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Option 3 • Constructability and Constraints

Where practical, the cost of station enlargement is minimised when the majority of the works can be undertaken from outside the operating station. Final connections and commissioning the new entrances are to the greatest extent possible undertaken before the existing entrances are closed and paved over.

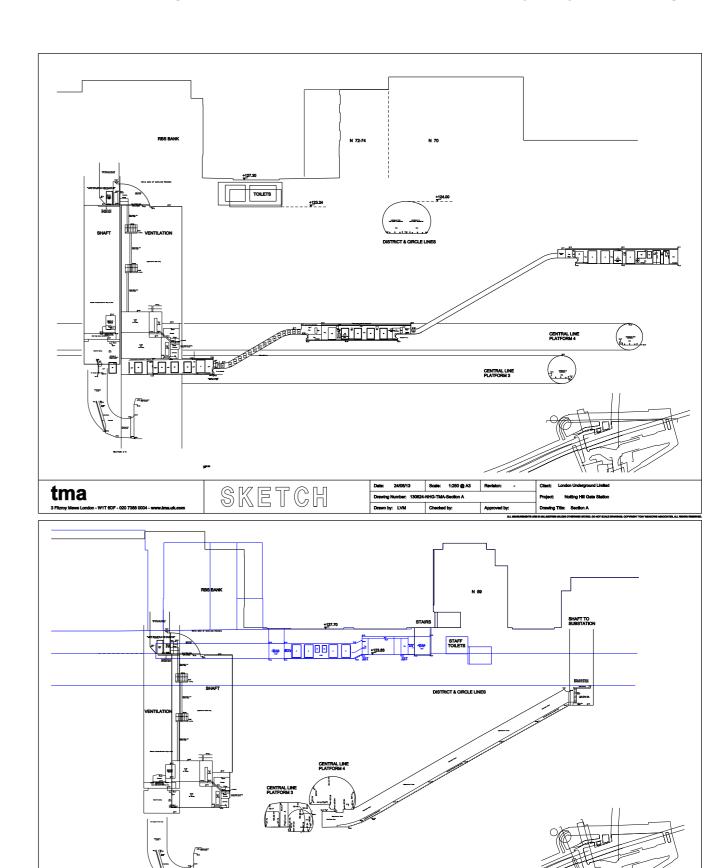
The extensive station record drawings enable a reasonable assessment to be made of the construction method to be employed, and the difficulties and risks to be addressed when so doing.

The survey data has been compiled to confirm that existing station infrastructure is sufficiently distant from the entrances to be largely unaffected by the proposals.

The station asbestos survey has been reviewed and it does not identify asbestos in the areas affected by the new entrance works.

The station heritage register has been reviewed and it identifies the silhouette roundels on the beams over the top of each staircase as worthy or restoration and retention if practical. It also identifies the mosaic compass design set into the floor of the subway linking the staircases as worthy of retention and restoration.

The required station services and systems diversions and extensions have been reviewed and are scheduled overleaf. From the information currently available there is nothing unduly onerous or unusual in the areas to be adapted. If it is proposed that a lift be installed it will be necessary to confirm the sufficiency of power in the station.

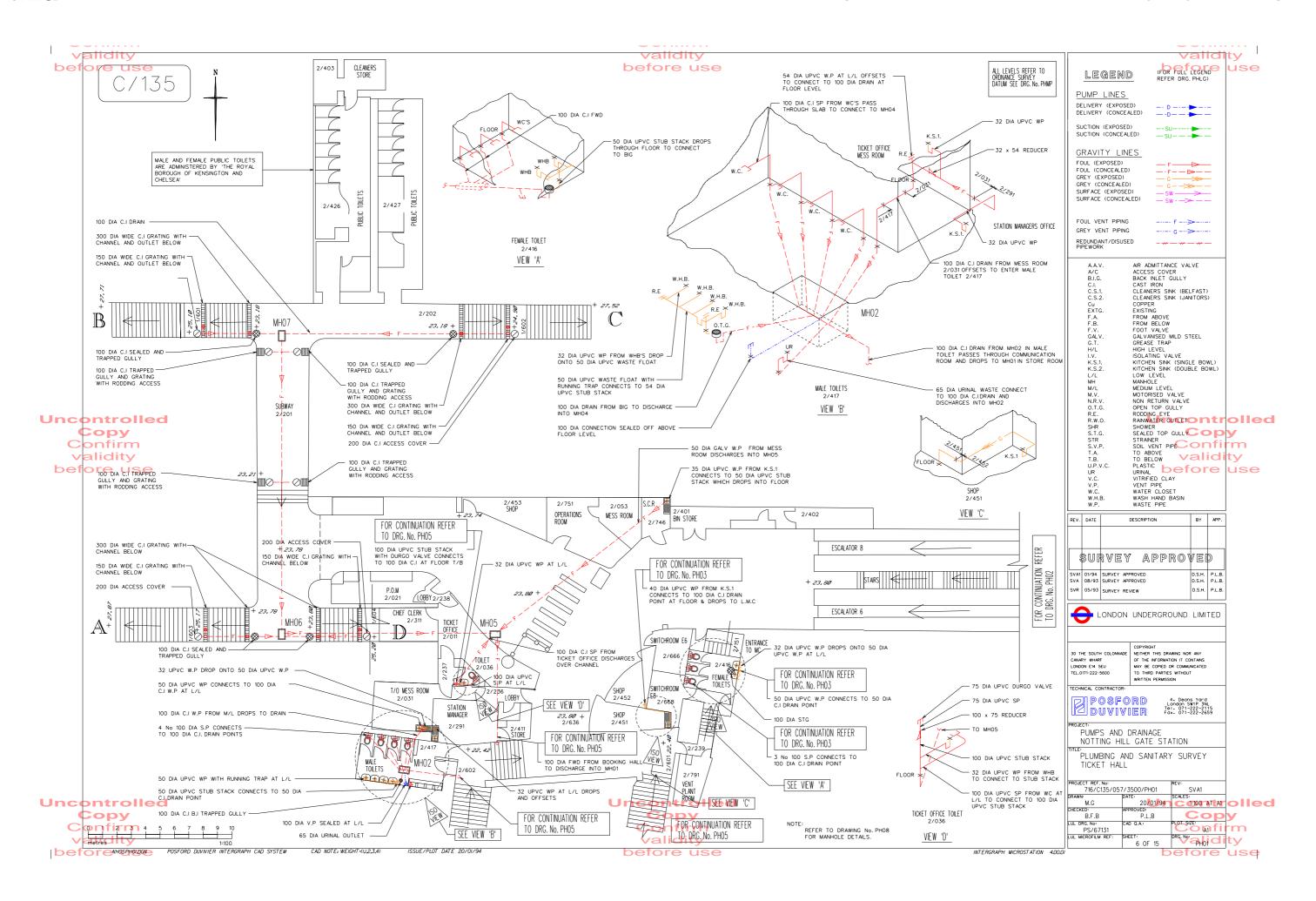


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Option 3 • Services and Systems Requirements

Enabling Works

In both options there is some disturbance to the existing road/pavement. Although the main sewers appear to be avoided it must be assumed that some utility diversions will be required.

Station Operations and Control Room

These are either side of the gateline, and it is assumed they will not be impacted by the works.

New Passageways and Stairs

Will require:

- Lighting
- · PAVA
- Power for advertising panels, signage and 110V sockets
- · CCT\
- · PHP(s)
- Fire alarm to PHPs and EDNE
- Canopy lighting / supply
- Gate Alarm
- · Cable Management for all of the above

It is assumed that all ceiling voids will be less than 800mm

If installed, the lift will require:

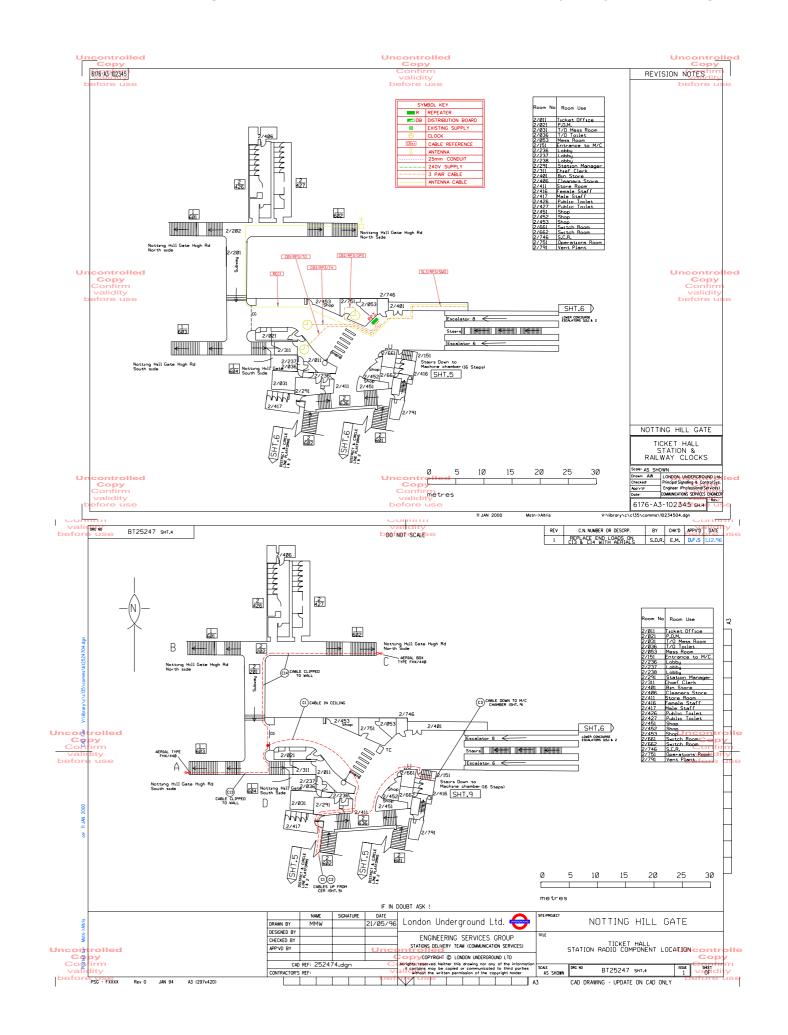
- Dual power supplies
- LEER cooling and vent
- Local lighting and power to the LEER and the lift shaft
- VESDA smoke detection system

Existing station areas will require diversions to existing services in the areas interfacing the new construction. It is assumed these will be fairly minor, with the exception of a dry riser, which it is understood is located in the RBKC public toilets.

