



Contractor



Forth Crossing Bridge Constructors

HOCHTIEF Solutions
American Bridge International
DRAGADOS
Morrison Construction

Project **FORTH REPLACEMENT CROSSING**

Document title

**VIBRATION MONITORING REPORT
OCTOBER 2013**

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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 October 2013. 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 have risk assessed noise & vibration resulting from all construction activities through the production of Plans for Control of Noise & Vibration (PCNVs). During the preparation of the PCNVs, the assessment/prediction of vibration levels has illustrated that no construction plant, equipment or methodology to be utilised by FCBC during the period in question, was envisaged to induce any levels of vibration at 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

October 2013

Location	PPV Exceedance		VDV Exceedance	
	Continuous (5 mm.s ⁻¹)	Intermittent (10 mm.s ⁻¹)	Day (0.4 m.s ^{-1.75})	Night (0.2 m.s ^{-1.75})
Linn Mill	0	0	0	0
Butlaw Fisheries	0	4	1	0
Clufflat Brae	6	0	0	0
Dundas Home Farm	0	0	0	3
Echline	3	3	0	0
Inchgarvie Lodge	0	0	0	0
Scotstoun	0	0	0	2
Springfield	1	1	0	1
Tigh-Na-Grian	2	3	0	2
Whinnyhill	9	4	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 and piling. 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 m.s^{-1.75}.

- 2.10.** 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.
- 2.11.** During the monitoring period, vibratory rollers and whacker plates were used intermittently at several locations around the site. Due to the distances between the work areas and any sensitive receptors, none of the exceedances in VDV levels can be associated with the use of vibratory rollers or whacker plates.
- 2.12.** 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.
- 2.13.** Within the Appendix B, there are short gaps of missing data in the PPV and VDV graphs. These occurred as a result of monitoring device errors.

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.



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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 October 2013
M1	Whinny Hill	Network	Drainage works at Castlandhill Road King Malcolm Drive embankment landscaping fill N.B. No evening, night time or Sunday daytime construction in vicinity.
M3	Tigh-Na-Grian	Crossing	Central Tower rebar, formwork & concreting North Tower rebar, formwork & concreting North Tower crane platform piling Pier N1 airlifting & trestle bridge foundation works
M7	Butlaw Fisheries	Crossing	Central Tower rebar, formwork & concreting South Tower rebar, formwork & concreting Pier S1 underwater concrete Pier S3 piling for cofferdam Pier S4 airlifting & underwater concrete Pier S5 rebar & formwork Placing segments/rebar, concreting and waterproofing at Piers S7/S8 Society Road works
M10	Inchgarvie Lodge	Crossing	South Tower rebar, formwork & concreting Pier S1 underwater concrete Pier S3 piling for cofferdam Pier S4 airlifting & underwater concrete Pier S5 rebar & formwork Launch – assembly of steel sections and placement of stillages South abutment – preparatory works for the launch of west section Placing segments/rebar, concreting and waterproofing at Piers S7/S8 Society Road works
M11	Linn Mill	Network	Launch – assembly of steel sections and placement of stillages South abutment – preparatory works for the launch of west section Placing segments/rebar, concreting and waterproofing at Piers S7/S8 Society Road works N.B. No evening, night time or Sunday daytime construction in vicinity.

M13	Clufflat Brae	Network	<p>Launch – assembly of steel sections and placement of stillages South abutment – preparatory works for the launch of west section Placing segments/rebar, concreting and waterproofing at Piers S7/S8 Society Road works Echline cut – ripping rock</p> <p>N.B. No evening, night time or Sunday daytime construction in vicinity.</p>
M14	Springfield	Network	<p>Launch – assembly of steel sections and placement of stillages South abutment – preparatory works for the launch of west section Society Road works Echline cut – ripping rock</p> <p>N.B. No evening, night time or Sunday daytime construction in vicinity.</p>
M15	Echline Field	Network	<p>Launch – assembly of steel sections and placement of stillages South abutment – preparatory works for the launch of west section Echline cut – ripping rock Gyratory – structures including on-site fabrication of beams A904 west tie in road works</p> <p>N.B. No evening, night time or Sunday daytime construction in vicinity.</p>
M16	Scotstoun	Network	<p>Utilities works Structure works</p> <p>N.B. No evening, night time or Sunday daytime construction in vicinity.</p>
M17	Dundas Home Farm	Network	<p>Utility works Ditch drainage Environmental bund</p> <p>N.B. No evening, night time or Sunday daytime construction in vicinity.</p>

Table 2 lists the main construction activities undertaken in the locality of each of the vibration monitors during the period of October 2013.

Table 3: PCNV Predicted PPV & VDV Levels

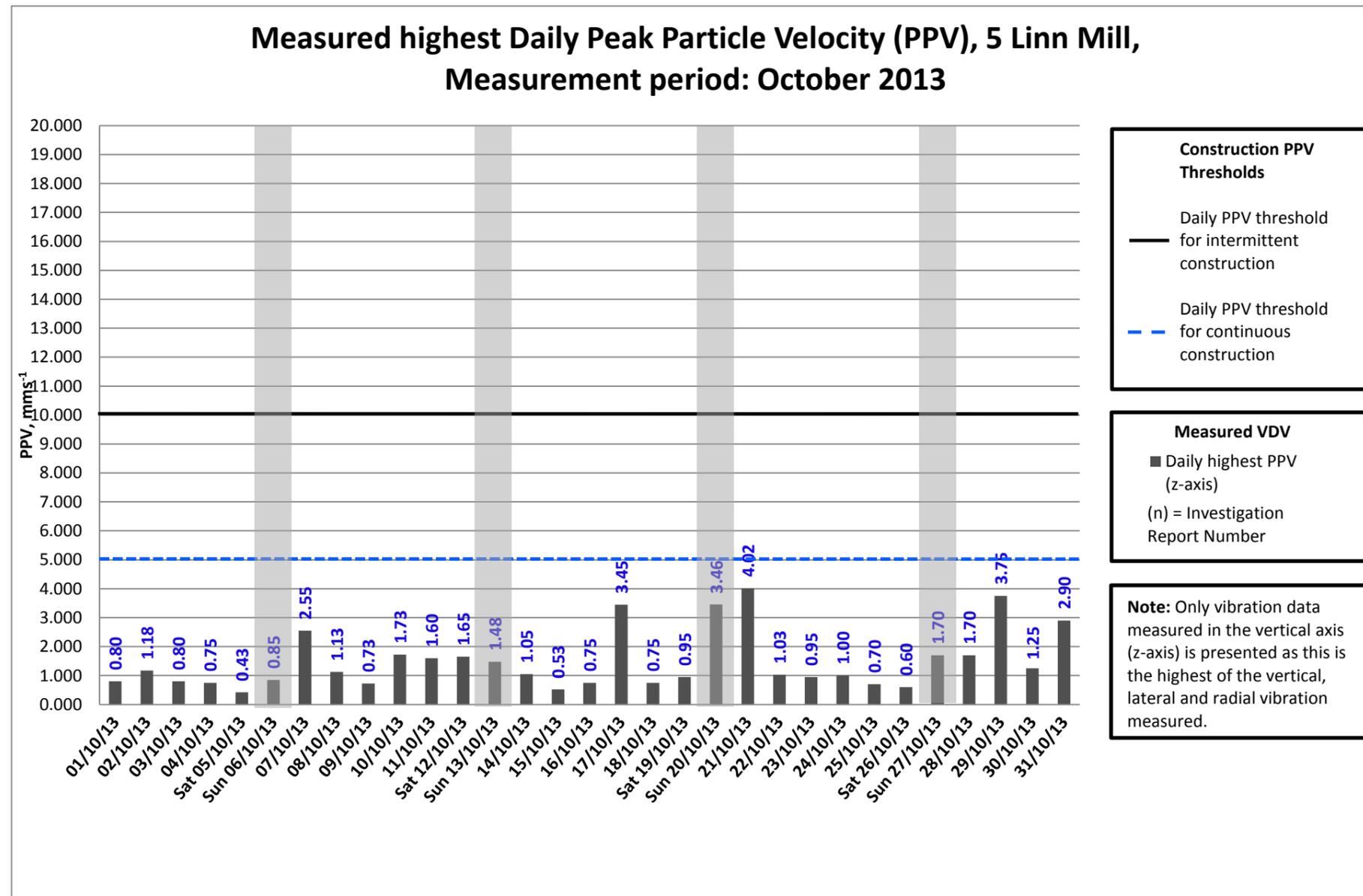
Monitor	Minimum distance from work areas (m)		Type of vibration emitting plant/activity operated at nearest work areas	Worst case predicted vibration levels	
	Day (07:00-19:00)	Night (19:00-07:00)		PPV (mm/s)	eVDV (m.s ^{-1.75})
Butlaw Fisheries	130	160	Roller/Whacker	0.44	0.23
Clufflat Brae	40	90	Roller/Whacker	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 lists 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

