

FIRST FLOOR, UNIT 6  
UNION PARK  
PACKET BOAT LANE  
UXBRIDGE UB8 2GH

TEL: 01895 430700  
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## Project No. 4467

Proposed Extension of Existing Lower Ground Floor and Upper Ground Floor Alterations at;

31 Heath Drive, London, NW3 7SB

## Structural Design Calculations



**S. R. MASTERS**  
B.Sc.(Hons),C.Eng.,M.I.Struct.E.,M.B.Eng.

May 2015

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## **INTRODUCTION TO MMP DESIGN**

MMP Design Limited was formed as a private limited company in 1988 by one of the current Directors. Since then it has developed into its present form as a firm of consulting engineers with expertise in Structural and Civil Engineering Services.

Within the Company experience has been gained in a range of projects from structural surveys through refurbishment to multi-million pound developments and the Directors have experience in residential, retail, commercial, community care and educational projects. The Company also has commitment to all types of work including Design and Construct projects.

The Company philosophy is to provide the fullest and most cost effective service to Clients. The Directors have a direct involvement with each project taking on the day to day control in order to provide the best possible service and the experience of the principals in the construction processes ensures that the objectives of buildability and cost effectiveness are met.

With regard to the Company's association with retro-fit basements, we have been working within this field since 1999 and during that time have had a direct involvement in the design of more than 700 such schemes.

## **MMP DESIGN DIRECTORS**

Steven R. Masters - BSc(Hons).,C.Eng.,M.I.Struct.E.,M.B.Eng.

Philip Seastram - BSc(Hons).

Andrew J. Stone - BSc(Hons).,C.Eng.,M.I.C.E.,M.I.H.T.,Eur.Ing.

## **EVIDENCE OF COMPETENCE & RESOURCES**

### **Details of Organisation**

Name: MMP Design  
Address: First Floor Unit 6  
Union Park  
Packet Boat Lane  
Uxbridge UB8 2GH

Contact: S. R. Masters

### **Nature of Organisation**

Consulting Civil, Structural and Highway Engineers

### **Incident/Accident Record**

None recorded

### **Membership of Professional Bodies**

S. R. Masters - BSc(Hons), C.Eng., M.I.Struct.E., M.B.Eng.  
A. J. Stone - BSc(Hons), C.Eng., M.I.C.E., M.I.H.T., Eur.Ing.

### **Professional Indemnity/Liability Insurance**

PI is in place to cover our duties under CDM with cover limited to £1,000,000 and the liability period limited to 6 years. Details are available upon request.

### **Details of Persons to be Employed**

S. R. Masters & A. J. Stone – Chartered Engineers & Project Leaders  
P. Seastram – Project Leader & Designer  
L. Gibson – Designer  
S. Barrow – Technician  
N. King & R. Shapland – CAD Operators

### **Familiarity with Construction Processes**

The Directors have extensive experience in underpinning and retro-fit basement construction and have been instrumental in the development of some of the working practices adopted by the leading basement constructors.

### **Awareness of Relevant Health & Safety and Fire Regulations**

Within the Company we have documentation relating to these matters which are regularly updated and circulated among the Directors and members of staff.

### **Health & Safety Practices**

A copy of the Company's Health & Safety Policy is available upon request.

## **Management Systems**

A Project Director is responsible for the design and resourcing of the project. Generally projects are undertaken in house with occasional external draughting only where necessary. Communications are by way of verbal and/or written instructions. All work is checked before leaving the office.

## **Resources**

The Company comprises three working Directors together with full time and part time technical assistance sufficient to meet the design requirements for this project.

## **Technical Facilities to Support the Designer(s)**

SCALE Structural Design suite  
Staad/QSE Structural Analysis suite  
Members of BSI  
Members of TRADA  
Members of BRE

## **Method of Communication Design Decisions**

Design decisions are communicated verbally and confirmed in writing or by drawing revisions. All drawings are issued to relevant parties as required by the Lead Consultant and/or the Client.

## **Remaining Risks**

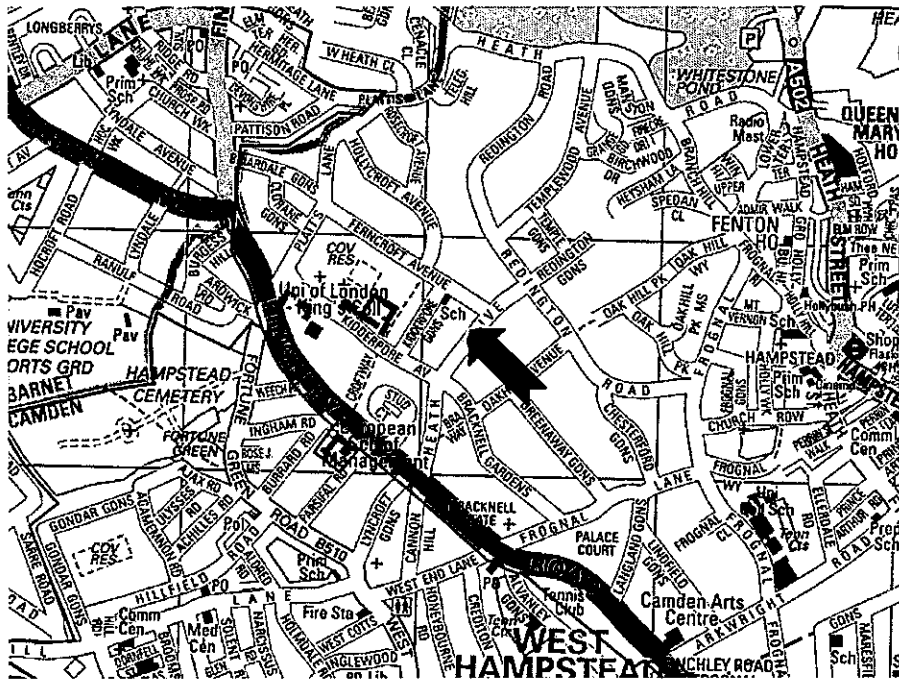
Remaining risks will be communicated in writing to the appropriate Authority.

## THE SITE

Heath Drive runs in a north easterly direction climbing up from the A41 Finchley Road and the site is located on the south eastern side of the road. The site slopes up from the road as well as up from right to left with the road.

The property shares a party wall with No.32 Heath Drive which is a property of similar age and general arrangement. No. 32 to the right and downhill of No.31 when viewed from the road.

The footprint of the existing upper ground floor is approximately 12.6m wide between the party wall and the side flank wall by 24.0m deep between the external faces of the rear extension and front bay walls.



## EXISTING STRUCTURE

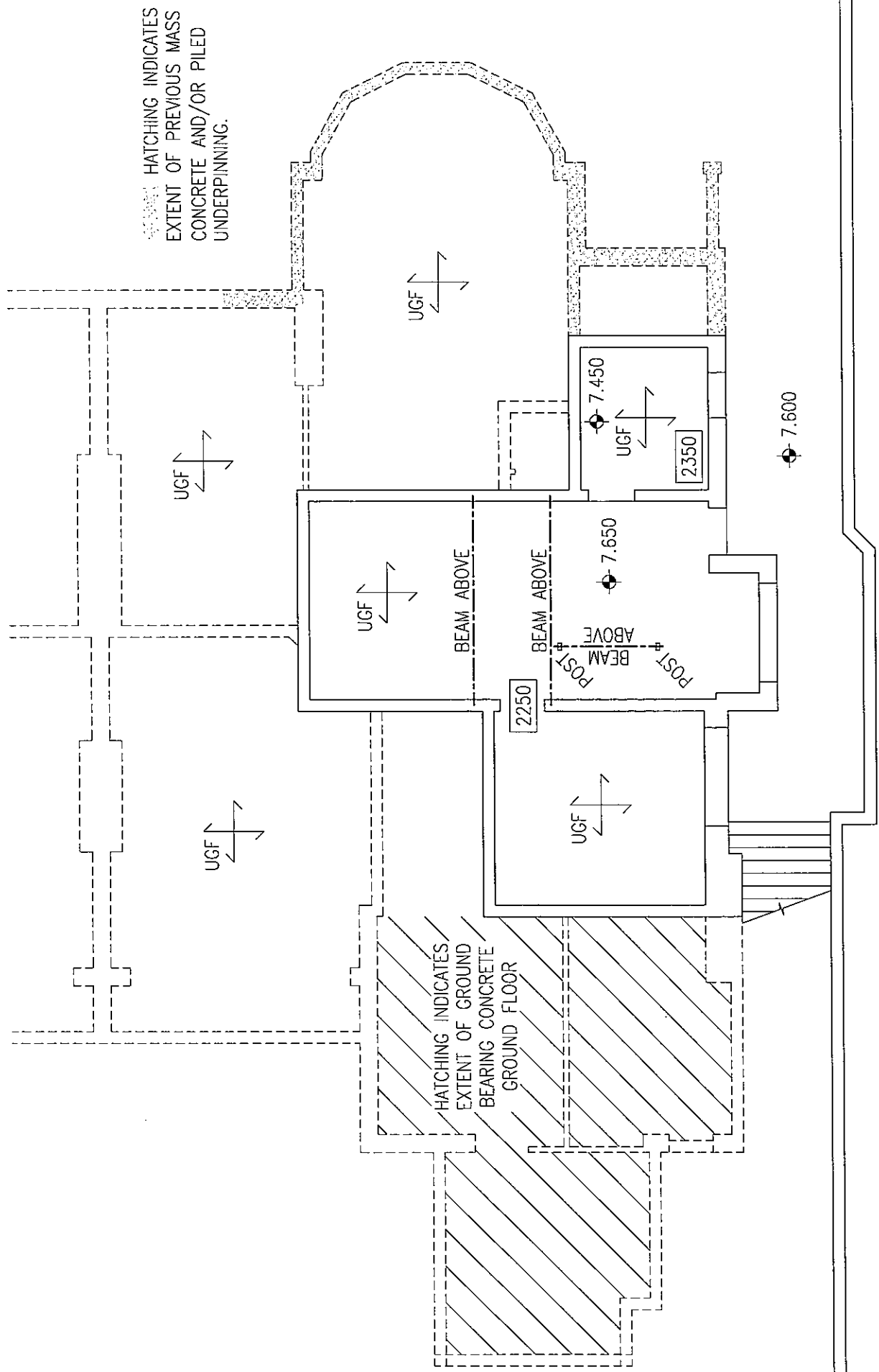
The existing structure is an early 20<sup>th</sup> century semi-detached property originally comprising three storeys beneath a tile covered pitched roof and with a small lower ground floor area beneath the front entrance hall and study.

The roof space has subsequently been converted to form additional habitable space, a single storey extension has been added to the rear and the property has been converted to form 3 private dwellings. A small lift was also installed to provide access to the upper floors.

In 2008 the front entrance and porch and the front bay window were underpinned following subsidence which was attributed at the time to tree root activity.

The external and party walls are of solid masonry which extend down to a concrete strip foundation which are believed to be at approximately 1.8m below ground level. The internal load bearing walls are also of masonry at ground, first and second floor levels but are of timber studwork at the third floor level.

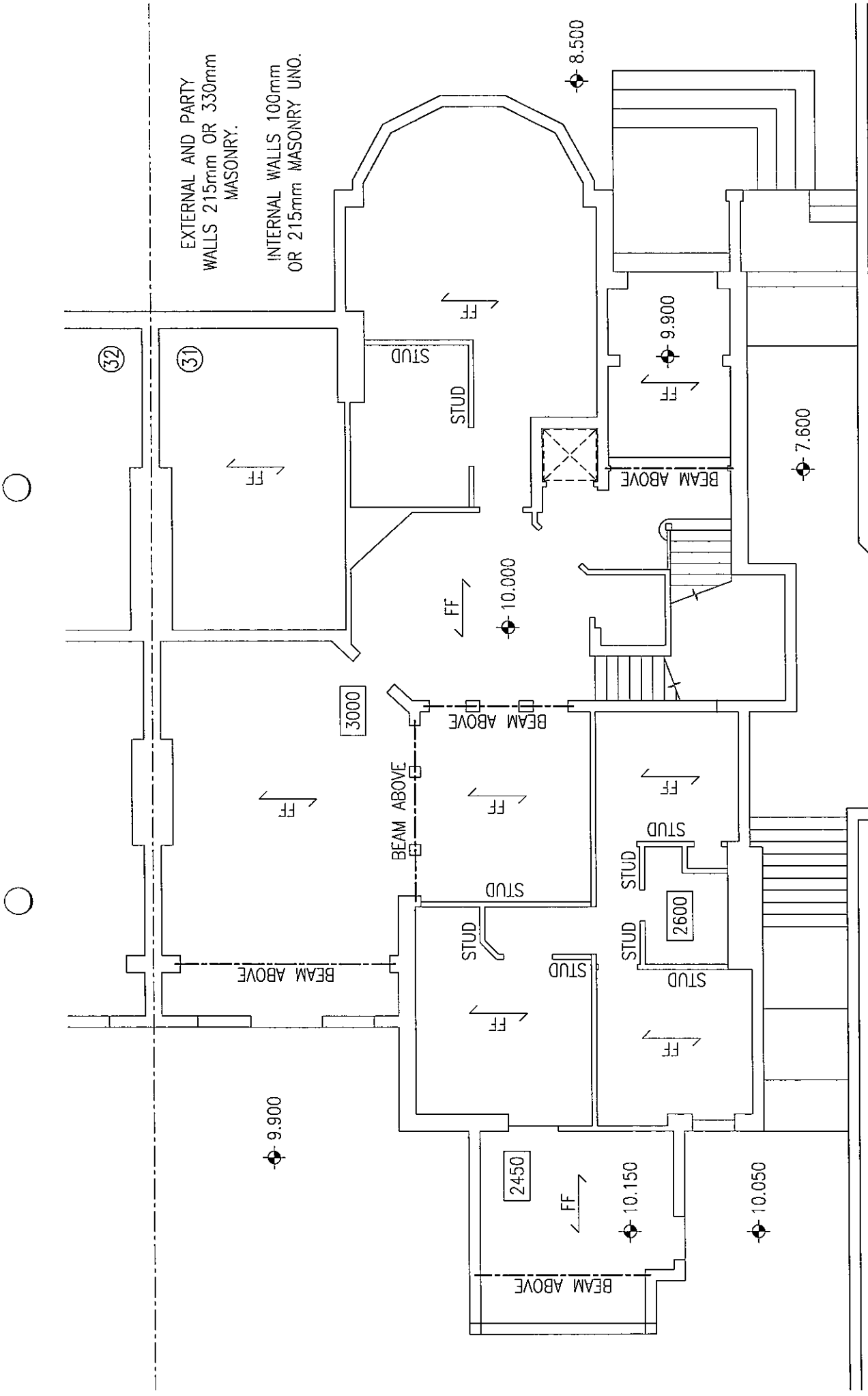
In addition to the alteration previously described other alterations to the layouts have been made over the years and simple plans showing the structural layout are attached.



HATCHING INDICATES  
EXTENT OF PREVIOUS MASS  
CONCRETE AND/OR PILED  
UNDERPINNING.

HATCHING INDICATES  
EXTENT OF GROUND  
BEARING CONCRETE  
UNDERPINNING.

EXISTING LOWER GROUND FLOOR PLAN



EXTERNAL AND PARTY  
WALLS 215mm OR 330mm  
MASONRY.

INTERNAL WALLS 100mm  
OR 215mm MASONRY UNO.

30

EXISTING UPPER GROUND FLOOR PLAN

9.900

2450

10.150

10.050

3000

2600

7.600

8.500

9.900

32

31

STUD

FF

FF

10.000

BEAM ABOVE

BEAM ABOVE

FF

STUD

STUD

FF

FF

STUD

STUD

STUD

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BEAM ABOVE

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BEAM ABOVE

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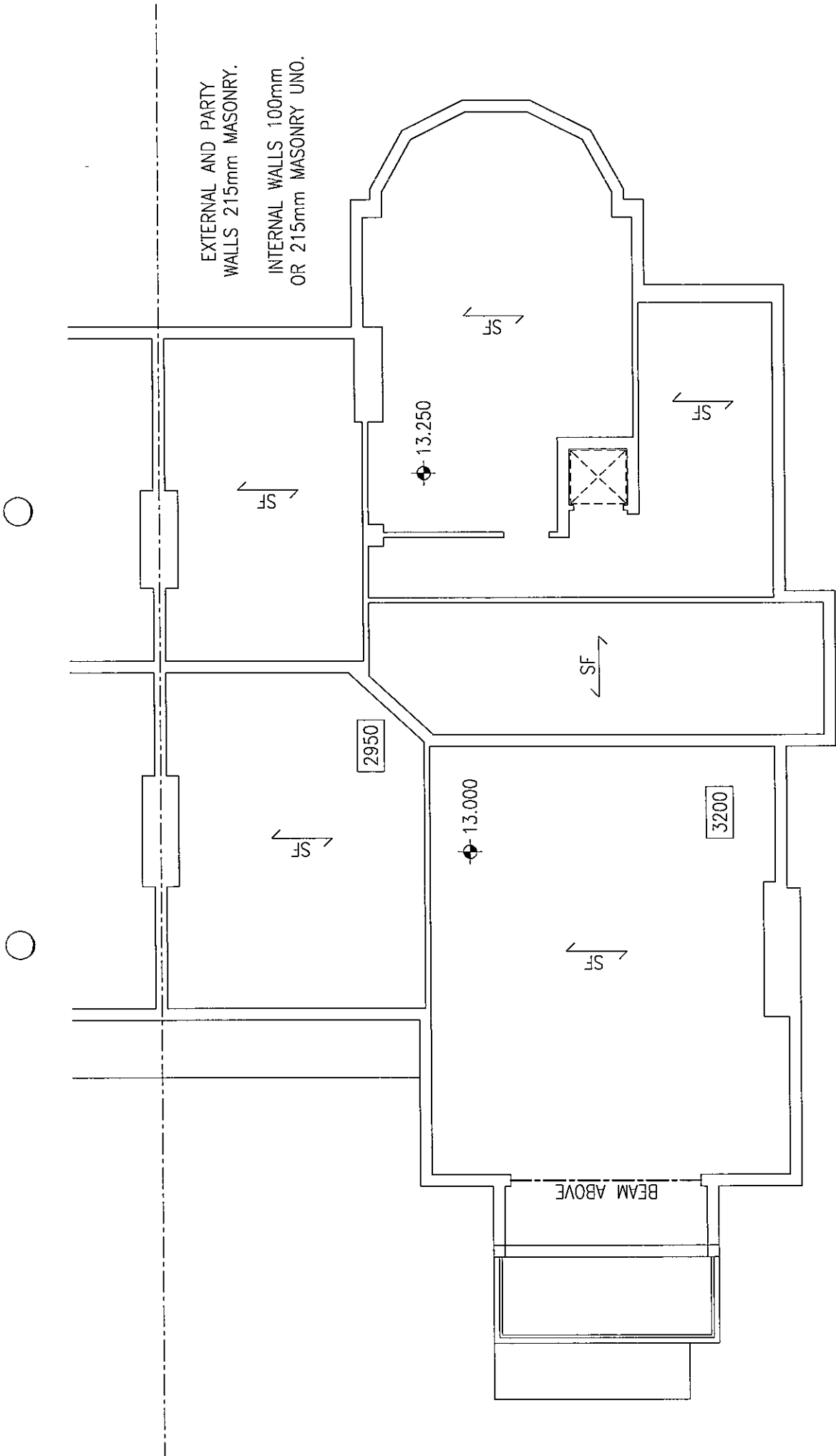
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EXTERNAL AND PARTY  
WALLS 215mm MASONRY.  
INTERNAL WALLS 100mm  
OR 215mm MASONRY UNO.

