

PROJECT 59 SOLIST ROAD, NWG		JOB No. 4580
CALCULATION SHEET	TITLE BASEMENT	DATE MAR/16
	BY SM	CHECKED
		SHEET No. GF/6
		REV

BEAM GB15 - CAST

BEAM FB13	1	0.50 x 8.12	=	4.06	
	1	12.60	=		6.30
WALL	1	0.5 x 3.35 x 2.6	=	4.36	
				8.42	6.30 (0.5M LONG)

POINT LOAD	GC8 = 24.6	GC9 = 30.6
	= 31.4	= 26.4
	GB11 = 27.9	GB12 = 19.4
	= 13.3	= 14.5

FROM GFC/11, PROV. 254 UC107

BEAM GB16 - SPAN 2300

GF	1	2.30 x 1.00	=	2.30	
	1	1.50	=		3.45
o/w	SAY		=	0.25	
				2.55	3.45

BY INSPECTION, PROV. 152 UC23

(REACTIONS DL = 2.9, IL = 4.0)

BEAM GB18 - SPAN 1100

ROOF	1	1.00 x 1.05	=	1.05	
		0.90	=		0.90
FF	1	1.00 x 0.50	=	0.50	
		1.50	=		1.50
GF	1	1.00 x 1.00	=	1.00	
		1.50	=		1.50
WALL	1	4.50 x 4.80	=	21.60	
o/w	SAY		=	0.25	
				21.40	3.90

BY INSPECTION, PROV. 152 UC23

(REACTIONS DL = 17.1, IL = 2.7)

CALCULATION SHEET

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BEAM BEARINGS

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

For existing brickwork, 0.7 N/mm² (EXB)

For new 50N brickwork, 3.1 N/mm² (NWB)

For new 35N concrete, 5.9 N/mm² (CON)

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

All loads are un-factored.

<u>BEAM</u>	<u>END</u>	<u>LOAD</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>BEARING</u>
GB3	LH	21.1	EXB	350x100x150 CP
	RH	21.7	EXB	350x100x150 CP
GB8	LH	48.2	EXB	203x102 UB23 x 700mm long
	RH	38.4	EXB	203x102 UB23 x 600mm long
GB10	LH	24.4	EXB	400x100x150 CP
	RH	24.7	EXB	400x100x150 CP
GB11	LH	41.2	EXB	203x102 UB23 x 600mm long
GB13	LH	51.7	EXB	203x102 UB23 x 750mm long
GB16	LH	6.9	EXB	EB
	RH	6.9	EXB	EB
GB17	LH	11.4	EXB	EB

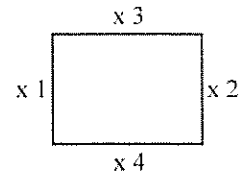
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BENDING MOMENTS IN NEW COLUMNS BC1 & BC2

Enter the following:

Beam Ref;	Char. DL	Char. LL
at x1		
at x2	GB9	83.60
at x3		
at x4		
	83.60	20.50

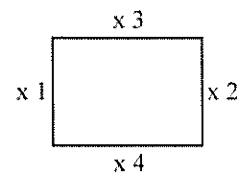


Total Load =	104.10 kN	Enter Column Height =	3.20 m
Total Ultimate Load =	149.84 kN		
Total Ultimate Sway (x1-x2) say =	2.93 kN	(say 2.5% of Dead Load)	
Total Ultimate Sway (x3-x4) say =	0.00 kN		
Net DL (x1-x2) =	83.60 kN	Max. LL (x1-x2) =	20.50 kN
Net DL (x3-x4) =	0.00 kN	Max. LL (x3-x4) =	0.00 kN
Total Ultimate Moment (x1-x2) say =	24.35 kN.m		
Total Ultimate Moment (x3-x4) say =	0.00 kN.m		

BENDING MOMENTS IN NEW COLUMN BC3

Enter the following:

Beam Ref;	Char. DL	Char. LL
at x1	GB13	54.50
at x2	GB14	76.40
at x3		
at x4		
	130.90	51.50



Total Load =	182.40 kN	Column Height =	3.20 m
Total Ultimate Load =	265.66 kN		
Total Ultimate Sway (x1-x2) say =	4.58 kN	(say 2.5% of Dead Load)	
Total Ultimate Sway (x3-x4) say =	0.00 kN		
Net DL (x1-x2) =	21.90 kN	Max. LL (x1-x2) =	28.10 kN
Net DL (x3-x4) =	0.00 kN	Max. LL (x3-x4) =	0.00 kN
Total Ultimate Moment (x1-x2) say =	22.22 kN.m		
Total Ultimate Moment (x3-x4) say =	0.00 kN.m		

MMP DESIGN

Consulting Civil & Structural Engineers

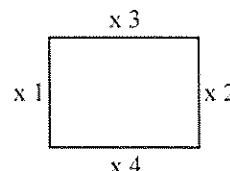
Second Floor Unit 5
Brook Business Centre
Cowley Mill Road
Uxbridge UB8 2FX
Tel: 01895 235611

CALCULATION SHEET

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BENDING MOMENTS IN NEW COLUMN BC4

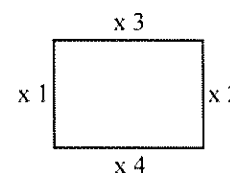
Enter the following:	Beam Ref;	Char. DL	Char. LL
at x1	GB14	62.50	19.30
at x2			
at x3			
at x4			
		62.50	19.30



Total Load =	81.80 kN	Enter Column Height =	3.20 m
Total Ultimate Load =	118.38 kN		
Total Ultimate Sway (x1-x2) say =	2.19 kN	(say 2.5% of Dead Load)	
Total Ultimate Sway (x3-x4) say =	0.00 kN		
Net DL (x1-x2) =	62.50 kN	Max. LL (x1-x2) =	19.30 kN
Net DL (x3-x4) =	0.00 kN	Max. LL (x3-x4) =	0.00 kN
Total Ultimate Moment (x1-x2) say =	18.84 kN.m		
Total Ultimate Moment (x3-x4) say =	0.00 kN.m		

BENDING MOMENTS IN NEW COLUMNS BC5 & BC6

Enter the following:	Beam Ref;	Char. DL	Char. LL
at x1	GB15	67.00	61.70
at x2			
at x3			
at x4			
		67.00	61.70



Total Load =	128.70 kN	Column Height =	3.20 m
Total Ultimate Load =	192.52 kN		
Total Ultimate Sway (x1-x2) say =	2.35 kN	(say 2.5% of Dead Load)	
Total Ultimate Sway (x3-x4) say =	0.00 kN		
Net DL (x1-x2) =	67.00 kN	Max. LL (x1-x2) =	61.70 kN
Net DL (x3-x4) =	0.00 kN	Max. LL (x3-x4) =	0.00 kN
Total Ultimate Moment (x1-x2) say =	26.76 kN.m		
Total Ultimate Moment (x3-x4) say =	0.00 kN.m		

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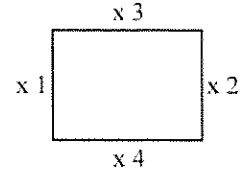
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BENDING MOMENTS IN NEW COLUMNS BC7 & BC8

Enter the following:

Beam Ref;	Char. DL	Char. LL
at x1		
at x2	GB18	17.10
at x3	GB17	9.80
at x4		
	26.90	4.30



Total Load = 31.20 kN
 Total Ultimate Load = 44.54 kN

Enter Column Height = 3.20 m

Total Ultimate Sway (x1-x2) say = 0.60 kN (say 2.5% of Dead Load)
 Total Ultimate Sway (x3-x4) say = 0.34 kN

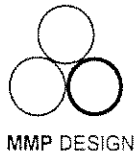
Net DL (x1-x2) = 17.10 kN Max. LL (x1-x2) = 2.70 kN
 Net DL (x3-x4) = 9.80 kN Max. LL (x3-x4) = 1.60 kN

Total Ultimate Moment (x1-x2) say = 4.74 kN.m
 Total Ultimate Moment (x3-x4) say = 2.73 kN.m

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London NW6

Client:

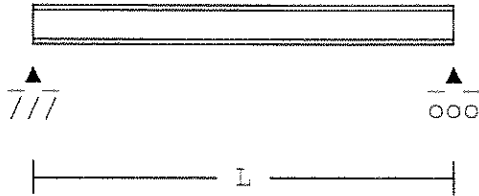
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Location: GROUND FLOOR LEVEL BEAM GB2



Simply supported steel beam

Calculations are in accordance
with BS5950-1:2000.

Beam span	L=2.15 m
203 x 102 x 23 UB.	
Young's Modulus	E=205 kN/mm ²
Dead load factor	gamd=1.4
Imposed load factor	gami=1.6
Distance from left support	Lc(1)=0.3 m
Dead load (unfactored)	Gkc(1)=4.8 kN
Imposed load (unfactored)	Qkc(1)=0.34 kN
Dist. from left support to start	Lau(1)=0 m
Distance from left support to end	Lbu(1)=2.15 m
Dead load (unfactored)	Gku(1)=2.85 kN/m
Imposed load (unfactored)	Qku(1)=1.13 kN/m
Maximum span bending moment	4.5278 kNm
Design shear force	Fv=12.483 kN
Bending strength	$pb = (pey) / (\phi_{LT} + ((\phi_{LT}^2 - pey)^{0.5}))$ =130.19 N/mm ²

UNIVERSAL BEAM
DESIGN SUMMARY

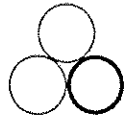
	203 x 102 x 23 UB Grade S 275
	Maximum shear force 12.483 kN
	Shear capacity 181.05 kN
	Max. applied moment 4.5278 kNm
	Moment capacity 64.35 kNm
	Buckling resistance 30.466 kNm
	Moment factor (mLT) 1
	Resistance (Mb/mLT) 30.466 kNm
	Unfactored DL defln 0.277 mm
	Unfactored LL defln 0.079319 mm
	Limiting deflection 5.9722 mm
Unfactored end shears	DL shear at LHE 7.194 kN
	LL shear at LHE 1.5073 kN
	DL shear at RHE 3.7335 kN
	LL shear at RHE 1.2622 kN

No408

Project: 59 Solent Road
London NW6

Client:

Title: Basement

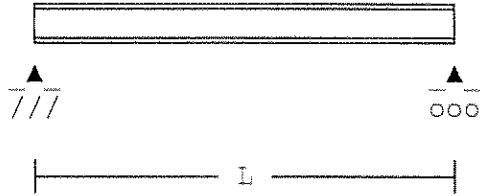


MMP DESIGN

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Office: 5831

Location: GROUND FLOOR LEVEL BEAM GB3



Simply supported steel beam

Calculations are in accordance with BS5950-1:2000.

Beam span	L=4.65 m
203 x 203 x 46 UC.	
Young's Modulus	E=205 kN/mm ²
Dead load factor	gamd=1.4
Imposed load factor	gami=1.6
Distance from left support	Lc(1)=0.5 m
Dead load (unfactored)	Gkc(1)=3.1 kN
Imposed load (unfactored)	Qkc(1)=1.2 kN
Distance from left support	Lc(2)=4.2 m
Dead load (unfactored)	Gkc(2)=3.7 kN
Imposed load (unfactored)	Qkc(2)=1.3 kN
Dist. from left support to start	Lau(1)=0 m
Distance from left support to end	Lbu(1)=4.65 m
Dead load (unfactored)	Gku(1)=4.96 kN/m
Imposed load (unfactored)	Qku(1)=2.25 kN/m
Maximum span bending moment	31.697 kNm
Design shear force	Fv=31.745 kN
Bending strength	pb=(pey)/(phiLT+((phiLT ² -pey) ^{0.5})) =162.41 N/mm ²

UNIVERSAL COLUMN
DESIGN SUMMARY

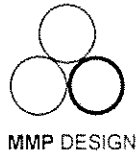
	203 x 203 x 46 UC Grade S 275
	Maximum shear force 31.745 kN
	Shear capacity 241.4 kN
	Max. applied moment 31.697 kNm
	Moment capacity 136.68 kNm
	Buckling resistance 80.716 kNm
	Moment factor (mLT) 1
	Resistance (Mb/mLT) 80.716 kNm
	Unfactored DL defln 3.6803 mm
	Unfactored LL defln 1.6306 mm
	Limiting deflection 12.917 mm
	DL shear at LHE 14.657 kN
Unfactored	LL shear at LHE 6.428 kN
end shears	DL shear at RHE 15.207 kN
	LL shear at RHE 6.5345 kN

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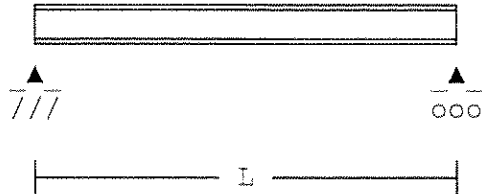


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Location: GROUND FLOOR LEVEL BEAM GB7

Simply supported steel beam



Calculations are in accordance
with BS5950-1:2000.

Beam span	L=2.2 m
152 x 152 x 23 UC.	
Young's Modulus	E=205 kN/mm ²
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)=2.2 m
Dead load (unfactored)	Gku(1)=11.06 kN/m
Imposed load (unfactored)	Qku(1)=3.30 kN/m
Maximum span bending moment	12.562 kNm
Design shear force	Fv=22.84 kN
Bending strength	$pb=(pey) / (\phi LT + ((\phi LT^2 - pey)^{0.5}))$ =225 N/mm ²

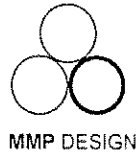
UNIVERSAL COLUMN
DESIGN SUMMARY

152 x 152 x 23 UC Grade S 275	
Maximum shear force	22.84 kN
Shear capacity	145.85 kN
Max. applied moment	12.562 kNm
Moment capacity	45.112 kNm
Buckling resistance	36.91 kNm
Moment factor (mLT)	0.925
Resistance (Mb/mLT)	39.903 kNm
Unfactored DL defln	1.3165 mm
Unfactored LL defln	0.39281 mm
Limiting deflection	6.1111 mm
DL shear at LHE	12.166 kN
LL shear at LHE	3.63 kN
DL shear at RHE	12.166 kN
LL shear at RHE	3.63 kN

Unfactored
end shears

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 London NW6
 Client:
 Title: Basement



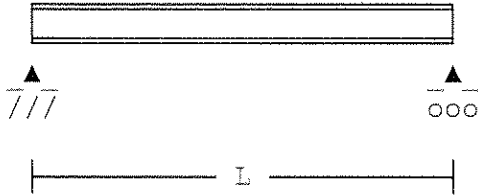
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Location: GROUND FLOOR LEVEL BEAM GB8

Simply supported steel beam

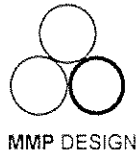
Calculations are in accordance with BS5950-1:2000.



