

**REVIEW OF EVENTS
AND DESIGN REPORT**

AT

**163 SUMATRA ROAD
WEST HAMPSTEAD**

Date: 09 December 2021

Reference: R/20172/2A

Harold James (London) Ltd
Atlantic House
Gomm Road
High Wycombe
Buckinghamshire
HP13 7dj

T: 01628 664016

E: mail@hjplondon.co.uk

**REPORT ON STRUCTURAL CONDITION AT 163 SUMATRA ROAD,
WEST HAMPSTEAD**

REPORT REFERENCE: R/20172/2

CLIENT: Drawing and Planning Ltd

ENGINEER: Harold James (London) Ltd
Atlantic House
Gomm Road
High Wycombe
Buckinghamshire
HP13 7DJ

T: 01628 664016
E: mail@hjplondon.co.uk

Report Prepared By:

Date:

.....
M R Soper BEng (Hons) CEng MStructE

09 December 2021

COPYRIGHT

The contents of this document must not be copied or reproduced in whole or part without the written consent of Harold James (London) Ltd or the Client.

This report has been carried out on behalf of Drawing and Planning Ltd and summarises the condition of the building, and the amendments to the temporary and permanent designs for the building along with a commentary on the reasons for alterations.

The report considers the events known to Harold James (London) Ltd and therefore relates to a timeframe extending from the initial appointment of the practice in August 2020. However, commentary is also given in respect of the emergency works undertaken to the property prior to the appointment of Harold James (London) Ltd.

References to right and left are from a position viewing the front elevation from Sumatra road

General description and condition of building as commencement of Harold James (London) Ltd appointment

In August 2020 Harold James (London) Ltd were appointed to carry out works as summarised below:

- Prepare permanent works design for the refurbishment of the property including a new basement and replacement of all upper floors.
- Prepare temporary works design and guidance on sequencing in order to maintain stability of the existing structure and surrounding properties

It is understood that prior to the appointment of Harold James (London) Ltd works had already been undertaken to underpin the party walls to the left and right hand side, with the underpinning returning for a short distance along the left hand side of the front elevation and also to the right hand side of the in-situ rear elevation.

Localised investigation work and review of progress photos taken at the time show that's the underpinning had been carried out using a simple vertical mass concrete pin, rather than the L shaped pin which would have acted as a retaining wall in accordance with a design by the original structural engineers (Martin Redstone Associates)

During the excavation works instability of the structure to the front leads to a collapse of the basement excavation resulting in the consequential collapse of the right hand portion of the front elevation. That's the rear left hand corner of the building of significant cracking was noted within the party wall suggesting a rearward translation of the short section of rear elevation. The extent of cracking to the wall from the other side was not noted at the time of the initial survey, and it is possible that the cracking was historic; however given the current condition of the building it was considered that any detail that might compromise the robustness of the remaining structure of the need to be dealt with.

As part of the initial emergency response following the collapse the following works had been undertaken:

- Backfill material had been either relocated or delivered to site and placed against the face of the excavation to the front elevation.
- Steel shuttering had been installed to the inside face of the substructure below the remaining section of the front elevation to the left hand side, and below the short section of rear elevation abutting the right hand party wall. It is not known at the time of the report whether the backfill behind the shuttering was installed in order to provide lateral restraint to a previously cast concrete underpin, or whether the material was placed to completely fill the void below the existing foundation before the concrete underpin was able to be cast.
- Three steel beams had been placed at two levels (approximately second floor level and eaves) across the missing section of front elevation in order to provide natural restraint to the internal pier within the front elevation itself
- Strongback props had been installed bearing on to the internal fill material and extending upwards to provide support to the primary node points of the suspended timber floor structure at upper floor levels and roof.

The

- A scaffold had been installed across the entirety of the front elevation, which had been detailed at its head to provide support to the rafters and ceiling at eaves level

Initial temporary works design

The sequencing of the remedial works was designed in order to overcome the issue of the existing internal timber structure being supported at ground level by the previously installed of emergency Strongback props, but in the new structure would need to be supported by load bearing spine partitions which need to be built off the basement slab; the presence of the Strongback props precluding the necessary excavation required in order to install the basement slab.

Therefore the temporary works entailed:

1. Modifications to the roof framing at the front of the building to allow the roof to be resupported on the as-installed still beam to permit the subsequent removal of the scaffold if necessary
2. Localised vertical support to be provided to the short section of rear elevation abutting the left hand party wall by means of a new underpin footing set at a suitable depth and stand-off distance to permit the adjacent excavation to basement level of a new concrete slab. The underpinning would also provide support to a new temporary spine beam spanning across the core excavation

to initially provide support to the Strongback props and subsequently to a new timber frame as described in item 3 below.

3. Installation of a new steel beam at first floor level within the inset left hand flank wall of the rear extension in order to allow removal of the ground floor section of wall which would interfere with the excavation and formation of the new core.
4. Two new flitch beams installed at first floor level to support the existing joists to the front left hand section and rear right hand section at first floor level, the retained existing timber stonework providing support to the second floor and roof above as per the original construction. The front left hand beam spans between the front elevation pier and the end of the short section or rear elevation abutting the left hand party wall. The rear beam stands between the rear elevation of the annexe on to a new post extending down to the temporary steel beam as described in section one above.
5. The installation of two raking shores extending from a new pad footing within the rear left hand garden up to two points along the in-situ rear elevation of the first and second floor level in order to prevent any further rearward movement of that panel.
6. Installation of new concrete corner ties of across the junction between the left hand party wall and the inset rear elevation in order to reinstate the integrity of the junction between the two.

Site works and implications on design

During the installation of the works as described above, particularly the works to install the temporary steel beam at first floor level within the left hand flank wall of the annexe, the masonry to that flank wall above (which had displayed a significant bow in elevation noted that the time of the initial Harold James (London) Ltd survey) had become destabilised. Apparent movement of that wall noted to result from vibrations from passing trains across the rear of the site gave a strong indication that the condition of the wall, albeit restrained at either end by the left hand rear elevation and the main annexe back wall of was not sufficiently robust to be considered safe in the temporary condition.

The original architectural general arrangement drawings allowed for the retention of this left hand flank wall, to be used as an internal wall within the new layout. The rear elevation and short right hand flank wall of the annexe were to be demolished since they could not be accommodated within the design of the new rear of the building

However, reasonable concerns relating to the strength and stability of this wall, along with significant complications arising from a) the provision of temporary lateral restraint to the wall whilst building the adjacent new core, and b) the necessary work required to strengthen the wall even once the surrounding new structure had been installed, gave rise to the decision that the flank wall of the

annexe should be taken down of the and rebuilt as a new internal wall as part of the new permanent works.

Removal of wall and installation of lateral stability frame

The rear annexe of the building provided support of to the rear most sections of remaining timber floor at first and second floor level, as well as to the rear slope of the roof at eaves. Therefore as a consequence of the removal of the annexe the rear of the floor panels needed to be supported by a new timber structure, details of which can be found in the appendix.

As a result of the excavation as part of the works that led to the original collapse, the spine partition of the house had been removed at ground floor level and little spine structure was present throughout each floor level. It is unclear how much removal of the existence by structure was down to the original stripping out of the building and how much may have been compromised by the collapse, the that the cause of the condition was deemed moot. In order to provide lateral restraints to the party walls from each side the new timber frame was designed and detailed two connected to the heads of the previous party wall underpins, thereby allowing a suitably propped and sequenced excavation and underpin to be carried out below the timber frame, thereby permitting the formation of the basement and subsequent shorter action of the spine structure ultimately allowing the temporary timber frame to be removed.

The new temporary rear elevation has been installed in order to enclose the building and prevent rainwater ingress from affecting the temporary and original timber structures.

At the time of writing the timber frame and remedial works have been installed in order to ensure that the building is temporarily stable.

While the previously installed steel beams at high level within the front elevation were not designed by Harold James (London) Ltd, it is apparent that they are of sufficient strength and stability in order to be able to act as props between the leading edge of the right hand party wall and the internal masonry pier. The bearing and embedment details are appropriate and they show no signs of distress. Given the retention of the front scaffold to the front elevation in the temporary condition there is no apparent imposed window loading on the masonry pier, and in any case the aspect ratio of the pier is such that it has sufficient depth to resist any such wind load should it occur.

Lateral restraint will be necessary to the foot of the pier in the temporary condition during the sequenced excavation and formation of the new basement, though this is beyond the scope of this report. Further details relating to the sequenced excavation and formation of the new basement can be found in appendix C of this report. It should be noted that at the time of writing the agreed shape and structural scheme for the rear annexe had not been developed.

Appendix A – Sketches of temporary works



163 SUMATRA RD

20172

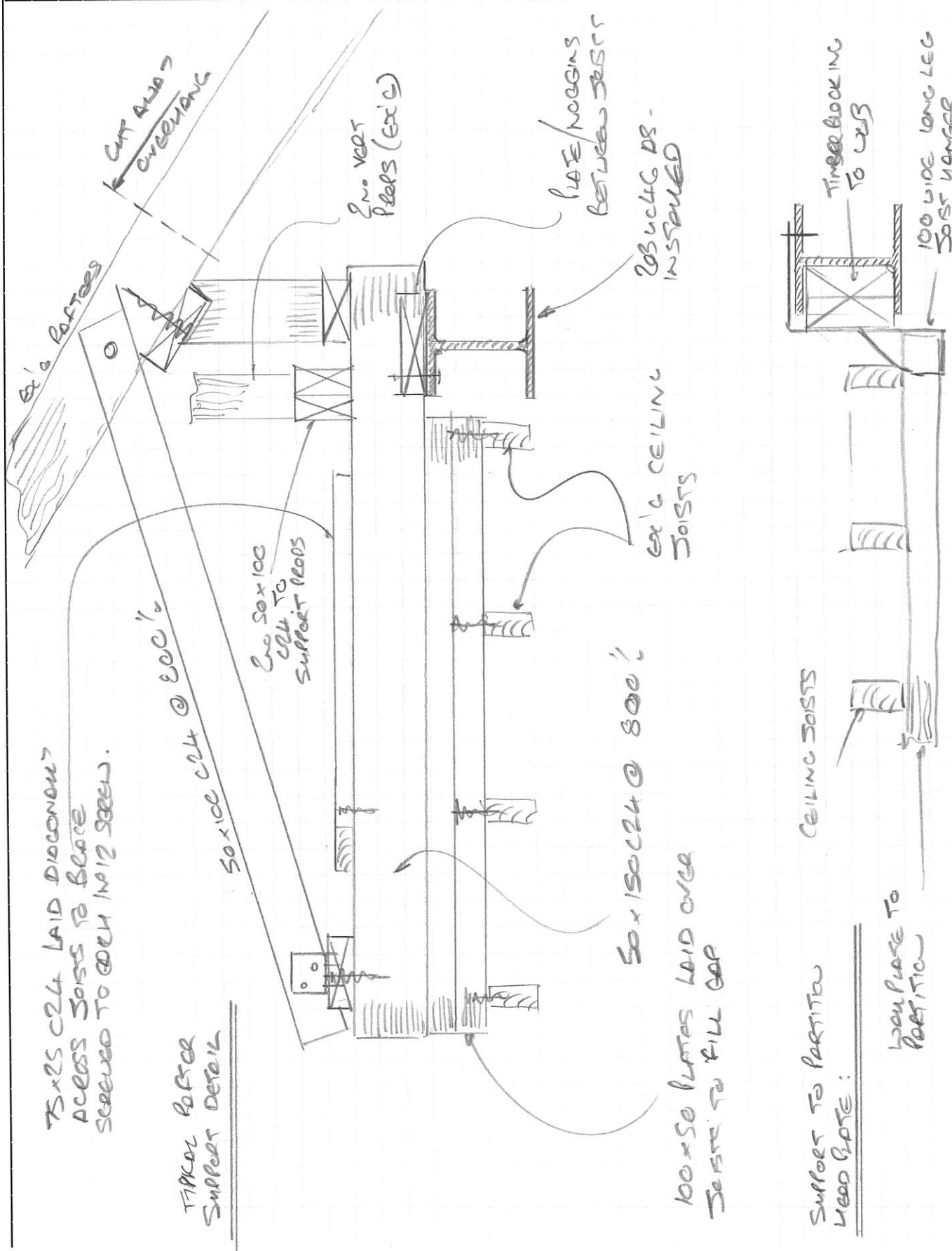
Sheet No:

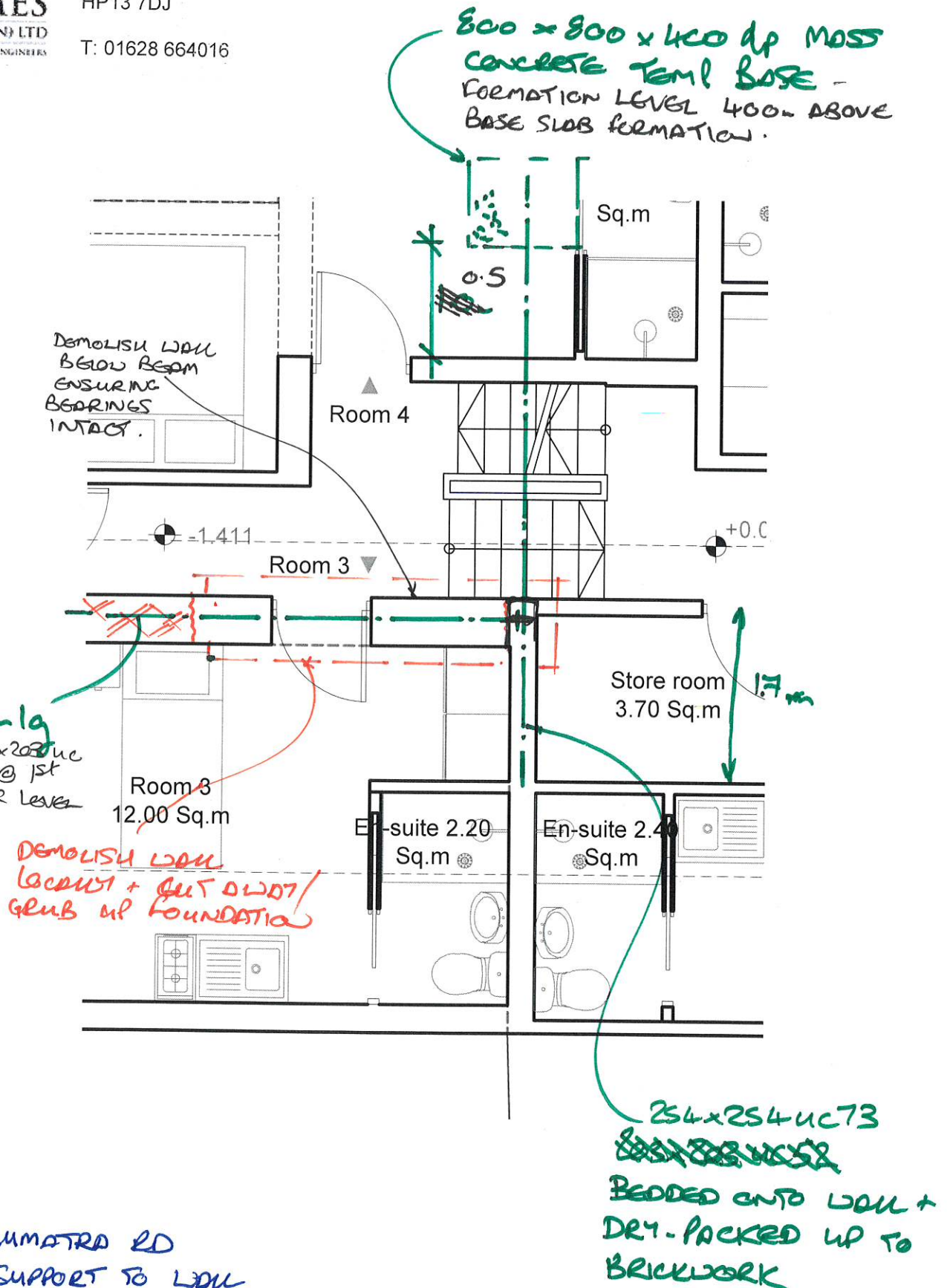
ΣΚ 100

Date:

