



# Vale Consultancy

Consulting Civil & Structural Engineers

Title: Retaining Wall Calculations.  
Project: Ty Twyn, Mill Road, Dinas Powys,  
Vale of Glamorgan, CF64 4BT.  
Client: Mr T Woodward.

Document No: 01  
Project No: 6154  
Prepared By: N.Clifford  
Checked By: J.Mathias

Revision: -

Date: 13<sup>th</sup> August 2017



### SCOPE & DESIGN

- 1. THE EXISTING FRONT GARDEN WALL TO TY TWYN MILL TOWNS ALONG POWYS, LAKE OF CLAMORGAN C/O 4 BT, FRONTED ONTO THE ADOPTED HIGHWAY, MILL ROAD BETWEEN THE WALL AND CARPARKWAY IS A NARROW TARMAC FINISHED VERGE & STANDARD KERB DETAIL. MIDWAY ALONG THE FRONTAGE IS A TIMBER POLE SUPPORTING WESTERN POWER INSTRUCTION CABLES. IN ADDITION THERE ARE ALSO BURIED SERVICES WITHIN THE VERGE.
- 2. THE EXISTING WALL HAD FAILED AND WAS FULLY REMOVED DUE TO THE REMAINING RISK OF FURTHER COLLAPSE ONTO THE PUBLIC HIGHWAY. THE ORIGINAL WALL APPEARED TO BE PREDOMINANTLY A DRY STONE CONSTRUCTION, AND HAD CONSIDERABLE ESTABLISHED IVY AND TREE GROWTH FROM WITHIN THE FACE AND TOP OF THE WALL.
- 3. THE REMOVAL OF THE WALL EXPOSED A STEEPED ROCK FACE, WHICH IS PARTIALLY TERRACED. THE BASE OF THE ROCK OUTCROP IS ABOVE THE HIGHWAY VERGE WHICH CONTAINS SERVICES.
- 4. VOEG HIGHWAYS NEXT COMMENTED ON A PREVIOUS SCHEME THAT WAS SUBMITTED, WHICH WAS APPROVED. THIS CURRENT SCHEME IS BASED ON THE SAME PRINCIPLES WITH SOME VARIATIONS TO SUIT SITE CONDITIONS & CONSTRAINTS. NAMELY THE ALIGNMENT OF THE ROCK FACE, THE ELEVATION OF THE ROCK OUTCROP ABOVE THE HIGHWAY VERGE AND PRESENCE OF EXISTING SERVICES IN THE HIGHWAY VERGE.
- 5. TO RESTRAIN THE WALL HEIGHT, THE WALLS WILL BE TERRACED, WITH TWO WALLS TO LIMIT THE HEIGHT OF EACH WALL. PRACTICALLY & TO PROMOTE STABILITY THE WALLS WILL BE CONSTRUCTED OFF THE TOP FACE OF THE ROCK OUTCROP, OTHERWISE THE WALLS WOULD HAVE TO BE CONSTRUCTED OFF COMPACTED FILL, WHICH DUE TO THE LOCATION & CONSTRUCTION SITE CONDITIONS WOULD NOT BE ACHIEVABLE.
- 6. A TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY OF THE SITE HAS BEEN USED TO ESTABLISH THE ALIGNMENT AND FORMATION LEVEL OF EACH WALL. AS SHOWN IN THE CALCULATIONS & DRAWINGS THE:

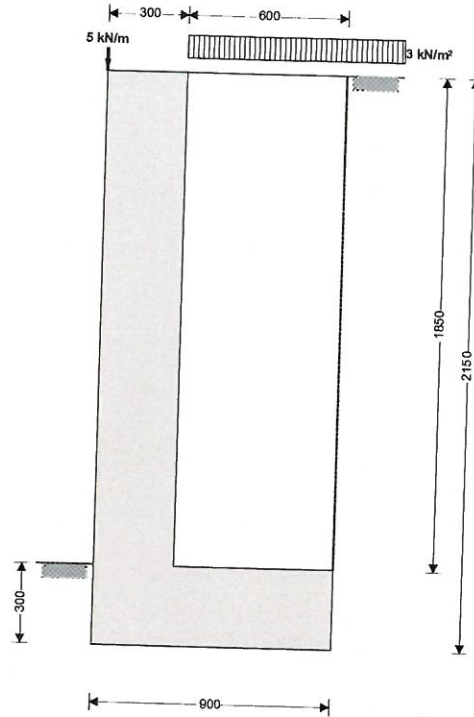


### SCOPE OF DESIGN (CONT)

- RETAINED HEIGHT ABOVE THE WALL BASE FOR THE BOTTOM & TOP WALLS ARE 1.85M & 1.0M RESPECTIVELY. AS PER VQA HIGHWAYS COMMENTS ON THE PREVIOUS SCHEME A 2.5KN/M<sup>2</sup> SURCHARGE HAS BEEN APPLIED TO BOTH WALLS TO ALLOW FOR PARKING ON THE DRIVEWAY ABOVE THE UPPER WALL & CONSTRUCTION LOADS ON BOTH WALLS.
- THE WALL CONSTRUCTION CONSISTS OF A MASONRY CALUMY BLOCKWORK WALL WITH REINFORCED CONCRETE CORE, & REINFORCED CONCRETE BASE. THE WALL IS IN A CONSERVATION AREA, AND AS SUCH WILL BE CLAD IN NON STRUCTURAL BONDED STONE FACING. AS THE LOWER LEVEL WALL FOUNDATION WILL BE ABOVE THE ROAD VERGE LEVEL, THE STONE FACING WILL BE SUPPORTED ON A STAINLESS STEEL ANGLE SUPPORT SYSTEM (CAST INTO THE FOUNDATION FACE) TO MASK THE FOUNDATION.
- DUE TO THE ELEVATED POSITION OF THE LOWER WALL AN EFFECTIVE DRAINAGE SYSTEM IS NOT FEASIBLE. IT IS PROPOSED TO PROVIDE A FILTER CHANNEL TO THE WALL BASE TO PREVENT GROUND WATER RUNOFF FROM THE WALL/ROCKFACE TRACKING ACROSS THE HIGHWAY VERGE. THERE WILL ALSO BE FILTER CHANNELS CROSSING THE VERGE TO CHANNEL WATER INTO THE NEARBY HIGHWAY CULLEY.
- THE FINAL ALIGNMENT OF BOTH WALLS WILL BE DETERMINED WHEN ALL LOOSE MATERIAL HAS BEEN REMOVED FROM THE FACE OF THEIR ROCK OUTCROP.
- A GROUND BEARING PRESSURE OF 200KN/M<sup>2</sup> ONTO THE LOWER FACE OF THE ROCK HAS BEEN ADOPTED IN THE DESIGN. THE LOWER WALL WILL ALSO HAVE REIN ANCHORED ROWELS INTO THE ROCK FACE AT THE REAR OF THE FOUNDATION FOR FURTHER STABILITY.

