

COCHRANE CONSTRUCTION CONSULTANTS

Email: cconsultw4@gmail.com
Tel: 07793200529

Project No:	S-2930	Calc By:	BC
Project:	161 ARLINGTON ROAD, LONDON NW1 7ET		
Date:	01 February 2024	Rev:	0

Title: Structural Calculations for Proposed Refurbishment of 161 Arlington Road
Section 2 New Steel beams

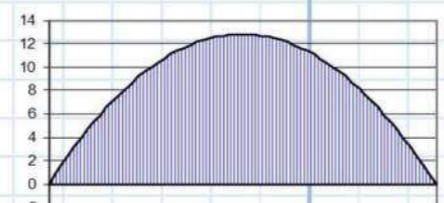
Beam B4 - Analysis Simply supported beam

Span (m) Choose steel section: UB UC RSJ PFC

Load Factors		E (N/mm ²)	I _x (cm ⁴)
Dead	1.4	205000	1250
Imposed	1.6		

LOADING	Dead kN	Imposed kN	Position m	Length m
UDL	2.41	1.5		-
Point load				-
Point load				-
Point load				-
Point load				-
Partial UDL				
Partial UDL				

Design Status				capacity ratio
Vertical shear	PASS			0.07
Moment	PASS			0.22
Buckling	PASS			0.48
Deflection	PASS			0.52



Bending Moment Diagram

RESULTS				REACTIONS (UNFACTORED)		
M max kNm	F _v max kN	Max. deflection (mm) Imposed only	Max. deflection (mm) Total load	Dead kN	Imposed kN	
12.80	12.48	-2.15	-5.94	LHS 5.40	RHS 3.08	
				RHS -5.40	LHS -3.08	

Design Strength		Shear Capacity	
p _y N/mm ²	355	Area mm ²	capacity kN
Steel grade	<input checked="" type="radio"/> grade S355	883.9	188.27
section classification	Semi-Compact		cl. 4.2.3

Moment Capacity	Position m	Moment kNm	F _v kN	M _{cx} kNm	Unity Factor
Maximum Moment	2.050	12.80	0.00	58.22	0.22
Critical section	2.050	12.80	0.00	58.22	0.22

* low shear


Equivalent Uniform Moment		Z _x (cm ³)
Maximum moment	M _A	164
Uniform factor	m	
Buckling moment	M _{bar}	182

Slenderness Ratio			
Effective length factor	radius of gyration r _y (cm)	slenderness λ	limiting slenderness λ _{Lo}
4.100	3.7	163.37	30.20

Deflection			
Deflection Limits		Allowable mm	Actual mm
span/deflection ratios			
Imposed Loads	360	11.4	2.2
Total Loads	360	11.4	5.9

Buckling capacity			
	M _b		26.71

Section used: UC 152x152x23



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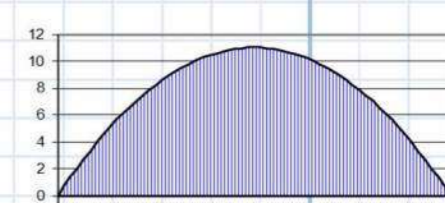
Beam B5 - Analysis Simply supported beam

Span (m) Choose steel section: UB UC RSJ PFC

Load Factors		E (N/mm ²)	I _x (cm ⁴)
Dead	1.4	205000	1250
Imposed	1.6		

LOADING	Dead kN	Imposed kN	Position m	Length m
UDL	1.8	1.5		-
Point load				-
Point load				-
Point load				-
Point load				-
Partial UDL				
Partial UDL				

Design Status				capacity ratio
Vertical shear	PASS			0.06
Moment	PASS			0.19
Buckling	PASS			0.41
Deflection	PASS			0.44



Bending Moment Diagram

RESULTS				REACTIONS (UNFACTORED)		
M max kNm	F _v max kN	Max. deflection (mm) Imposed only	Max. deflection (mm) Total load	Dead kN	Imposed kN	
11.00	10.73	-2.15	-5.06	LHS 4.15	RHS 3.08	
				RHS -4.15	LHS -3.08	

Design Strength		Shear Capacity	
p _y N/mm ²	355	Area mm ²	capacity kN
Steel grade	<input checked="" type="radio"/> grade S355	883.9	188.27
section classification	Semi-Compact		cl. 4.2.3

Moment Capacity	Position m	Moment kNm	F _v kN	M _{cx} kNm	Unity Factor
Maximum Moment	2.050	11.00	0.00	58.22	0.19
Critical section	2.050	11.00	0.00	58.22	0.19

