ENGINEER'S REPORT

For

Proposed Rear Basement

At: 23 Healey Street London NW1 8SR



Date: October 2017

Ref: 3356

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- Historical Borehole Logs
- PCDS Ltd.'s Proposed basement plans sections and temporary works details Drg No's A1/3356/PW 01-02.
- Supporting Structural Calculations

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report has been prepared to confirm the extent and nature of structural engineering works necessary for the proposed rear basement extension and associated alterations to the existing domestic dwelling at 23 Healey Street London NW1 8SR.

This report should be read in conjunction with all relevant drawings showing details of the proposed scheme.

The proposed subterranean development comprises construction of a small rear basement at the rear of the main house to create a utility and gym area. The basement works will form part of a proposed rear superstructure extension as indicated on the drgs attached.

2.0 EXISTING PROPERTY

The existing property consists of a terraced three-storey house with a butterfly main roof construction estimated to be early 1900's construction.

Layout of existing building is shown on Drgs no's A1/3356/ 01-02 attached.

External and party walls to the property are generally 9-inch and 13-inch solid brickwork, internal partitions are generally brickwork or studwalls and the upper floors are of timber construction.

Main roof construction is of a butterfly type design formed of cut timber rafters and purlins with a slate finish.

3.0 THE PROPOSALS (refer to Addendum Appendices for details)

The proposals for the development of this property comprise the following:

 Construction of a small rear basement extension with rear ground and first floor extensions above. Internal alterations are also proposed and the full refurbishment of the house to fully upgrade the living accommodation.

Refer to proposed Drgs no's A1/3356/03-04 attached.

4.0 SITE GROUND CONDITIONS

Site investigations have been undertaken to determine the nature of the sub soils at the site together with a desk top study of record borehole logs in the close proximity. Trial holes have also been excavated to confirm the profile and depth of the existing foundations at the partywall junctions and on the rear wall where basement construction is proposed, details of which are indicated on the Trial Pit Logs attached.

These investigations have confirmed that the sub soil comprises of a well compacted fill material to a depth of approximately 1.23 metres below main ground floor level with London Clay below this level (refer to Trial Pit 1 investigation log attached).

The historical borehole logs attached, indicate similar sub soil conditions which indicate the clay layer extending to a depth in excess of 20 metres

No ground water was encountered within the excavations.

Based on this information it is proposed to design the new section of lower ground floor area in reinforced concrete, constructed in underpinning sections to remove any risk of damage to the adjacent house structures. It is proposed to utilise waterproof concrete in the construction and install an internal tanking system within the basement to prevent any potential damp issues that may arise. This system will be designed and installed by a reputable contractor who has experience of this work and include a 20 year insurance backed guarantee for the works

5.0 STRUCTURAL PROPOSALS

The rear basement extension will be formed as detailed above with existing partywalls and existing main rear wall of the house being underpinned as detailed on the attached structural Drg A1/3356/PW01.

Temporary supports will be required to the face of the excavated soils during the excavation of the proposed basement in the form of steel trench sheets which will require to be propped back to the existing solid ground using suitable horizontal / raking steel props and bracing accordingly.

The reinforced concrete base slab foundation can then be cast with a raised toe around the perimeter and the reinforced concrete walling cast directly against the excavated face of the soil with temporary propping either cast in with the wall or gradually removed as the concrete is poured to suit the particular site access conditions. Shuttering for the walling will be erected, propped and maintained to suit the curing of the poured concrete wall

Once the new retaining wall has been constructed and allowed to cure the props and shuttering can be removed and the ground level slab constructed over to restrain the top of the new walls.

Refer to temporary support sequence indicated on Drg No A1/3356/PW02 attached.

Waterproofing to the new basement structure will comprise of a drained cavity system in conjunction with suitable drainage sump as specified by the tanking specialist and as detailed on the drawings.

The structural design calculations for the proposed base and walls are attached for information purposes (refer to appendices).

All works will be designed in accordance with the latest British Standards, Codes of Practice and the Building Regulations.

6.0 Geotechnical Assessment for Ground Movement

Based on the limited depth of the proposed basement, presence of firm clay subsoils together with the sequenced nature of the construction in bays not exceeding 1.2 meters, previous experience suggests there will be very little ground movement in response to the proposed basement extension and any damage to the neighbouring property will be in the negligible to very slight category.

7.0 Flood Risk Assessment

The property is located within the Flood Risk Zone 1, as defined by the Environment agency which does not require a floor risk assessment for planning purposes.

See Flood risk table extract below:

Flood Zone	Definition
Zone 1 Low Probability	Land having a less than 1 in 1,000 annual probability of river or sea flooding. (Shown as 'clear' on the Flood Map – all land outside Zones 2 and 3)

The design of the basement will include for any potential ground water up to within 1 meter of the ground level and as no ground water was encountered during the site investigations or noted on the historical borehole logs then it is unlikely that this situation will arise.

K P RENAUD BSc(Hons), MSc, MICE, C.Eng. MIHT

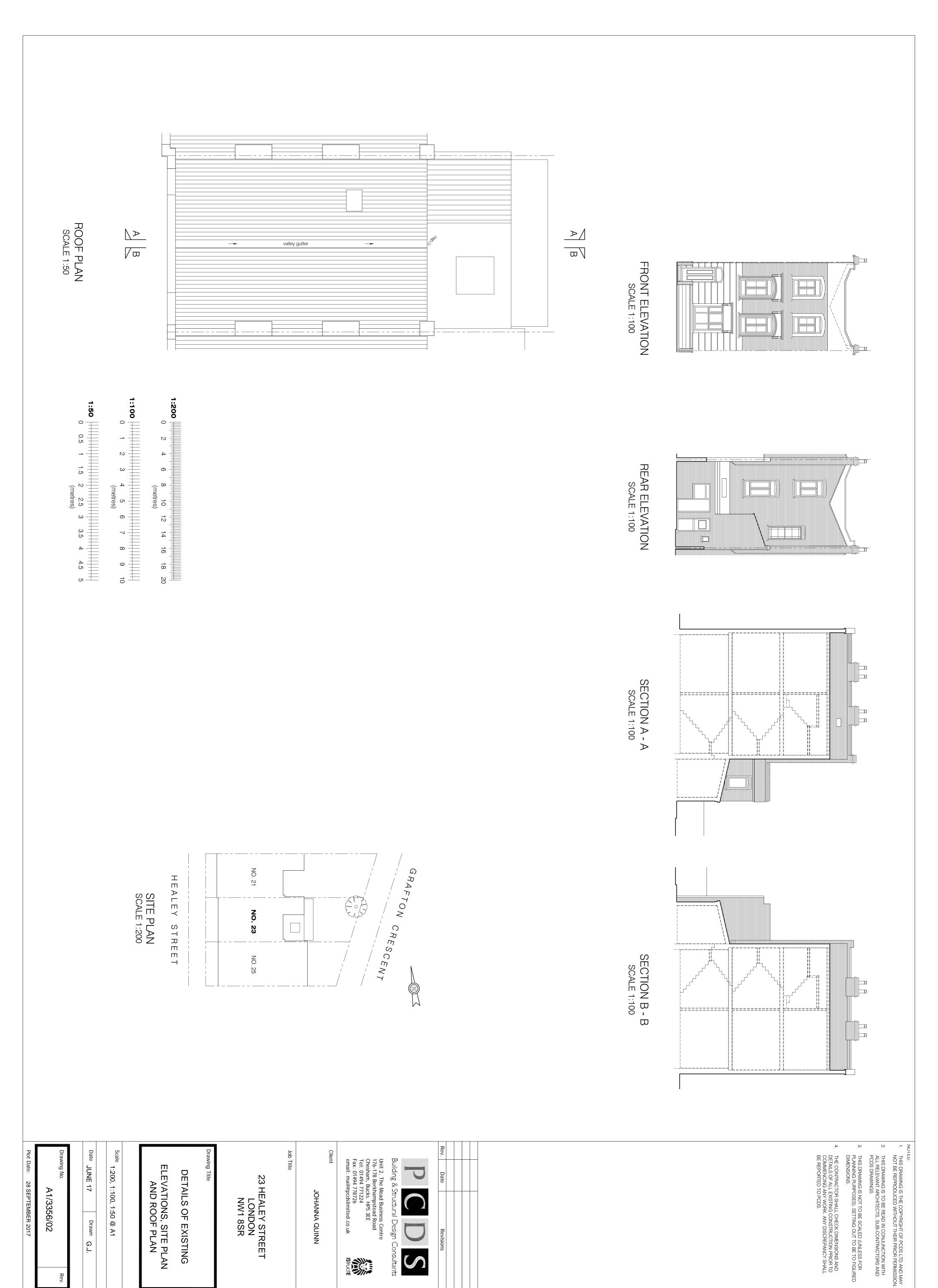
DATE: October 2017

8.0 APPENDICES

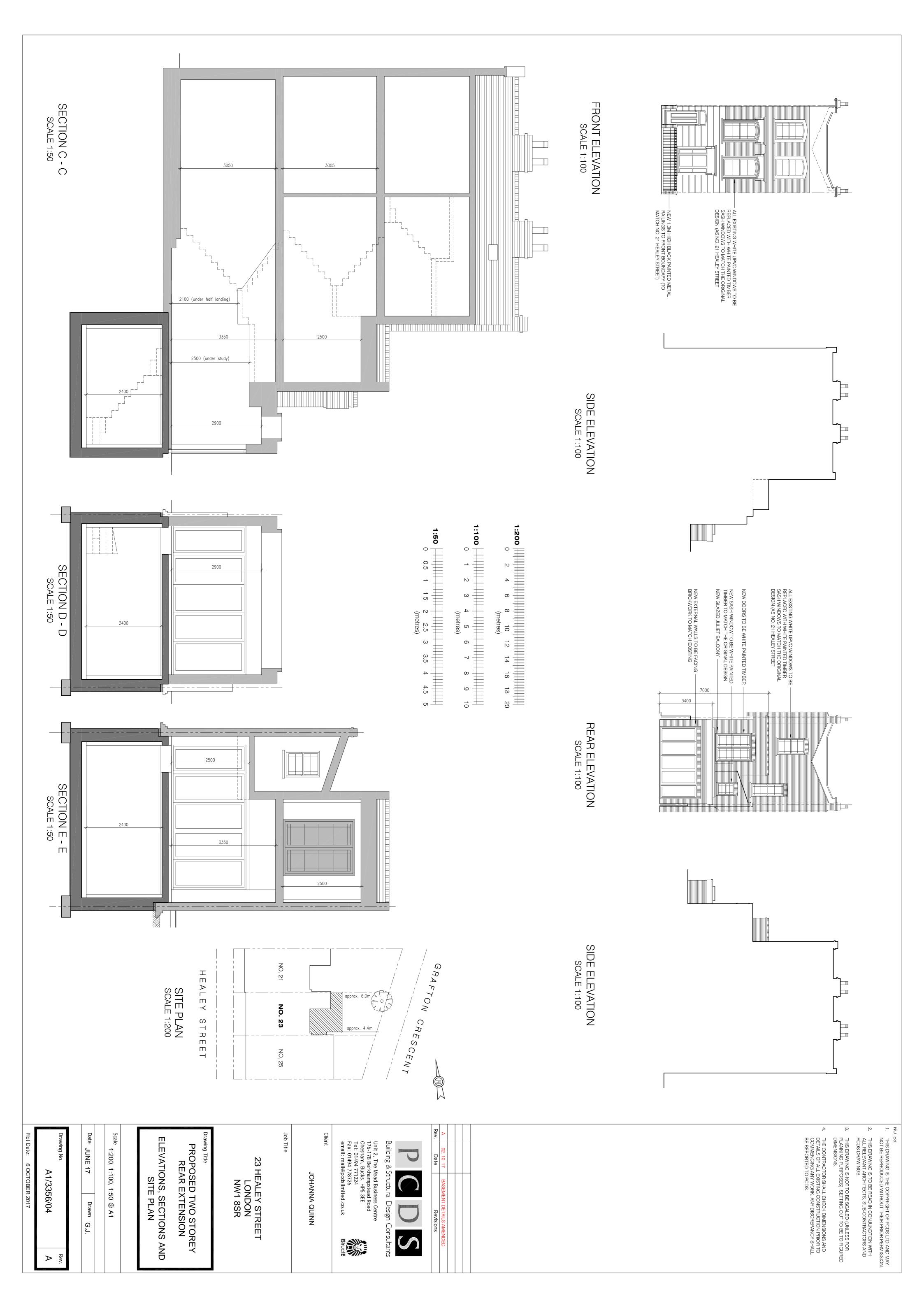
- PCDS Ltd.'s Existing and Proposed plans and sections Drg No's A1/3356/01-04.
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 PCDS Ltd.'s Existing and Proposed plans and sections Drg No's A1/3356/01-04.

