

1814060

RAMBOLL

Intended for  
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Report No.  
**18885-1/REP-007 REV G**  
Date  
**Rev G September 2016**

# **KINGS CROSS TRIANGLE**

# **KINGS CROSS BRIDGE**

## **APPROVAL IN PRINCIPLE**

## **SAFE LOAD CARRYING ASSESSMENT FOR**

## **COVERED WAY G143**

**Accepted by**

I accept this document as the London Underground person accountable for protection of London Underground's infrastructure only in so far as if the principals laid down herein are followed the risks to London Underground assets and operations will be mitigated to as low as reasonably practical. It is also accepted on the understanding that all outstanding activities listed in here are properly executed.

<Name>

<Role>

**M C PAYNE**  
**Principal Engineer**  
**Infrastructure Protection**

12-10-16



**KINGS CROSS TRIANGLE KINGS CROSS BRIDGE  
APPROVAL IN PRINCIPLE  
SAFE LOAD CARRYING ASSESSMENT FOR COVERED WAY G143**

Signature

Date

**Prepared by** I confirm that professional skill and care has been used in the preparation of this deliverable and it meets the project requirements. I also confirm that this deliverable has been checked for accuracy and compliance by competent person(s) employing check process(es) commensurate with the level(s) of risk inherent to the assets and works.

J A Heath CEng  
MICE  
Associate



Rev G  
5.09.2016

**Approved by** I approve this deliverable as the designated technical authority for the relevant engineering discipline and am [accredited](#) to do so.

<Name>

<Role>

**Accepted by** I accept this deliverable as the person accountable for its delivery and believe to the best of my knowledge that the above entities have undertaken and fulfilled their legal obligations as required with regard to this product.

<Name>

Project Manager

**Distributed to** <Name>

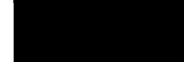
Sponsor

**KINGS CROSS TRIANGLE KINGS CROSS BRIDGE  
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SAFE LOAD CARRYING ASSESSMENT FOR COVERED WAY G143**

Revision History

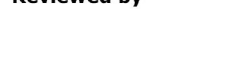
Revision	Date	Purpose / Status	Document Ref	Comments
-	24.11.2014		18885-1/REP-007	
A	11.12.2014		18885-1/REP-007 REV A	Tfl comments of email 9.12.14 included
B	18.03.2015		18885-1/REP-007 REV B	Section 5.1.2 added for check of existing structure as requested by TfL
C	19.05.2015		18885-1/REP-007 REV C	Including final comments from tfl. Appx B-E added
D	14.07.2015		18885-1/REP-007 REV D	Including comments from TfL. Appx B-E removed
E	19.10.2015		18885-1/REP-007 REV E	Including comments from tfl section 5.2 Fig 7 revised, section 5.1.2 (2), section 3.7 LU Standard Category 1 S1061 A2 steel strength assumed to be 230N/mm <sup>2</sup>
F	30.06.2016		18885-1/REP-007 REV F	Including comments from TfL- column fixity revised. Other minor amendments as highlighted
G	5.09.2016		1885-1/REP-007 REV G	4.2 update reference to LU standards. Fig 6 increase and included in Appendix A. 5.1.2,

Prepared by




J A Heath

Reviewed by



J D Miller

Approved by



J D Miller



**KINGS CROSS TRIANGLE KINGS CROSS BRIDGE  
APPROVAL IN PRINCIPLE  
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Project Associate

Project Director

Project Director

**Ramboll**

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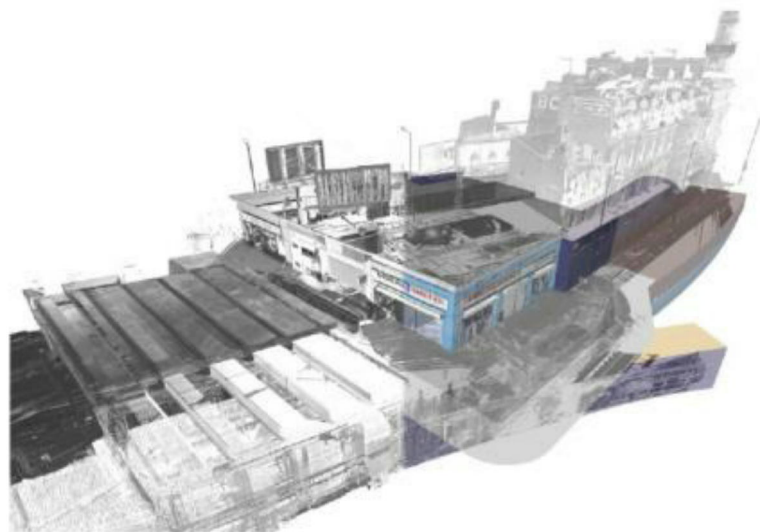
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SAFE LOAD CARRYING ASSESSMENT FOR COVERED WAY G143**

**1. NAME OF SCHEME**

Kings Cross Triangle, Kings Cross Bridge Building.

The Kings Cross Bridge Building lies over two covered ways. The southern one, owned by London Underground (LUL), is the subject of this AIP. This covered way is over the Metropolitan Line Eastbound and Westbound tracks and platforms of the disused King Cross Underground Station in London, the tracks, however, are still live.