Beam span	L=4.65 m
203 x 203 x 46 UC.	
Young's Modulus	E=205 kN/mm ²
Dead load factor	gamd=1.4
Imposed load factor	gami=1.6
Distance from left support	Lc(1)=0.1 m
Dead load (unfactored)	Gkc(1)=5.3 kN
Imposed load (unfactored)	Qkc(1)=3.4 kN
Distance from left support	Lc(2)=0.35 m
Dead load (unfactored)	Gkc(2)=1.9 kN
Imposed load (unfactored)	Qkc(2)=1.0 kN
Distance from left support	Lc(3)=0.5 m
Dead load (unfactored)	Gkc(3)=3.1 kN
Imposed load (unfactored)	Qkc(3)=1.2 kN
Distance from left support	Lc(4)=2.35 m
Dead load (unfactored)	Gkc(4)=12.2 kN
Imposed load (unfactored)	Qkc(4)=3.6 kN
Distance from left support	Lc(5)=4.2 m
Dead load (unfactored)	Gkc(5)=7.2 kN
Imposed load (unfactored)	Qkc(5)=1.5 kN
Distance from left support	Lc(6)=4.55 m
Dead load (unfactored)	Gkc(6)=1.9 kN
Imposed load (unfactored)	Qkc(6)=1.0 kN
Dist. from left support to start	Lau(1)=0 m
Distance from left support to end	Lbu(1)=4.65 m
Dead load (unfactored)	Gku(1)=4.0 kN/m
Imposed load (unfactored)	Qku(1)=2.40 kN/m
Dist. from left support to start	Lau(2)=0 m
Distance from left support to end	Lbu(2)=0.5 m
Dead load (unfactored)	Gku(2)=19.69 kN/m
Imposed load (unfactored)	Qku(2)=0 kN/m
Dist. from left support to start	Lau(3)=4.2 m
Distance from left support to end	Lbu(3)=4.65 m
Dead load (unfactored)	Gku(3)=8.14 kN/m
Imposed load (unfactored)	Qku(3)=0 kN/m

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London NW6

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Maximum span bending moment 60.055 kNm
Design shear force $F_v=69.944$ kN
Length of beam between restraints $L_T=2.35$ m
Bending strength $p_b=(p_{ey}) / (\phi_i L_T + ((\phi_i L_T^2 - p_{ey})^{0.5}))$
 $=244.28$ N/mm²

UNIVERSAL COLUMN
DESIGN SUMMARY

203 x 203 x 46 UC Grade S 275
Maximum shear force 69.944 kN
Shear capacity 241.4 kN
Max. applied moment 60.055 kNm
Moment capacity 136.68 kNm
Buckling resistance 121.41 kNm
Moment factor (mLT) 1
Resistance (Mb/mLT) 121.41 kNm
Unfactored DL defln 6.6776 mm
Unfactored LL defln 2.6592 mm
Limiting deflection 12.917 mm
DL shear at LHE 35.275 kN
LL shear at LHE 12.85 kN
DL shear at RHE 28.433 kN
LL shear at RHE 10.01 kN

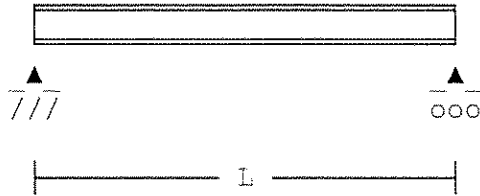
Unfactored
end shears

No408



Location: GROUND FLOOR LEVEL BEAM GB9

Simply supported steel beam



Calculations are in accordance with BS5950-1:2000.

Beam span	L=4.65 m
203 x 203 x 46 UC.	
Young's Modulus	E=205 kN/mm ²
Dead load factor	gamd=1.4
Imposed load factor	gami=1.6
Distance from left support	Lc(1)=0.1 m
Dead load (unfactored)	Gkc(1)=55.2 kN
Imposed load (unfactored)	Qkc(1)=9.7 kN
Distance from left support	Lc(2)=2.35 m
Dead load (unfactored)	Gkc(2)=15.0 kN
Imposed load (unfactored)	Qkc(2)=7.4 kN
Distance from left support	Lc(3)=4.55 m
Dead load (unfactored)	Gkc(3)=67.8 kN
Imposed load (unfactored)	Qkc(3)=13.4 kN
Dist. from left support to start	Lau(1)=0 m
Distance from left support to end	Lbu(1)=4.65 m
Dead load (unfactored)	Gku(1)=3.65 kN/m
Imposed load (unfactored)	Qku(1)=1.50 kN/m
Maximum span bending moment	68.522 kNm
Design shear force	Fv=149.91 kN
Length of beam between restraints	LT=2.35 m
Bending strength	$pb = (pey) / (\phi LT + ((\phi LT^2 - pey)^{0.5}))$ =244.28 N/mm ²

UNIVERSAL COLUMN
DESIGN SUMMARY

	203 x 203 x 46 UC Grade S 275
Maximum shear force	149.91 kN
Shear capacity	241.4 kN
Max. applied moment	68.522 kNm
Moment capacity	135.48 kNm
Buckling resistance	121.41 kNm
Moment factor (mLT)	1
Resistance (Mb/mLT)	121.41 kNm
Unfactored DL defln	7.4982 mm
Unfactored LL defln	2.962 mm
Limiting deflection	12.917 mm
DL shear at LHE	71.377 kN
LL shear at LHE	16.927 kN
DL shear at RHE	83.596 kN
LL shear at RHE	20.548 kN

Unfactored
end shears

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London NW6

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Title: Basement

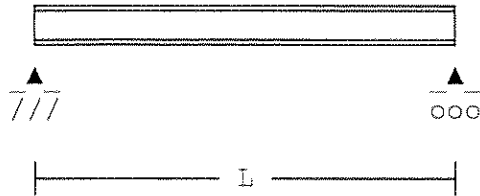


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Location: GROUND FLOOR LEVEL BEAM GB10

Simply supported steel beam



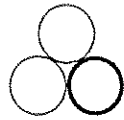
Calculations are in accordance
with BS5950-1:2000.

Beam span	L=4.65 m
203 x 203 x 46 UC.	
Young's Modulus	E=205 kN/mm ²
Dead load factor	gamd=1.4
Imposed load factor	gami=1.6
Distance from left support	Lc(1)=1.1 m
Dead load (unfactored)	Gkc(1)=3.6 kN
Imposed load (unfactored)	Qkc(1)=4.7 kN
Distance from left support	Lc(2)=2.35 m
Dead load (unfactored)	Gkc(2)=2.8 kN
Imposed load (unfactored)	Qkc(2)=3.8 kN
Distance from left support	Lc(3)=3.35 m
Dead load (unfactored)	Gkc(3)=8.4 kN
Imposed load (unfactored)	Qkc(3)=5.3 kN
Dist. from left support to start	Lau(1)=0 m
Distance from left support to end	Lbu(1)=4.65 m
Dead load (unfactored)	Gku(1)=1.5 kN/m
Imposed load (unfactored)	Qku(1)=1.5 kN/m
Dist. from left support to start	Lau(2)=0 m
Distance from left support to end	Lbu(2)=1.1 m
Dead load (unfactored)	Gku(2)=1.5 kN/m
Imposed load (unfactored)	Qku(2)=2.25 kN/m
Dist. from left support to start	Lau(3)=3.35 m
Distance from left support to end	Lbu(3)=4.65 m
Dead load (unfactored)	Gku(3)=1.9 kN/m
Imposed load (unfactored)	Qku(3)=0 kN/m
Maximum span bending moment	46.575 kNm
Design shear force	Fv=36.785 kN
Length of beam between restraints	LT=2.35 m
Bending strength	$pb=(pey) / (\phi LT + ((\phi LT^2 - pey)^{0.5}))$ =244.28 N/mm ²

Project: 59 Solent Road
London NW6

Client:

Title: Basement



MMP DESIGN

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UNIVERSAL COLUMN
DESIGN SUMMARY

Office: 5831

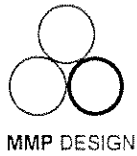
203 x 203 x 46 UC Grade S 275
Maximum shear force 36.785 kN
Shear capacity 241.4 kN
Max. applied moment 46.575 kNm
Moment capacity 136.68 kNm
Buckling resistance 121.41 kNm
Moment factor (mLT) 1
Resistance (Mb/mLT) 121.41 kNm
Unfactored DL defln 3.8858 mm
Unfactored LL defln 3.5937 mm
Limiting deflection 12.917 mm
DL shear at LHE 11.769 kN
LL shear at LHE 12.619 kN
DL shear at RHE 14.126 kN
LL shear at RHE 10.631 kN

Unfactored
end shears

No408

Project: 59 Solent Road
London NW6

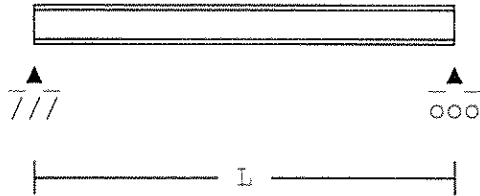
Client:
Title: Basement



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Made by: SM
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Ref No: 4580

Office: 5831

Location: GROUND FLOOR LEVEL BEAM GB11



Simply supported steel beam

Calculations are in accordance with BS5950-1:2000.

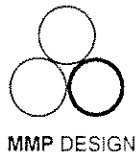
Beam span	L=3.7 m
203 x 203 x 46 UC.	
Young's Modulus	E=205 kN/mm ²
Dead load factor	gamd=1.4
Imposed load factor	gami=1.6
Dist. from left support to start	Lau(1)=0 m
Distance from left support to end	Lbu(1)=3.7 m
Dead load (unfactored)	Gku(1)=15.09 kN/m
Imposed load (unfactored)	Qku(1)=7.20 kN/m
Maximum span bending moment	55.865 kNm
Design shear force	Fv=60.395 kN
Bending strength	$pb=(pey) / (\phi LT + ((\phi LT^2 - pey)^{0.5}))$ =187.02 N/mm ²

UNIVERSAL COLUMN
DESIGN SUMMARY

	203 x 203 x 46 UC Grade S 275
	Maximum shear force 60.395 kN
	Shear capacity 241.4 kN
	Max. applied moment 55.865 kNm
	Moment capacity 136.68 kNm
	Buckling resistance 92.951 kNm
	Moment factor (mLT) 1
	Resistance (Mb/mLT) 92.951 kNm
	Unfactored DL defln 3.9307 mm
	Unfactored LL defln 1.8755 mm
	Limiting deflection 10.278 mm
Unfactored end shears	DL shear at LHE 27.917 kN
	LL shear at LHE 13.32 kN
	DL shear at RHE 27.917 kN
	LL shear at RHE 13.32 kN

No408

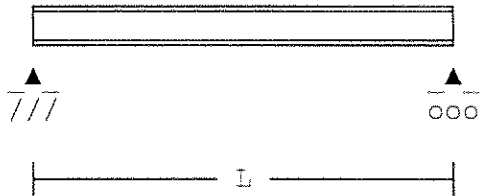
Project: 59 Solent Road
 London NW6
 Client:
 Title: Basement



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Office: 5831

Location: GROUND FLOOR LEVEL BEAM GB12



Simply supported steel beam

Calculations are in accordance with BS5950-1:2000.

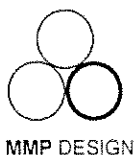
Beam span	L=3.9 m
203 x 203 x 46 UC.	
Young's Modulus	E=205 kN/mm ²
Dead load factor	gamd=1.4
Imposed load factor	gami=1.6
Distance from left support	Lc(1)=2.3 m
Dead load (unfactored)	Gkc(1)=17.3 kN
Imposed load (unfactored)	Qkc(1)=18.3 kN
Dist. from left support to start	Lau(1)=0 m
Distance from left support to end	Lbu(1)=3.9 m
Dead load (unfactored)	Gku(1)=6.32 kN/m
Imposed load (unfactored)	Qku(1)=3.6 kN/m
Maximum span bending moment	76.369 kNm
Design shear force	Fv=60.037 kN
Bending strength	$pb=(pey) / (\phi_{LT} + ((\phi_{LT}^2 - pey)^{0.5}))$ =181.36 N/mm ²

UNIVERSAL COLUMN
 DESIGN SUMMARY

	203 x 203 x 46 UC Grade S 275
	Maximum shear force 60.037 kN
	Shear capacity 241.4 kN
	Max. applied moment 76.369 kNm
	Moment capacity 136.68 kNm
	Buckling resistance 90.138 kNm
	Moment factor (mLT) 1
	Resistance (Mb/mLT) 90.138 kNm
	Unfactored DL defln 4.2105 mm
	Unfactored LL defln 3.4618 mm
	Limiting deflection 10.833 mm
Unfactored end shears	DL shear at LHE 19.421 kN
	LL shear at LHE 14.528 kN
	DL shear at RHE 22.527 kN
	LL shear at RHE 17.812 kN

Project: 59 Solent Road
London NW6

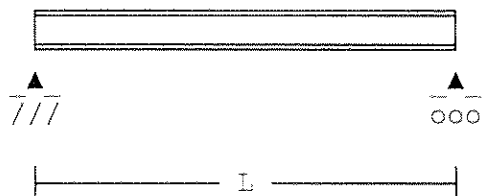
Client:
Title: Basement



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Made by: SM
Date: Mar/16
Ref No: 4580

Office: 5831

Location: GROUND FLOOR LEVEL BEAM GB13



Simply supported steel beam

Calculations are in accordance
with BS5950-1:2000.

Beam span	L=2.6 m
203 x 203 x 46 UC.	
Young's Modulus	E=205 kN/mm ²
Dead load factor	gamd=1.4
Imposed load factor	gami=1.6
Distance from left support	Lc(1)=0.5 m
Dead load (unfactored)	Gkc(1)=18.18 kN
Imposed load (unfactored)	Qkc(1)=5.25 kN
Distance from left support	Lc(2)=1.1 m
Dead load (unfactored)	Gkc(2)=3.6 kN
Imposed load (unfactored)	Qkc(2)=4.7 kN
Distance from left support	Lc(3)=1.8 m
Dead load (unfactored)	Gkc(3)=7.1 kN
Imposed load (unfactored)	Qkc(3)=7.5 kN
Distance from left support	Lc(4)=1.8 m
Dead load (unfactored)	Gkc(4)=22.5 kN
Imposed load (unfactored)	Qkc(4)=17.8 kN
Distance from left support	Lc(5)=2.25 m
Dead load (unfactored)	Gkc(5)=28.42 kN
Imposed load (unfactored)	Qkc(5)=6.54 kN
Dist. from left support to start	Lau(1)=0 m
Distance from left support to end	Lbu(1)=2.6 m
Dead load (unfactored)	Gku(1)=3.4 kN/m
Imposed load (unfactored)	Qku(1)=1.5 kN/m
Maximum span bending moment	71.409 kNm
Design shear force	Fv=121.33 kN
Bending strength	$pb=(pey) / (\phi LT + ((\phi LT^2 - pey)^{0.5}))$ =222.93 N/mm ²

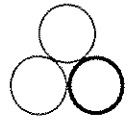
UNIVERSAL COLUMN
DESIGN SUMMARY

203 x 203 x 46 UC Grade S 275	
Maximum shear force	121.33 kN
Shear capacity	241.4 kN
Max. applied moment	71.409 kNm
Moment capacity	136.68 kNm
Buckling resistance	110.8 kNm
Moment factor (mLT)	1
Resistance (Mb/mLT)	110.8 kNm
Unfactored DL defln	2.1125 mm
Unfactored LL defln	1.2836 mm
Limiting deflection	7.2222 mm

Project: 59 Solent Road
London NW6

Client:

Title: Basement



MMP DESIGN

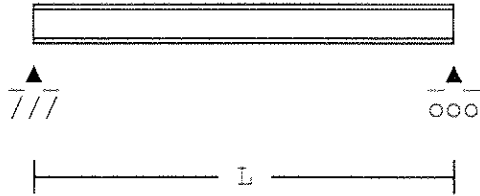
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		Office: 5831
		34.114 kN
Unfactored	DL shear at LHE	17.567 kN
	LL shear at LHE	54.526 kN
end shears	DL shear at RHE	28.123 kN
	LL shear at RHE	

No408



Location: GROUND FLOOR LEVEL BEAM GB14



Simply supported steel beam

Calculations are in accordance with BS5950-1:2000.

