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Project FORTH REPLACEMENT CROSSING

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VIBRATION MONITORING REPORT
DECEMBER 2016

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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 December 2016. 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, footsteps or 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 vibration, and damage resulting solely from well-controlled construction and demolition vibration is rare. There are many other mechanisms that 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 of FCBC construction-related vibration is highly unlikely.
- 2.5.** The number of threshold exceedances at the various vibration monitoring stations during the relevant period are shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Number of exceedances of thresholds set out in the CoCP

December 2016

Location	PPV Exceedance		VDV Exceedance	
	<i>Continuous</i> (5 mm.s ⁻¹)	<i>Intermittent</i> (10 mm.s ⁻¹)	<i>Day</i> (0.4 m.s ^{-1.75})	<i>Night</i> (0.2 m.s ^{-1.75})
Linn Mill	6	2	0	0
Butlaw Fisheries	0	0	0	0
Clufflat Brae	6	4	0	0
Dundas Home Farm	0	0	0	0
Echline	0	0	0	0
Inchgarvie Lodge	8	11	1	0
Scotstoun	0	1	1	0
Springfield	3	19	0	0
Tigh-Na-Grian	0	0	0	0
Whinnyhill	1	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 of the 3 axis that are 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. For this monitoring period, all the exceedances have been investigated thoroughly and appear to have been generated as a result of standalone, instantaneous events arising from local interferences, the exact source of which remains unknown.

- 2.9.** 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 V DVs in $\text{m.s}^{-1.75}$.
- 2.10.** The vibration dose value (VDV), a cumulative measurement of the vibration level received over an 8-hour (night time) or 16-hour (day time) period, is recommended in BS 6472 as the appropriate measure to evaluate human exposure to vibration in buildings in residential and other uses.
- 2.11.** During the monitoring period, vibratory rollers and whacker plates were used intermittently at several locations around the site however no exceedances were recorded as a result of the use of this equipment.
- 2.12.** Detailed investigation of all other exceedances (i.e. review of PPV levels over 30 seconds periods) has suggested that each resulted from isolated, non-construction related events, which occurred close to the monitoring station.
- 2.13.** Within the Appendix B, there are gaps of missing data in the PPV and VDV at Butlaw Fisheries and Linn Mill. These occurred due to a power issue.
- 2.14.** Please note that site was closed for the Christmas break between 23rd December 2016 and 3rd January 2017.



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 are unlikely to be generated by construction, but rather show local interference around the monitoring equipment.



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APPENDIX A – MONITORING LOCATIONS & VIBRATION ASSESSMENTS FROM RELEVANT PCNVs

Table 2: Monitoring Locations

Ref.	Monitoring Location	Crossing or Network	Main Construction Activities During December 2016
M1	Whinny Hill	Network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earth Works/Fill Placement • Park and Ride works • FT03 & FT04 Bridge Works • Main carriageway roadworks • Rock breaking / crushing
M3	Tigh-Na-Grian	Crossing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central Tower stay cable installation works • North Tower stay cable installation works • AVN Rebar and concrete works • Bridge Deck works
M7	Butlaw Fisheries	Crossing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central Tower stay cable installation works • South Tower deck section lifts and stay cable installation works • AVS rebar & concrete deck works • Bridge Deck works
M10	Inchgarvie Lodge	Crossing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AVS rebar & concrete deck works • Central stay cable installation works. • South Tower deck section lifts and stay cable installation works. • Main carriageway roadworks • South Abutment works • Excavating SUDS detention basin • Bridge Deck works
M11	Linn Mill	Network (close proximity to Crossing)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AVS rebar & concrete deck works • Excavating SUDS detention basin
M13	Clufflat Brae	Crossing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AVS rebar and concrete deck works • South Abutment works • Main carriageway roadworks • Excavating SUDS detention basin • Cycle footpath works
M14	Springfield	Network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AVS rebar and concrete deck works • South Abutment works • Main carriageway roadworks • Cycle footpath works
M15	Echline	Network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AVS rebar and concrete deck works • South Abutment works • Main carriageway roadworks
M16	Scotstoun	Network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • B800 roadworks • Main carriageway roadworks



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M17	Dundas Home Farm	Network	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Main carriageway roadworks• B800 roadworks
M18	Newton	Network	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Outside Works Area

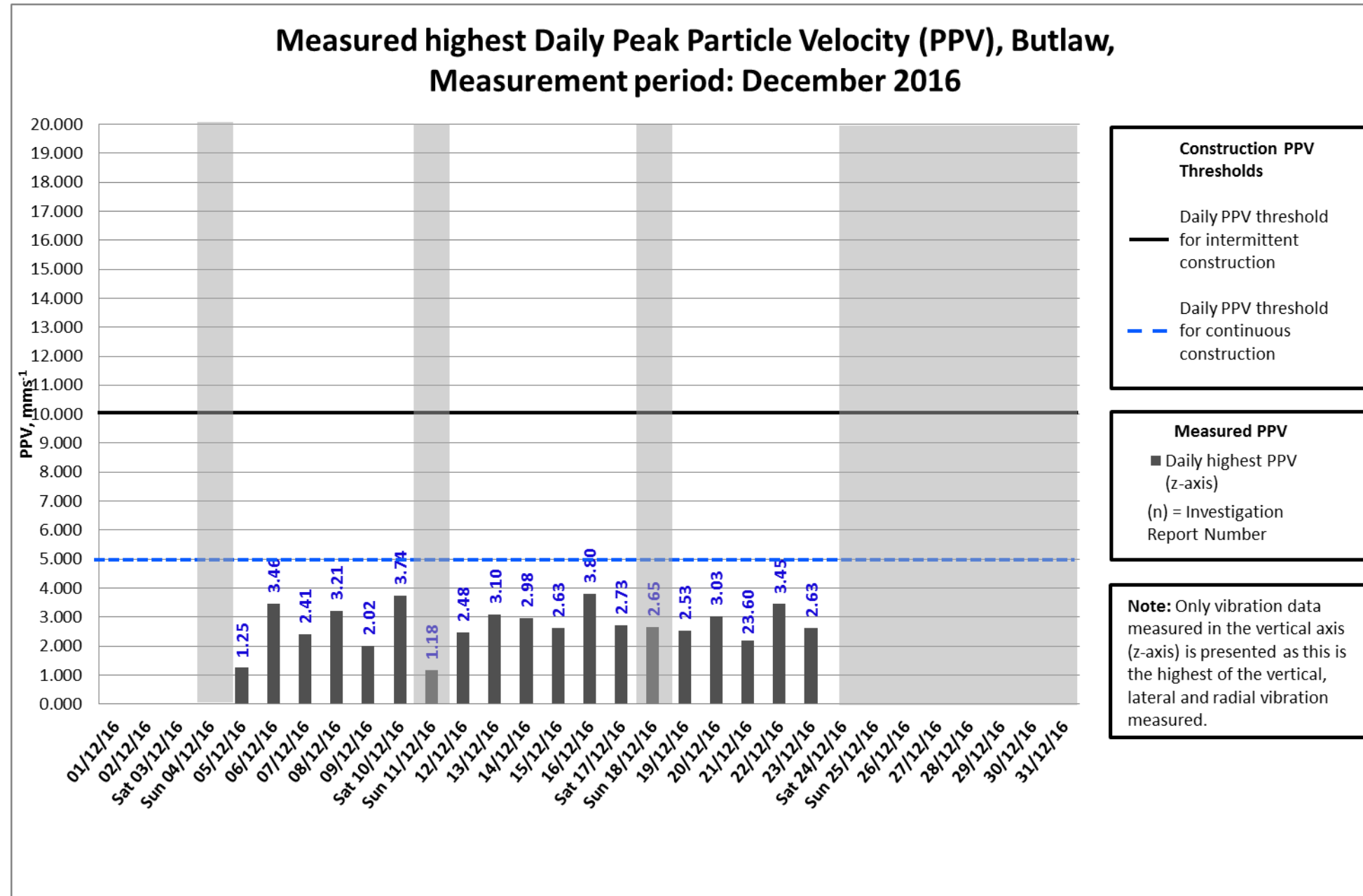
Table 3: PCNV Predicted PPV & VDV Levels

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	Roller/Whacker	0.383	0.04

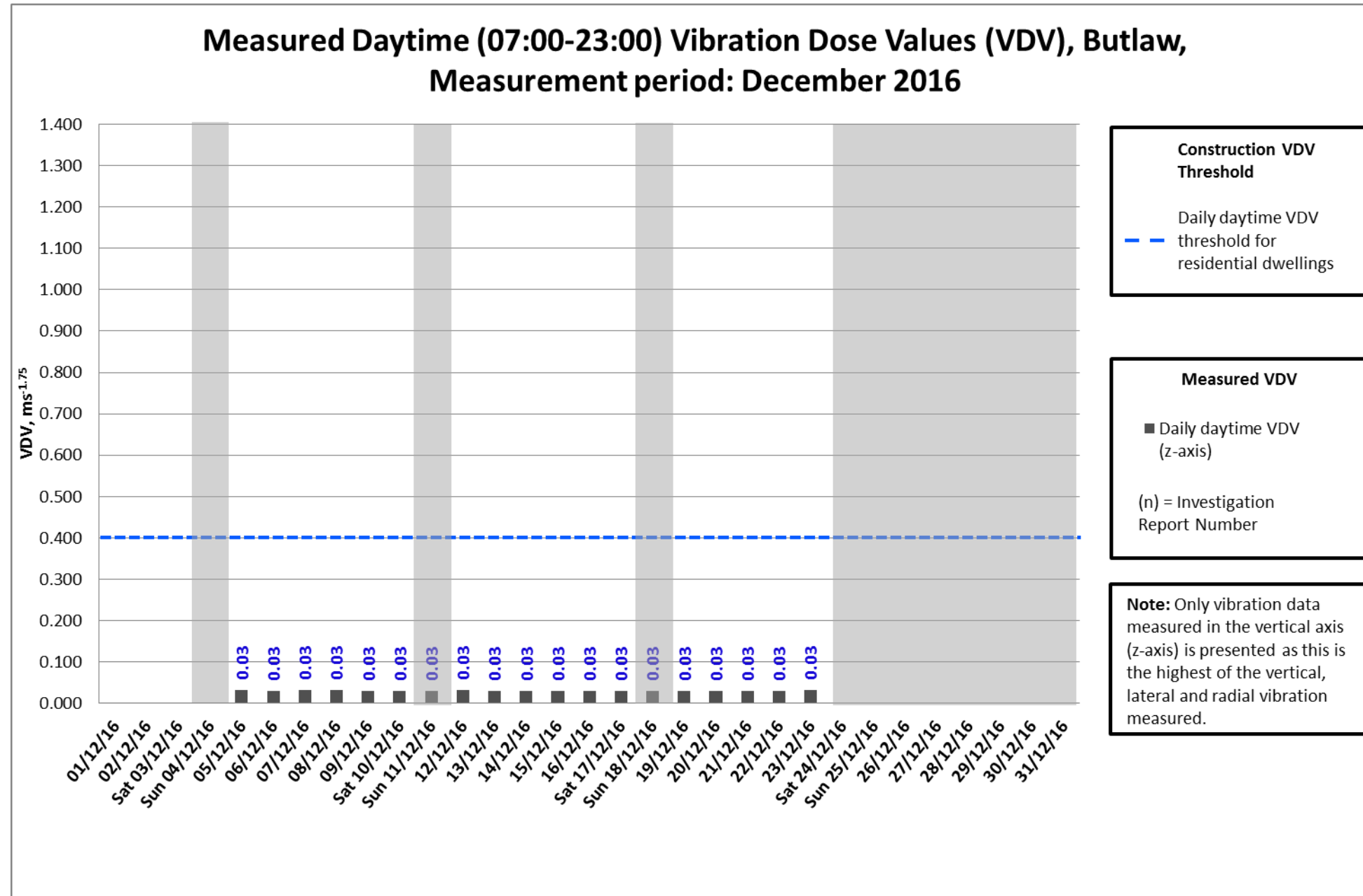
Notes on Table 3

- All plant used during construction activities has been assessed with respect to vibration. The only plant utilised 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.

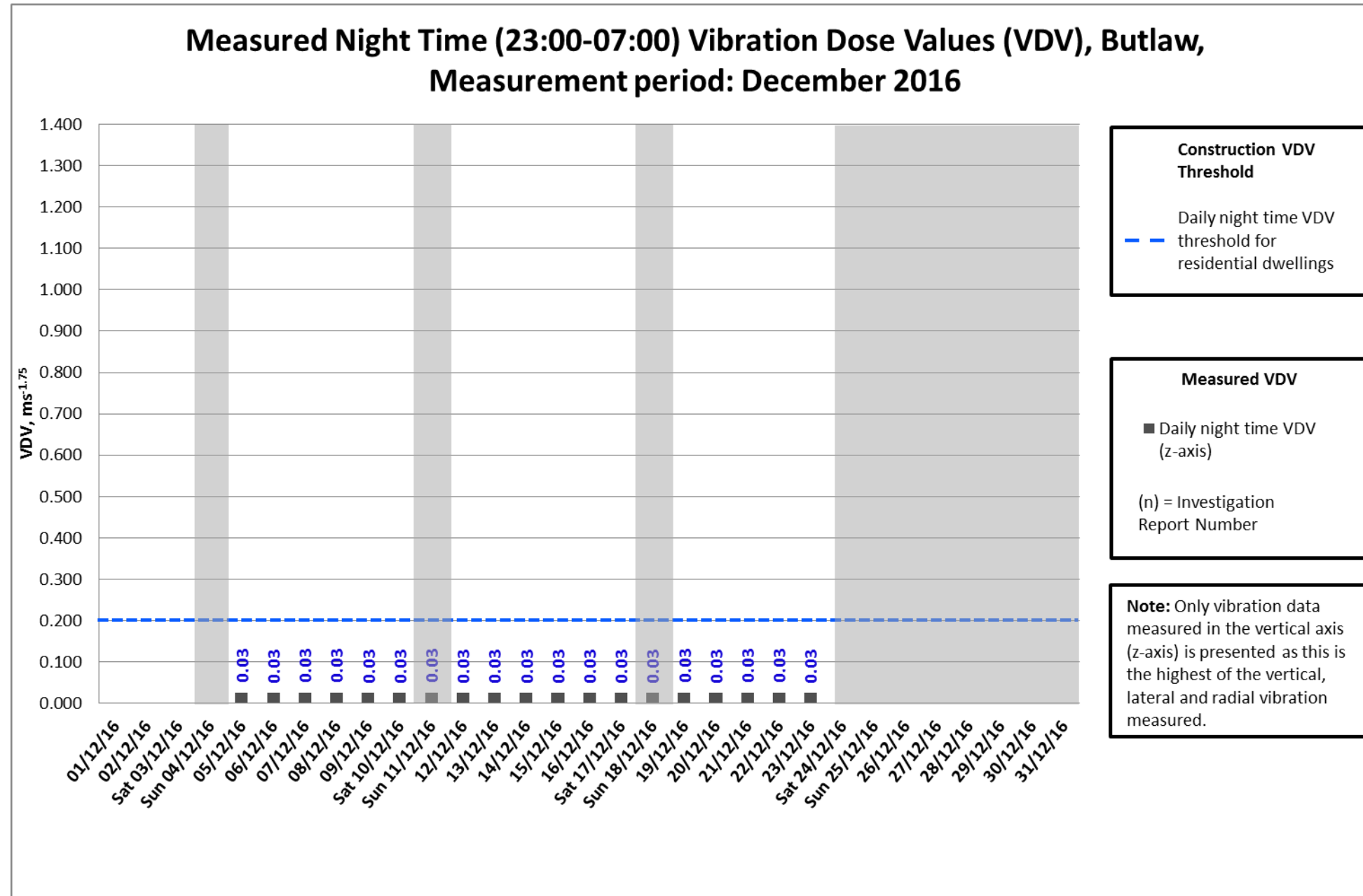
APPENDIX B – VIBRATION GRAPHS



Data missing on the 1st – 4th December was caused by electrical issue with monitor.

