Structural Underpinning Methodology

Project Beechwood House Date 07 October 2010

Job No. 8061

Subject Planning Application

Overview

As part of the works to the Listed Beechwood House it is proposed to lower sections of the existing basement to provide a new access and changing facilities for the proposed swimming pool; this will necessitate underpinning the existing load bearing walls.

Underpinning Proposals

The extent of the proposed underpinning is shown on Techniker drawings 8061-1001 and 2001. Trial pits have confirmed the depth of the existing foundations in these areas. The existing basement walls are semi-retaining at present with an undercroft floor void of approximately 1m on the retaining side of the wall. The new mass concrete underpinning is designed as a gravity retaining wall to resist the earth and hydrostatic forces. Existing projecting footings will be removed on the internal face to maintain the line of the wall above and vertical loads transferred through the underpinning to an enlarged base to avoid any increase in bearing pressure on the soil. The new underpinning will be founded in the same silty sandy clay strata as the existing walls. A drained cavity waterproofing system is proposed.

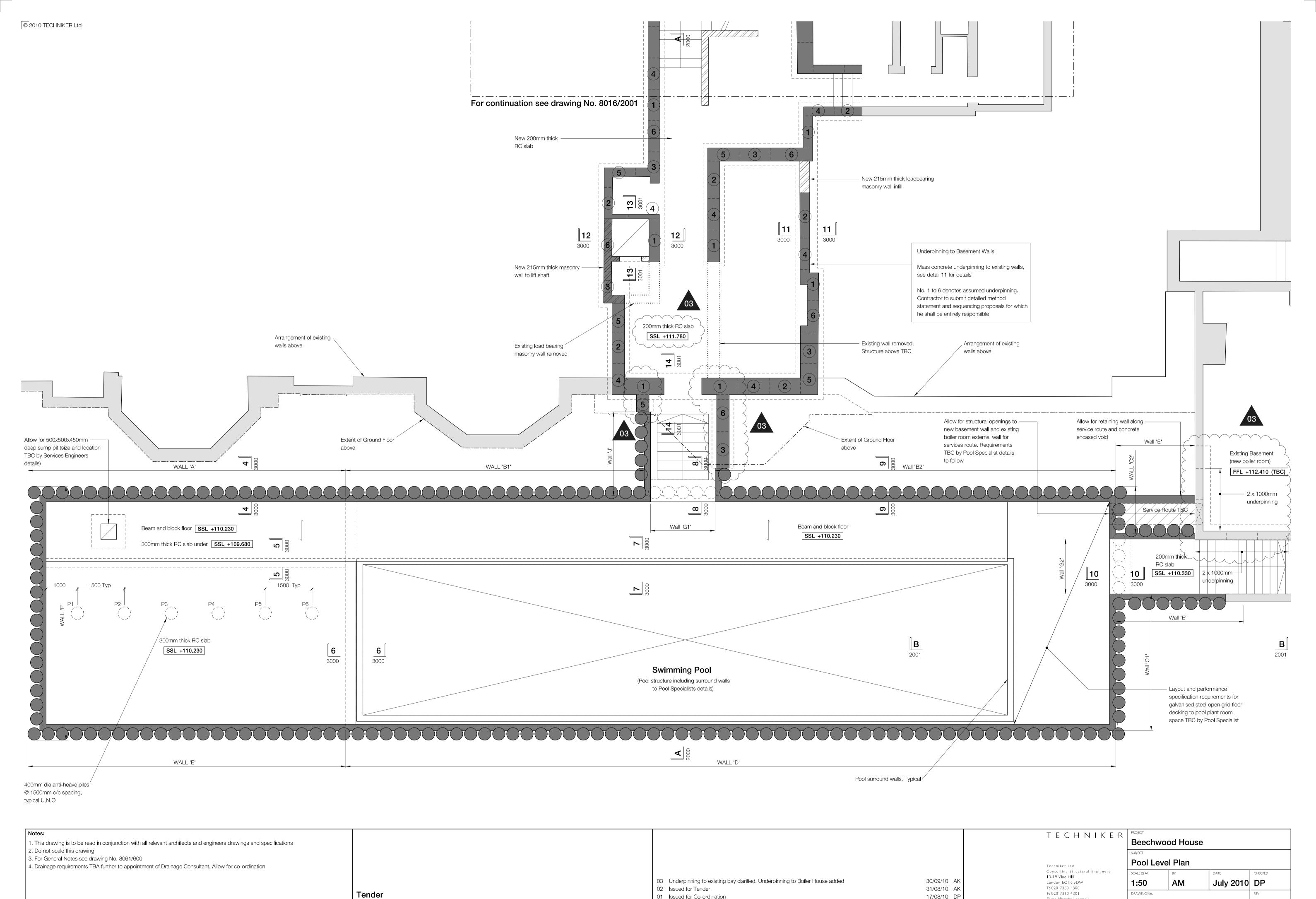
Methodology

The underpinning works will be undertaken by a suitably experienced contractor who shall prepare their own detailed sequence of construction and method statement for which they will be responsible for. The methodology outlined below describes the sequence envisaged in formulating the structural proposals.

