REPORT FOR LBC - ROOF STRUCTURE

Project name	4-6 Bedford Place, London		
Design note title	Structural Statement in Support of Listed Building Consent – Existing Roof		
Document reference	24973_BP_HYD_XX_RP_S_001		
Author	Jerry King (Director) MIStructE, B.Eng (Hons) C.Eng		
Revision	РЗ		
Checked	Roger Bareham MICE MIStructE, B.Eng (Hons) C.Eng (CARES registered engineer)		
Date	27th September 2022	Approved	\checkmark

Hydrock

Introduction

Hydrock have been engaged by SAV Group Ltd as part of a wider design team, to undertake a survey of the existing roof structure at the above former hotel property in Bloomsbury with a view to;

- Assessing its current condition and safety
- Providing proposals for strengthening where the existing structure is shown to be inadequate for the current loadings
- Design of refurbishment works taking due consideration of all sensitive heritage fabric, its legibility and reversibility as far is possible

The building is grade 2 listed and is believed to date from the early 19th century. It consists of 3 former Georgian terraced houses constructed in traditional timber and masonry in a regular arrangement for that period. The buildings have been adapted and linked to form a 36-bed hotel that was last used in March 2020.

Description of Roof Structure

Minimal opening up works as shown in Appendix C have been carried out in order to understand the structure and its condition. These have been undertaken in as few locations as necessary and are reversible.

Hydrock inspected the opening up works and roof structure on 29th July and 8th August 2022.

The form of the structure is described on the enclosed sketch SK-S-104 and consists of;

- 100*50 Softwood rafters (at varying centres but typically 350mm average) spanning approximately
 3.5m from the party walls onto a central valley beam
- Hip members to form the roof fall down to the front and rear gutter lines
- 160 wide x 250 deep valley beams located on the centre-line of each building probably intended to span from front/rear walls onto the stair walls

Please note;

• We have assumed the valley beam is of good grade softwood for the purposes of this report and would highlight that it is suffering from wet rot in at least 2 locations above number 4 Bedford Place. In addition, the beam above 6 Bedford Place has been strengthened for part of its length with a modern 180x75PFC which possibly infers further decay somewhere along that particular member.

REPORT FOR LBC - ROOF STRUCTURE Hydrock

- The valleys collect all of the rainwater from the roofs before discharging down onto the flat roof above the main staircases. Both areas are prone to water ingress and we anticipate further extent of wet rot to the existing valley beams when fully opened-up.
- The valley-beams are partially aligned with timber stud partitions for part of their length although the head detail does not infer that continuous support is provided.
- The valley beam takes support at the stair walls but also appears to bear onto the modern stud corridor wall within number 6.
- A 15mm-20mm thick asphalt layer has been laid across the slate roof which represents a significant additional roof load that has been in place for a number of years across all three roofs
- There is localised strengthening to the rafters at the rear of number 4 with modern softwood rafters installed alongside the original timbers

Structural capacity of existing timber elements

Our calculations have shown that;

- The rafters are undersized for the current loading condition and are showing signs of significant deflection on a number of the roof planes. This potentially compromises the safety of the roof and the existing heritage features immediately below.
- Even with the asphalt removed the calculated deflection is 24mm which is greater than 2x the acceptable deflection according to modern building standards (and hence could cause disturbance of heritage features at lower levels).
- The valley beams are undersized for the larger span for both the current and original load condition. This manifests as further deflection onto the both new and original partitions below creating unintended load paths down through the rest of the building

Conclusions and Recommendations

The current situation is unsafe given the identified overstress and the lengths of decayed timber (both identified and expected in other locations) within the valley beams.