2950

3200

13.000

13.250

BEAM ABOVE

SF

SF

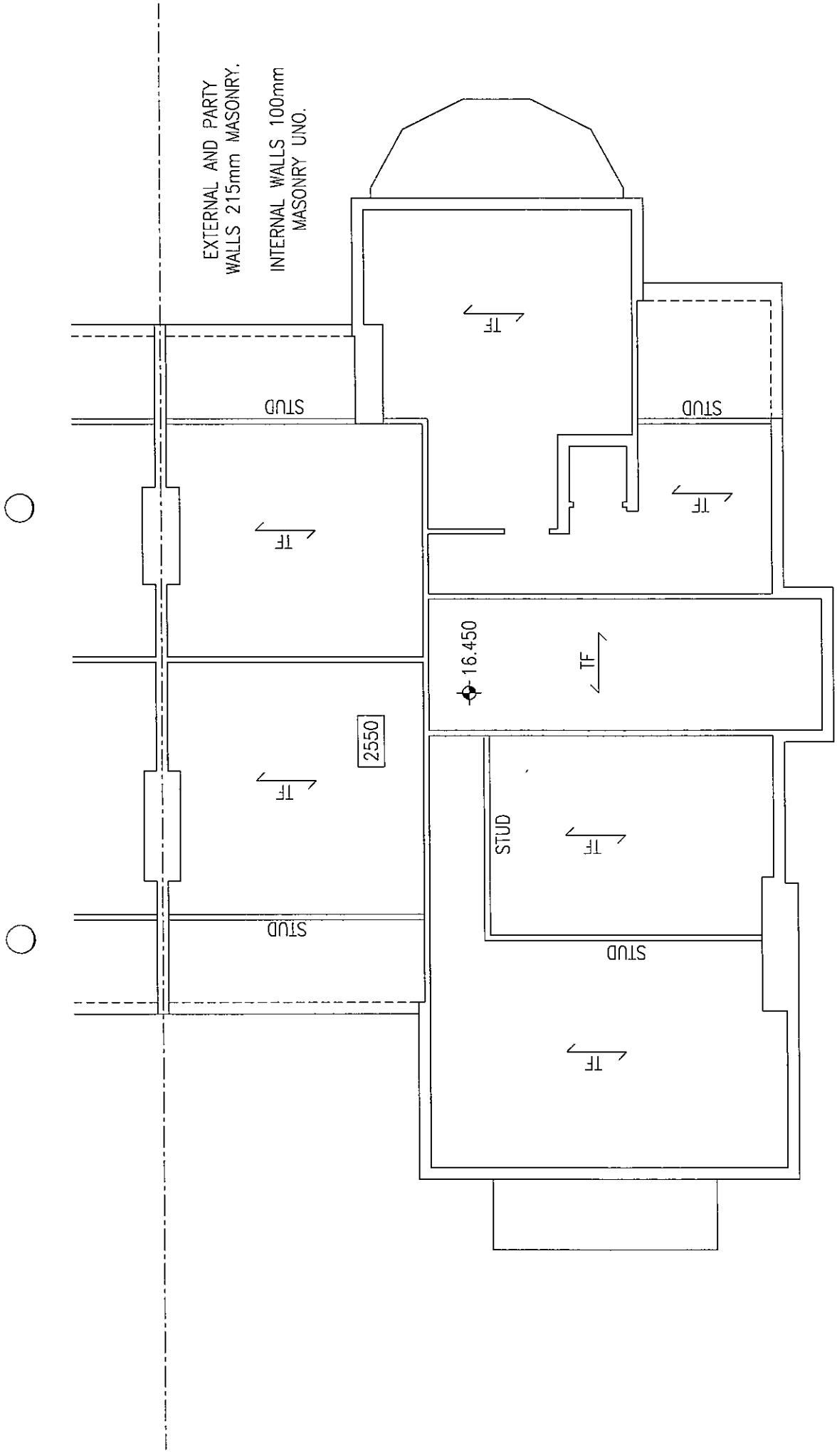
SF

SF

SF

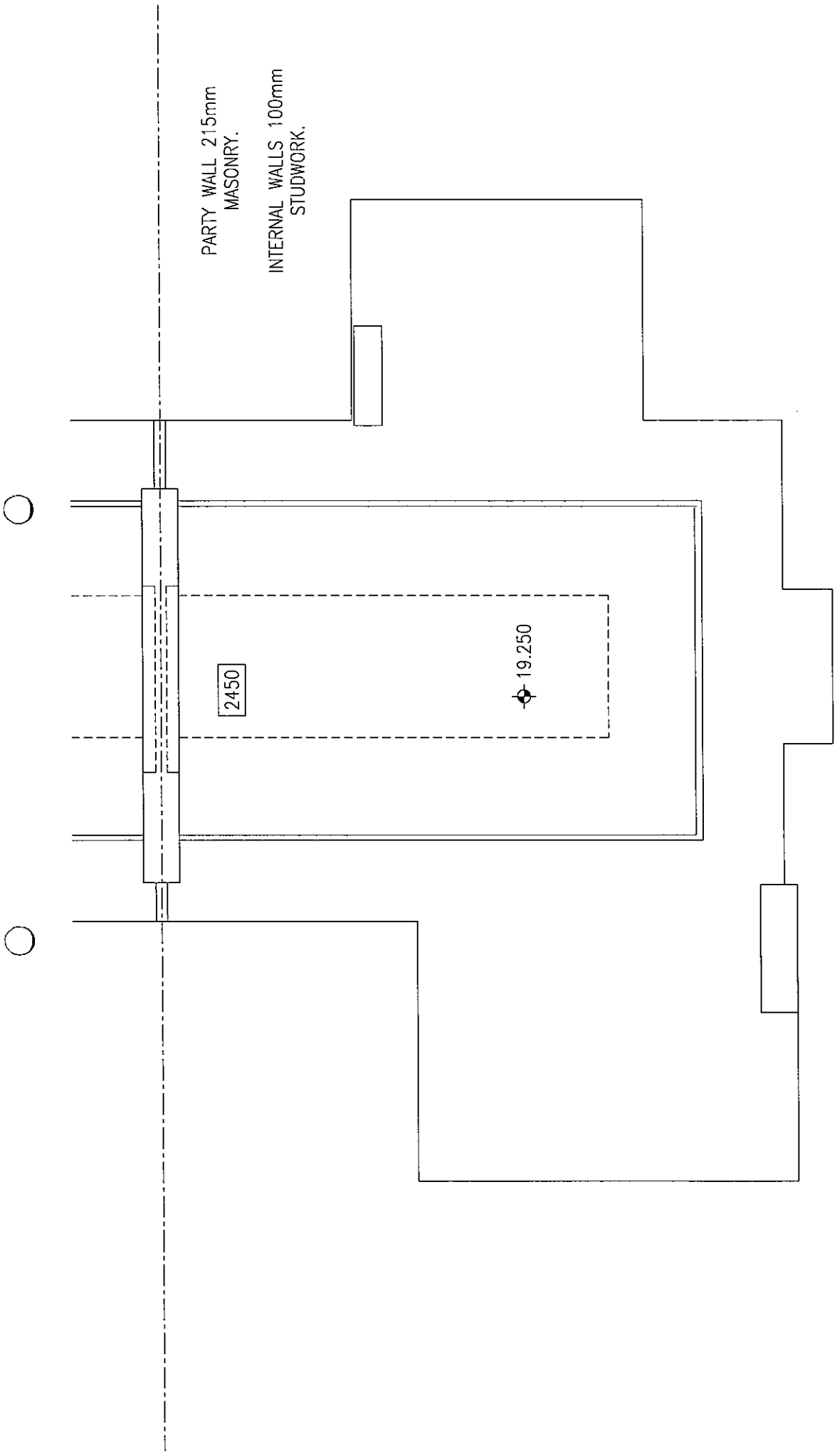
SF

EXISTING FIRST FLOOR PLAN



EXTERNAL AND PARTY  
WALLS 215mm MASONRY.  
INTERNAL WALLS 100mm  
MASONRY UNO.

EXISTING SECOND FLOOR PLAN



PARTY WALL 215mm  
MASONRY.  
INTERNAL WALLS 100mm  
STUDWORK.

2450

⊕ 19.250

EXISTING THIRD FLOOR PLAN

## **PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT**

It is proposed to extend the existing lower ground floor to provide additional habitable space as proposed on the drawings prepared by Callender Howorth Architects.

The new lower ground floor will extend to approximately 3.5m below the level of the existing upper ground floor and no lightwells are proposed.

Waterproofing of the existing and new lower ground floor will take the form of drained cavities with sumps and pumps to collect and discharge any waste into the existing drainage system.

## **SOIL CONDITIONS & FOUNDATIONS**

Limited investigations were carried out when the subsidence occurred and these revealed the presence of a stiff Clay and this was proved to 5m below the front garden ground. The Clay was found to be highly shrinkable and no significant water was encountered.

Reference to the British Geological Survey supports these findings.

In the absence of any laboratory testing we have looked to BS.8002, BS.8004 and the Reinforced Concrete Designers Handbook (by Charles E. Reynolds and James C. Steedman) for a suggested range of parameters to be adopted for the design. For the soil profile previously described the guidance suggests an Angle of Internal Friction of 20-40° and an allowable Net Bearing Pressure (with no addition for depth of embedment) of 75-150 kN/m<sup>2</sup>.

Hence the following parameters will be adopted.

$\phi = 30^\circ$  (so  $K_a = 0.333$ ) and  $\delta = 18 \text{ kN/m}^3$

Allowable bearing stress at GL = 75 kN/m<sup>2</sup>

Allowable bearing at Basement Level = 75 + soil removed, say = 125 kN/m<sup>2</sup>

These parameters have been confirmed by previous testing regimes carried out over a period of more than 15 years and are accepted by the checking authorities of at least 13 London Boroughs. They represent the long term condition which when combined with the design being based on active earth pressures results in a much simplified but rather conservative approach.

## **WATER**

Although no significant water presence is anticipated at the site, the provisions of clause 3.4 (BS.8102) are considered but with an existing lower ground floor level at ground level along the side of the property it is clear that applying such onerous design requirement on what is simply an extension to the existing lower ground floor would be unreasonable.

Added to this, neither the new nor the existing lower ground floor structure is water retaining and both will adopt a drained cavity liner system to remove any water which enters.

However, even though the Clay in essence presents an almost complete barrier to water there can be some permeation albeit extremely slowly and there is also the possibility of some faster flow through fissures or localised zones of more granular material which can cause an occasional build up against the new lower ground floor walls.

It is for this reason that the basement design includes for the water table to be at the level of 0.75 x the average retained depth, ie. 1.2m above the existing lower ground floor level.

## **HEAVE & SETTLEMENT**

The underpinning process involves transferring the foundation loads to a lower level and inevitably this leads to some settlement. Some movement will also be caused by the sequential transfer of load between different parts of the structure but the careful control of the underpinning process and sequence will keep such movements to a practicable minimum. Particular care will be taken in the vicinity of the more vulnerable parts of the existing fabric.

The depth to the London Clay and the modest dimensions of the site are such that the heave of the Clay is unlikely to exceed a few millimetres or to have any discernible effect outside the site boundaries. Any movement that does occur will be further mitigated by the necessarily slow rate of the excavation and construction.

At the lower level the lower ground floor slab will be used to resist these heave forces and by supporting the slab with the deeper underpinning and the internal wall and column foundations, the resulting upward movement effectively counteracts the increased settlements expected due to the increased dig depth.

## **SLOPE INSTABILITY**

Although the property occupies a sloping site, the gradient of the slope when taken into consideration with the relative robustness of the existing and proposed foundation is such that we feel slope instability will not be initiated as a result of these works.

## **EFFECTS ON ADJACENT STRUCTURES**

Outside of the basement area the change of vertical stresses in the ground may result in limited upward movements but since there is no underpinning of the party walls proposed any settlements and horizontal movements towards the new basement will be very minor.

In addition the excavating operations may cause localised settlements of the party wall which might result in cracks forming at the junctions of the walls of the adjacent properties where they abut the party wall. It should be stressed however that any anticipated movements are expected to be minimal the party wall itself is not to be underpinned and they are generally suppressed by the stiffness of the structures above and those adjoining.

It is our experience that the potential for damage will be limited to the party wall but this can be further mitigated by appointing a suitably experienced Contractor familiar with propping techniques and sequential operations and by the Designer giving the necessary consideration to the risk by specifying measures to ensure that significant damage is avoided. This would typically be in the form of transitional underpins where we consider the structure above to be particularly vulnerable but otherwise by ensuring that the foundation transitions occur at inherently strong intersections of the more robust load bearing walls.

As a result we anticipate that should any damage occur it will be classified as Category 0 in the Category of Damage Chart, CIRIA C580. Category 0 is Negligible; hairline cracks of less than 0.1mm.

However, there will always be some movement as it can never be completely avoided and there are occasions where unforeseen conditions beneath the property which were not or could not be detected by the pre-construction investigations will result in more extensive damage. From our experience of designing more than 700 retro-fit basements the chance of such an occurrence is less than 2% and even then the damage would be classified as Category 1 in the Category of Damage Chart. Category 1 is Very Slight, fine cracks less than 1mm that can be easily treated during normal decoration.

## **IMPACT ON DRAINAGE AND SURFACE WATER**

We understand that there is no statutory drainage within the area of influence of the proposed lower ground floor works.

With regard to surface water, the proposed extension is below the existing building and so we do not foresee any significant impact on the surface water courses.

It is commonly accepted that increasing the size of an existing subterranean floor as we are proposing has little or no effect on the flow of local water in relation to adjoining properties. In fact even if mobile water was forced to find an alternative route as a consequence of the construction, any increase in the level of that water is likely to be significantly less than the natural variations associated with seasonal changes and rises in levels from extreme rainfall events. We concur with these views.



## **DESIGN PRINCIPLES**

### **Ground Floor Structure**

Where the existing internal below ground floor level load bearing structure is to be removed, replacement will be by the use of steel and/or timber beams supported by the existing load bearing walls or new load bearing brick piers and/or steel posts.

To ensure the continued stability of the structure without reliance from the adjoining properties, the existing and any new load bearing basement walls are strapped to the structural ground floor deck using 30mm x 5mm galvanised mild steel straps placed at 2m centres.

New beams are not considered 'restrained' unless there is a mechanical connection to the top flange (or within 75mm of it). Hence timber floor joists do not restrain the compression flange unless they are notched into the web or nailed/screwed to a timber flange plate.

In order to restrict any possible damage to the existing structure, the deflection in the new beams is restricted to 1/360th of the overall span, under the total characteristic load condition.

### **Timber**

The exact structural layout of any existing ground floor joists is often unknown although sometimes the general direction of the span of the joists is. There will almost certainly be a foundation under each load bearing and/or masonry ground floor level wall; it is also likely that there are numerous sleeper walls supporting nominal floor joists and experience would suggest that these are likely to be only 50mm x 100mm joists spaced at little more than 400mm centres. The spacing of the sleeper walls is also likely to be little more than 2.0m.

The new ground floor support structure will therefore need to replicate this arrangement. However, since the exact location of the sleeper walls is unknown, the main beam layout will be created first with a beam provided under each load bearing and/or masonry wall. It will then be necessary to provide additional beams to replace each sleeper wall. Hence sleeper wall beams will be designed to span up to various lengths and support at least 2.0m width of floor and ceiling. All main beams will then be designed assuming the worst ground floor loading case.

For DL of  $(2 \times 0.6) + 0.5 = 1.70$  kN/m and IL of  $(2 \times 1.5) = 3.00$  kN/m,

Provide            152x152 UC.23 for spans up to 4.5m,  
                         152x152 UC.30 for spans up to 5.0m,

### **Lower Ground Floor Slab**

The new lower ground floor will be a 250mm thick reinforced concrete ground bearing slab formed on a structural void former. In terms of potential ground heave the slab will span onto and connect with the perimeter underpins and the internal wall and column foundations.

Any upward water pressure will also be resisted by the slab and there is sufficient loading to the underpinned walls and the lower ground floor structure to resist any floatation' effects.

## **Lower Ground Floor**

The remaining load bearing structure will be underpinned in a traditional 'hit and miss' method to achieve the increased headroom required. The underpins comprise a vertical stem which is immediately beneath the existing wall and a base which usually has a toe and a nominal heel. The heel size is determined by ignoring the earth pressure and considering the maximum vertical load on the wall only, using this to find a minimum foundation width based on the soil bearing capacity.

The toe of the base is then determined by considering the minimum vertical dead load on the wall along with the maximum pressure from the retained soil and with the wall assumed to be acting as a cantilever. In calculating the toe size, the maximum allowable bearing pressure is not exceeded and a minimum factor of safety against overturning of 2.5 is achieved.

The toe and/or stem will only be reinforced when the underpin stem is subjected to tensile stresses due to the pressures from the retained material. This usually only occurs where the London Clays are present or where the retained depth of soil is large.

To check the stresses in the underpin stem, the overturning moment taken about the basement slab is used. However, the design of the toe and the overall stability is based on the overturning moment taken about the underside of the underpin base.

We assume the soil/stem interface to be friction free as ultimately this provides the most onerous design.

## **Ground Water**

No ground water was encountered during the previous exploration works but if any local ground water is found during construction it water will be locally removed from the excavations by local pumping from the excavated area to a sump area.

Water and moisture will generally be excluded from the permanent structure by the reinforced concrete walls/slab and the provision of an internal drained cavity system on the inside face of the walls/slab. Any water from the cavity system will drain to a sump and be pumped into the house surface water drainage system. The concrete walls/slab will prevent the migration of large quantities of water or soil particles and therefore the drained cavity will only need to deal with a limited quantity of ground water.



## **DESIGN CRITERIA**

### **General**

The detailed structural design of the proposed works will be carried out in accordance with current British Standards, Building Regulations and appropriate Guidance Documents published by CIRIA, ICE, IStructE etc.

The design and drawings will be submitted to the local Building Control for approval and the construction inspected by the Building Inspector on site.

### **Existing Brickwork**

Assuming 7N stock bricks in a cement mortar, from CP.111 the basic compressive strength =  $0.7 \text{ N/mm}^2$

Hence under a concentrated load, bearing strength =  $1.5 \times 0.7$ , say  $1.0 \text{ N/mm}^2$

### **Typical Underpinning Sequence**

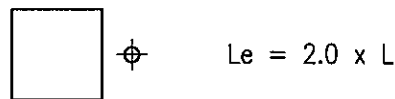
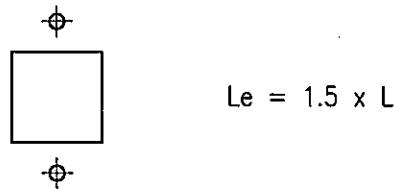
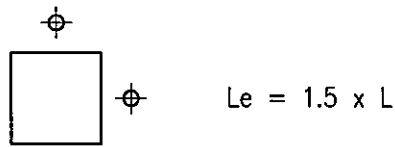
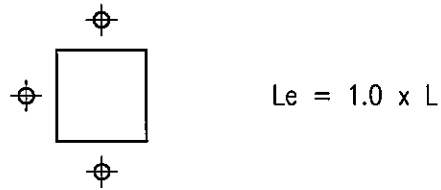
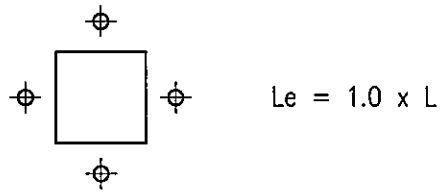
6	1	4	7	2	5	8	3	6	1	4	7
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### **Materials**

Concrete is grade C35  $\text{N/mm}^2$  using Sulphate Resisting cement unless otherwise directed.

Reinforcement is grade 500  $\text{N/mm}^2$

Mortar is Class (iii).



EFFECTIVE LENGTH OF BASEMENT POSTS

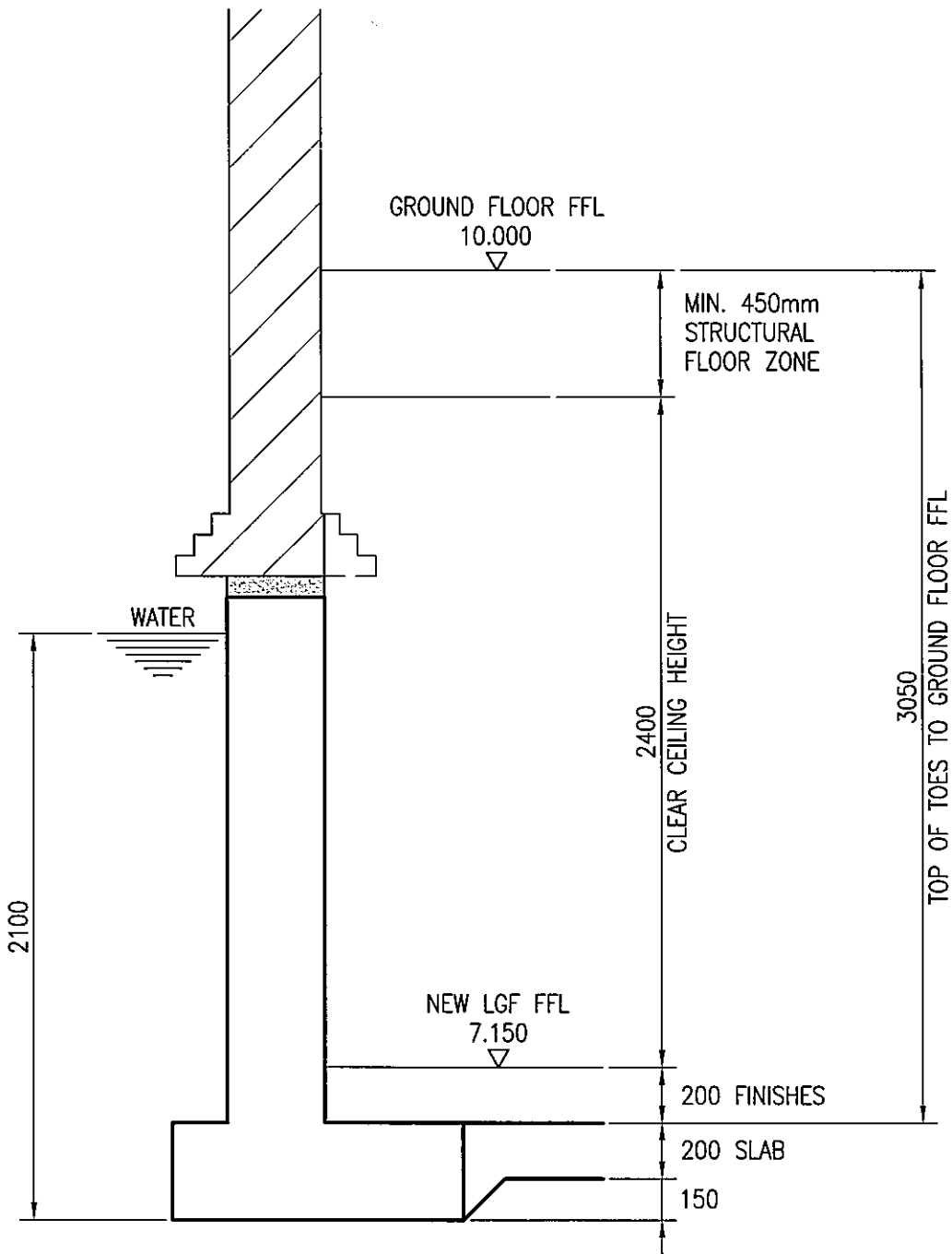
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*The Institution  
of Structural  
Engineers*

Client <b>CROWNWELL BASEMENTS</b>		Drawing Status: <b>CALCULATIONS</b>	
Project <b>31 HEATH DRIVE, NW3</b>		Date: MAY/15	Drawn by: AFB
Title <b>COLUMN EFFECTIVE LENGTHS</b>		Scales: 1:25	Checked:
		Job No. 4467	Drg. No. SK1 Rev.