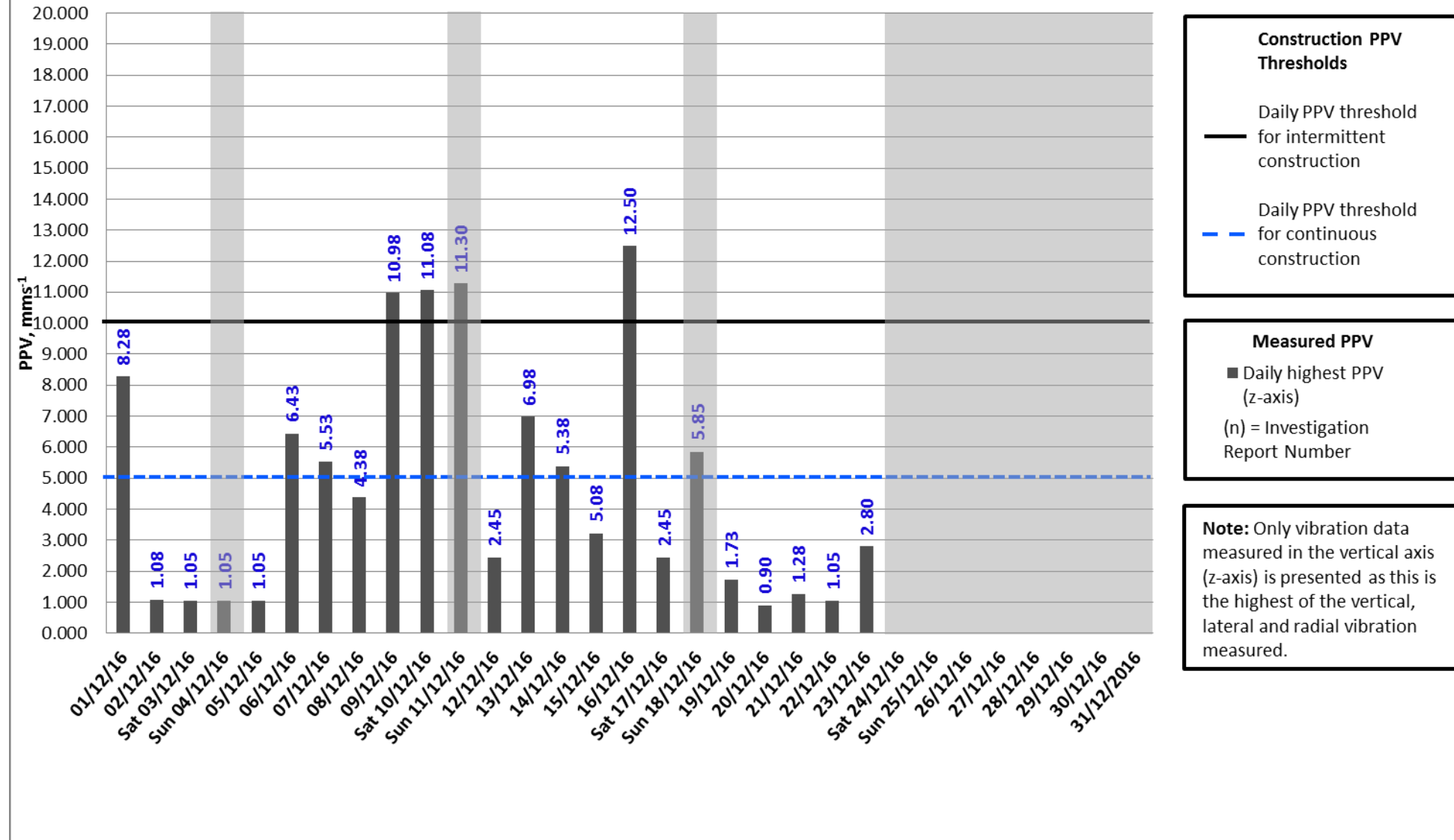


Data missing on the 1st – 4th December was caused by electrical issue with monitor.



Data missing on the 1st – 4th December was caused by electrical issue with monitor.

Measured highest Daily Peak Particle Velocity (PPV), Clufflat Brae, Measurement period: December 2016



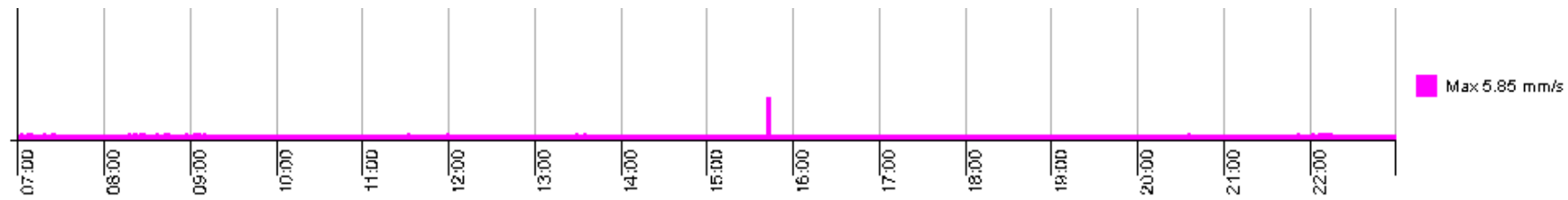
Construction PPV Thresholds

- Daily PPV threshold for intermittent construction
- Daily PPV threshold for continuous construction

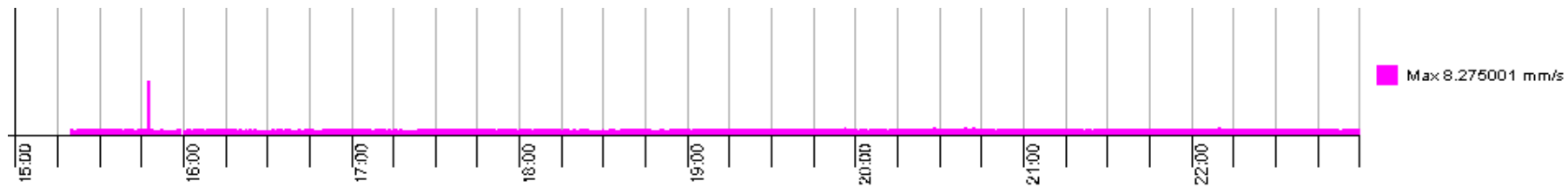
Measured PPV

- Daily highest PPV (z-axis)
- (n) = Investigation Report Number

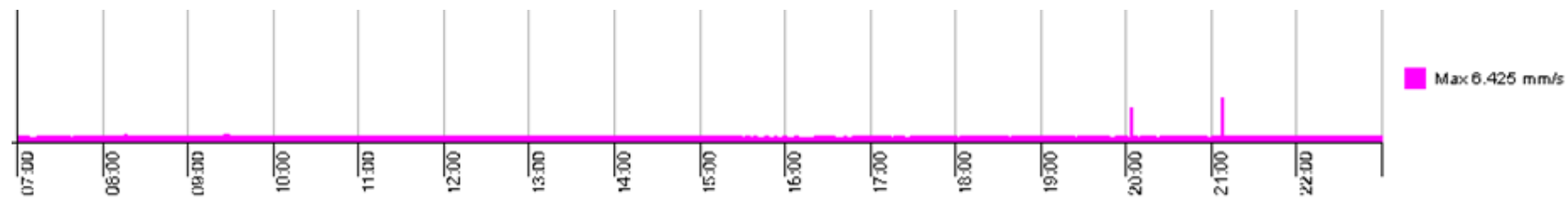
Note: Only vibration data measured in the vertical axis (z-axis) is presented as this is the highest of the vertical, lateral and radial vibration measured.



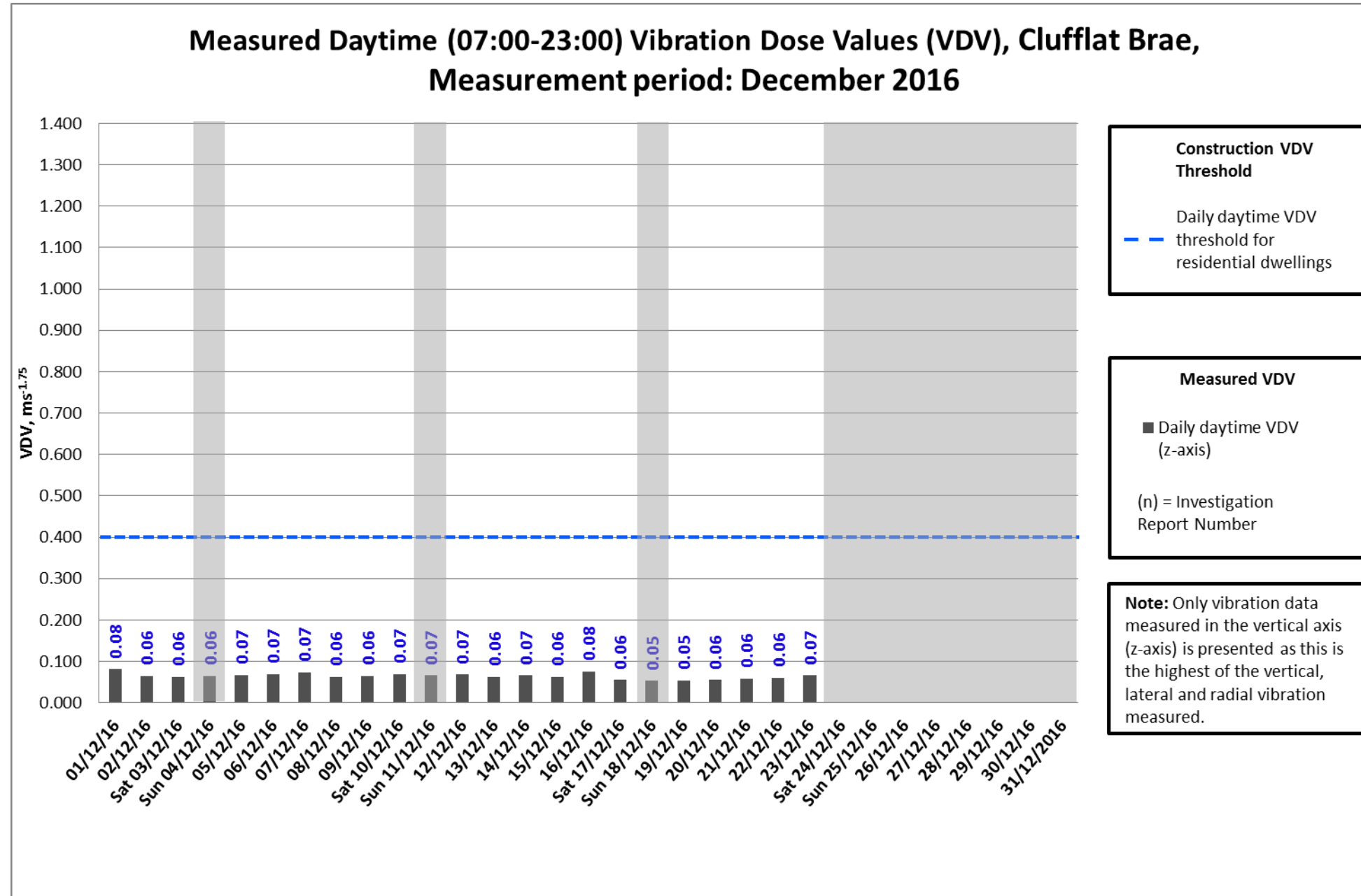
Exceedances on the 10th, 13th and 18th of December have been investigated and found to be caused by individual isolated events (graph above from the 18/12/2016). With this monitor being located in a public amenity area there is a likelihood that the exceedances seen above might have been caused by pedestrians using the area.

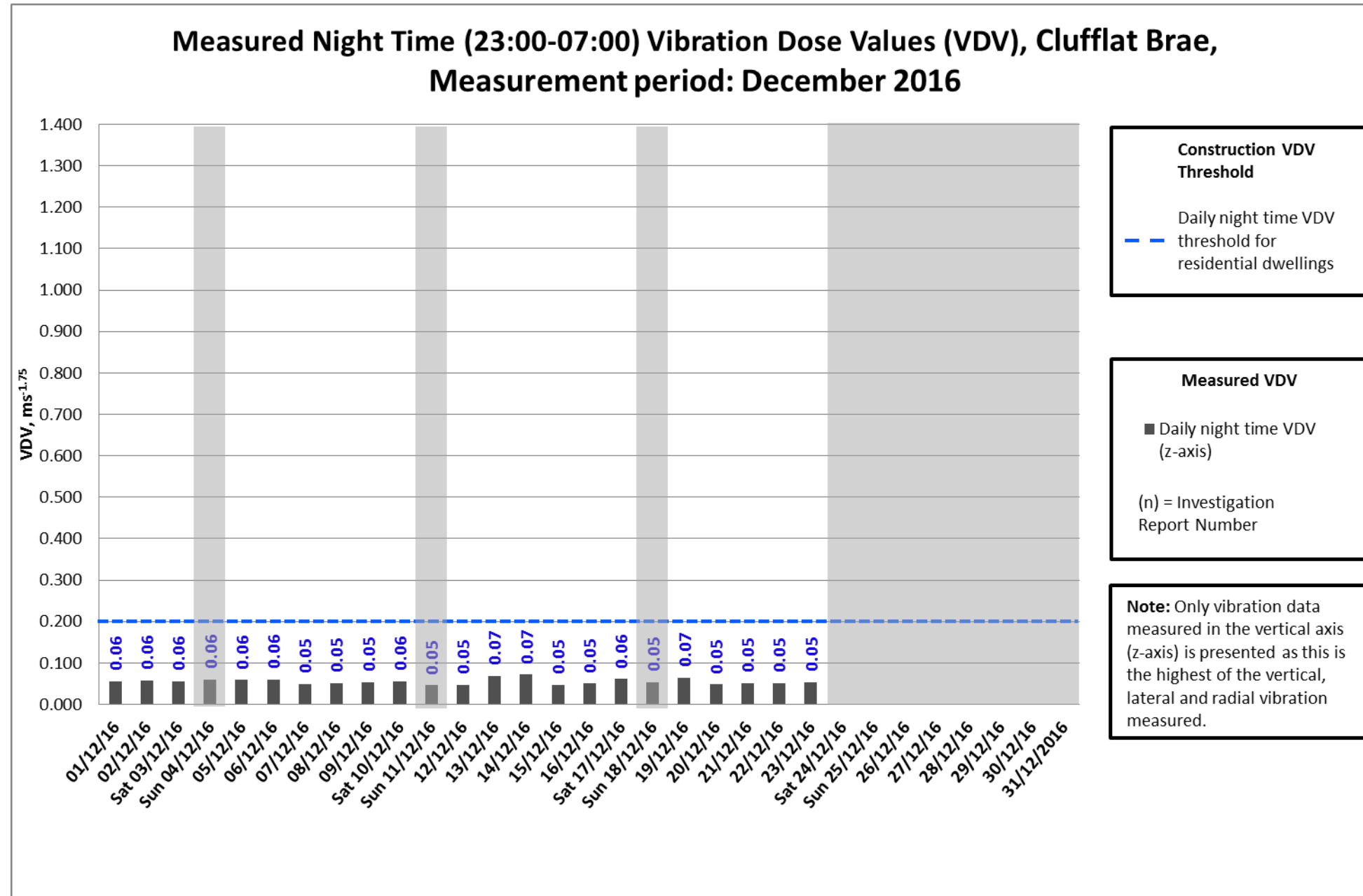


Exceedances on the 1st, 9th and 16th of December have been investigated and found to be caused by the environmental department carrying out maintenance on the noise monitor. Due to the proximity of the noise monitor to the transducers (part of the device that picks up the vibration) movement made by the environmental department was picked up (graph above from the 01/12/2016).

