

Structural Engineer's Calculations and Report

18a Calthorpe St
London WC1X 0JS



PCC Document Management	
Job Number:	9428
Date of Issue:	July 2016
Author:	Peter Cole

Project No	9428
Sheet No	2
Date	7/16
Prepared	PJC

Synopsis

I am instructed by Ciaran Tuohy in connection with the proposed alterations to 18a Calthorpe St, London WC1X 0JS. The work involves the removal of or opening-up of loadbearing walls at ground first floor level. I visited the property on 12 April 2016 and undertook measurements of the interior of the property as well as a series of photographs of the internal area.

The calculations are prepared in accordance with the following design codes:

- Manual for the Design of Building Structures to Eurocode 1 and basis of structural design.
- Manual for the design of steelwork building structures to Eurocode 3.
- Manual for the design of timber building structures to Eurocode 5.
- Manual for the design of of plain masonry in building structures to Eurocode 6.
- Tata Interactive Blue Book

P J Cole BSc CEng FStructE MICE
PCC Consultants Ltd
Chartered Structural Engineers



Signed: _____

On behalf of PCC Consultants Ltd

Date: 19 July 2016

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Prepared	PJC

General Notes

- 1) The span of the floor joists has been checked by non-intrusive methods and it will be the responsibility of the contractor, when undertaking the proposed alterations, to check that the assumed span is correct and that the ceiling joists and roof structure span in the form indicated and onto the walls that are to remain unaltered.
- 2) Walls to be removed and that are not to be replaced with a beam (marked with an indication of reference to note 2) and marked with red cross hatching on the plans, should be checked that they do not carry any load from ceiling structure, roof structure or isolated posts. The plasterwork should be stripped from the studwork and locally from the ceiling to clearly show if any structure is supported. If any members are supported by the studwork walls, PCC Consultants are to be informed immediately so that appropriate provision may be made.
- 3) It is the main contractors responsibility to ensure that any beams or other structural members supplied are of the correct length and suitable allowance shall be made for bearing onto padstones and the like. The contractor shall take responsibility to ensure that the dimensions and levels are correct and permit compliance with all necessary aspects of the building regulations.
- 4) The main contractor will be responsible for all temporary works and these works should ensure that remaining structure is fully supported without damage or distortion following demolition work. Where necessary due to the scale of the works, a specialist subcontractor should be appointed to design and install temporary works to adequately support the applied loads.
- 5) Temporary works shall not be removed until supporting beams, columns or other structure are properly installed, fully bolted or welded and pinned-up by dry packing or shimming and that any mortar packing or concrete is sufficiently mature.
- 6) Refer to Architects drawings & specifications for all waterproofing, DPC, DPM, tanking & insulation details/requirements and any fireproofing requirements.
- 7) Unless noted otherwise use minimum 7 N/mm² blockwork set in M4 mortar above dpc level.
- 8) All structural timber shall be preservative treated and stress graded to BS 5268 and either C16 or C24 timber as noted on the drawings.
- 9) All fixings i.e. truss clips, framing anchors, etc. shall be galvanised/shotblasted.
- 10) All structural steel work is to be grade S275 to BS EN 10025, unless noted otherwise, fabricated and erected in accordance with BS 5950:2001. All steelwork is to be shot blast cleaned to SA 2.5 and primed with total DFT=75 microns. Steelwork to have all scuffs repaired on site and all built in steelwork to be painted with two coats bituminous paint. Exposed steelwork treated with oil based undercoat and gloss, colour to be agreed. Connections to be designed by fabricator to the loads indicated on the drawings.
- 11) Bolts to all structural connections to be grade 8.8 unless noted otherwise.
- 12) Any exposed steelwork shall be hot dip galvanised to BS EN ISO 1461:1999.

