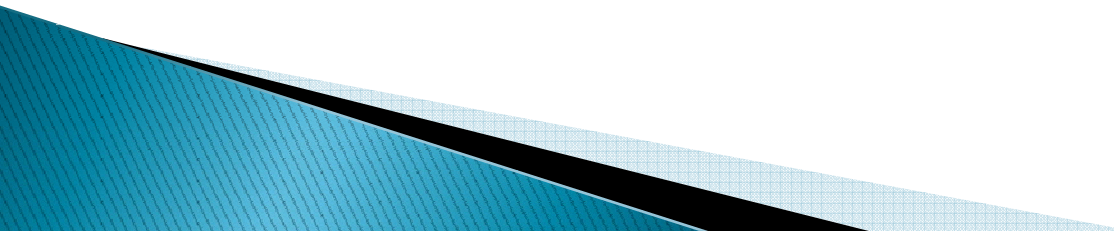


***Mixed foundations utilising micropiles
in urban redevelopments***

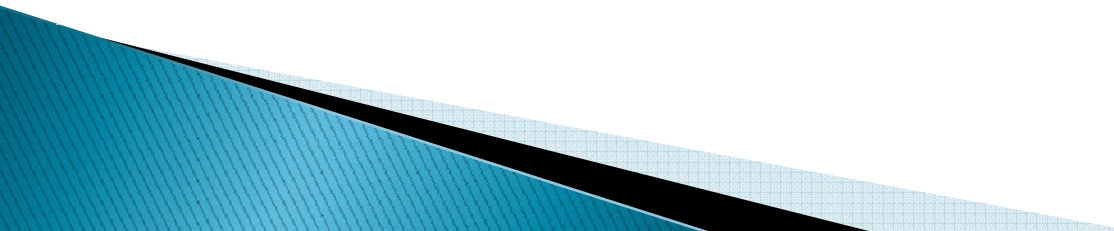
Mike Turner

Applied Geotechnical Engineering

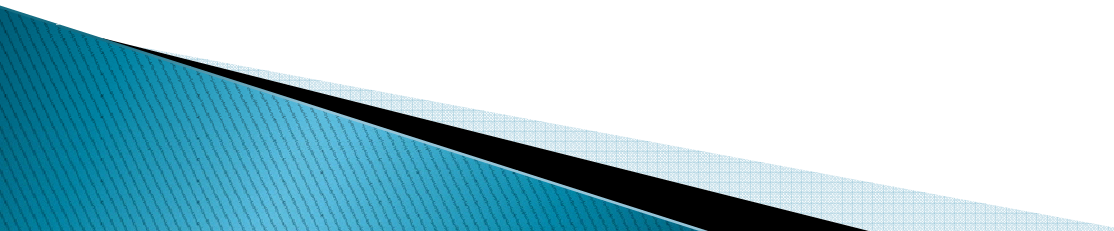
Redevelopment of urban sites:

- ▶ Often utilise piled foundations
 - ▶ Often heavily or partly obstructed
 - ▶ Granite or masonry dock basins, walls, locks, wharves
 - ▶ Often undergone redevelopment in their working lives
 - ▶ ‘Conventional’ pile layout often has to be redesigned, including ground beams
- 

One solution:

- ▶ Utilise mixed pile foundations
 - ▶ ‘Conventional’ piling in unobstructed areas, or where obstructions can be removed
 - ▶ Drilled micropiles where obstructions can not be economically removed
- 

Intention:

