

STRUCTURAL ASSESSMENT  
OF  
THE BARN AT  
STEELSWOOD STABLES  
MEOPHAM  
KENT DA13 0QQ

CLIENT: STEELSWOOD

AGENT: MR SEARLES

DATE: JUNE 2024

## AGRICULTURAL BARN - STEELSWOOD

### 1.0 BRIEF

We have been requested by the Client to carry out a structural appraisal of the existing building so as to establish its potential for conversion into a domestic unit. This report is primarily intended for ancillary information, to be read in conjunction with the Planning Application and does not constitute a full summary for Building Regulation approval.

### 2.0 EXPERIENCE

Trevor Cossey has over 40 years of experience as a structural engineer and has carried out structural assessments and surveys of both new and historic buildings throughout the South East. Throughout his career he has concentrated on work associated with building conversions and upgrades and brings a sympathetic approach to his work with older structures. Trevor's qualifications are as follows: BSC (Hons) C Eng. MStructE.

### 3.0 DESCRIPTION

The building is a single-storey, steel-framed enclosure under a pitched, sheeted roof. The frames are on a 4.6 metre grid and clear span 14 metres. There is a concrete slab throughout and, with reference to the geological map for the local area, ground conditions should be favourable comprising clay head over chalk.

### 4.0 FINDINGS

For ease of reference each primary element of the structures will be considered in turn and salient points noted in relation to condition and possible need for repair.

#### 4.1 ROOF

The roof comprises steel angle purlins at approximately 1000mm centres clear-spanning 4-6 metres between portal frames. From a structural load/span tables these sections are adequate for the existing and proposed loads. The corrugated fibre cement sheeting is in good order and may be retained or clad over.

#### 4.2 SIDE WALLS

The frame provides the main structural support with 215mm thick blockwork forming the envelope. This installation is in good order and requires little attention.

#### 4.3 MAIN FRAMES

The portal frames on grids 1-8 inclusive, comprising 250 x 100mm steel columns and rafters all at 4.6 metre centres. At eaves level haunches are provided with restraining bolts. The columns are bolted down to concrete pad foundations. The condition of the steelwork is sound and from check calculations the member sizes appear adequate for the current and proposed loadings. Wind bracing is provided within the roof plan and side walls for longitudinal stability and by frame action for transverse stiffness.

#### 4.4 GROUND FLOOR SLAB

There is a substantial concrete slab in place which, from a visual inspection, appears to be in good order. In any conversion scheme it can be retained and reused or overcast to suit.

#### 4.5 FOUNDATIONS

A single trial hole was inspected, and the column foundations appear to be of a traditional 1.0 metre cube of concrete which is structurally adequate for the applied loads. In due course further investigation will be required to fully appraise the situation.

## 5.0 PROPOSED NEW OPENINGS

With reference to the architect's plans there are proposals to form new openings within the external elevations of the building. Their distribution is sympathetic with the existing primary columns and they can be simply formed by carefully removing the blockwork and installing new lintels to suit.

## 6.0 METHOD STATEMENT

In any proposed conversion it is anticipated that a suitably experienced contractor who has prior experience of similar conversions is engaged. The method statement will be produced by the contractor but approved by all interested parties. The fundamental approach to a project of this nature is to ensure the temporary and long-term stability of the buildings while the work is underway. The need for temporary supports, suitable sequences of work, and consideration of the existing building elements is paramount. The project will be a team effort to achieve a successful outcome and the present involved parties are suitably qualified to achieve this end.

## 7.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

As previously stated, the purpose of this report was to establish whether the existing building could be converted for domestic use and qualify such conclusions with details of general repair. From our observations we are of the opinion that the proposed conversion is a viable undertaking and that the building is sound and not in need of major reconstruction. The Building can remain standing as existing throughout the construction process. The drawings produced to date, including the existing and proposed layouts, can be considered as a logical and sympathetic use of a redundant farm building without involving any major or substantial construction works. As with any scheme of this nature certain elements of work will be required to meet the building regulation requirements but these will be primarily concerned with finishes and insulation. The primary structure of the building may be retained without any upgrading.

Trevor Cossey BSc (Hons) C Eng. MStructE











