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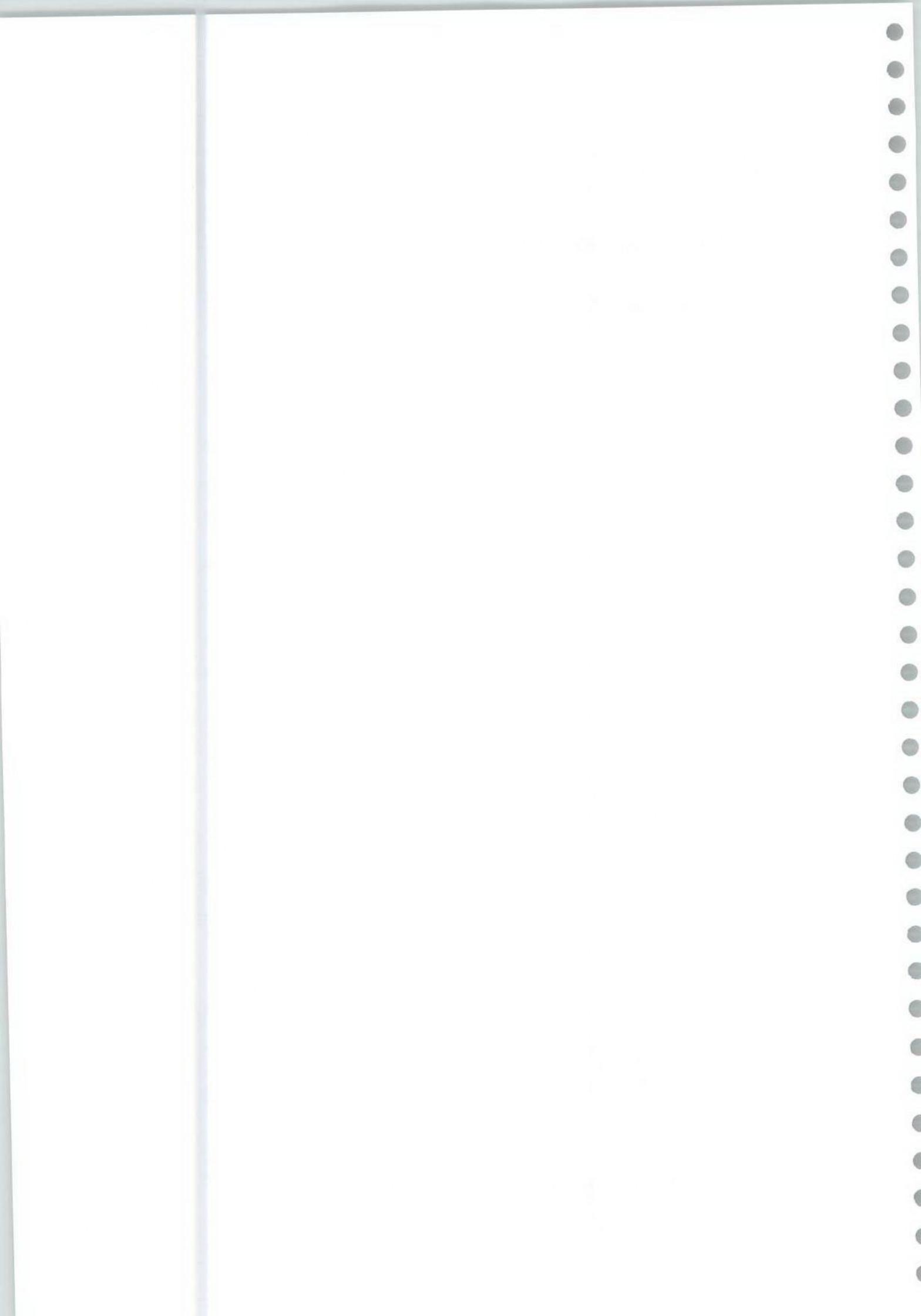
19 East Heath Road, NW3

Structural Engineer's Report (Planning)

Prepared by: M Long
Apr 2008
14061

 STRUCTURES  GEOMETRICS  SUSTAINABILITY

30 Newman Street London W1T 1LT T 020 7631 5128 F 020 7462 1390 E mail@pricemyers.com www.pricemyers.com



Introduction

This document outlines the structural engineering approach to the Architect's proposals for review at Planning Stage. At this stage some site investigation results are awaited, as are detailed contributions from other Consultants, and the scheme will require further development in the next stages, based on the principles outlined here and in the accompanying drawings.