- ▶ Review examples of two projects which utilised mixed pile foundations
 - ▶ Located in East London docklands
 - ▶ Utilised drilled micropiles and continuous flight auger (CFA) (screw piles) or driven precast or cast in-situ piles
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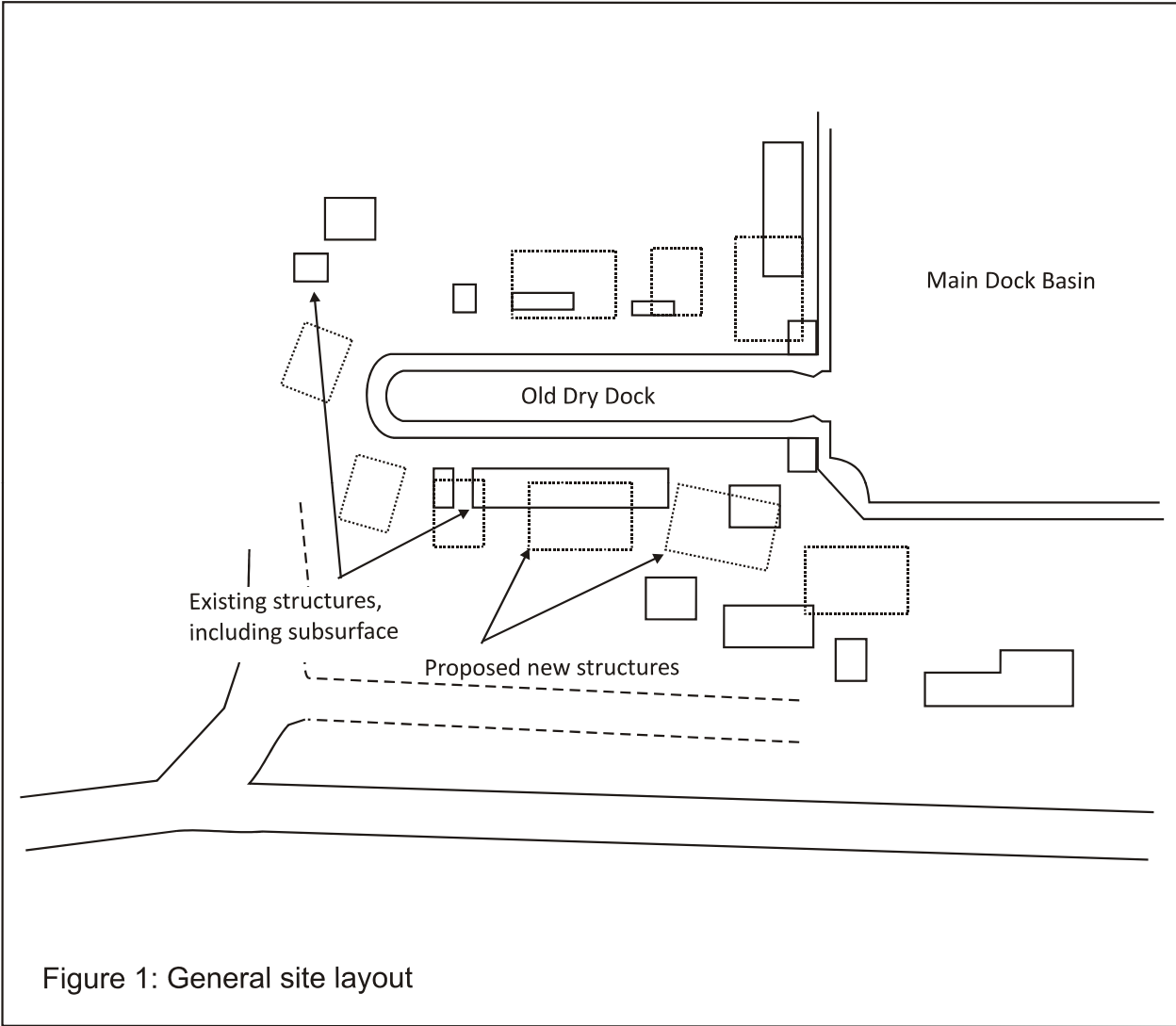