### RETAINING WALL ANALYSIS (BS 8002:1994)

TEDDS calculation version 1.2.01.06



#### Wall details

Retaining wall type

Height of wall stem

Length of toe

Overall length of base

Height of retaining wall

Depth of downstand

Position of downstand

Depth of cover in front of wall

Height of ground water

Density of wall construction

Angle of soil surface

Mobilisation factor

Moist density

Design shear strength

Design shear strength

Moist density

#### Using Coulomb theory

Active pressure

At-rest pressure

#### Loading details

Surcharge load

Vertical dead load

Horizontal dead load

#### Cantilever

$h_{stem} = 1850$  mm

$l_{toe} = 0$  mm

$l_{base} = 900$  mm

$h_{wall} = 2150$  mm

$d_{ds} = 0$  mm

$l_{ds} = 450$  mm

$d_{cover} = 0$  mm

$h_{water} = 0$  mm

$\gamma_{wall} = 20.0$  kN/m<sup>3</sup>

$\beta = 0.0$  deg

$M = 1.2$

$\gamma_m = 17.5$  kN/m<sup>3</sup>

$\phi' = 29.3$  deg

$\phi'_b = 27.5$  deg

$\gamma_{mb} = 18.0$  kN/m<sup>3</sup>

$K_a = 0.306$

$K_0 = 0.511$

Surcharge = 2.5 kN/m<sup>2</sup>

$W_{dead} = 4.7$  kN/m

$F_{dead} = 0.0$  kN/m

Wall stem thickness

Length of heel

Base thickness

Thickness of downstand

Unplanned excavation depth

Density of water

Density of base construction

Effective height at back of wall

Saturated density

Angle of wall friction

Design base friction

Allowable bearing

Passive pressure

Vertical live load

Horizontal live load

$t_{wall} = 300$  mm

$l_{heel} = 600$  mm

$t_{base} = 300$  mm

$t_{ds} = 300$  mm

$d_{exc} = 0$  mm

$\gamma_{water} = 9.81$  kN/m<sup>3</sup>

$\gamma_{base} = 23.6$  kN/m<sup>3</sup>

$h_{eff} = 2150$  mm

$\gamma_s = 21.0$  kN/m<sup>3</sup>

$\delta = 18.6$  deg

$\delta_b = 21.3$  deg

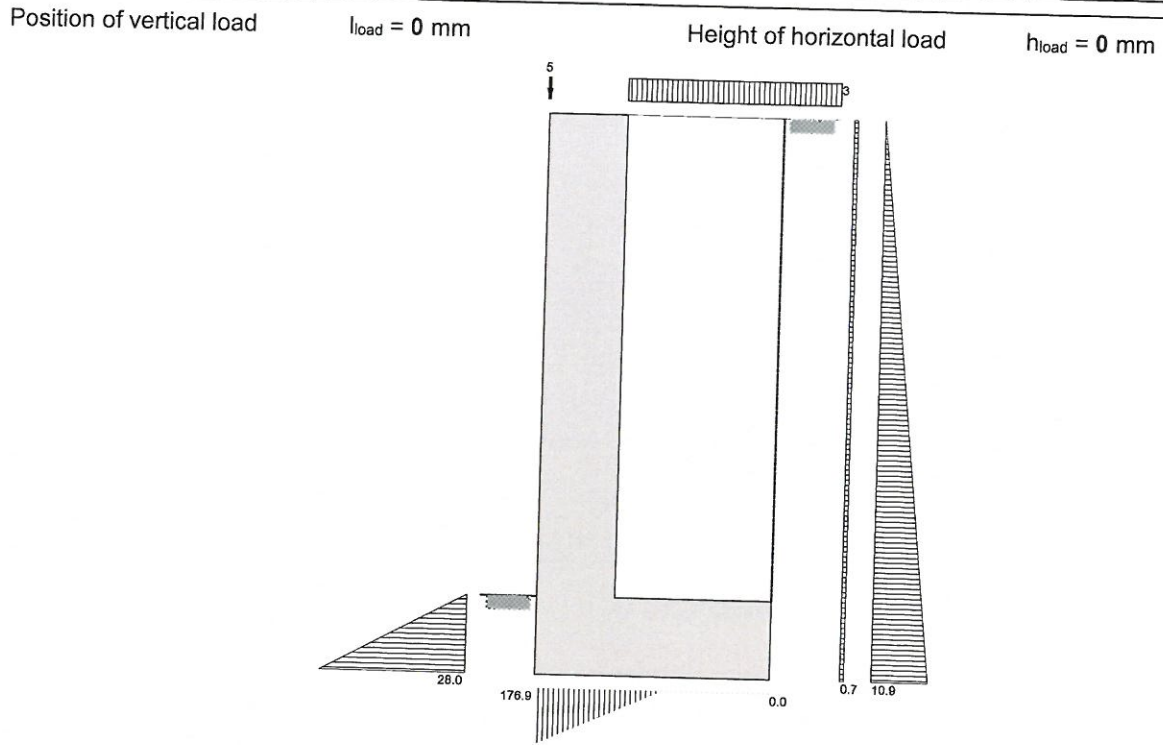
$P_{bearing} = 200$  kN/m<sup>2</sup>

$K_p = 5.571$

$W_{live} = 0.0$  kN/m

$F_{live} = 0.0$  kN/m

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Approved by JM		Approved date 11/08/2017	



