




Contractor



Forth Crossing Bridge Constructors

HOCHTIEF Solutions
American Bridge International
DRAGADOS
Morrison Construction

Project **FORTH REPLACEMENT CROSSING**

Document title

**VIBRATION MONITORING REPORT
JANUARY 2015**

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1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1.** Monitoring of construction vibration is being undertaken by FCBC during the construction of the new Forth Crossing and associated road network. This report covers the month of January 2015. The objective of this report is to detail the vibration monitoring that has been undertaken across the site during this period, which has been done so in accordance with the Code of Construction Practice (CoCP), and Noise and Vibration Management Plan (NVMP).

- 1.2.** FCBC carefully risk assesses noise & vibration likely to result from all construction activities, through the production of Plans for Control of Noise & Vibration (PCNVs). During the preparation of PCNVs, vibration prediction assessments are made. These assessments illustrate that no construction plant, equipment or methodology to be used by FCBC are envisaged to induce any levels of vibration at sensitive receptors that would exceed the vibration threshold levels stated in the CoCP. These assessments/predictions have been validated by means of the vibration monitoring results displayed in this report.

2. MONITORING SUMMARY

- 2.1.** Due to the location and sensitivity of vibration monitoring equipment, the exceedances presented in the graphs included in the appendices of this report do not represent levels generated by construction, but rather show local interference around the monitoring equipment. This can include, for example, doors being slammed, or indeed any significant movements occurring close to the monitoring equipment.
- 2.2.** According to the BS5228-2 (2009) there is minimal documented proof of actual damage to structures or their finishes resulting from construction, and damage resulting solely from well-controlled construction and demolition vibrations is rare. There are many other mechanisms which cause damage, especially in decorative finishes, and it is often incorrectly concluded that vibrations from construction and demolition sites are to blame. In many cases it is not possible to ascertain the exact source of vibration, though it is possible to rule out construction as a source on an activity basis.
- 2.3.** The works carried out in each of the various construction work areas as well as the related vibration assessments are summarised in Appendix A.
- 2.4.** Considering the distances between the various construction work areas and sensitive receptors as well as working methods utilised, the risk of any damage to structures or nuisance to residents occurring as a result FCBC construction related vibration is highly unlikely.
- 2.5.** The number of threshold exceedances at the various vibration monitoring stations during the period in question are shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Exceedances of thresholds set out in the CoCP

January 2015

Location	PPV Exceedance		VDV Exceedance	
	Continuous (5 mm.s^{-1})	Intermittent (10 mm.s^{-1})	Day ($0.4 \text{ m.s}^{-1.75}$)	Night ($0.2 \text{ m.s}^{-1.75}$)
Linn Mill	0	0	0	0
Butlaw Fisheries	0	0	0	0
Clufflat Brae	0	0	0	0
Dundas Home Farm	0	0	0	0
Echline	0	0	0	0
Inchgarvie Lodge	0	0	0	0
Scotstoun	0	0	0	0
Springfield	0	0	0	0
Tigh-Na-Grian	0	0	0	0
Whinnyhill	0	0	0	0

- 2.6.** Peak Particle Velocity (PPV) is used to measure vibration through a solid surface. When a vibration is measured, the point at which the measurement takes place can be considered to have a particle velocity. This particle vibration will take place in three dimensions (x, y and z).
- 2.7.** The Peak Particle Velocity is the highest velocity that is recorded during a particular event, and as such is appropriate for the measurement of activities such as blasting, piling and compacting. The thresholds for the Forth Replacement Crossing are 5 mm.s^{-1} for continuous construction (e.g. piling), and 10 mm.s^{-1} for intermittent construction (e.g. blasting).
- 2.8.** These thresholds are set to protect against building damage. Vibration Dose Value (VDV) is a metric used in vibration monitoring. It is calculated by taking the fourth root of the integral of the fourth power of acceleration after it has been frequency-weighted. The frequency-weighted acceleration is measured in m.s^{-2} and the time period over which the VDV is measured is in seconds. This yields VDV in $\text{m.s}^{-1.75}$.

- 2.9.** The vibration dose value (VDV), a cumulative measurement of the vibration level received over an 8-hour or 16-hour period, is recommended in BS 6472 as the appropriate measure to evaluate human exposure to vibration in buildings in residential and other uses.
- 2.10.** During the monitoring period, vibratory rollers and whacker plates were used intermittently at several locations around the site. No exceedances were recorded as a result of the use of this equipment, where exceedances did occur it resulted from non-project related activity around the monitor.
- 2.11.** In addition, detailed investigation of all exceedances (i.e. review of PPV levels over 30 seconds periods) has shown that each resulted from isolated, non-construction related events, which likely occurred close to the monitoring station.

3. CONCLUSION

- 3.1.** Considering the distance between FCBC construction works and sensitive receptors, and the methods of working utilised, the risk of damage to structures or nuisance to residents resulting from vibration is highly unlikely.

- 3.2.** Due to the location and sensitivity of vibration monitoring equipment, the exceedances presented in the graphs included in the appendices of this report do not represent levels generated by construction, but rather show local interference around the monitoring equipment.

**APPENDIX A – MONITORING LOCATIONS & VIBRATION ASSESSMENTS
FROM RELEVANT PCNVs**

Table 2: Monitoring Locations

Ref.	Monitoring Location	Crossing or Network	Main Construction Activities During January 2015
M1	Whinny Hill	Network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verge filling • Rock excavation • CMC works • FT01 Beam lifts.
M3	Tigh-Na-Grian	Crossing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central Tower rebar, formwork, concreting works deck table installation works • North Tower rebar, formwork, concreting works deck table installation works • Pier N1 rebar formwork & concrete works
M4	North Leg	Crossing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central Tower rebar, formwork, concreting works deck table installation works • North Tower rebar, formwork, concreting works deck table installation works • Pier N1 rebar formwork & concrete works
M6	Port Edgar	Crossing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central Tower rebar, formwork, concreting works deck table installation works • South Tower rebar, formwork, concreting works deck table installation works • Pier S1 de-stressing wells work • Pier S2 excavation • Pier S3 foundation works, rebar, formwork & concreting works including hydro demolition. • Bearing fitting at Piers S4
M7	Butlaw Fisheries	Crossing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central Tower rebar, formwork, concreting works deck table installation works • South Tower rebar, formwork, concreting works deck table installation works • Pier S1 de-stressing wells work • Pier S2 excavation • Pier S3 foundation works, rebar, formwork & concreting works including hydro demolition. • Bearing fitting at Piers S4 •
M10	Inchgarvie Lodge	Crossing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central Tower rebar, formwork, concreting works deck table installation works • South Tower rebar, formwork, concreting works deck table installation works • Pier S1 foundation works • Pier S2 excavation • Pier S3 foundation works, rebar, formwork & concreting works including hydro demolition. • Bearing fitting at Piers S4 • Launch – install plates to props, king post works and structural steel works
M11	Linn Mill	Network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launch – install plates to props, king post works

		(close proximity to Crossing)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> and structural steel works • Bearing fitting at Piers S4 • N.B. No night time or Sunday daytime construction in vicinity.
M13	Clufflat Brae	Crossing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launch – install plates to props, king post works and structural steel works • N.B. No night time or Sunday daytime construction in vicinity.
M14	Springfield	Network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launch – install plates to props, king post works and structural steel works • N.B. No night time or Sunday daytime construction in vicinity.
M15	Echline Field	Network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launch – install plates to props, king post works and structural steel works • A904 tie in road works, including verge fill, kerbing and placing/trimming of type 1 sub-base for footpath
M16	Scotstoun	Network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilities works • Structure works • Gantry installation • Safety Barrier installation • ESQ04 Construction • B800 North road works including duct crossings etc
M17	Dundas Home Farm	Network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utility works • Fill south bund/landscape • BP Speciality works • ESQ04 Construction
M18	Newton	Network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No works

Table 2 lists the main construction activities undertaken in the locality of each of the vibration monitors during the period of January 2015.

Table 3: PCNV Predicted PPV & VDV Levels

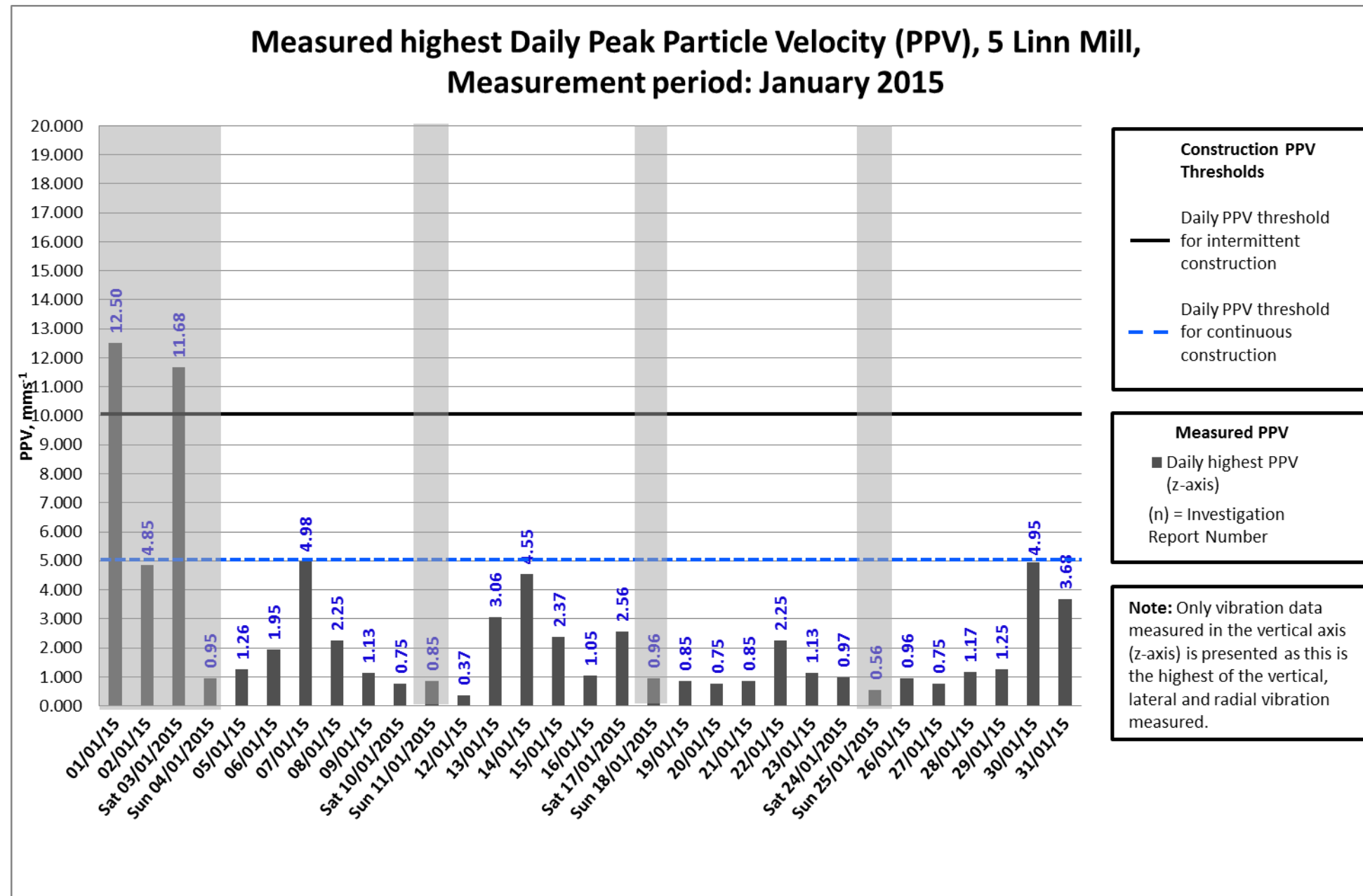
Monitor	Minimum distance from work areas (m)		Type of vibration emitting plant/activity operated at nearest work areas	Worst case predicted vibration levels	
	Day (07:00-19:00)	Night (19:00-07:00)		PPV (mm/s)	eVDV (m.s ^{-1.75})
Butlaw Fisheries	130	160	Roller/Whacker	0.44	0.23
Clufflat Brae	40	90	Roller/Whacker	2.44	0.37
Dundas	75	2000	Roller/Whacker	0.98	0.33
Echline	40	1000	Roller/Whacker	2.44	0.37
Inchgarvie Lodge	50	40	Roller/Whacker	1.77	0.33
Linn Mill	60	250	Roller/Whacker	1.36	0.33
Scotstoun	40	2000	Roller/Whacker	2.44	0.37
Springfield	50	300	Roller/Whacker	1.77	0.33
Tigh-Na-Grian	200	200	N/A	-	-
Whinny Hill	180	1800	N/A	-	-

Table 3: The distances from vibration monitors to the closest work areas for both day and night time periods. It also lists worst case PPV and eVDV calculations exhibited at the vibration monitors, resulting from the maximum vibration inducing plant operated at the nearest work areas.

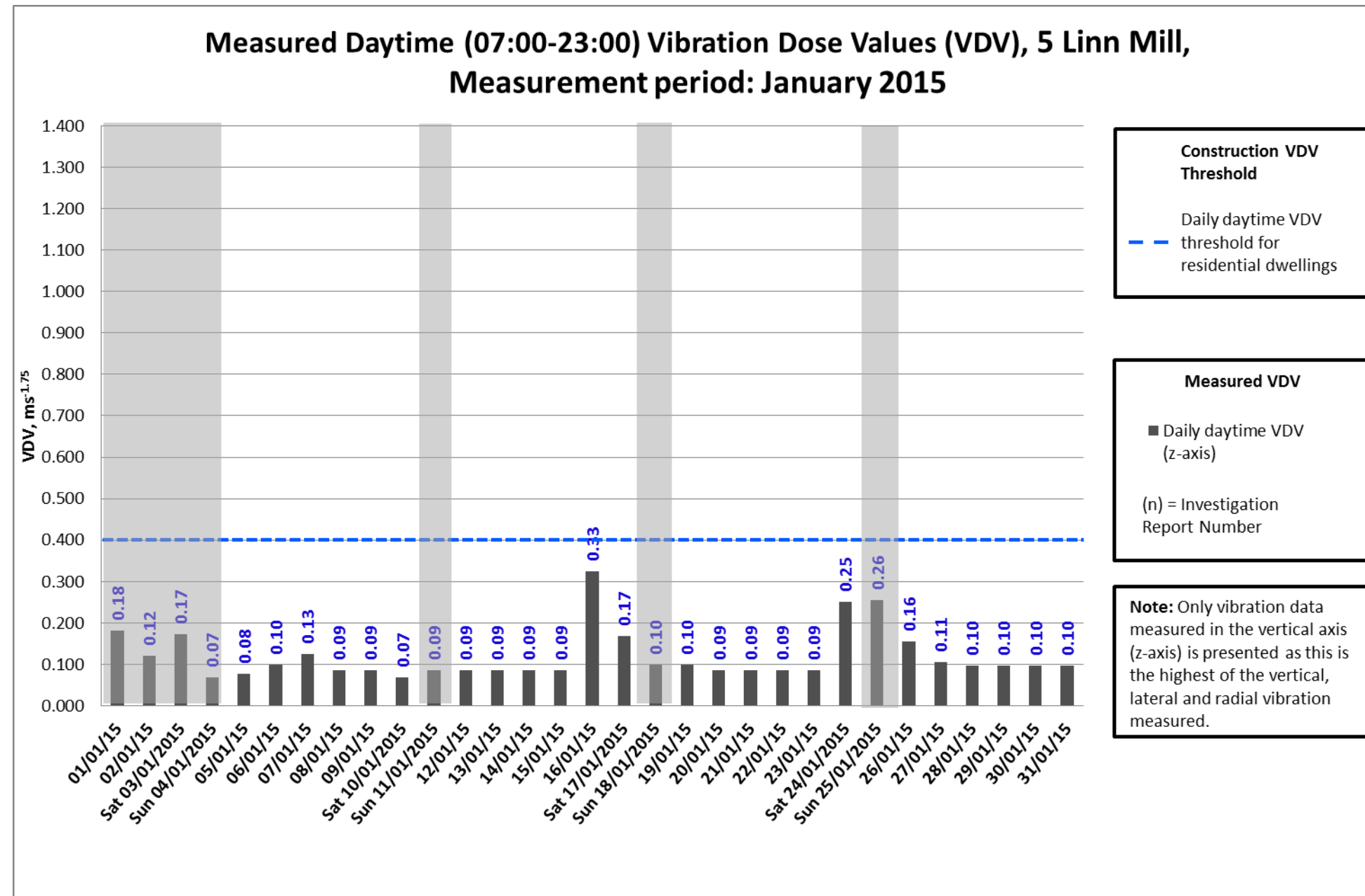
Notes on Table 3

- All plant used during construction activities has been assessed with respect to vibration. The only plant utilised over the period in question considered to generate appreciable levels of vibration was a vibratory roller and a whacker plate (NOTE: Hydraulic rock breakers which typically generate 4.5mm/s @ 5m, 0.4mm/s @ 20m, 0.1mm/s @ 50m have been discounted due to the distances of use from the closest receptors).
- Vibratory rollers were not operated within 20m of any sensitive receptor.
- Whacker plates were not utilised within 40m of any occupied sensitive receptor.
- All roller eVDV values in the table above are based on the worst case scenario of a vibratory roller remaining in continuous operation for 2 hours an average distance (100m) from the nearest occupied receptors.
- All whacker plate eVDV values in the table above are based on the worst case scenario of a whacker plate remaining in continuous operation for 2 hours a minimum distance from the nearest receptor.

