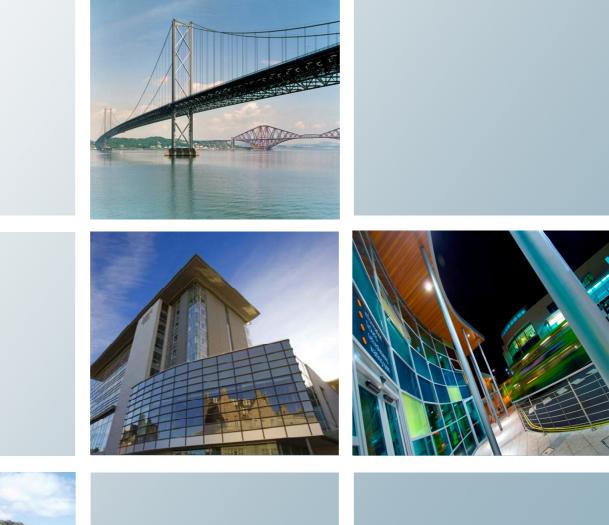


# FORTH ROAD BRIDGE

Strengthening of End Link Brackets For The North East and South East Towers

# **Approval in Principle**





### CONTROL SHEET

CLIENT:	Amey
PROJECT TITLE:	Forth Road Bridge – Strengthening of End Link Brackets
REPORT TITLE:	Approval in Principle
PROJECT REFERENCE:	109178A
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	109178A / CIV / AIP

ule	ISSUE	1	Name		Signa	ature		Date	
al Sched	Prepared	by						02/09/15	
lssue & Approval Schedule	Checked	by	C. A. Clark						02/09/15
Issue &	Approved	by		C. A. Clark					02/09/15
	Issue	D	ate Status D		De	escription	Signature		
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ecord	2	11/(	09/15	Approval		mendment as per y's comments	Checked		
ion R							Approved		
Revision Record							Ву		
	3	26/	10/15	Approval		ase descriptions rawings added	Checked		
							Approved		

This document has been prepared in accordance with procedure OP/P02 of the Fairhurst Quality and Environmental Management System (QEMS). This document and its contents have been prepared for and are intended solely for Amey's information and use in relation to the Strengthening of the End Link Brackets for the North East and South East towers of the Forth Road Bridge. Fairhurst accepts no responsibility to any other party in respect of or arising out of or in connection with this document and/or its contents.

#### APPROVAL IN PRINCIPLE

Name of Project: Forth Road Bridge – Strengthening of End Link Brackets

**Name of Bridge:** Forth Road Bridge.

Structure Ref No.: Not Applicable.

#### **1 HIGHWAY DETAILS**

#### 1.1 Type of highway

Dual carriageway

#### **1.2** Permitted traffic speed

50 mph (80 kph)

#### **1.3 Existing restrictions**

The bridge operator imposes traffic restrictions which limits the type of vehicles which can cross the bridge when the wind gust speed exceeds a pre-set level as determined by the bridge operator (previously FETA).

#### 2 SITE DETAILS

#### 2.1 Obstacle crossed

Firth of Forth

#### 3 PROPOSED STRUCTURE

#### 3.1 Description of Structure and design working life

The Forth Road Bridge spans the Firth of Forth and carries a nonclassified road linking the A90 between Fife and Lothian. The bridge itself consists of three distinct sections, two approach viaducts and a suspension bridge which forms the main section of the structure. The bridge carries two carriageways 7.3m wide and 2 footway/cyclepaths 4.6m wide.

The stiffening truss is connected to the main tower through a link member which is attached to the bottom chord of the truss and to the support brackets cantilevered from the main towers. The bracket web plate is formed from a single mild steel plate 38.1mm (1.5ins) thick. The length of the plate is such that it extends into the outer cell of the main tower through slots in the tower main plates and stiffeners. The bracket plate

external to the tower is provided with narrow flanges top and bottom which extend from the face of the tower to 457mm from the centre of the pin.

The bracket is welded to the outer face of the main tower with a continuous fillet weld provided either side of the bracket plate with unequal leg lengths of 7.9mm (5/16ins) and 11.1mm (7/16ins). There is no weld provided on the inner face of the main tower plate. Within the main tower outer cell the bracket plate is welded to the vertical stiffeners to the main tower plates. The welds between the inner stiffeners and bracket plate are intermittent filet welds with unequal leg lengths of 7.9mm (5/16ins) by 11.1mm (7/16ins). The original fabrication detail both as a 102mm (4ins) hit and 102mm (4ins) miss weld with a net length of weld of 610mm (2ft).

The aim of the proposed strengthening works is to reduce the level of risk associated with the assessed utilisation ratios of particular parts of the link bracket arrangement and in particular the high utilisation ratios in the existing welds which were determined as part of the stiffening truss assessment. The new welds have been designed to reduce the utilisation ratios in the existing welds to less than 1.00 after strengthening and take account of the distribution of live load between existing and new weld areas. The aim of the additional top flange plate is to create a cross section of the bracket inside the tower more similar to that provided outside the tower i.e. an I section.

The proposed strengthening works will comprise the following:

- strengthening and partial removal of the existing stiffeners to gain an access to the inner face of the main tower plate,
- welding of the support brackets to the inner face of the main tower plate,
- welding of the support brackets to the back stiffeners,
- installation of a new stiffening plate (top flange) to the support bracket,
- filling a hole in the diaphragm plate around the existing stiffeners with steel plate.

#### 3.2 Structural type

For details of the connection and the proposed strengthening works reference should be made to cl. 3.1 above.

#### 3.3 Foundation type

Not Applicable.

#### 3.4 Span arrangements

The existing span arrangement will be retained.

#### 3.5 Articulation arrangements

The articulation arrangement between the main tower and stiffening truss will be maintained as per the existing detail.

#### 3.6 Classes and levels

Not Applicable. The works are improvements to reduce the calculated overstress indices determined at assessment stage. As such the strengthening works have been designed on the basis of the most recent version of BS 5400 as the assessment standards are based on the principles of BS 5400.

#### 3.7 Road Restraint System Type

Not Applicable.

#### 3.8 Proposed arrangements for maintenance and inspection assessment

Given the nature of the works which involve welding to existing steelwork it is recommended that as a minimum regular inspection of the brackets following completion of the works is taken at 3 month intervals for the first year after completion of the works. Inspection cycles beyond this period will be based on the findings.

#### 3.8.1 Traffic Management

Welding required to be undertaken out with periods of heavy traffic and under free flowing traffic conditions. If this is not possible then carriageway closure will be required.

No specific arrangements for traffic management will be required to undertake the regular maintenance inspection.

#### 3.8.2 Access

Existing access provision within the main tower legs will be used to gain access to the tower portion which the bracket is located. Additional access equipment may be required to gain access to particular brackets depending on location.

Inspection of the external parts of the tower brackets and the end link members will be gained by a rope access or Bosun's chair.

#### 3.9 Environment and Sustainability

Not applicable. The strengthening works are considered improvement works.

#### 3.10 Materials and Finishes

#### 3.10.1 Materials

All new steel plates will be manufactured from steel complying with BS EN 10025-3:2004. The grade of steel shall be S355 NL.

#### 3.10.2 Finishes

All new steel plates will be located internally in the main tower and will have a protective paint system applied in accordance with Specification for Highway Works to match the current systems used inside the tower.

# 3.11 Risks and hazards considered for design, execution, maintenance and demolition

Working at height Working with moving structure/equipment Work adjacent to live traffic Working within a confined space Hot working Lifting operations Difficult access Manual handling Paint removal (existing internal paint systems from original construction comprise lead based paints) – Dust/Chemical residue Effect of dead and live loading on sequence of welding critical welds.

# 3.12 Estimated Cost of proposed structure with other structural forms considered (including where appropriate proprietary manufactured structure), and the reasons for their rejection (including comparative whole life costs with dates of estimates)

The estimated cost for the strengthening works is approximately £200,000. This includes costs for NDT testing of the existing main tower plates.

#### 3.13 Proposed arrangements for construction

#### 3.13.1 Construction of the Structure

Access will require to be provided by the Contractor to reach the work fronts The Contractor's method of working will also require to take account of the presence of lead based paints to the interior surfaces of the existing main tower.

The fabrication and construction of the works shall be generally in accordance with the requirements of BS 5400 Part 6.

#### 3.13.2 Traffic management

To ensure that the stresses due to the live loads are distributed/shared between the new and existing welds, traffic management will be required for the following operations:

- Welding of the support brackets to the inner face of the main tower plate,
- Welding of the support brackets to the back stiffeners,
- Installation of a new stiffening plate (top flange) to the support bracket.

The traffic management envisaged will be single carriageway closures.

#### 3.13.3 Service diversions

Not applicable as services are not present in the outer cells of the main tower.

#### 3.13.4 Interface with existing structures

The proposed works are to strengthen the existing truss end link connection. Therefore stresses will be checked in the existing plates to ensure that the allowable design stresses are not exceeded.

#### 4 DESIGN CRITERIA

Fairhurst have undertaken a global analysis of the bridge using a 3D finite element model. The actions considered are set out in section 4 below. The results of this analysis in relation to the load in the links will be provided to the checker for the structural assessment of the end link system.

This strengthening work represents the next phase in the strengthening of all the links of the main towers, the previous work being undertaken on the NW Main Tower Leg Links. To maintain a consistent approach for all link strengthening the loadings will be derived and the design undertaken to codes and standards set out in Appendix A and the criteria stated below.

#### 4.1 Actions

#### 4.1.1 Permanent actions

The following permanent actions will be considered:

- Dead loads representing the weight of the steel and concrete structural members forming the bridge and,
- Superimposed dead loads representing the weight of all other materials permanently present on the bridge. Typically these will be surfacing on the carriageways and footways and the weight of services

The calculated dead load of the structure is detailed in the report W. A. Fairhurst & Partner's report, Evaluation of the Current Self Weight of the Suspended Structure 2006.

#### 4.1.2 Snow, Wind and Thermal actions

Wind loads acting on the stiffening trusses and deck structure will be based on the results of wind tunnel testing. Refer to the Wind Tunnel Testing of Deck Structure report by the University of Glasgow dated April 2006. This loading replaces the wind loading given in Clause 5.3 of BD 37. The application of the wind loading will be based on BD 37/88 which allows for the greater loaded lengths considered in the assessment. The load factors quoted in Table 1 of BD 37/01 will be adopted for the assessment.

Wind load acting on the main towers will be based on the results of wind tunnel testing undertaken for the proposed design of the towers for Humber Suspension Bridge. Refer to the National Physical Laboratory Report, A Further Aerodynamic Investigation for the Proposed Humber Suspension Bridge dated June 1972.

Where wind loading is applied in conjunction with live loading the wind load is based on a reduced maximum wind gust speed of 50mph. This is based on the operational procedures which the Forth Road Bridge have in place under high wind situations. At wind speeds 50mph and above the Forth Road Bridge restrict traffic to cars and light vans.

# 4.1.3 Actions relating to normal traffic under AW regulations and C&U regulations

The live loading due to vehicular traffic will be based on the 2010 Bridge Specific Assessment Live Loading (BSALL) with a 1 in 10 year return period as detailed in the addendum report by W. A. Fairhurst & Partners dated 9<sup>th</sup> February 2011 with amended lane factors based on calculation from WIM information.

The use of a reduced return period and amended lane factors was previously agreed with the Forth Road Bridge and is considered appropriate on the basis that a new Forth Crossing is being constructed and that permitted loading on the existing structure will be limited following opening of the new crossing.

The characteristic values of BSALL loading calculated from the WIM analysis was divided by 1.2 to provide a nominal value for traffic loading. By calculating from a nominal loading then BSALL could be factored in accordance with load combinations in BD 37/01.

# 4.1.4 Actions relating to General Order Traffic under STGO regulations

HB loading will not be considered to act in combination with Bridge Specific Live Loading.

#### 4.1.5 Footway or footbridge variable actions

Footway loading applied in conjunction with the BSALL loading will be the Bridge Specific Footway Live Loading (BSFLL) as detailed in the report by W.A. Fairhurst & Partners dated June 2006.

# 4.1.6 Actions relating to Special Order Traffic, provision for an exceptional abnormal indivisible loads including location of vehicle track on deck cross section

The effects of a 250T Special Order Vehicle (SOV) has been assessed in Fairhurst Truss End Link Assessment Supplementary Report dated 27<sup>th</sup> March 2014 and the conclusions of this report will be taken into account.