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Unit Loads

ROOF CONSTRUCTION

		Dead	Live
		kN/m ²	kN/m ²
Slates/tiles		0.65	
Rafters, purlins, ceiling joists		0.15	
Ceiling		0.20	
Snow	BS 6399 Part 3		0.60
TOTAL		1.00	0.60

FLOOR CONSTRUCTION

		Dead	Live
		kN/m ²	kN/m ²
Allowance for partitions		0.50	
Boarding and joists		0.35	
Plastered ceiling		0.15	
Live Load, Domestic	BS 6399 Part 3		1.50
TOTAL		1.00	1.50

Masonry

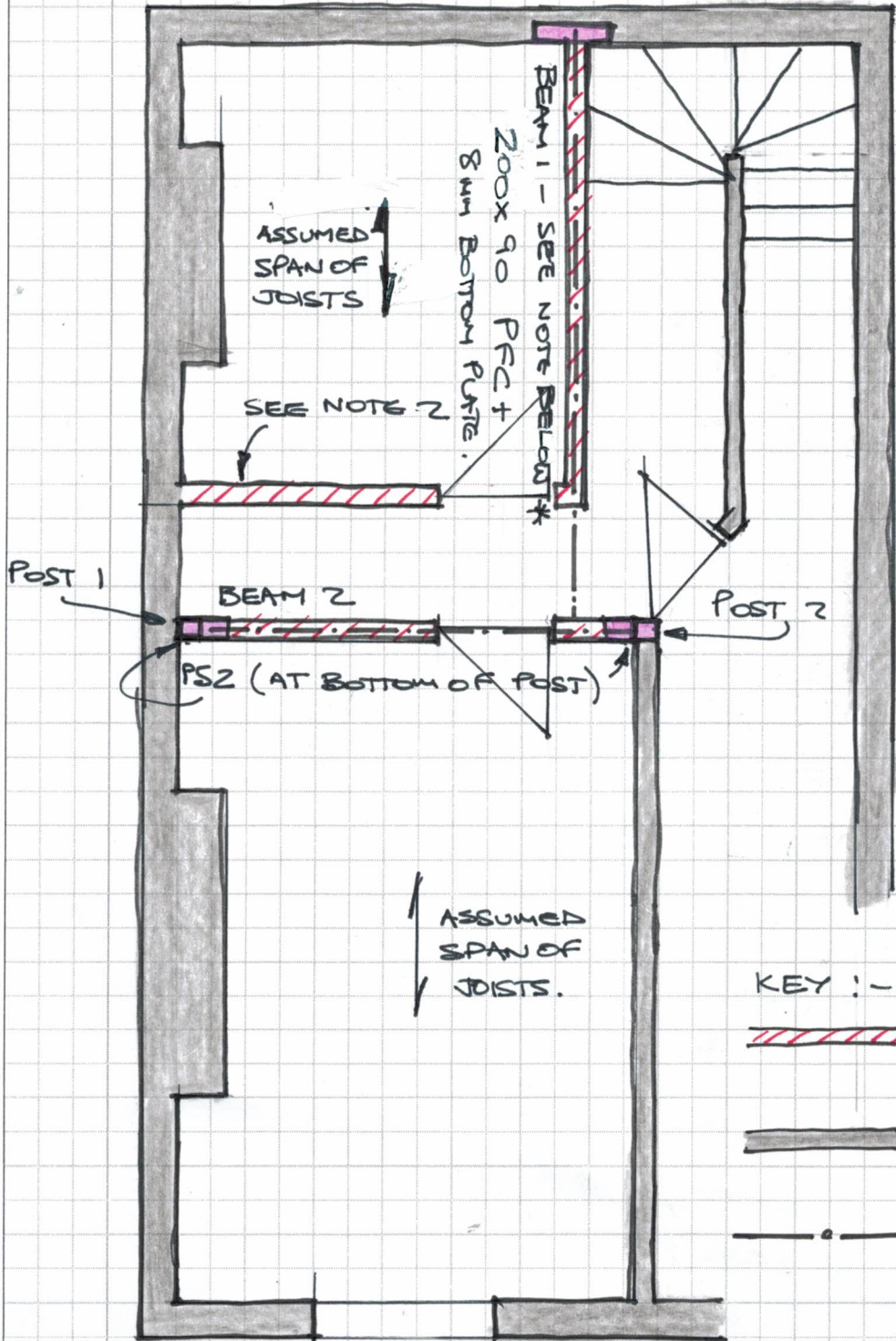
- Allow for 4.6 kN/m² to include for 9 inch masonry and plaster on 2 faces.
- Allow for 4.0 kN/m² to include for block and brick cavity wall, plastered.
- Allow for 1.0 kN/m² for studwork partitions.

