



TABLE OF APPLICABILITY FOR GROUND ANCHORING SYSTEMS

Building foundations	Natural ground				Disadvantages	Advantages
	Non-cohesive soil	Cohesive soil	Moorland	Rock		
Geotextile and ballast	Applicable	Applicable	Applicable ¹	Non applicable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transportation and placement of embankment coming from an outside source • Needs excavation to withstand hurricanes category 3 and 4 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economical
In-ground mechanical anchors	Applicable	Applicable	Non applicable	Non applicable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Needs specialized tools to withstand hurricanes category 3 and 4 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No excavation required • Can be installed easily with a sledge hammer to withstand hurricanes category 1 and 2²
Treated wood foundation	Applicable	Applicable	Non applicable (Excessive compaction)	Applicable on flat surface or slight angle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Needs excavation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allows to raise the house higher (Specially appropriate in areas at risk of flooding)
Concrete foundation	Applicable	Applicable	Non applicable (Total compaction and excessive differentials)	Applicable on flat surface or slight angle ³	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Needs specialized labor • Needs one-week drying period • Cannot be moved to another location 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offers a floor quality usually appreciated by residents • Longer life cycle of the foundation (Specially appropriate when the housing is constructed on it's permanent location)

1. Excessive compaction up to 50% of the thickness of the embankment. Caution should be taken to not tear the crust of fibrous surface. Embankment construction speed should be under control.
2. Soil studies should be conducted to ensure.
3. Installation surface needs to be rough/irregular enough to avoid the sliding of the structure.

Natural ground classification

Non-cohesive soil: granular soil (gravel, sand and silt)

Cohesion soil: fine soil with cohesion like clay

Moorland: organic soil made of an accumulation of partially decomposed or decomposed plants that grew in poorly drained or saturated regions

Rock: massive bedrock