1 The Site

The site for the new development is on ground to the rear of the existing building at 19 East Heath Road. East Heath Road is on a hill so that although the site itself is flat, the neighbouring gardens are higher and lower. This means there is a retaining wall retaining the higher ground in the neighbouring garden on one side and on the other, the ground floor level is lower. Some trial pits and a geotechnical investigation have been done for a previous scheme. Further trial pits are required to investigate the footings of the existing building and the boundary wall foundation detail on the boundary with No. 19 Squires Mount.

2 Ground Conditions

The Geotechnical Investigation revealed that the ground conditions are stiff brown sandy clay from near to the surface to a depth of 10m underlain by medium dense brown clayey sand. These strata are commonly called the Claygate Beds.

3 Proposed Structure

Substructure

The majority of the building is a single storey basement, requiring an excavation approximately 3.75m deep. The excavation will be deeper (approximately 5.5m) under the swimming pool. The walls of the basement will be formed by a contiguous bored piled wall on three sides.

The piling method will be either continuous flight auger or cased bored piles, depending on the loads and the contractor's preferred method. Steel sheet piling has been avoided because piling will be close to existing buildings susceptible to the vibration associated with this method.

The remaining basement wall will be formed by underpinning the neighbouring boundary wall to the building of No. 19 Squires Mount and casting a facing wall against it. This method is not as economical as using a contiguous bored pile wall in this location but was adopted because of the extra space it allows. Vertical loads at basement level will be supported by piled foundations. The piles within the footprint of the building will be designed to act as tension piles to resist hydrostatic uplift pressure and heave pressure (the latter if further geotechnical advice dictates).

The basement will have a drained cavity. The basement slab will be designed to resist uplift loads due to water. If, as is likely, there is insufficient weight in the structure above the swimming pool and gym section of the basement, tension piles will be required to resist the uplift.

Superstructure

The limited superstructure will be an Insitu reinforced concrete frame with some of the roof formed in timber.

4 Construction Sequence

To maintain the stability of the excavation and the surrounding ground and buildings, the construction sequence will be carefully controlled. Temporary propping will be required at or close



to ground level to prop the top of the retaining structure in the temporary case. The substructure can then be constructed followed by the ground floor/ Garden slab. The ground floor slab will then do the job of the temporary propping in the permanent case.

The capping beam for the piled wall will be designed so that where there is a void in the ground floor slab, it will be able to span between points of support to prop the tops of the piles in the permanent case.

The first operation will be to install the piles for the contiguous piled wall and to construct the piled wall capping beam constructed. The underpinning to the boundary wall of 19 Squires Mount will need to be done before excavation can start.

The ground inside the footprint of the basement will be reduced by approximately a metre and the temporary propping installed.

The excavation will then be dug down to the bottom slab level. Depending on the detailed pile design and the contractor's preferred temporary works scheme, a second layer of temporary propping may be required with a waler just above the basement slab level. Once the excavation has been completed, the basement slab, walls and columns can be constructed. The ground floor slab will then be constructed in sequence with the removal of temporary propping so that the retaining wall is suitably propped at all times. The superstructure RC frame can then be constructed.