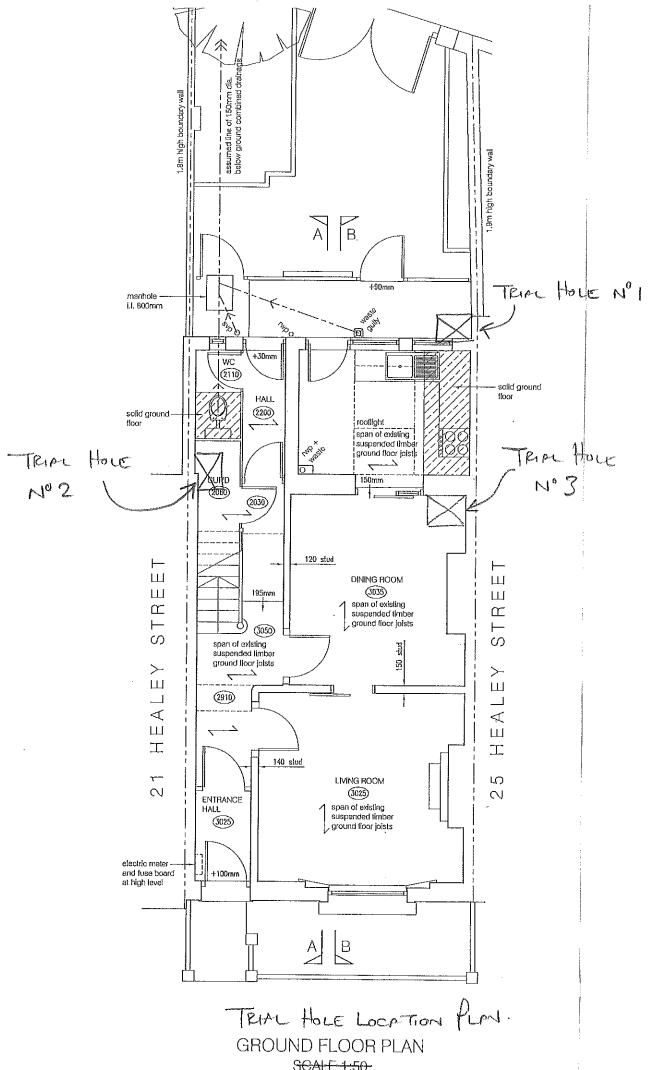




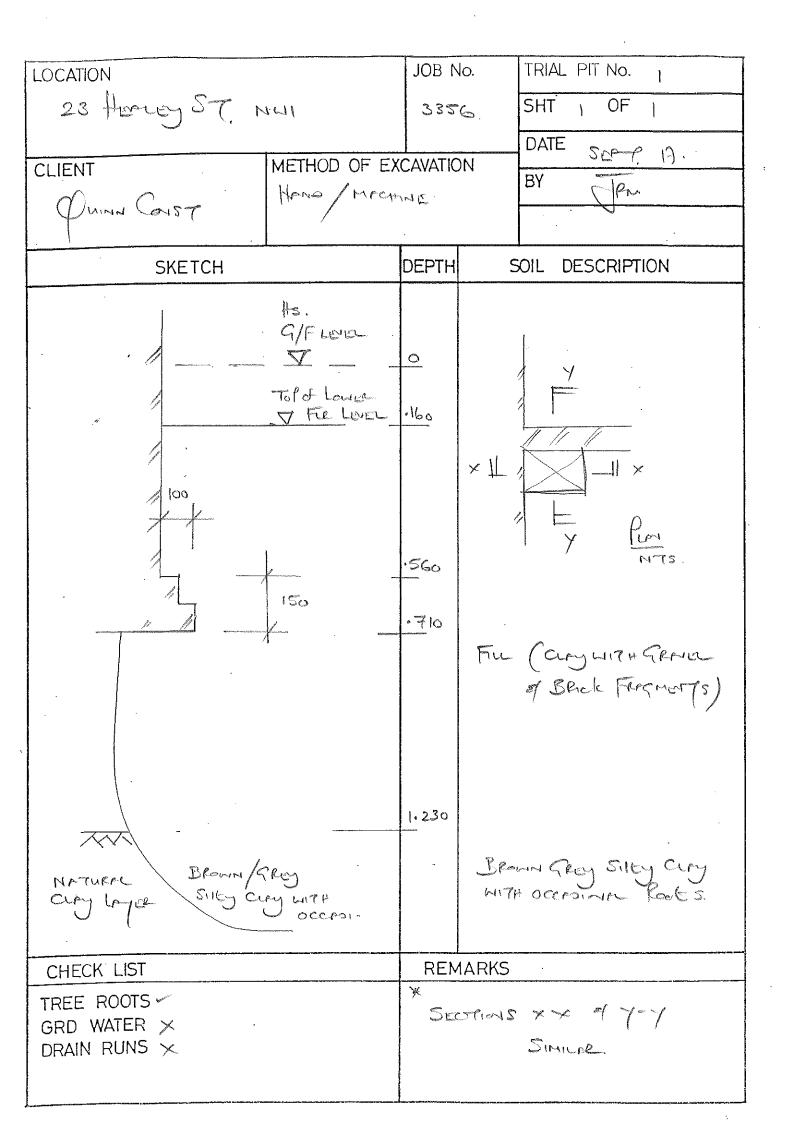


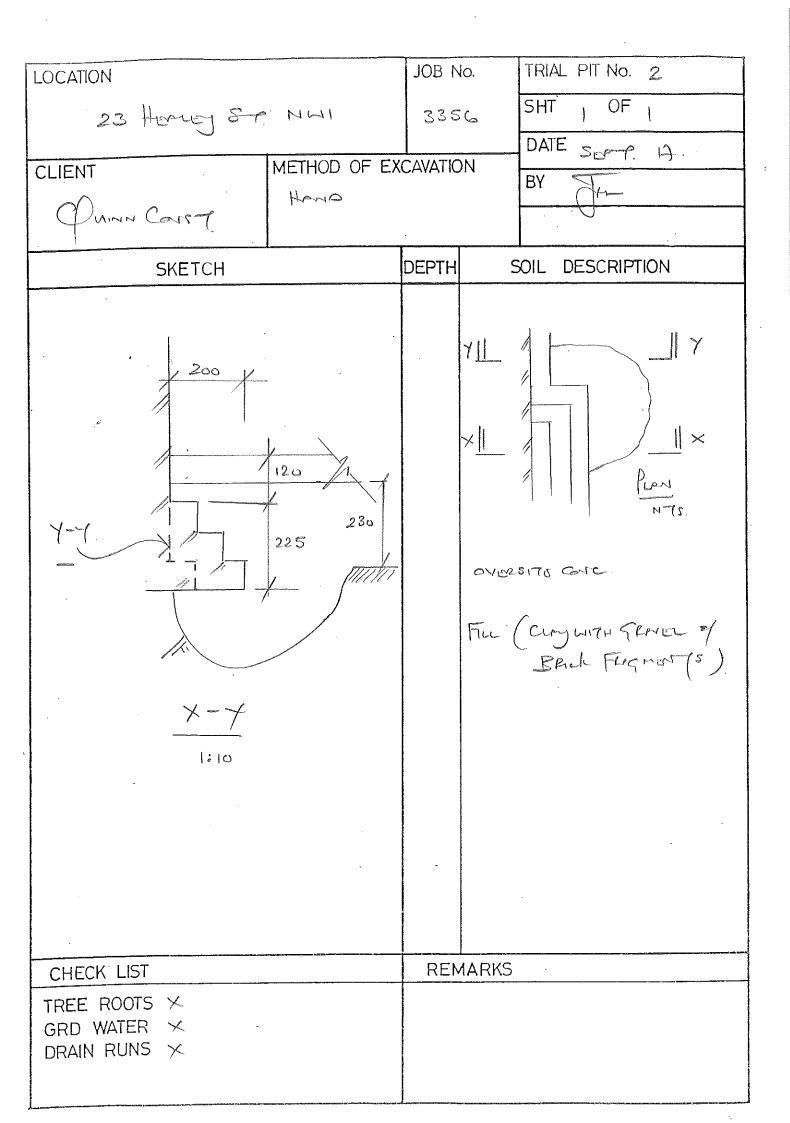


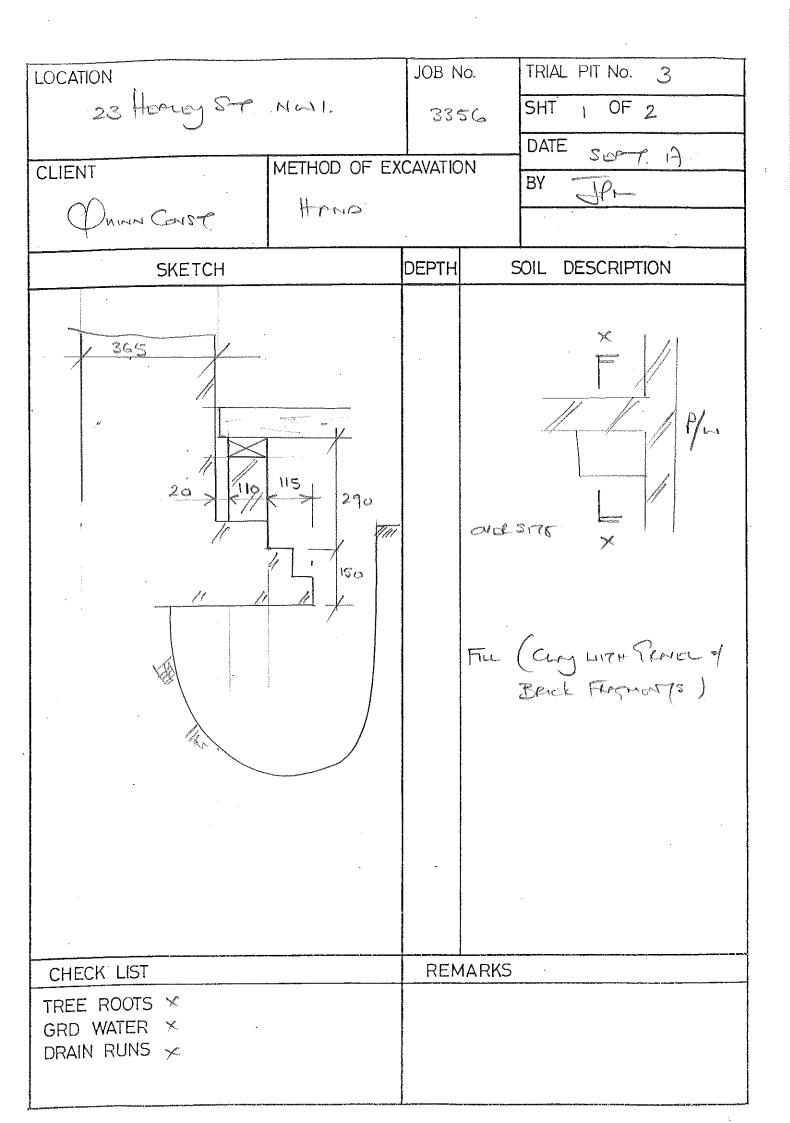
■ Trial Pit Logs 1-3 and location plan



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Historical Borehole Logs

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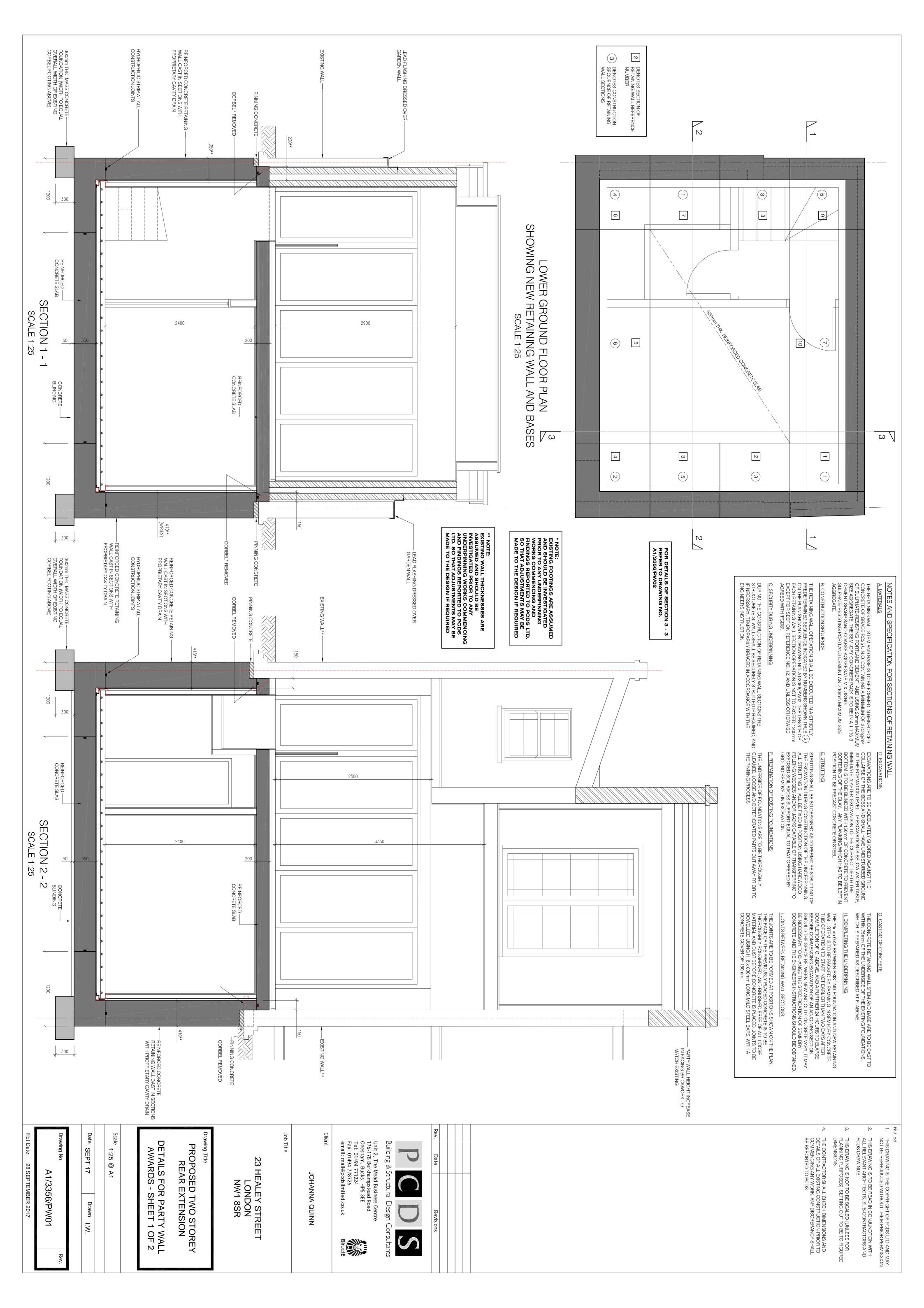
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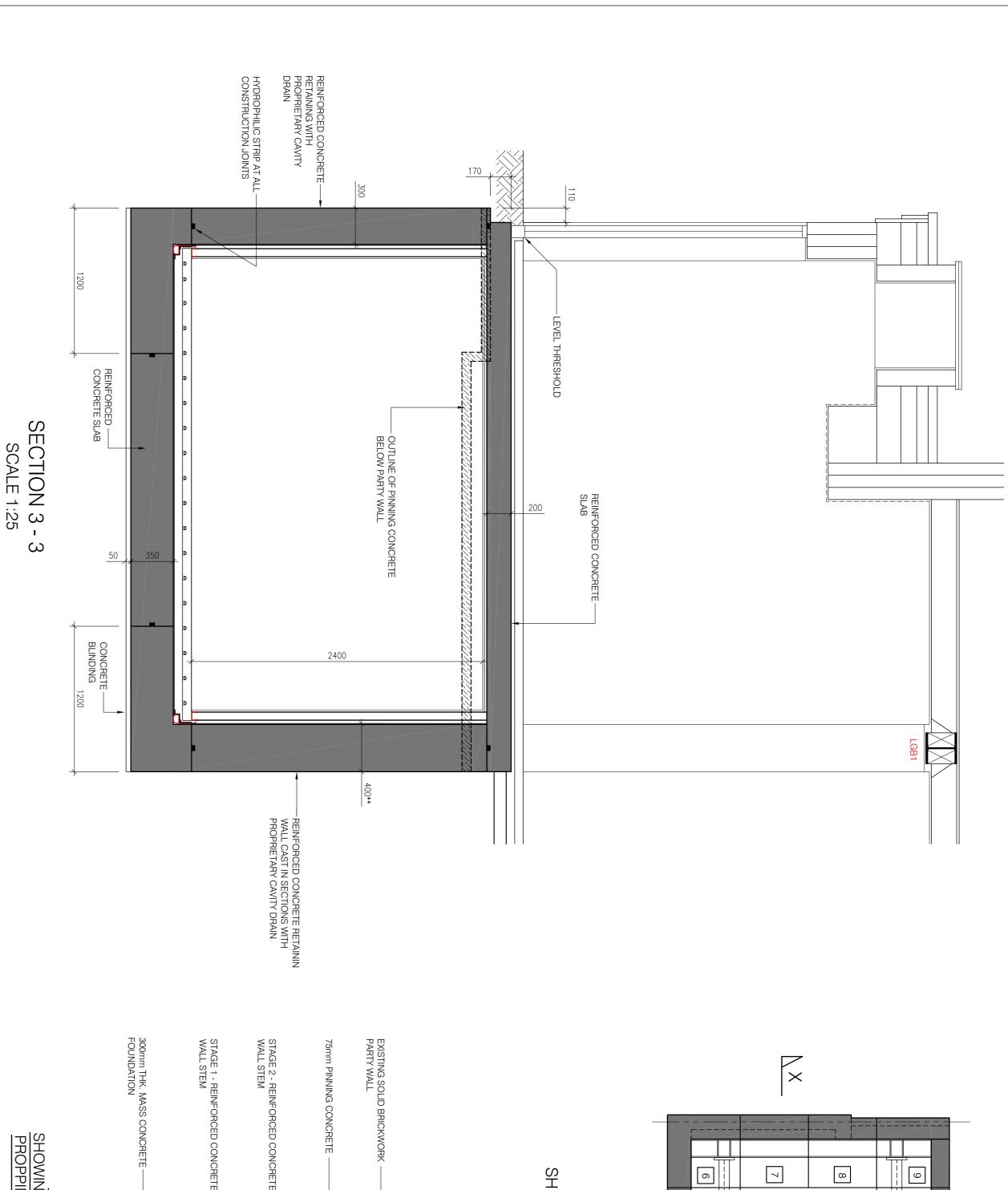
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	LAB Ref. No. S/10721				CAM	DEN -	HARMO	OD STREET		Fig. 9)

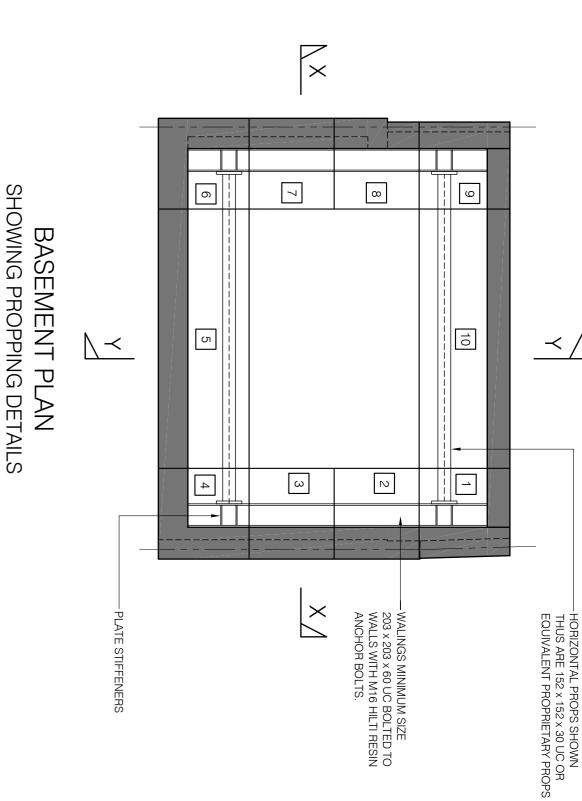
OROUND LEVEL: 94.5 A.O.D. 28. 8000 N.C. ITC. NO. 30 NOMINAL B.H. DIA.: 8º Cawing to 20th BOREHOLE NO. 30 DATE OF BORING: 25 Feb. to 4 Horch so Record Sections Williams GROUNDWATER DESCRIPTION OF STRATA SAMPLE OKPTH DEPTH LEVEL DATE TOPMOCOGOM 0'- 6"H 94-0 0.15m -28.45m Fill 6'. 