Loads shown in kN/m, pressures shown in kN/m<sup>2</sup>

**Check stability against sliding**

Total horizontal load on wall  $F_{total} = 13.3 \text{ kN/m}$

Resistance to sliding  $F_{res} = 20.4 \text{ kN/m}$

**PASS - Resistance force is greater than sliding force**

**Check stability against overturning**

Overturning moment  $M_{ot} = 10.1 \text{ kNm/m}$

Restoring moment  $M_{rest} = 16.2 \text{ kNm/m}$

**PASS - Restoring moment is greater than overturning moment**

**Check bearing pressure**

Total vertical reaction  $R = 43.1 \text{ kN/m}$

Distance to reaction  $x_{bar} = 162 \text{ mm}$

Eccentricity of reaction  $e = 288 \text{ mm}$

**Reaction acts outside middle third of base**

Bearing pressure at toe  $p_{toe} = 176.9 \text{ kN/m}^2$

Bearing pressure at heel  $p_{heel} = 0.0 \text{ kN/m}^2$

**PASS - Maximum bearing pressure is less than allowable bearing pressure**

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Approved by JM		Approved date 11/08/2017	

### RETAINING WALL DESIGN (BS 8002:1994)

TEDDS calculation version 1.2.01.06

#### Ultimate limit state load factors

Dead load factor	$\gamma_{f_d} = 1.4$	Live load factor	$\gamma_{f_l} = 1.6$
Earth pressure factor	$\gamma_{f_e} = 1.4$		

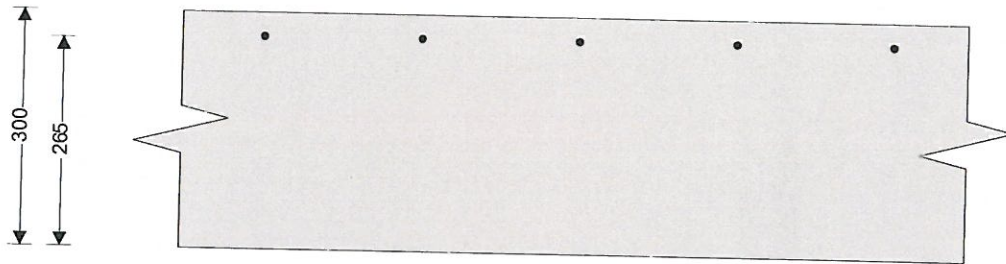
#### Design of reinforced concrete retaining wall heel (BS 8002:1994)

##### Material properties

Strength of concrete	$f_{cu} = 35 \text{ N/mm}^2$	Strength of reinforcement	$f_y = 500 \text{ N/mm}^2$
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##### Base details

Minimum reinforcement	$k = 0.13 \%$	Cover in heel	$C_{heel} = 30 \text{ mm}$
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#### Design of retaining wall heel

Shear at heel	$V_{heel} = 35.5 \text{ kN/m}$	Moment at heel	$M_{heel} = 16.1 \text{ kNm/m}$
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**Compression reinforcement is not required**

#### Check heel in bending

Reinforcement provided	<b>A393 mesh</b>		
Area required	$A_{s\_heel\_req} = 390.0 \text{ mm}^2/\text{m}$	Area provided	$A_{s\_heel\_prov} = 393 \text{ mm}^2/\text{m}$

**PASS - Reinforcement provided at the retaining wall heel is adequate**

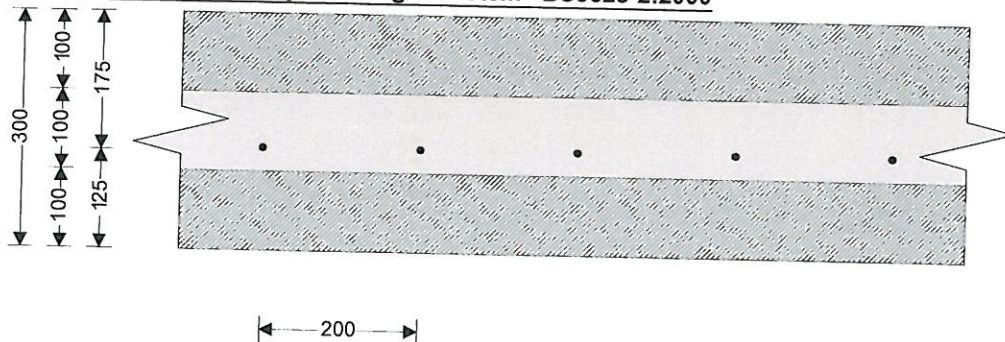
#### Check shear resistance at heel

Design shear stress	$V_{heel} = 0.134 \text{ N/mm}^2$	Allowable shear stress	$V_{adm} = 4.733 \text{ N/mm}^2$
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**PASS - Design shear stress is less than maximum shear stress**

