

The second generation Structural Eurocodes: plans for addressing the changing climate

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Some key Eurocode facts and
figures:

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500 000
Engineers

10-59

5000 Pages

1055 NDPs

34 Countries

97
SCs/WGs/
TGs

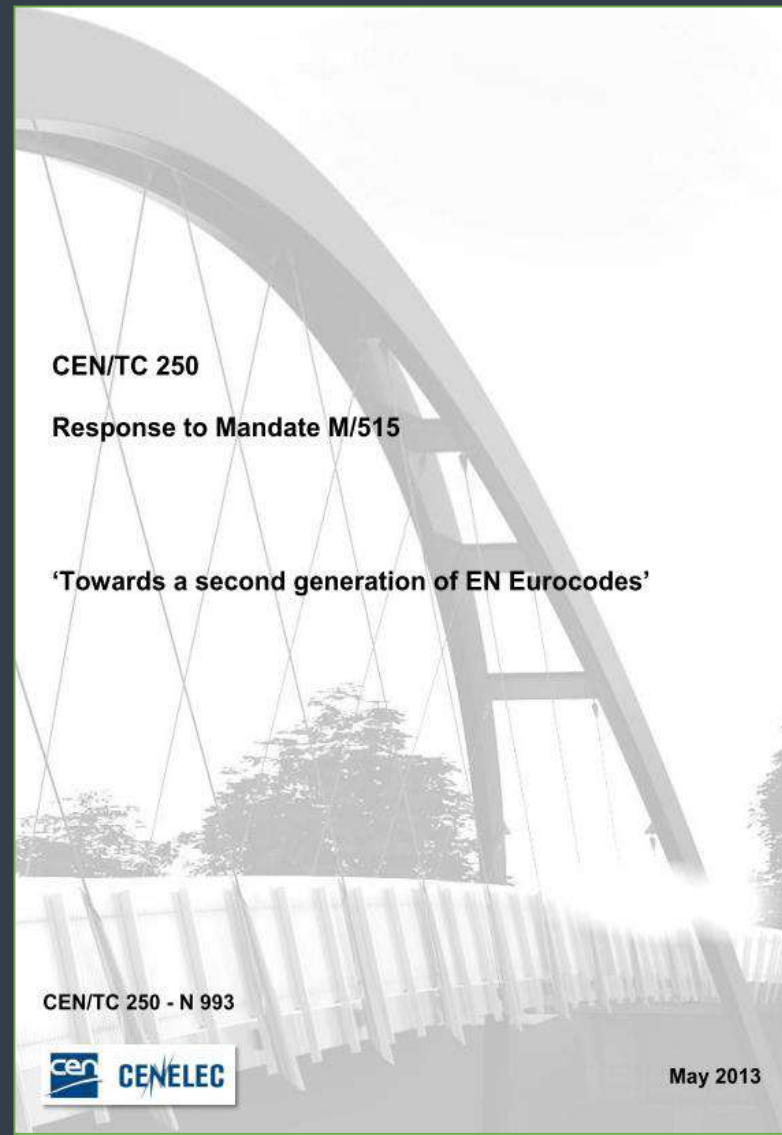


EUROPEAN COMMISSION
