



Architecture & Interior Design

33 Ely Place, Holborn

London

Estates & Agency Group

## Design & Access Statement Addendum

17.03.23

Rev B

Project Number 20023  
Created By EHC  
Checked By DB  
Issue Type Planning  
Issue Date 09.03.23



DMBA are pleased to provide the following Addendum to Design & Access Statement for 33 Ely Place.



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## 01 Introduction

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# Introduction

Please refer to DMBA original Design & Access Statement Chapter 01.

## 02 The Site

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# The Site

Please refer to DMBA original Design & Access Statement Chapter 02.

## 03 Existing Building

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# Existing Building

Please refer to DMBA original Design & Access Statement Chapter 03.



## 04 Planning History

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# Planning History

Please refer to DMBA original Design & Access Statement Chapter 04.

## 05 Proposed Massing

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# Proposed Massing

## 5.1 Proposed Massing From Street View

Approach from North



# Proposed Massing

## 5.2 Proposed Massing From Street View

Approach from South



# Proposed Massing

## 5.3 Proposed Massing

Proposed Axo View Facing South

 No. 33



# Proposed Massing

## 5.4 Volumes Comparison



Existing Axo View



Proposed Axo View

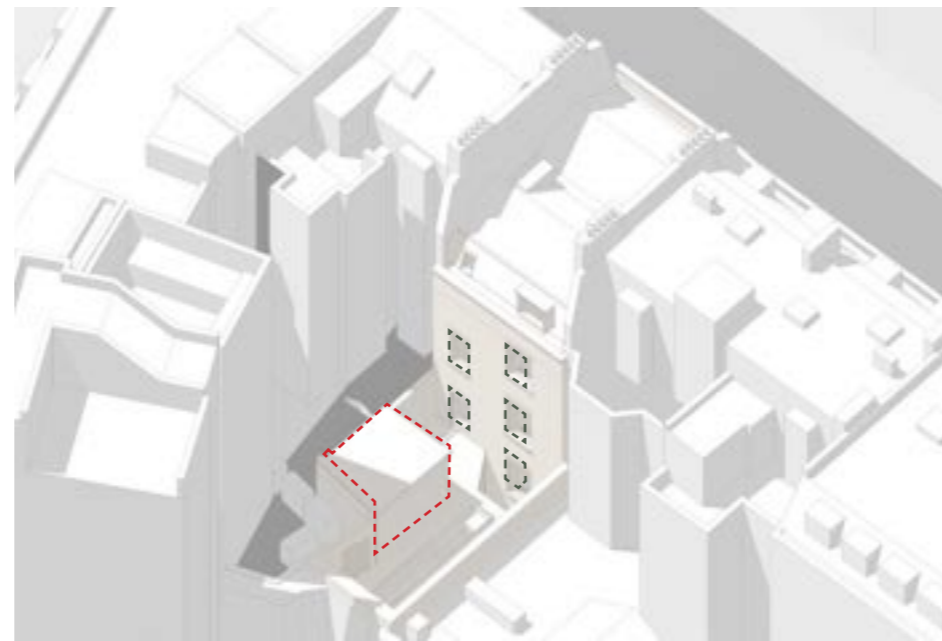
# Proposed Massing

## 5.5 Massing at the Rear Evolution



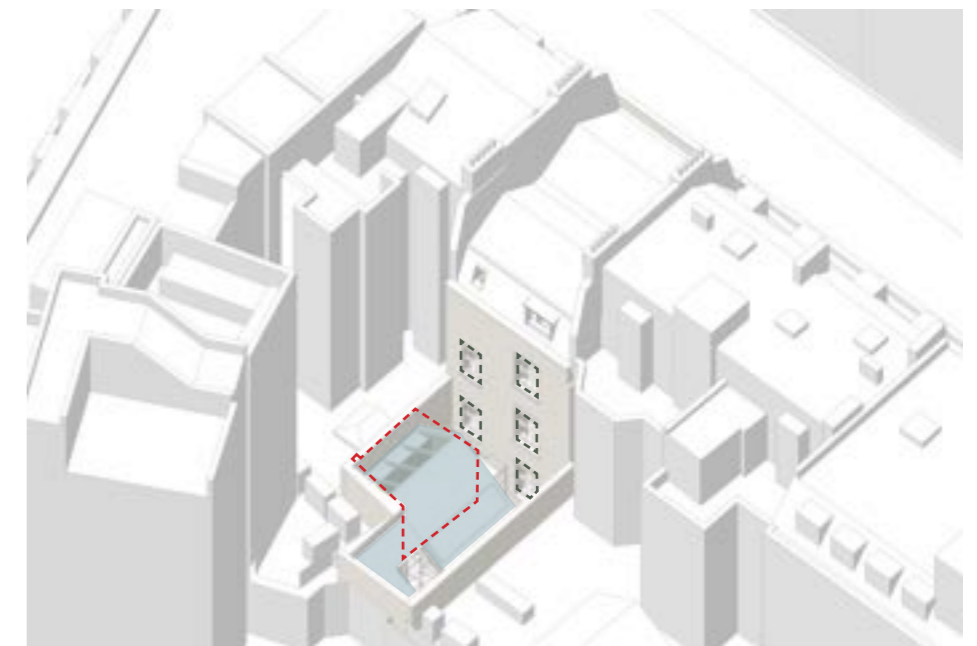
01 Step 1

33. Ely Place



02 Step 2

Existing Rear building profile  
Historic Rear facade window pattern



03 Step 3

Proposed boardroom roof massing  
Existing rear building profile  
Retained visibility of historic rear facade window pattern



# Proposed Massing

## 5.6 Proposed Massing at the Rear

Proposed Axo View Facing South

No. 33



# Proposed Massing

## 5.7 Massing at the Rear Comparison



Existing Axo View



Proposed Axo View

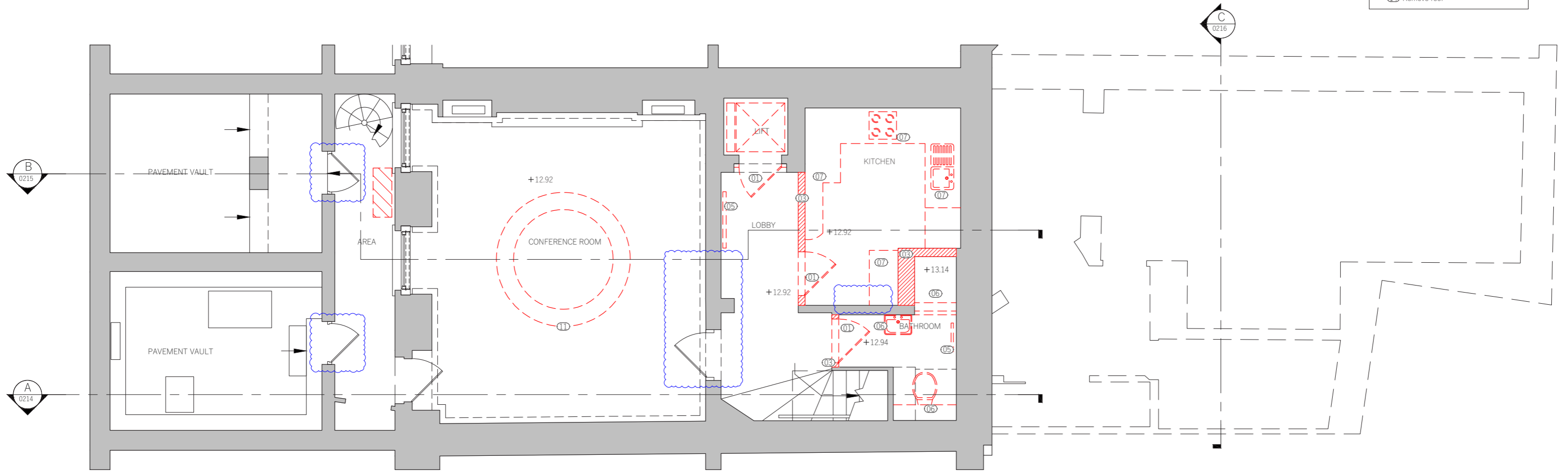
## 06 Proposed Plans




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# Proposed Plans

## 6.1 Proposed Basement Demolition Plan GA

KEY	
①	Remove door, architraves & lining.
②	Remove wall (retaining covings)
③	Remove wall (no covings present)
④	Remove glazed screen
⑤	Remove radiator
⑥	Remove sanitary fittings
⑦	Remove kitchen fittings
⑧	Remove reception desk
⑨	Remove floor & sub-base
⑩	Remove cupboards
⑪	Remove ceiling lighting feature
⑫	Existing door and architrave to be retained and relocated within existing building
⑬	Remove existing flooring and replace with appropriate new finish
⑭	Remove roof



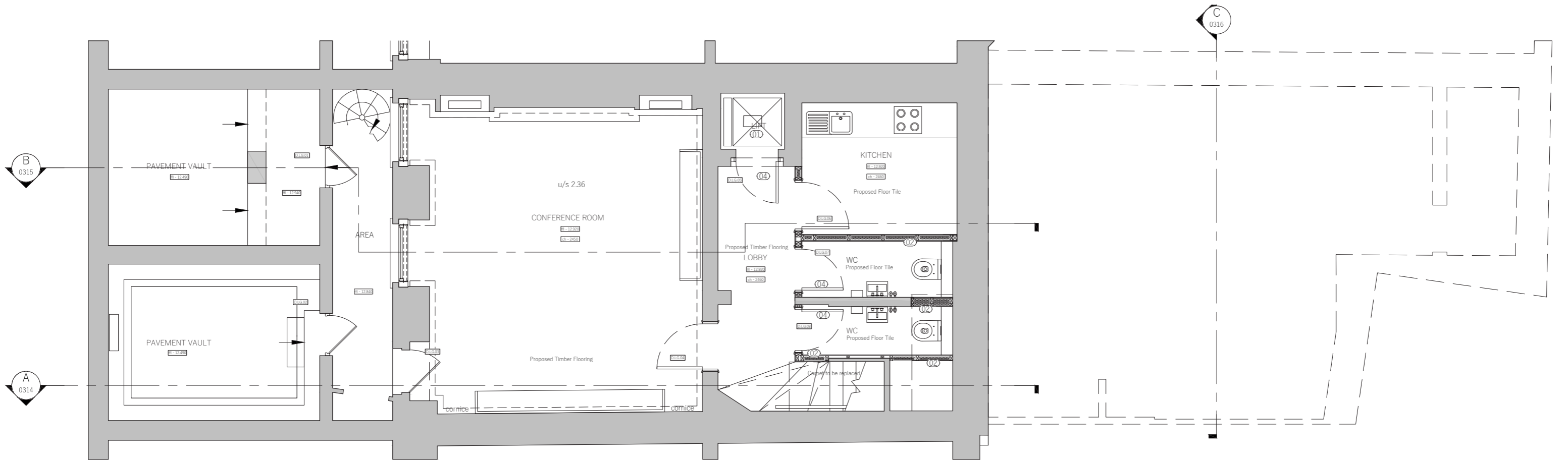
-  WALL DEMOLITION
-  JOINERY DEMOLITION
-  ROOF/FLOOR REMOVAL

Note: Drawing not to scale, please refer to planning pack for scaled drawings.



# Proposed Plans

## 6.2 Proposed Basement Plan GA

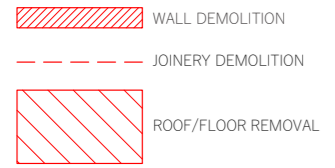
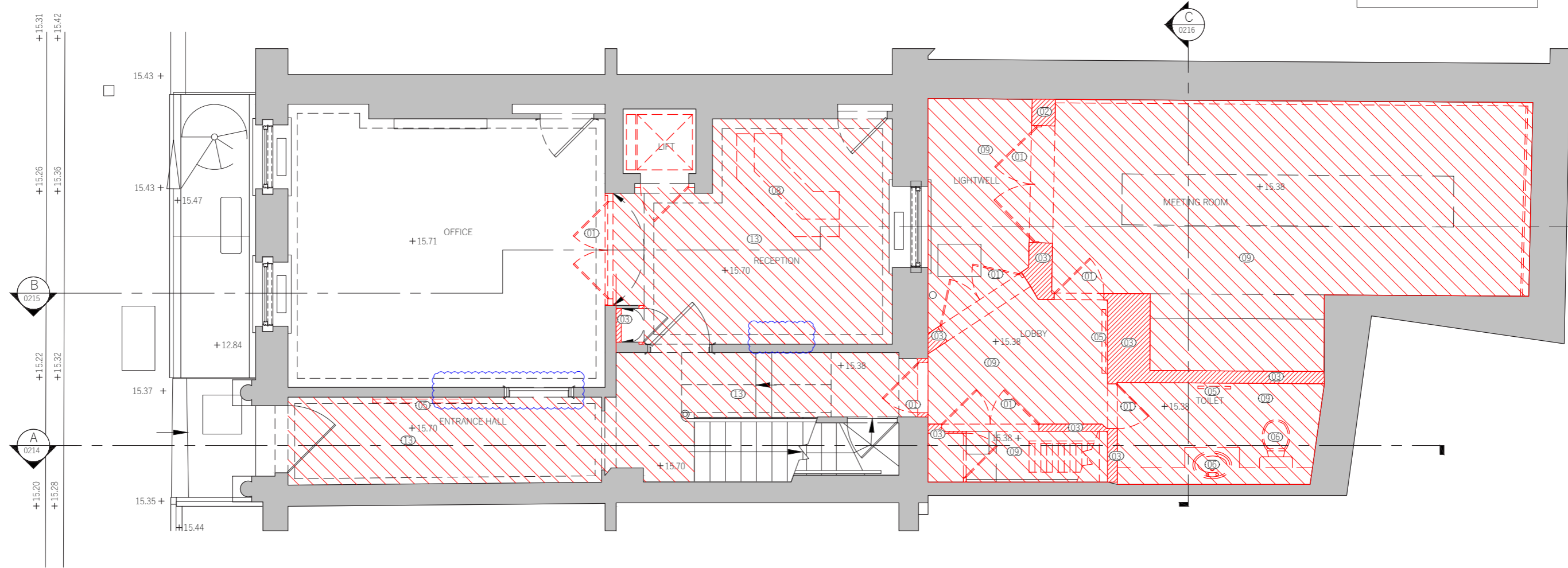


Note: Drawing not to scale, please refer to planning pack for scaled drawings.

# Proposed Plans

## 6.3 Proposed Ground Floor Demolition Plan GA

KEY	
⓪1	Remove door, architraves & lining.
⓪2	Remove wall (retaining covings)
⓪3	Remove wall (no covings present)
⓪4	Remove glazed screen
⓪5	Remove radiator
⓪6	Remove sanitary fittings
⓪7	Remove kitchen fittings
⓪8	Remove reception desk
⓪9	Remove floor & sub-base
⓪10	Remove cupboards
⓪11	Remove ceiling lighting feature
⓪12	Existing door and architrave to be retained and relocated within existing building
⓪13	Remove existing flooring and replace with appropriate new finish
⓪14	Remove roof

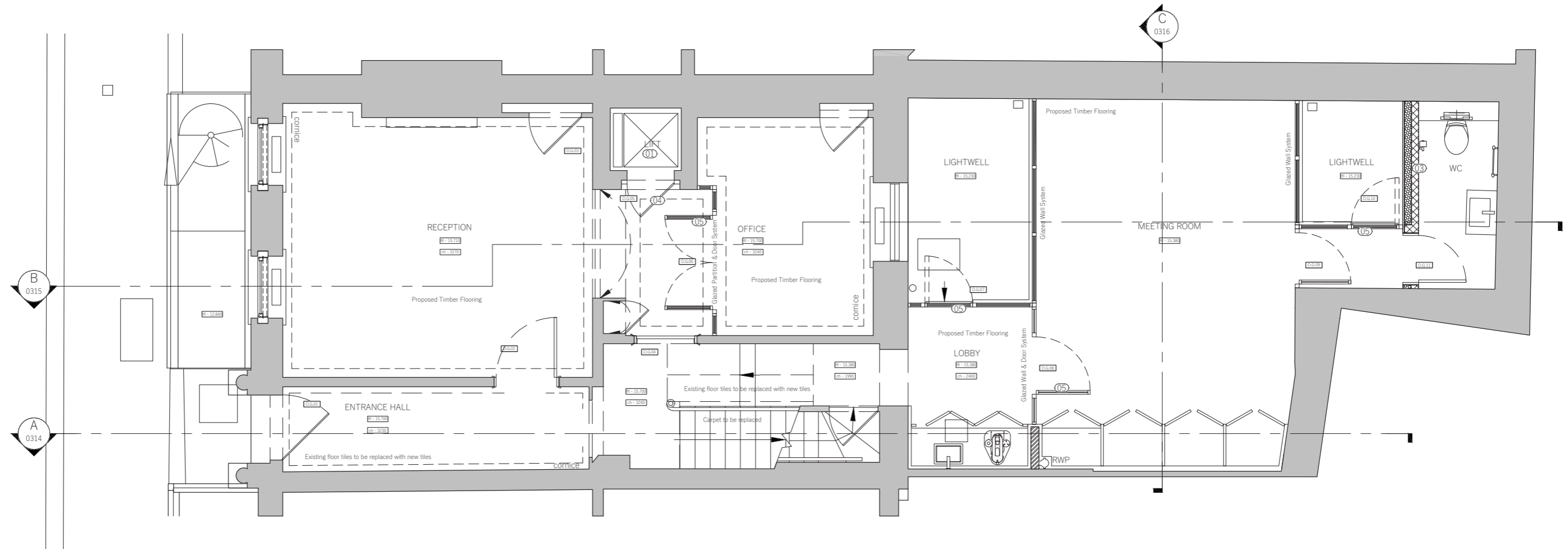


Note: Drawing not to scale, please refer to planning pack for scaled drawings.



# Proposed Plans

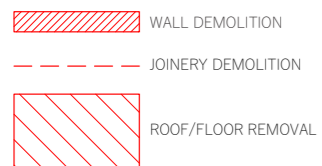
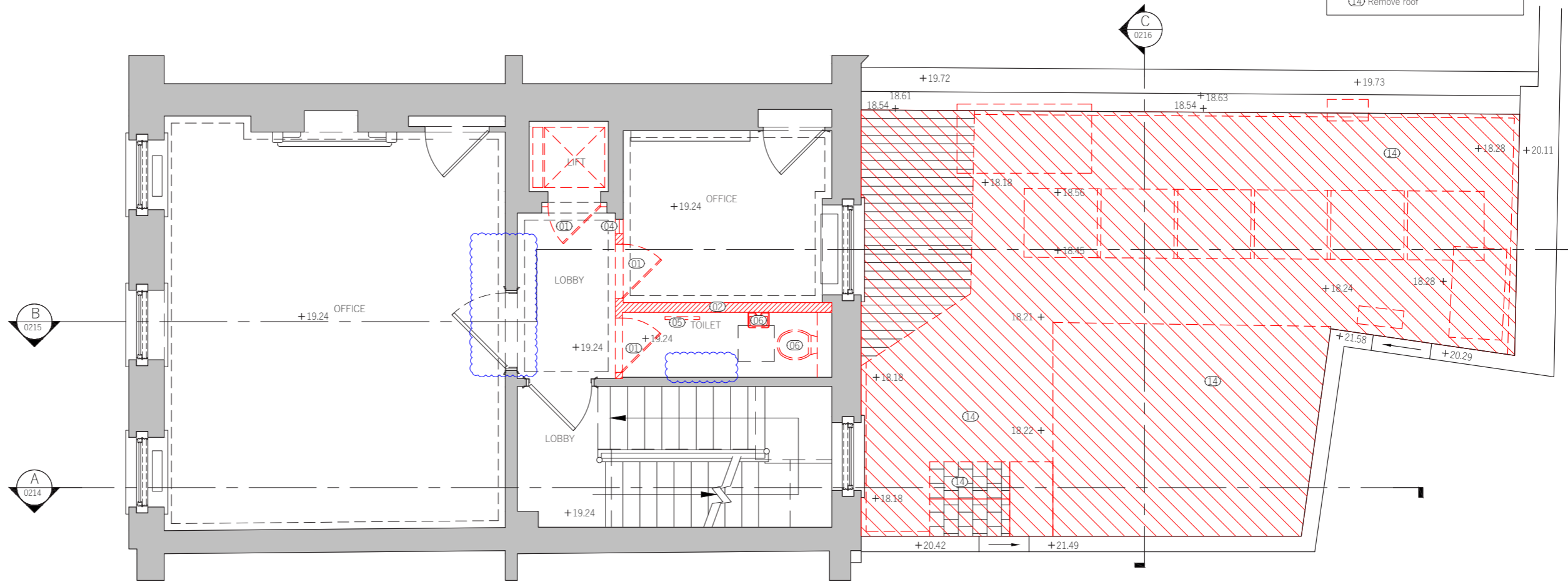
## 6.4 Proposed Ground Floor Plan GA



