

Report Contents

- 1.0 Introduction**
- 2.0 Existing Building, Site and Ground Conditions**
- 3.0 Proposed Works**
- 4.0 Drawings**
- 5.0 Program of works**
- 6.0 Movement Monitoring**
- 7.0 Construction Method Statement**
- 8.0 Calculations**
- 9.0d Effect of tree removal on shallow foundations**



1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 This report has been completed by John Harrison for Harrison Shortt Structural Engineers Ltd.

Anthony John Douglas Harrison (MIStructE (028362792), MEng, CEng).

- 1.2 Harrison Shortt Structural Engineers Ltd. (HSSE) have been appointed by the building owners to prepare the structural design of the alterations at 82 Fitzjohns Avenue.
- 1.3 We will be visiting site periodically throughout the works to ensure the works are generally in accordance with the design and constructed in a safe and robust manner. Typically we will visit on a fortnightly basis reducing to monthly as the structural works are completed
- 1.4 This Report provides the Structural Drawings and Calculations for the proposed works.
- 1.5 The Basement Impact Assessment has been prepared by Geotechnical & Environment Associates Ltd. (GEA)
- 1.6a The report has been retitled "Structural Report – Supporting Documentation" as referenced in the Campbell Reith Audit

2.0 Existing Building, Site and Ground Conditions

- 2.1 The original part of the existing building was constructed between 1910 and 1920 and was extended over the 20th century to be the three storey residential house on the site today. The building is L-shaped on plan with the building extending along the Northern and Eastern Boundaries
- 2.2 The building is constructed with brickwork external and party walls. The internal walls are brickwork where loadbearing and hollow clay blocks for non-loadbearing partitions.
- 2.3 The floors are constructed with timber floor joists spanning perpendicular to the main facades.

2.4 The roof is a traditional cut rafter and purlined roof clad in clay tiles.

2.5 The building has been extended with:

- A single storey rear extension,
- A small "pool house to the north for the northern wing,
- The Norther Wing has been elongated,
- A second storey extension has been added to the southern part of the eastern wing,
- A new swimming pool.

2.6 The building is founded on corbelled brickwork on London Clay. The detailed geology can be found in the GEA report

3.0 Proposed Works

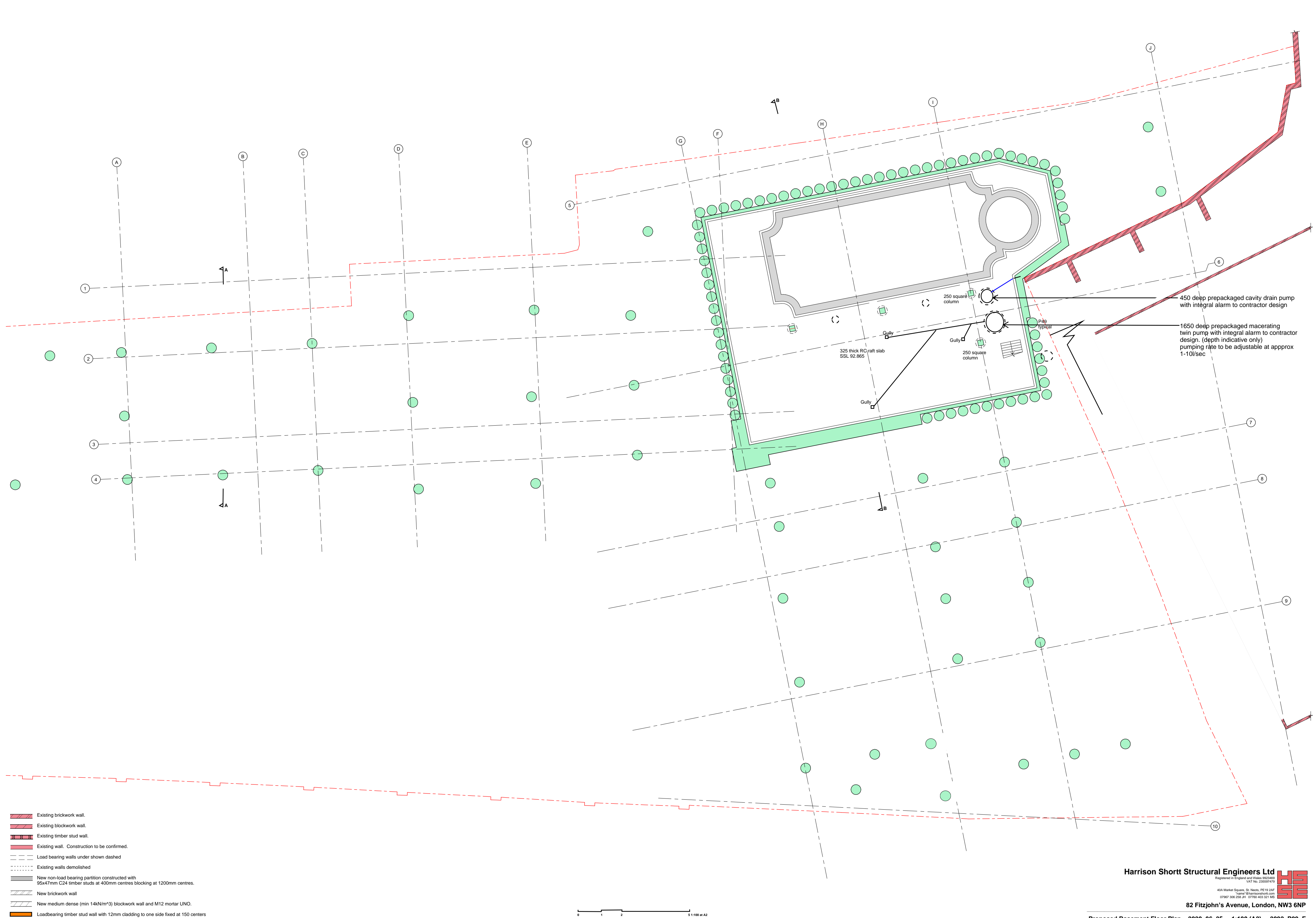
3.1 Demolition of various parts of the building retaining parts of the main eastern wing and reconstruction of the remainder of the building on a piled raft with a new retaining wall to the northern boundary.

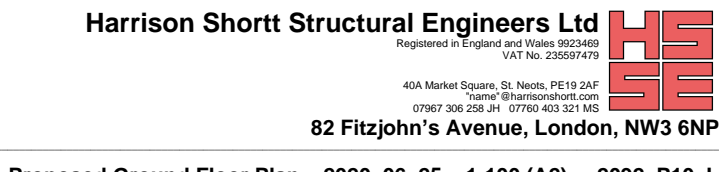
3.2 The swimming pool will be lowered to the existing ground floor level founded approximately 2m below with a new basement plant room.

3.3 The new super structure will be a traditional load bearing cavity construction with timber metal web service joists.



4.0 Drawings

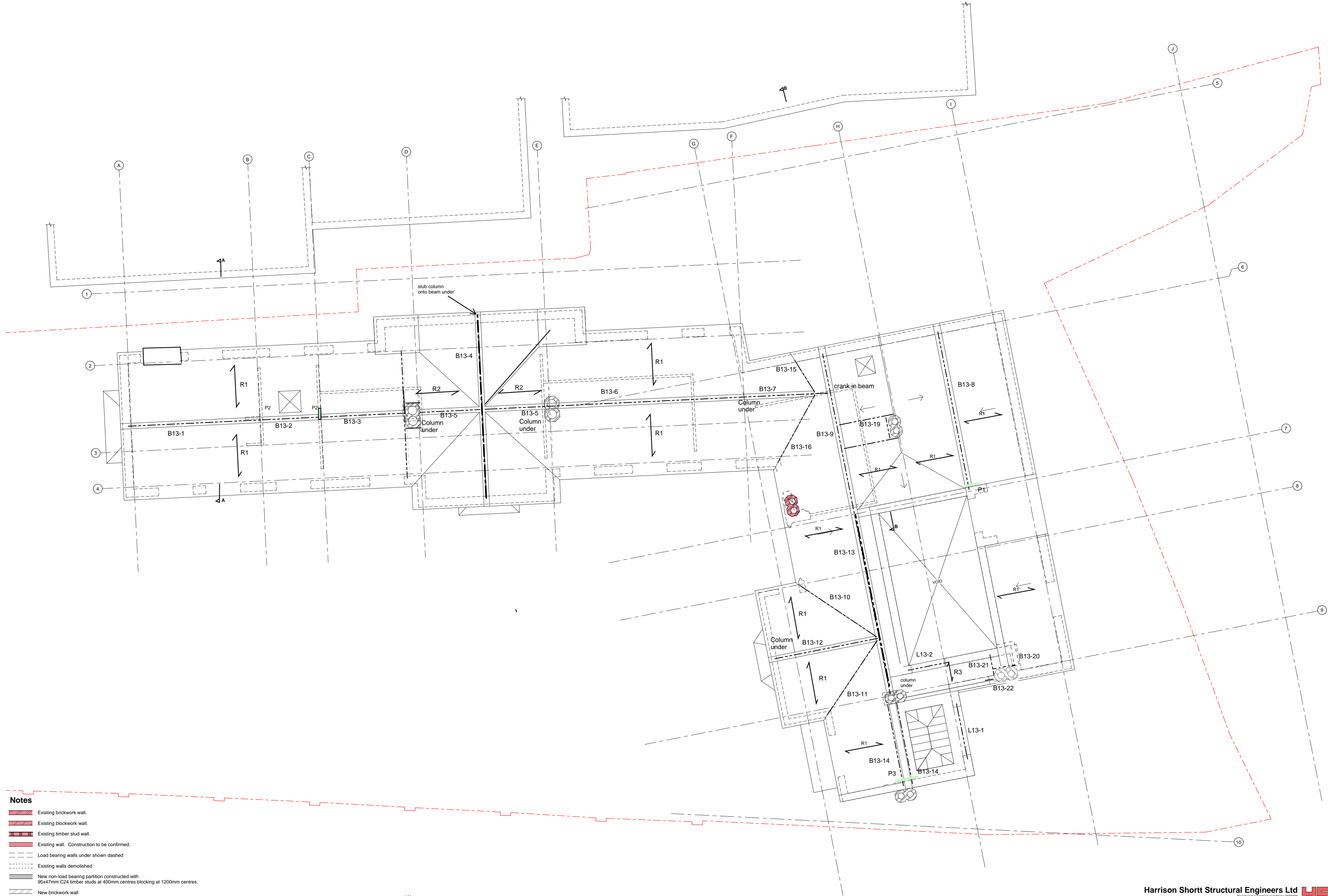






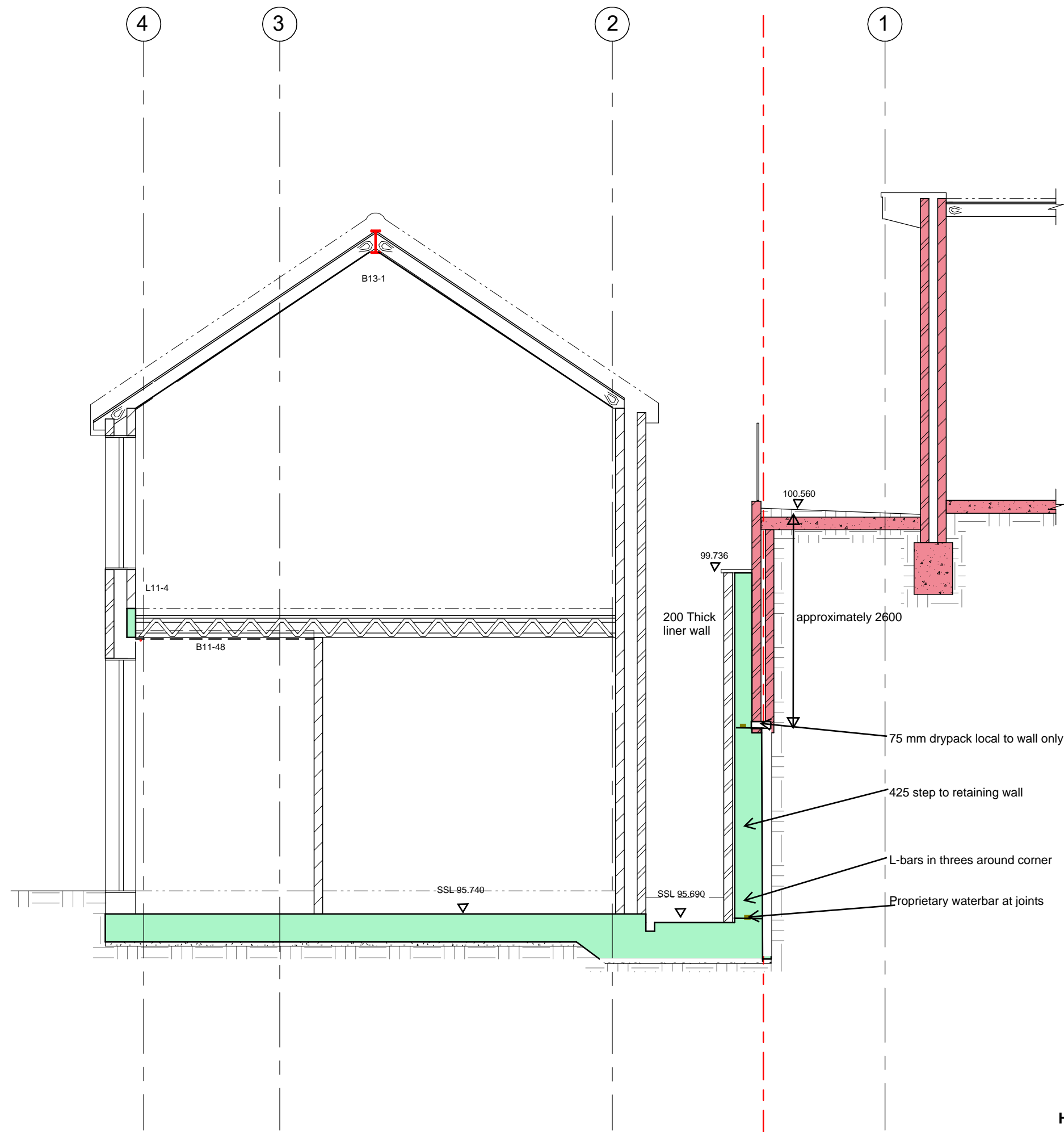
Notes

- Existing brickwork wall.
- Existing blockwork wall.
- Existing timber stud wall.
- Existing wall. Construction to be confirmed.
- Load bearing walls under shown dashed
- Existing walls demolished
- New non-load bearing partition constructed with 95x47mm C24 timber studs at 400mm centres blocking at 1200mm centres.
- New brickwork wall
- New medium dense (min 14kN/m³) blockwork wall and M12 mortar UNO.
- Loadbearing timber stud wall with 12mm cladding to one side fixed at 150 centers