ENTERPRISE AND INDUSTRY DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

Sustainable Growth and EU 2020
Sustainable Industrial Policy and Construction

Brussels, 12 December 2012
M/515 EN

**MANDATE FOR AMENDING EXISTING EUROCODES AND EXTENDING THE SCOPE OF
STRUCTURAL EUROCODES**



CEN/TC 250

Response to Mandate M/515

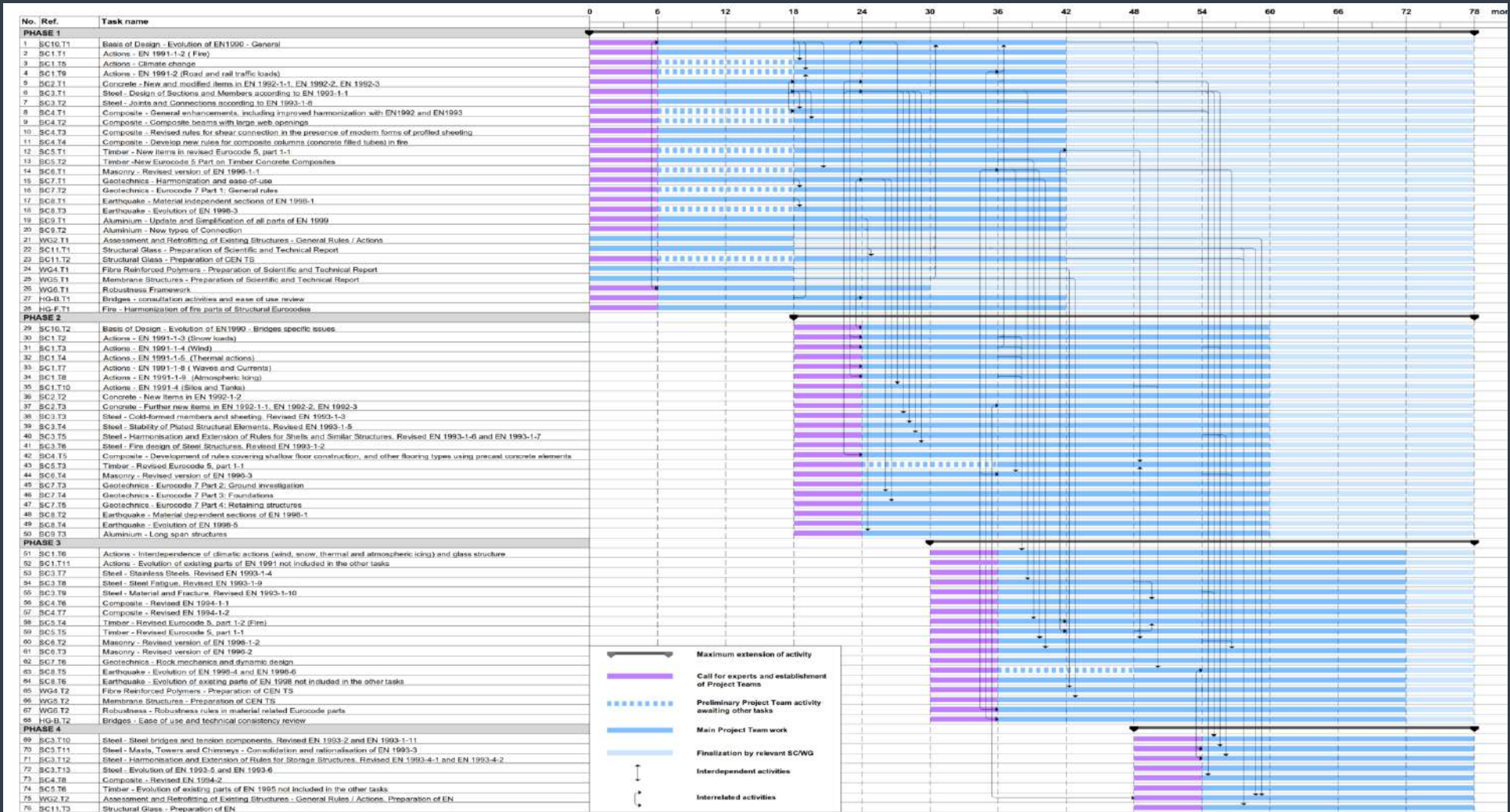
'Towards a second generation of EN Eurocodes'