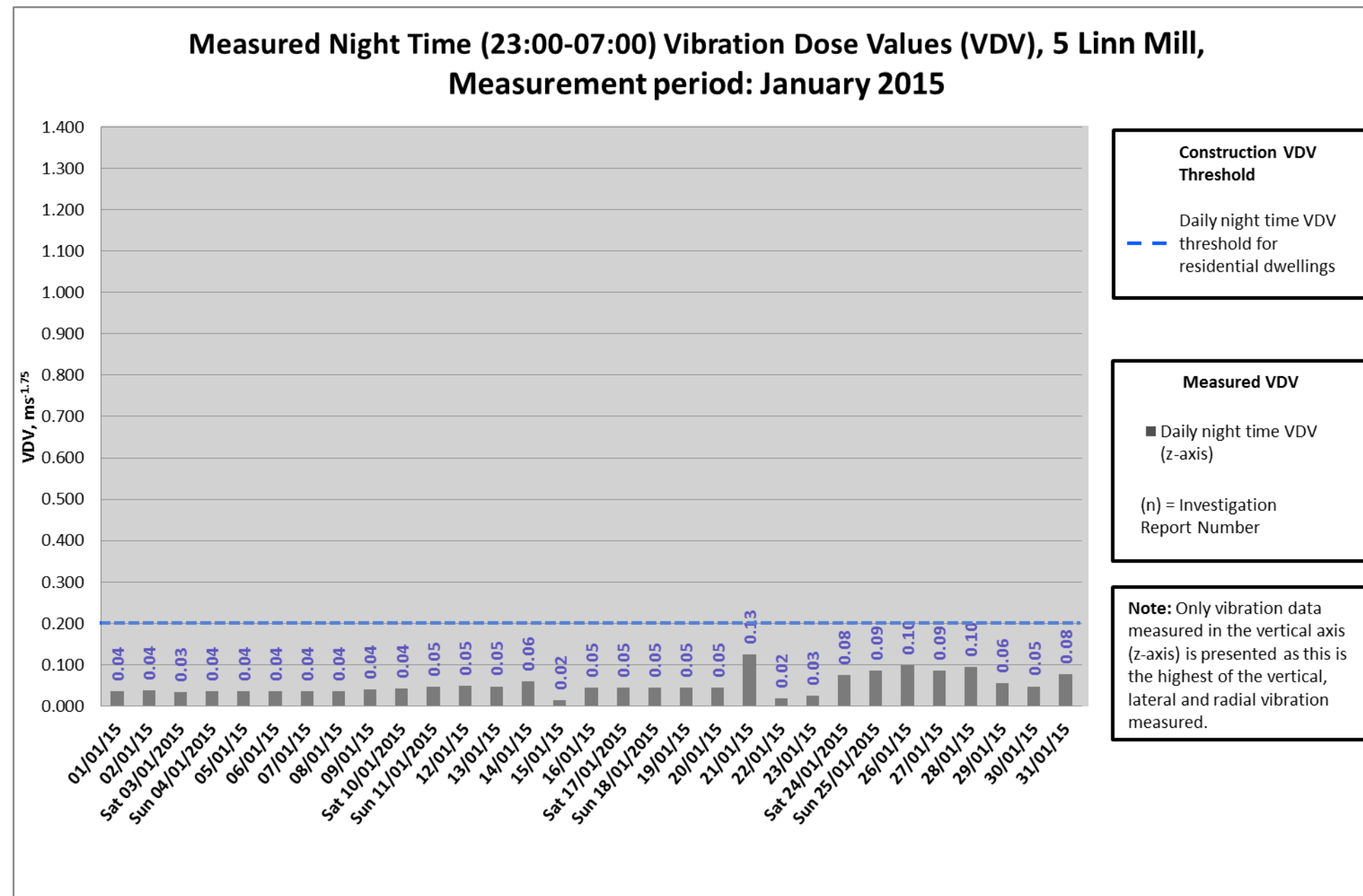
APPENDIX B – VIBRATION GRAPHS



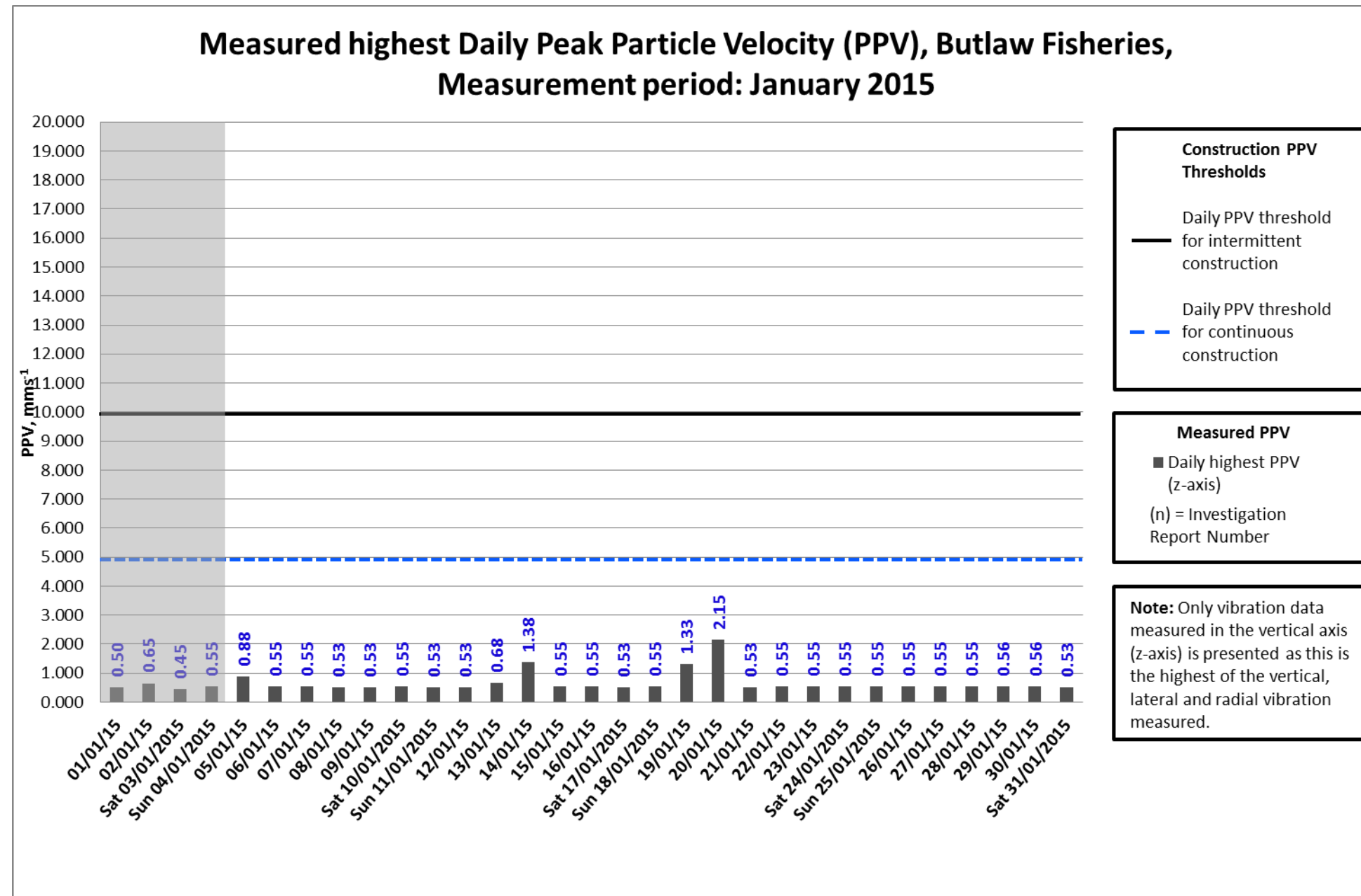
- The grey areas of the chart represent the days on which no construction works were undertaken; no works were conducted in the vicinity of the Linn Mill monitor on Sundays.
- No FCBC works took place between 01/01/15– 04/01/15.



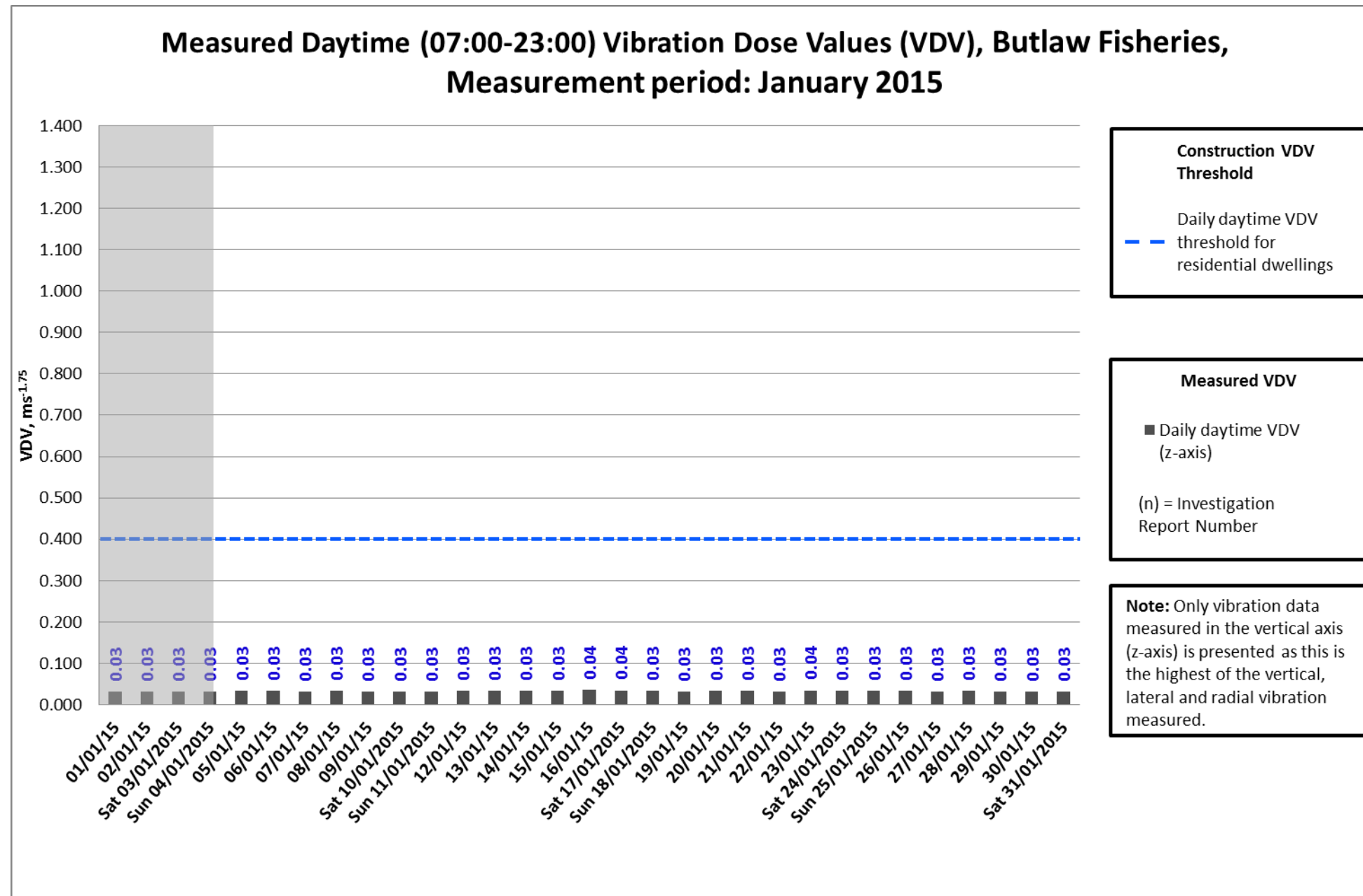
- The grey areas of the chart represent the days on which no construction works were undertaken; no works were conducted in the vicinity of the Linn Mill monitor on Sundays.
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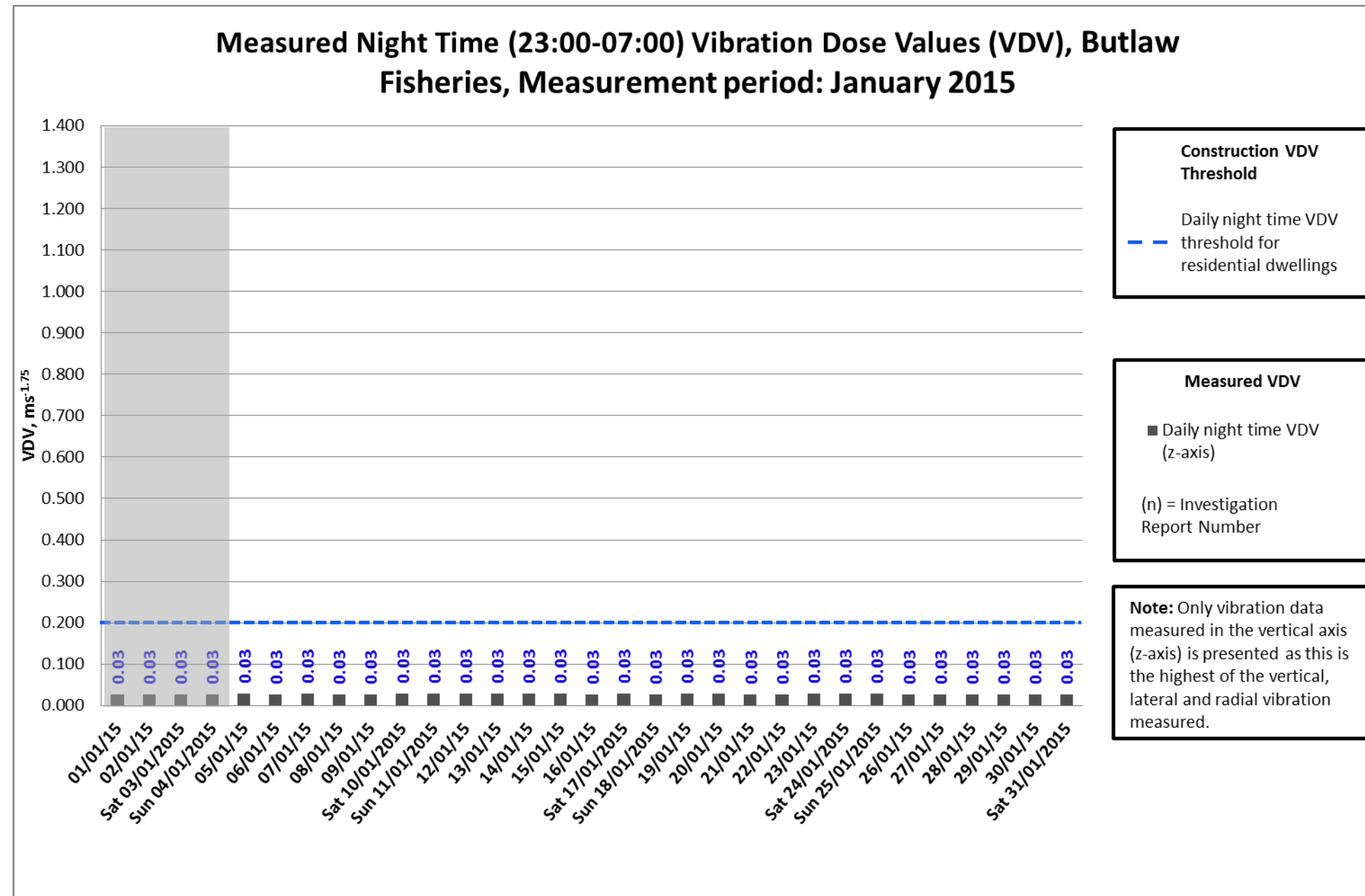
- The grey areas of the chart represent the days on which no construction works were undertaken; no night time works were conducted in the vicinity of the Linn Mill vibration monitor throughout the month of January 2015. This graph is included for illustrative purposes only.
- No FCBC works took place between 01/01/15 – 04/01/15.