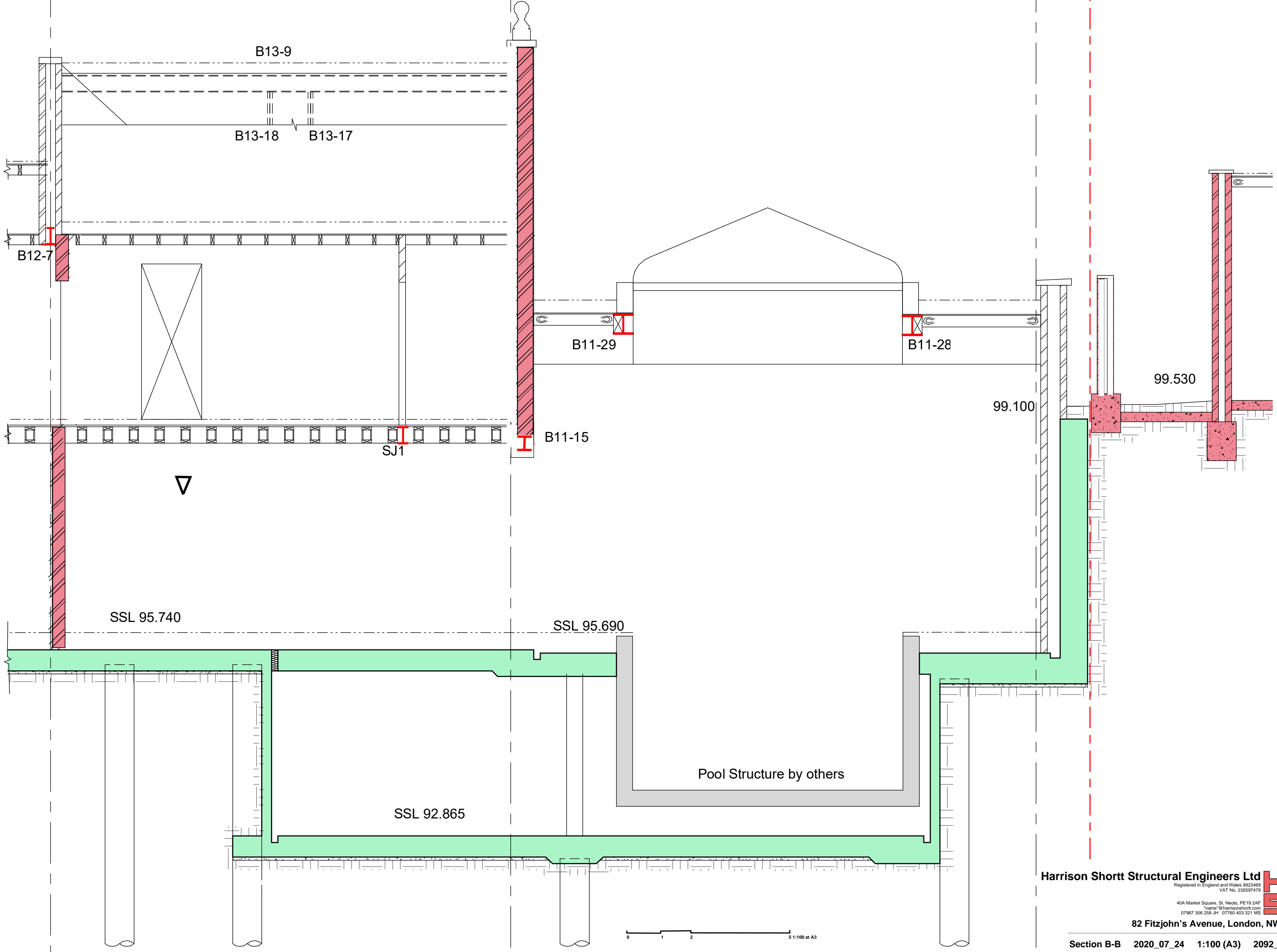
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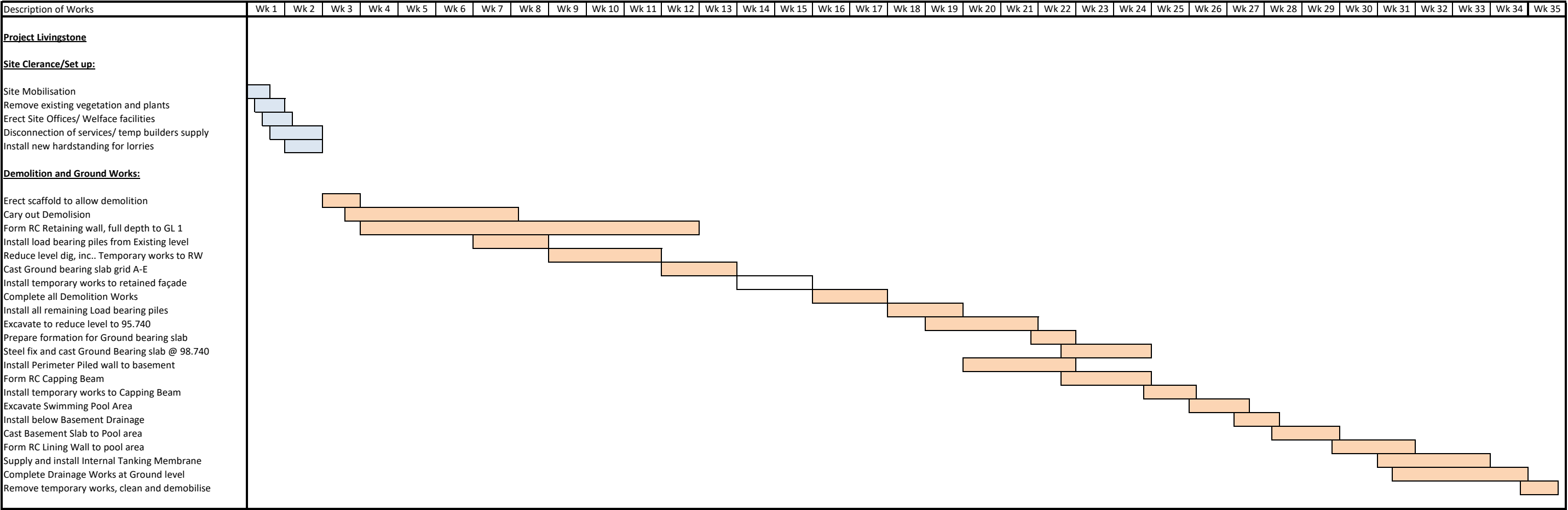
0 1 2 3 1:50 at A3







5.0 Program





6.0 Movement Monitoring Regime

Method

Adhesive targets shall be fixed to the walls at just below eaves levels. All results including initial base-line readings shall be issued within 48 hours of being recorded to the Two Surveyors and consultant and project engineers in graphical and tabular format.

Frequency

1 reading to be taken in addition to baseline prior to commencing works

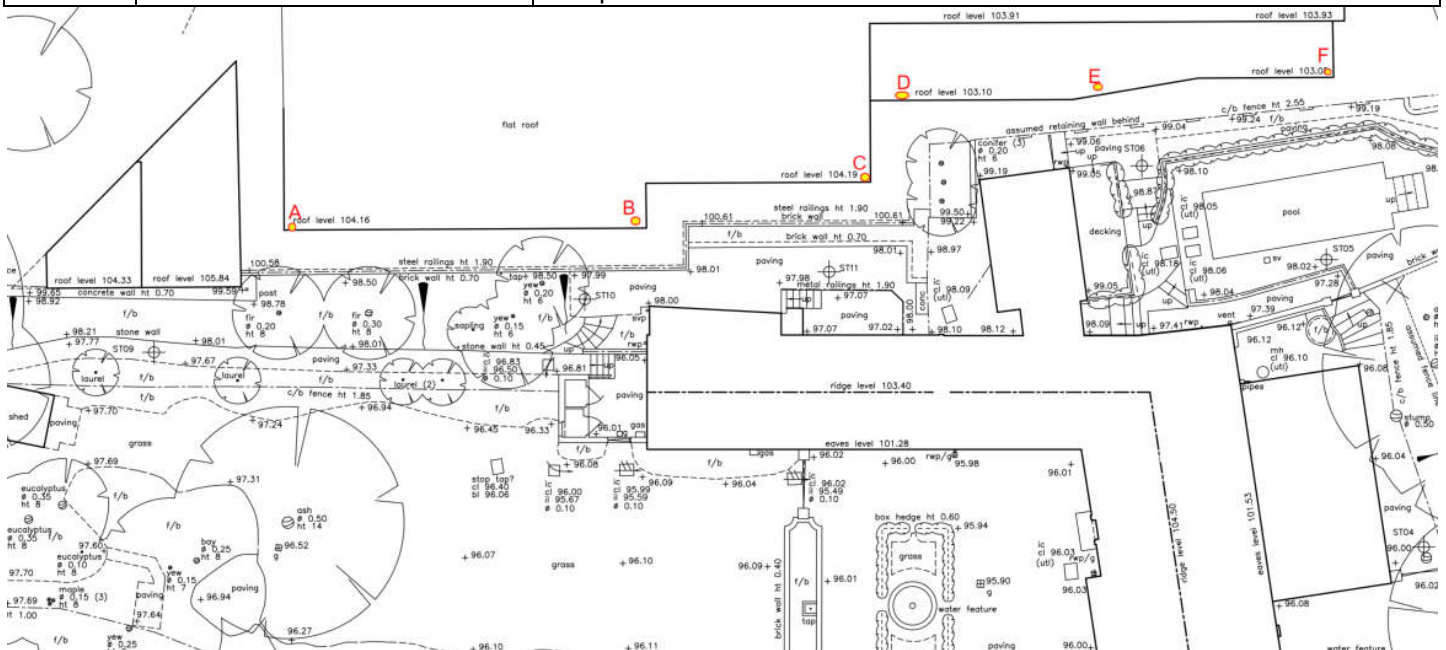
1 month intervals.

Frequency shall increase subject to following trigger levels.

Post completion of retaining walls monthly thereafter for 3 months post completion, or until movement trends ceased.

Triggers and Actions

	Trigger	Action
Green	- Cumulative vertical or lateral movement of +/-2.5mm being measured.	Movement monitoring should increased in frequency to fortnightly
Amber	-Cumulative vertical or lateral movement of +/-5mm being measure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - movement monitoring should increased in frequency to weekly. - General photographs of the site are to be issued to the surveyors and engineers for immediate review. - The project engineer and Surveyors are to be informed immediately and to meet on site within 10 working days to review the construction and agree further actions at the meeting with the contractor to immediately implement these as applicable.
Red	- Cumulative vertical or lateral movement of +/-10mm being measured.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All works are to stop. - All open excavations are to back filled with 150mm layers granular material or foamed concrete. - General photographs of the site are to be issued to the surveyors and engineers for immediate review. - The project engineer and Surveyors are to be informed immediately and to meet on site ideally within 48 hours but no later than 6 working days to determine how to complete the basement structure - At this stage it may be necessary to employ a different contractor to complete the works.





7.0 Construction Method Statement



Index

- 1.0 Introduction
- 2.0 The Existing building
- 3.0 Proposed Works
- 4.0 Sequence of Construction

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Harrison Shortt Structural Engineers (HSSE) are acting as both the temporary and Permanent works engineer. The proposed method provides a detailed and safe method of works.
- 1.2 This document should be read in conjunction with all other contract documents.
- 1.3 The intention of this document is not to describe the number of operatives, timescales or exact method of working, but to set out the principles of the works and the details of the temporary structure.
- 1.4 The existing building has been soft stripped, prior to starting the structural works the building can be stripped back to the shell to allow for reclamation and recycling
- 1.5 This document provides the Temporary works and sequence up to the completion of the ground works.

2.0 Existing Building

- 2.1 The House is a Two storey detached house L-shaped on plan with the Northern wing set into the Hill, The original parts of the building were started in the first decade of the twentieth century.
- 2.2 The buildings are traditionally constructed with solid 9 inch brick walls supporting timber joists that generally span form front to back, the joists spanning front to back with a sarking board at mid-depth to support pugging

- 2.3 Internally the walls are hollow clay blocks built off the floor joists.
- 2.4 The building was extended in the middle of the twentieth century adding the two storey Northern wing constructed in solid masonry with timber floors.
- 2.5 There are two further single storey extensions to the East and the North on single are lightweight timber structures.
- 2.6 The building is founded on very shallow corbelled brickwork foundations. The underlying soil is Claygate members