Beam span	L=2.1 m
203 x 203 x 46 UC.	
Young's Modulus	E=205 kN/mm ²
Dead load factor	gamd=1.4
Imposed load factor	gami=1.6
Distance from left support	Lc(1)=0.1 m
Dead load (unfactored)	Gkc(1)=68.7 kN
Imposed load (unfactored)	Qkc(1)=19.0 kN
Distance from left support	Lc(2)=0.9 m
Dead load (unfactored)	Gkc(2)=8.4 kN
Imposed load (unfactored)	Qkc(2)=5.3 kN
Distance from left support	Lc(3)=2.0 m
Dead load (unfactored)	Gkc(3)=54.7 kN
Imposed load (unfactored)	Qkc(3)=15.3 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)=3.4 kN/m
Imposed load (unfactored)	Qku(1)=1.5 kN/m
Maximum span bending moment	25.754 kNm
Design shear force	Fv=144.45 kN
Bending strength	pb=(pey)/(phiLT+((phiLT ² -pey) ^{0.5})) =241.8 N/mm ²

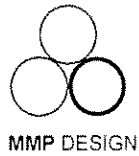
UNIVERSAL COLUMN
 DESIGN SUMMARY

	203 x 203 x 46 UC Grade S 275
Maximum shear force	144.45 kN
Shear capacity	241.4 kN
Max. applied moment	25.754 kNm
Moment capacity	136.68 kNm
Buckling resistance	120.18 kNm
Moment factor (mLT)	1
Resistance (Mb/mLT)	120.18 kNm
Unfactored DL defln	0.6218 mm
Unfactored LL defln	0.24712 mm
Limiting deflection	5.8333 mm
DL shear at LHE	76.403 kN
LL shear at LHE	23.427 kN
DL shear at RHE	62.537 kN
LL shear at RHE	19.323 kN

Unfactored
 end shears

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Title: Basement



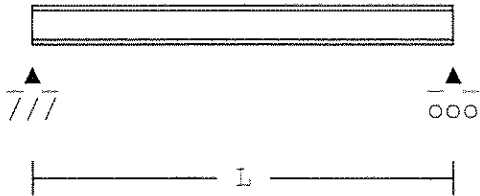
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Location: GROUND FLOOR LEVEL BEAM GB15

Simply supported steel beam

Calculations are in accordance
with BS5950-1:2000.



Beam span	L=4.8 m
254 x 254 x 107 UC.	
Young's Modulus	E=205 kN/mm ²
Dead load factor	gamd=1.4
Imposed load factor	gami=1.6
Distance from left support	Lc(1)=1.15 m
Dead load (unfactored)	Gkc(1)=27.9 kN
Imposed load (unfactored)	Qkc(1)=13.3 kN
Distance from left support	Lc(2)=1.35 m
Dead load (unfactored)	Gkc(2)=8.42 kN
Imposed load (unfactored)	Qkc(2)=6.3 kN
Distance from left support	Lc(3)=1.75 m
Dead load (unfactored)	Gkc(3)=24.6 kN
Imposed load (unfactored)	Qkc(3)=31.4 kN
Distance from left support	Lc(4)=1.8 m
Dead load (unfactored)	Gkc(4)=19.4 kN
Imposed load (unfactored)	Qkc(4)=14.5 kN
Distance from left support	Lc(5)=4.7 m
Dead load (unfactored)	Gkc(5)=30.6 kN
Imposed load (unfactored)	Qkc(5)=26.4 kN
Dist. from left support to start	Lau(1)=0 m
Distance from left support to end	Lbu(1)=4.8 m
Dead load (unfactored)	Gku(1)=4.9 kN/m
Imposed load (unfactored)	Qku(1)=5.85 kN/m
Maximum span bending moment	258.08 kNm
Design shear force	Fv=192.6 kN
Length of beam between restraints	LT=3.0 m
Bending strength	pb=(pey) / (phiLT + ((phiLT ² -pey) ^{0.5})) =245.99 N/mm ²

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London NW6

Client:

Title: Basement



MMP DESIGN

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UNIVERSAL COLUMN
DESIGN SUMMARY

Office: 5831

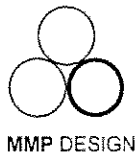
254 x 254 x 107 UC Grade S 275
Maximum shear force 192.6 kN
Shear capacity 542.79 kN
Max. applied moment 258.08 kNm
Moment capacity 392.2 kNm
Buckling resistance 364.06 kNm
Moment factor (mLT) 1
Resistance (Mb/mLT) 364.06 kNm
Unfactored DL defln 5.2249 mm
Unfactored LL defln 4.7713 mm
Limiting deflection 13.333 mm
DL shear at LHE 67.421 kN
LL shear at LHE 58.246 kN
DL shear at RHE 67.019 kN
LL shear at RHE 61.734 kN

Unfactored
end shears

No408

Project: 59 Solent Road
London NW6

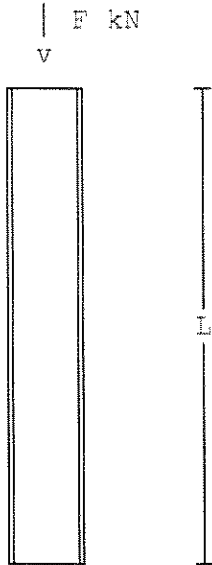
Client:
Title: Basement



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Made by: SM
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Office: 5831

Location: BASEMENT LEVEL COLUMNS BC1, BC2, BC5 & BC6



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 $F=192.5$ kN
Factored BM about major axis x-x $M_x=0$ kNm
Factored BM about minor axis y-y $M_y=26.8$ kNm
Length between restraints $L=3200$ mm

200 x 150 x 8 RHS - Hot finished.

Properties (cm): $A=52.8$ $r_x=7.5$ $Z_x=297$ $S_x=359$ $I_x=2970$
 $J=3640$ $C=398$ $Z_y=253$ $S_y=294$ $I_y=1890$ $r_y=5.99$

Young's Modulus $E=205$ kN/mm²

Effective length factor $e_f=2$

Compressive strength $p_c = p_e * p_y / (\phi + (\phi^2 - p_e * p_y)^{0.5}) = 142.86$ N/mm²

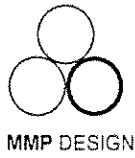
HOT FINISHED
RECTANGULAR HOLLOW SECTION
SECTION
SUMMARY

DESIGN
SUMMARY

In accordance with EN 10210
200 x 150 x 8 RHS Grade S 275
Section is satisfactory for axial load, buckling resistance and overall buckling check.
Axial compressive load 192.5 kN
Compressive resistance 754.31 kN
Moment about minor axis 26.8 kNm
Minor axis resistance 69.575 kNm
Overall buckling check 0.6404 < 1

Project: 59 Solent Road
London NW6

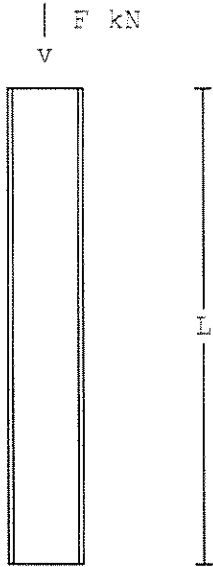
Client:
Title: Basement



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Made by: SM
Date: Mar/16
Ref No: 4580

Office: 5831

Location: BASEMENT LEVEL COLUMNS BC3



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 $F=265.7$ kN
Factored BM about major axis x-x $M_x=22.2$ kNm
Factored BM about minor axis y-y $M_y=0$ kNm
Length between restraints $L=3200$ mm

200 x 100 x 12.5 RHS - Hot finished.
Properties (cm): $A=67.1$ $r_x=6.84$ $Z_x=314$ $S_x=408$ $I_x=3140$
 $J=2540$ $C=341$ $Z_y=201$ $S_y=245$ $I_y=1000$ $r_y=3.87$
Young's Modulus $E=205$ kN/mm²

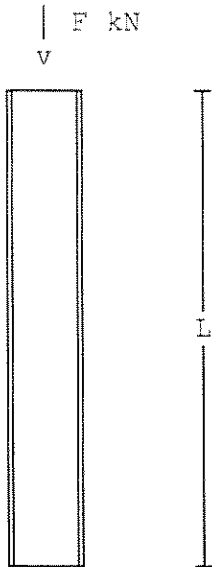
Effective length factor $ef=2$
Compressive strength $p_c = p_e * p_y / (\phi + (\phi^2 - p_e * p_y)^{0.5}) = 66.926$ N/mm²

HOT FINISHED
RECTANGULAR HOLLOW SECTION
SECTION
SUMMARY

DESIGN
SUMMARY

In accordance with EN 10210
200 x 100 x 12.5 RHS Grade S 275
Section is satisfactory for axial load, buckling resistance and overall buckling check.
Axial compressive load 265.7 kN
Compressive resistance 449.08 kN
Moment about major axis 22.2 kNm
Buckling resistance 112.2 kNm
Overall buckling check 0.78952 < 1

Location: BASEMENT LEVEL COLUMN 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 $F=118.4$ kN
Factored BM about major axis x-x $M_x=0$ kNm
Factored BM about minor axis y-y $M_y=18.8$ kNm
Length between restraints $L=3200$ mm

200 x 100 x 10 RHS - Hot finished.

Properties (cm): $A=54.9$ $r_x=6.96$ $Z_x=266$ $S_x=341$ $I_x=2660$
 $J=2160$ $C=295$ $Z_y=174$ $S_y=206$ $I_y=869$ $r_y=3.98$

Young's Modulus $E=205$ kN/mm²

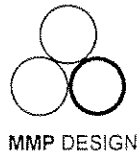
Effective length factor $e_f=2$

Compressive strength $p_c = p_e * p_y / (\phi + (\phi^2 - p_e * p_y)^{0.5}) = 70.496$ N/mm²

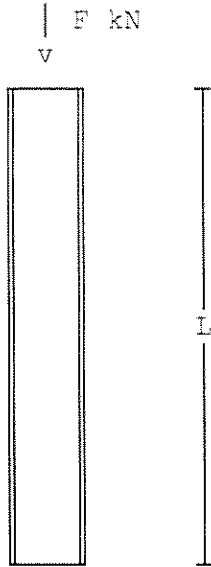
HOT FINISHED
RECTANGULAR HOLLOW SECTION
SECTION
SUMMARY

DESIGN
SUMMARY

In accordance with EN 10210
200 x 100 x 10 RHS Grade S 275
Section is satisfactory for axial load, buckling resistance and overall buckling check.
Axial compressive load 118.4 kN
Compressive resistance 387.02 kN
Moment about minor axis 18.8 kNm
Minor axis resistance 47.85 kNm
Overall buckling check 0.69882 < 1



Location: BASEMENT LEVEL COLUMNS BC7 & 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=44.5 kN
Factored BM about major axis x-x	Mx=2.7 kNm
Factored BM about minor axis y-y	My=4.7 kNm
Length between restraints	L=3200 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/mm²

Effective length factor	ef=2
Compressive strength	$pc = pe * py / (\phi + (\phi^2 - pe * py)^{0.5})$ =62.484 N/mm ²

HOT FINISHED
SQUARE HOLLOW SECTION
SECTION
SUMMARY

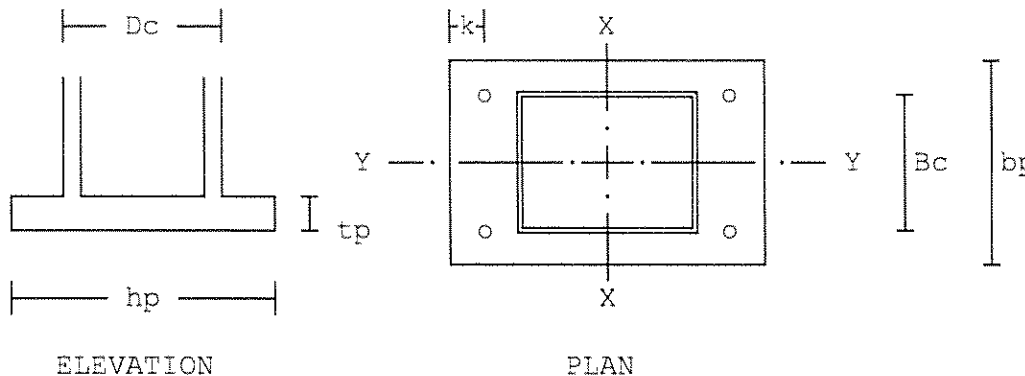
DESIGN
SUMMARY

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	44.5 kN
Compressive resistance	179.95 kN
Moment about major axis	2.7 kNm
Buckling resistance	27.005 kNm
Moment about minor axis	4.7 kNm
Minor axis resistance	21.973 kNm
Overall buckling check	0.56117 < 1

Location: BASEPLATE TO BASEMENT COLUMN BC4

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



Axial load (+ve compression) $N=118.4$ kN
 Moment about X-X axis $M=18.8$ kNm
 Shear on the base in Y direction $F_y=2.2$ kN
 200 x 100 x 10 RHS - Hot finished.
 Properties (cm): $A=54.9$ $r_x=6.96$ $Z_x=266$ $S_x=341$ $I_x=2660$
 $J=2160$ $C=295$ $Z_y=174$ $S_y=206$ $I_y=869$ $r_y=3.98$
 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/mm²
 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	Size 400 mm x 300 mm x 18 mm
REQUIREMENTS	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 ²
WELDS	Fillet weld (all round) 8 mm
	Contact areas on the baseplate and column are machined to give a tight bearing contact.



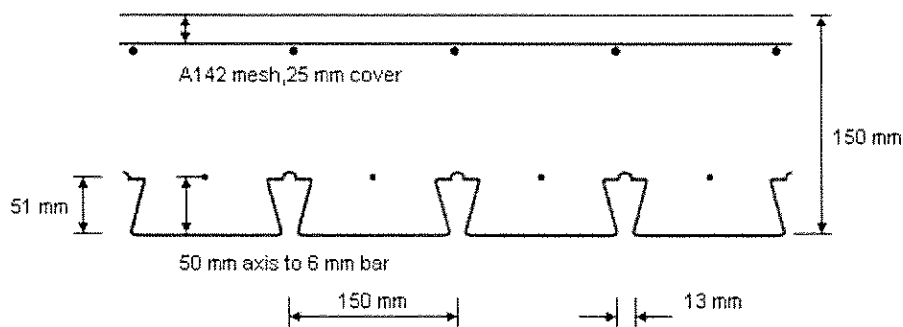
Structural Design and Detailing
Delivering Excellence in Safety and Sustainability

BS5950

Client		Calculation By	SM
Project Name	59 Solent Road, NW6	Company Name	MMP DESIGN
Project Ref.	4580	Date	16/03/2016
Slab Ref.		Location	Rear Slab
Comments			
Revision			

1 Overall Summary

Construction Stage	PASS	Max. UF	0.83
Composite Stage	PASS	Max. UF	0.14
Fire Stage	PASS	Max. UF	0.46



2 Input Parameters

2.1 Deck/Span Properties

Deck Type	R51, 0.9mm, S350	Span	2.200m
Span Type	Single	Support Width	100mm
Number of Props	N/A	Prop Width	N/A

2.2 Slab Properties

Slab Depth	150mm	Concrete Type	C35
Slab Type	Single	Wet/Dry Density	2400/2350 kg/m³
Concrete Volume	0.141m³/m²	Modular Ratio	14.00
Calculated Mesh	A142	Calculated Bar	6mm, 1 per trough
Mesh Yield Strength	500 N/mm²	Bar Yield Strength	500 N/mm²

2.3 Loadings

	SLS (kN/m²)	ULS (kN/m²)
Concrete Weight (wet)	3.32	4.65
Deck + Reinforcement	0.16	0.23
Total Slab (Construction Stage)	3.48	4.88
Construction Load	2.09	3.35
Imposed Load	1.50	2.40
Ceilings + Services	0.50	0.70
Finishes	2.00	2.80
Partitions	1.00	1.60
Total Selfweight	3.41	4.78

2.4 Concentrated Loading

Name	Type	Live (kN/(m))	Dead (kN/(m))	Finishes (mm)	Width (mm)	Location (mm)	Length (mm)	Start (mm)	Finish (mm)
No concentrated loading									

3 Design Criteria

Fire Period	1.0 hrs	Fire Analysis Method	Fire Engineering
Proportion of Live Load	0 %	Fire Load Factor	0.80
Live Load Factor	1.60	Dead Load Factor	1.40
Superimposed Load Factor	1.40		

4 Construction Stage

	Applied	Capacity/Limit	Unity Factor
Web Shear	8.84 kN/m	111.14 kN/m	0.08
Web Crushing	8.84 kN/m	30.82 kN/m	0.29
Bending (Sagging)	4.76 kNm/m	5.71 kNm/m	0.83
Deflection	7.6 mm	12.0 mm	0.64

(Deflection limit is the lesser of Span/180 and 20mm)