The second covered way, running parallel and to the north side, is owned by Network Rail.



**Figure 1 Kings Cross Bridge**

**2. NAME OF STRUCTURE**

Metropolitan Line Asset ref G143

**2.1 Type of structure**

Riveted steel deep beams span over the tracks supported off riveted steel columns and brick retaining walls. There is a concrete filler joist slab over the beams.

**2.2 Obstacle crossed**

The covered way crosses the live Metropolitan railway tracks.

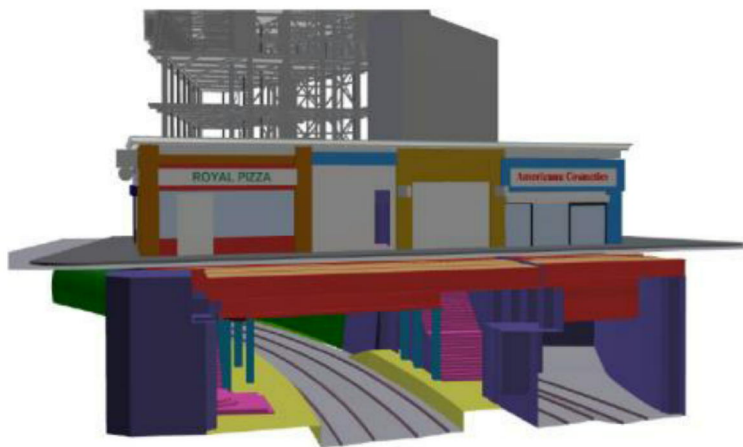
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**3. STRUCTURE DETAILS**

**3.1 Description of Structure**

The disused station, comprising the platforms, basement ticket hall and building above, was built in 1911-12. The building is bounded by Pentonville Road to the north, King's Cross Bridge to the east, Gray's Inn Road to the south and it abuts the Lighthouse Building to the west. The station building sits on the covered way G143, which is immediately to the east of TL97.

The building comprises the three levels of the former King's Cross Underground Station, which served the Metropolitan Line platforms; one level above ground and two levels below ground.

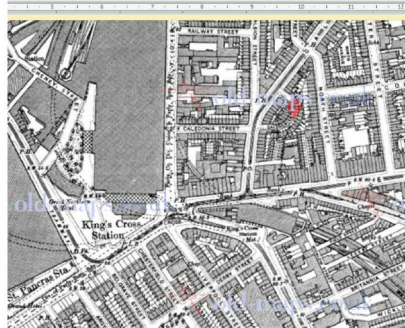


**Figure 2 Kings Cross Bridge over the Covered Way**

The original Metropolitan Railway station at King's Cross opened in 1863 and was located a short distance to the east of the present disused station location.

At this time there was no road at Kings Cross bridge and the station was in a cutting covered by a glass and iron roof, further east, with an entrance on the east side of Gray's Inn Road. Apart from the glass station roof and the foot bridge the tracks were open, in a cutting until they reached the tunnels under the light house building to the west.

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1896 OS map



1916 OS Map



Former Kings Cross Metropolitan Station 1863



In 1911-12 The King's Cross Bridge was built over the west end of the platforms and the station completely reconfigured. The glass roof and original station entrance were removed. A new, separate, entrance was created for the Metropolitan Line (now TfL Metropolitan and Circle Line) in a building designed by Frank Sherrin on the corner of Pentonville Road and King's Cross Bridge. (Steam on the Widened Lines by Geoff Goslin) The building created the upper basement ticket hall and passengers entered off King's Cross Bridge Road down stairs to a circulating area and booking hall. This is the building that remains over TL 143.

In 1936 a new station for the Metropolitan line was started 250m to the west and opened in 1941, to improve interchange with other lines.

After the closure of the station the internal layout of the building was modified.

The ground floor structure comprises 4no. retail units with glazed shop fronts and masonry piers possibly with embedded steel beams and columns supporting a flat roof slab comprising a filler joist concrete slab.

The former station entrance on King's Cross Bridge, has a set of steps leading down to the basement and booking hall area. The current layout only utilises a quarter of the stair width for access to the upper basement, a suspended floor covers the rest of the stairs

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At the basement level, (former ticket hall) there are two access stairs down to the platforms. The former ticket hall accommodation facilities comprise an open plan area, which features a pitched glazed roof light with several rooms leading off this area.

The structure supporting the building over the platforms is visible from platform level. This structure comprises five main girders that span over the two tracks and are supported at the back of the platforms. The two most western girders (labelled girders A and B) are supported on the brick retaining walls of the tunnel. The three eastern girders are supported on steel columns located at the back of the platforms. As the structure is thought to date from 1911 the metal beams and columns are likely to be steel. Secondary I-beams span between the main girders and support the concrete deck slab. The construction of the slab is filler joist clinker concrete slab, based on inspection and the investigation of the ground and roof slabs of the building which are clinker concrete.

The ground floor load bearing masonry walls are supported at ground floor level by steel beams, some encased in concrete, which are supported off columns that either sit on the transfer girders over the tracks or directly to platform level via columns or brick retaining walls. The brick piers of the Kings Cross Bridge façade are supported on steel columns on girder E over the tracks and directly on steel columns down to platform level either side. Hence some of the columns visible at track level continue to ground level whilst others just support the girders at basement level.