We would recommend the following course of action to protect and strengthen the original structure in-situ;

- Install temporary roof and complete soft strip works to expose full length of valley-beams
- Temporary prop valley beam to enable strengthening works
- Carefully remove asphalt, slates and sarking boards (safely storing any slates that can be reclaimed)
- Repair sections of decayed valley beam using a Rotafix based detail, refer to enclosed sketch SK-S-106, with the following method tbc by manufacturer and full extent of timber decay following soft strip works:
 - » Remove section of decayed timber
 - » Splice with new timber section
 - » Form slot to allow for Rotafix TRS stainless steel rebar rods and apply Rotafix P8 paste for the full extent of the new timber section and existing timber section either side to suit actual site conditions.

REPORT FOR LBC - ROOF STRUCTURE



• Install padstones as per enclosed sketch SK-S-106 to take strengthened valley beams and trimmer beams

Hydrock

- Install trimming beams to relieve load from unintended load-paths as per enclosed sketches SK-S-105 and SK-S-106.
- Install strengthening channels either side of valley beams as shown on enclosed sketches SK-S-105 and SK-S-106.
- Remove temporary propping
- Install new rafters and ceiling joists alongside existing rafters
- Replace roof build-up as per architectural proposals
- Remove temporary roof

This scope of works represents the minimum intervention that is required to make the roofs safe.



Appendix 1; photographs



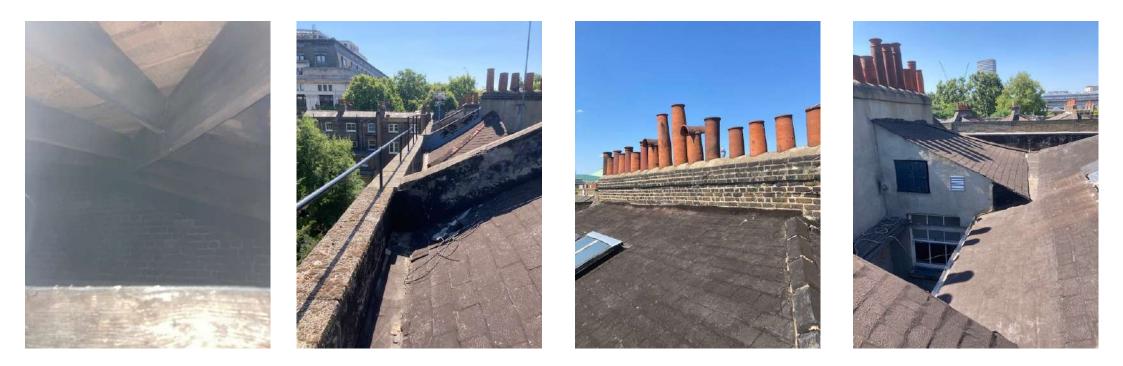
Photos 1-4; No.6 Bedford Place – showing valley-beam and localised valley beam strengthening





Photos 5; typical flat roof and roof-light feature at 3rd floor level Photo 6; typical sagging roof due to overstress of original rafters Photos 7 and 8; asphalt covering across slates





Photos 9; hip beam and rafter arrangement Photo 10; rear gutter showing hip on adjacent roof Photo 11; party wall chimneys - typical arrangement Photo 12; view showing cut-out for 3rd floor flat roof (note all rainwater drains into this section of roof)





Photos 13; modern (inadequate) sw rafter strengthening and ceiling hanger Photo 14; wet-rot decay of valley beam above number 4 Bedford Place Photo 15 and 16; adjacent roof-light showing source of water ingress