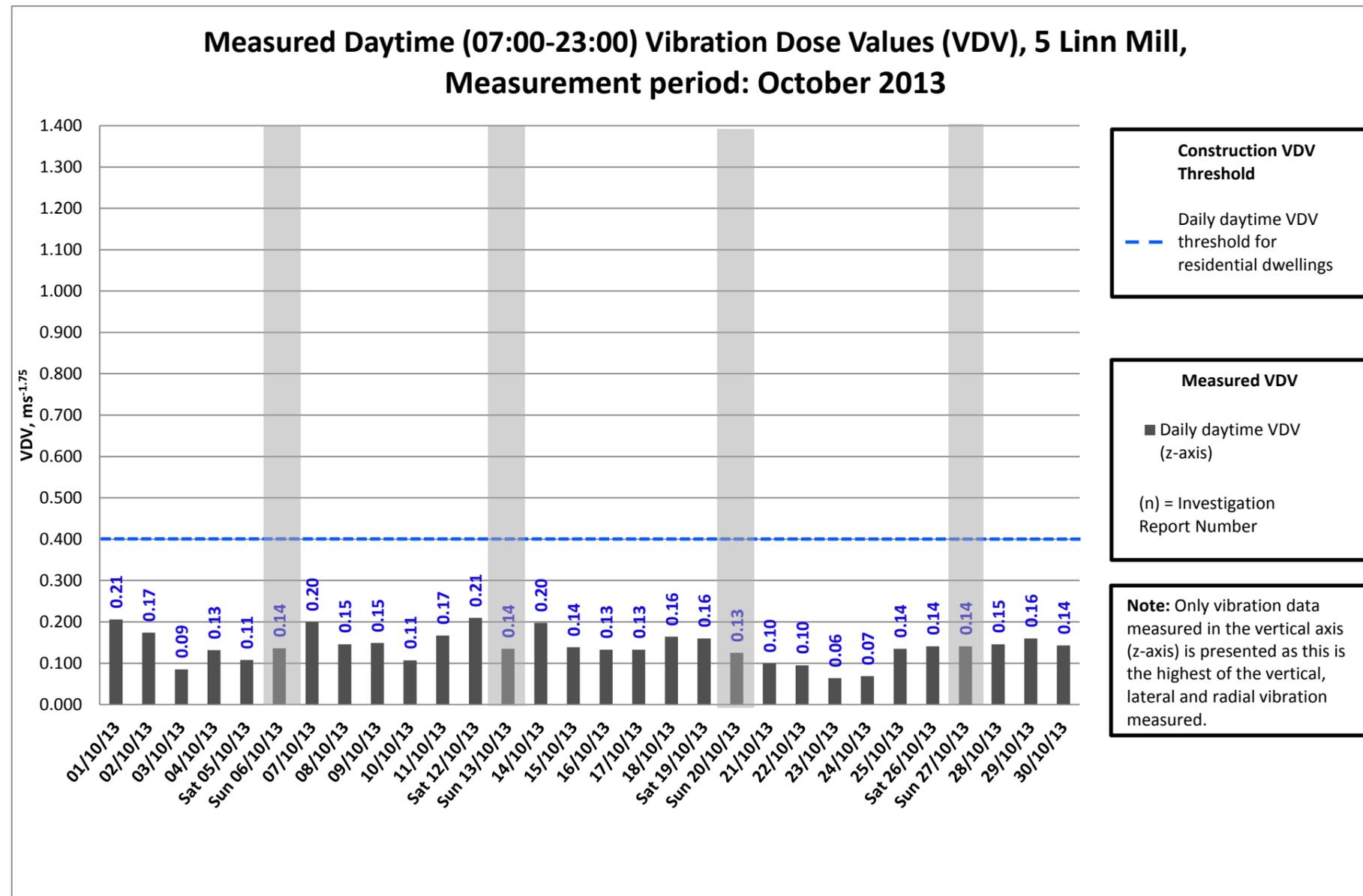
- All plant used during construction activities has been assessed with respect to vibration. The only plant utilised over the period in question considered to generate appreciable levels of vibration was a vibratory roller and a whacker plate (NOTE: Hydraulic rock breakers which typically generate 4.5mm/s @ 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



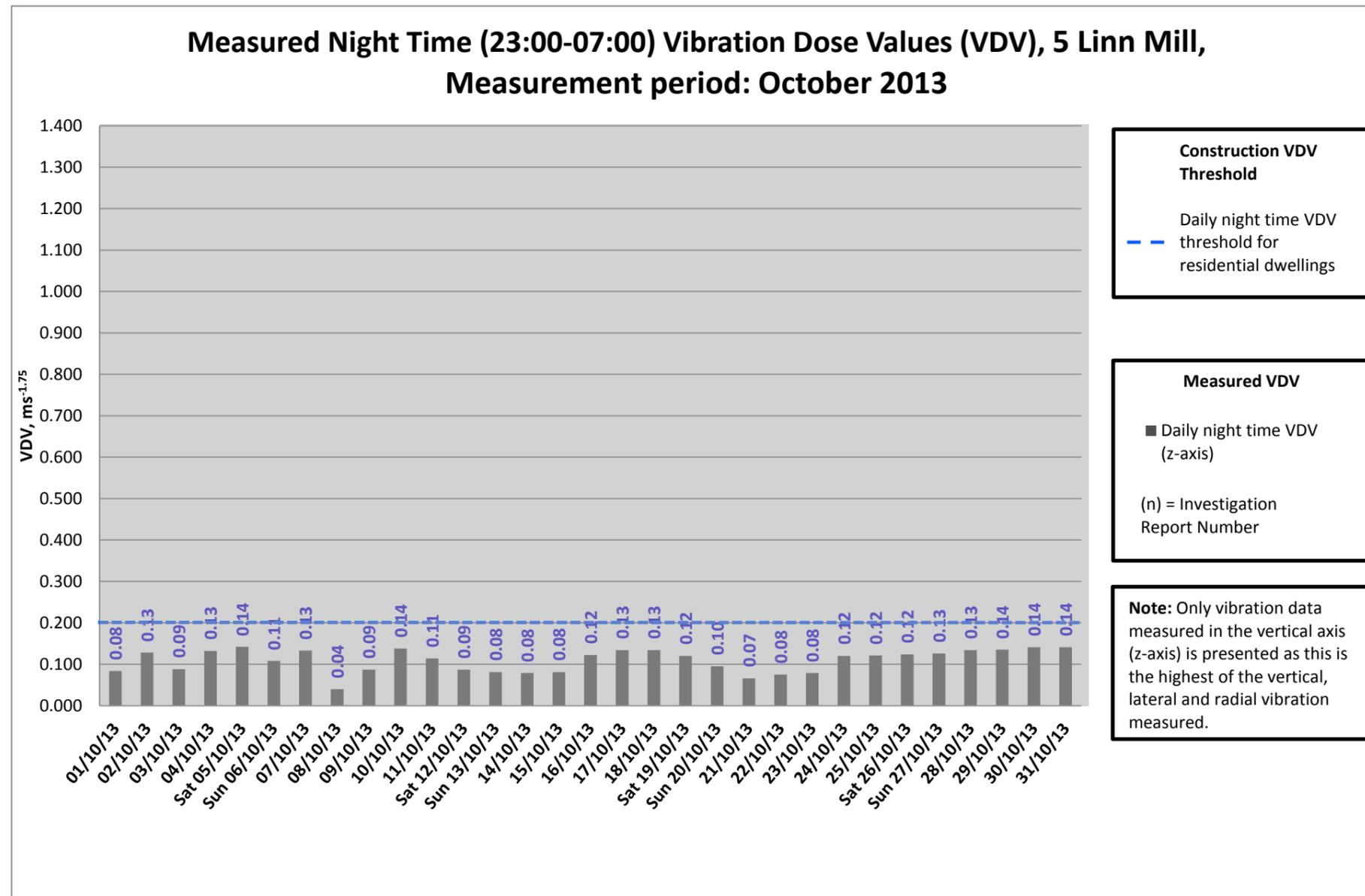
Notes:

- The grey areas of the chart represent the days on which no construction works were undertaken; no works were conducted on Sundays.