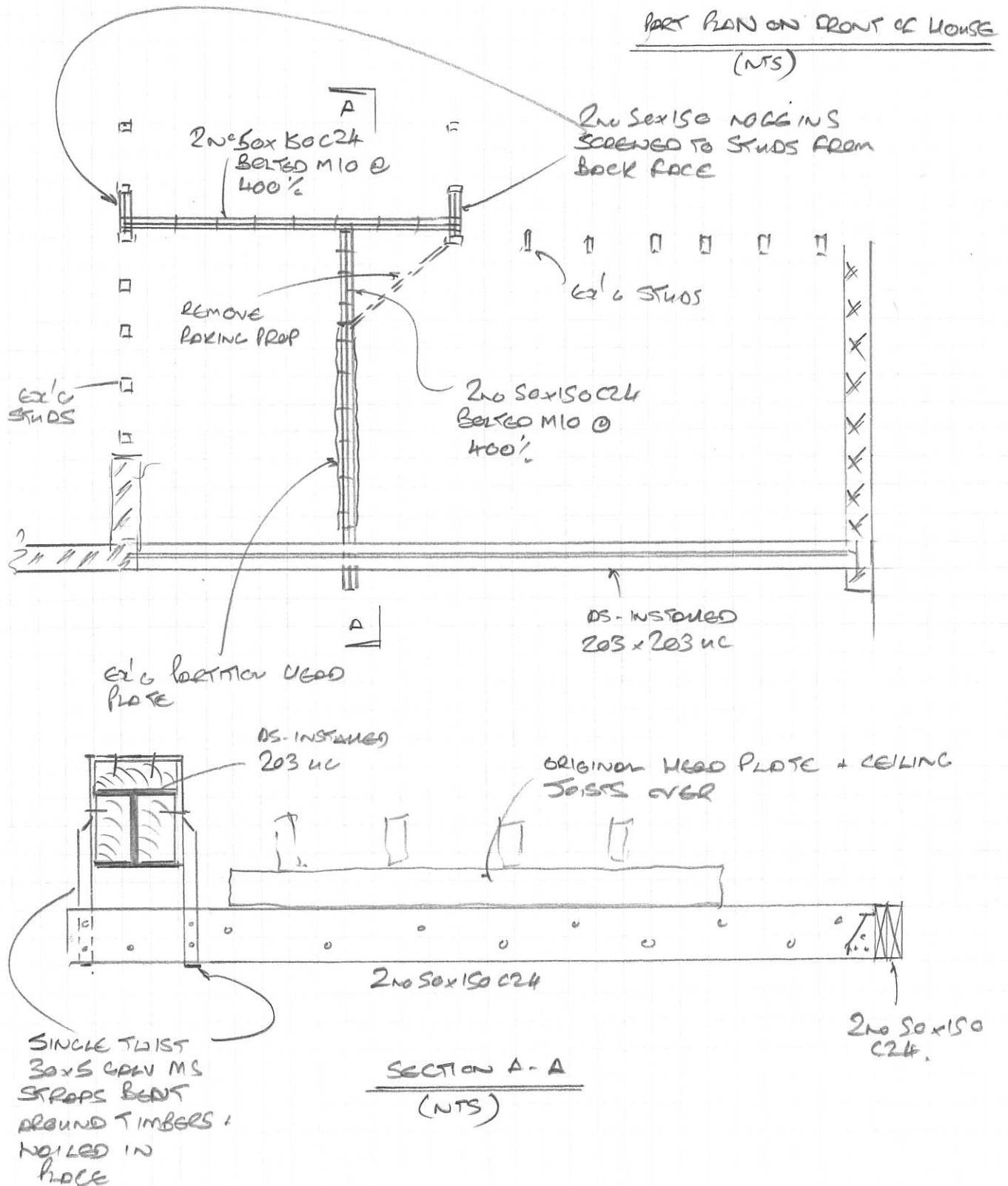
MS

S. 10.20





163 SUMATRA RD
TEMP SUPPORT TO WALL
20172/SK 101'A'
20.10.20





Harold James (London) Ltd
First Floor
Atlantic House
Gomm Road
High Wycombe
Bucks, HP13 7DJ
telephone: 01628 664016
email: mail@hjplondon.co.uk
website: www.hjplondon.co.uk

Contract:

163 SUMATRA RD

Job Ref:

20172

Sub-section:

FLOOR SUPPORT AMENDMENT

Sheet No:

SK103

Prepared by:

MS

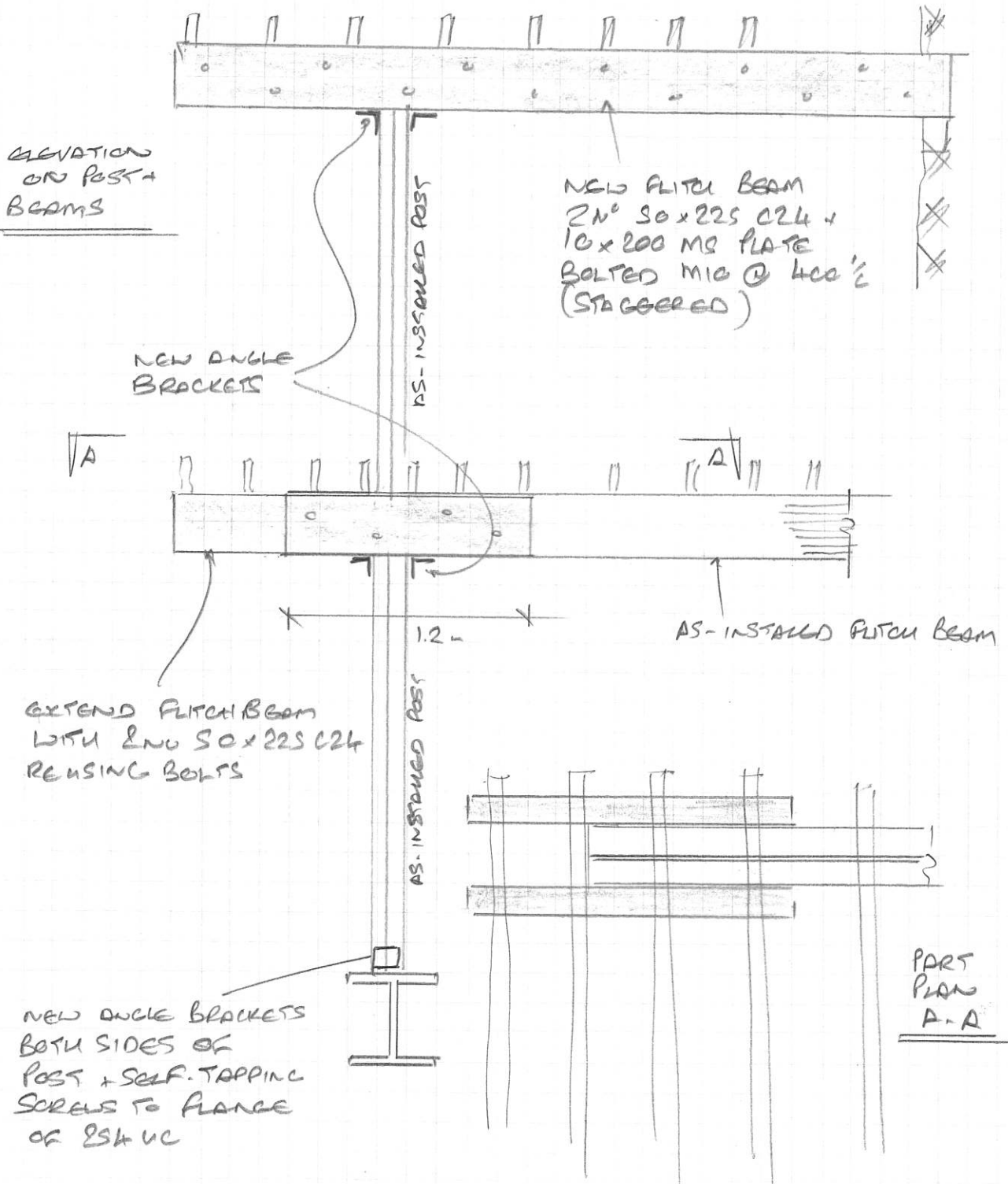
Checked by:

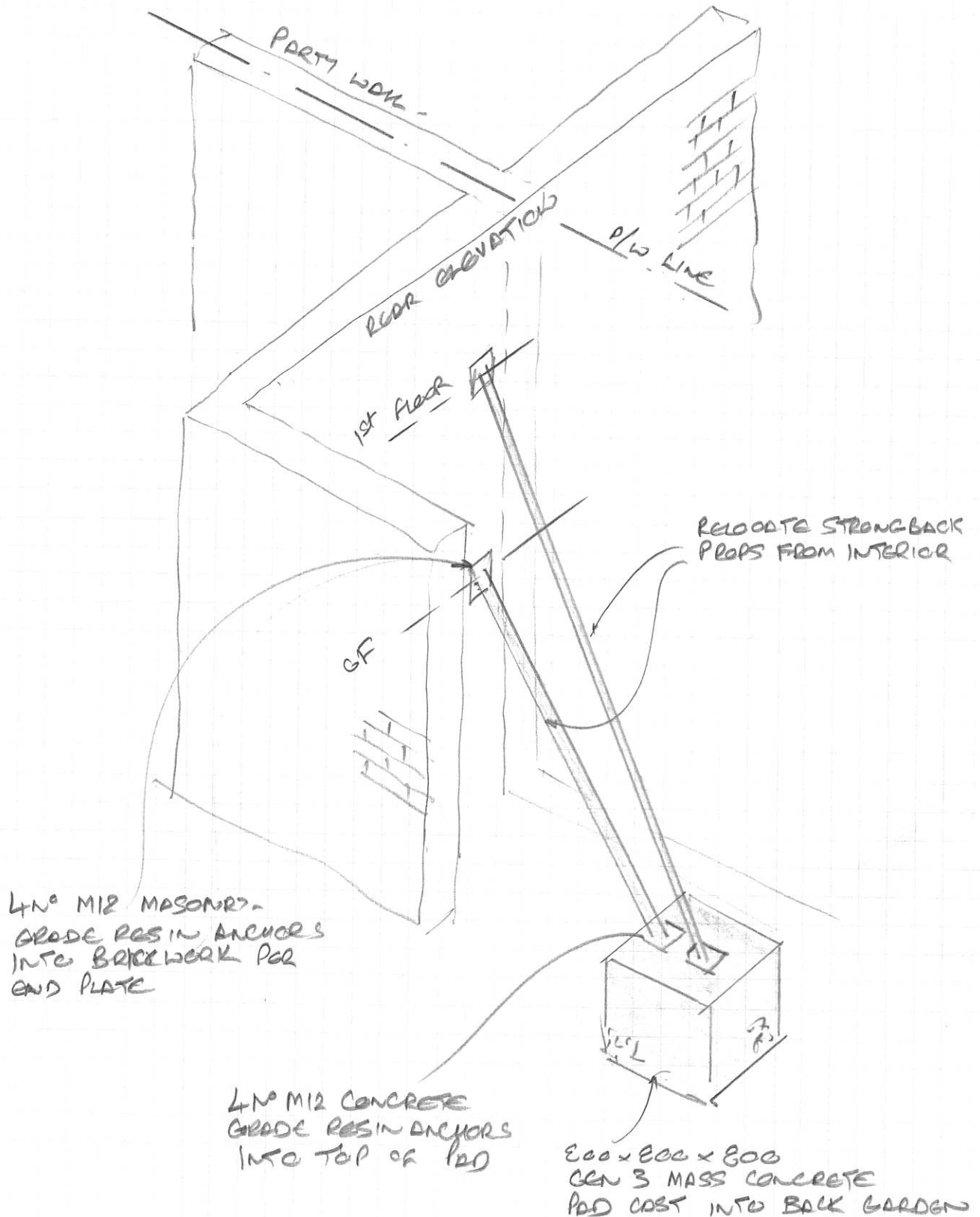
Approved by:

Date:

23.2.21

ELEVATION
ON POST +
BEAMS







Harold James (London) Ltd
First Floor
Atlantic House
Gomm Road
High Wycombe
Bucks, HP13 7DJ
telephone: 01628 664016
email: mail@hjplondon.co.uk
website: www.hjplondon.co.uk

Contract:

163 SUMATRA RD

Job Ref:

20172

Sub-section:

SUPPORT TO TEMP BEAM

Sheet No:

SK105

Prepared by:

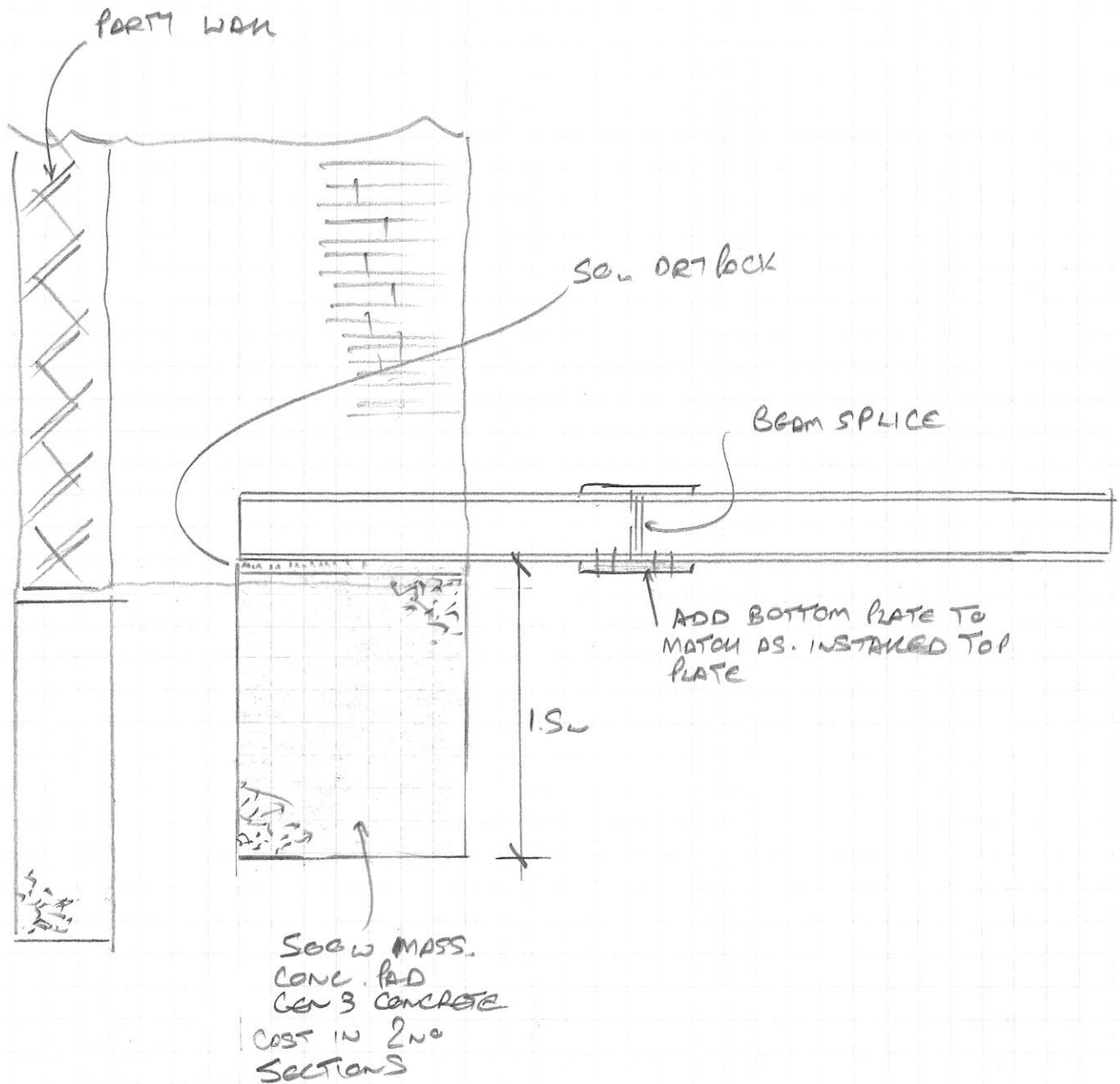
MS

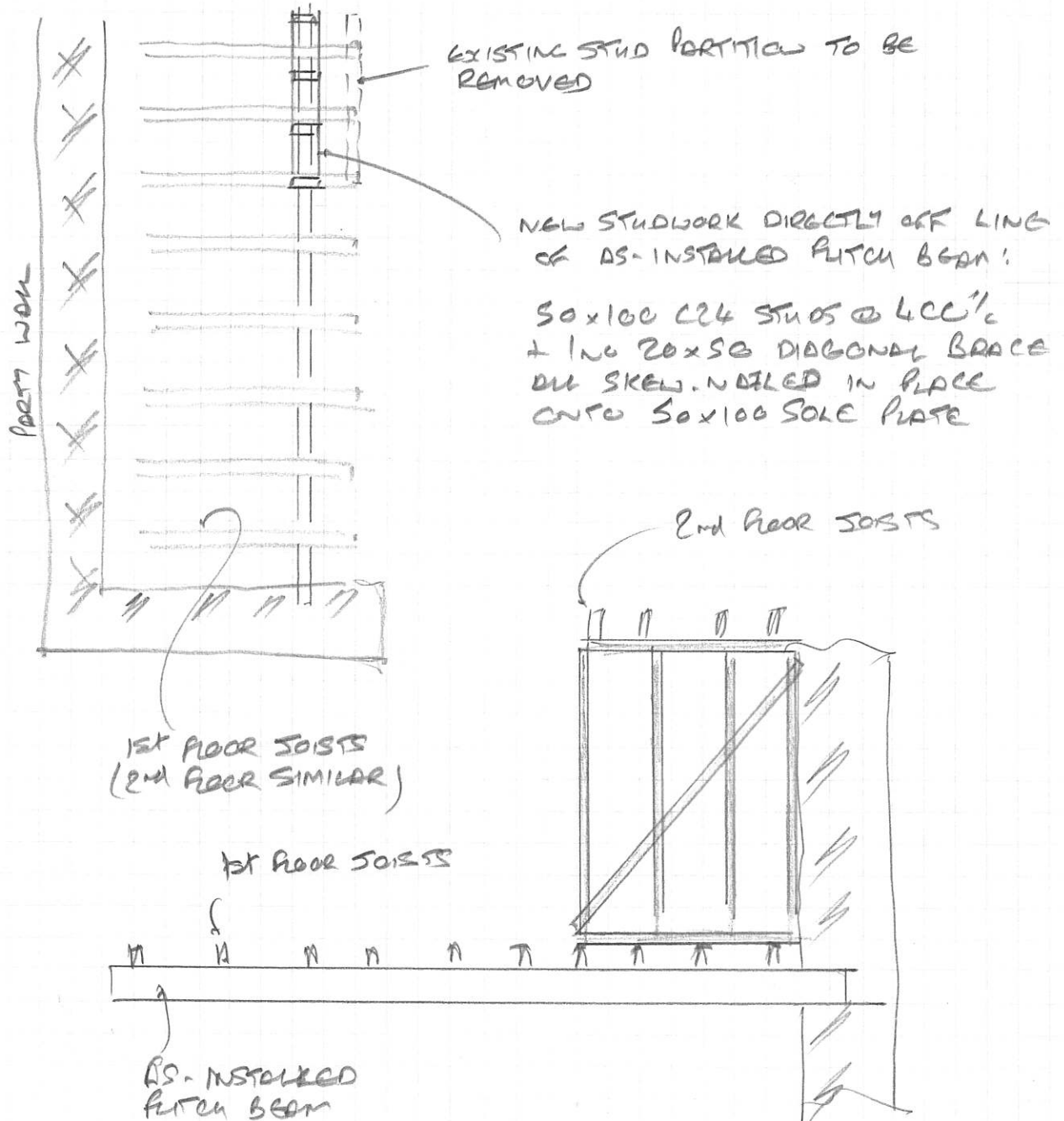
Checked by:

Approved by:

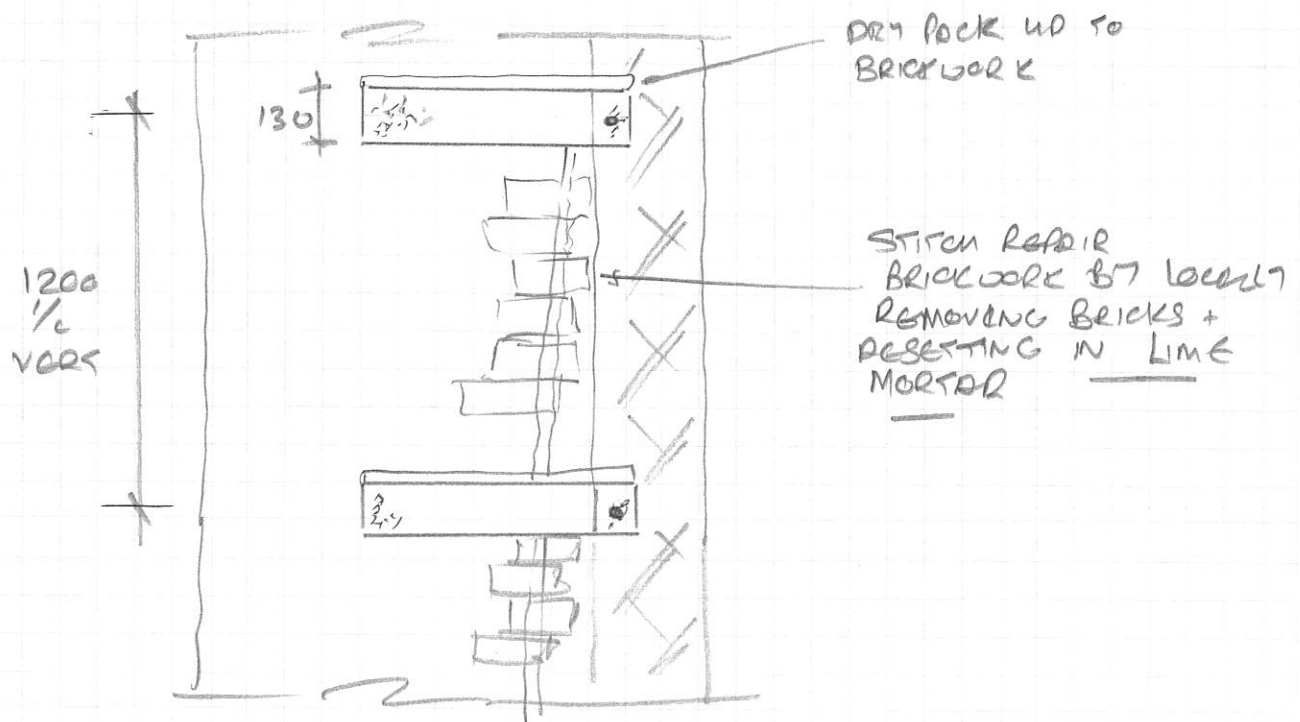
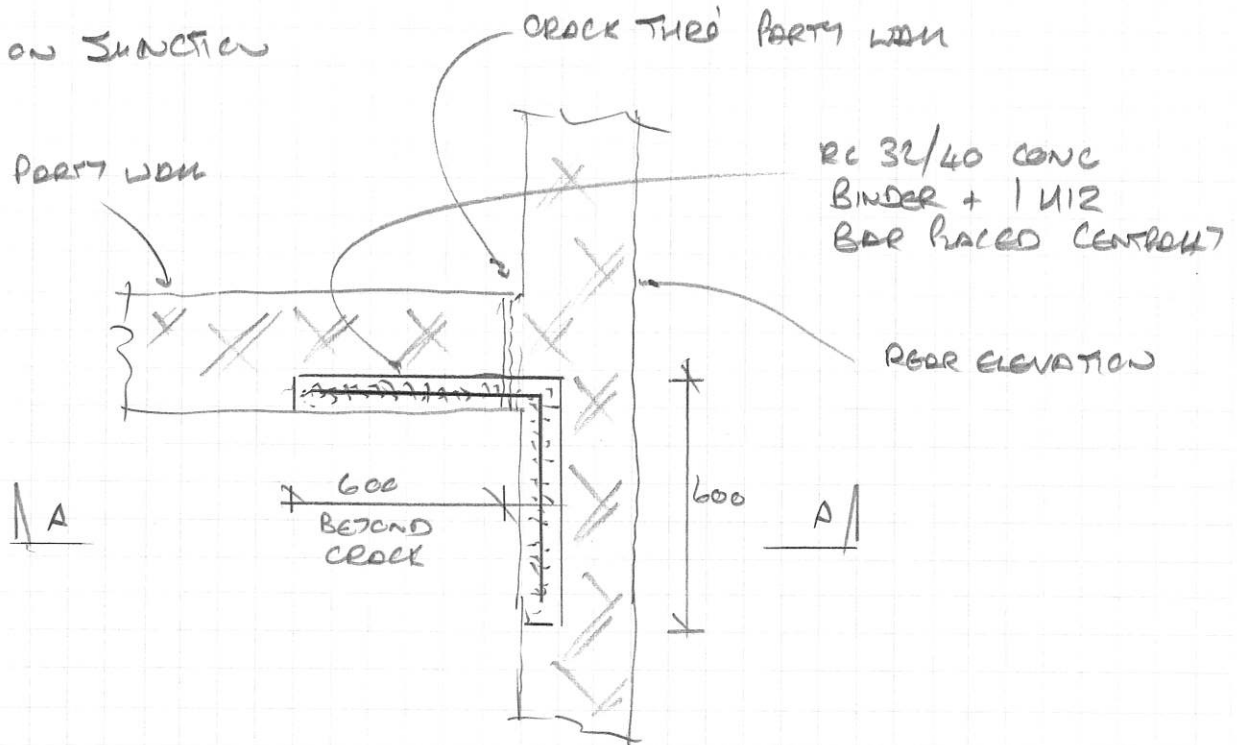
Date:

23.2.21

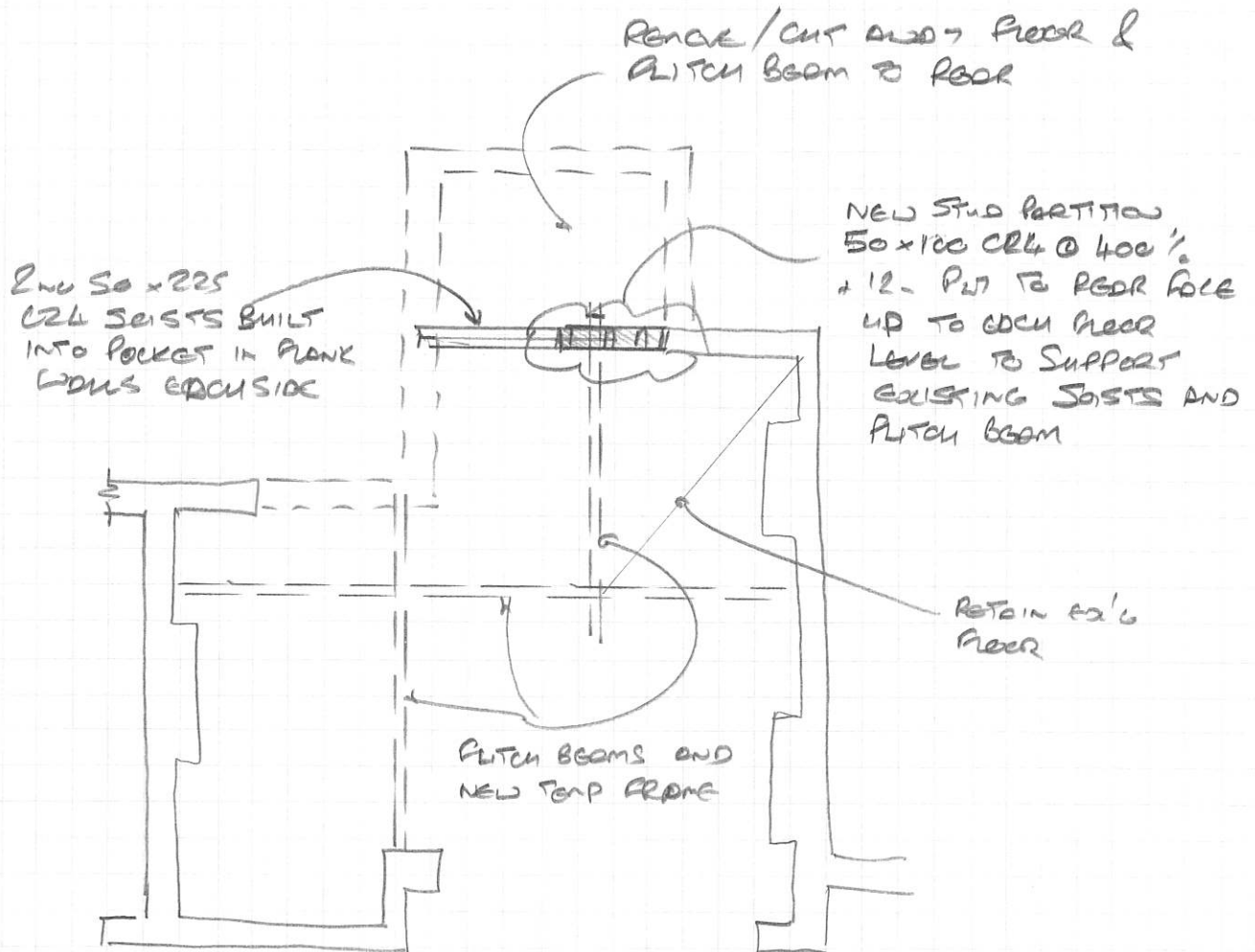


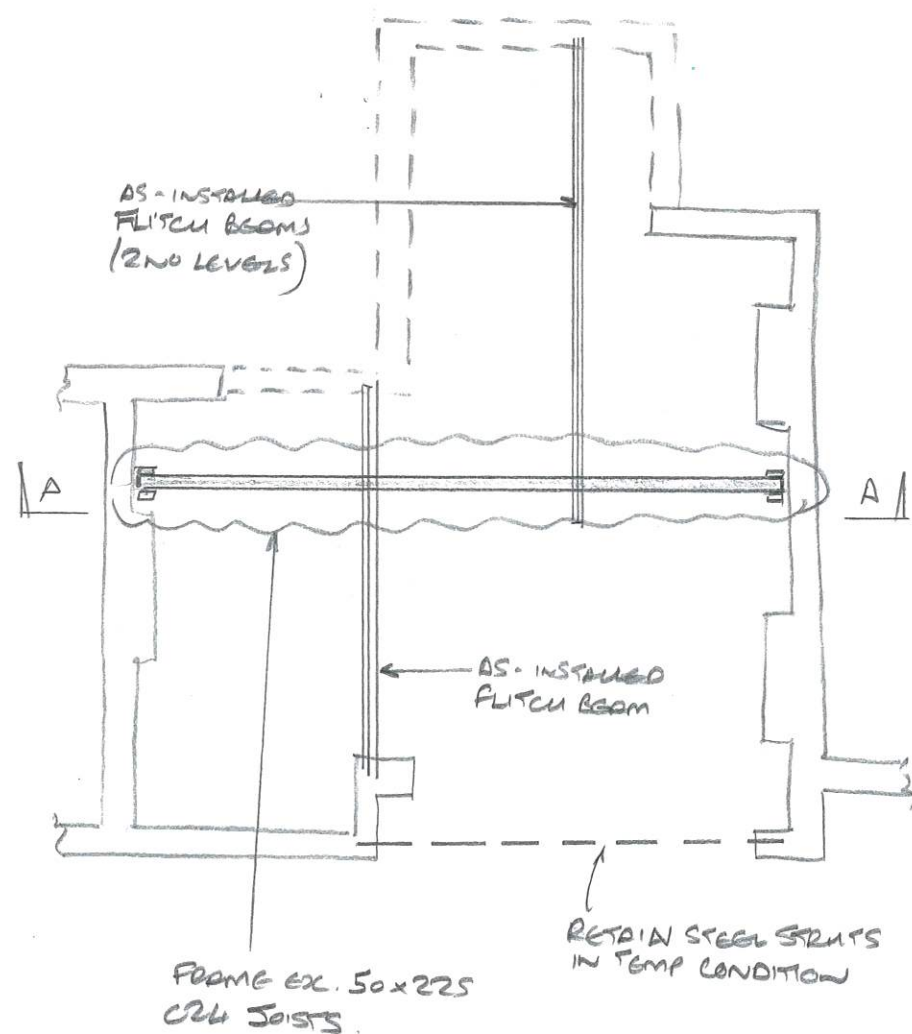


Plan on Junction



SECTION A-A





PLAN ON NEW FRAME

NOTES - ALL JOINTS TO LONGITUDINAL TIMBERS TO
BE STAGGERED TO CREATE 3m OVERLAP

REBATE IN BOTTOM
CHORD TO
RECEIVE DIAGONAL
+ SKEW-NAIL

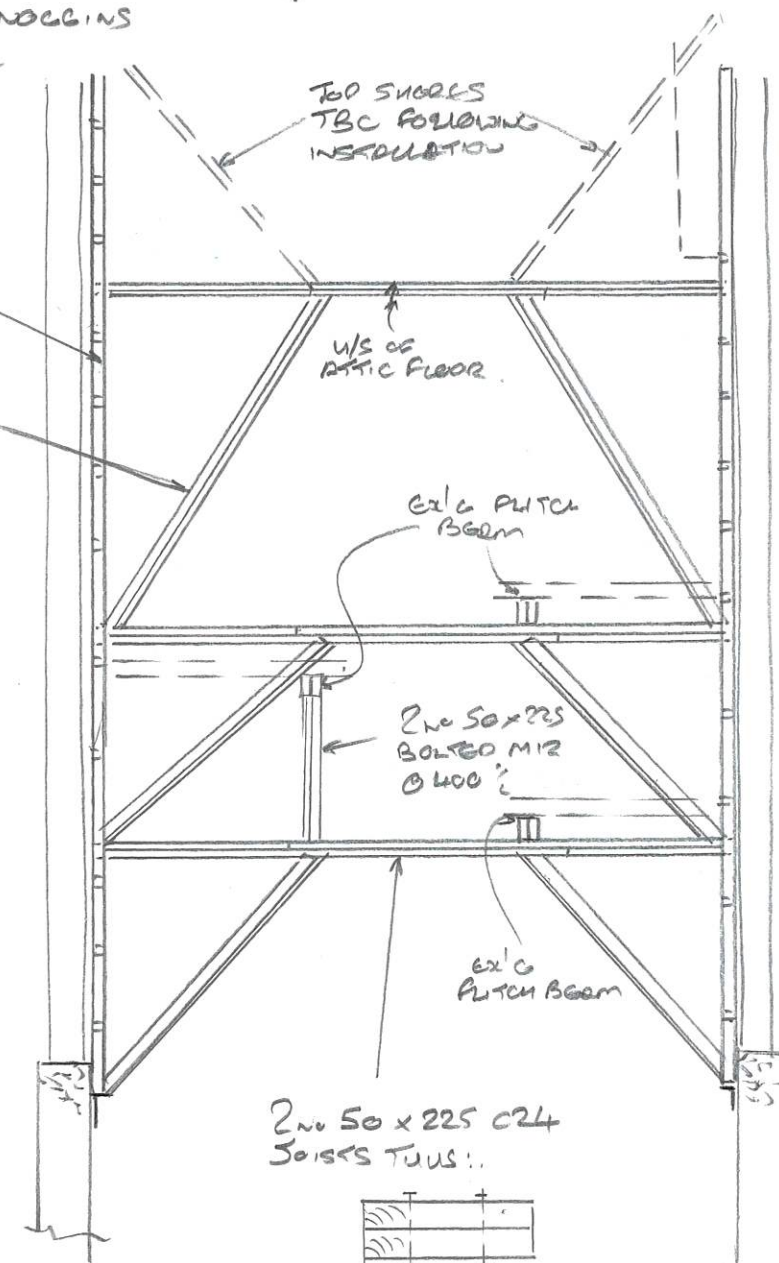
EX'G FITCH BEAM

2nd 50x225 C24 SLACED
APART + 50x225 NOGGINS
+ 18-PIT TO FACE
AS DETAIL

STRUT EX 2nd
50x225 C24
TIMBERS THUS:

ADHESIVE
TO JOINT

N°12 SCREWS
@ 300 1/2



SECTION A-A

REBATE IN TOP
CHORD TO
RECEIVE DIAGONAL
+ SKEW-NAIL

3rd 50x225
NOGGINS AS
BEARER + HD ANGLE
BRACKET

HD ANGLE BRACKETS BOTH
SIDES? N°12 SCREWS TO
TIMBER + 2nd PILE + SCREW

18-PIT + N°12
SCREWS @
300 1/2

50x225 NOGGIN
@ 1200 1/2

2nd 50x225 C24

MIG BOLT + BLOCKING
TO CAB

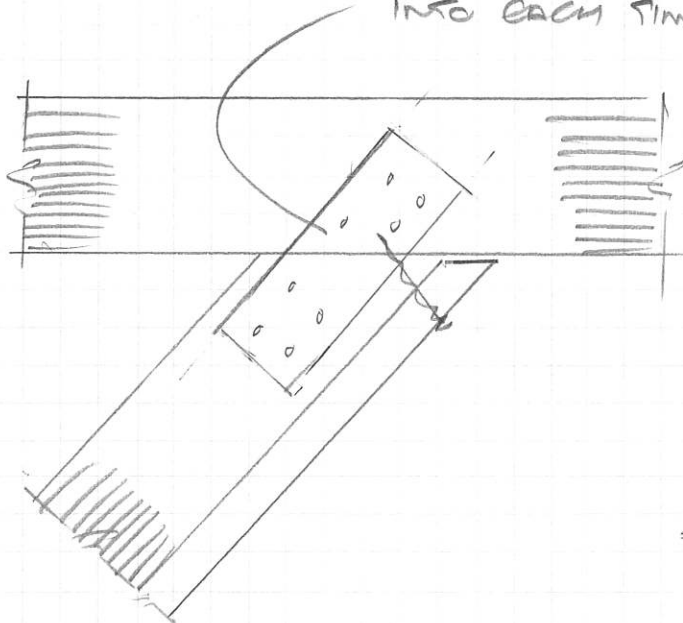
BRACKET EX. 250x
250x15 RPA +
2 MIG EXPANDING
BOLTS TO

163 SUMATRA RD
SUPPORT FRAME TO RESTRAIN
PART LOADS

20172/SK111

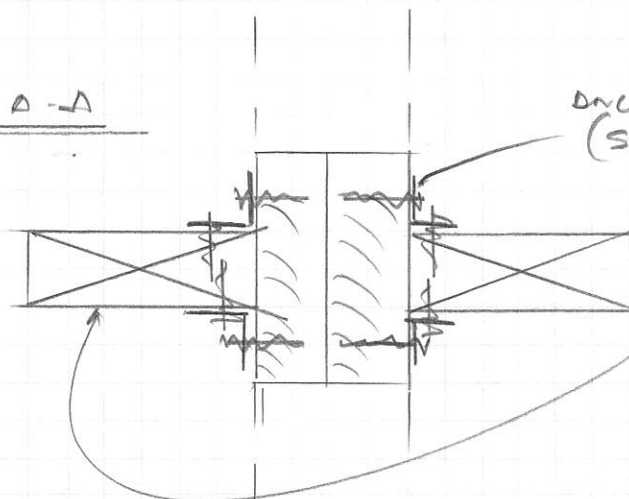
29.7.21

FIXING PLATES BOTH SIDES +
MIN 4N° 12 SCREWS PER SIDE
INTO EACH TIMBER



UPGRADE OF FRAME JOINT,
(NTS)

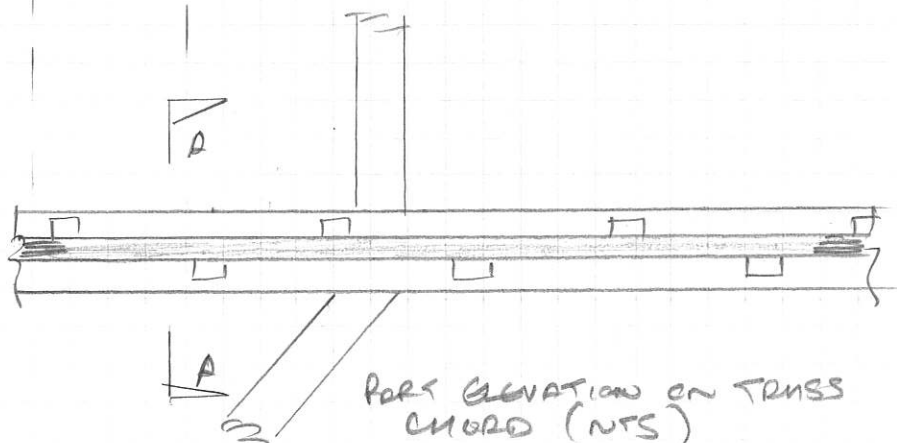
SECTION A-A



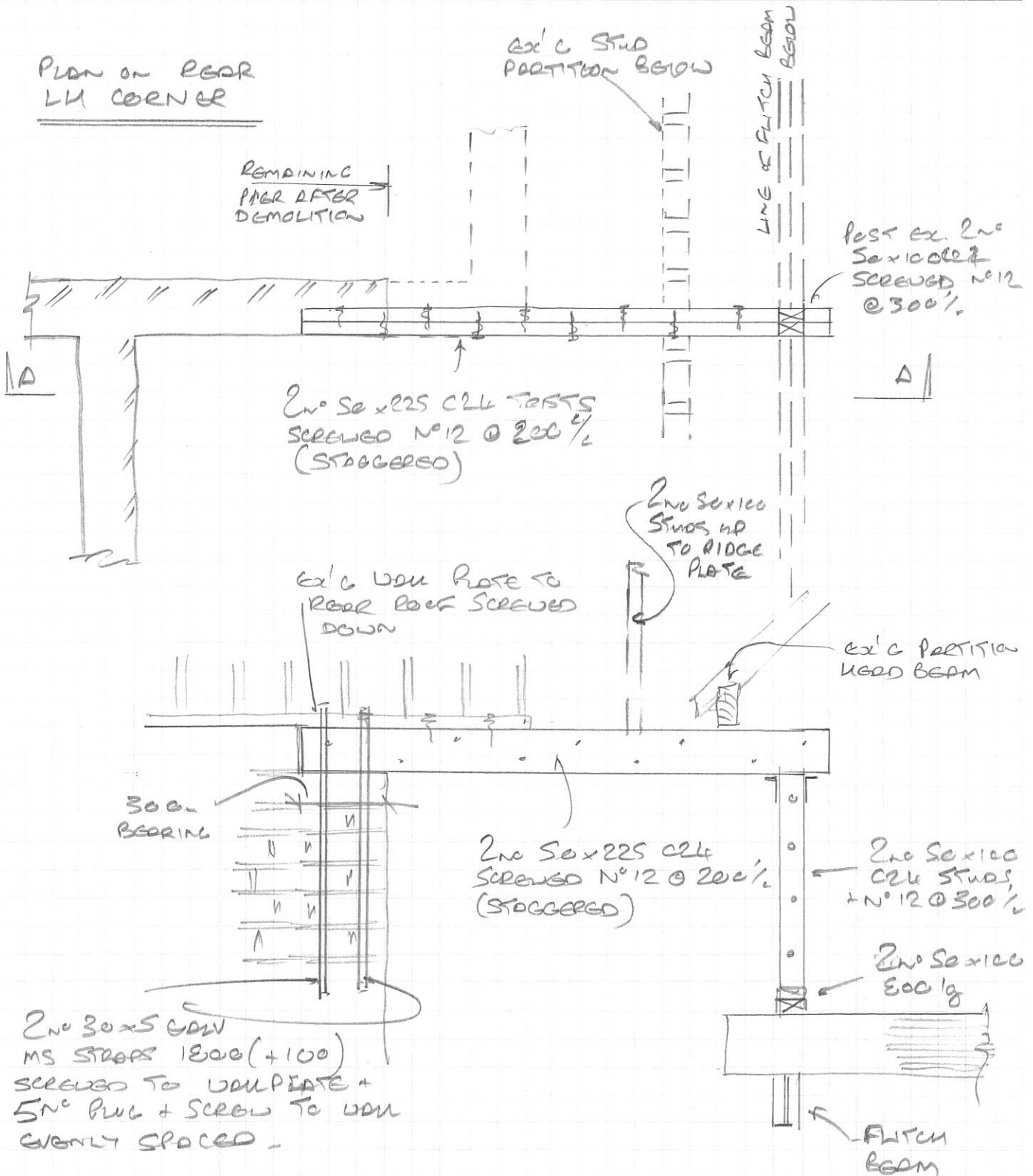
DOUBLE BRACKETS @ 600mm
(STAGGERED)

NEW 225x50
BOTH SIDES OF
HORIZONTAL STRUT

BRACING TO HORIZ.
TRUSS CHORD

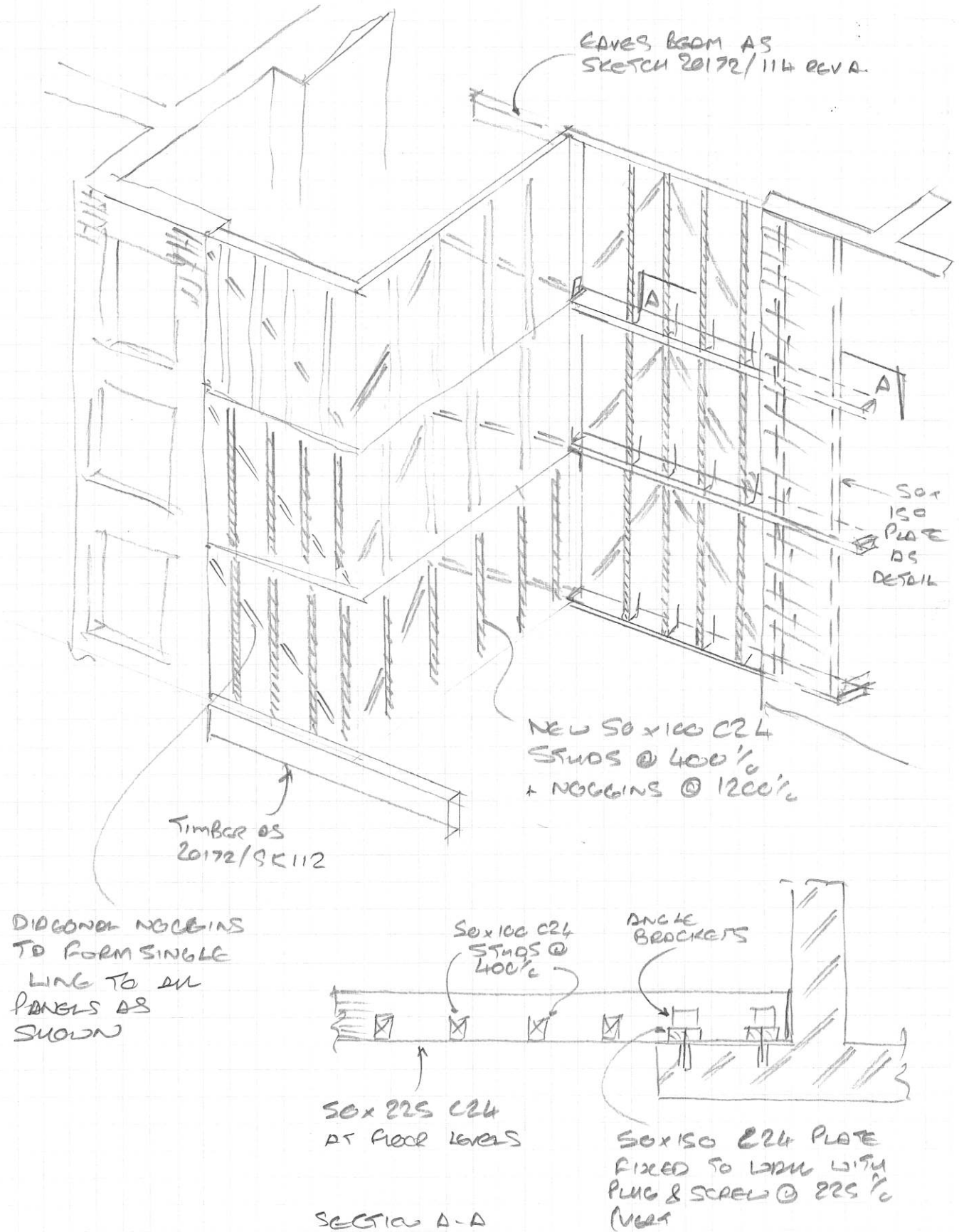


PART ELEVATION ON TRUSS
CHORD (NTS)



SECTION A-A

REV A. 2.11.21. POST UP TO RIDGE ADDED



Appendix B – supporting calculations to temporary works design



163 SUMATRA RD

20172

Sheet No:

Date: 27.11.20

Hand-drawn cross-section diagram of a bridge structure. The diagram shows a bridge deck with a width of 400 units. Below the deck, a rectangular foundation is shown with a width of 2500 units and a depth of 1140 units. The foundation is located 500 units from the right edge of the deck. The ground level is indicated by a dashed line. The elevation of the ground surface is -2500. The elevation of the foundation base is -3440. The elevation of the foundation top is -3640. A note on the right indicates "FORMATION 3200 BELOW PAVEMENT LEVEL".

one 254 x 254 UC73 - check B? Superbeam + INCL. Post bed
- OK

HAROLD JAMES (London) Ltd. (Consulting Engineers)

Atlantic House, Gomm Road High Wycombe HP13 7DJ

Site: 163 Sumatra Road

Job: Temp Works

Job number: 20172

Made by MS

Page 4

File copy

SuperBeam 4 421711h

Temp works design 20-11-27.SBW

Printed 27 Nov 2020 14:40

Beam: beam below inset wall

Span: 4.540 m.

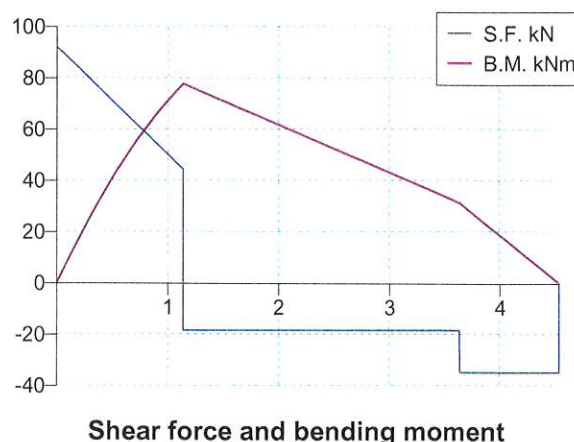
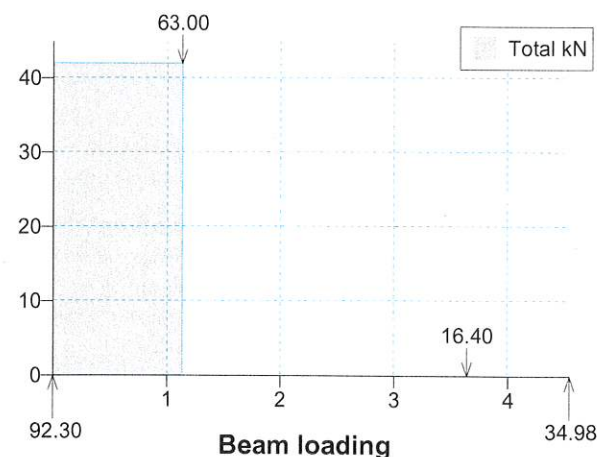
	Load name	Loading w1	Start x1	Loading w2	End x2	R1comp	R2comp
R T	Wall	42	0		1.14	41.87	6.01
P T	Wall	63	1.14			47.18	15.82
P T	post	16.4	3.64			3.25	13.15
Total:						92.30	34.98

Load types: R:Part UDL P:PL (positions in m. from R1) T: Total

Maximum B.M. = 77.93 kNm at 1.14 m. from R1

Maximum S.F. = 92.30 kN at R1

Total deflection = $137.8 \times 10^{-8} / EI$ at 2.04 m. from R1 (E in N/mm², I in cm⁴)



Steel calculation to BS449 Part 2 using Grade 43 steel

SECTION SIZE : 254 x 254 x 73 UC

D=254.1 mm B=254.6 mm t=8.6 mm T=14.2 mm $I_x=11,400 \text{ cm}^4$ $r_y=6.48 \text{ cm}$ $Z_x=898 \text{ cm}^3$

$L_E/r_y = 4.54 \times 100 / 6.48 = 70$ D/T = 17.9

Permissible bending stress, $p_{bc} = 164.0 \text{ N/mm}^2$ (Table 3a)

Actual bending stress, $f_{bc} = 77.93 \times 1000 / 898.0 = 86.8 \text{ N/mm}^2$ OK

Maximum shear in web, $f_s = 92.30 \times 1000 / (8.6 \times 254.1) = 42.2 \text{ N/mm}^2$ OK

Check on unstiffened web capacity with an applied load of 92.30 kN

Bearing: Required web length at root fillet level = $92.30 \times 1000 / (8.60 \times 210) = 51.1 \text{ mm}$
Required stiff bearing length = $51.1 - (T+r)/\tan 30 = 4.5 \text{ mm}$

Stiffeners are required if reactions taken on bottom flange and stiff bearing length is less than 4.52 mm

Total deflection = $138 \times 10^{-8} / 205,000 \times 11,400 = 5.9 \text{ mm}$ ($0.0013 L$) OK ($L/360=12.6 \text{ mm}$)



Harold James (London) Ltd
First Floor
Atlantic House
Gomm Road
High Wycombe
Bucks, HP13 7DJ
telephone: 01628 664016
email: mail@hjplondon.co.uk
website: www.hjplondon.co.uk

Contract:

163 SUMATRO RD

Job Ref:

20172

Sub-section:

Sheet No:

Prepared by:

Checked by:

Approved by:

Date:

MS

27.11.20

BEAM OVER INSET FRONT WALL.