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PROJECT TITLE
 18a CALTHORPE ST., WCIX QJS.

LAYOUT AT GROUND FLOOR LEVEL

PS1 - 450x100x150 PADSTONE.



NOTE - IT IS ASSUMED THAT WITHIN SEMI-BASEMENT THE WALL ON THE LINE OF BEAM 2 THAT SUPPORTS POSTS 1 & 2 IS 215 THICK. THIS TO BE CHECKED ON SITE

KEY :-

- WALL TO BE REMOVED
- WALLS TO REMAIN.
- BEAM.

* BEAM 1 - FOLLOWS LINE OF UPPER STAIRCASE AND TO BE FABRICATED TO TEMPLATE MADE ON SITE.

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PROJECT TITLE
 18a CALTHORPE STREET WCIX QJS

BEAM 1, SPAN = 4400.

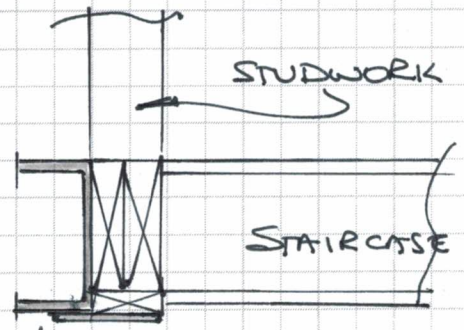
LOADING - 0.6m STAIRCASE @
 (1.0, 1.5) x 2
 + SAY 7.0m STUDWORK @ 1.0

2.0	3.0
7.0	
<hr/>	
9.0	3.0
<hr/>	

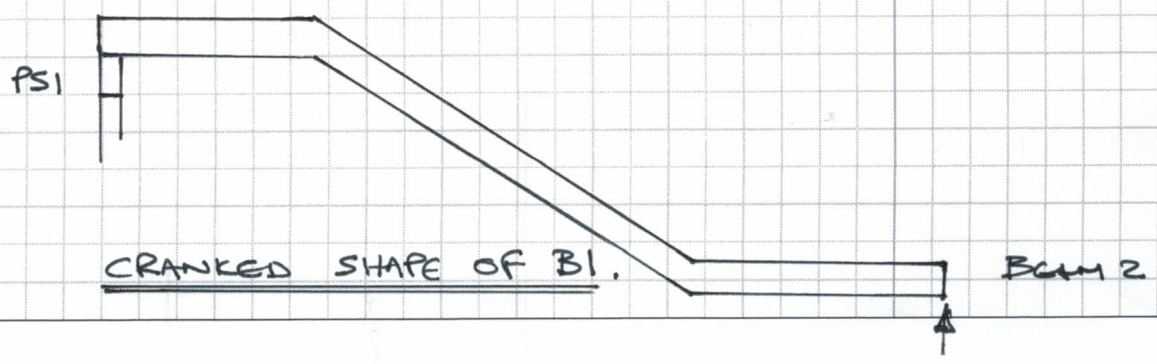
FACTORED = $9 \times 1.35 + 3.0 \times 1.5$
 $= 16.7 \text{ kN/m}$

M = $16.7 \times 4.4^2 / 8 = 40.4 \text{ kN.m}$

TRY 200x90 PFC WITH
 BOTTOM PLATE AND/OR CLEATS.



200x90 PFC + 8mm BOTTOM PLATE.



CRANKED SHAPE OF B1.

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BEAM 2. SPAN = 3.3m.

APPLIED LOAD =

2 FLOORS, $\frac{4.2 + 5.0}{2} \times (1.0, 1.5) = 9.20 \quad 13.8$

ROOF ASSUME "BUTTERFLY"

