10. Euro Code 3 – Design of Structural Steel (BS EN 1993-1-1TO 12)
11. British Standards – section 13 – Loading of buildings (BS 6399 13)
12. British Standard code of practice for the design and construction of steel, concrete and composite bridges (BS 5400)
13. BS 5950

C) Concrete Block Structure Codes:

The following shall be considered: British code no.5628 – part 1 – 1978/1985 in conjunction with part 3 of the same code for 1985 and the local orders and directives issued by the municipality.

D) Aluminum Structures Codes:

British code no. 118-1969 (CP 119:1969)

E) Wood Structures Codes:

British code no. 5628 – part 2 -1989 and part 3 – 1985
(BS 5628 part 2: 1989 & part 3: 1985)

F) Other Design Codes:

Structural design can be made with reference to other codes not mentioned above provided obtaining approval from the relevant department.

Design and Execution Parameters

Article e (55)

A) Concrete Structures:

Latest references pertaining to classification and design of buildings and design mechanisms shall be used in order to prevent successive and inconsistent collapsing of all building according to the following:

1. Buildings shall be designed to withstand the assumed central vertical and horizontal seismic and wind forces defined in article (54) of this regulation. The details of the steel reinforcement shall be compatible with the requirement for seismic load design.
2. Deflection value after installation partitions on slabs and bridge/beams shall not exceed (L/480) and not more than (20mm), in order to limit cracks in partitions and finishes.
3. Façade drift: Overall drift and inter-story drift shall be calculated from L/400 to L/600. The façade design shall be evaluated by a specialized consultant (including profile dimensions, allowable variation in fabrication/installation, thermal expansion). The horizontal story /floor drift shall not exceed (10mm); in case drift exceeds this limit, details of installation of