Span : 3.5m, udl : 21 kN/m (DL ONLY) - 2nd STOREYS

DESIGN BY SB4 - 203 x 203 ucl 4G OK - 4/4 DEFLECTION

HAROLD JAMES (London) Ltd. (Consulting Engineers)

Atlantic House, Gomm Road High Wycombe HP13 7DJ

Site: 163 Sumatra Road

Job: Temp Works

Job number: 20172

Made by MS

Page 5

File copy

SuperBeam 4 421711h

Temp works design 20-11-27.SBW

Printed 27 Nov 2020 14:40

Beam: beam below inset flank wall

Span: 3.500 m.

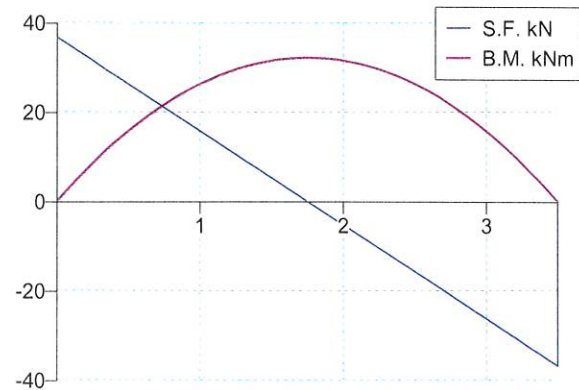
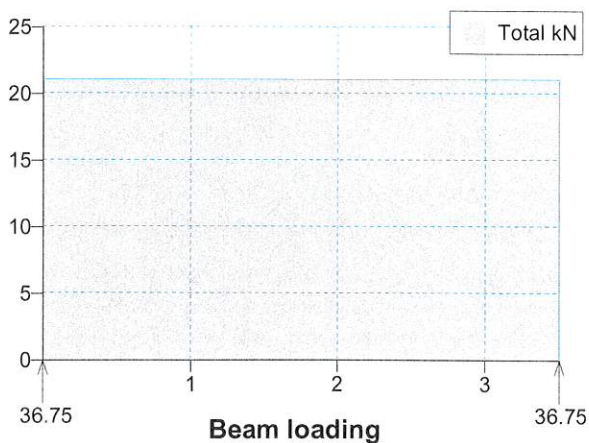
Load name	Loading w1	Start x1	Loading w2	End x2	R1comp	R2comp
U T Wall	21	0		L	36.75	36.75
Total:					36.75	36.75

Load types: U:UDL (positions in m. from R1) T: Total

Maximum B.M. = 32.16 kNm at 1.75 m. from R1

Maximum S.F. = 36.75 kN at R1

Total deflection = $41.04 \times 10^{-8}/EI$ at 1.75 m. from R1 (E in N/mm², I in cm⁴)



Shear force and bending moment

Steel calculation to BS449 Part 2 using Grade 43 steel

SECTION SIZE : 203 x 203 x 46 UC

D=203.2 mm B=203.6 mm t=7.2 mm T=11.0 mm $I_x=4,570 \text{ cm}^4$ $r_y=5.13 \text{ cm}$ $Z_x=450 \text{ cm}^3$

$L_E/r_y = 3.50 \times 100/5.13 = 68$ $D/T = 18.5$

Permissible bending stress, $p_{bc} = 165.3 \text{ N/mm}^2$ (Table 3a)

Actual bending stress, $f_{bc} = 32.16 \times 1000/450.0 = 71.5 \text{ N/mm}^2$ OK

Maximum shear in web, $f_s = 36.75 \times 1000/(7.2 \times 203.2) = 25.1 \text{ N/mm}^2$ OK

Unstiffened web capacity at bearings (min) = 55.5 kN (web crushing limit with $b_1=0$)

Total deflection = $41.0 \times 10^{-8}/205,000 \times 4,570 = 4.4 \text{ mm}$ ($0.0013 L$) OK ($L/360=9.72\text{mm}$)

SPLICE TO TEMP BEAM :-

WLS MOMENT @ 77.93 kN - SHOW 100 kN

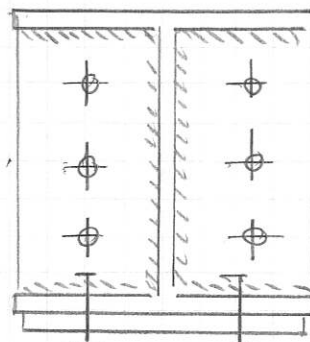
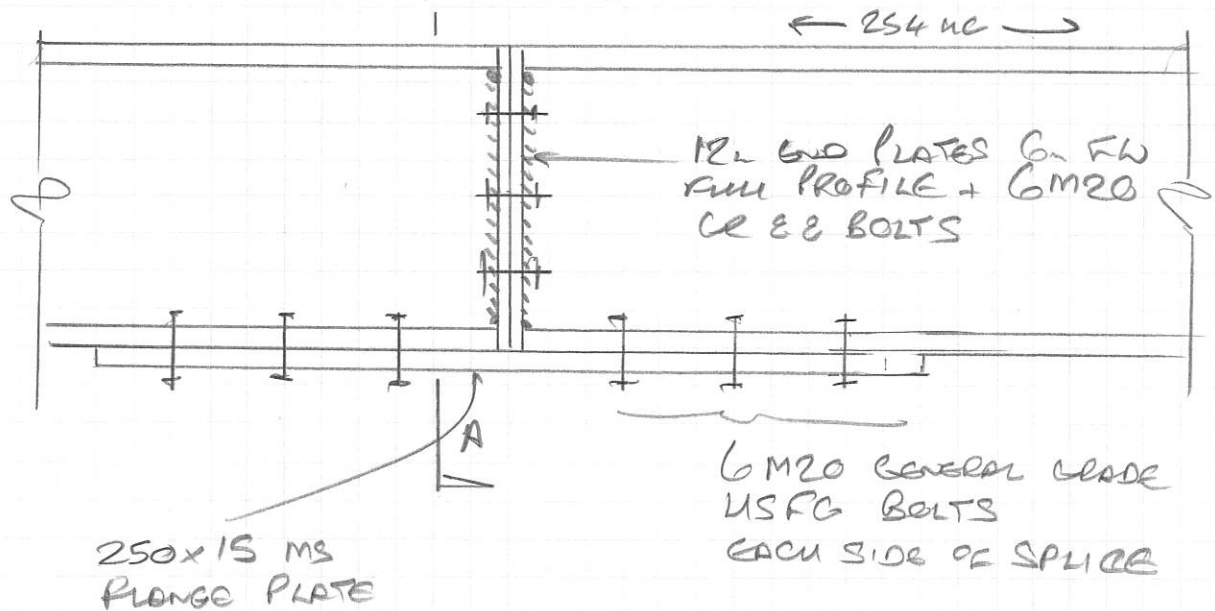
FORCE ON BOLT GROUP @ $100 / 0.25L = 400$ kN

∴ SHOW 6 NO M20 USFG TO BOTTOM.

CAP RATE 40 kN - SHOW 60 kN WLS

∴ 4 M20 OK

PLATE - $400 \times 10^3 / 275 \times (200 - 2 \times 22) = 9.32$ - SHOW 15 - PLATE



SECTION A-A

TEMP SUPPORT TO REAR INSET ELEVATION + FLOOR -
PHASE #2.

Floor loading :-

S/L of Joists + Boarding
area - Area 40 kg/m^2

WDL on RATCH BEAM TO
U/S REAR GF :-

$$0.4 \times 5.2/2 \times 3 \text{ No} = 3.12 \text{ kN}$$

$$0.2 \times 2.4 \times 2 = 0.96$$

$$\text{S/S } 4.1 \text{ kN/m (SLS)}$$

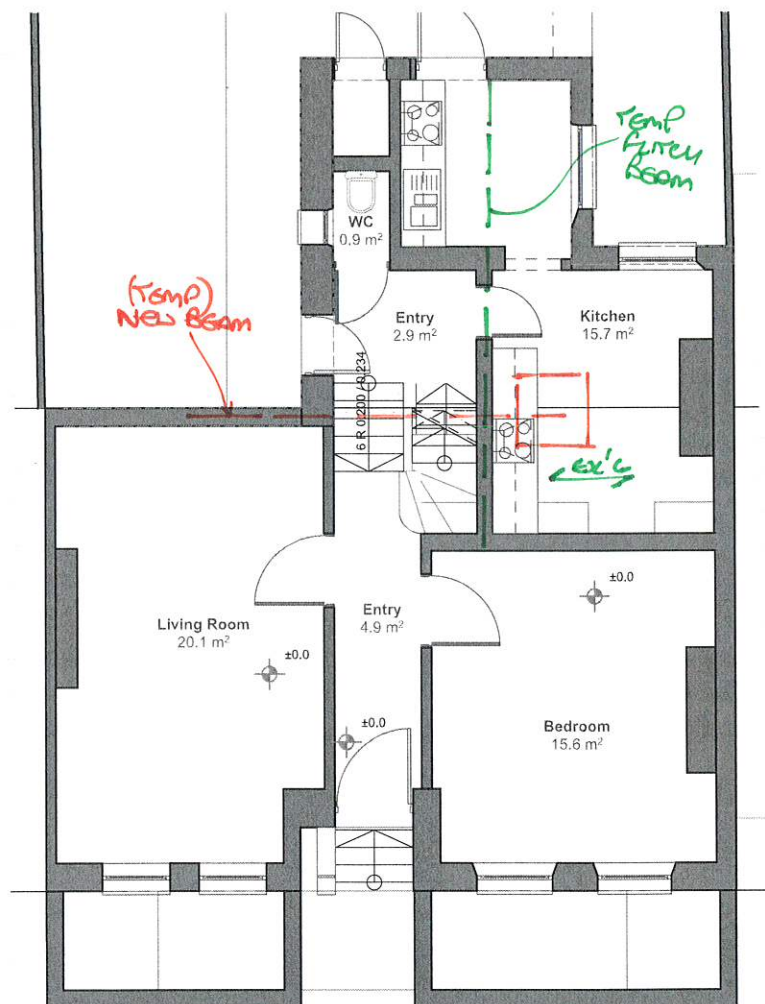
RATCH BEAM - LENGTH 6 -
(4.5 + 1.5 - CANTILEVER)

ADD TIMBER POSTS TO
SUPPORT UPPER FLOORS OFF
POST POSITION

$\therefore$ 1 No BEAM AS WDL

$$= 1.04 + 0.48 = \underline{\underline{1.52 \text{ kN}}}$$

DESIGN BY SUPER BEAM :- 2 No $50 \times 225 \text{ C24} + 10 \times 220 \text{ PLATE}$
REACTION ON POST/STEEL BEAM = 16.4 kN



HAROLD JAMES (London) Ltd. (Consulting Engineers)

Atlantic House, Gomm Road High Wycombe HP13 7DJ

Site: 163 Sumatra Road

Job: Temp Works

Job number: 20172

Made by MS

Page 1

File copy

SuperBeam 4 421711h

Temp works design 20-11-27.SBW Printed 27 Nov 2020 14:40

Beam: flitch beam to rear 1st floor

Span: 4.500 m.

+Cantilever: 1.500 m.

	Load name	Loading w1	Start x1	Loading w2	End x2	R1comp	R2comp
R T	Floor	1.52	0		6	3.04	6.08
					Total:	3.04	6.08

Load types: R:Part UDL (positions in m. from R1) T: Total

Maximum B.M. (span) = 3.04 kNm at 2.00 m. from R1

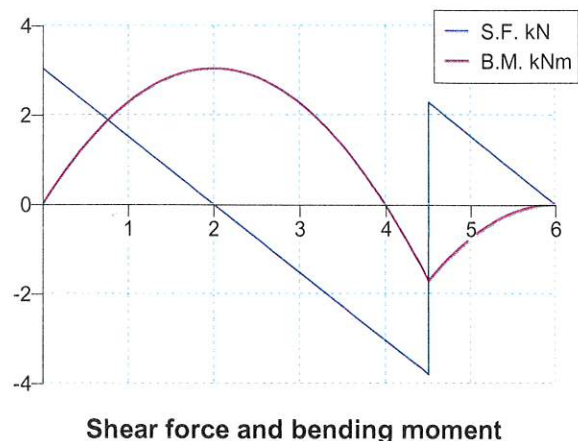
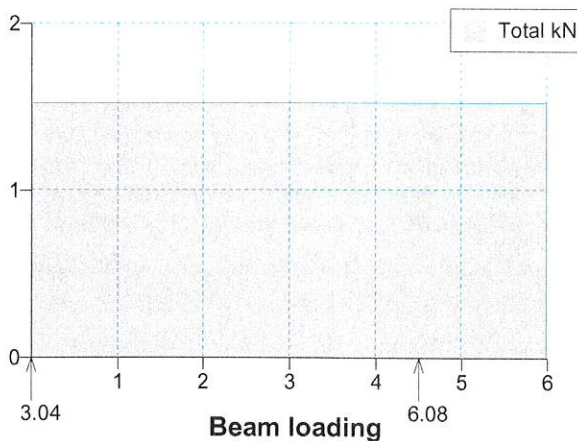
(cantilever) = -1.71 kNm

Maximum S.F. (span) = -3.80 kN at R2

(cantilever) = 2.28 kN at R2

Maximum deflection (span) = $5.953 \times 10^8 / EI$ at 2.25 m. from R1

(cantilever) = $-3.85 \times 10^8 / EI$ (E in N/mm², I in cm⁴)



Timber beam calculation to BS5268 Part 2 (1996,1997) using C24 timber

Use 2no 50 x 225 C24

$$z = 843.8 \text{ cm}^3 \quad I = 9,492 \text{ cm}^4$$

Timber grade: C24 2 members acting together: $K_8 = 1.1$

K_3 (loading duration factor) = 1.50 K_7 (depth factor) = 1.032

$$E = 7200 \times 1.14 = 8208 \text{ N/mm}^2 \quad (E_{\min} \times K_9)$$

$$\text{Permissible bending stress, } \sigma_{m,adm} = 7.500 \times 1.50 \times 1.1 \times 1.032 = 12.77 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$\text{Applied bending stress, } \sigma_{m,a} = 3.040 \times 1000 / 843.8 = 3.60 \text{ N/mm}^2 \text{ OK}$$

$$\text{Permissible shear stress, } \tau_{adm} = 0.71 \times 1.50 \times 1.1 = 1.17 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$\text{Applied shear stress, } \tau_a = 3.800 \times 1000 \times 3/2 \times 100 \times 225 = 0.25 \text{ N/mm}^2 \text{ OK}$$

$$\text{Bending deflection} = 5.953 \times 10^8 / 8,208 \times 9,492 = 7.64 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Mid-span shear deflection} = 1.2 \times 2.99 \times 10^6 / (E/16) \times 100 \times 225 = 0.31 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Total deflection} = 7.64 + 0.31 = 7.95 \text{ mm} \quad (0.0018 L) \text{ OK} \quad (0.003L=13.5\text{mm})$$

$$\text{Cantilever deflection} = -3.847 \times 10^8 / 8,208 \times 9,492 = -4.94 \text{ mm} \quad (-0.0033 L) \text{ OK}$$

HAROLD JAMES (London) Ltd. (Consulting Engineers)

Atlantic House, Gomm Road High Wycombe HP13 7DJ

Site: 163 Sumatra Road

Job: Temp Works

Job number: 20172

Made by MS

Page 2

File copy

SuperBeam 4 421711h

Temp works design 20-11-27.SBW

Printed 27 Nov 2020 14:40

Beam: flitch beam to rear 1st floor

Span: 4.500 m.

+Cantilever: 1.500 m.