The ground floor slab, a filler joist concrete slab, is supported by primary floor beams which are connected to continuations of the steel columns supporting the upper basement floor. The floor beams and columns are steel I sections encased in concrete which only contains minimal mesh for fixing.

### 3.2 Structural Type

The covered way is a cut and cover structure with the second tunnel of filler joist construction immediately to the north.

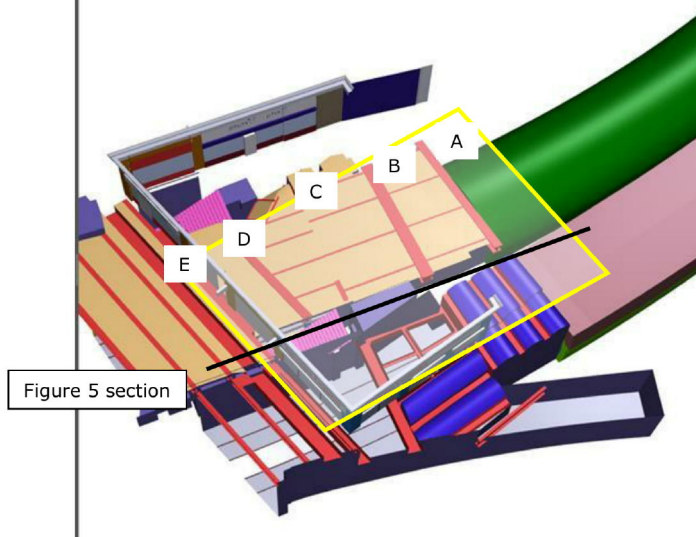


Figure 3 Structure Type



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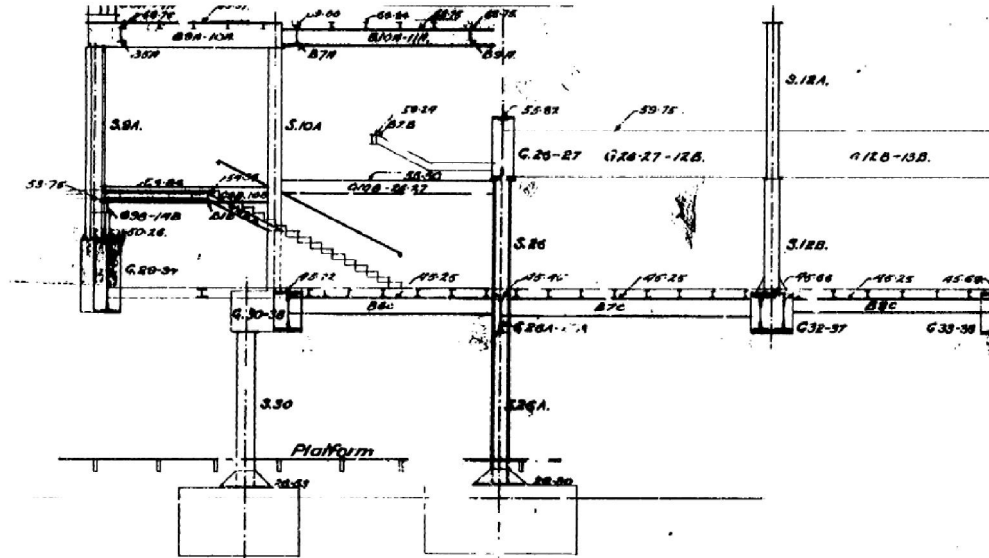
**3.3 Sub-structure and foundations**

Foundations are assumed to be concrete deep footings to the steel columns. As shown in Figure 5, a section at



**Figure 4 Archive drawing Metropolitan Railway Kings Cross Reconstruction  
Ground Floor Plan of Girders Joists etc. Contract Drawing No.3.**

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**Figure 5 Archive drawing Metropolitan Railway Kings Cross Reconstruction Cross Sections. Contract Drawing No.4. SECTION CC**

The foundations for the retaining walls are assumed to be stepped brick footings on concrete, based on experience of similar structures and drawings of similar construction in The Institution of Civil Engineering. Minutes of Proceedings. Volume 81, Issue 1885, pages 1 - 33 "The Metropolitan and Metropolitan District Railways." By Benjamin Baker.

**3.4 Span Arrangements**

Single simply supported single span.

**3.5 Articulation Arrangements**

No bearings.

**3.6 Parapet Type**

None

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### **3.7 Material Properties**

Material properties will be taken as in the following standards.