5 Composite Stage

Average Composite Inertia	19099455 mm ⁴		
	Applied	Capacity/Limit	Unity Factor
Horizontal Shear	8.25 kN/m	61.26 kN/m	0.13
Vertical Shear	13.51 kN/m	98.78 kN/m	0.14
Bending Resistance	7.43 kNm/m	60.06 kNm/m	0.12
Imposed Load Deflection	0.2 mm	6.3 mm	0.03
		(Deflection limit is the lesser of Span/350 and 20 mm)	
Total Load Deflection	0.4 mm	8.8 mm	0.04
		(Deflection limit is the lesser of Span/250 and 20 mm)	
Dynamic Deflection	0.03 mm ^[1]		

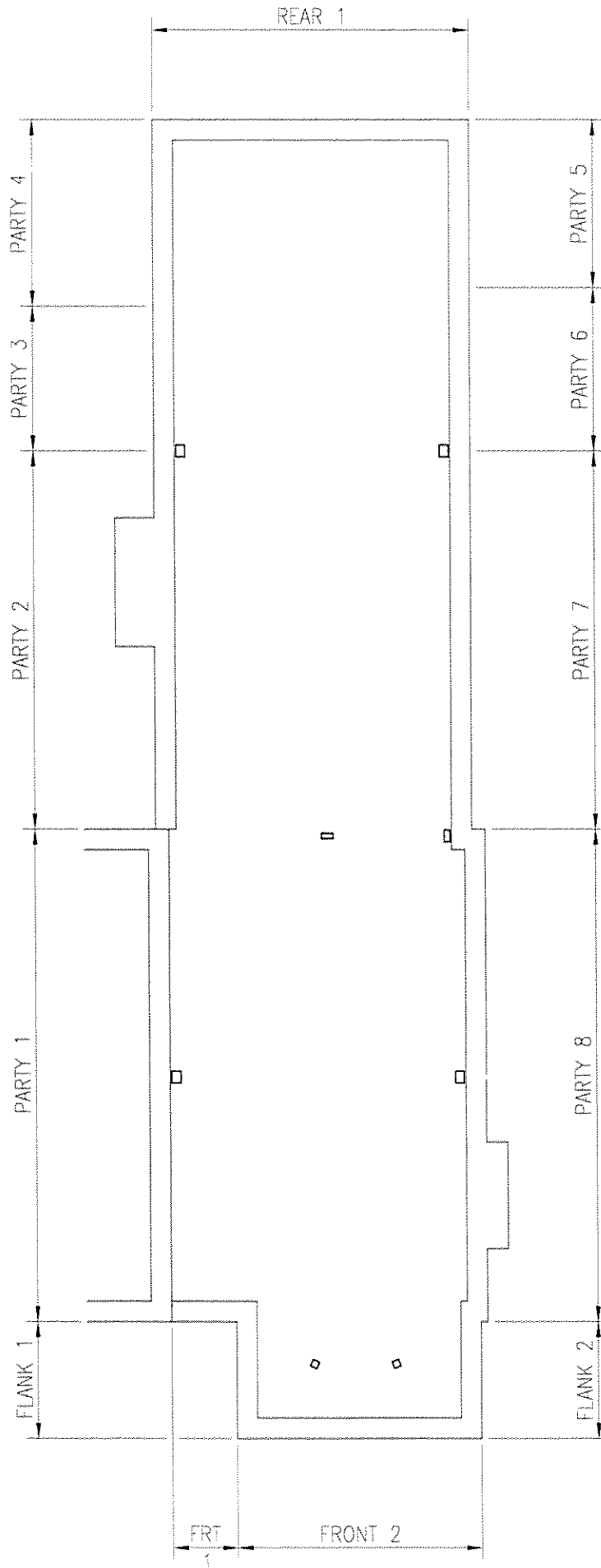
6 Fire Stage

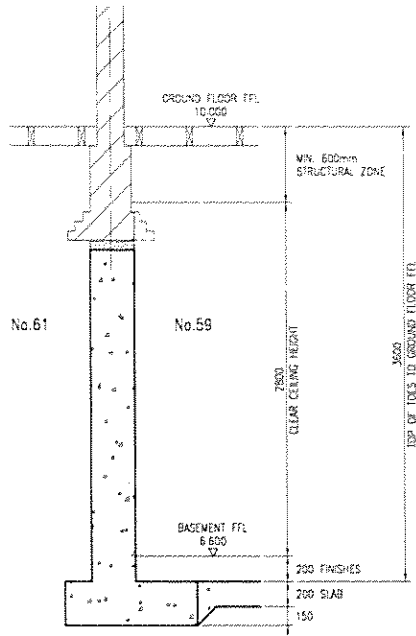
	Applied	Capacity/Limit	Unity Factor
Moment Resistance	4.64 kNm/m	10.12 kNm/m	0.46

Notes

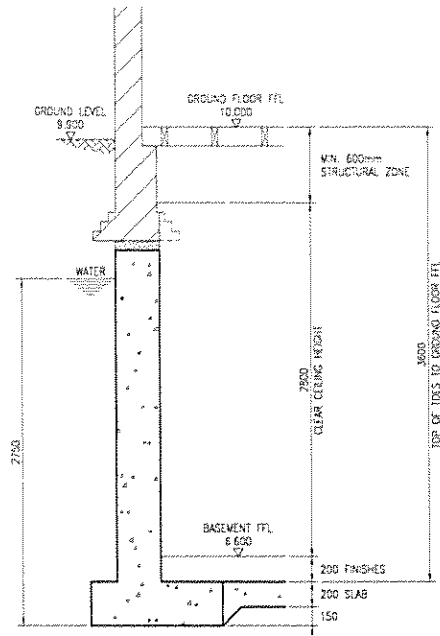
- This calculation is based on slab poured to the constant thickness specified. No account is taken for any additional concrete weight as a result of deflection of the supporting structure.
- Where "calculated minimum" is chosen for reinforcement, values represent minimum design code requirements. These may need to be increased for other purposes (e.g. crack control, transverse reinforcement for composite beams etc.)
- This calculation does not consider any reinforcement requirements not associated with composite action between deck and concrete (e.g. cantilever, void trimming etc.). These should be specified separately.

[1] This figure represents the dynamic deflection of the slab only. This should be added to the dynamic deflection of supporting beams when considering natural frequency of floor plate (Refer SCI P-354)

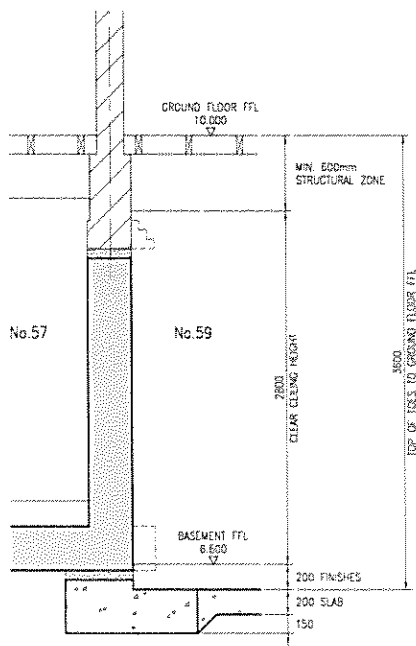




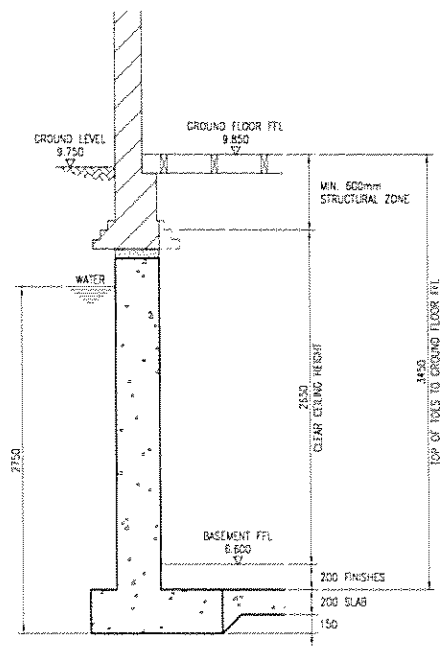
TYPICAL 59/61 PARTY WALL UNDERPIN DETAIL



TYPICAL FRONT WALL UNDERPIN DETAIL



TYPICAL 59/57 PARTY WALL UNDERPIN DETAIL



TYPICAL REAR WALL UNDERPIN DETAIL

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CALCULATION SHEET

	Project	59 SOLENT ROAD, LONDON NW6	Job No.	4580
	Title	BASEMENT	Date	MAR/16
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FOUNDATION LINE LOADS OF EXISTING WALLS TO BE UNDERPINNED

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

FRONT WALL 1

Pitched roof	2.30	1.05	0.65	2.42	1.50	3.91
Second floor	1.90	0.50	1.50	0.95	2.85	3.80
First floor	1.90	0.50	1.50	0.95	2.85	3.80
Ground floor	1.90	1.00	1.50	1.90	2.85	4.75
Ground - eaves/roof wall	6.50	4.80	0.00	31.20	0.00	31.20
Foundation - ground wall	0.75	7.20	0.00	5.40	0.00	5.40

TOTALS (kN/m)	42.82	10.05	52.86
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WALL ONLY (kN/m)	36.60
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PARTY WALL 1

Pitched roof	3.50	1.05	0.65	3.68	2.28	5.95
Second floor	4.00	0.50	1.50	2.00	6.00	8.00
First floor	2.00	0.50	1.50	1.00	3.00	4.00
Ground floor (say)	2.00	3.00	1.50	6.00	3.00	9.00
Ground - eaves/roof wall	8.80	4.80	0.00	42.24	0.00	42.24
Foundation - ground wall	0.75	7.20	0.00	5.40	0.00	5.40

TOTALS (kN/m)	60.32	14.28	74.59
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WALL ONLY (kN/m)	47.64
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PARTY WALL 2.1

Flat roof	3.60	1.00	0.75	3.60	2.70	6.30
Second floor	3.20	0.50	1.50	1.60	4.80	6.40
First floor	3.20	0.50	1.50	1.60	4.80	6.40
Ground floor	3.20	1.00	1.50	3.20	4.80	8.00
Ground - eaves/roof wall	8.10	4.80	0.00	38.88	0.00	38.88
Foundation - ground wall	0.75	7.20	0.00	5.40	0.00	5.40

TOTALS (kN/m)	54.28	17.10	71.38
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WALL ONLY (kN/m)	44.28
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PARTY WALL 2.2

Pitched roof	3.60	1.05	0.65	3.78	2.34	6.12
First floor	3.20	0.50	1.50	1.60	4.80	6.40
Ground floor	3.20	1.00	1.50	3.20	4.80	8.00
Ground - eaves/roof wall	6.00	4.80	0.00	28.80	0.00	28.80
Foundation - ground wall	0.75	7.20	0.00	5.40	0.00	5.40

TOTALS (kN/m)	42.78	11.94	54.72
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WALL ONLY (kN/m)	34.20
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CALCULATION SHEET

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FOUNDATION LINE LOADS OF EXISTING WALLS TO BE UNDERPINNED

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

PARTY WALLS 3 & 6

Flat roof	2.60	1.00	0.75	2.60	1.95	4.55
Ground floor	1.00	4.80	1.50	4.80	1.50	6.30
Ground - eaves/roof wall	3.20	4.80	0.00	15.36	0.00	15.36
Foundation - ground wall	0.75	7.20	0.00	5.40	0.00	5.40
TOTALS (kN/m)				28.16	3.45	31.61
WALL ONLY (kN/m)				20.76		

PARTY WALL 7

Flat roof	0.90	1.00	0.75	0.90	0.68	1.58
Ground floor	1.20	1.00	1.50	1.20	1.80	3.00
Ground - eaves/roof wall	3.20	4.80	0.00	15.36	0.00	15.36
Foundation - ground wall	0.75	7.20	0.00	5.40	0.00	5.40
TOTALS (kN/m)				22.86	2.48	25.34
WALL ONLY (kN/m)				20.76		

PARTY WALL 8

Pitched roof	3.50	1.05	0.65	3.68	2.28	5.95
Second floor	4.00	0.50	1.50	2.00	6.00	8.00
First floor	3.40	0.50	1.50	1.70	5.10	6.80
Ground floor	3.40	1.00	1.50	3.40	5.10	8.50
Ground - eaves/roof wall	8.80	4.80	0.00	42.24	0.00	42.24
Foundation - ground wall	0.75	7.20	0.00	5.40	0.00	5.40
TOTALS (kN/m)				58.42	18.48	76.89
WALL ONLY (kN/m)				47.64		

CALCULATION SHEET

Project	59 SOLENT ROAD, LONDON NW6	Job No.	4580
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FOUNDATION LINE LOADS OF NEW WALLS

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

FLANK WALLS 1 & 2 AND FRONT WALL 2

Wall own weight	3.50	8.40	0.00	29.40	0.00	29.40
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PARTY WALLS 4 & 5 AND REAR WALL

Ground floor	1.50	8.40	1.50	12.60	2.25	14.85
Wall own weight	3.30	5.00	0.00	16.50	0.00	16.50

TOTALS (kN/m)				29.10	2.25	31.35
WALL ONLY (kN/m)				29.10		

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CALCULATION SHEET

Project	59 SOLENT ROAD, LONDON NW6	Job No.	4580
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MOMENT DUE TO RETAINED SOIL AND WATER - FRONT WALLS

London Clay density = 18 kN/m^3 and angle of internal friction = 28°

Hence $K_a =$	0.361	m	and $D_d =$ dry density
Retained depth (Hr) =	3.85	m	$D_s =$ saturated density
Depth of water (Hw) =	2.75	m	$D_w =$ density of water
Surcharge (W) =	2.50	kN/m^2	

Now calculate the maximum pressures from the retained material:

	At u/s base		At top of base
Pressure due to dry soil, P1 =	7.15	kN/m^2	7.15
Pressure due to dry soil surcharge, P2 =	7.15	kN/m^2	7.15
Pressure due to submerged soil, P3 =	8.13	kN/m^2	7.10
Pressure due to water, P4 =	26.98	kN/m^2	23.54
Pressure due to surcharge, P5 =	0.90	kN/m^2	0.90

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

Force due to dry soil, F1 =	3.93	kN	= $P_1 \times (H_r - H_w) \times 0.5$	3.93
Force due to dry soil surcharge, F2 =	19.66	kN	= $P_2 \times H_w$	17.16
Force due to submerged soil, F3 =	11.18	kN	= $P_3 \times H_w \times 0.5$	8.52
Force due to water, F4 =	37.09	kN	= $P_4 \times H_w \times 0.5$	28.25
Force due to surcharge, F5 =	3.47	kN	= $P_5 \times H_r$	3.16

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

OTM due to dry soil, M1 =	12.25	kN.m	= $F_1 \times (H_w + (H_r - H_w)/3)$	10.88
OTM due to dry soil surcharge, M2 =	27.03	kN.m	= $F_2 \times H_w \times 0.5$	20.59
OTM due to submerged soil, M3 =	10.25	kN.m	= $F_3 \times H_w / 3$	6.81
OTM due to water, M4 =	34.00	kN.m	= $F_4 \times H_w / 3$	22.60
OTM due to surcharge, M5 =	6.69	kN.m	= $F_5 \times H_r \times 0.5$	5.53

Therefore, total force due to retained soil and water = 75.34 kN 61.02 kN

and total overturning moment due to retained soil and water = 90.22 kN.m 66.41 kN.m

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CALCULATION SHEET

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MOMENT DUE TO RETAINED SOIL AND WATER - PARTY WALL 1

London Clay density = 18 kN/m^3 and angle of internal friction = 28°

Hence $K_a =$	0.361	m	and $D_d =$ dry density
Retained depth (Hr) =	1.05	m	$D_s =$ saturated density
Depth of water (Hw) =	1.05	m	$D_w =$ density of water
Surcharge (W) =	1.50	kN/m^2	

Now calculate the maximum pressures from the retained material;