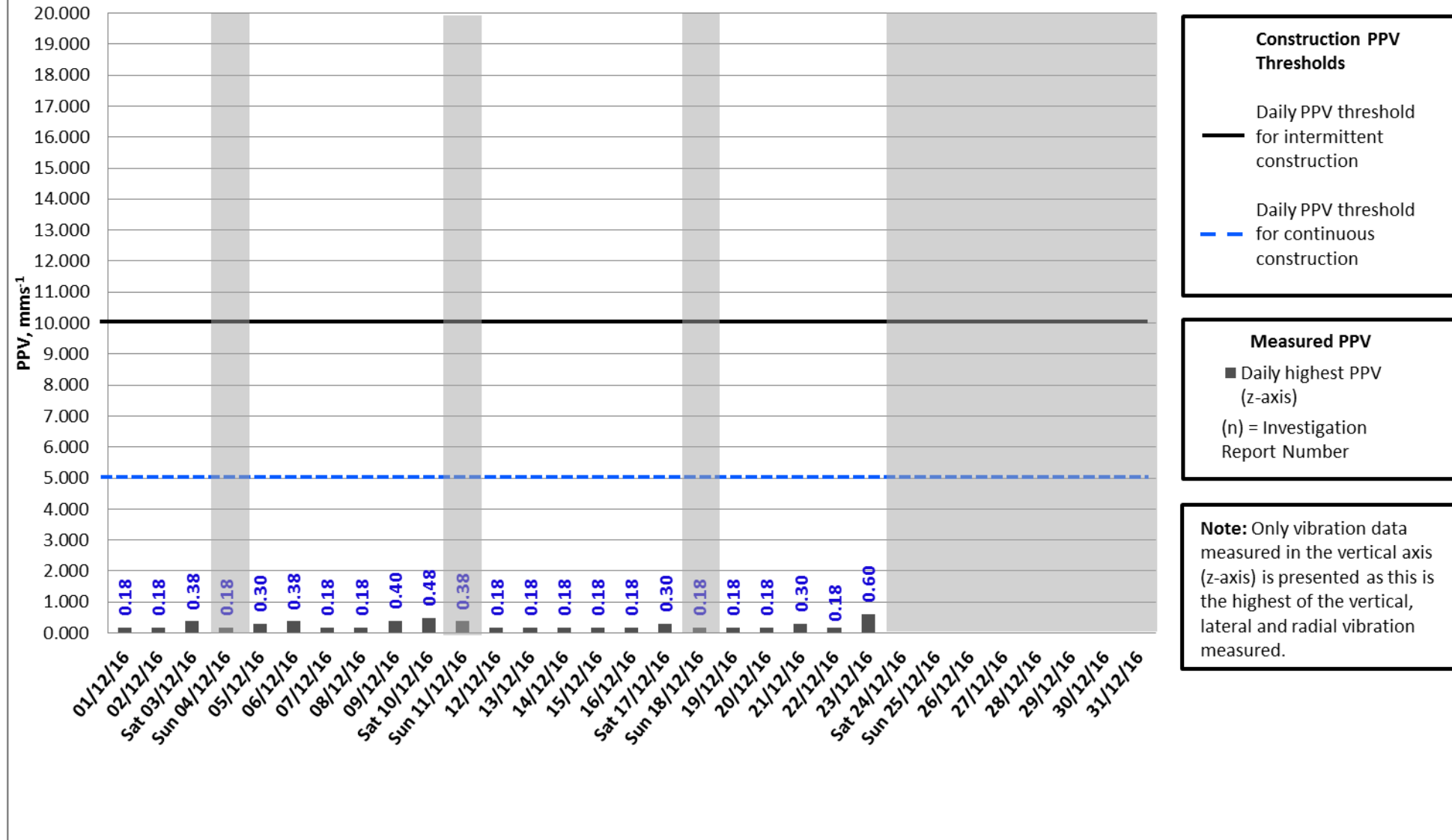


Exceedances on the 6th, 7th, 11th and 14th of December have been investigated and found to be caused out with construction working hours and therefore it is unlikely that construction related activity was the cause of these events (graph above from the 06/12/2016).





Measured highest Daily Peak Particle Velocity (PPV), Dundas Home Farm, Measurement period: December 2016



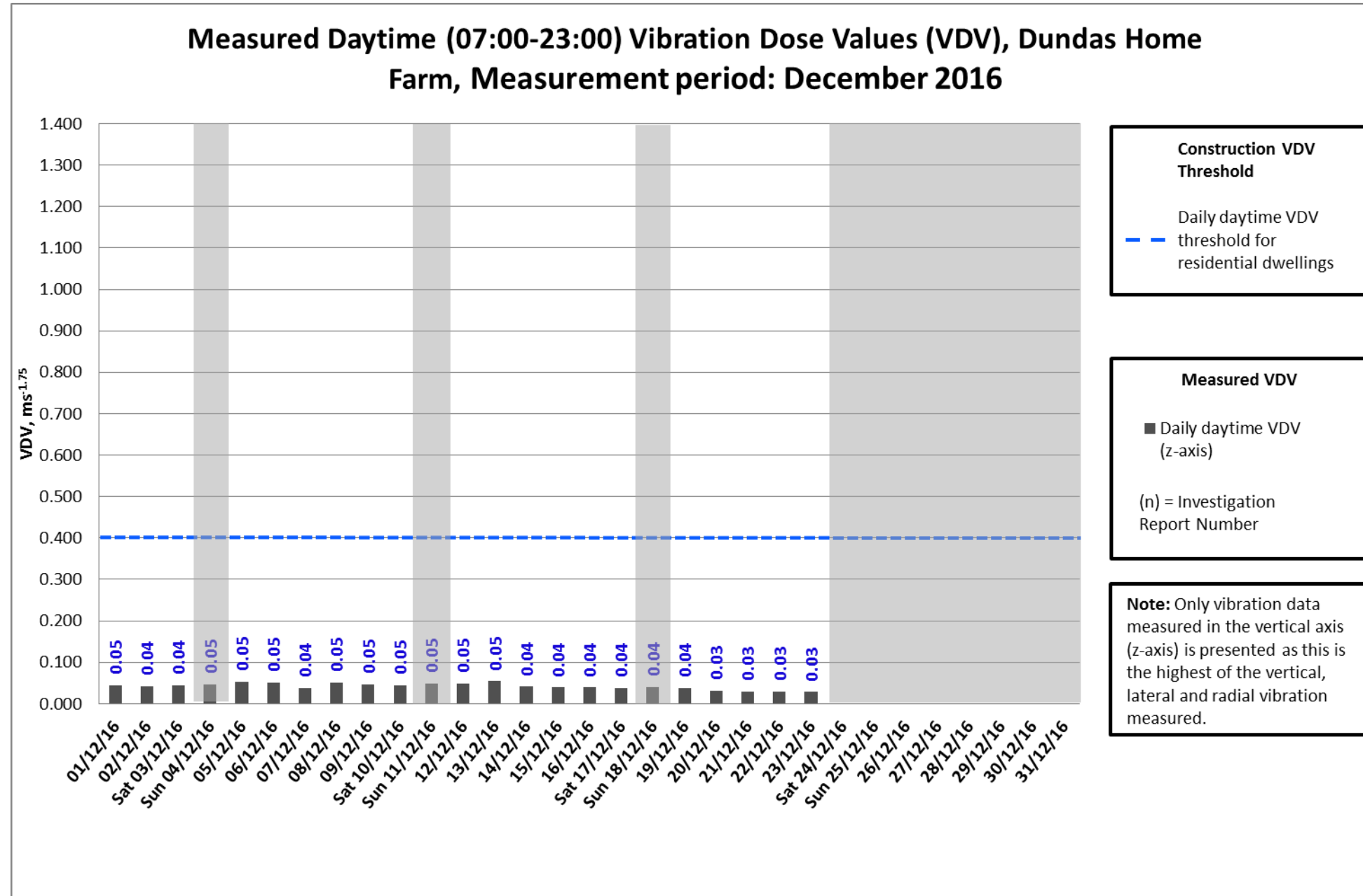
Construction PPV Thresholds

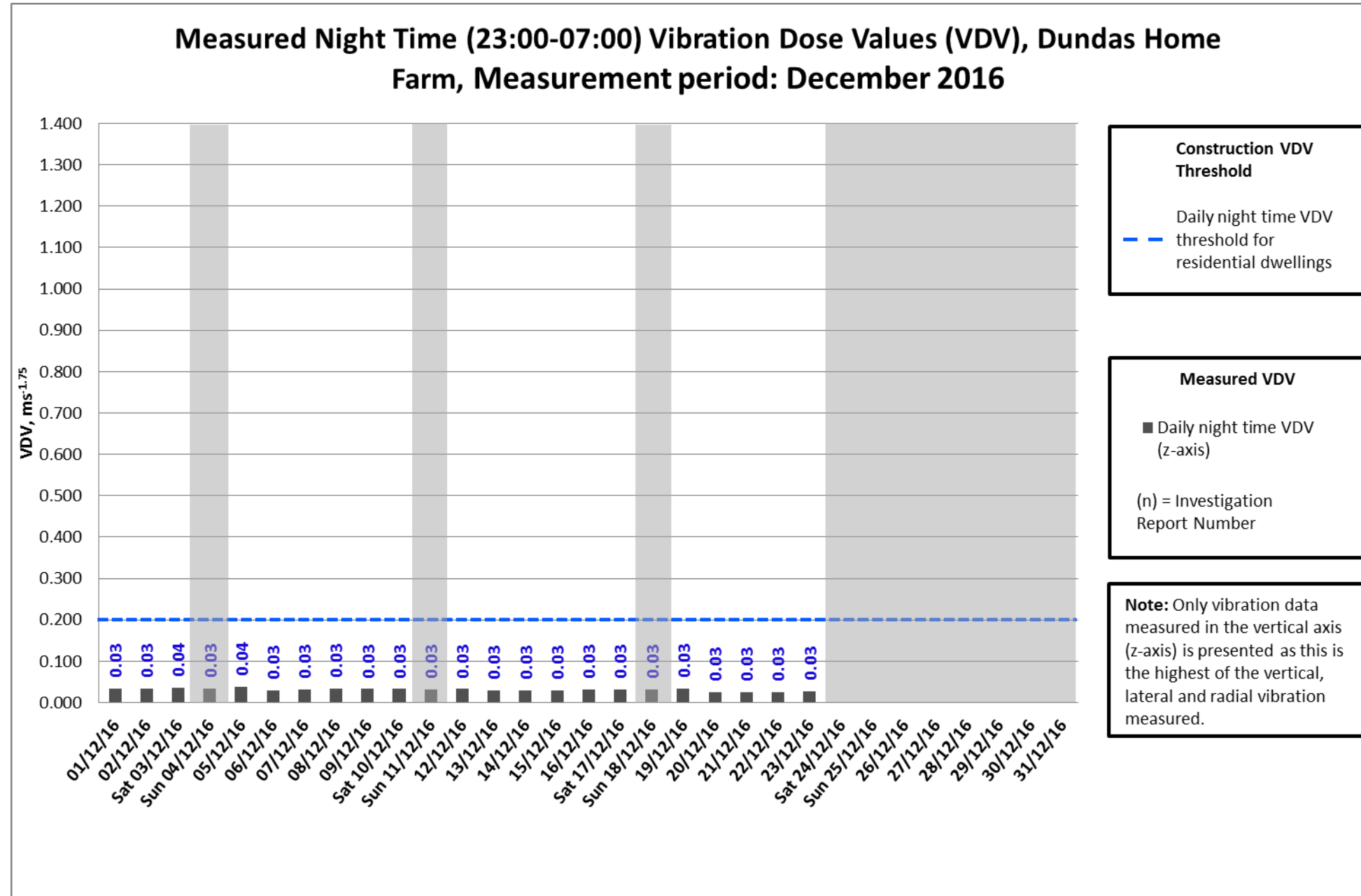
- Daily PPV threshold for intermittent construction
- Daily PPV threshold for continuous construction

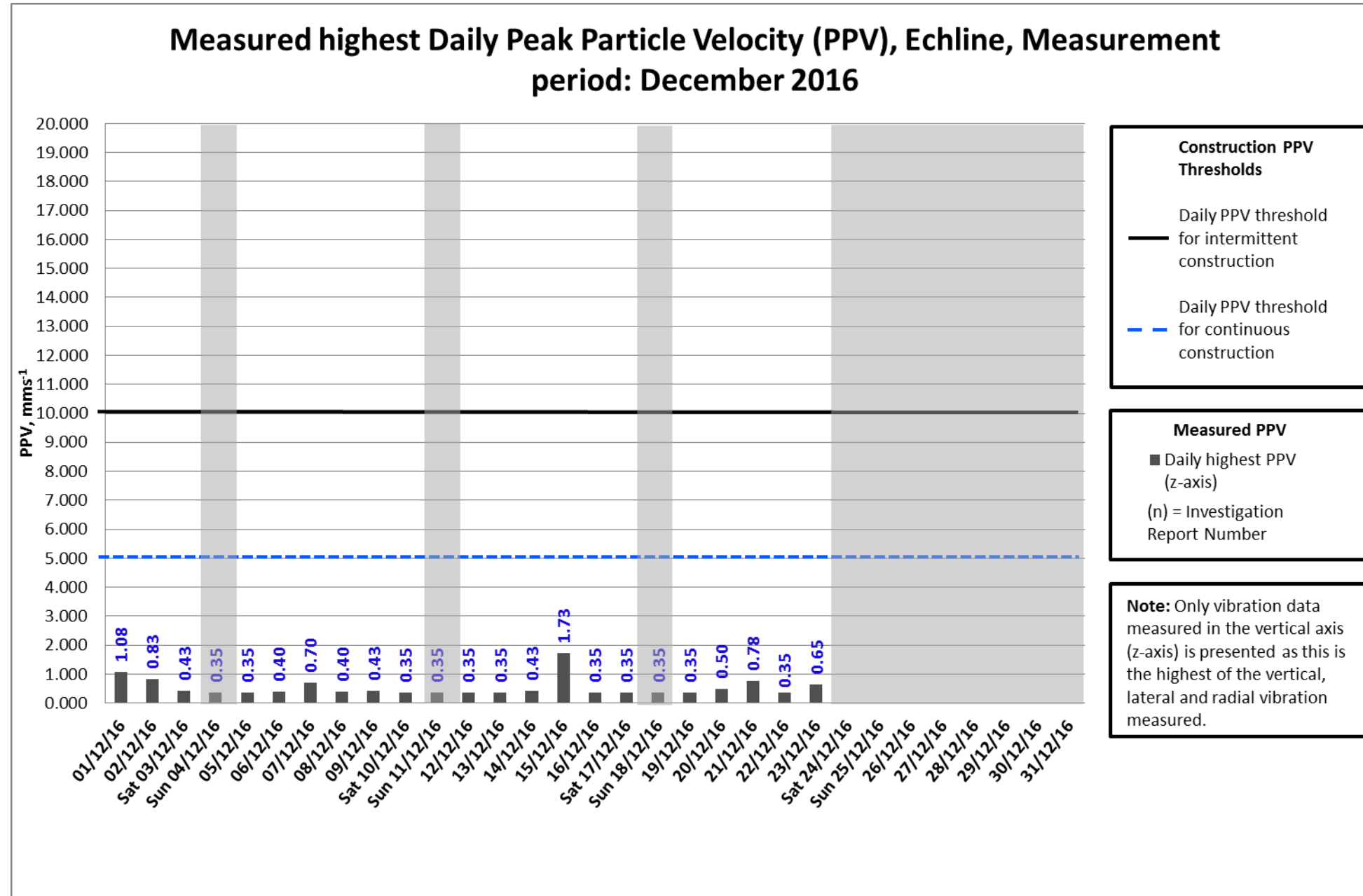
Measured PPV

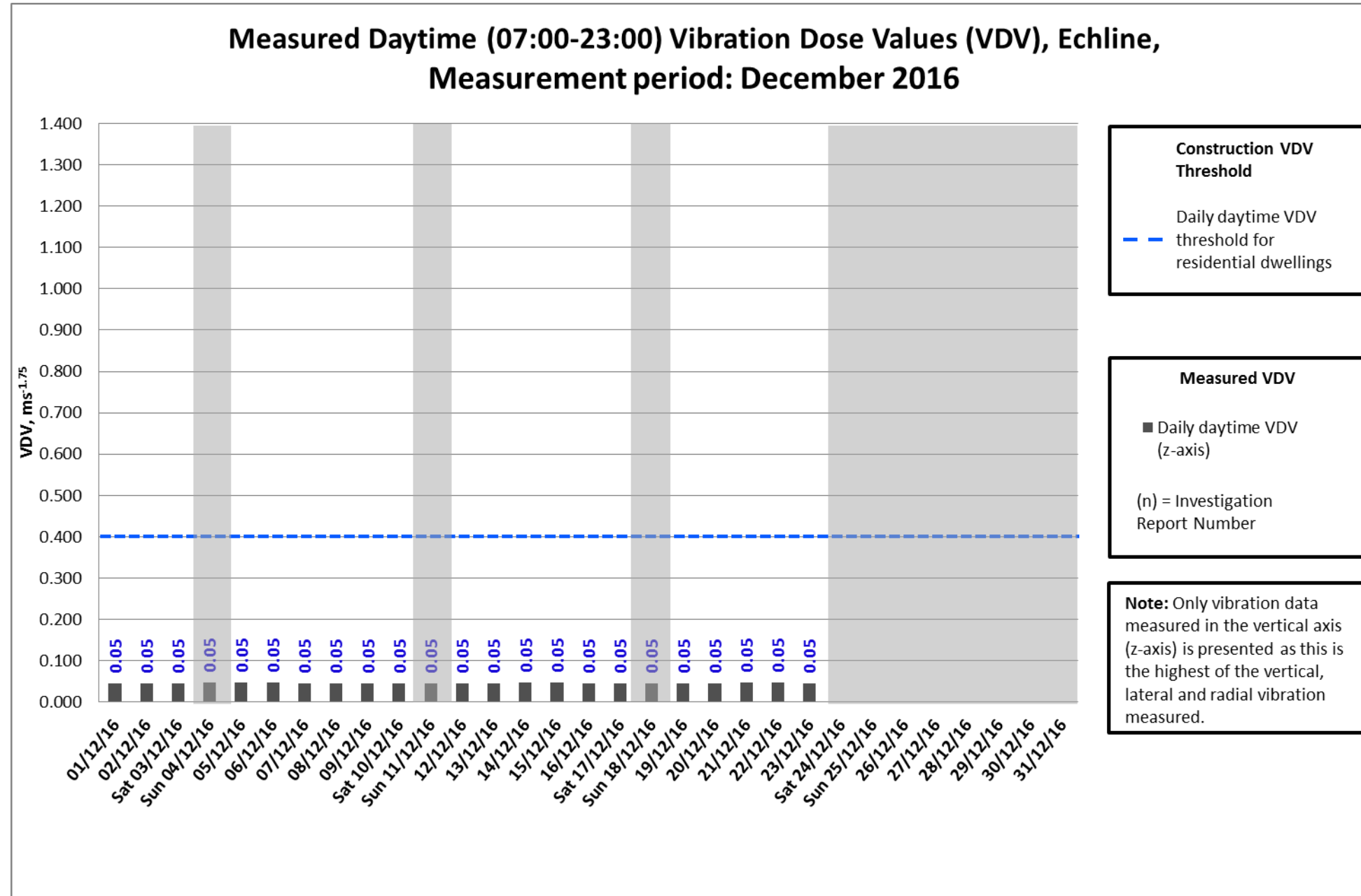
- Daily highest PPV (z-axis)
- (n) = Investigation Report Number