Characteristic strength of the masonry (retaining walls):

The properties of materials used in the structural analysis have been based on lower bound representative values and based on those given in BD21/01 and BS 5628 as well as those determined during a verification study involving comparisons with full-scale tests of masonry arch bridges, (Proceedings of the Institution of Civil Engineers Engineering and Computational Mechanics 163 September 2010 pp 203-211 Application of finite/discrete element method to arches C. Brookes) Reference will also be made to LU Category 1 Standard S1060 titled Civil Engineering – Bridge and Structures Inspection Standard and LU Standard Category 1 S1061 A2 titled Civil Engineering – Bridge and Structures Assessment Standard.  
stock bricks set in 1:3 lime mortar 2.5 N/mm<sup>2</sup>;

Characteristic Strength of Steel (column, beams and filler joists)

In accordance with LU Category 1 Standard S1060 titled Civil Engineering – Bridge and Structures Inspection Standard and LU Standard Category 1 S1061 A2 titled Civil Engineering – Bridge and Structures Assessment Standard, a characteristic strength of steel will be taken as 230N/mm<sup>2</sup>

Characteristic Strength of concrete (foundations and slabs):

In accordance with LU Category 1 Standard S1060 titled Civil Engineering – Bridge and Structures Inspection Standard and LU Standard Category 1 S1061 A2 titled Civil Engineering – Bridge and Structures Assessment Standard, a characteristic strength of normal concrete will be taken as not greater than 20N/mm<sup>2</sup> and a characteristic strength of clinker concrete will be taken as 5N/mm<sup>2</sup>.

## **4. ASSESSMENT CRITERIA**

### **4.1 Loading**

#### **4.1.1 Assessment Live Loading**

Unfactored live loads from the proposed building occupation will be in accordance with BS EN 1991-1-1:2002 "Eurocode 1: Actions on structures — Part 1-1: General actions — Densities, self-weight, imposed loads for buildings".

#### **4.1.2 Any special loading not covered here**

The initial (current) and permanent (proposed) stress state will be calculated by modelling the construction of the existing building, then demolition and subsequent construction of the new building. Loads will be based on conservative estimates of the existing building loading and design loading from the new building. These will include unfactored dead and imposed loads.

### **4.2 List of Relevant British European and LU Standards**

British Standards, incorporating the latest amendments and corrigenda,

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Highways Agency. *Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, BD 21/01, The Assessment of highway bridges and structures*, August 2001

Highways Agency. *Design Manual for Roads and Bridges BA 55/06 Assessment of Bridge Substructures and Foundations, Retaining Walls and Buried Structures*

LU Work Instruction W0822 Structures Assessment for Safe Loading rev A1

LU Category 1 Standard S1060 A6 titled Civil Engineering – Bridge and Structures Inspection Standard

LU Category 1 S1061 A4 titled Civil Engineering – Bridge and Structures Assessment Standard

BS EN 1991-1-1:2002 "Eurocode 1: Actions on structures — Part 1-1: General actions — Densities, self-weight, imposed loads for buildings".

### 4.3 Proposed departures from LU standards listed above

None

### 4.4 Proposed Methods of dealing with aspects not covered by LU standards listed in 4.2

N/A

## 5. STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS

### 5.1 Methods of Analysis proposed for the superstructure, substructure and foundations

#### 5.1.1 Proposed alterations

The existing building structures will generally be demolished above basement level and a new three-storey lightweight building housing a restaurant and offices will be constructed. The existing basement will be partially used for toilet/bike storage facilities and for TfL access.

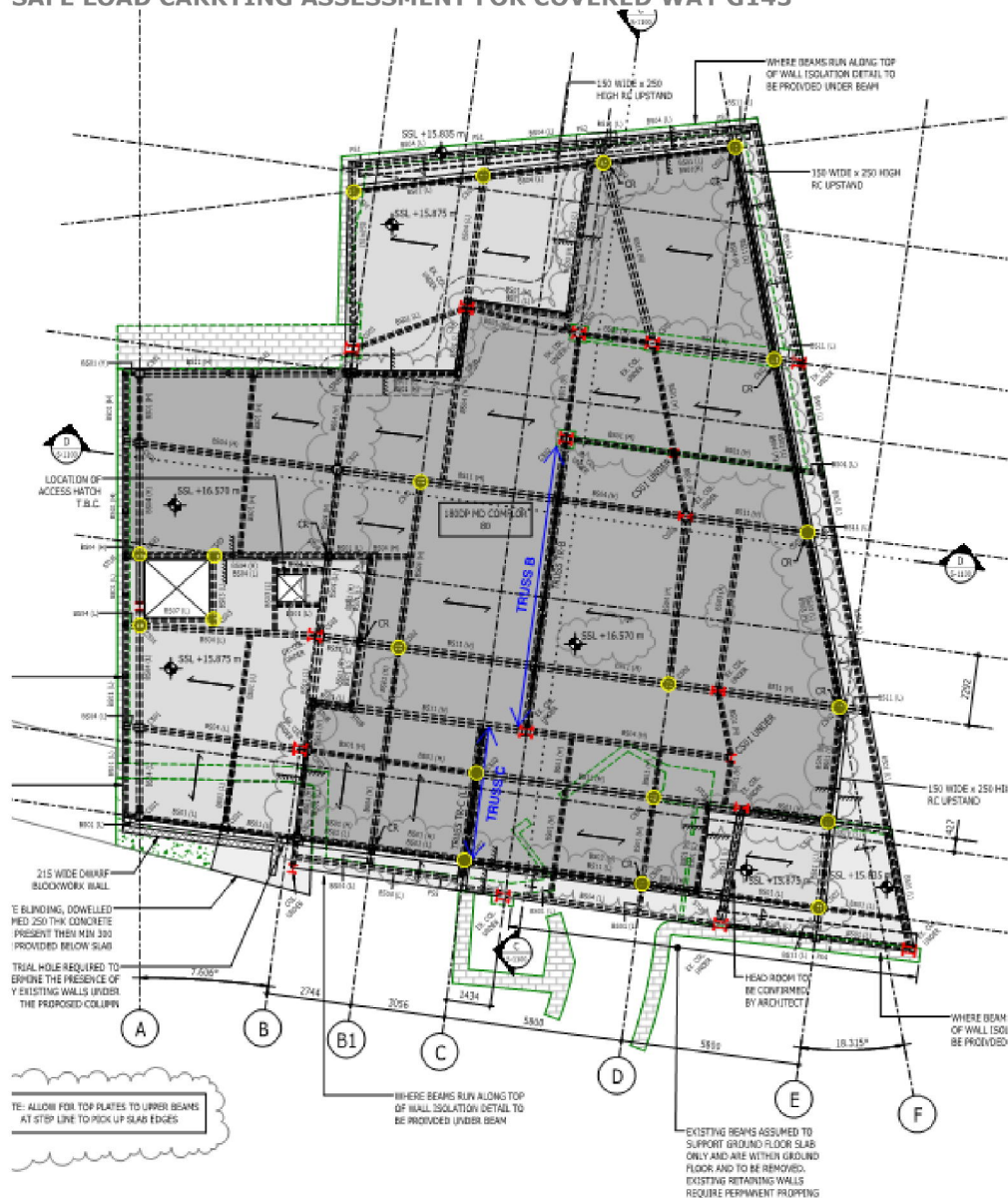
The building will be of steel framed construction to keep weight down and for constructability, and will be seated on spring bearings to acoustically and vibrationally isolate the building from the trainlines below.