TYPICAL UNDERPINNING DETAIL  
SCALE 1:25

**MMP DESIGN**  
Consulting Civil & Structural Engineers

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of Structural  
Engineers

Client	CROWNWELL BASEMENTS		Drawing Status:		CALCULATIONS	
Project	31 HEATH DRIVE, NW3		Date:	MAY/15	Drawn by:	AFB
Title	TYPICAL UNDERPIN SECTION		Scales:	1:25		Checked:
			Job No.	4467	Drg. No.	SK2

## **DESIGNERS RISK ASSESSMENT**

### **Excavations**

Care must be taken to prevent sides of excavations from collapsing.

### **Suspended Floors**

The use of suspended insitu reinforced concrete ground slabs is expensive and impractical due to the extent of formwork required and the thickness of slab required.

Precast beam and block floors provide reduced weight and quick installation with holes and cutting for designed services carried out on site at the time of installation. However, during installation, and indeed before the floor is screeded, safety netting or air bags shall be provided to prevent injury due to operatives falling between the joists.

In-situ concrete slabs cast onto a profiled steel permanent shuttering provides a suitable alternative to the beam and block and removes the need for the netting or air bags. However, the manufacturer should always be consulted about temporary span propping that may be required prior to the concrete achieving it's design strength.

### **Masonry Walls**

A 150mm minimum thickness is required for design load resistance and height to thickness ratios. However the blocks tend to be too heavy to manhandle and so load bearing blockwork walls will be specified as 215mm thick and formed from 100mm thick blocks laid on their side.

### **Steel Beams**

Where possible, large span beams will be spliced to minimise manhandling. Other ways of minimising the weight of steel sections is to specify two channels bolted back to back in lieu of a single UB or UC section. However, there will be occasions where neither option will be practical and/or possible and the Contractor will be made aware of such situations.

### **Hazards & Risks Which Cannot be Designed Out**

<u>Potential Hazards</u>	<u>Action Required</u>	<u>Risk Assessment</u>
Falls from Height	Works being carried out - provide hand rails and access scaffolding to all openings.	Medium
Falling Debris	Works carried out above public access - provide toe boards, netting and protection fans.	High
Materials Storage	Existing roofs and floors are not to be used for storage of materials without reference to the Engineer or for supporting access scaffolding.	High

<u>Potential Hazards</u>	<u>Action Required</u>	<u>Risk Assessment</u>
Lifting of Steelwork	Steel sections to be lifted using mechanical means where unable to be manually lifted.	High
Erection of Steelwork	Contractor responsible for providing method statement for erection procedure, including any temporary bracing.	Medium
Lifting of Timber	Timber rafters and joists to be lifted using mechanical means where unable to be manually lifted.	High
Fixing of Timber	Timbers to be fixed in accordance with good building practice.	Medium
Reinstate Existing Roof Finishes	Method statement to allow for temporary waterproofing if required.	Low
Use of Cutting Equipment – Flame or Disc.	Fire risk - use suitable protective methods – remove inflammable materials.	High
Painting	Touch up steelwork with primer – take precautions against vapour inhalation, eye and skin contact and fire. Wear protective clothing.	Low
Excavation	Take precaution against collapse of excavation and hazards of persons falling in.	High
Precast Concrete units	Lift into position using mechanical assistance. Storage at ground level in a safe manner.	Medium
In situ Concrete Construction	Take precautions to prevent skin/eye contact. Protect public and site staff from falling objects and spillage. Ensure adequate care when fixing reinforcement.	Medium

Potential Hazards

Action Required

Risk Assessment

Formwork/Falsework

Design temporary works in a manner that makes allowances for all loadings, including accidental loads. Ensure adequate vertical and diagonal bracing. Supports not to be removed until period specified.

Medium

Forming new Openings in Walls

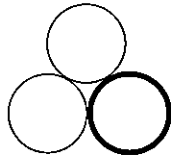
Provide temporary works to support wall and loads above opening. Install new support lintel and reinstate prior to removal of temporary supports.

Medium



<b>CALCULATION SHEET</b>	Project	31 HEATH DRIVE, NW3	Job No.	4467	
	Title	BASEMENT & ALTERATIONS		Date	MAR/15
	By	SM	Checked	Sheet No.	LD/1

<u>UNIT LOADS in kN/m<sup>2</sup></u>	<u>DEAD</u>	<u>IMPOSED</u>
<b><u>Pitched Roofs</u></b>		
Pitched roof with tiles and battens over felt, lined but excluding ceiling below	1.20	0.65
<b><u>Flat Roofs</u></b>		
Flat roof of lead, access for maintenance only	1.00	0.75
Flat roof of lead and full access	1.50	1.50
<b><u>Suspended floors</u></b>		
Timber upper floor including ceiling	0.50	1.50
Timber ground floor including services and suspended ceiling	1.00	1.50
200mm Concrete in-situ ground floor including services and suspended ceiling	6.00	1.50
Allowance for lightweight partitions if position not known	0.00	1.00
<b><u>External walls</u></b>		
215 mm solid masonry, plastered one side	4.80	0.00
330 mm solid masonry, plastered one side	7.20	0.00
<b><u>Internal walls</u></b>		
100 mm solid masonry, plastered both sides	2.60	0.00
215 mm solid masonry, plastered both sides	5.00	0.00
100 mm timber studwork, plasterboard and skim both sides	0.60	0.00



PROJECT 31 HEATH DRIVE, NW3		JOB NO. 4467	
CALCULATION SHEET	TITLE ALTERATIONS	DATE MAY/13	
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			REV

BEAMS AT FIRST FLOOR LEVEL

BEAM FB2 - SPAN 2000

ROOF		1.50 x 1.20 = 1.80	
		0.65 =	1.00
TF+SE		2 x 3.8 x 0.5 = 3.80	
		1.5 =	11.40
FF		2.80 x 0.50 = 1.40	
		1.50 =	4.20
WALL		6.00 x 2.60 = 15.60	
o/w		SAY = 0.50	
			<u>23.10</u>
			<u>16.60</u>

FROM FCC/1, PROVIDE 152 UC 23

BEAM FB1 - SPAN 1100

LOADS AS FB2

BY INSPECTION, PROVIDE 152 UC 23

(REACTIONS DL = 12.7, IL = 9.1)

BEAM FB3 - SPAN 1100

FF		3.30 x 0.50 = 1.65	
		2.50 =	8.25
o/w		SAY = 0.50	
			<u>2.15</u>
			<u>8.25</u>

FROM FCC/2, PROVIDE 152 UC 37

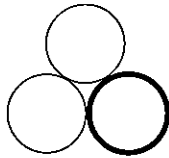
BEAM FB4 - SPAN 3600

LOADS AS FB3

BY INSPECTION, PROVIDE 152 UC 37

(REACTIONS DL = 3.9, IL = 11.9)





PROJECT	31 HEATH ORNE, NW3	JOB NO.	A167				
CALCULATION SHEET	TITLE	ALTERATIONS	DATE	MAY/15			
	BY	SM	CHECKED		SHEET No.	FF/2	REV

BEAM FB5 - SPAN 12800

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{FF} \quad | \quad 2.00 \times 0.50 = 1.00 \\ \quad \quad | \quad \quad \quad 2.50 = \quad \quad \quad 5.00 \\ \text{o/w} \quad | \quad \text{SAT} \quad \quad = \quad \underline{0.50} \\ \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad 1.50 \quad \quad 5.00 \end{array}$$

POINT LOAD FB3 = 4.7  
= 18.2

FROM FFC/3, PROV. 152 UC 27

BEAM FB6 - SPAN 950

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{FF} \quad | \quad 1.70 \times 0.50 = 0.85 \\ \quad \quad | \quad \quad \quad 1.50 = \quad \quad \quad 2.55 \\ \text{WALL} \quad | \quad 0.95 \times 4.80 = 4.56 \\ \text{o/w} \quad | \quad \text{SAT} \quad \quad = \quad \underline{0.50} \\ \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad 5.91 \quad \quad 2.55 \end{array}$$

BY INSPECTION, PROV. 152 UC 23

(REACTIONS DL = 2.8, IL = 1.2)

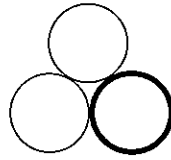
BEAM FB7 - SPAN 1400

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{FF} \quad | \quad 1.80 \times 0.50 = 0.90 \\ \quad \quad | \quad \quad \quad 1.50 = \quad \quad \quad 2.70 \\ \text{WALL} \quad | \quad 3.20 \times 2.60 = 8.32 \\ \text{o/w} \quad | \quad \text{SAT} \quad \quad = \quad \underline{0.50} \\ \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad 9.72 \quad \quad 2.70 \end{array}$$

BY INSPECTION, PROV. 152 UC 23

(REACTIONS DL = 6.80, 1.9)

FIRST FLOOR, UNIT 6  
UNION PARK  
PACKET BOAT LANE  
UXBRIDGE UB8 2GH



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MMP DESIGN

CONSULTING CIVIL AND STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS

PROJECT 31 HEATH DRIVE, NW3		JOB No. 1167	
<b>CALCULATION SHEET</b>	TITLE ALTERATIONS	DATE 14/7/15	
	BY SM	CHECKED	SHEET No. FB3
			REV

BEAM FB8 - SPAN 2650

FE	1	$0.50 \times 0.50 =$	$0.25$	
	1	$1.50 =$	$0.75$	
okw	1	$5.57$	$=$	$0.50$
				$0.75$
				$0.75$

POINT LOAD FB7 = 6.8  
= 1.9

FROM REC/1, PROJ. 152 UC23

BEAM REACTIONS - FIRST FLOOR LEVEL

BEAM REF.	LHS		RHS	
	DL	IL	DL	IL

BEAM REF.	LHS		RHS	RHS
	DL	IL	DL	IL

FB1	12.7	9.1	12.7	9.1
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FB2	23.1	16.6	23.1	16.6
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FB3	4.7	18.2	4.7	18.2
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FB4	3.9	14.9	3.9	14.9
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FB5	5.0	18.4	3.9	13.8
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FB6	2.8	1.2	2.8	1.2
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FB7	6.8	1.9	6.8	1.9
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FB8	5.1	2.2	3.7	1.8
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**CALCULATION SHEET**

	Project 31 HEATH DRIVE, NW3	Job No. 4467
	Title ALTERATIONS	Date MAY/15
	By SM	Checked
		Sheet No. FF/5
		Rev

**BEAM BEARINGS**

Allowable bearing stresses beneath concentrated loads such as beam bearings are;

For existing brickwork, 1.0 N/mm<sup>2</sup> (EXB)

For new 27.5N brickwork, 2.0 N/mm<sup>2</sup> (NWB)

CP denotes Concrete Padstone; EB denotes single Engineering Brick.

All loads are un-factored.

<u>BEAM</u>	<u>END</u>	<u>LOAD</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>BEARING</u>
FB1	RH	21.8	NWB	EB
FB2	LH	39.7	EXB	215x200x150 CP
	RH	39.7	NWB	215x150x150 CP
FB4	RH	18.8	EXB	EB
FB5	LH	23.4	EXB	300x100x150 CO
	RH	17.7	EXB	EB
FB6	LH	4.0	EXB	EB
	RH	4.0	EXB	EB
FB7	LH	8.7	EXB	EB
FB8	LH	7.3	EXB	EB
	RH	5.5	EXB	EB

# MMP DESIGN

Consulting Civil & Structural Engineers

First Floor, Unit 6

Union Park

Packet Boat Lane

Uxbridge UB8 2GH

Tel: 01895 430700 Fax: 01895 430550

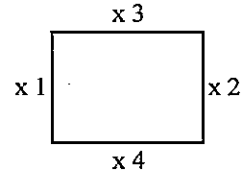
## CALCULATION SHEET

	Project 31 HEATH DRIVE, NW3	Job No. 4467
	Title ALTERATIONS	Date MAY/15
	By SM	Checked
		Sheet No. FF/6
		Rev

### BENDING MOMENTS IN NEW COLUMN GC1

Enter the following:

Beam Ref;	Char. DL	Char. LL
at x1		
at x2	FB1	12.70
at x3		
at x4		
	12.70	9.10



Total Load = 21.80 kN  
 Total Ultimate Load = 32.34 kN

Enter Column Height = 3.00 m

Total Ultimate Sway (x1-x2) say = 0.44 kN (say 2.5% of Dead Load)  
 Total Ultimate Sway (x3-x4) say = 0.00 kN

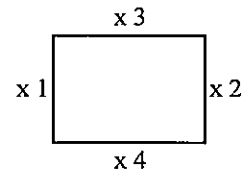
Net DL (x1-x2) = 12.70 kN                      Max. LL (x1-x2) = 9.10 kN  
 Net DL (x3-x4) = 0.00 kN                      Max. LL (x3-x4) = 0.00 kN

Total Ultimate Moment (x1-x2) say = 4.57 kN.m  
 Total Ultimate Moment (x3-x4) say = 0.00 kN.m

### BENDING MOMENTS IN NEW COLUMN GC2

Enter the following:

Beam Ref;	Char. DL	Char. LL
at x1	FB3	4.70
at x2	FB4	3.90
at x3		
at x4		
	8.60	33.10



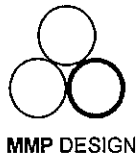
Total Load = 41.70 kN  
 Total Ultimate Load = 65.00 kN

Column Height = 3.00 m

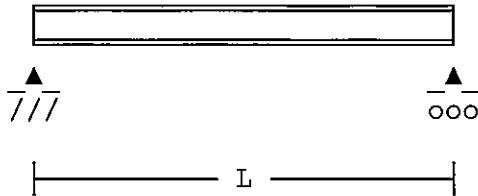
Total Ultimate Sway (x1-x2) say = 0.30 kN (say 2.5% of Dead Load)  
 Total Ultimate Sway (x3-x4) say = 0.00 kN

Net DL (x1-x2) = 0.80 kN                      Max. LL (x1-x2) = 18.20 kN  
 Net DL (x3-x4) = 0.00 kN                      Max. LL (x3-x4) = 0.00 kN

Total Ultimate Moment (x1-x2) say = 3.93 kN.m  
 Total Ultimate Moment (x3-x4) say = 0.00 kN.m



Location: FIRST FLOOR LEVEL BEAM FB1



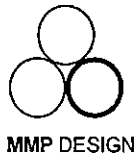
Simply supported steel beam

Calculations are in accordance with BS5950-1:2000.

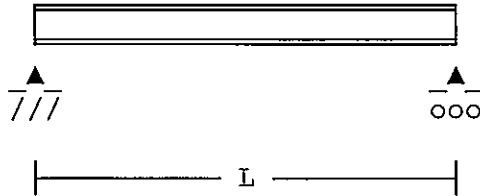
Beam span	L=2.0 m
152 x 152 x 23 UC.	
Young's Modulus	E=205 kN/mm <sup>2</sup>
Dead load factor	gamd=1.4
Imposed load factor	gami=1.6
Dist. from left support to start	Lau(1)=0 m
Distance from left support to end	Lbu(1)=2.0 m
Dead load (unfactored)	Gku(1)=23.1 kN/m
Imposed load (unfactored)	Qku(1)=16.6 kN/m
Maximum span bending moment	29.45 kNm
Design shear force	Fv=58.9 kN
Bending strength	$p_b = (p_{ey}) / (\phi_{LT} + ((\phi_{LT}^2 - p_{ey})^{0.5}))$ =219.2 N/mm <sup>2</sup>

UNIVERSAL COLUMN  
 DESIGN SUMMARY

	152 x 152 x 23 UC Grade S 275
	Maximum shear force 58.9 kN
	Shear capacity 145.85 kN
	Max. applied moment 29.45 kNm
	Moment capacity 45.112 kNm
	Buckling resistance 35.959 kNm
	Moment factor (mLT) 1
	Resistance (Mb/mLT) 35.959 kNm
	Unfactored DL defln 1.878 mm
	Unfactored LL defln 1.3496 mm
	Limiting deflection 5.5556 mm
Unfactored end shears	DL shear at LHE 23.1 kN
	LL shear at LHE 16.6 kN
	DL shear at RHE 23.1 kN
	LL shear at RHE 16.6 kN



Location: FIRST FLOOR LEVEL BEAM FB3



Simply supported steel beam

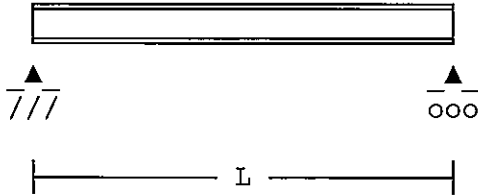
Calculations are in accordance with BS5950-1:2000.

Beam span	L=4.4 m
152 x 152 x 37 UC.	
Young's Modulus	E=205 kN/mm <sup>2</sup>
Dead load factor	gamd=1.4
Imposed load factor	gami=1.6
Dist. from left support to start	Lau(1)=0 m
Distance from left support to end	Lbu(1)=4.4 m
Dead load (unfactored)	Gku(1)=2.15 kN/m
Imposed load (unfactored)	Qku(1)=8.25 kN/m
Maximum span bending moment	39.228 kNm
Design shear force	Fv=35.662 kN
Bending strength	pb=(pey)/(phiLT+((phiLT <sup>2</sup> -pey) <sup>0.5</sup> )) =159.74 N/mm <sup>2</sup>

UNIVERSAL COLUMN  
 DESIGN SUMMARY

	152 x 152 x 37 UC Grade S 275	
Maximum shear force	35.662 kN	
Shear capacity	213.58 kN	
Max. applied moment	39.228 kNm	
Moment capacity	84.975 kNm	
Buckling resistance	49.361 kNm	
Moment factor (mLT)	1	
Resistance (Mb/mLT)	49.361 kNm	
Unfactored DL defln	2.316 mm	
Unfactored LL defln	8.887 mm	
Limiting deflection	12.222 mm	
Unfactored end shears	DL shear at LHE	4.73 kN
	LL shear at LHE	18.15 kN
	DL shear at RHE	4.73 kN
	LL shear at RHE	18.15 kN

Location: FIRST FLOOR LEVEL BEAM FB5



Simply supported steel beam

Calculations are in accordance with BS5950-1:2000.

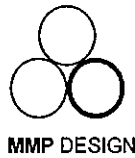
Beam span	L=2.8 m
152 x 152 x 37 UC. Young's Modulus	E=205 kN/mm <sup>2</sup>
Dead load factor	gamd=1.4
Imposed load factor	gami=1.6
Distance from left support	Lc(1)=1.05 m
Dead load (unfactored)	Gkc(1)=4.7 kN
Imposed load (unfactored)	Qkc(1)=18.2 kN
Dist. from left support to start	Lau(1)=0 m
Distance from left support to end	Lbu(1)=2.8 m
Dead load (unfactored)	Gku(1)=1.5 kN/m
Imposed load (unfactored)	Qku(1)=5.0 kN/m
Maximum span bending moment	32.708 kNm
Design shear force	Fv=36.453 kN
Bending strength	$pb = (pey) / (\phi LT + ((\phi LT^2 - pey)^{0.5}))$ =202.53 N/mm <sup>2</sup>

UNIVERSAL COLUMN  
 DESIGN SUMMARY

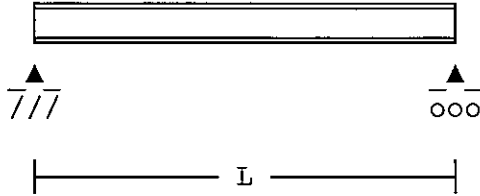
152 x 152 x 37 UC Grade S 275	
Maximum shear force	36.453 kN
Shear capacity	213.58 kN
Max. applied moment	32.708 kNm
Moment capacity	84.975 kNm
Buckling resistance	62.581 kNm
Moment factor (mLT)	1
Resistance (Mb/mLT)	62.581 kNm
Unfactored DL defln	0.69865 mm
Unfactored LL defln	2.5626 mm
Limiting deflection	7.7778 mm
DL shear at LHE	5.0375 kN
LL shear at LHE	18.375 kN
DL shear at RHE	3.8625 kN
LL shear at RHE	13.825 kN

Unfactored  
 end shears





Location: FIRST FLOOR LEVEL BEAM FB8



Simply supported steel beam

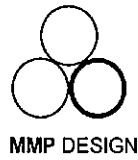
Calculations are in accordance with BS5950-1:2000.