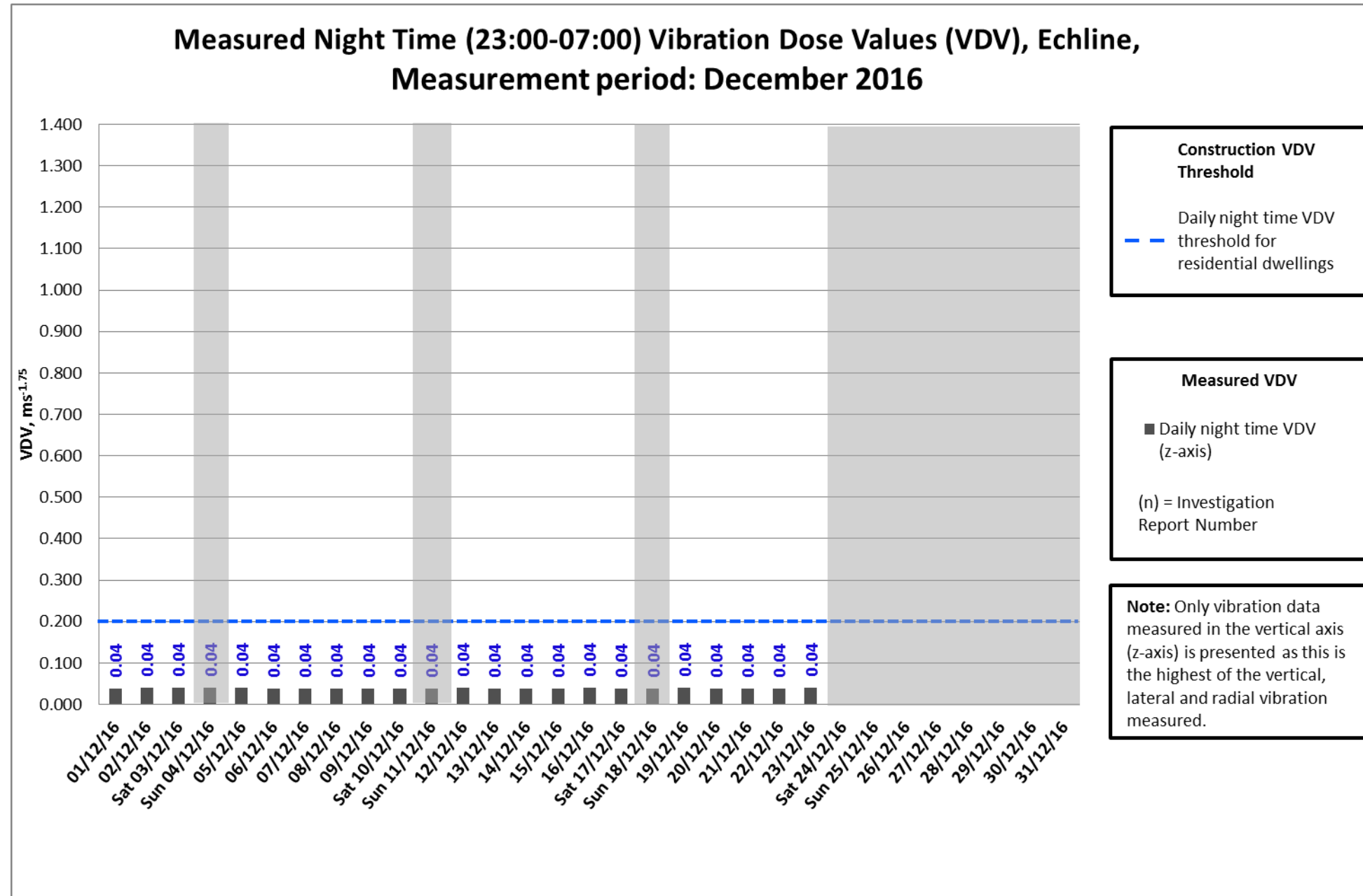
Note: Only vibration data measured in the vertical axis (z-axis) is presented as this is the highest of the vertical, lateral and radial vibration measured.

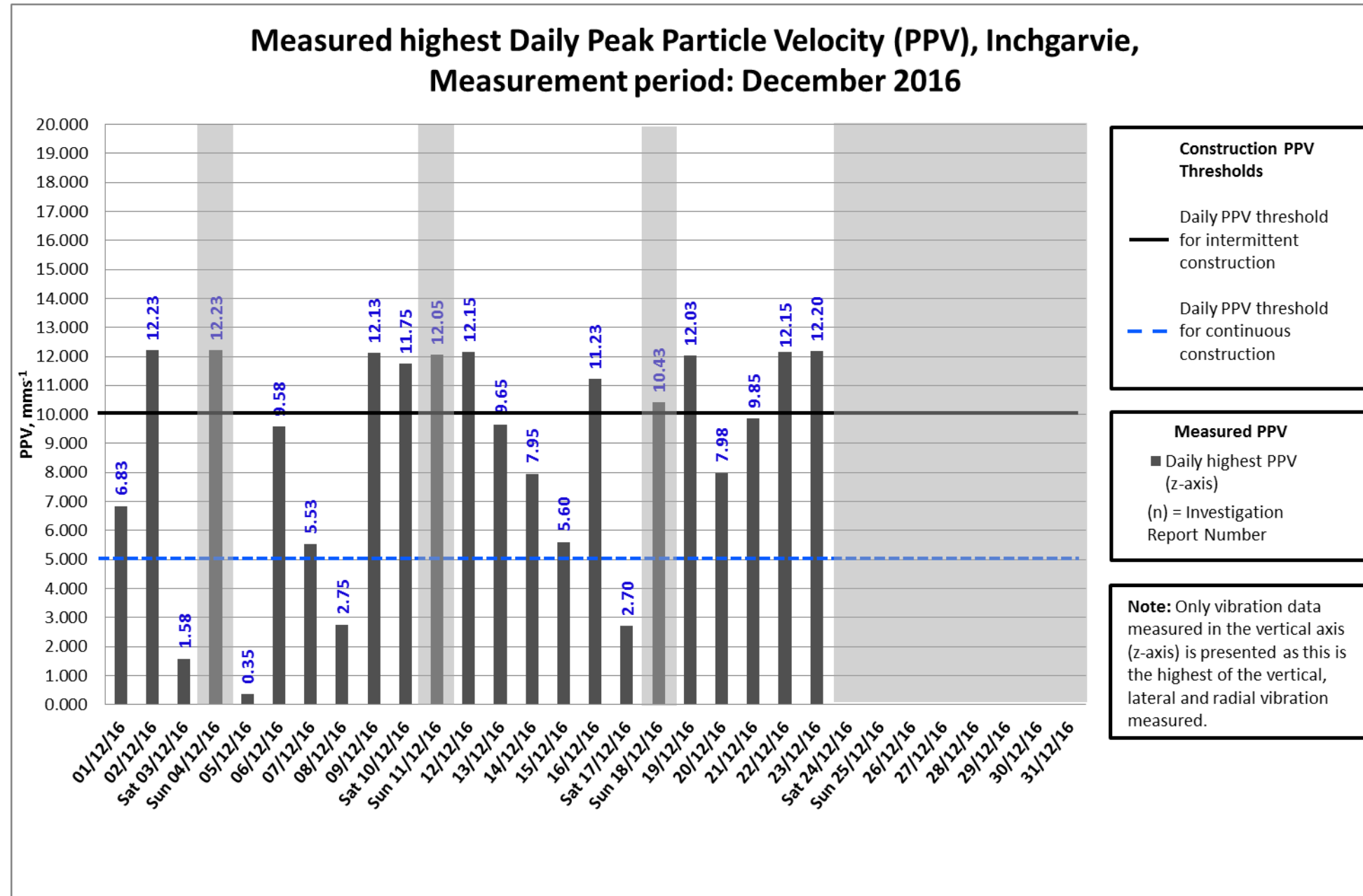


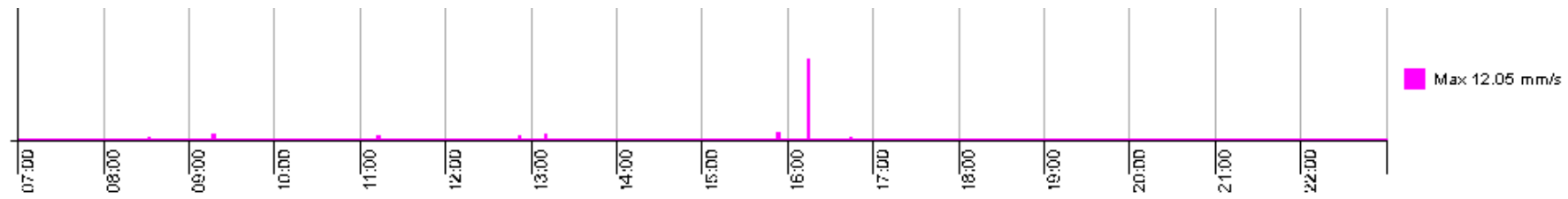




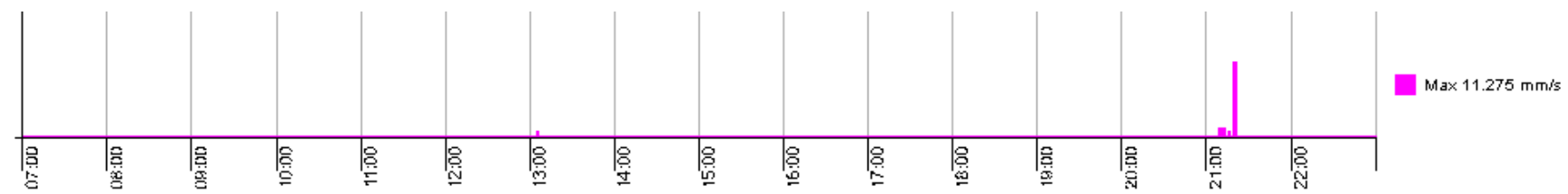




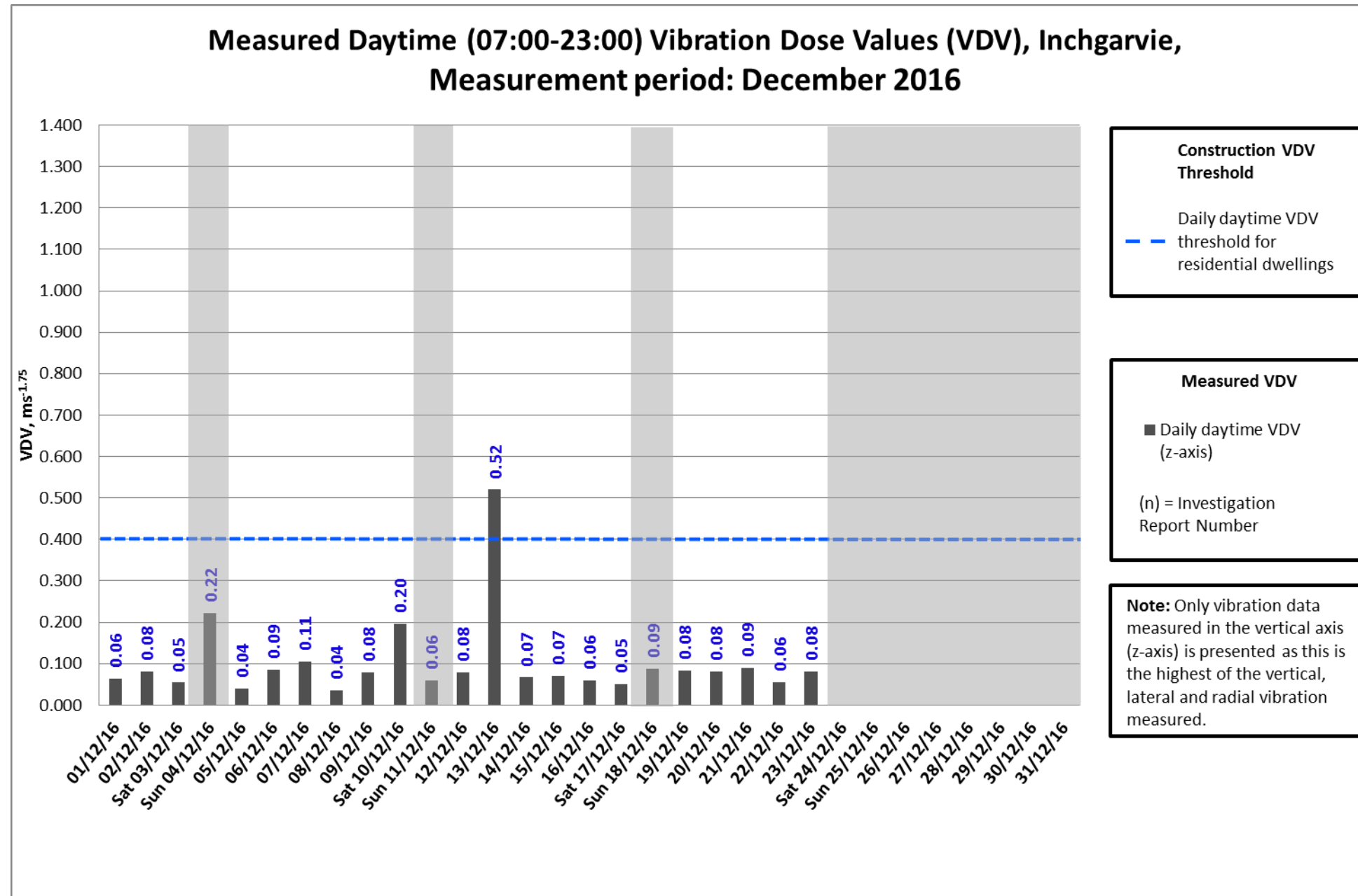


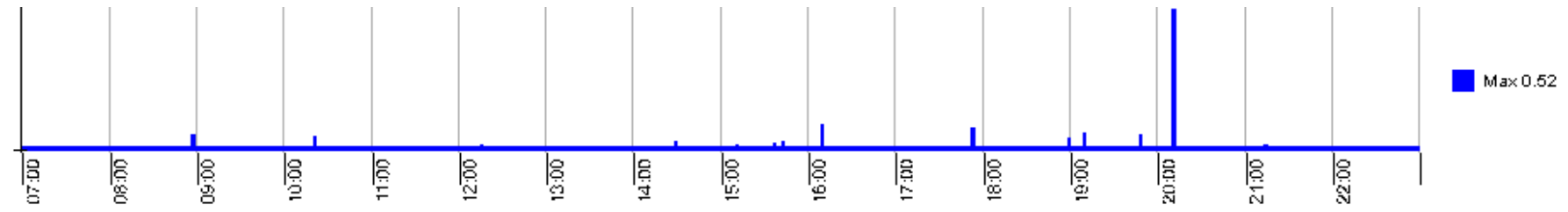


Exceedances on the 1st, 2nd, 4th, 6th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 15th, 18th, 20th, 22nd, 23rd and 28th of December have been investigated and found to be caused by individual isolated events that are unlikely to have been construction related activities (graph above from the 11/12/2016). The vibration monitor is located in the residents back garden, therefore resident's activity may have caused these exceedances.