The new structure is being designed to transfer loads to the existing substructure (i.e. bridge deck, columns and foundations) so that the new loads do not exceed the loads applied by the existing buildings.

The new scheme will apply loads onto the same loading paths of the existing structures along the line of the retained steel girders supporting the slab above the track. New columns will either sit directly on existing columns and retaining walls or they will sit on new beams or trusses just below ground level that span onto existing columns and walls.



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**Figure 6** Extract from drawing 61018885-01-S1001 ( included in Appendix A)  
Ground Floor GA. Columns highlighted yellow are not directly above existing structural beams, trackside columns or retaining walls. Columns in red start at the floor below and terminate at ground level. New trusses highlighted in blue.

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Within the basement there are existing columns which sit on the girders over the tunnels. The principle is to take all loads back to these existing support points to utilise the existing load paths.

In some locations above-ground columns are located directly above the existing basement ones, however in many situations this is not the case. Therefore a series of deep beams and trusses will be provided as transfer structure within the full basement depth to carry the loads back to the support points. Refer to and drawing 61018885-01-S1001 in the Appendix A.

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There are two new trusses proposed and these are highlighted in blue in

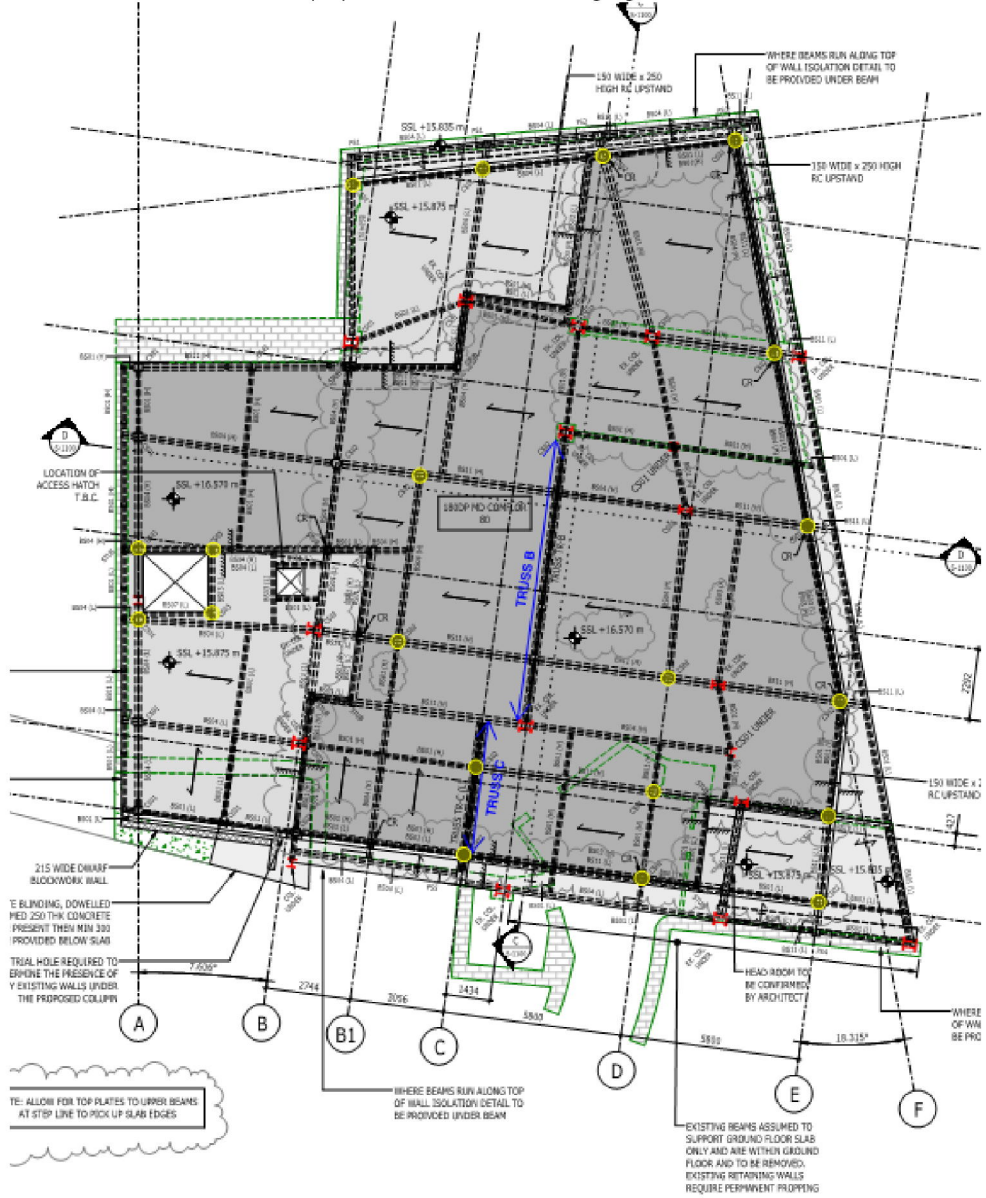


Figure 6. Details of the trusses are shown in drawings 61018885-01-S1001 in the Appendix A.

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The new structure will be isolated from the existing by spring bearings which will reduce the transmission of noise and vibrations from the trains passing through the tunnels below.

Primarily bearings will sit underneath column baseplates at ground /basement levels. Dead, wind and imposed loads will be passed to the bearing designer, and design liaison will be required to agree deflection limits of the springs.

#### 5.1.2 Analysis Method: Comparison of existing and proposed loads, and Capacity Check

##### 1. Load Comparison

As the existing and new buildings are located over TfL and NWR tunnels and assets, it will be proved that the existing structure supporting the new building will not be overloaded. The approach that was to be adopted was to **carry out an initial** check that the proposed **increase** in additional loads to the existing structure would be less than 10% of the existing load.