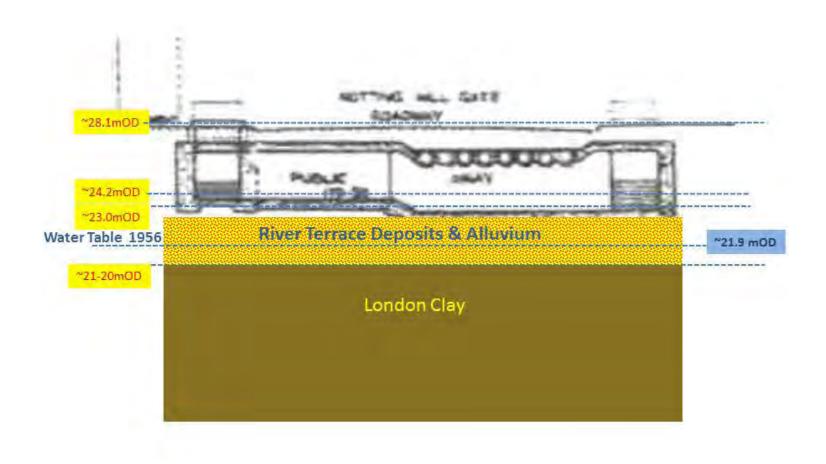
The phasing of the works to keep the station open will require temporary works to the services, depending on the phasing arrangement.

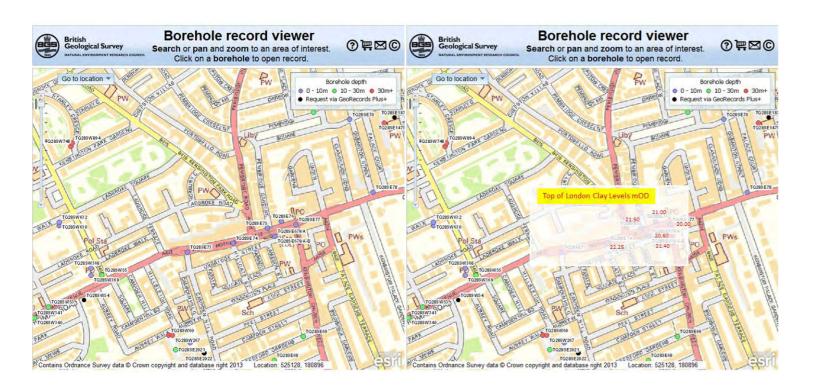
Externals

Potentially there will need to be some external lighting works to the entrances and the adjacent street/pavement.









Option 3 • Ground Conditions

The borehole data currently on record gives an indication of the normal geological strata and the ground water level in the broad location of the station entrance.

The data indicates that the existing ticket hall box rests on the gravels, with the base of the deepest section, being the underpass to the northern stairs, sitting just above the 1956 water table.

Other station record drawings indicate the that the eastern wall of the passageway is toed into the top of the London Clay to provide a degree of additional stability.

It is anticipated that ongoing works to the utilities in the road involve reinforcing the gravels and the fill that lies above, and this appears to be through the use of mass or foam concrete. Should these works extend into the areas required for the new passageways, they will have a significant effect on the progress and therefore cost of construction.

Option 3 • Geology

From the borehole records that are publicly available from the British Geological Survey it can be inferred that the level of the top of the London Clay varies across the site between 120mTD and 121mTD, possibly becoming deeper towards the East. The London Clay is overlain by River Terrace Deposits and Alluvium (Sand, Gravel and "Yellow Clay"). Note that 'TD' is "Tunnel Datum" which is taken to be -100mOD.

The water table in the site area was reported to be at 121.9mTD in boreholes drilled in 1956, and at 120mTD in a borehole drilled in 1891.

Since the Options do not involve ground works below 123mTD the works can be inferred to be undertaken wholly in Made Ground, River Terrace Deposits and Alluvium above the water table. The Metropolitan Line tunnels and local sewer both potentially act as drains in this area and so prevent significant water level fluctuations, but this assumption would need to be confirmed by later investigations for design development.



Option 3 • Utility Services

The area is currently subject to major road-works by Thames Water which recently discovered a significant void beneath the road, and this has resulted in a road closure on the grounds of safety. It is believed that a leaking water main may have resulted in scouring of the superficial geological materials, washing them away down the local sewer.

There are a number of major services recorded on the LU record drawings including 30 and 36 inch mains for water and gas and these determine the roof and floor level of the existing underpass, giving a ~1.2m difference in level between the foot of the current northern access stairs (~123mTD) and the southern access stairs, the latter being the ticket hall floor level. ~124.2mTD.

The low cover between the crown of this underpass and the base of the services is a major constraint on construction options. The greater width of the planned new subway implies deeper roof trusses will be required, since the services cannot be raised this implies the roof of the new subway must be lowered. Furthermore, the absence of ground between the services and subway limit the construction options and prevent options involving ground treatment or pipe arches, only direct support methods appears to be feasible unless a much deeper subway alignment is proposed and can be approved. Regrettably, direct service support must involve carriageway possession in Notting Hill Gate and major road-works.

The historic record drawings also record the diversion in the alignment of a deep "Mid-level" sewer undertaken to construct the escalators, this will further constrain piling options for Option 3A.

The service drawings are not exhaustive in their coverage and extent so service clashes remain a risk to all the schemes. The absence of information concerning the current road remediation works also introduces the risk that the ground and services will be changed and not be as assumed by the planning in this report.

It is currently assumed that the diversion of the above major trunk mains will not be acceptable or feasible for these works and must be left in-situ and functioning for the duration of construction.

Options 3A and 3B both involve the reuse and remodelling of a former local authority underground public toilet which is understood to house a number of services. These will need to be identified and relocated prior to either Option, as will any service routes that use the current stair access points, since these are to be backfilled in all the proposed schemes. The historic record drawings do indicate cable paths are located in the existing underpass crossing beneath the road, it is not known if these remain in use.

Option 3 • Worksite & Work Traffic

The minimising of impact upon traffic and external parties is an obvious objective, to address this it is assumed that the works will employ an, as yet unidentified, external logistical support site to minimise the size of the work site required and permit just in time deliveries and spoil removal for these schemes and that the traffic between the worksites can be managed with minimum impact on both traffic and work programme.

Even with external support a worksite will be required for these schemes to provide secure site offices, welfare facilities, and material and plant holding areas. For the purposes of planning for this study, it is assumed that the road and one pavement of Pembridge Gardens would be occupied for this purpose with the road closed to through traffic.

This minimises the impact duration on Notting Hill Gate and Pembridge Road. However, owing to the need to physically support utilities during the formation of the new subway, this assumption does not prevent the need for a carriageway possession in Notting Hill Gate.

Option 3 • Working Hours

Works that are undertaken remote from LU interfaces would be undertaken in normal site working hours. The works that involve interface with LU station operations which could not be isolated by hoardings, would be undertaken in station closure hours.

By arrangement with LU these may be slightly longer than the LU Engineering Hours dictated by train operations. The degree to which these working hours may be negotiated has not been investigated but would have a potentially significant effect on programme durations.

The interaction between LU working hours and restrictions placed on the surface site working hours will require careful management.

Option 3 • Concessions from LU Standards

The subway headroom may require a concession due to the utility interface above.

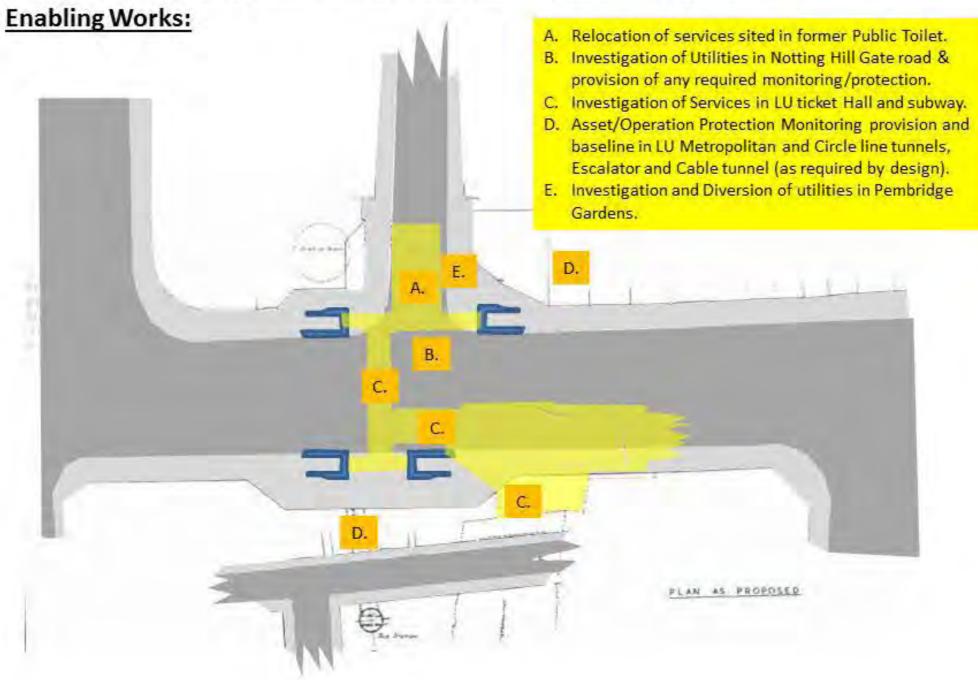
There is also a requirement that developments above LU assets should have independent foundations to the LU asset. This may not be possible in some of these schemes.

Option 3 • Party Wall Issues

The use of new property sites in these schemes implies the demolition and reconstruction of the properties in question and particularly the potential deepening of their basement structures which may lead to the loss of support to the abutting buildings.

These issues are assumed to be resolved in the Options being considered without undue cost or programme impact, but this assumption will need to be confirmed in future design stages.

Notting Hill Gate – Option 3A – Construction Sequence Sketches.



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Option 3A Construction Sequence

The following sketches describe the anticipated construction sequence for Option 3A, based on the best available record and ground conditions data. This sequence and the associated programme has been used to develop the cost estimate included later in this report.