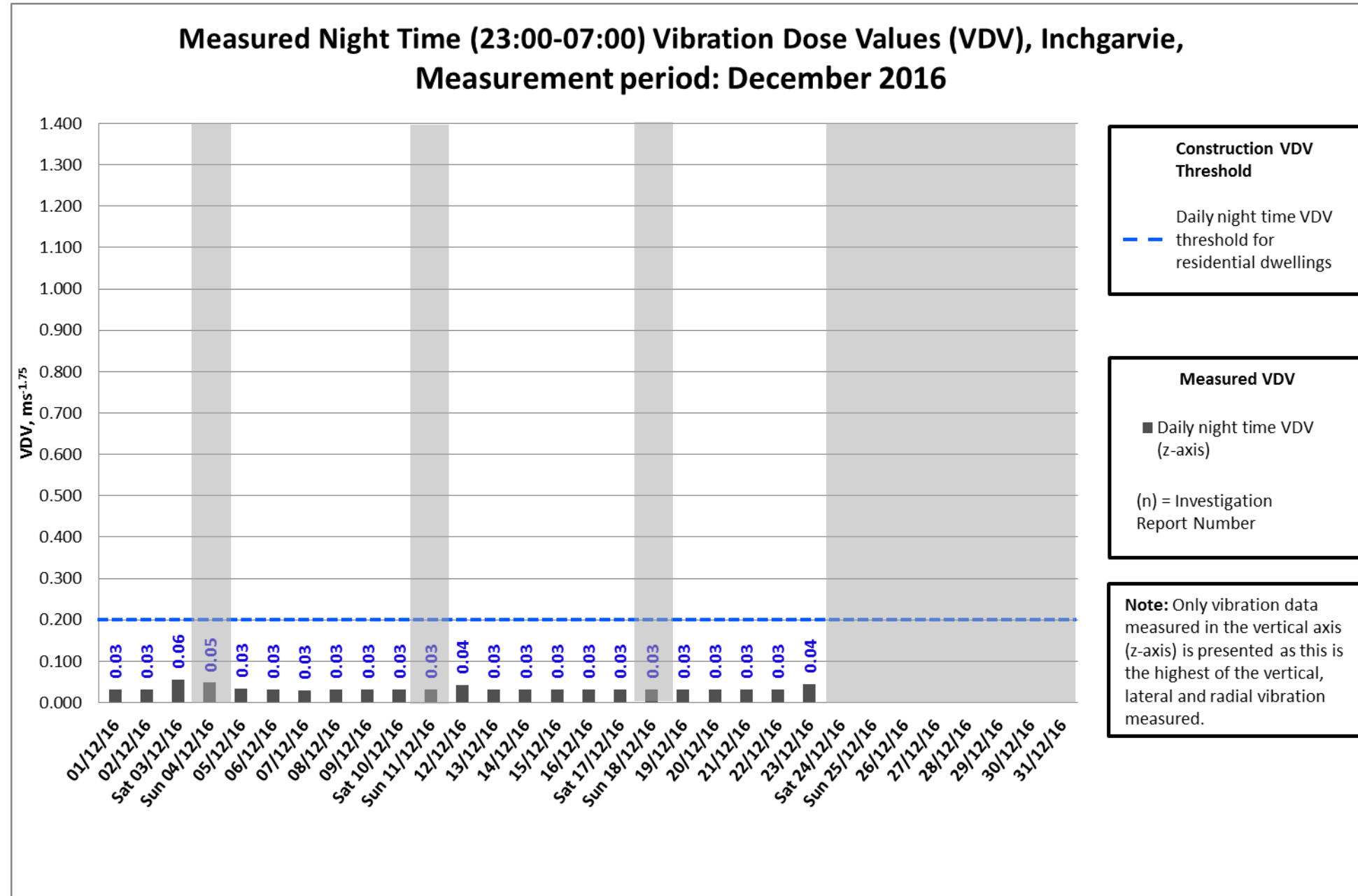


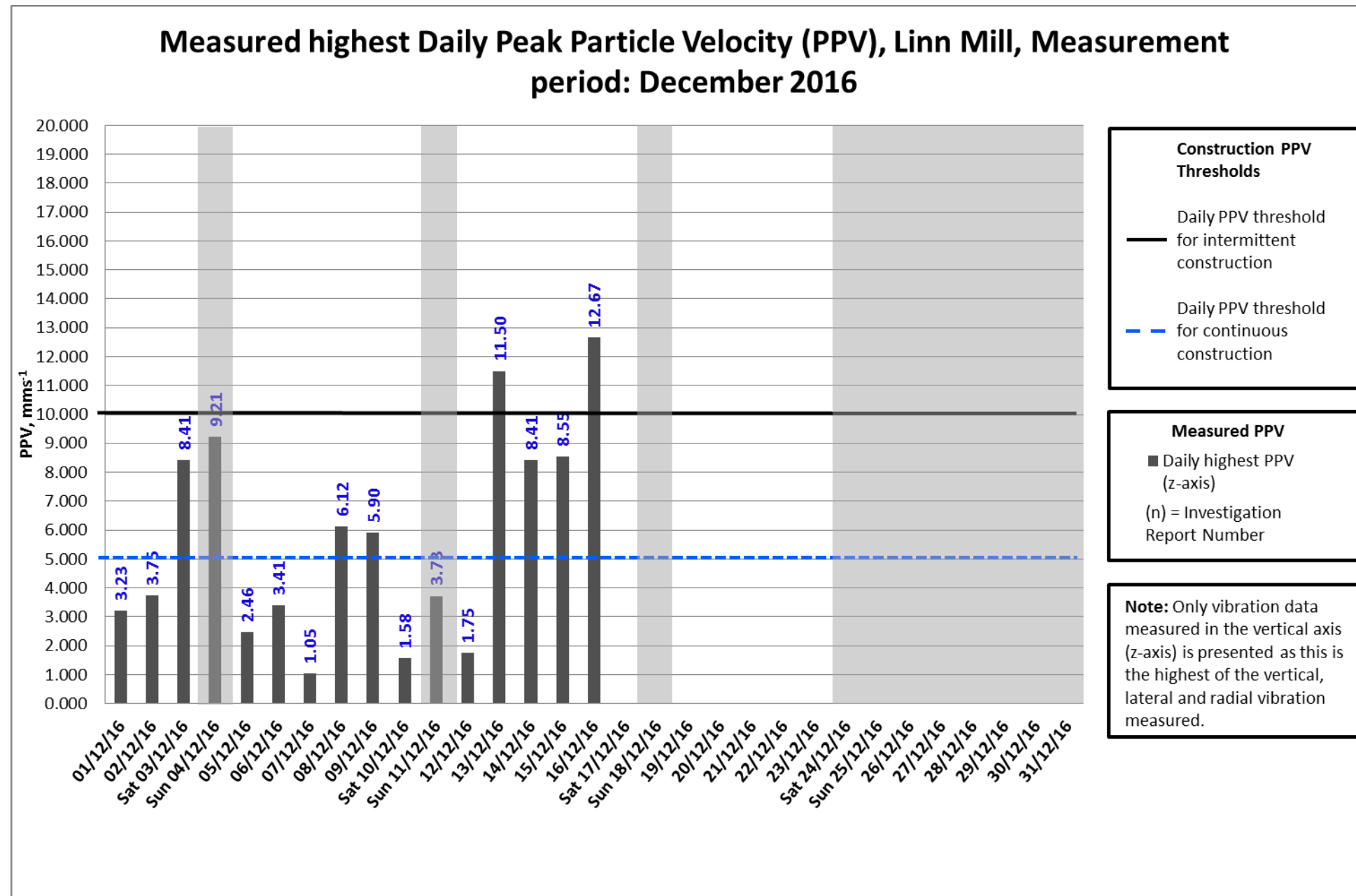
Exceedances on the 7th, 14th, 16th, 19th, 21st, 24th, 26th and 31st of December have been investigated and found to be caused out with construction working hours and therefore it is unlikely that construction related activity was the cause of these events (graph above from the 26/12/2016).



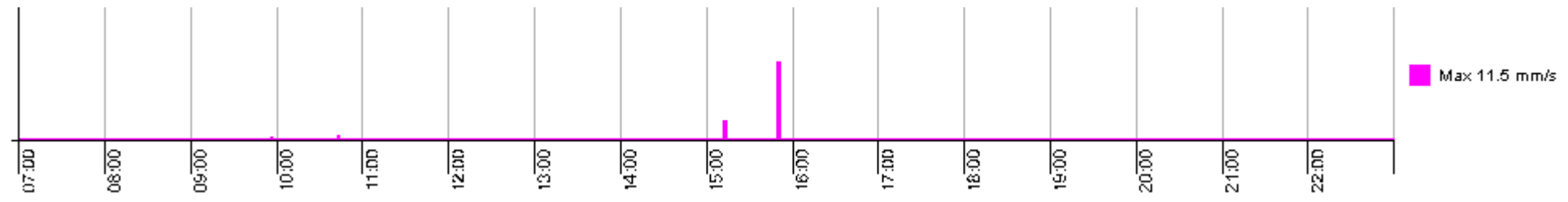


Exceedance on the 13th of December has been investigated and found to be caused out with construction working hours and therefore it is unlikely that a construction related activity (graph above from the 13/12/2016).

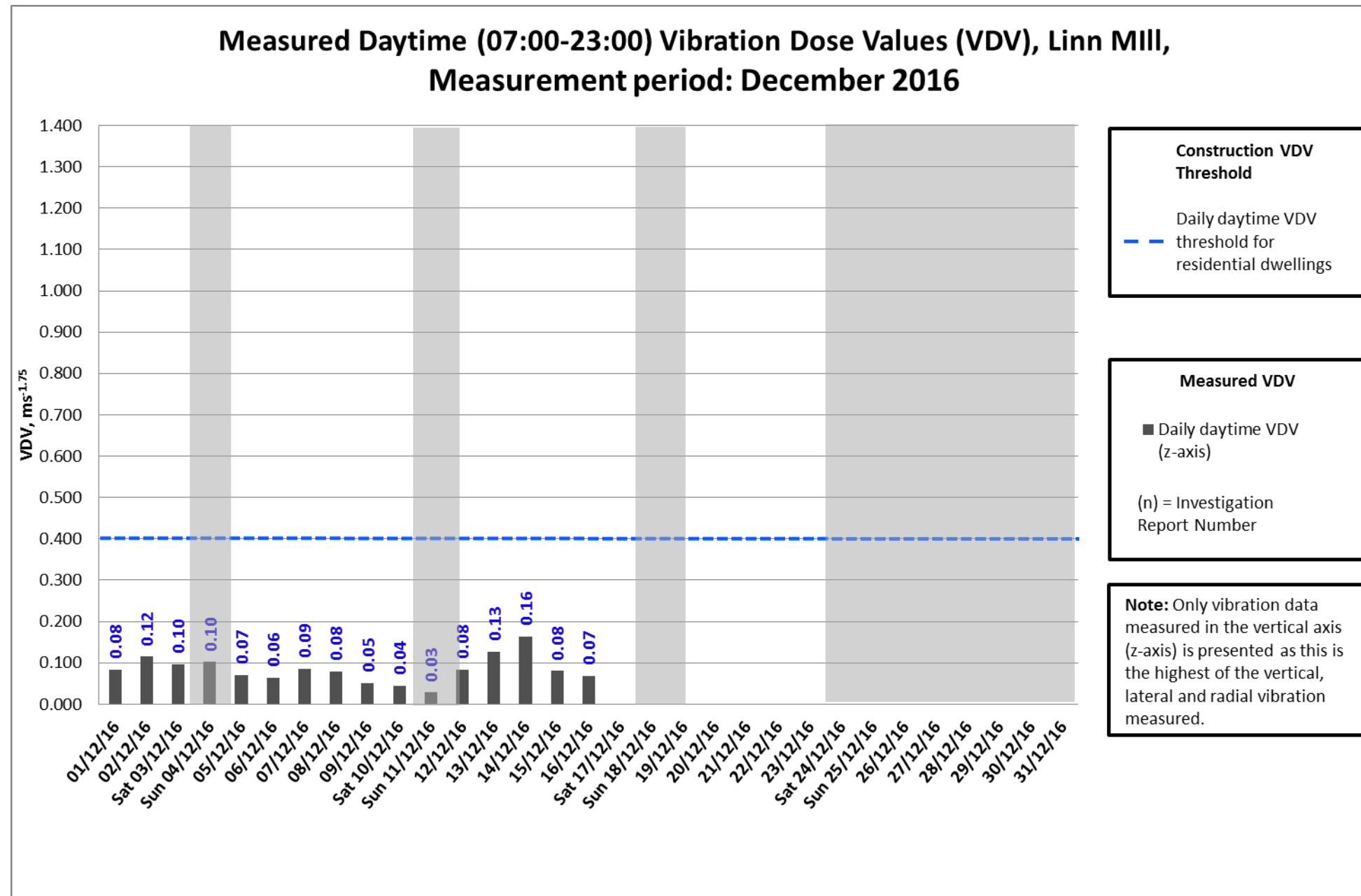




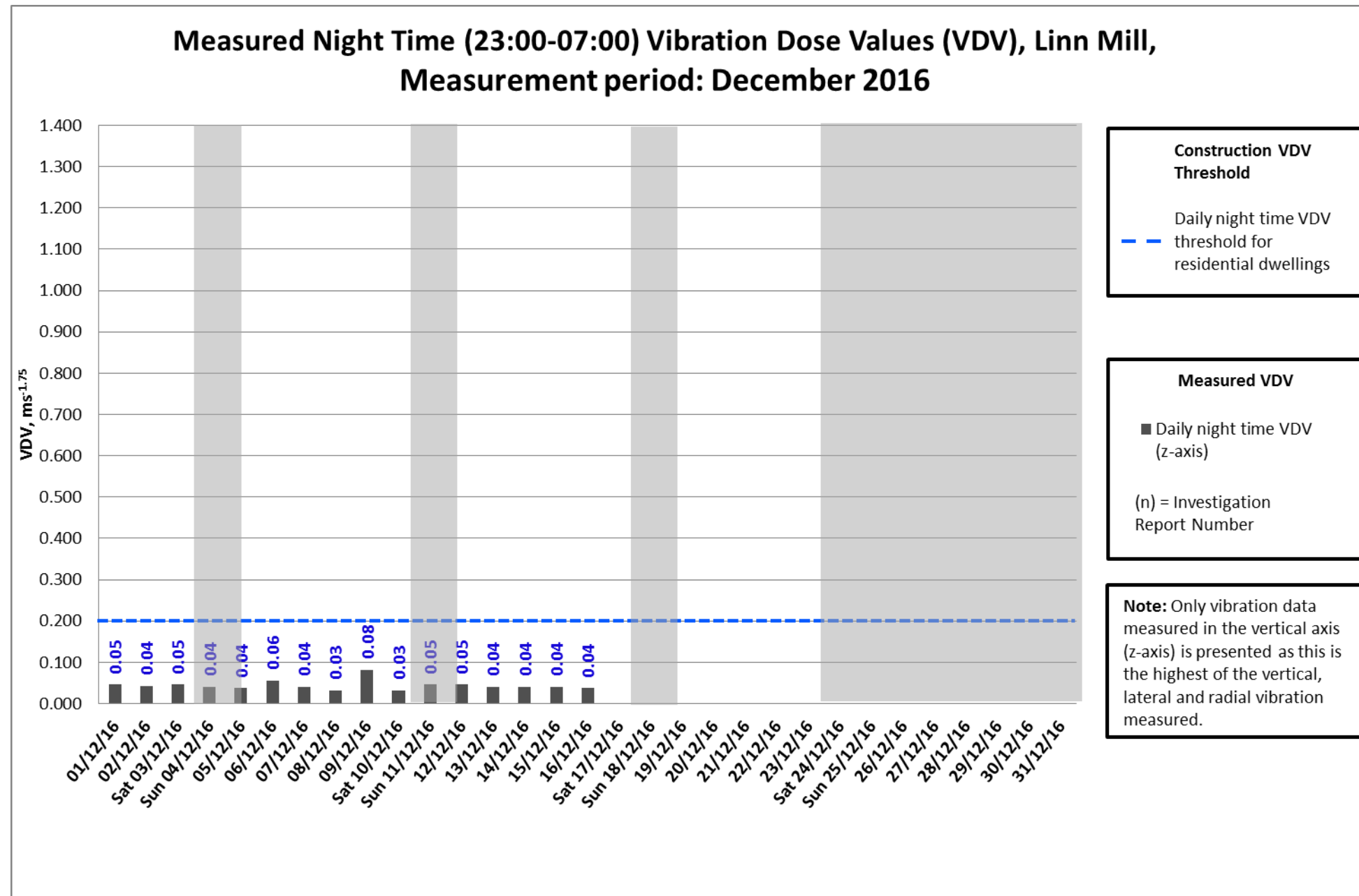
Data missing on the 17th – 23rd December was caused by electrical issue with monitor.