3.0 Proposed Building

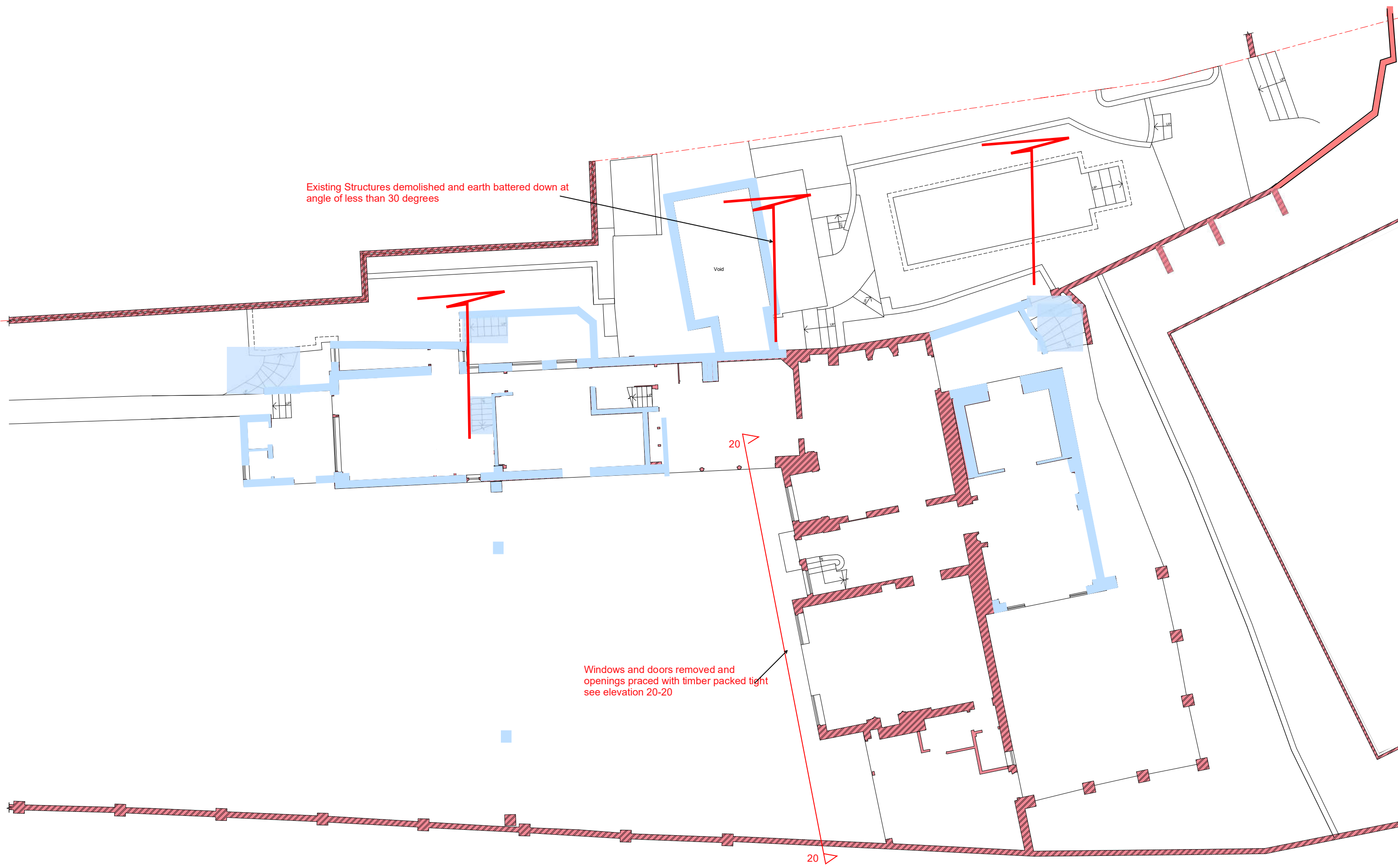
- 3.1 The proposed works involve retaining the southern block of the building and demolishing the modern extensions
- 3.2 The position of the building is in approximately the same position as the existing with the Northern wing extended in length, and constructed with a new pool and basement plant room.
- 3.3 The basement will be formed with contiguous bored piles with a concrete lining wall cast across the face of the piles and basement raft slab supported on internal piles.
- 3.4 The Northern boundary will be a Reinforced concrete retaining wall underpinning the majority of the existing boundary and supported on a thick reinforced concrete raft that will be supported on insitu bored concrete piles.
- 3.5 The super structure will be a traditional loadbearing masonry building supporting timber service joists and steel cellular beams as required.
- 3.6 The roof will be a cut timber roof with steel ridge beam and steel posts onto the masonry walls below

4.0 Sequence of Construction / Temporary Works

Stage 1

- 1.1Contractor to provide temporary cabins sited on the existing garden, Hoarding, alarms and site management to contractor's standard procedure.
- 1.2Provide access platforms grid 4 B-C of existing façade and brace front façade See TW20
- 1.3Install scaffold Gridline B-G 4-3 and internal crash deck
- 1.4Strip roof finishes and demolish timbers
- 1.5Diamond cut vertical slot between retained and demolished structure
- 1.6Demolish walls highlighted in blue manually using breakers or using excavator with demolition jaw
- 1.7Demolished material can be stockpiles for removal from site
- 1.8Areas of hard paving broken up and waste removed.
- 1.9Timber extension GL E/G5-6 demolished using excavator with demolition jaws and material removed for recycling
- 1.10Rear extension H-I 6-9 single storey rear extension, existing pool and court yard demolished and spoil battered back towards northern boundary

NOTE no soil is to be removed from the base of retaining walls on the northern boundary.







Typical timber bracing to windows using 100 x 50 timbers screw screwed together with minimum 2No. 4mm woodscrews in each joint
the timber should be cut tight to size fo opening

Double acrow props to existing beam

Stage 2

- 2.1

The retaining wall can be excavated in a linear sequence:
- 2.1.1

Cut 1.2m strip into battered Compact ground providing steel treng sheets to either side of cut braced with trnchprops and 200 x 50 timber whalers at 1m centres
- 2.1.2

Place steel reinforcement with bars in 3 extending into wall
- 2.1.3

Form drainage channels
- 2.1.4

Cast slab
- 2.1.5

Place waterbar and lace vertical reinforcement
- 2.1.6

Cast wall up to underside existing footings of boundary wall
- 2.1.7

Allow 24 to cure
- 2.1.8

Drypack gap to underside of clean footing
- 2.1.9

Place waterbar at joint and lace reinforcement to full height
- 2.1.10

Cast concrete to full height
- 2.2

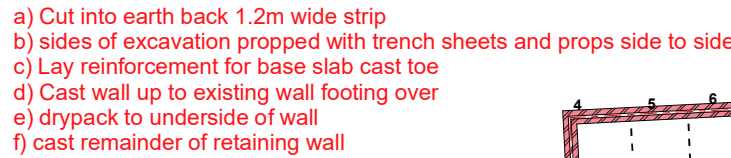
2.2.1

Cut 1m strip into earth face placing spoil onto toe of previous step compacted with excavator bucket to angle of approximately 30 degrees

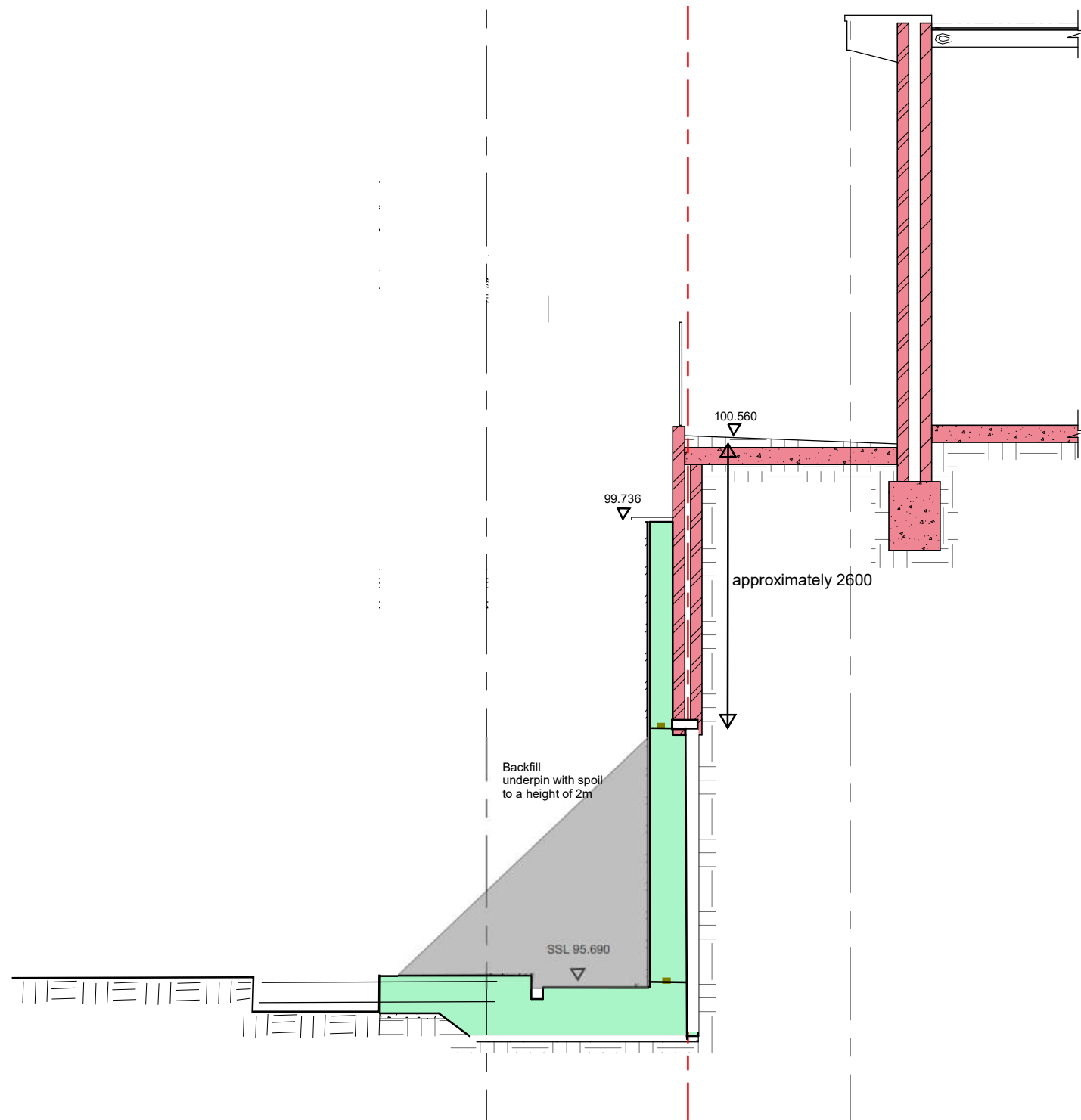
2.2.2

repeat steps 2.1.2-2.1.10
- 2.3

Repeat steps 2.2 for full sequence of underpinning



- e) Cut into earth back 1.2m wide strip placing spoil onto cast pin
- f) sides of excavation propped with trench sheets and props side to side
- g) Lay reinforcement for base slabcast toe
- h) Cast wall up to existing wall footign over
- i) drypack to underside of wall
- j) cast remainder of retaining wall