Beam span	L=2.65 m
152 x 152 x 23 UC.	
Young's Modulus	E=205 kN/mm <sup>2</sup>
Dead load factor	gamd=1.4
Imposed load factor	gami=1.6
Distance from left support	Lc(1)=1.05 m
Dead load (unfactored)	Gkc(1)=6.8 kN
Imposed load (unfactored)	Qkc(1)=1.92 kN
Dist. from left support to start	Lau(1)=0 m
Distance from left support to end	Lbu(1)=2.65 m
Dead load (unfactored)	Gku(1)=0.75 kN/m
Imposed load (unfactored)	Qku(1)=0.75 kN/m
Maximum span bending moment	9.829 kNm
Design shear force	Fv=10.584 kN
Bending strength	pb=(pey)/(phiLT+((phiLT <sup>2</sup> -pey) <sup>0.5</sup> )) =252.33 N/mm <sup>2</sup>

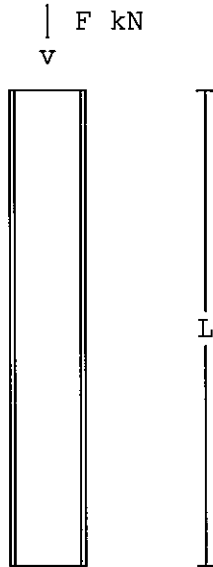
UNIVERSAL COLUMN  
 DESIGN SUMMARY

152 x 152 x 23 UC Grade S 275	
Maximum shear force	10.584 kN
Shear capacity	145.85 kN
Max. applied moment	9.829 kNm
Moment capacity	45.112 kNm
Buckling resistance	41.393 kNm
Moment factor (mLT)	1
Resistance (Mb/mLT)	41.393 kNm
Unfactored DL defln	1.1549 mm
Unfactored LL defln	0.46096 mm
Limiting deflection	7.3611 mm
DL shear at LHE	5.0994 kN
LL shear at LHE	2.153 kN
DL shear at RHE	3.6881 kN
LL shear at RHE	1.7545 kN

Unfactored  
 end shears



Location: GROUND FLOOR LEVEL COLUMNS GC1 & GC2



SHS column in 'simple' construction

Calculations are in accordance with BS5950 and 'SHS Design Examples to BS5950' published by British Steel General Steels.

The column is part of simple construction and in accordance with 4.7.7 it is not necessary to consider the effect of pattern loading. All beams supported by the column are assumed to be fully loaded.

It is assumed that all elements of the column remain in compression.

Factored axial compressive load	F=65.0 kN
Factored BM about major axis x-x	Mx=0 kNm
Factored BM about minor axis y-y	My=4.57 kNm
Length between restraints	L=3000 mm

100 x 100 x 8 SHS - Hot finished.  
 Properties (cm): A=28.8 rx=3.73 Zx=79.9 Sx=98.2 Ix=400 J=646 C=116  
 Young's Modulus E=205 kN/mm<sup>2</sup>

Effective length factor	ef=2
Compressive strength	$pc = pe \cdot py / (\phi + (\phi^2 - pe \cdot py)^{0.5})$ =70.453 N/mm <sup>2</sup>

HOT FINISHED  
 SQUARE HOLLOW SECTION  
 SECTION  
 SUMMARY

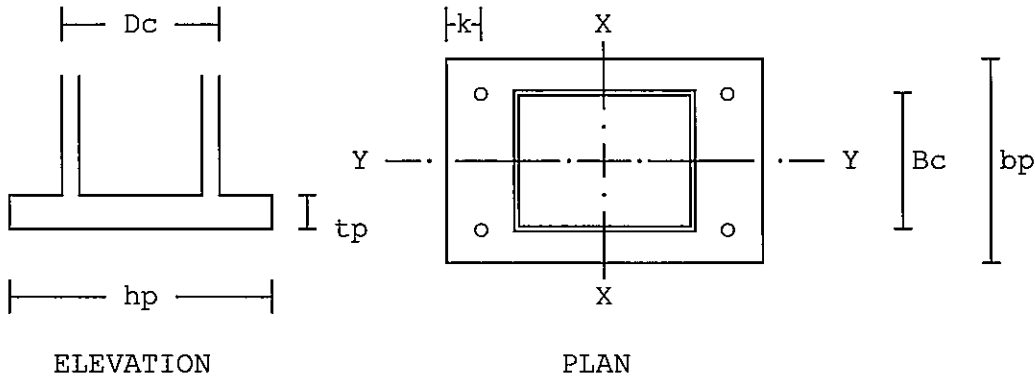
In accordance with EN 10210  
 100 x 100 x 8 SHS Grade S 275  
 Section is satisfactory for axial load, buckling resistance and overall buckling check.

Axial compressive load	65 kN
Compressive resistance	202.9 kN
Moment about minor axis	4.57 kNm
Minor axis resistance	21.973 kNm
Overall buckling check	0.52834 < 1

DESIGN  
 SUMMARY

Location: BASEPLATE TO COLUMN GC1

Calculations are in accordance with 'Joints in Steel Construction Moment Connections' published by The Steel Construction Institute.



Axial load (+ve compression)  $N=32.34$  kN  
 Moment about X-X axis  $M=4.57$  kNm  
 Shear on the base in Y direction  $F_y=0.44$  kN  
 100 x 100 x 8 SHS - Hot finished.  
 Properties (cm):  $A=28.8$   $r_x=3.73$   $Z_x=79.9$   $S_x=98.2$   $I_x=400$   $J=646$   $C=116$   
 Length of baseplate  $h_p=300$  mm  
 Breadth of baseplate  $b_p=300$  mm  
 Edge distance to bolt centre line  $k=40$  mm  
 Assumed fillet weld size  $sw=8$  mm

Strength of concrete  $f_{cu}=35$  N/mm<sup>2</sup>  
 Special control must be applied over the placing of the high strength bedding material.  
 Assumed weld size  $sw=8$  mm  
 Selected baseplate thickness  $tp=12$  mm

Number of bolts to be used  $n=4$   
 Bolt diameter  $bd=16$  mm  
 Selected fillet weld size  $sw=8$  mm

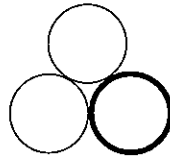
SUMMARY

BASEPLATE  
 REQUIREMENTS

Size	300 mm x 300 mm x 12 mm
Grade	S 275 steel
Edge distance	40 mm
Number of H.D. bolts	4
Diameter of bolts	M 16
Grade	4.6
Concrete/grout ( $f_{cu}$ )	35 N/mm <sup>2</sup>
Fillet weld (all round)	8 mm

WELDS

Contact areas on the baseplate and column are machined to give a tight bearing contact.



PROJECT 31 HEATH DRIVE, NW3		JOB NO. 1167	
CALCULATION SHEET	TITLE BASEMENT	DATE MAY 15	
	BY SM	CHECKED	SHEET NO. GF/1
		REV	

BEAMS AT GROUND FLOOR LEVEL

BEAM SB1 - SPAN 2400

TF, SF + FF	3x 1.0x 0.50 = 1.50	
	1.50 =	1.50
GF	1.90x 1.00 = 1.90	
	1.50 =	2.85
WALL	6.45x 1.80 = 30.96	
WALL	2.80x 2.60 = 7.28	
DL	SAY = 1.00	
	<u>42.64</u>	<u>7.35</u>

FROM GFC/1, FROM 203 UC16

BEAM SB2 - SPAN 1700

TF, SF + FF	1.3x 3.0x 0.50 = 1.50	
	1.50 =	13.50
GF	1.60x 1.00 = 1.60	
	1.50 =	2.10
WALL	6.45x 1.80 = 30.96	
WALL	2.80x 2.60 = 7.28	
DL	SAY = 0.50	
	<u>41.84</u>	<u>15.90</u>

BY INSPECTION, FROM 152 UC23

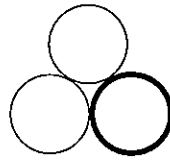
(REACTIONS DL = 38.1, IL = 13.5)

BEAM SB3 - SPAN 1800

FF	1.60x 0.50 = 0.80	
	1.50 =	2.40
GF	1.60x 1.00 = 1.60	
	1.50 =	2.40
WALL	6.45x 2.60 = 16.77	
DL	SAY = 0.50	
	<u>19.67</u>	<u>4.80</u>

(REACTIONS  
 DL = 17.7  
 IL = 4.3)

BY INSPECTION, FROM 152 UC23



PROJECT		31 HEATH DONE, NW3		JOB No.	1167
CALCULATION SHEET	TITLE	BASEMENT		DATE	MAY/15
	BY	SM	CHECKED	SHEET No.	GF/2
				REV	

BEAM GB1 - SPAN 3100

GF		1.50x1.00 =	1.50	
		1.50 =		2.25
o/w		SAY	=	1.00
				<u>2.50</u>
				2.25

TF, SF + FE		3x2.4x0.50 =	3.60	
		1.50 =		10.80
GF		2.80x1.00 =	2.80	
		1.50 =		4.20
WALL		9.25x2.60 =	24.05	
o/w		SAY	=	1.00
				<u>31.15</u>
				15.00

RAILST LOAD GB1 =	51.2	GB2 =	38.1	GB3 =	17.3
	= 8.8		= 13.5		= 4.3

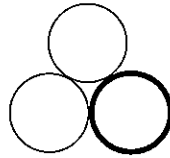
FROM GFC/2, FROM 203 UC 86

BEAM GB5 - SPAN 2700

TF, SF + FE		3x1.80x0.5 =	2.70	
		1.5 =		8.10
GF		1.20x1.00 =	1.20	
		1.50 =		1.80
WALL		12.00x2.60 =	31.20	
o/w		SAY	=	1.00
				<u>36.10</u>
				9.90

UD 2 AS ABOVE		=	36.10	
		=		9.90
LESS WALL		=	-31.20	
ADD WALL		9.25x2.60 =	24.05	
			<u>28.95</u>	9.90

FROM GFC/3, FROM 152 UC 37



PROJECT 31 HEATH DRIVE, NW3		JOB No. 1167	
CALCULATION SHEET	TITLE BASEMENT	DATE MAY/15	
	BY SM	CHECKED	SHEET No. GF/3 REV

BEAM GFG - SPAN 2700

TF, SF, FE	3 x 1.8 x 0.5 =	2.70	
	1.5 =		8.10
GF	1.5 x 1.00 =	1.50	
	1.50 =		2.25
dlw	SAY	1.00	
		<u>5.20</u>	<u>10.35</u>

TF, SF, FE	3 x 2.5 x 0.5 =	3.75	
	1.50 =		11.25
GF	1.5 x 1.00 =	1.50	
	1.50 =		2.25
WALL	12.00 x 2.60 =	31.20	
dlw	SAY	1.00	
		<u>37.45</u>	<u>13.50</u>

FROM GFC/1, FROM 152 UC 37

BEAM GGF - SPAN 3800

TF, SF, FE	3 x 5.7 x 0.5 =	8.55	
	1.5 =		25.65
GF	2.40 x 1.00 =	2.40	
	1.50 =		3.60
WALL	3.25 x 4.80 =	15.60	
WALL	6.00 x 2.60 =	15.60	
dlw	SAY	1.00	
		<u>13.15</u>	<u>29.25</u>

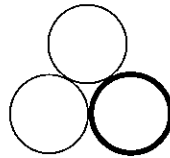
FROM GFC/5, FROM 203 UC 86

BEAM GBB - SPAN 3800

GF	1.00 x 1.00 =	1.00	
	1.50 =		1.50
dlw	SAY	0.50	
		<u>1.50</u>	<u>1.50</u>

REACTIONS  
DL = 29  
IL = 29

BY INSPECTION, FROM 152 UC 23



PROJECT <b>31 HEATH DRIVE, NW3</b>		JOB No. <b>1167</b>	
CALCULATION SHEET	TITLE <b>BASEMENT</b>	DATE <b>MAY/15</b>	
	BY <b>SM</b>	CHECKED	SHEET No. <b>GF/A</b> REV

BEAM GB9 - SPAN 3850

FF	2.00 x 0.50 =	1.00	
	2.50 =		5.00
GF	2.00 x 1.00 =	2.00	
	2.50 =		5.00
WALL	3.25 x 2.60 =	8.45	
o/w	SAT	0.50	
		<u>11.95</u>	<u>10.00</u>

FROM GFC/6, ROOM. 203 UC16

BEAM GB10 - SPAN 2700

TE, EFF	3 x 2 x 0.5 =	3.00	
	2.5 =		15.00
GF	3.80 x 1.00 =	3.80	
	2.50 =		9.50
WALL	6.45 x 1.80 =	30.96	
WALL	2.80 x 2.60 =	7.28	
o/w	SAT	1.00	
		<u>46.04</u>	<u>24.50</u>

POINT LOAD GB9 = 23.0      EYE BM SAT = 11.56 (WALL)  
= 19.3

FROM GFC/7, ROOM. 203 UC60

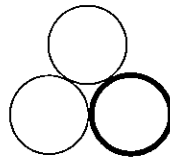
BEAM GB11 - SPAN 2600

WALL AS GB10 = 46.04  
= "                      24.50

GF	2.10 x 1.00 =	2.10	
	2.50 =		5.25
o/w	SAT	1.00	
		<u>3.10</u>	<u>5.25</u>

POINT LOAD GB8 = 29      GB7 = 82.0      GB2 = 38.1  
= 29                      = 55.6                      = 13.5

FROM GFC/8, ROOM. 203 UC86



PROJECT 31 HEATH DRIVE, NW3		JOB No. 4367	
CALCULATION SHEET	TITLE BASEMENT	DATE MAY/15	
	BY SM	CHECKED	SHEET No. GF15 REV

BEAM GB12 - SPAN 2850

TFSE+FE	1	3x2x0.5 =	3.00	
		25 =		15.00
GF	1	3.30x1.00 =	3.30	
		2.50 =		8.25
WALL	1	9.25x2.60 =	24.05	
DL	1	SAY =	1.00	
			<u>31.35</u>	<u>23.25</u>

POINT LOAD GB3 = 17.7  
= 1.3

FROM GFC/9, FROM 203 UC16

BEAM GB13 - SPAN 2350

GF	1	2.60x1.00 =	2.60	
		1.50 =		3.90
DL	1	SAY =	0.50	
			<u>3.10</u>	<u>3.90</u>

BY INSPECTION, FROM 152 UC 23

(REACTIONS DL = 3.6, IL = 1.6)

BEAM GB14 - SPAN 1100

GF	1	1.90x1.00 =	1.90	
		2.50 =		1.75
DL	1	SAY =	0.50	
			<u>2.40</u>	<u>1.75</u>

POINT LOAD GC2 = 8.6  
= 33.1

FROM GFC/10, FROM 203 UC16



BEAM REF.	LHS		RHS	
	DL	IL	DL	IL

GB1	51.2	8.8	51.2	8.8
-----	------	-----	------	-----

GB2	38.1	13.5	38.1	13.5
-----	------	------	------	------

GB3	17.7	4.3	17.7	4.3
-----	------	-----	------	-----

GB4	84.3	27.9	94.9	34.4
-----	------	------	------	------

GB5	39.9	13.4	44.0	13.4
-----	------	------	------	------

GB6	10.8	14.3	29.0	16.1
-----	------	------	------	------

GB7	82.0	55.6	82.0	55.6
-----	------	------	------	------

GB8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

GB9	23.0	19.3	23.0	19.3
-----	------	------	------	------

GB10	82.9	48.4	79.0	37.0
------	------	------	------	------

GB11	86.0	48.3	135.2	77.8
------	------	------	-------	------

GB12	50.0	34.4	57.1	36.1
------	------	------	------	------

GB13	3.6	4.6	3.6	4.6
------	-----	-----	-----	-----

GB14	7.9	21.0	10.6	31.5
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BEAM REF.	LHS		RHS	RHS
	DL	IL	DL	IL

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**CALCULATION SHEET**

Project	31 HEATH DRIVE, NW3	Job No.	4467
Title	BASEMENT	Date	MAY/15
By	SM	Checked	
		Sheet No.	GF/7
		Rev	

**BEAM BEARINGS**

Allowable bearing stresses beneath concentrated loads such as beam bearings are;

For existing brickwork, 1.0 N/mm<sup>2</sup> (EXB)

For new 50N brickwork, 3.1 N/mm<sup>2</sup> (NWB)

For new 35N concrete, 5.9 N/mm<sup>2</sup> (CON)

CP = Concrete Padstone; EB = single Engineering Brick; BC = Bearing onto new Concrete.

All loads are un-factored.

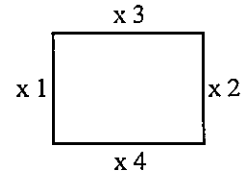
<u>BEAM</u>	<u>END</u>	<u>LOAD</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>BEARING</u>
GB1	RH	60.0	CON	100mm BC
GB4	LH	112.2	EXB	203x203 UC46 x 600mm Long
GB5	RH	57.4	CON	100mm BC
GB6	RH	45.1	CON	100mm BC
GB7	LH	137.6	CON	150mm BC
GB8	LH	5.8	CON	100mm BC
GB9	RH	42.3	EXB	250x215x150 CP
GB13	LH	8.2	EXB	EB
	RH	8.2	CON	100mm BC
GB14	LH	28.9	EXB	350x100x150 CP
	RH	42.1	EXB	152x152 UC23 x 350mm Long

<b>CALCULATION SHEET</b>	Project <b>31 HEATH DRIVE, NW3</b>	Job No. <b>4467</b>	
	Title <b>BASEMENT</b>	Date <b>MAY/15</b>	
	By <b>SM</b>	Checked	Sheet No. <b>GF/8</b>

**BENDING MOMENTS IN NEW COLUMN BC1**

Enter the following:

Beam Ref;	Char. DL	Char. LL
at x1	GB4	94.90
at x2		
at x3		
at x4		
	94.90	34.40



Total Load =  kN      Enter Column Height =  m  
 Total Ultimate Load =  kN

Total Ultimate Sway (x1-x2) say =  kN (say 2.5% of Dead Load)  
 Total Ultimate Sway (x3-x4) say =  kN

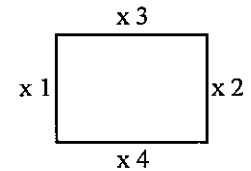
Net DL (x1-x2) =  kN      Max. LL (x1-x2) =  kN  
 Net DL (x3-x4) =  kN      Max. LL (x3-x4) =  kN

Total Ultimate Moment (x1-x2) say =  kN.m  
 Total Ultimate Moment (x3-x4) say =  kN.m

**BENDING MOMENTS IN NEW COLUMN BC2**

Enter the following:

Beam Ref;	Char. DL	Char. LL
at x1		
at x2	GB5	39.90
at x3		
at x4		
	39.90	13.40



Total Load =  kN      Column Height =  m  
 Total Ultimate Load =  kN

Total Ultimate Sway (x1-x2) say =  kN (say 2.5% of Dead Load)  
 Total Ultimate Sway (x3-x4) say =  kN

Net DL (x1-x2) =  kN      Max. LL (x1-x2) =  kN  
 Net DL (x3-x4) =  kN      Max. LL (x3-x4) =  kN

Total Ultimate Moment (x1-x2) say =  kN.m  
 Total Ultimate Moment (x3-x4) say =  kN.m

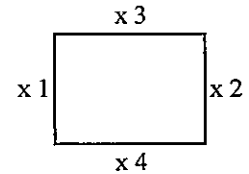
**CALCULATION SHEET**

Project	31 HEATH DRIVE, NW3	Job No.	4467
Title	BASEMENT	Date	MAY/15
By	SM	Checked	Sheet No. GF/9
			Rev

**BENDING MOMENTS IN NEW COLUMN BC3**

Enter the following:

	Beam Ref;	Char. DL	Char. LL
at x1			
at x2			
at x3			
at x4	GB12	57.10	36.10
		57.10	36.10



Total Load =  kN      Enter Column Height =  m  
 Total Ultimate Load =  kN

Total Ultimate Sway (x1-x2) say =  kN (say 2.5% of Dead Load)  
 Total Ultimate Sway (x3-x4) say =  kN

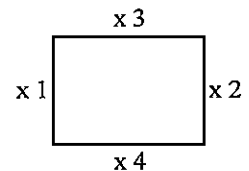
Net DL (x1-x2) =  kN      Max. LL (x1-x2) =  kN  
 Net DL (x3-x4) =  kN      Max. LL (x3-x4) =  kN

Total Ultimate Moment (x1-x2) say =  kN.m  
 Total Ultimate Moment (x3-x4) say =  kN.m

**BENDING MOMENTS IN NEW COLUMN BC4**

Enter the following:

	Beam Ref;	Char. DL	Char. LL
at x1			
at x2			
at x3	GB12	50.00	34.40
at x4			
		50.00	34.40



Total Load =  kN      Column Height =  m  
 Total Ultimate Load =  kN

Total Ultimate Sway (x1-x2) say =  kN (say 2.5% of Dead Load)  
 Total Ultimate Sway (x3-x4) say =  kN

Net DL (x1-x2) =  kN      Max. LL (x1-x2) =  kN  
 Net DL (x3-x4) =  kN      Max. LL (x3-x4) =  kN

Total Ultimate Moment (x1-x2) say =  kN.m  
 Total Ultimate Moment (x3-x4) say =  kN.m

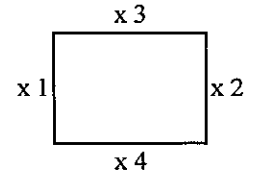
**CALCULATION SHEET**

Project	31 HEATH DRIVE, NW3	Job No.	4467
Title	BASEMENT	Date	MAY/15
By	SM	Checked	
		Sheet No.	GF/10
		Rev	

**BENDING MOMENTS IN NEW COLUMN BC5**

Enter the following:

	Beam Ref;	Char. DL	Char. LL
at x1			
at x2			
at x3			
at x4	GB11	135.20	77.80
		135.20	77.80



Total Load =  kN      Enter Column Height =  m  
 Total Ultimate Load =  kN

Total Ultimate Sway (x1-x2) say =  kN (say 2.5% of Dead Load)  
 Total Ultimate Sway (x3-x4) say =  kN

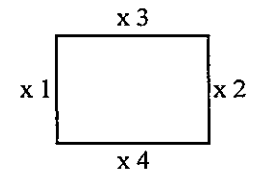
Net DL (x1-x2) =  kN      Max. LL (x1-x2) =  kN  
 Net DL (x3-x4) =  kN      Max. LL (x3-x4) =  kN

Total Ultimate Moment (x1-x2) say =  kN.m  
 Total Ultimate Moment (x3-x4) say =  kN.m

**BENDING MOMENTS IN NEW COLUMN BC6**

Enter the following:

	Beam Ref;	Char. DL	Char. LL
at x1			
at x2			
at x3	GB11	86.00	48.30
at x4			
		86.00	48.30



Total Load =  kN      Column Height =  m  
 Total Ultimate Load =  kN

Total Ultimate Sway (x1-x2) say =  kN (say 2.5% of Dead Load)  
 Total Ultimate Sway (x3-x4) say =  kN

Net DL (x1-x2) =  kN      Max. LL (x1-x2) =  kN  
 Net DL (x3-x4) =  kN      Max. LL (x3-x4) =  kN

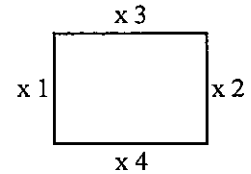
Total Ultimate Moment (x1-x2) say =  kN.m  
 Total Ultimate Moment (x3-x4) say =  kN.m

<b>CALCULATION SHEET</b>	Project	31 HEATH DRIVE, NW3	Job No.	4467
	Title	BASEMENT	Date	MAY/15
	By	SM	Checked	Sheet No.
			Rev	

**BENDING MOMENTS IN NEW COLUMN BC7**

Enter the following:

Beam Ref;	Char. DL	Char. LL
at x1		
at x2		
at x3		
at x4	GB10	79.00
		37.00
		79.00
		37.00



Total Load =  kN      Enter Column Height =  m  
 Total Ultimate Load =  kN

Total Ultimate Sway (x1-x2) say =  kN (say 2.5% of Dead Load)  
 Total Ultimate Sway (x3-x4) say =  kN

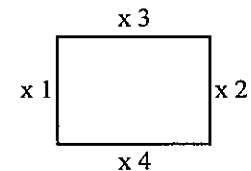
Net DL (x1-x2) =  kN      Max. LL (x1-x2) =  kN  
 Net DL (x3-x4) =  kN      Max. LL (x3-x4) =  kN

Total Ultimate Moment (x1-x2) say =  kN.m  
 Total Ultimate Moment (x3-x4) say =  kN.m

**BENDING MOMENTS IN NEW COLUMN BC8**

Enter the following:

Beam Ref;	Char. DL	Char. LL
at x1		
at x2		
at x3	GB10	82.90
at x4		48.40
		82.90
		48.40



Total Load =  kN      Column Height =  m  
 Total Ultimate Load =  kN

Total Ultimate Sway (x1-x2) say =  kN (say 2.5% of Dead Load)  
 Total Ultimate Sway (x3-x4) say =  kN

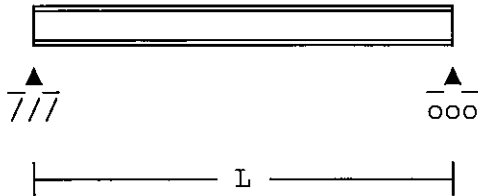
Net DL (x1-x2) =  kN      Max. LL (x1-x2) =  kN  
 Net DL (x3-x4) =  kN      Max. LL (x3-x4) =  kN

Total Ultimate Moment (x1-x2) say =  kN.m  
 Total Ultimate Moment (x3-x4) say =  kN.m





Location: GROUND FLOOR LEVEL BEAM GB1



Simply supported steel beam

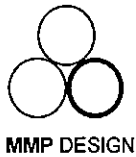
Calculations are in accordance with BS5950-1:2000.

Beam span	L=2.4 m
203 x 203 x 46 UC.	
Young's Modulus	E=205 kN/mm <sup>2</sup>
Dead load factor	gamd=1.4
Imposed load factor	gami=1.6
Dist. from left support to start	Lau(1)=0 m
Distance from left support to end	Lbu(1)=2.4 m
Dead load (unfactored)	Gku(1)=42.64 kN/m
Imposed load (unfactored)	Qku(1)=7.35 kN/m
Maximum span bending moment	51.448 kNm
Design shear force	Fv=85.747 kN
Bending strength	$p_b = (p_{ey}) / (\phi_L T + ((\phi_L T)^2 - p_{ey})^{0.5})$ =230.31 N/mm <sup>2</sup>

UNIVERSAL COLUMN  
 DESIGN SUMMARY

	203 x 203 x 46 UC Grade S 275
	Maximum shear force 85.747 kN
	Shear capacity 241.4 kN
	Max. applied moment 51.448 kNm
	Moment capacity 136.68 kNm
	Buckling resistance 114.46 kNm
	Moment factor (mLT) 1
	Resistance (Mb/mLT) 114.46 kNm
	Unfactored DL defln 1.9662 mm
	Unfactored LL defln 0.33892 mm
	Limiting deflection 6.6667 mm
Unfactored end shears	DL shear at LHE 51.168 kN
	LL shear at LHE 8.82 kN
	DL shear at RHE 51.168 kN
	LL shear at RHE 8.82 kN

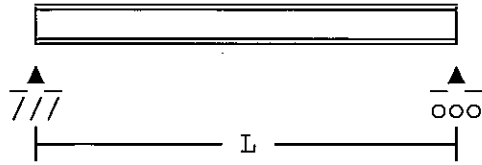




Office: 5831

Location: GROUND FLOOR LEVEL BEAM GB4

Simply supported steel beam

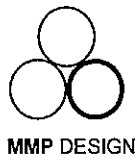


Calculations are in accordance with BS5950-1:2000.

Beam span	L=3.4 m
203 x 203 x 86 UC.	
Young's Modulus	E=205 kN/mm <sup>2</sup>
Dead load factor	gamd=1.4
Imposed load factor	gami=1.6
Distance from left support	Lc(1)=1.2 m
Dead load (unfactored)	Gkc(1)=38.1 kN
Imposed load (unfactored)	Qkc(1)=13.5 kN
Distance from left support	Lc(2)=1.35 m
Dead load (unfactored)	Gkc(2)=51.2 kN
Imposed load (unfactored)	Qkc(2)=8.8 kN
Distance from left support	Lc(3)=2.65 m
Dead load (unfactored)	Gkc(3)=17.7 kN
Imposed load (unfactored)	Qkc(3)=4.3 kN
Dist. from left support to start	Lau(1)=0 m
Distance from left support to end	Lbu(1)=1.2 m
Dead load (unfactored)	Gku(1)=2.5 kN/m
Imposed load (unfactored)	Qku(1)=2.25 kN/m
Dist. from left support to start	Lau(2)=1.2 m
Distance from left support to end	Lbu(2)=3.4 m
Dead load (unfactored)	Gku(2)=31.45 kN/m
Imposed load (unfactored)	Qku(2)=15.0 kN/m
Maximum span bending moment	200.97 kNm
Design shear force	Fv=187.93 kN
Length of beam between restraints	LT=2.05 m
Bending strength	$pb = (pey) / (\phi LT + ((\phi LT^2 - pey)^{0.5}))$ =260.67 N/mm <sup>2</sup>

UNIVERSAL COLUMN  
 DESIGN SUMMARY

	203 x 203 x 86 UC Grade S 275
	Maximum shear force 187.93 kN
	Shear capacity 448.69 kN
	Max. applied moment 200.97 kNm
	Moment capacity 258.9 kNm
	Buckling resistance 254.68 kNm
	Moment factor (mLT) 1
	Resistance (Mb/mLT) 254.68 kNm
	Unfactored DL defln 6.0328 mm
	Unfactored LL defln 1.9996 mm
	Limiting deflection 9.4444 mm
	DL shear at LHE 84.284 kN
Unfactored	LL shear at LHE 27.89 kN
end shears	DL shear at RHE 94.906 kN
	LL shear at RHE 34.41 kN



Location: GROUND FLOOR LEVEL BEAM GB5



Simply supported steel beam

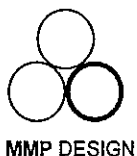
Calculations are in accordance with BS5950-1:2000.

Beam span	L=2.7 m
152 x 152 x 37 UC.	
Young's Modulus	E=205 kN/mm <sup>2</sup>
Dead load factor	gamd=1.4
Imposed load factor	gami=1.6
Dist. from left support to start	Lau(1)=0 m
Distance from left support to end	Lbu(1)=1.9 m
Dead load (unfactored)	Gku(1)=28.95 kN/m
Imposed load (unfactored)	Qku(1)=9.9 kN/m
Dist. from left support to start	Lau(2)=1.9 m
Distance from left support to end	Lbu(2)=2.7 m
Dead load (unfactored)	Gku(2)=36.1 kN/m
Imposed load (unfactored)	Qku(2)=9.9 kN/m
Maximum span bending moment	52.969 kNm
Design shear force	Fv=82.921 kN
Bending strength	$pb = (pey) / (\phi LT + ((\phi LT^2 - pey)^{0.5}))$ =205.81 N/mm <sup>2</sup>

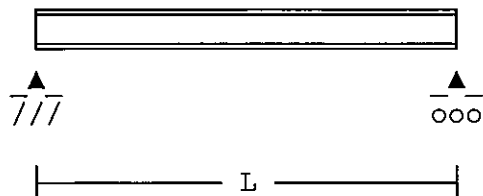
UNIVERSAL COLUMN  
 DESIGN SUMMARY

152 x 152 x 37 UC Grade S 275	
Maximum shear force	82.921 kN
Shear capacity	213.58 kN
Max. applied moment	52.969 kNm
Moment capacity	84.975 kNm
Buckling resistance	63.595 kNm
Moment factor (mLT)	1
Resistance (Mb/mLT)	63.595 kNm
Unfactored DL defln	4.6384 mm
Unfactored LL defln	1.5121 mm
Limiting deflection	7.5 mm
DL shear at LHE	39.93 kN
LL shear at LHE	13.365 kN
DL shear at RHE	43.955 kN
LL shear at RHE	13.365 kN

Unfactored  
 end shears



Location: GROUND FLOOR LEVEL BEAM GB6



Simply supported steel beam

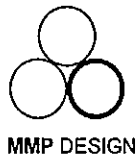
Calculations are in accordance with BS5950-1:2000.

Beam span	L=2.7 m
152 x 152 x 37 UC.	
Young's Modulus	E=205 kN/mm <sup>2</sup>
Dead load factor	gamd=1.4
Imposed load factor	gami=1.6
Dist. from left support to start	Lau(1)=0 m
Distance from left support to end	Lbu(1)=1.9 m
Dead load (unfactored)	Gku(1)=5.2 kN/m
Imposed load (unfactored)	Qku(1)=10.35 kN/m
Dist. from left support to start	Lau(2)=1.9 m
Distance from left support to end	Lbu(2)=2.7 m
Dead load (unfactored)	Gku(2)=37.45 kN/m
Imposed load (unfactored)	Qku(2)=13.5 kN/m
Maximum span bending moment	30.492 kNm
Design shear force	Fv=66.388 kN
Bending strength	pb=(pey) / (phiLT + ((phiLT <sup>2</sup> -pey) <sup>0.5</sup> )) =205.81 N/mm <sup>2</sup>

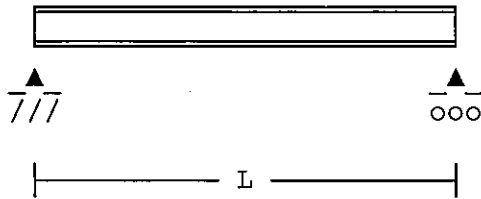
UNIVERSAL COLUMN  
 DESIGN SUMMARY

152 x 152 x 37 UC Grade S 275	
Maximum shear force	66.388 kN
Shear capacity	213.58 kN
Max. applied moment	30.492 kNm
Moment capacity	84.975 kNm
Buckling resistance	63.595 kNm
Moment factor (mLT)	1
Resistance (Mb/mLT)	63.595 kNm
Unfactored DL defln	1.7714 mm
Unfactored LL defln	1.6763 mm
Limiting deflection	7.5 mm
DL shear at LHE	10.842 kN
LL shear at LHE	14.346 kN
DL shear at RHE	28.998 kN
LL shear at RHE	16.119 kN

Unfactored  
 end shears



Location: GROUND FLOOR LEVEL BEAM GB7



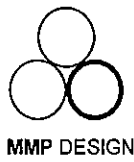
Simply supported steel beam

Calculations are in accordance with BS5950-1:2000.

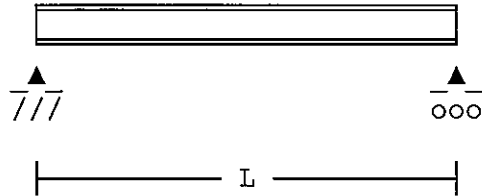
Beam span	L=3.8 m
203 x 203 x 86 UC. Young's Modulus	E=205 kN/mm <sup>2</sup>
Dead load factor	gamd=1.4
Imposed load factor	gami=1.6
Dist. from left support to start	Lau(1)=0 m
Distance from left support to end	Lbu(1)=3.8 m
Dead load (unfactored)	Gku(1)=43.15 kN/m
Imposed load (unfactored)	Qku(1)=29.25 kN/m
Maximum span bending moment	193.51 kNm
Design shear force	Fv=203.7 kN
Bending strength	$p_b = (p_{ey}) / (\phi_i L T + ((\phi_i L T)^2 - p_{ey})^{0.5})$ =213.88 N/mm <sup>2</sup>

UNIVERSAL COLUMN  
 DESIGN SUMMARY

	203 x 203 x 86 UC Grade S 275
	Maximum shear force 203.7 kN
	Shear capacity 448.69 kN
	Max. applied moment 193.51 kNm
	Moment capacity 258.9 kNm
	Buckling resistance 208.96 kNm
	Moment factor (mLT) 1
	Resistance (Mb/mLT) 208.96 kNm
	Unfactored DL defln 6.0474 mm
	Unfactored LL defln 4.0993 mm
	Limiting deflection 10.556 mm
Unfactored end shears	DL shear at LHE 81.985 kN
	LL shear at LHE 55.575 kN
	DL shear at RHE 81.985 kN
	LL shear at RHE 55.575 kN



Location: GROUND FLOOR LEVEL BEAM GB9



Simply supported steel beam

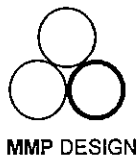
Calculations are in accordance with BS5950-1:2000.

Beam span	L=3.85 m
203 x 203 x 46 UC.	
Young's Modulus	E=205 kN/mm <sup>2</sup>
Dead load factor	gamd=1.4
Imposed load factor	gami=1.6
Dist. from left support to start	Lau(1)=0 m
Distance from left support to end	Lbu(1)=3.85 m
Dead load (unfactored)	Gku(1)=11.95 kN/m
Imposed load (unfactored)	Qku(1)=10.00 kN/m
Maximum span bending moment	60.643 kNm
Design shear force	Fv=63.005 kN
Bending strength	$pb = (pey) / (\phi LT + ((\phi LT^2 - pey)^{0.5}))$ =182.75 N/mm <sup>2</sup>

UNIVERSAL COLUMN  
 DESIGN SUMMARY

203 x 203 x 46 UC Grade S 275	
Maximum shear force	63.005 kN
Shear capacity	241.4 kN
Max. applied moment	60.643 kNm
Moment capacity	136.68 kNm
Buckling resistance	90.829 kNm
Moment factor (mLT)	1
Resistance (Mb/mLT)	90.829 kNm
Unfactored DL defln	3.649 mm
Unfactored LL defln	3.0536 mm
Limiting deflection	10.694 mm
DL shear at LHE	23.004 kN
LL shear at LHE	19.25 kN
DL shear at RHE	23.004 kN
LL shear at RHE	19.25 kN

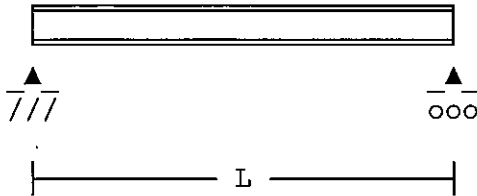
Unfactored  
 end shears



Location: GROUND FLOOR LEVEL BEAM GB10

Simply supported steel beam

Calculations are in accordance with BS5950-1:2000.

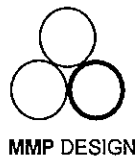


Beam span	L=2.7 m
203 x 203 x 60 UC.	
Young's Modulus	E=205 kN/mm <sup>2</sup>
Dead load factor	gamd=1.4
Imposed load factor	gami=1.6
Distance from left support	Lc(1)=0.55 m
Dead load (unfactored)	Gkc(1)=23.0 kN
Imposed load (unfactored)	Qkc(1)=19.3 kN
Distance from left support	Lc(2)=2.25 m
Dead load (unfactored)	Gkc(2)=14.56 kN
Imposed load (unfactored)	Qkc(2)=0 kN
Dist. from left support to start	Lau(1)=0 m
Distance from left support to end	Lbu(1)=2.7 m
Dead load (unfactored)	Gku(1)=46.04 kN/m
Imposed load (unfactored)	Qku(1)=24.50 kN/m
Maximum span bending moment	116.79 kNm
Design shear force	Fv=193.56 kN
Bending strength	pb=(pey)/(phiLT+((phiLT <sup>2</sup> -pey) <sup>0.5</sup> )) =229.37 N/mm <sup>2</sup>

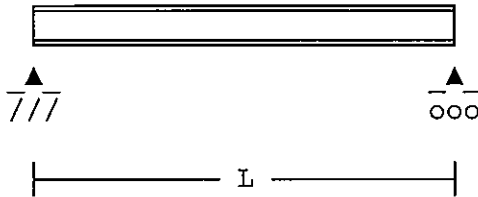
UNIVERSAL COLUMN  
 DESIGN SUMMARY

203 x 203 x 60 UC Grade S 275	
Maximum shear force	193.56 kN
Shear capacity	325.09 kN
Max. applied moment	116.79 kNm
Moment capacity	180.4 kNm
Buckling resistance	150.47 kNm
Moment factor (mLT)	1
Resistance (Mb/mLT)	150.47 kNm
Unfactored DL defln	3.1972 mm
Unfactored LL defln	1.7127 mm
Limiting deflection	7.5 mm
DL shear at LHE	82.895 kN
LL shear at LHE	48.444 kN
DL shear at RHE	78.973 kN
LL shear at RHE	37.006 kN

Unfactored  
 end shears



Location: GROUND FLOOR LEVEL BEAM GB11



Simply supported steel beam

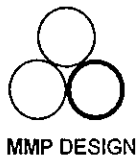
Calculations are in accordance with BS5950-1:2000.

Beam span	L=2.6 m
203 x 203 x 86 UC.	
Young's Modulus	E=205 kN/mm <sup>2</sup>
Dead load factor	gamd=1.4
Imposed load factor	gami=1.6
Distance from left support	Lc(1)=0.85 m
Dead load (unfactored)	Gkc(1)=2.9 kN
Imposed load (unfactored)	Qkc(1)=2.9 kN
Distance from left support	Lc(2)=2.0 m
Dead load (unfactored)	Gkc(2)=82.0 kN
Imposed load (unfactored)	Qkc(2)=55.6 kN
Distance from left support	Lc(3)=2.1 m
Dead load (unfactored)	Gkc(3)=38.1 kN
Imposed load (unfactored)	Qkc(3)=13.5 kN
Dist. from left support to start	Lau(1)=0 m
Distance from left support to end	Lbu(1)=2.1 m
Dead load (unfactored)	Gku(1)=46.04 kN/m
Imposed load (unfactored)	Qku(1)=24.50 kN/m
Dist. from left support to start	Lau(2)=2.1 m
Distance from left support to end	Lbu(2)=2.6 m
Dead load (unfactored)	Gku(2)=3.1 kN/m
Imposed load (unfactored)	Qku(2)=5.25 kN/m
Maximum span bending moment	179.65 kNm
Design shear force	Fv=313.78 kN
Length of beam between restraints	LT=1.15 m

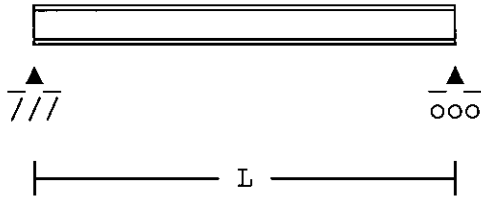
UNIVERSAL COLUMN  
 DESIGN SUMMARY

203 x 203 x 86 UC Grade S 275	
Maximum shear force	313.78 kN
Shear capacity	448.69 kN
Max. applied moment	179.65 kNm
Moment capacity	252.3 kNm
Buckling resistance	258.9 kNm
Moment factor (mLT)	1
Resistance (Mb/mLT)	258.9 kNm
Unfactored DL defln	2.7378 mm
Unfactored LL defln	1.5633 mm
Limiting deflection	7.2222 mm
DL shear at LHE	85.99 kN
LL shear at LHE	48.303 kN
DL shear at RHE	135.24 kN
LL shear at RHE	77.772 kN

Unfactored  
 end shears



Location: GROUND FLOOR LEVEL BEAM GB12



Simply supported steel beam

Calculations are in accordance with BS5950-1:2000.