5 Building Near Trees and Tree Protection

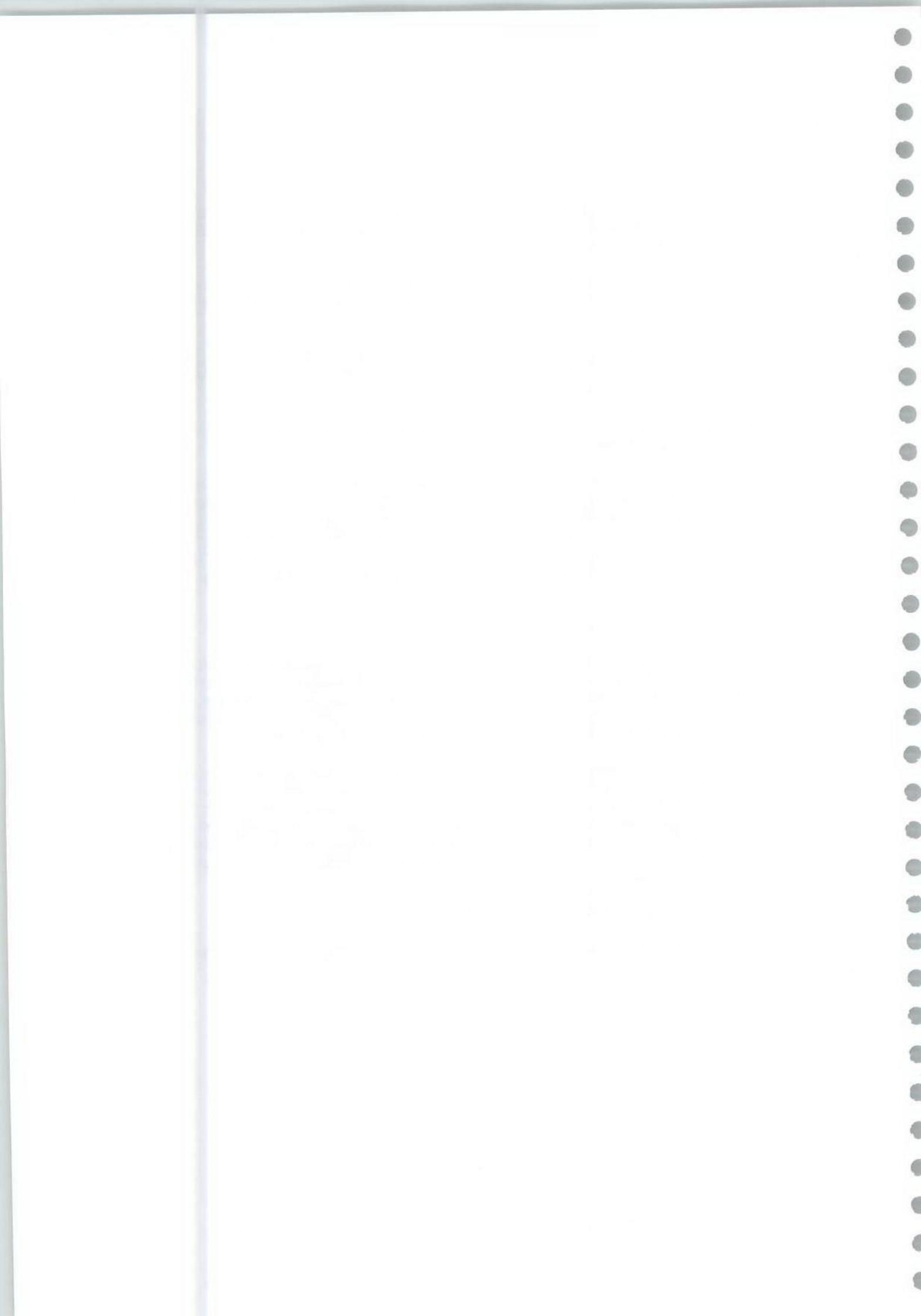
An arboriculturalist's report has been prepared by ACS consulting. Regarding the structural aspects of building near trees, the use of a contiguous piled wall means that the ground inside the footprint of the building will be protected from the effects of the trees varying water demand (either seasonal or due to a reduction in the root system due to the construction of the new building). There is therefore no requirement for special measures to be taken against heave.