0" +89.5 Reference adapted Nets Stiff brown fissured clay somety Consider the Service Contents Consider word from Lev. 22-0" +72.5 n Geologia 👍 Est 🖅 Ecoso Salaapyat Siiri Stiff grey-blue fissured clay With the last of the enfactors to soperations, Mudetone boulder 4.17m -14-63n Bratish Ozellege as Seal F Busish Ser egical Sun. Stiff grey - blue figgured day applications of operations by isototik A-alogical tancey 63'-6" to 21. 49m +7.32m 70'- 6" +24.0 71'-0" +23.5 Mudatone 71'- 6" to 73'-0" Stiff grey blue fissured clay Residence goal Suize green sand layer at 116th to 117th BAMPLES SCALE: to 1'-0" Disturbed SOILS No. Basesh Seelagical Suizes BOARD METROPOLITAN 5/371 THAMES AND IN TUNNEL DRWG. No.

WALLEVE

 PCDS Ltd.'s Proposed basement plans sections and temporary works details Drg No's A1/3356/PW 01-02.







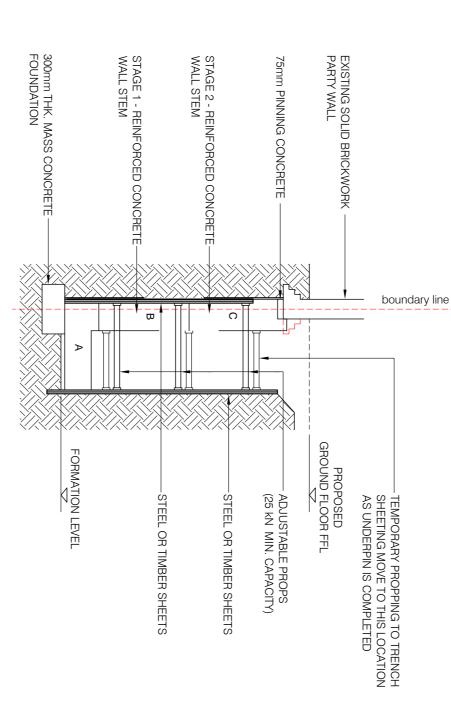
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THIS DRAWING IS NOT TO BE SCALED (UNLESS FOR PLANNING PURPOSES). SETTING OUT TO BE TO FIGURED DIMENSIONS.