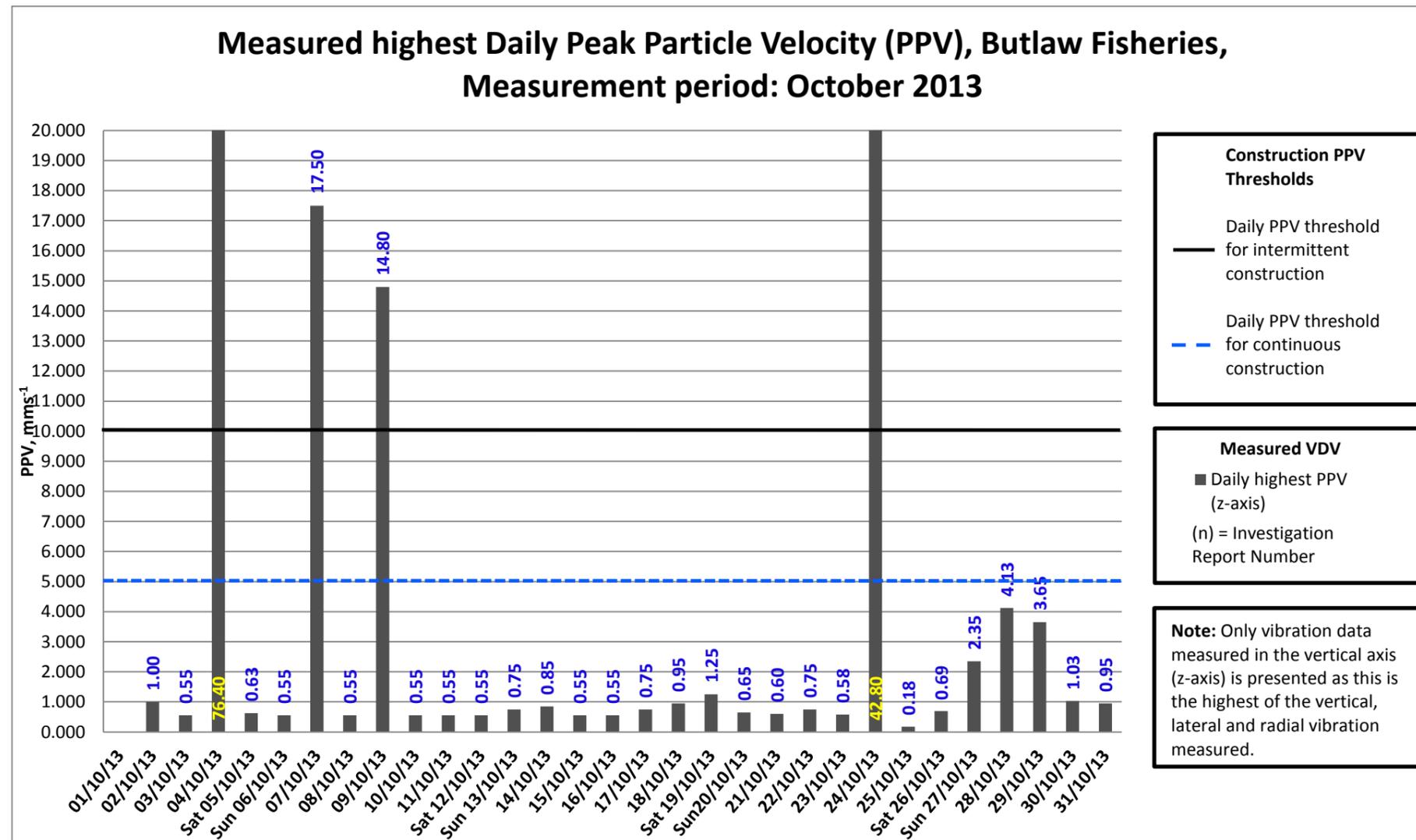


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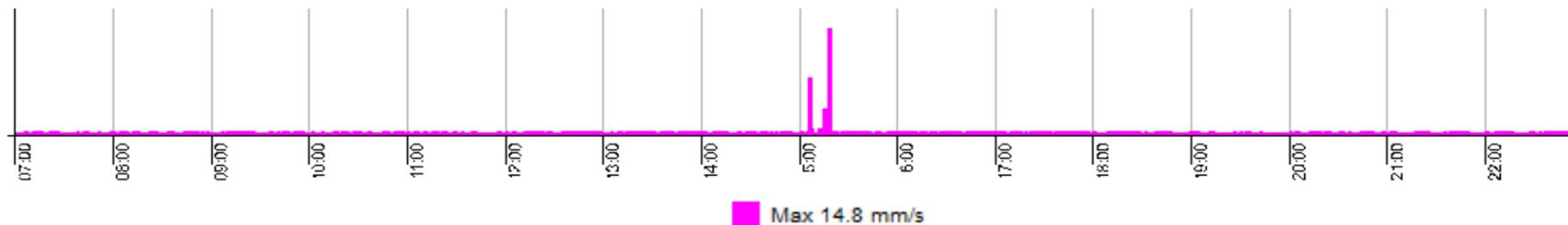
- The grey areas of the chart represent the days on which no construction works were undertaken; no works were conducted on Sundays.

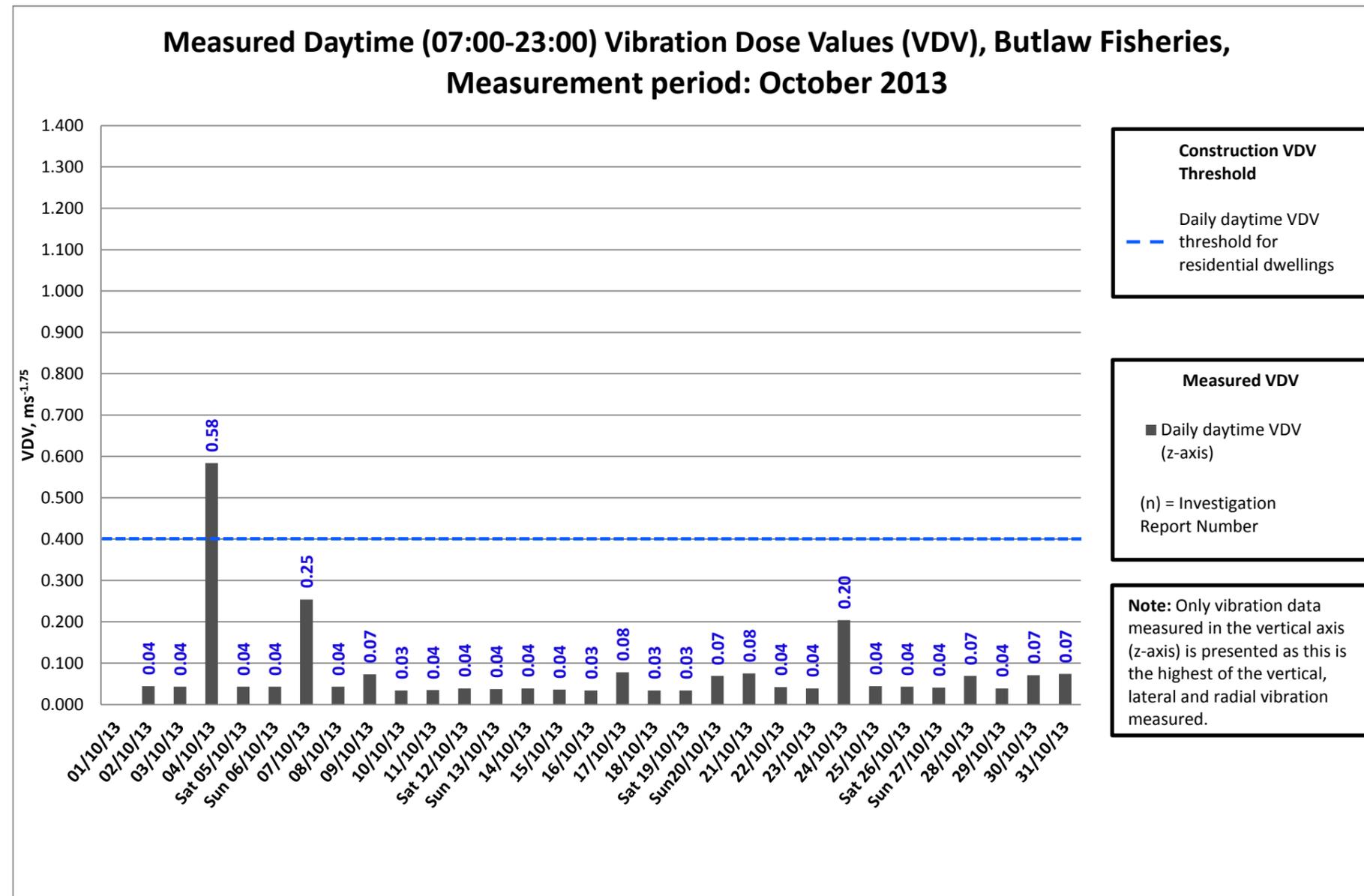


- Notes:**
- The grey areas of the chart represent the days on which no construction works were undertaken; no night time works were conducted in the vicinity of the Linn Mill vibration monitor throughout the month of October 2013. This graph is included for illustrative purposes only.