* low shear


Equivalent Uniform Moment		Z _x (cm ³)
Maximum moment	M _A	164
Uniform factor	m	
Buckling moment	M _{bar}	182

Slenderness Ratio			
Effective length factor	radius of gyration r _y (cm)	slenderness λ	limiting slenderness λ _{Lo}
4.100	3.7	163.37	30.20

Deflection			
Deflection Limits		Allowable mm	Actual mm
span/deflection ratios			
Imposed Loads	360	11.4	2.2
Total Loads	360	11.4	5.1

Buckling capacity			
	M _b		26.71

Section used: UC 152x152x23




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Title: Structural Calculations for Proposed Refurbishment of 161 Arlington Road
Section 3 Ground Conditions and Design Parameters

Beam B6 - Analysis

Span (m) 4.500

Choose steel section: 152x152x37

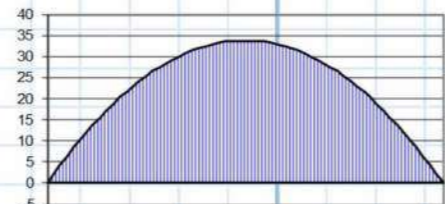
UB UC RSJ PFC

E (N/mm²) 205000
I_x (cm⁴) 2210


LOADING		Dead	Imposed	Position	Length
		kN	kN	m	m
UDL		3.51	4.95		-
Point load					-
Point load					-
Point load					-
Point load					-
Partial UDL					-
Partial UDL					-

Simply supported beam

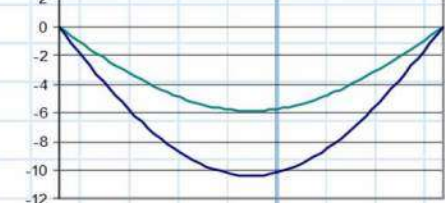
Design Status		capacity ratio
Vertical shear	PASS	0.14
Moment	PASS	0.40
Buckling	PASS	0.66
Deflection	PASS	0.83



Bending Moment Diagram



Shear Force Diagram



Deflection Diagram

RESULTS				REACTIONS (UNFACTORED)			
M max	F _v max	Max. deflection (mm)		Dead		Imposed	
kNm	kN	Imposed only	Total load	LHS	RHS	kN	kN
33.77	-30.02	-5.83	-10.40			8.71	11.14
						-8.71	-11.14

Design

Design Strength: p_y N/mm² 275

Steel grade: grade S275 grade S355

Section classification: Plastic

Shear Capacity	
Area A _v	capacity P _v
mm ²	kN
1294.4	213.58

Moment Capacity	Position	Moment	F _v	M _{cx}	Unity Factor
	m	kNm	kN	kNm	
Maximum Moment	2.250	33.77	0.00	84.98	0.40
Critical section	2.250	33.77	0.00	84.98	0.40

* low shear

Lateral torsional buckling

Equivalent Uniform Moment	kNm	Z _x (cm ³)	273
Maximum moment	M _A 33.77	S _x (cm ³)	309
Uniform factor	m 1.00		
Buckling moment	M _{bar} 33.77		

Slenderness Ratio				
Effective length	radius of gyration	slenderness		
L factor	L _E	r _y (cm)	λ	
m	m			
4.100	1.4L+2D 6.064	3.87	156.68	