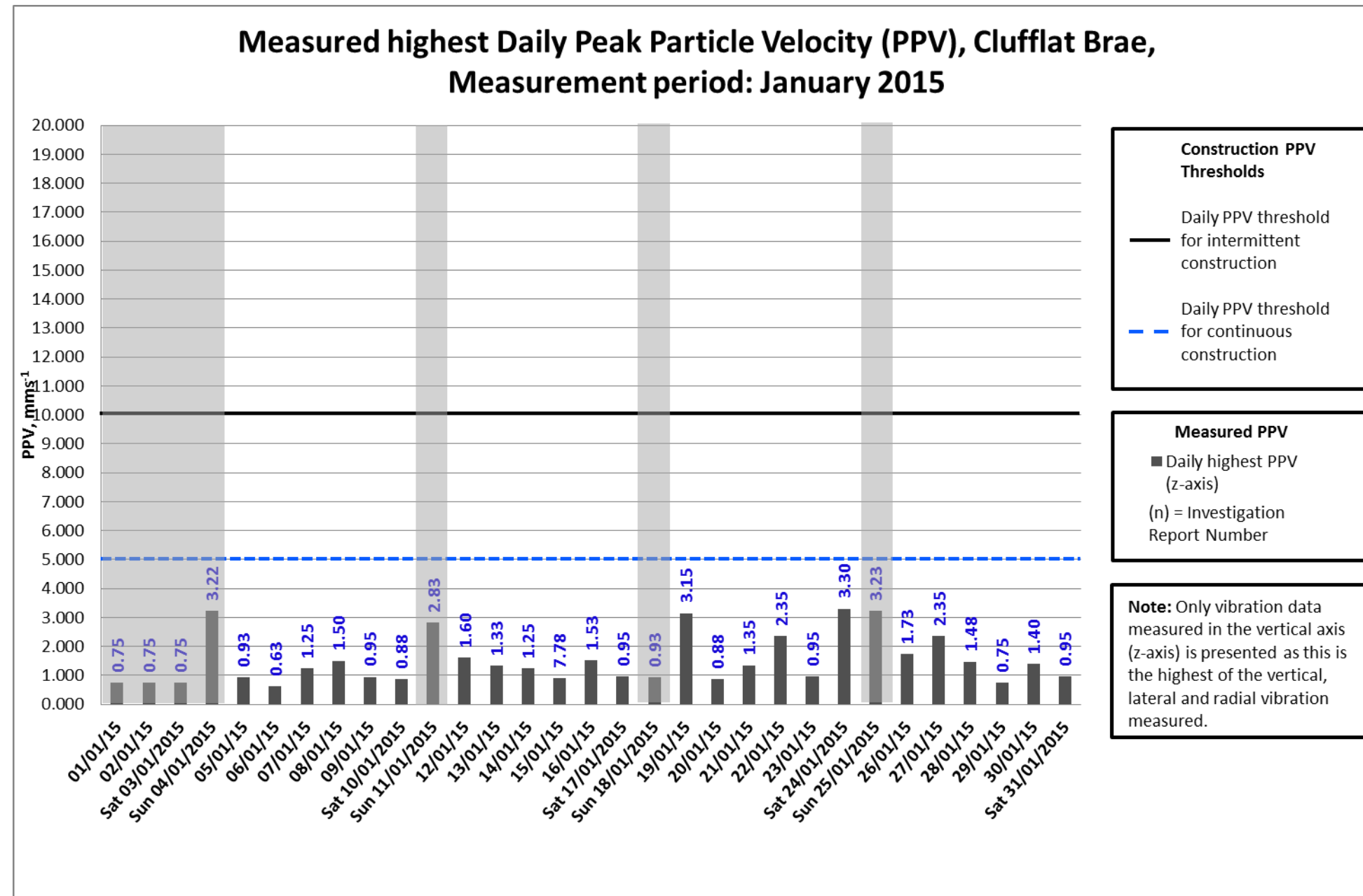
- No FCBC works took place between 01/01/15 – 04/01/15.



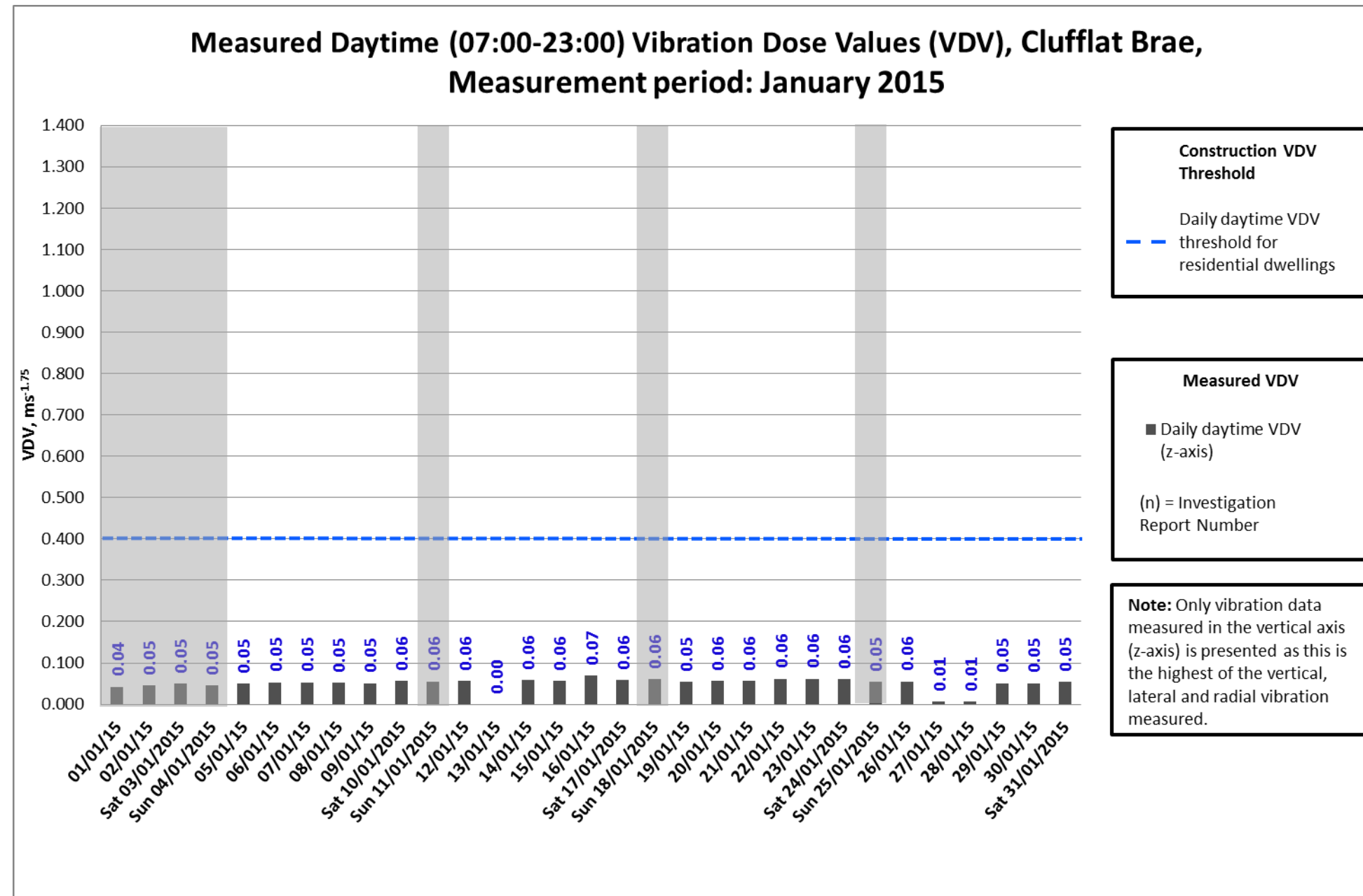
- No FCBC works took place between 01/01/15 – 04/01/15.



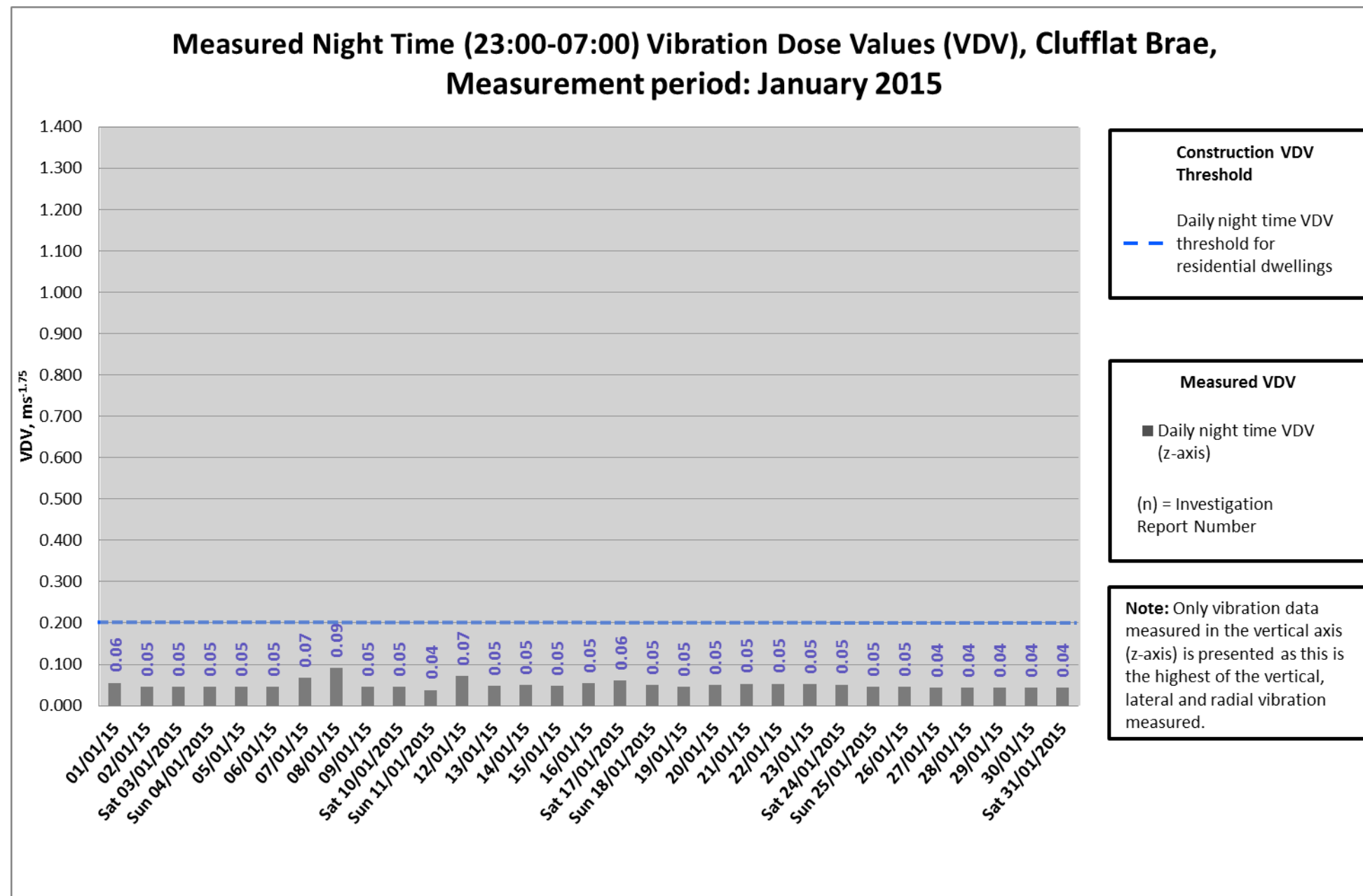
- No FCBC works took place between 01/01/15 – 04/01/15.



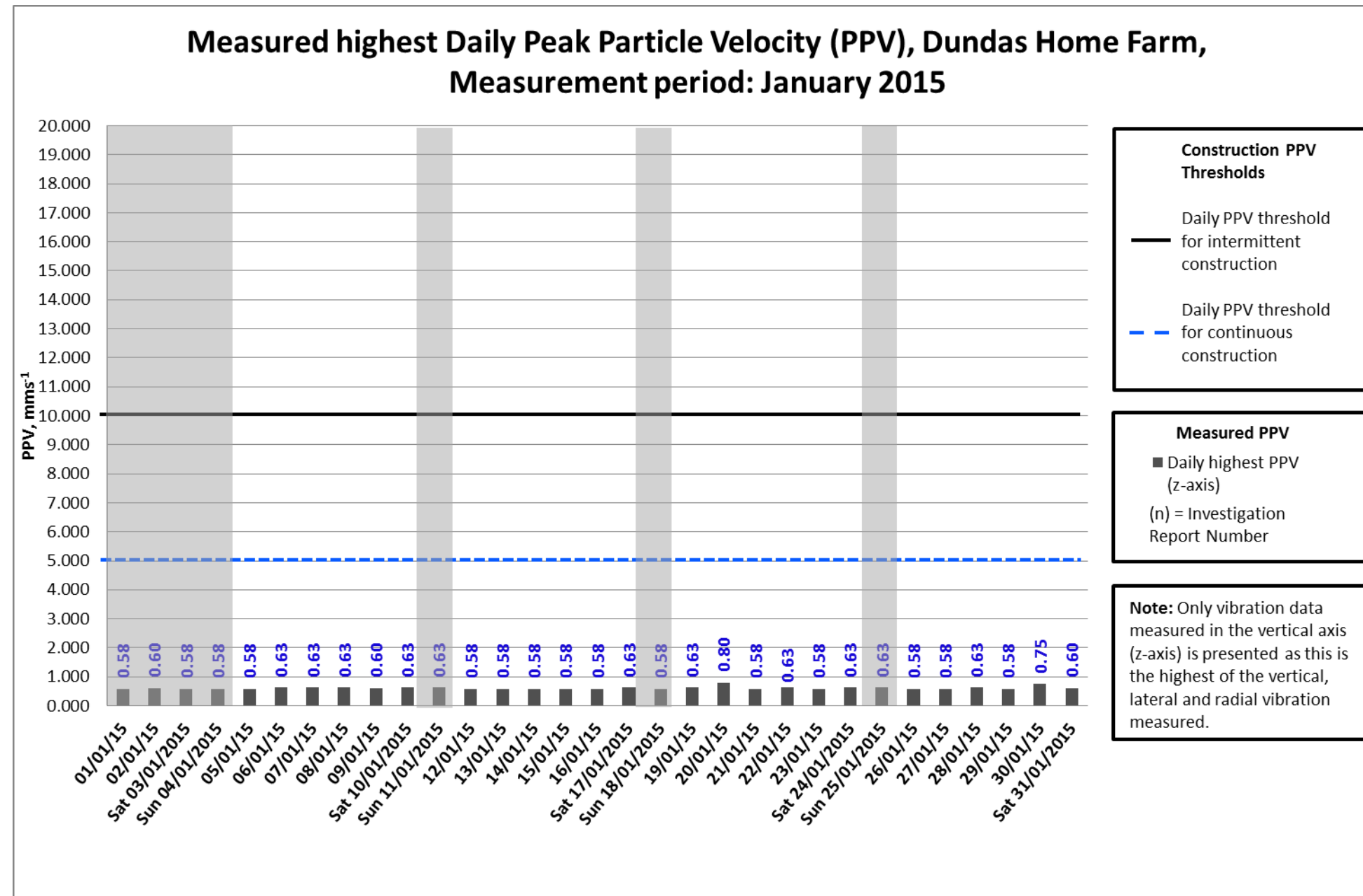
- The grey areas of the chart represent the days on which no construction works were undertaken; no works were conducted in the vicinity of the Clufflat Brae monitor on Sundays.
- No FCBC works took place between 01/01/15 – 04/01/15.