$V_{heel} < V_{c\_heel}$  - No shear reinforcement required

#### Design of cavity reinforced masonry retaining wall stem - BS5628-2:2000





29 Bocam Park, Old Field Road  
Pencoed, Bridgend  
CF35 5LJ

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### Wall details

Thickness of outer leaf of wall  $t_{outer} = 100$  mm  
 Thickness of reinforced cavity  $t_{cavity} = 100$  mm  
 Thickness of inner leaf of wall  $t_{inner} = 100$  mm

### Masonry details

Masonry type units Aggregate concrete blocks no voids  
 $p_{unit} = 7.3$  N/mm<sup>2</sup> Compressive strength of  
 Mortar designation ii Char. compressive strength  $f_k = 6.4$  N/mm<sup>2</sup>  
 Manufacture control of units Category I Material strength safety factor  $\gamma_{mm} = 2.0$

### Design of retaining wall stem

Shear at base of stem  $V_{stem} = 25.2$  kN/m Moment at base of stem  $M_{stem} = 20.5$  kNm/m

### Check maximum design moment

Maximum design moment  $M_{d\_stem} = 39$  kNm/m

**PASS - Applied moment is less than maximum design moment**

### Check wall stem in bending

Reinforcement provided A393 mesh  
 Area required  $A_{s\_stem\_req} = 390.0$  mm<sup>2</sup>/m Area provided  $A_{s\_stem\_prov} = 393$  mm<sup>2</sup>/m

**PASS - Reinforcement provided at the retaining wall stem is adequate**

### Check shear resistance at wall stem

Design shear stress  $v_{stem} = 0.144$  N/mm<sup>2</sup> Allowable shear stress  $v_{adm} = 0.261$  N/mm<sup>2</sup>

**PASS - Design shear stress is less than maximum shear stress**

### Check limiting dimensions

Limiting span/eff.depth ratio  $ratio_{max} = 18.00$  Actual span/eff.depth ratio  $ratio_{act} = 11.07$

**PASS - Span to depth ratio is acceptable**

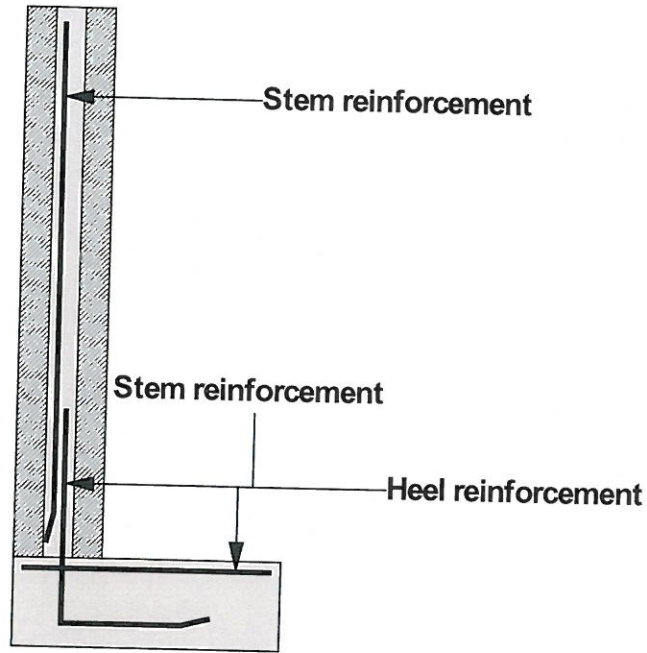
### Axial load check

Factored axial load on wall  $N_{wall} = 22.1$  kN/m Limiting axial load  $N_{limit} = 192.0$  kN/m

**Applied axial load may be ignored - calculations valid**

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**Indicative retaining wall reinforcement diagram**

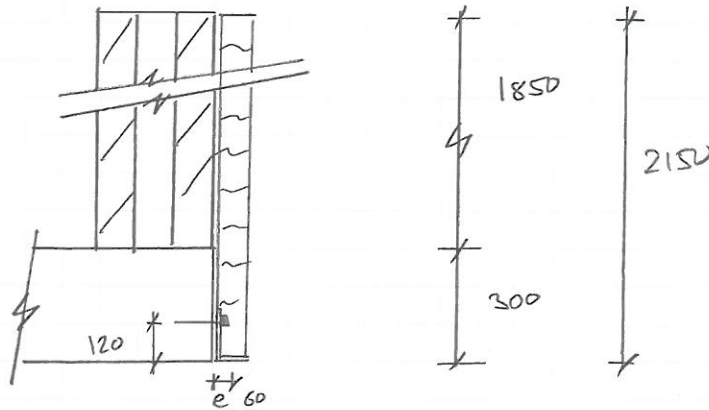


Heel mesh - A393 - (393 mm<sup>2</sup>/m)  
Stem mesh - A393 - (393 mm<sup>2</sup>/m)





LOWER WALL - STONE CHANNEL SLAB ANGLE



ROUGHED STONE FACE CHANNELING =  $22 \text{ kN/m}^3$

THICKNESS = 100mm

$\gamma = 1.4$

HEIGHT = 2.15m

VERTICAL LOAD ON ANGLE =  $22 \text{ kN/m}^3 \times 0.1 \text{ m} \times 2.15 \text{ m} \times 1.4 = 6.6 \text{ kN/m}$

SEE HILTI CAST IN ANCHOR CHANNEL OUTPUT FOR CHANNEL CAPACITY / DESIGN. TYPICAL 1m LENGTH.

PROVIDE HILTI HAC-SOF CHANNEL HRC-C SOR BOLTS.

ANGLE CHECK.

STONE CHANNEL UDL  $w_{KT}$  =  $6.6 \text{ kN/m}$

ECCENTRICITY 'e' = 60mm.