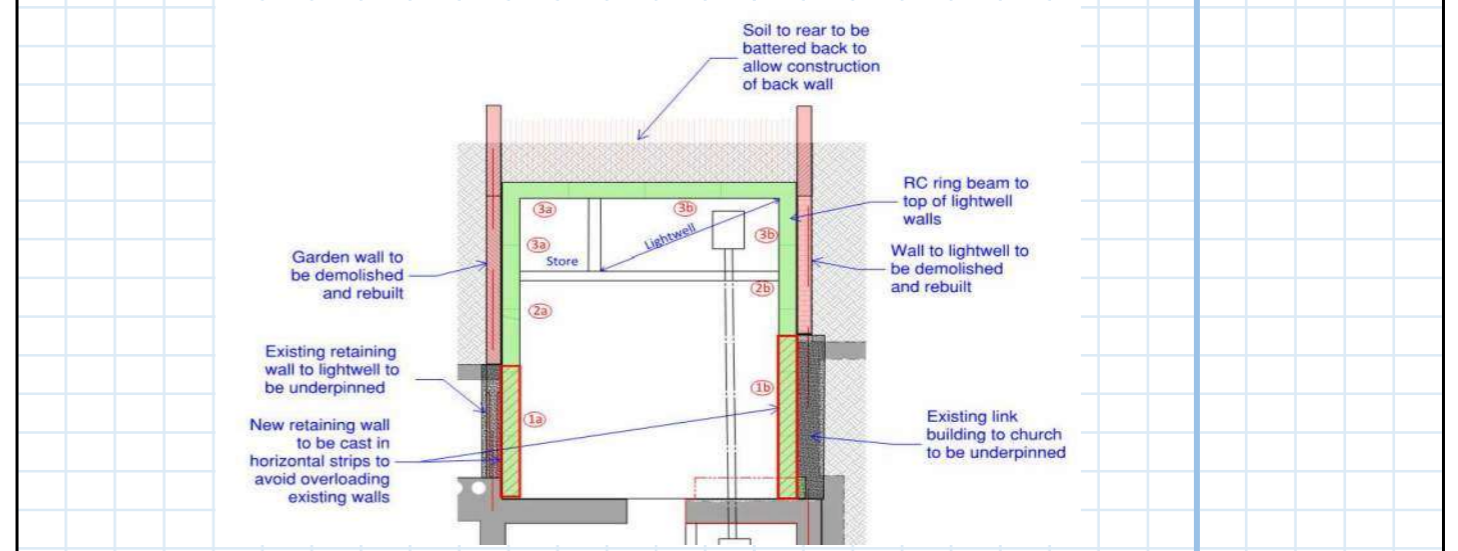
Deflection

Deflection Limits		Allowable	Actual
span/deflection ratios		mm	mm
Imposed Loads	500	9.0	5.8
Total Loads	360	12.5	10.4

Buckling capacity		
M _b	51.53	
Section used:	UC	152x152x37

Basement

The proposed basement has three distinct parts as shown in the following plan:




Section 1
the sections closest to the main house will be built adjacent existing walls with the top of the new retaining walls is propped by the ground floor slab. Section 1a (No159) wall will be cast adjacent the existing brick lightwell wall and will need to be cast in bands to avoid overloading the existing wall. Section 1b (church) will be cast against the existing foundation wall and a similar approach to 1a will be adopted as the nature of the backfill behind the wall is not known.

Section 2
The middle sections will be built adjacent existing garden walls. It is currently proposed that the garden walls are demolished and rebuilt to ease construction. As with section 1 the top of the new retaining walls is propped by the ground floor slab.

Section 3
The rear section of the retaining walls consists of two distinct parts - the store area where the slab will prop the top of the new walls and the lightwell, where a ring beam will be cast at the top of the wall to provide support. For construction it is proposed that the garden will be battered back (the extent of this will determine the extent of garden walls rebuilt) to allow construction of the retaining wall and backfilled.

Ground Conditions and Geotechnical Parameters

Fastrak Report 27798 included a borehole carried out at garden level which confirmed the soil strata on the site to be topsoil/made ground over brown London Clay. The borehole is included below:

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Section 3 Ground Conditions and Design Parameters

Water Strikes	Sample and In Situ Testing			Depth (m)	Legend	Stratum Description
	Depth (m)	Type	Results			
				0.12		TOPSOIL
						MADE GROUND
	0.50	D	V (kPa) = 38 V (kPa) = 38	0.45		Mid brown CLAY
	1.00	D	V (kPa) = 62 V (kPa) = 62			
	1.50	D	V (kPa) = 76 V (kPa) = 80			
	2.00	D	V (kPa) = 100 V (kPa) = 104	2.20		Mid brown sandy CLAY
	2.50	D	V (kPa) = 124 V (kPa) = 130			1.50m - Mid brown CLAY begins to show grey mottling
	3.00	D	V (kPa) = 138 V (kPa) = 140			
	3.50	D	V (kPa) = 140			
	4.00	D	V (kPa) = 140			
	4.50	D	V (kPa) = 140			
	5.00	D	V (kPa) = 140	5.00		1.50m - Standing water End of Borehole at 5.000m


Geotechnical Design Parameters

For the design of the new retaining walls long term (>6m) / effective stress parameters will be used:

Cohesion	c'	0	kN/m ²
Angle of shearing resistance	ϕ'	23	degree
Density - London Clay	γ	20	kN/m ³
Density - water	γ_w	10	kN/m ³

Other Design parameters

Surcharge	q	5	kN/m ²
Density concrete	γ_c	24	kN/m ³

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Section 4 New Extension - Assumed Basement Construction Sequence

Assumed Sequence of Construction

The sequence below has been assumed in the design of the new basement.

