

JOB 23072/51 Lamb's Conduit Street

DATE Feb-24

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TITLE Introduction

BY MC

CHECKED RD

**INTRODUCTION**

These calculations are for the strengthening of part of the floor structure of flat 2, located on the second floor of 51 Lamb's Conduit Street.

The existing construction is a listed four-storey terraced house with load bearing masonry walls and timber floors. This note has been drafted following MHA's site visit on the 9th of January 2024. During the visit MHA viewed a limited amount of investigations to define the existing floor structure, with a particular focus on the living room and bedroom areas.

The existing timber joists are spanning parallel to Lamb's Conduit Street, and trimmed by a bressummer along the stairs' edge. The central masonry wall parallel to the facades is loadbearing and half brick thick. The existing floors were mostly covered with 18mm chipboards, with only limited areas still featuring the original timber boards.

The living room floor was found to slope towards the bressummer, with an approximate maximum deflection of 50mm. The bedroom floor slopes towards the central partition and the central pier of the front façade. The maximum deflection measured was approximately 40mm.

None of the floor timber elements, joists and bressummer, meet in full the current design standards. The living room joists deflect excessively, but are sufficient for strength. The existing bressummer and bedroom joists are calculated to be overstressed and to deflect excessively. These conclusions were based on the assumption of timber being of C16 grade, which is conservative for the historic timber in good condition.

The proposed scope of the works is to strengthen the bressummer and bedroom joists to reduce the stresses to acceptable levels. Whilst the works will stiffen the floor, it will not meet full compliance in service (i.e. deflection and vibration).

**REFERENCE TO STANDARDS:**

BS EN 1991 EC0 : Actions on Structures  
BS EN 1995 EC5: Design of Timber Structures  
BS EN 1995 EC3: Design of Steel Structures

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TITLE Load Allowance

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<b>Typical Floor</b>		[kN/m <sup>2</sup> ]	
		G	Q
	Laminated floor with soundproof layer	0.15	
	Timber joists + plywood + Insulation	0.30	
	Ceiling and Services	0.25	
	Imposed		1.50
TOT		0.70	1.50
<b>Original partition</b>		[kN/m <sup>2</sup> ]	
		G	Q
	Lath and plaster on both sides	0.70	
	Studs and diagonals	0.10	
	Services	0.05	
TOT		0.85	
<b>New partition</b>		[kN/m <sup>2</sup> ]	
		G	Q
	Plasterboard and skim on both sides	0.30	
	Studs and ply	0.15	
	Services	0.05	
TOT		0.50	
<b>Stairs</b>		[kN/m <sup>2</sup> ]	
		G	Q
	Timber treads, rises and stringers	0.30	
	Ceiling and Services	0.20	
	Imposed		3.00
TOT		0.50	3.00

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TITLE Existing Floor Check

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**Check Living Room Joists - C16 195x63 @ 400 c/c**

Partial factor for Imposed loads in long term combination $\psi_2 =$	0.30	Span = L =	4.25 m
Partial factor for Imposed loads in vibration load combination =	0.10	Creep factor for Service Class 1: k def =	0.60

	Load	Spacing	Line Load	SLS load instantaneous =	0.88 KN/m
Dead Load = G =	0.70 KN/m <sup>2</sup>	0.40 m	0.3 KN/m	SLS load long term =	1.16 KN/m
Variable Load Roof = Q =	1.50 KN/m <sup>2</sup>		0.6 KN/m	SLS Vibration =	0.34 KN/m
				ULS load =	1.28 KN/m

Depth joist = D =	195 mm	I = BD <sup>3</sup> /12 =	3.9E+07 mm <sup>4</sup>
Breadth Joist = B =	63 mm	W = BD <sup>2</sup> /6 =	4.0E+05 mm <sup>3</sup>

Bending Resistance = fmk = 16	x Kmod = 0.8	x $\gamma_{mat}$ = 1.3	x Ksys = 1.1	x Kdep = 1.0	x Kcrit = 1.0	Elasticity modulus = Emean =	8400 N/mm <sup>2</sup>
Shear Resistance = fvk = 3.2	x Kmod = 0.8	x $\gamma_{mat}$ = 1.3	x Ksys = 1.1	x Kcr = 1.00	= fmd =		10.83 N/mm <sup>2</sup>
					= fvd =		2.17 N/mm <sup>2</sup>

**Deflection**

Deflection instantaneous =  $\delta_1 = 5/384 \times [ \text{SLS instantaneous} ] \times L^4 / EI =$  11.43 mm

Maximum deflection instantaneous =  $\delta_{max} = L/333 =$  12.76 mm

CHECKED

**Bending Moment**

Mrd = W x fmd = 4.32 KNm

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Muls = (ULS load) x L<sup>2</sup> / 8 = 2.89 KNm

CHECKED

**Shear**

Assuming 50 mm x 63 mm tenon

Vrd = A x fvd / 1.5 = 4.5 KN

>

Vuls = (ULS load) x L/2 = 2.72 KN

Notes:

A new 18m plywood will be laid over the existing joists. A continuous line of full depth blocking will also be provided at midspan to improve the serviceability performance.