Beam span	L=2.85 m
203 x 203 x 46 UC.	
Young's Modulus	E=205 kN/mm <sup>2</sup>
Dead load factor	gamd=1.4
Imposed load factor	gami=1.6
Distance from left support	Lc(1)=2.0 m
Dead load (unfactored)	Gkc(1)=17.7 kN
Imposed load (unfactored)	Qkc(1)=4.3 kN
Dist. from left support to start	Lau(1)=0 m
Distance from left support to end	Lbu(1)=2.85 m
Dead load (unfactored)	Gku(1)=31.35 kN/m
Imposed load (unfactored)	Qku(1)=23.25 kN/m
Maximum span bending moment	96.309 kNm
Design shear force	Fv=137.77 kN
Bending strength	pb=(pey) / (phiLT+((phiLT <sup>2</sup> -pey) <sup>0.5</sup> )) =257.42 N/mm <sup>2</sup>

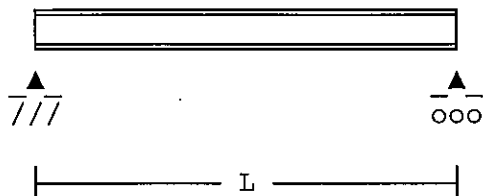
UNIVERSAL COLUMN  
 DESIGN SUMMARY

	203 x 203 x 46 UC Grade S 275
	Maximum shear force 137.77 kN
	Shear capacity 241.4 kN
	Max. applied moment 96.309 kNm
	Moment capacity 136.68 kNm
	Buckling resistance 127.94 kNm
	Moment factor (mLT) 1
	Resistance (Mb/mLT) 127.94 kNm
	Unfactored DL defln 3.5932 mm
	Unfactored LL defln 2.3065 mm
	Limiting deflection 7.9167 mm
Unfactored end shears	DL shear at LHE 49.953 kN
	LL shear at LHE 34.414 kN
	DL shear at RHE 57.095 kN
	LL shear at RHE 36.149 kN





Location: GROUND FLOOR LEVEL BEAM GB14



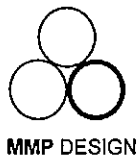
Simply supported steel beam

Calculations are in accordance with BS5950-1:2000.

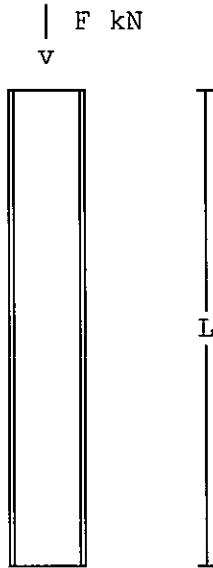
Beam span	L=4.1 m
203 x 203 x 46 UC.	
Young's Modulus	E=205 kN/mm <sup>2</sup>
Dead load factor	gamd=1.4
Imposed load factor	gami=1.6
Distance from left support	Lc(1)=2.7 m
Dead load (unfactored)	Gkc(1)=8.6 kN
Imposed load (unfactored)	Qkc(1)=33.1 kN
Dist. from left support to start	Lau(1)=0 m
Distance from left support to end	Lbu(1)=4.1 m
Dead load (unfactored)	Gku(1)=2.4 kN/m
Imposed load (unfactored)	Qku(1)=4.75 kN/m
Maximum span bending moment	80.107 kNm
Design shear force	Fv=65.273 kN
Bending strength	pb=(pey) / (phiLT + ((phiLT <sup>2</sup> -pey) <sup>0.5</sup> )) =175.97 N/mm <sup>2</sup>

UNIVERSAL COLUMN  
 DESIGN SUMMARY

	203 x 203 x 46 UC Grade S 275
	Maximum shear force 65.273 kN
	Shear capacity 241.4 kN
	Max. applied moment 80.107 kNm
	Moment capacity 136.68 kNm
	Buckling resistance 87.455 kNm
	Moment factor (mLT) 1
	Resistance (Mb/mLT) 87.455 kNm
	Unfactored DL defln 2.0829 mm
	Unfactored LL defln 6.2544 mm
	Limiting deflection 11.389 mm
Unfactored end shears	DL shear at LHE 7.8566 kN
	LL shear at LHE 21.04 kN
	DL shear at RHE 10.583 kN
	LL shear at RHE 31.535 kN



Location: BASEMENT LEVEL COLUMNS BC1 & BC6-BC8



SHS column in 'simple' construction

Calculations are in accordance with BS5950 and 'SHS Design Examples to BS5950' published by British Steel General Steels.

The column is part of simple construction and in accordance with 4.7.7 it is not necessary to consider the effect of pattern loading. All beams supported by the column are assumed to be fully loaded.

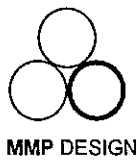
It is assumed that all elements of the column remain in compression.

Factored axial compressive load	F=197.7 kN
Factored BM about major axis x-x	Mx=0 kNm
Factored BM about minor axis y-y	My=28.2 kNm
Length between restraints	L=2800 mm

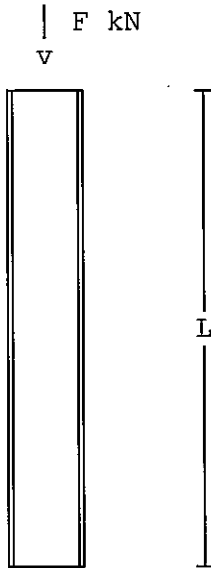
200 x 100 x 12.5 RHS - Hot finished.  
 Properties (cm): A=67.1 rx=6.84 Zx=314 Sx=408 Ix=3140  
 J=2540 C=341 Zy=201 Sy=245 Iy=1000 ry=3.87  
 Young's Modulus E=205 kN/mm<sup>2</sup>

Effective length factor	ef=2
Compressive strength	pc=pe*py/(phi+(phi^2-pe*py)^0.5) =85.505 N/mm <sup>2</sup>

HOT FINISHED	In accordance with EN 10210
RECTANGULAR HOLLOW SECTION	200 x 100 x 12.5 RHS Grade S 275
SECTION	Section is satisfactory for axial
SUMMARY	load, buckling resistance and
	overall buckling check.
DESIGN	Axial compressive load 197.7 kN
SUMMARY	Compressive resistance 573.74 kN
	Moment about minor axis 28.2 kNm
	Minor axis resistance 55.275 kNm
	Overall buckling check 0.85476 < 1



Location: BASEMENT LEVEL COLUMN BC2



SHS column in 'simple' construction

Calculations are in accordance with BS5950 and 'SHS Design Examples to BS5950' published by British Steel General Steels.

The column is part of simple construction and in accordance with 4.7.7 it is not necessary to consider the effect of pattern loading. All beams supported by the column are assumed to be fully loaded.

It is assumed that all elements of the column remain in compression.

Factored axial compressive load	F=77.3 kN
Factored BM about major axis x-x	Mx=0 kNm
Factored BM about minor axis y-y	My=11.6 kNm
Length between restraints	L=2800 mm

150 x 100 x 8 RHS - Hot finished.

Properties (cm): A=36.8 rx=5.44 Zx=145 Sx=180 Ix=1090  
 J=1200 C=183 Zy=114 Sy=135 Iy=569 ry=3.94

Young's Modulus E=205 kN/mm<sup>2</sup>

Effective length factor ef=2

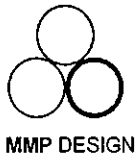
Compressive strength  $pc = pe * py / (\phi + (\phi^2 - pe * py)^{0.5}) = 88.312 \text{ N/mm}^2$

HOT FINISHED  
 RECTANGULAR HOLLOW SECTION  
 SECTION  
 SUMMARY

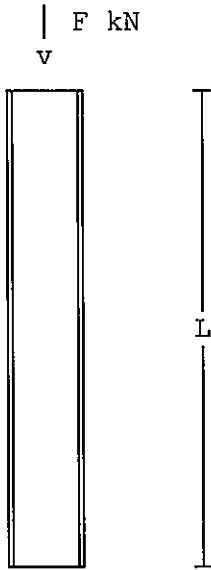
In accordance with EN 10210  
 150 x 100 x 8 RHS Grade S 275  
 Section is satisfactory for axial load, buckling resistance and overall buckling check.

DESIGN  
 SUMMARY

Axial compressive load	77.3 kN
Compressive resistance	324.99 kN
Moment about minor axis	11.6 kNm
Minor axis resistance	31.35 kNm
Overall buckling check	0.60787 < 1



Location: BASEMENT LEVEL COLUMNS BC3 & BC4



SHS column in 'simple' construction

Calculations are in accordance with BS5950 and 'SHS Design Examples to BS5950' published by British Steel General Steels.

The column is part of simple construction and in accordance with 4.7.7 it is not necessary to consider the effect of pattern loading. All beams supported by the column are assumed to be fully loaded.

It is assumed that all elements of the column remain in compression.

Factored axial compressive load  $F=137.7$  kN  
 Factored BM about major axis x-x  $M_x=0$  kNm  
 Factored BM about minor axis y-y  $M_y=19.4$  kNm  
 Length between restraints  $L=2800$  mm

200 x 100 x 8 RHS - Hot finished.

Properties (cm):  $A=44.8$   $r_x=7.06$   $Z_x=223$   $S_x=282$   $I_x=2230$   
 $J=1800$   $C=251$   $Z_y=148$   $S_y=172$   $I_y=739$   $r_y=4.06$

Young's Modulus  $E=205$  kN/mm<sup>2</sup>

Effective length factor  $e_f=2$

Compressive strength  $p_c = p_e * p_y / (\phi + (\phi^2 - p_e * p_y)^{0.5}) = 93.183$  N/mm<sup>2</sup>

HOT FINISHED  
 RECTANGULAR HOLLOW SECTION  
 SECTION  
 SUMMARY

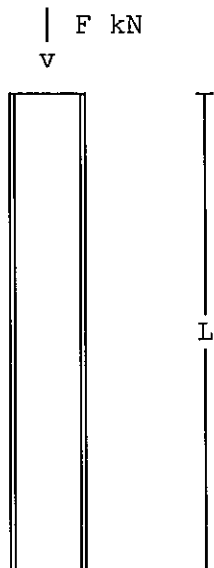
In accordance with EN 10210  
 200 x 100 x 8 RHS Grade S 275  
 Section is satisfactory for axial load, buckling resistance and overall buckling check.

DESIGN  
 SUMMARY

Axial compressive load 137.7 kN  
 Compressive resistance 417.46 kN  
 Moment about minor axis 19.4 kNm  
 Minor axis resistance 40.7 kNm  
 Overall buckling check  $0.80651 < 1$



Location: BASEMENT LEVEL COLUMN BC5



SHS column in 'simple' construction

Calculations are in accordance with BS5950 and 'SHS Design Examples to BS5950' published by British Steel General Steels.

The column is part of simple construction and in accordance with 4.7.7 it is not necessary to consider the effect of pattern loading. All beams supported by the column are assumed to be fully loaded.

It is assumed that all elements of the column remain in compression.

Factored axial compressive load  $F=313.8$  kN  
 Factored BM about major axis x-x  $M_x=0$  kNm  
 Factored BM about minor axis y-y  $M_y=44.6$  kNm  
 Length between restraints  $L=2800$  mm

200 x 150 x 10 RHS - Hot finished.  
 Properties (cm):  $A=64.9$   $r_x=7.41$   $Z_x=357$   $S_x=436$   $I_x=3570$   
 $J=4410$   $C=475$   $Z_y=302$   $S_y=356$   $I_y=2260$   $r_y=5.91$   
 Young's Modulus  $E=205$  kN/mm<sup>2</sup>

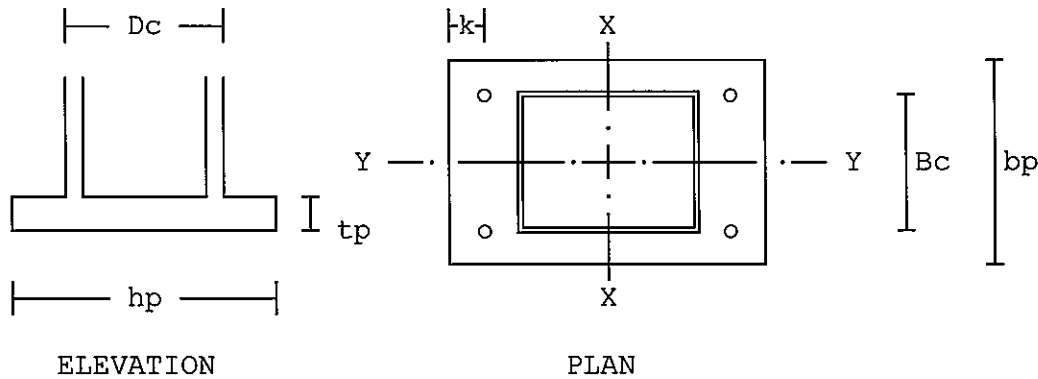
Effective length factor  $ef=2$   
 Compressive strength  $p_c = p_e * p_y / (\phi + (\phi^2 - p_e * p_y)^{0.5}) = 169.32$  N/mm<sup>2</sup>

HOT FINISHED  
 RECTANGULAR HOLLOW SECTION  
 SECTION  
 SUMMARY  
 In accordance with EN 10210  
 200 x 150 x 10 RHS Grade S 275  
 Section is satisfactory for axial load, buckling resistance and overall buckling check.

DESIGN  
 SUMMARY  
 Axial compressive load 313.8 kN  
 Compressive resistance 1098.9 kN  
 Moment about minor axis 44.6 kNm  
 Minor axis resistance 83.05 kNm  
 Overall buckling check  $0.82259 < 1$

Location: BASEPLATE TO COLUMNS BC1 & BC6-BC8

Calculations are in accordance with 'Joints in Steel Construction Moment Connections' published by The Steel Construction Institute.



Axial load (+ve compression)  $N=197.7$  kN  
 Moment about X-X axis  $M=28.2$  kNm  
 Shear on the base in Y direction  $F_y=3.0$  kN  
 200 x 100 x 12.5 RHS - Hot finished.  
 Properties (cm):  $A=67.1$   $r_x=6.84$   $Z_x=314$   $S_x=408$   $I_x=3140$   
 $J=2540$   $C=341$   $Z_y=201$   $S_y=245$   $I_y=1000$   $r_y=3.87$   
 Length of baseplate  $hp=400$  mm  
 Breadth of baseplate  $bp=300$  mm  
 Edge distance to bolt centre line  $k=40$  mm  
 Assumed fillet weld size  $sw=8$  mm

Strength of concrete  $f_{cu}=35$  N/mm<sup>2</sup>  
 Special control must be applied over the placing of the high strength bedding material.

Assumed weld size  $sw=8$  mm  
 Selected baseplate thickness  $tp=20$  mm

Number of bolts to be used  $n=4$   
 Bolt diameter  $bd=16$  mm  
 Selected fillet weld size  $sw=8$  mm

SUMMARY

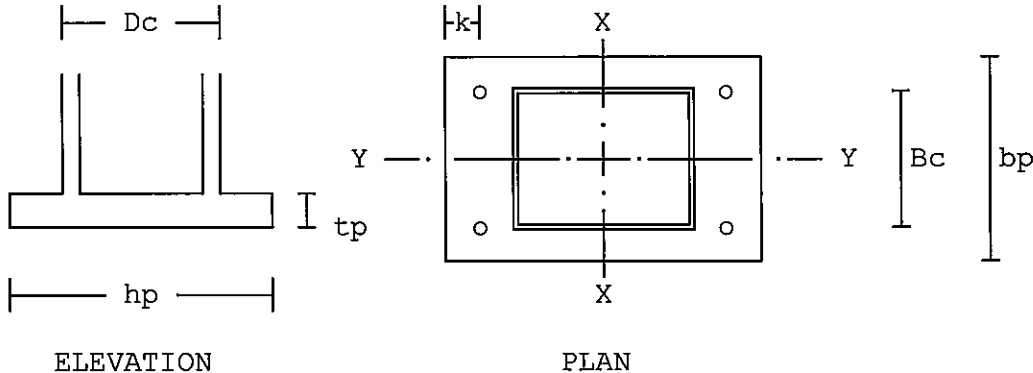
BASEPLATE Size 400 mm x 300 mm x 20 mm  
 REQUIREMENTS Grade S 275 steel  
 Edge distance 40 mm  
 Number of H.D. bolts 4  
 Diameter of bolts M 16  
 Grade 4.6

WELDS

Concrete/grout ( $f_{cu}$ ) 35 N/mm<sup>2</sup>  
 Fillet weld (all round) 8 mm  
 Contact areas on the baseplate and column are machined to give a tight bearing contact.

Location: BASEPLATE TO COLUMN BC2

Calculations are in accordance with 'Joints in Steel Construction Moment Connections' published by The Steel Construction Institute.



Axial load (+ve compression)  $N=77.3$  kN  
 Moment about X-X axis  $M=11.6$  kNm  
 Shear on the base in Y direction  $F_y=1.4$  kN  
 150 x 100 x 8 RHS - Hot finished.  
 Properties (cm):  $A=36.8$   $r_x=5.44$   $Z_x=145$   $S_x=180$   $I_x=1090$   
 $J=1200$   $C=183$   $Z_y=114$   $S_y=135$   $I_y=569$   $r_y=3.94$   
 Length of baseplate  $h_p=350$  mm  
 Breadth of baseplate  $b_p=300$  mm  
 Edge distance to bolt centre line  $k=40$  mm  
 Assumed fillet weld size  $sw=8$  mm

Strength of concrete  $f_{cu}=35$  N/mm<sup>2</sup>  
 Special control must be applied over the placing of the high strength bedding material.

Assumed weld size  $sw=8$  mm  
 Selected baseplate thickness  $tp=18$  mm

Number of bolts to be used  $n=4$   
 Bolt diameter  $bd=16$  mm  
 Selected fillet weld size  $sw=8$  mm

SUMMARY

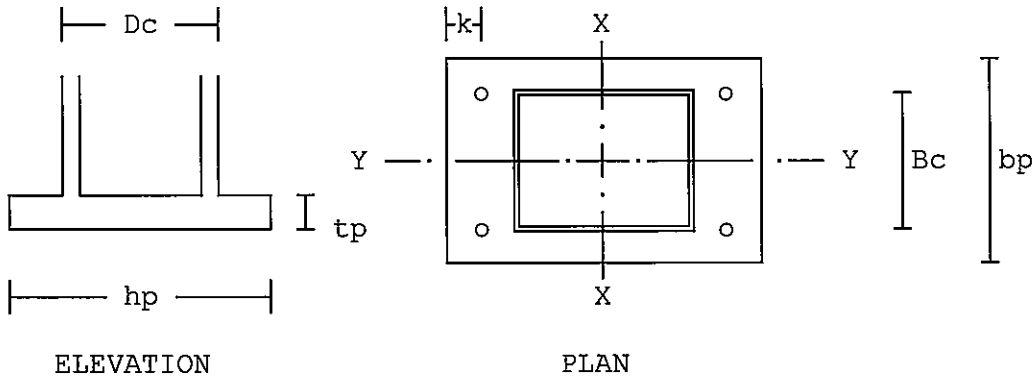
BASEPLATE REQUIREMENTS  
 Size 350 mm x 300 mm x 18 mm  
 Grade S 275 steel  
 Edge distance 40 mm  
 Number of H.D. bolts 4  
 Diameter of bolts M 16  
 Grade 4.6

WELDS

Concrete/grout ( $f_{cu}$ ) 35 N/mm<sup>2</sup>  
 Fillet weld (all round) 8 mm  
 Contact areas on the baseplate and column are machined to give a tight bearing contact.

Location: BASEPLATE TO COLUMNS BC3 & BC4

Calculations are in accordance with 'Joints in Steel Construction Moment Connections' published by The Steel Construction Institute.