1. Demolish existing conservatory structure. Locate existing manhole
2. Demolish existing garden walls and ground floor slab to basement
3. Reduce dig across area of new basement
4. Install local propping to side faces
5. Demolish existing basement walls
6. Adjust propping to side walls
7. Batter back rear soil face
8. Demolish existing basement walls and floor slab
9. Site blind area of new basement
10. Install drainage and below ground services
11. Cast new basement slab with starter bars for walls
12. Cast new basement walls with starter bars to ground floor slab
13. Prop new basement walls as required
14. Cast new ground floor slab (RC on metal decking)
15. Install waterproofing lining to basement
16. Complete fit out of new extension



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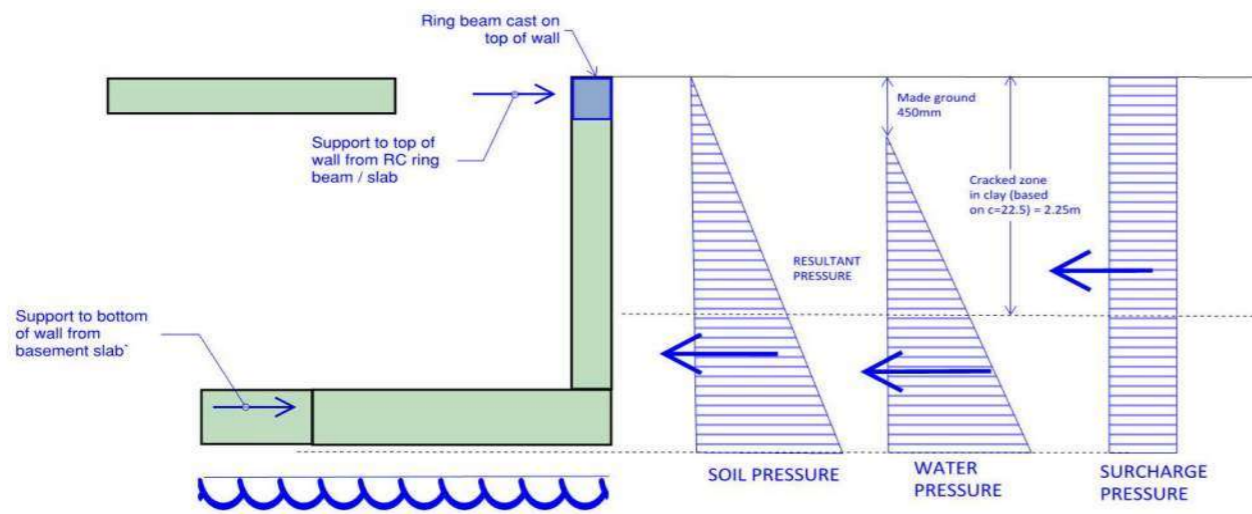
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Section 5 New Extension - Basement

Rear Wall - Sections 3b (+3a)

Wall design:

- Treat as propped cantilever
- Use effective stress parameters
- Design for full height water - cracked zone 2.35m from surface
- Surcharge = 5kPa




Wall Parameters

Height to formation		
Floor to floor	2210 mm	
FFL dropped	350	
Finsihes, allow	250	
Slab	300	
Blinding	50	
	3160	Allow Ht = 3200 mm

Wall stem thickness	250 mm
Base to wall	300 mm
Base to wall width	1.7
$\gamma_{conc} =$	24 kN/m ³

Soil Parametrs

Cohesion	c'	0	kPa	$K_a = \frac{1 - \sin \phi'}{1 + \sin \phi'}$
Angle of shearing resistance	ϕ'	23	degree	= 0.438



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Section 5 New Extension - Basement

Density London Clay	γ	20	kN/m ³
Density water	γ_w	10	kN/m ³

Surcharge 5 kPa

Applied Pressure/Forces

Soil	$p_s = K_a \cdot \gamma' \cdot H - 2c' \sqrt{K_a}$	$P_s = 0.5 \cdot p_s \cdot H$	$z = H/3$
Water	$p_w = \gamma_w \cdot H_w$	$P_w = 0.5 \cdot p_w \cdot H_w$	$z = H_w/3$
Surcharge	$p_q = K_a \cdot q$	$P_q = p_q \cdot H$	$z = H/2$

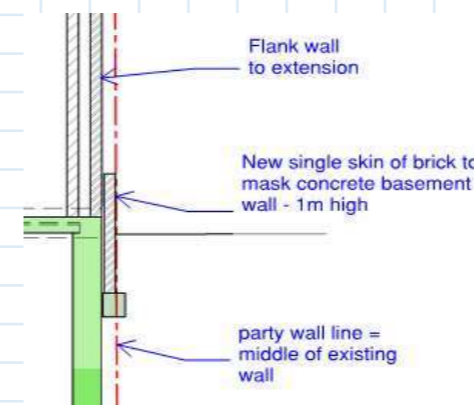
tbase 0.3 H = 3.2 m Hw = H-0.45 = 2.75 m
 tstem 0.25