In the event where the one carriageway is to remain open to normal traffic then the effects of a max 170T SOV has been assessed on the second carriageway.

Other abnormal or special order traffic as set out in BD 86/11 has not been considered. The Forth Road Bridge manage abnormal or special order traffic and recent work undertaken with the Forth Road Bridge has shown that the normal range of loading is less onerous than that calculated due to the reduced BSALL noted in cl. 4.1.3.

Where an exceptional loading is proposed to cross the structure, these applications will be reviewed on a case by case basis.

#### 4.1.7 Accidental actions

Not Applicable.

#### 4.1.8 Action during construction

Not Applicable.

#### 4.1.9 Any special action not covered above

Not Applicable.

4.2 Heavy or high load route requirement and arrangement being made to preserve the route, including any provision for future heavier loads or future widening.

Not Applicable.

#### 4.3 Minimum headroom provided

Not Applicable.

#### 4.4 Authorities consulted and any special conditions required

Bridge Operator (AMEY): None.

#### 4.5 Standard and documents listed in the Technical Approval Schedule

See Appendix A.

#### 4.6 Proposed departures from Standards given in 4.5

A reduced load factor  $\gamma_{fl}$  of 1.08 for the dead load of the concrete deck will be adopted. The reduced load factor is based on the results of tests undertaken on samples of the concrete deck to determine the thickness and density of the concrete. Details of the testing are given in, Report on Loading and Structural Integrity Volume VI by W. A. Fairhurst & Partners Dated July 1986.

A reduced load factor  $\gamma_{fl}$  of 1 and 1.2 for SLS and ULS respectively will be used in the model for the superimposed dead load carriageway surfacing in accordance with Clause 5.2.2.1 of BD 37/01.

Assessment of the main tower link arrangement have previously shown that elements of the links are overstressed under the application of recommended 2010 BSALL loading as set out in Fairhurst's 2010 Bridge Specific Assessment Live Loading + Addendum reports. In order to prioritise essential maintenance and upgrading works FETA requested that Fairhurst review the assessment of the link arrangements for a lower level of 2010 BSALL. The review determined the lowest levels of stress indices associated with a 2010 BSALL which can be safely accepted thereby limiting the extent of any upgrading required to the brackets in the short term. It was accepted that amended lane factors based on WIM calculations of 1, 0.46, 0.14, and 0.14 can be adopted for lanes 1, 2, 3, and 4 respectively for a reduced return period of 1 in 10 years

Bridge Specific Footway Live Loading as detailed in cl. 4.1.5 has been adopted. With reference to Clause 6.5.1.2 of BD37/01 Reductions in Intensity of Footway loading. Where two footways are loaded the loading on each footway has been reduced to 0.5 of the value calculated from Clause 6.5.1.1. Where only one footway is loaded then no reductions in intensity are applied.

Where wind loading is applied in conjunction with live loading the wind load is based on a reduced maximum wind gust speed of 50mph and applied in accordance with BD37/88. This is based on the operational procedures which the Forth Road Bridge have in place under high wind situations. At wind speeds 50mph and above the Forth Road Bridge restrict traffic to cars and light vans.

# 4.7 Proposed methods of dealing with aspects not covered by standards in 4.5

With reference to the loading criteria stated above the strengthening works have been based on the loading scenarios set out in drawings 1001 to 1004 found in Appendix B only and summarized below

#### 4.7.1 170T SOV + BSALL

Refer to Load Case 1A and 1B on drawing 109178A/1001

When the second carriageway is to remain open to normal traffic the effects of a 170T SOV has been assessed with 2010 BSALL of 100m max loaded length. Longer loaded lengths would increase the loading in the End Link however traffic is controlled by the Bridge operator therefore if a traffic incident occurred where stationary traffic extended further than 100m then the 170T SOV would not be allowed access to the bridge until this incident is cleared and normal traffic flow returns.

The 170T SOV is assumed to remain in the slow lane and is escorted across the bridge where its speed is limited. For this reason the dynamic amplification factor as set out in BD86/11 has not been applied. The overload factor has been included and ULS live load factors in accordance with BD 86/11 adopted. No wind loading has been assessed as the bridge operator restricts abnormal traffic during increased wind situations.

Dead weights have been assessed at ULS with departures as stated in section 4.6.

The loading in the End Links for a 170T SOV and BSALL was 2.993MN.

#### 4.7.2 250T SOV

Refer to Load Case 2A, 2B and 2C on drawings 109178A/1002 and 1003.

A 250T SOV was considered by FETA to be the maximum abnormal vehicle required to cross the bridge. In such events the bridge would be closed to all other traffic and the SOV would be escorted, limiting its speed. No wind loading was considered as the bridge operator restricts abnormal traffic during increased wind situations.

A number of load cases for the 250T SOV were accepted by FETA:

- A SOV travelling in the slow lane where dynamic amplification and overload factor was applied. Safety factors for live and dead loadings at serviceability limit state (SLS). The loading in the End Link was 2.931MN.
- A SOV in the slow lane with the dynamic amplification factor removed but overload factor included. All safety factors at ultimate lime state (ULS). The loading in the End Link was 3.121MN.
- A SOV in the fast lane with dynamic amplification and overload factor included. All safety factors at ultimate lime state (ULS). The loading in the End Link was 2.831MN.

It was accepted that when the bridge was closed to all traffic then an SOV up to 250T should travel in the fast lane only and be escorted.

#### 4.7.3 BSALL

Refer to Load Case 3A and 3B on drawings 109178A/1004.

On lanes 1 and 2, 362m of BSALL has been applied in conjunction with 50m of BSALL on lanes 3 and 4. The BSALL loading was factored by 1.2 from the nominal loading to provide a characteristic value for the assessment which was used for all load cases. This was done to represents the minimum realist loading which the links are likely to be subjected to in the short design period until the new bridge is open to traffic.

2006 Bridge Specific Footway Live Loading was applied for a loaded length of 362m on the footway nearest lane 1. Safety factors were applied in accordance with BD 37/01.

Wind loading of 50mph gust was assessed as part of the combinations of actions and applied in accordance with BD37/88.

Dead weights have been assessed at ULS with departures as stated in section 4.6.

The loading in the End Link with no wind loading was 3.178MN.

The loading in the End Link with wind loading was 3.270MN.

#### 4.7.4. Summary of End Link Loads

Based on the above load combination the loads on the Main Span End Links are summarized in the table below:

Load Case	Load in End Link	
170T SOV	+ BSALL	
LC 1A	2.993 MN	
LC 1B	2.648 MN	
250T	SOV	
LC 2A	2.931 MN	
LC 2B	3.121 MN	
LC 2C	2.813 MN	
BSALL		
LC 3A	3.187 MN	
LC 3B	3.270 MN	

#### 5 STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS

# 5.1 Methods of analysis proposed for superstructure, substructures & foundations

Fairhurst have determined the loadings in the truss end link which was determined using a global model of the bridge (refer to diagram provided in Appendix D). Finite element structural analysis software LUSAS was used for the global modelling. The loadings in the end links and towers will be provided by Fairhurst for the check (loadings previously verified by AECOM as part of the Cat III check of the suspended structure of bridge). From the provided loadings, hand calculations will be undertaken to determine the loads in the support bracket and welds.

The strengthening works to the tower plate stiffeners will be determined on a basis of providing sufficient additional area to allow redistribution of load when the stiffeners are partially removed.

#### 5.2 Description and diagram of idealised structure used for analysis

The global analysis of the bridge was modelled as a 3D frame with each structural member represented by a line beam element in the computer model. The arrangement of the computer model used is shown in diagram provided in Appendix D. The connections between stiffening truss members was considered as being rigid.

The supports from the side tower to the stiffening truss and deck was modelled by providing structural support points with rotational releases to represent the articulation of the structure.

Rotational and translation constraints between elements were used to model the connections of the stiffening truss to the main towers where the use of line beams is not appropriate.

#### 5.3 Assumptions intended for calculation of structural element stiffness

Gross section properties shall be used for the analysis. Section properties to be used in the design will be determined in accordance with relevant British Standards. Steel strengths for the original main tower sections are based on the following:

- High tensile plates (Main plate sections forming the tower legs including cell cover plates) BS 968: 1943 Type A.
- Mild steel plates and sections (all other plates such as link brackets, diaphragm plates and stiffeners) BS 15: 1948.

# 5.4 Proposed range of soil parameters to be used in the design of earth retaining elements

Not applicable

#### 6 GEOTECHNICAL CONDITIONS

6.1 Acceptance of recommendations of the Geotechnical Design Report to be used in the design and reasons for any proposed changes.

Not Applicable

6.2 Summary of design for highway structure in the Geotechnical Design Report.

Not Applicable

6.3 Differential settlement to be allowed for in design of the structure:-

Not Applicable

6.4 If the Geotechnical Design Report is not yet available, state when the results are expected and list the sources of information used to justify the preliminary choice of foundations

Not Applicable

#### 7 CHECKING

7.1 Proposed Category and Design Supervision Level

Category 3

7.2 If Category 3, name of proposed Independent Checkers

Arup

7.3 Erection proposals or temporary works for which Types S and P Proposals will be required, listing structural parts of the permanent structure affected with reasons

Not Applicable

#### 8 DRAWINGS AND DOCUMENTS

# 8.1 List of drawings (including numbers) and documents accompanying the submission

Drawings referred to below are provided in Appendix B.

109178A / 11	General arrangement of Existing Main Tower Legs Fourth Portion (Sheet 1 of 2)
109178A / 12	General arrangement of Existing Main Tower Legs Fourth Portion (Sheet 2 of 2)
109178A / 13	Proposed Strengthening Works Assembled (Sheet 1 of 2)
109178A / 14	Proposed Strengthening Works Assembled (Sheet 2 of 2)
109178A / 15	Proposed Strengthening Works Construction Sequence (Sheet 1 of 3)
109178A / 16	Proposed Strengthening Works Construction Sequence (Sheet 2 of 3)
109178A / 17	Proposed Strengthening Works Construction Sequence (Sheet 3 of 3)
109178A/1001	Main Span End Link Load Cases (Sheet 1 of 4)
109178A/1002	Main Span End Link Load Cases (Sheet 2 of 4)
109178A/1003	Main Span End Link Load Cases (Sheet 3 of 4)
109178A/1004	Main Span End Link Load Cases (Sheet 4 of 4)
109178A / 17 109178A/1001 109178A/1002 109178A/1003	(Sheet 2 of 3)Proposed Strengthening Works Construction Sequence (Sheet 3 of 3)Main Span End Link Load Cases (Sheet 1 of 4)Main Span End Link Load Cases (Sheet 2 of 4)Main Span End Link Load Cases (Sheet 3 of 4)

A list of record drawings for the existing structure which the construction drawings will be based is provided in Appendix C.

109178A: Forth Road Bridge Strengthening of End Link Brackets for the NE and SE Towers

FAIRHURST

### 9 THE ABOVE IS SUBMITTED FOR ACCEPTANCE

Signed: .....

.....

Name: Colin A. Clark (PARTNER)

Engineering Qualifications: BSc CEng MICE

Name of Organisation: FAIRHURST

Date: 11TH Save Lors

# 10 THE ABOVE IS AGREED SUBJECT TO THE AMENDMENTS AND CONDITIONS SHOWN BELOW

Signed:	
Name:	
Position held	
Engineering Qualifications	
TAA	
Date:	-

# Appendix A

# **Relevant Documents and Standards used in the Design**

#### **Technical Standards Schedule**

It is the responsibility of the complier of the AIP and/or the design or check certificate complier to ensure that the Standards, references and clauses used, including amendments and corrigenda are relevant and current at the Base Date.

Documents in *italics* are under preparation at the time of preparation of this document.