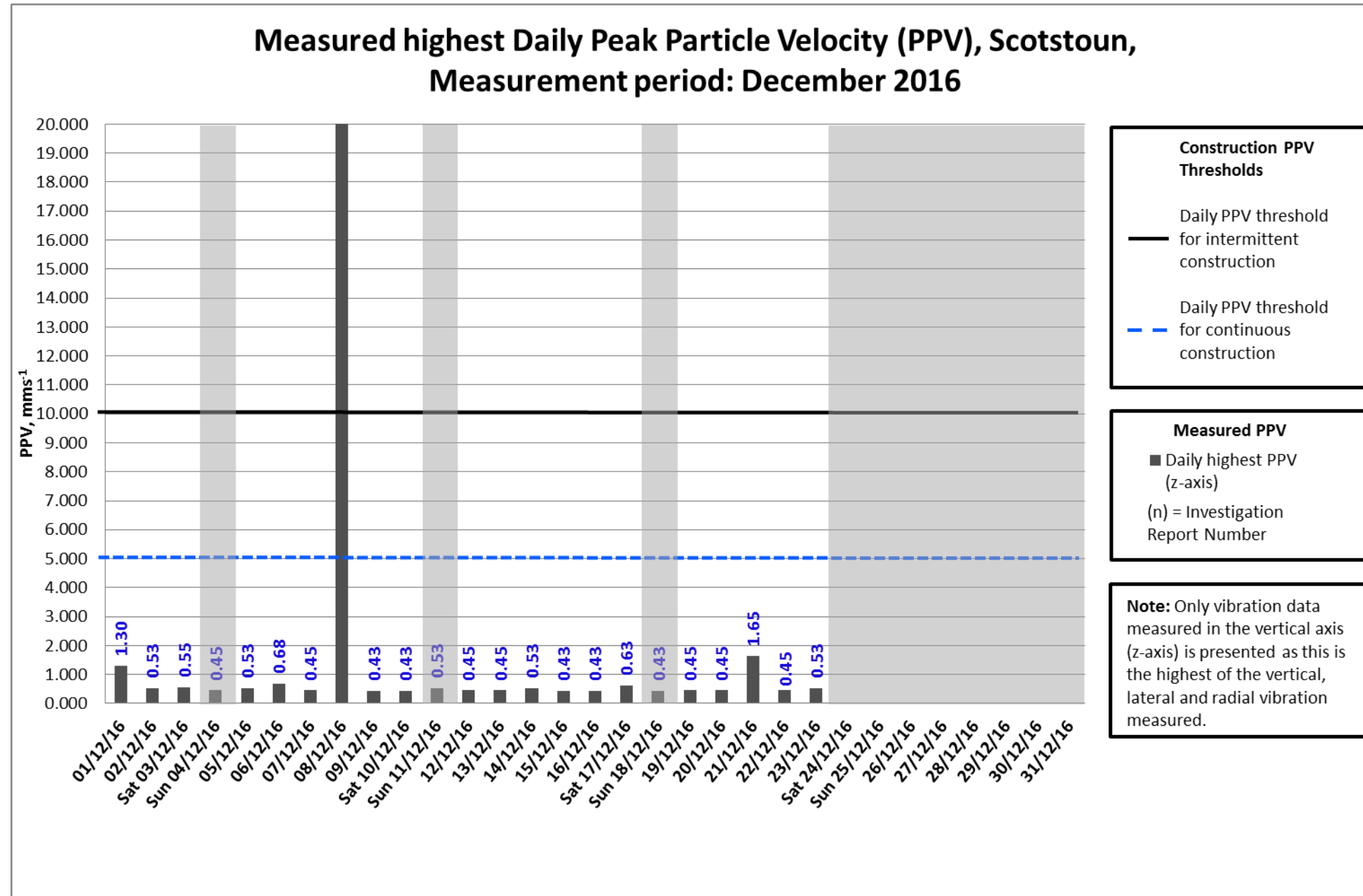
Exceedances on the 3rd, 4th, 8th, 9th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th of December have been investigated and found to have been caused by isolated events that are unlikely to have been construction related activities (graph above from the 13/12/2016). The monitor is situated in close proximity to the residents outdoor log store situated in the back garden. It is possible that these high readings were due to the residents fetching logs from this store area.

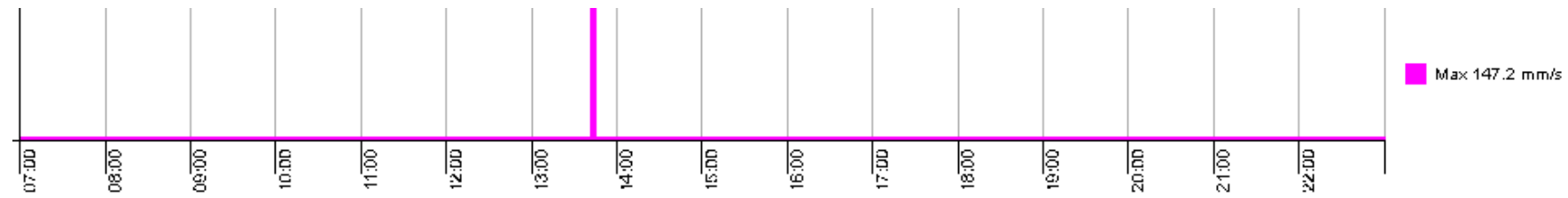


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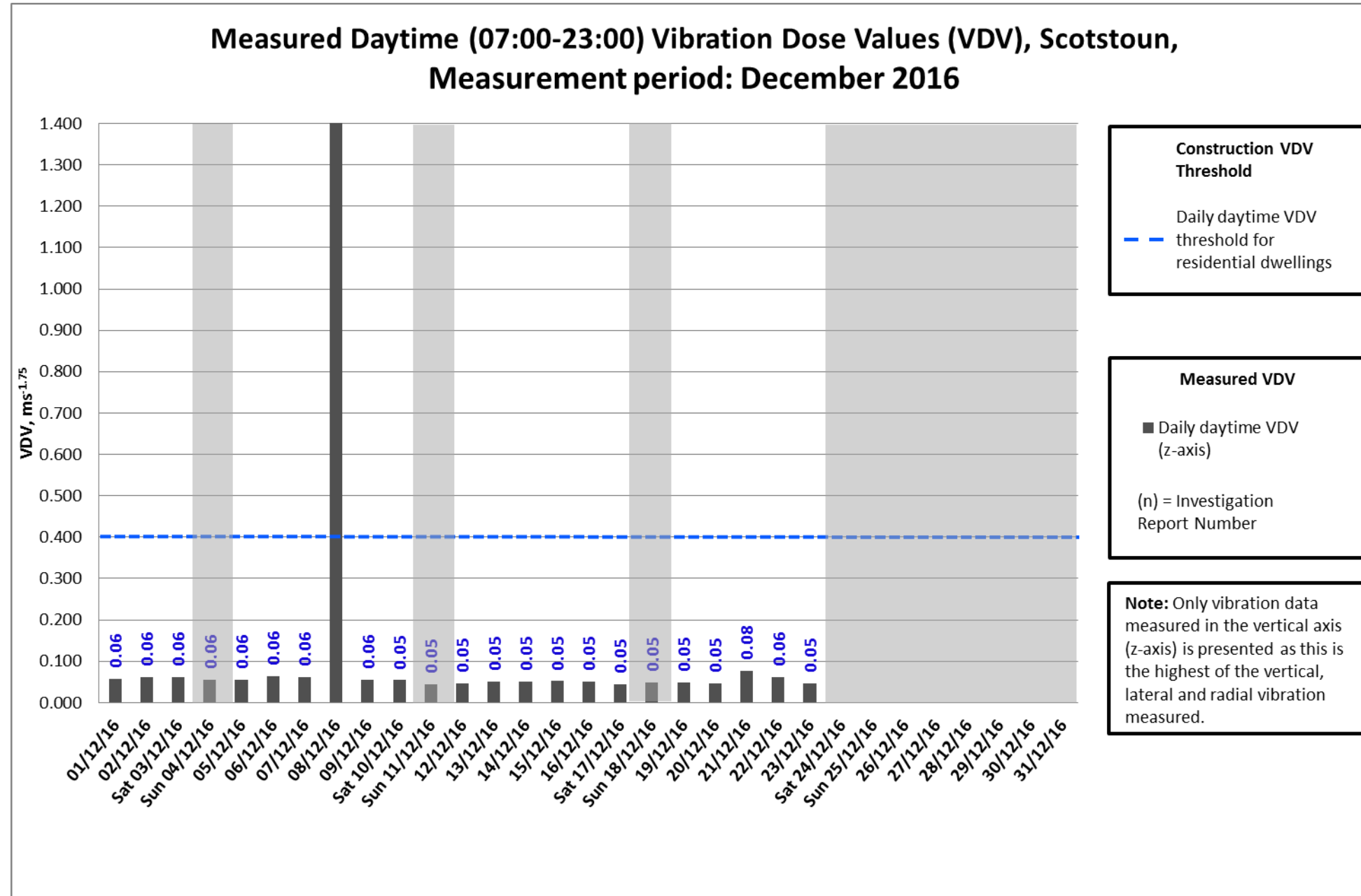


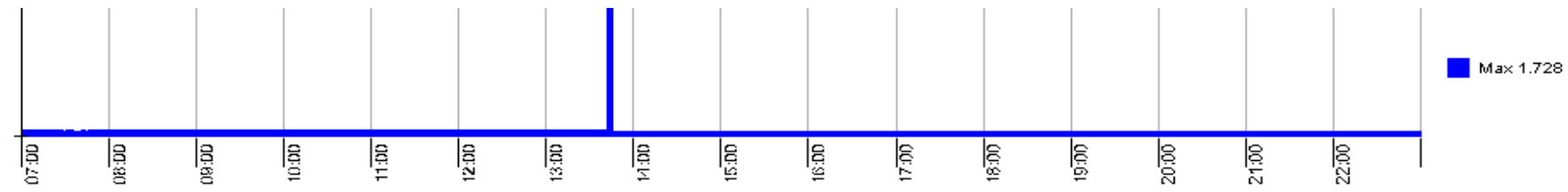
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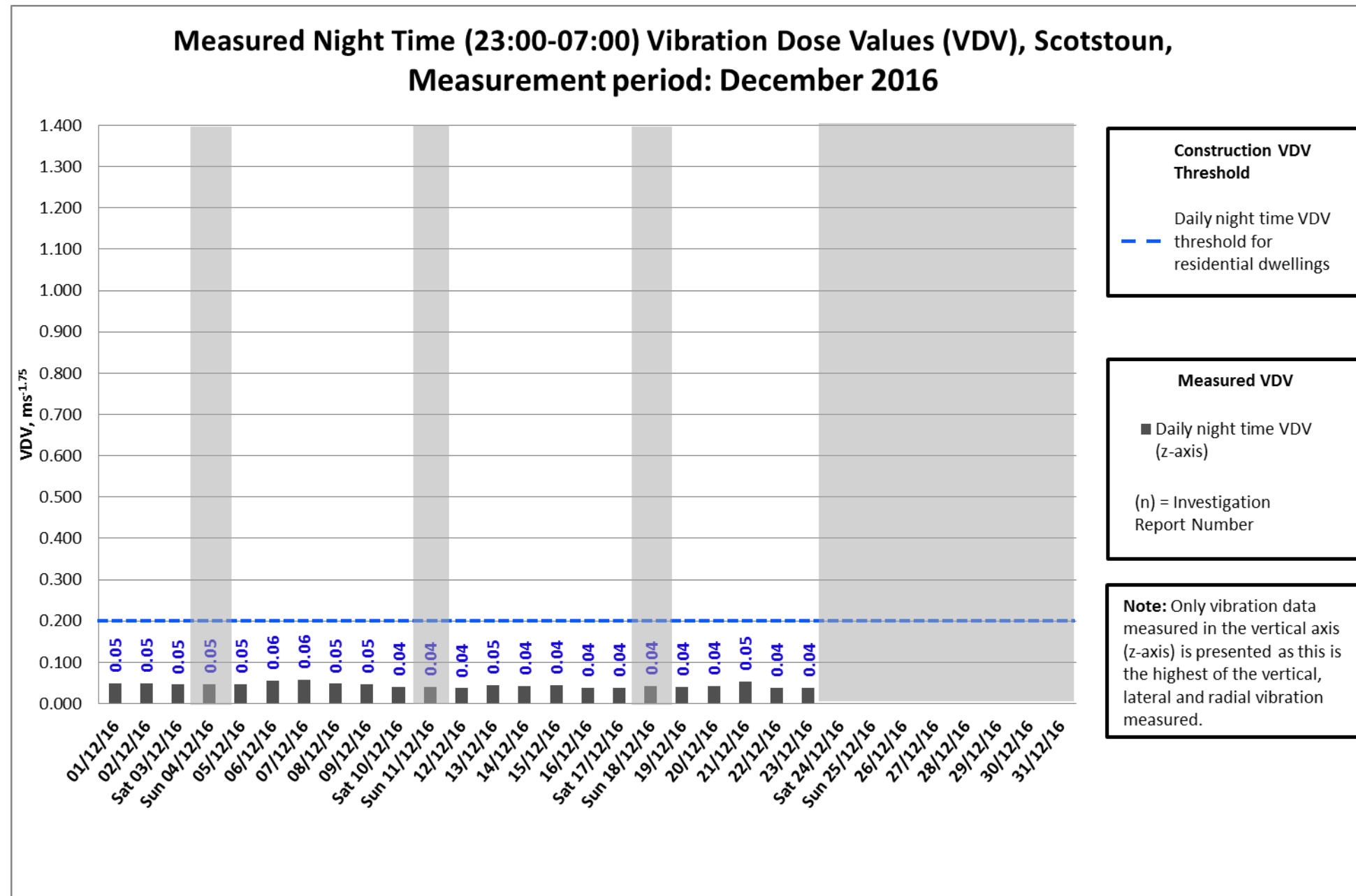


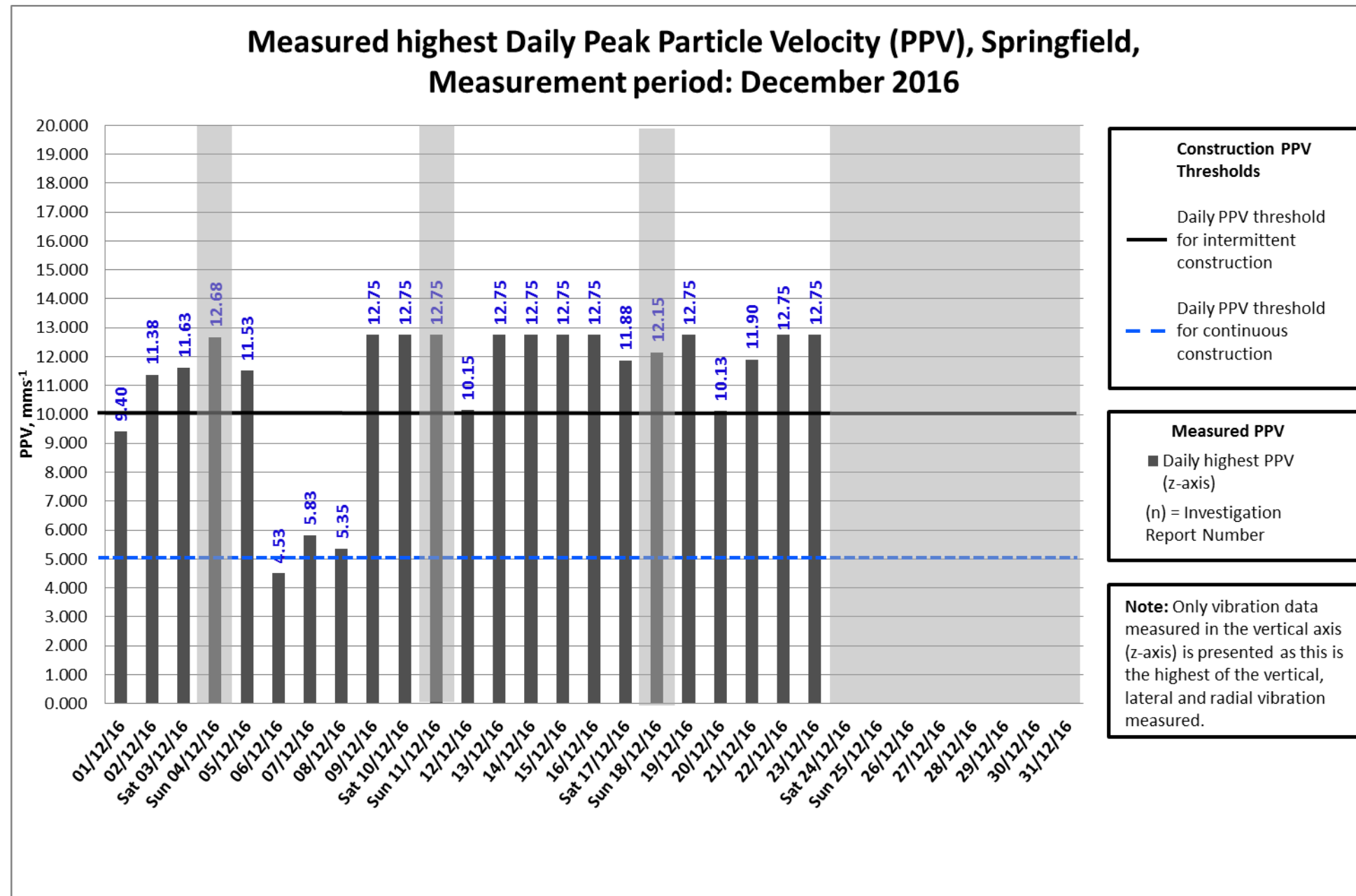
Exceedance on the 8th of December has been investigated and found to have been caused by an isolated event that is unlikely to have been due to a construction related activity (graph above from the 08/12/2016).