# Proposed Plans

## 6.5 Proposed First Floor Demolition Plan GA

KEY	
①	Remove door, architraves & lining.
②	Remove wall (retaining covings)
③	Remove wall (no covings present)
④	Remove glazed screen
⑤	Remove radiator
⑥	Remove sanitary fittings
⑦	Remove kitchen fittings
⑧	Remove reception desk
⑨	Remove floor & sub-base
⑩	Remove cupboards
⑪	Remove ceiling lighting feature
⑫	Existing door and architrave to be retained and relocated within existing building
⑬	Remove existing flooring and replace with appropriate new finish
⑭	Remove roof



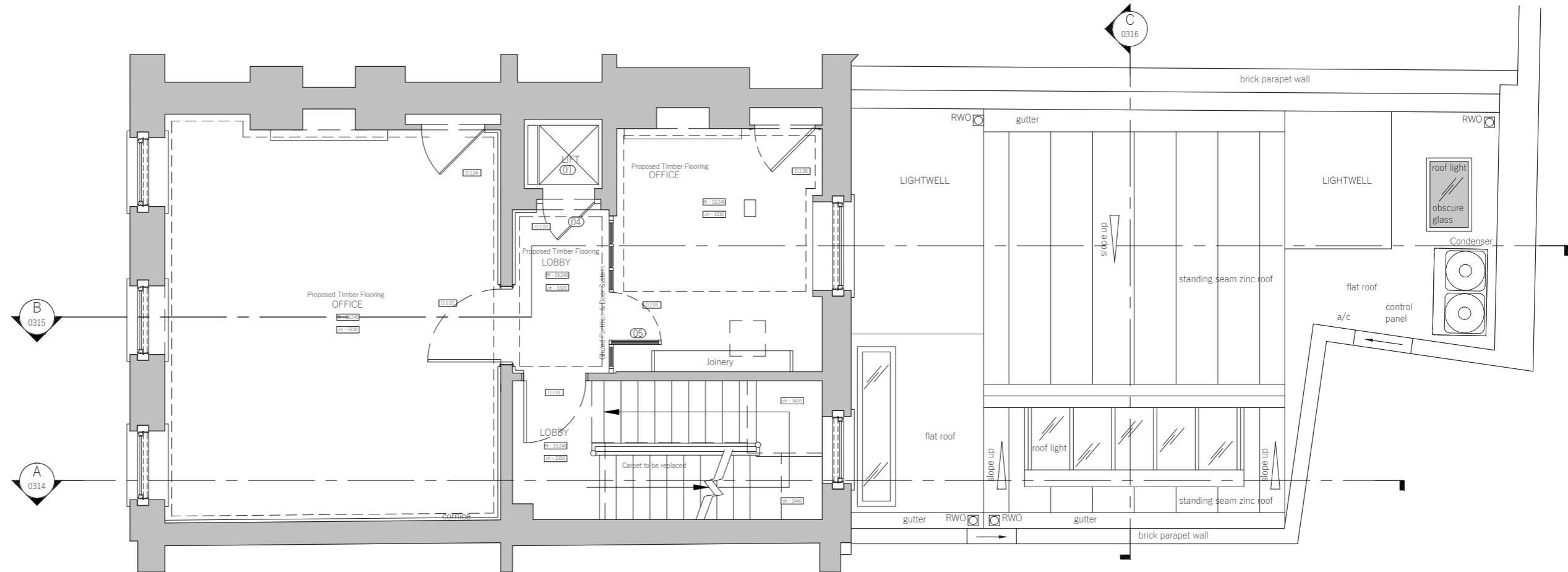
Note: Drawing not to scale, please refer to planning pack for scaled drawings.





# Proposed Plans

## 6.6 Proposed First Floor Plan GA



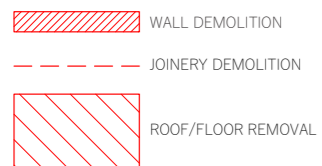
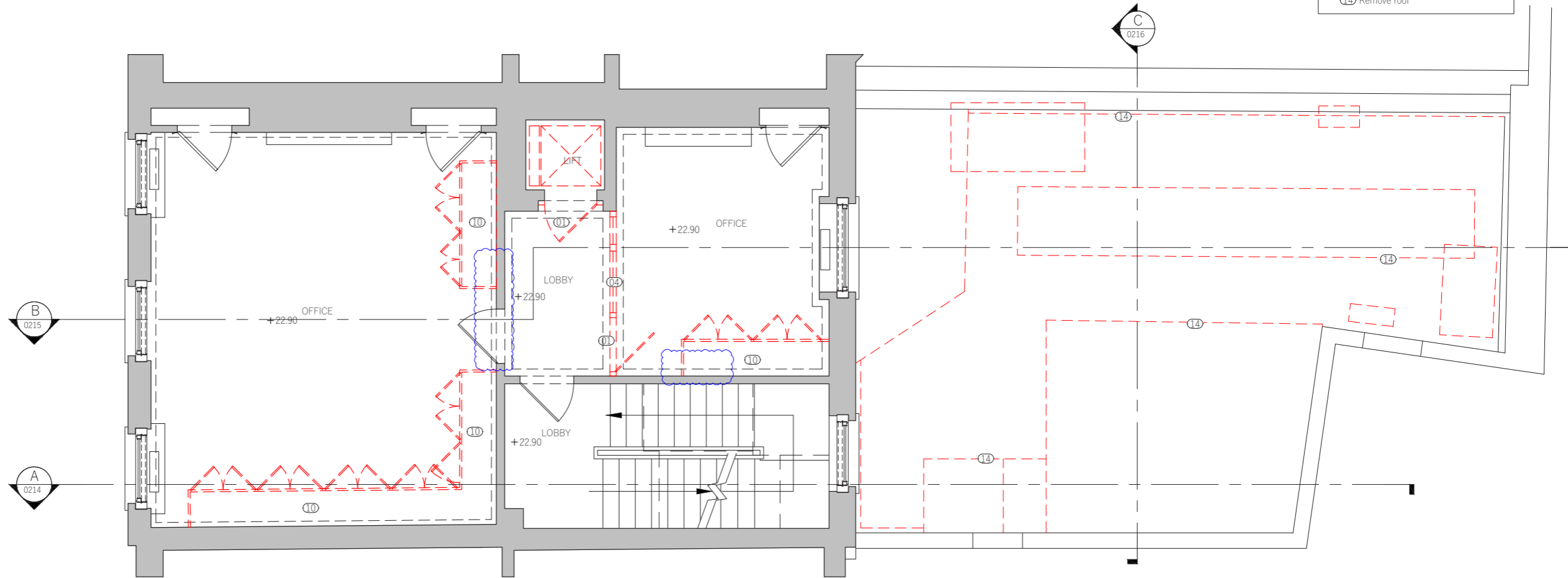
Note: Drawing not to scale, please refer to planning pack for scaled drawings.



# Proposed Plans

## 6.7 Proposed Second Floor Demolition Plan GA

KEY	
①	Remove door, architraves & lining.
②	Remove wall (retaining covings)
③	Remove wall (no covings present)
④	Remove glazed screen
⑤	Remove radiator
⑥	Remove sanitary fittings
⑦	Remove kitchen fittings
⑧	Remove reception desk
⑨	Remove floor & sub-base
⑩	Remove cupboards
⑪	Remove ceiling lighting feature
⑫	Existing door and architrave to be retained and relocated within existing building
⑬	Remove existing flooring and replace with appropriate new finish
⑭	Remove roof

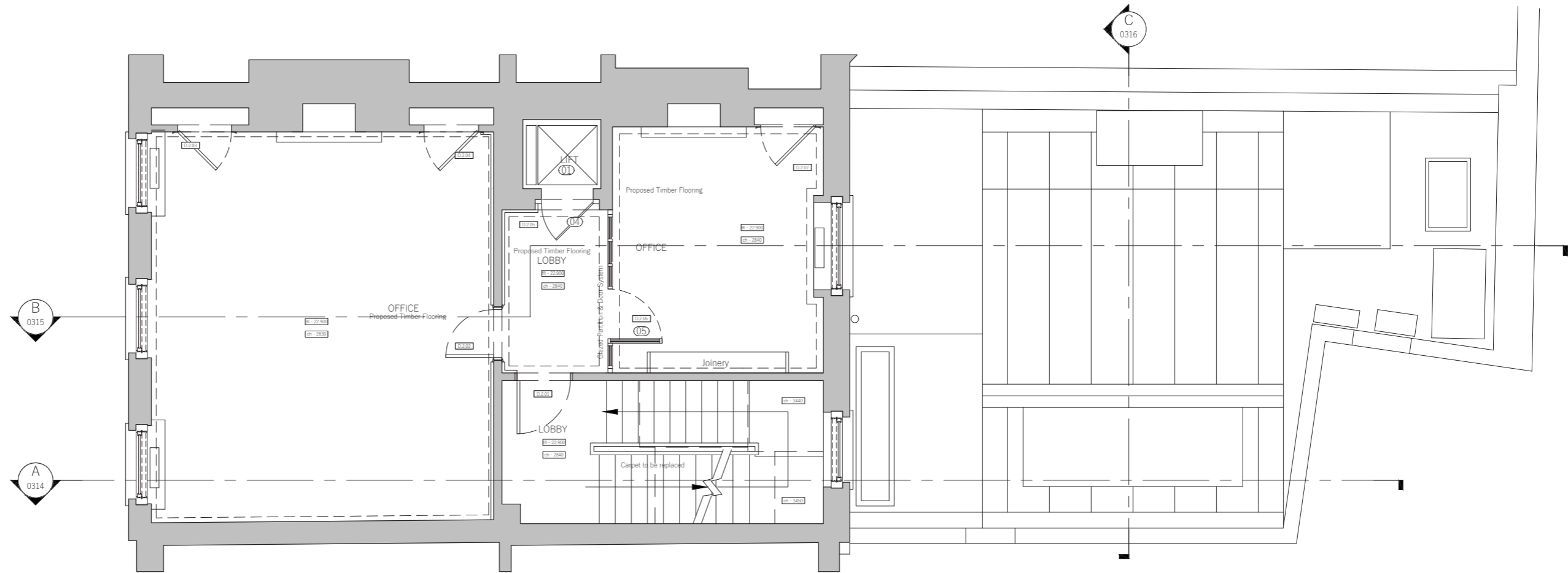


Note: Drawing not to scale, please refer to planning pack for scaled drawings.



# Proposed Plans

## 6.8 Proposed Second Floor Plan GA

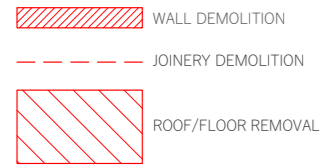
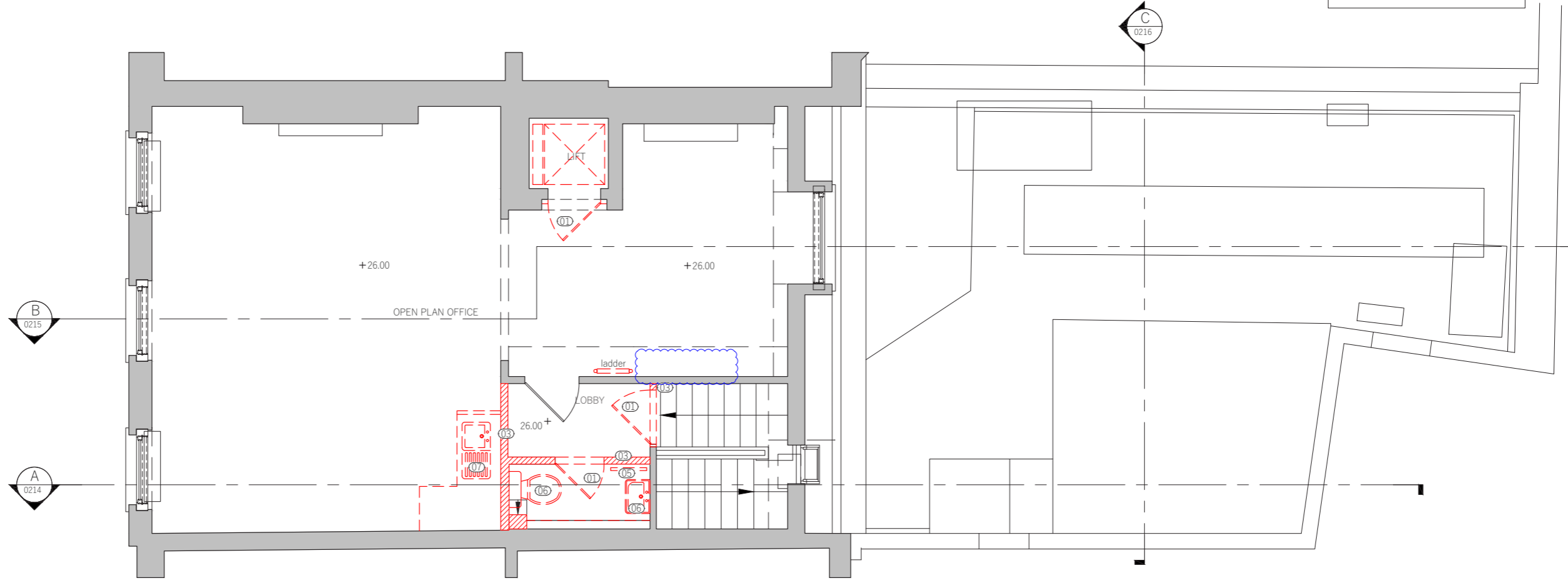


Note: Drawing not to scale, please refer to planning pack for scaled drawings.

# Proposed Plans

## 6.9 Proposed Third Floor Demolition Plan GA

KEY	
①	Remove door, architraves & lining.
②	Remove wall (retaining covings)
③	Remove wall (no covings present)
④	Remove glazed screen
⑤	Remove radiator
⑥	Remove sanitary fittings
⑦	Remove kitchen fittings
⑧	Remove reception desk
⑨	Remove floor & sub-base
⑩	Remove cupboards
⑪	Remove ceiling lighting feature
⑫	Existing door and architrave to be retained and relocated within existing building
⑬	Remove existing flooring and replace with appropriate new finish
⑭	Remove roof

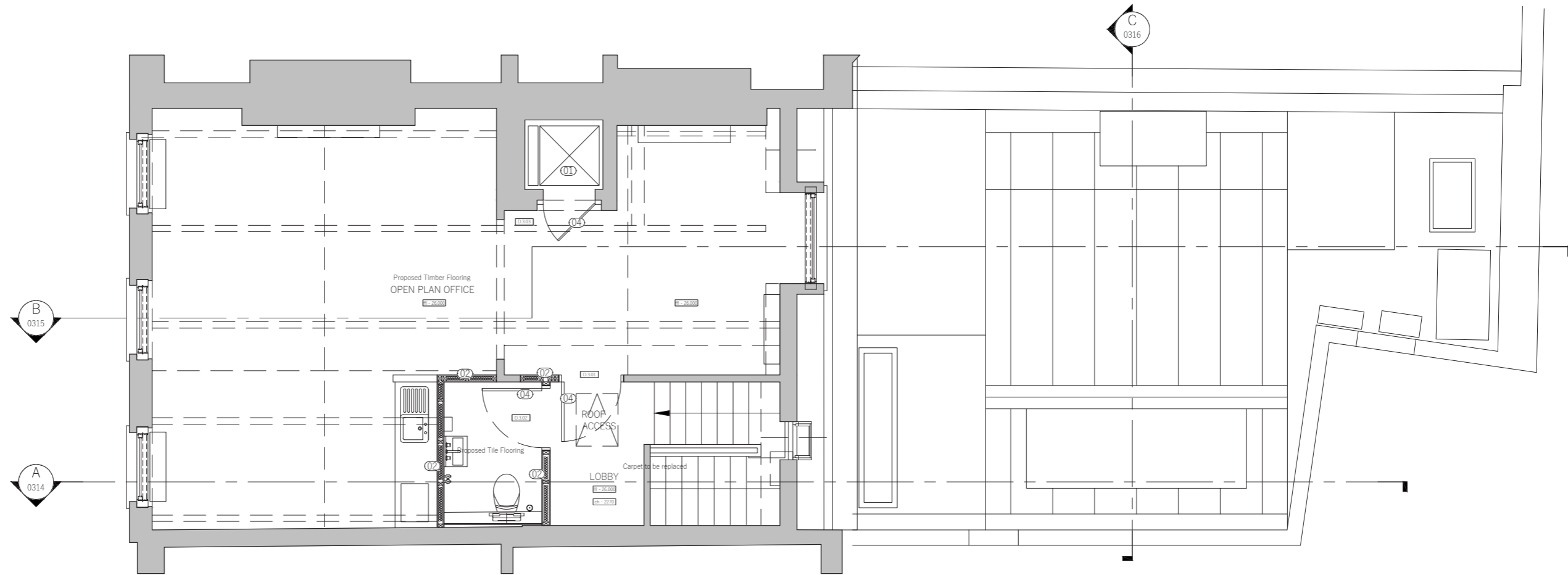


Note: Drawing not to scale, please refer to planning pack for scaled drawings.



# Proposed Plans

## 6.10 Proposed Third Floor Plan GA



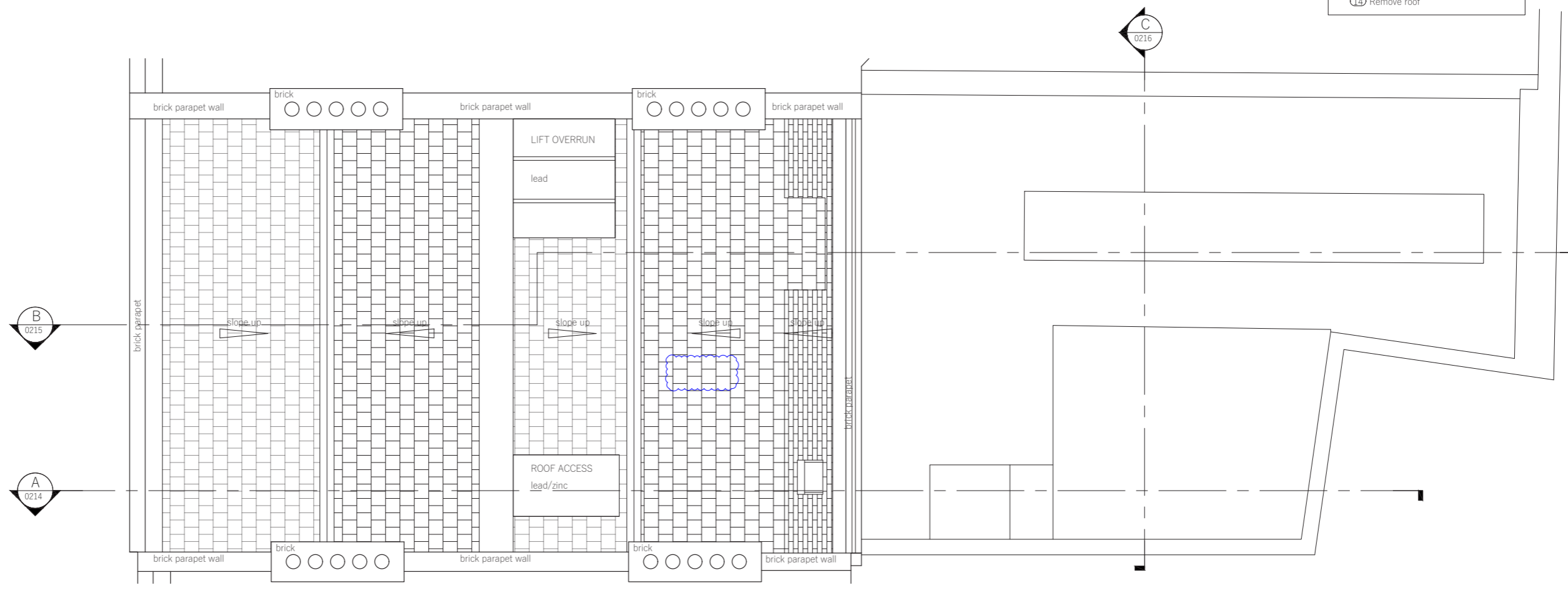
Note: Drawing not to scale, please refer to planning pack for scaled drawings.