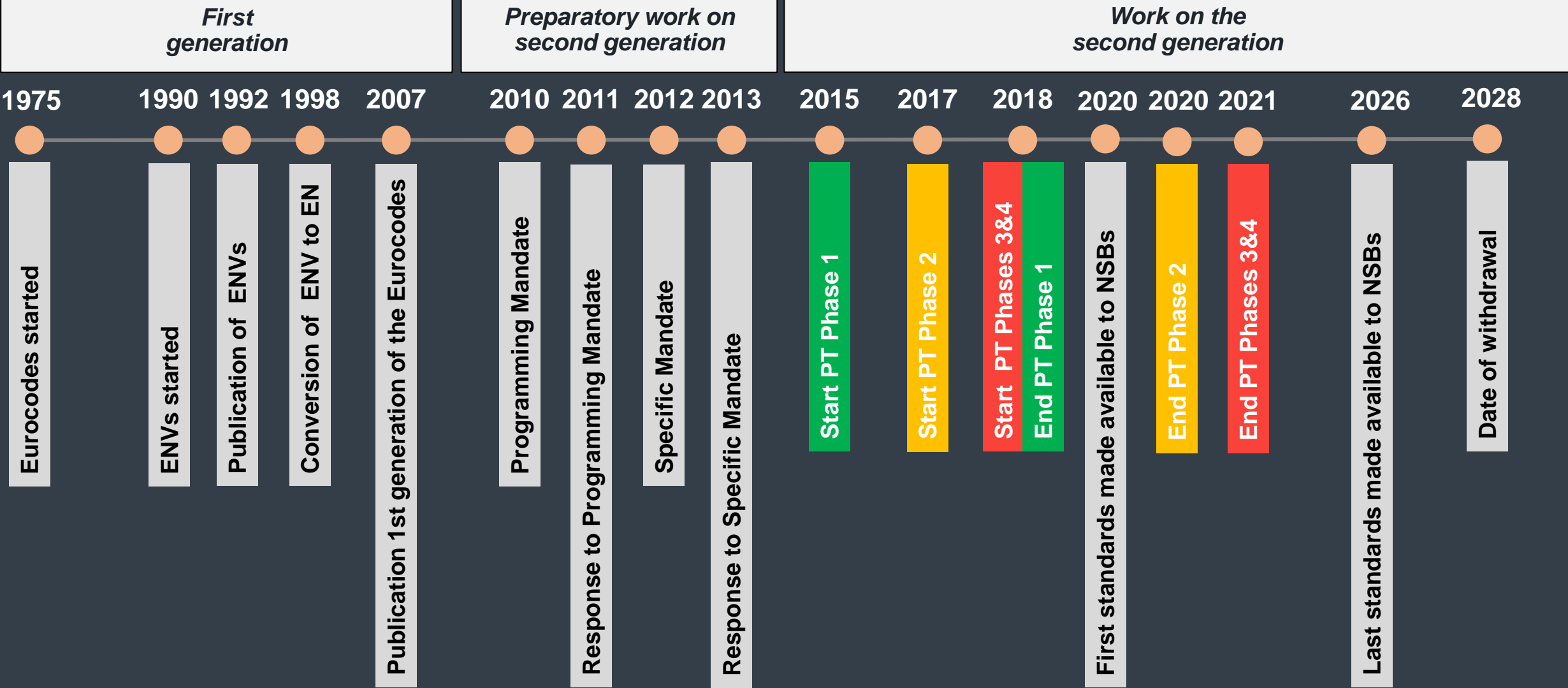
CEN/TC 250 - N 993



May 2013

CEN/TC 250 Work Programme (as proposed)





BRITISH STANDARD

BS EN
1990:2002
Incorporating
Amendment No. 1

Eurocode — Basis of structural design

The European Standard EN 1990:2002, with the incorporation of Amendment A1:2005, has the status of a British Standard.

ICS 91.010.30

BSI
British Standards

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EUROPEAN STANDARD
NORME EUROPÉENNE
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN 1990
April 2002
+A1
December 2005

ICS 91.010.30

Supersedes ENV 1991-1: 1994

English version

Eurocode - Basis of structural design
(includes amendment A1:2005)

Eurocodes structuraux - Bases de calcul des structures
(inclut l'amendement A1:2005)

Eurocode: Grundlagen der Tragwerksplanung
(enthält Änderung A1:2005)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 29 November 2001; amendment A1:2005 was approved by CEN on 14 October 2004.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration, up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Management Centre or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Management Centre has the same status as the official version.