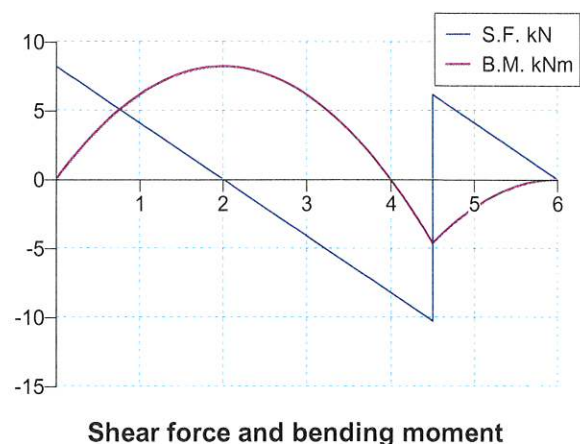
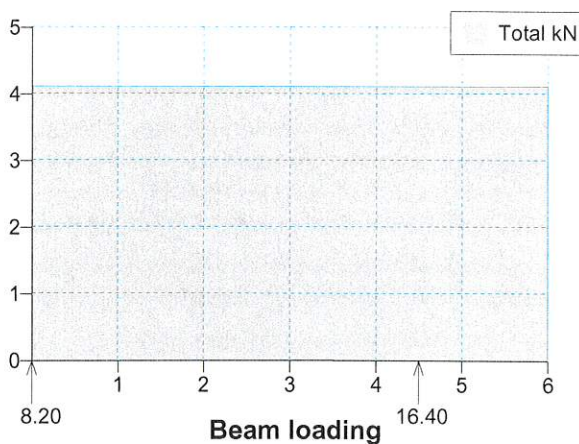
	Load name	Loading w1	Start x1	Loading w2	End x2	R1comp	R2comp
R T	Floor	4.1	0		6	8.20	16.40
	Total:					8.20	16.40

Load types: R:Part UDL (positions in m. from R1) T: Total

Maximum B.M. (span) = 8.20 kNm at 2.00 m. from R1
(cantilever) = -4.61 kNm

Maximum S.F. (span) = -10.25 kN at R2
(cantilever) = 6.15 kN at R2

Maximum deflection (span) = $16.06 \times 10^8 / EI$ at 2.25 m. from R1
(cantilever) = $-10.4 \times 10^8 / EI$ (E in N/mm², I in cm⁴)



Timber beam calculation to BS5268 Part 2 (1996,1997) using C24 timber

Use 2no 50 x 225 C24 + 10 x 200 flitch plate

$z = 843.8 \text{ cm}^3$ $I = 9,492 \text{ cm}^4$ Flitch plate $z = 66.7 \text{ cm}^3$ $I = 667 \text{ cm}^4$

Timber grade: C24 2 members acting together: $K_8 = 1.1$

K_3 (loading duration factor) = 1.50 K_7 (depth factor) = 1.032

Loading will be carried by the timber members and flitch plate in proportion to their EI values. Checks are made using the mean and minimum E-values for timber to produce worst case stresses on timber and steel members respectively.

Flitch plate EI = $205,000 \times 667 = 1,367 \times 10^9 \text{ Nmm}^2$

Check timber members:

Using E_{mean} Timber EI = $10,800 \times 9,492 = 1,025 \times 10^9 \text{ Nmm}^2$

Timber carries $1,025 / (1,025 + 1,367) = 0.429$ of total load (in worst case)

Permissible bending stress, $\sigma_{m,adm} = 7.500 \times 1.50 \times 1.1 \times 1.032 = 12.77 \text{ N/mm}^2$

Applied bending stress, $\sigma_{m,a} = 0.429 \times 8.200 \times 1000 / 843.8 = 4.17 \text{ N/mm}^2$ OK

Permissible shear stress, $\tau_{adm} = 0.71 \times 1.50 \times 1.1 = 1.17 \text{ N/mm}^2$

HAROLD JAMES (London) Ltd. (Consulting Engineers)

Atlantic House, Gomm Road High Wycombe HP13 7DJ

Site: 163 Sumatra Road

Job: Temp Works

Job number: 20172

Made by MS

Page 3

File copy

SuperBeam 4 421711h

Temp works design 20-11-27.SBW

Printed 27 Nov 2020 14:40

Applied shear stress, $\tau_a = 0.429 \times 10.250 \times 1000 \times 3 / (2 \times 100 \times 225) = 0.29 \text{ N/mm}^2$ OK

Grade compression stress perpendicular to grain = 2.40 N/mm^2

Minimum bearing lengths: R1: $8.20 \times 1000 / 2.40 = 34 \text{ mm}$
(subject to adequate support under bearing) R2: $16.4 \times 1000 / 2.40 = 68 \text{ mm}$

Check flitch plate:

Using $E_{\min}$ Timber EI = $7,200 \times 9,492 = 683 \times 10^9 \text{ Nmm}^2$

Flitch plate carries $1,367 / (683 + 1,367) = 0.667$ of total load (in worst case)

Flitch plate $f_{bc} = 0.667 \times 8.20 \times 1000 / 66.7 = 82.00 \text{ N/mm}^2$ OK

Deflection:

Using $E_{\min} \times K_g$ (2 members) Timber EI = $8,208 \times 9,492 = 779 \times 10^9 \text{ Nmm}^2$

Timber carries $779 / (779 + 1,367) = 0.363$ of total load (average case)

Bending deflection = $0.363 \times 16.057 \times 10^8 / 8,208 \times 9,492 = 7.48 \text{ mm}$

Mid-span shear deflection = $0.363 \times 1.2 \times 8.07 \times 10^6 / (E/16) \times 100 \times 225 = 0.30 \text{ mm}$

Total deflection = $7.48 + 0.30 = 7.79 \text{ mm}$ (0.0017 L) OK

Cantilever deflection = $0.363 \times -10.38 \times 10^8 / 8,208 \times 9,492 = -4.84 \text{ mm}$ (-0.0032 L) OK

Bolting:

Use M12 4.6 bolts. Bolt numbers are calculated assuming worst case load on flitch plate

Load capacity per bolt in double shear = 5.86kN (BS5268 eq. G.9)

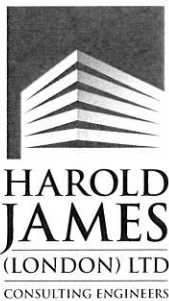
($F_d = 1400$; $M_{y,d} = 82,944 \text{ N-mm}$; $p_k = 350 \text{ kg/m}^3$; $K_{90} = 1.53$; $f_{h,1,d} = 11.47$)

Bearings: R1 (8.20kN): Required number of bolts = $0.667 \times 8.20 / 5.86 = 0.93$ i.e. 1 bolt min.

R2 (16.4kN): Required number of bolts = $0.667 \times 16.4 / 5.86 = 1.87$ i.e. 2 bolts min.

For load transference a minimum of 3 bolts are also required across the span

To ensure structural integrity consider providing bolts spaced at 600mm max c/s, bolt centres alternately min. 50mm from top and bottom of beam



Harold James (London) Ltd
First Floor
Atlantic House
Gomm Road
High Wycombe
Bucks, HP13 7DJ
telephone: 01628 664016
email: mail@hjplondon.co.uk
website: www.hjplondon.co.uk

Contract:

SUMATRA ROAD

Job Ref:

20172

Sub-section:

Sheet No:

Prepared by:

MS

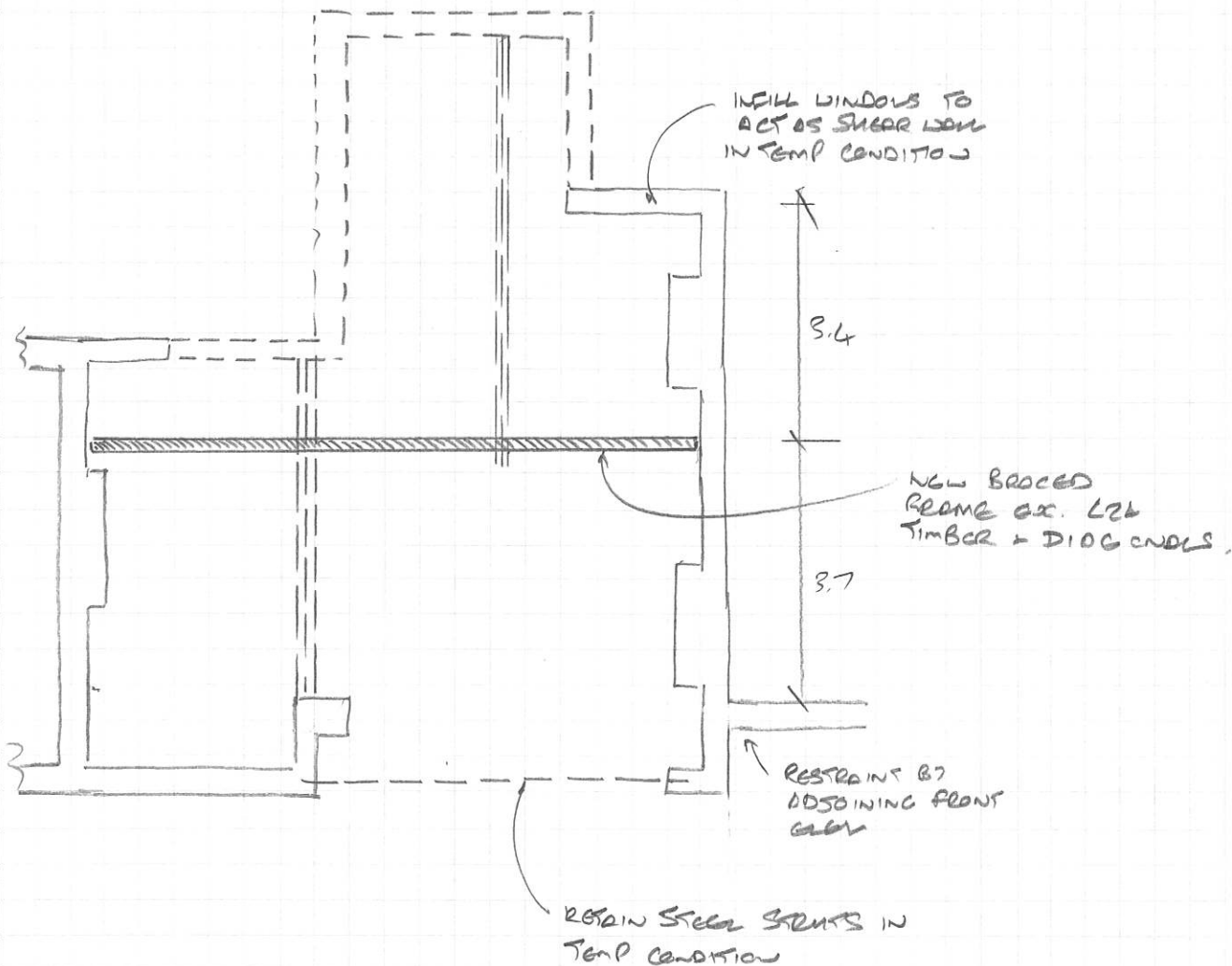
Checked by:

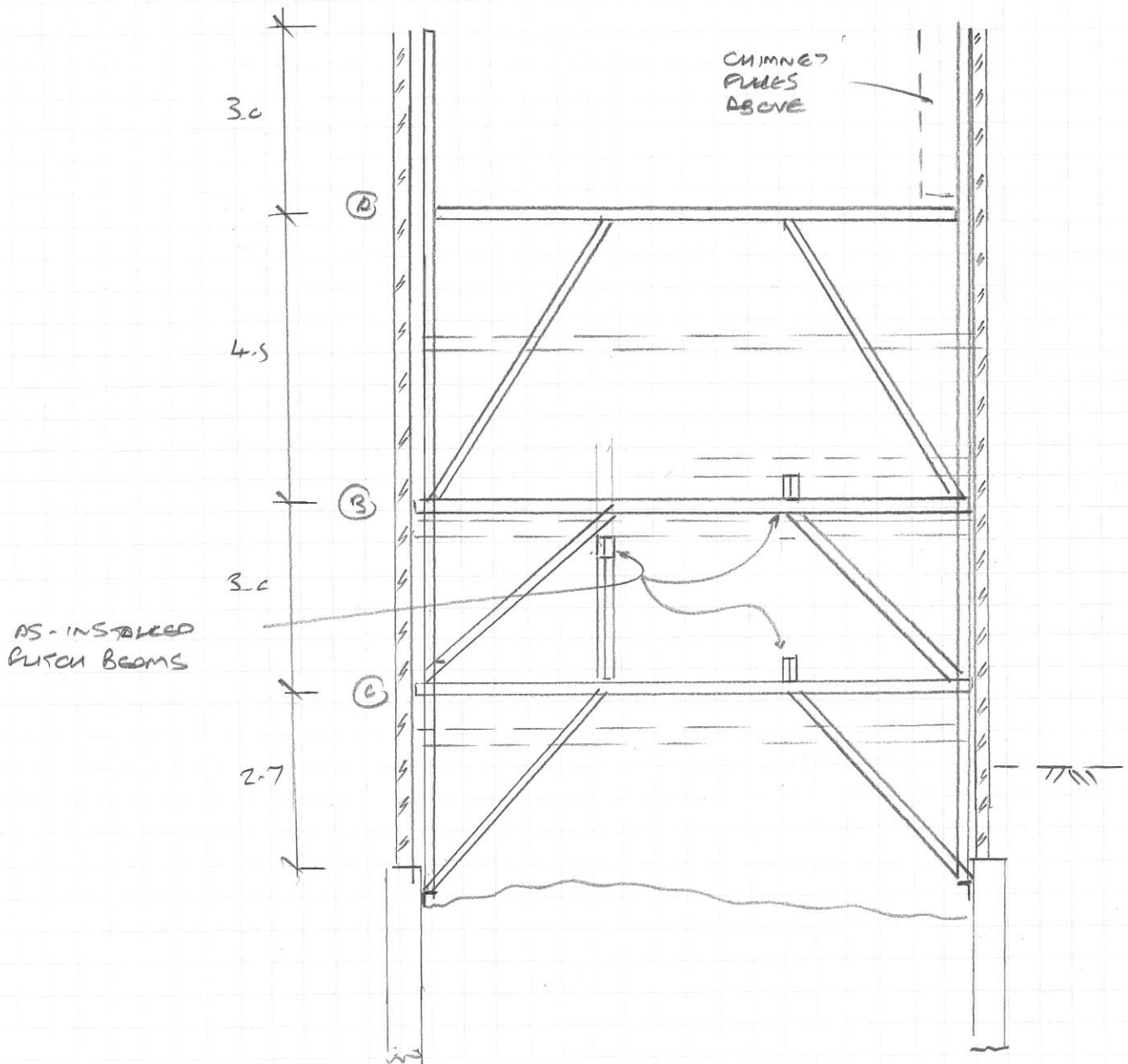
Approved by:

Date:

29.7.21

Temp support frame to restrain party walls





Weight of Part Wall - above 327 Brickwork -

$$\therefore 20 \times 0.327 \times 0.2 (\text{FINISHES}) = 6.74 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

CONSIDER RETAINED ELEVATIONS AS ADDITIONAL RESTRAINTS

$$\therefore \text{EFF. WALL WIDTH RESTRAINED} = \frac{3.4 + 3.7}{2} = 3.55$$

DIAGONAL STAYS :-

$$\text{max floor load} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 \\ 0.5 \end{bmatrix} \text{ kN/m}^2$$

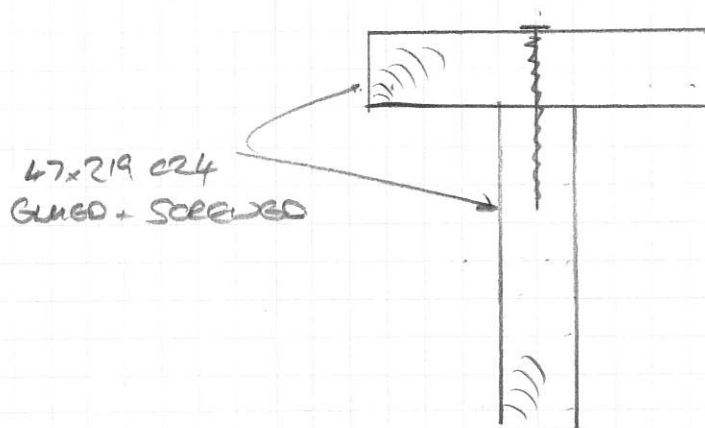
$$\text{load on CU beam} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 \\ 0.5 \end{bmatrix} \times \frac{3.5^2}{2 \times 3.0} = 2.04 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$P_L = 2.04 \times \frac{4.2^2}{2 \times 3.5} = 6.7 \text{ kN at support pt.}$$

consider as worst case

$$\text{DIAGONAL LENGTH, max } 3.0\sqrt{2} = 4.24 \text{ m}$$

for compound TEE-SECTION thus :-



section properties by T800S :-

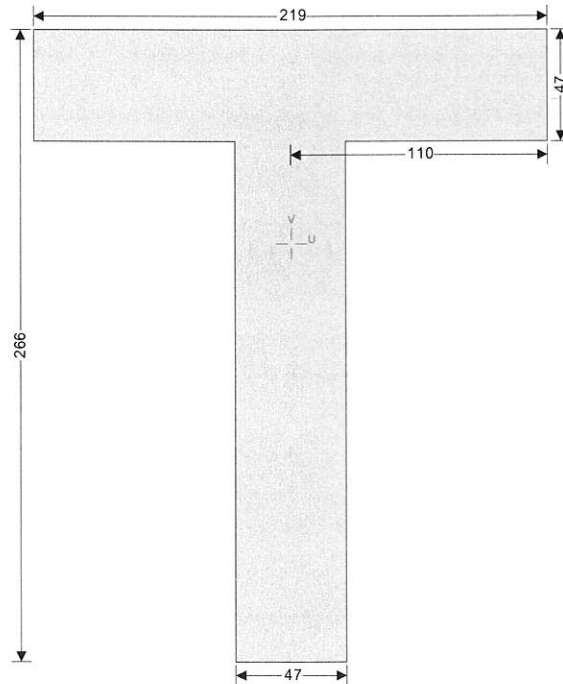
$$r_{yy} = 46 \text{ mm} \quad \therefore L_e/r_y = \frac{4240}{46} = 92 \quad \therefore K_{12} = 0.44$$

$$P_c = 7.9 \times 0.44 \times \frac{2 \times 47 \times 219}{10^3} = 71.5 \text{ kN} - \text{BY inspection OK}$$