# Proposed Plans

## 6.11 Proposed Roof Demolition Plan GA

KEY	
①	Remove door, architraves & lining.
②	Remove wall (retaining covings)
③	Remove wall (no covings present)
④	Remove glazed screen
⑤	Remove radiator
⑥	Remove sanitary fittings
⑦	Remove kitchen fittings
⑧	Remove reception desk
⑨	Remove floor & sub-base
⑩	Remove cupboards
⑪	Remove ceiling lighting feature
⑫	Existing door and architrave to be retained and relocated within existing building
⑬	Remove existing flooring and replace with appropriate new finish
⑭	Remove roof



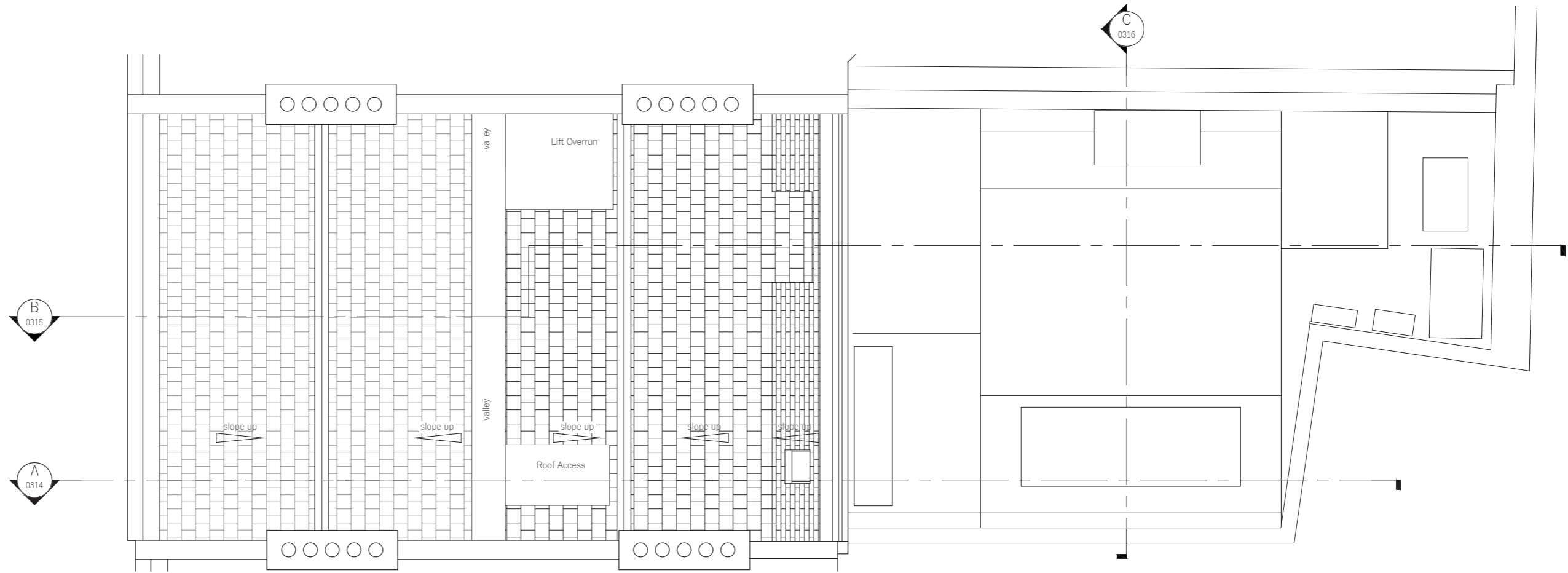
-  WALL DEMOLITION
-  JOINERY DEMOLITION
-  ROOF/FLOOR REMOVAL

Note: Drawing not to scale, please refer to planning pack for scaled drawings.



# Proposed Plans

## 6.12 Proposed Roof Plan GA



Note: Drawing not to scale, please refer to planning pack for scaled drawings.



## 07 Ely Place in Section

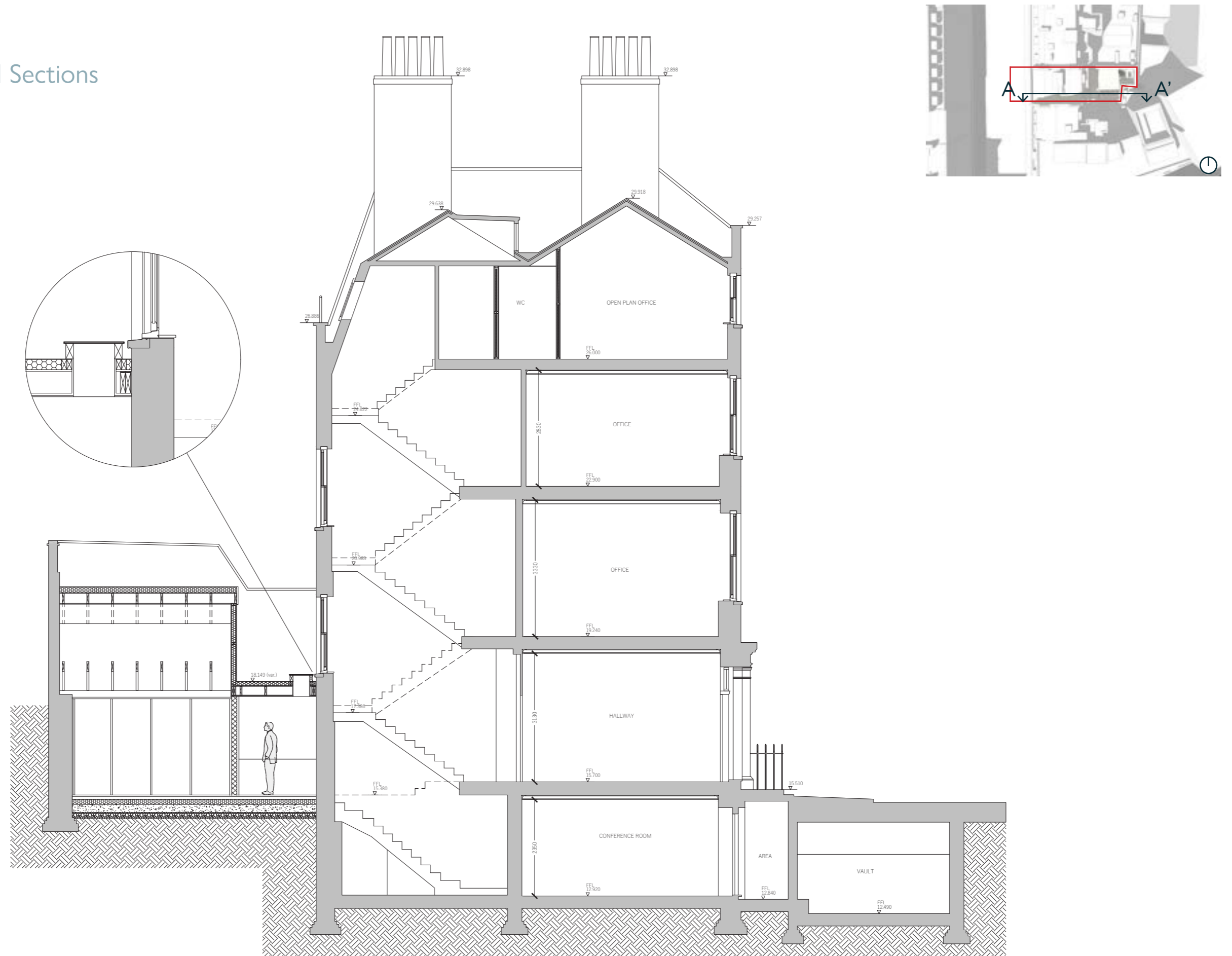
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# Ely Place in Section

## 7.1 Proposed Overall Sections

Section AA'



Note: Drawing not to scale, please refer to planning pack for scaled drawings.

# Ely Place in Section

## 7.2 Proposed Overall Sections

Section BB'

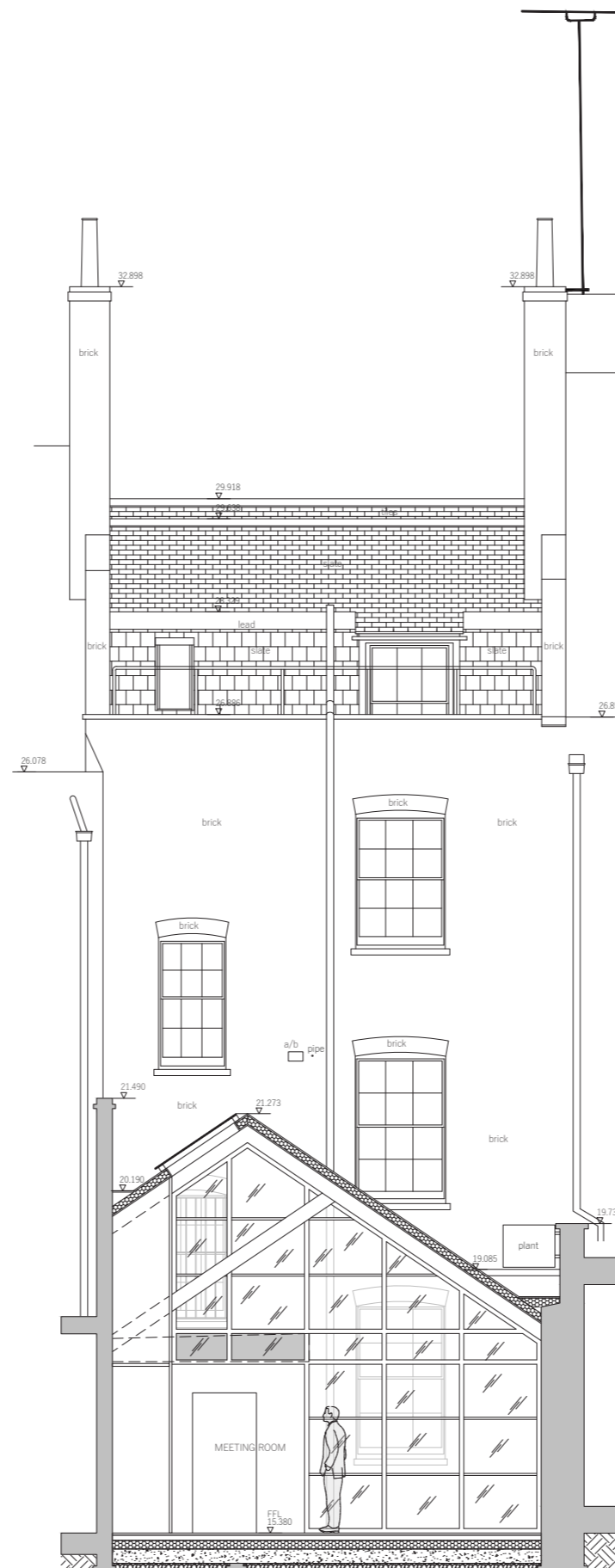


Note: Drawing not to scale, please refer to planning pack for scaled drawings.

# Ely Place in Section

## 7.3 Proposed Overall Sections

Section CC'



Note: Drawing not to scale, please refer to planning pack for scaled drawings.

# Ely Place in Section

## 7.4 Proposed Detail Sections

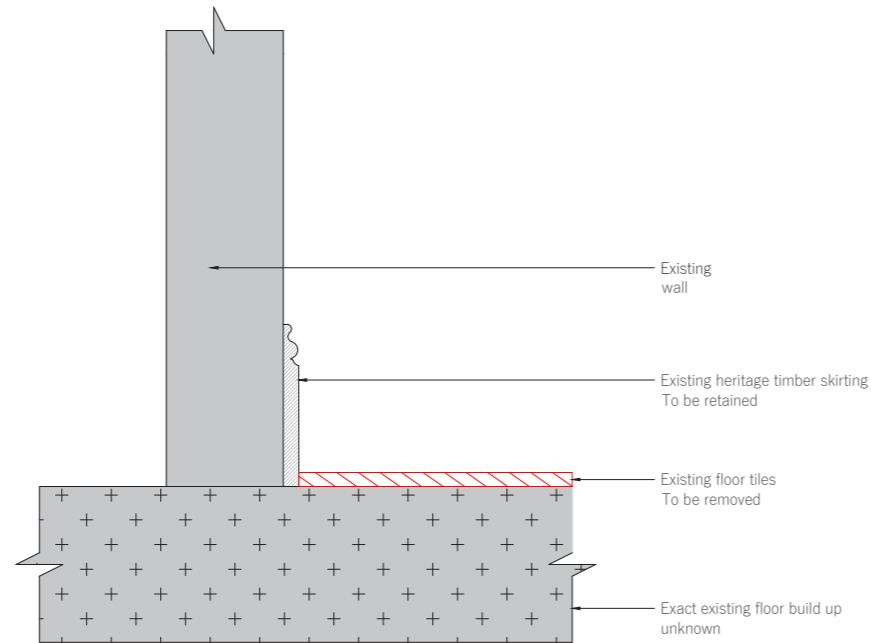
Indicative Proposed Boardroom Perspective Section



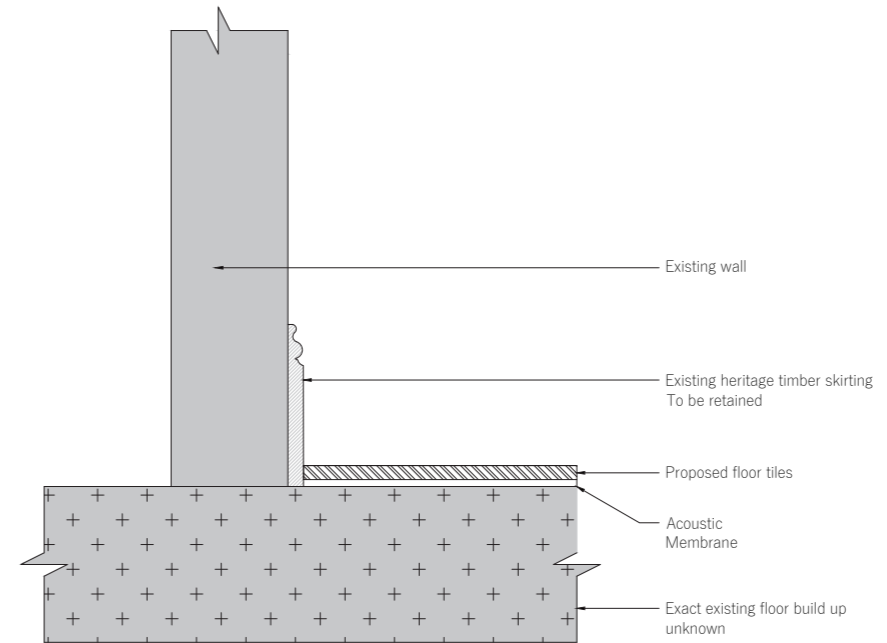
# Ely Place in Section

## 7.5 Indicative Flooring Build Ups

### Option 1

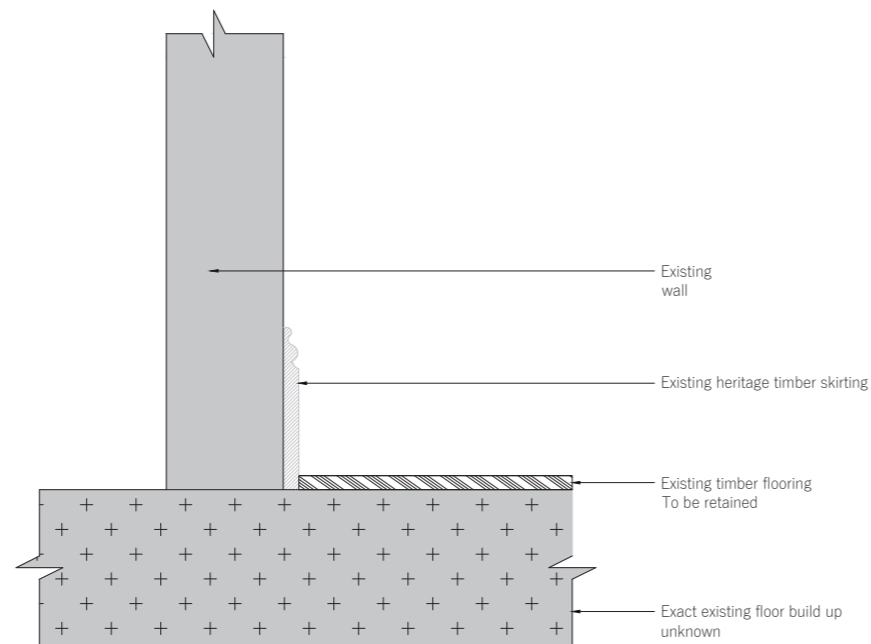


Existing Tiled Floor Build Up

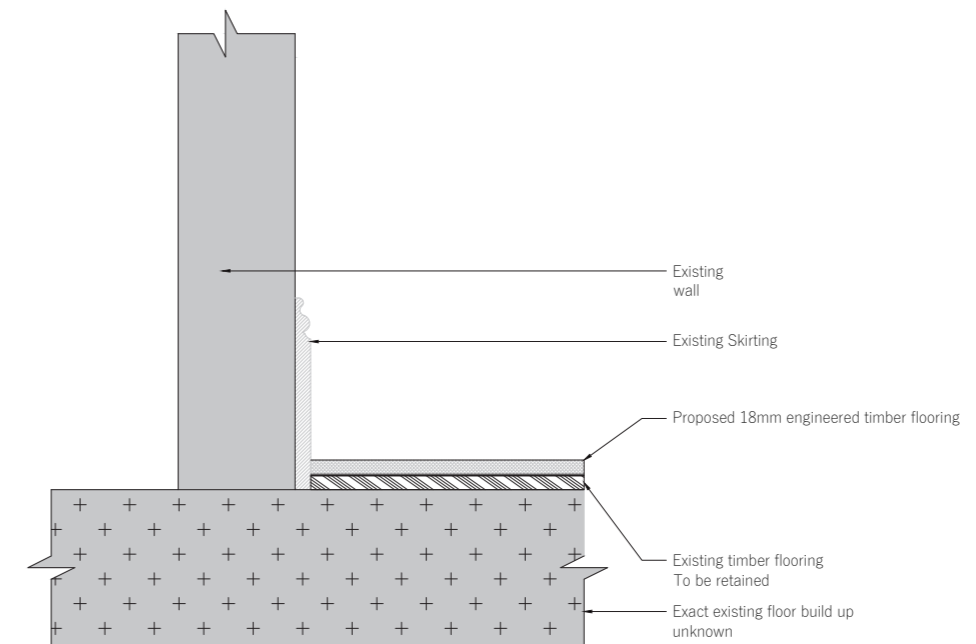


Proposed Tiled Floor Build Up

### Option 2



Existing Timber Floor Build Up



Proposed Timber Floor Build Up

## 08 Rear Extension Design Details

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## Rear Extension Design Details

Please refer to DMBA original Design & Access Statement Chapter 8.

## 09 Riser Location Comparison Study

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Chapter removed from application Design & Access Statement.  
All associated works removed from the application.



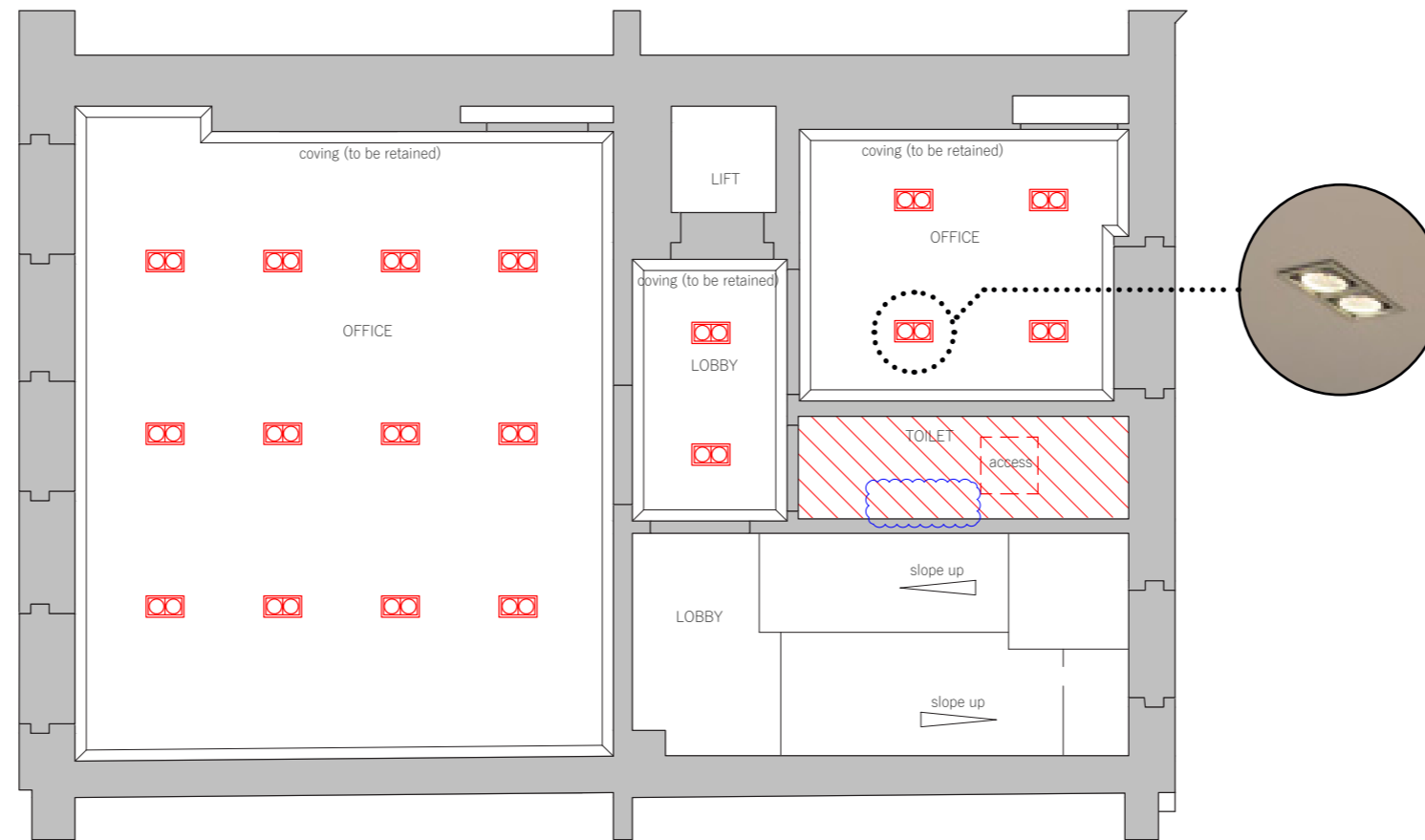
## 010 Light Strategy and Design

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# Light Strategy and Design

## 10.1 Proposed Lighting Strategy

Existing RCP Example



- All harmful existing down-lighters to be removed from office rooms and existing ceilings repaired to match historic fabric.
- Pendant lighting will be introduced to minimise loss of historic fabric yet still provide lux levels required for a working office environment.