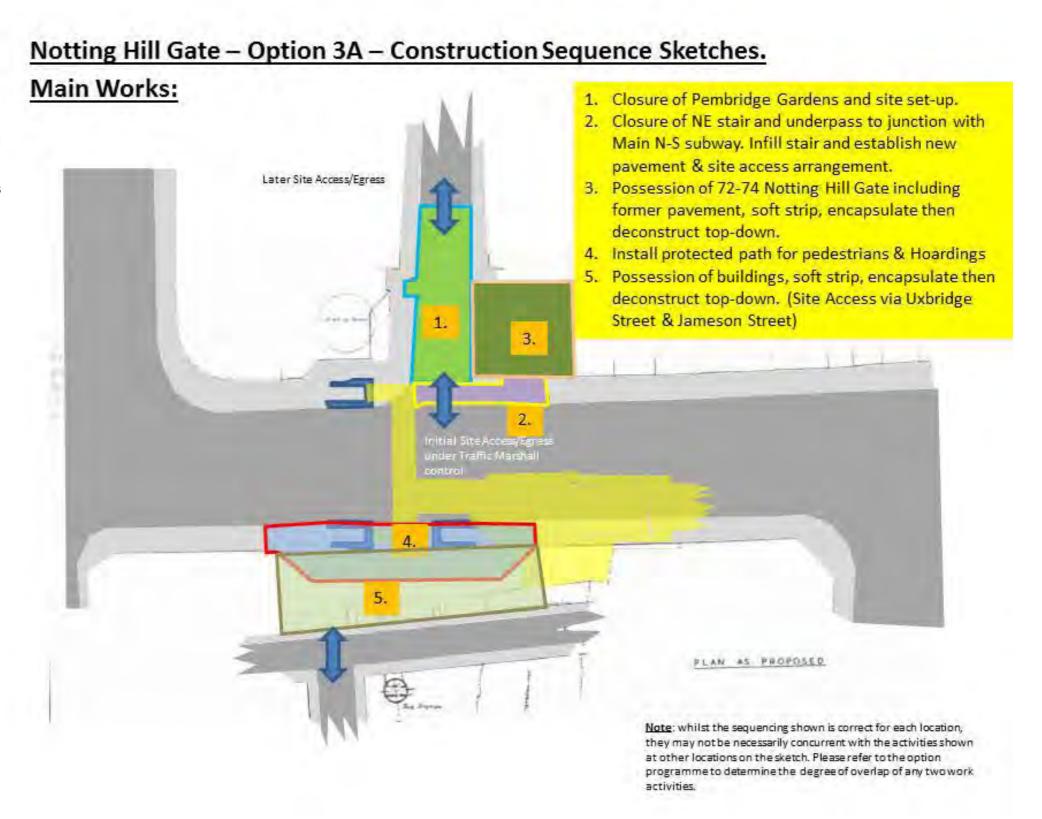
There are effectively two sites operating concurrently, the northern site constructing the new north stair entrance and the subway beneath Notting Hill Gate, the southern site construction the southern stair entrance and lift. Both stair entrances are likely to require reconstruction of the buildings above, and these will require foundations. The foundations potentially affect LU tunnel assets.

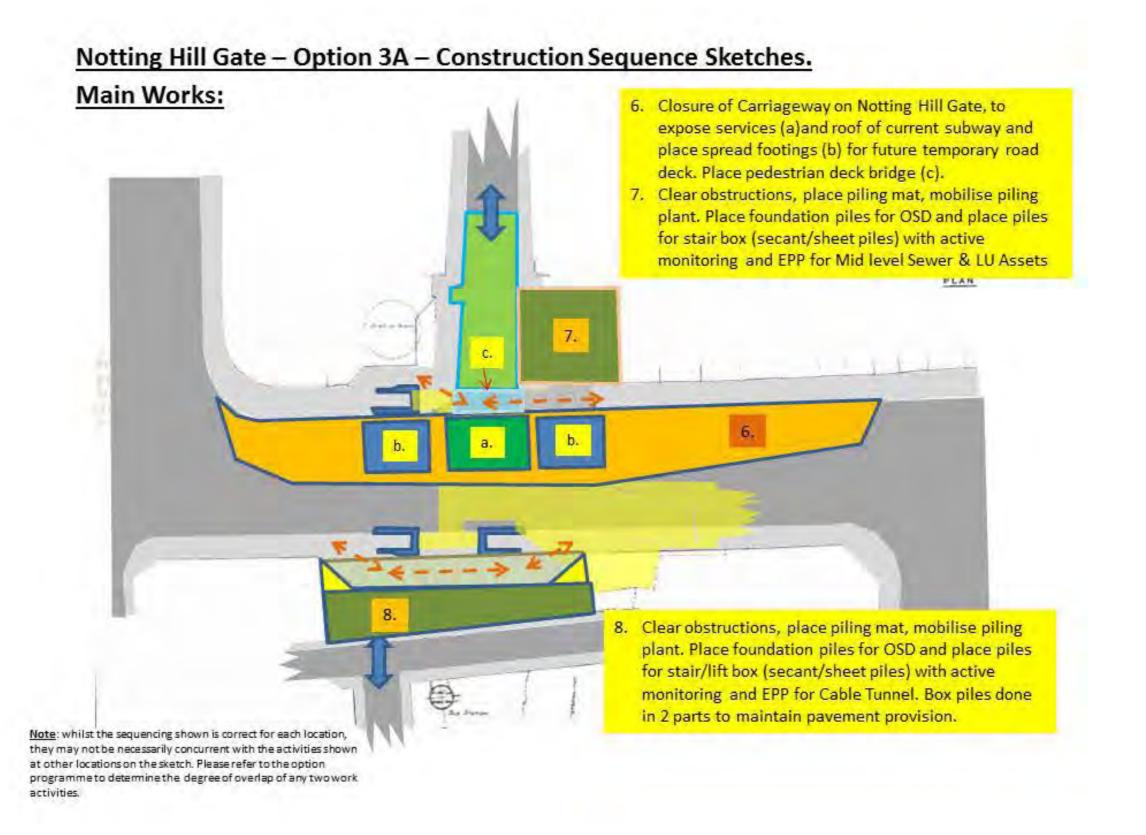
The southern lift is integral to the new building, the head house intruding into the first floor of the structure, which will inevitably delay the installation of the lift until completion of the building civil works. So whilst the new stair may be brought into use whilst the building is reconstructed above, the lift will not come into service until a considerable time later.

A list of risks relating to this option are included later in this report and most relate to the lack of knowledge concerning the designs, third party assets or the site conditions, particularly concerning the new subway beneath Notting Hill Gate.

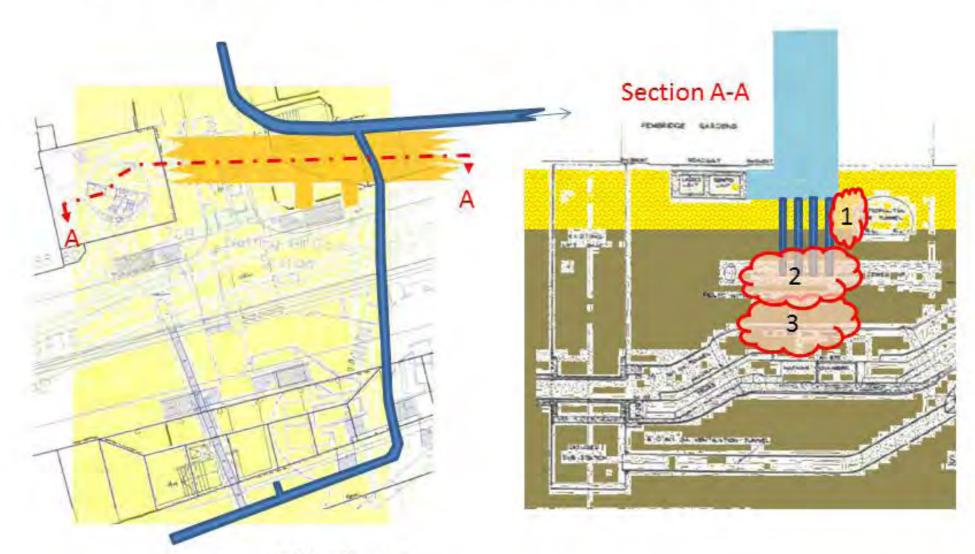
The subway construction is particularly challenging due to the proximity of major services to the roof of the proposed subway. A road deck scheme is the proposed solution and has been used on a number of occasions (at Bank and London Bridge) to reduce the impact on traffic. This approach and its attendant risks is common to Option 3A and Option 3B.

The sketches show an indicative worksite area for each phase. The implications for highway and pavement closures and associated traffic diversions will need to be reviewed in detail at a later stage of design.



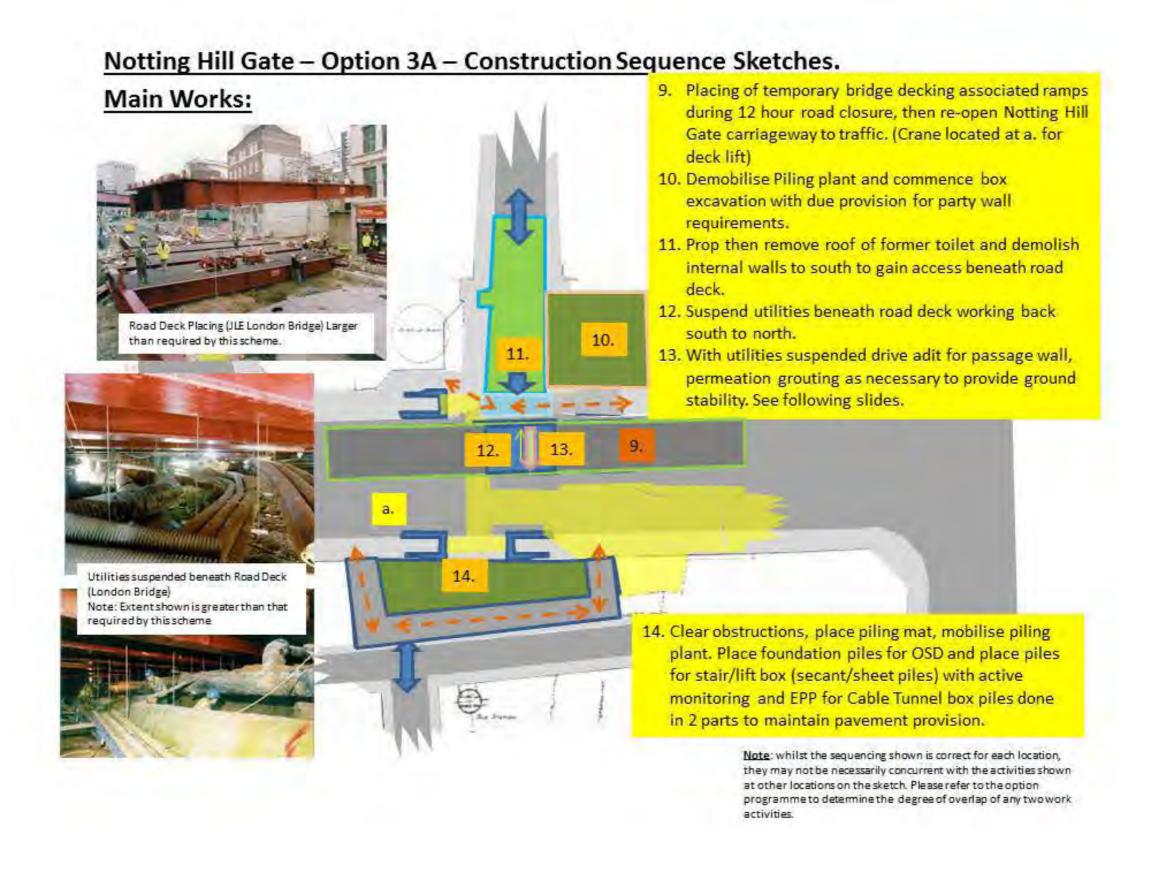


Notting Hill Gate - Option 3A - Construction Sequence Sketches.