Figure 1: General site layout

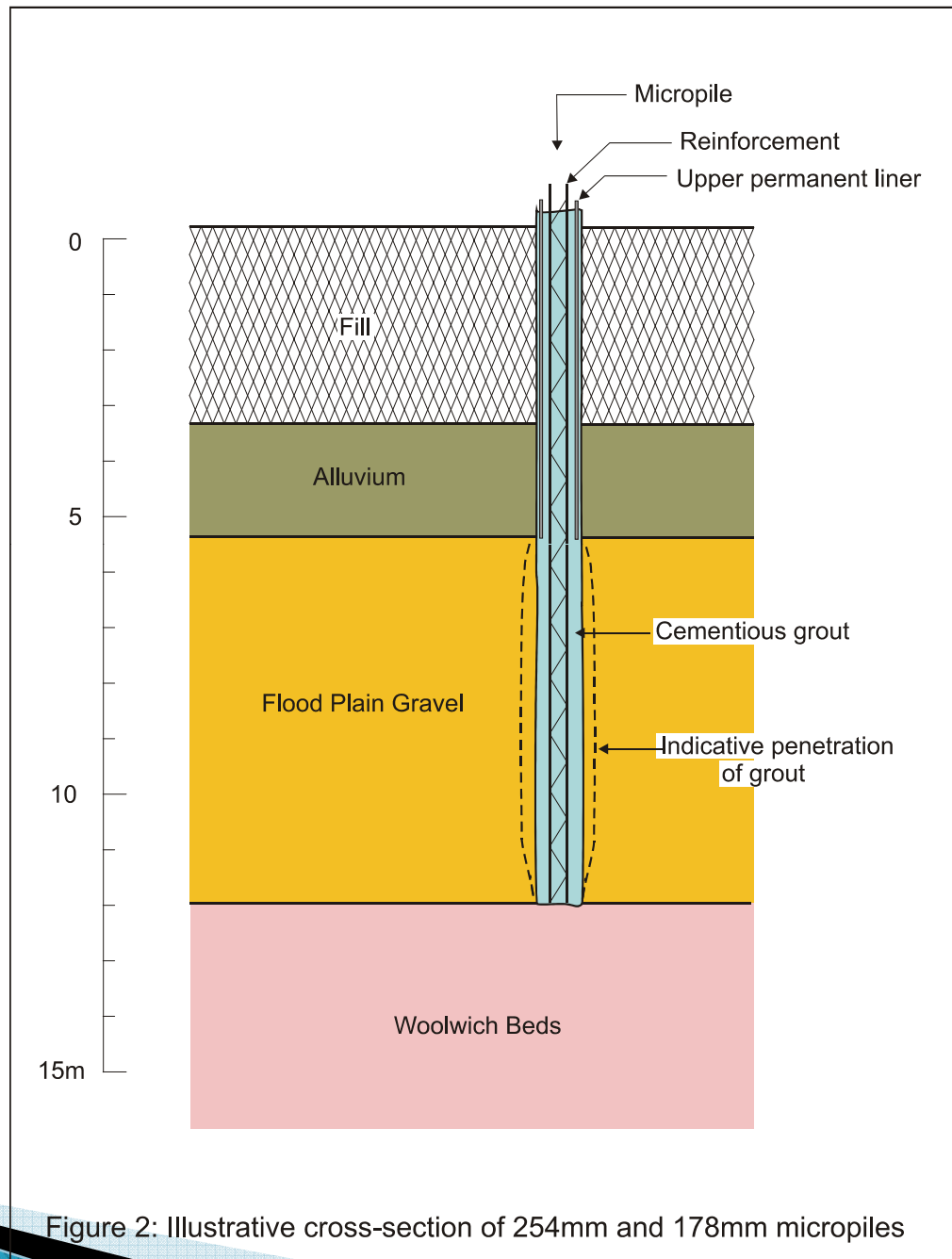


Figure 2: Illustrative cross-section of 254mm and 178mm micropiles

Pile design:

- ▶ *Ultimate bond stress, T_{ult}*
- ▶ *In Flood Plain Gravels:*
 - ▶ $T_{ult} = K \cdot \pi \cdot D \cdot L \cdot \sigma_v' \cdot \tan \phi'$
- ▶ *In Stiff Plastic Clays:*
 - ▶ $T_{ult} = \pi \cdot D \cdot L \cdot \alpha \cdot C_u$

Test piles:

- ▶ Static Load Tests – Maintained Load Test to 2x DWL
- ▶ 254mm piles 600kN SWL, 1200kN test load
- ▶ 178mm piles 500kN SWL, 1000kN test load