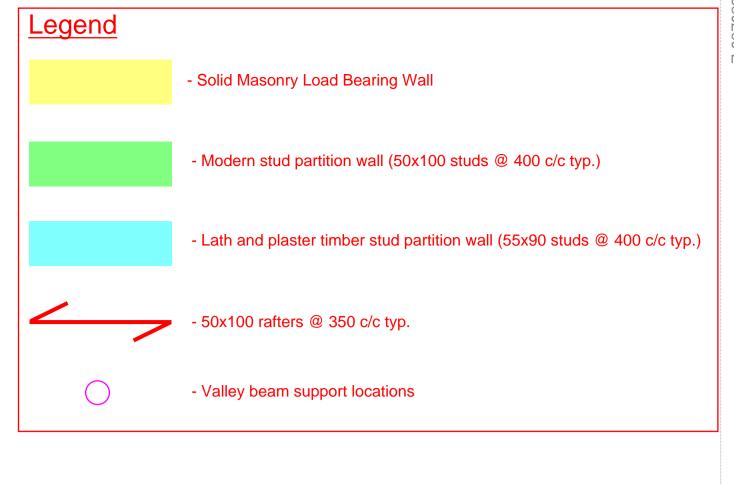


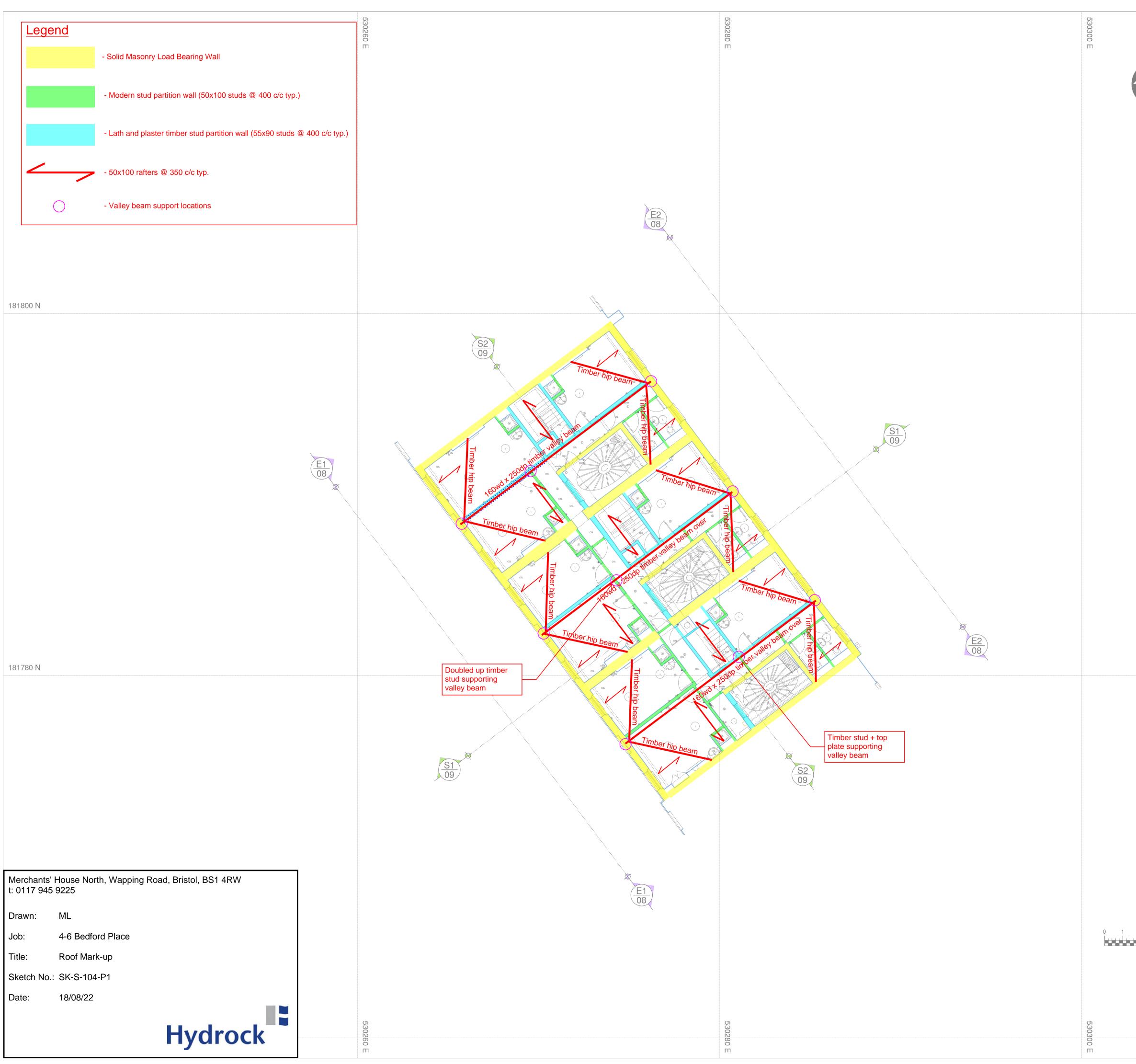
Photos 17-19; various additions typical of all 3 flat-roof areas Photo 20; 4 Bedford Place valley beam showing rafter relationship