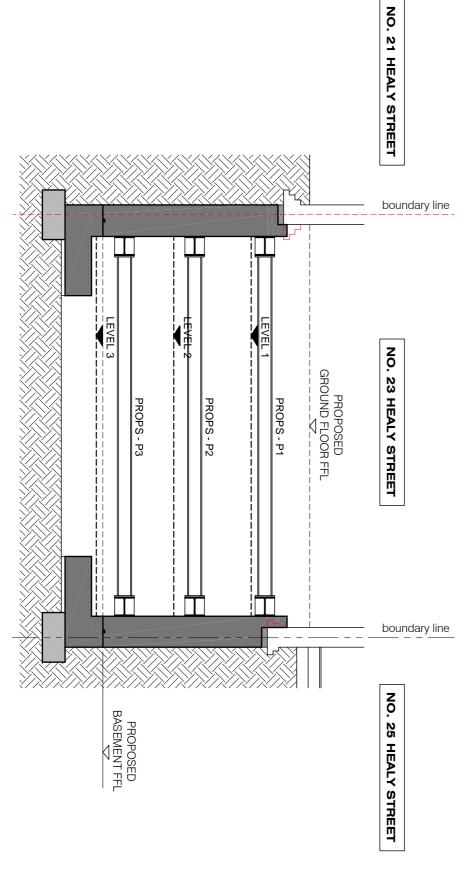
THIS DRAWING IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH ALL RELEVANT ARCHITECTS, SUB-CONTRACTORS AND PCDS DRAWINGS.

THIS DRAWING IS THE COPYRIGHT OF PCDS LTD AND MAY NOT BE REPRODUCED WITHOUT THEIR PRIOR PERMISSION.

THE CONTRACTOR SHALL CHECK DIMENSIONS AND DETAILS OF ALL EXISTING CONSTRUCTION PRIOR TO COMMENCING ANY WORK. ANY DISCREPANCY SHALL BE REPORTED TO PCDS.



DETAIL 1: SECTION
SHOWING EXCAVATION AND TEMPORARY
PROPPING FOR STAGE 1 UNDERPINNING.



b. CONSOLIDATE FORMATION AND CONSTRUCT MASS CONCRETE BASE.
c. RAISE P3 UP OUT OF THE WAY AND CONSTRUCT BASE A WITH A 150 KICKER.
d. AT LEAST 24 HOURS LATER PROP BASE A HORIZONTALLY, RAISE P2 OUT OF THE WAY AND CONSTRUCT WALL SECTION B
f. 24 HOURS LATER REINSTATE PROPPING P2 & P3 BACK TO WALL SECTION B, REMOVE P1 AND CONSTRUCT WALL SECTION C
f. 24 HOURS LATER REINSTATE PROPPING P1 BACK TO WALL SECTION C.
DRY PACK IN ACCORDANCE WITH 'NOTES AND SPECIFICATION FOR SECTIONS OF RETAINING WALL' ON DRAWING NO. A1/3356/PW01
g. REARRANGE PROPS TO FRONT FACE OF WALL

1. CARRY OUT DEMOLITIONS OF ALL NON-LOAD BEARING INTERNAL WALLS AT GROUND FLOOR LEVEL.
2. INSTALL NEW BEAM LGB1 AND REMOVE SECTION OF EXISTING REAR WALL AS SHOWN ON STRUCTURAL PLANS
3. REMOVE THE TIMBER GROUND FLOOR STRUCTURE COMPLETE.
4. REDUCE INTERNAL GROUND LEVEL TO 150mm ABOVE FOOTING OF LOAD BEARING WALLS ENSURING NO UNDERMINING OF FOOTINGS.

SEQUENCE OF CONSTRUCTION FOR THE

BASEMENT

5. CARRY OUT MASS CONCRETE FOUNDATION AND REINFORCED CONCRETE RETAINING WALL BASE AND STEM (REF NOS. 1 to 4 and 6 to 9 inc.) CONSTRUCTION BELOW PARTY WALLS AND REMAINING RETURNS OF EXISTING REAR WALL AS SHOWN ON DRAWING NOS. A1/3356/PWO1.

VARTY WALL UNDERPINNING TO BE PROPPED AND CONSTRUCTED TO THE FOLLOWING SEQUENCE AND AS SHOWN ON DETAIL 1 EXCAVATE TO FORMATION LEVEL, SHORING AND PROPPING AT P1, P2 & P3 AS EXCAVATION PROGRESSES.

IF ANY SERVICES FOUND THEY ARE TO BE RECORDED AND REPORTED IMMEDIATELY TO PCDS AND THE ARCHITECT

CONTINUE THE PROCESS UNTIL ALL SECTIONS OF RETAINING WALL ARE COMPLETE (BELOW THE PARTY WALLS) AND ARE FULLY PROPPED WHEN ALL RETAINING WALL SECTIONS HAVE BEEN COMPLETED, BULK EXCAVATION CAN COMMENCE.

9. REDUCE GROUND LEVEL AS NECESSARY IN ORDER TO INSTALL WALINGS AND PROPPING AT LEVEL P1 AS AND SECTION X - X. AT THE SAME TIME REMOVE THE SHORT PROPS AT LEVEL P1.

DURING BULK EXCAVATION BATTER BACK THE EXCAVATION (TO SUITABLE GRADIENT TO PREVENT EARTH COLLAPSE) TO THE FRONT AND REAR OF THE NEW BASEMENT AS SHOWN ON SECTION Y - Y

11. COMPLETE THE EXCAVATION, COMPACT AND BLIND THE FORMATION.

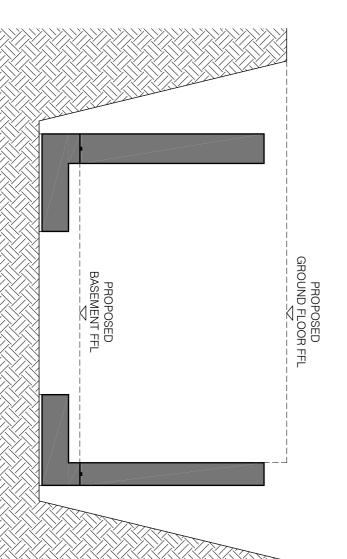
14. CONSTRUCT THE GROUND FLOOR SLAB

13. CONSTRUCT THE BASE SLAB. PROPPING TO BE REMOVE NOT EARLIER THAN 14 DAYS AFTER CONSTRUCTION OF THE BASE SLAB

ING WALL BASE AND STEM (REF. NO. 5 AND 10)

10. CONTINUE BULK EXCAVATIONS UNTIL ALL WALINGS HAVE BEEN INSTALLED AND ARE

SECTION SHOWING LEVELS OF EXCAVATION AND PROPPING



SECTIO

Scale

1:25, 1:50 @

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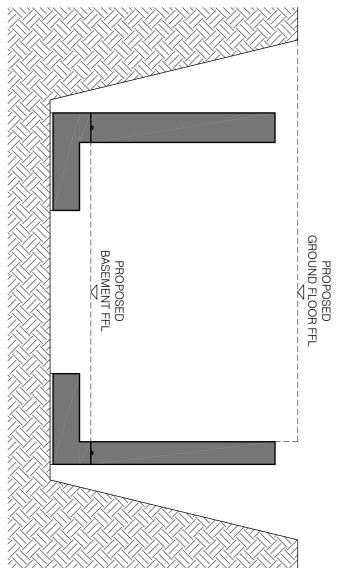
NOTE ON SHORING:

STEELS TRENCH SHEETS OR 25mm PLYWOOD ARE TO BE USED GENERALLY FOR SHORING SIDES OF EXCAVATIONS DEEPER THAN 1200mm. STEEL SHEETING PROFILE AND THICKNESS DESIGNED SO AS NOT TO DEFLECT EXCESSIVELY UNDER LATERAL LOADS. DETAILS OF THESE WILL BE SUBMITTED FOR APPROVAL PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXCAVATION WORKS. WHERE THE STEEL SHEETS ARE TO BE LEFT IN PLACE THE VOIDS BEHIND ARE TO BE FILLED IN WITH A WEAK SAND CEMENT GROUT. PLYWOOD SHEETING AND TIMBER PROPS, IF USED MUST NOT BE LEFT IN THE PERMANENT WORKS.

NOTE ON WALINGS AND PROPS:

WALINGS TO BE FABRICATED FROM MIN. SIZE STEEL
SECTION OF 203 × 203 × 60 UC AND PROPS FROM 152 × 152 ×
30 UC, WITH 12mm STIFFENERS TO WALINGS AS INDICATED.
DETAILED DESIGN WILL BE COMPLETED PRIOR TO
COMMENCEMENT ON SITE. JOINTS TO BE SITE WELDED OR
BOLTED

ALTERNATIVELY PROPPING TO BE 'MEGASHOR' PROPRIETARY ADJUSTABLE PROPS AND WALINGS SUPPLIED AND DESIGNED BY 'RMD KWIKFORM'.
COMPRESSION LOAD CAPACITY (DP TO 100kN). DESIGN TO BE CONFIRMED BY 'RMD KWIKFORM' AND SUBMITTED TO PCDS FOR APPROVAL PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF THE WORK ON SITE.



Job Title

JOHANNA QUINN

Unit 2, The Mead Business Centre 176-178 Berkhampstead Road Chesham, Bucks. HP5 3EE Tel: 01494 771224 Fax: 01494 778726 email: mail@pcdslimited.co.uk

Shock

Building & S

al Design

23 HEALEY STREET LONDON NW1 8SR

PROPOSED TWO STOREY REAR EXTENSION

DETAILS FOR PARTY WALL AWARDS - SHEET 1 OF 2

Date ing No SEPT 17 Drawn . . .

A1/3356/PW02

Plot Date:

3 OCTOBER 2017

Supporting Structural Calculations

STRUCTURAL DESIGN CALCULATIONS

FOR NEW BASEMENT AND INTERNAL ALTERATIONS TO THE

GROUND FLOOR OF A 3-STOREY MID TERRACE HOUSE.

PROPERTY 23 HEALY STREET

LONDON NW1 8SR

CLIENT JOHANNA QUINN

23 HEALY STREET

LONDON NW1 8SR

PREPARED BY K. P. RENAUD B Sc(Hons), M Sc, C Eng, MICE, MCIHT

Date : October 2016

Project ref: 3356



PCDS Ltd

Unit 2, The Mead Business Centre 176-178 Berkhampstead Road Chesham Bucks HP5 3EE T: 01494 771224

> The**Institutio**l of**Structura Engineers**

E: mail@pcdslimited.co.uk



Unit 2, The Mead Business Centre, 176/178 Berkhampstead Road, Chesham, Bucks HP5 3EE Tel: 01494 771224

Project: 23 HEALY STI	Project Reference:		
2011202	3356		
Refer to drawing:	Calculations by:	Checked by:	Sheet Number:
Location: Rear exter	nsion and basem	ent.	Date: Oct 17

Synopsis:

These calculations are to be read in conjunction with PCDS structural drawings and architectural drawings and other sub consultants' drawings.

The scheme comprises the construction of a basement beneath the rear of an existing 3-storey terrace property.