# Schedule of Documents Relating to Design of Highway Bridges ad Structures using UK National Standards

BRITISH STANDARDS (HMSO publications)		
<del>BS 5268</del>	Part 2: 1996	Structural Use of Timber
BS 5400		Steel, Concrete and Composite Bridges
	Part 1: 1988	General Statement, see BD 15
	Part 2: 1978	Specification for Loads, see BD 37/01
	Part 3: 2000	CP for design of steel bridges, see BD 13/04
	Part 4: 1990	CP for design of concrete bridges, see BD 24/92
	Part 5: 1979	CP for design of composite bridges, see BD 16/82
	Part 6: 1999	Specification for materials and workmanship, steel
	Part 9: 1983	Bridge Bearings, see BD 20/92
	Part 10: 1980	CP for fatigue, see BD 9/81
<del>BS 5628</del>		Code of Practice for Use of Masonry
	Part 1: 1982	Structural use of Unreinforced Masonry
	Part 2: 1995	Structural Use of Reinforced and Prestressed Masonry, see BD 41/97
	<del>Part 3: 1985</del>	Materials and Components, Design and Workmanship, see BD 41/97
<del>BS 5930</del>	<del>1999</del>	Code of Practice for Site Investigations
<del>BS 6031</del>	<del>1981</del>	Code of Practice for Earthworks
<del>BS 8002</del>	<del>199</del> 4	Earth Retaining Structures
<del>BS 8004</del>	<del>1986</del>	Foundations, see BD 32/88
<del>BS 8118</del>		Structural Use of Aluminium
	Part 1: 1991	Code of Practice for design
	<del>Part 2: 1991</del>	Specification for Materials, Workmanship and Protection
<del>BS EN 1317-1</del>	<del>1998 Road</del> Restraint Systems - Part 1	Terminology and general criteria for test methods

BRITISH STANDARDS (HMSO publications)		
BS EN 1317-2	<del>1998 Road</del> <del>Restraint Systems – Part 2</del>	Performance classes, impact test acceptance criteria and test methods for safety barriers
BS EN 1317-3	2000 Road Restraint Systems – Part 3	Performance classes, impact test acceptance criteria and test methods for crash cushions
ENV 1317-4	2002 Road Restraint Systems – Part 4	Terminals and transitions

Execution Standards	
BS EN 1090-1:2009	Execution of steel structures and aluminium structures – Part 1: Requirements for conformity assessment of structural components
BS EN 1090-2:2008	Execution of steel structures and aluminium structures – Part 2: Technical requirements for the execution of steel structures
BS EN 1090-3:2008	Execution of steel structures and aluminium structures – Part 3: Technical requirements for aluminium structures
<del>EN 13670</del>	Execution of concrete structures

#### Miscellaneous

Circular Roads No 61/72 – Routes for heavy and high abnormal loads (refer to the website <u>http://www.ocdal.com</u>)

Traffic Management Act 2004

Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2007

#### The Manual of Contract Documents for Highway Works (MCDHW)

(Designers should consult and agree with the TAA on the version of MCDHW to be used with Eurocode design)

Volume 1: Specification for Highway Works

Volume 2: Notes for Guidance on the Specification for Highway Works

Volume 3: Highway Construction Details

The Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB)		
General Requirements, S	Standards (GD Series)	
GD 01	Introduction to the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB)	
GD 02	Quality Management Systems for Highway Design	
<del>BA 26/94</del>	Expansion Joints for use in Highway Bridge Decks	
<del>BA 28/92</del>	Evaluation of Maintenance Costs in Comparing Alternative Designs for Highway Structures	
<del>BA 36/90</del>	The use of permanent formwork	
<del>BA 41/98</del>	The Design and Appearance of Bridges	
<del>BA 42/96</del>	The Design of Integral Bridges	
<del>BA 44/96</del>	Assessment of Concrete Highway Bridge and Structures	
<del>BA 47/99</del>	Waterproofing and Surfacing of Concrete Bridge Decks	
<del>BA 56/10</del>	The Assessment of Steel Highway Bridges and Structures	
BA 57/01	Design for Durability	
<del>BA 59/94</del>	Design of Highway Bridges for Hydraulic Action	
<del>BA 67/96</del>	Enclosure of Bridges	
<del>BA 68/97</del>	Crib Retaining Walls	
<del>BA 72/03</del>	Maintenance of Road Tunnels	
<del>BA 74/06</del>	Assessment of Scour at Highway Bridges	
BA82/00	Formation of Continuity Joints in Bridge Decks	
<del>BA 84/02</del>	Use of Stainless Steel Reinforcement in Highway Structures	
<del>BA 85/04</del>	Coatings for Concrete Highway Structures & Ancillary Structures	
<del>BA 92/07</del>	The Use of Recycled Concrete Aggregates in Structural Concrete	
BD 7/01	Weathering Steel for Highway Structures	
BD 10/97	Design of Highway Structures in Areas of Mining Subsidence	
BD 12/01	Design of Corrugated Steel Buried Structures with Spans greater than 0.9 metres and up to 8.0 metres	
BD 20/92	Bridge Bearings, Use of BS 5400: Part 9: 1983	
BD21/01	The Assessment of Highway Bridges and Structures	
<del>BD 29/04</del>	Design Criteria for Footbridges	
<del>BD 33/94</del>	Expansion Joints for use in Highway Bridge Decks	

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# FAIRHURST

The Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB)		
Bridges and Structures, Advice Notes (BA Series)		
BD 35/06	Quality Assurance Scheme for Paints and Similar Protective Coatings	
BD 36/92	Evaluation of Maintenance Costs in Comparing Alternative Designs for Highway Structures	
BD 37/01	Loads for Highway Bridges (for defining an HB rating only)	
BD41/97	Reinforced clay brickwork retaining walls of pocket type and grouted cavity type construction – use of BS 5628:Part 2:1995	
BD-43/03	The impregnation of Reinforced and Prestressed concrete Highway Structures using Hydrophobic Pore-Lining Impregnants	
<del>BD 45/93</del>	Identification Markings of Highway Structures	
<del>BD 47/99</del>	Waterproofing and Surfacing of Concrete Bridge Decks	
<del>BD 51/98</del>	Portal and Cantilever Signs/Signal Gantries	
<del>BD 53/95</del>	Inspection and Records for Road Tunnels	
BD 57/01	Design for Durability	
BD 62/07	As-built, Operational and Maintenance Records for Highway Structures	
<del>BD 63/07</del>	Inspection of Highway Structures	
<del>BD 65/97</del>	Design Criteria for Collision Protection Beams	
<del>BD 67/96</del>	Enclosure of Bridges	
<del>BD 68/97</del>	Crib Retaining Walls	
<del>BD 70/03</del>	Strengthened/reinforced Soils and other Fills for Retaining Walls and Bridge Abutments. Use of BS 8600:1995 incorporating amendment no. 1 (Issue 2 March 1999)	
BD 78/99	Design of Road Tunnels	
BD-82/00	Design of Rigid Buried Pipes	
<del>BD 90/05</del>	Design of FRP Bridges and Highway Structures	
<del>BD 91/04</del>	Unreinforced Masonry Arch Bridges	
<del>BD 94/07</del>	Design of Minor Structures	

The Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB)		
Traffic Engineering and	Control, Standards and Advice Notes (TD and TA Series)	
<del>TD 9/93</del>	Highway Link Design	
TD 19/06	Requirement for Road Restraint Systems	
<del>TD-27/05</del>	Cross Sections and Headroom	
<del>TD 36/93</del>	Subways for Pedestrians and Cyclists, Layout and Dimensions	
TD 89/08 Use of Passively Safe Signposts, Lighting Columns & Traffic Signal Posts to BS EN 12767		

The Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB)		
Highways, Advice Notes	(HA Series)	
HA 59/92	Mitigating Against Effects on Badgers	
HA 66/95	Environmental Barriers – Technical Requirements	
HA 80/99	Nature Conservation Advice in Relation to Bats	
HA 81/99	Nature Conservation Advice in Relation to Otters	
HA 84/01	Nature Conservation and Biodiversity	
HA 97/01	Nature Conservation Management Advice in Relation to Dormice	
HA 98/01	Nature Conservation Management Advice in Relation to Amphibians	

The Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB)				
Highways, Standards (HD Series)				
HD-22/08	Managing Geotechnical Risk			

Transport Scotland Interim Advice Notes					
TSIA 22	Implementation of new reinforcement standards (BS 4449:2005, BS 4482:2005, BS 4483: 2005 and BS 8666:2005)				
TSIA 23	Implementation of BS8500-1:2006 Concrete – Complementary British Standard To BS EN 206-1				
TSIA 24	Guidance on implementing results on research on bridge deck waterproofing				
TSIA 27	Implementation of the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2007 and the withdrawal of SD 10/05 and SD 11/05				
TSIA 31	Use of Eurocodes for the design of bridges and road related structures				

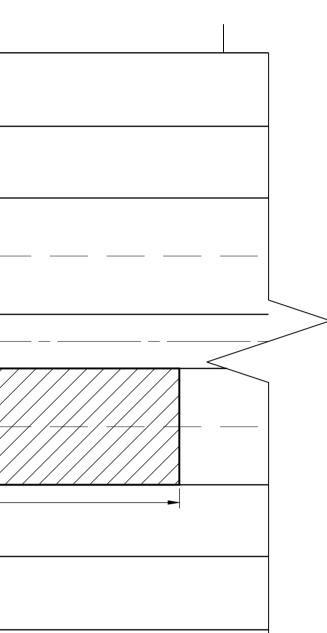
# Appendix B

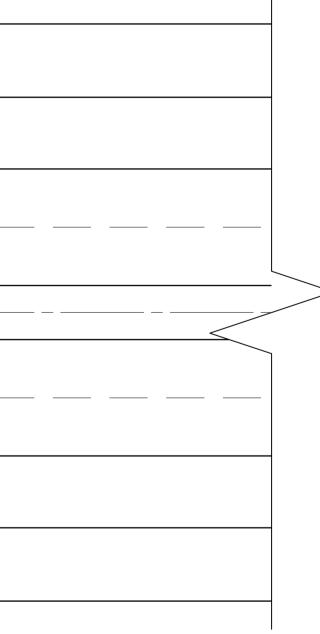
# **Drawings Accompanying the Submission**