MOMENT  $M_{KT}$  =  $6.6 \text{ kN/m} \times 0.06 \text{ m} = 0.4 \text{ kNm/m}$

$P_y = 275 \text{ N/mm}^2$

$Z_{yy \text{ REQ}} = \frac{0.4 \text{ kNm} \times 10^6}{275 \text{ N/mm}^2} = 1454 \text{ mm}^3$

TRY 5mm THICK ANGLE

$Z_{yy} = \frac{bd^2}{6} = \frac{100 \times 5^2}{6} = 4167 \text{ mm}^3 > 1454 \text{ mm}^3$  OK

So PROVIDE 150x90x5 STRIPLESS STEEL ANGLE

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**Specifier's comments:**

**1 Input data**

**Channel type; bolt** HAC-50 106/1050 F; HBC-C 50R, M10 x 40 mm

Effective embedment depth  $h_{ef} = 106$  mm

Channel specification Length: 1050 mm, anchor spacing: 250 mm, projection: 25 mm,  
width:  $b_{ch} = 42$  mm, height:  $h_{ch} = 31$  mm

Material Anchor & Channel: hot-dip galvanized  
Bolt: stainless

Europ. Tech. Assessment (ETA) -

Issued | Valid - | -

Standard CEN/TS 1992-4-3

Base material uncracked, C20/25,  $f_{ck,cube} = 25.0$  N/mm<sup>2</sup>,  $h = \infty$  mm

Reinforcement Exist. Reinf.: Widely spaced  
Straight edge reinf. present  
Reinf. to control splitting present

Tolerance data tolerance interval: -1000 mm/1000 mm  
most unfavorable tolerance: 0 mm



**2 Overall Result**

**Design ok! (Maximum utilization: 31%)**

**2.1 Fixtures / Bolt groups / Loads**

Fixture 1



**3 Load case / Resulting bolt forces**

Load case: Design load

**3.1 Load distribution**

**3.1.1 Fixture 1: bolt: HBC-C 50R, M10 x 40 mm**

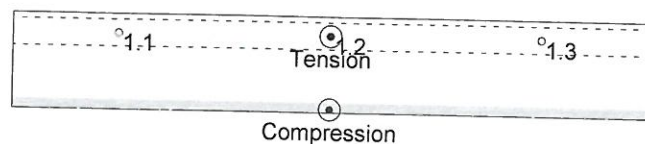
Profile: ; L x W x T = 1000 x 10 x 0 mm

Standoff: No standoff

Plate dimensions: 1000 mm x 150 mm x 10 mm

Anchorplate design calculated: no

Bolt	N [kN]	V [kN]	V <sub>x</sub> [kN]	V <sub>y</sub> [kN]
1.1	0.959	2.190	0.000	-2.190
1.2	0.959	2.200	0.000	-2.200
1.3	0.959	2.210	0.000	-2.210



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**3.2 Derivation of forces acting on anchor channels**

**Anchor forces [kN]**

Anchor	N	V
a1	0.377	-0.862
a2	0.725	-1.659
a3	0.671	-1.540
a4	0.726	-1.670
a5	0.377	-0.870

**3.3 Verifications for anchor channels under tension loading (CEN/TS 1992-4-3:2009 section 6.2)**

Bolt	Load [kN], [kNm]	Resistance [kN], [kNm]	Utilization [%]	Status
	0.959	10.150	10	ok

**3.4 Verifications for anchor channels under shear loading (CEN/TS 1992-4-3:2009 section 6.3)**

Bolt w/o lever arm	Load [kN], [kNm]	Resistance [kN], [kNm]	Utilization [%]	Status
	2.210	7.308	31	ok

**3.5 Combined tension and shear loads (CEN/TS 1992-4-3:2009 section 6.4)**

Proof of interaction calculated independently for acting load and load distribution

**3.5.1 Bolt (Fixture 1, bolt 1.3)**

$$\beta_{N,s}^{\alpha} + \beta_{V,s}^{\alpha} = 0.095^{2.0} + 0.302^{2.0} = 0.100 \leq 1.000$$

$\beta_{N,s}$ : governing failure mode - tension: Bolt (Fixture 1, bolt 1.3)

$\beta_{V,s}$ : governing failure mode - shear: Bolt w/o lever arm (Fixture 1, bolt 1.3)

**3.5.2 Anchor channel (Anchor a3)**

$$\beta_{N,a}^{\alpha} + \beta_{V,a}^{\alpha} = 0.037^{1.5} + 0.122^{1.5} = 0.050 \leq 1.000$$

$\beta_{N,a}$ : governing failure mode - tension: Connection anchor-channel (Anchor )

$\beta_{V,a}$ : governing failure mode - shear: Concrete edge failure (Anchor )

**Remarks and warnings**

- Please consider all details and hints/warnings given in the detailed report!

**Design ok! (Maximum utilization: 31%)**

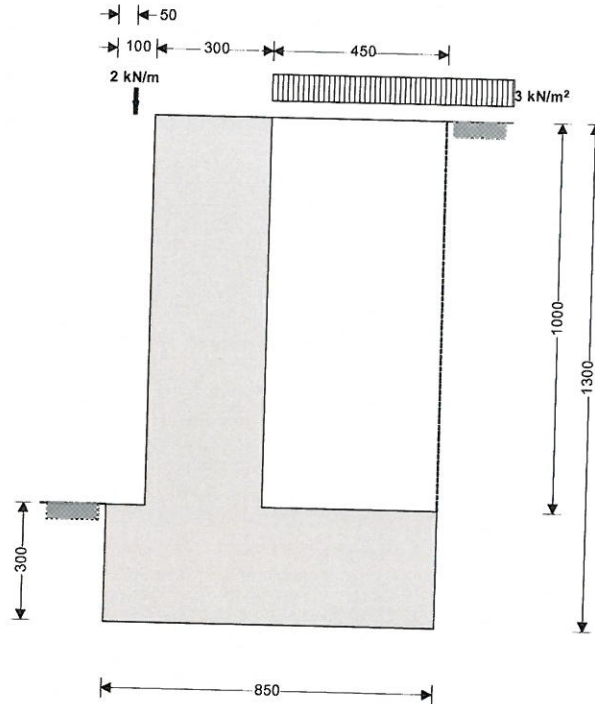
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### RETAINING WALL ANALYSIS (BS 8002:1994)