Design in accordance with:

Building Regulations

BS 648 Weights of Building Materials

BS 6399: Part 1 Design Loading for Buildings

BS 5950 Use of Structural Steelwork in Buildings

BS 5268 Structural Use of Timber

BS 5628 Use of Masonry

BS 8110 Structural use of concrete

BS 8002 Retaining Structures

BS 8004 Foundations

BS 8500 Specifying Concrete

References: Steel Designers Manual

Steelwork Capacity Tables to BS 5950

PCDS Building & Structural Design Consultants	Project: 23 HEALY STI	REET, LONDON N	Project Reference: 3356	
Unit 2, The Mead Business Centre, 176/178 Berkhampstead Road,	Refer to drawing:	Calculations by: KPR	Checked by:	Sheet Number:
Chesham, Bucks HP5 3EE Tel: 01494 771224	Location: Rear exter	Date: Oct 17		

LOADING DATA

Loadings shown are unfactored

Pitched Roof (30°)		0.75	1.8142
Weight of tiles	=	0.75	kN/m ²
Rafters, battens etc.	=	0.17	kN/m ²
Imposed roof load	=	0.75	kN/m ²
Total dead load	- E	0.92	kN/m ²
Total imposed load	Ξ.	0.75	kN/m ²
Calling			
Ceiling Self weight of ceiling	=	0.30	kN/m ²
Imposed ceiling load	=	0.25	kN/m ²
Flat Roofs Self weight of roof		0.80	kN/m ²
	=		kN/m ²
Imposed roof load	_	0.75	KIMITI
Timb on Book			
Timber floors	-	0.50	kN/m ²
Self weight of timber floor		0.05	kN/m ²
Insulation, u/f heating, services etc.			
Imposed floor load	=	1.50	kN/m ²
Total dead load	=	0.55	kN/m ²
Total imposed load	=	1.50	kN/m ²
New 200 in-situ concrete floor at gound floor			
Self weight 200 floor	, E	4.80	kN/m ²
Finishes	=	2.00	kN/m ²
Imposed floor load	=	1.50	kN/m ²
Tablesdied		6.8	kN/m²
Total dead load		1.50	kN/m ²
Total imposed load	=	1.50	KIN/III
Existing 330 party wall		U.S.	
Self weight of 330 wall including plaster finish	=	7.1	kN/m ²
Existing 225 party wall			2,002
Self weight of 225 wall including plaster finish	(=)	4.9	kN/m ²

P	C	D	S
Buildin	g & Structura	Design C	Consultants

Unit 2, The Mead Business Centre, 176/178 Berkhampstead Road, Chesham, Bucks HP5 3EE Tel: 01494 771224

Project: 23 HEALY STI	Project Reference:		
Refer to drawing:	Calculations by:	Checked by:	Sheet Number:
Location: Rear exter	nsion and basem	ent.	Date: Oct 17

Existing boundary wall Self weight of 215 wall	ā	4.4	kN/m ²
Internal studwork partitions Self weight	=	0.40	kN/m²
New External rendered cavity wall Outer leaf rendered blockwork 100 Inner leaf blockwork and plaster	= =	1.6 1.3	kN/m² kN/m²
New External brick block cavity wall Outer brickwork leaf 100 Inner leaf blockwork and plaster		2.2 1.25	kN/m² kN/m²
New 100 Internal blockwork wall Self weight of 100 block wall, 2 faces plastered	è	1.90	kN/m²
New Internal 215 blockwork wall Self weight of 215 blockwall, 2 faces plastered	=	3.60	kN/m ²

PCDS Building & Structural Design Consultants	Project: 23 HEALY STI	Project: 23 HEALY STREET, LONDON NW1 8SR					
Unit 2, The Mead Business Centre, 176/178 Berkhampstead Road,	Refer to drawing:	Calculations by:	Checked by:	Sheet Number: 4			
Chesham, Bucks HP5 3EE Tel: 01494 771224	Location:	Date: Oct 17					

DESIGN OF BASEMENT RETAINING WALLS AND UNDERPINNING.

UNFACTORED WALL LOADS

Worst case loading is right hand party wall

Party Walls - Assume 330 thick throughout.

Dead Loads					
330 brickwork with plaster, ground to	roof 7.1 x 7.5	=	53.3	kN/m	
Rear wall load over 4.5 metres	4.65 x 4.5 x 2.7 / 4.5	=	12.6	kN/m	
Flat roof	0.8×1.7	=	1.36	kN/m	
First and second floors	$0.5 \times 1.7 \times 2$	=	1.7	kN/m	
Ground floor	6.8×2.5	=	17.0	kN/m	
Total udl dead load		=	85.96	kN/m	
Imposed Loads					
Flat roof	0.75×1.7	=	1.3	kN/m	
First and second floors	1.5 x 1.7 x 2	=	5.1	kN/m	
Ground floor	1.5×2.5	=	3.8	kN/m	
Total udl imposed load		=	10.2	kN/m	

PCDS Building & Structural Design Consultants	Project: 23 HEALY STREET, LONDON NW1 8SR			Project Reference:
Unit 2, The Mead Business Centre, 176/178 Berkhampstead Road, Chesham, Bucks HP5 3EE Tel: 01494 771224	Refer to drawing:	Calculations by:	Checked by:	Sheet Number: 5
	Location: Rear exter	nsion and basem	ent.	Date: Oct 17

REINFORCED CONCRETE BASEMENT STRUCTURE DESIGN.

Preamble

The calculations for the reinforced concrete underpins have been carried out using Tekla's TEDDS program and the input and output calculations are appended with these calculations.

The underpin walls are designed as cantilevers propped at the base by temporary propping during construction. In the permanent condition it is checked for at rest pressures, propped at the top by the ground floor and at the base by the 350mm thick reinforced concrete basement floor slab.

Surcharge loads are taken as 10 kN/m² It is assumed water level may rise to 2.0 metres above base level.

Ground conditions will be checked by trial holes, but for this design they are assumed to be similar to borehole records in the vicinity, held by the BGS.

SOIL PROPERTIES BASED ON SITE BASED ON BGS BOREHOLES.

1. Retained Soil generally Made ground and firm clay		
Mobilisation factor	Ħ	1.5
Moist density	=	19 kN/m ³
Saturated density	=	21 kN/ m ³
Angle of wall friction	=	22.7°
Design shear strength	=	29.2°
Critical state angle of shear resistance	Ġ,	36°
2. Soil beneath base		
Firm clayl. Allowable bearing pressure	la/	150 kN/m ²
Design shear strength	=	29.2°

Critical state angle of shear resistance

36°

PCDS Building & Structural Design Consultants	Project: 23 HEALY STREET, LONDON NW1 8SR			Project Reference: 3356
Unit 2, The Mead Business Centre, 176/178 Berkhampstead Road, Chesham, Bucks HP5 3EE Tel: 01494 771224	Refer to drawing:	Calculations by:	Checked by:	Sheet Number: 6
	Location: Rear exter	nsion and basem	ent.	Date: Oct 17

TEDDS Design of underpin retaining walls.

1.Underpinning retaining walls side party walls. Top of wall unpropped

Retained height = 3200 mmStem thickness = 350 mmBase thickness = 350 mmSurcharge load = 10.0 kN/m^2

Refer to TEDDS calculation reference TEDDS - 01.

Use H20 at 200 vertically in rear face in wall
Use H20 at 200 bottom in base
Use H16 at 250 ,main bars elsewhere
Distribution minimum H12 at 250

2.Underpinning retaining walls side party walls. Top of wall propped

Retained height = 3200 mmStem thickness = 350 mmBase thickness = 350 mmSurcharge load = 10.0 kN/m^2

Refer to TEDDS calculation reference TEDDS - 02.

Use H20 at 200 vertically in rear face in wall
Use H20 at 200 bottom in base
Use H16 at 250 ,main bars elsewhere
Distribution minimum H12 at 250

3.Rear basement wall. Top of wall unpropped

Retained height = 3200 mm

Stem thickness = 300 mm

Base thickness = 350 mm

Surcharge load = 5.0 kN/m²

Refer to TEDDS calculation reference TEDDS - 03.

Use H20 at 200 vertically in rear face in wall
Use H20 at 200 bottom in base
Use H16 at 250 ,main bars elsewhere
Distribution minimum H12 at 250

PCDS Building & Structural Design Consultants	Project: 23 HEALY STREET, LONDON NW1 8SR			Project Reference: 3356	
Unit 2, The Mead Business Centre, 176/178 Berkhampstead Road, Chesham, Bucks HP5 3EE Tel: 01494 771224	Refer to drawing:	Calculations by:	Checked by:	Sheet Number:	
	Location: Rear exter	nsion and basem	ent.	Date: Oct 17	

4.Rear basement wall. Top of wall propped

Retained height = 3200 mmStem thickness = 300 mmBase thickness = 350 mmSurcharge load = 10.0 kN/m^2

Refer to TEDDS calculation reference TEDDS - 04.

Use H20 at 200 vertically in rear face in wall
Use H20 at 200 bottom in base
Use H16 at 250 ,main bars elsewhere
Distribution minimum H12 at 250

5.Retaining wall to rear of existing house.

This to be similar to rear basement wall.

Use H20 at 200 vertically in rear face in wall
Use H20 at 200 bottom in base
Use H16 at 250 ,main bars elsewhere
Distribution minimum H12 at 250



RETAINING WALL ANALYSIS (BS 8002:1994)

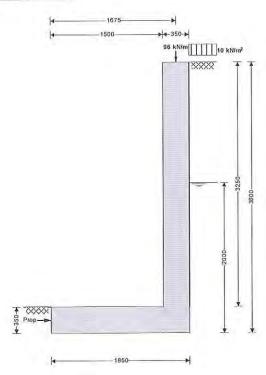
Wall details

Moist density

Retaining wall type

TEDDS calculation version 1.2.01.06

P_{bearing} = 150 kN/m²



Height of wall stem	h _{stem} = 3250 mm	Wall stem thickness	$t_{wall} = 350 \text{ mm}$
Length of toe	I _{toe} = 1500 mm	Length of heel	I _{heel} = 0 mm
Overall length of base	l _{base} = 1850 mm	Base thickness	t _{base} = 350 mm
Height of retaining wall	h _{wall} = 3600 mm		
Depth of downstand	$d_{ds} = 0 \text{ mm}$	Thickness of downstand	$t_{ds} = 350 \text{ mm}$
Position of downstand	l _{ds} = 600 mm		
Depth of cover in front of wall	d _{cover} = 0 mm	Unplanned excavation depth	d _{exc} = 0 mm
Height of ground water	h _{water} = 2000 mm	Density of water	$\gamma_{\text{water}} = 9.81 \text{ kN/m}^3$
Density of wall construction	$\gamma_{\text{wall}} = 23.6 \text{ kN/m}^3$	Density of base construction	$\gamma_{\text{base}} = 23.6 \text{ kN/m}^3$
Angle of soil surface	β = 0.0 deg	Effective height at back of wall	h _{eff} = 3600 mm
Mobilisation factor	M = 1.5		
Moist density	$\gamma_{\rm m} = 19.0 \ {\rm kN/m^3}$	Saturated density	$\gamma_s = 21.0 \text{ kN/m}^3$
Design shear strength	φ' = 29.2 deg	Angle of wall friction	δ = 22.7 deg
Design shear strength	$\phi'_b = 29.2 \text{ deg}$	Design base friction	δ_{b} = 22.7 deg

Allowable bearing

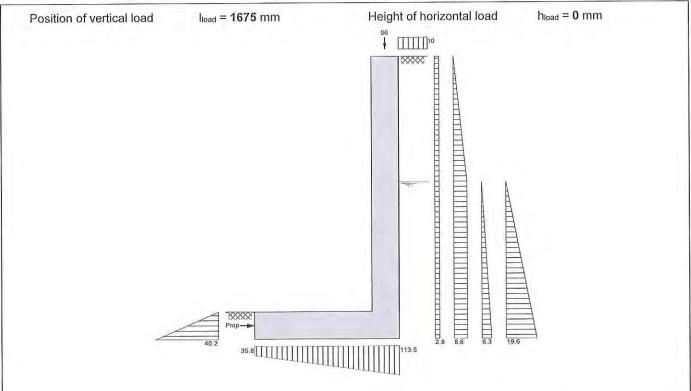
Cantilever

 $\gamma_{mb} = 19.0 \text{ kN/m}^3$

Using Coulomb theory			
Active pressure	$K_a = 0.305$	Passive pressure	$K_p = 6.558$
At-rest pressure	$K_0 = 0.512$		

Loading details			
Surcharge load	Surcharge = 10.0 kN/m ²		
Vertical dead load	$W_{dead} = 86.0 \text{ kN/m}$	Vertical live load	$W_{live} = 10.0 \text{ kN/m}$
Horizontal dead load	$F_{dead} = 0.0 \text{ kN/m}$	Horizontal live load	$F_{live} = 0.0 \text{ kN/m}$





Loads shown in kN/m, pressures shown in kN/m²

Calculate propping force

Propping force $F_{prop} = 0.0 \text{ kN/m}$

Check bearing pressure

x_{bar} = 1085 mm R = 138.1 kN/m Distance to reaction Total vertical reaction

Eccentricity of reaction e = 160 mm

Reaction acts within middle third of base

 $p_{heel} = 113.5 \text{ kN/m}^2$ Bearing pressure at heel $p_{toe} = 35.8 \text{ kN/m}^2$ Bearing pressure at toe

PASS - Maximum bearing pressure is less than allowable bearing pressure



TEDDS calculation version 1.2.01.06

Ultimate limit state load factors

Dead load factor

 $\gamma_{f_d} = 1.4$

Live load factor

 $\gamma_{f_{-}1} = 1.6$

Earth pressure factor

 $\gamma_{f_e} = 1.4$

Calculate propping force

Propping force

 $F_{prop} = 0.0 \text{ kN/m}$

Design of reinforced concrete retaining wall toe (BS 8002:1994)