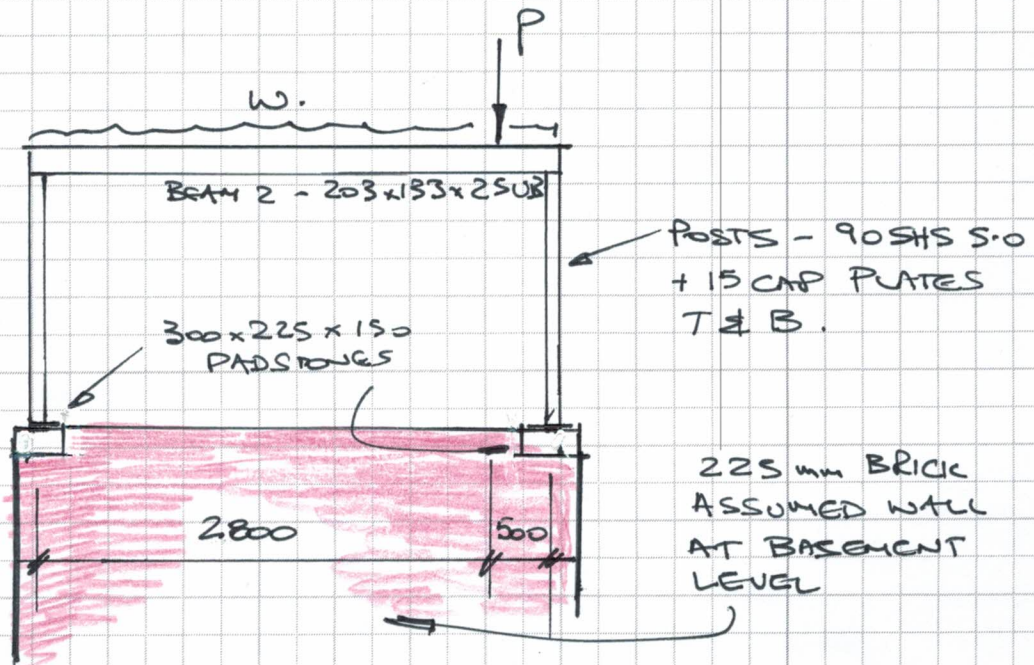
$\frac{4.2 + 5.0}{2} \times 1.0, 0.6 = 4.6 \quad 2.8$

13.8 16.6

REACTION, BEAM 1

$2.2 \times (9.0, 3.0) = 19.8 \quad 6.6$

CHECK OUT BEAM USING TEDDS.





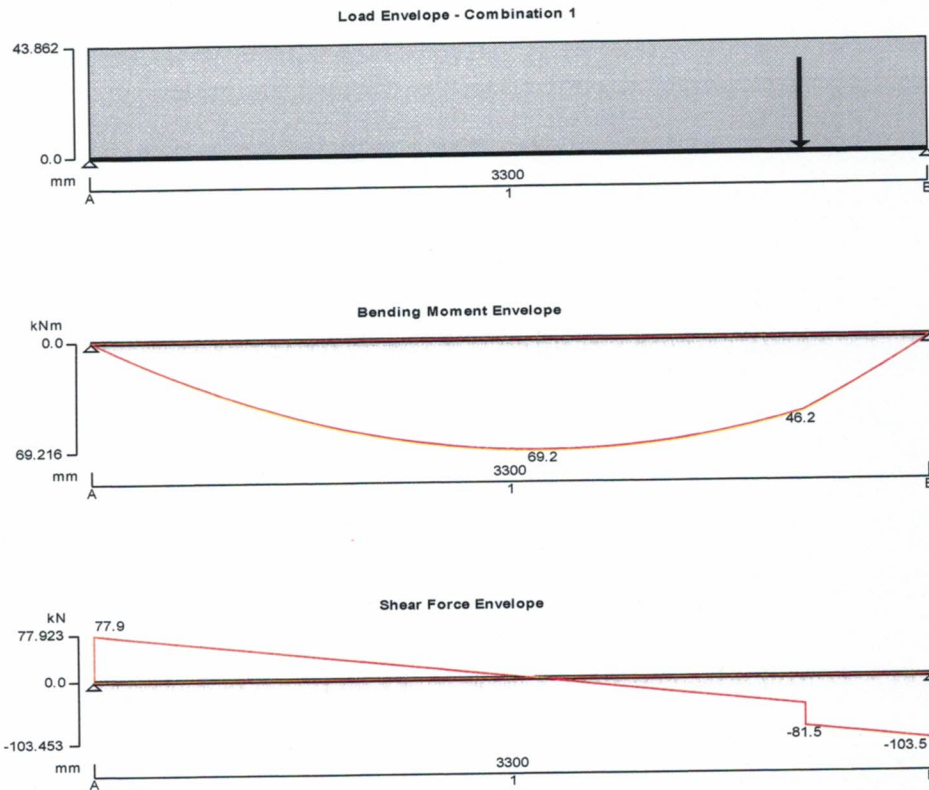
PCC Consultants Ltd
The Annexe, Holly House
11 Meadow Lane
South Hykeham, Lincoln. LN6 9PF