TEDDS calculation version 1.2.01.06



#### Wall details

Retaining wall type

Height of wall stem

Length of toe

Overall length of base

Height of retaining wall

Depth of downstand

Position of downstand

Depth of cover in front of wall

Height of ground water

Density of wall construction

Angle of soil surface

Mobilisation factor

Moist density

Design shear strength

Design shear strength

Moist density

#### Using Coulomb theory

Active pressure

At-rest pressure

#### Loading details

Surcharge load

Vertical dead load

Horizontal dead load

#### Cantilever

$h_{stem} = 1000$  mm

$l_{toe} = 100$  mm

$l_{base} = 850$  mm

$h_{wall} = 1300$  mm

$d_{ds} = 0$  mm

$l_{ds} = 450$  mm

$d_{cover} = 0$  mm

$h_{water} = 0$  mm

$\gamma_{wall} = 20.0$  kN/m<sup>3</sup>

$\beta = 0.0$  deg

$M = 1.5$

$\gamma_m = 17.5$  kN/m<sup>3</sup>

$\phi' = 24.2$  deg

$\phi'_b = 27.5$  deg

$\gamma_{mb} = 18.0$  kN/m<sup>3</sup>

$K_a = 0.369$

$K_0 = 0.590$

Surcharge = 2.5 kN/m<sup>2</sup>

$W_{dead} = 2.0$  kN/m

$F_{dead} = 0.0$  kN/m

Wall stem thickness

Length of heel

Base thickness

Thickness of downstand

Unplanned excavation depth

Density of water

Density of base construction

Effective height at back of wall

Saturated density

Angle of wall friction

Design base friction

Allowable bearing

Passive pressure

Vertical live load

Horizontal live load

$t_{wall} = 300$  mm

$l_{heel} = 450$  mm

$t_{base} = 300$  mm

$t_{ds} = 300$  mm

$d_{exc} = 0$  mm

$\gamma_{water} = 9.81$  kN/m<sup>3</sup>

$\gamma_{base} = 23.6$  kN/m<sup>3</sup>

$h_{eff} = 1300$  mm

$\gamma_s = 21.0$  kN/m<sup>3</sup>

$\delta = 18.6$  deg


$\delta_b = 21.3$  deg

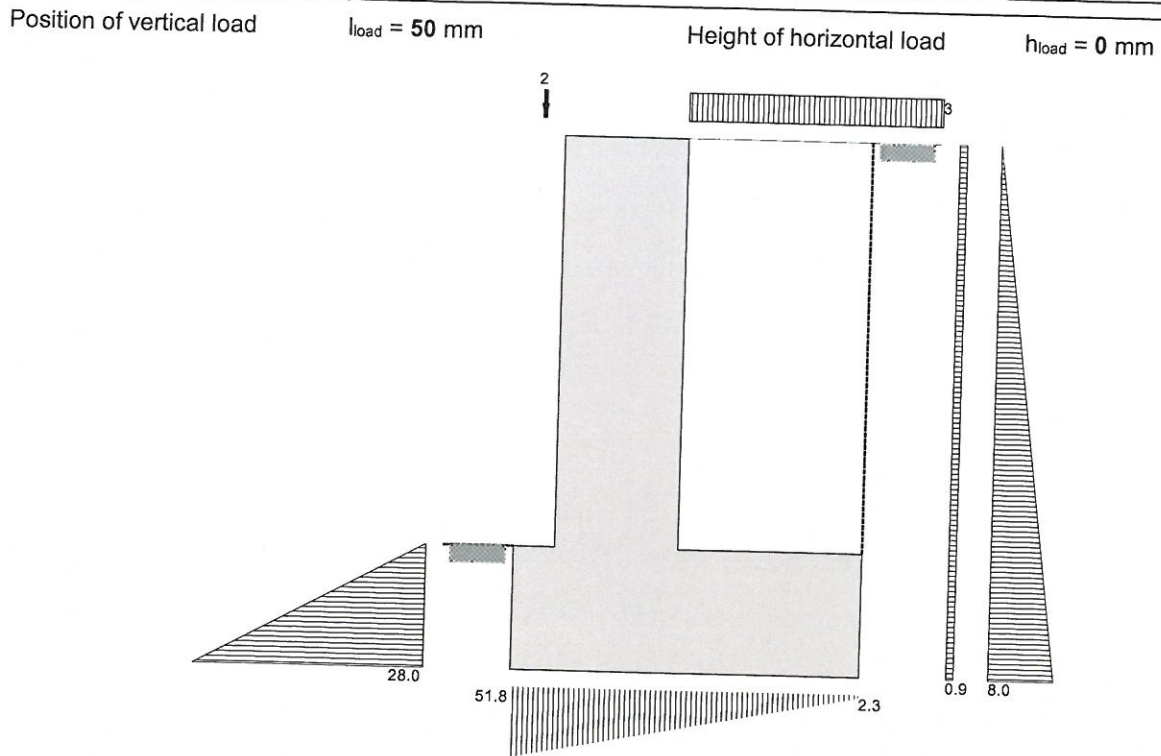
$P_{bearing} = 150$  kN/m<sup>2</sup>

$K_p = 5.571$

$W_{live} = 0.0$  kN/m

$F_{live} = 0.0$  kN/m

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Loads shown in kN/m, pressures shown in kN/m<sup>2</sup>