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Ref. No. EN 1990:2002 + A1:2005 E

BRITISH NATIONAL ANNEX

NA to
BS EN 1990:
2002+A1:2005
Incorporating National
Amendment No. 1

UK National Annex for Eurocode — Basis of structural design

ICS 91.010.30, 91.010.01

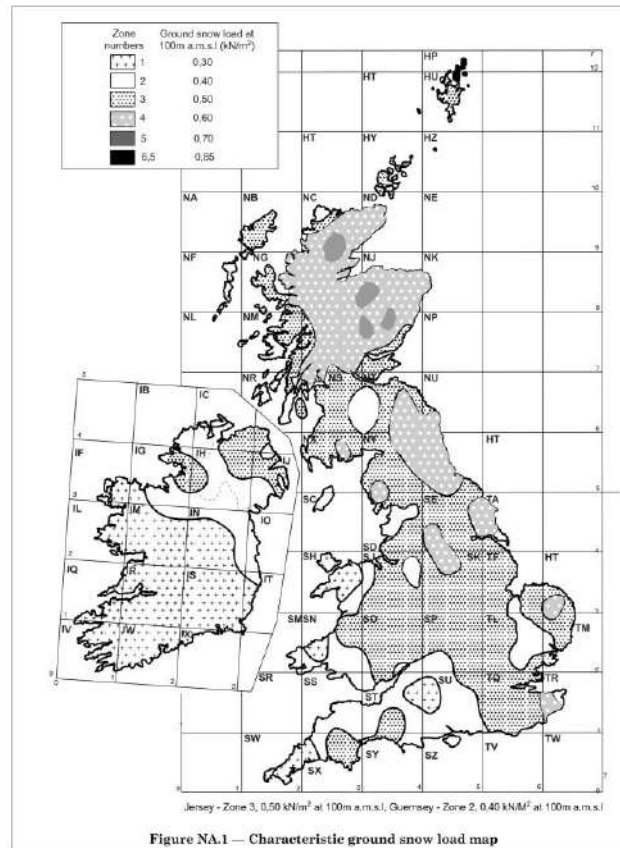
BSI
British Standards

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NA contains values of
Nationally Determined
Parameters (NDPs)