Material properties

Strength of concrete

 $f_{cu} = 35 \text{ N/mm}^2$

Strength of reinforcement

 $f_V = 500 \text{ N/mm}^2$

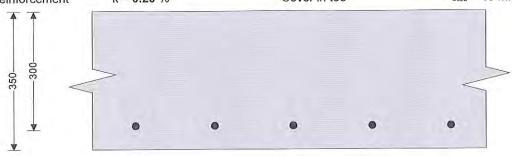
Base details

Minimum reinforcement

k = 0.20 %

Cover in toe

Ctoe = 40 mm



4 200 ▶

Design of retaining wall toe

Shear at heel

 $V_{toe} = 126.7 \text{ kN/m}$

Moment at heel

M_{toe} = 103.8 kNm/m

Compression reinforcement is not required

Check toe in bending

Reinforcement provided

20 mm dia.bars @ 200 mm centres

Area required

 $A_{s \text{ toe req}} = 837.3 \text{ mm}^2/\text{m}$

Area provided

 A_s toe prov = 1571 mm²/m

PASS - Reinforcement provided at the retaining wall toe is adequate

Check shear resistance at toe

Design shear stress

v_{toe} = **0.422** N/mm²

Allowable shear stress

 $v_{adm} = 4.733 \text{ N/mm}^2$

PASS - Design shear stress is less than maximum shear stress

Concrete shear stress

 $v_{c_{toe}} = 0.612 \text{ N/mm}^2$

 $v_{\text{toe}} < v_{\text{c_toe}}$ - No shear reinforcement required

Design of reinforced concrete retaining wall stem (BS 8002:1994)

Material properties

Strength of concrete

 $f_{cu} = 35 \text{ N/mm}^2$

Strength of reinforcement

 $f_y = 500 \text{ N/mm}^2$

Wall details

Minimum reinforcement

k = 0.20 %

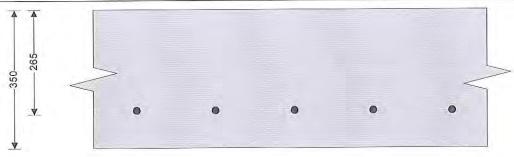
Cover in stem

Cstem = 75 mm

Cover in wall

Cwall = 40 mm





4 200 ▶

Design of retaining wall stem

Shear at base of stem

 $V_{\text{stem}} = 67.5 \text{ kN/m}$

Moment at base of stem

 $M_{\text{stem}} = 78.9 \text{ kNm/m}$

Compression reinforcement is not required

Check wall stem in bending

Reinforcement provided

20 mm dia.bars @ 200 mm centres

Area required $A_{s_stem_req} = 720.1 \text{ mm}^2/\text{m}$

Area provided

 $A_{s_stem_prov} = 1571 \text{ mm}^2/\text{m}$

PASS - Reinforcement provided at the retaining wall stem is adequate

Check shear resistance at wall stem

Design shear stress

 $V_{stem} = 0.255 \text{ N/mm}^2$

Allowable shear stress

 $V_{adm} = 4.733 \text{ N/mm}^2$

PASS - Design shear stress is less than maximum shear stress

Concrete shear stress

 $V_{c \text{ stem}} = 0.658 \text{ N/mm}^2$

v_{stem} < v_{c_stem} - No shear reinforcement required

Check retaining wall deflection

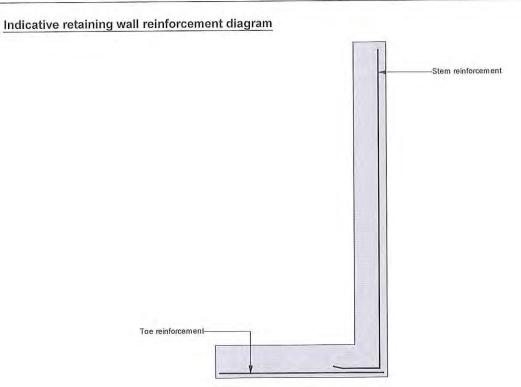
Max span/depth ratio

 $ratio_{max} = 13.20$

Actual span/depth ratio

ratioact = 12.26



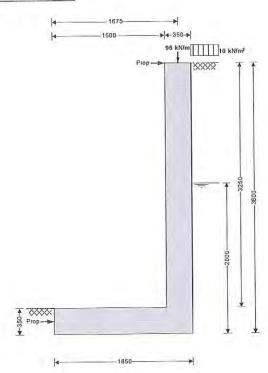


Toe bars - 20 mm dia.@ 200 mm centres - (1571 mm 2 /m) Stem bars - 20 mm dia.@ 200 mm centres - (1571 mm 2 /m)



RETAINING WALL ANALYSIS (BS 8002:1994)

TEDDS calculation version 1.2.01.06



Wall	Wall details		
Retai	ning wall type		
Hoigh	of wall atom		

Retaining wall type	Cantilever
Height of wall stem	h _{stem} = 3250 mm
Length of toe	l _{toe} = 1500 mm
Overall length of base	$I_{\text{base}} = 1850 \text{ mm}$
Height of retaining wall	$h_{\text{wall}} = 3600 \text{ mm}$
Depth of downstand	$d_{ds} = 0 \text{ mm}$
Position of downstand	l _{ds} = 600 mm
Depth of cover in front of wall	$d_{cover} = 0 \text{ mm}$
Height of ground water	h _{water} = 2000 mm
Density of wall construction	$\gamma_{\text{wall}} = 23.6 \text{ kN/m}^3$
Angle of soil surface	β = 0.0 deg
Mobilisation factor	M = 1.5
Moist density	$\gamma_{\rm m} = 19.0 \; {\rm kN/m^3}$
Design shear strength	$\phi' = 29.2 \text{ deg}$
Design shear strength	ϕ'_{b} = 29.2 deg
Moist density	γ_{mb} = 19.0 kN/m ³
Using Coulomb theory	
Active pressure	$K_a = 0.305$
White Committee	V 0 512

Train Grotti Gilloria	
Length of heel	I _{heel} = 0 mm
Base thickness	t_{base} = 350 mm
Thickness of downstand	t _{ds} = 350 mm
Unplanned excavation depth	d _{exc} = 0 mm
Density of water	$\gamma_{\text{water}} = 9.81 \text{ kN/m}^3$
Density of base construction	γ_{base} = 23.6 kN/m ³
Effective height at back of wall	heff = 3600 mm
Saturated density	γ_{s} = 21.0 kN/m ³
Angle of wall friction	δ = 22.7 deg
Design base friction	δ_{b} = 22.7 deg
Allowable bearing	P _{bearing} = 150 kN/m ²

Wall stem thickness

Passive pressure

 $t_{\text{wall}} = 350 \text{ mm}$

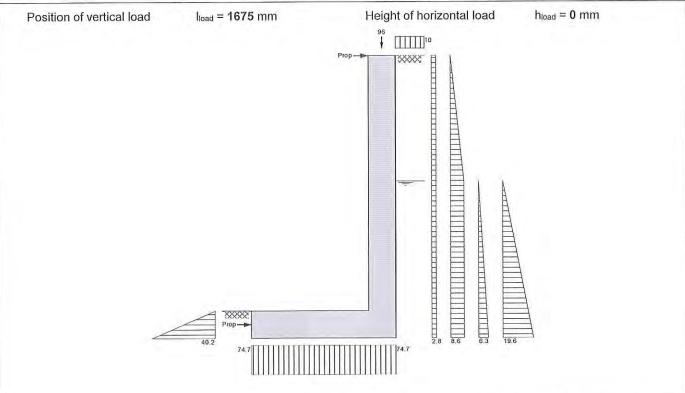
 $K_p = 6.558$

Active pressure	$K_a = 0.305$		
At-rest pressure	$K_0 = 0.512$		

Loading details		
Surcharge load	Surcharge = 10.0	

Surcharge load	Surcharge = 10.0 kN/m ²		
Vertical dead load	$W_{dead} = 86.0 \text{ kN/m}$	Vertical live load	$W_{live} = 10.0 \text{ kN/m}$
Horizontal dead load	$F_{dead} = 0.0 \text{ kN/m}$	Horizontal live load	$F_{live} = 0.0 \text{ kN/m}$





Loads shown in kN/m, pressures shown in kN/m²

Calculate propping force

Propping force $F_{prop} = 0.0 \text{ kN/m}$

Check bearing pressure

Total vertical reaction R = 138.1 kN/m Distance to reaction $x_{bar} = 925 \text{ mm}$

Eccentricity of reaction e = 0 mm

Reaction acts within middle third of base

Bearing pressure at toe $p_{toe} = 74.7 \text{ kN/m}^2$ Bearing pressure at heel $p_{heel} = 74.7 \text{ kN/m}^2$ PASS - Maximum bearing pressure is less than allowable bearing pressure

Calculate propping forces to top and base of wall

Propping force to top of wall F_{prop_top} = -1.574 kN/m Propping force to base of wall F_{prop_base} = 1.574 kN/m



TEDDS calculation version 1.2.01,06

Ultimate limit state load factors

Dead load factor

 $\gamma_{f_d} = 1.4$

Live load factor

 $\gamma_{f_{-}1} = 1.6$

Earth pressure factor

 $\gamma_{fe} = 1.4$

Calculate propping force

Propping force

 $F_{prop} = 0.0 \text{ kN/m}$

Calculate propping forces to top and base of wall

Propping force to top of wall

 $F_{prop_top_f} = 8.989 \text{ kN/m}$

Propping force to base of wall Fprop_base_f = 40.164 kN/m

Design of reinforced concrete retaining wall toe (BS 8002:1994)

Material properties

Strength of concrete

fcu = 35 N/mm2

Strength of reinforcement

 $f_y = 500 \text{ N/mm}^2$

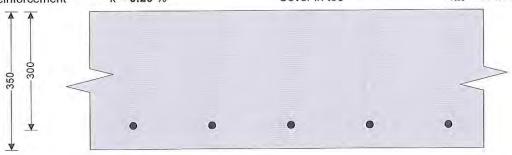
Base details

Minimum reinforcement

k = 0.20 %

Cover in toe

Ctoe = 40 mm



200

Design of retaining wall toe

Shear at heel

 $V_{toe} = 141.1 \text{ kN/m}$

Moment at heel

Mtoe = 131.9 kNm/m

Compression reinforcement is not required

Check toe in bending

Reinforcement provided

20 mm dia.bars @ 200 mm centres

Area required

 $A_{s \text{ toe_req}} = 1064.1 \text{ mm}^2/\text{m}$

Area provided

 $A_{s_toe_prov} = 1571 \text{ mm}^2/\text{m}$

PASS - Reinforcement provided at the retaining wall toe is adequate

Check shear resistance at toe

Design shear stress

 $v_{toe} = 0.470 \text{ N/mm}^2$

Allowable shear stress

Vadm = 4.733 N/mm²

PASS - Design shear stress is less than maximum shear stress

Concrete shear stress

 $v_{c_{loe}} = 0.612 \text{ N/mm}^2$

Vtoe < Vc_toe - No shear reinforcement required

Design of reinforced concrete retaining wall stem (BS 8002:1994)