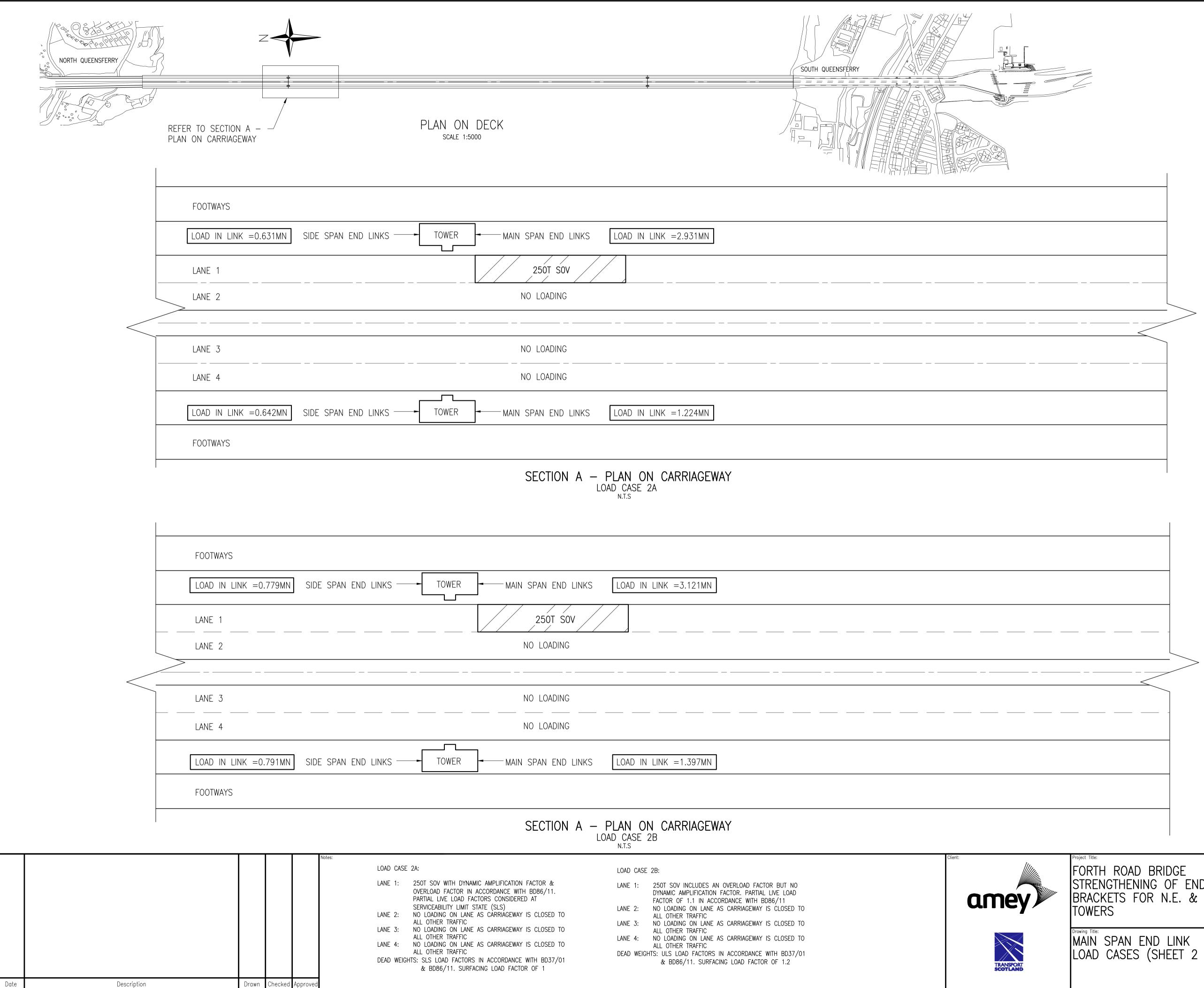
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Lose H MK = 0.003         Site Site, Sit				P			
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ANE 3         2010 BSALL 1 N 10 TEX RETURN. ANE FACTOR - 2.45           ANE 4         2010 BSALL 1 N 10 TEX RETURN. ANE FACTOR - 1           LOCX V. 4.4 - 0.220         SDE SFA4 BID LINKS         LOCK           TOCKARS         SECTION A - PLAN ON CARRIAGEWAY           TOCKARS         SDE SFA4 BID LINKS         TOCKAR           TOCKARS         SECTION A - PLAN ON CARRIAGEWAY           TOCKARS         SDE SFA4 BID LINKS         TOCKAR           ANE 1         MO DACHAR         TOCKARS           ANE 2         NO DACHAR         TOCKAR           ANE 2	 						
JAE 4       JULY BALL       100       100         JAE 5       JULY BALL       JULY BALL       100       100         JAE 6       JULY BALL       JULY BALL       100       100         JAE 7       JULY BALL       JULY BALL       JULY BALL       JULY BALL       JULY BALL         JULY BALL       JULY BALL       JULY BALL       JULY BALL       JULY BALL       JULY BALL         JULY BALL       JULY BALL       JULY BALL       JULY BALL       JULY BALL       JULY BALL         JULY BALL       JULY BALL       JULY BALL       JULY BALL       JULY BALL       JULY BALL         JULY BALL       JULY BALL       JULY BALL       JULY BALL       JULY BALL       JULY BALL         JULY BALL	 		NO LOADING			LANE 2	
Image: State State Biol Junks         Image: State State Biol Junks         Image: State State Biol Junks         Image: State Biol Junks							
FOODWAYS           1040 M TYC = 0.777           SDE SPALEND HINKS           1040 M TYC = 0.777           LANE 1           1040 M TYC = 0.777           LANE 2           NO .0400NO           LANE 3           LANE 4           2010 BSALL: 1 IN 10 YEAR RETURN LANE FOODS = 0.66           2010 BSALL: 1 IN 10 YEAR RETURN LANE FOODS = 1.060           LANE 4           2010 BSALL: 1 IN 10 YEAR RETURN LANE FOODS = 1.060           C40 IN LIKE = 0.788           SDE SPALEND HINKS           FOODWAYS           SECTION A - PLAN ON CARRIAGEWAY           LOAD LASE 10	 	LOAD IN LINK =2.993MN	- MAIN SPAN END LINKS	NKS - TOWER	SIDE SPAN END LI	LOAD IN LINK = 0.729	
LOND CASE 1A  FOOTWARS  C.CAD IN LINK = 0.777 SIDE SPAN IND ULVIS TOWER LANE 1 LANE 2 NC CADING LANE 2 LANE 3 LANE 4 LANE 4 LANE 4 LANE 4 LANE 5 SUE SPAN IND ULVIS TOWER S						FOOTWAYS	
LAVE 1 LAVE 2 LAVE 2 LAVE 3 LAVE 4 LAVE 4 LOAD IN LINK = 0.768 SDE SPAN END LINKS TOWER MAIN SPAN END LINKS SDE SPAN END LINKS TOWER MAIN SPAN END LINKS SDE SPAN END LINKS		LOAD CASE 1A	SECTIO			FOOTWAYS	
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SECTION A - PLAN ON CARRIAGEWAY LOAD CASE 1B		N 10 YEAR RETURN. LANE FACTOR = 1	2010 BSALL: 1 IN				
LOAD_CASE_1B N.T.S	 					FOOTWAYS	
		CTION A - PLAN ON CARRIAGEWAY LOAD CASE 1B	SECT				
between the province       between the province <td< td=""><td>DYNAMIC AMPLIFICATION FACTOR. ICE WITH BD 86/11 SED TO ALL OTHER TRAFFIC TED LANE FACTOR IS BASED ON FORMATION</td><td>CTOR. LANE 1: 170T SOV INCLUDES OVERLOAD FA PARTIAL LIVE LOAD FACTOR OF 1.1 LANE 2: NO LOADING ON LANE AS CARRIAN ON LANE 3: LOADING IS 46% OF LANE 4 BSAN CALCULATIONS FROM WEIGH IN MO F 100m LANE 4: 2010 BSALL FOR A RETURN PERI 50m PARTIAL LIVE LOAD FACTOR LOAD DEAD ULS LOAD FACTOR IN ACCORDANC</td><td>COF 1.1 IN ACCORDANCE WITH BD 86/11 CARRIAGEWAY IS CLOSED TO ALL OTHER TRAFFIC 4 BSALL. THE REDUCED LANE FACTOR IS BASED ON H IN MOTION (WIM) INFORMATION RN PERIOD OF 1 IN 10 YEARS.LOADED LENGTH OF 10 R OF 1.3 TO BD86/11</td><td><ol> <li>170T SOV INCLUDES OVERI PARTIAL LIVE LOAD FACTOR</li> <li>NO LOADING ON LANE AS</li> <li>LOADING IS 46% OF LANE CALCULATIONS FROM WEIGH</li> <li>2010 BSALL FOR A RETUR PARTIAL LIVE LOAD FACTOR ULS LOAD FACTOR IN ACCO</li> </ol></td><td>LOAD LANE LANE LANE LANE LANE LANE DEAD WEIG</td><td>Description</td><td>D</td></td<>	DYNAMIC AMPLIFICATION FACTOR. ICE WITH BD 86/11 SED TO ALL OTHER TRAFFIC TED LANE FACTOR IS BASED ON FORMATION	CTOR. LANE 1: 170T SOV INCLUDES OVERLOAD FA PARTIAL LIVE LOAD FACTOR OF 1.1 LANE 2: NO LOADING ON LANE AS CARRIAN ON LANE 3: LOADING IS 46% OF LANE 4 BSAN CALCULATIONS FROM WEIGH IN MO F 100m LANE 4: 2010 BSALL FOR A RETURN PERI 50m PARTIAL LIVE LOAD FACTOR LOAD DEAD ULS LOAD FACTOR IN ACCORDANC	COF 1.1 IN ACCORDANCE WITH BD 86/11 CARRIAGEWAY IS CLOSED TO ALL OTHER TRAFFIC 4 BSALL. THE REDUCED LANE FACTOR IS BASED ON H IN MOTION (WIM) INFORMATION RN PERIOD OF 1 IN 10 YEARS.LOADED LENGTH OF 10 R OF 1.3 TO BD86/11	<ol> <li>170T SOV INCLUDES OVERI PARTIAL LIVE LOAD FACTOR</li> <li>NO LOADING ON LANE AS</li> <li>LOADING IS 46% OF LANE CALCULATIONS FROM WEIGH</li> <li>2010 BSALL FOR A RETUR PARTIAL LIVE LOAD FACTOR ULS LOAD FACTOR IN ACCO</li> </ol>	LOAD LANE LANE LANE LANE LANE LANE DEAD WEIG	Description	D

	LOAD CAS	E 1B	Client:	FORTH ROAD BRIDGE	FA	RHL	JRST
YNAMIC AMPLIFICATION FACTOR. WITH BD 86/11	LANE 1:	170T SOV INCLUDES OVERLOAD FACTOR BUT NO DYNAMIC AMPLIFICATION FACTOR. PARTIAL LIVELOAD FACTOR OF 1.1 IN ACCORDANCE WITH BD 86/11		STRENGTHENING OF END LINK BRACKETS FOR N.E. & S.E.		225 Bath Street GLASGOW, G2 4G	t, SZ
TO ALL OTHER TRAFFIC	LANE 2:	NO LOADING ON LANE AS CARRIAGEWAY IS CLOSED TO ALL OTHER TRAFFIC	amey	TOWERS	Tel: Scale at A1:	0141 204 8800 Fax: 01 Status:	41 204 8801
LANE FACTOR IS BASED ON RMATION	LANE 3:	LOADING IS 46% OF LANE 4 BSALL. THE REDUCED LANE FACTOR IS BASED ON CALCULATIONS FROM WEIGH IN MOTION (WIM) INFORMATION		Drawing Title:	AS SHOWN Drawn:	FOR APPROVA Checked:	Approved:
YEARS.LOADED LENGTH OF 100m	LANE 4:	2010 BSALL FOR A RETURN PERIOD OF 1 IN 10 YEARS. LOADED LENGTH OF 50m PARTIAL LIVE LOAD FACTOR OF 1.3 TO BD 86/11		MAIN SPAN END LINK LOAD CASES (SHEET 1 OF 4)	CMcL Date: 23/10/15	DAJE <sup>Date:</sup> 23/10/15	CAC Date: 23/10/15
& BD86/11. SURFACE LOAD	DEAD WEIGHTS:	ULS LOAD FACTOR IN ACCORDANCE WITH BD37/01 & BD86/11. SURFACE LOAD FACTOR OF 1.2	TRANSPORT		Drawing No.:	109178/1	Revisi



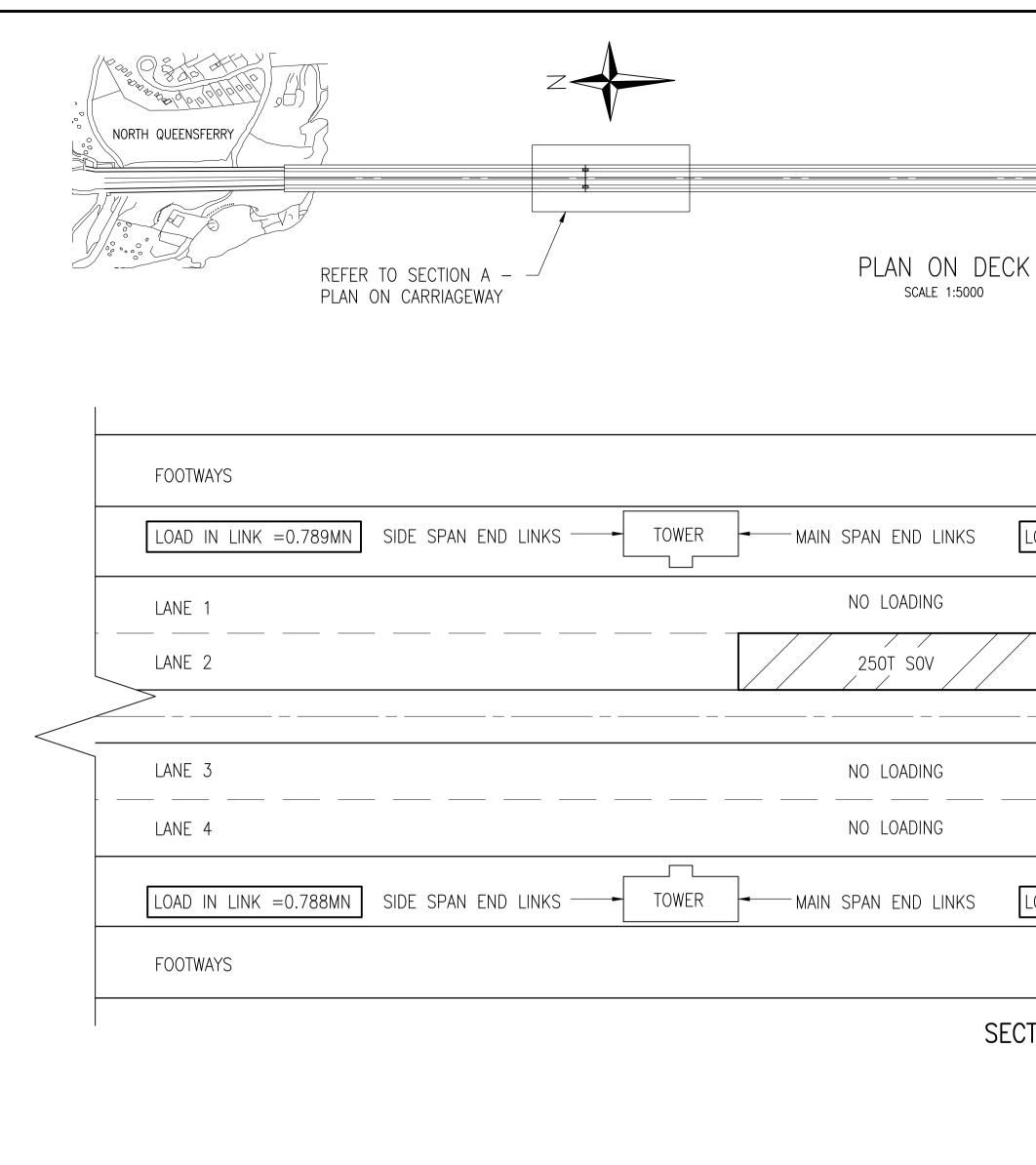






IN SPAN END LINKS LOAD IN LINK =2.931MN
250T SOV
NO LOADING
NO LOADING
NO LOADING
IN SPAN END LINKS LOAD IN LINK =1.224MN
SECTION A – PLAN ON CARRIAGEWAY LOAD CASE 2A N.T.S
AIN SPAN END LINKS LOAD IN LINK = 3.121MN
250T SOV
NO LOADING
NO LOADING
NO LOADING
AIN SPAN END LINKS LOAD IN LINK =1.397MN