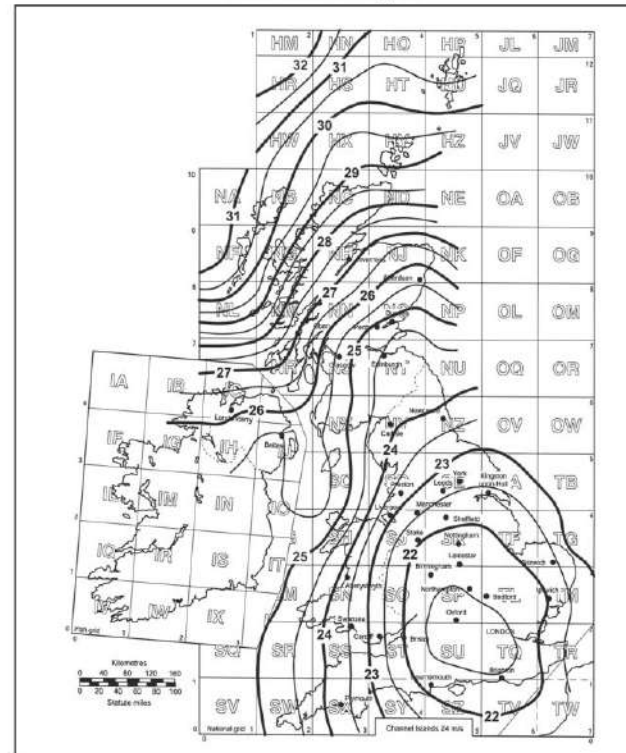
Maps for environmental actions are NDPs

NA to BS EN 1991-1-3:2003



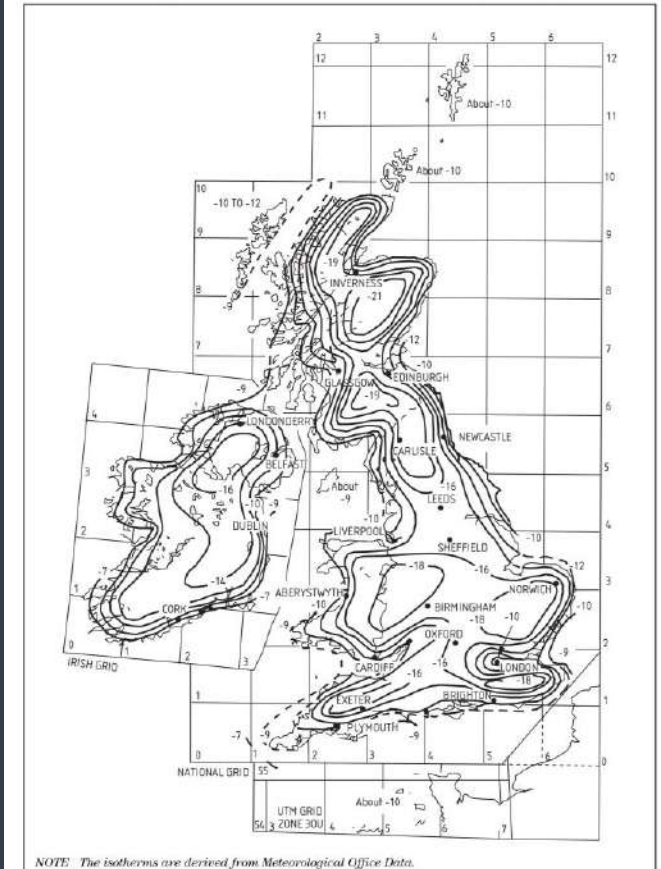
NA to BS EN 1991-1-4:2005

Figure NA.1 Value of fundamental basic wind velocity $v_{b,ref}$ (m/s) before the altitude correction is applied



NA to BS EN 1991-1-5:2003

Figure NA.1 Isotherms of minimum shade air temperature (°C)



NOTE: The isotherms are derived from Meteorological Office Data.

Proposed introduction of 'Scaling Factors' for Climate Change

Wind (EN 1991-1-4)

(1) The fundamental value of the basic wind velocity, $v_{b,0}$, should be taken as the characteristic 10 minutes mean wind velocity, irrespective of wind direction and time of year, at 10 m above ground level in open country terrain with low vegetation such as grass and isolated obstacles with separations of at least 20 obstacle heights.

NOTE 1 This terrain corresponds to terrain category II in **Error! Reference source not found.** and is illustrated in B.1.

NOTE 2 The fundamental value of the basic wind velocity, $v_{b,0}$ can be set in the National Annex.

NOTE 3 Annex A gives indicative values of the fundamental value of the basic wind velocity, $v_{b,0}$ on a European map. These values are superseded by values and procedures in the National Annex. Such values do not cover climate change.

(2) The effects of climate change shall be taken into account by multiplying the fundamental value of basic wind velocity, $v_{b,0}$ by a scaling factor, $FC_{w,cc}$, greater than or equal to 1.

NOTE Minimum values for the scaling factor $FC_{w,cc}$ can be set in the National Annex.

(3) Additional project-specific requirements to account for the effects of climate change may be as specified by the relevant authority or, where not specified, agreed for a specific project by the relevant parties

Proposed introduction of 'Scaling Factors' for Climate Change

Thermal (EN 1991-1-5)

(1)P Characteristic values of minimum and maximum shade air temperatures for the site location shall be obtained.

NOTE Information on minimum and maximum shade air temperatures (e.g. maps of isotherms or tabulated values) can be found in the National Annex.

(2) The effects of climate change shall be taken into account by modifying the characteristic value of minimum (T_{\min}) and maximum (T_{\max}) shade air temperatures by the term ΔT_{cc} .

NOTE Minimum values for the term ΔT_{cc} can be set in the National Annex.