Stage 3

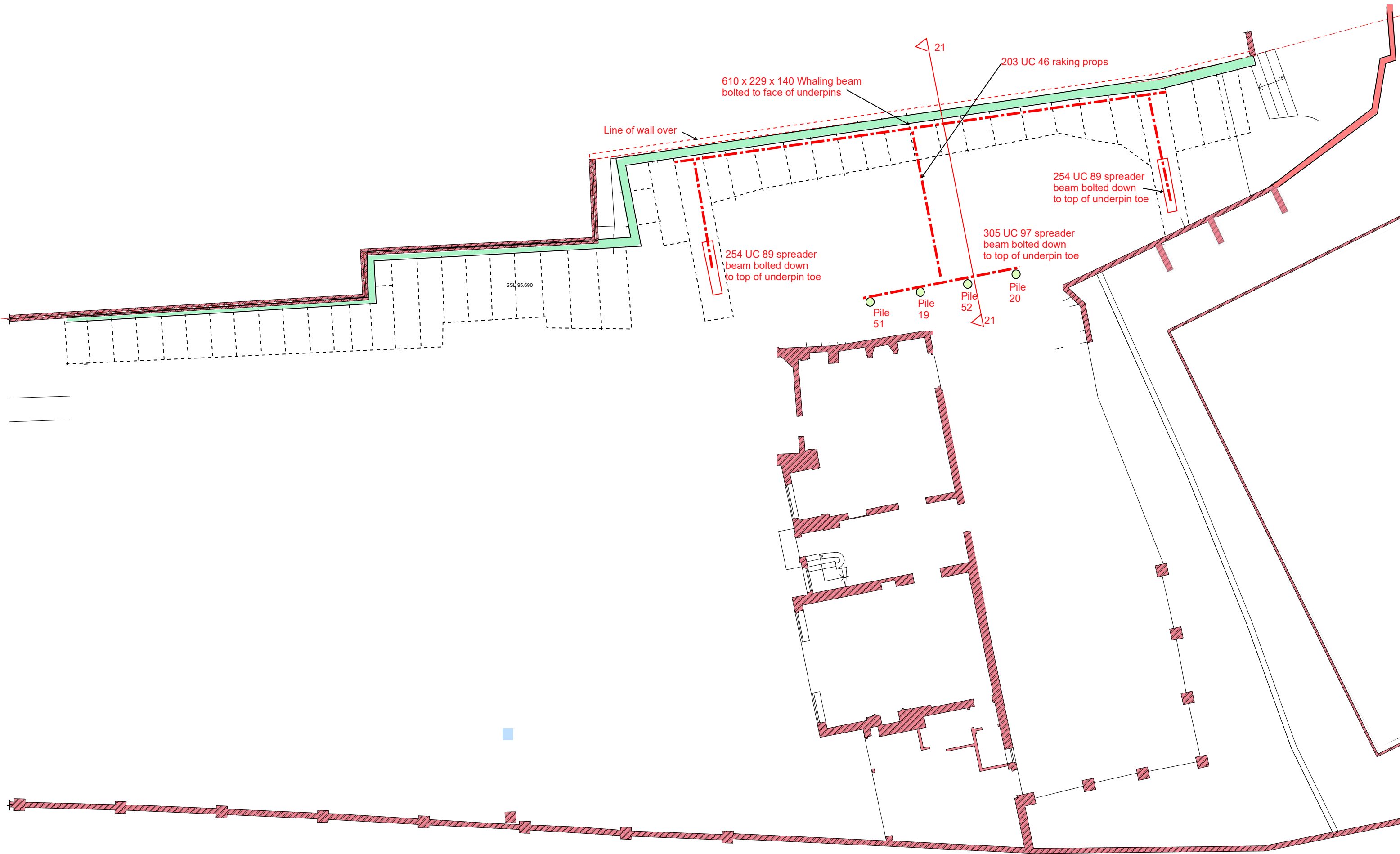
- 3.1

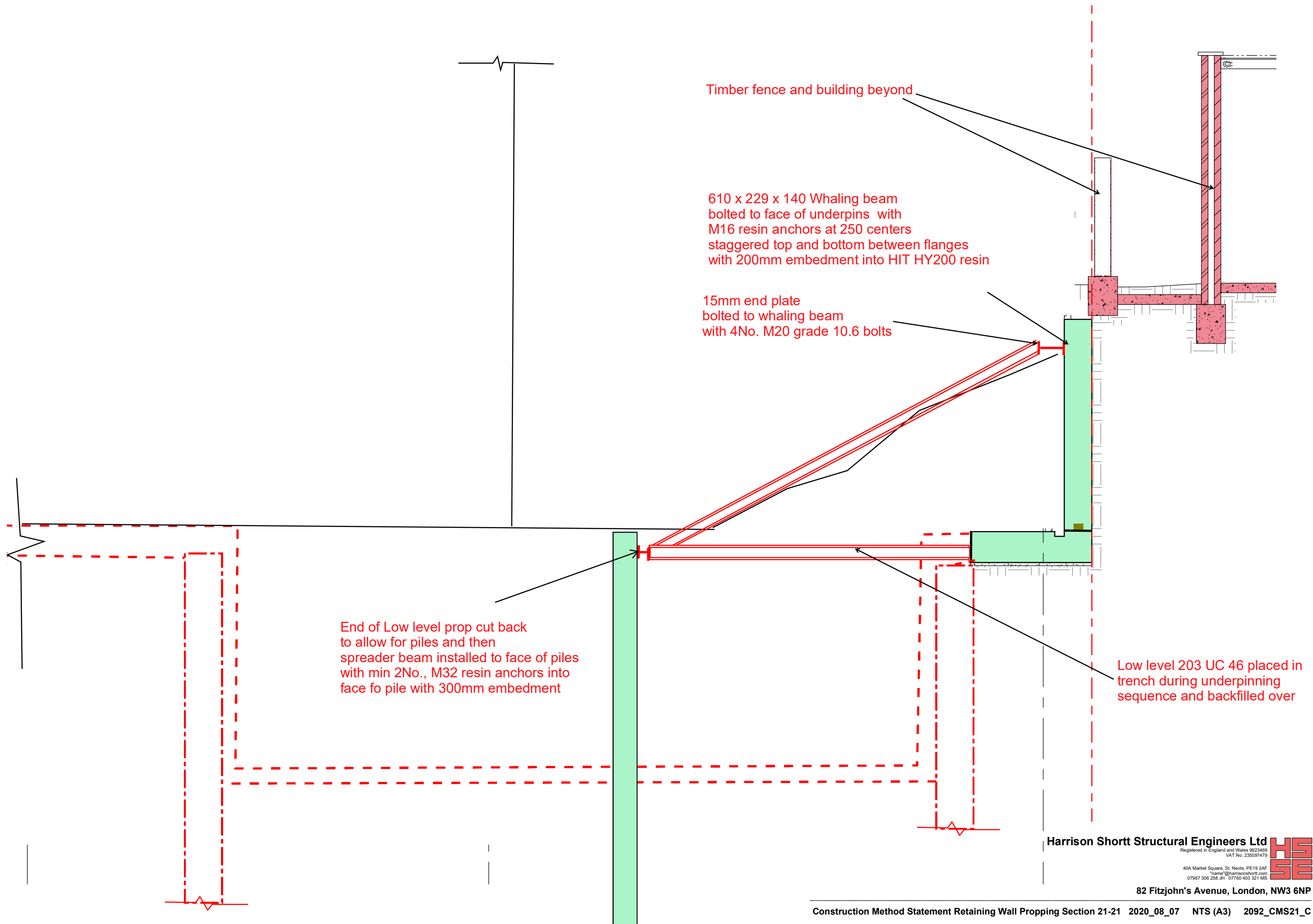
Install 4 number piles
- 3.2

place high level whaling beam across top of underpins adjacent to the pool
- 3.3

Install spreader beam across face of piles and bolt in place
- 3.4

Install racking beams to allow excavation of material LOCAL TO POOL ONLY EARTH MUST BE
RETAINED ON EXISTING TOES OF ALL OTHER L-shaped UNDERPINS





Stage 4

- 4.1

Underpin existing façades and spine walls - See specification for underpinning requirements including placing reinforcement with a full tension lap into slab.
- 4.3

Install internal waling frames to allow removal of timber floors to facilitate piling.
- 4.4

Local to pile position excavate 450 x 450 square trialpit to 1m below ground level to look for obstructions and then backfill
- 4.5

Install piling and contiguous piles to basement.
- 4.6

Install needle beam from temporary piles under retained existing walls and onto new underpins
- 4.7b

Back prop underpinned section of basement piles to act in bending in temporary condition
- Alternatively**
Install high level knee braces to perimeter of basement to reduce reinforcement in piles.
- 4.8

Excavate basement to formation level.
- 4.9

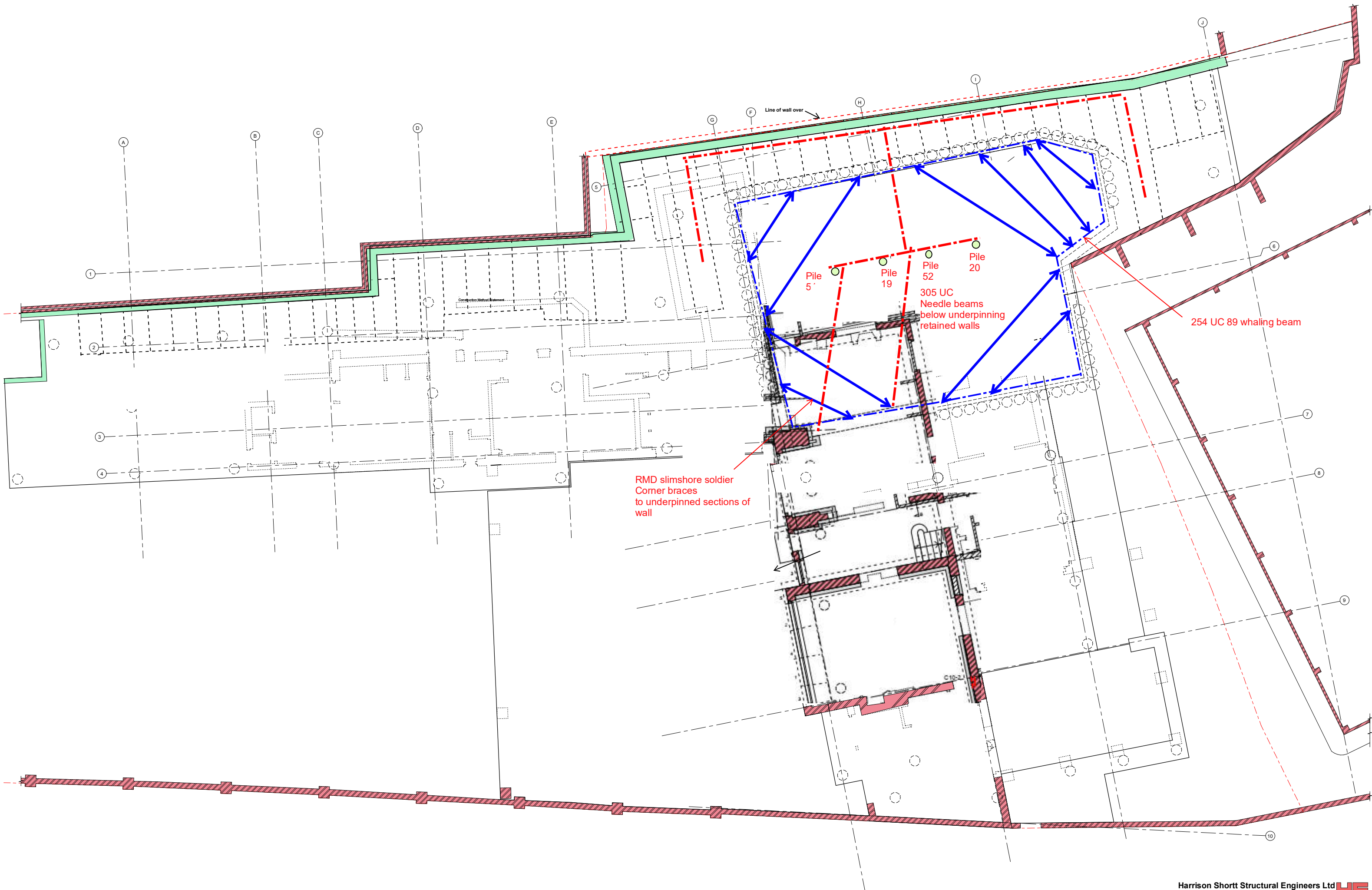
Install Sumps
- 4.10

Cast basement slab
- 4.11

Cast liner walls
- 4.12

Cast ground floor slabs
- 4.13

Remove Propping to retaining walls







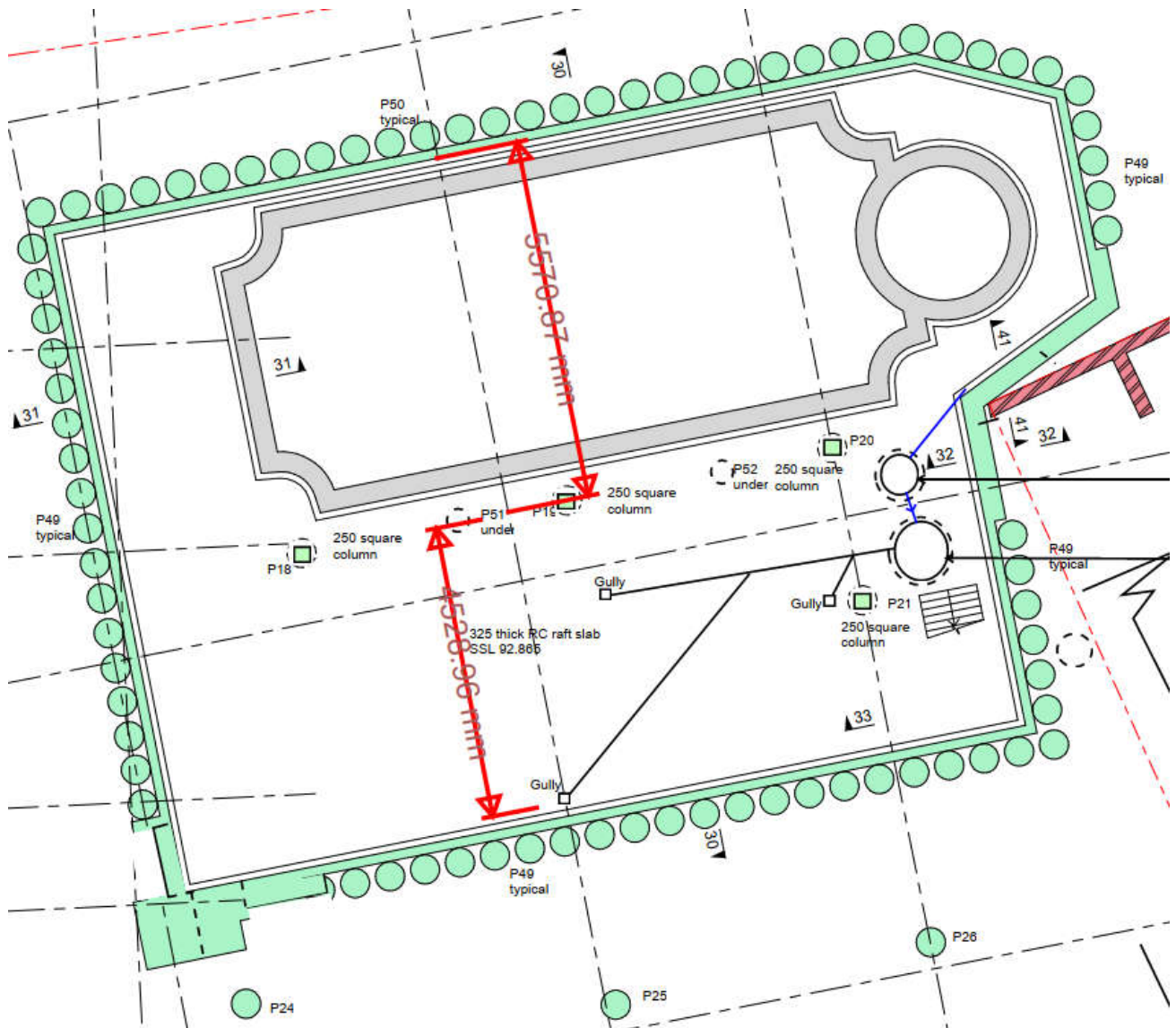
8.0 Calculations

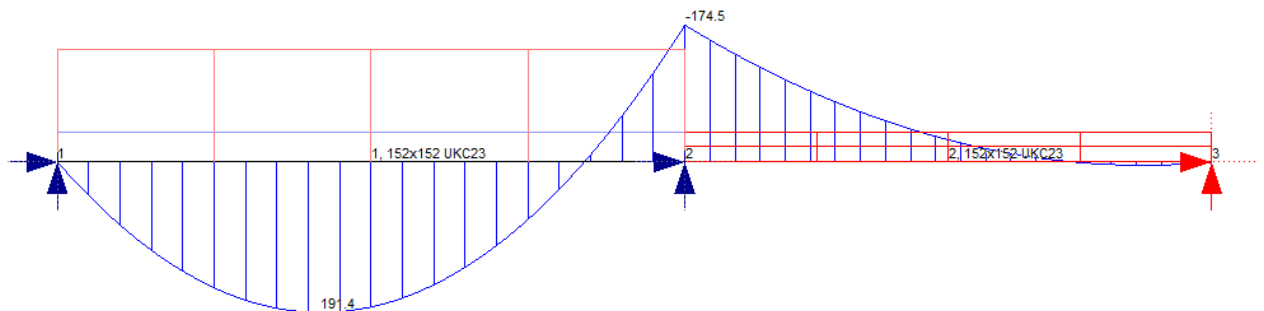
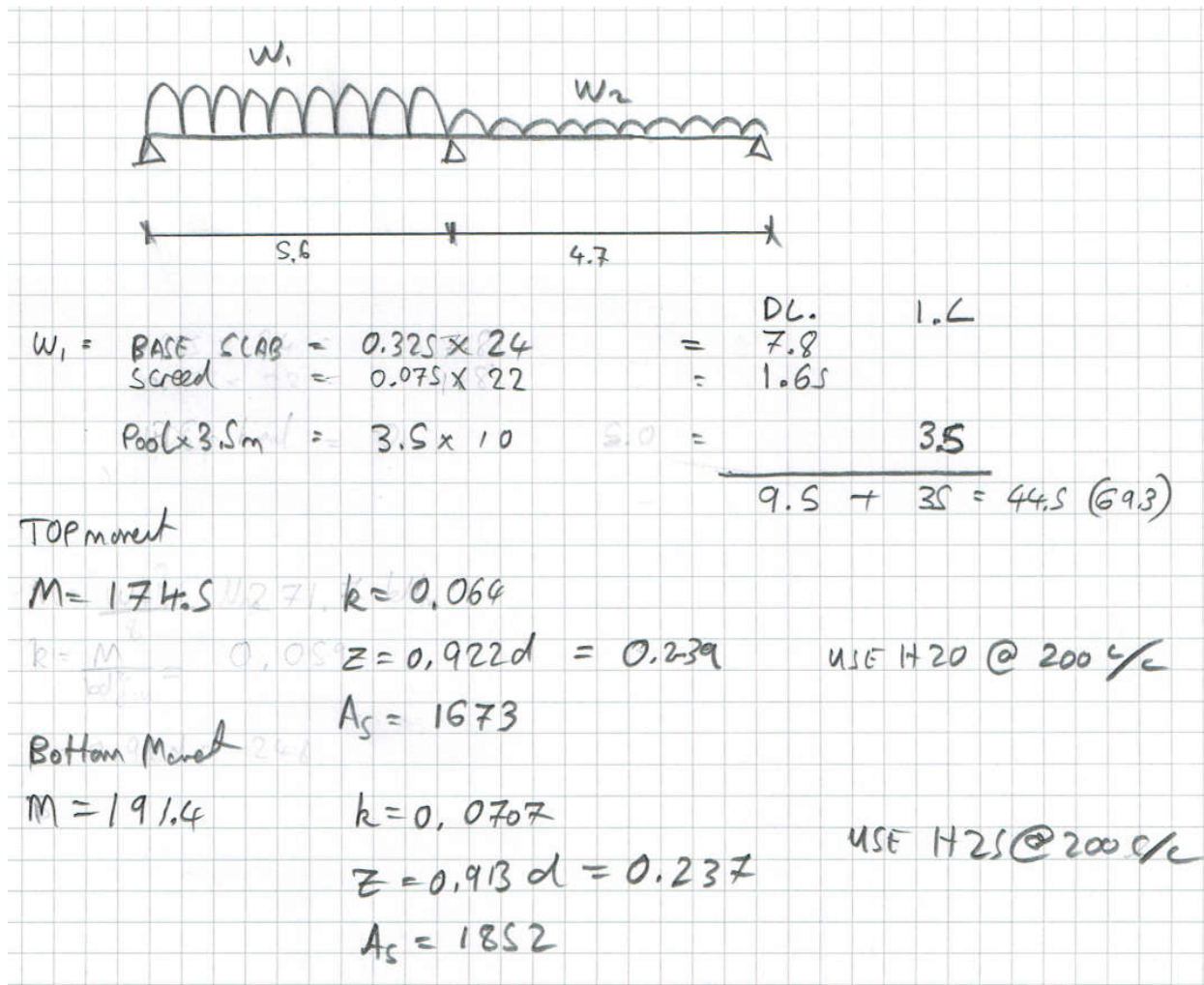
81 Loadings