Material properties

Strength of concrete

 $f_{cu} = 35 \text{ N/mm}^2$

Strength of reinforcement

 $f_v = 500 \text{ N/mm}^2$

Wall details

Minimum reinforcement

k = 0.20 %

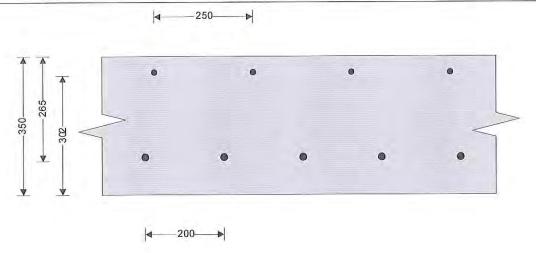
Cover in stem

 $C_{stem} = 75 \text{ mm}$

Cover in wall

Cwall = 40 mm





Design of retaining wall stem

Shear at base of stem

 $V_{\text{stem}} = 83.7 \text{ kN/m}$

Moment at base of stem

 $M_{\text{stem}} = 48.7 \text{ kNm/m}$

Compression reinforcement is not required

Check wall stem in bending

Reinforcement provided

20 mm dia.bars @ 200 mm centres

Area required

 $A_{s_stem_req} = 700.0 \text{ mm}^2/\text{m}$

Area provided

 $A_{s_stem_prov} = 1571 \text{ mm}^2/\text{m}$

PASS - Reinforcement provided at the retaining wall stem is adequate

Check shear resistance at wall stem

Design shear stress

 $v_{stem} = 0.316 \text{ N/mm}^2$

Allowable shear stress

 $v_{adm} = 4.733 \text{ N/mm}^2$

PASS - Design shear stress is less than maximum shear stress

Concrete shear stress

 $v_{c_{stem}} = 0.658 \text{ N/mm}^2$

v_{stem} < v_{c_stem} - No shear reinforcement required

Design of retaining wall at mid height

Moment at mid height

 $M_{\text{wall}} = 24.7 \text{ kNm/m}$

Compression reinforcement is not required

Reinforcement provided

16 mm dia.bars @ 250 mm centres

Area required

 $A_{s_wall_req} = 700.0 \text{ mm}^2/\text{m}$

Area provided

 $A_{s_wall_prov} = 804 \text{ mm}^2/\text{m}$

PASS - Reinforcement provided to the retaining wall at mid height is adequate

Check retaining wall deflection

Max span/depth ratio

 $ratio_{max} = 40.00$

Actual span/depth ratio

ratioact = 12.26



Indicative retaining wall reinforcement diagram Wall reinforcement Stem reinforcement

Toe bars - 20 mm dia.@ 200 mm centres - (1571 mm 2 /m) Wall bars - 16 mm dia.@ 250 mm centres - (804 mm 2 /m) Stem bars - 20 mm dia.@ 200 mm centres - (1571 mm 2 /m)

Toe reinforcement-



RETAINING WALL ANALYSIS (BS 8002:1994)

Wall details

Loading details

Surcharge load

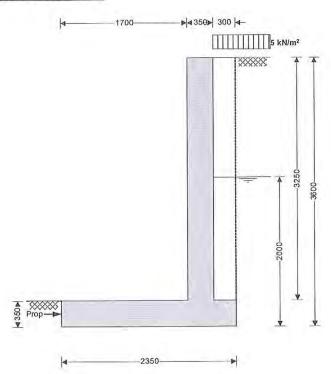
Vertical dead load

Horizontal dead load

TEDDS calculation version 1.2.01.06

 $W_{live} = 0.0 \text{ kN/m}$

 $F_{live} = 0.0 \text{ kN/m}$



Train de la			
Retaining wall type	Cantilever		
Height of wall stem	h _{stem} = 3250 mm	Wall stem thickness	t _{wall} = 350 mm
Length of toe	I _{toe} = 1700 mm	Length of heel	$I_{heel} = 300 \text{ mm}$
Overall length of base	l _{base} = 2350 mm	Base thickness	t _{base} = 350 mm
Height of retaining wall	h _{wall} = 3600 mm		
Depth of downstand	d _{ds} = 0 mm	Thickness of downstand	$t_{ds} = 350 \text{ mm}$
Position of downstand	l _{ds} = 600 mm		
Depth of cover in front of wall	d _{cover} = 0 mm	Unplanned excavation depth	d _{exc} = 0 mm
Height of ground water	h _{water} = 2000 mm	Density of water	$\gamma_{\text{water}} = 9.81 \text{ kN/m}^3$
Density of wall construction	$\gamma_{\text{wall}} = 23.6 \text{ kN/m}^3$	Density of base construction	γ_{base} = 23.6 kN/m ³
Angle of soil surface	β = 0.0 deg	Effective height at back of wall	h _{eff} = 3600 mm
Mobilisation factor	M = 1.5		
Moist density	$\gamma_{\rm m} = 19.0 \ {\rm kN/m^3}$	Saturated density	$\gamma_s = 21.0 \text{ kN/m}^3$
Design shear strength	$\phi' = 29.2 \text{ deg}$	Angle of wall friction	δ = 22.7 deg
Design shear strength	$\phi'_b = 29.2 \text{ deg}$	Design base friction	δ_{b} = 22.7 deg
Moist density	γ_{mb} = 19.0 kN/m ³	Allowable bearing	P _{bearing} = 150 kN/m ²
Using Coulomb theory			
Active pressure	K _a =0.305	Passive pressure	$K_p = 6.558$
At-rest pressure	$K_0 = 0.512$		

Vertical live load

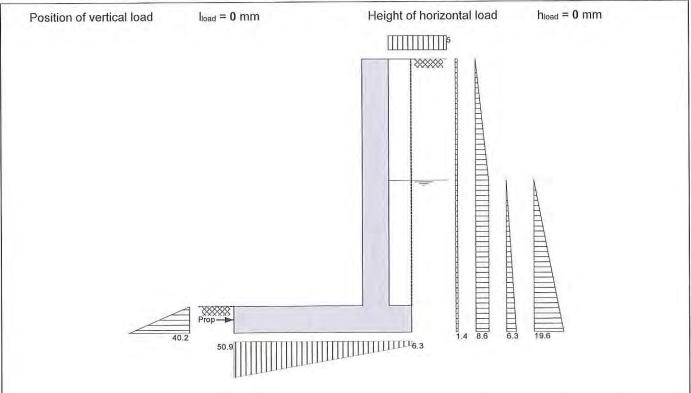
Horizontal live load

Surcharge = 5.0 kN/m²

 $W_{dead} = 0.0 \text{ kN/m}$

 $F_{dead} = 0.0 \text{ kN/m}$





Loads shown in kN/m, pressures shown in kN/m²

Calculate propping force

Propping force

 $F_{prop} = 20.4 \text{ kN/m}$

Check bearing pressure

Total vertical reaction

R = 67.3 kN/m

Distance to reaction

x_{bar} = 870 mm

Eccentricity of reaction

e = 305 mm

Reaction acts within middle third of base

Bearing pressure at toe

 $p_{toe} = 50.9 \text{ kN/m}^2$

Bearing pressure at heel

 $p_{heel} = 6.3 \text{ kN/m}^2$

PASS - Maximum bearing pressure is less than allowable bearing pressure



TEDDS calculation version 1.2.01.06

Ultimate limit state load factors

Dead load factor

 $\gamma_{f,d} = 1.4$

Live load factor

 $\gamma_{f,j} = 1.6$

Earth pressure factor

 $\gamma_{f_e} = 1.4$

Calculate propping force

Propping force

 $F_{prop} = 20.4 \text{ kN/m}$

Design of reinforced concrete retaining wall toe (BS 8002:1994)

Material properties

Strength of concrete

 $f_{cu} = 35 \text{ N/mm}^2$

Strength of reinforcement

 $f_y = 500 \text{ N/mm}^2$

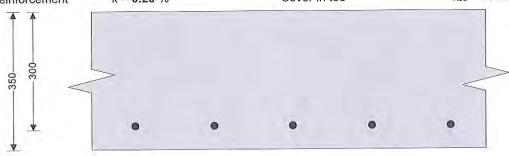
Base details

Minimum reinforcement

k = 0.20 %

Cover in toe

 $C_{toe} = 40 \text{ mm}$



200 ▶

Design of retaining wall toe

Shear at heel

 $V_{toe} = 64.2 \text{ kN/m}$

Moment at heel

 $M_{toe} = 77.4 \text{ kNm/m}$

Compression reinforcement is not required

Check toe in bending

Reinforcement provided

20 mm dia.bars @ 200 mm centres

Area required

 $A_{s_{toe_{req}}} = 700.0 \text{ mm}^2/\text{m}$

Area provided

 $A_{\text{s_toe_prov}} = 1571 \text{ mm}^2/\text{m}$

PASS - Reinforcement provided at the retaining wall toe is adequate

Check shear resistance at toe

Design shear stress

 $v_{toe} = 0.214 \text{ N/mm}^2$

Allowable shear stress

 $V_{adm} = 4.733 \text{ N/mm}^2$

PASS - Design shear stress is less than maximum shear stress

Concrete shear stress

 $v_{c_{toe}} = 0.612 \text{ N/mm}^2$

v_{toe} < v_{c_toe} - No shear reinforcement required

Design of reinforced concrete retaining wall heel (BS 8002:1994)

Material properties

Strength of concrete

 $f_{cu} = 35 \text{ N/mm}^2$

Strength of reinforcement

 $f_y = 500 \text{ N/mm}^2$

Base details

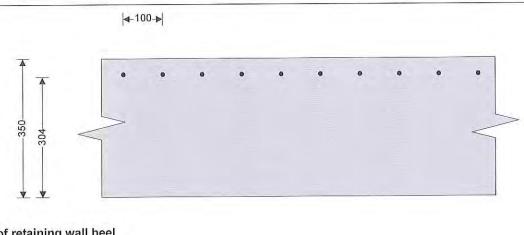
Minimum reinforcement

k = 0.20 %

Cover in heel

Cheel = 40 mm





Design of retaining wall heel

Shear at heel

Vheel = 29.7 kN/m

Moment at heel

Mheel = 9.6 kNm/m

Compression reinforcement is not required

Check heel in bending

Reinforcement provided

12 mm dia.bars @ 100 mm centres

Area required

 $A_{s_heel_req} = 700.0 \text{ mm}^2/\text{m}$

Area provided

 $A_{s_heel_prov} = 1131 \text{ mm}^2/\text{m}$

PASS - Reinforcement provided at the retaining wall heel is adequate

Check shear resistance at heel

Design shear stress

 $v_{heel} = 0.098 \text{ N/mm}^2$

Allowable shear stress

 $v_{adm} = 4.733 \text{ N/mm}^2$

PASS - Design shear stress is less than maximum shear stress

Concrete shear stress

Vc_heel = 0.545 N/mm²

v_{heel} < v_{c_heel} - No shear reinforcement required

Design of reinforced concrete retaining wall stem (BS 8002:1994)

Material properties

Strength of concrete

 $f_{cu} = 35 \text{ N/mm}^2$

Strength of reinforcement

 $f_y = 500 \text{ N/mm}^2$

Wall details

Minimum reinforcement

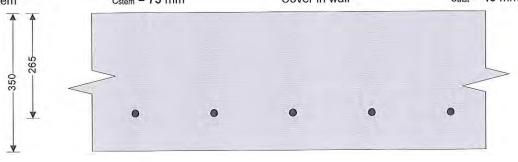
k = 0.20 %

Cover in stem

Cstem = 75 mm

Cover in wall

cwall = 40 mm



4---200 ▶

Design of retaining wall stem

Shear at base of stem

V_{stem} = 31.8 kN/m

Moment at base of stem

 $M_{stem} = 65.7 \text{ kNm/m}$

Compression reinforcement is not required

Check wall stem in bending

Reinforcement provided

20 mm dia.bars @ 200 mm centres



Area required

 $A_{s_stem_req} = 700.0 \text{ mm}^2/\text{m}$

Area provided

 $A_{s_stem_prov} = 1571 \text{ mm}^2/\text{m}$

PASS - Reinforcement provided at the retaining wall stem is adequate

Check shear resistance at wall stem

Design shear stress

 $V_{stem} = 0.120 \text{ N/mm}^2$

Allowable shear stress

 $v_{adm} = 4.733 \text{ N/mm}^2$

PASS - Design shear stress is less than maximum shear stress

Concrete shear stress

 $V_{c_stem} = 0.658 \text{ N/mm}^2$

v_{stem} < v_{c_stem} - No shear reinforcement required

Check retaining wall deflection

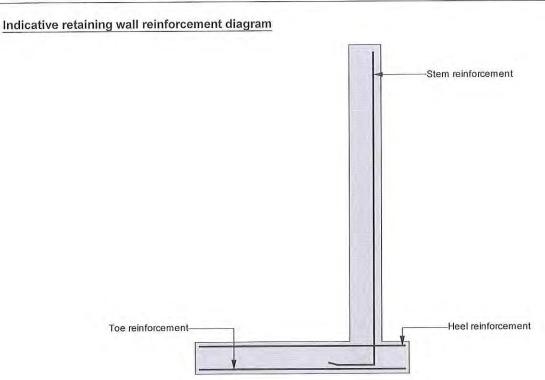
Max span/depth ratio

 $ratio_{max} = 14.00$

Actual span/depth ratio

ratioact = 12.26





Toe bars - 20 mm dia.@ 200 mm centres - (1571 mm²/m) Heel bars - 12 mm dia.@ 100 mm centres - (1131 mm²/m) Stem bars - 20 mm dia.@ 200 mm centres - (1571 mm²/m)