FORTH ROAD BRIDGE STRENGTHENING OF END LINK BRACKETS FOR N.E. & S.E.	<b>FAIRHURST</b>				
TOWERS	Tel:         0141         204         8800         Fax:         0141         204         8801           Scale at A1:         Status:         Status:         FOR         APPROVAL         Status:         Sta				
MAIN SPAN END LINK	Drawn: CMcL	Checked: DAJE	Approved: CAC		
LOAD CASES (SHEET 2 OF 4)	Date: 23/10/15	Date: 23/10/15	Date: 23/10/	/15	
	Drawing No.: 10	9178/10		Revision:	

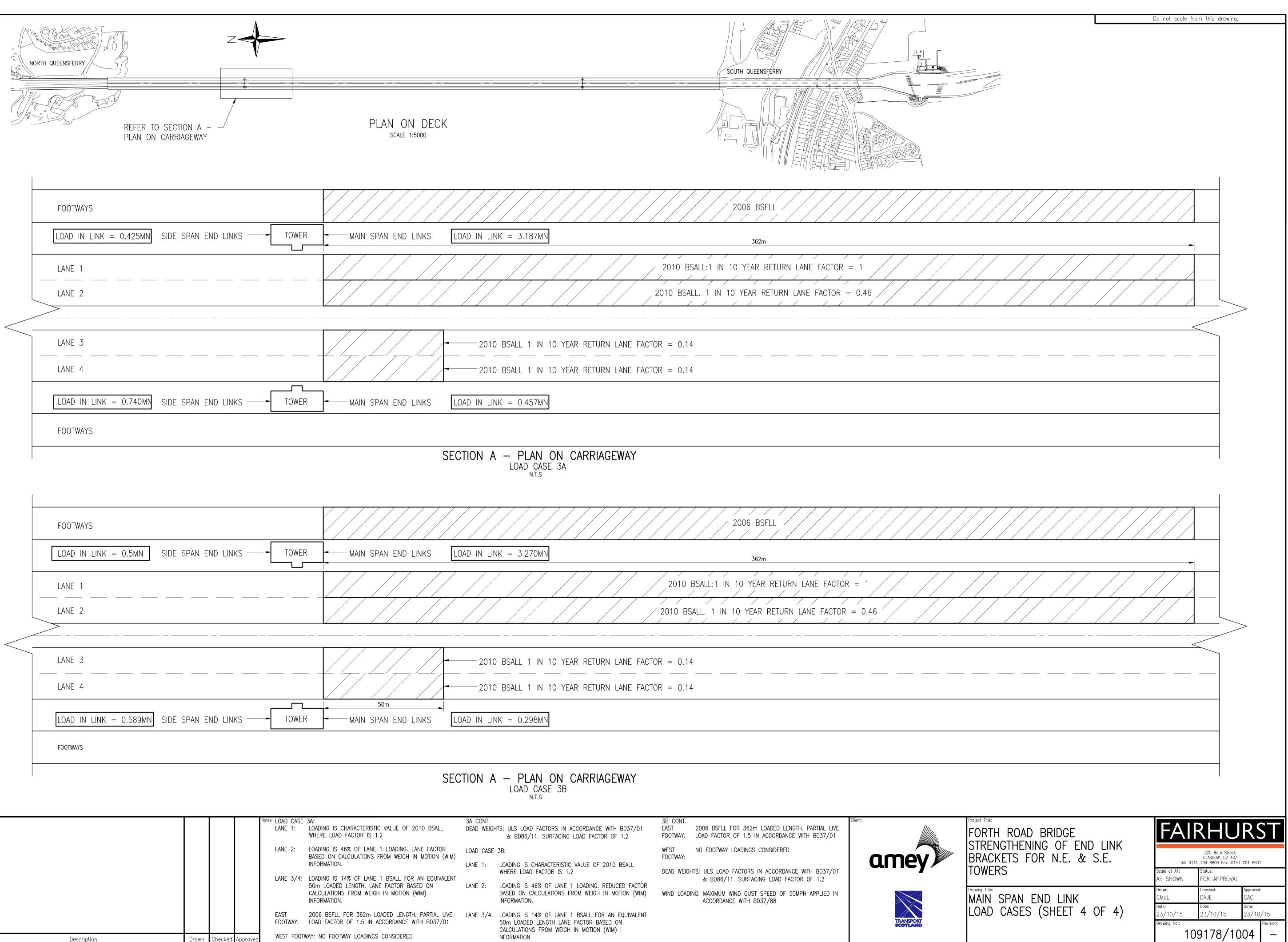


						LOAD CASE 2C: LANE 1: NO LOADING ON LANE AS CARRIAGEWAY IS CLOSED ALL OTHER TRAFFIC LANE 2: 250T SOV POSITIONED IN THE FAST LANE WITH A DYNAMIC AMPLIFICATION FACTOR & AN OVERLOAD FACTOR. PARTIAL LIVE LOAD FACTOR OF 1.1 IN ACCORDANCE WITH BD86/11 LANE 3: NO LOADING ON LANE AS CARRIAGEWAY IS CLOSED ALL OTHER TRAFFIC LANE 4: NO LOADING ON LANE CARRIAGEWAY CLOSED TO ALL OTHER TRAFFIC DEAD WEIGHTS: ULS LOAD FACTORS IN ACCORDANCE WITH BD37/ & BD86/11. SURFACING LOAD FACTOR OF 1.2
Rev.	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked	Approved	

	SOUTH QUEENSFERRY		
₽ <			
LOAD IN LINK =2.813MN			
		·	
LOAD IN LINK =1.939MN			
CTION A - PLAN ON CARRIAGEWAY			
N.I.S			



	Do not scale from this drawing.
	J
	$ \longrightarrow $
Project Title:	EAIDLILIDCT
FORTH ROAD BRIDGE	FAIRHURST
STRENGTHENING OF END LINK BRACKETS FOR N.E. & S.E.	225 Bath Street, GLASGOW, G2 4GZ
TOWERS	GLASGOW, G2 4GZ Tel: 0141 204 8800 Fax: 0141 204 8801 Scale at A1: Status:
	AS SHOWN FOR APPROVAL
Drawing Title: MAIN SPAN END LINK	Drawn: Checked: Approved: CMcL DAJE CAC
LOAD CASES (SHEET 3 OF 4)	Date:         Date:         Date:           23/10/15         23/10/15         23/10/15
	Drawing No.: Revision:
	109178/1003 -