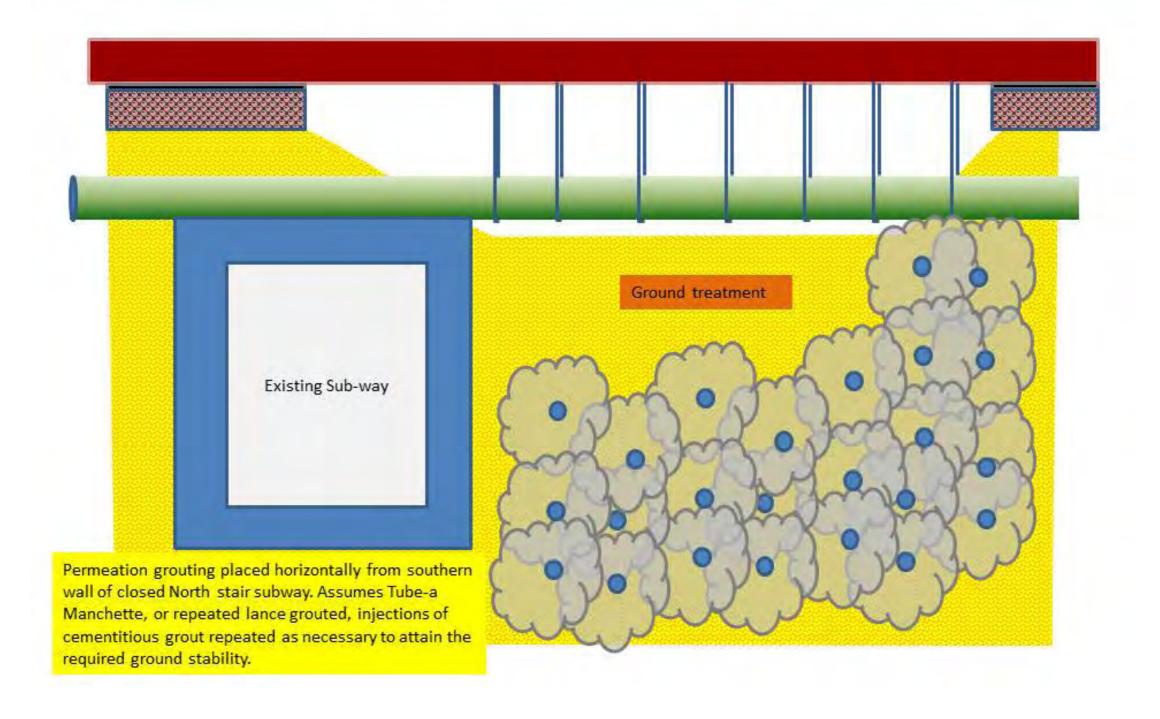


Piling Issues:

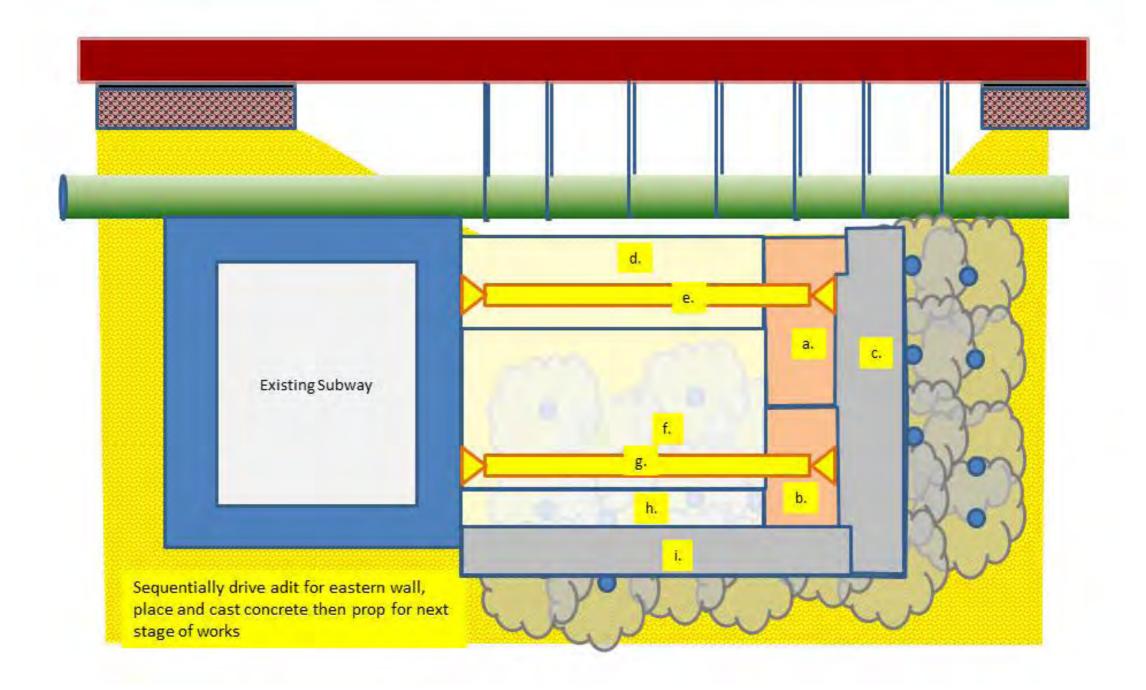
- 1. Conflict with mid level sewer.
- 2. Potentially within 6m of escalator barrel crown.
- 3. Potentially within 3m of Metropolitan/Circle tunnel.



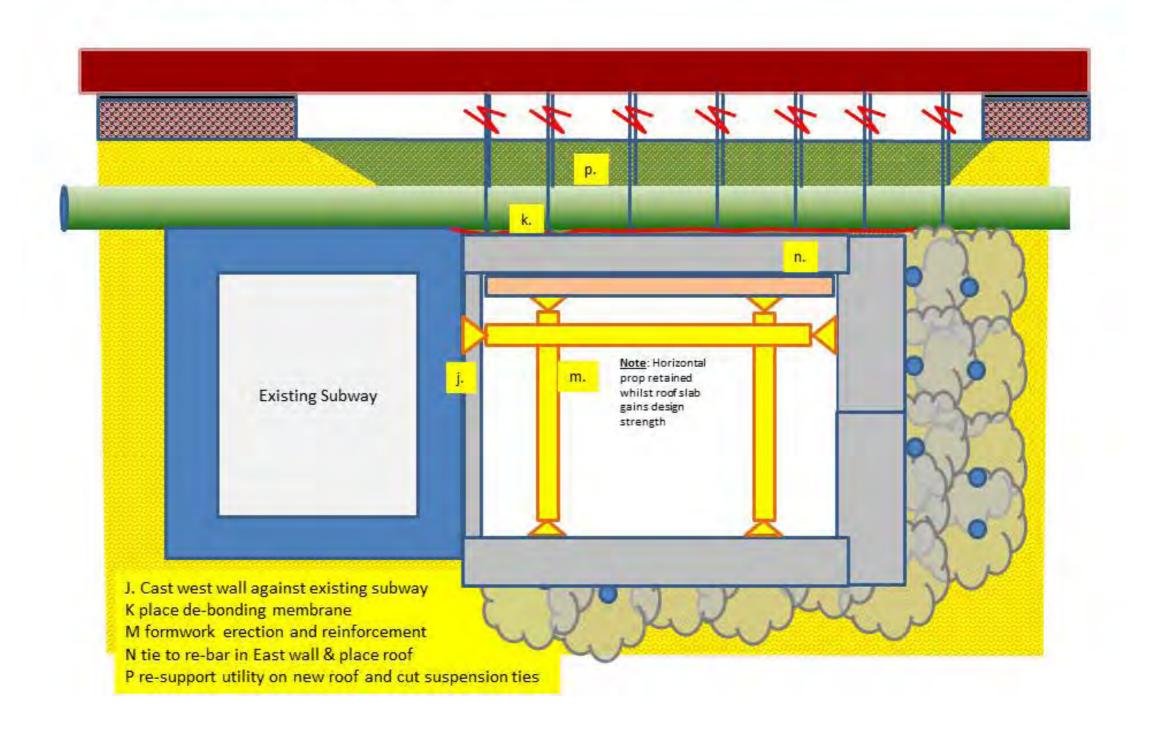
Notting Hill Gate – Option 3A – Construction Sequence Sketches. Main Works: Subway works