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TITLE Existing Floor Check

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### Check Bressumer - C 16 200x200

Partial factor for Imposed loads in long term combination $\psi_2 =$	0.30	Span = L =	5.00 m
Partial factor for Imposed loads in vibration load combination =	0.10	Creep factor for Service Class 1: k def =	0.60

	Load	Spacing	*Line Load	SLS load instantaneous =	7.23 KN/m
Dead Load = G =	0.70 KN/m <sup>2</sup>	2.13 m	4.0 KN/m	SLS load long term =	10.22 KN/m
Variable Load Roof = Q =	1.50 KN/m <sup>2</sup>		3.2 KN/m	*1 SLS Vibration =	1.36 KN/m
				ULS load =	10.23 KN/m

\*3m x 0.85KN/m<sup>2</sup> = 2.55KN/m added for partition above

\*1 Partition not considered in vibration

Depth bressumer = D =	200 mm	I = BD <sup>3</sup> /12 =	1.3E+08 mm <sup>4</sup>
Breadth bressumer = B =	200 mm	W = BD <sup>2</sup> /6 =	1.3E+06 mm <sup>3</sup>

Bending Resistance = fmk = 16	x Kmod = 0.8	x $\gamma_{mat}$ = 1.3	x Ksys = 1.0	x Kdep = 1.0	x Kcrit = 1.0	= fmd =	9.85 N/mm <sup>2</sup>
Shear Resistance = fvk = 3.2	x Kmod = 0.8	x $\gamma_{mat}$ = 1.3	x Ksys = 1.0		x Kcr = 0.67	= fvd =	1.32 N/mm <sup>2</sup>

Elasticity modulus = Emean = 8400 N/mm<sup>2</sup>

#### Deflection

Deflection instantaneous =  $\delta_1 = 5/384 \times [SLS \text{ instantaneous}] \times L^4 / EI = 52.50 \text{ mm}$

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Maximum deflection instantaneous =  $\delta_{max} = L/333 = 14.00 \text{ mm}$

EXCESSIVE DEFLECTION

#### Bending Moment

Mrd = W x fmd = 13.13 KNm

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Muls = (ULS load) x L<sup>2</sup> / 8 = 31.97 KNm

OVERSTRESSED

#### Shear

Vrd = A x fvd / 1.5 = 35.2 KN

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Vuls = (ULS load) x L/2 = 25.58 KN

CHECKED

#### Vibration

Mean frequency = 5.7 Hz

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Min frequency = 8.0 Hz

LOW FREQUENCY

#### Notes:

1. It is likely that the bressumer is formed from hardwood, and would still be over-stressed by around 20%.
2. The bressumer requires strengthening to comply with strength requirements, i.e. to be checked in bending and shear.

See next section for strengthening details.

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TITLE Existing Floor Check

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### Joists Bedroom - C16 195x63 @ 400 c/c

Partial factor for Imposed loads in long term combination  $\psi_2 = 0.30$  Span = L = 6.50 m  
 Partial factor for Imposed loads in vibration load combination = 0.10 Creep factor for Service Class 1: k def = 0.60

	Load	Spacing	Line Load	SLS load instantaneous =	0.88 KN/m
Dead Load = G =	0.70 KN/m <sup>2</sup>	0.40 m	0.3 KN/m	SLS load long term =	1.16 KN/m
Variable Load Roof = Q =	1.50 KN/m <sup>2</sup>		0.6 KN/m	SLS Vibration =	0.34 KN/m
				ULS load =	1.28 KN/m

	Load		Depth joist = D =	195 mm	I = $BD^3/12 =$	3.9E+07 mm <sup>4</sup>
Partition load =	0.60 KN		Breadth Joist = B =	63 mm	W = $BD^2/6 =$	4.0E+05 mm <sup>3</sup>