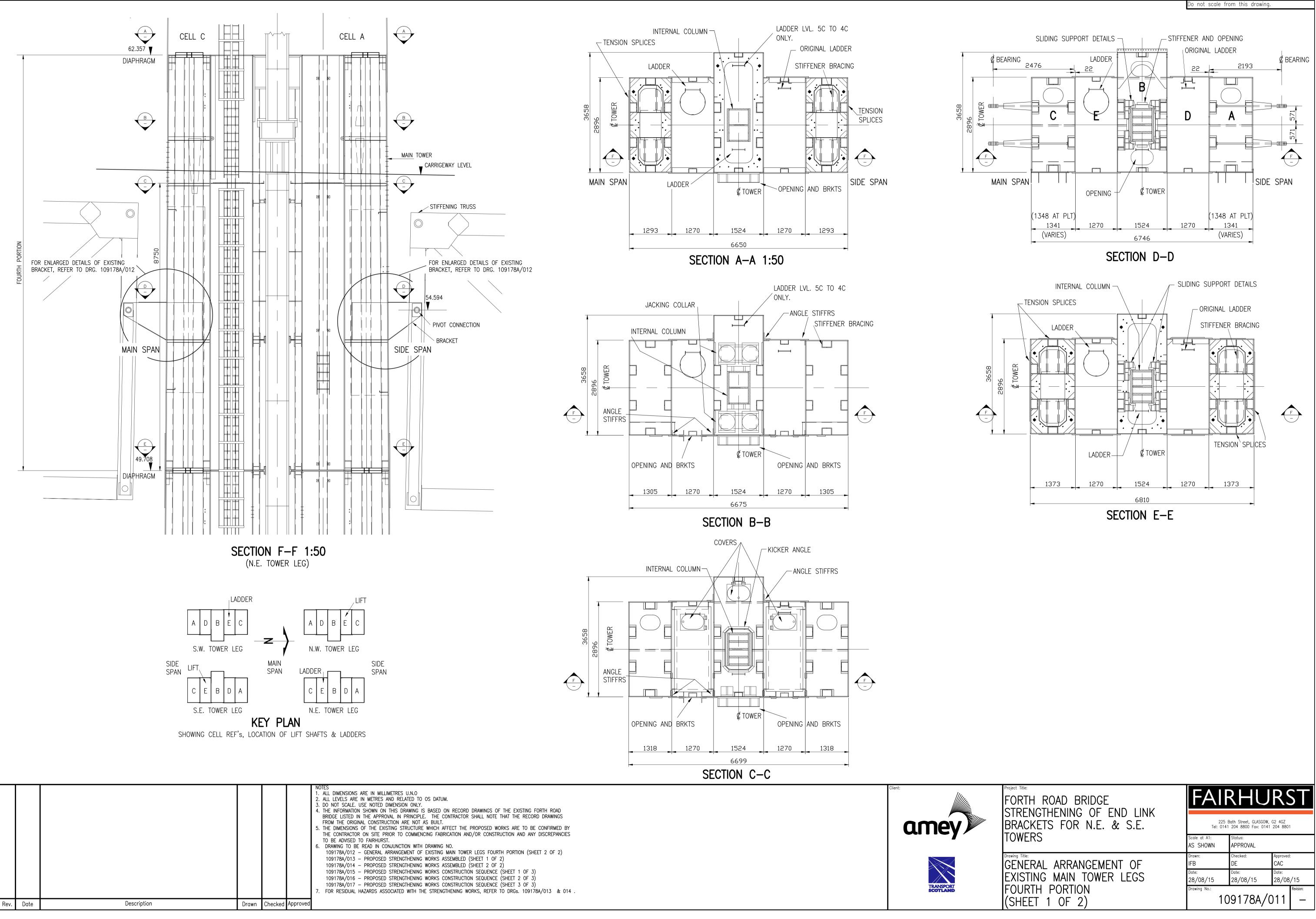


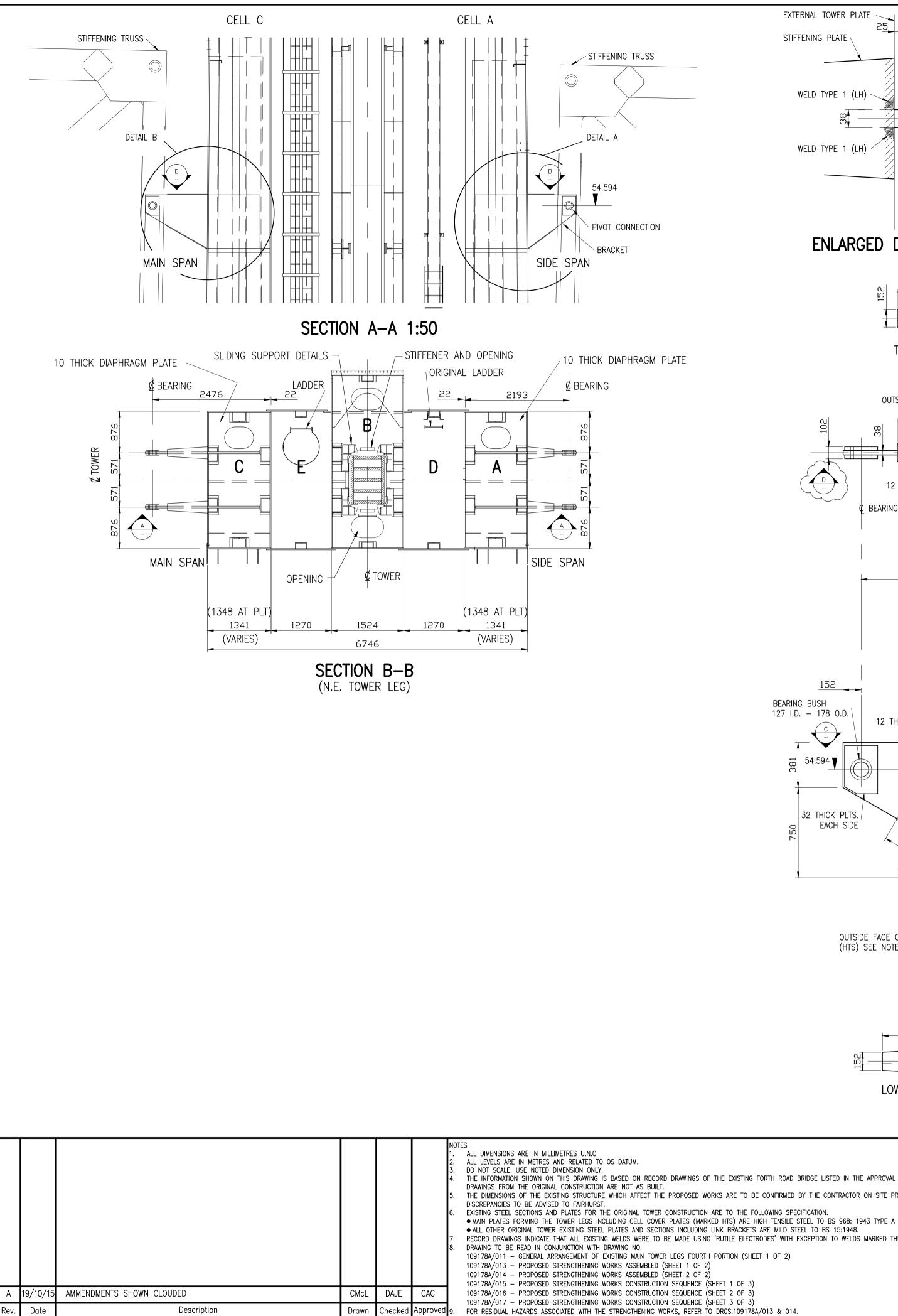
	FOOTWAYS		
	LOAD IN LINK = 0.425MN SIDE SPAN END LINKS	DWER	MAIN SPAN END LINKS
	LANE 1		
	LANE 2		
$\langle$	<u></u>		
	LANE 3		
	LANE 4		
	LOAD IN LINK = 0.740MN SIDE SPAN END LINKS	DWER	- MAIN SPAN END LINKS
	FOOTWAYS		

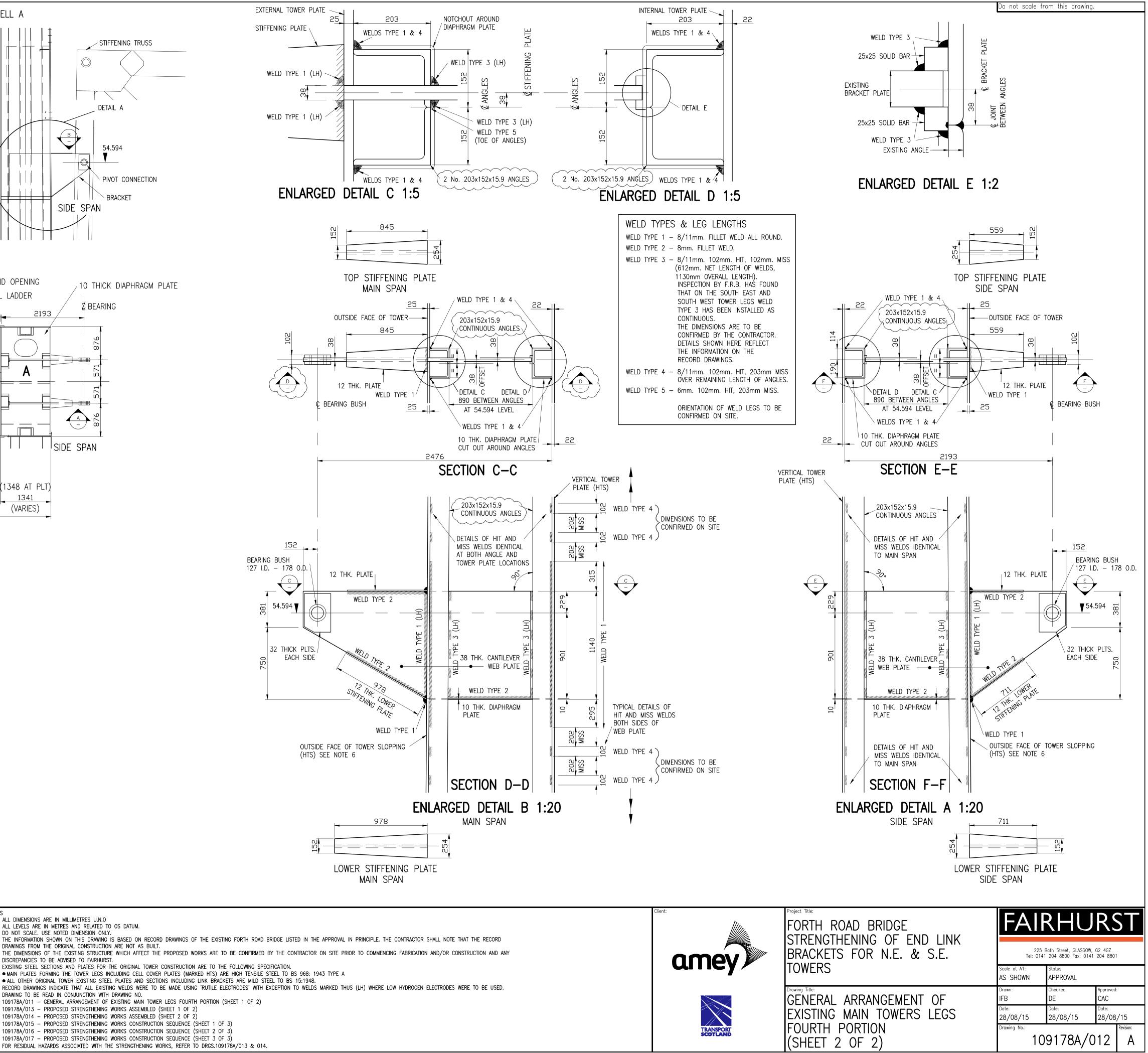
	FOOTWAYS	
	LOAD IN LINK = 0.5MN SIDE SPAN END LINKS	ER - MAIN SPAN END LINKS
	LANE 1	
	LANE 2	
	<u></u>	
	LANE 3	
_	LANE 4	
	LOAD IN LINK = 0.589MN SIDE SPAN END LINKS	ER MAIN SPAN END LINKS
	FOOTWAYS	
	<sup>Notes:</sup> LOAD CAS LANE 1:	E 3A: LOADING IS CHARACTERISTIC VALUE OF 2010 BSALL WHERE LOAD FACTOR IS 1.2
	LANE 2:	LOADING IS 46% OF LANE 1 LOADING. LANE FACTO BASED ON CALCULATIONS FROM WEIGH IN MOTION

Rev.	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked	Approved	WEST FOOT	WAY: NO FOOTWAY LOADINGS CONSIDERED
						EAST FOOTWAY:	2006 BSFLL FOR 362m LOADED LENGTH. PARTIAL LOAD FACTOR OF 1.5 IN ACCORDANCE WITH BD37/
						LANE 3/4:	LOADING IS 14% OF LANE 1 BSALL FOR AN EQUIV 50m LOADED LENGTH. LANE FACTOR BASED ON CALCULATIONS FROM WEIGH IN MOTION (WIM) INFORMATION.
						LANE 2:	LOADING IS 46% OF LANE 1 LOADING. LANE FACTO BASED ON CALCULATIONS FROM WEIGH IN MOTION INFORMATION.
							WHERE LOAD FACTOR IS 1.2

SALL	3A CONT. DEAD WEIGH	HTS: ULS LOAD FACTORS IN ACCORDANCE WITH BD37/01 & BD86/11. SURFACING LOAD FACTOR OF 1.2	3B CONT. EAST FOOTWAY:	2006 BSFLL FOR 362m LOADED LENGTH. PARTIAL LIVE LOAD FACTOR OF 1.5 IN ACCORDANCE WITH BD37/01	Client:	Proje
CTOR DN (WIM)	LOAD CASE	3B:	WEST FOOTWAY:	NO FOOTWAY LOADINGS CONSIDERED		S Bl
UIVALENT	LANE 1:	LOADING IS CHARACTERISTIC VALUE OF 2010 BSALL WHERE LOAD FACTOR IS 1.2	DEAD WEIG	HTS: ULS LOAD FACTORS IN ACCORDANCE WITH BD37/01 & BD86/11. SURFACING LOAD FACTOR OF 1.2	amey	T(
	LANE 2:	LOADING IS 46% OF LANE 1 LOADING. REDUCED FACTOR BASED ON CALCULATIONS FROM WEIGH IN MOTION (WIM) INFORMATION.	WIND LOAD	DING: MAXIMUM WIND GUST SPEED OF 50MPH APPLIED IN ACCORDANCE WITH BD37/88		Draw
AL LIVE 37/01	LANE 3/4:	LOADING IS 14% OF LANE 1 BSALL FOR AN EQUIVALENT 50m LOADED LENGTH LANE FACTOR BASED ON CALCULATIONS FROM WEIGH IN MOTION (WIM) I NFORMATION			TRANSPORT	
					1	