(3) Additional project-specific requirements to account for the effects of climate change may be as specified by the relevant authority or, where not specified, agreed for a specific project by the relevant parties.

Consideration of Climate Change Scaling factors

- It is recognised that derivation is not straightforward

Consideration of Climate Change Scaling factors

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Probabilistic methodology for the assessment of the impact of climate change on structural safety

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Structural design is often governed by climatic actions, such as snow, wind, thermal and atmospheric icing loads, that will occur during the design service life. Since in structural standards climatic actions are usually derived from historical data series assuming stationary climate, alterations induced by climate change should be specifically evaluated, also to assess their influence on structural reliability. In the paper, a probabilistic methodology for the analysis of observed climatic actions and the analysis of observations and climate projections, generated by an advanced climate model output, is presented, considering the non-stationarity of the parameters. Specific moving time wind maxima of the investigated climate change on target reliability of

Keywords: Climate



Article

Climate Change: Impacts on Climatic Actions and Structural Reliability

Pietro Croce ^{*}, Paolo Formichi and Filippo Landi

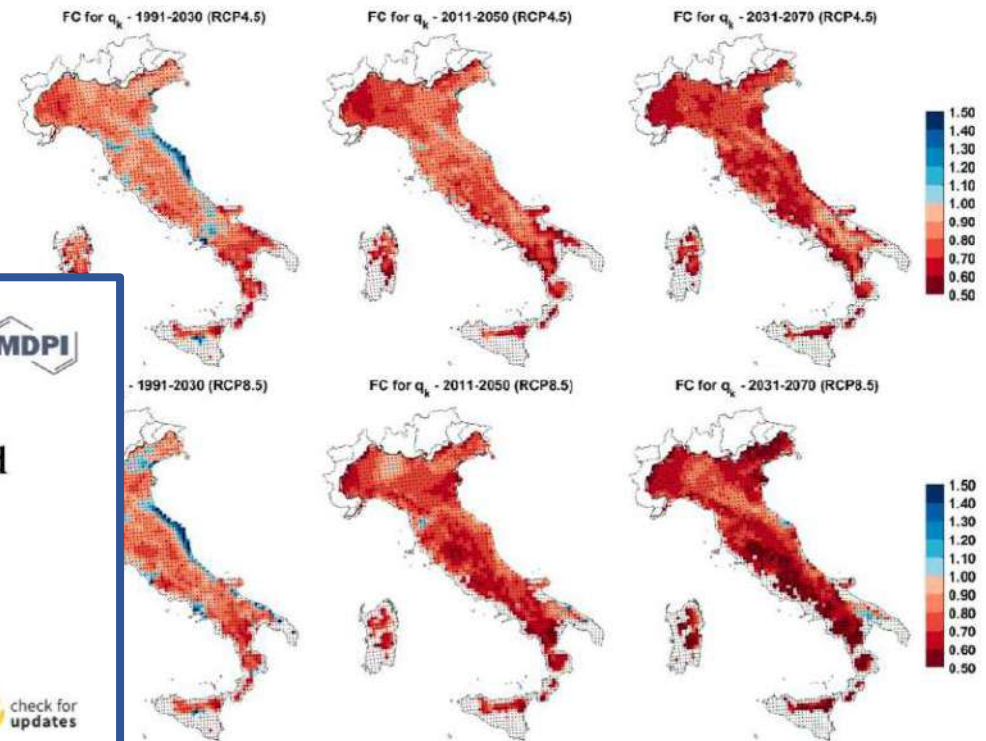
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Featured Application: This study provides a general methodology for the assessment of the impact of climate change on reliability of structures, combining observations and climate projections, to the aim of giving guidance for the adaptation of climatic load maps in structural Codes.



Characteristic ground snow load q_k factors of change in Italy referring to 1951–1990. RCP4.5 (1st row), RCP8.5 (2nd row).

Consideration of Climate Change Scaling factors

- It is recognised that derivation is not straightforward
- Guidance to support NA development would be valued