Note: Refer to MEPH Report, Appendix B.

Note: Drawing not to scale, please refer to planning pack for scaled drawings.

# Light Strategy and Design

## 10.2 Contemporary Pendant Light Fitting Precedent Images



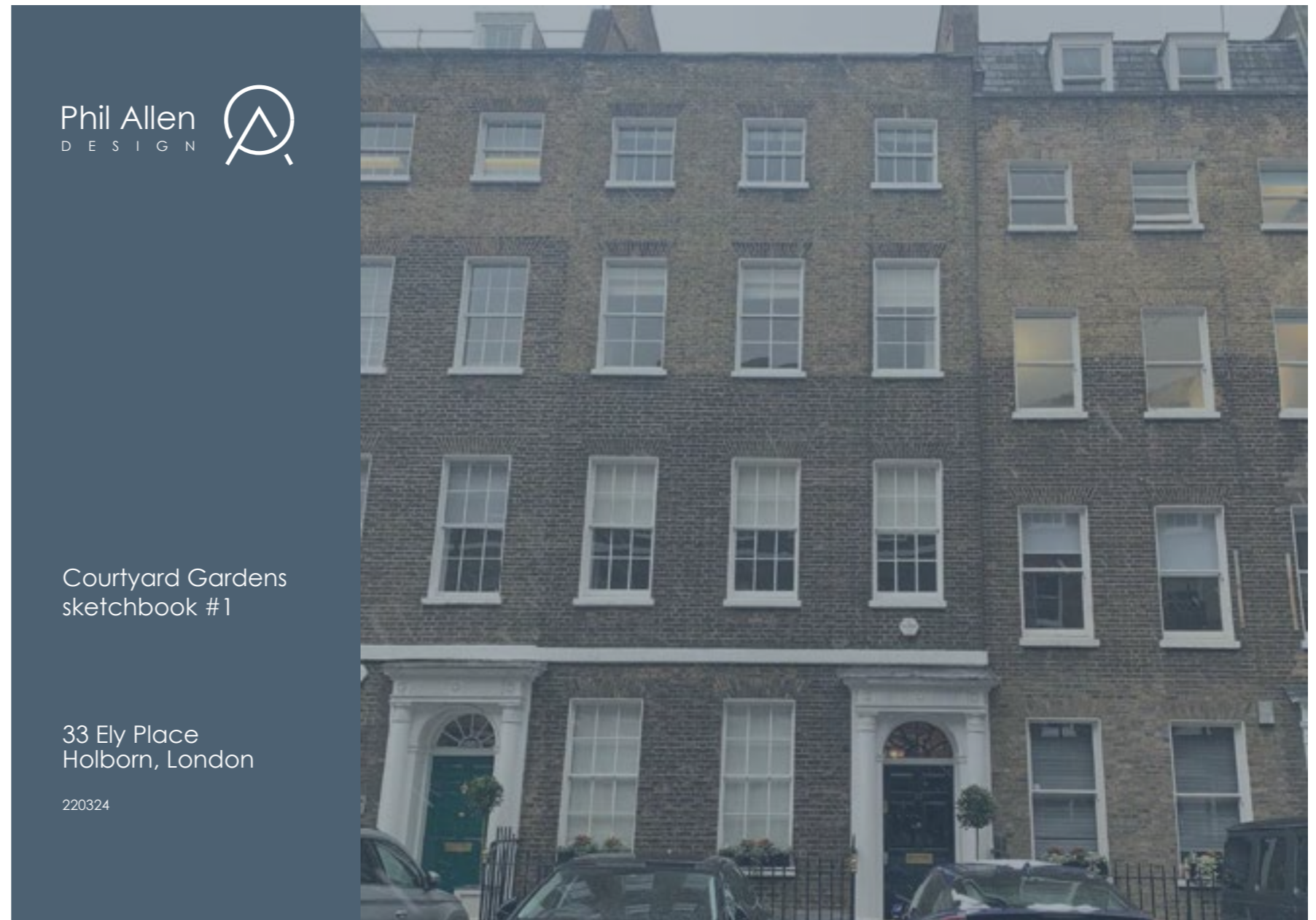
## 11 Landscaping

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# Landscaping

## 11.1 Landscape Proposal

Refer to Appendix A included within submission pack.



## 12 MEPH Strategy

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Refer to Appendix B included within submission pack.

**mba**  
Daniel Mann Johnson & Muto Architects

**TPS**  
TAYLOR PROJECT SERVICES LLP  
BUILDING SERVICES CONSULTANTS

33 Ely Place, London EC1N 6TD

March 2022- Revision A  
Updated to Architect's Pre-Planning Information

**M&E DRAFT Stage 2  
Design Report**

## 13 Structural Strategy

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Refer to Appendix C included within submission pack.



## 014 Area Schedules

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# Area Schedules

Please refer to DMBA original Design & Access Statement Chapter 14.

## 15 Summary of Proposal

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# Summary of Proposal

Please refer to DMBA original Design & Access Statement Chapter 15.

## 16 Appendix

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# Appendix

## 16.1 Appendix A

# Appendix

## 16.2 Appendix B





**33 Ely Place, London EC1N 6TD**

March 2023 – Revision C  
Updated to Architect's Planning Information

# **M&E DRAFT Stage 2 Design Report**

## 33 Ely Place – Design Criteria

### Design Standards

The M&E services proposed have been assessed on the following basis to obtain the conditions specified.

### External Conditions

- Winter -4°C/saturated
- Summer 30°C db/19°Cwb

External heat rejection plant (VRF condensers) to be selected against 32°C ambient conditions to allow for plant enclosure effects.

### Internal Conditions

#### Offices:-

- Winter 20°C ± 2°C
- Summer 22°C ± 2°C under peak conditions
- Circulation Areas 18°C (heated only)
- Toilet Areas 18°C (heated only)

### Occupancy

The occupancy density for calculations of thermal loads shall be based upon one person per 8m<sup>2</sup>. Heat output per person shall be assumed as being 90 Watts (sensible) and 50 Watts (latent) during summer peak.

Occupancy for public health and lift provisions shall be based on one person per 8m<sup>2</sup>.

### Fresh Air Provision

The office spaces shall be provided with fresh air via the use of openable windows. No mechanical supply of fresh air is proposed for the scheme.

### Lighting Heat Gain

The design of the air-conditioning system shall allow for a heat gain, due to artificial lighting, of 8 W/m<sup>2</sup>.

### Small Power

The design of the air-conditioning system shall allow for heat gain, due to small office equipment of 25W/m<sup>2</sup>.

### Infiltration

Allowances for heat gains and losses due to natural air infiltration shall be based on the following air change rate:-

- Summer 0.5 air changes per hour
- Winter 1.00 air change per hour

The infiltration rate will need to be reviewed against the building air permeability target of 6.0m<sup>3</sup>/h.m<sup>2</sup>.

### Noise Criterion

The mechanical services shall be designed and equipment selected to achieve a noise rating not exceeding the following:-

- General Open Plan Office NR 38
- Toilet NR 45
- Lift Lobbies/corridors NR 40
- External site boundary Subject to survey of existing levels.

### Electrical Services

#### Lighting

The scheme is to be compliant with Building Regulations and BCO Guidelines 2019 as indicated below;

- Minimum ceiling illuminance >100 lux; Wall illuminance <150 lux
- Working Plane @ 0.75m AFFL
- Mean Cylindrical Illuminance >150lux @ 1.2m and 1.6m AFFL
- Modelling Ration 0.3 – 0.6 @1.2m and 1.6 AFFL
- Ra 80 minimum

	Lux Level	Uniformity	Glare
Open Plan Offices	300-500 lux	0.7 minimum	<19
Plant Area	200 lux at floor level	0.7 minimum	
Corridors / Lobby / Staircase	100 lux at floor level	0.4 minimum	<25
Toilets	200 lux minimum	0.4 minimum	<25
Shower	200 lux minimum	0.4 minimum	<25
Reception Desk	200 lux at desk, 300 lux on surfaces lower than desk level	0.7 minimum	<21
Reception Atrium	100 lux at floor level	0.4 minimum	<21
Bin Store / Cycle	200 lux at floor level	0.4 minimum	<25
Cleaners	100 lux at floor level	0.4 minimum	<25
Storage	200 lux	0.4 minimum	<25

### Power

- Small Power Tenants 25 W/m<sup>2</sup>
- Lighting Tenants 8 W/m<sup>2</sup>

Note: Power Requirements are based upon BSRIA Guidance figures.

### Emergency Lighting

1 lux along defined escape routes In accordance with BS 5266

### Fire Alarms

Protection of life BS5839-1 Type L1 system within the building.

## 33 Ely Place – Design Criteria

### Mechanical Systems Selection matrix.

#### AIR CONDITIONING SYSTEM COMPARISON TABLE MATRIX



No	Factor	Priority Weighting	4 - Pipe Fan Coil Heat Recovery Ventilation		Underfloor Fan Tile Heat Recovery Ventilation		3 Pipe VRF System Heat Recovery Ventilation		Chilled Beam System Heat Recovery Ventilation		VAV System Heat Recovery Ventilation	
			Rating	Score	Rating	Score	Rating	Score	Rating	Score	Rating	Score
1	Market Perception	8	5	40	3	24	4	32	1	8	2	16
2	Capital Installation Cost	8	3	24	3	24	5	40	2	16	1	8
3	Riser/Plant Space Utilisation	8	3	24	2	16	5	40	3	24	1	8
4	Floor To Floor height Utilisation	7	3	21	5	35	4	28	3	21	1	7
5	Environmental Perception	8	3	24	3	24	5	40	4	32	1	8
6	Energy Efficiency / BREEAM	8	3	24	3	24	5	40	4	32	1	8
7	Integration with Structure	6	3	18	5	30	4	24	2	12	1	6
8	Ease of Cellularisation	6	5	30	3	18	3	18	2	12	4	24
9	Occupant Comfort	9	4	36	2	18	3	27	3	27	4	36
10	Space Control Flexibility/Response	8	4	32	3	24	3	24	2	16	5	40
11	Acoustic Performance	5	3	15	2	10	3	15	5	25	3	15
12	Service Life	9	5	45	4	36	3	27	5	45	5	45
13	Maintenance	9	3	27	4	36	3	27	5	45	4	36
14	High Load Capability	4	4	16	3	12	5	20	2	8	5	20
15	Cost In Use	5	2	10	2	10	3	15	5	25	1	5
<b>Cumulative Score</b>				<b>386</b>		<b>341</b>		<b>417</b>		<b>348</b>		<b>282</b>

### 33 Ely Place – VRF System 3-Pipe (Heat Recovery)

Split and Heat Pump (DX) systems are generally perceived to be a quick fix solution for small applications and are considered to be noisy and unreliable in operation. The Size of systems and controllability can be limited and split systems are generally considered to be of lower quality to more traditional systems such as fan coils.

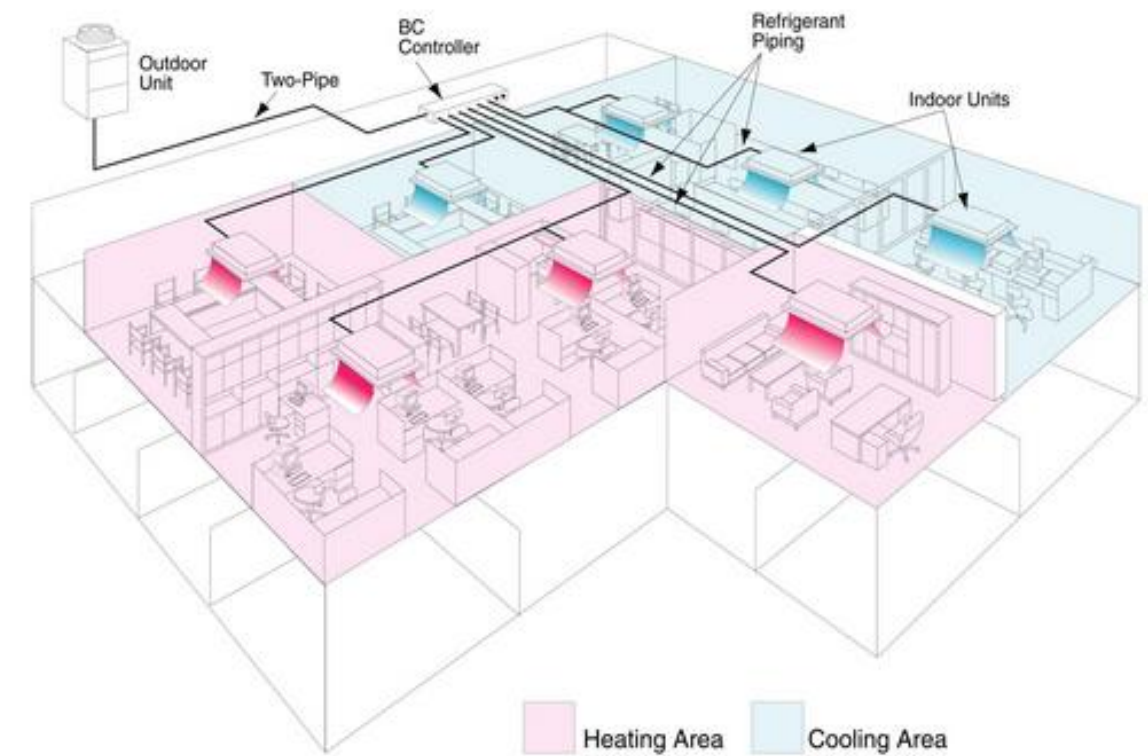
However the latest systems have increase reliability, offer extended warranties of up to 7 years and have good controls. The systems are modular and flexible in capacity ranges which can be combined providing higher cooling loads commensurate with small through to large building applications.

Components are readily available and standard in manufacture which can be procured quickly and simply installed. However parts and components are available for around 10 years therefore the service life of the system is typically 15 years.

3-Pipe Heat Recovery Systems differ from 2-Pipe Heat Pump Systems as they have additional Heat Recovery Controllers that mean that each indoor terminal unit can individually heat or cool. 2- Pipe Heat Pumps only heat or cool as a system and are not as flexible.

- Low Capital Cost
- Low Energy
- Low Services Voids
- Low Plant Requirements
- Short Service Life
- Condensation Risk

Typical Application :	Speculative Urban / City Office Development
Principle Of Operation :	Refrigeration - Heat Pump cycle.
Installation Cost:	180 – 190 £/m <sup>2</sup>
Cooling Capacity:	100 – 150W/m <sup>2</sup>
Noise Rating NR:	NR38 – NR45
Room Air Movement:	8 – 10 Air Changes
Room Control Temperature:	22 – 24 °C
Energy Consumption:	215 – 235kWh/m <sup>2</sup>
Market Perception	Good (improving as technology develops)
Capital Installation Cost	Very Good - £180 - £190/m <sup>2</sup>
Riser/Plant Space Utilisation	Excellent (small risers and small modular plant)
Floor To Floor height Utilisation	Very Good
Environmental Perception	Excellent (Heat Pumps are classed as renewables)
Energy Efficiency / BREEAM	Very Good
Integration with Structure	Very Good
Ease of Cellularisation	Very Good
Occupant Comfort	Good (Ducted Units) / Poor (Cassette Units)
Space Control Flexibility/Response	Very Good
Acoustic Performance	Good (Ducted Units) / Poor (Cassette Units)
Service Life	Good – 12-15 Years
Maintenance	Good
High Load Capability	Good
Cost In Use	Very Good (plant is easily demised and metered)



## 33 Ely Place

### Design Load Assessments – Mechanical Services

Floor	Main Building				Mechanical			Condenser		
	Gross	Net	Occupancy	Occupancy	Heating	Cooling	Cooling Load	Dims	Ref	
	Area m <sup>2</sup>	Area m <sup>2</sup>	1 Person/6m <sup>2</sup>	1 Person/8m <sup>2</sup>						kW
Basement		47	6	8	3.29	5.64	45.36	1685 x 1240 x 765	REYQ18T	
Ground Floor		82	10	14	5.74	9.84				
First Floor		82	10	14	5.74	9.84				
Second Floor		83	10	14	5.81	9.96				
Third Floor		84	11	14	5.88	10.08				
		378	47	63	26	45				





# 33 Ely Place

## Lower Ground Floor Concept M&E Layout

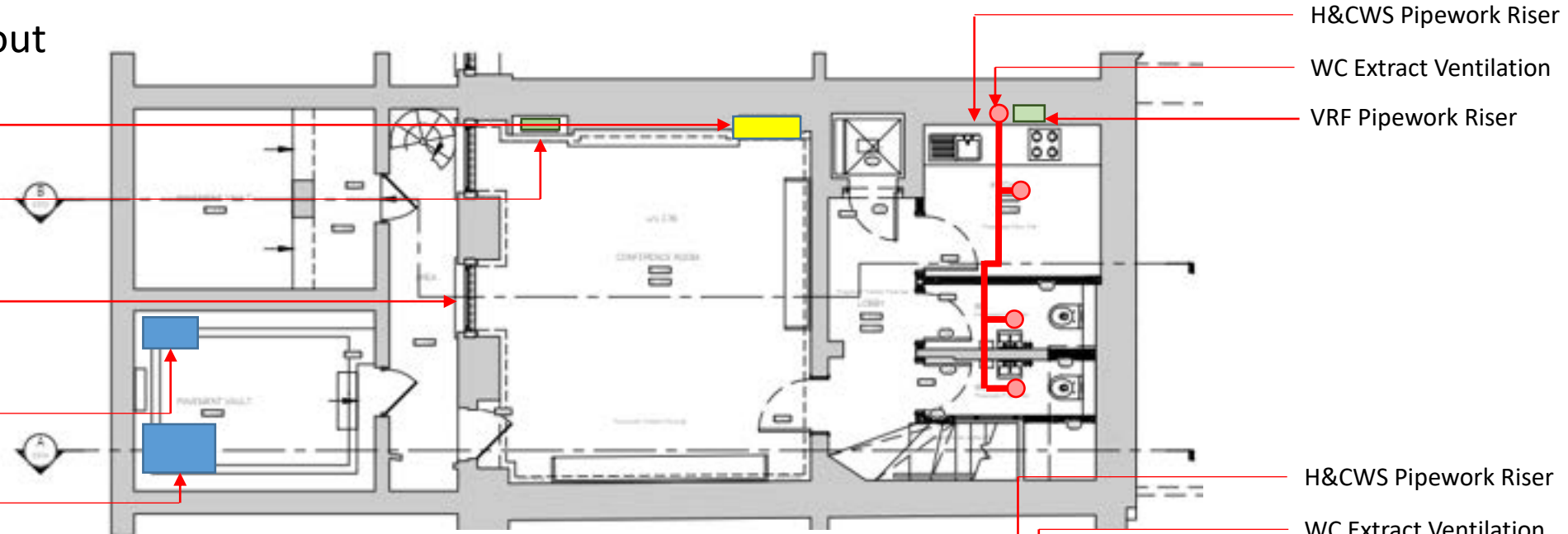
Electrical Services Riser

VRV units  
(Wall Mounted within Casing)

Openable windows to provide  
means of natural ventilation

Cat 5 (non-potable) booster  
pump and tank set.

Cold Water Services booster  
pump set and break tank.



H&CWS Pipework Riser

WC Extract Ventilation

VRF Pipework Riser

H&CWS Pipework Riser

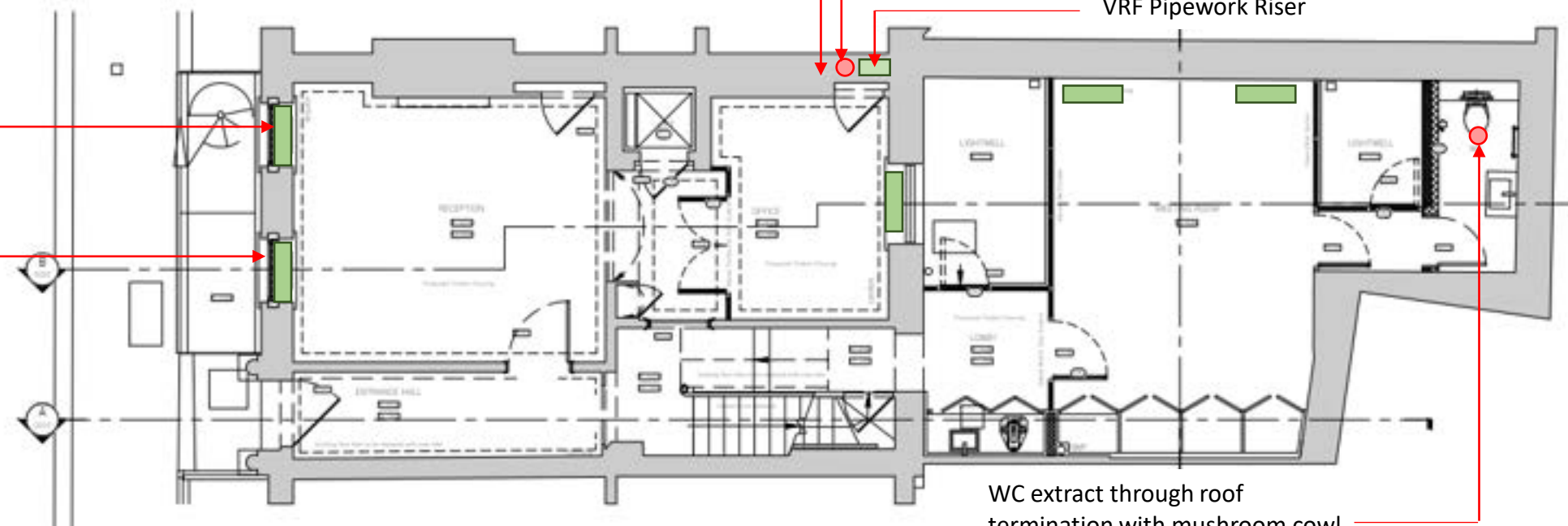
WC Extract Ventilation

VRF Pipework Riser

## Ground Floor Concept M&E Layout

VRV units  
(Wall Mounted within Casing)

Openable windows to provide  
means of natural ventilation



WC extract through roof  
termination with mushroom cowl.