Taking metre width, moments about internal bottom corner of wall stem @ formation

Case	F / SLS	z	Mo	γ_f	F / ULS	
Soil	44.86	1.067	47.85	1.4	62.8	
Water	37.81	0.917	34.66	1.4	52.94	1.416 = Id factor
Surcharge	7.01	1.6	11.22	1.6	11.22	
	kN	m	kNm		kN	
Pa =	89.68	@	1.045	= Applied Resultant		
	kN		m	above formation		

	top reaction	bottom reaction	Moment base	Moment @ Id	
Rt =	12.79 kN	Rb = 76.9 kN	Mb = 52.81 kNm	Mp = 27.55 kNm	SLS
	18.1 kN	108.9 kN	74.76 kNm	39.01 kNm	ULS


Side wall - Section 2



As Rear wall with additional loading :

- i) new garden wall - line load parallel to wall
- ii) flank wall over


New garden wall



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Section 5 New Extension - Basement

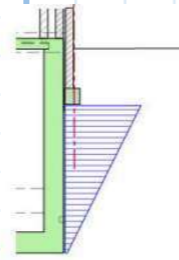
Title: Structural Calculations for Proposed Refurbishment of 161 Arlington Road
Section 5 New Extension - Basement

Allow 1m single skin of brick on 300x300 mass concrete strip, founding 600mm below grd

Gives line load parallel to wall = 2.163 kN/m run

Pressure under footing = 7.21 kPa = pressure @ 600mm bgl
 Pressure at formation (2.6m under) = 0.832 kPa (assume 45 deg spread)

Resultant Force 10.45 kN @ 1.733 m above formation



Case	F	z	Mo	γf	
Soil	44.86	1.067	47.85	1.4	62.8
Water	37.81	0.917	34.66	1.4	52.94
Surcharge	7.01	1.6	11.22	1.6	11.22
Wall line load	10.45	1.733	18.12	1.4	14.64

1.414 =ld factor

Pa = 100.1 kN @ 1.117 m above formation = Applied Resultant

top reaction	bottom reaction	Moment base	Moment @ ld	
Rt = 16.17 kN	Rb = 83.97 kN	Mb = 60.1 kNm	Mp = 33.69 kNm	SLS
22.87 kN	118.7 kN	84.98 kNm	47.63 kNm	ULS

Design wall reinforcement for Section 2 ULS loading

External face

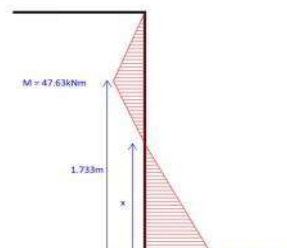
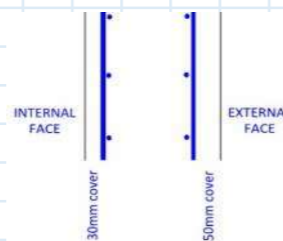
D = 250 mm gives d = 190
 cover = 50 mm

M = 84.98 kNm
 fcu = 35 N/mm2 fy = 500
 b = 1000 mm

K = 0.067 < 0.156 no comp reinf reqd

z = 174.5 mm < 180.5

As = 1119 mm2 / m Use H20 @ 200 As prov = 1520 mm2 / m



$x = (84.98 / (47.63 + 84.98)) * 1.733$
 = 1.111 m from formation
 = point of zero moment in wall

Use H20 L bars in bottom junction to give moment cap
 Bars 1200x1400mm high

Transverse reinf As = 0.13% Ac = 325 mm2/m H12 @ 200 = 566 mm2

Internal Face

D = 250 mm gives d = 210
 cover = 30 mm

M = 47.63 kNm
 fcu = 35 N/mm2 fy = 500
 b = 1000 mm

K = 0.031 < 0.156 no comp reinf reqd

z = 202.5 mm > 199.5 Use z = 0.95d = 199.5 mm

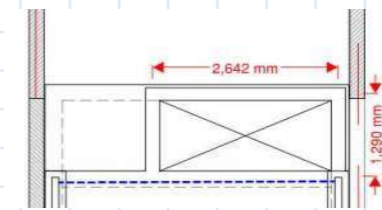
As = 548.9 mm2 / m H12 @ 200 As prov = 566 mm2 / m