Harold James (London) Ltd Atlantic House, Gomm Road High Wycombe HP13 7DJ	Project		163 Sumatra Road		Job no.		20172
	Calcs for		Temp Diagonal Strut		Start page no./Revision		1
	Calcs by MS	Calcs date 29/07/2021	Checked by	Checked date	Approved by	Approved date	

CALCULATION OF SECTION PROPERTIES

Tedds calculation version 2.0.07



Area

$$A = 205.86 \text{ cm}^2$$

2nd moment of area

$$I_{UU} = 13.4 \times 10^3 \text{ cm}^4$$

$$I_{VV} = 4.30 \times 10^3 \text{ cm}^4$$

$$I_{XX} = 13.4 \times 10^3 \text{ cm}^4$$

$$I_{YY} = 4.30 \times 10^3 \text{ cm}^4$$

Radius of gyration

$$r_{UU} = 80.7 \text{ mm}$$

$$r_{VV} = 45.7 \text{ mm}$$

$$r_{XX} = 8.1 \text{ cm}$$

$$r_{YY} = 4.6 \text{ cm}$$

Plastic section modulus (only shapes with all rectangles at 90 degs)

$$S_{XX} = 1.37 \times 10^3 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$S_{YY} = 684. \text{ cm}^3$$

Distance to combined centroid

$$X_e = 0.0 \text{ mm}$$

$$Y_e = 0.0 \text{ mm}$$

Distance to equal axis area (only shapes with all rectangles at 90 degs)

$$X_p = -0.2 \text{ mm}$$

$$Y_p = 43.0 \text{ mm}$$

Elastic section modulus

$$Z_{XX} = 762. \text{ cm}^3$$

$$Z_{YY} = 392. \text{ cm}^3$$



Harold James (London) Ltd
First Floor
Atlantic House
Gomm Road
High Wycombe
Bucks, HP13 7DJ
telephone: 01628 664016
email: mail@hjplondon.co.uk
website: www.hjplondon.co.uk

Contract:

163 SUMATRA

Job Ref:

20172.

Sub-section:

Sheet No:

Prepared by:

MS

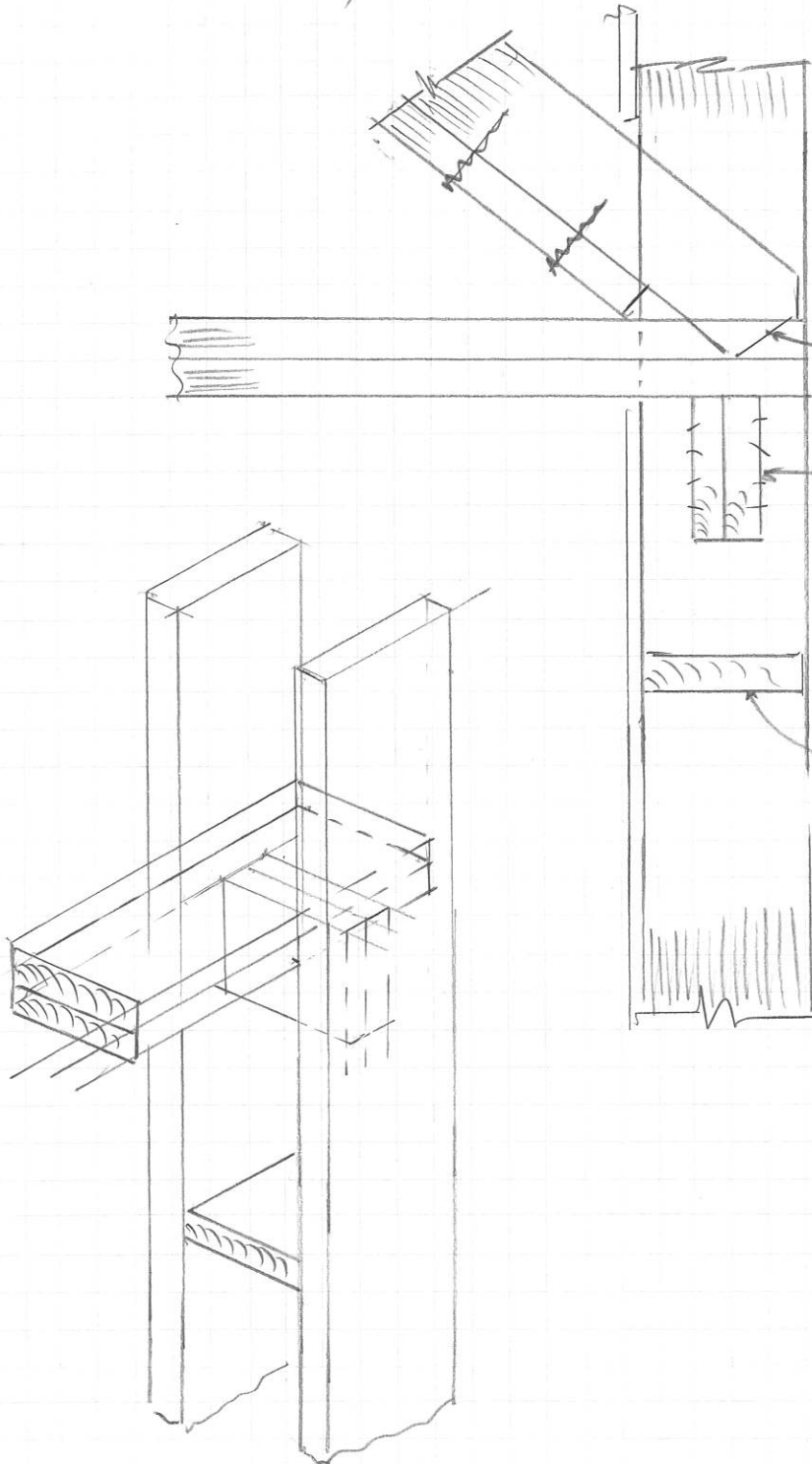
Checked by:

Approved by:

Date:

29.7.21

SUPPORT TO HORIZ/DIAGONALS AT NODE PTS.

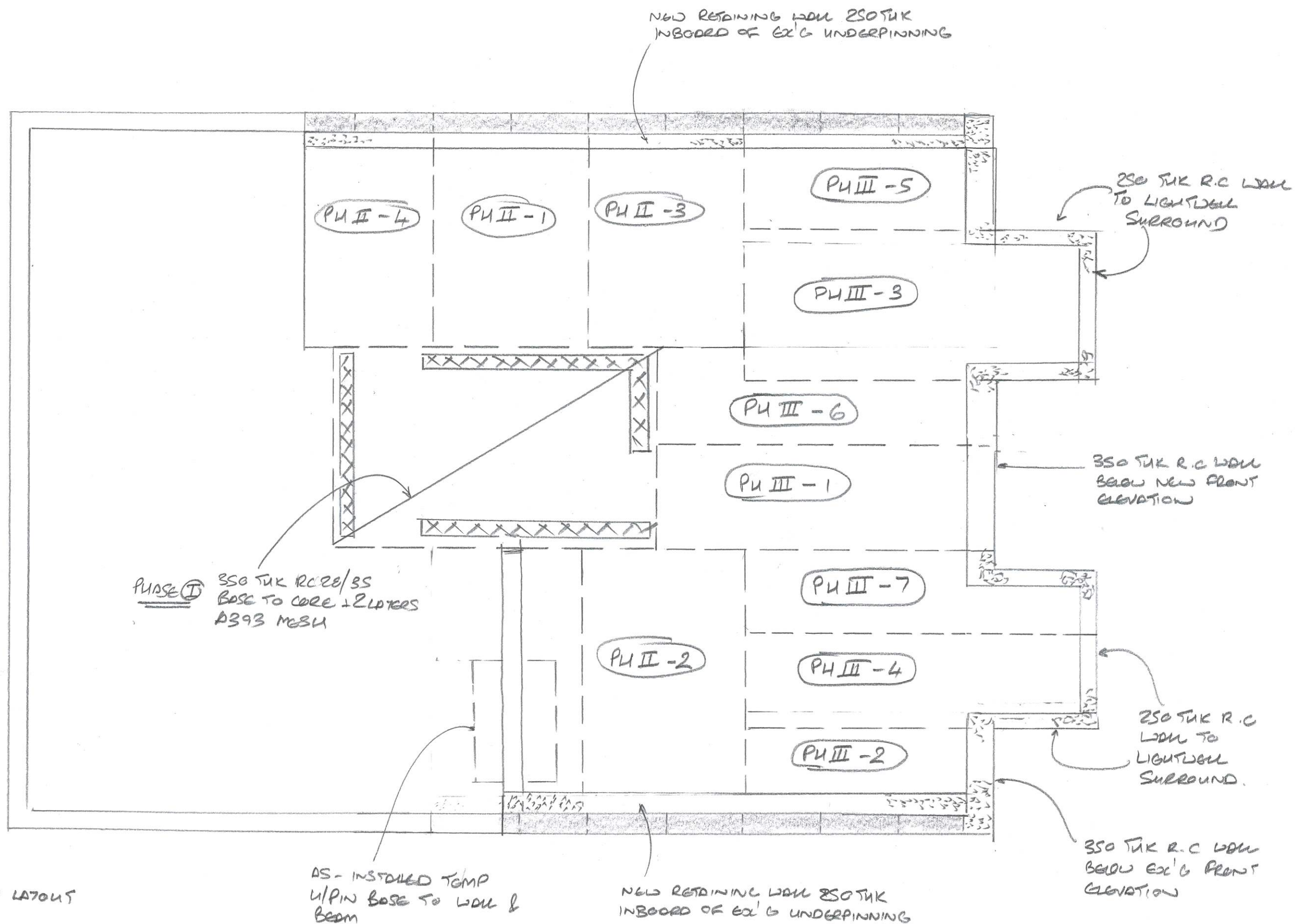


REBATE IN TOP SECTION
TO RECEIVE DIAG'L
CHORD.

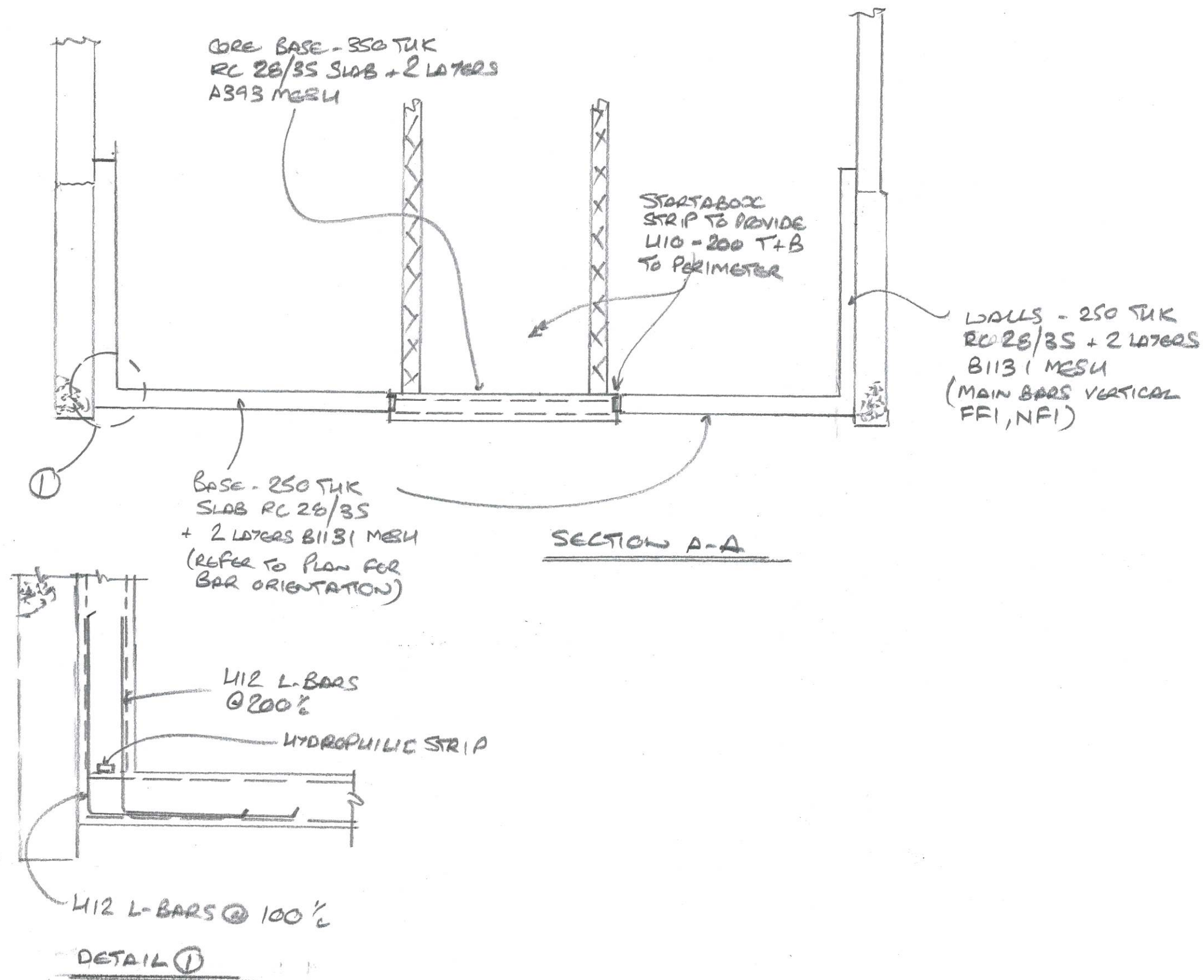
2 NO NOGGINS EOL
50 x 225 C24

NOGGINS @ 1200' C
V625

Appendix C – Design for subsequent basement



163 SUMATRA RD
PHASES I-III UNDERPIN LAYOUT
20172/SK20
16.3.21



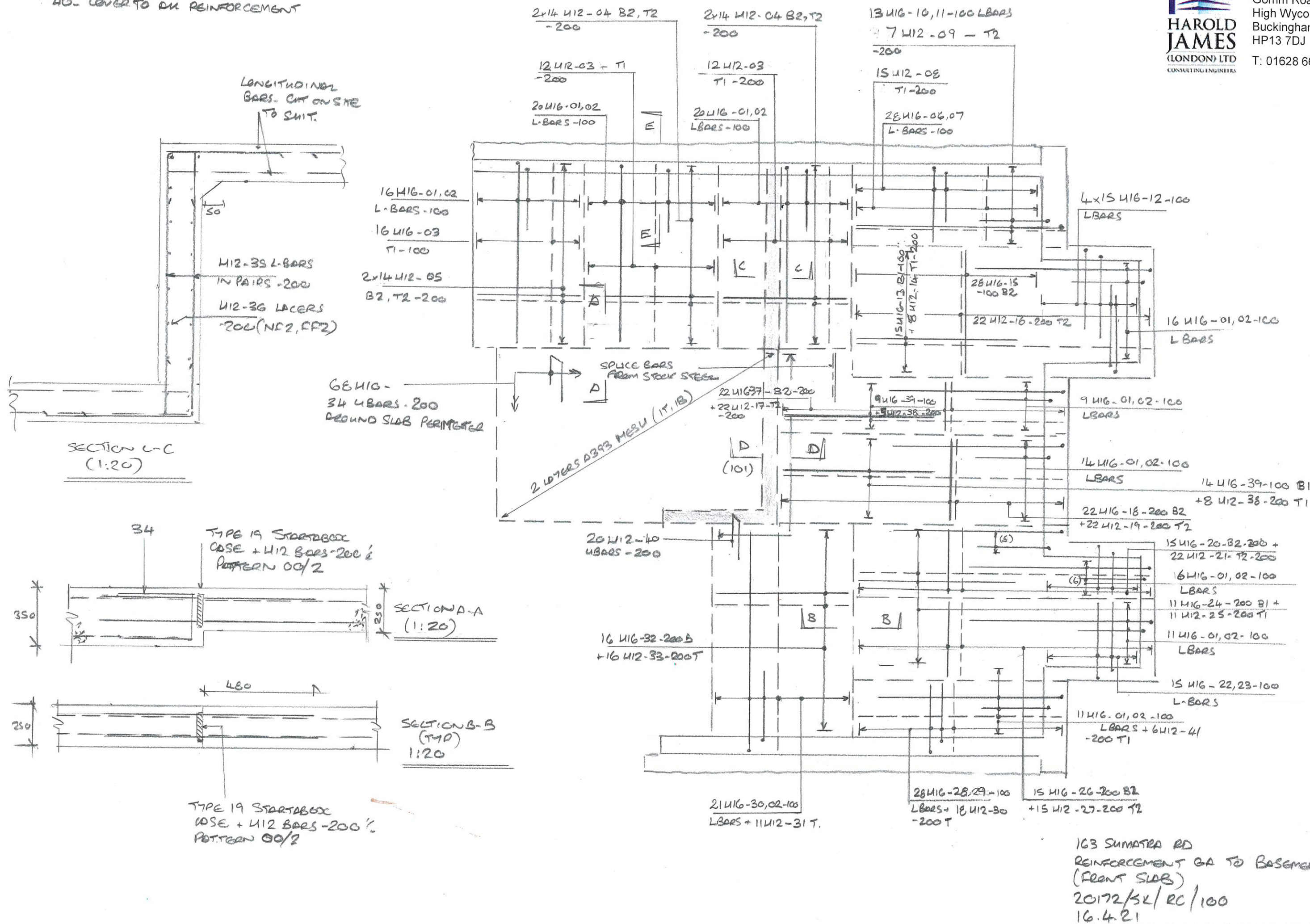
163 SUMATRA RD
SECTIONS THRU' BASEMENT
20172/SK30
16.3.21