**Check stability against sliding**

Total horizontal load on wall  $F_{total} = 6.3 \text{ kN/m}$

Resistance to sliding  $F_{res} = 12.7 \text{ kN/m}$

**PASS - Resistance force is greater than sliding force**

**Check stability against overturning**

Overturning moment  $M_{ot} = 3.0 \text{ kNm/m}$

Restoring moment  $M_{rest} = 9.1 \text{ kNm/m}$

**PASS - Restoring moment is greater than overturning moment**

**Check bearing pressure**

Total vertical reaction  $R = 23.0 \text{ kN/m}$

Distance to reaction  $x_{bar} = 295 \text{ mm}$

Eccentricity of reaction  $e = 130 \text{ mm}$

**Reaction acts within middle third of base**

Bearing pressure at toe  $p_{toe} = 51.8 \text{ kN/m}^2$

Bearing pressure at heel  $p_{heel} = 2.3 \text{ kN/m}^2$

**PASS - Maximum bearing pressure is less than allowable bearing pressure**

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### RETAINING WALL DESIGN (BS 8002:1994)

TEDDS calculation version 1.2.01.06

#### Ultimate limit state load factors

Dead load factor  $\gamma_{f,d} = 1.4$       Live load factor  $\gamma_{f,l} = 1.6$   
 Earth pressure factor  $\gamma_{f,e} = 1.4$

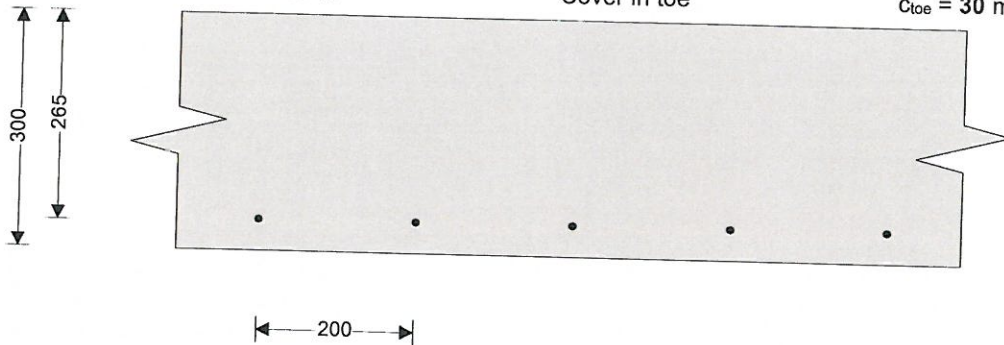
#### Design of reinforced concrete retaining wall toe (BS 8002:1994)

##### Material properties

Strength of concrete  $f_{cu} = 35 \text{ N/mm}^2$       Strength of reinforcement  $f_y = 500 \text{ N/mm}^2$

##### Base details

Minimum reinforcement  $k = 0.13 \%$       Cover in toe  $C_{toe} = 30 \text{ mm}$



#### Design of retaining wall toe

Shear at heel  $V_{toe} = 8.8 \text{ kN/m}$       Moment at heel  $M_{toe} = 2.6 \text{ kNm/m}$   
*Compression reinforcement is not required*

#### Check toe in bending

Reinforcement provided **A393 mesh**  
 Area required  $A_{s,toe,req} = 390.0 \text{ mm}^2/\text{m}$       Area provided  $A_{s,toe,prov} = 393 \text{ mm}^2/\text{m}$   
**PASS - Reinforcement provided at the retaining wall toe is adequate**

#### Check shear resistance at toe

Design shear stress  $V_{toe} = 0.033 \text{ N/mm}^2$       Allowable shear stress  $V_{adm} = 4.733 \text{ N/mm}^2$   
**PASS - Design shear stress is less than maximum shear stress**  
 Concrete shear stress  $V_{c,toe} = 0.415 \text{ N/mm}^2$   
 **$V_{toe} < V_{c,toe}$  - No shear reinforcement required**

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

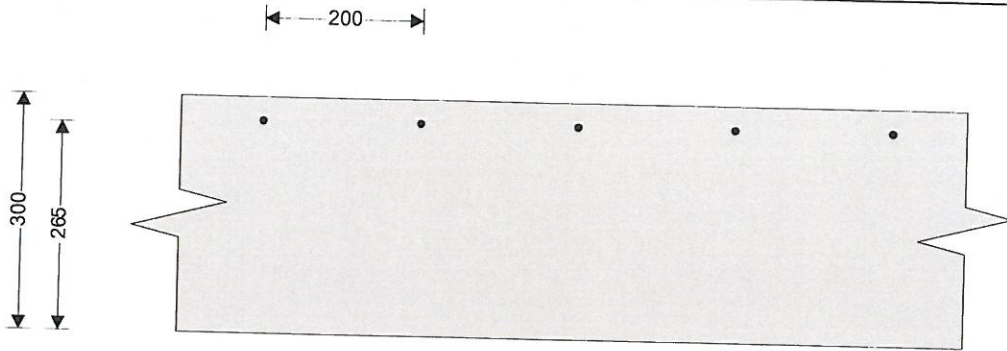
##### Material properties

Strength of concrete  $f_{cu} = 35 \text{ N/mm}^2$       Strength of reinforcement  $f_y = 500 \text{ N/mm}^2$

##### Base details

Minimum reinforcement  $k = 0.13 \%$       Cover in heel  $C_{heel} = 30 \text{ mm}$

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### Design of retaining wall heel

Shear at heel  $V_{heel} = 13.6$  kN/m      Moment at heel  $M_{heel} = 5.3$  kNm/m  
*Compression reinforcement is not required*