### General Note:

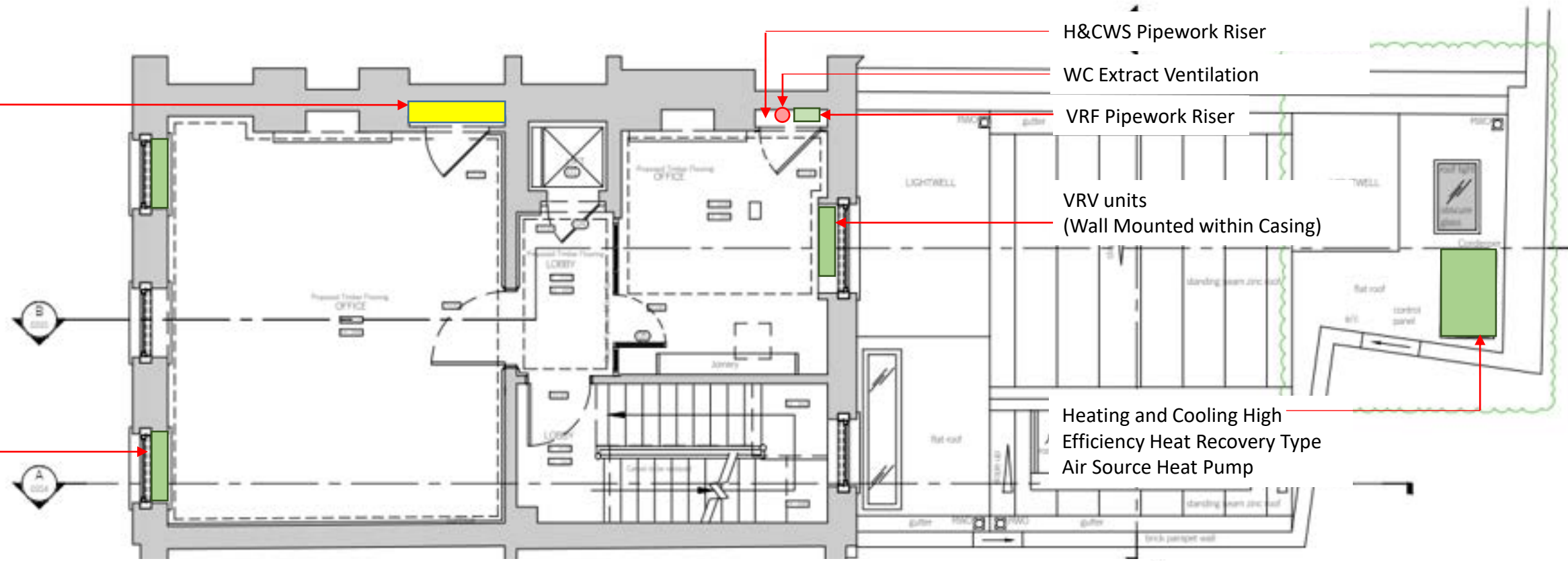
1. VRF pipework distribution to utilise existing pipework routes within joists.

## 33 Ely Place

### 1<sup>st</sup> Floor Concept M&E Layout

Electrical Services Riser

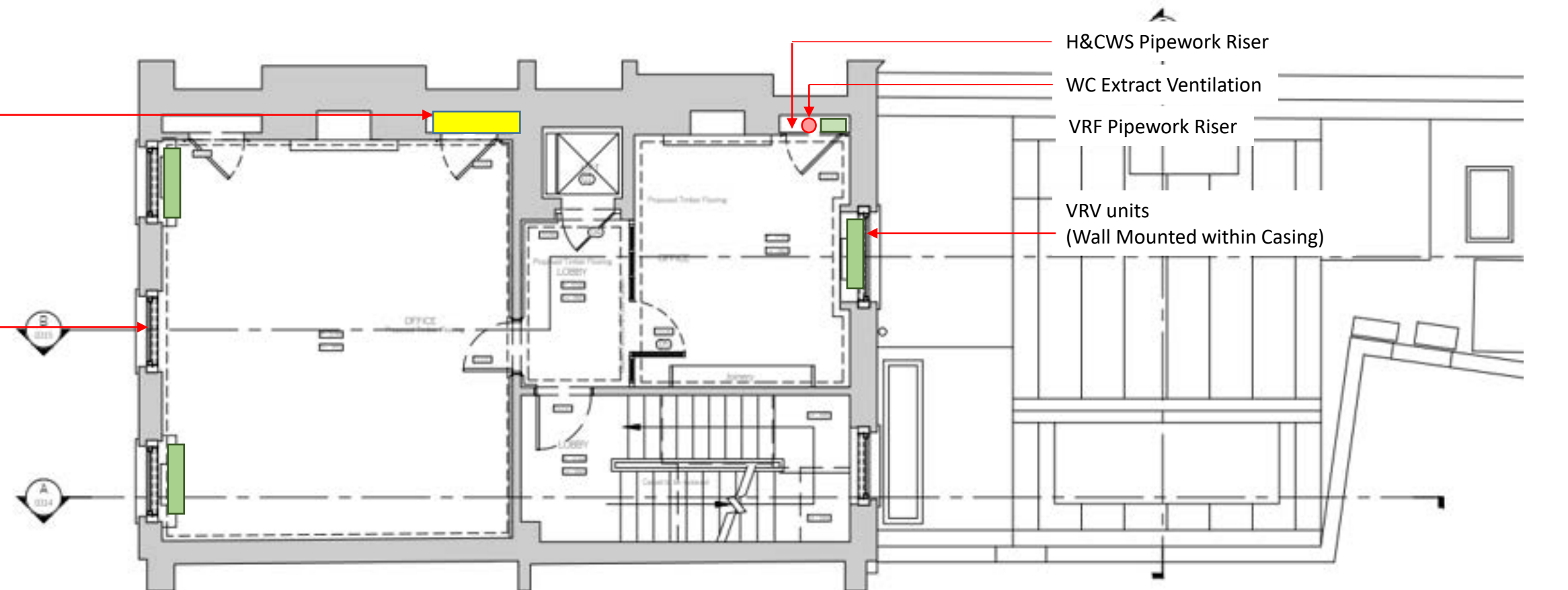
Openable windows to provide means of natural ventilation



### 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor Concept M&E Layout

Electrical Services Riser

Openable windows to provide means of natural ventilation



**General Note:**

1. VRV pipework distribution to utilise existing pipework routes within joists.



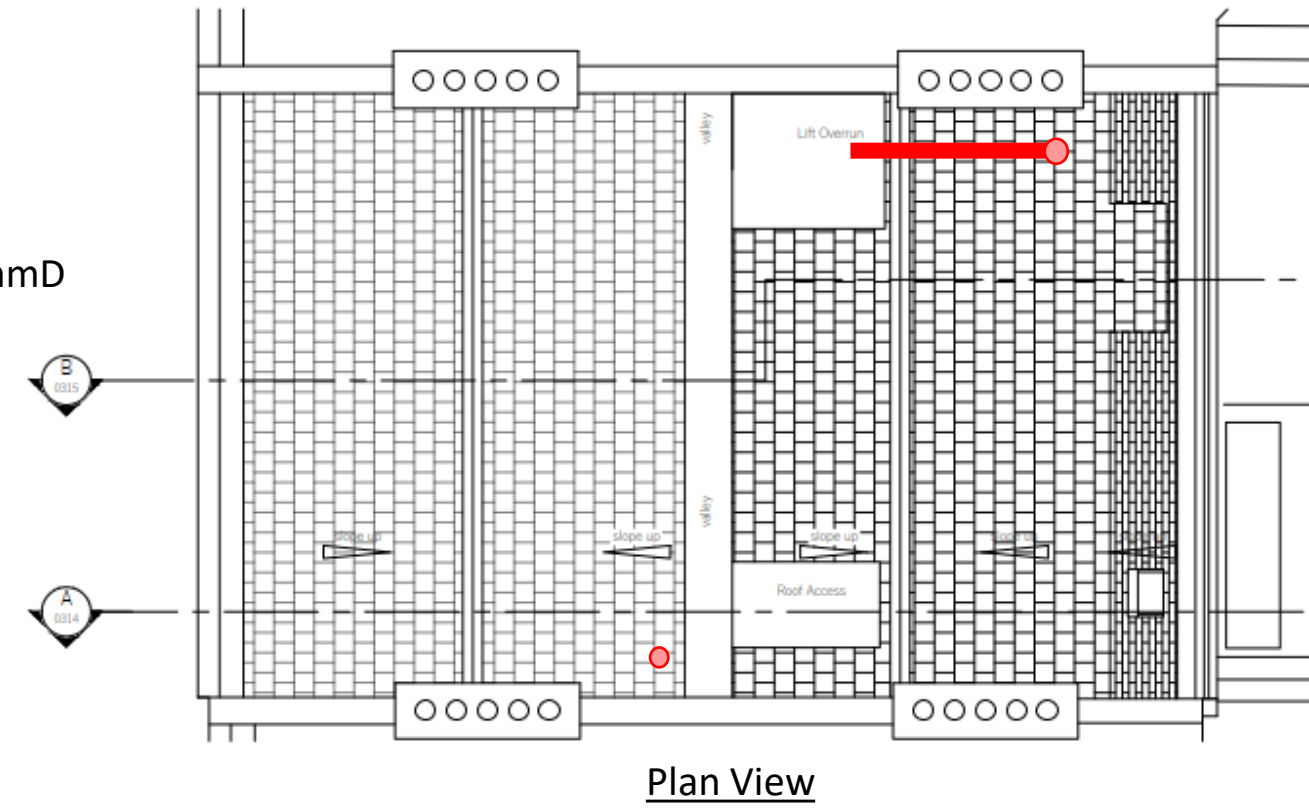


# 33 Ely Place

## Plant Considerations

### Roof Plant Schedule

- (1<sup>st</sup> Floor Roof) VRV Condensing Unit : REYQ16U (45kW) 1685mmH x 1240mmW x 765mmD (314kg)
- WC Extract Fan: ACM200T (60l/s) 276mmH x 223mmW x 300mmD



VRV Condenser



WC Extract Fan

# 33 Ely Place

## Lighting Considerations

### Lighting

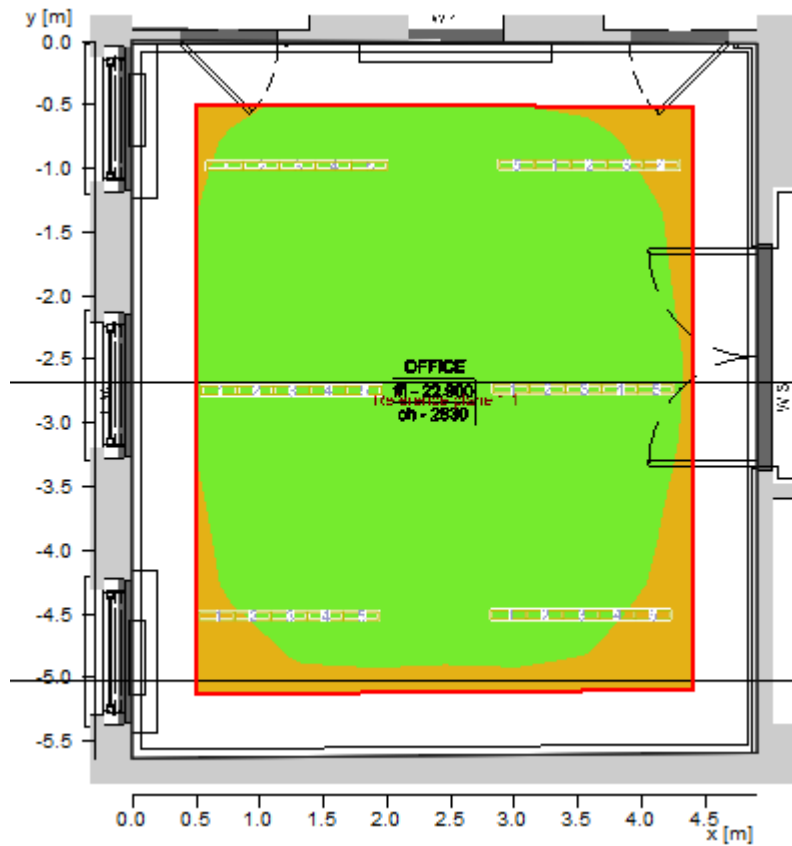
The lighting installation shall be in compliance with both the BCO Guide to Specification, 2014 and the SLL Code for Lighting, 2012, as indicated below.

- General office lighting            300 – 500lx, 0.4u, 19UGR.
  - Toilet lighting                      150 – 200lx, 0.4u, 21UGR.
  - Stairs / Corridors                 100lx, 0.4u, 21UGR.
  - Kitchenette areas                 500lx, 0.4u, 19UGR.
  - Plant areas                         200lx, 0.4u, 25UGR.
- As a note, the BCO guidelines shall take precedence over the SLL guidelines.

### Emergency Lighting

BS 5266-1 indicates that a minimum of 1lux shall be provided to any defined escape routes (with a maximum width of 2m). Any rooms greater than 60m<sup>2</sup> shall be provided with a minimum of 0.5lx.

### High Efficiency Calculation



#### General

Calculation algorithm used  
Maintenance factor  
  
Total luminous flux of all lamps  
Total power  
Total power per area (27.59 m<sup>2</sup>)

Average indirect fraction  
0.80  
  
19200.00 lm  
120.0 W  
4.35 W/m<sup>2</sup> (1.34 W/m<sup>2</sup>/100lx)

#### Evaluation area 1

Em  
Emin  
Emin/Em (Uo)  
Emin/Emax (Ud)  
Position

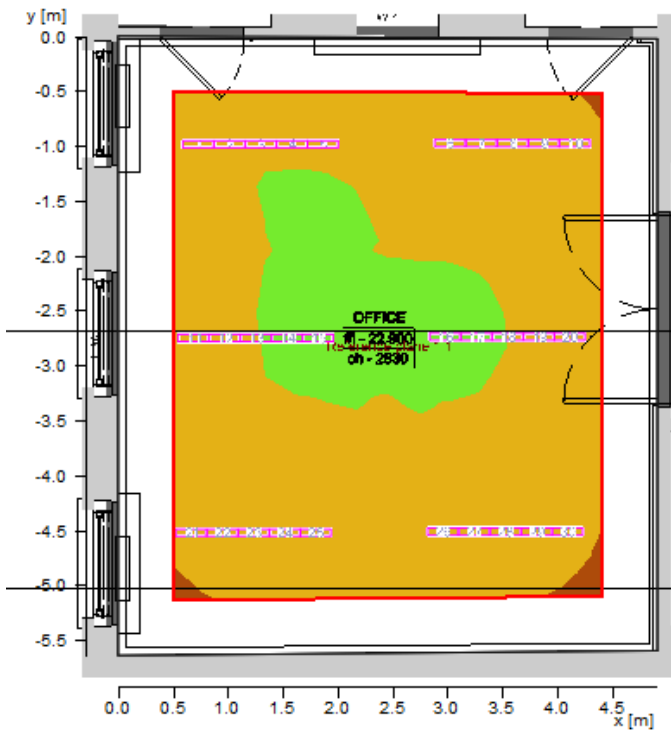
#### Reference plane 1.1

Horizontal  
326 lx  
245 lx  
0.75  
0.67  
0.75 m

# 33 Ely Place

## Lighting Considerations

### High Output



Illuminance [lx]

#### General

Calculation algorithm used  
Maintenance factor

Average indirect fraction  
0.80

Total luminous flux of all lamps  
Total power  
Total power per area (27.59 m<sup>2</sup>)

38400.00 lm  
237.0 W  
8.59 W/m<sup>2</sup> (1.32 W/m<sup>2</sup>/100lx)

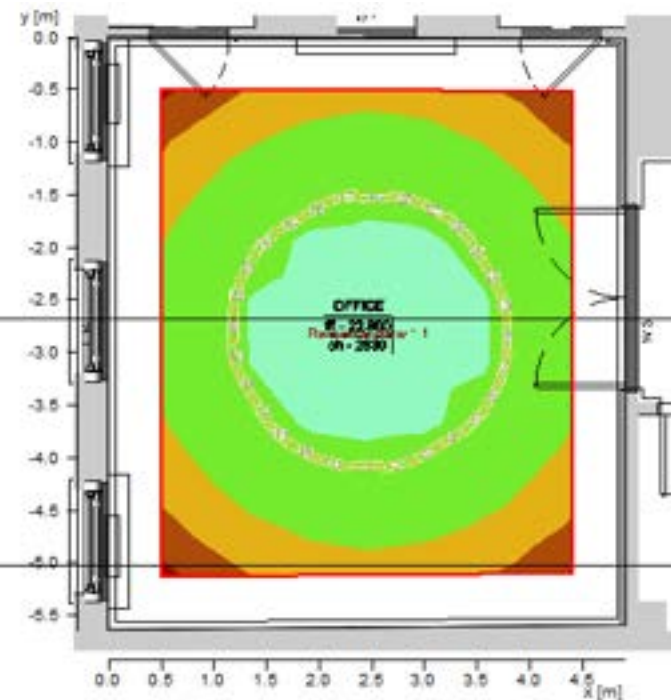
#### Evaluation area 1

Em  
Emin  
Emin/Em (U<sub>o</sub>)  
Emin/Emax (U<sub>d</sub>)  
Position

#### Reference plane 1.1

Horizontal  
651 lx  
490 lx  
0.75  
0.67  
0.75 m

### Suspended Circular Luminaire



Illuminance [lx]

Total luminous flux of all lamps  
Total power  
Total power per area (27.59 m<sup>2</sup>)

17920.00 lm  
112.0 W  
4.06 W/m<sup>2</sup> (1.10 W/m<sup>2</sup>/100lx)

#### Evaluation area 1

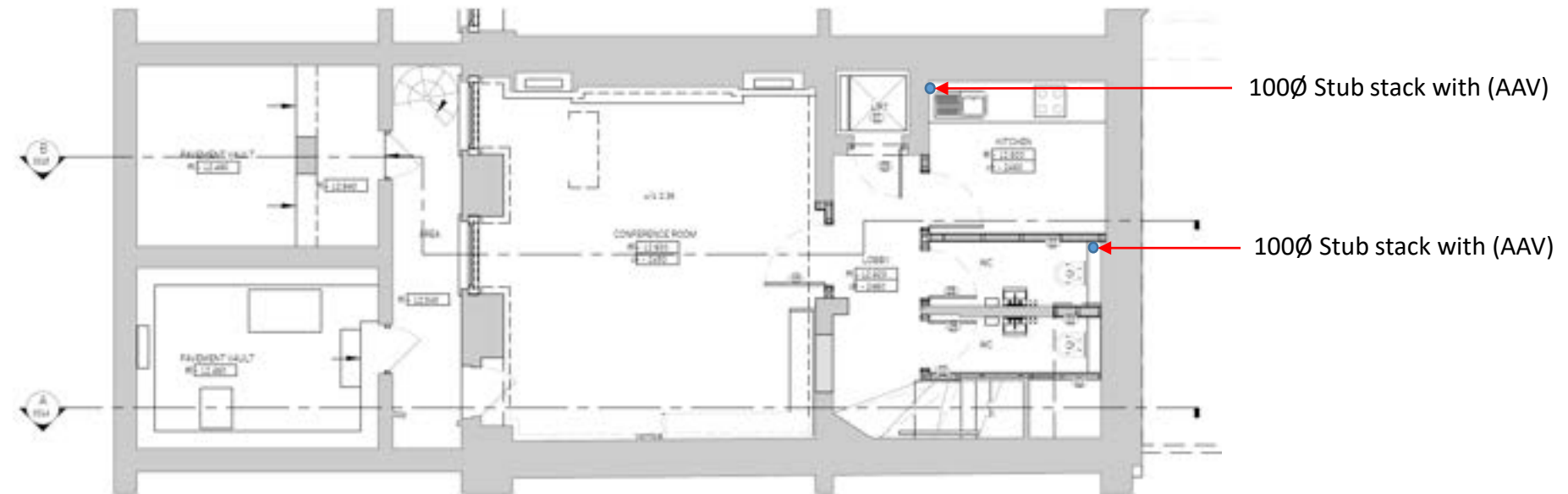
Em  
Emin  
Emin/Em (U<sub>o</sub>)  
Emin/Emax (U<sub>d</sub>)  
UGR (3.6H 4.2H)  
Position