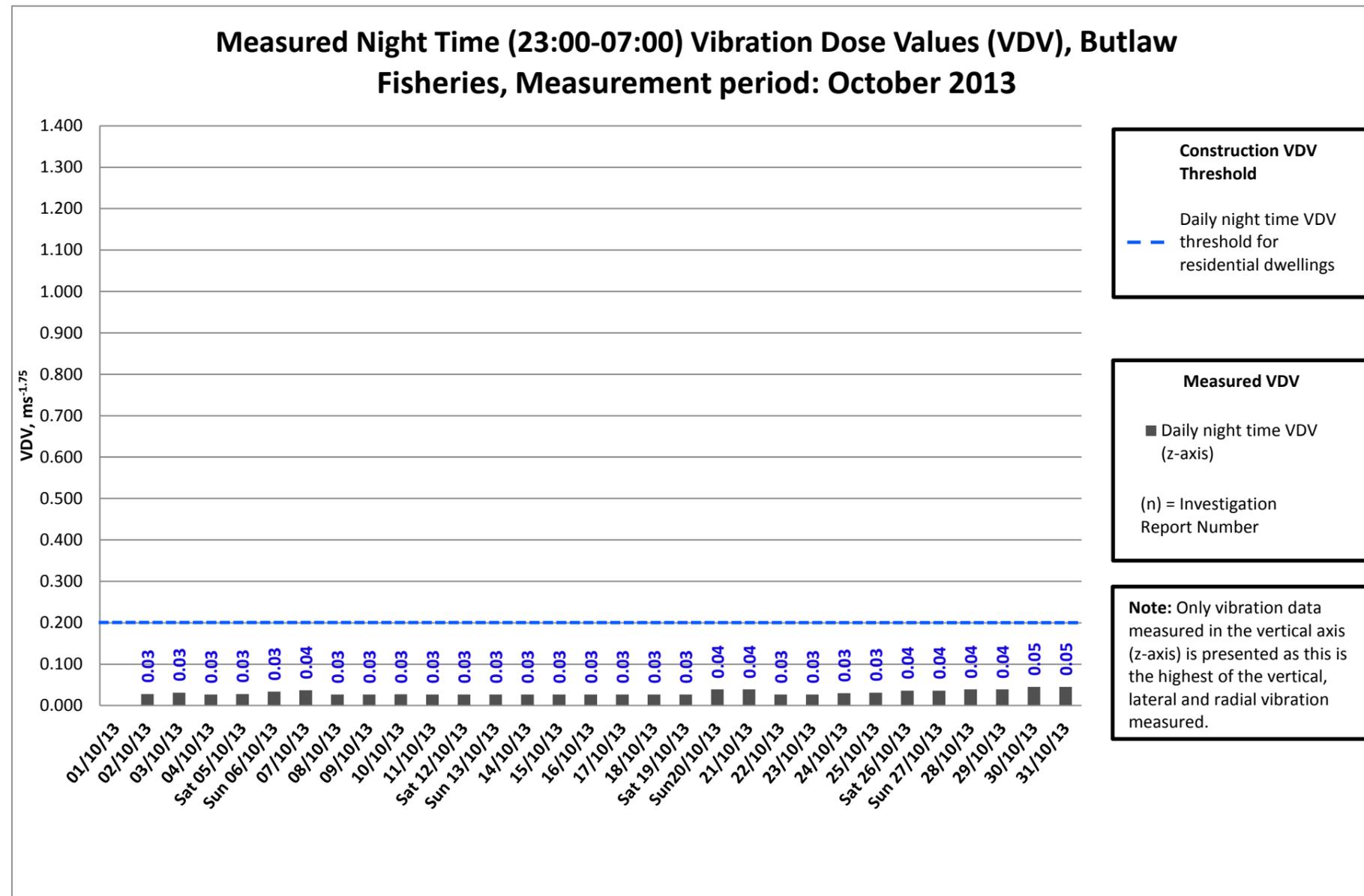
- Notes:**
- Data is missing from 01/10/13 due to device error.
 - The PPV values on 04/10/13, 07/10/13, 09/10/13 & 24/10/13 have been investigated, and have been seen to be individual, isolated events within each period (see Vibrock PPV graph below from 09/10/13). Furthermore, it is extremely unlikely that these particular levels were generated as a result of FCBC construction, as the only works to be conducted in the vicinity of the monitor on any of these dates in question, were Pier S4 airlifting works, Pier S5 rebar & formwork and placing segments/rebar & concreting at Piers S7 & S8. None of these works involved the use of any vibration inducing plant and were a minimum of 130m (worst case) from the monitor.





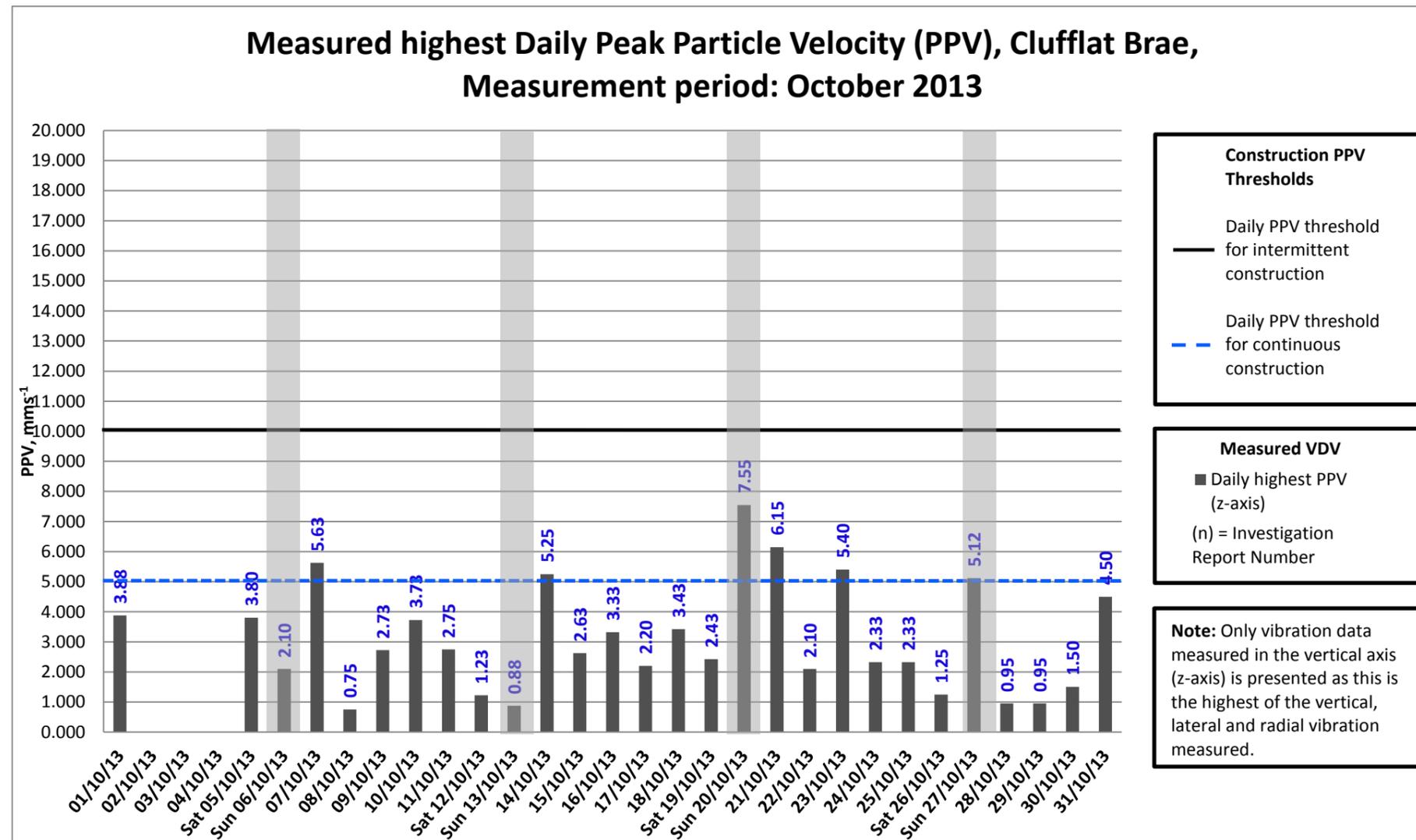
Notes:

- Data is missing from 01/10/13 due to device error.
- The VDV on 04/10/13 has been investigated. It is extremely unlikely that this particular level was generated as a result of FCBC construction, as the only works to be conducted in the vicinity of the monitor on any of these dates in question, were Pier S4 airlifting works, Pier S5 rebar & formwork and placing segments/rebar & concreting at Piers S7 & S8. None of these works involved the use of any vibration inducing plant were a minimum of 130m (worst case) from the monitor.