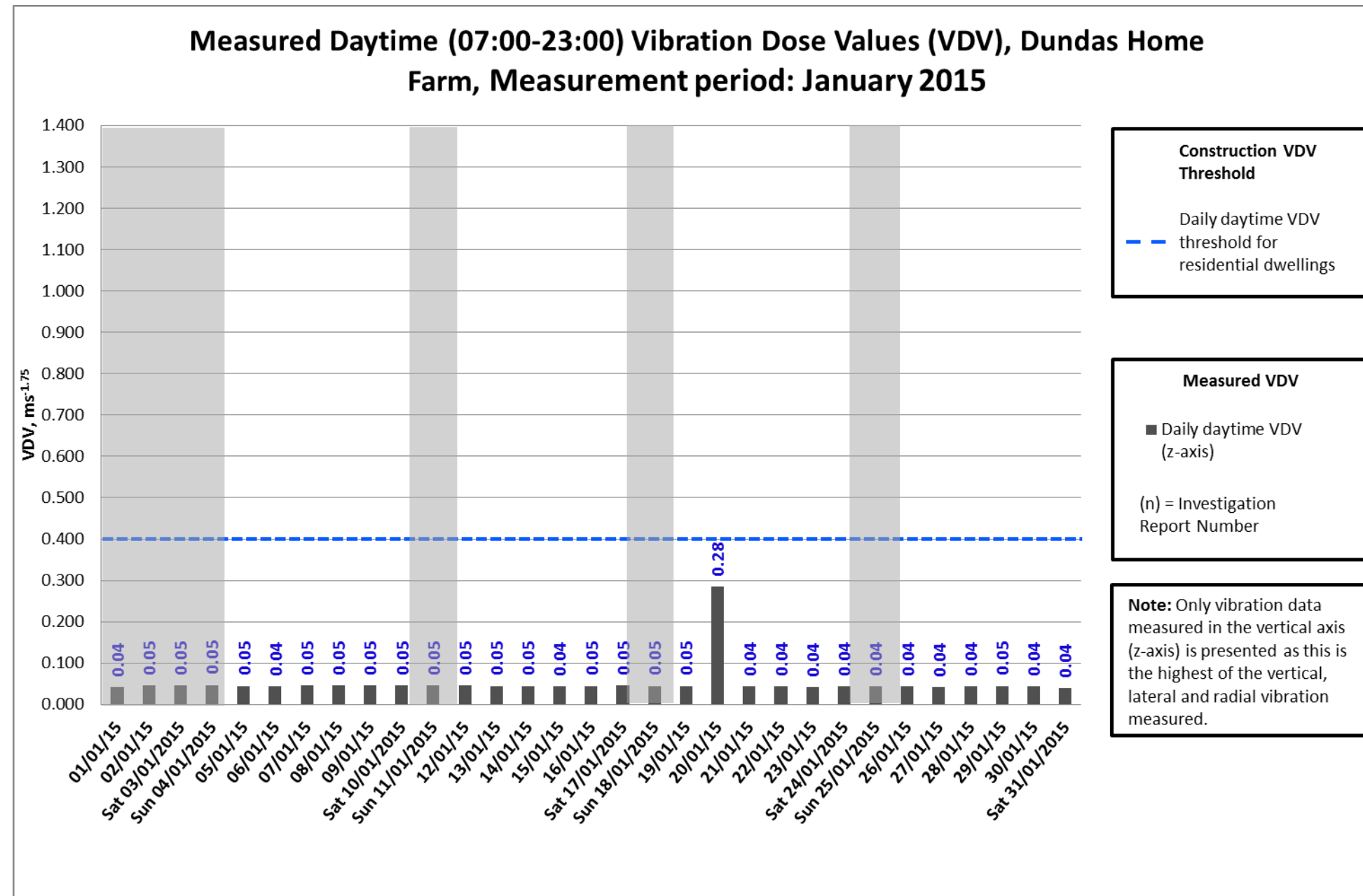
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- No FCBC works took place between 01/01/15– 04/01/15.



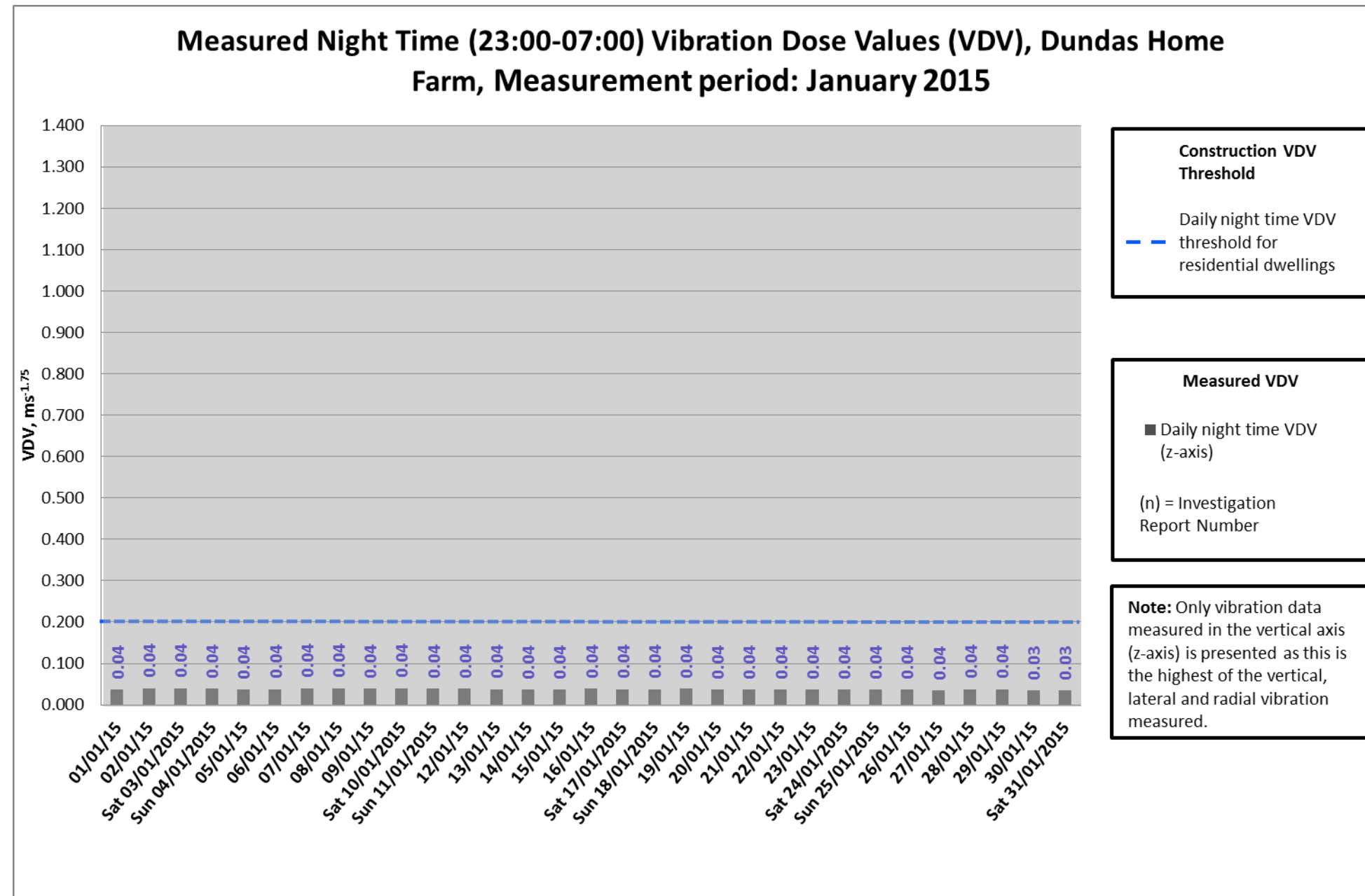
- The grey areas of the chart represent the days on which no construction works were undertaken; no night time works were conducted in the vicinity of the Clufflat Brae vibration monitor throughout the month of January 2015. This graph is included for illustrative purposes only.
- No FCBC works took place between 01/01/15 – 04/01/15.



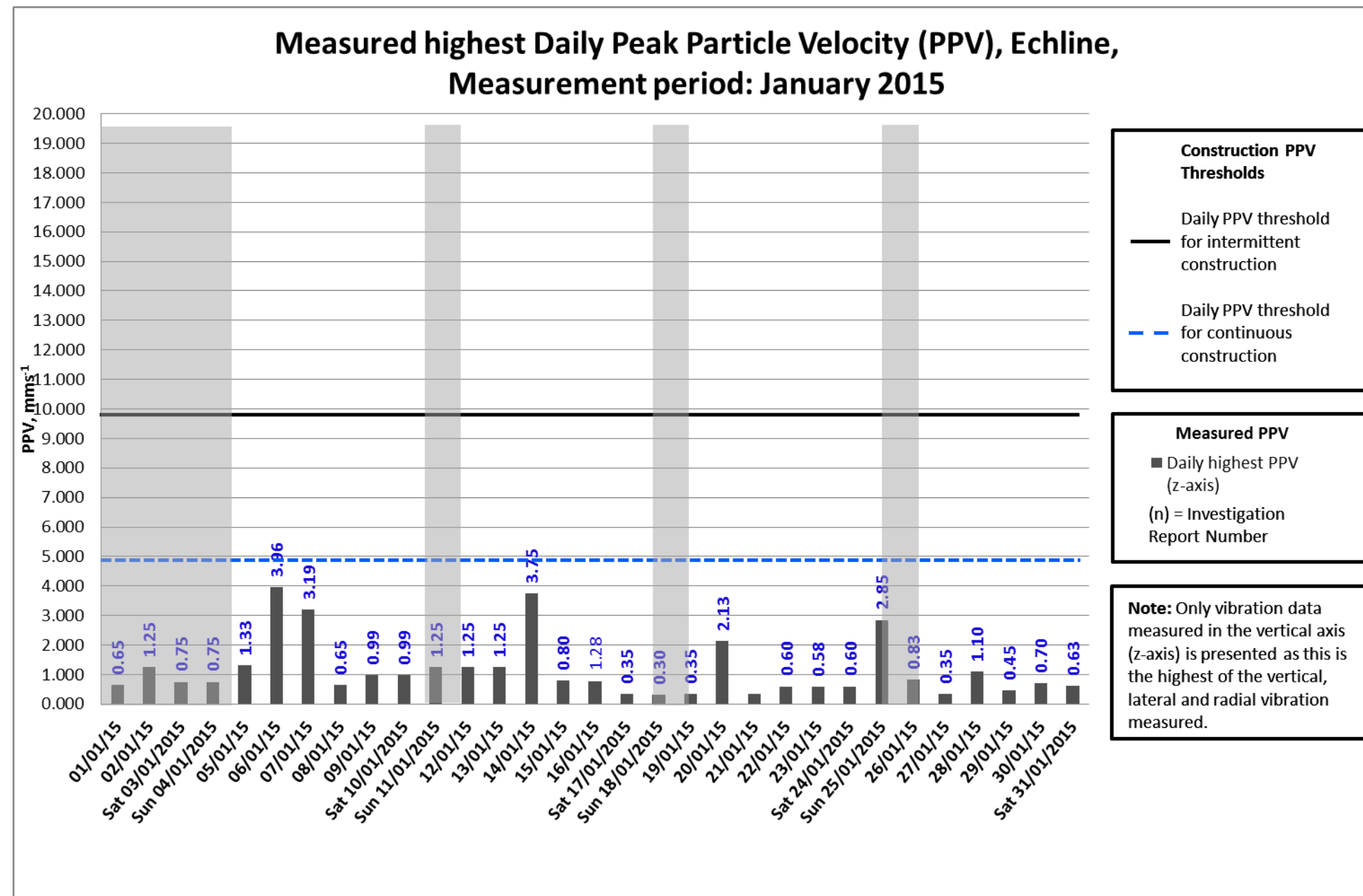
- The grey areas of the chart represent the days on which no construction works were undertaken; no works were conducted in the vicinity of the Dundas monitor on Sundays.
- No FCBC works took place between 01/01/15 – 04/01/15.



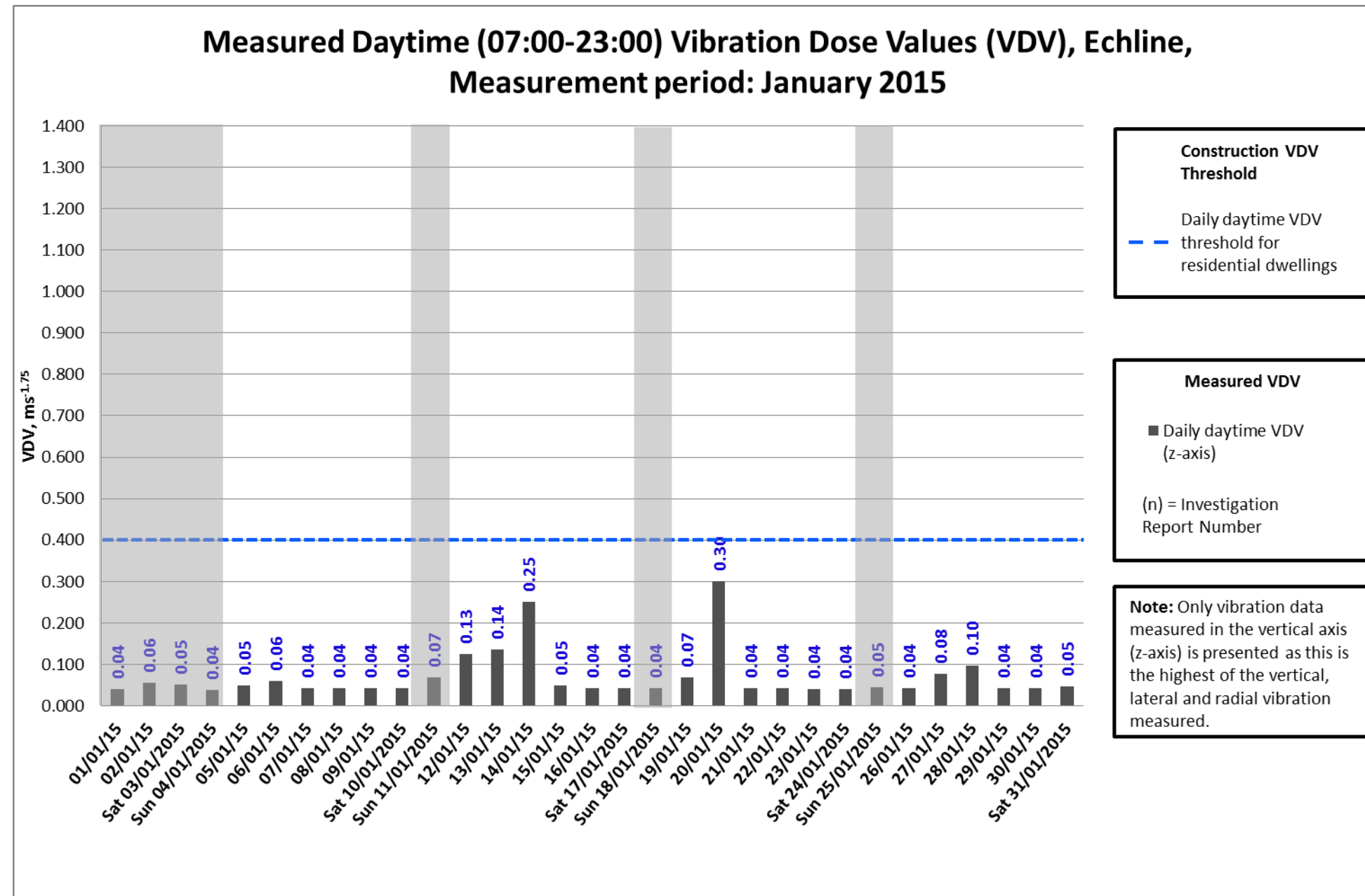
- The grey areas of the chart represent the days on which no construction works were undertaken; no works were conducted in the vicinity of the Dundas monitor on Sundays.
- No FCBC works took place between 01/01/15 – 04/01/15.