Axial load (+ve compression)  $N=137.7$  kN  
 Moment about X-X axis  $M=19.4$  kNm  
 Shear on the base in Y direction  $F_y=2.0$  kN  
 200 x 100 x 8 RHS - Hot finished.  
 Properties (cm):  $A=44.8$   $r_x=7.06$   $Z_x=223$   $S_x=282$   $I_x=2230$   
 $J=1800$   $C=251$   $Z_y=148$   $S_y=172$   $I_y=739$   $r_y=4.06$   
 Length of baseplate  $h_p=400$  mm  
 Breadth of baseplate  $b_p=300$  mm  
 Edge distance to bolt centre line  $k=40$  mm  
 Assumed fillet weld size  $sw=8$  mm

Strength of concrete  $f_{cu}=35$  N/mm<sup>2</sup>  
 Special control must be applied over the placing of the high strength bedding material.  
 Assumed weld size  $sw=8$  mm  
 Selected baseplate thickness  $tp=16$  mm

Number of bolts to be used  $n=4$   
 Bolt diameter  $bd=16$  mm  
 Selected fillet weld size  $sw=8$  mm

SUMMARY

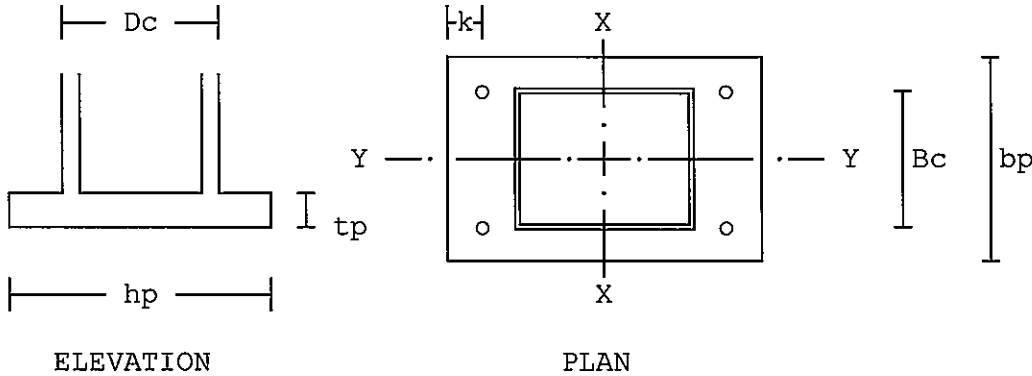
BASEPLATE REQUIREMENTS  
 Size 400 mm x 300 mm x 16 mm  
 Grade S 275 steel  
 Edge distance 40 mm  
 Number of H.D. bolts 4  
 Diameter of bolts M 16  
 Grade 4.6  
 Concrete/grout ( $f_{cu}$ ) 35 N/mm<sup>2</sup>  
 Fillet weld (all round) 8 mm  
 Contact areas on the baseplate and column are machined to give a tight bearing contact.

WELDS



Location: BASEPLATE TO COLUMN BC5

Calculations are in accordance with 'Joints in Steel Construction Moment Connections' published by The Steel Construction Institute.

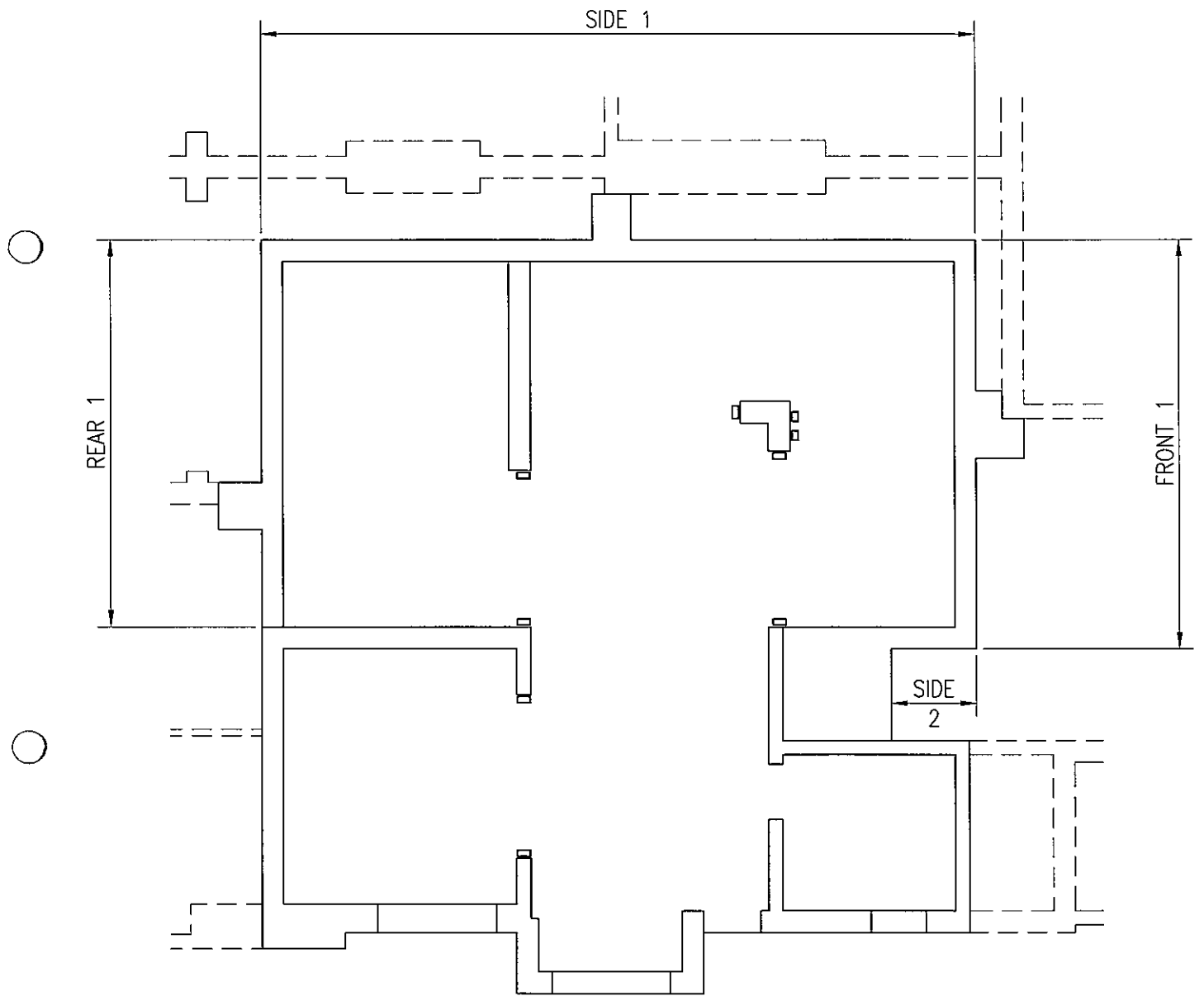


Axial load (+ve compression)  $N=313.8$  kN  
 Moment about X-X axis  $M=44.6$  kNm  
 Shear on the base in Y direction  $F_y=4.7$  kN  
 200 x 150 x 10 RHS - Hot finished.  
 Properties (cm):  $A=64.9$   $r_x=7.41$   $Z_x=357$   $S_x=436$   $I_x=3570$   
 $J=4410$   $C=475$   $Z_y=302$   $S_y=356$   $I_y=2260$   $r_y=5.91$   
 Length of baseplate  $hp=400$  mm  
 Breadth of baseplate  $bp=350$  mm  
 Edge distance to bolt centre line  $k=40$  mm  
 Assumed fillet weld size  $sw=8$  mm

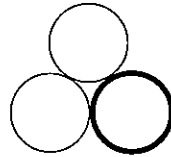
Strength of concrete  $f_{cu}=35$  N/mm<sup>2</sup>  
 Special control must be applied over the placing of the high strength bedding material.  
 Assumed weld size  $sw=8$  mm  
 Selected baseplate thickness  $tp=24$  mm

Number of bolts to be used  $n=4$   
 Bolt diameter  $bd=16$  mm  
 Selected fillet weld size  $sw=8$  mm

SUMMARY  
 BASEPLATE REQUIREMENTS  
 Size 400 mm x 350 mm x 24 mm  
 Grade S 275 steel  
 Edge distance 40 mm  
 Number of H.D. bolts 4  
 Diameter of bolts M 16  
 Grade 4.6  
 Concrete/grout ( $f_{cu}$ ) 35 N/mm<sup>2</sup>  
 Fillet weld (all round) 8 mm  
 WELDS  
 Contact areas on the baseplate and column are machined to give a tight bearing contact.



FIRST FLOOR, UNIT 6  
UNION PARK  
PACKET BOAT LANE  
UXBRIDGE UB8 2GH

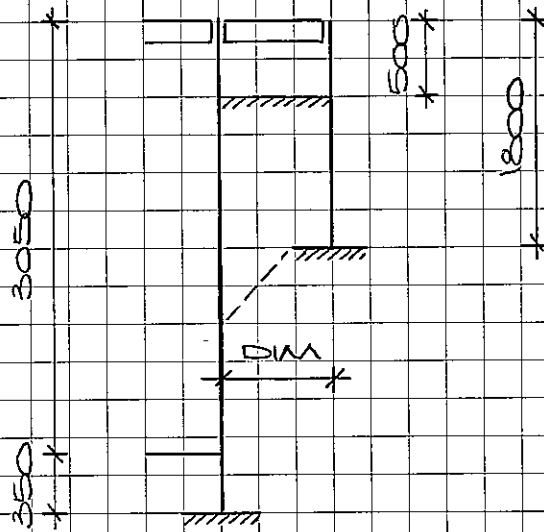


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PROJECT	31 HEATH DRIVE, NW3		JOB No.	1167	
CALCULATION SHEET	TITLE	BASEMENT	DATE	MAY/15	
	BY	EM	CHECKED	SHEET No.	BS/2
				REV	



TYPICAL SECTION

<u>WALL</u>	<u>DIM</u>
HEAD 1	2000
SIDE 1	950
FOOT 1	100
SIDE 2	1100

**CALCULATION SHEET**

<b>Project</b>	31 HEAT DRIVE, NW3	<b>Job No.</b>	4467
<b>Title</b>	BASEMENT	<b>Date</b>	MAY/15
<b>By</b>	SM	<b>Checked</b>	
		<b>Sheet No.</b>	BS/3
		<b>Rev</b>	

**FOUNDATION LINE LOADS OF EXISTING WALLS TO BE UNDERPINNED/SUPPORTED**

WALL	Quantity	Unit load		Line Load		Total Load
		Dead	Imposed	Dead	Imposed	

**MAIN PARTY WALL**

Pitched roof	2.00	1.20	0.65	2.40	1.30	3.70
Third floor	4.80	0.50	1.50	2.40	7.20	9.60
Second floor	4.10	0.50	1.50	2.05	6.15	8.20
First floor	4.10	0.50	1.50	2.05	6.15	8.20
Ground floor	4.10	1.00	1.50	4.10	6.15	10.25
First - eaves/roof wall	8.00	4.80	0.00	38.40	0.00	38.40
Foundation - first wall	4.80	7.20	0.00	34.56	0.00	34.56
<b>TOTALS (kN/m)</b>				<b>85.96</b>	<b>26.95</b>	<b>112.91</b>
<b>WALL ONLY (kN/m)</b>				<b>72.96</b>		

**MAIN FRONT WALL**

Pitched roof	3.00	1.20	0.65	3.60	1.95	5.55
Second floor	1.00	0.50	1.50	0.50	1.50	2.00
First floor	2.90	0.50	1.50	1.45	4.35	5.80
Ground floor	2.90	1.00	1.50	2.90	4.35	7.25
First - eaves/roof wall	3.20	4.80	0.00	15.36	0.00	15.36
Foundation - first wall	4.80	7.20	0.00	34.56	0.00	34.56
<b>TOTALS (kN/m)</b>				<b>58.37</b>	<b>12.15</b>	<b>70.52</b>
<b>WALL ONLY (kN/m)</b>				<b>49.92</b>		

**MAIN REAR WALL**

Pitched roof	3.00	1.20	0.65	3.60	1.95	5.55
Second floor	1.00	0.50	1.50	0.50	1.50	2.00
First floor	2.90	0.50	1.50	1.45	4.35	5.80
Ground floor	2.90	1.00	1.50	2.90	4.35	7.25
First - eaves/roof wall	3.20	4.80	0.00	15.36	0.00	15.36
Foundation - first wall	4.80	7.20	0.00	34.56	0.00	34.56
<b>TOTALS (kN/m)</b>				<b>58.37</b>	<b>12.15</b>	<b>70.52</b>
<b>WALL ONLY (kN/m)</b>				<b>49.92</b>		

**INTERNAL ENTRANCE HALL WALL**

Pitched roof	4.00	1.20	0.65	4.80	2.60	7.40
Third floor	2.50	0.50	1.50	1.25	3.75	5.00
Second floor	3.80	0.50	1.50	1.90	5.70	7.60
First floor	3.80	0.50	1.50	1.90	5.70	7.60
Ground floor	3.80	1.00	1.50	3.80	5.70	9.50
First - eaves/roof wall	6.00	2.60	0.00	15.60	0.00	15.60
Foundation - first wall	4.80	4.80	0.00	23.04	0.00	23.04
<b>TOTALS (kN/m)</b>				<b>52.29</b>	<b>23.45</b>	<b>75.74</b>
<b>WALL ONLY (kN/m)</b>				<b>38.64</b>		

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## CALCULATION SHEET

	Project 31 HEATH DRIVE, NW3	Job No. 4467	
	Title BASEMENT	Date MAY/15	
	By SM	Checked	Sheet No. BS/4 Rev

### MOMENT DUE TO RETAINED SOIL AND WATER - TYPICAL WALL

London Clay density = 18 kN/m<sup>3</sup> and angle of internal friction = 30 °

Hence Ka =	0.333	m	and Dd = dry density
Retained depth (Hr) =	2.90	m	Ds = saturated density
Depth of water (Hw) =	2.10	m	Dw = density of water
Surcharge (W) =	0.00	kN/m <sup>2</sup>	

Now calculate the maximum pressures from the retained material:

	At u/s base		At top of base
Pressure due to dry soil, P1 =	4.80	kN/m <sup>2</sup> = Ka x Dd x (Hr - Hw)	4.80
Pressure due to dry soil surcharge, P2 =	4.80	kN/m <sup>2</sup> = Ka x Dd x (Hr - Hw)	4.80
Pressure due to submerged soil, P3 =	5.73	kN/m <sup>2</sup> = Ka x Ds x Hw	4.78
Pressure due to water, P4 =	20.60	kN/m <sup>2</sup> = Dw x Hw	17.17
Pressure due to surcharge, P5 =	0.00	kN/m <sup>2</sup> = Ka x W	0.00

Hence the forces acting on the wall due to the retained pressures are:

Force due to dry soil, F1 =	1.92	kN = P1 x (Hr - Hw) x 0.5	1.92
Force due to dry soil surcharge, F2 =	10.08	kN = P2 x Hw	8.40
Force due to submerged soil, F3 =	6.02	kN = P3 x Hw x 0.5	4.18
Force due to water, F4 =	21.63	kN = P4 x Hw x 0.5	15.02
Force due to surcharge, F5 =	0.00	kN = P5 x Hr	0.00

and the overturning moments due to the forces acting on the wall are:

OTM due to dry soil, M1 =	4.54	kN.m = F1 x (Hw + (Hr - Hw)/3)	3.87
OTM due to dry soil surcharge, M2 =	10.58	kN.m = F2 x Hw x 0.5	7.35
OTM due to submerged soil, M3 =	4.21	kN.m = F3 x Hw / 3	2.44
OTM due to water, M4 =	15.14	kN.m = F4 x Hw / 3	8.76
OTM due to surcharge, M5 =	0.00	kN.m = F5 x Hr x 0.5	0.00

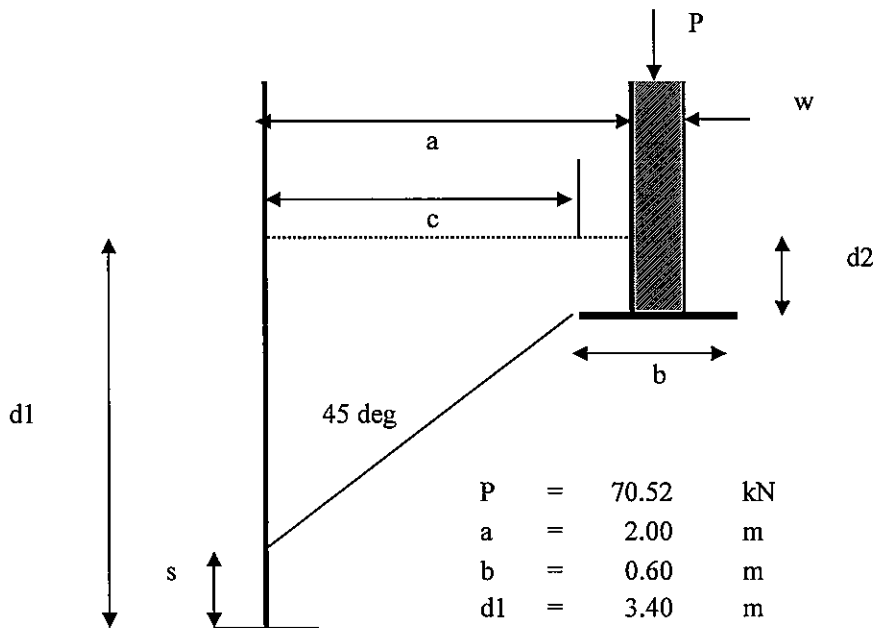
Therefore, total force due to retained soil and water = 39.65 kN 29.52 kN

and total overturning moment due to retained soil and water = 34.48 kN.m 22.42 kN.m

<b>CALCULATION SHEET</b>	Project	31 HEATH DRIVE, NW3	Job No.	4467
	Title	BASEMENT	Date	MAY/15
	By	SM	Checked	Sheet No. BS/5

**OVERTURNING MOMENTS FROM ADJACENT REAR WALL**

**REAR 1 WALL**



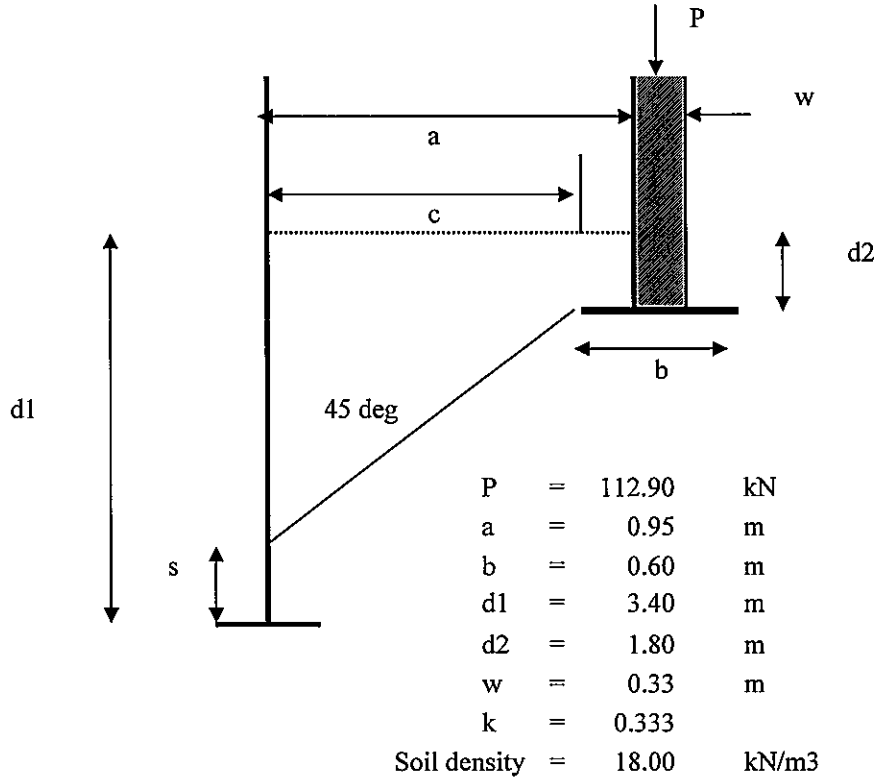
P	=	70.52	kN
a	=	2.00	m
b	=	0.60	m
d1	=	3.40	m
d2	=	1.80	m
w	=	0.33	m
k	=	0.333	
Soil density	=	18.00	kN/m <sup>3</sup>

	<u>U/S OF BASE</u>	<u>TOP OF BASE</u>
c = edge of adjacent footing to wall =	1.87 m	1.87 m
Width of load spread at strike level =	4.33 m	4.33 m
s = Height of strike above base of wall =	-0.27 m	-0.62 m
Vertical surcharge pressure at strike level =	16.29 kN/m <sup>2</sup>	16.29 kN/m <sup>2</sup>
Horizontal surcharge pressure at strike level =	5.43 kN/m <sup>2</sup>	5.43 kN/m <sup>2</sup>
Horizontal force =	0.00 kN	0.00 kN
Lever arm =	-0.13 m	-0.31 m
OTM =	0.00 kNm/m	0.00 kNm/m

<b>CALCULATION SHEET</b>	Project	31 HEATH DRIVE, NW3	Job No.	4467
	Title	BASEMENT	Date	MAY/15
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			Rev	