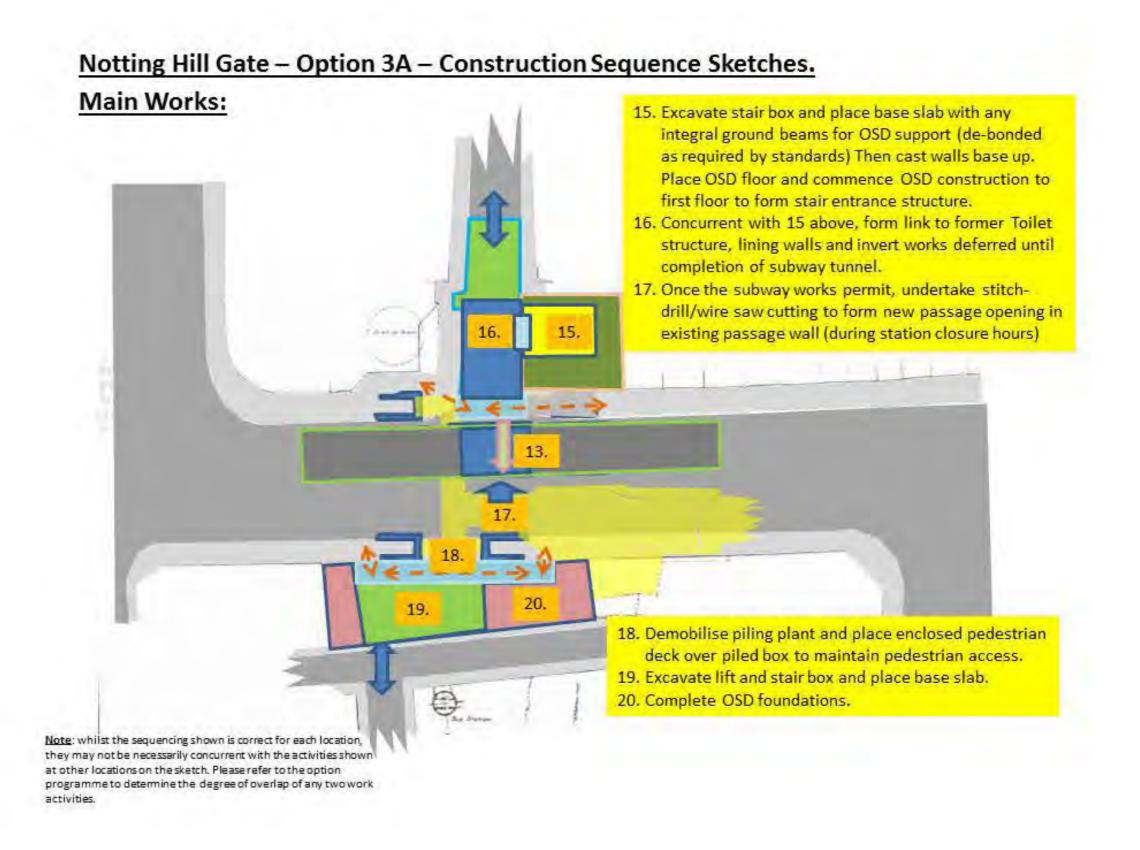


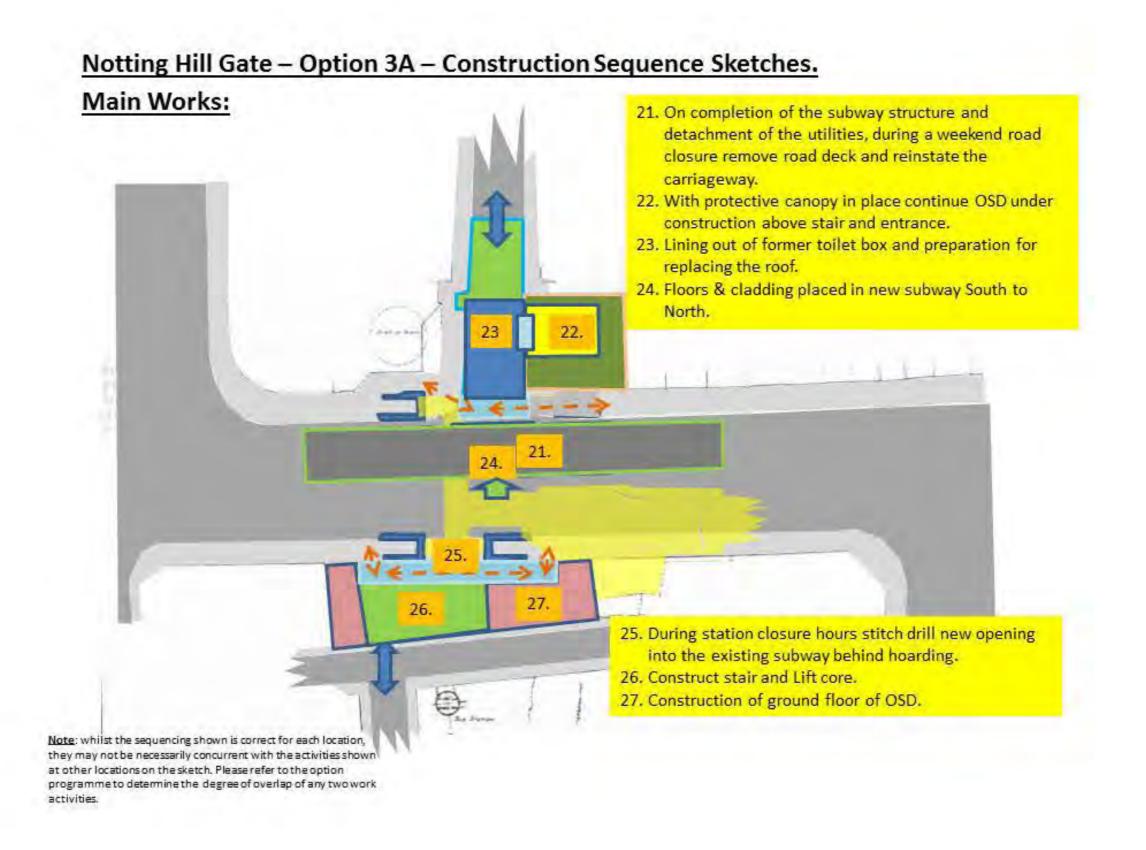
Notting Hill Gate – Option 3A – Construction Sequence Sketches. Main Works: Subway works

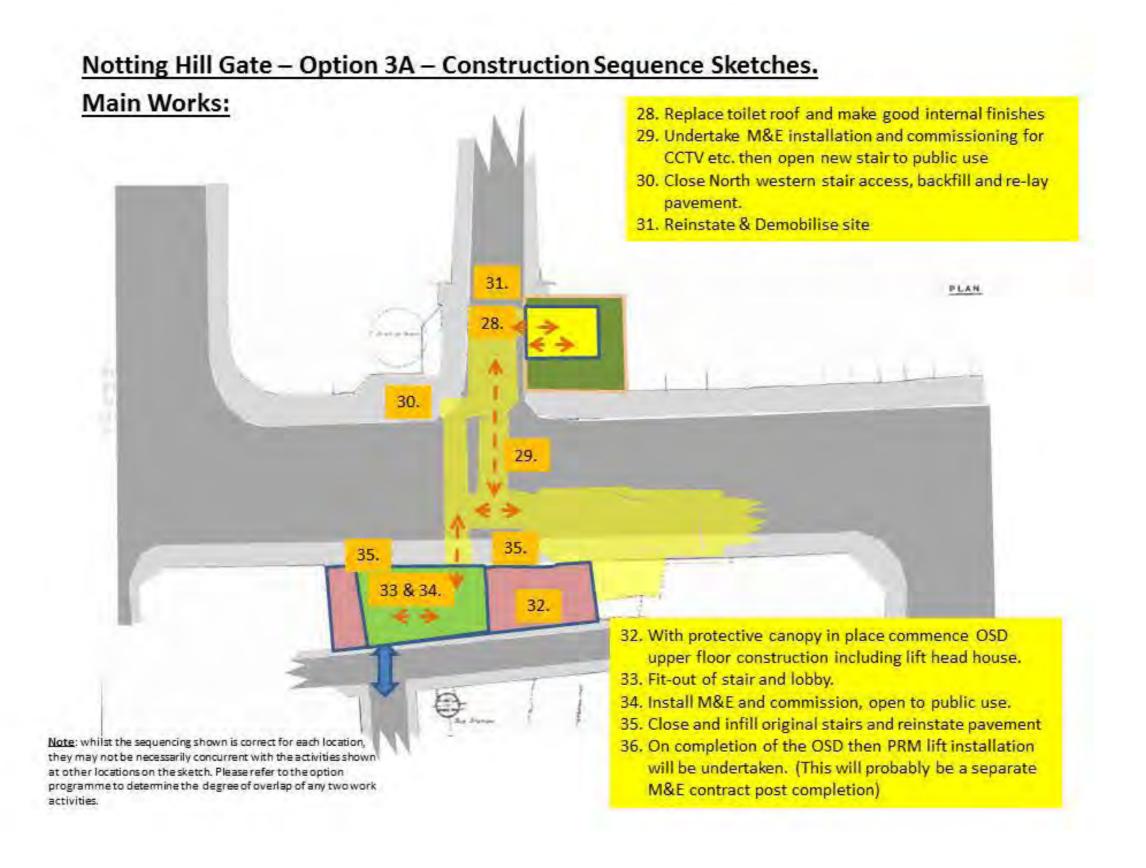


Notting Hill Gate - Option 3A - Construction Sequence Sketches. Main Works: Subway works