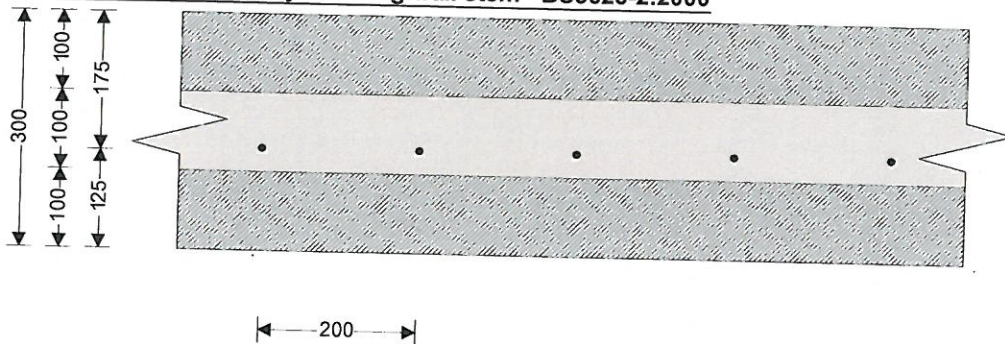
### Check heel in bending

Reinforcement provided **A393 mesh**  
Area required  $A_{s\_heel\_req} = 390.0$  mm<sup>2</sup>/m      Area provided  $A_{s\_heel\_prov} = 393$  mm<sup>2</sup>/m  
*PASS - Reinforcement provided at the retaining wall heel is adequate*

### Check shear resistance at heel

Design shear stress  $V_{heel} = 0.051$  N/mm<sup>2</sup>      Allowable shear stress  $V_{adm} = 4.733$  N/mm<sup>2</sup>  
*PASS - Design shear stress is less than maximum shear stress*  
Concrete shear stress  $V_{c\_heel} = 0.415$  N/mm<sup>2</sup>  
 *$V_{heel} < V_{c\_heel}$  - No shear reinforcement required*

### Design of cavity reinforced masonry retaining wall stem - BS5628-2:2000



### Wall details

Thickness of outer leaf of wall  $t_{outer} = 100$  mm      Thickness of inner leaf of wall  $t_{inner} = 100$  mm  
Thickness of reinforced cavity  $t_{cavity} = 100$  mm

### Masonry details

Masonry type **Aggregate concrete blocks no voids**      Compressive strength of units  $p_{unit} = 7.3$  N/mm<sup>2</sup>  
Mortar designation **ii**      Char. compressive strength  $f_k = 6.4$  N/mm<sup>2</sup>  
Manufacture control of units **Category I**      Material strength safety factor  $\gamma_{mm} = 2.0$

### Design of retaining wall stem

Shear at base of stem  $V_{stem} = 9.6$  kN/m      Moment at base of stem  $M_{stem} = 5.0$  kNm/m

### Check maximum design moment

Maximum design moment  $M_{d\_stem} = 39$  kNm/m



29 Bocam Park, Old Field Road  
Pencoed, Bridgend  
CF35 5LJ

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**PASS - Applied moment is less than maximum design moment**

**Check wall stem in bending**

Reinforcement provided **A393 mesh**

Area required  $A_{s\_stem\_req} = 390.0 \text{ mm}^2/\text{m}$  Area provided  $A_{s\_stem\_prov} = 393 \text{ mm}^2/\text{m}$

**PASS - Reinforcement provided at the retaining wall stem is adequate**

**Check shear resistance at wall stem**

Design shear stress  $V_{stem} = 0.055 \text{ N/mm}^2$  Allowable shear stress  $V_{adm} = 0.341 \text{ N/mm}^2$

**PASS - Design shear stress is less than maximum shear stress**

**Check limiting dimensions**

Limiting span/eff.depth ratio  $ratio_{max} = 18.00$  Actual span/eff.depth ratio  $ratio_{act} = 6.21$

**PASS - Span to depth ratio is acceptable**

**Axial load check**

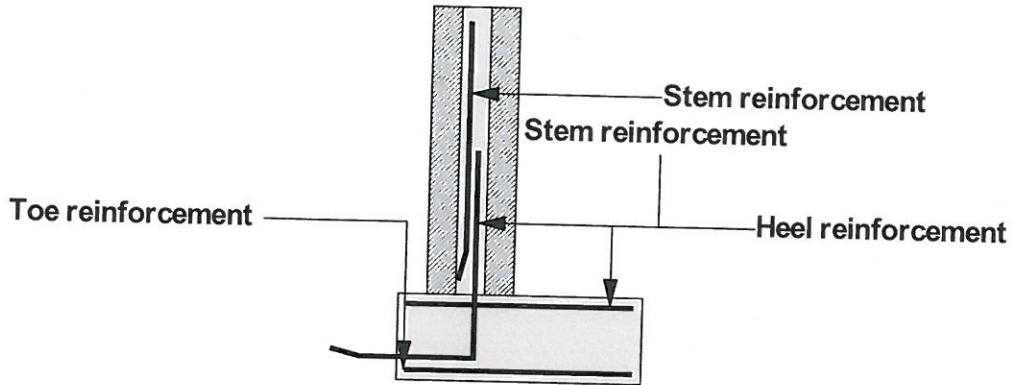
Factored axial load on wall  $N_{wall} = 11.2 \text{ kN/m}$  Limiting axial load  $N_{limit} = 192.0 \text{ kN/m}$

**Applied axial load may be ignored - calculations valid**



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**Indicative retaining wall reinforcement diagram**



Toe mesh - A393 - (393 mm<sup>2</sup>/m)  
 Heel mesh - A393 - (393 mm<sup>2</sup>/m)  
 Stem mesh - A393 - (393 mm<sup>2</sup>/m)