A load comparison report (61018885-01-ST-REP-003) has been undertaken which compares an accurate load takedown of the existing structure with the reaction outputs of the new building analysis model. This report summarises the assumed loads, the loaded areas and the comparison of new and existing. Overall the weight of the proposed building is less than the weight of the building being demolished. In general the proposed individual column loads are no more than 10% higher than the existing, and this effectively means that there is no increase in load.

Locally at a few bearings initial calculations indicate the loads increased by more than 10%. In these locations further, more refined, analysis was undertaken to prove that in fact the proposed loads would not be greater than 10% more than the existing. These supplementary calculations are included in section 5 of report 61018885-01-ST-REP-011 *Calculation Package TfL: Covered Way –Existing Capacity Check*, which will be part of the Safe Load Assessment.

Load comparison is a well-established principle for checking existing structures for a change of load, providing there are no structural defects. **However, review with TfL indicated that this comparison was a necessary, but not sufficient, justification for the Safe Load Assessment of the structure for the proposed change of loading. Detailed measured inspections of the beams and columns have been carried out to allow a capacity check of these elements.**

The girder and column capacity check forms the basis of this AIP, not the load comparison, and these will form the Safe Load Assessment.

##### 2. Girder and Column Capacity Assessment

Capacity checks for the girders and columns will be made, based on measurements of the columns and beam dimensions.

A simple linear elastic structural analysis of the beams and columns will be undertaken comparing estimated historic load with proposed load to predict change in stress and deflection. This will also be based upon a laser scan survey, inspection for assessment (61018885-01-ST-REP-010 *Inspection for Assessment of LUL Covered Way G143*), and scheme design submitted for planning (drawings in Appendix A).

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The assessment calculations are included in 61018885-01-ST-REP-011 *Calculation Package TFL: Covered Way –Existing Capacity Check* and will be included in the Safe Load Assessment. It will demonstrate that the existing structure has adequate capacity for the existing load and for the proposed loads.

The beams will be conservatively assumed as simply supported. The columns will be checked both pinned and partially fixed at the top. It is assumed that there is partial fixity at the head of the column, and the maximum degree of fixity is determined based on the maximum moment that is currently transferred.