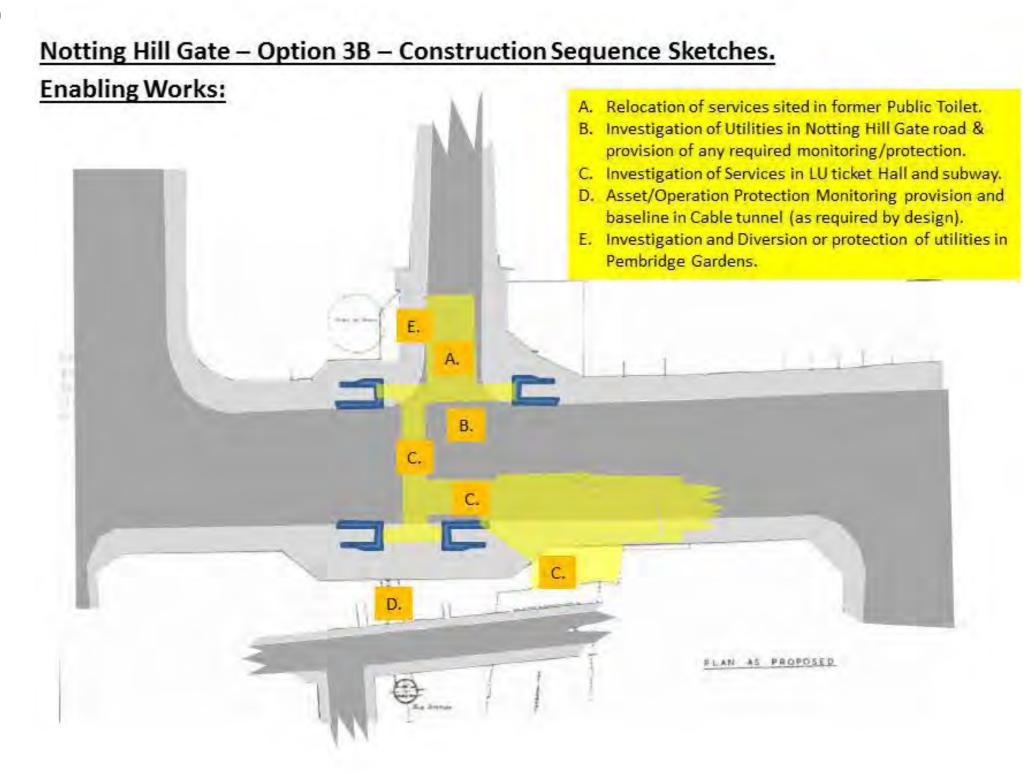


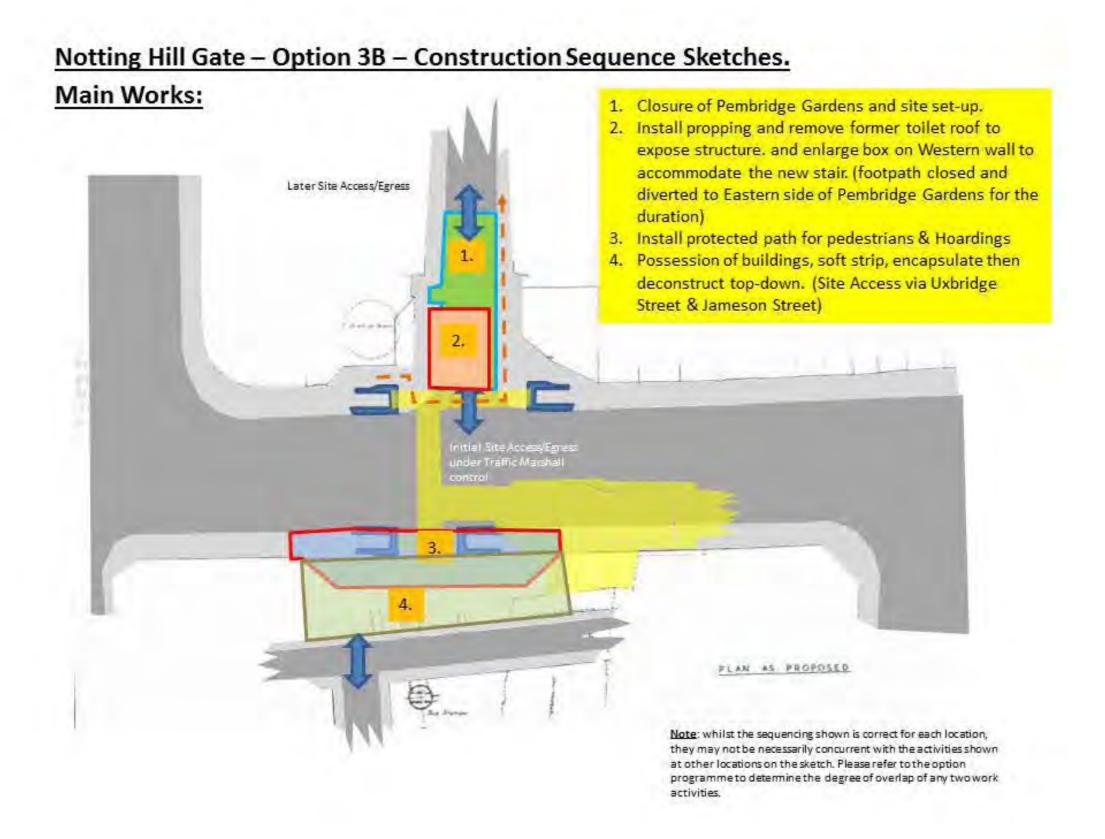


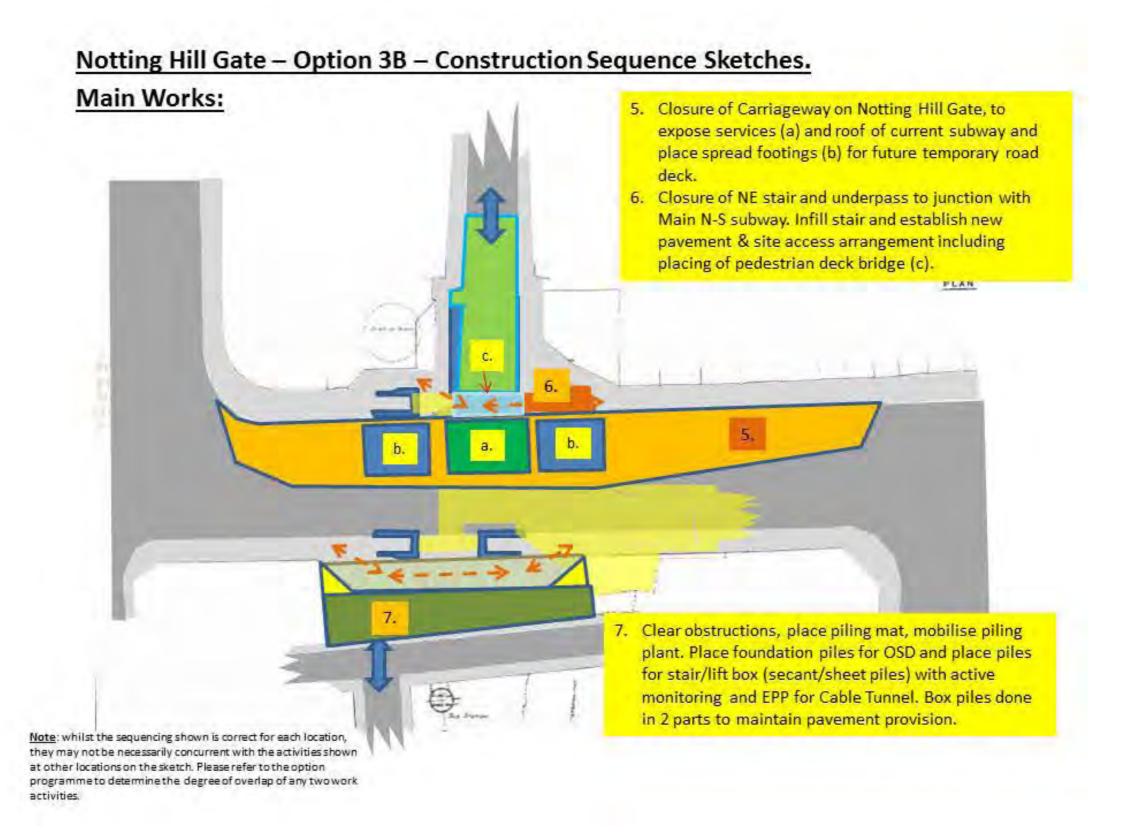
Option 3B Construction Sequence

In construction terms the only significant difference between Option 3B and Option 3A lies in the omission of the northern building reconstruction and stair box. This removes potential pile impacts on LU assets.

The sequences of construction for the different locations pertinent to this Option relate to the programme included later in this report. A list of risks relating to this option are little different to Option 3A.