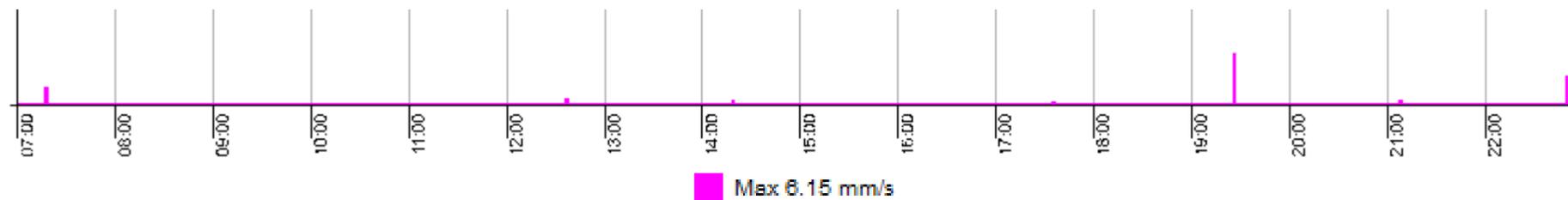
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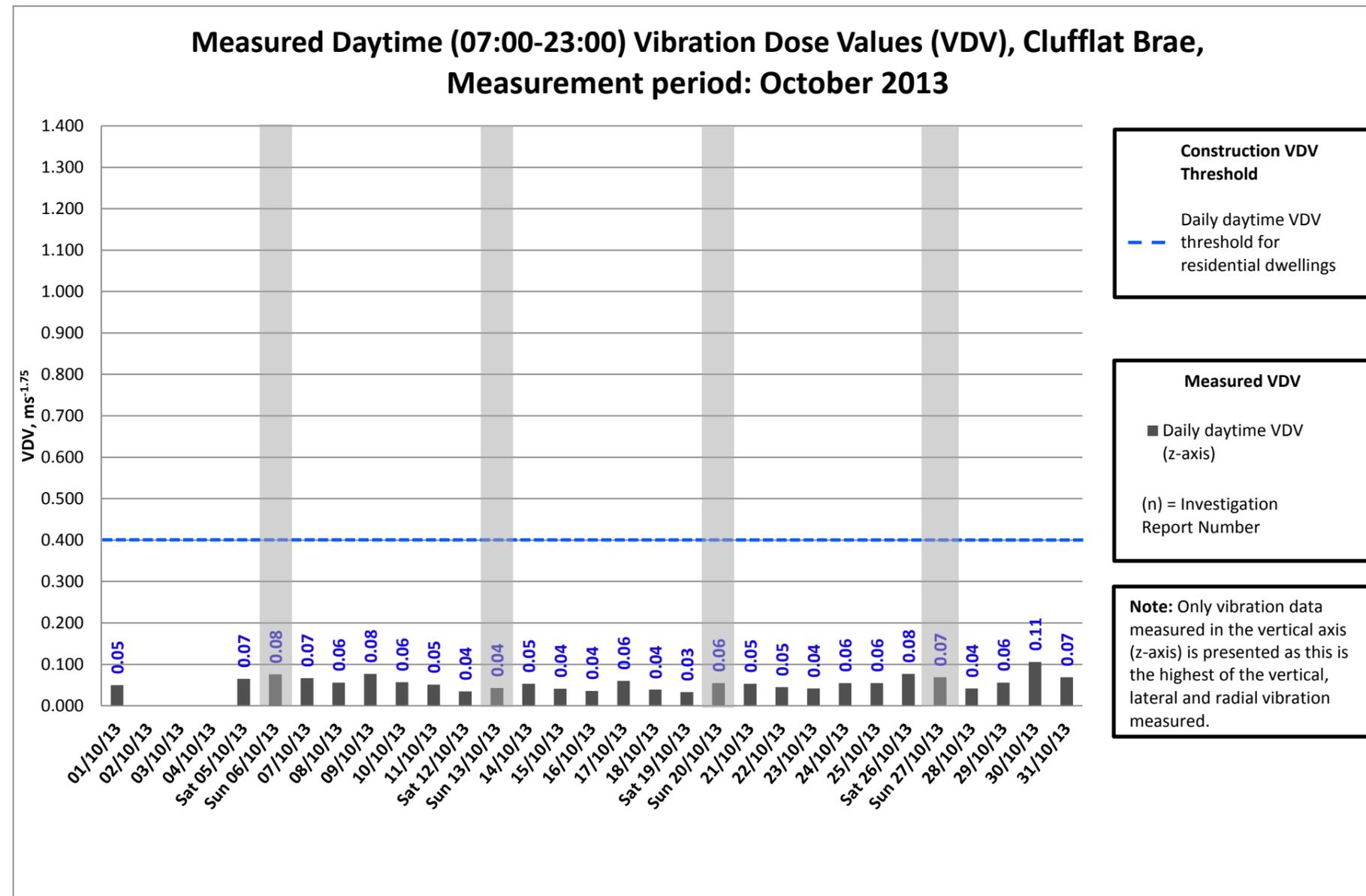
- Data is missing from 01/10/13 due to device error.



Notes:

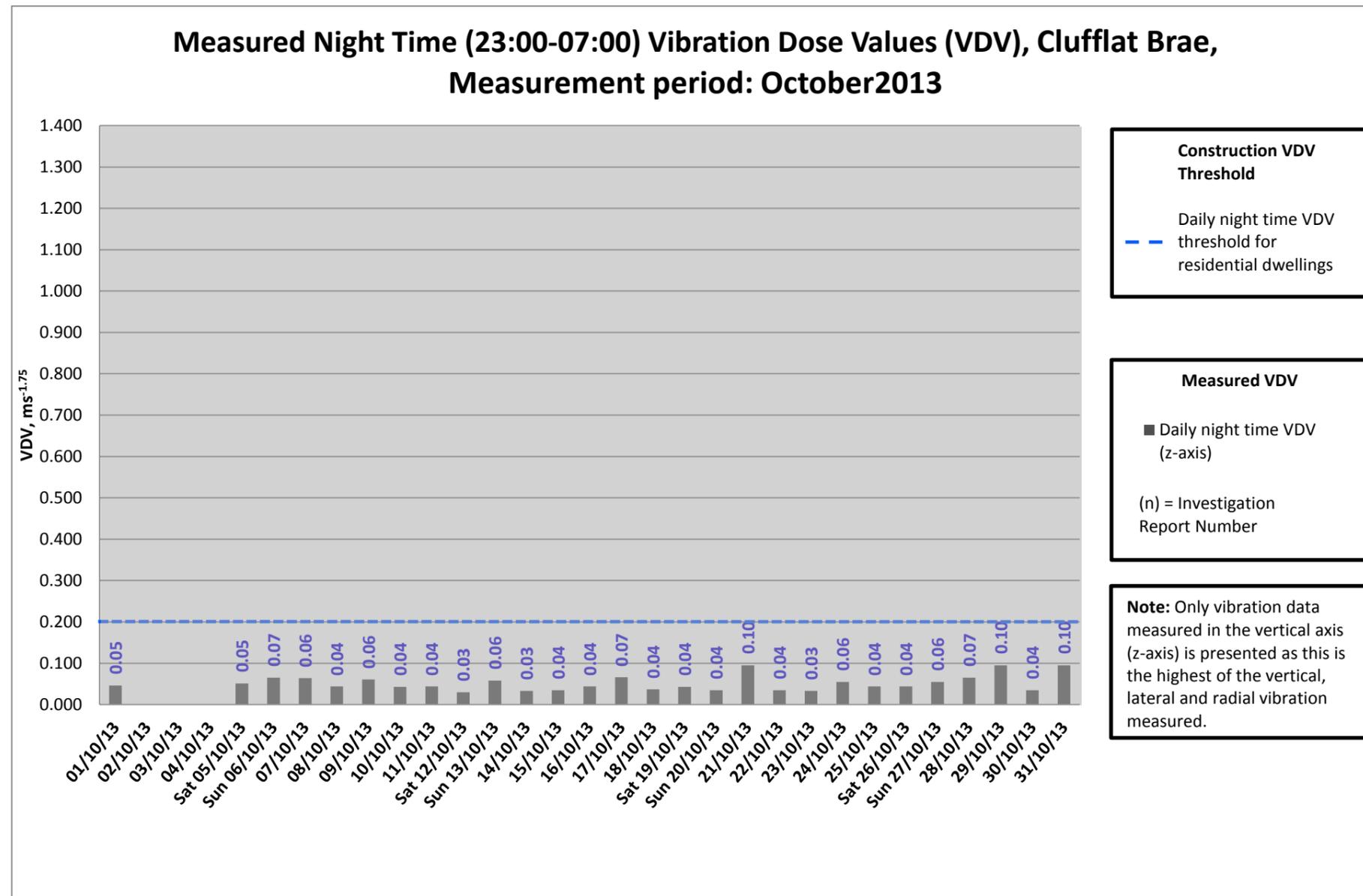
- The grey areas of the chart represent the days on which no construction works were undertaken; no works were conducted on Sundays.
- Data is missing between 02/10/13 and 04/10/13 due to device error.
- The PPV values on 07/10/13, 14/10/13, 21/10/13 & 23/10/13 have been investigated, and have been seen to be individual, isolated events within each period (see Vibrock PPV graph below from 21/10/13), all of which are within the intermittent threshold of 10mm/s.