	At u/s base		At top of base	
Pressure due to dry soil, $P_1 =$	0.00	kN/m^2	$= K_a \times D_d \times (H_r - H_w)$	0.00
Pressure due to dry soil surcharge, $P_2 =$	0.00	kN/m^2	$= K_a \times D_d \times (H_r - H_w)$	0.00
Pressure due to submerged soil, $P_3 =$	3.10	kN/m^2	$= K_a \times D_s \times H_w$	2.07
Pressure due to water, $P_4 =$	10.30	kN/m^2	$= D_w \times H_w$	6.87
Pressure due to surcharge, $P_5 =$	0.54	kN/m^2	$= K_a \times W$	0.54

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

Force due to dry soil, $F_1 =$	0.00	kN	$= P_1 \times (H_r - H_w) \times 0.5$	0.00
Force due to dry soil surcharge, $F_2 =$	0.00	kN	$= P_2 \times H_w$	0.00
Force due to submerged soil, $F_3 =$	1.63	kN	$= P_3 \times H_w \times 0.5$	0.72
Force due to water, $F_4 =$	5.41	kN	$= P_4 \times H_w \times 0.5$	2.40
Force due to surcharge, $F_5 =$	0.57	kN	$= P_5 \times H_r$	0.38

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

OTM due to dry soil, $M_1 =$	0.00	kN.m	$= F_1 \times (H_w + (H_r - H_w)/3)$	0.00
OTM due to dry soil surcharge, $M_2 =$	0.00	kN.m	$= F_2 \times H_w \times 0.5$	0.00
OTM due to submerged soil, $M_3 =$	0.57	kN.m	$= F_3 \times H_w / 3$	0.17
OTM due to water, $M_4 =$	1.89	kN.m	$= F_4 \times H_w / 3$	0.56
OTM due to surcharge, $M_5 =$	0.30	kN.m	$= F_5 \times H_r \times 0.5$	0.13

Therefore, total force due to retained soil and water = 7.61 kN 3.51 kN

and total overturning moment due to retained soil and water = 2.76 kN.m 0.86 kN.m

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CALCULATION SHEET

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MOMENT DUE TO RETAINED SOIL AND WATER - PARTY WALL 8

London Clay density = 18 kN/m^3 and angle of internal friction = 28°

Hence $K_a =$	0.361	m	and $D_d =$ dry density
Retained depth (Hr) =	3.45	m	$D_s =$ saturated density
Depth of water (Hw) =	2.75	m	$D_w =$ density of water
Surcharge (W) =	1.50	kN/m^2	

Now calculate the maximum pressures from the retained material;

	At u/s base		At top of base
Pressure due to dry soil, P1 =	4.55	$\text{kN/m}^2 = K_a \times D_d \times (H_r - H_w)$	4.55
Pressure due to dry soil surcharge, P2 =	4.55	$\text{kN/m}^2 = K_a \times D_d \times (H_r - H_w)$	4.55
Pressure due to submerged soil, P3 =	8.13	$\text{kN/m}^2 = K_a \times D_s \times H_w$	7.10
Pressure due to water, P4 =	26.98	$\text{kN/m}^2 = D_w \times H_w$	23.54
Pressure due to surcharge, P5 =	0.54	$\text{kN/m}^2 = K_a \times W$	0.54

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

Force due to dry soil, F1 =	1.59	kN	$= P_1 \times (H_r - H_w) \times 0.5$	1.59
Force due to dry soil surcharge, F2 =	12.51	kN	$= P_2 \times H_w$	10.92
Force due to submerged soil, F3 =	11.18	kN	$= P_3 \times H_w \times 0.5$	8.52
Force due to water, F4 =	37.09	kN	$= P_4 \times H_w \times 0.5$	28.25
Force due to surcharge, F5 =	1.87	kN	$= P_5 \times H_r$	1.68

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

OTM due to dry soil, M1 =	4.75	$\text{kN.m} = F_1 \times (H_w + (H_r - H_w)/3)$	4.19
OTM due to dry soil surcharge, M2 =	17.20	$\text{kN.m} = F_2 \times H_w \times 0.5$	13.10
OTM due to submerged soil, M3 =	10.25	$\text{kN.m} = F_3 \times H_w / 3$	6.81
OTM due to water, M4 =	34.00	$\text{kN.m} = F_4 \times H_w / 3$	22.60
OTM due to surcharge, M5 =	3.22	$\text{kN.m} = F_5 \times H_r \times 0.5$	2.60

Therefore, total force due to retained soil and water = 64.25 kN 50.96 kN

and total overturning moment due to retained soil and water = 69.43 kN.m 49.31 kN.m

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CALCULATION SHEET

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MOMENT DUE TO RETAINED SOIL AND WATER - PARTY WALLS 2, 3, 6 & 7

London Clay density = 18 kN/m^3 and angle of internal friction = 28°

Hence $K_a =$	0.361	m	and $D_d =$ dry density
Retained depth (Hr) =	3.80	m	$D_s =$ saturated density
Depth of water (Hw) =	2.75	m	$D_w =$ density of water
Surcharge (W) =	1.50	kN/m^2	

Now calculate the maximum pressures from the retained material:

	At u/s base		At top of base
Pressure due to dry soil, $P_1 =$	6.82	$\text{kN/m}^2 = K_a \times D_d \times (H_r - H_w)$	6.82
Pressure due to dry soil surcharge, $P_2 =$	6.82	$\text{kN/m}^2 = K_a \times D_d \times (H_r - H_w)$	6.82
Pressure due to submerged soil, $P_3 =$	8.13	$\text{kN/m}^2 = K_a \times D_s \times H_w$	7.10
Pressure due to water, $P_4 =$	26.98	$\text{kN/m}^2 = D_w \times H_w$	23.54
Pressure due to surcharge, $P_5 =$	0.54	$\text{kN/m}^2 = K_a \times W$	0.54

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

Force due to dry soil, $F_1 =$	3.58	kN	$= P_1 \times (H_r - H_w) \times 0.5$	3.58
Force due to dry soil surcharge, $F_2 =$	18.76	kN	$= P_2 \times H_w$	16.38
Force due to submerged soil, $F_3 =$	11.18	kN	$= P_3 \times H_w \times 0.5$	8.52
Force due to water, $F_4 =$	37.09	kN	$= P_4 \times H_w \times 0.5$	28.25
Force due to surcharge, $F_5 =$	2.06	kN	$= P_5 \times H_r$	1.87

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

OTM due to dry soil, $M_1 =$	11.11	$\text{kN.m} = F_1 \times (H_w + (H_r - H_w)/3)$	9.85
OTM due to dry soil surcharge, $M_2 =$	25.80	$\text{kN.m} = F_2 \times H_w \times 0.5$	19.65
OTM due to submerged soil, $M_3 =$	10.25	$\text{kN.m} = F_3 \times H_w / 3$	6.81
OTM due to water, $M_4 =$	34.00	$\text{kN.m} = F_4 \times H_w / 3$	22.60
OTM due to surcharge, $M_5 =$	3.91	$\text{kN.m} = F_5 \times H_r \times 0.5$	3.22

Therefore, total force due to retained soil and water = 72.68 kN 58.60 kN

and total overturning moment due to retained soil and water = 85.07 kN.m 62.14 kN.m

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CALCULATION SHEET

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MOMENT DUE TO RETAINED SOIL AND WATER - PARTY WALLS 4 & 5 AND REAR WALL

London Clay density = 18 kN/m^3 and angle of internal friction = 28°

Hence $K_a =$	0.361	m	and $D_d =$ dry density
Retained depth (Hr) =	3.70	m	$D_s =$ saturated density
Depth of water (Hw) =	2.75	m	$D_w =$ density of water
Surcharge (W) =	1.50	kN/m^2	

Now calculate the maximum pressures from the retained material;

	At u/s base		At top of base
Pressure due to dry soil, $P_1 =$	6.17	$\text{kN/m}^2 = K_a \times D_d \times (H_r - H_w)$	6.17
Pressure due to dry soil surcharge, $P_2 =$	6.17	$\text{kN/m}^2 = K_a \times D_d \times (H_r - H_w)$	6.17
Pressure due to submerged soil, $P_3 =$	8.13	$\text{kN/m}^2 = K_a \times D_s \times H_w$	7.10
Pressure due to water, $P_4 =$	26.98	$\text{kN/m}^2 = D_w \times H_w$	23.54
Pressure due to surcharge, $P_5 =$	0.54	$\text{kN/m}^2 = K_a \times W$	0.54

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

Force due to dry soil, $F_1 =$	2.93	kN	$= P_1 \times (H_r - H_w) \times 0.5$	2.93
Force due to dry soil surcharge, $F_2 =$	16.98	kN	$= P_2 \times H_w$	14.82
Force due to submerged soil, $F_3 =$	11.18	kN	$= P_3 \times H_w \times 0.5$	8.52
Force due to water, $F_4 =$	37.09	kN	$= P_4 \times H_w \times 0.5$	28.25
Force due to surcharge, $F_5 =$	2.00	kN	$= P_5 \times H_r$	1.81

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

OTM due to dry soil, $M_1 =$	8.99	$\text{kN.m} = F_1 \times (H_w + (H_r - H_w)/3)$	7.97
OTM due to dry soil surcharge, $M_2 =$	23.34	$\text{kN.m} = F_2 \times H_w \times 0.5$	17.78
OTM due to submerged soil, $M_3 =$	10.25	$\text{kN.m} = F_3 \times H_w / 3$	6.81
OTM due to water, $M_4 =$	34.00	$\text{kN.m} = F_4 \times H_w / 3$	22.60
OTM due to surcharge, $M_5 =$	3.71	$\text{kN.m} = F_5 \times H_r \times 0.5$	3.04

Therefore, total force due to retained soil and water = 70.19 kN 56.33 kN

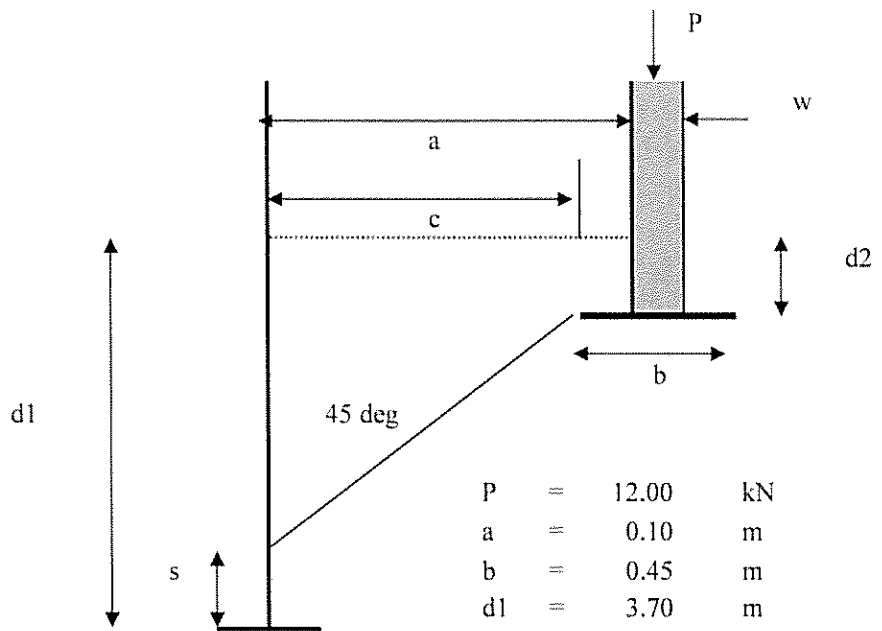
and total overturning moment due to retained soil and water = 80.30 kN.m 58.20 kN.m

CALCULATION SHEET

Project	59 SOLENT ROAD, LONDON NW6	Job No.	4580
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OVERTURNING MOMENTS FROM ADJACENT GARDEN WALL

PARTY WALLS 5, 6 & 7



P	=	12.00	kN
a	=	0.10	m
b	=	0.45	m
d1	=	3.70	m
d2	=	0.50	m
w	=	0.215	m
k	=	0.333	
Soil density	=	18.00	kN/m ³

	<u>U/S OF BASE</u>	<u>TOP OF BASE</u>
c = edge of adjacent footing to wall =	-0.02 m	-0.02 m
Width of load spread at strike level =	0.42 m	0.42 m
s = Height of strike above base of wall =	3.22 m	2.87 m
Vertical surcharge pressure at strike level =	28.92 kN/m ²	28.92 kN/m ²
Horizontal surcharge pressure at strike level =	9.64 kN/m ²	9.64 kN/m ²
Horizontal force =	31.01 kN	27.64 kN
Lever arm =	1.61 m	1.43 m
OTM =	49.89 kNm/m	39.63 kNm/m

MMP DESIGN

Consulting Civil & Structural Engineers

Second Floor Unit 5
 Brook Business Centre
 Cowley Mill Road
 Uxbridge UB8 2FX
 Tel: 01895 235611

CALCULATION SHEET

	Project 59 SOLENT ROAD, LONDON NW6	Job No. 4580	
	Title BASEMENT	Date MAR/16	
	By SM	Checked	Sheet No. BS/12
			Rev

ECCENTRIC BASE DESIGN - FRONT WALL 1

Enter the following:-

Dim a =	0.150	m
Dim b =	0.350	m
Dim c1 =	0.150	m
Dim c2 =	2.350	m
Dim c3 =	2.800	m
Dim d =	0.350	m
Dim e =	2.700	m
OTM =	90.20	kN.m
Load 1 =	52.90	kN/m - maximum vertical load
Load 2 =	36.60	kN/m - self weight of wall

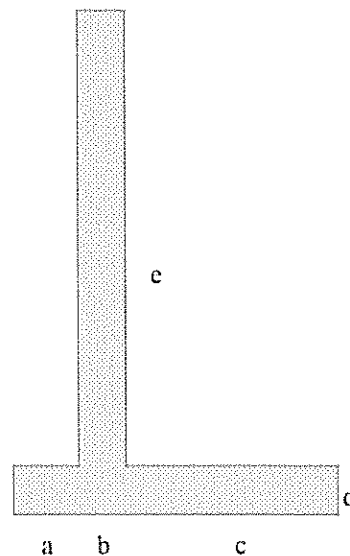
Note

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

Take moments about the toe

	<u>Case 1</u>	<u>Case 2</u>	<u>Case 3</u>
Retaining wall, stem weight =	22.68	22.68	22.68
Retaining wall, base weight =	5.46	23.94	27.72
Lever arm stem =	0.325	2.525	2.975
Lever arm base =	0.325	1.425	1.650
Lever arm vertical load =	0.325	2.525	2.975
Restoring moment =	26.34	224.95	222.10
Applied OTM =	0.00	-90.20	-90.20

Total vertical load =	81.04	99.52	87.00
Net total moment =	26.34	134.75	131.90



	<u>Case 1</u>	<u>Case 2</u>	<u>Case 3</u>
Distance to load centroid =	0.325	1.354	1.516 m
Hence, eccentricity =	0.000	0.071	0.134 m
W/A =	124.68	34.92	26.36 kN/m ²
M/Z =	0.00	5.22	6.42 kN/m ²
Hence, max. pressure =	124.68	40.14	32.78 kN/m ²
and min. pressure =	124.68	29.70	19.94 kN/m ²
FoS v overturning =	N/A	2.5	2.5

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CALCULATION SHEET

	Project 59 SOLENT ROAD, LONDON NW6	Job No. 4580	
	Title BASEMENT	Date MAR/16	
	By SM	Checked	Sheet No. BS/13
			Rev

ECCENTRIC BASE DESIGN - PARTY WALL 1

Enter the following:-

Dim. a =	0.200	m
Dim b =	0.350	m
Dim c1 =	0.200	m
Dim c2 =	0.250	m
Dim c3 =	0.250	m
Dim d =	0.350	m
Dim e =	2.700	m
OTM =	2.80	kN.m
Load 1 =	74.60	kN/m - maximum vertical load
Load 2 =	47.60	kN/m - self weight of wall