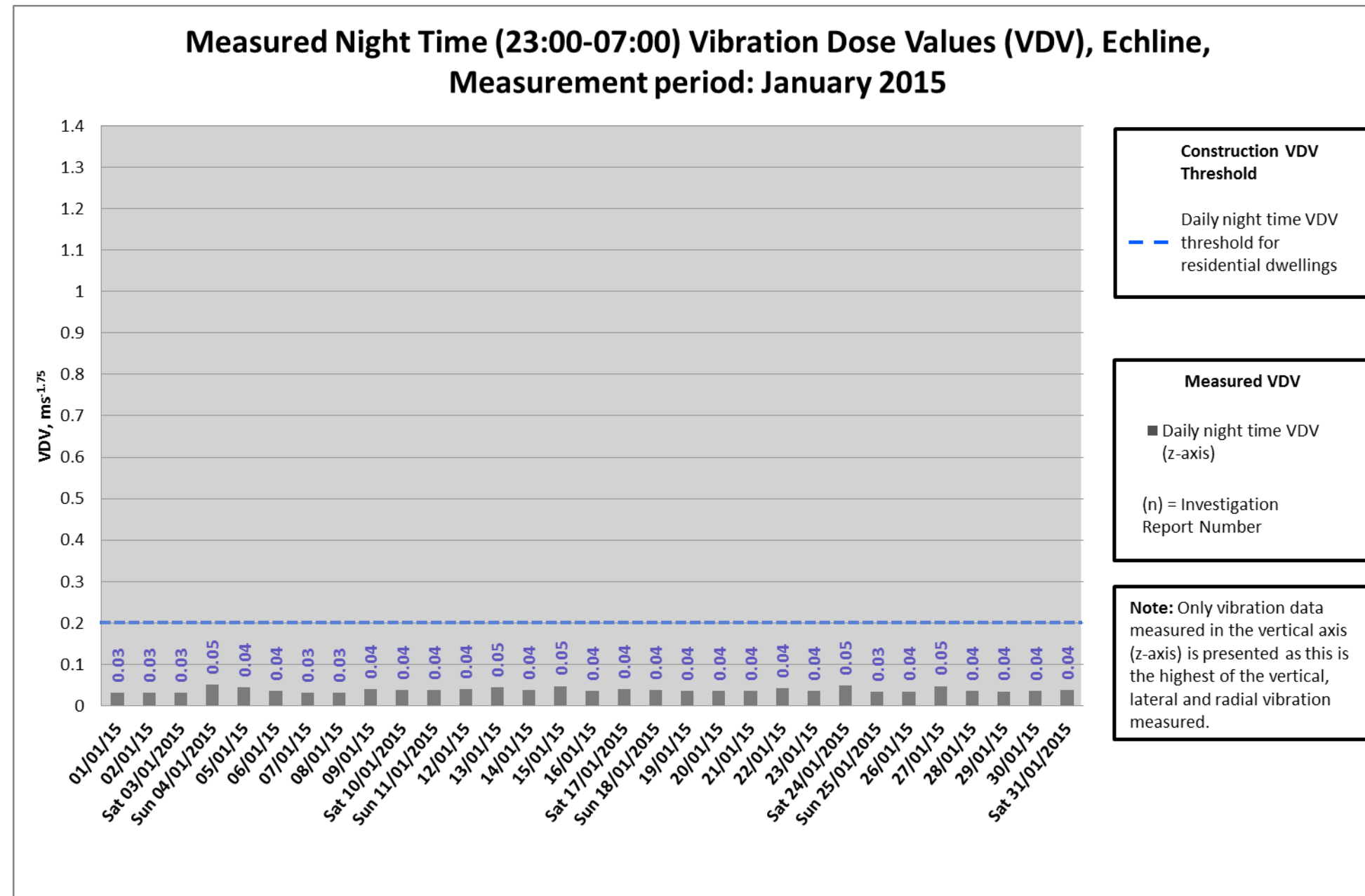
- The grey areas of the chart represent the days on which no construction works were undertaken; no night time works were conducted in the vicinity of the Dundas Home Farm vibration monitor throughout the month of January 2015. This graph is included for illustrative purposes only.
- No FCBC works took place between 01/01/15 – 04/01/15.



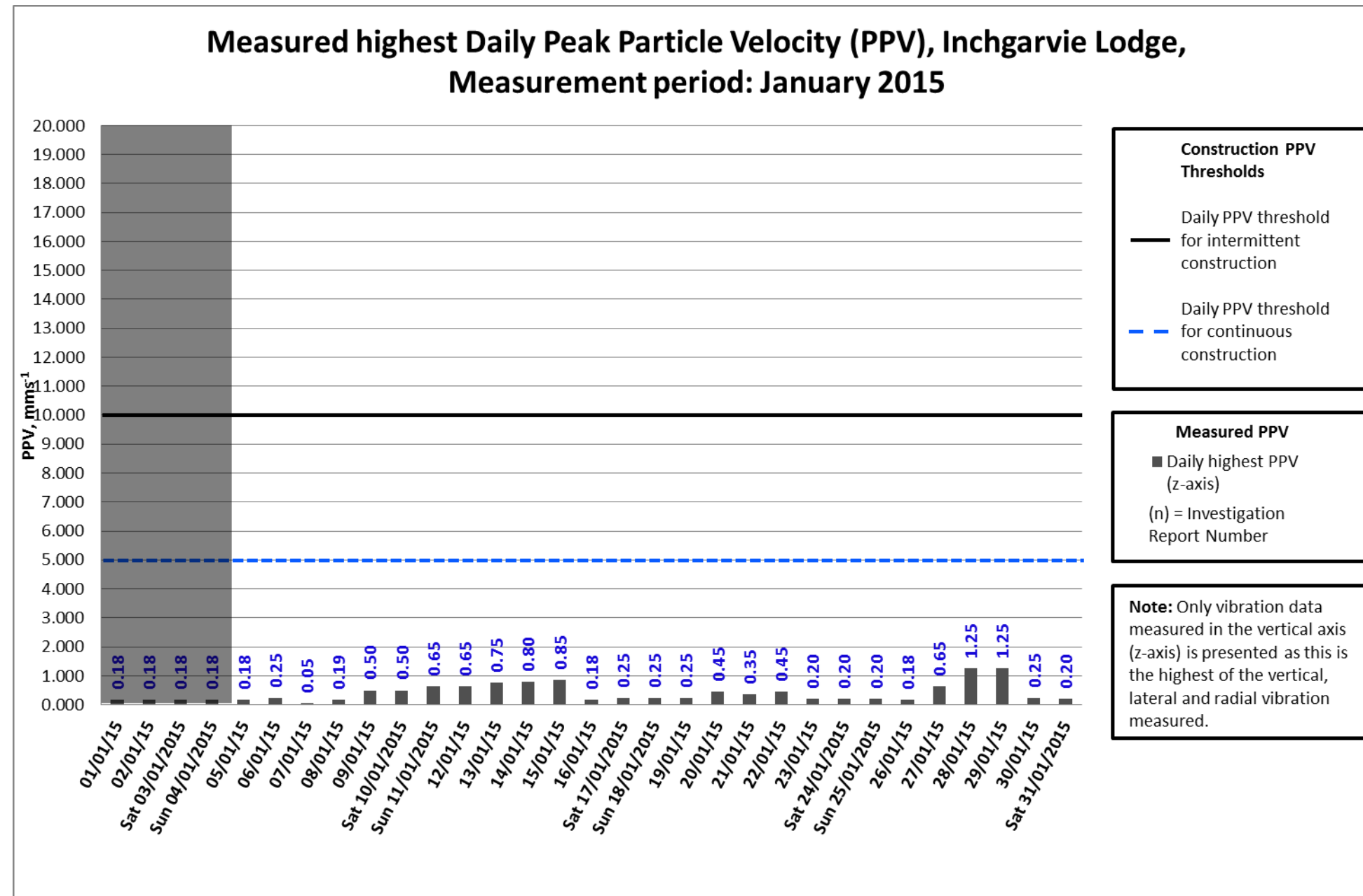
- The grey areas of the chart represent the days on which no construction works were undertaken; no works were conducted in the vicinity of the Echline monitor on Sundays.
- No FCBC works took place between 01/01/15 – 04/01/15.



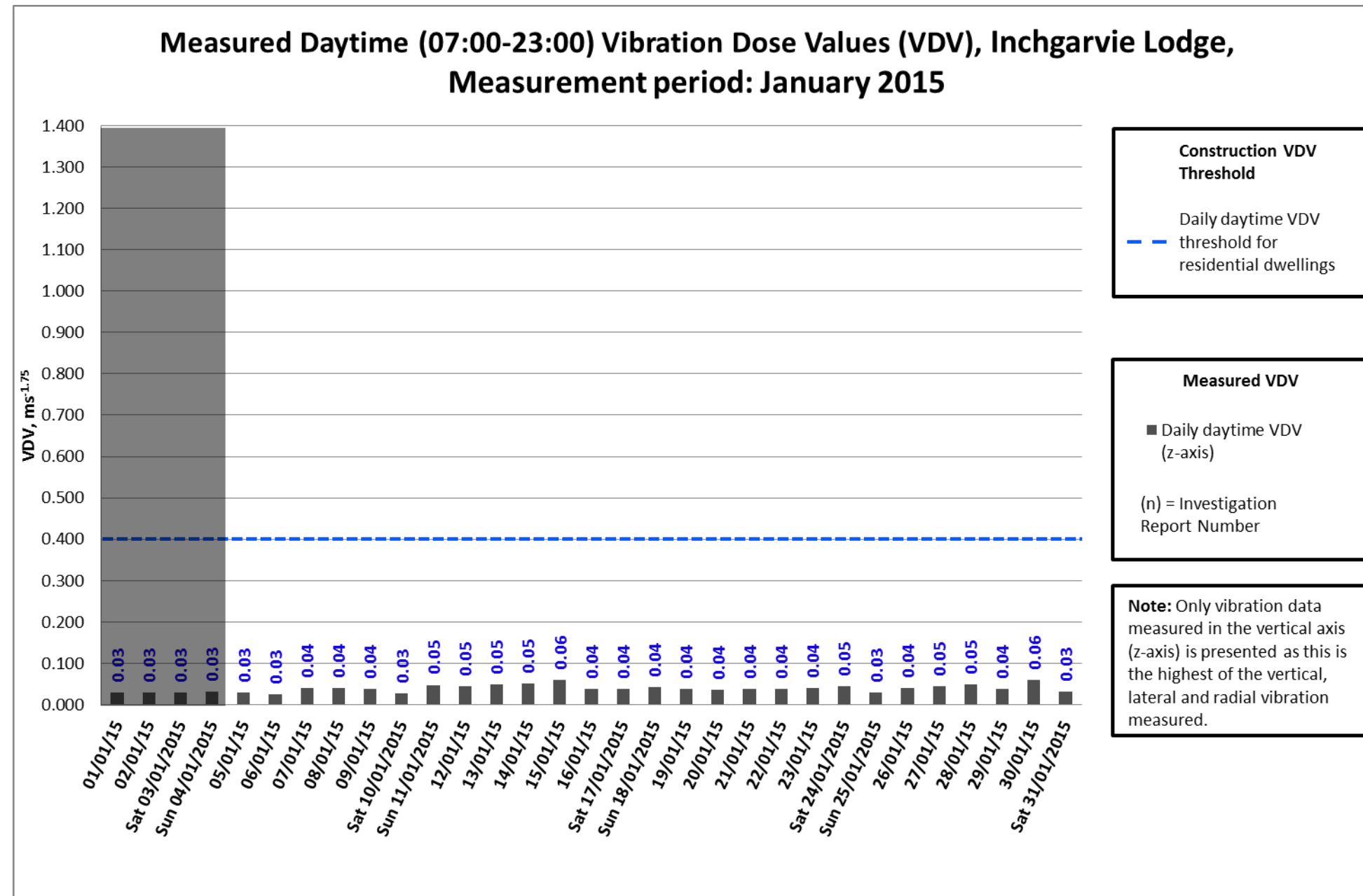
- The grey areas of the chart represent the days on which no construction works were undertaken; no works were conducted in the vicinity of the Echline monitor on Sundays.
- No FCBC works took place between 01/01/15 – 04/01/15