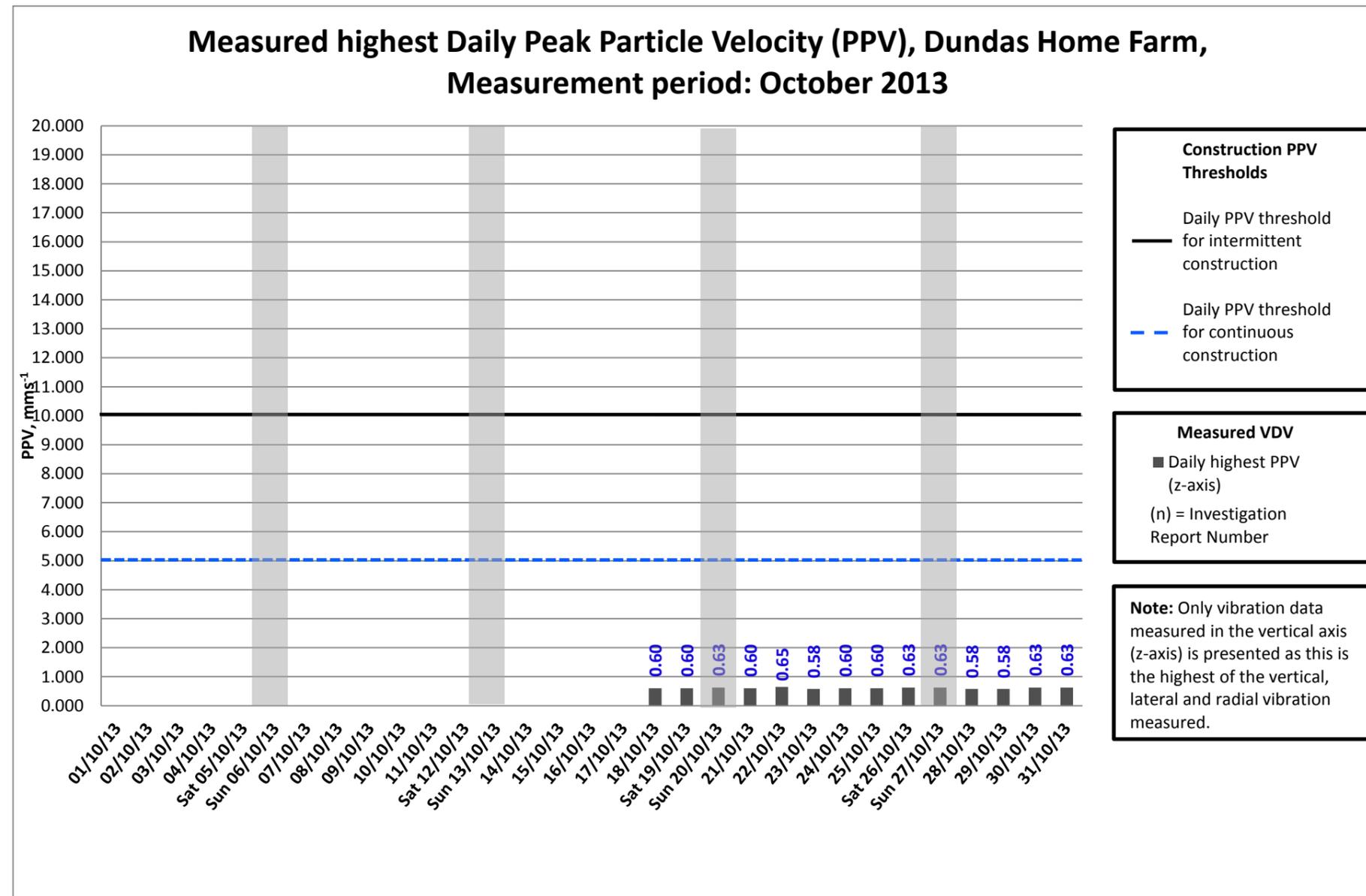
Notes:

- The grey areas of the chart represent the days on which no construction works were undertaken; no works were conducted on Sundays.
- Data is missing between 02/10/13 and 04/10/13 due to device error.



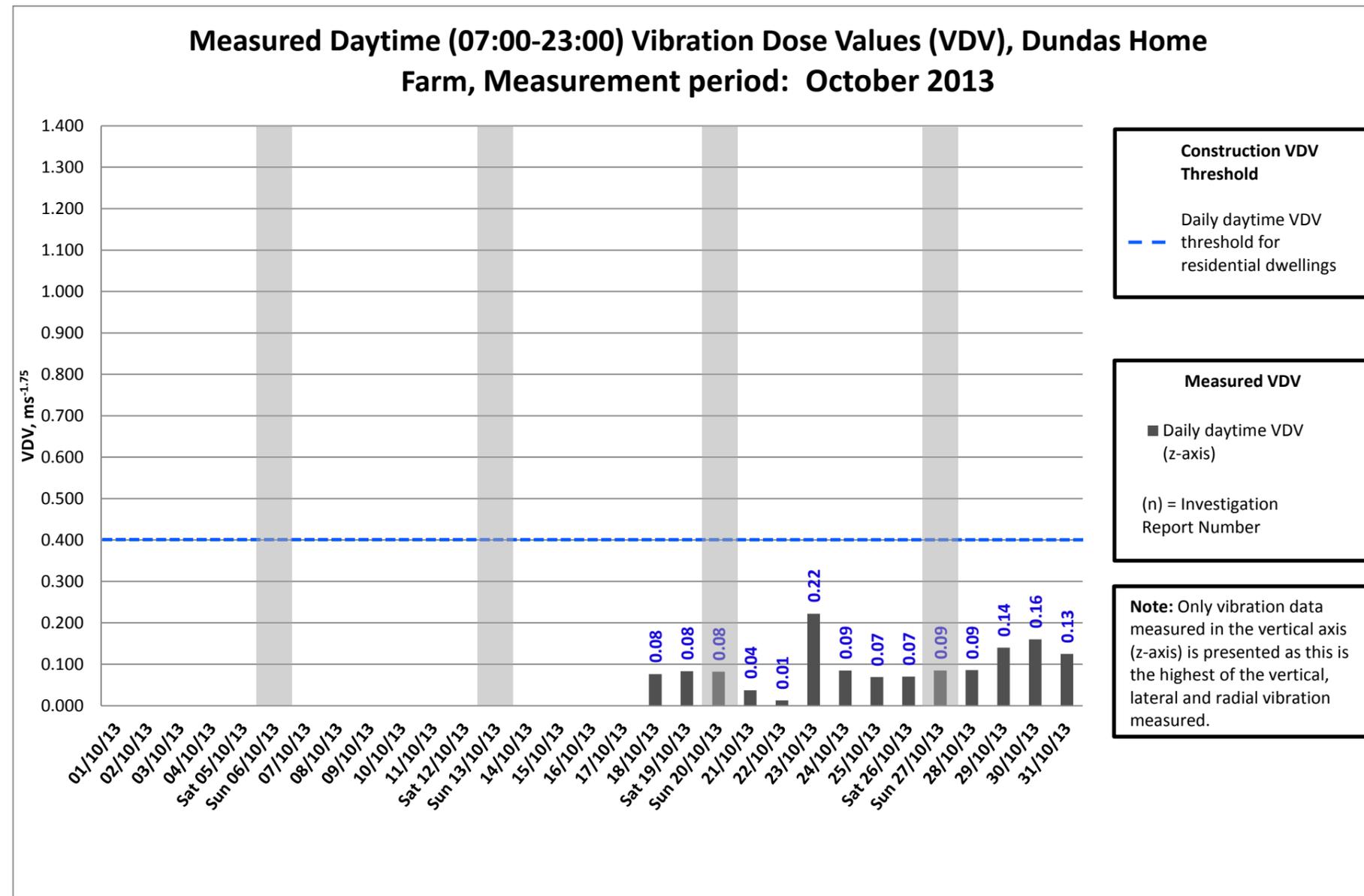
Notes:

- 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 Clufflat Brae vibration monitor throughout the month of October 2013. This graph is included for illustrative purposes only.
- Data is missing between 02/10/13 and 04/10/13 due to device error.