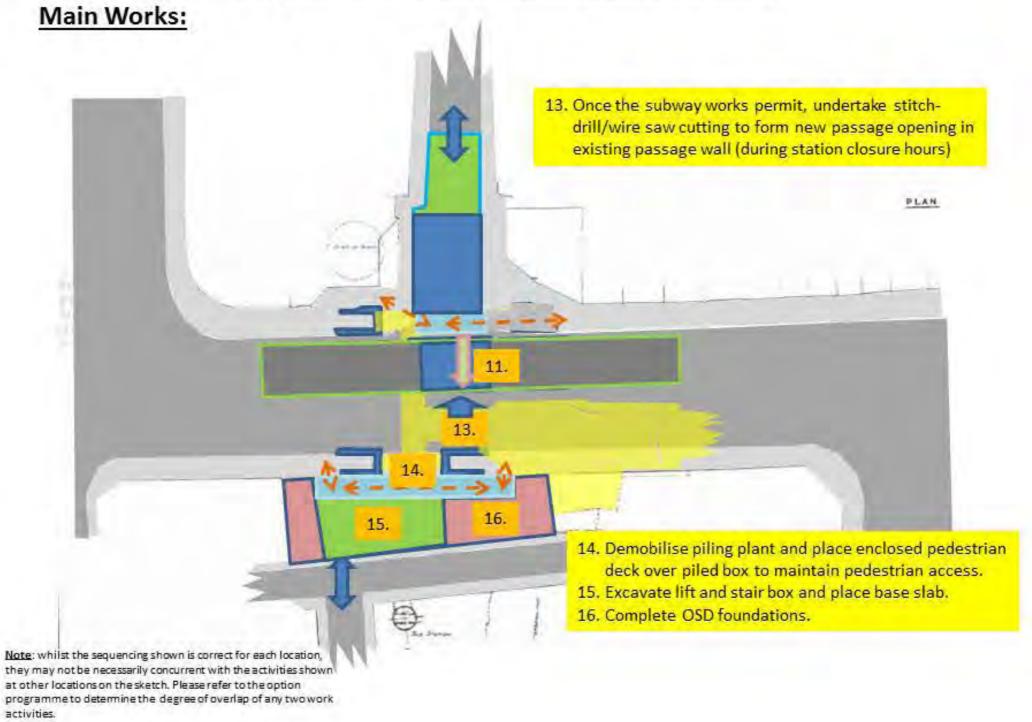


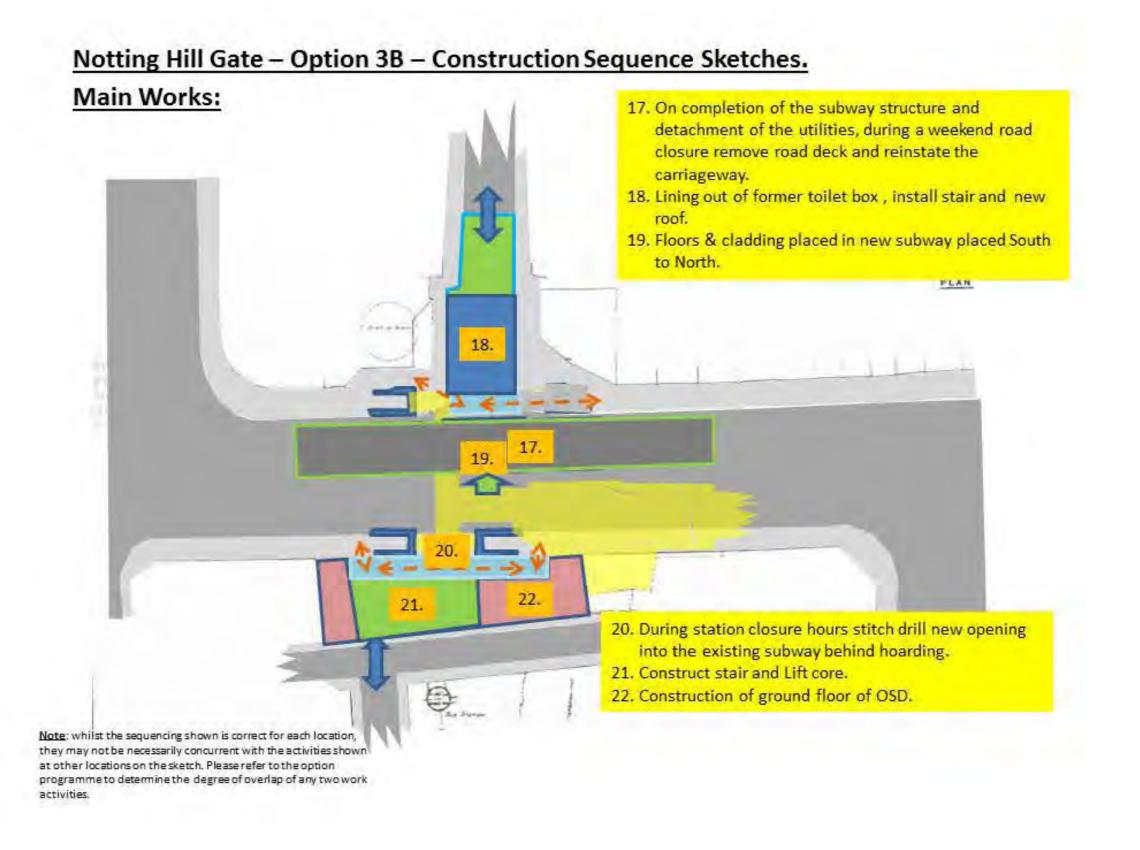


Notting Hill Gate - Option 3B - Construction Sequence Sketches. **Main Works:** 8. Placing of temporary bridge decking associated ramps during 12 hour road closure, then re-open Notting Hill Gate carriageway to traffic. (Crane located at a. for deck lift) 9. Demolish internal subway walls to south to gain access beneath road deck. 10. Suspend utilities beneath road deck working back south to north. 11. With utilities suspended and exposed undertake ground treatment then drive adit for passage wall. Road Deck Placing (JLE London Bridge) Larger See slides for option 3A for sequence of works. than required by this scheme. 12. Utilities suspended beneath Road Deck (London Bridge) Note: Extent shown is greater than that required by this scheme 12. Clear obstructions, place piling mat, mobilise piling plant. Place foundation piles for OSD and place piles for stair/lift box (secant/sheet piles) with active monitoring and EPP for Cable Tunnel box piles done in 2 parts to maintain pavement provision. Note: whilst the sequencing shown is correct for each location, they may not be necessarily concurrent with the activities shown at other locations on the sketch. Please refer to the option programme to determine the degree of overlap of any two work

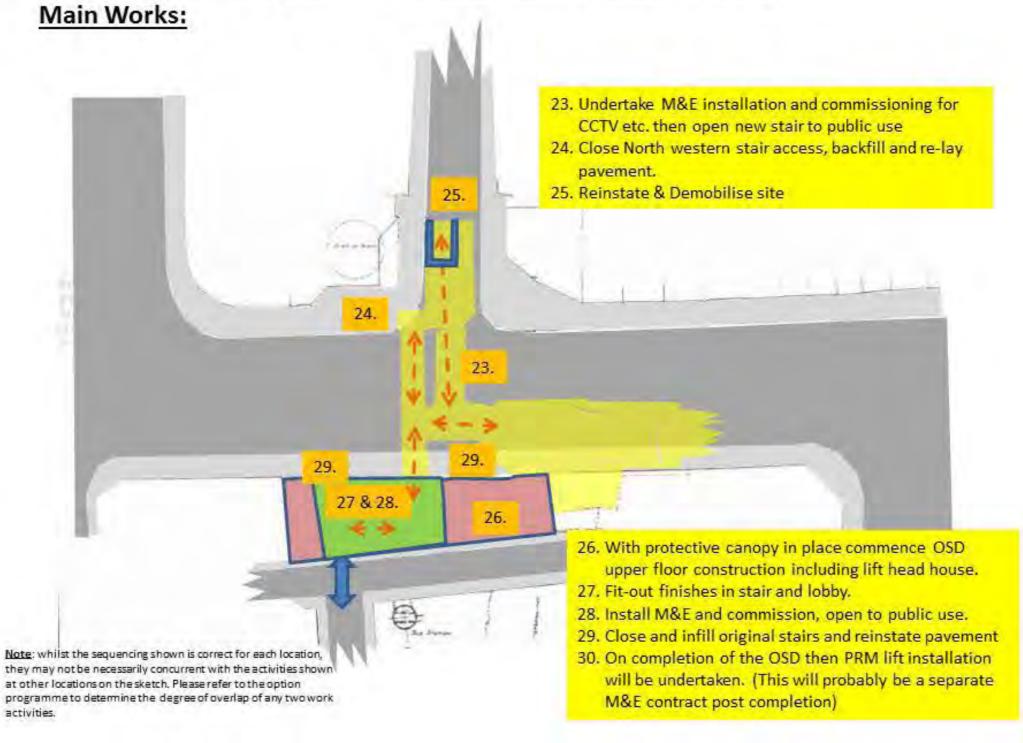
activities.

Notting Hill Gate - Option 3B - Construction Sequence Sketches.

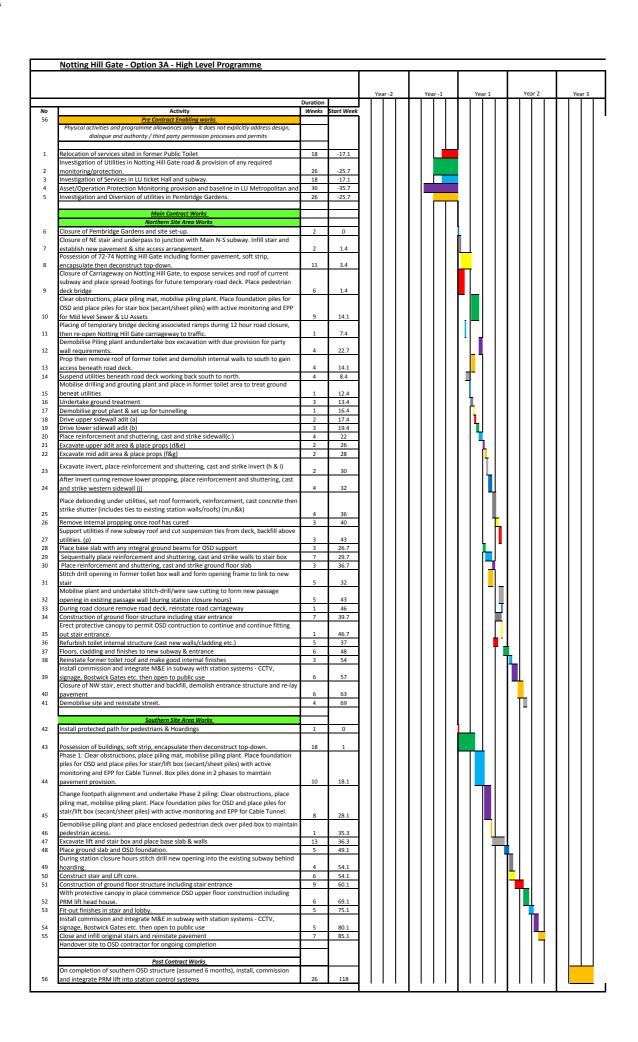


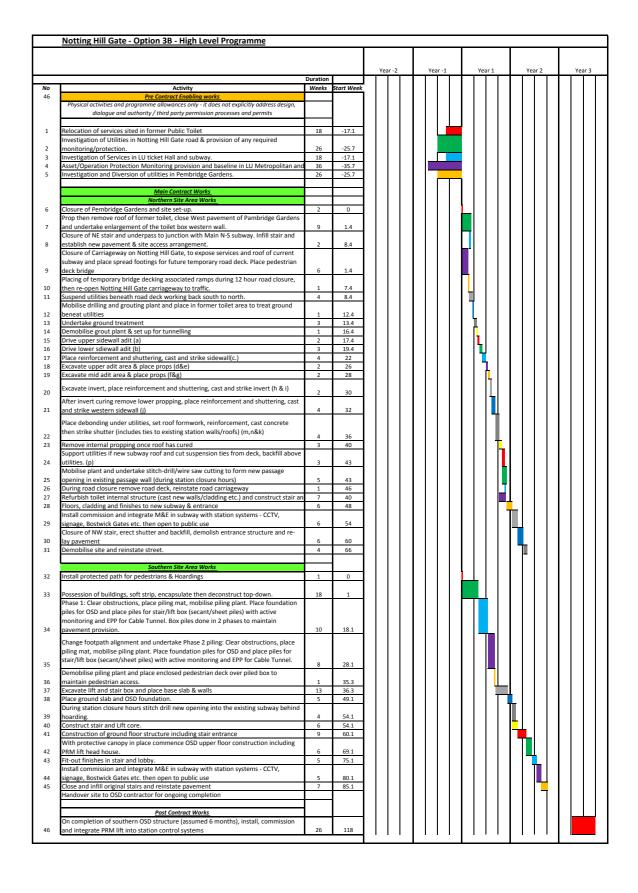


Notting Hill Gate – Option 3B – Construction Sequence Sketches.











Construction Programme and Cost Estimate

The preliminary construction programmes opposite are based on the sequence of activities in the earlier sketches and enable the assessment of the construction costs below.

It is anticipated that a minimum of 18 - 24 months will be required for design, approvals and the completion of enabling works, and a further 18 months to bring the new stairs into operation.

As the main influence on programme is the new connection beneath the utilities, Option 3A and 3B have approximately equal construction periods.