Transverse reinf As = 0.13% Ac = 325 mm2/m H12 @ 200 = 566 mm2

Ring beam to lightwell

Load = 18.1 kN/m Span = 2.7 m

Moment = wl2/8 = 16.5 kNm
 D = 250 mm
 d = 250-30-10-10 = 200 mm b = 400 mm



fcu = 35 N/mm2 fy = 500

K = 0.029 < 0.156 no comp reinf reqd


z = 193.2 mm > 190 Use z = 0.95d = 190 mm

As = 199.6 mm2 / m 3 H12 @ 200 As prov = 566 mm2 / m

Use 3H16 gives Asprov = 402 mm2

V = 24.44 kN v = 0.305 N/mm2 100As/bv.d = 0.503

Tb3.8 gives vc = 0.6 N/mm2 Therefore min links reqd
 $Asv = 0.4 * bv * sv / 0.87fyv$
 fyv = 500 N/mm2
 bv = 400 mm
 sv max = 150 mm



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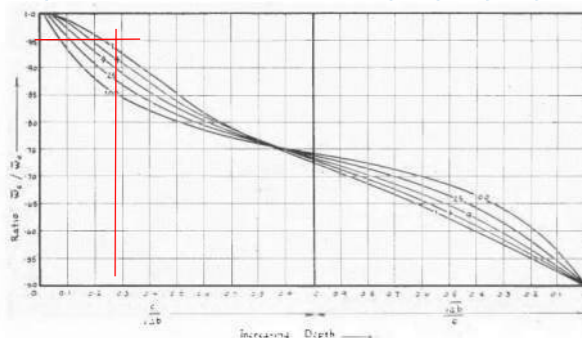
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Section 6 Settlement of basement

Total Long Term Settlement

Use Terzaghi 1D settlement method to calculate total long term settlement

Average loading, $q = 27.07 \text{ kN/m}^2$
 Length $L = 5.00 \text{ m}$ $L/B = 1.18$
 Width $B = 4.25 \text{ m}$ $B/L = 0.85$
 Depth $D = 1.00 \text{ m}$

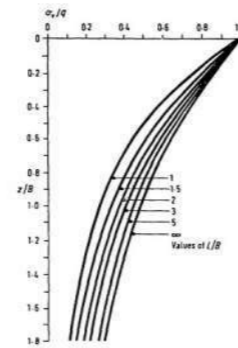
Fox's correction factor (FCF)



$D/(BL)^{0.5} = 0.217$ Graph gives FCF = 0.95

Ciria SP27

Figure 60 Influence values for mean vertical stress ratio at dimensionless depth for a rectangle carrying uniform pressure




CIRIA SP27 (fig 60) - and taking limit $\sigma_v = 0.2q$

$\sigma_v/q = 0.2$ give $z/B = 1.3$ Use layers = $0.2B = 0.85 \text{ m}$
 to depth $1.3B = 5.53 \text{ m}$

Limiting σ_v/q to 0.2 gives $z/B = 1.3$

$0.2B = 0.85 \text{ m}$ 1m deep layers
 $1.3B = 5.53 \text{ m}$ 6 No layers

Layer	Thickness Δz	Depth of middle of layer z (middle of layer)	z/B	Stress Influence Factor $\Delta\sigma_v/q$ (Fig 60)	Stress Increment $\Delta\sigma_v$	Existing Vertical Stress σ_v	mv at stress level mv	Change in Layer Thickness $\Delta\sigma_v \cdot Mv \cdot \Delta z$	
1	1	0.5	0.118	0.85	23.01	10	0.05	1.15	
2	1	1.5	0.353	0.61	16.52	30	0.05	0.83	
3	1	2.5	0.588	0.46	12.45	50	0.05	0.62	
4	1	3.5	0.824	0.34	9.21	70	0.05	0.46	
5	1	4.5	1.059	0.30	8.12	90	0.05	0.41	
6	1	5.5	1.294	0.20	5.41	110	0.05	0.27	
								$\Sigma \Delta$	3.74
								$\Sigma \Delta \times \text{FCF}$	3.55
									= Total long term



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Section 6 Settlement of basement