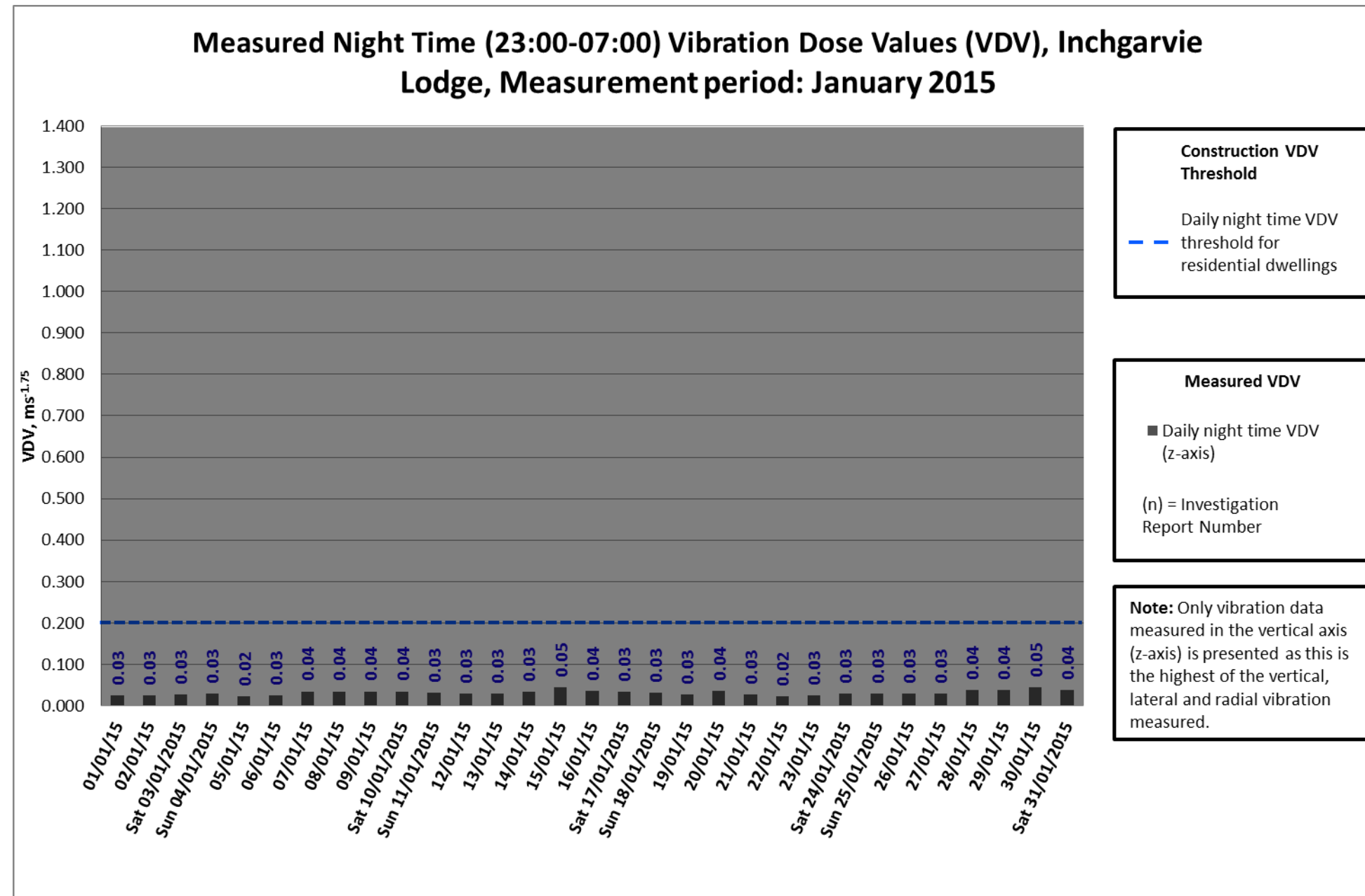
- The grey areas of the chart represent the days on which no construction works were undertaken; no night time works were conducted in the vicinity of the Echline vibration monitor throughout the month of January 2015. This graph is included for illustrative purposes only.
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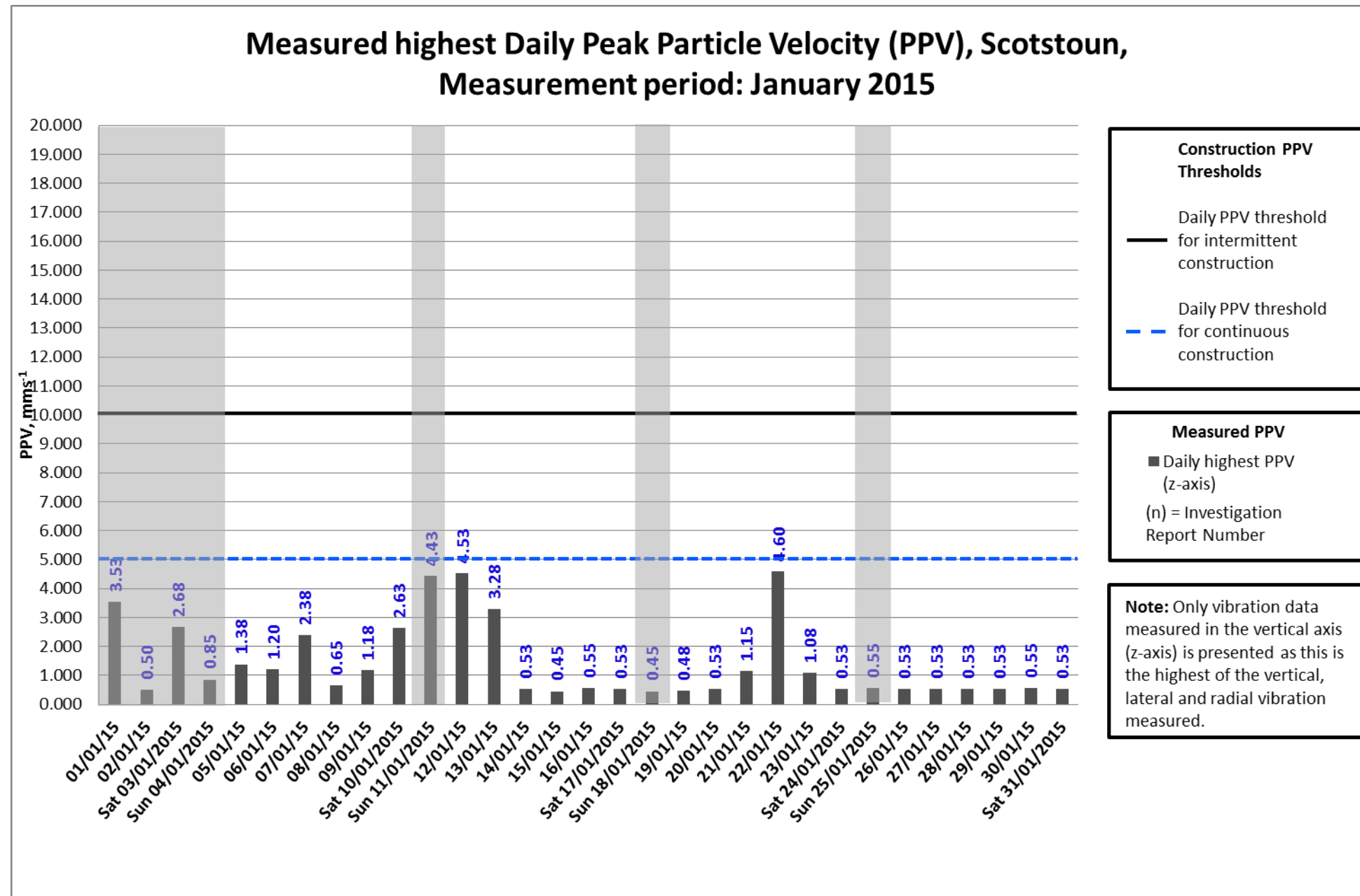
- No FCBC works took place between 01/01/15 – 04/01/15



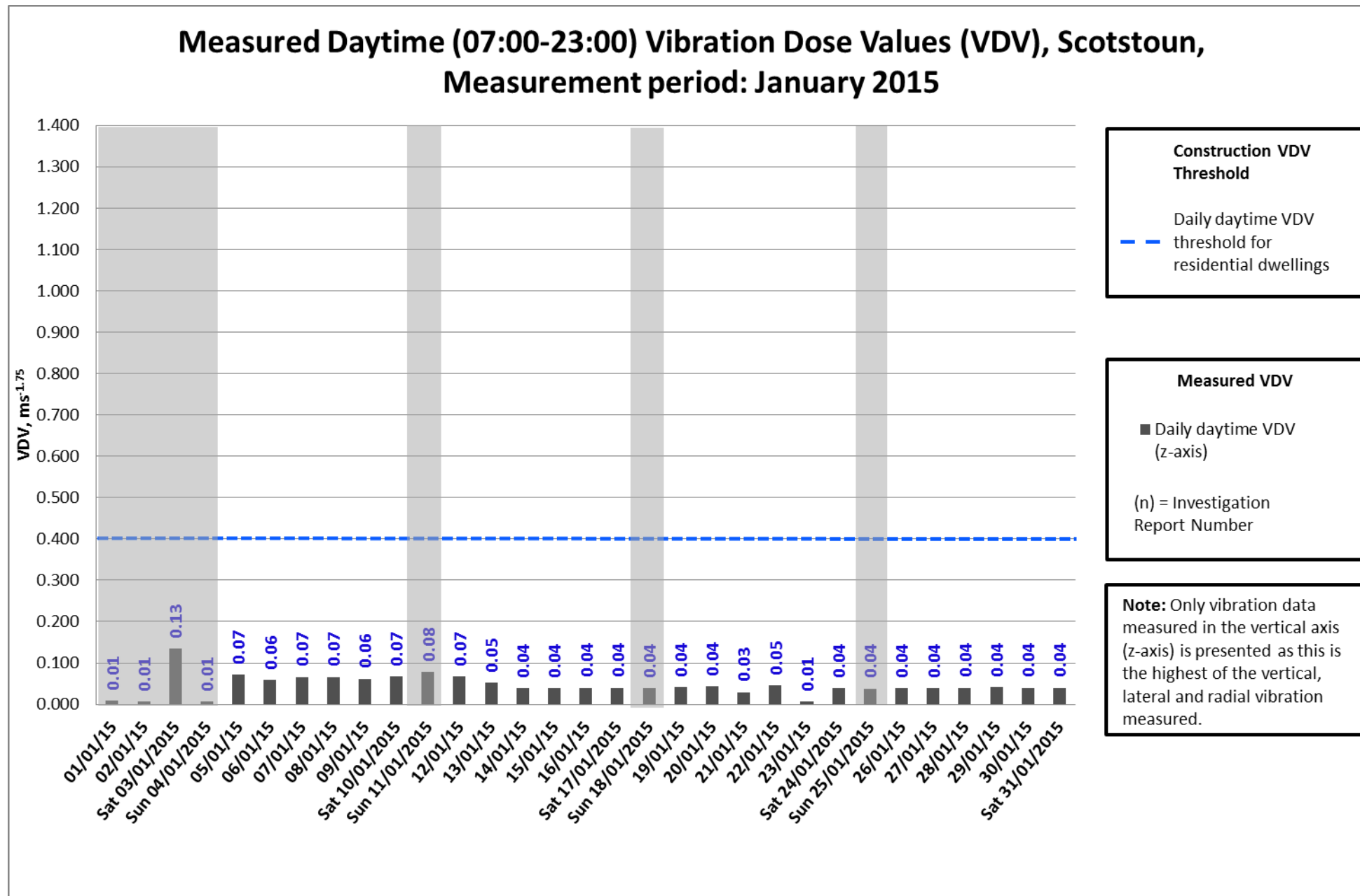
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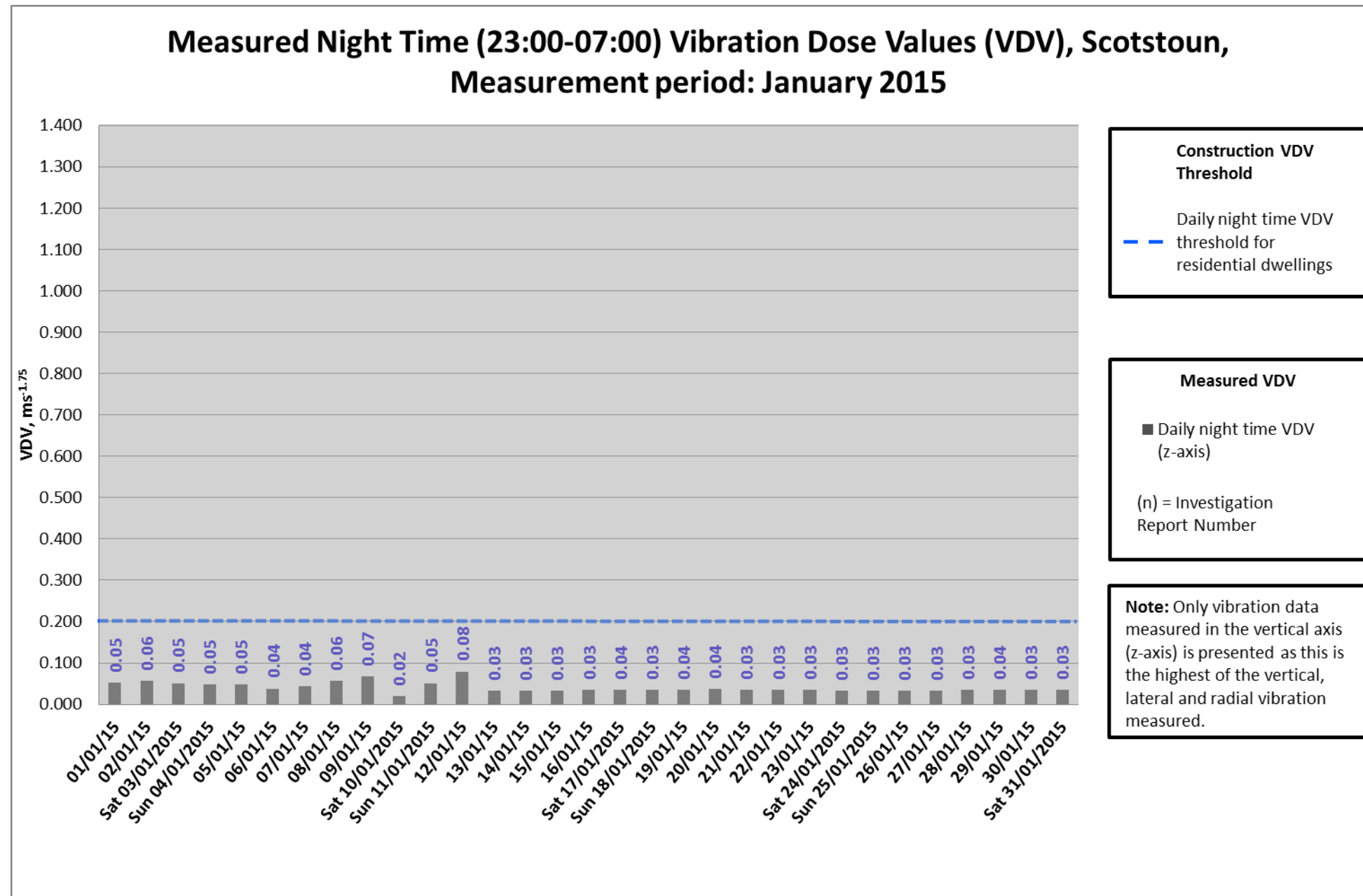
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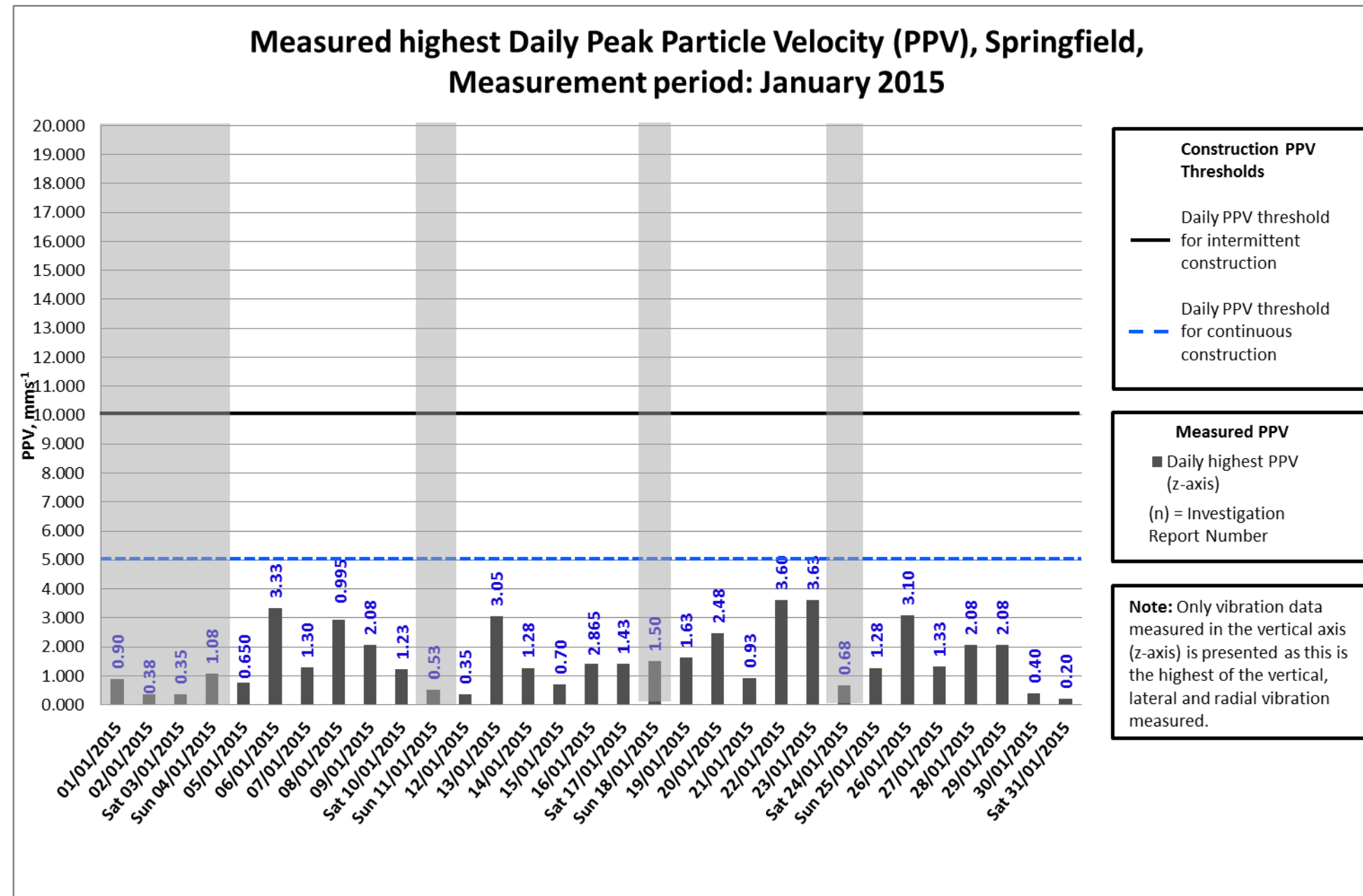
- The grey areas of the chart represent the days on which no construction works were undertaken; no works were conducted in the vicinity of the Scotstoun monitor on Sundays.
- No FCBC works took place between 01/01/15 – 04/01/15.