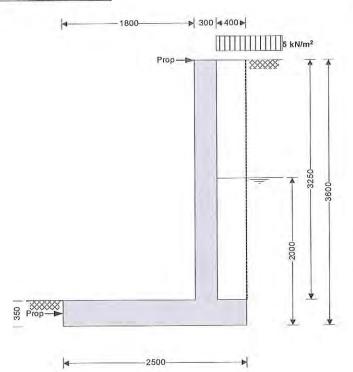


RETAINING WALL ANALYSIS (BS 8002:1994)

Horizontal dead load

TEDDS calculation version 1.2.01.06

 $F_{live} = 0.0 \text{ kN/m}$

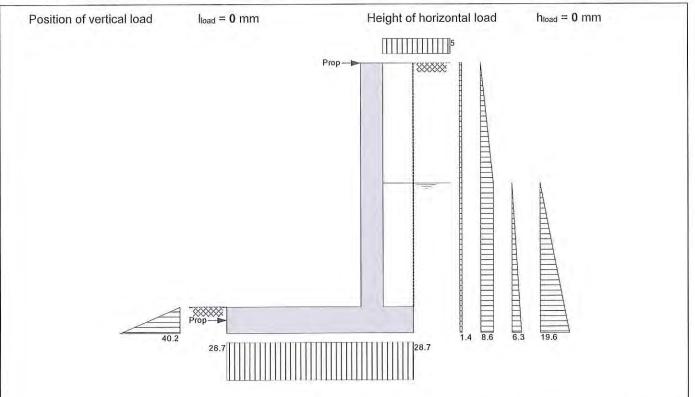


Wall details			
Retaining wall type	Cantilever		
Height of wall stem	h _{stem} = 3250 mm	Wall stem thickness	$t_{wall} = 300 \text{ mm}$
Length of toe	I _{toe} = 1800 mm	Length of heel	$I_{heel} = 400 \text{ mm}$
Overall length of base	l _{base} = 2500 mm	Base thickness	t _{base} = 350 mm
Height of retaining wall	h _{wall} = 3600 mm		
Depth of downstand	$d_{ds} = 0 \text{ mm}$	Thickness of downstand	$t_{ds} = 350 \text{ mm}$
Position of downstand	$I_{ds} = 600 \text{ mm}$		
Depth of cover in front of wall	d _{cover} = 0 mm	Unplanned excavation depth	d _{exc} = 0 mm
Height of ground water	h _{water} = 2000 mm	Density of water	$\gamma_{\text{water}} = 9.81 \text{ kN/m}^3$
Density of wall construction	$\gamma_{\text{Wall}} = 23.6 \text{ kN/m}^3$	Density of base construction	γ_{base} = 23.6 kN/m ³
Angle of soil surface	β = 0.0 deg	Effective height at back of wall	h _{eff} = 3600 mm
Mobilisation factor	M = 1,5		
Moist density	$\gamma_{\rm m}$ = 19.0 kN/m ³	Saturated density	$\gamma_s = 21.0 \text{ kN/m}^3$
Design shear strength	φ' = 29.2 deg	Angle of wall friction	δ = 22.7 deg
Design shear strength	φ' _b = 29.2 deg	Design base friction	δ_{b} = 22.7 deg
Moist density	γ_{mb} = 19.0 kN/m ³	Allowable bearing	$P_{\text{bearing}} = 150 \text{ kN/m}^2$
Using Coulomb theory			
Active pressure	$K_a = 0.305$	Passive pressure	$K_p = 6.558$
At-rest pressure	$K_0 = 0.512$		
Loading details			
Surcharge load	Surcharge = 5.0 kN/m ²		
Vertical dead load	$W_{dead} = 0.0 \text{ kN/m}$	Vertical live load	$W_{live} = 0.0 \text{ kN/m}$

 $F_{dead} = 0.0 \text{ kN/m}$

Horizontal live load





Loads shown in kN/m, pressures shown in kN/m²

Calculate propping force

Propping force $F_{prop} = 18.8 \text{ kN/m}$

Check bearing pressure

Total vertical reaction R = 71.7 kN/m Distance to reaction $x_{bar} = 1250 \text{ mm}$

Eccentricity of reaction e = 0 mm

Reaction acts within middle third of base

Bearing pressure at toe $p_{loe} = 28.7 \text{ kN/m}^2$ Bearing pressure at heel $p_{heel} = 28.7 \text{ kN/m}^2$ PASS - Maximum bearing pressure is less than allowable bearing pressure

Calculate propping forces to top and base of wall

Propping force to top of wall $F_{prop_top} = 4.863 \text{ kN/m}$ Propping force to base of wall $F_{prop_base} = 13.904 \text{ kN/m}$



TEDDS calculation version 1.2.01.06

Ultimate limit state load factors

Dead load factor

 $\gamma f d = 1.4$

Live load factor

 $\gamma_{f_{-}1} = 1.6$

Earth pressure factor

 $\gamma_{fe} = 1.4$

Calculate propping force

Propping force

 $F_{prop} = 18.8 \text{ kN/m}$

Calculate propping forces to top and base of wall

Propping force to top of wall $F_{prop_top_f} = 19.608 \text{ kN/m}$

Propping force to base of wall $F_{prop_base_f} = 49.024 \text{ kN/m}$

Design of reinforced concrete retaining wall toe (BS 8002:1994)

Material properties

Strength of concrete

 $f_{cu} = 35 \text{ N/mm}^2$

Strength of reinforcement

 $f_y = 500 \text{ N/mm}^2$

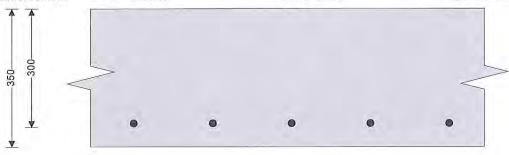
Base details

Minimum reinforcement

k = 0.20 %

Cover in toe

ctoe = 40 mm



4 200 ▶

Design of retaining wall toe

Shear at heel

 $V_{toe} = 51.7 \text{ kN/m}$

Moment at heel

 $M_{toe} = 54.6 \text{ kNm/m}$

Compression reinforcement is not required

Check toe in bending

Reinforcement provided

20 mm dia.bars @ 200 mm centres

Area required

 $A_{s_{loe}_{req}} = 700.0 \text{ mm}^2/\text{m}$

Area provided

 $A_{s_toe_prov} = 1571 \text{ mm}^2/\text{m}$

PASS - Reinforcement provided at the retaining wall toe is adequate

Check shear resistance at toe

Design shear stress

 $v_{toe} = 0.172 \text{ N/mm}^2$

Allowable shear stress

 $v_{adm} = 4.733 \text{ N/mm}^2$

PASS - Design shear stress is less than maximum shear stress

Concrete shear stress

 $v_{c_{toe}} = 0.612 \text{ N/mm}^2$

v_{toe} < v_{c_toe} - No shear reinforcement required

Design of reinforced concrete retaining wall heel (BS 8002:1994)

Material properties

Strength of concrete

 $f_{cu} = 35 \text{ N/mm}^2$

Strength of reinforcement

 $f_y = 500 \text{ N/mm}^2$

Base details

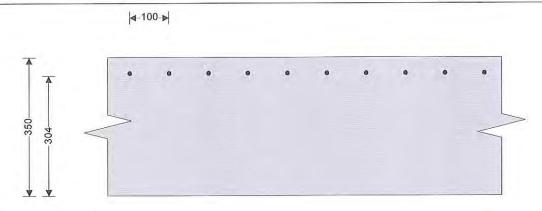
Minimum reinforcement

k = 0.20 %

Cover in heel

Cheel = 40 mm





Design of retaining wall heel

Shear at heel V_{heel} = 28.1 kN/m

Moment at heel

Mheel = 9.5 kNm/m

Compression reinforcement is not required

Check heel in bending

Reinforcement provided

12 mm dia.bars @ 100 mm centres

Area required

 $A_{s_heel_req} = 700.0 \text{ mm}^2/\text{m}$

Area provided

 $A_{\text{s heel prov}} = 1131 \text{ mm}^2/\text{m}$

PASS - Reinforcement provided at the retaining wall heel is adequate

Check shear resistance at heel

Design shear stress

 $v_{heel} = 0.093 \text{ N/mm}^2$

Allowable shear stress

 $v_{adm} = 4.733 \text{ N/mm}^2$

PASS - Design shear stress is less than maximum shear stress

Concrete shear stress

Vc heel = 0.545 N/mm²

v_{heel} < v_{c_heel} - No shear reinforcement required

Design of reinforced concrete retaining wall stem (BS 8002:1994)

Material properties

Strength of concrete

 $f_{cu} = 35 \text{ N/mm}^2$

Strength of reinforcement

 $f_y = 500 \text{ N/mm}^2$

Wall details

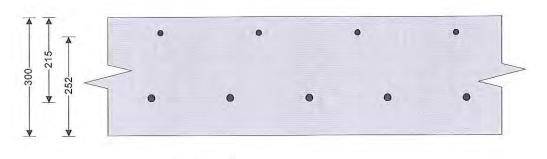
Minimum reinforcement

k = 0.20 %

Cover in stem

c_{stem} = **75** mm |**4** 250Cover in wall

cwall = 40 mm



4---200---▶

Design of retaining wall stem

Shear at base of stem

 $V_{\text{stem}} = 75.4 \text{ kN/m}$

Moment at base of stem

 $M_{\text{stem}} = 43.0 \text{ kNm/m}$

Compression reinforcement is not required



Check wall stem in bending

Reinforcement provided

20 mm dia.bars @ 200 mm centres

Area required $A_{s_stem_req} = 600.0 \text{ mm}^2/\text{m}$

Area provided

 $A_{s_stem_prov} = 1571 \text{ mm}^2/\text{m}$

PASS - Reinforcement provided at the retaining wall stem is adequate

Check shear resistance at wall stem

Design shear stress

 $v_{stem} = 0.351 \text{ N/mm}^2$

Allowable shear stress

 $v_{adm} = 4.733 \text{ N/mm}^2$

PASS - Design shear stress is less than maximum shear stress

Concrete shear stress

 $v_{c_stem} = 0.744 \text{ N/mm}^2$

v_{stem} < v_{c_stem} - No shear reinforcement required

Design of retaining wall at mid height

Moment at mid height

 $M_{wall} = 21.5 \text{ kNm/m}$

Compression reinforcement is not required

Reinforcement provided

16 mm dia.bars @ 250 mm centres

Area required $A_{s_wall_req} = 600.0 \text{ mm}^2/\text{m}$

Area provided

 $A_{s \text{ wall prov}} = 804 \text{ mm}^2/\text{m}$

PASS - Reinforcement provided to the retaining wall at mid height is adequate

Check retaining wall deflection

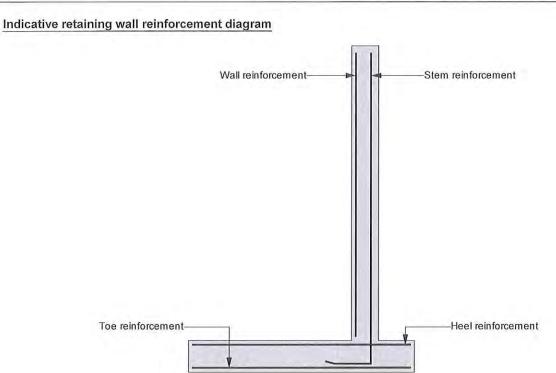
Max span/depth ratio

 $ratio_{max} = 40.00$

Actual span/depth ratio

ratioact = 15.12





Toe bars - 20 mm dia.@ 200 mm centres - (1571 mm²/m)

Heel bars - 12 mm dia.@ 100 mm centres - (1131 mm²/m)

Wall bars - 16 mm dia.@ 250 mm centres - (804 mm²/m)

Stem bars - 20 mm dia.@ 200 mm centres - (1571 mm²/m)