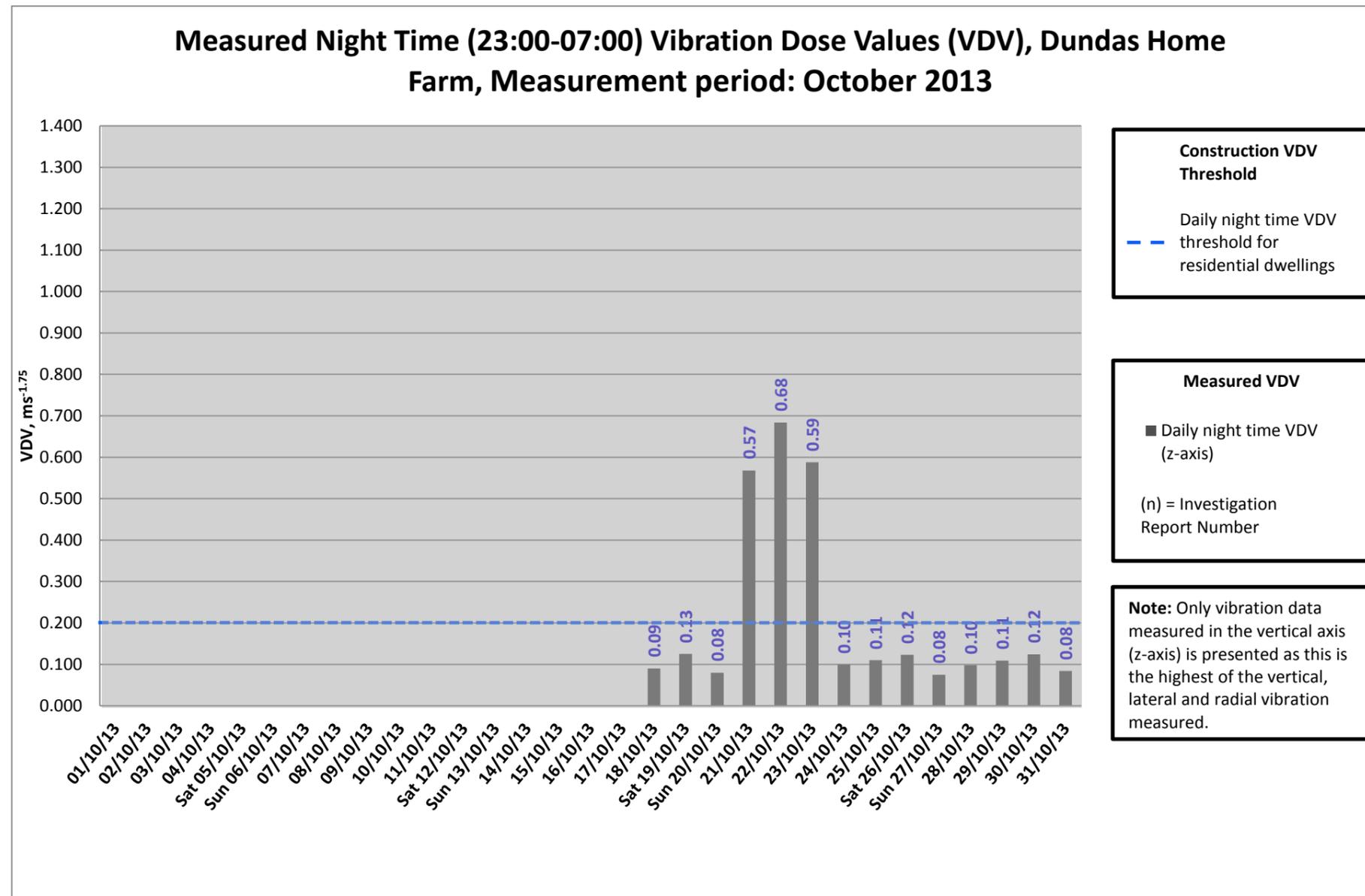
Notes:

- The grey areas of the chart represent the days on which no construction works were undertaken; no works were conducted on Sundays.
- Data is missing between 01/10/13 to 17/10/13 due to a machine power source issue (power cable accidentally cut during private works at host property).



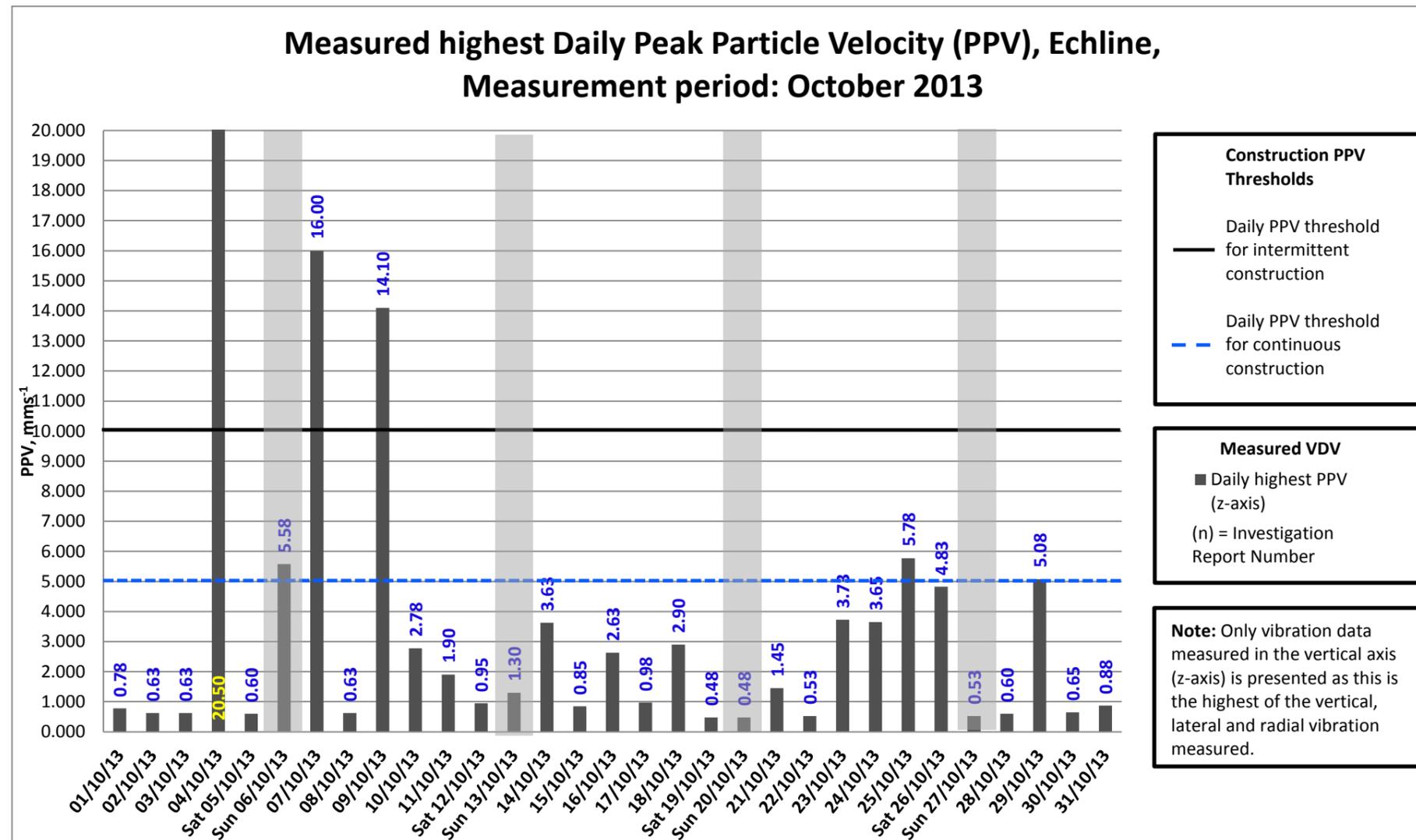
Notes:

- The grey areas of the chart represent the days on which no construction works were undertaken; no works were conducted on Sundays.
- Data is missing between 01/10/13 to 17/10/13 due to a machine power source issue (power cable accidentally cut during private works at host property).