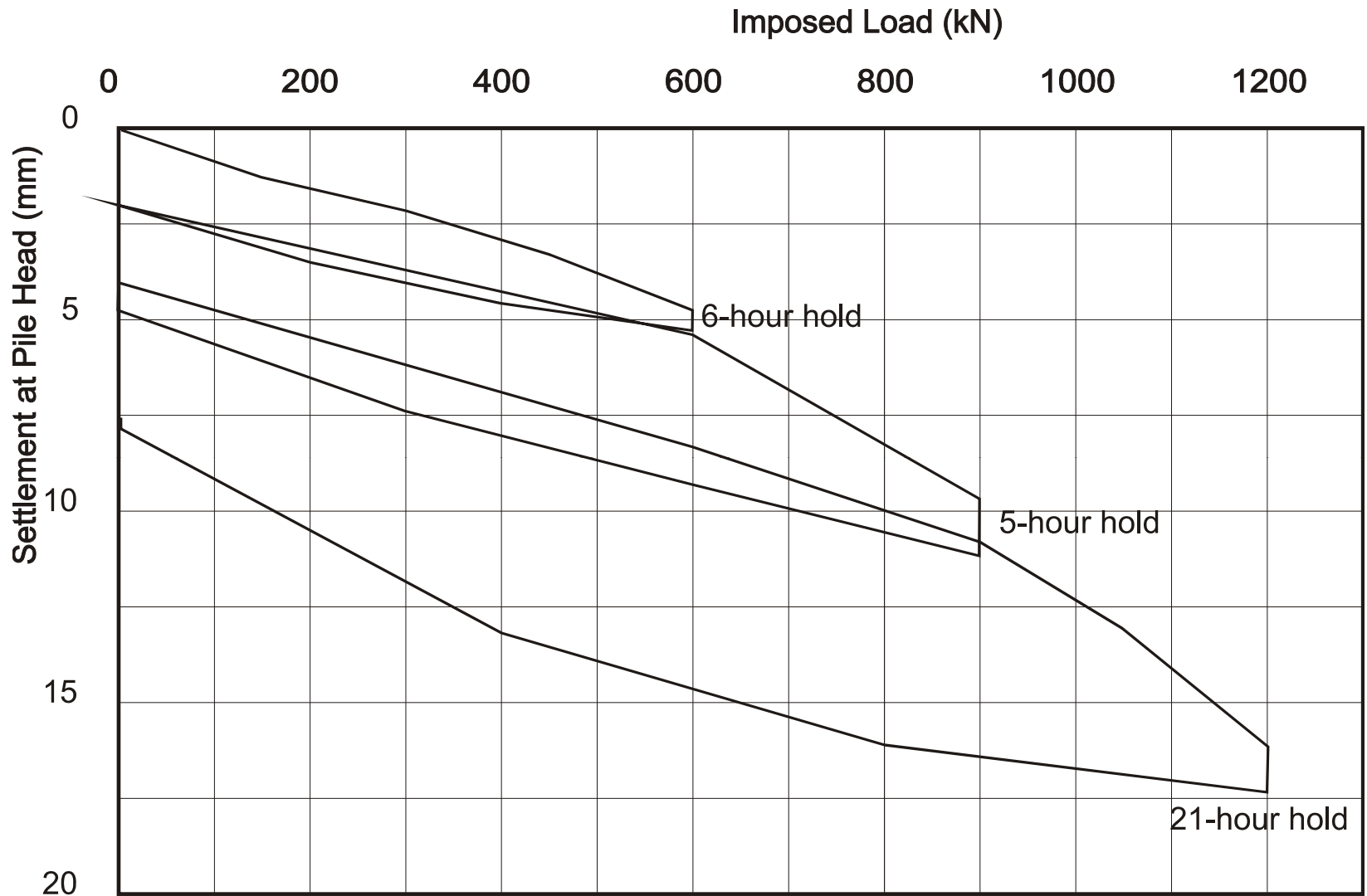


Figure 3(a): 254mm nominal diameter micropile: 1200kN test load

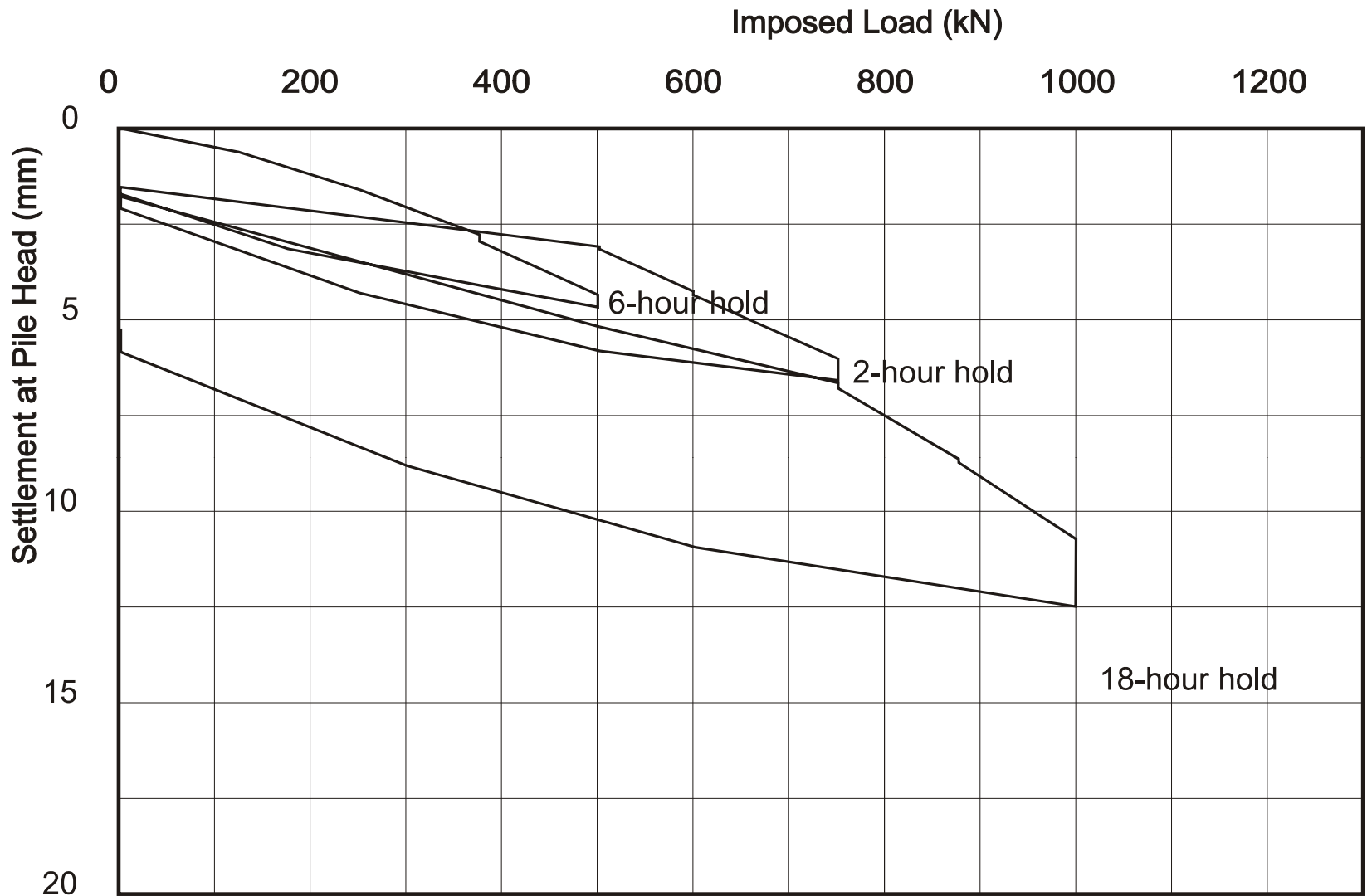
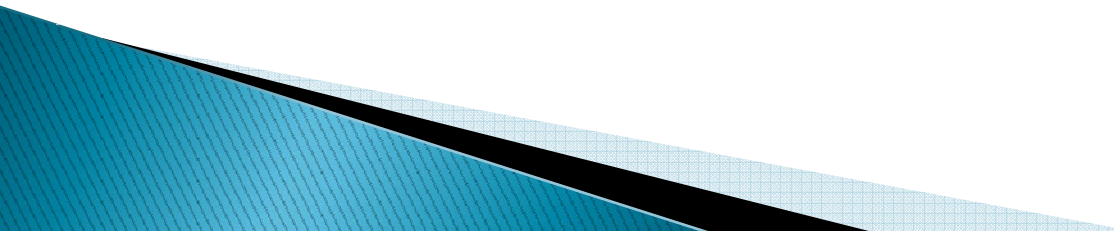
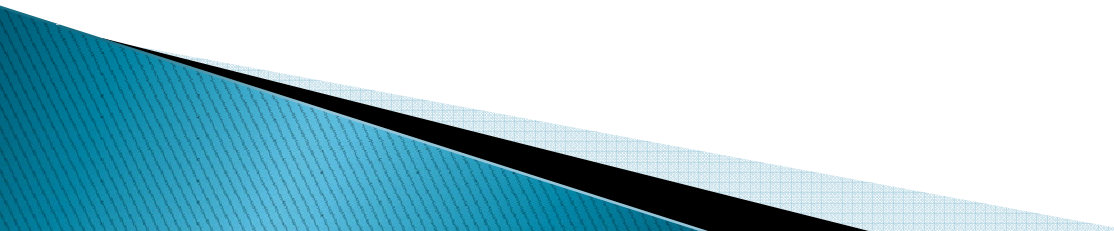


Figure 3(b): 178mm nominal diameter micropile: 1000kN test load

Chosen solution:

- ▶ 254mm micropiles
 - ▶ 400kN SWL
 - ▶ Chosen so that pile head settlements at working load were similar to those of the conventional (driven cast-in-situ) piles
- 