Bending Resistance = $f_{mk} = 16$	x $K_{mod} = 0.8$	x $\gamma_{mat} = 1.3$	x $K_{sys} = 1.1$	x $K_{dep} = 1.0$	x $K_{crit} = 1.0$	= $f_{md} =$	10.83 N/mm <sup>2</sup>
Shear Resistance = $f_{vk} = 3.2$	x $K_{mod} = 0.8$	x $\gamma_{mat} = 1.3$	x $K_{sys} = 1.1$		x $K_{cr} = 0.67$	= $f_{vd} =$	1.45 N/mm <sup>2</sup>

**Deflection**

Deflection instantaneous =  $\delta_1 = 5/384 \times [SLS \text{ instantaneous}] \times L^4 / EI = 62.55 \text{ mm}$   
 >  
 Maximum deflection instantaneous =  $\delta_{max} = L/333 = 14.00 \text{ mm}$

EXCESSIVE DEFLECTION

**Bending Moment**

$M_{rd} = W \times f_{md} = 4.32 \text{ KNm}$   
 <  
 Increased by point load ->  $M_{uls} = (ULS \text{ load}) \times L^2 / 8 = 8.00 \text{ KNm}$

OVERSTRESSED

**Shear**

$V_{rd} = A \times f_{vd} / 1.5 = 11.9 \text{ KN}$   
 >  
 Increased by point load ->  $V_{uls} = (ULS \text{ load}) \times L/2 = 4.65 \text{ KN}$

CHECKED

**Vibration**

E plywood = 8100	Plywood Thk = 18.0 mm	Kstrut = 0.97	EI <sub>b</sub> = 7.9E+10 mm <sup>4</sup>
E ceiling = 2000	Plasterboard Thk = 0.0 mm		K <sub>dist</sub> = 0.30
	Scheme = Simply Supported		L <sub>eq</sub> = 6500
	Type of joists = Solid Timber		K <sub>amp</sub> = 1.05

$w_{inst,q} = 5.5 \text{ mm}$   
 >

a = 1.06 mm  
 LOW FREQUENCY

Mean frequency = 3.7 Hz  
 <

Min frequency = 8.0 Hz  
 LOW FREQUENCY

Notes:

1. A new 18m plywood and two continuous lines of full depth blocking will be provided to improve the serviceability performance.
2. Every joist will be doubled with a 195x47C24 timber.

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TITLE Proposed Floor Strengthening

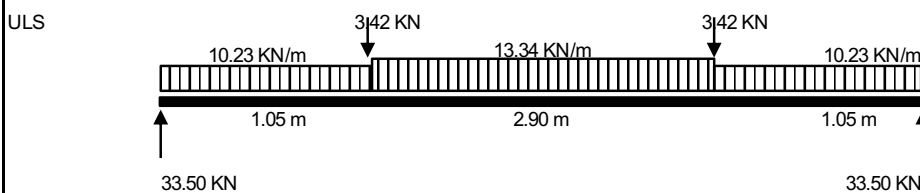
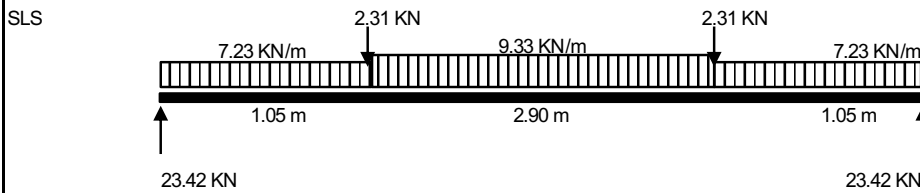
BY MC

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### Strengthening Bressummer - PFC 200x 90 + Bressummer

	Load	T. width	*Line Load	Span = L =	
<b>Floor Load</b>				5.00 m	
Dead Load = G =	0.70 KN/m <sup>2</sup>	2.13 m	1.5 KN/m	SLS load =	4.68 KN/m
Variable Load = Q =	1.50 KN/m <sup>2</sup>		3.2 KN/m	ULS load =	6.79 KN/m
<b>Partition Load</b>					
Dead Load = G =	0.85 KN/m <sup>2</sup>	3.00 m	2.55 KN/m	SLS load =	2.55 KN/m
				ULS load =	3.44 KN/m
<b>Stairs</b>					
Dead Load = G =	0.50 KN/m <sup>2</sup>	0.60 m	0.30 KN/m	SLS load =	2.10 KN/m
Variable Load = Q =	3.00 KN/m <sup>2</sup>		1.80 KN/m	ULS load =	3.11 KN/m
<b>Landing</b>					
Dead Load = G =	0.50 KN/m <sup>2</sup>	0.66 m <sup>2</sup>	0.33 KN	SLS load =	2.31 KN
Variable Load = Q =	3.00 KN/m <sup>2</sup>		1.98 KN	ULS load =	3.42 KN

The strengthening beam is designed to take the bending moment for the whole load currently on the bressummer.