		Dead Load	Imposed Load	SLS	(ULS)
A	Rafters	0.2			
Pitched Roof	Battens	0.1			
(boarded and clay	Boards	0.2			
tiles)	Tiles	0.32			
(slate roof lighter)	At 30 degrees	(load/cos30)			
	Imposed Load		0.60		
		0.95	0.60	1.6 kN/m²	(2.3) kN/m²
B	Waterproofing membrane	0.10			
Flat Roof	Insulation	0.02			
(general)	18mm plywood sheeting	0.11			
	225x50mm timber floor joists at 400mm c/c	0.17			
	12.5mm plasterboard ceiling	0.11			
	Finish (decking or similar)	0.30			
	Imposed Load		0.75		
		0.81	0.75	1.6kN/m²	(2.3) kN/m²
C	20mm timber floor finishes	0.11			
Internal Floor	225x50mm timber floor joists at 360mm c/c	0.19			
(typical)	19mm lath and plaster ceiling	0.38			
	Insulation	0.02			
	Imposed Load		1.5		
		0.7	1.5	2.2 kN/m²	(3.4) kN/m²
D	19mm chip board	0.1			
Loft Floor	100x50mm timber floor joists at #360mm	0.1			
Storage	c/c	0.38			
	Lathe and plaster ceiling		0.6		
	Imposed Load				
		0.58	0.6	1.2 kN/m²	(1.8) kN/m²
E	19mm plaster	0.38			
9" Brick Wall	9" (228.6mm) brickwork	4.11			
		4.5		4.5 kN/m²	(6.3) kN/m²
F	19mm plaster	0.38			
13 1/2" Brick Wall	9" (342.9mm) brickwork	6.20			
		6.6		6.6 kN/m	(9.2) kN/m
G	19mm lath and plaster	0.38			
4" Timber Stud Wall	100x50mm timber studs at 360mm c/c	0.08			
	100x50mm timber blocking at 1200mm c/c	0.03			
	19mm lath and plaster	0.38			
		0.87		0.9 kN/m	(1.2) kN/m
H	19mm lath and plaster	0.38			
4" Brick Nogged	100x50mm timber studs at 360mm c/c	0.08			
Timber Stud Wall	Brick Noggins 225 @ 360 c/c	1.13			
	19mm lath and plaster	0.38			
		1.97		1.97 kN/m	(2.8) kN/m
J	6mm slate cladding lapped	0.375			
4" Slate Clad Mansard	25x40mm battens at 150mm c/c	0.04			
Wall	18mm plywood sheeting	0.2			
	100x50mm timber studs at 400mm c/c	0.08			
	100x50mm timber blocking at 1200mm c/c	0.03			
	12.5mm plasterboard and Skim	0.28			
		1.01		1.0 kN/m²	(1.4) kN/m
K	4" (101.6mm) brickwork	1.83			
Brick / Block Cavity	100mm Insulation	0.10			
Wall	100mm dense concrete blocks	2.40			
	19mm plaster	0.38			
		4.71		4.7 kN/m²	(6.6) kN/m²
L	3 Layers 10mm glass	0.87			
Flat Roof Light	2mm interlayer	0.01			
	Imposed Load		0.6		
		0.88	0.6	1.5 kN/m²	(2.2) kN/m²
M	3 Layers 10mm glass	0.87			
Glass Doors	2mm interlayer	0.01			
	Framing	0.2			
		1.08		1.1 kN/m²	(1.5) kN/m²
N	325mm concrete slab	7.8			
Raft slab	100mm screed and finish	2.4			
	Imposed Loading		1.0 + 1.5		
		10.2	2.5	12.7 kN/m²	(18.3) kN/m²

8.2 Basement

8.2.1 Basement Raft Slab





Reactions per linear Meter:


Reaction 1 = 20.9 + 83.6

Reaction 2 = 61.5 + 141.4

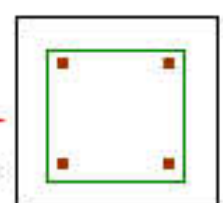
Reaction 3 = 15.5 + 5.4

Piles at 2m centers, within beam strip allow distribution steel over column heads.

8.2.2 250 square columns to underside of ground floor

Project	Spreadsheets to BS 8110					REINFORCED CONCRETE COUNCIL		
Client	Advisory Group					Made by	Date	Page
Location	Ground floor columns at B1, B2 etc			RMW	03-Mar-21	96		
SYMMETRICALLY REINFORCED RECTANGULAR COLUMN DESIGN, BENT ABOUT TWO AXES TO BS 8110:1997				Checked	Revision	Job No		
Originated from ECCS3-1 v1.3 © 2000 PCA for RCC				chg	-	R68		

MATERIALS							
f_{cu}	25	N/mm ²	$\gamma_{m,steel}$	1.05	Cover to link	30	mm
f_y	250	N/mm ²	$\gamma_{m,conc}$	1.5	h agg	20	mm

SECTION						
h	250	mm				
b	250	mm				
with	2	bars per 250 face				
and	2	bars per 250 face				
ie. 250 x 250 columns with 4 bars						

RESTRAINTS		Top	Btm	Braced ?	β	L_e (mm)	Slenderness	Status
	L_o (mm)	Condition	Condition					
X-AXIS	2800	E	f	Y	0.75	2100	$L_{ex}/h = 8.40$	Column is
Y-AXIS	2800	E	f	Y	0.75	2100	$L_{ey}/b = 8.40$	SHORT

LOADCASES	AXIAL	TOP MOMENTS (kNm)		BTM MOMENTS (kNm)	
	N (kN)	M _{ix}	M _{iy}	M _{ix}	M _{iy}
B1	312	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
B2	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Loadcase 3	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Loadcase 4	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Loadcase 5	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Loadcase 6	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

BAR ARRANGEMENTS		BAR CENTRES (mm)				Checks
Bar Ø	Asc %	Link Ø	250 Face	250 Face	Nuz (kN)	
R 40	8.04	10	130	130	0	Asc > 6 % (3.12.6.2)
R 32	5.15	8	142	142	1428	ok
R 25	3.14	8	149	149	1143	ok
R 20	2.01	6	158	158	983	ok
R 16	1.29	6	162	162	880	ok
R 12	0.72	6	166	166	801	ok

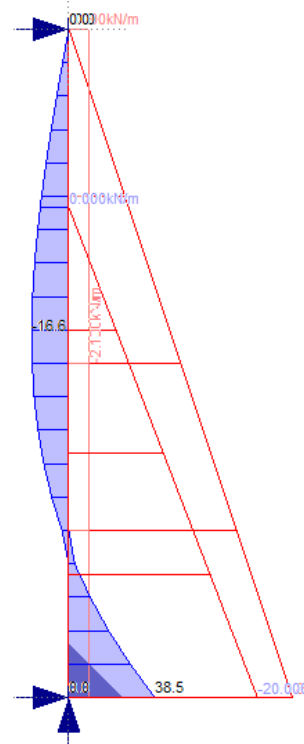
DESIGN MOMENTS	X AXIS		Y AXIS		COMBINED		REBAR	max V *	
	K	M _{add}	M _x	M _{add}	M _y	Axis			M'
B1	0.000	0.0	10.0	0.0	10.0	X	17.7	4 R12	28.3
B2	0.000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Loadcase 3	0.000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Loadcase 4	0.000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Loadcase 5	0.000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Loadcase 6	0.000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!

SEE CHARTS ON NEXT SHEET

Therefore 4 H12 bars ok

- Permanent case, piles effectively propped at head of wall
- Temporary Case full cantilever Cotiq piles

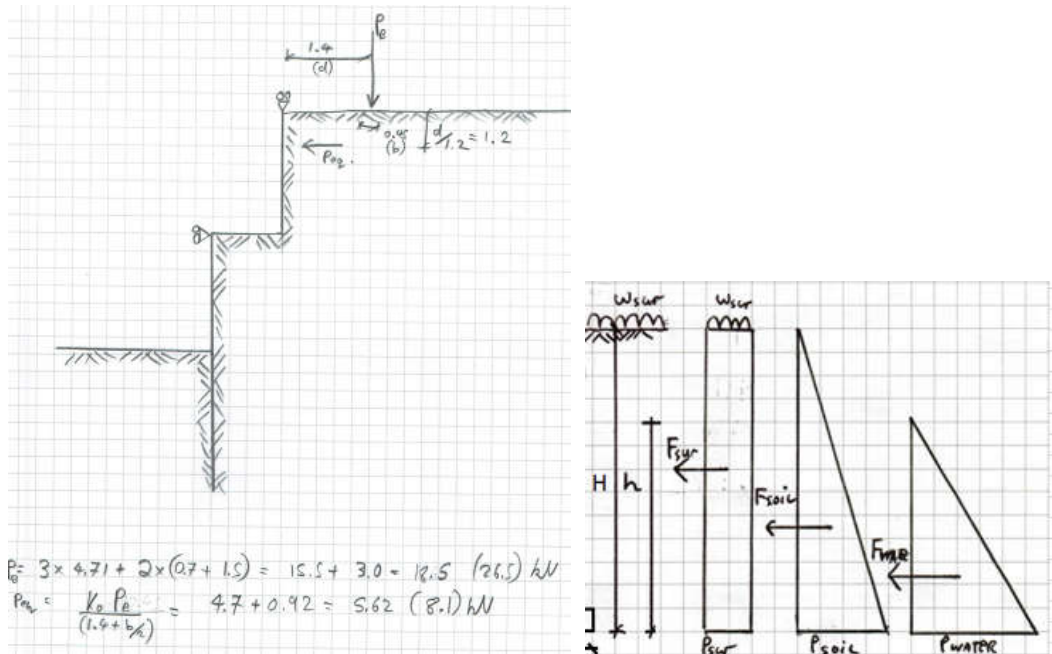
Retained height	H	3 m							
top soil	T	0 m							
		3							
Resisting depth	D	3.5							
bottom planting	y	3.11152			6.61152				
Surcharge		5 kNm							
water		1 m							
		2							
Soil									
Typical Soil Density		19.5 kN/m ³							
Internal Angle of Friction		25 degrees							
Ko	1-sin φ	0.57738							
Ka	$\frac{1 - \sin \phi}{1 + \sin \phi}$	0.40586							
Kp	1/Ka	2.46391							
Factor	Ka	0.40586							
Stability	Pressure		Force			Moment			
Surcharge	Ka w	2.02929	P... H	6.08788		(H+T)/2+...	3.83333	F...H/2	23.3369
Soil	pKaH	23.7427	0.5 P... H	35.6141		(H+T)/3+...	3.33333	F...H/3	118.714
Water	p...h	20	0.5 P... h	20		(H+T)/3+...	0.66667	F...h/3	13.3333
Total				61.702					155.384
Restoring	Pressure					Restoring		FOS	4.85121
Top		168.162		294.284					
Planting		149.497		232.582					
						753.8			



Moment per piles = 38.5kNm

2 piles per linear meter therefore Load into pile = 19.3 kNm ULS (13.8 SLS)

8.2.4d Contig piles to Northern Boundary P50 Permanent case the slab restrains



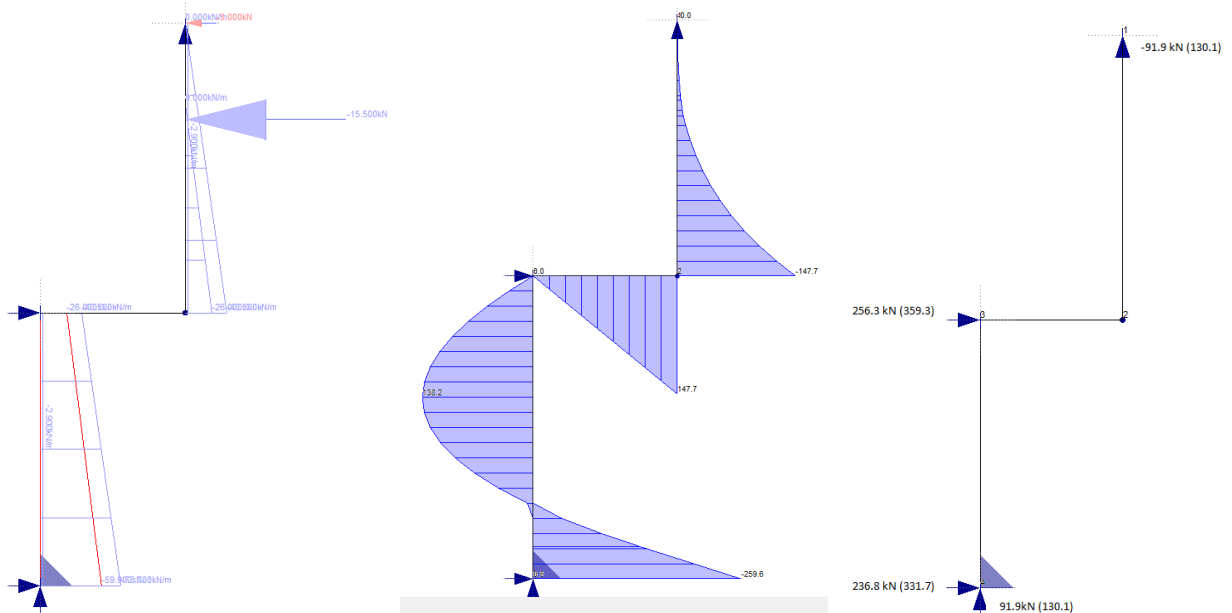
Ground floor level

Soil				Geometry			
Typical Soil Density		19.5	kN/m ³	H	3.6	m	
Internal Angle of Friction		25	degrees	t	0.45	m	
				d	0.35	m	
Ko	1-sin φ	0.5774		L	0.45	m	
				I	0		
Ka	$\frac{1 - \sin \phi}{1 + \sin \phi}$	0.4059		Water BGL	1	m	
Kp	1/Ka	2.4639		h	2.6		
				Wsur	5	kN/m	
Stability	Pressure		Force				
Surcharge	Ko w	2.8869	P... H	10.39287			
Soil	p Ko H	40.532	0.5 P... H	72.95796			
Water	p _{water} h	26	0.5 P... h	33.8			
Total				117.1508			