#### 3. Foundations

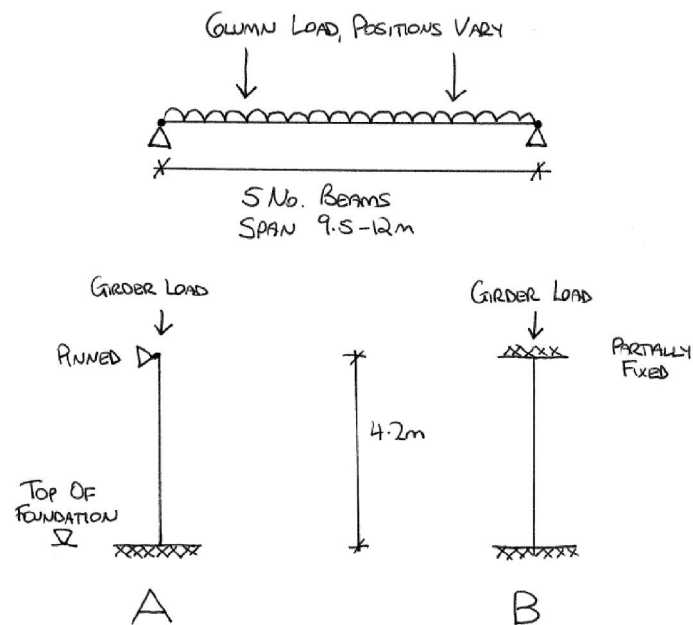
A geotechnical desk study will be included in the submission (61018885-DS-R01 *Kings Cross Bridge Geotechnical Desk Study*). The information gathered from that study will be used to carry out a quantitative geotechnical analysis on the supporting foundations for loads applied in the existing, temporary and permanent conditions. This will also be based upon a laser scan survey, inspection for assessment (61018885-01-ST-REP-010 *Inspection for Assessment of LUL Covered Way G143*), and scheme design submitted for planning (drawings in Appendix A).

Our geotechnical engineering team will estimate the potential for ground movement based on simple linear elastic calculation.

## 5.2 Diagram of idealised structure



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**Figure 7** Idealised Diagram of Girders and Columns

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**6. DRAWINGS AND DOCUMENTS**

**6.1 List of drawings and other documents accompanying this submission**

Appendix A


18885-01-S-1000	Basement plan GA
18885-01-S-1001	Ground floor plan GA
18885-01-S-1002	First Floor plan GA
18885-01-S-1003	Second floor plan GA
18885-01-S-1004	Roof plan GA
18885-01-S-1005	Roof plant room GA
<del>18885-01-S-1020</del>	<del>Basement Spring support locations</del>
18885-01-S-1100	Building sections Sheet 1
<del>18885-01-S-1101</del>	<del>Building sections Sheet 2</del>
<del>18885-01-S-1200</del>	<del>Basement/Ground truss elevations</del>
<del>18885-01-S-1210</del>	<del>Ground floor details &amp; sections</del>
<del>18885-01-S-1211</del>	<del>Ground floor details &amp; sections</del>

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**7. ACCEPTANCE**

**7.1 Acceptance**

The above is submitted for acceptance

Signed 	Title: Associate
Name (Print): J A Heath CEng MICE	Date 24.11.2014 Date Rev D 14.07.2015 Date Rev E 18.10.2015 Date Rev F 30.06.2016 Date Rev G 05.09.2016
To be signed by the Assessor responsible for the Assessment to AIP stage or other person authorised to sign on behalf of the organisation responsible for the Assessment	

**7.2 Acceptance**

The above is agreed subject to the amendments and conditions shown below.

**Accepted by**

I accept this document as the London Underground person accountable for protection of London Underground's infrastructure only in so far as if the principals laid down herein are followed the risks to London Underground assets and operations will be mitigated to as low as reasonably practical. It is also accepted on the understanding that all outstanding activities listed in here are properly executed.

<Name>

<Role>

**M C PAYNE**  
**Principal Engineer**  
**Infrastructure Protection**



12-10-16





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**APPENDIX A: DRAWINGS**

31/08/2016 17:13:53



[illegible]

MEMBER REF	MEMBER SIZE
CS01	W8x21/4x125x107
CS02	DHS323/3x12.5
CS03	W8x15/2x112x77
CS04	S450x48x6.5
CS05	HP (F18x18x)24
CS06	S45020x200x12.5

INDICATES 18mm THK COMPOSITE DECK  
CONFLUR BE OR SIMILAR APPROVED WITH A252  
HESK, 130mm HIGH 19mm ID SHEAR STUDS AT  
330mm C/C OR EVERY TROUGH TO EVERY BEAM

NOTE: COLUMNS SHOWN IN RED START AT THE FLOOR BELOW AND WILL TERMINATE AT THIS LEVEL.

NOTE: FOR TRUSS DETAILS REFER TO DWG No. 610.8885-S-1280

ME. PASTONE SCHEDULE

PS2	100L, Co+60W Co+5000P MC PAQ5T0ME
PS3	125L, Co+60W Co+3000P MC PAQ5T0ME
PS4	100L, Co+60W Co+600P MC PAQ5T0ME
PS5	160L, Co+60W Co+800P MC PAQ5T0ME

**SETTING OUT OF EXISTING COLUMNS  
TBC FOLLOWING SITE SURVEY AND  
MAY INFLUENCE THE SETTING OUT  
OF THE NEW COLUMNS**

**COM:  
PROPPING TO BASEMENT  
RETAINING WALLS TO GRAYS INN  
ROAD & PENTONVILLE ROAD TO BE  
INSTALLED PRIOR TO DEMOLITION  
OF GROUND FLOOR SLAB**

POS	STAGE 1 ISSUE - SCHEME REVISED GROUND FLOOR SLAB STOPPED, STAIRS REMOVED	11/08 2016	26 M	100
PO4	STAGE 2 ISSUE	03/10 2016	24 M	100
Rev	Description	Date	By J276	400