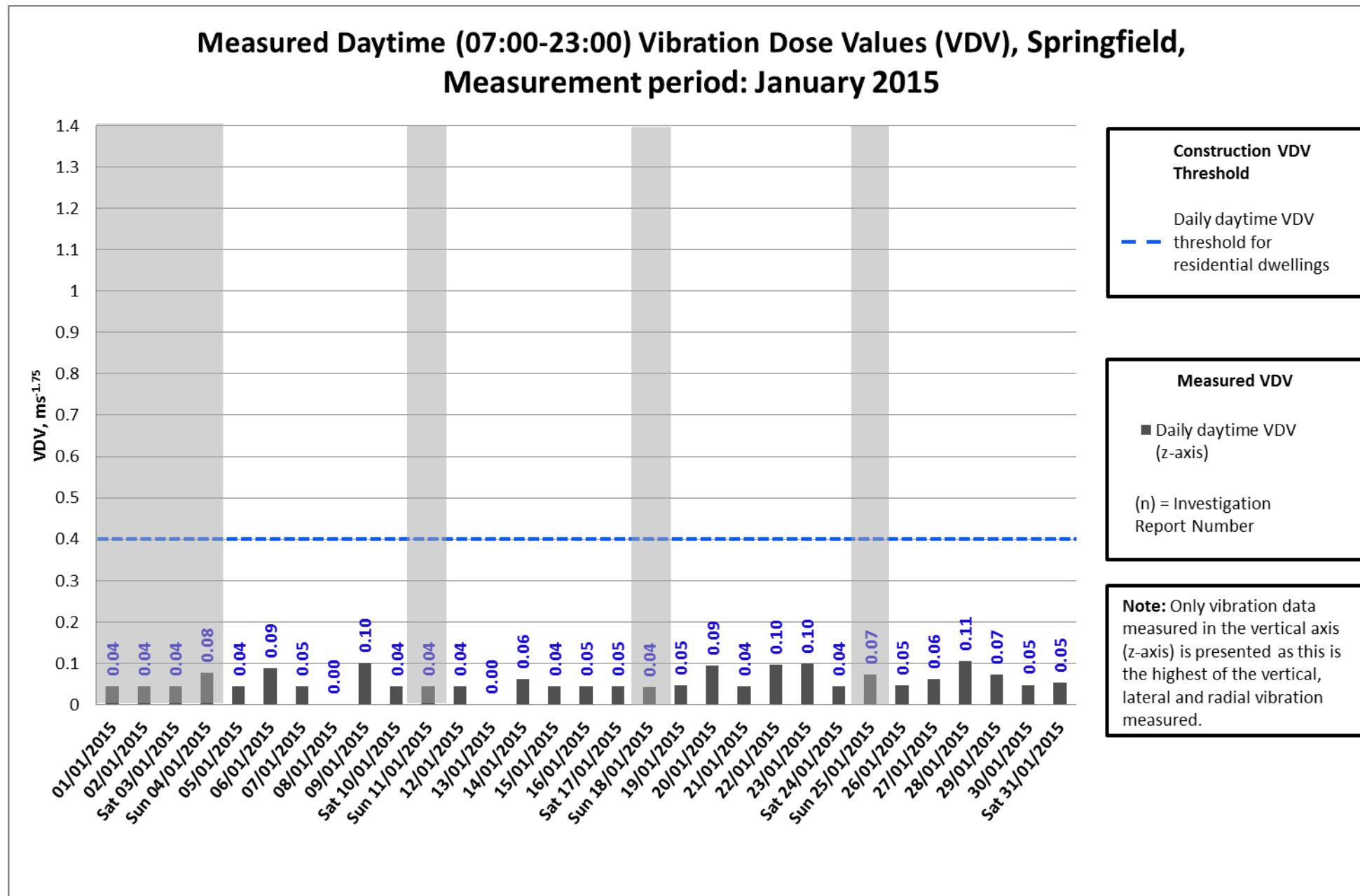
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- No FCBC works took place between 01/01/15– 04/01/15.



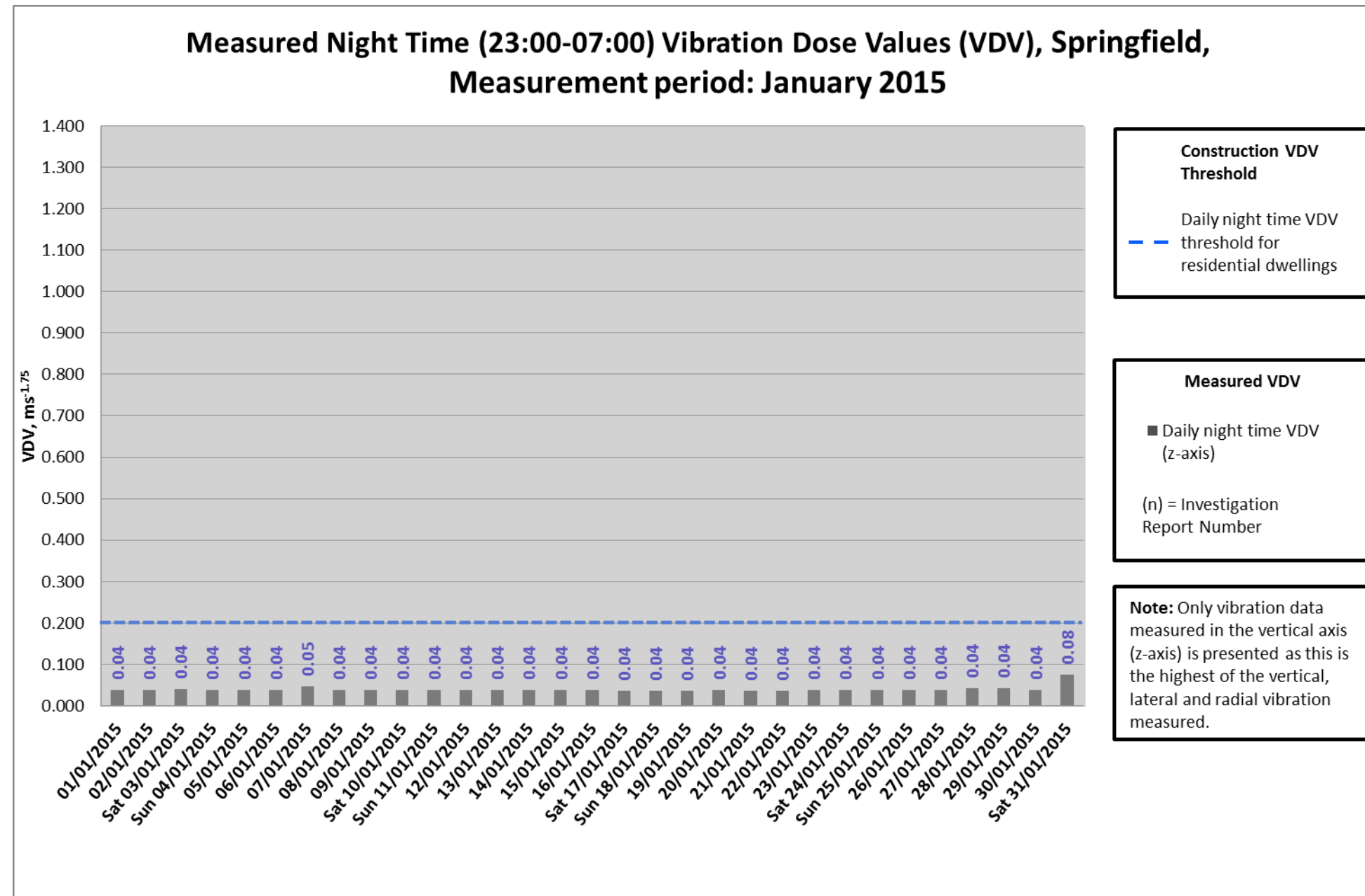
- The grey areas of the chart represent the days on which no construction works were undertaken; no night time works were conducted in the vicinity of the Scotstoun vibration monitor throughout the month of January 2015. This graph is included for illustrative purposes only.
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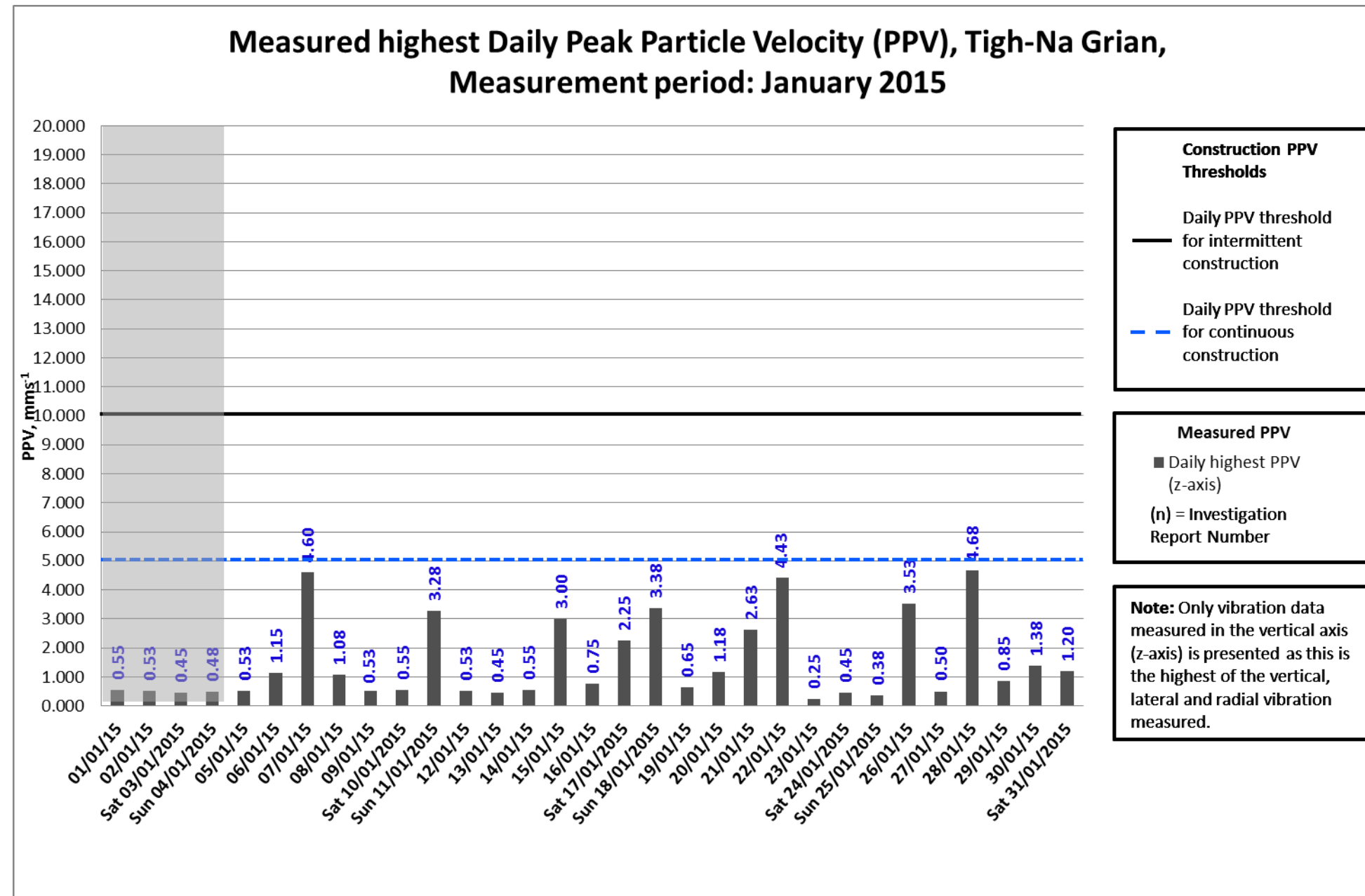
- The grey areas of the chart represent the days on which no construction works were undertaken; no works were conducted in the vicinity of the Springfield monitor on Sundays.
- No FCBC works took place between 01/01/15 – 04/01/15.



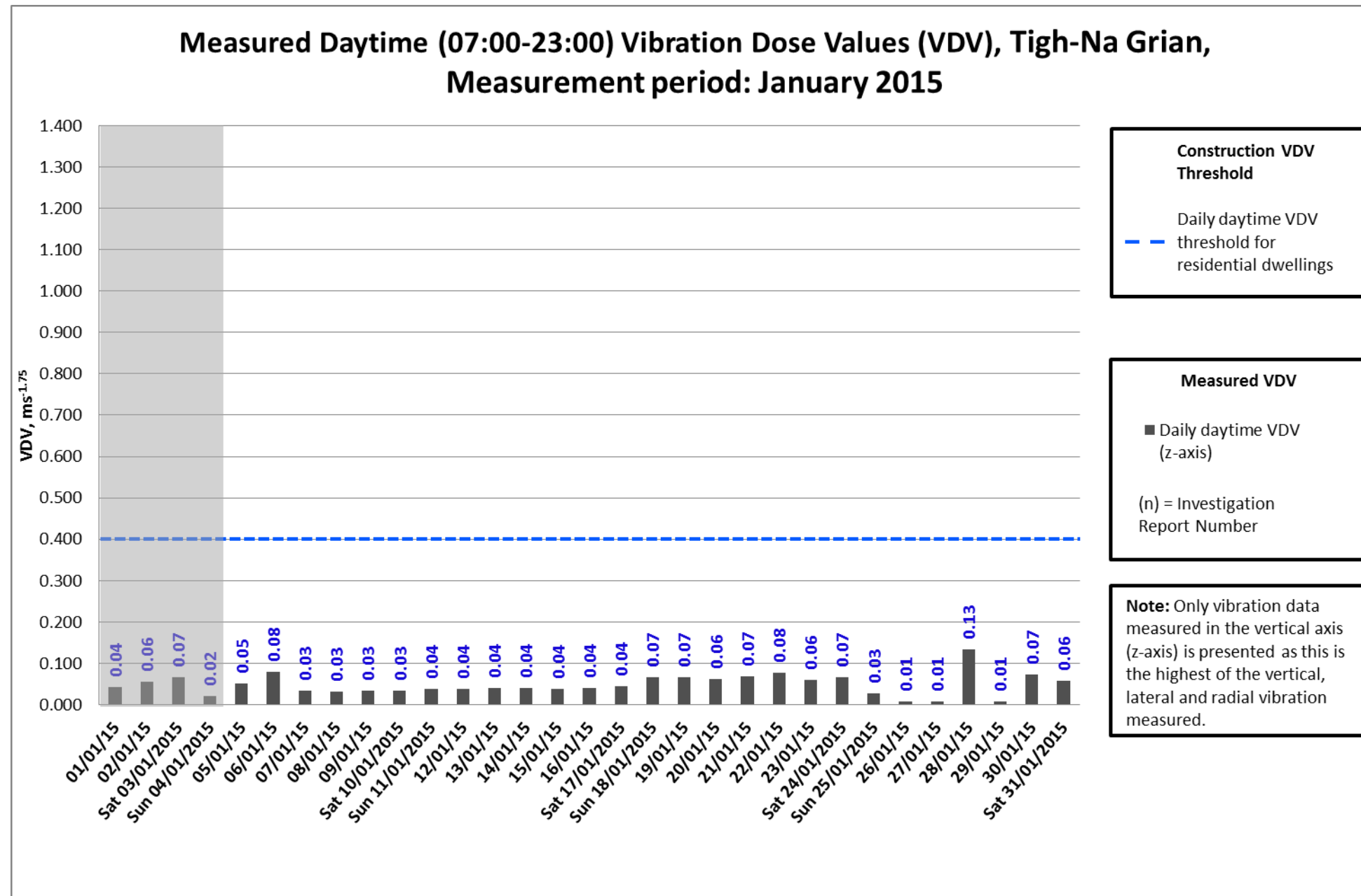
- The grey areas of the chart represent the days on which no construction works were undertaken; no works were conducted in the vicinity of the Springfield monitor on Sundays.
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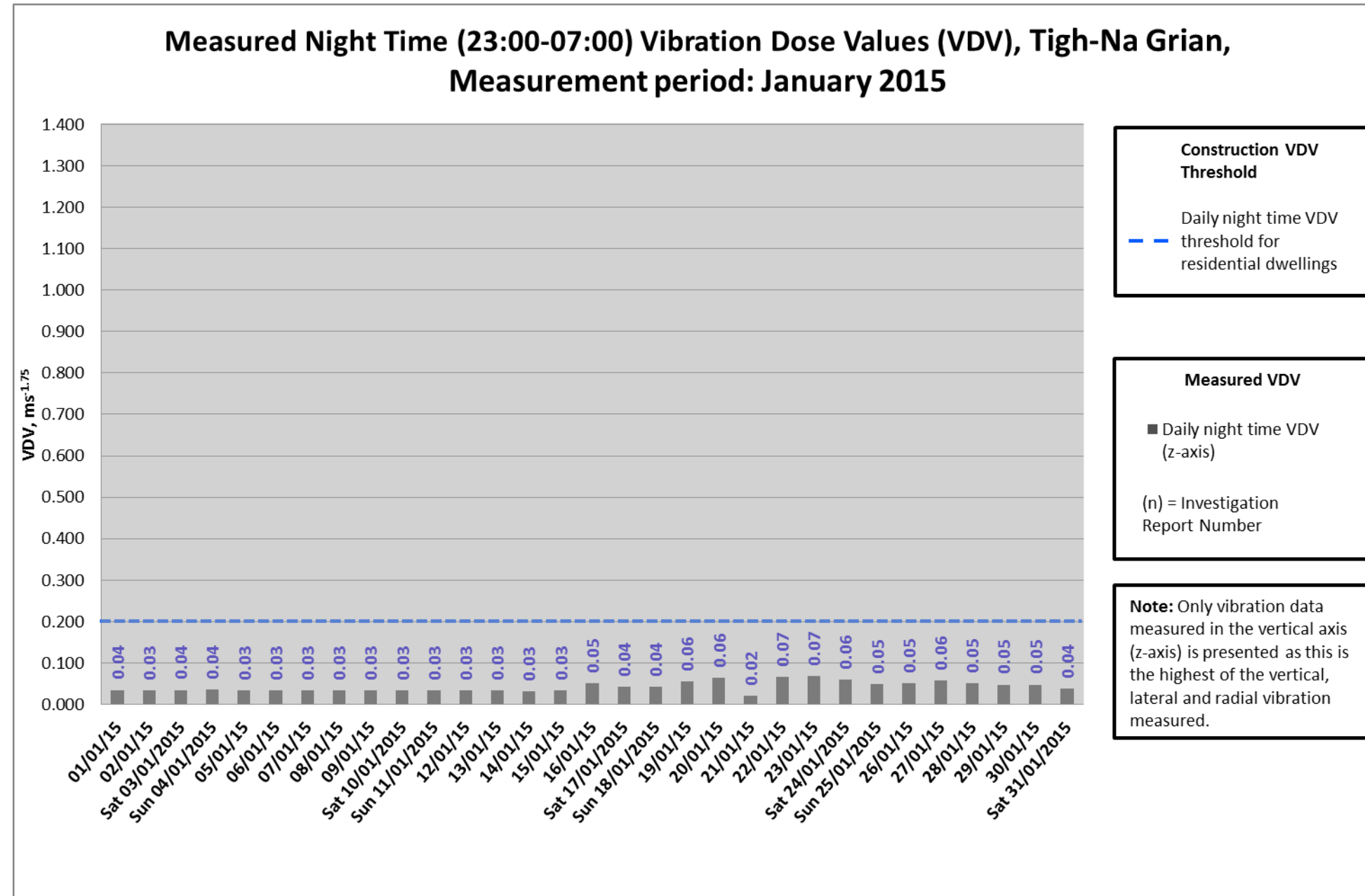
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- No FCBC works took place between 01/01/15 – 04/01/15.