- 1. The existing basement floor slab will be broken out to allow access for the underpinning works.
- 2. Working in sequence sections of existing foundations will be exposed, the projecting footings broken out and the pins excavated to the required depth.
- 3. Following inspection of the bearing strata, individual pins will then be concrete to within 50mm of the underside of the existing foundation.
- 4. The gap between the underside of the foundation and the pin will be filled with dry pack a minimum of 24 hours after the concrete was cast.

- 5. The process is then repeated working on a 5 bay sequence with no adjacent bays being unsupported at any time.
- 6. Following completion of the underpinning to the walls the remaining spoil will be excavated from the basement area.
- 7. A minimum of 150mm of Type 1 compacted material will be laid down as a sub-base for the new basement slab and blinded with concrete.
- 8. The new basement slab will be constructed from Caltite concrete.
- 9. In the area of the new lift shaft, the pit will be constructed in reinforced Caltite concrete and will form an integral part of the pin, the remaining section of which will be constructed in mass concrete, as the other areas.

D. Pow CEng MIStructE



01 Issued for Co-ordination

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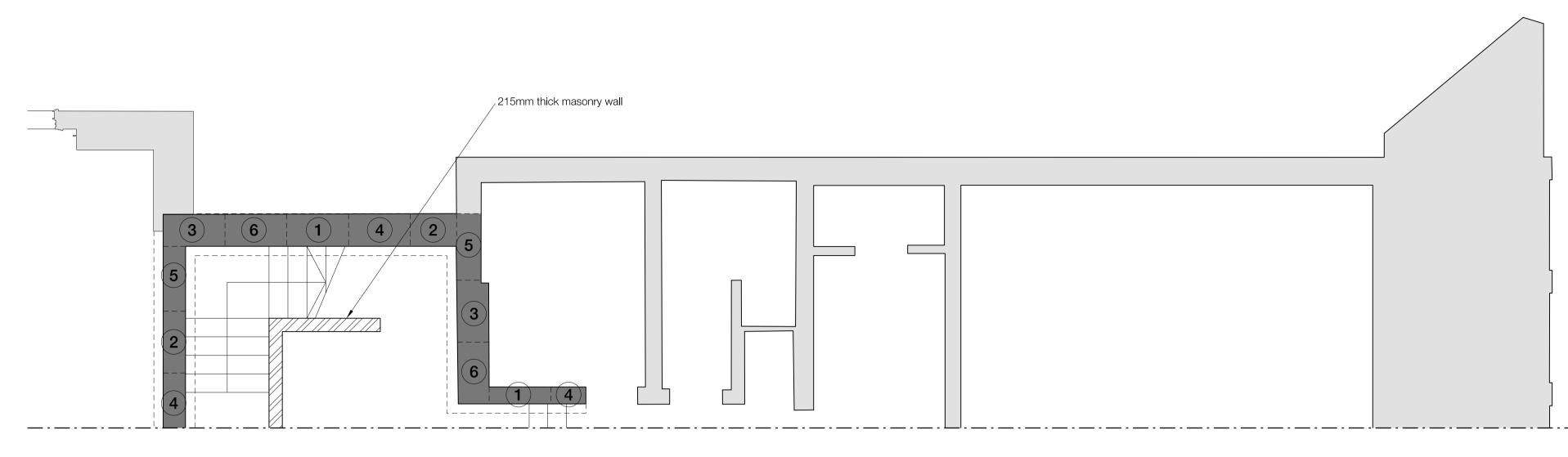
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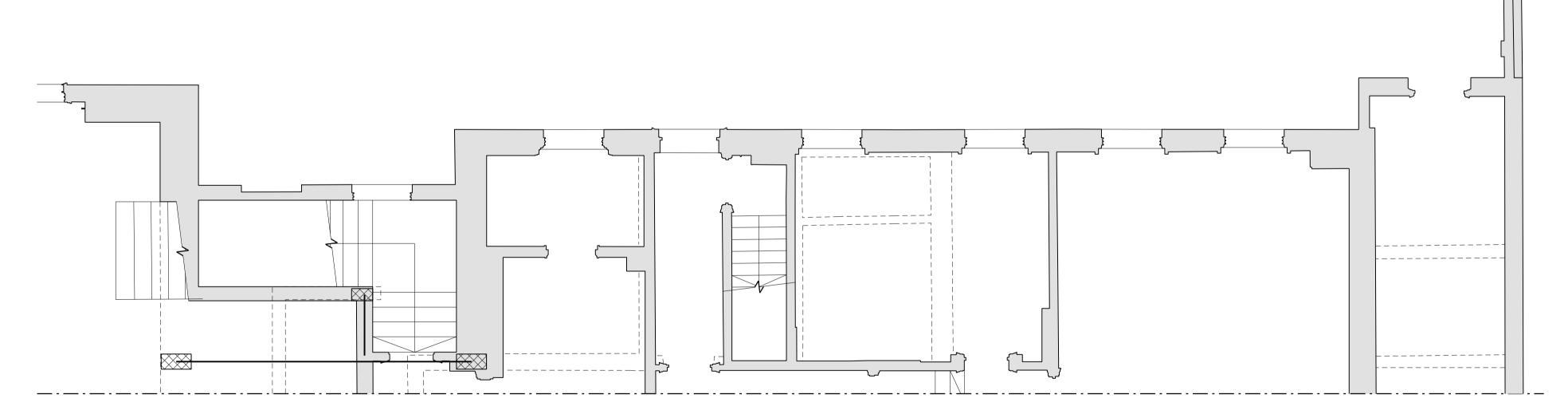
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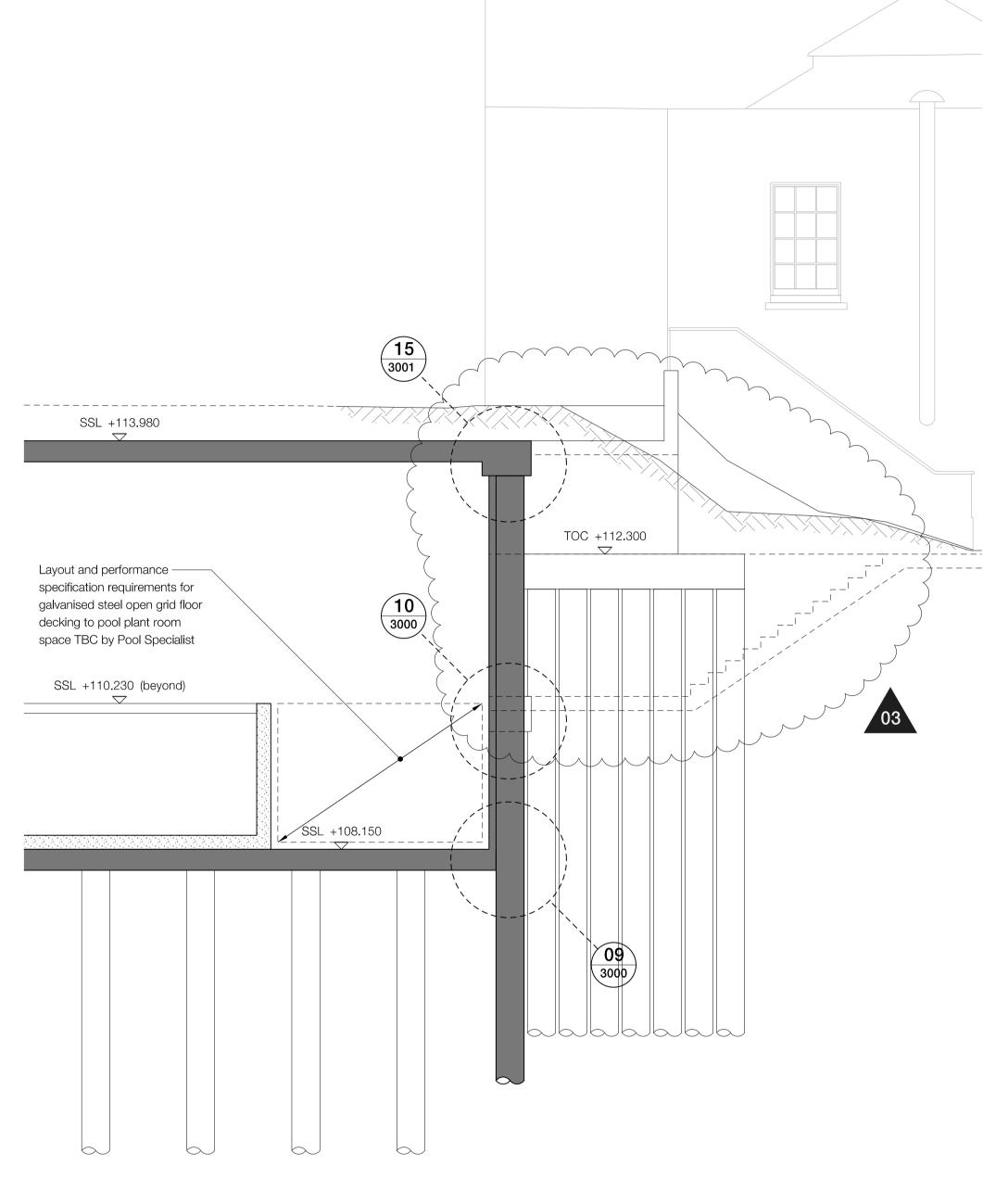
For continuation see drawing No. 8016/1001

Pool Level Part Plan



For continuation see drawing No. 8016/1002

Ground Floor Part Plan



Section B-B

Notes:				TECHNIKER	PROJECT			
1. This drawing is to be read in conjunction with all relevant architects and engineers drawings and specifications					Beechwood House			
2. Do not scale this drawing					SUBJECT			
3. For General Notes refer to drawing No. 8061/600					Pool Section B-B			
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