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Calcs for Beam 2				Start page no./Revision 8	
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STEEL BEAM ANALYSIS & DESIGN (EN1993-1-1:2005)

In accordance with EN1993-1-1:2005 incorporating Corrigenda February 2006 and April 2009 and the UK national annex

TEDDS calculation version 3.0.13



Support conditions

Support A	Vertically restrained
	Rotationally free
Support B	Vertically restrained
	Rotationally free

Applied loading

Beam loads	Permanent self weight of beam × 1
	Permanent full UDL 13.8 kN/m
	Variable full UDL 16.6 kN/m
	Permanent point load 19.8 kN at 2800 mm
	Variable point load 6.6 kN at 2800 mm

Load combinations

Load combination 1	Support A	Permanent × 1.35
		Variable × 1.50
	Span 1	Permanent × 1.35
		Variable × 1.50
	Support B	Permanent × 1.35

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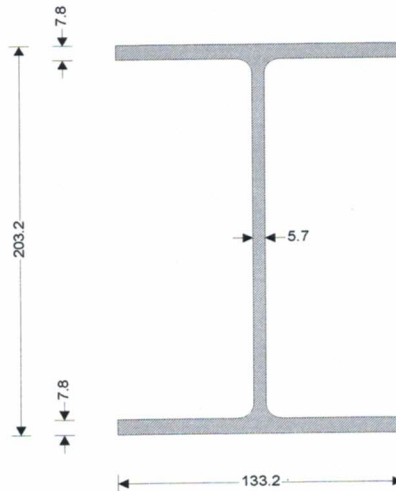
Variable $\times 1.50$

Analysis results

Maximum moment	$M_{max} = 69.2$ kNm	$M_{min} = 0$ kNm
Maximum shear	$V_{max} = 77.9$ kN	$V_{min} = -103.5$ kN
Deflection	$\delta_{max} = 5.7$ mm	$\delta_{min} = 0$ mm
Maximum reaction at support A	$R_{A_max} = 77.9$ kN	$R_{A_min} = 77.9$ kN
Unfactored permanent load reaction at support A	$R_{A_Permanent} = 26.2$ kN	
Unfactored variable load reaction at support A	$R_{A_Variable} = 28.4$ kN	
Maximum reaction at support B	$R_{B_max} = 103.5$ kN	$R_{B_min} = 103.5$ kN
Unfactored permanent load reaction at support B	$R_{B_Permanent} = 40$ kN	
Unfactored variable load reaction at support B	$R_{B_Variable} = 33$ kN	

Section details

Section type	UB 203x133x25 (BS4-1)
Steel grade	S275
EN 10025-2:2004 - Hot rolled products of structural steels	
Nominal thickness of element	$t = \max(t_r, t_w) = 7.8$ mm
Nominal yield strength	$f_y = 275$ N/mm ²
Nominal ultimate tensile strength	$f_u = 410$ N/mm ²
Modulus of elasticity	$E = 210000$ N/mm ²



Partial factors - Section 6.1

Resistance of cross-sections	$\gamma_{M0} = 1.00$
Resistance of members to instability	$\gamma_{M1} = 1.00$
Resistance of tensile members to fracture	$\gamma_{M2} = 1.10$

Lateral restraint

Span 1 has full lateral restraint

Effective length factors

Effective length factor in major axis	$K_y = 1.000$
Effective length factor in minor axis	$K_z = 1.000$
Effective length factor for torsion	$K_{LT,A} = 1.000$
	$K_{LT,B} = 1.000$

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Calcs for Beam 2				Start page no./Revision 10	
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Classification of cross sections - Section 5.5

$$\varepsilon = \sqrt{[235 \text{ N/mm}^2 / f_y]} = 0.92$$

Internal compression parts subject to bending - Table 5.2 (sheet 1 of 3)