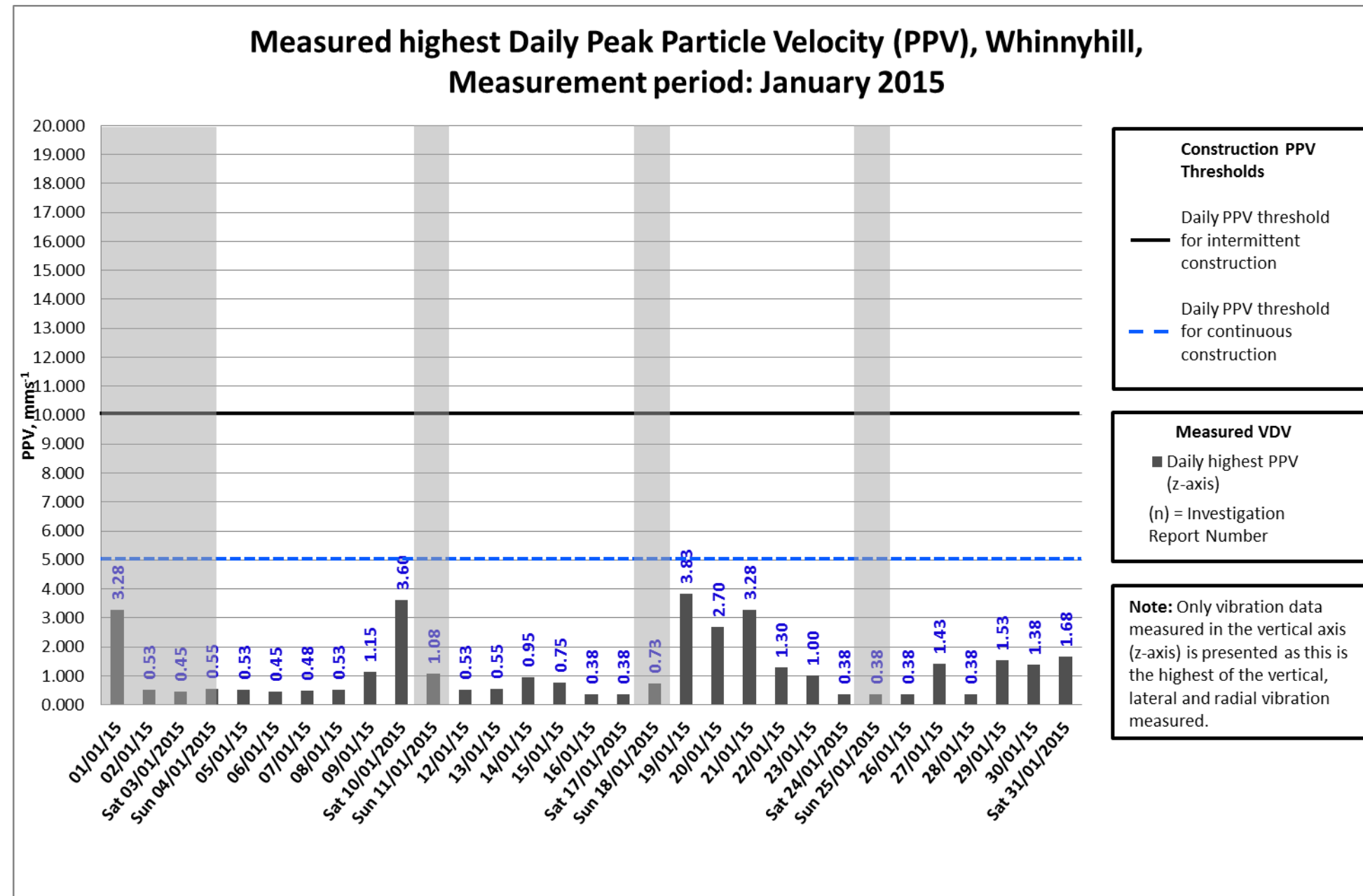
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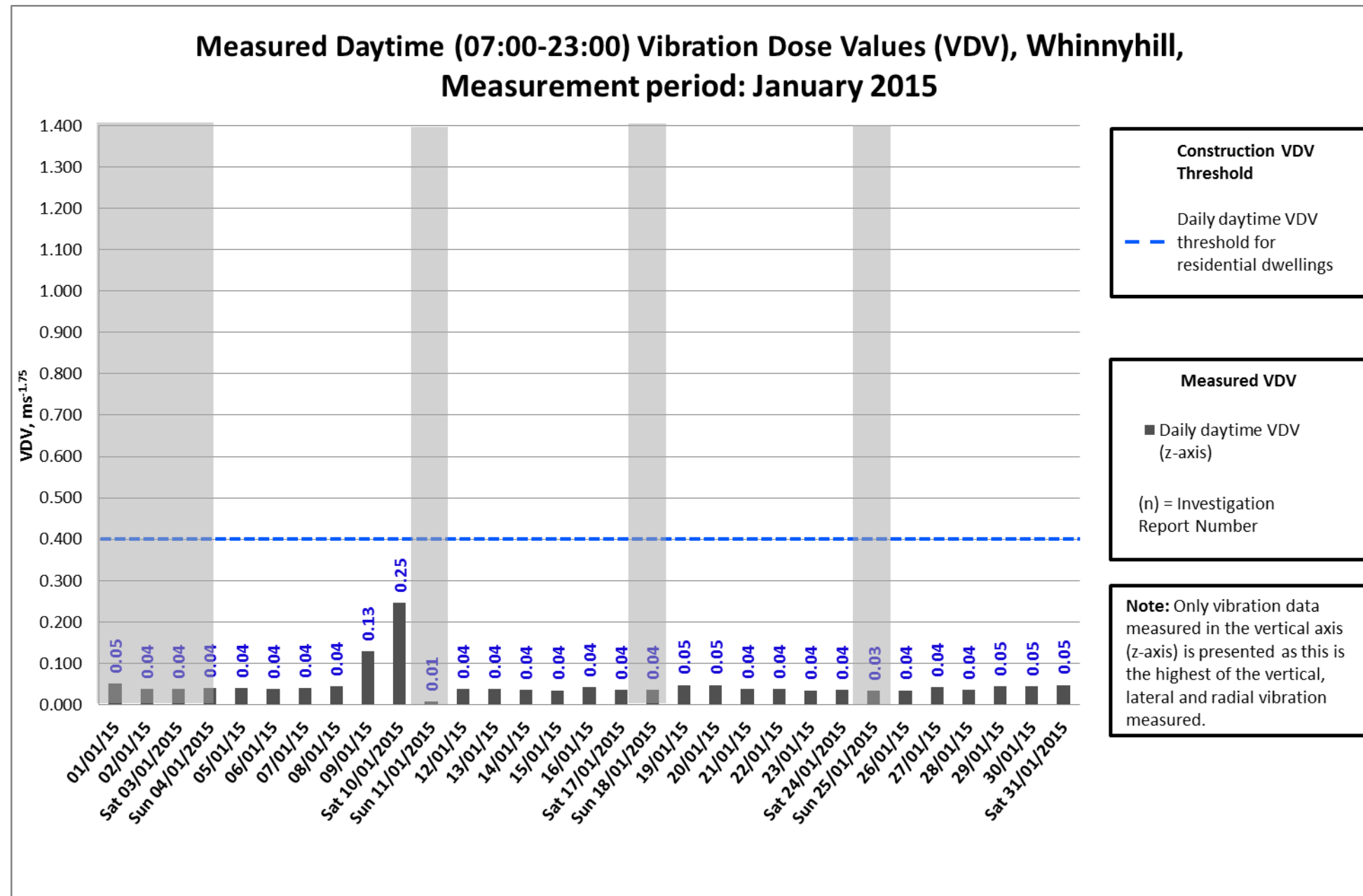


- No FCBC works took place between 01/01/15 – 04/01/15.



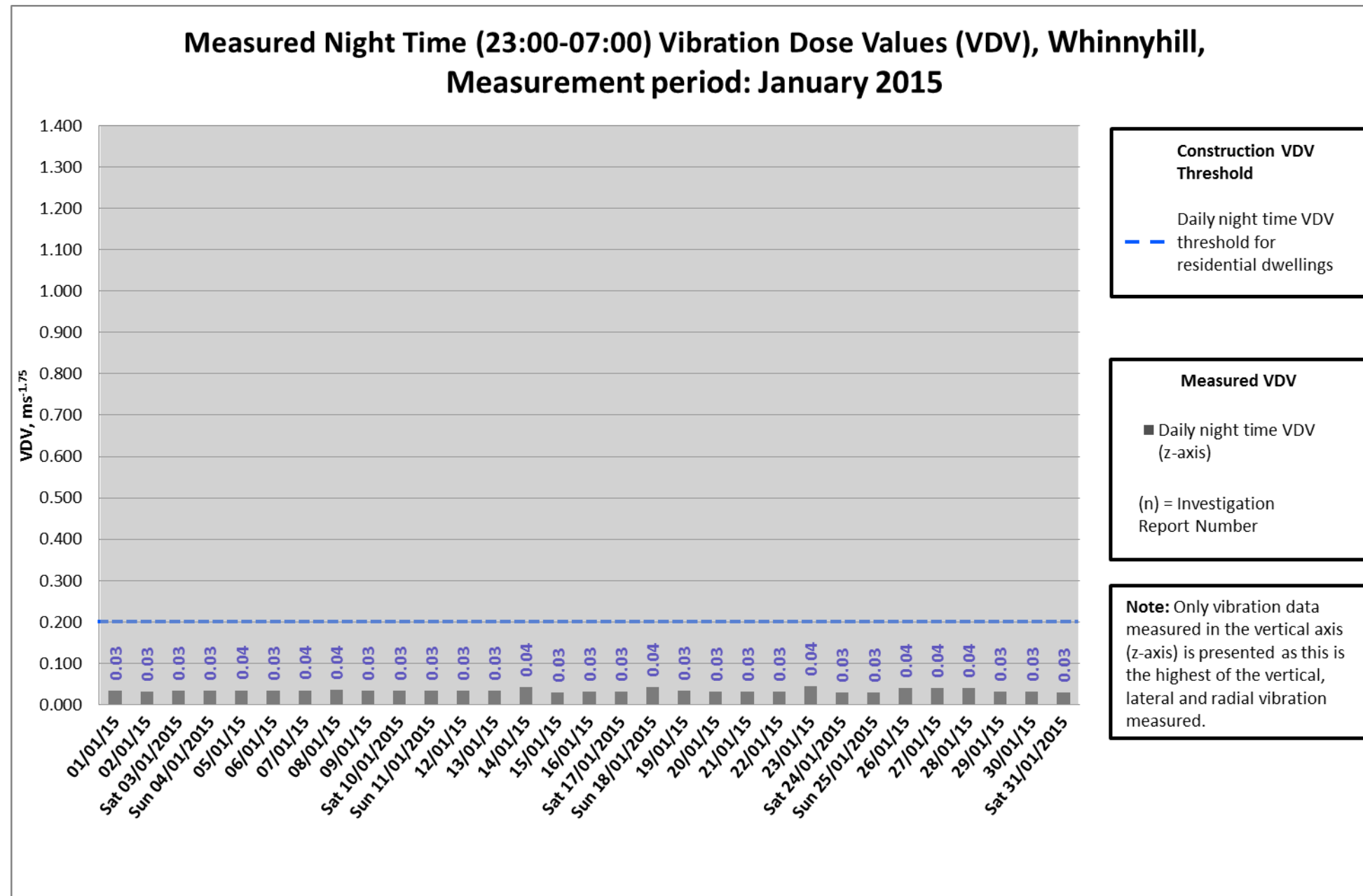
Notes:

- The grey areas of the chart represent the days on which no construction works were undertaken; no works were conducted in the vicinity of the Whinnyhill monitor on Sundays.
- No FCBC works took place between 01/01/15 – 04/01/15.



Notes:

- The grey areas of the chart represent the days on which no construction works were undertaken; no works were conducted in the vicinity of the Whinnyhill monitor on Sundays.
- No FCBC works took place between 01/01/15 – 04/01/15.



Notes:

- The grey areas of the chart represent the days on which no construction works were undertaken; no night time works were conducted in the vicinity of the Whinnyhill vibration monitor throughout the month of January 2015. This graph is included for illustrative purposes only.
- No FCBC works took place between 01/01/2015 – 04/01/15.