40

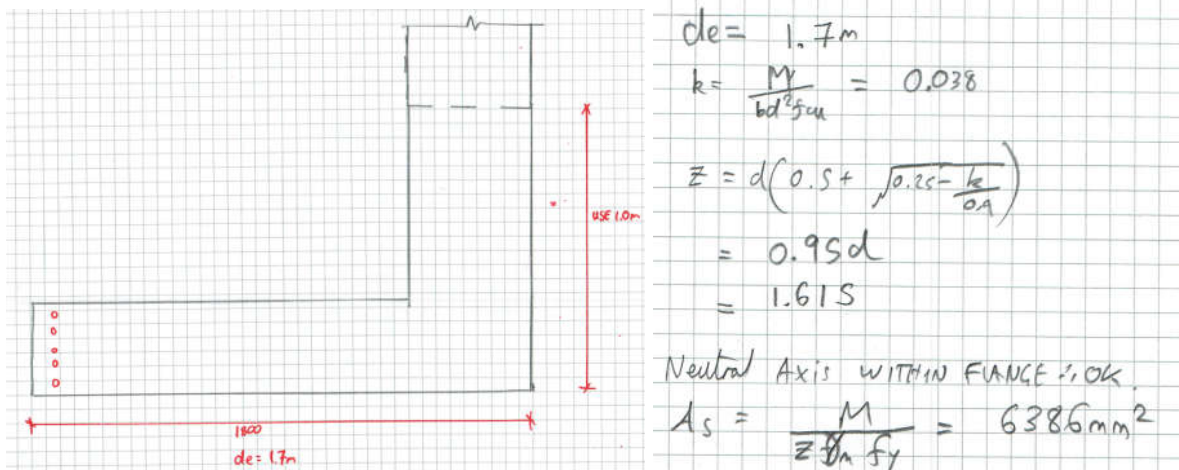
Basement level

Soil			Geometry		
Typical Soil Density		19.5 kN/m ³	H	6.99 m	
Internal Angle of Friction		25 degrees	t	0.45 m	
			d	0.35 m	
Ko	1-sin φ	0.5774	L	0.45 m	
			l	0	
Ka	1-sin φ	0.4059	Water BGL	1 m	
	1+sin φ		h	5.99	
Kp	1/Ka	2.4639	Wsur	5 kN/m	
Stability			Force		
Surcharge	Ko w	2.8869	P... H	20.17949	
Soil	ρ Ko H	78.7	0.5 P... H	275.0566	
Water	ρ _{water} h	59.9	0.5 P... h	179.4005	
Total				474.6366	

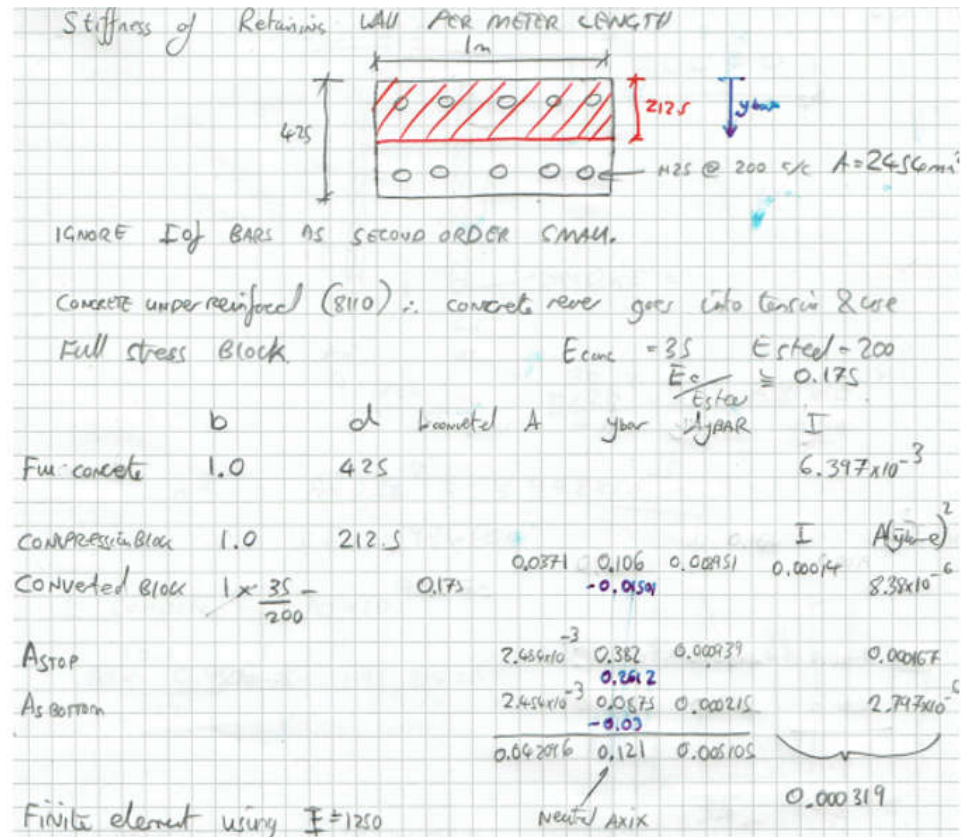
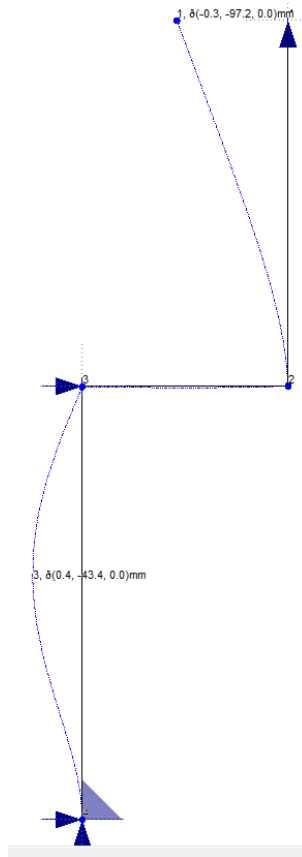


Span of beam = 10m
Moment = $wl^2/8 = 4487.5 \text{ kNm}$

Wall and toe acting as flanged beam



Use 10 H32 bars = 8042 mm² within pile cap to form horizontal beam to provide restraint to wall and pile cap/
Retaining wall to have H16 bars at 200 centres



Analysis model based on Stiffness of 1250 in steel, the above is a cracked I value for the concrete section

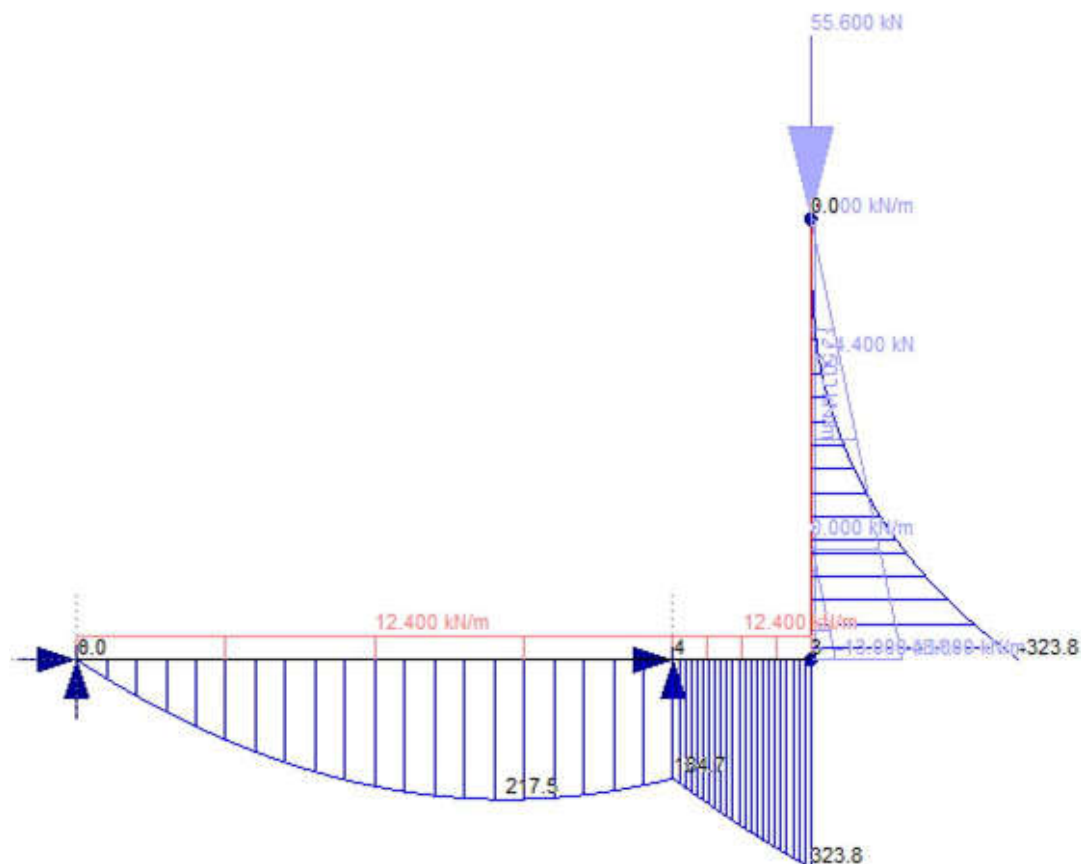
Deflection $97.2 \times 1.250 \times 10^{-5} / 0.00039 = 3.75$

8.3 Ground Floor

8.3.1d Retaining Wall Gridline A-E

Top section of wall 2.5m high

Soil				Geometry							
Typical Soil Density		19.5	kN/m ³	H	2.5	m					
Internal Angle of Friction		25	degrees	t	0.2	m					
				d	0.2	m					
Ko	1-sin ϕ	0.577		L	0.2	m					
				I	0						
Ka	1-sin ϕ	0.406		Water BGL	1	m					
	1-sin ϕ			h	1.5						
Kp	1/Ka	2.464		Wsur	5	kN/m					
Stability	Pressure			Force				Moment			
Surcharge	Ko w	2.887		P. H	7.21727			H/2	1.25	F _{sur} H/2	9.022
Soil	ρ Ko H	28.15		0.5 P. H	35.1842			H/3	0.833333	F _{soil} H/3	29.32
Water	$\rho_{w,h}$	15		0.5 P _{sur} h	11.25			h/3	0.5	F _{water} h/3	5.625
Total					53.651						44
Restoring											
	Load			Lever Arm							
Party Wall load	P	0	kN	L-t/2	0						
Weight of Stem	(H-d)*t*24	8.46	kN	L-t/2	0.846						
Weight of Slab	(D*L)*24	0.72		L/2	0.072						
Heel	(-d*I)*24	0		L+I/2	0						
Heel Soil	I'H ρ	0		L+I/2	0						
Heel Surcharge	Wsur * I	0	5	L+I/2	0						
		9.18		M restore	0.918			FOS	M _r / M		0
X bar	$\frac{M_r - M_o}{R}$	-4.689		Middle Third	0.06667	0.1	FAIL				
e	(L+I)/2-xbar	4.789									
Bearing Pressures		6641	-6549								
Concrete Design											
Canilever length		2.35									
Stability	Pressure			Force				Moment			
Surcharge	Ko w	2.887		P. H	6.78424			H/2	1.175	F _{sur} H/2	7.971
Soil	ρ Ko H	26.46		0.5 P. H	31.0888			H/3	0.783	F _{soil} H/3	24.35
Water	$\rho_{w,h}$ (H-h)	13.5		0.5 P _{sur} (H-h)	9.1125			(H-h)/3	0.45	F _{water} (H-h)/3	4.101
Total					46.985						36.4
Factor of Safety		1.4									
ULS Moement		50.9349									
t		0.2									
cover		0.05									
main bar		0.02									
de		0.135									
b		1									
Fcu		40									
k	M/fcu/b/d	0.07									
Z	de/(0.5+f _{st} /2)	0.128									
As		9E-04	m ²								
		314	mm ²								

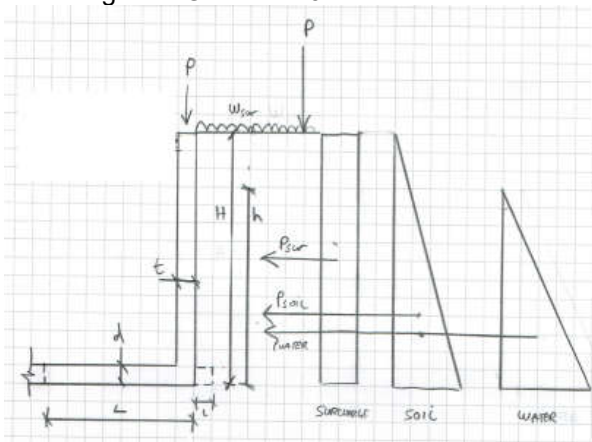


Concrete Design									
Cantilever length		4.3							
Stability	Pressure		Force		Moment				
Surcharge	$K_o w$	2.8869	$P_{sur} H$	12.41371	$H/2$	2.15	$F_{sur} H/2$	26.689	
Soil	$\rho K_o H$	48.413	$0.5 P_{sur} H$	104.0889	$H/3$	1.4333	$F_{sur} H/3$	149.19	
Water	$\rho_{water} (H-h)$	33	$0.5 P_{water} (H-h)$	54.45	$(H-h)/3$	1.1	$F_{water} (H-h)/3$	59.895	
Total				170.95				235.8	
Factor of Safety	1.4								
ULS Moement	330.0901								
t		0.425							
cover		0.05							
main bar		0.02							
de		0.36							
b		1							
Fcu		40							
k	$M/f_{cu} b/d^2$	0.0637							
Z	$de(0.5 + (Z/d)^2)$	0.342							
As		0.0022	m^2						
		2219	mm^2						
Soil				Geometry					
Typical Soil Density		19.5	kN/m^3	H	4.625	m			
Internal Angle of Friction		25	degrees	t	0.425	m			
				d	0.325	m			
Ko	$1 - \sin \phi$	0.5774		L	7	m			
				I	0				
Ka	$1 - \sin \phi$	0.4059		Water BGL	1	m			
	$1 + \sin \phi$			h	3.625				
Kp	$1/K_a$	2.4639		Wsur	5	kN/m			
Stability	Pressure		Force			Moment			
Surcharge	$K_o w$	2.8869	$P_{sur} H$	13.35195		$H/2$	2.3125	$F_{sur} H/2$	30.876
Soil	$\rho K_o H$	52.073	$0.5 P_{sur} H$	120.4179		$H/3$	1.541667	$F_{sur} H/3$	185.64
Water	$\rho_{water} h$	36.25	$0.5 P_{water} h$	65.70313		$h/3$	1.208333	$F_{water} h/3$	79.391
Total				199.47					295.5