**OVERTURNING MOMENTS FROM ADJACENT PARTY WALL**

**SIDE 1 WALL**

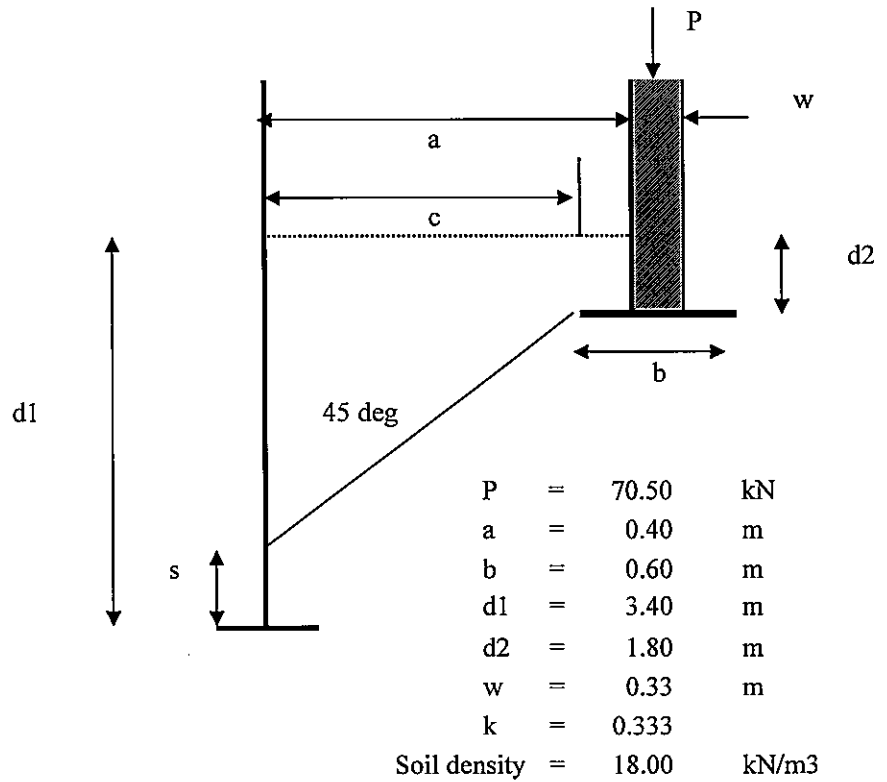


	<u>U/S OF BASE</u>	<u>TOP OF BASE</u>
c = edge of adjacent footing to wall =	0.82 m	0.82 m
Width of load spread at strike level =	2.23 m	2.23 m
s = Height of strike above base of wall =	0.79 m	0.44 m
Vertical surcharge pressure at strike level =	50.63 kN/m <sup>2</sup>	50.63 kN/m <sup>2</sup>
Horizontal surcharge pressure at strike level =	16.88 kN/m <sup>2</sup>	16.88 kN/m <sup>2</sup>
Horizontal force =	13.25 kN	7.34 kN
Lever arm =	0.39 m	0.22 m
OTM =	5.20 kNm/m	1.60 kNm/m

<b>CALCULATION SHEET</b>	Project	31 HEATH DRIVE, NW3	Job No.	4467
	Title	BASEMENT	Date	MAY/15
	By	SM	Checked	Sheet No. BS/7

**OVERTURNING MOMENTS FROM ADJACENT FRONT WALL**

**FRONT 1 WALL**



**U/S OF BASE**

**TOP OF BASE**

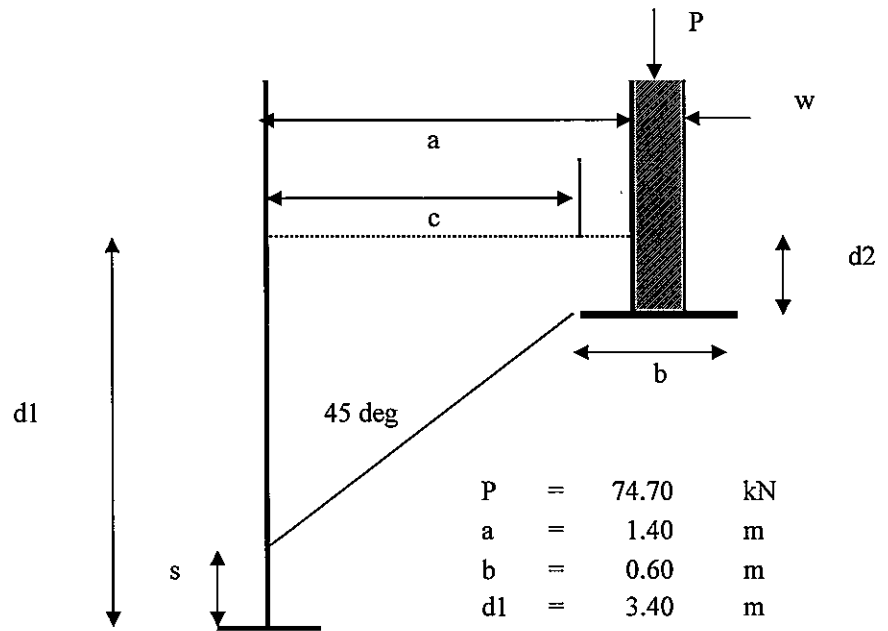
c = edge of adjacent footing to wall =	0.27 m	0.27 m
Width of load spread at strike level =	1.13 m	1.13 m
s = Height of strike above base of wall =	1.34 m	0.99 m
Vertical surcharge pressure at strike level =	62.39 kN/m <sup>2</sup>	62.39 kN/m <sup>2</sup>
Horizontal surcharge pressure at strike level =	20.80 kN/m <sup>2</sup>	20.80 kN/m <sup>2</sup>
Horizontal force =	27.76 kN	20.48 kN
Lever arm =	0.67 m	0.49 m
OTM =	18.53 kNm/m	10.09 kNm/m



<b>CALCULATION SHEET</b>	Project	31 HEATH DRIVE, NW3	Job No.	4467	
	Title	BASEMENT	Date	MAY/15	
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**OVERTURNING MOMENTS FROM ADJACENT INTERNAL ENTRANCE HALL WALL**

**SIDE 2 WALL**



P	=	74.70	kN
a	=	1.40	m
b	=	0.60	m
d1	=	3.40	m
d2	=	1.80	m
w	=	0.33	m
k	=	0.333	
Soil density	=	18.00	kN/m <sup>3</sup>

	<u>U/S OF BASE</u>	<u>TOP OF BASE</u>
c = edge of adjacent footing to wall =	1.27 m	1.27 m
Width of load spread at strike level =	3.13 m	3.13 m
s = Height of strike above base of wall =	0.34 m	-0.02 m
Vertical surcharge pressure at strike level =	23.87 kN/m <sup>2</sup>	23.87 kN/m <sup>2</sup>
Horizontal surcharge pressure at strike level =	7.96 kN/m <sup>2</sup>	7.96 kN/m <sup>2</sup>
Horizontal force =	2.67 kN	0.00 kN
Lever arm =	0.17 m	-0.01 m
OTM =	0.45 kNm/m	0.00 kNm/m

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<b>CALCULATION SHEET</b>	Project 31 HEATH DRIVE, NW3		Job No. 4467	
	Title BASEMENT		Date MAY/15	
	By SM	Checked	Sheet No. BS/9	Rev

## ECCENTRIC BASE DESIGN - SIDE & REAR WALLS

Enter the following:-

Dim a =	0.000	m
Dim b =	0.350	m
Dim c1 =	0.000	m
Dim c2 =	2.500	m
Dim c3 =	2.500	m
Dim d =	0.350	m
Dim e =	2.850	m
OTM =	39.70	kN.m
Load 1 =	0.00	kN/m - maximum vertical load
Load 2 =	0.00	kN/m - self weight of wall

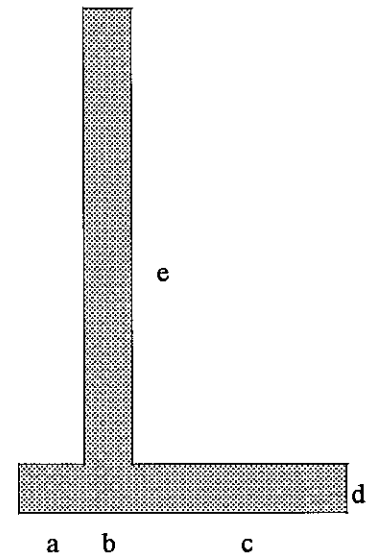
**Note**

Case 1 = maximum load from above, no OTM

Case 2 = Case 1 with OTM added

Case 3 = self weight of wall above with OTM

<u>Take moments about the toe</u>	<u>Case 1</u>	<u>Case 2</u>	<u>Case 3</u>
Retaining wall, stem weight =	23.94	23.94	23.94
Retaining wall, base weight =	2.94	23.94	23.94
Lever arm stem =	0.175	2.675	2.675
Lever arm base =	0.175	1.425	1.425
Lever arm vertical load =	0.175	2.675	2.675
Restoring moment =	4.70	98.15	98.15
Applied OTM =	0.00	-39.70	-39.70
<b>Total vertical load =</b>	<b>26.88</b>	<b>47.88</b>	<b>47.88</b>
<b>Net total moment =</b>	<b>4.70</b>	<b>58.45</b>	<b>58.45</b>



	<u>Case 1</u>	<u>Case 2</u>	<u>Case 3</u>
Distance to load centroid =	0.175	1.221	1.221 m
Hence, eccentricity =	0.000	0.204	0.204 m
W/A =	76.80	16.80	16.80 kN/m <sup>2</sup>
M/Z =	0.00	7.22	7.22 kN/m <sup>2</sup>
<b>Hence, max. pressure =</b>	<b>76.80</b>	<b>24.02</b>	<b>24.02 kN/m<sup>2</sup></b>
and min. pressure =	76.80	9.58	9.58 kN/m <sup>2</sup>
<b>FoS v overturning =</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>

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<b>CALCULATION SHEET</b>	Project 31 HEATH DRIVE, NW3		Job No. 4467	
	Title BASEMENT		Date MAY/15	
	By SM	Checked	Sheet No. BS/10	Rev

## ECCENTRIC BASE DESIGN - FRONT WALL

Enter the following:-

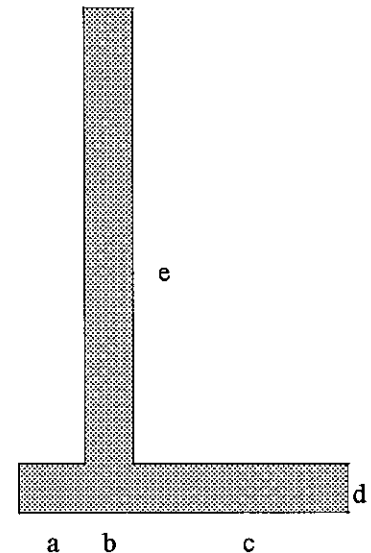
Dim a =	0.000	m
Dim b =	0.350	m
Dim c1 =	0.000	m
Dim c2 =	3.200	m
Dim c3 =	3.200	m
Dim d =	0.350	m
Dim e =	2.850	m
OTM =	53.00	kN.m
Load 1 =	0.00	kN/m - maximum vertical load
Load 2 =	0.00	kN/m - self weight of wall

**Note**

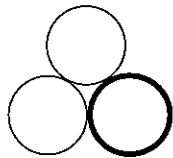
Case 1 = maximum load from above, no OTM  
 Case 2 = Case 1 with OTM added  
 Case 3 = self weight of wall above with OTM

<u>Take moments about the toe</u>	<u>Case 1</u>	<u>Case 2</u>	<u>Case 3</u>
Retaining wall, stem weight =	23.94	23.94	23.94
Retaining wall, base weight =	2.94	29.82	29.82
Lever arm stem =	0.175	3.375	3.375
Lever arm base =	0.175	1.775	1.775
Lever arm vertical load =	0.175	3.375	3.375
Restoring moment =	4.70	133.73	133.73
Applied OTM =	0.00	-53.00	-53.00

<b>Total vertical load =</b>	<b>26.88</b>	<b>53.76</b>	<b>53.76</b>
<b>Net total moment =</b>	<b>4.70</b>	<b>80.73</b>	<b>80.73</b>

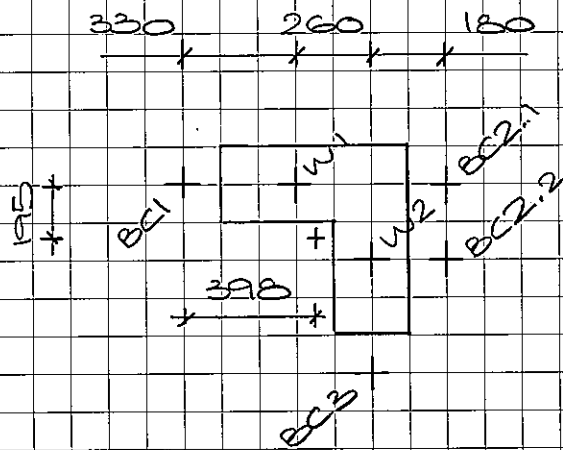


	<u>Case 1</u>	<u>Case 2</u>	<u>Case 3</u>
Distance to load centroid =	0.175	1.502	1.502 m
Hence, eccentricity =	0.000	0.273	0.273 m
W/A =	76.80	15.14	15.14 kN/m <sup>2</sup>
M/Z =	0.00	7.00	7.00 kN/m <sup>2</sup>
<b>Hence, max. pressure =</b>	<b>76.80</b>	<b>22.14</b>	<b>22.14 kN/m<sup>2</sup></b>
and min. pressure =	76.80	8.15	8.15 kN/m <sup>2</sup>
<b>FoS v overturning =</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>



PROJECT 31 HEATH DONE, NW3		JOB No. 4467	
CALCULATION SHEET	TITLE BASEMENT	DATE MAY/15	
	BY SM	CHECKED	SHEET No. BS/11 REV

PAD FOUNDATION - BC1-BC3 + DW1/DW2



$BC1 = 129.3$

$BC2.1 = 53.3$

$BC2.2 = 25.1$

$BC3 = 93.2$

$W1 = 30.4$

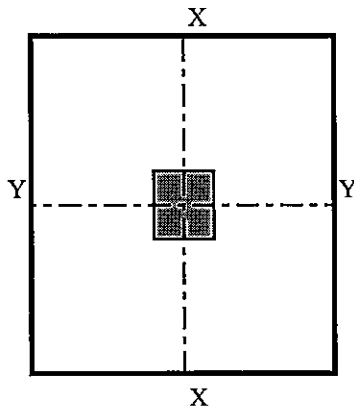
$W2 = 31.5$

USE BC1 AS ORIGIN ABST WHICH TO TAKE MOMENTS.

SEE PAGE BS/12 FOR LOCATION OF CENTROID OF LOAD.



<b>CALCULATION SHEET</b>	Project	31 HEATH DRIVE, NW3	Job No.	4467
	Title	BASEMENT	Date	MAY/15
	By	SM	Checked	Sheet No. BS/13



Net allow. bearing pressure = 125 kN/m<sup>2</sup>  
(Basic allow. bearing pressure of 100 + weight of soil removed)

(All loads characteristic)

**COLUMNS BC1-BC3 & WALL/PIER**

Vertical Load from post = 365.80 kN  
 Moment about X-X = 30.97 kN.m  
 Moment about Y-Y = 13.20 kN.m

Pad width Y to Y =	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">2.100</span> m	Pad area =	4.410 m <sup>2</sup>
Pad length X to X =	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">2.100</span> m	Pad modulus about X-X =	1.544 m <sup>3</sup>
Pad depth =	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">0.550</span> m	Pad modulus Y-Y = 1.544	m <sup>3</sup>

Hence weight of base = 58.212 kN

W/A = 96.148  
 M/Z<sub>xx</sub> = 20.065  
 M/Z<sub>yy</sub> = 8.552

Hence max. pressure = 124.8 kN/m<sup>2</sup>  
 Min. pressure = 67.5 kN/m<sup>2</sup>

**COLUMN BC4**

Vertical Load from post = 84.40 kN  
 Moment about X-X = 0.00 kN.m  
 Moment about Y-Y = 11.80 kN.m

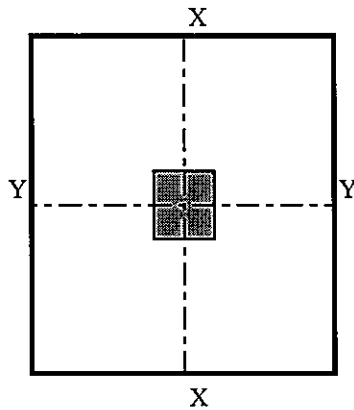
Pad width Y to Y =	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">1.200</span> m	Pad area =	1.440 m <sup>2</sup>
Pad length X to X =	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">1.200</span> m	Pad modulus about X-X =	0.288 m <sup>3</sup>
Pad depth =	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">0.550</span> m	Pad modulus Y-Y = 0.288	m <sup>3</sup>

Hence weight of base = 19.008 kN

W/A = 71.811  
 M/Z<sub>xx</sub> = 0.000  
 M/Z<sub>yy</sub> = 40.972

Hence max. pressure = 112.8 kN/m<sup>2</sup>  
 Min. pressure = 30.8 kN/m<sup>2</sup>

<b>CALCULATION SHEET</b>	Project	31 HEATH DRIVE, NW3	Job No.	4467
	Title	BASEMENT	Date	MAY/15
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Net allow. bearing pressure = 125 kN/m<sup>2</sup>  
(Basic allow. bearing pressure of 100 + weight of soil removed)

(All loads characteristic)

**COLUMN BC5**

Vertical Load from post = 213.00 kN  
Moment about X-X = 0.00 kN.m  
Moment about Y-Y = 30.35 kN.m

Pad width Y to Y =	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">1.700</span> m	Pad area =	2.890 m <sup>2</sup>
Pad length X to X =	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">1.700</span> m	Pad modulus about X-X =	0.819 m <sup>3</sup>
Pad depth =	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">0.550</span> m	Pad modulus Y-Y =	0.819 m <sup>3</sup>

Hence weight of base = 38.148 kN

W/A = 86.902  
M/Z<sub>xx</sub> = 0.000  
M/Z<sub>yy</sub> = 37.065

Hence max. pressure = 124.0 kN/m<sup>2</sup>  
Min. pressure = 49.8 kN/m<sup>2</sup>

**COLUMN BC6**

Vertical Load from post = 134.30 kN  
Moment about X-X = 0.00 kN.m  
Moment about Y-Y = 19.20 kN.m

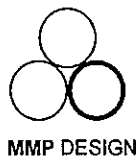
Pad width Y to Y =	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">1.400</span> m	Pad area =	1.960 m <sup>2</sup>
Pad length X to X =	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">1.400</span> m	Pad modulus about X-X =	0.457 m <sup>3</sup>
Pad depth =	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">0.550</span> m	Pad modulus Y-Y =	0.457 m <sup>3</sup>

Hence weight of base = 25.872 kN

W/A = 81.720  
M/Z<sub>xx</sub> = 0.000  
M/Z<sub>yy</sub> = 41.983

Hence max. pressure = 123.7 kN/m<sup>2</sup>  
Min. pressure = 39.7 kN/m<sup>2</sup>

Project: 31 Heath Drive  
 London NW3  
 Client: Crownwell Basements  
 Title: Basement & Alterations



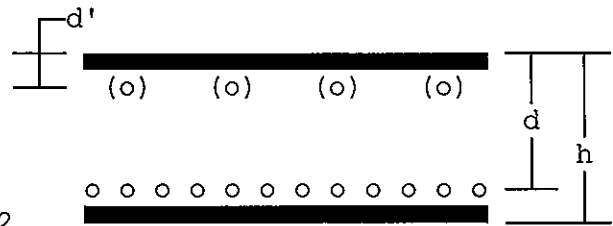
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Location: NEW BASEMENT WALLS - CHARACTERISTIC MOMENT < 32.5 kN.m

Bending in solid slabs (with comp.steel if reqd.), designed per metre width, with checks on minimum steel and span/effective-depth ratio

Calculations are based on formulae in Clause 3.4.4.4 of BS8110: Part 1 and thus assume the use of a simplified rectangular concrete stress-block, and that the depth to the neutral axis is restricted to  $d/2$ .



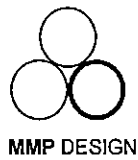
Design to BS8110(1997) with partial safety factor for steel  $\gamma_s=1.15$   
 Moment before redistribution  $M_{bef}=1.4*32.5=45.5$  kNm per metre width  
 Slab containing section being analysed is considered as non-continuous.  
 Characteristic concrete strength  $f_{cu}=35$  N/mm<sup>2</sup>  
 Characteristic steel strength  $f_y=500$  N/mm<sup>2</sup>  
 Longitudinal reinforcement is high-yield steel.  
 Diameter of tension bars  $dia=10$  mm  
 Nominal concrete cover  $cover=75$  mm  
 Overall thickness of slab  $h=350$  mm  
 Effective depth of section  $d=270$  mm  
 Area of tension steel required  $A_s=M*10^6/(z*f_y/\gamma_s)$   
 $=407.99$  mm<sup>2</sup>/metre width.  
 Chosen spacing of tension bars  $pch=100$  mm

TENSION (AND  
 DISTRIBUTION)  
 REINFORCEMENT  
 SUMMARY

Characteristic strength 500 N/mm<sup>2</sup>  
 Diameter of bars 10 mm  
 Spacing of bars 100 mm  
 Effective depth 270 mm  
 Area of steel required 455 mm<sup>2</sup>/m  
 Area of steel provided 785 mm<sup>2</sup>/m  
 Percentage provided 0.22429 %  
 Weight of steel provided 6.16 kg/m<sup>2</sup>



Project: 31 Heath Drive  
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Check on span/effective-depth ratio

Basic ratio for cantilever slab  $bs'd=7$  (see Table 3.9)  
Mod.factor for tension steel  $modf1=2$   
Diameter of compression bars  $d_{iac}=10$  mm  
Spacing of comp.bars provided  $pchCA=100$   
Compression steel provided  $As'pr=1000/pchCA*PI*d_{iac}^2/4$   
 $=785.4$  mm<sup>2</sup> per m  
Percentage of compression steel  $per'=100*As'pr/(1000*d)=0.29089$  %  
From Equation 9 of BS8110, with percentage of comp.steel=0.29089 %,  
Mod.factor for compression steel  $modf2=1+per'/(3+per')=1.0884$   
Maximum permissible  
span/effective-depth ratio  $ps'd=bs'd*modf1*modf2=15.237$   
Effective span of slab  $span=2.6$  m  
True span/effective-depth ratio  $as'd=1000*span/d=9.6296$   
As this does not exceed  $15.237$ , this is Acceptable.

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