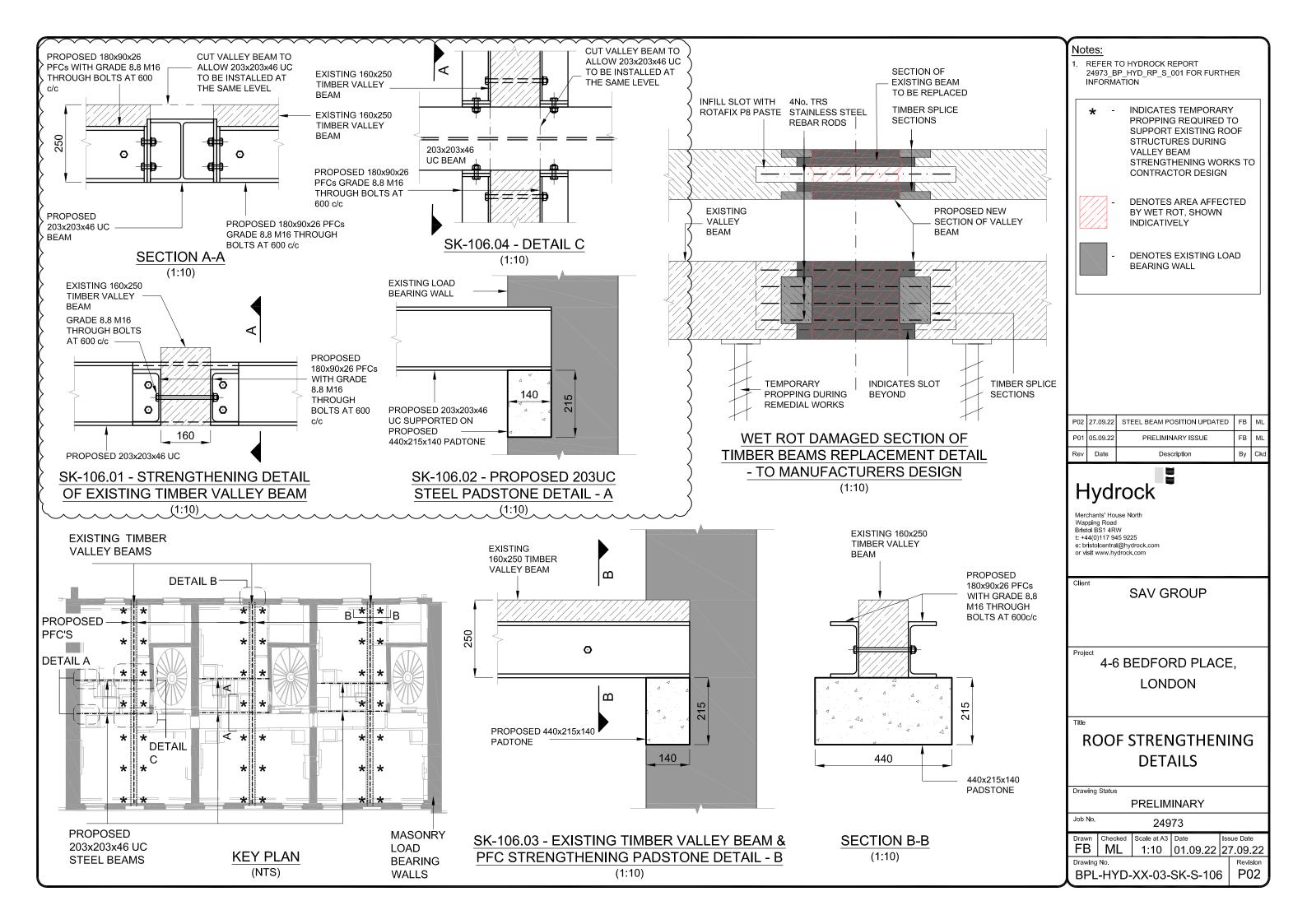


Appendix 2; sketches SK-S-104 and SK-S-106





North		AbbreviationsABAir BrickI/RIron RailingsAVAir ValveJBJunction BoxBBBelisha BeaconKOKerb OutletBGPBreak Glass PointLBLitter BinBKBrickLPLamp PostBOBollardLWLight WellBSBus StopMHManholeBTBritish Telecom coverMKMarkerCFloor to Cill heightMTMeterC/BClose BoardMYMercuryCLCover LevelOHOverheadC/LChain LinkPMParking MeterCOColumnPBPost BoxCONCConcreteP/RPost & RailCPCatch PitPTPostCPLCoping LevelP/WPost & WireCPSConcrete Paving SlabsRERodding EyeCTVCable Television CoverRETRetainingDKDrop KerbRSRoad SignDHDoor HeightRSSRoled Steel StansionEPElectricity PoleRSJRolled Steel JoistERErthing RodRVPSoit Vent PipeFBFlower BedSCStop CockFCFalse CeilingSVPSoit Vent PipeFBFlower BeelTPTelepaph PoleFHFire HydrantTBMTemp. Bench MarkFHRFire Hose ReelTPTelepaph PoleFLFloor LevelTV <td< th=""></td<>	
	181800 N	Notes 3050 ArchCeiling Height 4700 RadiatorLevel $+20.00$ RadiatorFloor Level $+20.00$ FLStation 4 Ceiling Level $+20.00$ Cling Level $+20.00$ Steep slope 1 False Ceiling Level $+20.00$ Floor to cill height $c-1234$ Fence -1234 Cill to head height $h-1234$ Foul pipe -1200 Door heightDHDH2000Storm pipe	
		Survey Coordinates and Grid Please note that the grid shown on this drawing is as follows; Arbitrary Arbitrary but related to building line Arbitrary but approx. related to North Best fit to an Ordnance Survey Digital Sheet Related to the Ordnance Survey National Grid Levels Please note that the levels shown on this drawing are as follows;	
		 Arbitrary and related to a temporary bench mark Related to an Ordnance Survey Bench Mark Related to the Ordnance Survey National GPS Network Level positions are indicated by a cross or the decimal point Bench Mark Type Ordnance Survey Position N/A Value N/A 	
		All trees sizes are approximate and should be checked on site before using information. Where guaranteed tree species become important the services of a tree expert should be employed Notation : diameter of trunk / Height / Spread Drainage Where drainage covers have been lifted data has been recorded for each individual manhole from the surface and connections to other manholes, pipes or gullys are assumed. Where information is required by accessing the manhole or tracing to other manholes then a services trace will be needed.	
	181780 N	Revision Date By Image: Second secon	
		Cob Tree House Oldbury Lane Ightham Kent TN15 9DA Tel : 01732 469100 Fax : 01732 469101 E : post@cadplan.co.uk	
		Client Dexter Moren Associates	
2 3 4 5 Scale in Metres @ 1:100	10	Project 4-6 Bedford Place London WC1B 5JD Drawing Title Third Floor Plan	
	181760 N	Sheet/ScaleDateDrawnCheckedA1@1:10016/06/22P.R.C.S.D.Project No.Drawing No.PreliminaryRevision1364305	





Appendix C; Proposed opening-up works