Width of section $c = d = 172.4 \text{ mm}$
 $c / t_w = 32.7 \times \varepsilon \leq 72 \times \varepsilon$ Class 1

Outstand flanges - Table 5.2 (sheet 2 of 3)

Width of section $c = (b - t_w - 2 \times r) / 2 = 56.1 \text{ mm}$
 $c / t_f = 7.8 \times \varepsilon \leq 9 \times \varepsilon$ Class 1

Section is class 1

Check shear - Section 6.2.6

Height of web $h_w = h - 2 \times t_r = 187.6 \text{ mm}$

Shear area factor $\eta = 1.000$
 $h_w / t_w < 72 \times \varepsilon / \eta$

Shear buckling resistance can be ignored

Design shear force $V_{Ed} = \max(\text{abs}(V_{\max}), \text{abs}(V_{\min})) = 103.5 \text{ kN}$
 Shear area - cl 6.2.6(3) $A_v = \max(A - 2 \times b \times t_r + (t_w + 2 \times r) \times t_r, \eta \times h_w \times t_w) = 1282 \text{ mm}^2$
 Design shear resistance - cl 6.2.6(2) $V_{c,Rd} = V_{pl,Rd} = A_v \times (f_y / \sqrt{3}) / \gamma_{M0} = 203.5 \text{ kN}$

PASS - Design shear resistance exceeds design shear force

Combined bending and shear - Section 6.2.8

Reduction factor - cl.6.2.8(3) $\rho_v = [(2 \times V_{Ed} / V_{pl,Rd}) - 1]^2 = 0$

Check bending moment major (y-y) axis - Section 6.2.5

Design bending moment $M_{Ed} = \max(\text{abs}(M_{s1_{\max}}), \text{abs}(M_{s1_{\min}})) = 69.2 \text{ kNm}$
 Design bending resistance moment - eq 6.13 $M_{c,Rd} = M_{pl,Rd} = [(W_{ply} - t_w \times h^2 / 4) + (t_w \times h^2 / 4) \times (1 - \rho_v)] \times f_y / \gamma_{M0} = 70.9 \text{ kNm}$

PASS - Design bending resistance moment exceeds design bending moment

Check vertical deflection - Section 7.2.1

Consider deflection due to variable loads

Limiting deflection $\delta_{lim} = L_{s1} / 360 = 9.2 \text{ mm}$

Maximum deflection span 1 $\delta = \max(\text{abs}(\delta_{\max}), \text{abs}(\delta_{\min})) = 5.66 \text{ mm}$

PASS - Maximum deflection does not exceed deflection limit

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PADSTONES

$$\text{PSI - REACTION} = 19.8 \text{ G.6}$$

$$= 36.6 \text{ kN.}$$

ASSUME WALLS, 20 N/mm^2 BRICK
 IN M2 MORTAR

$$f_k = 5.01 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

TRY PADSTONE 450×150 (DEEP) $\times 100$ WIDE.

$$\text{CAPACITY} = \frac{450 \times 100 \times 5.01 \times 10^{-3}}{2.5} = 90.1 \text{ kN.}$$

USE $450 \times 100 \times 150$ (DEEP) PADSTONE.

POST 1 & 2.

ASSUME CAP & BASE PLATE -
 NO SIGNIFICANT MOMENT OR
 ECCENTRICITY.

$$\text{DESIGN FOR } R_B = 40.0 \text{ 33.0}$$

$$\text{USE 90 SHS 5.0, CAPACITY} = 268 \text{ kN}$$

$$\text{BASED ON } l_e = 3.0 \text{ ONLY}$$

$$\text{FACTORED APPLIED LOAD} = 103.5 \text{ kN}$$

$$(< 268 \text{ kN})$$

USE 15 mm CAP & BASE PLATES.

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ASSUME 225 WALL IN BASEMENT

TRY 225 x 225 x 150 DEEP

PADSTONE.

$$\text{CAPACITY} = \frac{225 \times 225 \times 5.01}{2.5} \times 10^{-3}$$

$$= 101 \text{ kN.}$$

USE 300 x 225 PADSTONE.