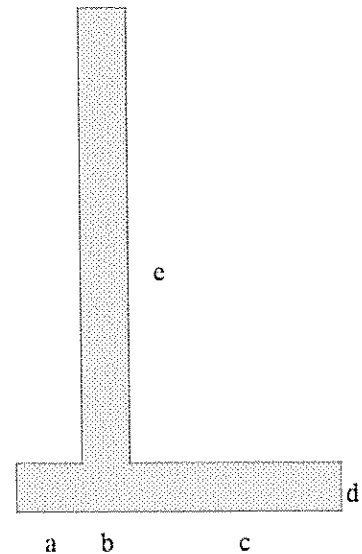
Note

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

Take moments about the toe

	<u>Case 1</u>	<u>Case 2</u>	<u>Case 3</u>
Retaining wall, stem weight =	22.68	22.68	22.68
Retaining wall, base weight =	6.30	6.72	6.72
Lever arm stem =	0.375	0.425	0.425
Lever arm base =	0.375	0.400	0.400
Lever arm vertical load =	0.375	0.425	0.425
Restoring moment =	38.84	44.03	32.56
Applied OTM =	0.00	-2.80	-2.80

Total vertical load =	103.58	104.00	77.00
Net total moment =	38.84	41.23	29.76



	<u>Case 1</u>	<u>Case 2</u>	<u>Case 3</u>
Distance to load centroid =	0.375	0.396	0.386 m
Hence, eccentricity =	0.000	0.004	0.014 m
W/A =	138.11	130.00	96.25 kN/m ²
M/Z =	0.00	3.45	9.78 kN/m ²
Hence, max. pressure =	138.11	133.45	106.03 kN/m²
and min. pressure =	138.11	126.55	86.47 kN/m ²
FoS v overturning =	N/A	15.7	11.6

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CALCULATION SHEET

	Project 59 SOLENT ROAD, LONDON NW6	Job No. 4580	
	Title BASEMENT	Date MAR/16	
	By SM	Checked	Sheet No. BS/14
			Rev

ECCENTRIC BASE DESIGN - PARTY WALL 2

Enter the following:-

Dim. a =	0.200	m
Dim b =	0.350	m
Dim c1 =	0.200	m
Dim c2 =	2.000	m
Dim c3 =	2.600	m
Dim d =	0.350	m
Dim e =	2.700	m
OTM =	85.10	kN.m
Load 1 =	63.10	kN/m - maximum vertical load
Load 2 =	39.20	kN/m - self weight of wall

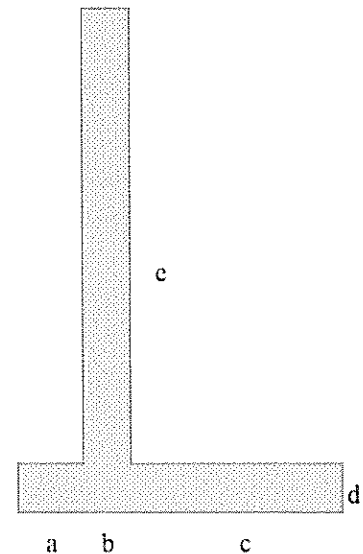
Note

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

Take moments about the toe

	<u>Case 1</u>	<u>Case 2</u>	<u>Case 3</u>
Retaining wall, stem weight =	22.68	22.68	22.68
Retaining wall, base weight =	6.30	21.42	26.46
Lever arm stem =	0.375	2.175	2.775
Lever arm base =	0.375	1.275	1.575
Lever arm vertical load =	0.375	2.175	2.775
Restoring moment =	34.53	213.88	213.39
Applied OTM =	0.00	-85.10	-85.10

Total vertical load =	92.08	107.20	88.34
Net total moment =	34.53	128.78	128.29



	<u>Case 1</u>	<u>Case 2</u>	<u>Case 3</u>
Distance to load centroid =	0.375	1.201	1.452 m
Hence, eccentricity =	0.000	0.074	0.123 m
W/A =	122.77	42.04	28.04 kN/m ²
M/Z =	0.00	7.29	6.56 kN/m ²
Hence, max. pressure =	122.77	49.33	34.60 kN/m²
and min. pressure =	122.77	34.75	21.49 kN/m ²
FoS v overturning =	N/A	2.5	2.5

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CALCULATION SHEET

	Project 59 SOLENT ROAD, LONDON NW6	Job No. 4580	
	Title BASEMENT	Date MAR/16	
	By SM	Checked	Sheet No. BS/15
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ECCENTRIC BASE DESIGN - PARTY WALLS 3 & 4 AND REAR WALL

Enter the following:-

Dim a =	0.100	m
Dim b =	0.350	m
Dim c1 =	0.100	m
Dim c2 =	2.850	m
Dim c3 =	3.300	m
Dim d =	0.350	m
Dim e =	2.700	m
OTM =	85.10	kN.m
Load 1 =	31.60	kN/m - maximum vertical load
Load 2 =	20.80	kN/m - self weight of wall

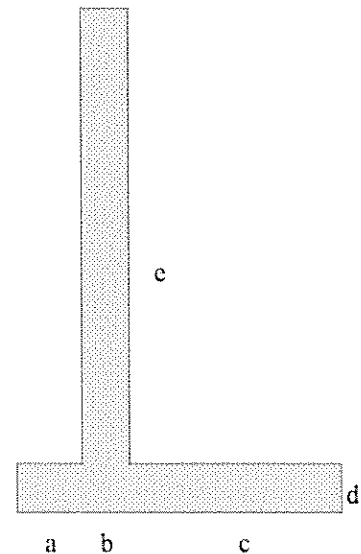
Note

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

Take moments about the toe

	<u>Case 1</u>	<u>Case 2</u>	<u>Case 3</u>
Retaining wall, stem weight =	22.68	22.68	22.68
Retaining wall, base weight =	4.62	27.72	31.50
Lever arm stem =	0.275	3.025	3.475
Lever arm base =	0.275	1.650	1.875
Lever arm vertical load =	0.275	3.025	3.475
Restoring moment =	16.20	209.94	210.16
Applied OTM =	0.00	-85.10	-85.10

Total vertical load =	58.90	82.00	74.98
Net total moment =	16.20	124.84	125.06



	<u>Case 1</u>	<u>Case 2</u>	<u>Case 3</u>
Distance to load centroid =	0.275	1.522	1.668 m
Hence, eccentricity =	0.000	0.128	0.207 m
W/A =	107.09	24.85	19.99 kN/m ²
M/Z =	0.00	5.77	6.63 kN/m ²
Hence, max. pressure =	107.09	30.61	26.62 kN/m²
and min. pressure =	107.09	19.08	13.37 kN/m ²
FoS v overturning =	N/A	2.5	2.5

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CALCULATION SHEET

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ECCENTRIC BASE DESIGN - PARTY WALLS 5, 6 & 7

Enter the following:-

Dim a =	0.100	m
Dim b =	0.350	m
Dim c1 =	0.100	m
Dim c2 =	4.250	m
Dim c3 =	4.800	m
Dim d =	0.350	m
Dim e =	2.700	m
OTM =	135.00	kN.m
Load 1 =	31.40	kN/m - maximum vertical load
Load 2 =	20.80	kN/m - self weight of wall

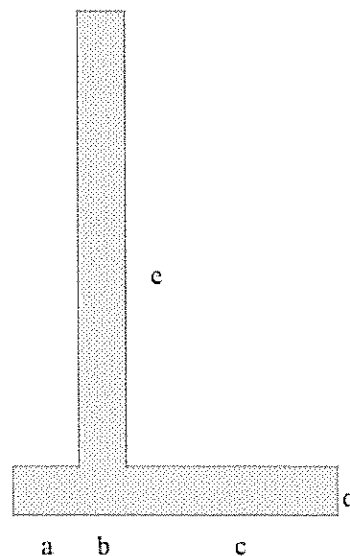
Note

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

Take moments about the toe

	<u>Case 1</u>	<u>Case 2</u>	<u>Case 3</u>
Retaining wall, stem weight =	22.68	22.68	22.68
Retaining wall, base weight =	4.62	39.48	44.10
Lever arm stem =	0.275	4.425	4.975
Lever arm base =	0.275	2.350	2.625
Lever arm vertical load =	0.275	4.425	4.975
Restoring moment =	16.14	332.08	332.08
Applied OTM =	0.00	-135.00	-135.00

Total vertical load =	58.70	93.56	87.58
Net total moment =	16.14	197.08	197.08



	<u>Case 1</u>	<u>Case 2</u>	<u>Case 3</u>
Distance to load centroid =	0.275	2.106	2.250 m
Hence, eccentricity =	0.000	0.244	0.375 m
W/A =	106.73	19.91	16.68 kN/m ²
M/Z =	0.00	6.19	7.14 kN/m ²
Hence, max. pressure =	106.73	26.09	23.83 kN/m²
and min. pressure =	106.73	13.72	9.54 kN/m ²
FoS v overturning =	N/A	2.5	2.5

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CALCULATION SHEET

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ECCENTRIC BASE DESIGN - PARTY WALL 8

Enter the following:-

Dim a =	0.200	m
Dim b =	0.350	m
Dim c1 =	0.200	m
Dim c2 =	1.400	m
Dim c3 =	1.900	m
Dim d =	0.350	m
Dim e =	2.700	m
OTM =	69.40	kN.m
Load 1 =	76.90	kN/m - maximum vertical load
Load 2 =	47.60	kN/m - self weight of wall

Note

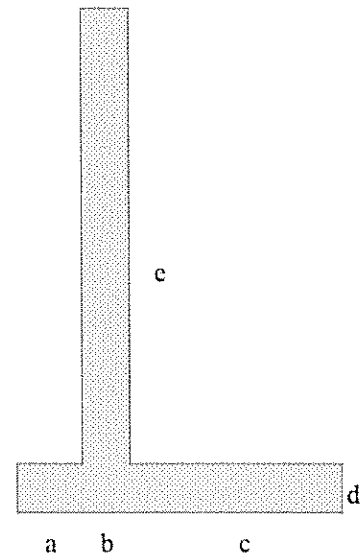
Case 1 = maximum load from above, no OTM
Case 2 = Case 1 with OTM added
Case 3 = self weight of wall above with OTM

Take moments about the toe

	<u>Case 1</u>	<u>Case 2</u>	<u>Case 3</u>
Retaining wall, stem weight =	22.68	22.68	22.68
Retaining wall, base weight =	6.30	16.38	20.58
Lever arm stem =	0.375	1.575	2.075
Lever arm base =	0.375	0.975	1.225
Lever arm vertical load =	0.375	1.575	2.075
Restoring moment =	39.71	172.81	171.04
Applied OTM =	0.00	-69.40	-69.40

Total vertical load =	105.88	115.96	90.86
Net total moment =	39.71	103.41	101.64

	<u>Case 1</u>	<u>Case 2</u>	<u>Case 3</u>
Distance to load centroid =	0.375	0.892	1.119 m
Hence, eccentricity =	0.000	0.083	0.106 m
W/A =	141.17	59.47	37.09 kN/m ²
M/Z =	0.00	15.23	9.66 kN/m ²
Hence, max. pressure =	141.17	74.70	46.74 kN/m ²
and min. pressure =	141.17	44.24	27.43 kN/m ²
FoS v overturning =	N/A	2.5	2.5



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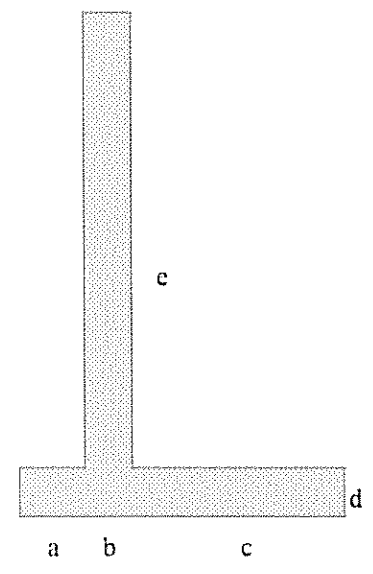
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CALCULATION SHEET	Project	59 SOLENT ROAD, LONDON NW6	Job No.	4580
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ECCENTRIC BASE DESIGN - FRONT WALL 2 AND FLANK WALLS

Enter the following:-	Dim. a =	0.000	m	<p>Note</p> <p>Case 1 = maximum load from above, no OTM</p> <p>Case 2 = Case 1 with OTM added</p> <p>Case 3 = self weight of wall above with OTM</p>
	Dim b =	0.350	m	
	Dim c1 =	0.000	m	
	Dim c2 =	4.400	m	
	Dim c3 =	4.400	m	
	Dim d =	0.350	m	
	Dim e =	0.000	m	
	OTM =	90.20	kN.m	
	Load 1 =	29.40	kN/m - maximum vertical load	
	Load 2 =	29.40	kN/m - self weight of wall	

<u>Take moments about the toe</u>	<u>Case 1</u>	<u>Case 2</u>	<u>Case 3</u>
Retaining wall, stem weight =	0.00	0.00	0.00
Retaining wall, base weight =	2.94	39.90	39.90
Lever arm stem =	0.175	4.575	4.575
Lever arm base =	0.175	2.375	2.375
Lever arm vertical load =	0.175	4.575	4.575
Restoring moment =	5.66	229.27	229.27
Applied OTM =	0.00	-90.20	-90.20
Total vertical load =	32.34	69.30	69.30
Net total moment =	5.66	139.07	139.07



	<u>Case 1</u>	<u>Case 2</u>	<u>Case 3</u>
Distance to load centroid =	0.175	2.007	2.007 m
Hence, eccentricity =	0.000	0.368	0.368 m
W/A =	92.40	14.59	14.59 kN/m ²
M/Z =	0.00	6.79	6.79 kN/m ²
Hence, max. pressure =	92.40	21.38	21.38 kN/m ²
and min. pressure =	92.40	7.80	7.80 kN/m ²
FoS v overturning =	N/A	2.5	2.5

MMP DESIGN

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CALCULATION SHEET

	Project 59 SOLENT ROAD, LONDON NW6	Job No. 4580	
	Title BASEMENT	Date MAR/16	
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ECCENTRIC BASE DESIGN WITH COLUMN BC1 - PARTY WALLS 2 & 3

Enter the following:-

Dim. a =	0.200	m
Dim b =	0.350	m
Dim c1 =	0.450	m
Dim c2 =	1.550	m
Dim c3 =	1.800	m
Dim d =	0.350	m
Dim e =	2.700	m
Dim f =	0.150	m
OTM =	85.10	kN.m
Load 1 =	47.35	kN/m - maximum vertical load
Load 2 =	30.00	kN/m - self weight of wall

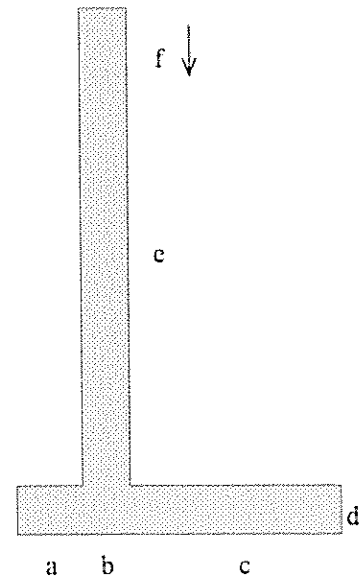
Note

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

Now enter load from pier/post = **88.30** kN
and enter o/a length of base = **1.7** m

Take moments about the toe

	<u>Case 1</u>	<u>Case 2</u>	<u>Case 3</u>
Retaining wall, stem weight =	38.56	38.56	38.56
Retaining wall, base weight =	14.28	29.99	33.56
Lever arm stem =	0.625	1.725	1.975
Lever arm base =	0.500	1.050	1.175
Lever arm vertical load =	0.625	1.725	1.975
Lever arm post/pier load =	0.300	1.400	1.650
Restoring moment =	108.04	360.47	362.00
Applied OTM =	0.00	-144.67	-144.67
Total vertical load =	221.63	237.34	211.41
Net total moment =	108.04	215.80	217.33