#### Reference plane 1.1

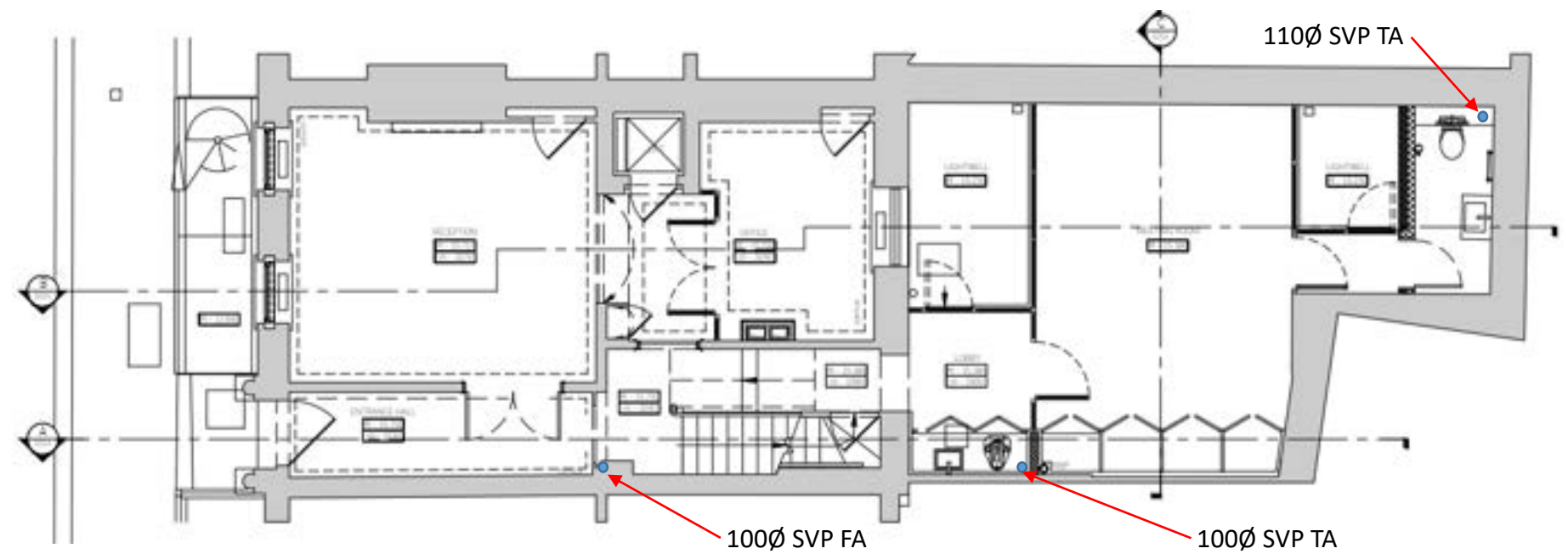
Horizontal  
370 lx  
175 lx  
0.47  
0.35  
<=22.8  
0.75 m

## 33 Ely Place

### Lower Ground Floor Drainage Strategy



### Ground Floor Drainage Strategy

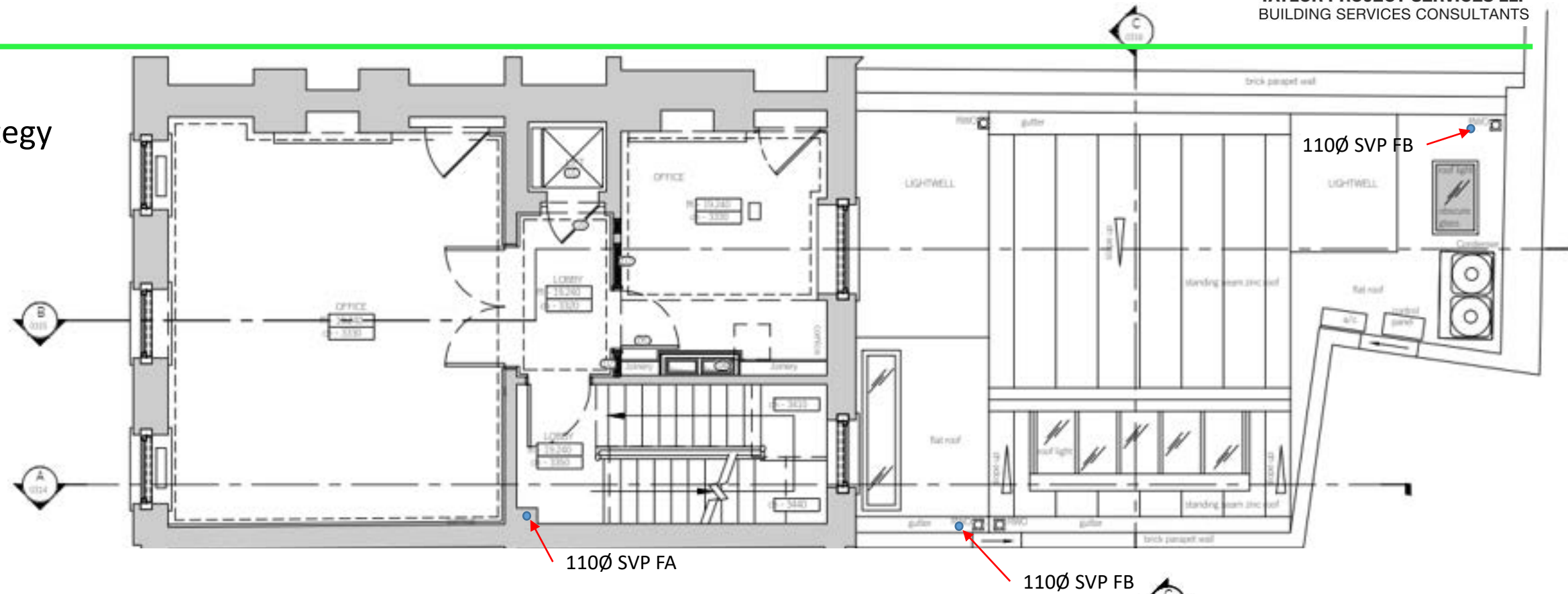


#### General Notes:

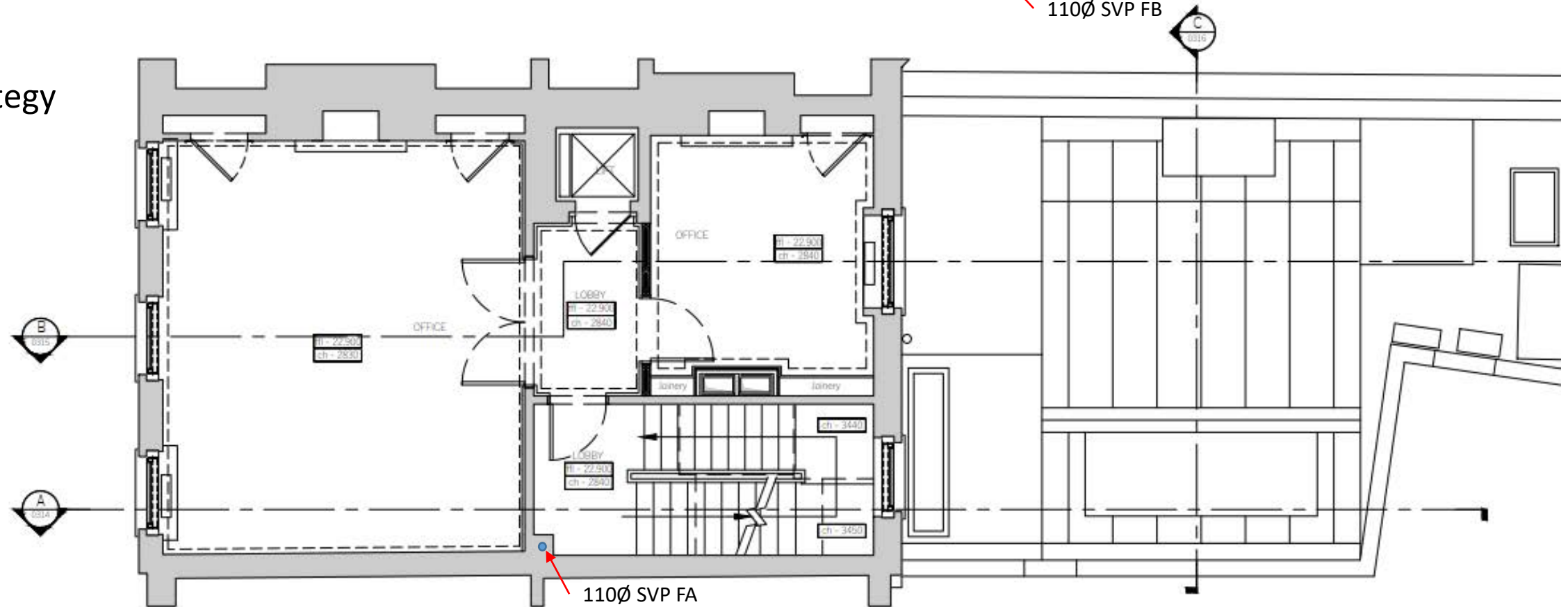
A Drainage CCTV condition survey is recommended to understand the current condition and topography of the existing drainage to inform the proposed alteration works.

## 33 Ely Place

### 1<sup>st</sup> Floor Concept Drainage Strategy



### 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor Concept Drainage Strategy

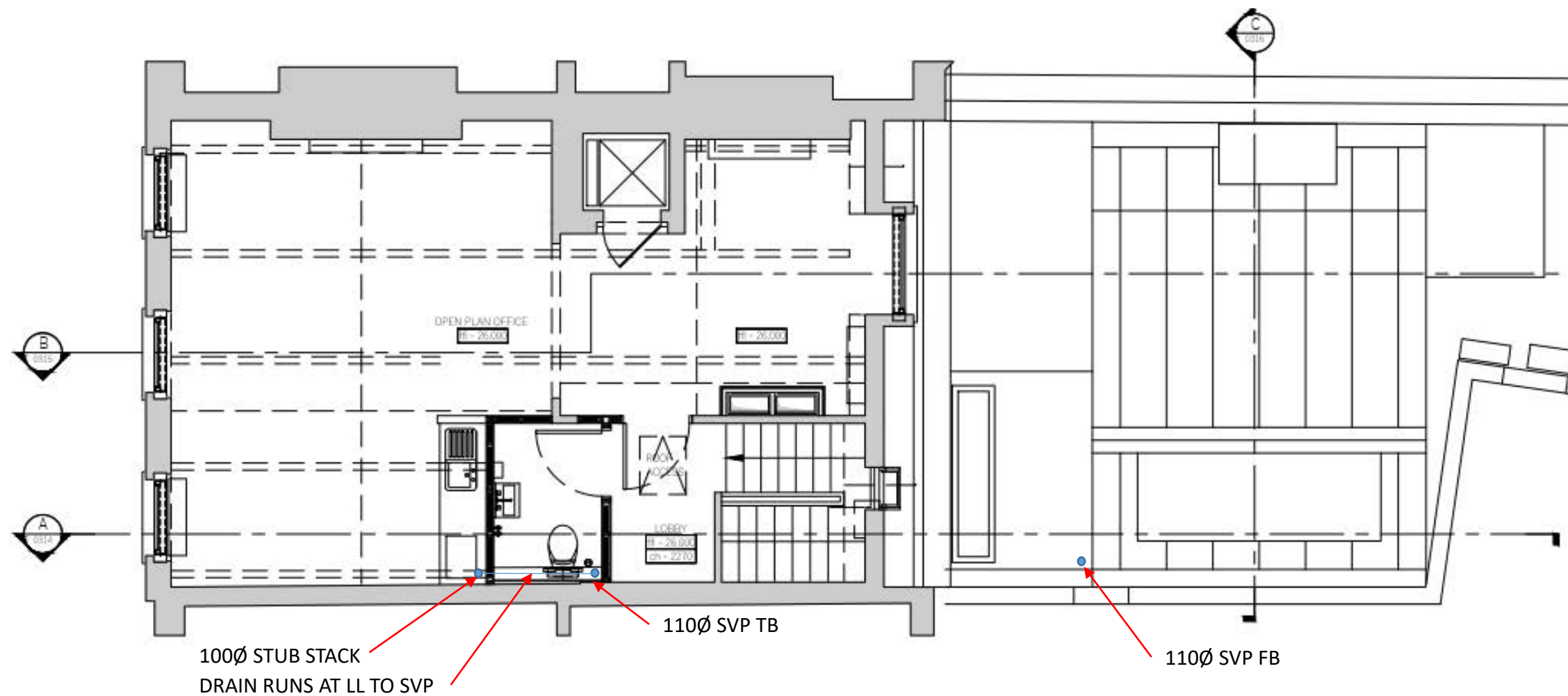


#### General Notes:

A Drainage CCTV condition survey is recommended to understand the current condition and topography of the existing drainage to inform the proposed alteration works.

## 33 Ely Place

### 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor Concept Drainage Strategy



#### General Notes:

A Drainage CCTV condition survey is recommended to understand the current condition and topography of the existing drainage to inform the proposed alteration works.



---

**33 Ely Place**





Appendix

16.3 Appendix C

# 33 ELY PLACE

STAGE 2 REPORT PLANNING REVISION

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5.1 Next Steps	15

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Document Ref.  
PB-2394-33 Ely Place Stage 1 Report

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Revision  
**1**

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# INTRODUCTION

Parmarbrook have been commissioned to undertake the structural engineering appraisal associated with the proposed redevelopment at 33 Ely Place, London. DMBA are leading a multidisciplinary design team that have developed the scheme.

The purpose of this Stage 2 Report is to outline the structural design philosophy for the proposed scheme and detail the proposed design solutions and/or alternative options under consideration. It is intended to be a working document, updated whenever necessary as the project develops. It will be issued to all relevant parties including the Client and design team members.

Various assumptions have been made in the design, these are stated in relevant sections and until comments are received it is assumed that they are accepted by all members of the project team as a basis design.

The philosophy outlined in this document relates to the project as it stands at Stage 2 status design and should be read in conjunction with the relevant Consultants drawings and Reports. Changes to the detail of this scheme will be highlighted in future revisions of the specifications.

# SITE INFORMATION

## 2.1 Site Location

The site is located at 33 Ely Place a largely commercial area in London The building forms part of a listed terrace of Georgian properties, located close to Farringdon Station.



Photo of front elevation of 33 Ely Place



City of London – Listed Buildings Map



Site Location Plan

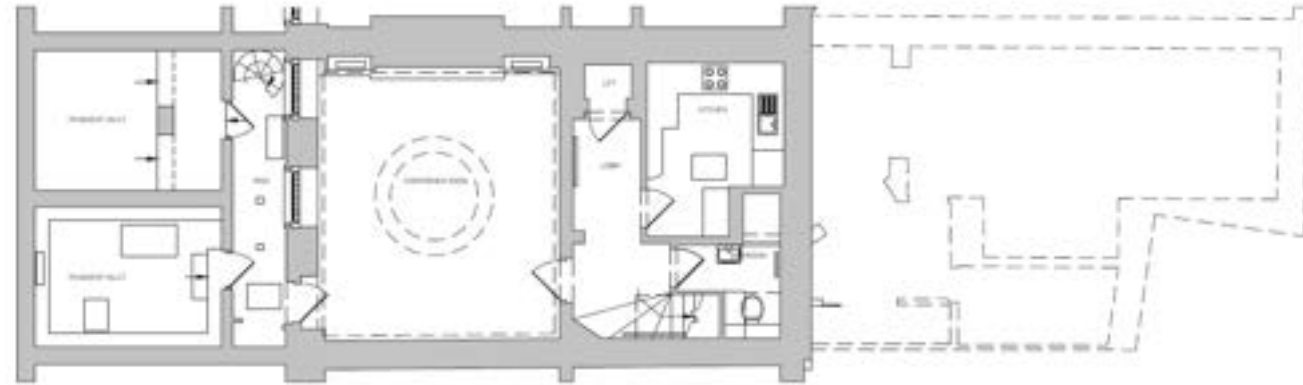


# EXISTING STRUCTURE

has been well preserved and is located within the London Borough of Camden.

### 3.1 Superstructure

In absence of record drawings, reasonable assumptions have been made around the structural layout and build-up of the existing structure, based on typical buildings of the same age and use class and available archive information.



Existing Lower Ground Floor Plan

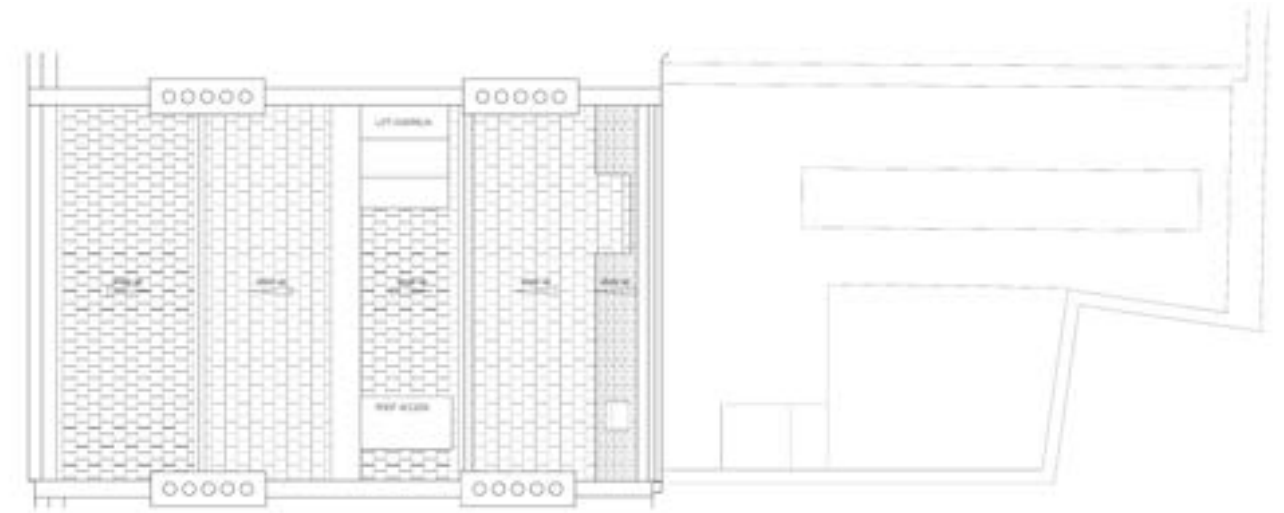
The building is masonry construction, with traditional timber floors spanning from the front wall of the property to a spine wall roughly in the centre and from the spine wall to the rear façade. It is anticipated that the front and rear walls of the property are better quality masonry than the Party walls between adjacent properties.

At the front of the property beneath the pavement are two vaults, historically used for coal and general storage purposes.



Existing First Floor Structure

The original garden space at the rear of the property has been infilled to create a single storey office and meeting area, the building is attached to the main building, however is considered to be structurally independent.



The roof of the main building is traditional construction with timber rafters, supporting a tiled roof. The roof form is double butterfly, as shown on the image above.

#### 3.1.1 Substructure

The existing substructure comprises a Lower Ground Floor and Basement levels with a larger plan area compared to the footprint of the superstructure. Information regarding the foundation of the structure is not available; at this stage we have assumed traditional strip foundations. This will be confirmed following the structural investigations.

#### 3.1.2 Investigations

To confirm the assumptions made in the analysis of the existing building a range of structural investigations will be specified during the next phase of the works. These comprise the following:

- Locally strip out to expose the existing structural floors
- Intrusive opening up works to determine existing finishes thickness and density;
- Core samples through the existing rear extension concrete slab to confirm the quality and build up.
- Opening up works to the lift pits to locate possible existing foundations and confirm their type, depth and size;
- Checks by a specialist timber company to assess the quality of any timbe embedded in the existing walls.