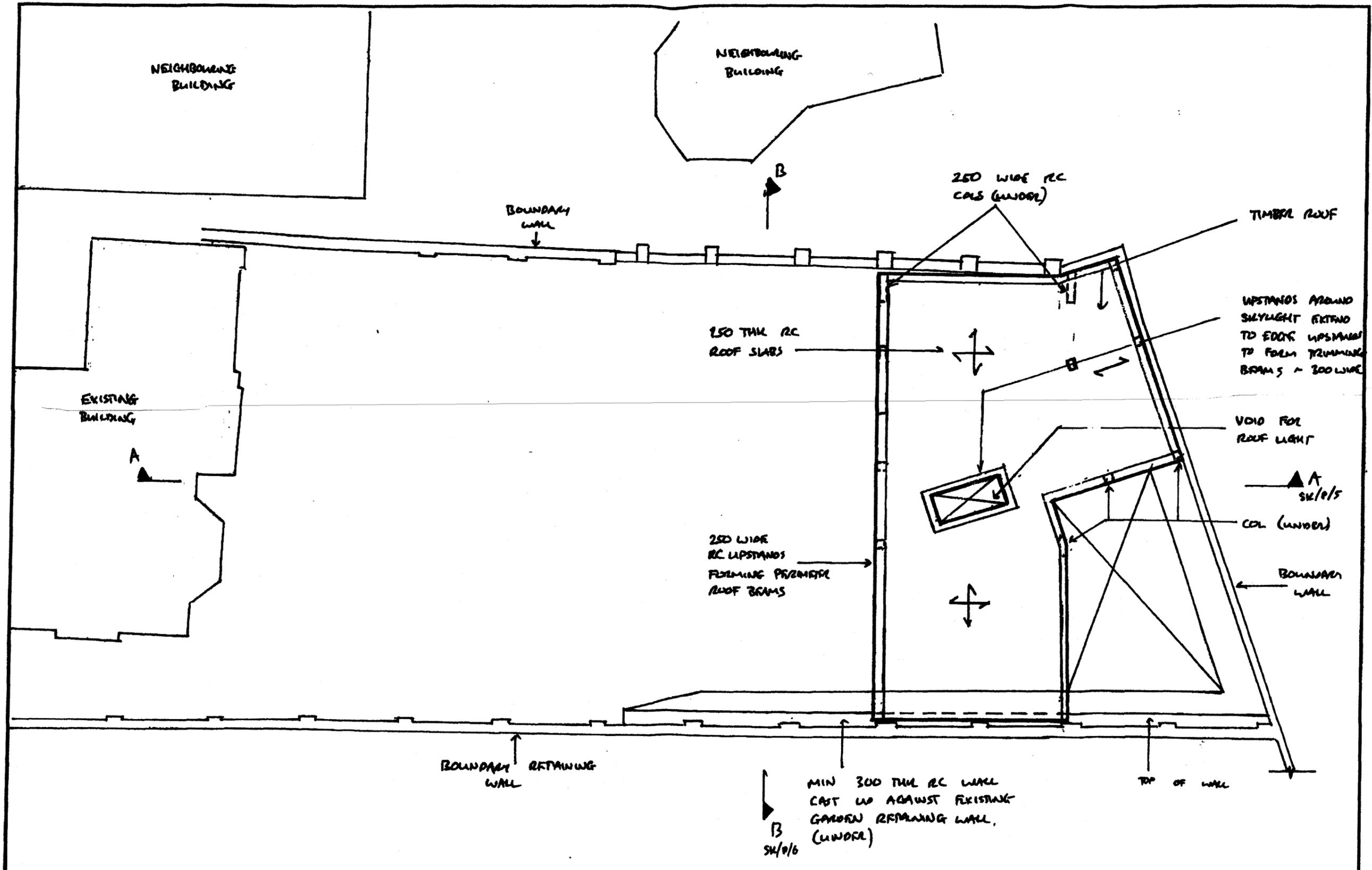
The arboriculturalist's report states that during trial pitting on the boundary of the proposed buildings the largest roots found emanating from trees 1 and 2 were 20mm and therefore concluded that new structure along this footprint would not cause significant damage to these trees. The Engineer and Architect have received confirmation from the Arboriculturalist that the tree report has been compiled on the understanding that a contiguous bored pile wall is to be used and that it has been assumed by the design team that no roots will survive within and under the footprint of the building.

5 Structural Scheme Drawings

Attached to this report are the following drawings describing the structural scheme for planning:

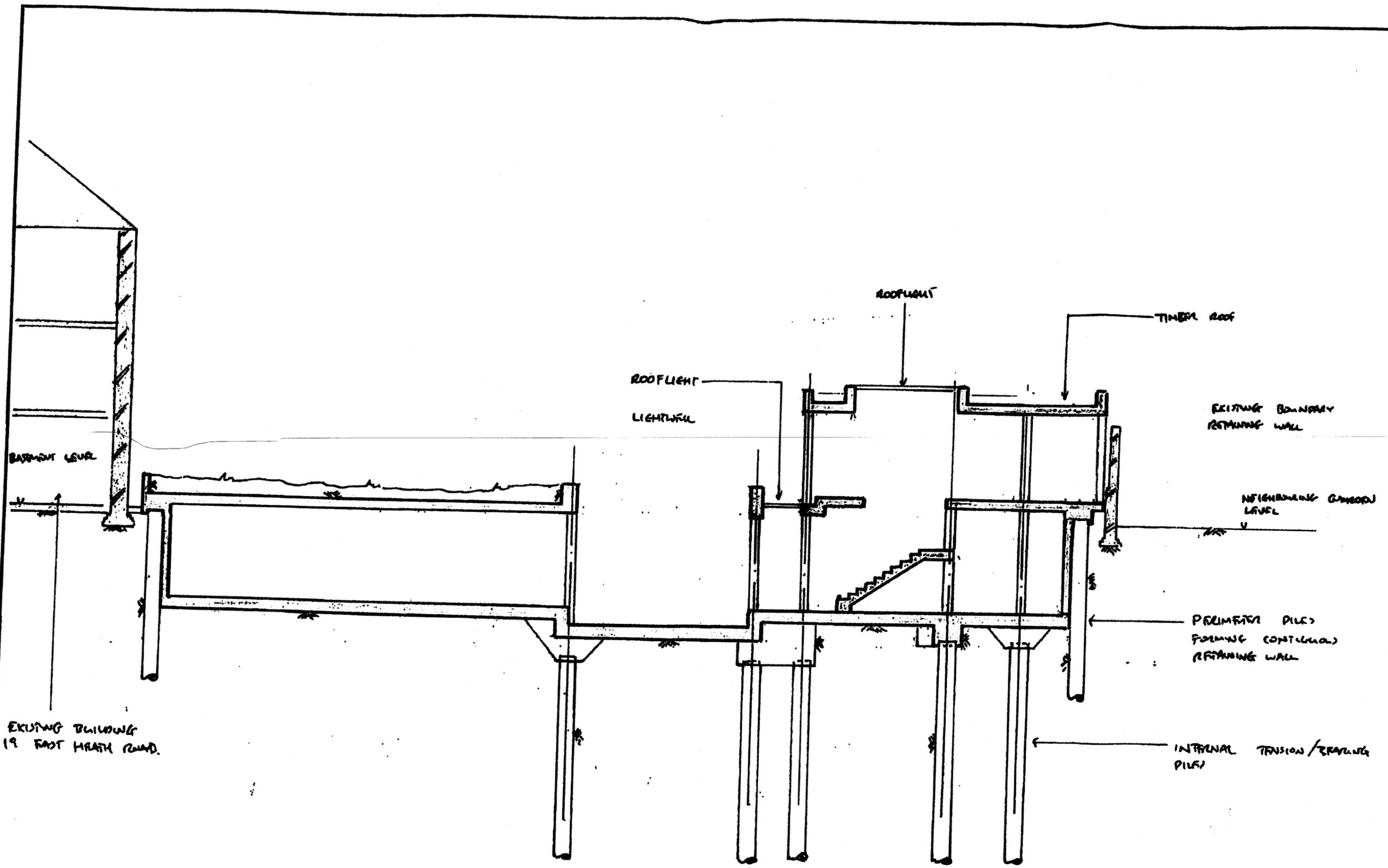
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ROOF PLAN
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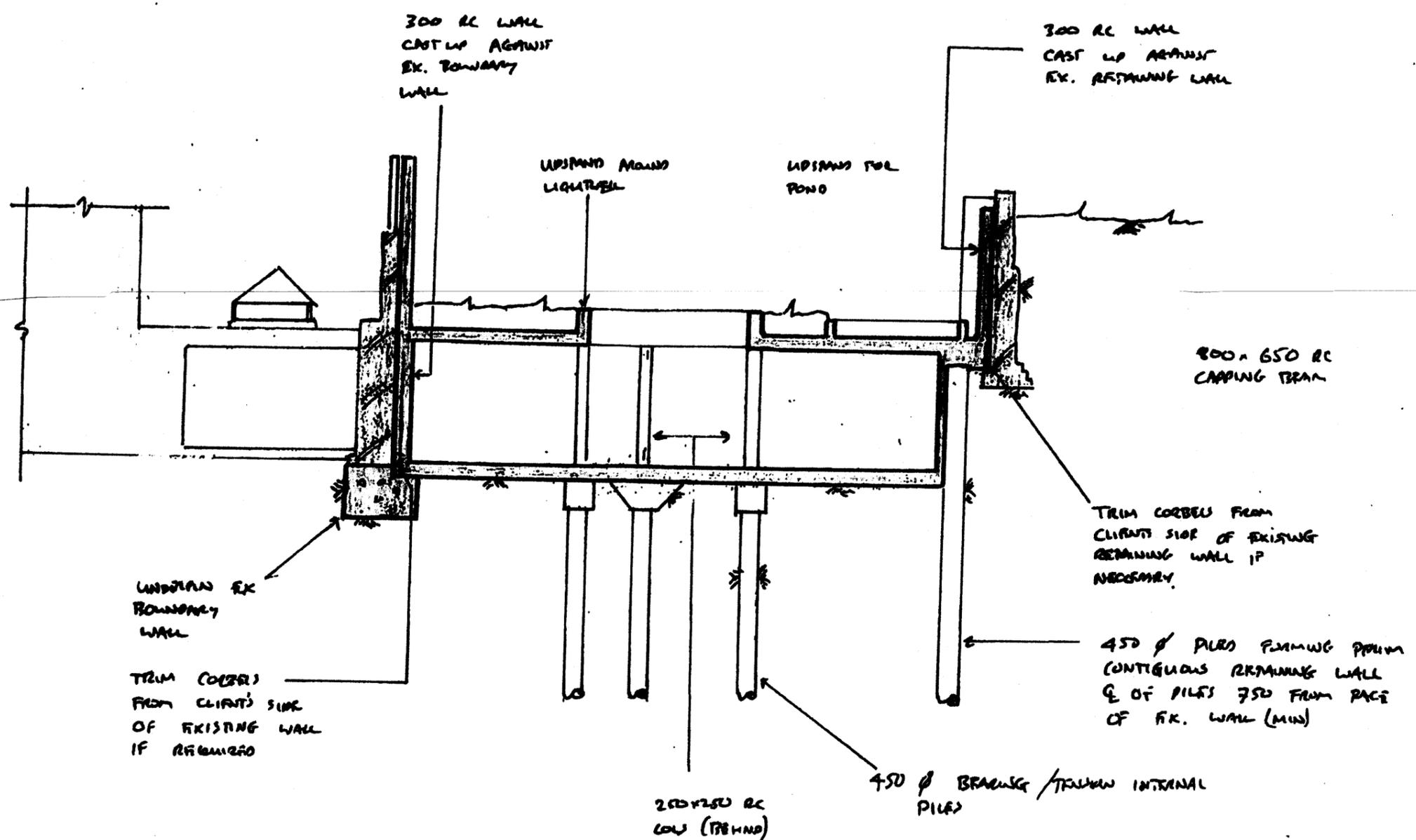