	<u>Case 1</u>	<u>Case 2</u>	<u>Case 3</u>
Distance to load centroid =	0.487	0.909	1.028 m
Hence, eccentricity =	0.013	0.141	0.147 m
W/A =	130.37	66.48	52.92 kN/m ²
M/Z =	9.81	26.74	19.86 kN/m ²
Hence, max. pressure =	140.18	93.22	72.78 kN/m²
and min. pressure =	120.56	39.75	33.05 kN/m ²
FoS v overturning =	N/A	2.5	2.5

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CALCULATION SHEET

	Project 59 SOLENT ROAD, LONDON NW6	Job No. 4580	
	Title BASEMENT	Date MAR/16	
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ECCENTRIC BASE DESIGN WITH COLUMN BC2 - PARTY WALLS 6 & 7

Enter the following:-

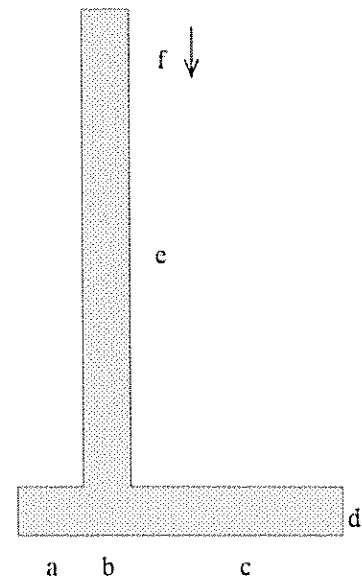
Dim a =	0.100	m
Dim b =	0.350	m
Dim c1 =	0.450	m
Dim c2 =	2.600	m
Dim c3 =	2.800	m
Dim d =	0.350	m
Dim e =	2.700	m
Dim f =	0.150	m
OTM =	135.00	kN.m
Load 1 =	28.50	kN/m - maximum vertical load
Load 2 =	20.80	kN/m - self weight of wall

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

Now enter load from pier/post = 104.10 kN
 and enter o/a length of base = 1.7 m

<u>Take moments about the toe</u>	<u>Case 1</u>	<u>Case 2</u>	<u>Case 3</u>
Retaining wall, stem weight =	38.56	38.56	38.56
Retaining wall, base weight =	12.85	43.55	46.41
Lever arm stem =	0.625	2.775	2.975
Lever arm base =	0.450	1.525	1.625
Lever arm vertical load =	0.625	2.775	2.975
Lever arm post/pier load =	0.300	2.450	2.650
Restoring moment =	91.39	562.91	571.18
Applied OTM =	0.00	-229.50	-229.50
Total vertical load =	203.96	234.66	224.43
Net total moment =	91.39	333.41	341.68



	<u>Case 1</u>	<u>Case 2</u>	<u>Case 3</u>
Distance to load centroid =	0.448	1.421	1.522 m
Hence, eccentricity =	0.002	0.104	0.103 m
W/A =	133.31	45.26	40.62 kN/m ²
M/Z =	1.69	9.28	7.69 kN/m ²
Hence, max. pressure =	135.00	54.53	48.31 kN/m²
and min. pressure =	131.61	35.98	32.93 kN/m ²
FoS v overturning =	N/A	2.5	2.5

MMP DESIGN

Consulting Civil & Structural Engineers

Second Floor Unit 5

Brook Business Centre

Cowley Mill Road

Uxbridge UB8 2FX

Tel. 01895 235611

CALCULATION SHEET

	Project 59 SOLENT ROAD, LONDON NW6	Job No. 4580	
	Title BASEMENT	Date MAR/16	
	By SM	Checked	Sheet No. BS/21
			Rev

ECCENTRIC BASE DESIGN WITH COLUMN BC3 & BC4 - PARTY WALLS 7 & 8

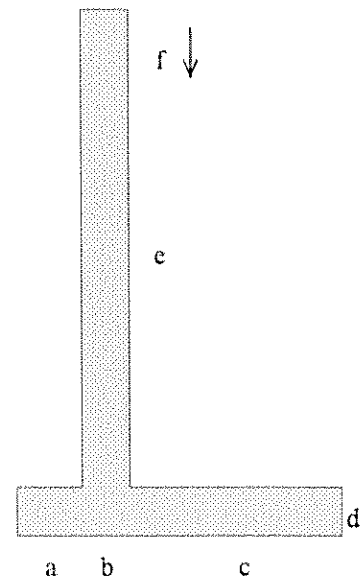
Enter the following:-

Dim a =	0.100	m
Dim b =	0.350	m
Dim c1 =	2.150	m
Dim c2 =	2.650	m
Dim c3 =	2.700	m
Dim d =	0.350	m
Dim e =	2.700	m
Dim f =	1.400	m
OTM =	102.20	kN.m
Load 1 =	51.10	kN/m - maximum vertical load
Load 2 =	34.20	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

Now enter load from pier/post = 300.80 kN
 and enter o/a length of base = 1.6 m

<u>Take moments about the toe</u>	<u>Case 1</u>	<u>Case 2</u>	<u>Case 3</u>
Retaining wall, stem weight =	36.29	36.29	36.29
Retaining wall, base weight =	34.94	41.66	42.34
Lever arm stem =	2.325	2.825	2.875
Lever arm base =	1.300	1.550	1.575
Lever arm vertical load =	2.325	2.825	2.875
Lever arm post/pier load =	0.750	1.250	1.300
Restoring moment =	545.49	774.06	719.37
Applied OTM =	0.00	-163.52	-163.52
Total vertical load =	453.79	460.51	434.14
Net total moment =	545.49	610.54	555.85



	<u>Case 1</u>	<u>Case 2</u>	<u>Case 3</u>
Distance to load centroid =	1.202	1.326	1.280 m
Hence, eccentricity =	0.098	0.224	0.295 m
W/A =	109.08	92.85	86.14 kN/m ²
M/Z =	24.65	40.29	48.35 kN/m ²
Hence, max. pressure =	133.74	133.13	134.49 kN/m²
and min. pressure =	84.43	52.56	37.79 kN/m ²
FoS v overturning =	N/A	4.7	4.4

MMP DESIGN

Consulting Civil & Structural Engineers

Second Floor Unit 5

Brook Business Centre

Cowley Mill Road

Uxbridge UB8 2FX

Tel: 01895 235611

CALCULATION SHEET

	Project 59 SOLENT ROAD, LONDON NW6	Job No. 4580	
	Title BASEMENT	Date MAR/16	
	By SM	Checked	Sheet No. BS/22
			Rev

ECCENTRIC BASE DESIGN WITH COLUMN BC7 - FRONT WALL 2

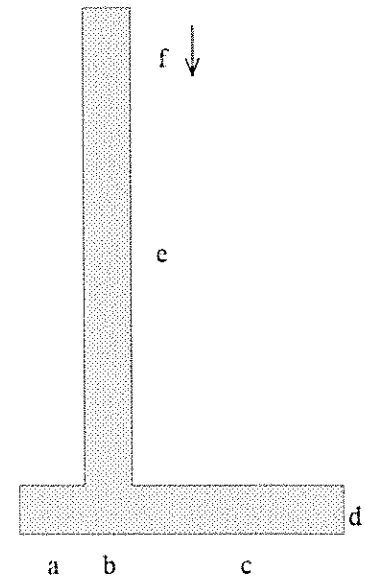
Enter the following:-

Dim. a =	0.000	m
Dim b =	0.350	m
Dim c1 =	1.350	m
Dim c2 =	3.100	m
Dim c3 =	3.100	m
Dim d =	0.350	m
Dim e =	0.000	m
Dim f =	0.850	m
OTM =	90.20	kN.m
Load 1 =	29.40	kN/m - maximum vertical load
Load 2 =	29.40	kN/m - self weight of wall

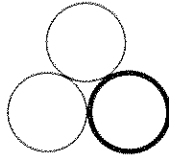
Note
 Case 1 = maximum load from above, no OTM
 Case 2 = Case 1 with OTM added
 Case 3 = self weight of wall above with OTM

Now enter load from pier/post = 31.20 kN
 and enter o/a length of base = 0.9 m

<u>Take moments about the toe</u>	<u>Case 1</u>	<u>Case 2</u>	<u>Case 3</u>
Retaining wall, stem weight =	0.00	0.00	0.00
Retaining wall, base weight =	12.85	26.08	26.08
Lever arm stem =	1.525	3.275	3.275
Lever arm base =	0.850	1.725	1.725
Lever arm vertical load =	1.525	3.275	3.275
Lever arm post/pier load =	0.500	2.250	2.250
Restoring moment =	66.88	201.85	201.85
Applied OTM =	0.00	-81.18	-81.18
Total vertical load =	70.51	83.74	83.74
Net total moment =	66.88	120.67	120.67

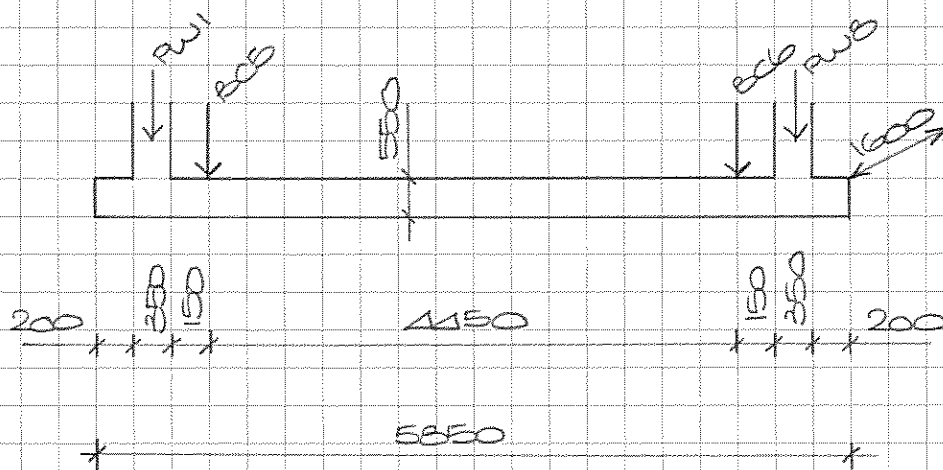


	<u>Case 1</u>	<u>Case 2</u>	<u>Case 3</u>
Distance to load centroid =	0.948	1.441	1.441 m
Hence, eccentricity =	-0.098	0.284	0.284 m
W/A =	46.09	26.97	26.97 kN/m ²
M/Z =	-16.01	13.32	13.32 kN/m ²
Hence, max. pressure =	30.08	40.29	40.29 kN/m ²
and min. pressure =	62.10	13.65	13.65 kN/m ²
FoS v overturning =	N/A	2.5	2.5



PROJECT	59 SOLIST ROAD, NWG		JOB No.	4530	
CALCULATION SHEET	TITLE	BASEMENT		DATE	MAR/16
	BY	SM	CHECKED	SHEET No.	BS/23
				REV	

COMBINED FOUNDATION COLS BC5 + BC6

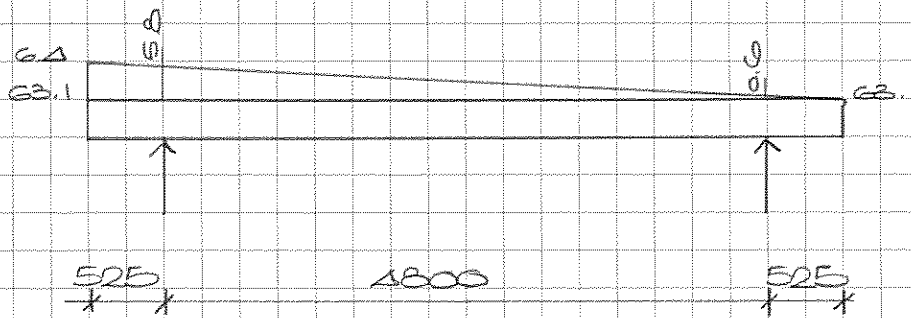


$R_{W1} = 74.6 \text{ kN/m}$

$R_{C5} = 125.6 \text{ kN}$

$R_{WB} = 76.9 \text{ kN/m}$

$R_{C6} = 128.7 \text{ kN}$



FROM PAGES BS/25-26

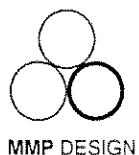
MAX. SPAN MOMENT (TOP) = 171.6 kNm (251 ULT.)

CAST MOMENT (BOTTOM) = 9.6 kNm (14 ULT.)

SHEAR = 161.4 kN (235 ULT.)

FROM PAGES BS/27-28, PROV. 7 HIG TOP/M WIDTH AND 7 HIG BOTTOM + 410 LINKS AT 300% (MIN. 4 LEGS).

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* LOCATION: COMBINED FOUNDATION FOR COLUMNS BC5 & BC6

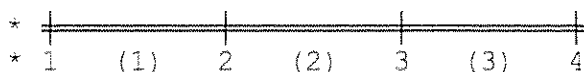
* 3 SPAN CONTINUOUS BEAM

* All units are kN & m and combinations thereof.

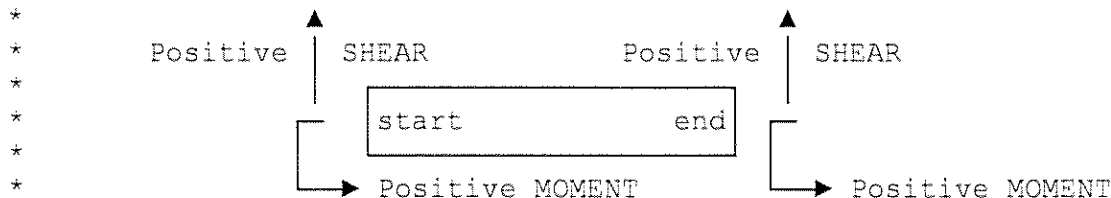
* Left hand end span is a cantilever.

* Right hand end span is a cantilever.

* Member numbers are in brackets, other numbers are joint numbers.



* The effects of positive results for forces acting on the ends of
* spans are depicted below. THINK OF THE JOINTS AS APPLYING FORCES
* TO THE BEAM SPAN ENDS.