Second site: Wapping E1

- ▶ Similar ground conditions to Isle of Dogs, but with London Clay beneath gravels
 - ▶ 178mm drilled micropiles
 - ▶ 250kN SWL (2 for 1)
- 

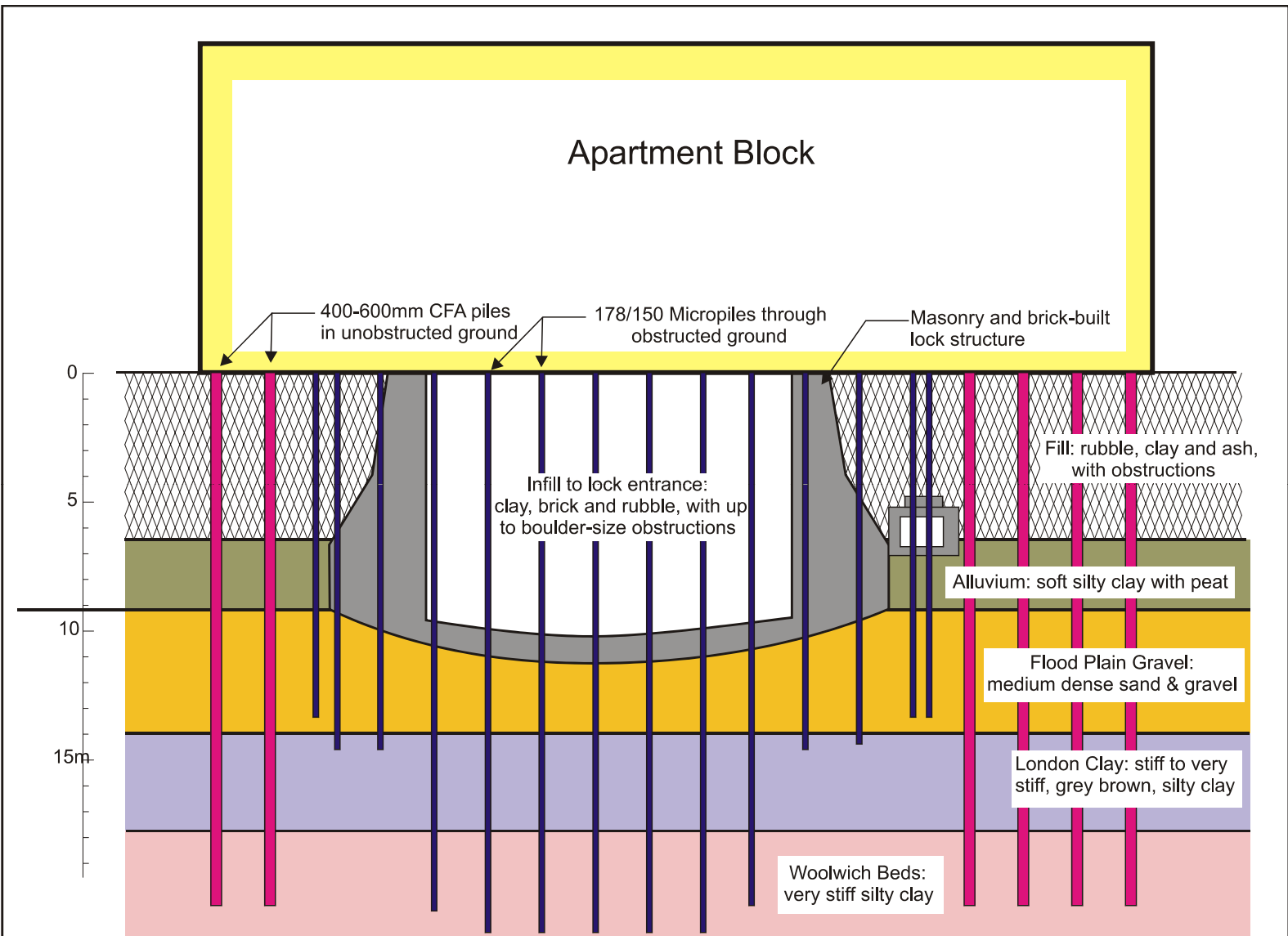


Figure 4: Typical cross-section through Dockland site

A couple of lessons:

- ▶ Regardless of geology or sub-surface obstructions, the Developer will always choose the most sellable layout
 - ▶ Always respect the skill and ingenuity of our Victorian Engineer forebears
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