Immediate settlement

Based on Giroud & Burland

$$s_i = \mu_0 \mu_1 \frac{qB}{E}$$

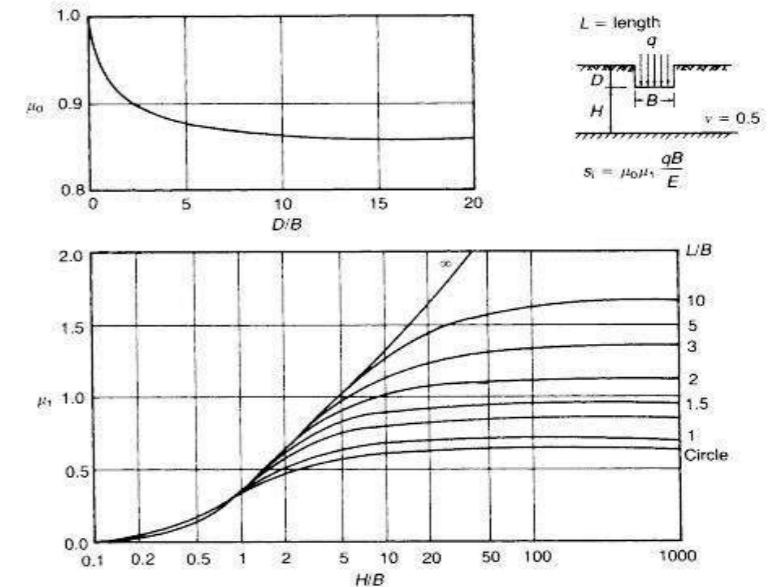
$D/B = 0.235$ $\mu_0 = 0.95$

Based on 33m to base of London Clay (Camden Town borehole) and 3m difference in level

$H = 33 \text{ m}$
 $H/B = 7.76$ $\mu_1 = 0.70$

$E_u = 50000 \text{ kN/m}^2$

$s_i = 1.53 \text{ mm}$ = Immediate settlement



Summary construction settlements


Total long term settlement = 3.55 mm
 Immediate settlement = 1.53 mm
 Consolidation settlement = 2.02 mm

Check Heave at rear of basement

3m of soil removed -60
 Average load applied 27.07
 Net pressure = **-32.93**

	Δz	z	z/B	$\Delta\sigma_v/q$	$\Delta\sigma_v$	σ_v	mv	$\Delta\sigma_v \cdot Mv \cdot \Delta z$	
1	1	0.5	0.118	0.85	-27.99	10	0.05	-1.40	
2	1	1.5	0.353	0.61	-20.08	30	0.05	-1.00	
3	1	2.5	0.588	0.46	-15.15	50	0.05	-0.76	
4	1	3.5	0.824	0.34	-11.19	70	0.05	-0.56	
5	1	4.5	1.059	0.30	-9.88	90	0.05	-0.49	
6	1	5.5	1.294	0.20	-6.59	110	0.05	-0.33	
								$\Sigma \Delta$	-4.54
								$\Sigma \Delta \times \text{FCF}$	-4.32

$s_i = -1.86 \text{ mm}$ = Immediate settlement



**COCHRANE
CONSTRUCTION
CONSULTANTS**

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Tel: 07793200529


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Project:	161 ARLINGTON ROAD,LONDON NW1 7ET		
Date:	01 February 2024	Rev:	0

Title: Structural Calculations for Proposed Refurbishment of 161 Arlington Road

Section 6 Settlement of basement

Summary heave settlements

	Heave	Const	Net Settlement
Total long term settlement =	-4.32	3.55	-0.77 mm
Immediate settlement =	-1.86	1.53	-0.33 mm
Consolidation settlement =	-2.46	2.02	-0.44 mm



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Section 7 Superstructure elements

Contents

- New Extension - floor joist
- New Extension - roof joist

- New extension - Wind Loading

- Rear Extension Side Walls- masonry design
 - Vertical Capacity
 - Padstones
 - Lateral Loading
 - Parapet

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Section 7 Superstructure elements

New Extension - floor joist

To BS5268-2

From Section 1
 Dead = 0.67 kN/m²
 Live = 1.5 kN/m²

timber grade = C24	basic $\sigma_b = 7.5$	Factors
Joist span = 2.1 m		Duration K3 1.0
centers = 400 mm		Depth K7 1.079
section width = 50 mm		Load sharing K8 1.1
section depth = 150 mm		

$Z = bd^2/6 = 187500 \text{ mm}^3$
 $I = bd^3/12 = 14062500 \text{ mm}^4$

$\sigma_b = 8.904 \text{ N/mm}^2$
 $E_{mean} = 10800 \text{ N/mm}^2$

Bending due to UDL load on joist

$w = 0.866 \text{ kN/m}$
 $M = wl^2/8 = 0.478 \text{ kNm}$

Gives Z reqd = 53634 mm Section OK (UF = 0.286)

Deflection limit = span / 360 = 5.8 mm

Deflection due to udl = 1.44 mm Section OK

Check shear at end notches

Beam 152UC23	D 152.2	B 152.4
	T 6.8	t 6.1

Check concentrated point load pt ld applied over 300x300 area - lds one joist ignore ld sharing

BS6399-1 gives concentrated load = 1.4 kN

apply at mid span giving $M = WL/4 = 0.735 \text{ kNm}$


Gives Z reqd = 82551 mm Section OK (UF = 0.44)