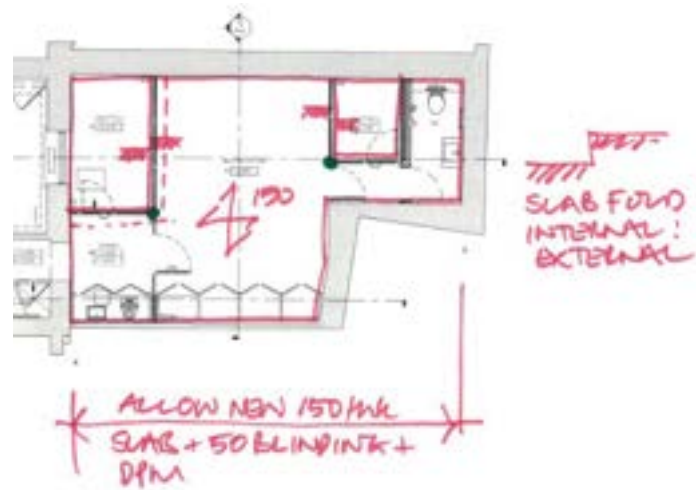
# **PROPOSED STRUCTURAL ALTERATIONS**

The proposed structural alterations can be summarised as follows:

- Demolition of the existing rear garden extension and the construction of a new extension

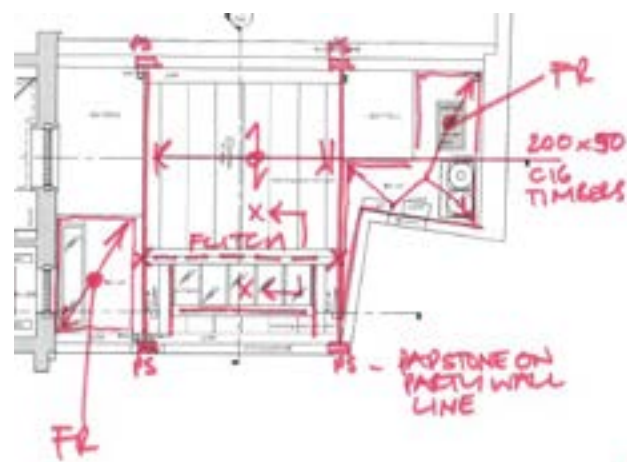
### 4.1 New Rear Extension

The proposal includes the demolition of the existing rear extension and replacement with a new enhanced space. Currently it is proposed to demolish the foundations and existing ground bearing slab and replace with new – an approach which will be reviewed following intrusive opening up works (to assess whether the slab and/ or foundations can be reused).



Plan View – Ground Floor showing proposed new slab

The roof form varies across the length of the rear extension, with two areas of flat roof adjacent to the lightwells, as shown below. In the centre of the space will be a pitched roof area, which will be formed in Architecturally exposed timber.



Plan View – New Extension Roof

At the edges of the pitched roof area it is proposed to install two cranked flitch beam/ rafters – these are to be used to prevent the overall roof frame from spreading and thrusting against the party walls. A typical detail of a timber flitch is as shown below:



Proposed Recessed Flitch Detail



Example of Exposed Timber Flitch

# **BASIS OF DESIGN**

## 5.1 Design Criteria

The proposed building structure will be designed to current Eurocode standards with the existing frame analysed in Eurocode Standards. It is not envisaged that there will be any derogations to these standards and codes, nor any unique or unusual design and/or construction methods that would first need discussion and agreement with the local building control authorities.

### 5.1.1 Deflections

#### 5.1.1.1 Vertical Displacement Limits

##### General

The deflection of a structural element should not be such that affects the functionality or appearance of the finished building. The deflections should be limited to the followings:

Deflection due to dead load	Relative Span/250
Deflection due to imposed load	Relative Span/360
Deflection for non-brittle elements	Relative Span/200
Total deflection of floor beams generally	Relative Span/250
Deflection due to dead load (Cantilever)	Relative Span/125
Deflection due to imposed load (Cantilever)	Relative Span/180
Deflection due to total load (Cantilever)	Relative Span/100

##### Spandrel Beams

The deflection criteria for the façade will be specific to the product and connections used. For the purposes of early stage design the following assumption will be made:

Deflection due to dead load	Absolute: 20mm
Deflection due to imposed load	Absolute: 10mm

Note: Spandrel beams are also subject to the general beam deflection limits, the most conservative limit will be adopted in their design.

Beam supporting masonry - Deflection due to total load	Relative Span/500
--	-------------------

### 5.1.2 Movements

#### 5.1.2.1 Primary Horizontal Movement Joint

A horizontal movement joint has been considered but has been deemed unnecessary, but this will remain under review until the preferred lateral stability system is confirmed.

#### 5.1.2.2 Lateral Stability

Stability is provided by a concrete Shear core.

Lateral deflection limits of new construction:

Overall horizontal displacement over the building height (H)	Relative Height/500
Horizontal displacement over individual storeys	Relative Height/500

2nd order effects from lateral displacements have been considered in the Tekla Structural Analysis

### 5.1.3 Durability

Proposed concrete elements will be designed to the recommendations in BS EN 19921-1 Design of Concrete Structures and BS 8500 Concrete – Complementary British Standard to BS EN 206-1, and concrete mixes specified to suit the “normal” structural performance level.

Proposed steel structural elements will be designed to the recommendations in BS EN 1993 Design of Steel Structures and CIRIA Report 174 New paint systems for the protection of constructional steelwork.

### 5.1.4 Fire Protection

Refer to the Fire Consultant.

### 5.1.5 Tolerances

Typically, permissible deviations / tolerances will be as per the National Structural Concrete Specification and the National Structural Steel Specification, unless modified by the Parmarbrook project specifications.

### 5.1.6 Dynamics

Vibration criteria generally:

Natural Frequency $f_n$	>4.5Hz
Response (Multiplying Factor)	<8

Vibration criteria generally for Hybrid Construction:

Natural Frequency $f_n$	>8Hz
Response (Multiplying Factor)	not calculated

Staircase

Natural Frequency $f_n$	>10Hz
Response (Multiplying Factor)	<32

No changes are proposed to the dynamic properties of the existing structure.

### 5.1.7 Structural Robustness

The design of the building assumes a categorisation of building type as Consequence Class 2B. The design of new structural elements will take account of the recommendations made in BS EN 1991-1-7 General Actions – Accidental Action. Where appropriate or necessary, the design of proposed elements will satisfy stability requirements of the building and be provided with effective horizontal and vertical ties.

## 5.2 Outline Specifications

### 5.2.1 General

The following design elements should be in accordance with the architect's details:

- Water and damp proofing
- Setting-out
- Floor separation and acoustic isolation
- External works
- Landscaping
- Finishes
- Internal partitions
- Insulation

### 5.2.2 Concrete

The following concrete grades have been used:

Yield strength for reinforcement bars	B500
Concrete aggregate	20 mm
Mean Young's modulus	28 N/m <sup>2</sup> .
Long term young's modulus	14 N/m <sup>2</sup>
Blinding – mass concrete	C20/25
Piles	According to pile subcontractor
Ground Floor Slab	C32/40*
Pile caps and Below Ground Structures	C32/40*
Composite slabs	C32/40

### 5.2.3 Steel

The steel grades used for the steelwork are the following:

Main rolled sections	grade: S355 J0*
Hollow sections	grade: S355 J0*
Fittings and flat braces	grade: S355

\*JR or J2 steel grade may be used depending on limiting plate thickness.

All the joints are welded in the workshop and bolted on site. The bolts are of grade 8.8.

### 5.2.4 Temporary Works

The contractor is responsible for the design, installation and maintenance of all necessary works to ensure the strength and stability of the building throughout the construction process.

## 5.3 Design Parameters

### 5.3.1 Codes of Practice

#### 5.3.1.1 Eurocode

The following standards are used in the design:

Actions on Structures:	BS EN 1991
Foundations and Earth retaining structure:	BS EN 1997

Steelwork

Reinforced and Precast Concrete:

Durability

Unreinforced and Reinforced Masonry:

Balustrading and hand railing:

BS EN 1993

BS EN 1992; BS 8500-1:2006

BS 7543:2003

BS EN 1996

BS 6180:2011

# NEXT STEPS



## 5.1 Next Steps

- Further design coordination/development
- Structural Surveys:
  - Structural survey to confirm construction
  - Intrusive slab survey at rear to determine existing finishes thickness, insulation, waterproofing and density
  - Locally open up spine wall to confirm construction type and build up
  - Intrusive foundation survey to determine build-up, type and dimensions
  - Locally strip out floor to expose existing structural arrangement and confirm joist spans
  - CCTV to confirm condition and capacity of existing below ground drainage assets

**Parmarbrook Ltd**

Ground Floor, 4-8 Whites Grounds, London Bridge SE1 3LA

T. +44 (0)207 839 3999  
general@parmarbrook.com  
www.parmarbrook.com

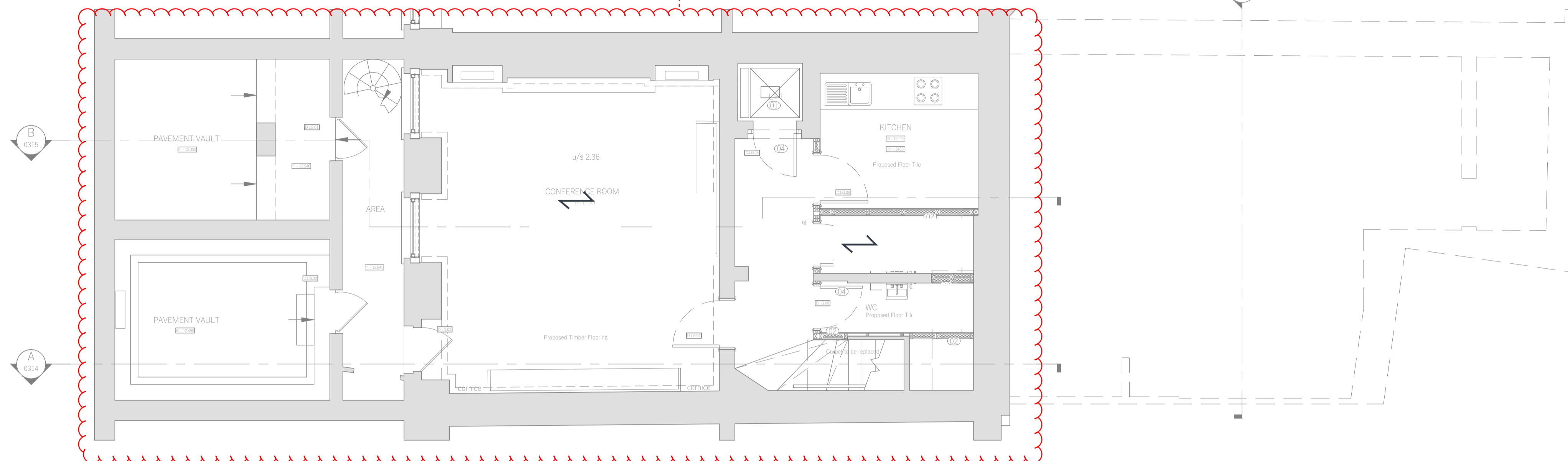
**PARMAR  
BROOK** 

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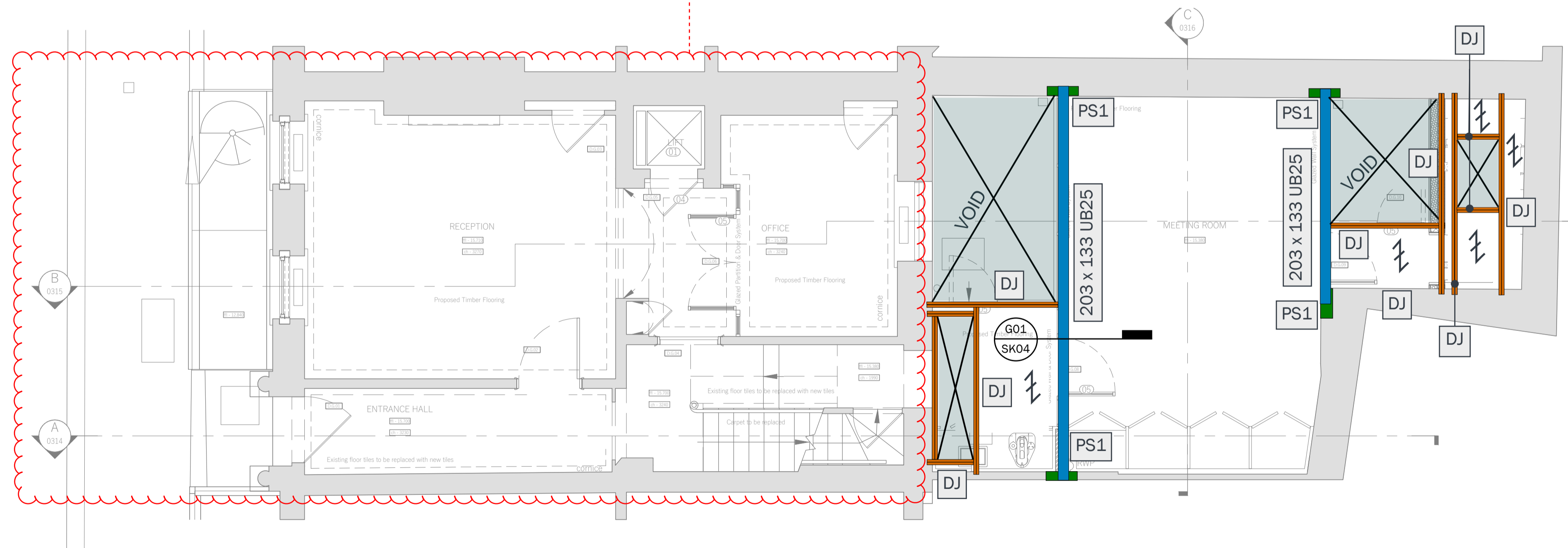
ALL STEEL BEAMS GRADE S355.

NO STRUCTURAL WORKS IN THE CURRENT PROPOSED SCHEME



**LOWER GROUND FLOOR PLAN  
 SHOWING STRUCTURE OVER  
 SCALE 1:50**

NO STRUCTURAL WORKS IN THE CURRENT PROPOSED SCHEME



**PROPOSED GROUND FLOOR PLAN  
 SHOWING STRUCTURE OVER  
 SCALE 1:50**

**PADSTONE SCHEDULE**

PS1- 100w x 215L x 150dp CONCRETE  
 PADSTONE

**LEGEND**

- ↔ - ASSUMED SPAN OF EXISTING FLOOR JOISTS ABOVE. TBC!
- ⚡ - NEW 47x200 C16 FLAT ROOF JOISTS @400 CRS
- DJ - DOUBLED UP JOISTS TO TRIM ROOF LIGHTS

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4. This drawing is to be read in conjunction with all relevant Architect's and Services Engineer's drawings and specifications.
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8. The contractor must ensure and will be held responsible for the overall stability of the building/structure/excavation during all stages of the work.
9. All work by the contractor must be carried out in such a way to satisfy all the requirements under the Health and Safety at work act.
10. All work will be carried out in compliance with the requirements of the relevant statutory authorities and regulations.
11. All structural openings setting out to be confirmed in all architects and specialists drawings. Any discrepancies to be communicated to all parts, including Parmarbrook.

02	20.03.23	UPDATED FOR PLANNING	EB
01	26.04.22	REVISIONS AS CLOUDED	EB
Rev	Date	Description	By

Project:  
 33 ELY PLACE, LONDON

Title:  
 PROPOSED LOWER GROUND FLOOR & GROUND FLOOR PLAN SHOWING STRUCTURE OVER

Client:  
 DMBA ARCHITECTS

Architect:  
 DMBA ARCHITECTS

Status:  
 STAGE 2- ISSUED FOR REVIEW

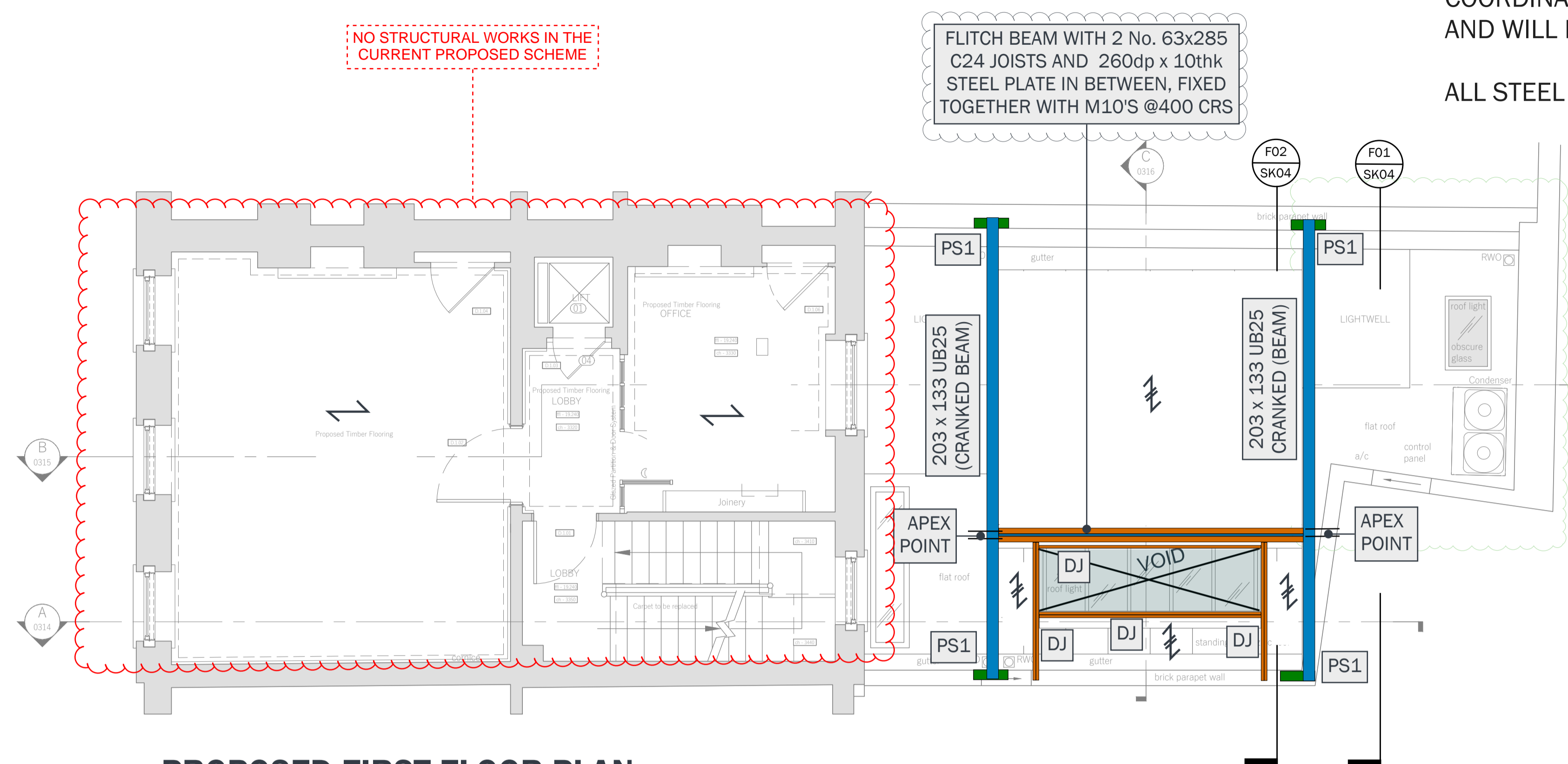
Designed: EB	Drawn: EB
Checked: RSC	Date: 22.04.2022
Project No: 2394	Scale: A1@1:50

Drawing No: PB-2394-20.04.22-SK001 Suitability: Rev: [0]

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ALL STEEL BEAMS GRADE S355



**PROPOSED FIRST FLOOR PLAN  
 SHOWING STRUCTURE OVER**  
 SCALE 1:50

**PADSTONE SCHEDULE**

PS1- 100w x 215L x 150dp CONCRETE  
 PADSTONE

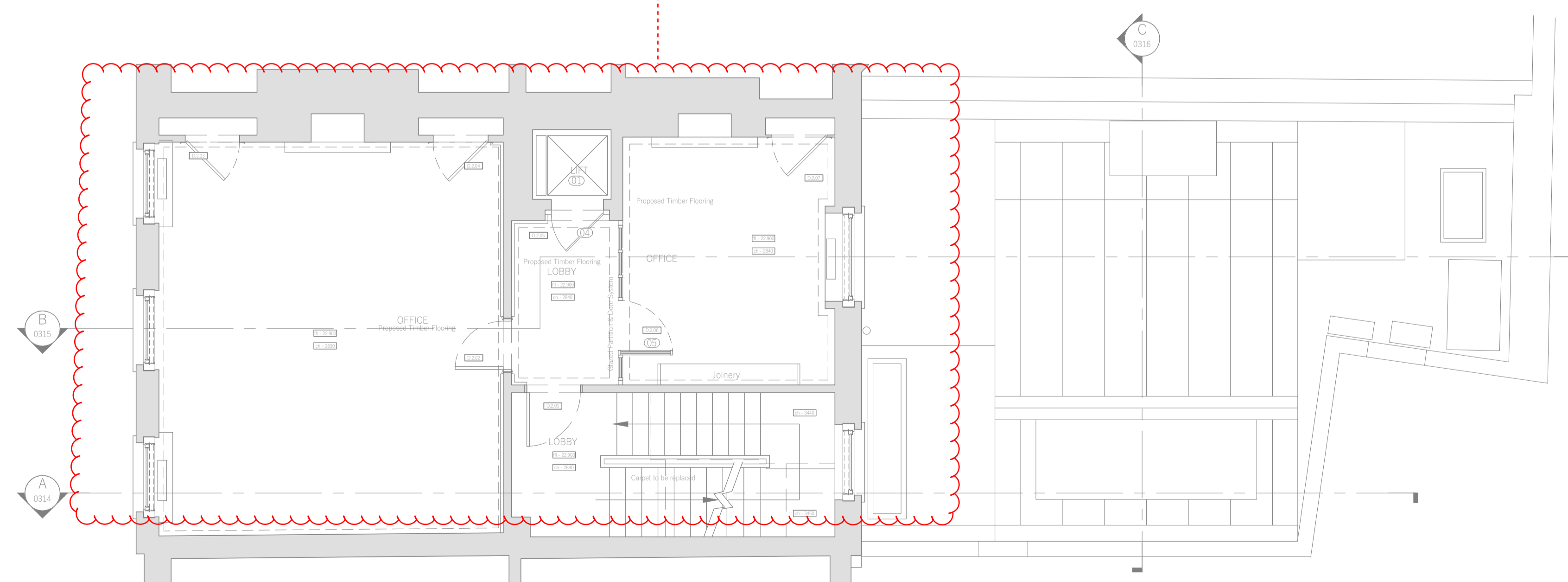
**LEGEND**

- ↔ - ASSUMED SPAN OF EXISTING FLOOR JOISTS. ABOVE. TBC!
- ⚡ - NEW 47x200 C16 FLAT ROOF JOISTS @400 CRS
- ⚡ - NEW 47x200 C24 PITCHED RAFTER @400 CRS
- DJ - DOUBLED UP JOISTS TO TRIM ROOF LIGHTS