What height does rebar need to $1570 \text{ mm}^2/\text{m} = 233.7 \text{ kNm}$

Therefore use = $233 / 330 \times 4.625 = 3.3\text{m}$ retained height switch from 32 bars down to 20s

8.3.2d Retaining Wall Gridline E-J



$$P_g = 3 \times 4.71 + 2 \times (0.7 + 1.5) = 15.5 + 3.0 = 18.5 \text{ (26.5) kN}$$

$$P_{w1} = \frac{K_o P_g}{(1.4 + b/x)} = 4.7 + 0.92 = 5.62 \text{ (8.1) kN}$$

Soil			Geometry				
Typical Soil Density	19.5	kN/m ³	H	4	m		
Internal Angle of Friction	25	degrees	t	0.425	m		
			d	0.325	m		
Ko	1-sin φ	0.5774	L	7	m		
			I	0			
Ka	1-sin φ	0.4059	Water BGL	1	m		
	1+sin φ		h	3			
Kp	1/Ka	2.4639	Wsur	5	kN/m		
Stability	Pressure		Force			Moment	
Surcharge	Ko w	2.8869	P _{so} H	11.54763		H/2	2 F _{so} H/2 23.095
Soil	p Ko H	45.036	0.5 P _{so} H	90.07155		H/3	1.333333 F _{so} H/3 120.1
Water	p _{water} h	30	0.5 P _{sur} h	45		h/3	1 F _{sur} h/3 45
Total			146.62				188.2
Restoring	Load		Lever Arm				
Party Wall load	P	0 kN	L-t/2	0			
Weight of Stem	(H-d)*t*24	28.114 kN	L-t/2	190.8221			
Weight of Slab	(D*L)*24	54.6	L/2	191.1			
Heel	(.d*I)*24	0	L+H/2	0			
Heel Soil	I*H*p	0	L+H/2	0			
Heel Surcharge	Wsur*I	0	5 L+H/2	0			
		82.71	M restore	381.92		FOS	M _r /M _o 2
X bar	M _r -M _o	2.3422	Middle Third	2.333333	4.6667	Load in Middle Third	
	R						
e	(L+I)/2-xb	1.1578					
Bearing Pressures		23.543	0.0897				
Concrete Design							
Canilever length		3.675					
Stability	Pressure		Force			Moment	
Surcharge	Ko w	2.8869	P _{so} H	10.60939		H/2	1.8375 F _{so} H/2 19.495
Soil	p Ko H	41.377	0.5 P _{so} H	76.02954		H/3	1.225 F _{so} H/3 93.136
Water	p _{water} (H-h)	26.75	0.5 P _{sur} (H-h)	35.77813		(H-h)/3	0.8917 F _{sur} (H-h)/3 31.902
Total			122.42				144.5
Factor of Safety	1.4						
ULS Moement	202.3463						
t		0.425					
cover		0.05					
main bar		0.02					
de		0.36					
b		1					
Fou		40					
k	M _r /cub/d ²	0.039					
Z	de/(0.5+(.2	0.342					
As		0.0014	m ²				
		1360	mm ²				

8.3.3 Retaining Wall lateral North Gridline 1

Take pressure at base of wall sum of pressure = 75 kN/m

Span 2m

Moment ignoring fixity $wl^2/8 = 37.5$ kNm

		MOMENT		
span	2000 mm			
width	1000 mm			
depth	425 mm			
cover	50 mm			
bar depth	20 mm			
extra	5 mm			
deff	360 mm			
concrete grade	40 N/mm ²			
steel grade	500 N/mm ²			
spacing	200 mm			
span/ depth ratio	5.55556		simple	20
Moment	37.5 kNm		cantilver	7
Area of /m	1570.796 mm ² / m		continous	27
Max Calculated	2.34E+08			
Max capacity	233.7 kNm	$k-M/bd^2f_{cu}$	0.007233796	
		$z/d=(0.5-(0.25-k/0.9)^{0.4})$	0.991896786	
		but not less 0.95		
		z	0.342	
		$A_s=M/0.87 f_y z$	0.000252067	
			252.066949	mm ²
			252.066949	252 mm ² /m

Use H12 at 200 centers bent down = 566 > 252 therefore Ok

8.3.4 Retaining wall Toe into raft slab

Gridlines A-E 8.3.1

Peak Moment per linear meter = 217.5 kNm

		MOMENT		
span	6000 mm			
width	1000 mm		$k-M/bd^2f_{cu}$	0.070611152
depth	325 mm		$z/d=(0.5-(0.25-k/0.9)^{0.4})$	0.914177697
cover	30 mm		but not less 0.95	
bar depth	25 mm		z	0.253684311
extra	5 mm		$A_s=M/0.87 f_y z$	0.001970954
deff	277.5 mm			1970.953577
concrete grade	40 N/mm ²			mm ²
steel grade	500 N/mm ²			
spacing	200 mm			
span/ depth ratio	21.62162			
Moment	217.5 kNm		1970.953577	1971 mm ² /m

Use 25's at 200 centres over pile caps = 2454 mm²/m

200's at 200 centres in middle strip= 1570

Average reinforcement = 2010 > 1971 mm²/m

Gridlines E-J

Peak moment 184 kNm reduced from cantilevering action therefore

Therefore Use H20 at 200 centre

8.3.5 General raft slab

Slab grid							
6							
4							
	DL	IL	SLS	ULS			
Loading	10.2	2.5	12.7	18.28			
			DL	1.4			
			IL	1.6			
				Beam strip		Middle strip	
				Hogging	Sagging	Hogging	Sagging
Use Moment	W ² /8	8		75	55	25	45
	Long span	329.04		246.78	180.972	82.26	148.068
	Short span	219.36		164.52	120.648	54.84	98.712
Depth	325						
	Top cover	T1	T2	B2	B1	Bottom cover	
	30	16	16	16	16	50	
De		282	271	246	262		
concrete grade	40	N/mm ²					
steel grade	500	N/mm ²					
	Beam strip	Middlestrip					
Long span	2000	2000		282	262	282	262
k-M/bd ² fcu				0.03879	0.032955	0.01293	0.026963
z/d=(0.5-(0.25-k/0.9) ^{0.5}				0.954862	0.961935	0.985421	0.969085
but not less 0.95							
z				0.2679	0.2489	0.2679	0.2489
As=M/0.87 fy z				0.002118	0.001671	0.000706	0.001368
				2117.62	1671.465	705.8733	1367.562
Use bars				12	16	12	16
Spacing				100	200	200	200
width				2000	2000	2000	2000
Area steel				2262	2011	1131	2011
Short span	2000	4000		271	246	271	246
				0.028002	0.024921	0.009334	0.02039
				0.967853	0.971498	0.989519	0.976807
				0.25745	0.2337	0.25745	0.2337
				0.001469	0.001187	0.00049	0.000971
				1469.05	1186.785	489.6833	971.0062
Use bars				16	12	12	12
Spacing				200	200	200	200
width				2000	2000	4000	4000
Area steel				2011	1131	2262	2262

8.3.6 Beam strip below loadbearing spine;

CRIOCIH (H)

ADDITIONAL LOAD ON BEAM STRIP SPAN = 3.25

$$W = 0.225 \times 18 \times 5 + 6 (\text{C} + \text{C})$$

$$= 28.7 + 30 = 58.7 (88.2) \text{ kN/m}$$

$$\text{SLAB} = (10.2 + 2.5) \times 6$$

$$= 61.2 + 15 =$$

$$\text{TOTAL} = 89.9 + 45 = 134.9 (197.9)$$

$$M = \frac{WL^2}{8} = 261 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\text{Beam strip} = \frac{3.25}{2} = 1.6 \text{ m}$$

$$k = 0.051 \quad \frac{Z}{d} = 0.93 \quad Z = 0.264$$

$$A_s = 2265$$

$$\text{USE } 16's @ 100 \text{ C/C.} = 3216 > 2265,$$

8.3.7 Raft slab long direction Gridline 8

$$W = 0.225 \times 18 \times 5 + 6(\textcircled{A} + \textcircled{C}) -$$

$$= 30.2 + 18.6 = 48.8$$

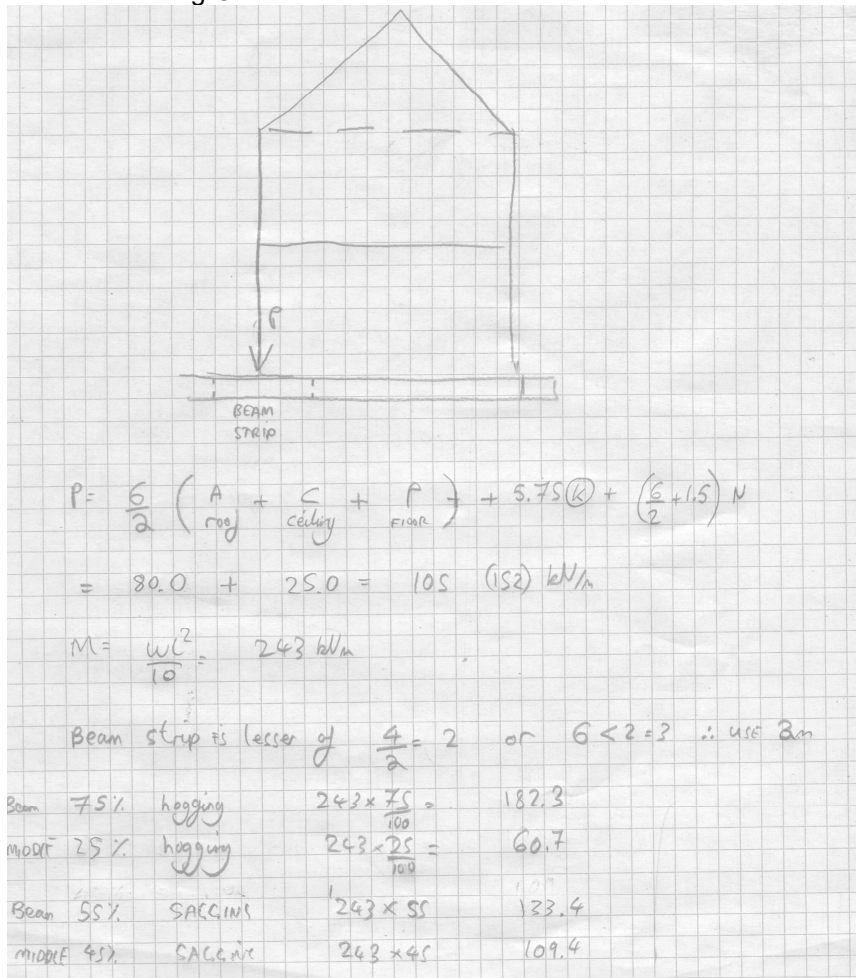
$$S_{(AB)} = 4 \times S_{(AB)} = 40.8 + 10$$

$$\text{TOTAL LOAD} = 71 + 28.6 = 99.6 (145.7)$$

$$M = \frac{WL^2}{10} = 522$$

		IL		I.D			
				Beam strip		Middle strip	
				Hogging	Sagging	Hogging	Sagging
Use Moment	W ² /8	8		75	55	25	45
	Long span	522		391.5	287.1	130.5	234.9
	Short span	219.36		164.52	120.648	54.84	98.712
Depth	325						
	Top cover	T1	T2	B2	B1	Bottom cover	
	30	16	16	16	16	50	
De		282	271	246	262		
concrete grade	40 N/mm ²						
steel grade	500 N/mm ²						
	Beam strip	Middlestrip					
Long span	2000	2000		282	262	282	262
k-M/bd ² f _{cu}				0.061538026	0.052281	0.020513	0.042775
z/d=(0.5-(0.25-k/0.9)) ^{0.5}				0.926174161	0.938076	0.976664	0.949969
but not less 0.95							
z				0.261181113	0.245776	0.2679	0.248892
A _s =M/0.87 f _y z				0.003445885	0.002685	0.00112	0.00217
				3445.884691	2685.373	1119.821	2169.617
Use bars				16	16	16	16
Spacing				100	100	200	100
width				2000	2000	2000	2000
Area steel				4021	4021	2011	4021
Short span	2000	4000		271	246	271	246
				0.02800207	0.024921	0.009334	0.02039
				0.967853171	0.971498	0.989519	0.976807
				0.25745	0.2337	0.25745	0.2337
				0.00146905	0.001187	0.00049	0.000971
				1469.049899	1186.785	489.6833	971.0062
Use bars				16	12	12	12
Spacing				200	200	200	200
width				2000	2000	4000	4000
Area steel				2011	1131	2262	2262