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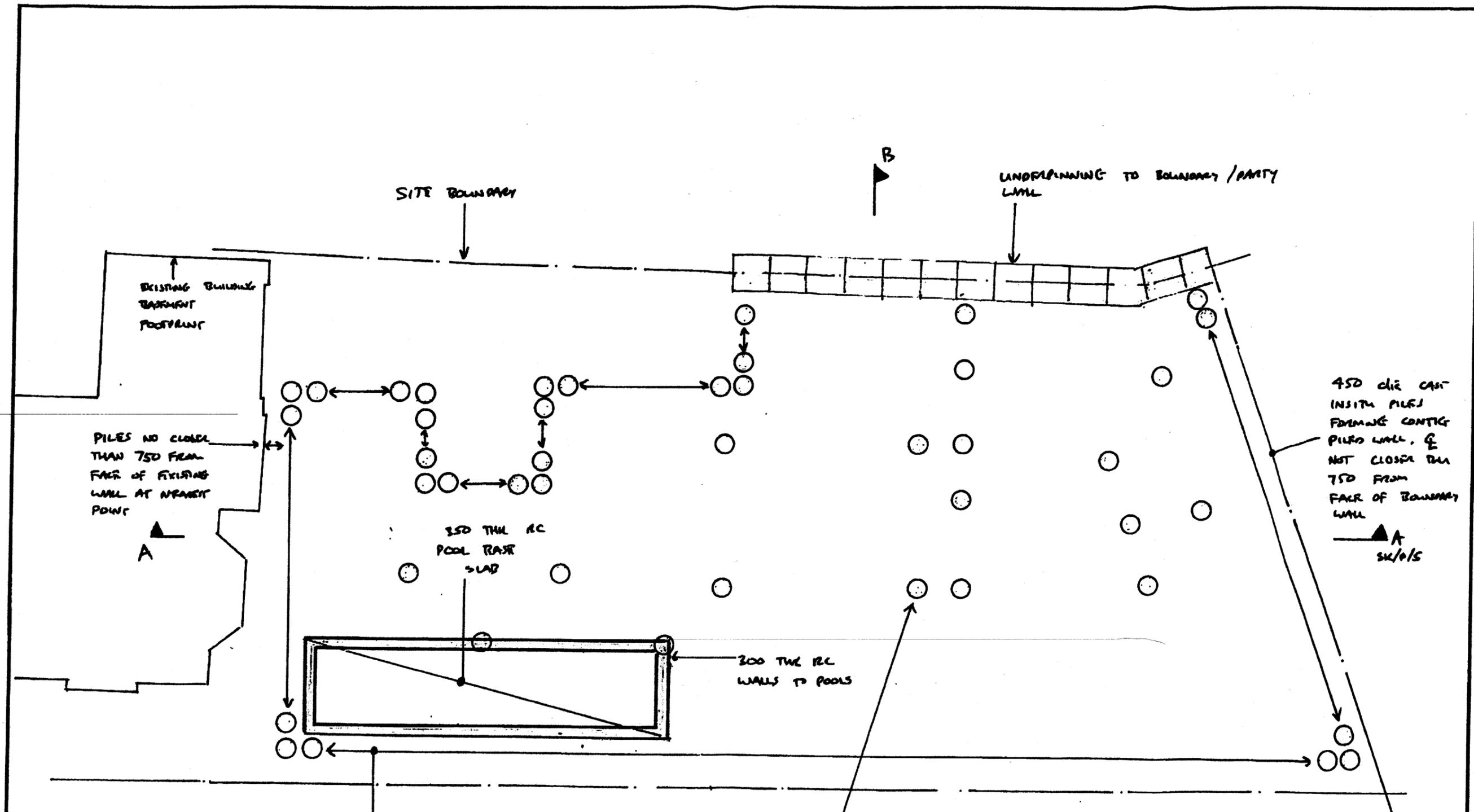
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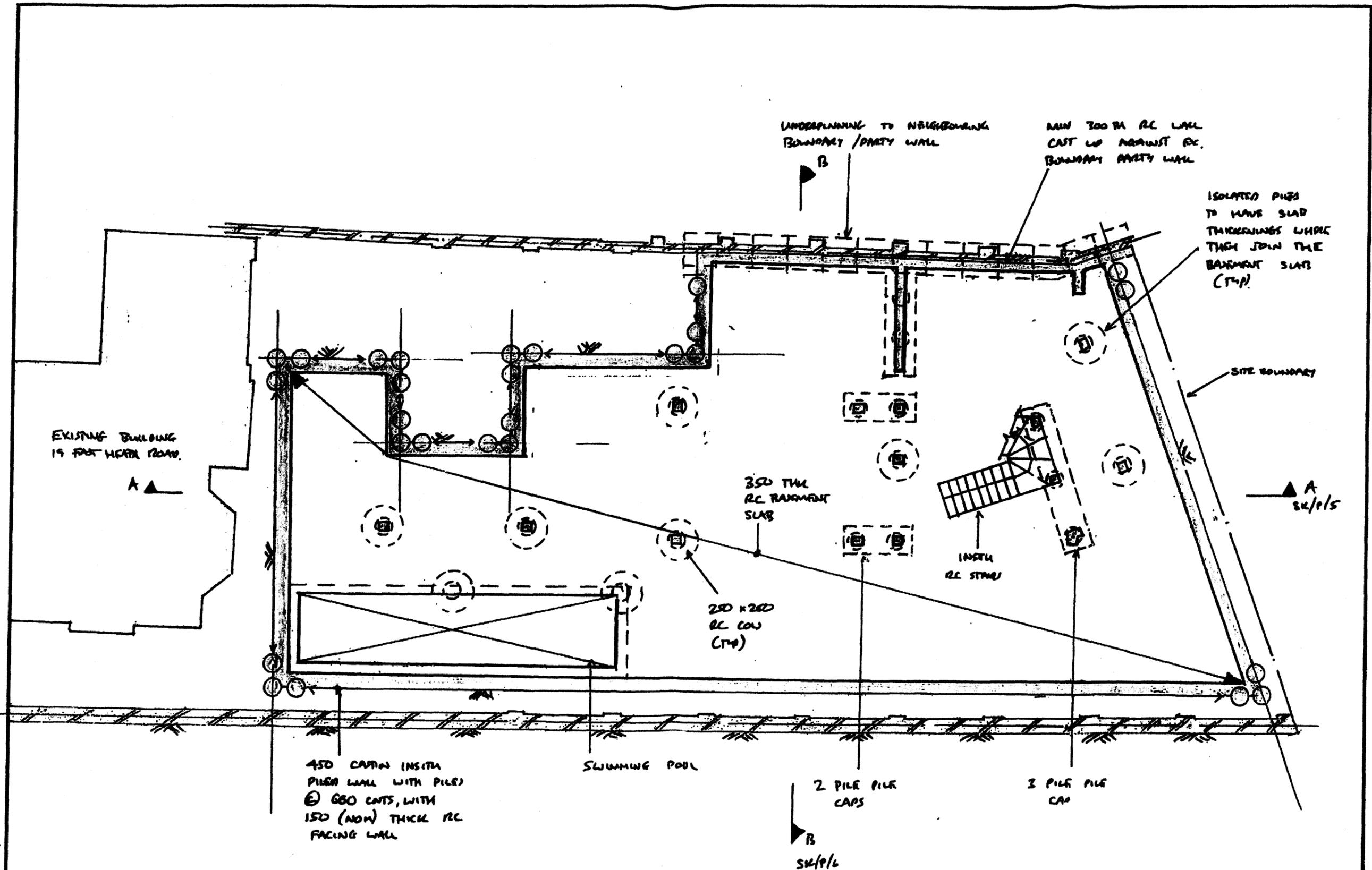
450 dia cast insitu piles forming contiguous wall. Piles approx 600 c/c along perim. of piles in contig wall not closer than 750 from faces of boundary walls