Deflection limit = span / 360 = 5.8 mm

Deflection due to udl = 1.78 mm Section OK

150 dp joist to sit on bottom flange and be notched on top to suit flange

Use
 50 x 150
 @ 400 c/c
 for roof

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Section 7 Superstructure elements

clear distance between flanges = 138.6 mm
 depth of top notch - allow for 10mm tolerance = 21.4 say 25 mm
 web to toe distance = 73.15
 width of notch - allow 10mm tolerance = 83.15 say 85 mm

h	150	$K_5 = \frac{h(h_e - a) + ah_e}{h_e^2} \text{ for } a \leq h_e$
h _e	115	
a	25	

$K_5 = 1.238$ $V = 0.7 \text{ kN}$ $\sigma_s = 0.71 \text{ N/mm}^2$
 $\times K_5 = 0.879$

Shear area = 5750 Shear cap = $A \cdot \sigma_s = 5.1 \text{ kN}$ Section Ok

New Extension - roof joist

To BS5268-2

From Section 1
 Dead = 0.90 kN/m²
 Live = 1.5 kN/m²

timber grade = C24	basic $\sigma_b = 7.5$	Factors
Joist span = 2.1 m		Duration K3 1.0
centers = 400 mm		Depth K7 1.079
section width = 50 mm		Load sharing K8 1.1
section depth = 150 mm		

$Z = bd^2/6 = 187500 \text{ mm}^3$
 $I = bd^3/12 = 14062500 \text{ mm}^4$

$\sigma_b = 8.904 \text{ N/mm}^2$
 $E_{mean} = 10800 \text{ N/mm}^2$

Bending due to UDL load on joist

$w = 0.959 \text{ kN/m}$
 $M = wl^2/8 = 0.529 \text{ kNm}$

Gives Z reqd = 59374 mm Section OK (UF = 0.317)

Deflection limit = span / 360 = 5.8 mm

Deflection due to udl = 1.60 mm Section OK

Check shear at end notches



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Beam 152UC23 D 152.2 B 152.4
T 6.8 t 6.1

Check concentrated point load pt ld applied over 300x300 area - lds one joist ignore ld sharing

BS6399-1 gives concentrated load = 1.4 kN

apply at mid span giving M = WL/4 = 0.735 kNm

Gives Z reqd = 82551 mm Section OK (UF = 0.44)

Deflection limit = span / 360 = 5.8 mm

Deflection due to udl = 1.78 mm Section OK

150 dp joist to sit on bottom flange and be notched on top to suit flange

clear distance between flanges = 138.6 mm

depth of top notch - allow for 10mm tolerance = 21.4 say 25 mm

web to toe distance = 73.15

width of notch - allow 10mm tolerance = 83.15 say 85 mm

h 150
he 115
a 25

$$K_5 = \frac{h(h_c - a) + ah_c}{h_c^2} \text{ for } a \leq h_c$$

K5 = 1.238 V = 0.7 kN σs = 0.71 N/mm2

x K5 = 0.879

Shear area = 5750 Shear cap = A * σs = 5.1 kN Section Ok



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Section 7 Superstructure elements

New extension - Wind Loading

New extension

New extension two storey above ground, height above ground = 2.8 m

Restraint provided by roof - max vertical span = 2.8 m

Wind load To BS6399-2

Maximum height of extension walls (above ground) H = 2.85 m

Building type factor Kb = 0.5 Tb1

Dynamic augmentation factor Cr = 0.01 Fig3

Size effect factor Ca = 0.97

Ground level is at approximately 29.4 mOD

Wind speed Vb = 20.5 m/s

Altitude factor Sa = 1.029

Seasonal factor Ss = 1

Site is relatively level - topography not significant

Directional factor Sd = 1

Permanent condition Sp = 1

Site wind speed Vs = Vb . Sa . Sd . Ss . Sp = Vs = 21.1 m/s

Maximum height of extension walls (above ground) H = 6.2 m

Heights of surrounding buildings

161 AR 11
159 AR 9
OLoH 14
Ort House 15
128 Albert St 15



Dominant wind direction - use SW - Ort House

Maximum height of extension walls (above ground) Hr = 2.85 m

Height of building upwind H0 = 15 m

Distance to buildings upwind X0 = 13.5 m

Displacement Height Hd = 12

Effective Height = lesser of (Hr-Hd) or 0.4Hr

Hr - Hd = -9.15 m

0.4Hr = 1.14 m

He = 1.14 m (Cl1.7.3)

Taking He < 2 and site in town > 2km

distance to sea = 55km

Sb = 1.1 Tb4

Ve = Vs . Sb

Ve = 23.21 m/s

Dynamic pressure qs = 0.613 Ve²

qs = 0.33 kPa