8.3.8 Raft slab loading Gridline 2

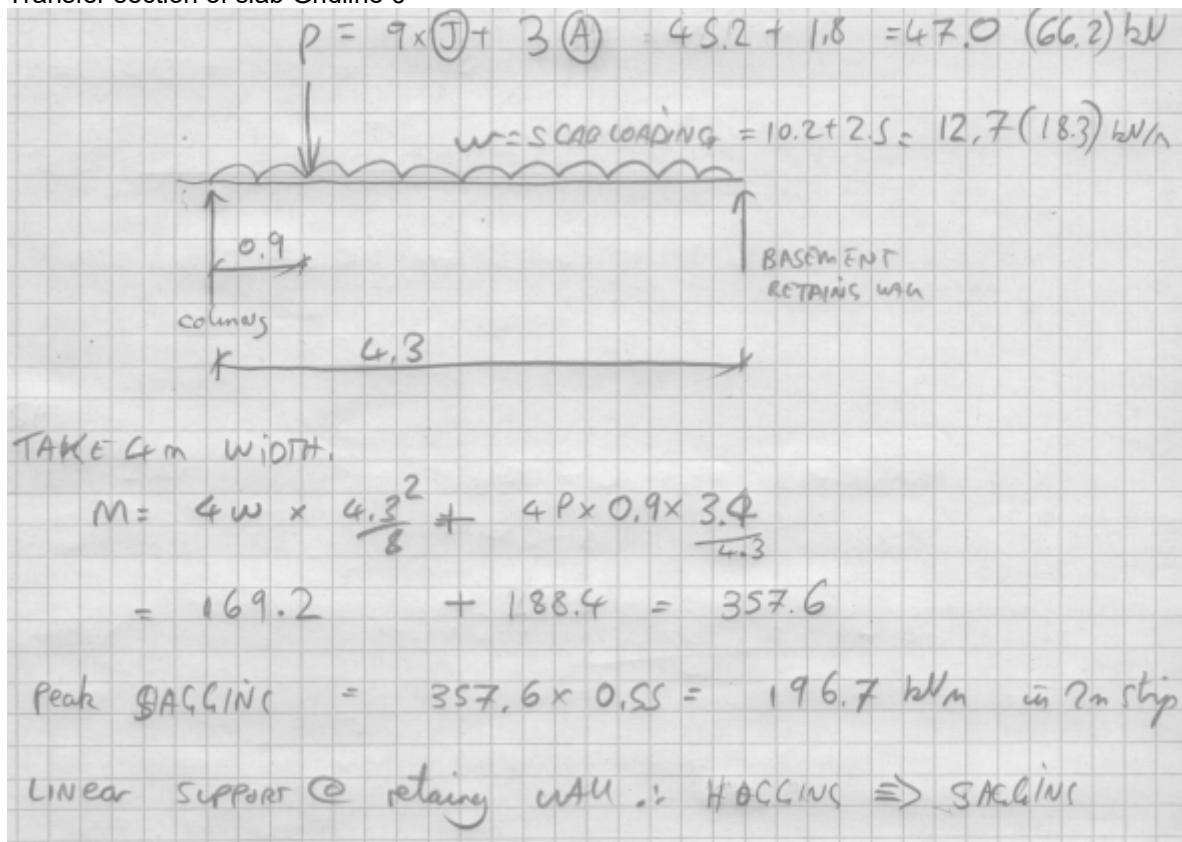


Span between piles 4m

span	4000 mm			spacing	200 mm
width	2000 mm				
depth	325 mm			Area of /m	1005.31 mm ² / m
cover	30 mm			Max Calculated	2.34E+08
bar depth	16 mm			Max capacity	234.3 kNm
extra	5 mm				
deff	282 mm				
concrete grade	40 N/mm ²				
steel grade	500 N/mm ²				
span/ depth ratio	14.1844		simple	20	
Moment	183 kNm		cantilver	7	
			continous	27	
k-M/bd ² f _{cu}	0.028765				
z/d=(0.5-(0.25-k/0.9)) ^{0.5}	0.966946				
but not less 0.95					
z	0.2679				
As=M/0.87 f _y z	0.00157				
	1570.323	1570 mm ²			
Use bars	16	Area	201.0619		
Spacing	200 OR	Number	0		
Area steel	2010.619				

182.3	1570	H16 at 200	2010
60.7	520	H12 200 centres	1130
133.4	1141	H12 198 centres	1142
109.4	935	H12 200 centres	1130

8.3.9 Transfer section of slab Gridline 6

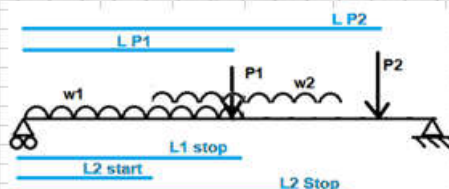


span	4300	mm				
width	2000	mm		spacing	200	mm
depth	325	mm				
cover	30	mm		Area of /m	1005.31	mm ² / m
bar depth	16	mm		Max Calculated	2.25E+08	
extra	5	mm		Max capacity	225.2	kNm
deff	271	mm				
concrete grade	40	N/mm ²				
steel grade	500	N/mm ²				
span/ depth ratio	15.86716			simple	20	
Moment	196.7	kNm		cantilver	7	
				continous	27	
k-M/bd ² f _{cu}	0.033479					
z/d=(0.5-(0.25-k/0.9)) ⁰	0.961303					
but not less 0.95						
z	0.25745					
As=M/0.87 f _y z	0.001756					
	1756.395	1756	mm ²			
Use bars	16		Area	201.0619		
Spacing	200	OR	Number	0		
Area steel	2010.619					

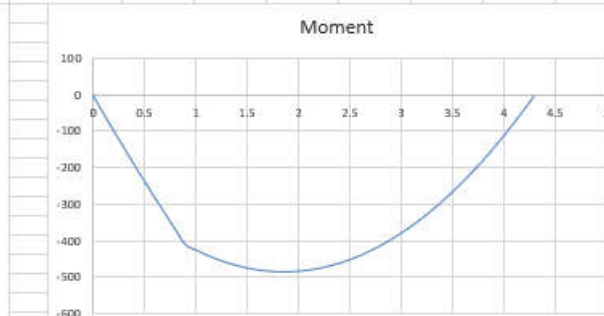
Local to loadbearing spine

$$w = 0.225 \times 18 \times 5 + 6 \text{ (}\odot + \odot\text{)}$$

$$= 28.7 + 30 = 58.7 (88.2) \text{ kN/m}$$

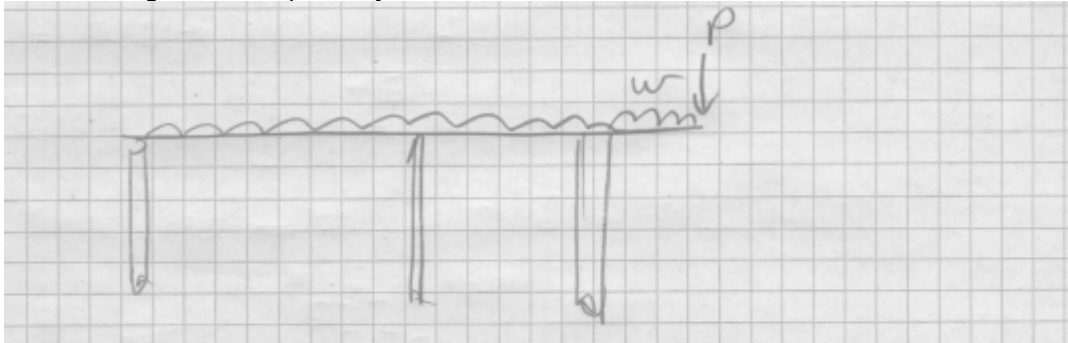


		UDL 1	UDL 2	UDL 3	UDL 4	Point 1	Point 2	Point 3	Point 4	Total				
	DL	41.80	28.70	0.00	0.00	180.8	0	0	0					
	IL	10.00	30.00	0.00	0.00	7.2	0	0	0					
	SLS	51.8	58.7	0	0	188	0	0	0					
	ULS	74.52	88.18	0	0	264.64	0	0	0					
Distance R1	start L1	0	0.9	0	0									
	stop L2	4.3	4.3	0	0									
	L3					0.9	0	0	0					
Total Load	DL	179.74	97.58	0	0	180.8	0	0	0					
	IL	43	102	0	0	7.2	0	0	0					
R1	DL	89.87	38.57814	0	0	142.95814	0	0	0	271.4063	67.5186	338.9249	487.9986	
	IL	215	40.32558	0	0	5.69302326	0	0	0	271.4	67.5	338.9	488	kN
R2	DL	89.87	59.00186	0	0	37.8418605	0	0	0	186.7137	84.6814	271.3951	396.8894	
	IL	215	61.67442	0	0	1.50637674	0	0	0	186.7	84.7	271.4	396.9	kN



Shear Max at V= 0 at	1.9 m			Peak Moment
span/ depth ratio	15.86716		simple	20
Moment	266.2 kNm		cantilver	7
			continous	27
k-M/bd*2fcu	0.045308			
z/d=(0.5-(0.25-k/0.9))^0.5	0.94683			
but not less 0.95				
z	0.256591			
As=M/0.87 fy z	0.002385			
	2384.94	2385	mm^2	
Use bars	16	Area	201.0619	
Spacing	100	OR	Number	0
Area steel	4021.239			

8.3.10 Cantilevering section of pathway



$$P = 2.5 \times 0.225 \times 18 = 10.1 + 0 = 10.1 \text{ (14.7) kN}$$

$$w \quad 10.2 + 2.5 = 12.7 \text{ (18.3)}$$

$$\frac{M}{\text{meter run}} = 14.1 \times 2 + \frac{18.3 \times 2^2}{2} = 64.8$$

Beam slip 2m wide supporting 4m hogging

$$M = 129.6 \text{ kNm}$$

$$d = 0.271$$

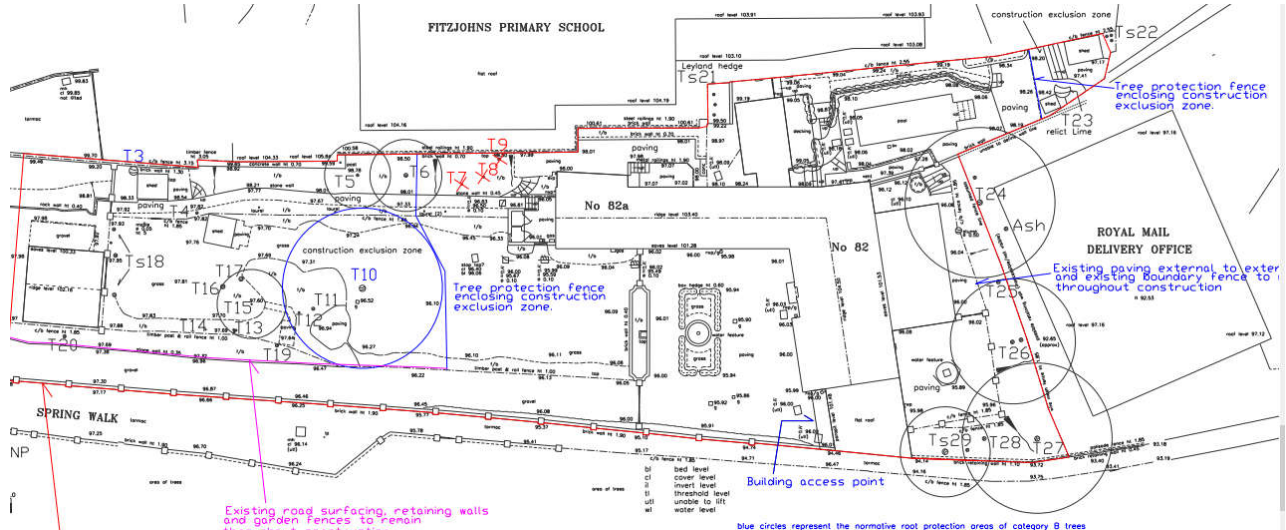
$$k = 0.022$$

$$z = 0.95d = 0.257$$

$$A_s = \frac{129.6 \times 10^3}{0.257 \times 500 \times 10^6 \times 0.87} = 1159 \text{ mm}^2 = 579 \text{ mm}^2/\text{m}$$

9.0d Effect of tree removal on shallow foundations

9.1d Arboriculture Plan



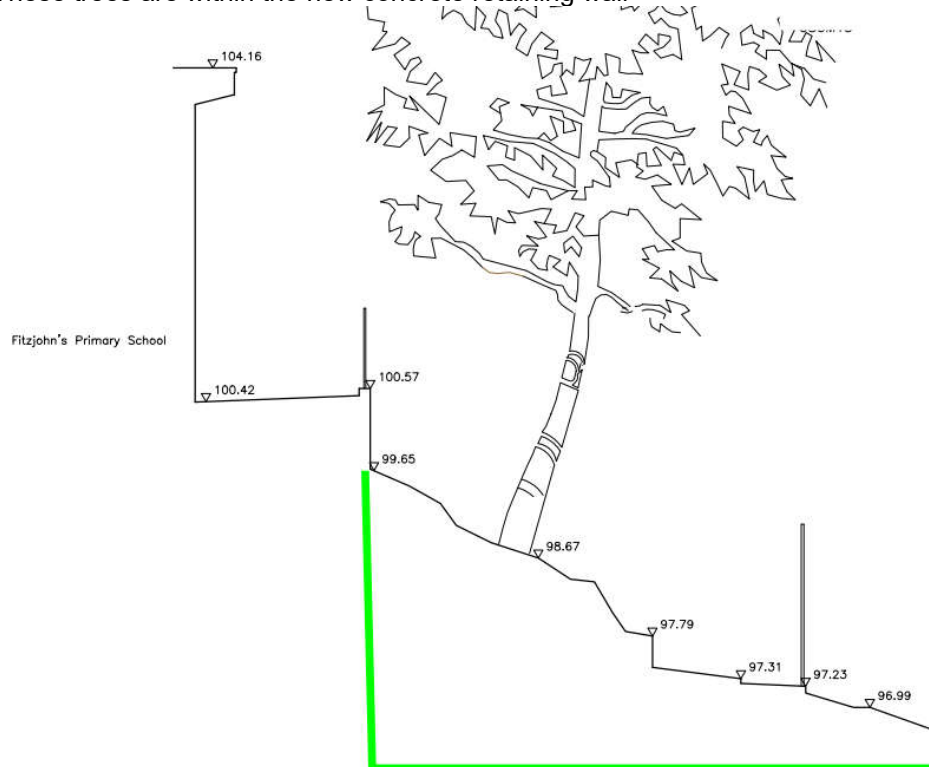
There are 2 Locations where groups of trees are being removed:

T7, T8 and T9 – located within the footprint of the new extension (9.2)

T24 T25 and T26 - Located too close to the new basement extension (9.3)

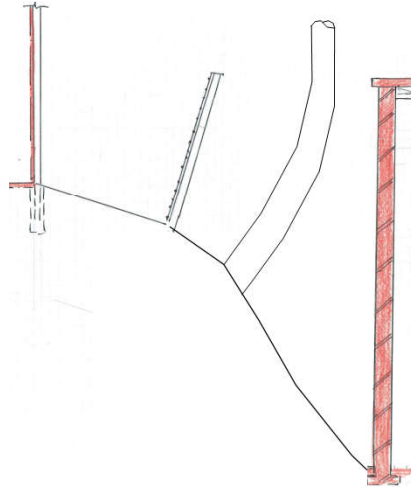
9.2d Tree removal T7, T8, T9

These trees are within the new concrete retaining wall



The new building will be founded on a piled raft and therefore designed to be resistant to the effects of these tree removals.

The single storey Fitzjohn's primary school building is approximately 1.8m below the level of the base of the tree any effect of heave is likely to be damped by the significant height difference, The ground movement assessment is predicting settlement in this location and therefore any subsequent heave is likely to have a positive effect to reduce any movement within the building.

9.3d Tree Removal T24, T25, T26

The new building and boundary wall will be founded on the piled raft and therefore the effect of heave from the tree removal will be resisted.

The localised section of the boundary wall is being underpinned to a depth of approximately 3.5m and therefore below the effects of the tree roots.

The post office building is a single storey building of masonry construction with likely shallow foundations but those foundations are approximately 2.5-3.0m below the level of the tree. The angle of the trunk and the steep banks suggests the water gathering roots extend away from the neighbour's building. Any effects of heave on this building should be minor and the risk of long term settlement or damage from these trees collapsing as a result of high winds far more likely and catastrophic.