TABULATE DISPLACEMENTS, FORCES, REACTIONS

PRINT DATA, RESULTS FROM BS/25

TYPE PLANE FRAME

METHOD ELASTIC

NUMBER OF JOINTS 4

NUMBER OF MEMBERS 3

NUMBER OF SUPPORTS 2

NUMBER OF SEGMENTS 5 TRACE

NUMBER OF LOADINGS 1

JOINT COORDINATES

1 0 0

2 0.525 0 SUPPORT

3 5.325 0 SUPPORT

4 5.85 0

JOINT RELEASES

2 THRU 3 MOMENT Z

3 FORCE X

MEMBER INCIDENCES

1 THRU 3 RANGE 1 2 3 4

CONSTANTS E 28E6 ALL G 11.2E6 ALL

MEMBER PROPERTIES

1 RECTANGLE DY 0.55 DZ 1

2 RECTANGLE DY 0.55 DZ 1

3 RECTANGLE DY 0.55 DZ 1

LOADING CASE 1: UNFACTORED DEAD & LIVE ON ALL SPANS

MEMBER LOADS

1 FORCE Y UNIFORM W -63.1

1 FORCE Y LINEAR WA -6.4 WB -5.8 LA 0 LB 0.525

2 FORCE Y UNIFORM W -63.1

2 FORCE Y LINEAR WA -5.8 WB -0.6 LA 0 LB 4.8

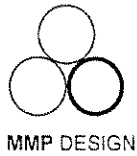
3 FORCE Y UNIFORM W -63.1

3 FORCE Y LINEAR WA -0.6 WB 0 LA 0 LB 0.525

SOLVE

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LOADING CASE 1: UNFACTORED DEAD & LIVE ON ALL SPANS
JOINT DISPLACEMENTS

JOINT	X DISPLACEMENT	Y DISPLACEMENT	Z ROTATION
1	0.000000000	0.000380565	-0.000727352
2	0.000000000	0.000000000	-0.000731660
3	0.000000000	0.000000000	0.000729316
4	0.000000000	0.000379644	0.000725387
5	0.000000000	0.000304267	-0.000727386
6	0.000000000	0.000228105	-0.000727628
7	0.000000000	0.000152046	-0.000728283
8	0.000000000	0.000076037	-0.000729559
9	0.000000000	-0.000682722	-0.000589802
10	0.000000000	-0.001095527	-0.000220491
11	0.000000000	-0.001094102	0.000222804
12	0.000000000	-0.000680327	0.000588983
13	0.000000000	0.000075858	0.000727398
14	0.000000000	0.000151692	0.000726235
15	0.000000000	0.000227571	0.000725638
16	0.000000000	0.000303546	0.000725418

LOADING CASE 1: UNFACTORED DEAD & LIVE ON ALL SPANS
MEMBER FORCES AT START OF FIRST SEGMENT AND ENDS OF ALL SEGMENTS

MEMBER	JOINT	AXIAL FORCE	SHEAR FORCE	BENDING MOMENT
1	1	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	5	0.0000	7.2912	-0.3829
	6	0.0000	14.5698	-1.5307
	7	0.0000	21.8358	-3.4421
	8	0.0000	29.0892	-6.1158
2	2	0.0000	36.3300	-9.5504
	2	0.0000	161.3723	9.5504
	9	0.0000	-95.7275	113.7776
	10	0.0000	-31.0811	174.5658
	11	0.0000	32.5669	173.7727
3	12	0.0000	95.2165	112.3568
	3	0.0000	156.8677	-8.7235
	3	0.0000	33.2850	8.7235
	13	0.0000	-26.6028	-5.5795
	14	0.0000	-19.9332	-3.1365
3	15	0.0000	-13.2762	-1.3931
	16	0.0000	-6.6318	-0.3481
	4	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

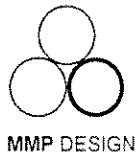
LOADING CASE 1: UNFACTORED DEAD & LIVE ON ALL SPANS
SUPPORT REACTIONS

JOINT	X FORCE	Y FORCE	Z MOMENT
2	0.0000	197.7023	0.0000
3	0.0000	190.1527	0.0000

EQUILIBRIUM CHECK	SUM OF FORCES	REACTION
FORCES IN DIRECTION X	0.0000	0.0000
FORCES IN DIRECTION Y	-387.8550	387.8550
MOMENTS ABOUT AXIS Z	-1116.3570	1116.3570

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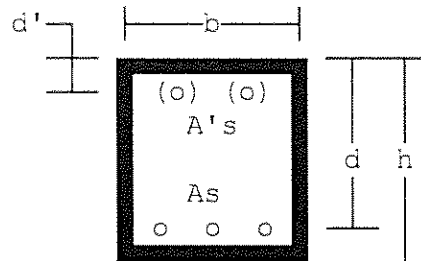
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Location: COMBINED FOUNDATION TO COLUMNS BC5 & BC6

Bending in rectangular beams with optional calculations for shear,
lap lengths, bar curtailment and limiting 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 $0.5 \cdot d$.



Design to BS8110(1997) with partial safety factor for steel $\gamma_{s}=1.15$
Moment before redistribution $M_{bef}=254$ kNm
Beam being analysed is considered as non-continuous.
Characteristic concrete strength $f_{cu}=35$ N/mm²
Max.aggregate size (for bar spc) $h_{agg}=15$ mm
Char.strength of long'l bars $f_{y}=500$ N/mm²
Longitudinal reinforcement is high-yield steel.
Diameter of tension bars $dia=16$ mm
Diameter of link legs $dial=10$ mm
Char.strength of link steel $f_{yv}=500$ N/mm²
High-yield steel shear reinforcement.
Nominal concrete cover $cover=40$ mm
Overall depth of section $h=550$ mm
Effective depth of section $d=492$ mm
Breadth of section $b=1000$ mm

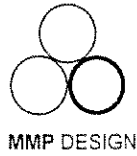
Longitudinal reinforcement

Tension steel provided $per=100 \cdot A_{spr} / (b \cdot h)$
 $=0.25336$ % of gross section.

TENSION	Characteristic strength	500 N/mm ²
REINFORCEMENT	Diameter of bars	16 mm
SUMMARY	Number of bars	7
	arranged in a single layer	
	Cover to all steel	40 mm
	Area of steel required	1249.9 mm ²
	Area of steel provided	1407.4 mm ²
	Percentage provided	0.25336 %
	Weight of steel provided	11.048 kg/m
	Max.permissible spacing	158 mm
	Link size assumed	10 mm

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Check on span/effective-depth ratio

Basic ratio for simp.-sup.beam $bs'd=20$ see Table 3.9
As applied-moment factor $M'bd2=M*1000*1000/(b*d^2)$
 $=1.0389$ N/mm²

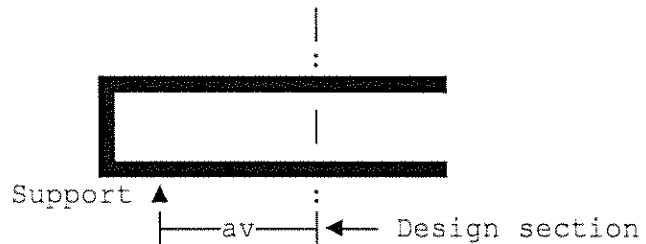
Mod.factor for tension steel from
equation 7 (Table 3.10) $modf1=0.55+(477-fs)/(120*(.9+M'bd2))=1.3278$

Number of comp.bars provided $nbarc=7$
Diameter of compression bars $diac=12$ mm
Area of comp.steel provided $As'pr=791.68$ mm²
Percentage of compression steel $per'n=100*As'pr/(b*d)=0.15932$ %
From Equation 9 of BS8110, with percentage of comp.steel=0.15932 %,
Mod.factor for compression steel $modf2=1+per'n/(3+per'n)=1.0504$

Maximum permissible
span/effective-depth ratio $ps'd=bs'd*modf1*modf2=27.896$
Span of beam (see Cls.3.4.1.2-4) $span=4.45$ m
Actual span/effective-depth ratio $as'd=1000*span/d=9.0447$
As this does not exceed 27.896, this is Acceptable.

Shear reinforcement

Shear calculations are in
accordance with Clauses 3.4.5
of Code



Location for shear calculation: AT SUPPORT
Effective breadth for shear $bv=1000$ mm
Shear force due to ultimate load $V=235$ kN
Distance from support $av=246$ mm
No.of tension bars effective at section $nbars=7$
Design shear stress in concrete $vc=0.79*pcnt^{(1/3)}*f00d^{.25}/1.25$
 $=0.41643$ N/mm²

As bv exceeds 350 mm note the conditions in Clause 3.4.5.5:

- i) that no longitudinal bar should be more than 150 mm from a vertical leg, and
- ii) (because bv exceeds d), that the transverse spacing of the legs must not exceed the effective depth d (i.e. 492 mm).

Number of legs to be provided $nlegs=4$
Chosen link spacing $sv'=300$ mm

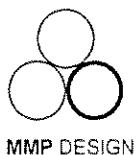
Use 10 mm links (4 legs), spaced at 300 mm ctrs.along beam.

When detailing steel, watch carefully the requirements of Cl.3.4.5.5.

SHEAR	Characteristic strength	500 N/mm ²
REINFORCEMENT	Diameter of links	10 mm
SUMMARY	Number of legs	4
	Spacing	300 mm
	Approx.weight of links	10.131 kg/m

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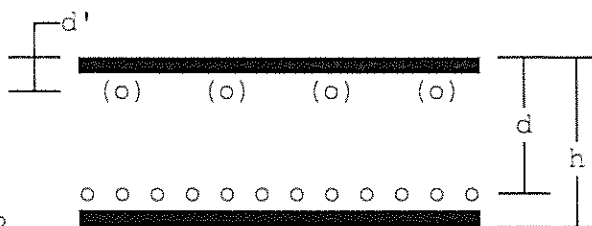
Page: RC/1
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Office: 5831

Location: UNDERPINNING - CHARACTERISITC MOMENT < 101.8 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 $M_{bef}=1.4*101.8$
 $=142.52$ kNm per metre width

Slab containing section being analysed is considered as non-continuous.

Characteristic concrete strength $f_{cu}=35$ N/mm²

Characteristic steel strength $f_y=500$ N/mm²

Longitudinal reinforcement is high-yield steel.

Diameter of tension bars $dia=20$ mm

Nominal concrete cover $cover=75$ mm

Overall thickness of slab $h=375$ mm

Effective depth of section $d=290$ mm

Area of tension steel required $A_s=M*10^6/(z*f_y/\gamma_s)$
 $=1198.7$ mm²/metre width.

Chosen spacing of tension bars $pch=200$ mm

Diameter of distribution bars $diamn=10$ mm

Spacing of distribution bars $pchDA=150$ mm

TENSION
REINFORCEMENT
SUMMARY

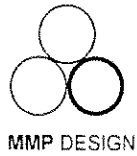
Characteristic strength	500 N/mm ²
Diameter of bars	20 mm
Spacing of bars	200 mm
Effective depth	290 mm
Area of steel required	1198.7 mm ² /m
Area of steel provided	1570 mm ² /m
Percentage provided	0.41867 %
Weight of steel provided	12.32 kg/m ²

DISTRIBUTION
REINFORCEMENT
SUMMARY

Characteristic strength	500 N/mm ²
Diameter of bars	10 mm
Spacing of bars	150 mm
Depth to bar centres	275 mm
Area of steel required	487.5 mm ² /m
Area of steel provided	523 mm ² /m
Percentage provided	0.13947 %
Weight of steel provided	4.11 kg/m ²

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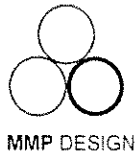
Check on span/effective-depth ratio

Basic ratio for cantilever slab $bs'd=7$ (see Table 3.9)
Mod.factor for tension steel $modf1=1.2646$
Diameter of compression bars $d_{iac}=16$ mm
Spacing of comp.bars provided $pchCA=200$
Compression steel provided $As'pr=1000/pchCA*PI*d_{iac}^2/4$
 $=1005.3$ mm² per m
Percentage of compression steel $per'=100*As'pr/(1000*d)=0.34666$ %
From Equation 9 of BS8110, with percentage of comp.steel=0.34666 %,
Mod.factor for compression steel $modf2=1+per'/(3+per')=1.1036$
Maximum permissible
span/effective-depth ratio $ps'd=bs'd*modf1*modf2=9.7691$
Effective span of slab $span=2.75$ m
True span/effective-depth ratio $as'd=1000*span/d=9.4828$
As this does not exceed 9.7691 , this is Acceptable.

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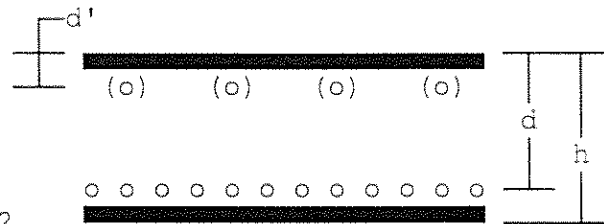
Page: RC/3
Made by: SM
Date: Mar/16
Ref No: 4580

Office: 5831

Location: UNDERPINNING - CHARACTERISITC MOMENT < 66.4 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 $M_{bef}=1.4*66.4$

$=92.96$ kNm per metre width

Slab containing section being analysed is considered as non-continuous.

Characteristic concrete strength $f_{cu}=35$ N/mm²

Characteristic steel strength $f_y=500$ N/mm²

Longitudinal reinforcement is high-yield steel.

Diameter of tension bars $dia=12$ mm

Nominal concrete cover $cover=75$ mm

Overall thickness of slab $h=350$ mm

Effective depth of section $d=269$ mm

Area of tension steel required $A_s=M*10^6/(z*f_y/\gamma_s)$
 $=836.66$ mm²/metre width.

Chosen spacing of tension bars $pch=100$ mm

Diameter of distribution bars $diamn=8$ mm

Spacing of distribution bars $pchDA=100$ mm

TENSION
REINFORCEMENT
SUMMARY

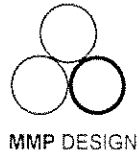
Characteristic strength 500 N/mm²
Diameter of bars 12 mm
Spacing of bars 100 mm
Effective depth 269 mm
Area of steel required 836.66 mm²/m
Area of steel provided 1130 mm²/m
Percentage provided 0.32286 %
Weight of steel provided 8.87 kg/m²

DISTRIBUTION
REINFORCEMENT
SUMMARY

Characteristic strength 500 N/mm²
Diameter of bars 8 mm
Spacing of bars 100 mm
Depth to bar centres 259 mm
Area of steel required 455 mm²/m
Area of steel provided 502 mm²/m
Percentage provided 0.14343 %
Weight of steel provided 3.94 kg/m²

Project: 59 Solent Road
London NW6

Client:
Title: Basement



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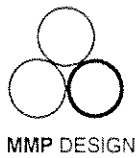
Check on span/effective-depth ratio

Basic ratio for cantilever slab $bs'd=7$ (see Table 3.9)
Mod.factor for tension steel $modf1=1.4281$
Diameter of compression bars $d_{iac}=12$ mm
Spacing of comp.bars provided $pchCA=100$
Compression steel provided $As'pr=1000/pchCA*PI*d_{iac}^2/4$
 $=1131$ mm² per m
Percentage of compression steel $per'=100*As'pr/(1000*d)=0.42044$ %
From Equation 9 of BS8110, with percentage of comp.steel=0.42044 %,
Mod.factor for compression steel $modf2=1+per'/(3+per')=1.1229$
Maximum permissible
span/effective-depth ratio $ps'd=bs'd*modf1*modf2=11.225$
Effective span of slab $span=2.75$ m
True span/effective-depth ratio $as'd=1000*span/d=10.223$
As this does not exceed 11.225, this is Acceptable.

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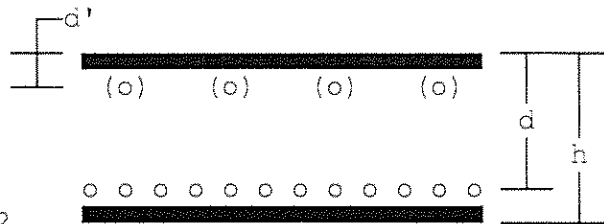
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Location: UNDERPINNING - CHARACTERISITC MOMENT < 49.3 kN.m

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 $M_{bef}=1.4*49.3$

$=69.02$ kNm per metre width

Slab containing section being analysed is considered as non-continuous.

Characteristic concrete strength $f_{cu}=35$ N/mm²

Characteristic steel strength $f_y=500$ N/mm²

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 $A_s=M*10^6/(z*f_y/\gamma_s)$
 $=618.89$ mm²/metre width.

Chosen spacing of tension bars $pch=100$ mm

Diameter of distribution bars $diamn=10$ mm

Spacing of distribution bars $pchDA=100$ mm

TENSION
REINFORCEMENT
SUMMARY

Characteristic strength 500 N/mm²
Diameter of bars 10 mm
Spacing of bars 100 mm
Effective depth 270 mm
Area of steel required 618.89 mm²/m
Area of steel provided 785 mm²/m
Percentage provided 0.22429 %
Weight of steel provided 6.16 kg/m²

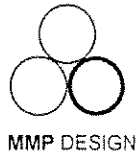
DISTRIBUTION
REINFORCEMENT
SUMMARY

Characteristic strength 500 N/mm²
Diameter of bars 10 mm
Spacing of bars 100 mm
Depth to bar centres 260 mm
Area of steel required 455 mm²/m
Area of steel provided 785 mm²/m
Percentage provided 0.22429 %
Weight of steel provided 6.16 kg/m²

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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 $modf1=1.5166$
Diameter of compression bars $d_{iac}=10$ mm
Spacing of comp.bars provided $pchCA=100$
Compression steel provided $As'pr=1000/pchCA*PI*d_{iac}^2/4$
 $=785.4$ mm² 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 $ps'd=bs'd*modf1*modf2=11.554$
Effective span of slab $span=2.75$ m
True span/effective-depth ratio $as'd=1000*span/d=10.185$
As this does not exceed 11.554 , this is Acceptable.

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