NO STRUCTURAL WORKS IN THE CURRENT PROPOSED SCHEME

FLITCH BEAM WITH 2 No. 63x285 C24 JOISTS AND 260dp x 10thk STEEL PLATE IN BETWEEN, FIXED TOGETHER WITH M10'S @400 CRS

NO STRUCTURAL WORKS IN THE CURRENT PROPOSED SCHEME



**SECOND FLOOR PLAN  
 SHOWING STRUCTURE OVER**  
 SCALE 1:50

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Rev	Date	Description	By
02	20.03.23	UPDATED FOR PLANNING	EB
01	26.04.22	REVISIONS AS CLOUDED	EB

Project:

33 ELY PLACE, LONDON

Title:  
 PROPOSED FIRST FLOOR & SECOND FLOOR SHOWING STRUCTURE OVER

Client:  
 DMBA ARCHITECTS

Architect:  
 DMBA ARCHITECTS

Status:  
 STAGE 2

Designed: EB	Drawn: EB
Checked: RSC	Date: 22.04.2022
Project No: 2394	Scale: A1@1:50

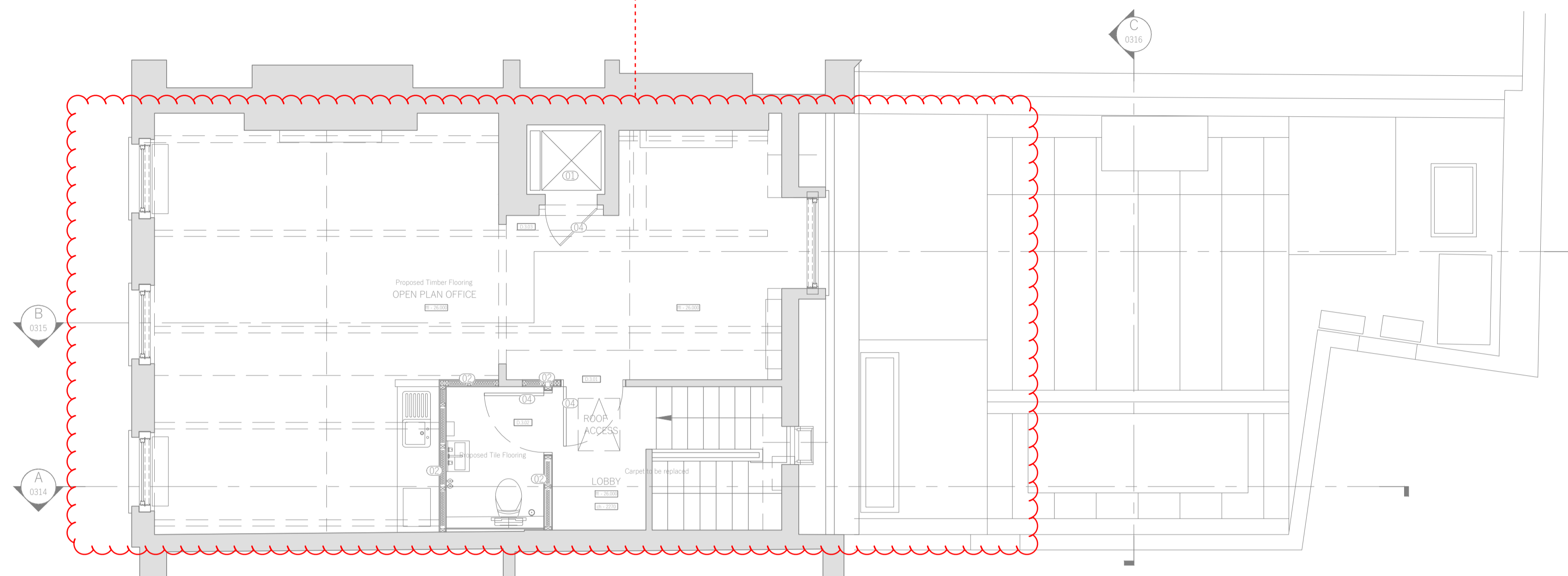
Drawing No: PB-2394-20.04.22-SK002 Suitability: Rev: [0]

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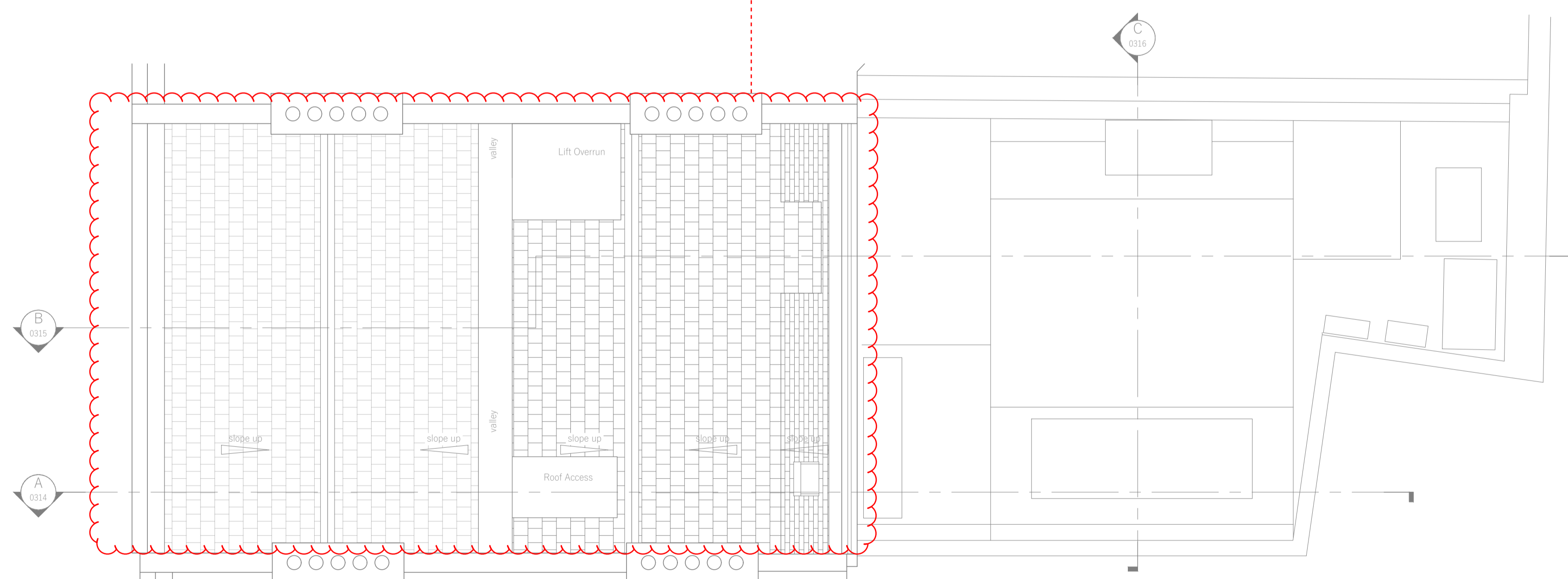
ALL BEAMS GRADE S355.

NO STRUCTURAL WORKS IN THE CURRENT PROPOSED SCHEME



**THIRD FLOOR PLAN  
SHOWING STRUCTURE OVER  
SCALE 1:50**

NO STRUCTURAL INTERVENTION TO MAIN STRUCTURAL ROOF IN THE PROPOSED SCHEME



**ROOF PLAN  
SHOWING STRUCTURE OVER  
SCALE 1:50**

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5. The contractor is to notify the contract administrator (c.a) of any discrepancies between this drawing and site conditions before implementing the work.
6. Details on this drawing are to be checked on site by the contractor and any discrepancies reported to the engineer so that adjustment can be made as necessary.
7. The contractor is responsible for establishing and checking the setting out of all gridlines, levels and datum's.
8. The contractor must ensure and will be held responsible for the overall stability of the building/structure/excavation during all stages of the work.
9. All work by the contractor must be carried out in such a way to satisfy all the requirements under the Health and Safety at work act.
10. All work will be carried out in compliance with the requirements of the relevant statutory authorities and regulations.
11. All structural openings setting out to be confirmed in all architects and specialists drawings. Any discrepancies to be communicated to all parts, including Parmarbrook.

Rev	Date	Description	By
02	20.03.23	UPDATED FOR PLANNING	EB
01	26.04.22	REVISIONS AS CLOUDED	EB

Project:

33 ELY PLACE

Title:

PROPOSED THRID FLOOR & ROOF PLAN  
SHOWING STRUCTURE OVER

Client:

DMBA ARCHITECTS

Architect:

DMBA ARCHITECTS

Status:

STAGE 2

Designed:

EB

Checked:

RSC

Project No:

2394

Drawn:

EB

Date:

22.04.2022

Scale

A1@1:50

Drawing No:

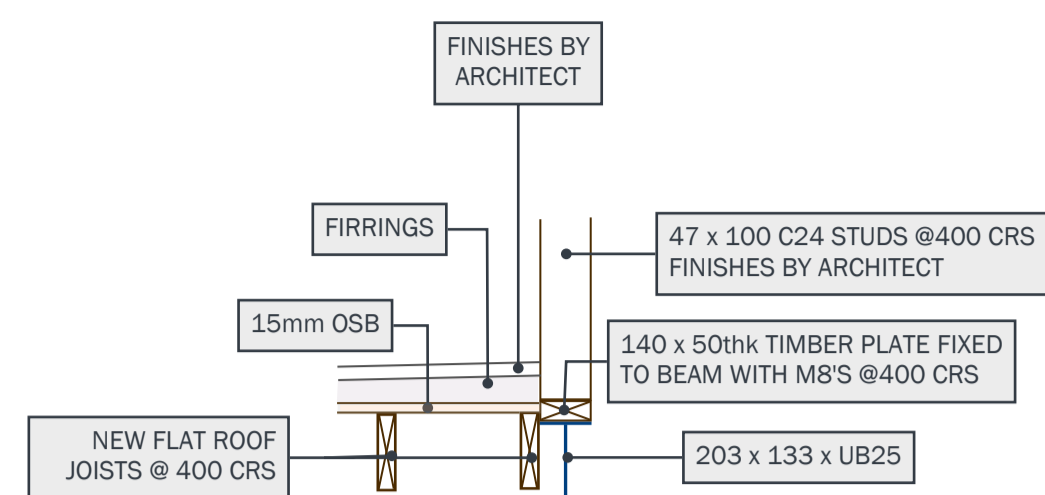
PB-2394-20.04.22-SK003

Suitability: Rev:

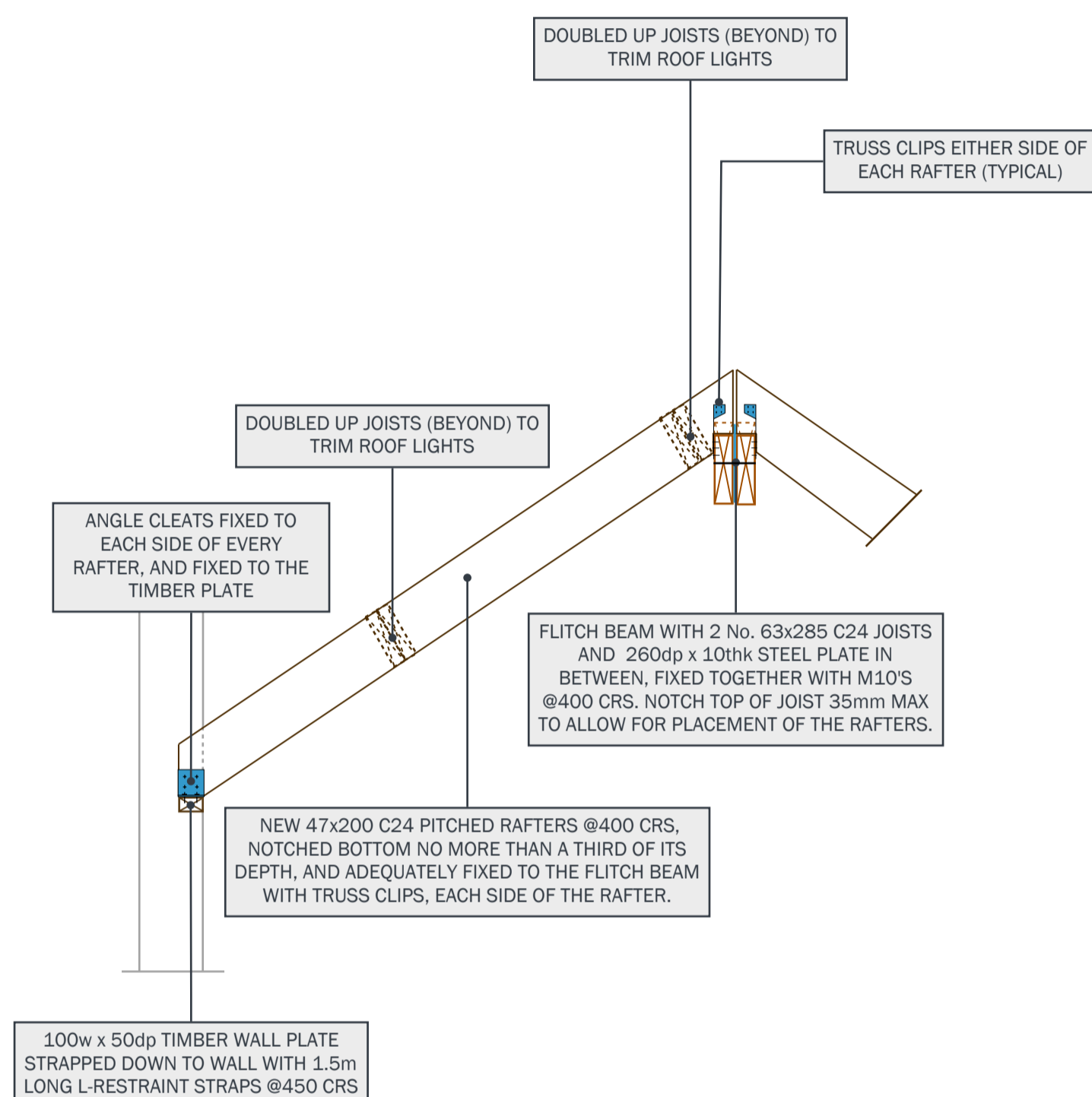
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**GENERAL NOTES:**

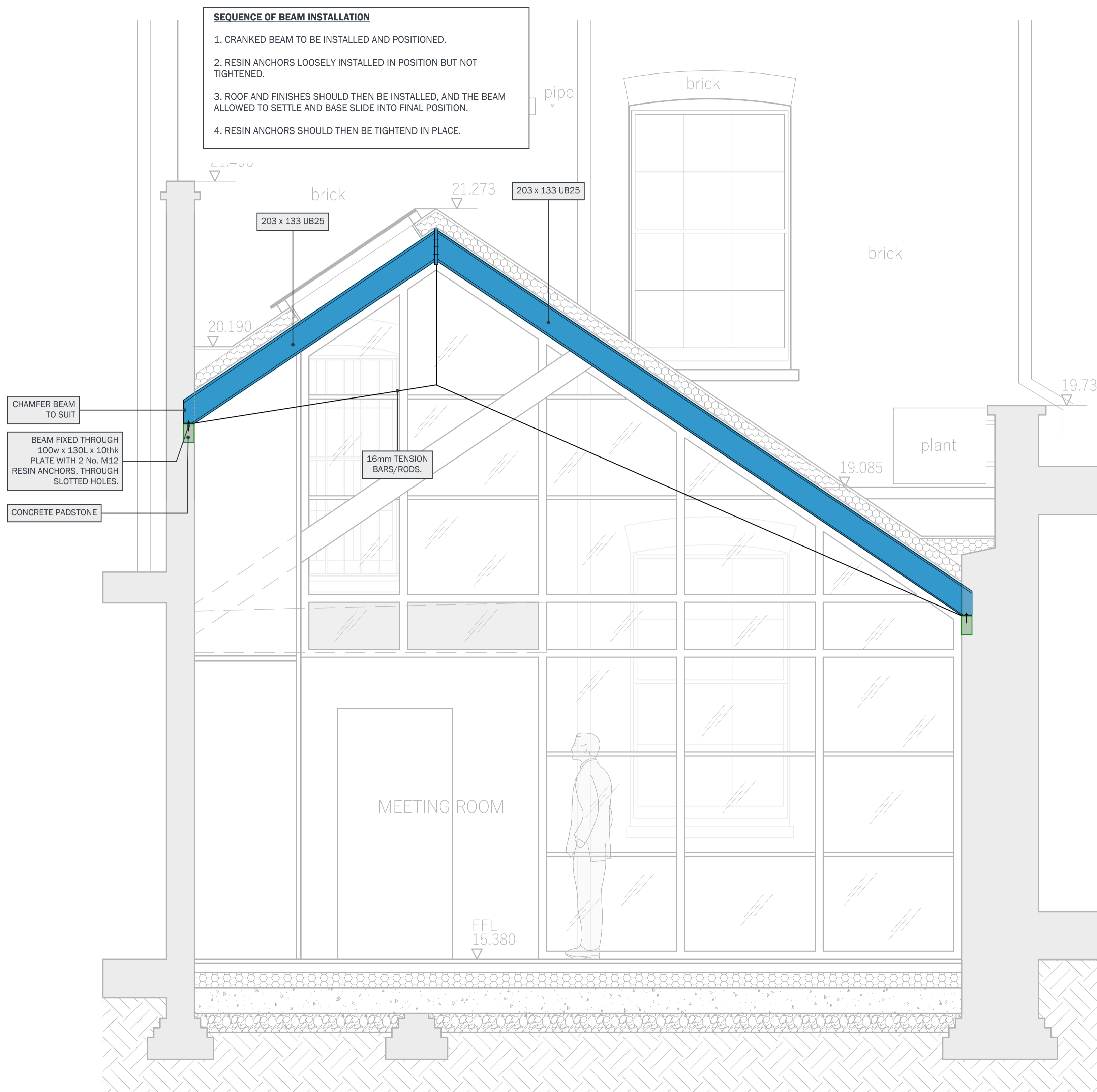
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11. All structural openings setting out to be confirmed in all architects and specialists drawings. Any discrepancies to be communicated to all parts, including Parmarbrook.



**SECTION G01-G01**  
SCALE 1:20



**SECTION F02-F02**  
SCALE 1:20



**SECTION F01-F01**  
SCALE 1:20

Rev	Date	Description	By
02	20.03.23	UPDATED FOR PLANNING	EB
01	26.04.22	REVISIONS AS CLOUDED	EB

Project:

33 ELY PLACE, LONDON

Title:

SECTIONS

Client:

DMBA ARCHITECTS

Architect:

DMBA ARCHITECTS

Status:

STAGE 3

Designed:

EB

Drawn:

EB

Checked:

RSC

Date:

22.04.2022

Project No:

2394

Scale:

A1@1:20

Drawing No: Suitability: Rev:

PB-2394-20.04.22-SK004

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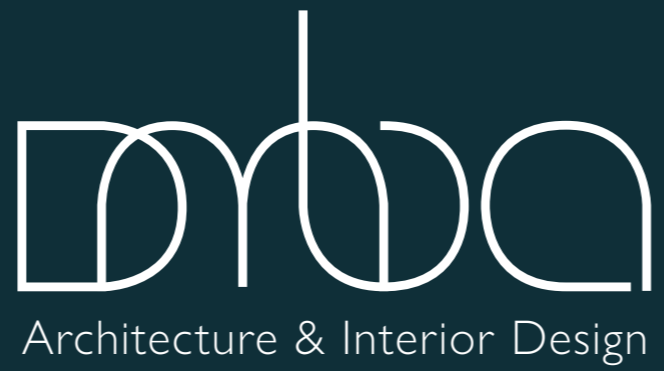
# Appendix

## 16.4 Appendix D

# Appendix

## 16.5 Appendix E





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London, SE1 4YH  
[contact@dma.co.uk](mailto:contact@dma.co.uk)

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