PRELIMINARY
KINGS CROSS BRIDGE

**RAMBOLL**

UK 020 7502 5291 Fax 020 7502 4945 [tony.bond@ramboll.co.uk](mailto:tony.bond@ramboll.co.uk)  
[www.ramboll.co.uk](http://www.ramboll.co.uk)

GROUND FLOOR PLAN  
GENERAL ARRANGEMENT

SCALE:				DATE:		DRAWN:		CHECKED:	
1 : 100				JUL 2014		JM		JK	
DRAWING NO.:								REV:	
61018885-01-S-1001								R05	

STEEL BEAM SCHEDULE		
MEMBER REF	MEMBER SIZE	
B501	UKB203x133x36	
B502	RM5380x200x52.5	
B503	UKB305x165x46	
B504	UKB496x198x76	
B505	UKB533x270x92	
B506	LB545x67.1	
B507	UPPFC150x75x8	
B507*	UPPFC150x75x8 CRAM	
B508	RM5380x80x8.0	
B509	UKB254x66x37	
B510	UPB610x229x55	
B512	RM5480x210x10.6	
B515	UKB526x152x23	
B516	RM5380x200x50	

INDICATES 148mm THK COMPOSITE DECK  
COMPLEX RE GAUGE 1.2 OR SIMILAR APPROVED  
NORTH-ASTE MESH. 100mm HIGH 10mm DIAM STEEL  
STUDS AT 300mm C/C OR EVERY TROUGH TO  
EVERY BEAM

NOTE: COLUMNS SHOWN IN RED START AT THE FLOOR BELOW  
AND WILL TERMINATE AT THIS LEVEL

- [illegible]

**CDN:**  
STEEL FRAME IS DESIGNED AS  
PORTALISED FOR LATERAL  
STABILITY. REFER TO REPORT  
No.61018885-01-ST-REP-003 FOR  
DETAILS. CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCE  
& TEMPORARY STABILITY TO TAKE  
THIS INTO ACCOUNT

PO3	STAGE 3 ISSUJE - SCHEME REVISED	11/05/2015	JK	1
PO4	STAGE 4 ISSUJE	01/10/2014	JK	1
Rev	Description	Date	By	

PRELIMINARY

KINGS CROSS BRIDGE



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www.randstad.co.uk

FIRST FLOOR PLAN  
GENERAL ARRANGEMENT

Scale:	Date:	Drawn:	Checked:
1 : 100	JUL 2014	JM	JK
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61018885-01-S-1002			P05

[illegible]

STEEL BEAM SCHEDULE	
MEMBER REF	MEMBER SIZE
0501	U80X393X13X18
0502	RHS300X200X12X18
0503	U80X305X185X16
0504	U80X360X178X16
0505	U80X372X170X12
0506	L356X43X7.1
0507	UPPFC50X75X10
0508*	CRPPFC150X75X10 CREAM
0509	RHS60X80X8X10
0510	RHS250X75X16X17
0511	U80X110X225X12
0512	RHS400X260X10X12
0513	UHC75X75X10X23
0514	RHS300X200X10X12
0515	RHS60X80X8X10

INDICATES 140mm THK COMPOSITE DECK,  
CONFLUR 80 OR SIMILAR APPROVED WITH A252  
WESH, 330mm HIGH 3 threaded SHEAR STUDS AT  
330mm C/C OR EVERY TROUGH TO EVERY BEAM

NOTE: COLLARS SHOWN IN RED START AT THE FLOOR BELOW  
AND WILL TERMINATE AT THIS LEVEL

- [illegible]

CDN:  
STEEL FRAME IS DESIGNED AS  
PORTALISED FOR LATERAL  
STABILITY. REFER TO REPORT  
No.61018885-01-ST-REP-003 FOR  
DETAILS. CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCE  
& TEMPORARY STABILITY TO TAKE  
THIS INTO ACCOUNT

PO#	STAGE 3 ISSUE - SCHEME REVERSED	11/05/2015	JK	1
PO#	STAGE 3 ISSUE	01/10/2014	JK	1
Ref	Description	Date	By	Count

PRELIMINARY

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### SECOND FLOOR PLAN GENERAL ARRANGEMENT

Scale:	Date:	Drawn:	Checked:
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STEEL BRACING SCHEDULE	
MEMBER REF	MEMBER SIZE
PD01	C180x95.0

COLUMNS SHOWN IN RED START AT THE FLOOR BELOW AND WILL TERMINATE AT THIS LEVEL

DATA ROOFDECK D60 1.2mm TO PROVIDE  
RESISTANCE TO RUST

PO#	STAGE 3 ISSUE - SCHEME REVERSED	11/05/2015	JK	1
PO#	STAGE 3 ISSUE	01/10/2014	JK	1
PO#	Description	Date	By	Count

RAMBOLL

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[www.antibio.com](http://www.antibio.com)

PLANT ROOM ROOF PLAN  
GENERAL ARRANGEMENT

Scale:	Date:	Drawn:	Checked:
1 : 100	JUL 2014	JM	JK
Drawing No.:			Rev:
61018885-01-S-1005			P05