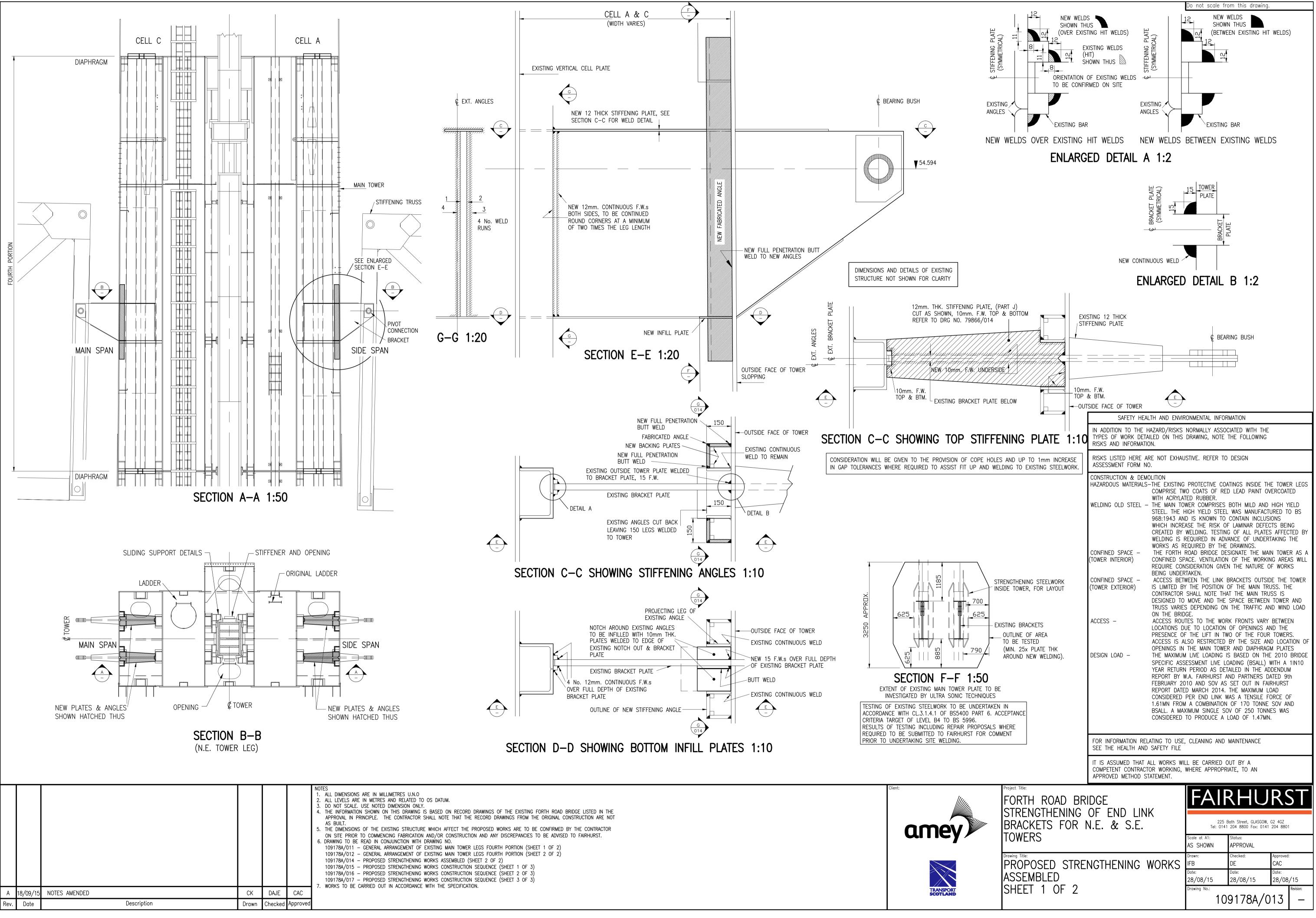


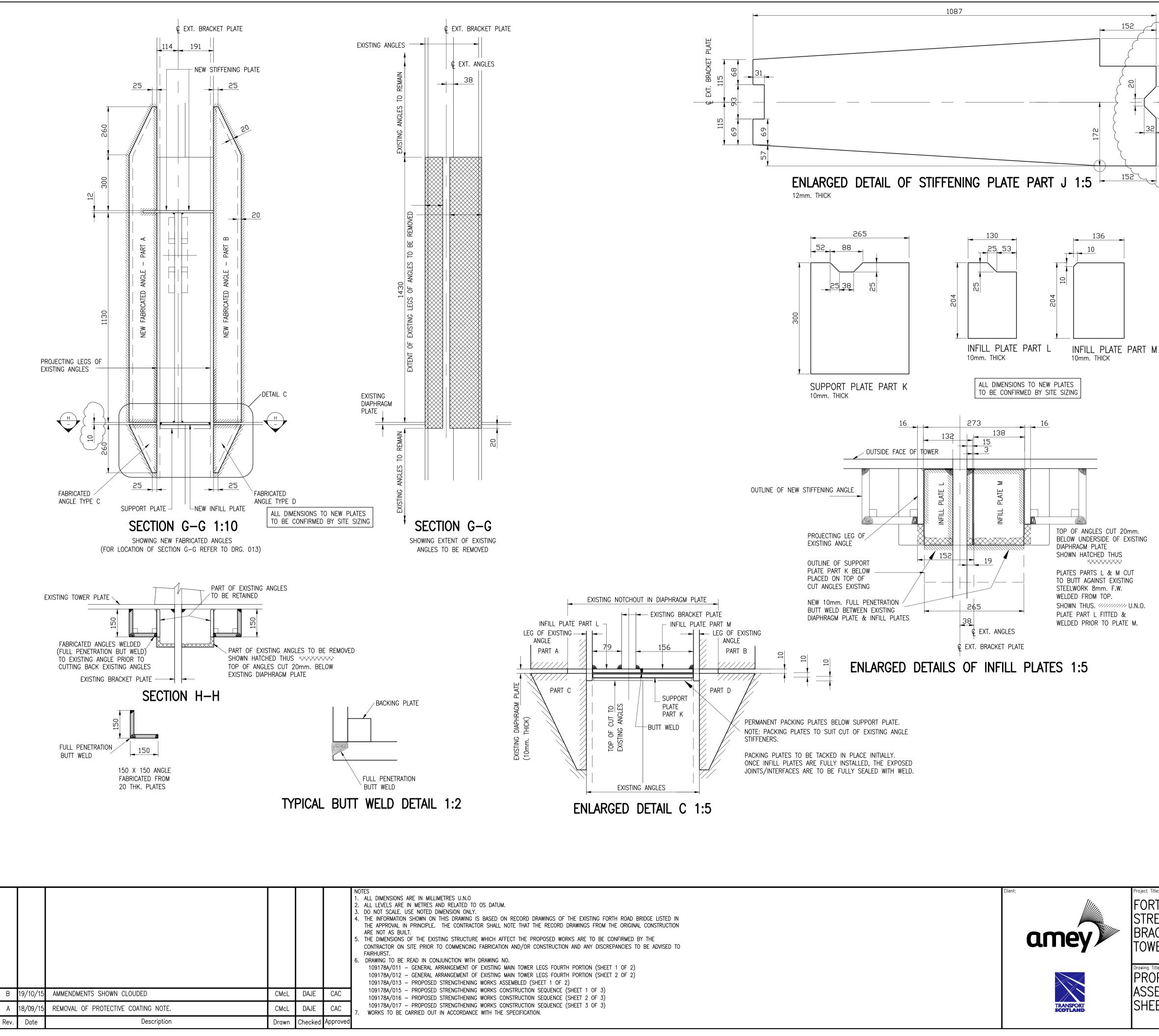


THE INFORMATION SHOWN ON THIS DRAWING IS BASED ON RECORD DRAWINGS OF THE EXISTING FORTH ROAD BRIDGE LISTED IN THE APPROVAL IN PRINCIPLE. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTE THAT THE RECORD

RECORD DRAWINGS INDICATE THAT ALL EXISTING WELDS WERE TO BE MADE USING 'RUTILE ELECTRODES' WITH EXCEPTION TO WELDS MARKED THUS (LH) WHERE LOW HYDROGEN ELECTRODES WERE TO BE USED.