NOTTING HILL STATION ENTRANCE RELOCATION

Option Cost Comparative Summary

	Option 3A	Option 3B
NORTHERN ENTRANCE		
ADVANCED AND ENABLING WORKS	562,500	562,500
SITE PREPARATION	23,000	15,000
STAIR BOX	241,918	294,988
ADIT CONSTRUCTION	878,740	773,740
INTERNAL WORKS & FITOUT	405,750	852,850
SOUTHERN ENTRANCE		
ADVANCED AND ENABLING WORKS	35,000	35,000
SITE PREPARATION	30,000	30,000
STAIR BOX	307,630	307,630
LIFT	254,900	254,900
INTERNAL WORKS & FITOUT	330,000	330,000
REMAINING WORKS		
MECHANICAL & ELECTRICAL	275,000	255,000
HEADHOUSES	2,100,000	1,500,000
EXTERNAL WORKS & REINSTATEMENT	38,040	38,040
Sub-Total Enabling Works & Direct Works	5,482,478	5,249,648
Contractor's Risk (10%)	548,248	524,965
Preliminaries (20%)	1,206,145	1,154,923
Sub-Total Enabling Works & Direct Works inc Prelim	7,236,871	6,929,536
Contractor's Overhead & Profit (10%)	723,687	692,954
Total Enabling Works & Direct Works	7,960,558	7,622,490
Design (15%)	1,194,084	1,143,374
Project Management/Client Cost (10%)	796,056	762,249
Risk (30%)	2,388,167	2,286,747
Total Anticipate Final Cost	12,338,865	11,814,860

Exclusions

- 1 Full Risk Assessment to be undertaken.
- 2 Property costs.
- 3 Legal costs
- 4 VAT
- 5 3rd Party compensations
- 6 Special work to listed buildings

mit / Sub-Project / Section Title:	OPTION 3A				
vision: DESCRIPTION	Revision 1.0	T-4-1 (C)			
DESCRIPTION		Total (£)			
Contractors Direct Costs					
NORTHERN ENTRANCE					
ADVANCED AND ENABLING WORKS		562,500			
SITE PREPARATION		23,000			
STAIR BOX		241,918			
ADIT CONSTRUCTION		878,740			
INTERNAL WORKS & FITOUT		405,750			
SOUTHERN ENTRANCE					
ADVANCED AND ENABLING WORKS		35,000			
SITE PREPARATION		30.000			
STAIR BOX		307,630			
LIFT		254,900			
INTERNAL WORKS & FITOUT		330,000			
REMAINING WORKS					
MECHANICAL & ELECTRICAL		275,000			
HEADHOUSES		2.100.000			
EXTERNAL WORKS & REINSTATEMENT		38,040			
Sub-Total Ena	bling Works & Direct Works	5,482,478			
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Trommunoo		1,200,140			
Sub-Total Enabling Works & Di	rect Works inc Preliminaries	7,236,871			
Contractor's Overhead & Profit	10%	723,687			
Total Ena	bling Works & Direct Works	7,960,558			
ndirect Costs					
Design	15%	1,194,084			
Project Management/Client Costs	10%	796,056			
Risk	30%	2,388,167			
Other Costs		Foodood 1			
Land/Property Purchase		Excluded			
GRAND TOTAL					

- Exclusions
 1 Full Risk Assessment to be undertaken.
- 2 Property costs. 3 Legal costs
- 4 VAT
- 5 3rd Party compensations 6 Special work to listed buildings

DESCRIPTION	Revision 1.0	Total (£)
Contractors Direct Costs NORTHERN ENTRANCE ADVANCED AND ENABLING WORKS SITE PREPARATION STAIR BOX		Total (£)
ADVANCED AND ENABLING WORKS SITE PREPARATION STAIR BOX		
ADVANCED AND ENABLING WORKS SITE PREPARATION STAIR BOX		
SITE PREPARATION STAIR BOX		
STAIR BOX		562,500
		15,000
A DIT CONICTDI ICTIONI		294,988
ADIT CONSTRUCTION		773,740
INTERNAL WORKS & FITOUT		852,850
COUTLIEDN ENTRANCE		
SOUTHERN ENTRANCE ADVANCED AND ENABLING WORKS		35,000
SITE PREPARATION		30,000
STAIR BOX		307.630
LIFT		254,900
INTERNAL WORKS & FITOUT		330,000
DEMAINING WORKS		
REMAINING WORKS MECHANICAL & ELECTRICAL	+	255.000
HEADHOUSES		1,500,000
EXTERNAL WORKS & REINSTATEMENT		38,040
Sub-Total Enabling W	orks & Direct Works	5,249,648
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		.,,
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ndirect Costs		
Design	15%	1,143,374
Project Management/Client Costs	10%	762,249
Risk	30%	2,286,747
Other Costs Land/Property Purchase		Excluded
Lanur roperty Futchase		EXCIUDED

- Exclusions
 1 Full Risk Assessment to be undertaken.
 2 Property costs.
- 3 Legal costs 4 VAT
- 5 3rd Party compensations 6 Special work to listed buildings



London Underground - Notting Hill Gate: Option 3A

Risk ID	Risk Title	Risk Description	Risk Cause	Risk Effect	Risk Owner	Probability	Cost Impact	Time Impact	Current Risk Level	Risk Mitigation	Revised Risk Level
NHG(3A) 1	Unforseen complications with utilities.	During exposure of utilities for suspension beneath the road deck, leakages are discovered or junctions found resulting in additional works or changes in methods which introduce delay to the programme or risk to operatives/public.	Lack of knowledge concerning the condition of services in affected areas	Failure in service leading to disruption of services, risk to operatives and public, need for road closure	Client, Designer and Contractor once appointed depending project stage	М	VH	VH	М	Future stages of design to review record drawings and confirm by site inspection and/or intrusive survey, provision of enabling works, fail-safe mitigations & EPP in future works, site supervision, works undertaken beneath live utilitieis must not have pathway into public subway and LU station.	L
NHG(3A) 2	Natural or man-made obstructions prevent horizontal ground treatment for the subway works.	Past temporary works from the original subway and ticket hall works, uncharted or disused utilities or natural variation of the ground prevents driling or permeation grouting being effective forcing change in methods or unsafe working conditions (ground instability).	Lack of knowledge concerning the ground on subawy alignment.	Abortive works, late change in methods, potentially unstable ground putting operatives at risk, risk of instability affecting overlying road, putting road users at risk.	Client, Designer and Contractor once appointed depending project stage	L	Н	Н	L	Future stages of design to review record drawings and confirm by site inspection and/or intrusive survey (GPR), provision of enabling works, fail-safe mitigations & EPP during future works to protect public & operatives.	
NHG(3A) 3	Adverse Piling influence on LU assets and Mid Level Sewer	Piles for both stair boxes and their related OSD's will be potentially within the exclusion zone of LU assets and may lead to damage to the lining of LU assets (Escalator, Metropolitan and Circle Line and Cable tunnel). The northern stair box and OSD piles will be in close proximity to the Mid level sewer and may result in lining damage	Lack of clarity over OSD foundation designs and their interaction with LU assets	Long term impact on LU assets and increased maintenance, very slight risk of lining failure affecting services (power), passengers or operatives	Client / Designer	L	М	М	L	Future design development to clarify and address risk	VL
NHG(3A) 4	Over-run of road possession during installation of removal of the temporary road deck	The timing of works in placing and removing the decking will be critical, any delay in crane provision, resurfacing etc. would result in over-run of road closure	Delay in any of the critical path activities relating to road closure	Over-run of road closure leading to traffic disruption and reputational damage	Client, Designer and Contractor once appointed depending project stage	М	Ξ	М	М	Future design development and construction planning to clarify and address risk with hold points and process mitigations and derisking	
NHG(3A) 5	Party Wall/instability issues.	Party wall issues result in delay to the works or greater works that planned increasing costs	Lack of knowledge concerning the structures to be demolished and their abutting structures	Delay to the work resulting in programme over- run, increased temporary works increasing costs, late change in methodology if discovered late.	Client, Designer and Contractor once appointed depending project stage	L	н	н	٦	Future design development to clarify and address risk and avoid late disclosure	VL
NHG(3A) 6	Impact of works during construction / transition to new layout conflict with station fire strategy	The works will reduce access options (NE stair) and introduce hoardings restriction passage widths, these may, at peak times, cause congestion and reduce station evacuation time	Access restrictions during construction	Need to close station at peak demand periods for reasons of safety.	Client, Designer and Contractor once appointed depending project stage	L	ι	L	٦	Future design development and construction planning to clarify and address risk with LU operations agreed process mitigations and de-risking	
NHG(3A) 7	Discovery of Asbestos / Contamination	The works affecting the 1960's structure, utilites and LU station services may discover Asbestos / Lead or other contaminants resulting in risk of harm to operatives, additional cost and delay to the works.	Unknown temporary works, utilities or general ground cantamination	Risk of harm to operatives, additional costs and delay	Client, Designer and Contractor once appointed depending project stage	М	н	н	М	Future design development to undertake desk study, intrusive surveys etc. Future construction to provide provision for site education, monitoring and testing during therelevant work activities	VL
NHG(3A) 8	Falls of personnel or materials from height during construction and maintenance	Construction, fit-out and maintenance of PRM lift and stair boxes will involve working a multiple levels for which this is a generic risk	An inevitable potential risk that arises from working in shafts or boxes.	Risk of injury or damage resulting in investigation or repair with ensuing cost and delay	Client & Designer (Contractor when appointed)	L	VH	VH	L	Issue to be addressed by methods of works during construction, lifting plans, and subsequently by the designed maintenance measures in the O&M manual etc.	VL

	Cost Impact	<£50k	£50-150k	£150-300	£300-500	>£500k
	Time Impact	< 1 week	1-3 weeks	3-10 weeks	10-20 weeks	>20 weeks
Probability	VH 70-100%	VH	VH	VH	VH	VH
	H 50-70%	Н	Н	Н	Н	Н
	M 30-50%	M	M	M	M	M
	L 10-30%	L	L	L	L	L
	VL 0-10%	VL	VL	VL	VL	VL



High Level Risk Assessment

A number of high level risks have been identified for the construction and delivery of the project which affect, to a greater or lesser extent, each of the Options proposed in this study. The construction risks and impacts for Option 3A are recorded opposite. The overall project risks and their impact on all options are recorded and measured below.

The impact of the risks on each of the Options has been scored on a 1>5 rising scale.

At this stage a number of the risks are 'unknowns' and initial mitigations will be through site survey work.

	Risk	Option1	Option2	Pembridge Tunnel	Option 3A	Option 3B
1	Nature of new ground where utilities re-supported at the junction of Notting Hill Gate and Pembridge Road	1	4	5	2	2
2	Condition of utilities under which new infrastructure will be mined	1	4	5	3	3
3	Structures and substructures of buildings to be employed for new stairs/lifts	3	2	0	3	2
4	Impact of enhanced access on station congestion	1	2	2	2	2
5	Full extent of station services diversions	3	2	2	3	3
6	Full extent of utilities diversions	2	4	5	3	2
7	Approvals and Third Party Agreements	4	4	3	3	2
		15	22	22	19	16
	Cost estimation accuracy	-	4	-	3	3

Notes

The comparative risks rely largely on the components adopted in each Option. Not all of the Options offer the same functionality within the station.

- Risk 1. The extent of concrete fill under the utilities is unknown.
- Risk 4. A separate, dynamic assessment of each option will be required to assess whether the anticipated congestion impacts are valid.
- Risk 7. This encompasses property agreements and local support to temporary and permanent highway impacts.