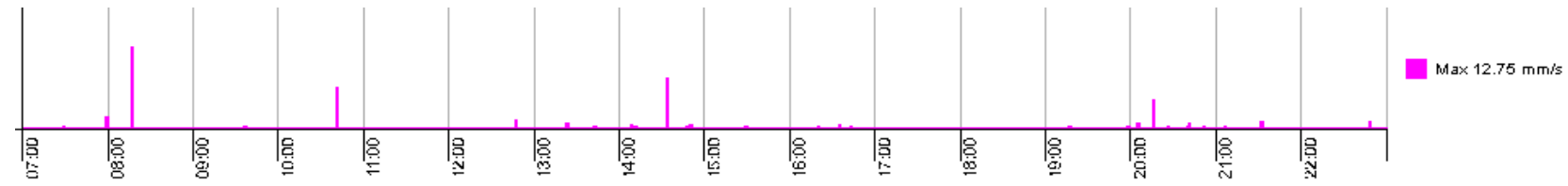




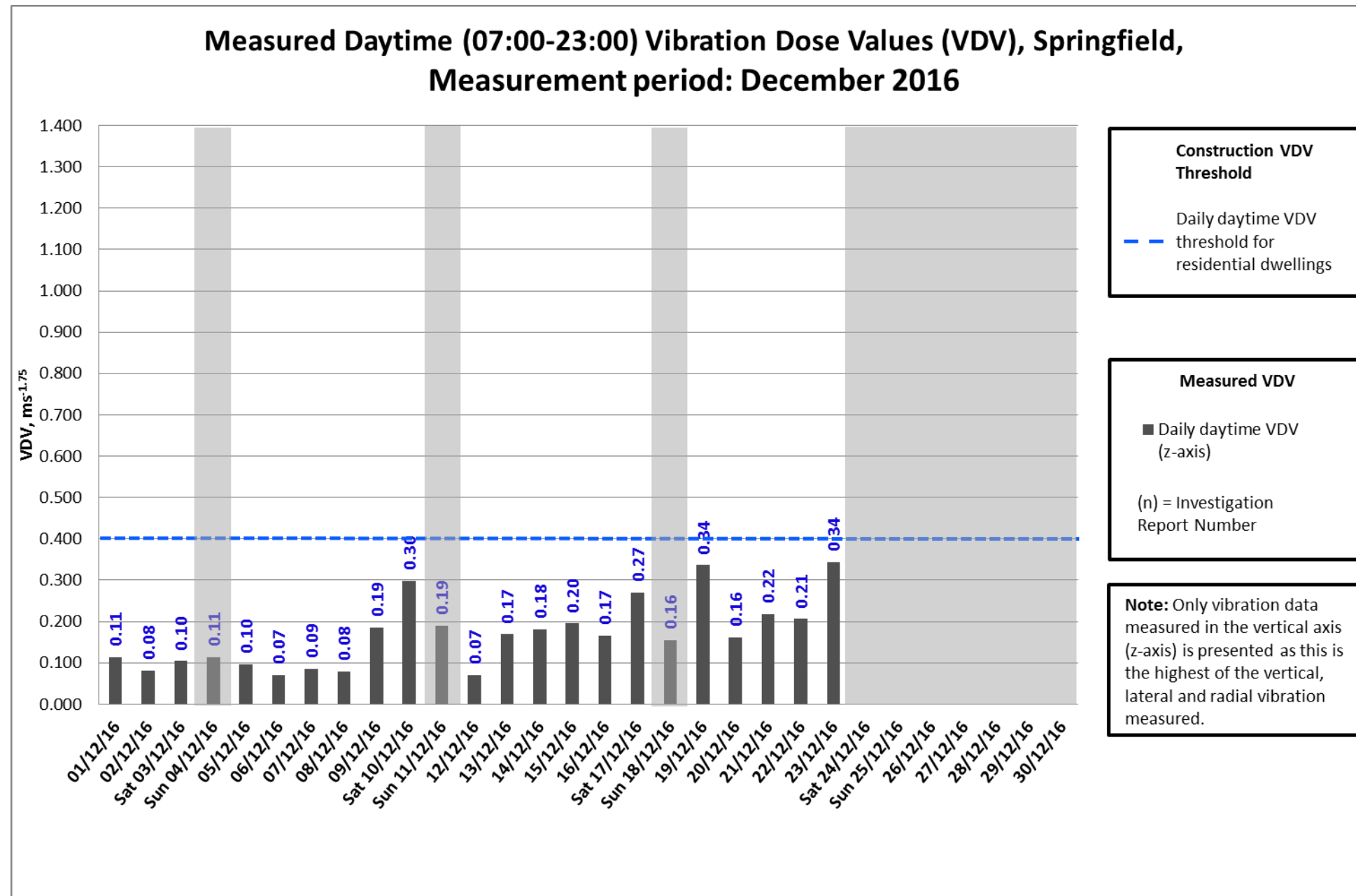
Exceedance on the 8th of December has been investigated and found to have been caused by an isolated event that is unlikely to have been due to a construction related activity (graph above from the 08/12/2016).