NOTES: CONCRETE GRADE TO BE DESIGNATED
MIX RC 25/35

40. COVER TO ALL REINFORCEMENT



Harold James
(London) Ltd
Atlantic House
Gomm Road
High Wycombe
Buckinghamshire
HP13 7DJ
T: 01628 664016



Harold James (London) Ltd Atlantic House, Gomm Road High Wycombe HP13 7DJ	Project 163 Sumatra Road				Job no. 20172	
	Calcs for SK/RC/100 - For Pricing only				Start page no./Revision 1	
	Calcs by MS	Calcs date 16/04/2021	Checked by	Checked date	Approved by	Approved date

Tedds calculation version 1.0.06

Reinforcement schedule

Page 1 of 2

Member	Bar mark	Type and size	No. of mbrs	No. of bars in each	Total no.	Length of each bar + mm	Shape code	A* mm	B* mm	C* mm	D* mm	E/R* mm	Rev letter
Basement Slab	01	H16	1	133	133	4375	11	2600	1800				
	02	H16	1	154	154	2775	11	1000	1800				
	03	H12	1	40	40	2600	00	2600					
	04	H12	1	56	56	1800	00	1800					
	05	H12	1	28	28	1500	00	1500					
	06	H16	1	28	28	2975	11	1200	1800				
	07	H16	1	1	1	2675	11	900	1800				
	08	H12	1	15	15	1100	00	1100					
	09	H12	1	7	7	3100	00	3100					
	10	H16	1	13	13	4775	11	3000	1800				
	11	H16	1	13	13	2775	11	1000	1800				
	12	H16	1	60	60	2975	11	1200	1800				
	13	H16	1	15	15	2500	00	2500					
	14	H12	1	8	8	4300	00	4300					
	15	H16	1	28	28	1900	00	1900					
	16	H12	1	22	22	1900	00	1900					
	17	H12	1	22	22	900	00	900					
	18	H16	1	22	22	900	00	900					
	19	H12	1	22	22	900	00	900					
	20	H16	1	15	15	1000	00	1000					

This schedule conforms to BS 8666:2005

* Specified in multiples of 5 mm.

+ Specified in multiples of 25 mm.

Status: P Preliminary

T Tender

C Construction;

Harold James (London) Ltd Atlantic House, Gomm Road High Wycombe HP13 7DJ	Project 163 Sumatra Road				Job no. 20172	
	Calcs for SK/RC/100 - For Pricing only				Start page no./Revision 2	
	Calcs by MS	Calcs date 16/04/2021	Checked by	Checked date	Approved by	Approved date

Tedds calculation version 1.0.06

Reinforcement schedule

Page 2 of 2

Member	Bar mark	Type and size	No. of mbrs	No. of bars in each	Total no.	Length of each bar + mm	Shape code	A* mm	B* mm	C* mm	D* mm	E/R* mm	Rev letter
	21	H12	1	22	22	1000	00	1000					
	22	H16	1	15	15	2775	11	1000	1800				
	23	H16	1	15	15	2575	11	800	1800				
	24	H16	1	11	11	2500	00	2500					
	25	H12	1	11	11	4200	00	4200					
	26	H16	1	15	15	1100	00	1100					
	27	H12	1	15	15	1100	00	1100					
	28	H16	1	28	28	2775	11	1000	1800				
	29	H16	1	28	28	2575	11	800	1800				
	30	H16	1	21	21	5075	11	3300	1800				
	31	H12	1	11	11	3300	00	3300					
	32	H16	1	16	16	1900	00	1900					
	33	H12	1	16	16	1900	00	1900					
	34	H12	1	68	68	1225	21	500	250	500			
	35	H12	1	56	56	1700	11	1200	500				
	36	H12	1	20	20	2500	00	2500					
	37	H16	1	22	22	900	00	900					
	38	H12	1	13	13	4100	00	4100					
	39	H16	1	23	23	2500	00	2500					
	40	H12	1	20	20	1125	21	500	160	500			

This schedule conforms to BS 8666:2005

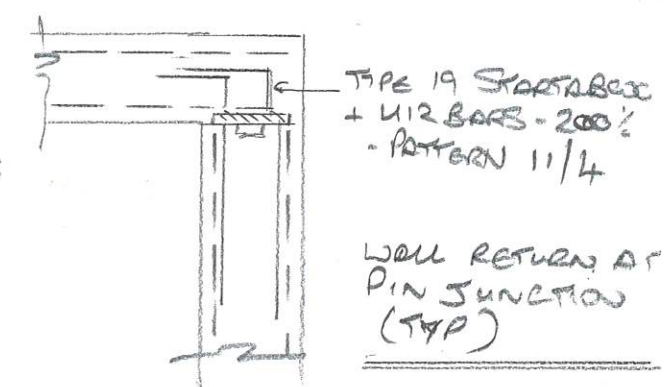
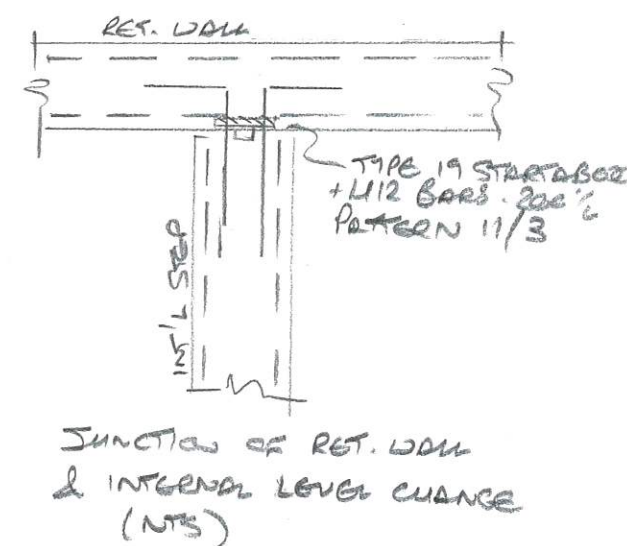
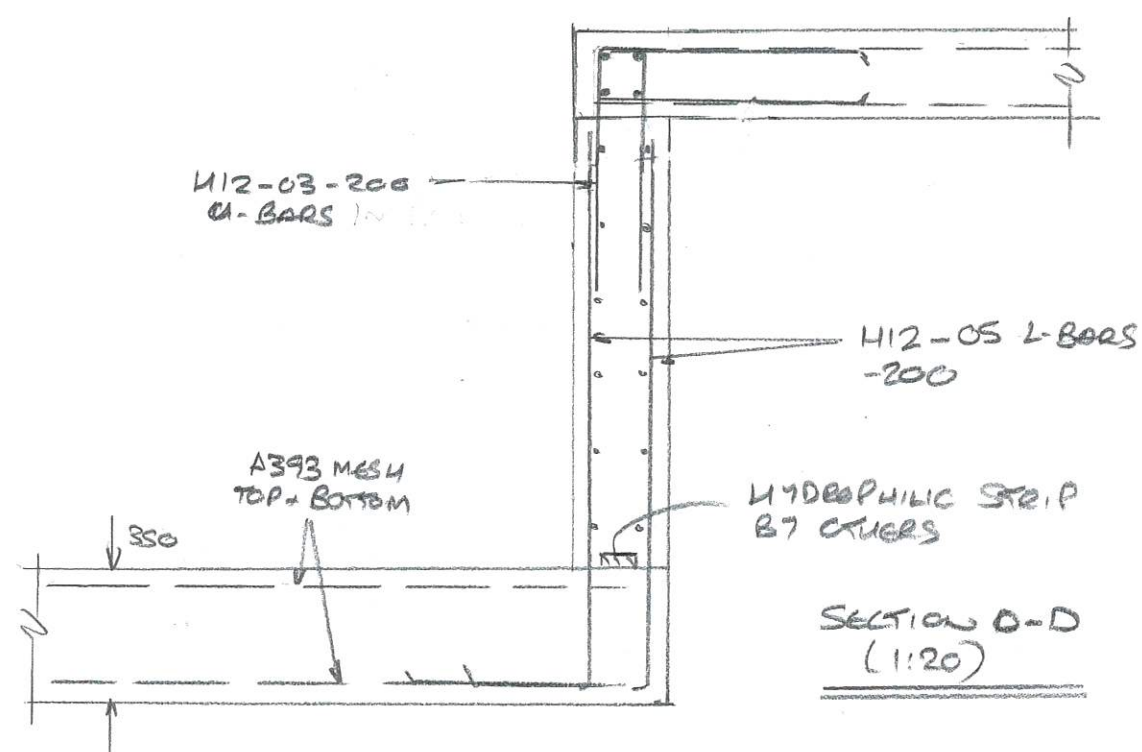
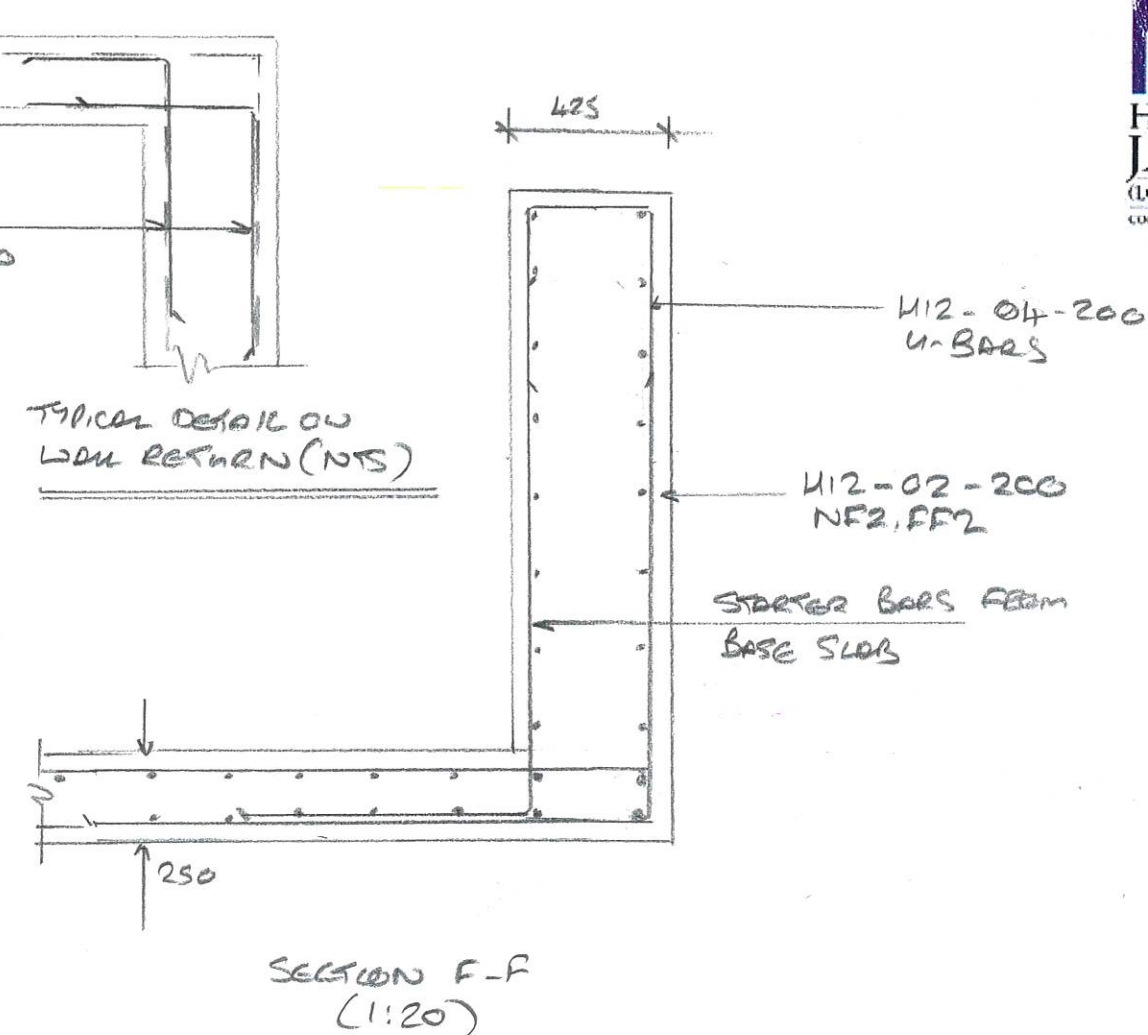
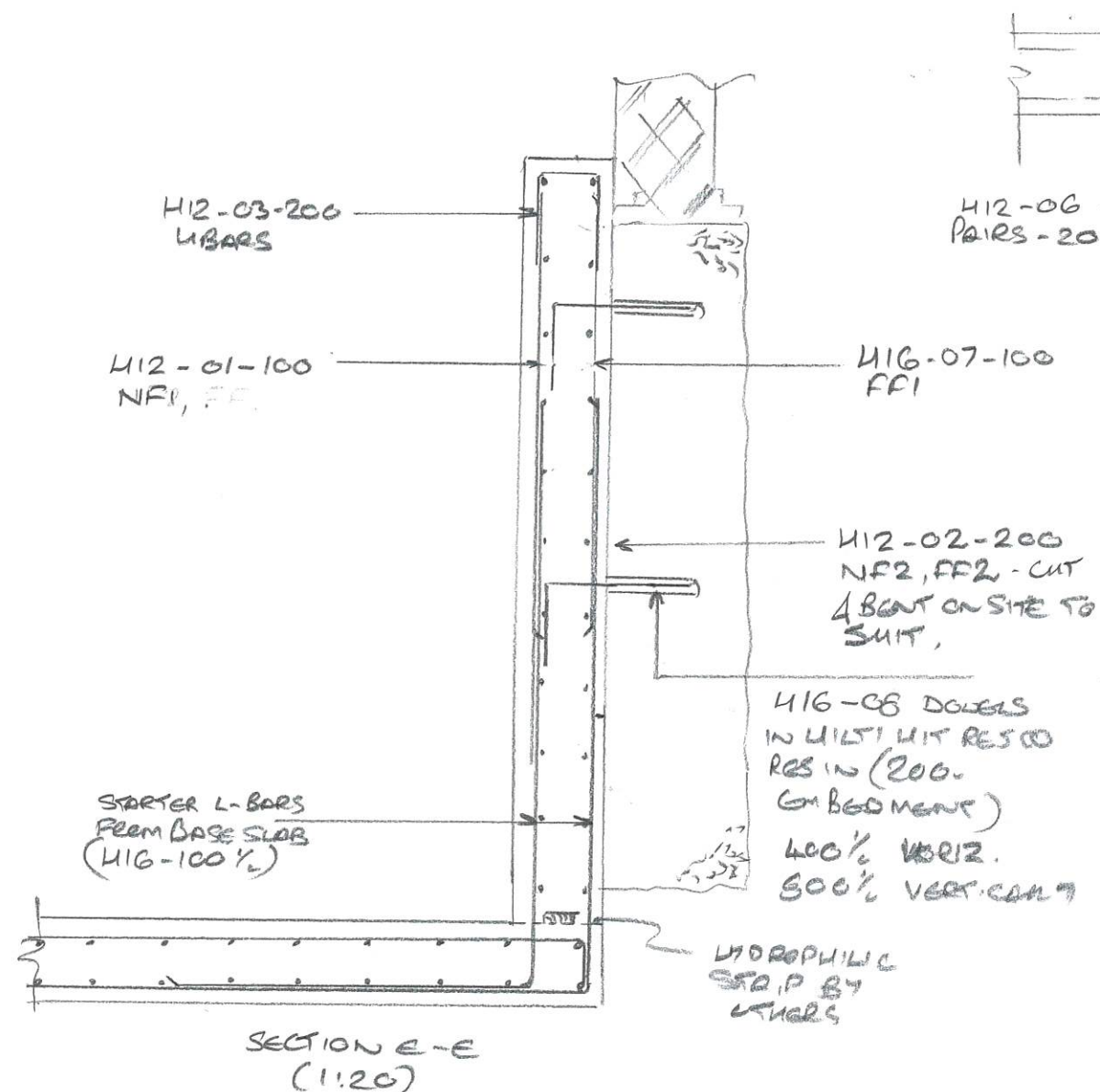
* Specified in multiples of 5 mm.

+ Specified in multiples of 25 mm.

Status: P Preliminary

T Tender

C Construction;



163 SUMATEA RD
REINFORCEMENT SECTIONS
(FRONT SLAB)
20172/SK/RC/101
16.6.21