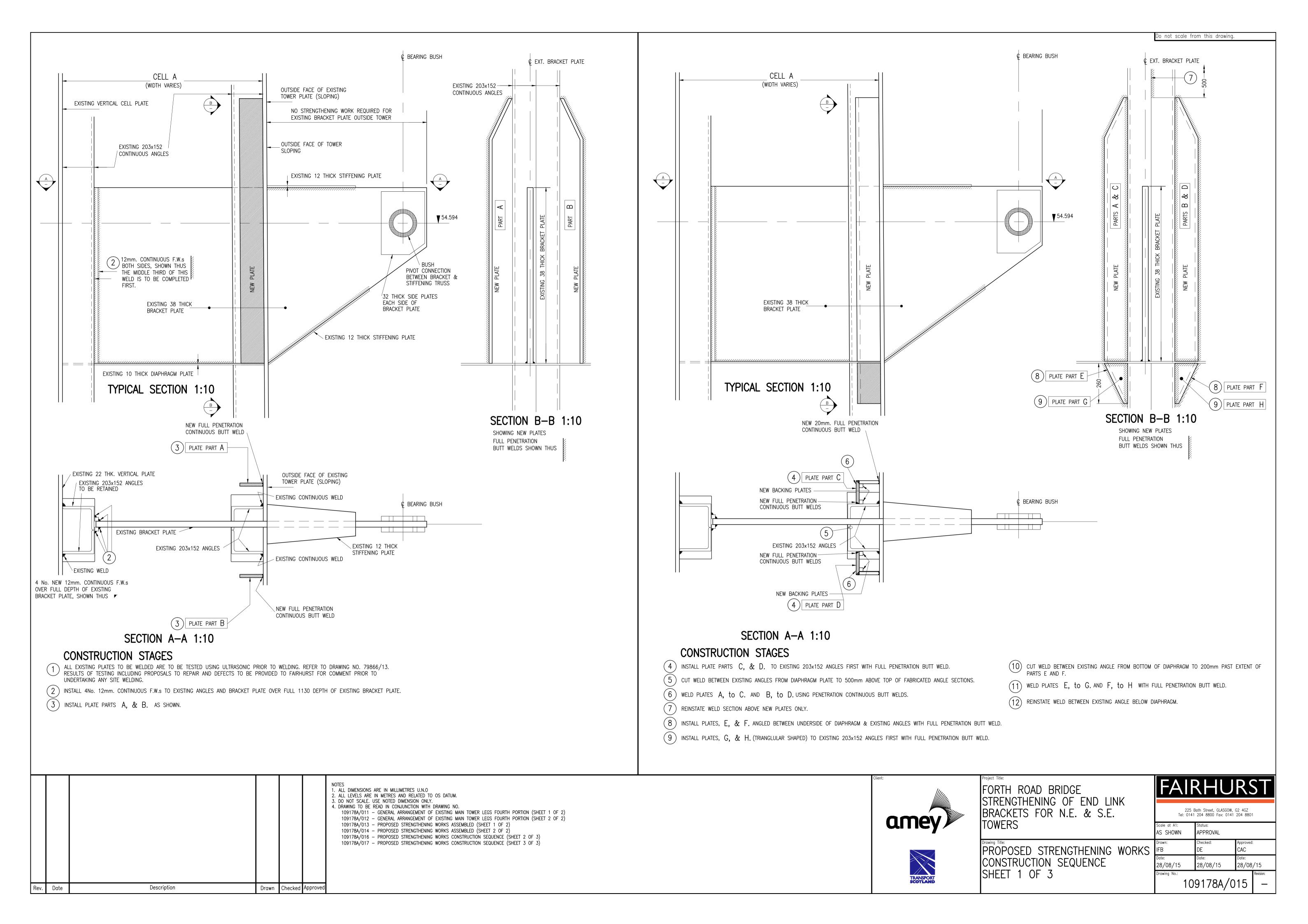


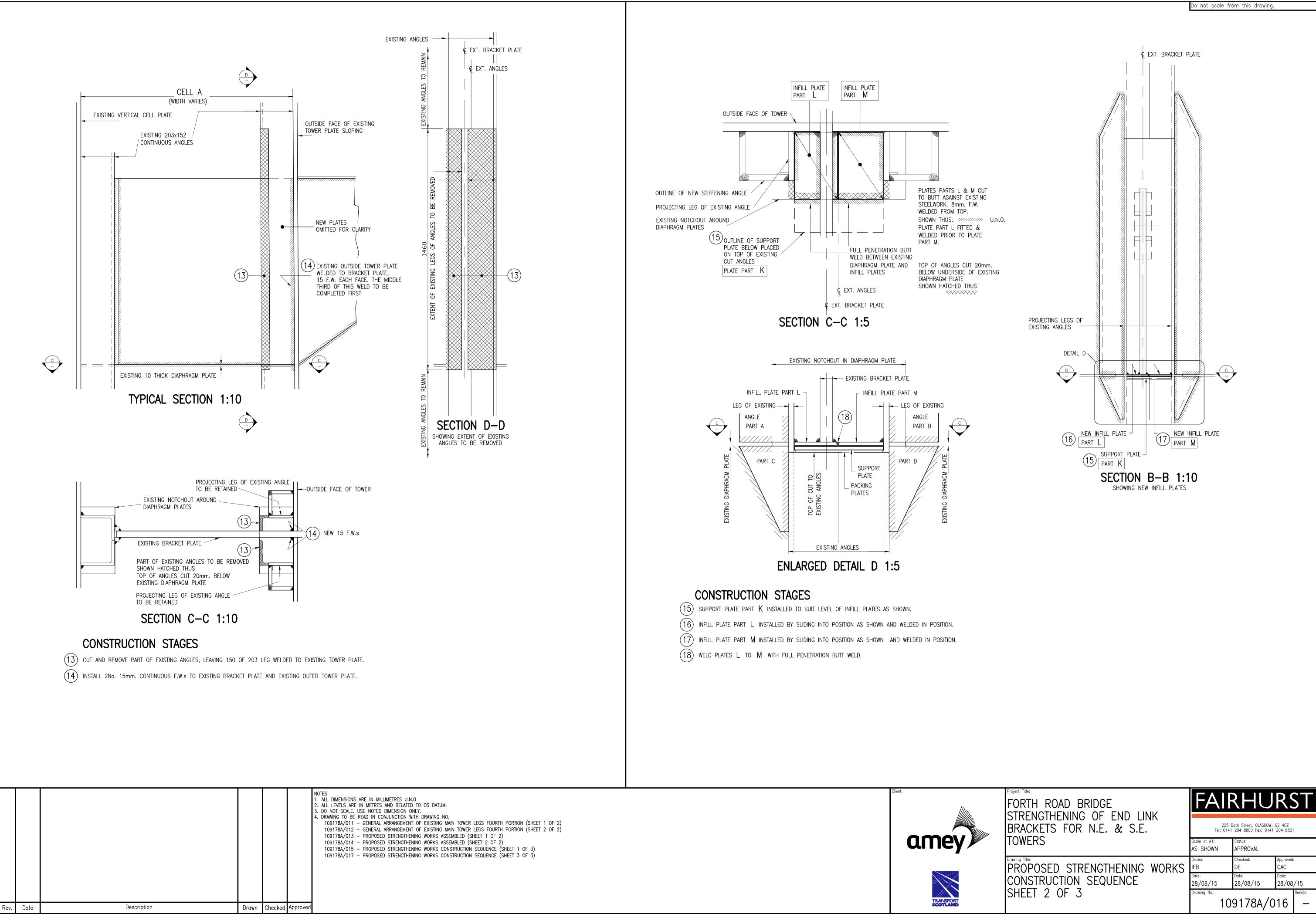
	DESIGN LOAD - THE MAXIN SPECIFIC / YEAR RETU REPORT B FEBRUARY REPORT D CONSIDERE 1.61MN FF BSALL. A	IN THE MAIN TOWE IUM LIVE LOADING ASSESSMENT LIVE L JRN PERIOD AS DE Y W.A. FAIRHURST 2010 AND SOV AS ATED MARCH 2014. D PER END LINK ROM A COMBINATION MAXIMUM SINGLE S D TO PRODUCE A	IS BASED ON TH LOADING (BSALL) TAILED IN THE A AND PARTNERS I S SET OUT IN FA . THE MAXIMUM I WAS A TENSILE I N OF 170 TONNE GOV OF 250 TON	HE 2010 BR WITH A 1IN NDDENDUM DATED 9th AIRHURST LOAD FORCE OF E SOV AND NES WAS		
	FOR INFORMATION RELATING TO U SEE THE HEALTH AND SAFETY FIL		MAINTENANCE			
	IT IS ASSUMED THAT ALL WORKS COMPETENT CONTRACTOR WORKIN APPROVED METHOD STATEMENT.					
Project Title: FORTH ROAD BR STRENGTHENING	OF END LINK		225 Bath Street, GLASGOW, G2 4GZ			
BRACKETS FOR TOWERS	N.E. & S.E.			204 8800 Fax: 0141 204 8801 Status:		
Drawing Title: PROPOSED STRE ASSEMBLED	S Drawn: IFB Date: 28/08/15	Checked: DE Date: 28/08/15	Approved: CAC Date: 28/08/15			
SHEET 2 OF 2		Drawing No.: <b>1</b>	09178A/		evision: B	

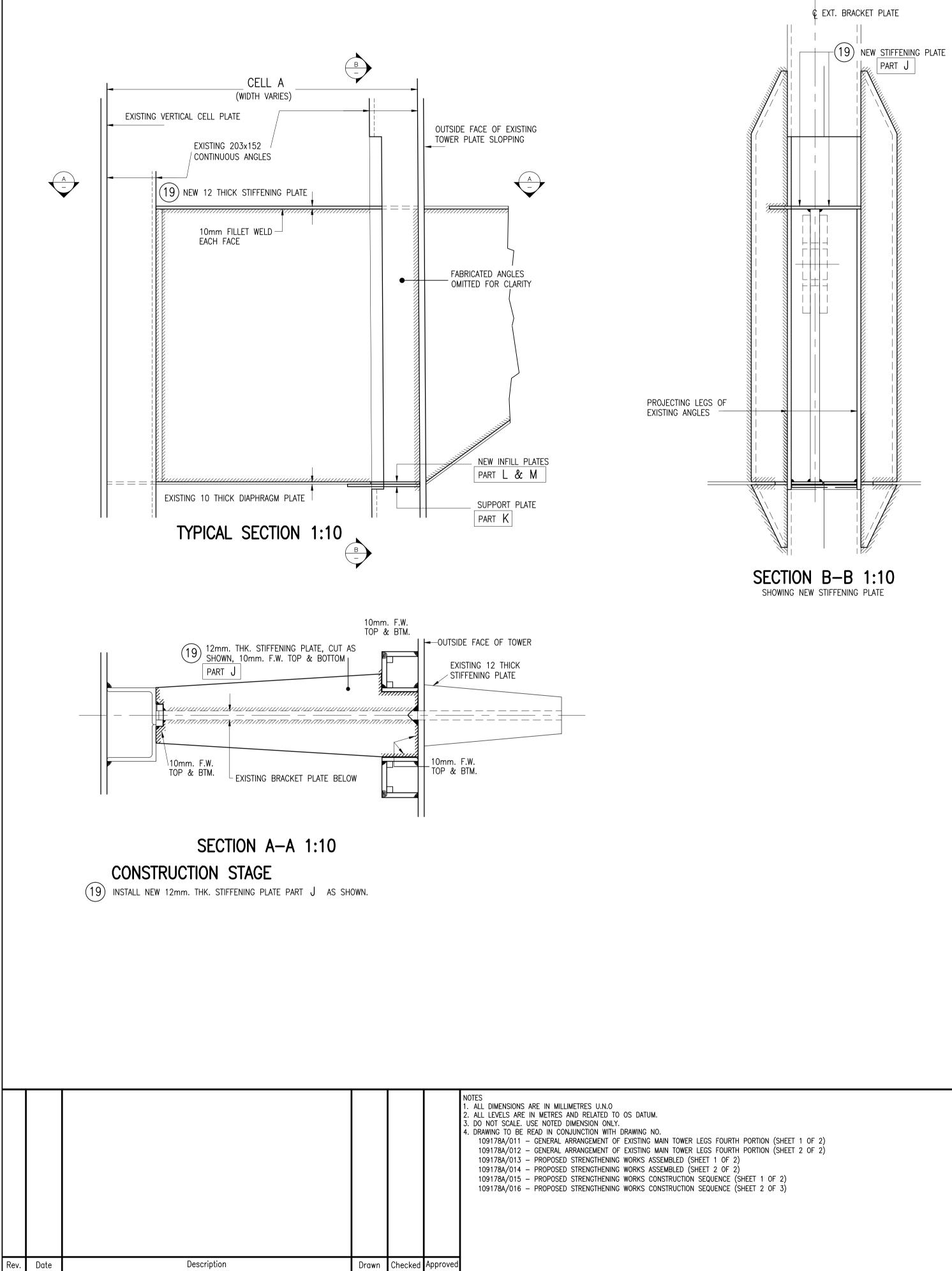
ASSESSMENT FORM	ARE NOT EXHAUSTIVE. REFER TO DESIGN NO.
CONSTRUCTION & DE	
HAZARDOUS MATERIAL	S-THE EXISTING PROTECTIVE COATINGS INSIDE THE TOWER LEGS COMPRISE TWO COATS OF RED LEAD PAINT OVERCOATED WITH ACRYLATED RUBBER.
WELDING OLD STEEL	THE MAIN TOWER COMPRISES BOTH MILD AND HIGH YIELD STEEL. THE HIGH YIELD STEEL WAS MANUFACTURED TO BS 968:1943 AND IS KNOWN TO CONTAIN INCLUSIONS WHICH INCREASE THE RISK OF LAMINAR DEFECTS BEING CREATED BY WELDING. TESTING OF ALL PLATES AFFECTED BY WELDING IS REQUIRED IN ADVANCE OF UNDERTAKING THE WORKS AS REQUIRED BY THE DRAWINGS.
CONFINED SPACE –	THE FORTH ROAD BRIDGE DESIGNATE THE MAIN TOWER AS A
(TOWER INTERIOR)	CONFINED SPACE. VENTILATION OF THE WORKING AREAS WILL REQUIRE CONSIDERATION GIVEN THE NATURE OF WORKS BEING UNDERTAKEN.
	ACCESS BETWEEN THE LINK BRACKETS OUTSIDE THE TOWER
(TOWER EXTERIOR)	IS LIMITED BY THE POSITION OF THE MAIN TRUSS. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTE THAT THE MAIN TRUSS IS DESIGNED TO MOVE AND THE SPACE BETWEEN TOWER AND TRUSS VARIES DEPENDING ON THE TRAFFIC AND WIND LOAD ON THE BRIDGE.
ACCESS –	ACCESS ROUTES TO THE WORK FRONTS VARY BETWEEN LOCATIONS DUE TO LOCATION OF OPENINGS AND THE PRESENCE OF THE LIFT IN TWO OF THE FOUR TOWERS. ACCESS IS ALSO RESTRICTED BY THE SIZE AND LOCATION OF OPENINGS IN THE MAIN TOWER AND DIAPHRAGM PLATES
DESIGN LOAD –	THE MAXIMUM LIVE LOADING IS BASED ON THE 2010 BRIDGE SPECIFIC ASSESSMENT LIVE LOADING (BSALL) WITH A 1IN10 YEAR RETURN PERIOD AS DETAILED IN THE ADDENDUM REPORT BY W.A. FAIRHURST AND PARTNERS DATED 9th FEBRUARY 2010 AND SOV AS SET OUT IN FAIRHURST REPORT DATED MARCH 2014. THE MAXIMUM LOAD CONSIDERED PER END LINK WAS A TENSILE FORCE OF 1.61MN FROM A COMBINATION OF 170 TONNE SOV AND BSALL. A MAXIMUM SINGLE SOV OF 250 TONNES WAS CONSIDERED TO PRODUCE A LOAD OF 1.47MN.

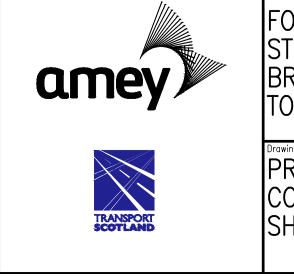
SAFETY HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

Do not scale from this drawing.









Project Title: FORTH ROAD BRIDGE STRENGTHENING OF END LINK BRACKETS FOR N.E. & S.E.	225 Bath Street, GLASGOW, G2 4GZ Tel: 0141 204 8800 Fax: 0141 204 8801			
TOWERS	Scale at A1: AS SHOWN	Status: APPROVAL		
Drawing Title: PROPOSED STRENGTHENING WORKS	Drawn: IFB	Checked: DE	Approved: CAC	
CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCE	Date: 28/08/15	<sup>Date:</sup> 28/08/15	<sup>Date:</sup> 28/08/15	
SHEET 3 OF 3	Drawing No.: 10	9178A/C	)17 <sup>Revision:</sup>	

# Appendix C

### List of Record Drawings appropriate to the area of work

#### Drawings Prepared by Sir William Arrol & Co LTD. Contract - The ACD Bridge Company - Forth Road Bridge Job No 1832/58

Drawing No.	Drawing Title	Revision			
17	Main Towers.Detail of Centre Box. 4 <sup>th</sup> Portion of Legs.	J			
18 Sheet 1	Main Towers.Detail of Outer Boxes. 4 <sup>th</sup> Portion of Legs.	Q			
18 Sheet 2	Main Towers. 4 <sup>th</sup> Portion of Legs. Relation of footway Brkts To Roadway Brkts.	-			
19	Main Towers.Detail of Cover Plates. 4 <sup>th</sup> Portion of Legs.	G			
80	Main Towers. Record of Position and Levels of Link Holes In Suspended Structure Support Brackets As Fabricated.	-			

Drawings Prepared by W.A.Fairhurst and Partners Project Title: Forth Road Bridge Joint Board Upgrading of Main Towers. Job No 21511				
Drawing No.	Drawing Title	Revision		
21511/14	Proposed General Arrangement of Tower (N.W &S.E. Legs) Third & Fourth Portions	В		
21511/20	Proposed General Arrangement of Tower (S.W &N.E. Legs) Third & Fourth Portions	В		

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# Appendix D

### Diagrams of Idealised Structure to be used for Analysis



#### 3-Dimensional View of the FE model of the structure

Figure 1 – Bridge model