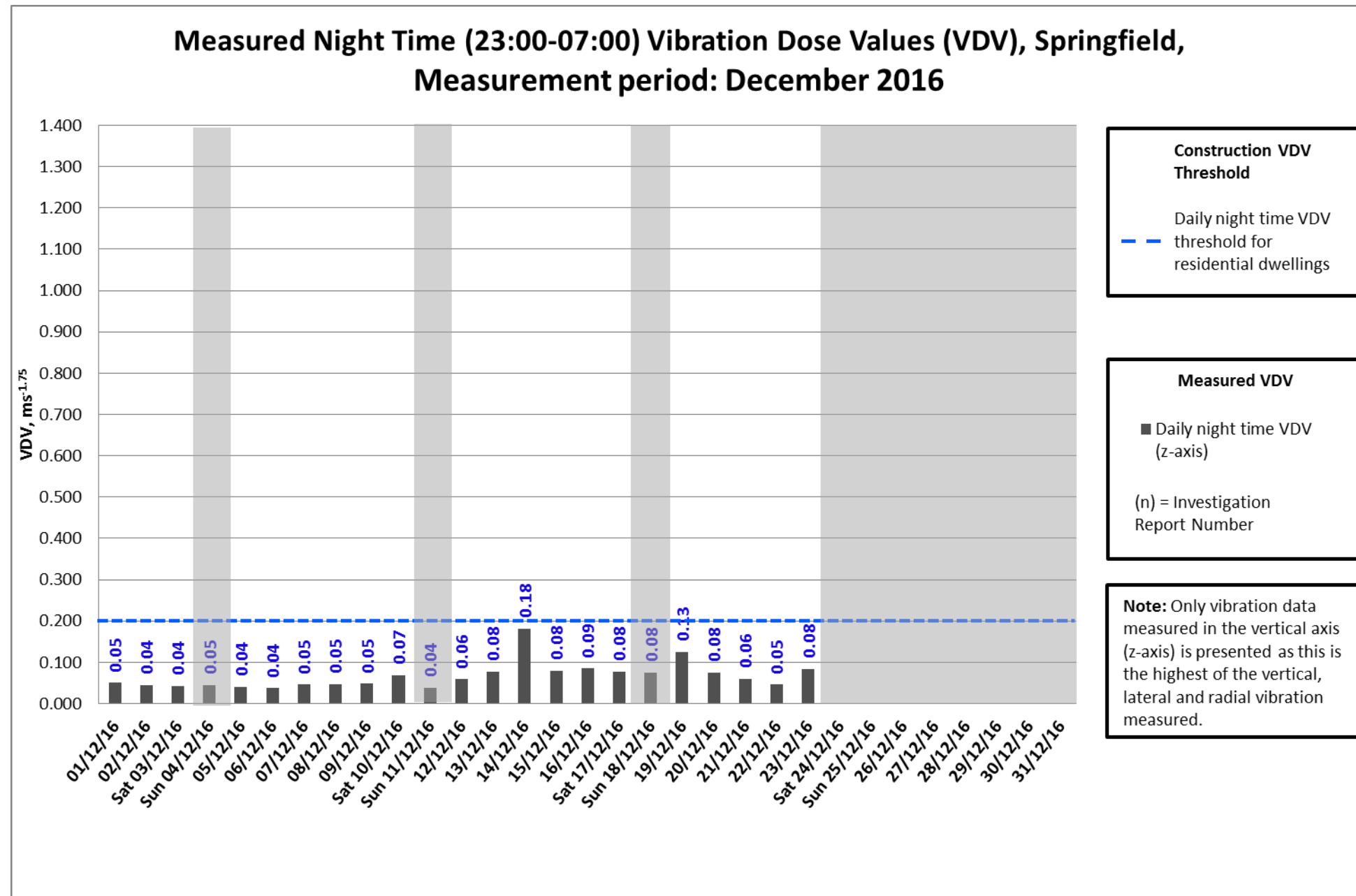


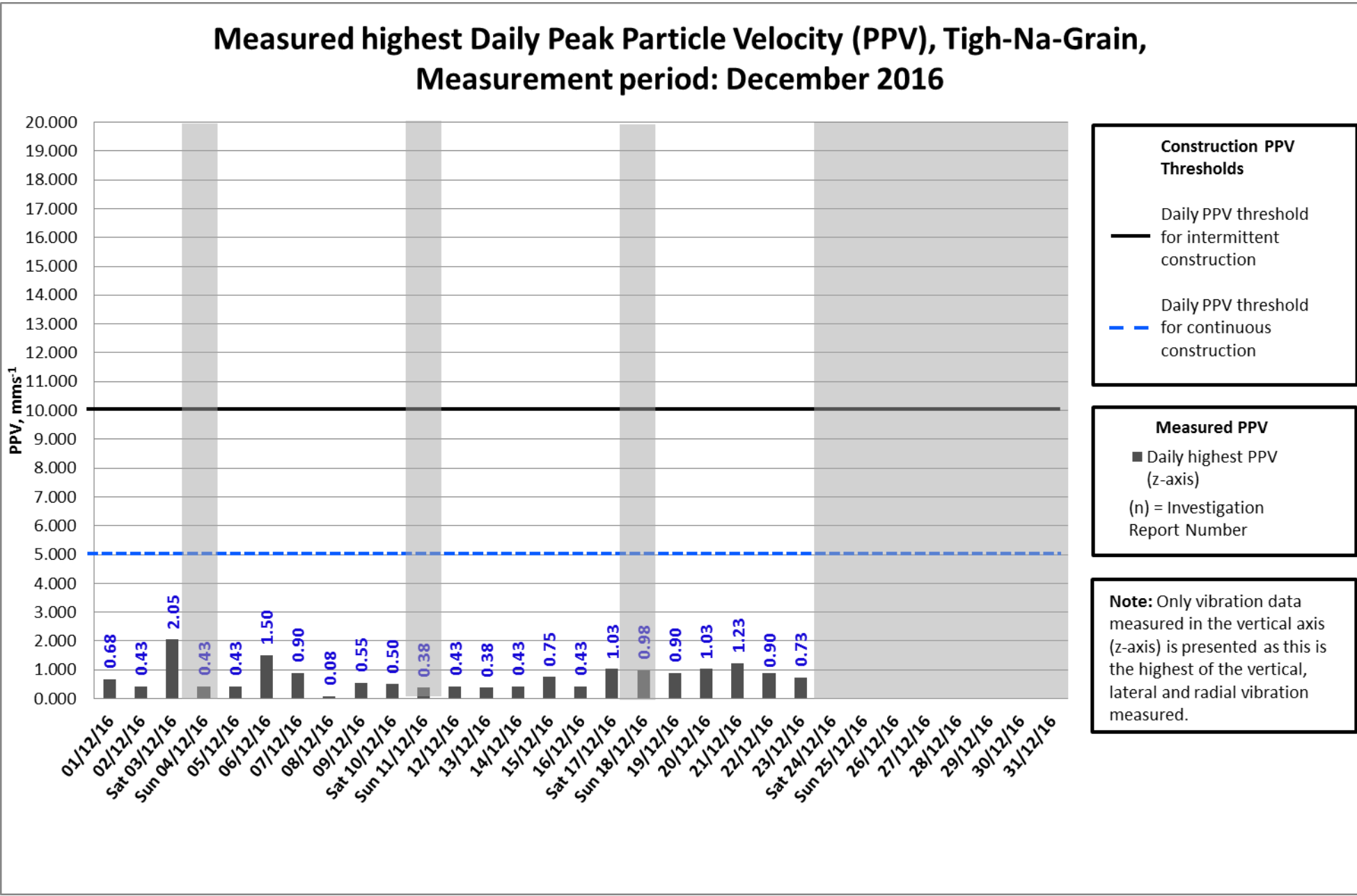


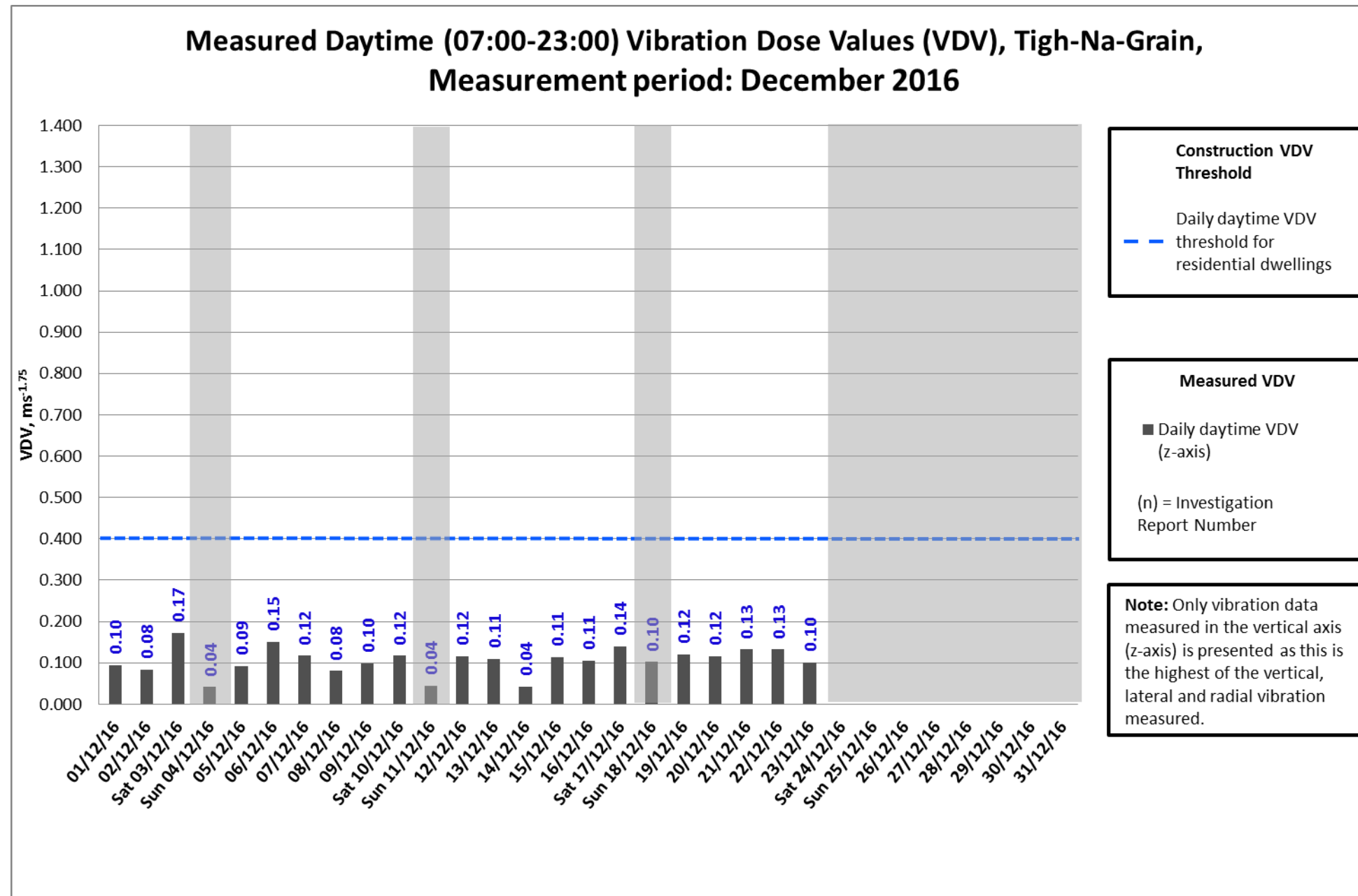


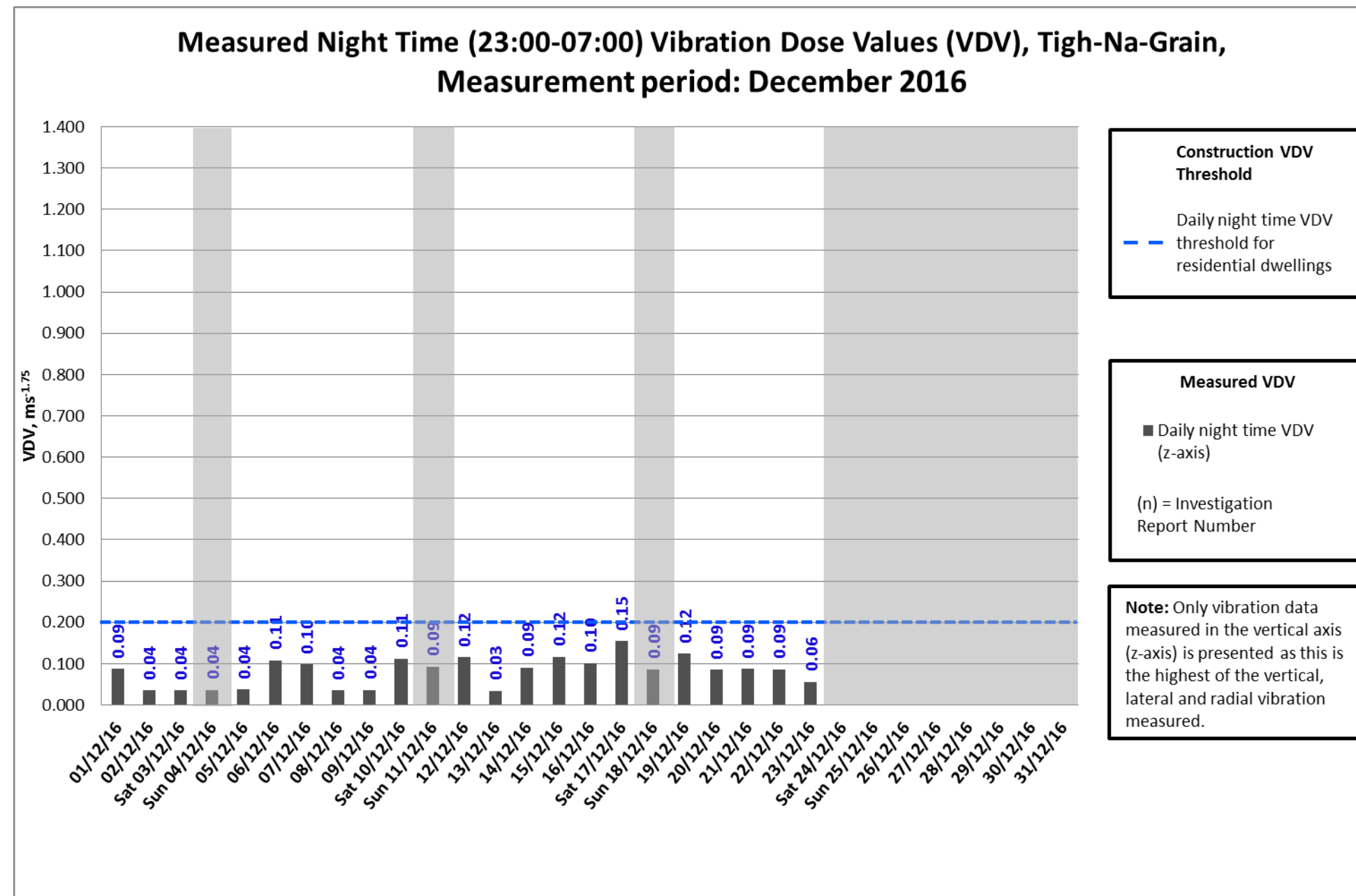
Exceedances throughout December have been investigated and found to be caused by individual isolated events that are unlikely to have been construction related activities (graph above from the 14/12/2016). The vibration monitor is located in the residents back garden, therefore resident's activity may have caused these exceedances.

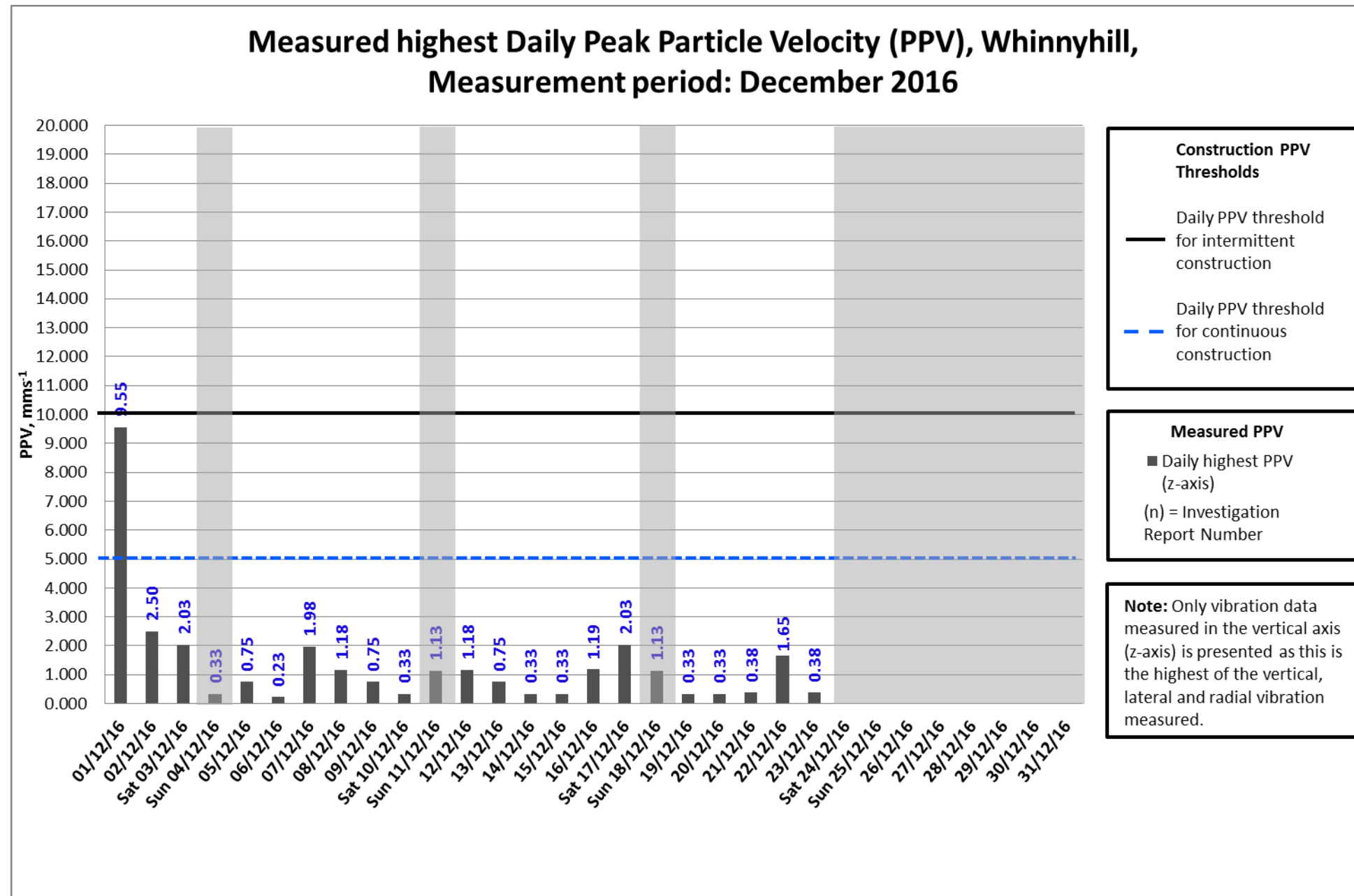


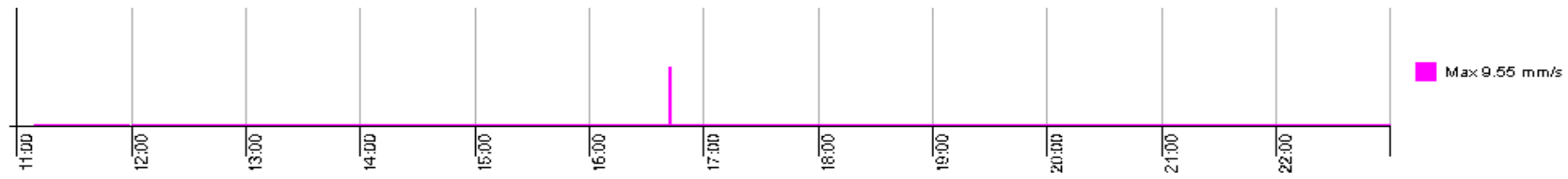




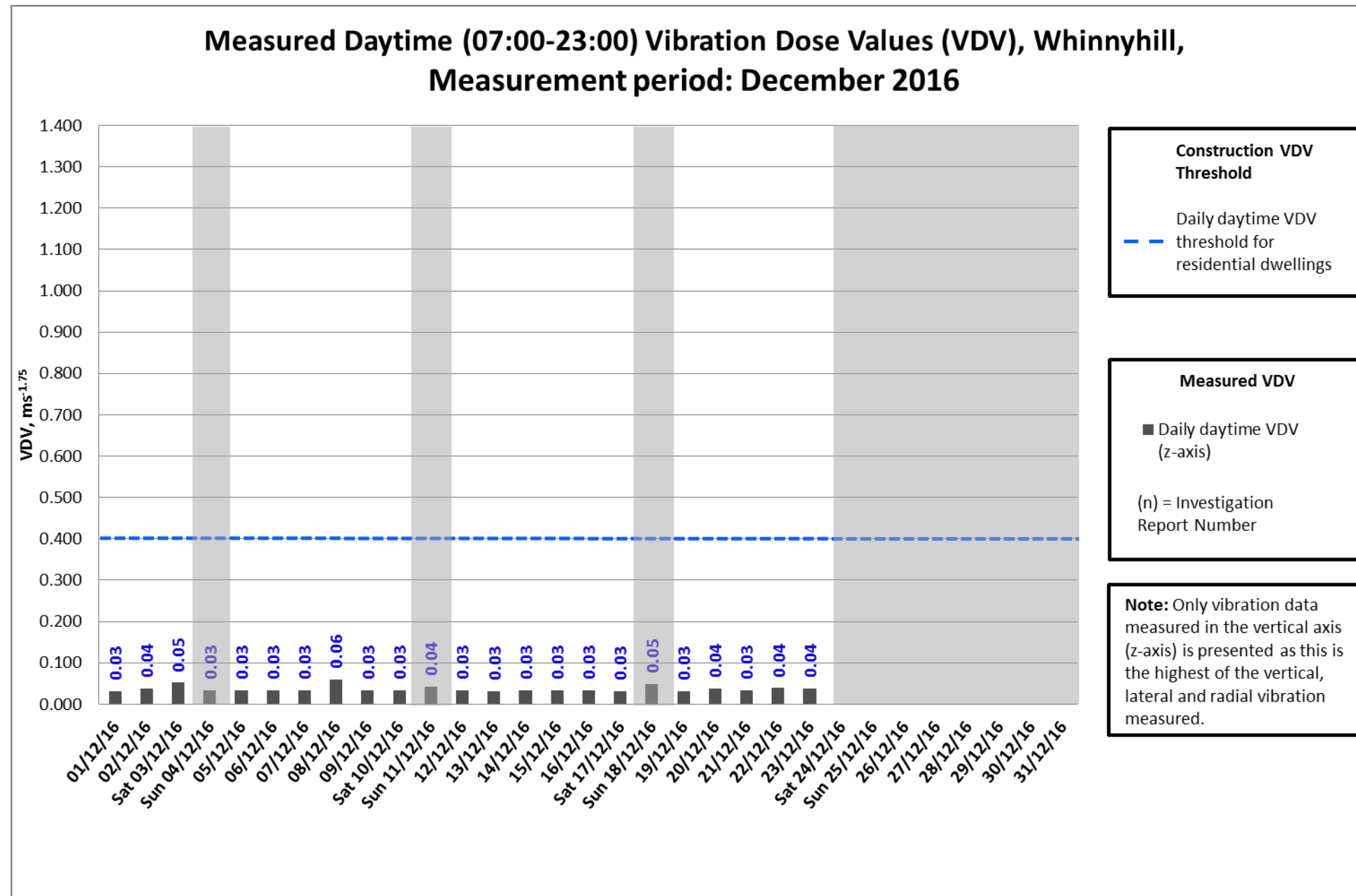




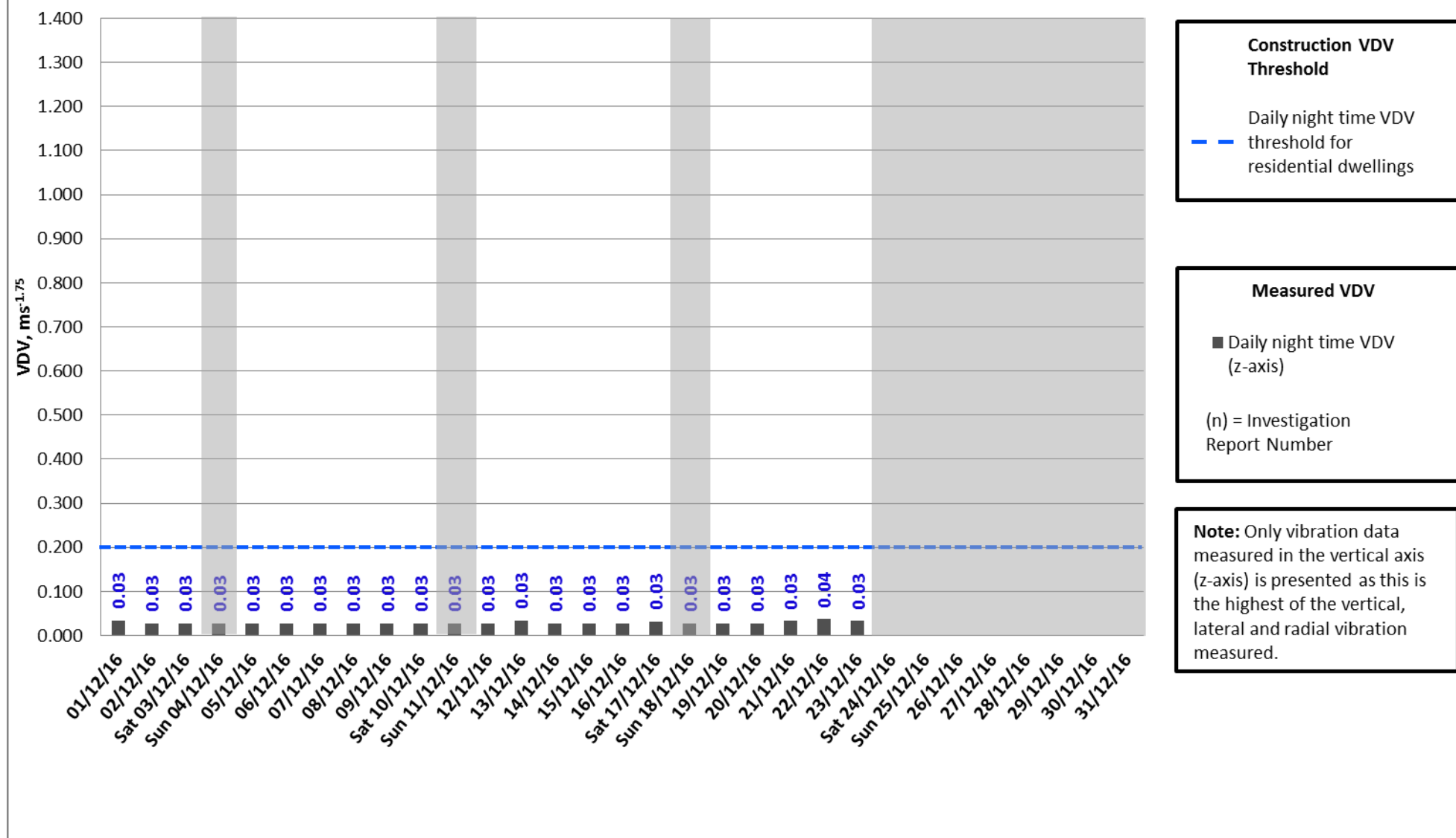




Exceedance on the 1st of December has been investigated and found to have been caused by an isolated event that is unlikely to have been due to a construction related activity (graph above from the 01/12/2016).



Measured Night Time (23:00-07:00) Vibration Dose Values (VDV), Whinnyhill, Measurement period: December 2016



Construction VDV Threshold

Daily night time VDV threshold for residential dwellings

Measured VDV

■ Daily night time VDV (z-axis)

(n) = Investigation Report Number

Note: Only vibration data measured in the vertical axis (z-axis) is presented as this is the highest of the vertical, lateral and radial vibration measured.