#### Full Bending Moment (only on PFC)

C1 factor for equivalent moment from SCI P360: 1.13  
 $M_{rd}$  for  $L_e = 5.00m$  = From Blue Book = 44.10 KNm

\* Assuming no torsional restraint by the floor and plywood

Muls = 43.55 KNm  
**CHECKED**

#### Shear (resisted by bressummer)

Shear Resistance =  $f_{vk} = 3.2$  x  $K_{mod} = 0.8$  x  $\gamma_{mat} = 1.3$  x  $K_{sys} = 1.0$  x  $K_{cr} = 0.67$  =  $f_{vd} = 1.32$  N/mm<sup>2</sup>

Depth bressummer = D = 200 mm Breadth bressummer = B = 200 mm  $V_{rd} = DB \times f_{vd} / 1.5 = 35.2$  KN

Vuls = ULS Reaction Bressummer and PFC = 33.50 KN

The PFC will bear into the masonry wall and will be encased in concrete

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TITLE Proposed Floor Strengthening

BY MC

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### Strengthening Joists Bedroom - C16 195x63 + C24 195x47 @ 400 c/c

Partial factor for Imposed loads in long term combination  $\psi_2 = 0.30$  Span = L = 6.50 m  
 Partial factor for Imposed loads in vibration load combination = 0.10 Creep factor for Service Class 1: k def = 0.60

	Load	Spacing	Line Load	SLS load instantaneous =	0.88 KN/m
Dead Load = G =	0.70 KN/m <sup>2</sup>	0.40 m	0.3 KN/m	SLS load long term =	1.16 KN/m
Variable Load Roof = Q =	1.50 KN/m <sup>2</sup>		0.6 KN/m	SLS Vibration =	0.34 KN/m
				ULS load =	1.28 KN/m

Load		Depth joist = D =	195 mm	I = $BD^3/12 =$	3.9E+07 mm <sup>4</sup>
Partition load = 0.5KN/m <sup>2</sup> x 3m x 0.4m = 0.60 KN		Breadth Joist = B =	63 mm	W = $BD^2/6 =$	4.0E+05 mm <sup>3</sup>
				Elasticity modulus = E <sub>mean</sub> =	8400 N/mm <sup>2</sup>

Depth C24 joist = D =	195 mm	I = $BD^3/12 =$	2.9E+07 mm <sup>4</sup>	Equivalent C16 properties: I <sub>eq</sub> = $E_{C24} / E_{C16} \times I =$	3.8E+07 mm <sup>4</sup>
Breadth C24 Joist = B =	47 mm	W = $BD^2/6 =$	3.0E+05 mm <sup>3</sup>	Weq = $C_{24} / C_{16} \times I =$	4.5E+05 mm <sup>3</sup>
Elasticity modulus C24 = E <sub>mean</sub> =			11000 N/mm <sup>2</sup>		

I final = I existing + I strengthening = 7.7E+07 mm<sup>4</sup>  
 W final = W existing + W strengthening = 8.5E+05 mm<sup>3</sup>

Bending Resistance = f <sub>mk</sub> = 16	x K <sub>mod</sub> = 0.8	x $\gamma_{mat}$ = 1.3	x K <sub>sys</sub> = 1.1	x K <sub>dep</sub> = 1.0	x K <sub>crit</sub> = 1.0	= f <sub>md</sub> =	10.83 N/mm <sup>2</sup>
Shear Resistance = f <sub>vk</sub> = 3.2	x K <sub>mod</sub> = 0.8	x $\gamma_{mat}$ = 1.3	x K <sub>sys</sub> = 1.1		x K <sub>cr</sub> = 0.67	= f <sub>vd</sub> =	1.45 N/mm <sup>2</sup>

#### Bending Moment

M<sub>rd</sub> = W x f<sub>md</sub> = 9.16 KNm  
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Increased by point load -> M<sub>uls</sub> = (ULS load) x L<sup>2</sup> / 8 + Puls x L/4 = 8.07 KNm  
CHECKED

#### Shear

V<sub>rd</sub> = A x f<sub>vd</sub> / 1.5 = 11.9 KN  
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Increased by point load -> V<sub>uls</sub> = (ULS load) x L/2 + Puls = 4.56 KN

#### Notes:

1. Each joist is to be doubled with a 195x47 C24 grade timber.
2. A new 18m plywood will be laid over the existing joists. A continuous line of full depth blocking will also be provided at midspan to improve the serviceability performance.
3. The proposed works are improving the performance in service of the floor joists, even if not complying with latest recommended limits.