INTERNAL 450 dia PILES UNDER COLUMNS / SWIMMING POOL

FOUNDATION PLAN
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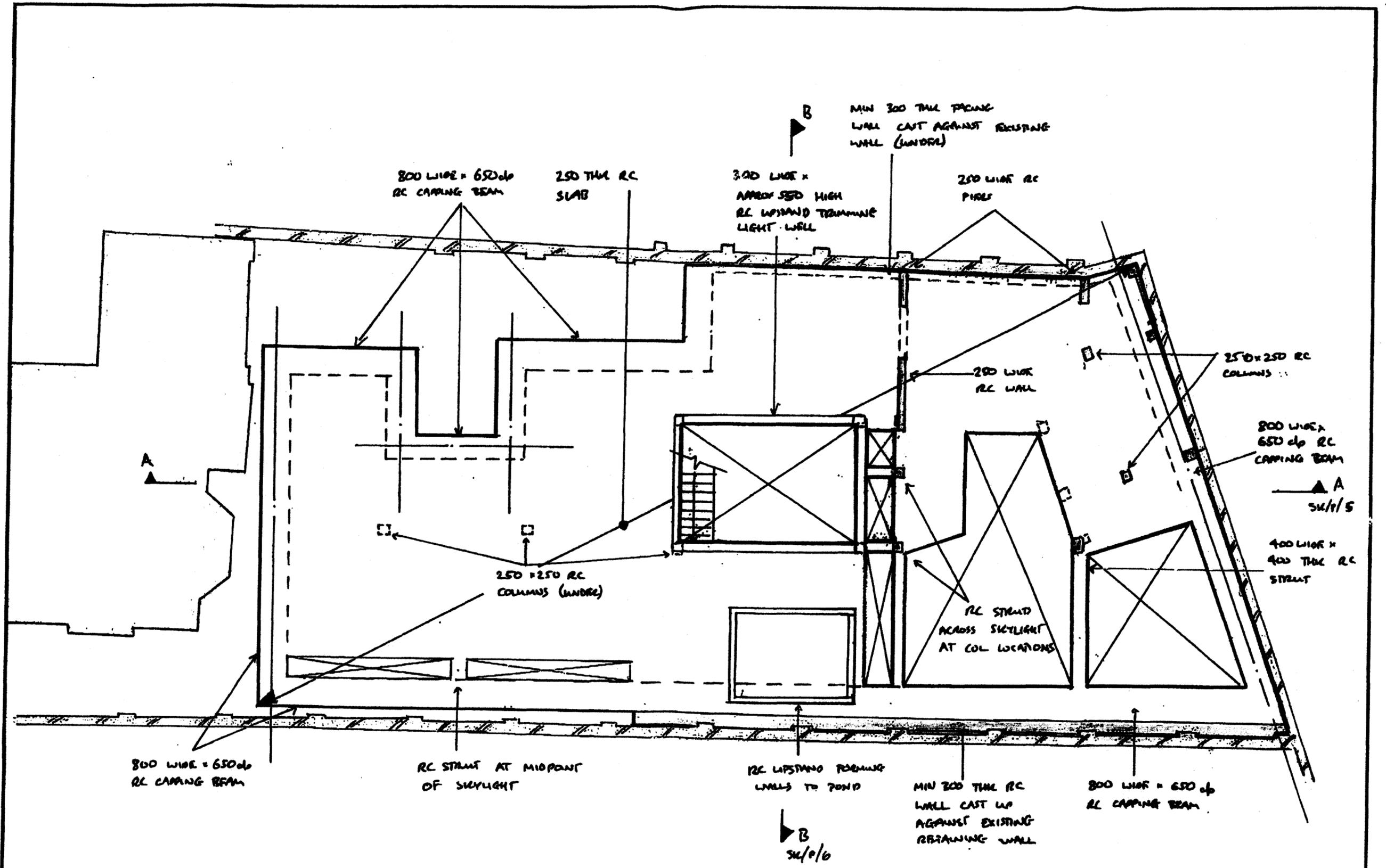
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BASEMENT PLAN
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GROUND FLOOR PLAN
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