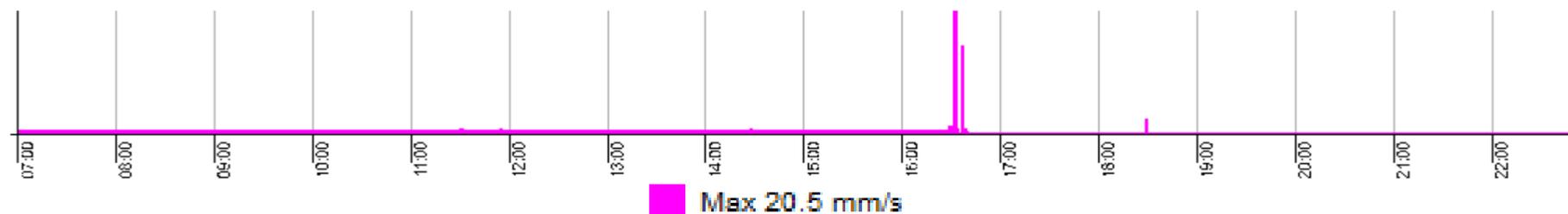
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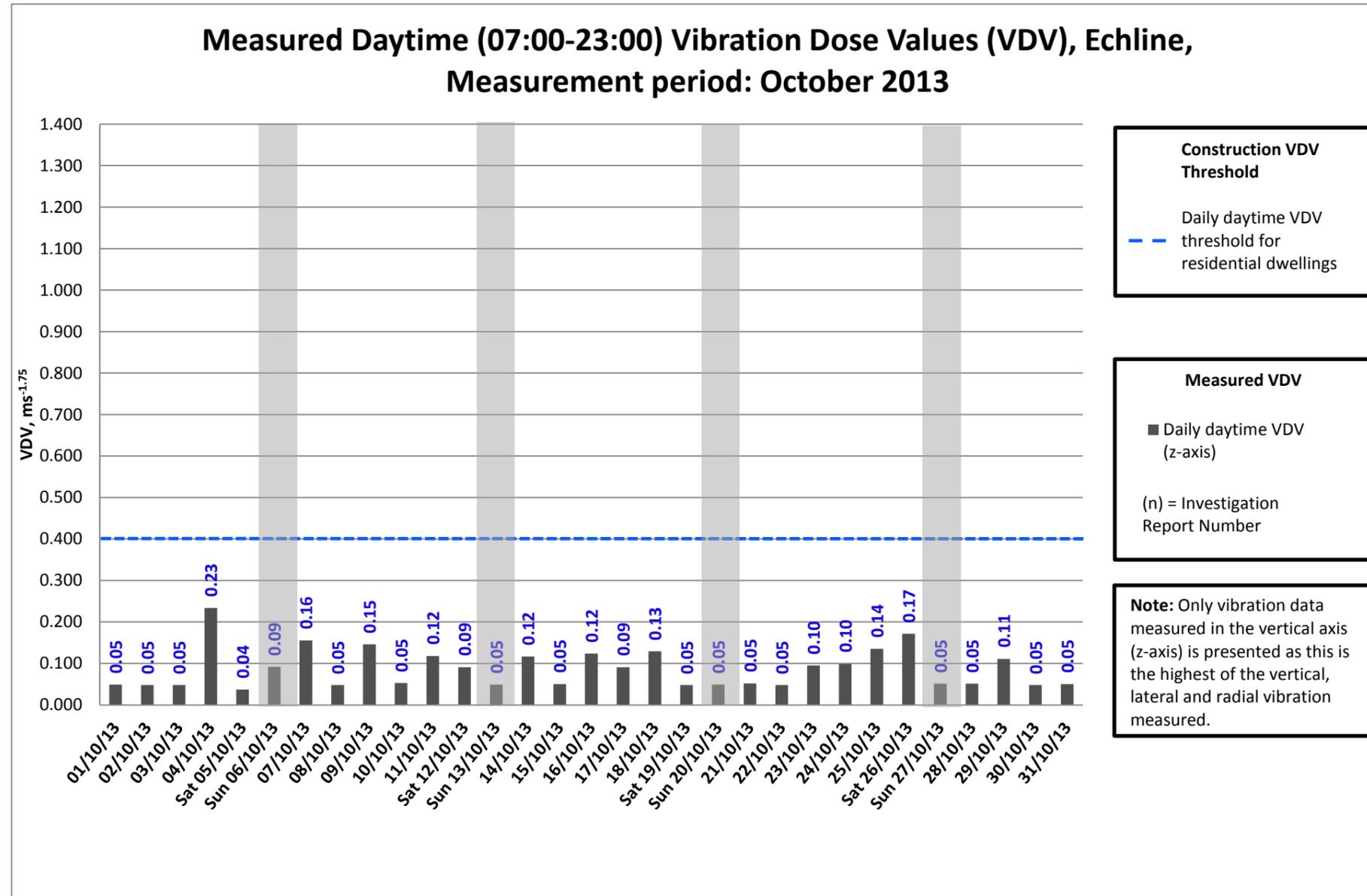
- The grey areas of the chart represent the days on which no construction works were undertaken; no night time works were conducted in the vicinity of the Dundas Home Farm vibration monitor throughout the month of October 2013. This graph is included for illustrative purposes only.
- Data is missing between 01/10/13 to 17/10/13 due to a machine power source issue (power cable accidentally cut during private works at host property).



Notes

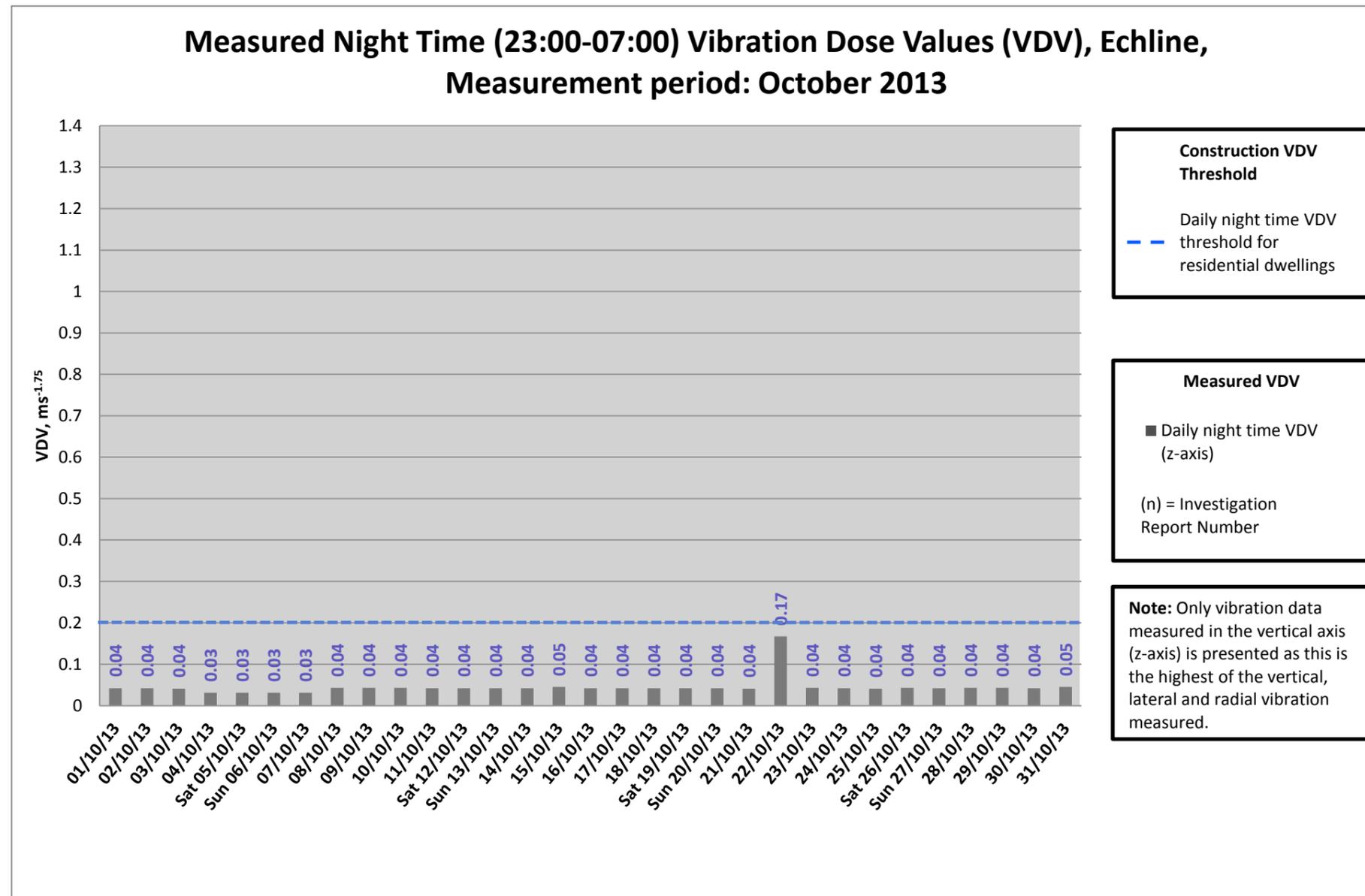
- The grey areas of the chart represent the days on which no construction works were undertaken; no works were conducted on Sundays.
- The PPV values on 04/10/13, 07/10/13, 09/10/13, 25/10/13 & 29/10/13 have been investigated, and have been seen to be individual, isolated events within each period (see Vibrock PPV graph below from 09/10/13). Furthermore, it is extremely unlikely that these particular levels were generated as a result of FCBC construction, as the only works to be conducted in the vicinity of the monitor on any of these dates in question, were ripping works at within the Echline cut and structural works at the Queensferry Gyratory. None of these works involved the use of any vibration inducing plant and were a minimum of 70m (worst case) from the monitor.



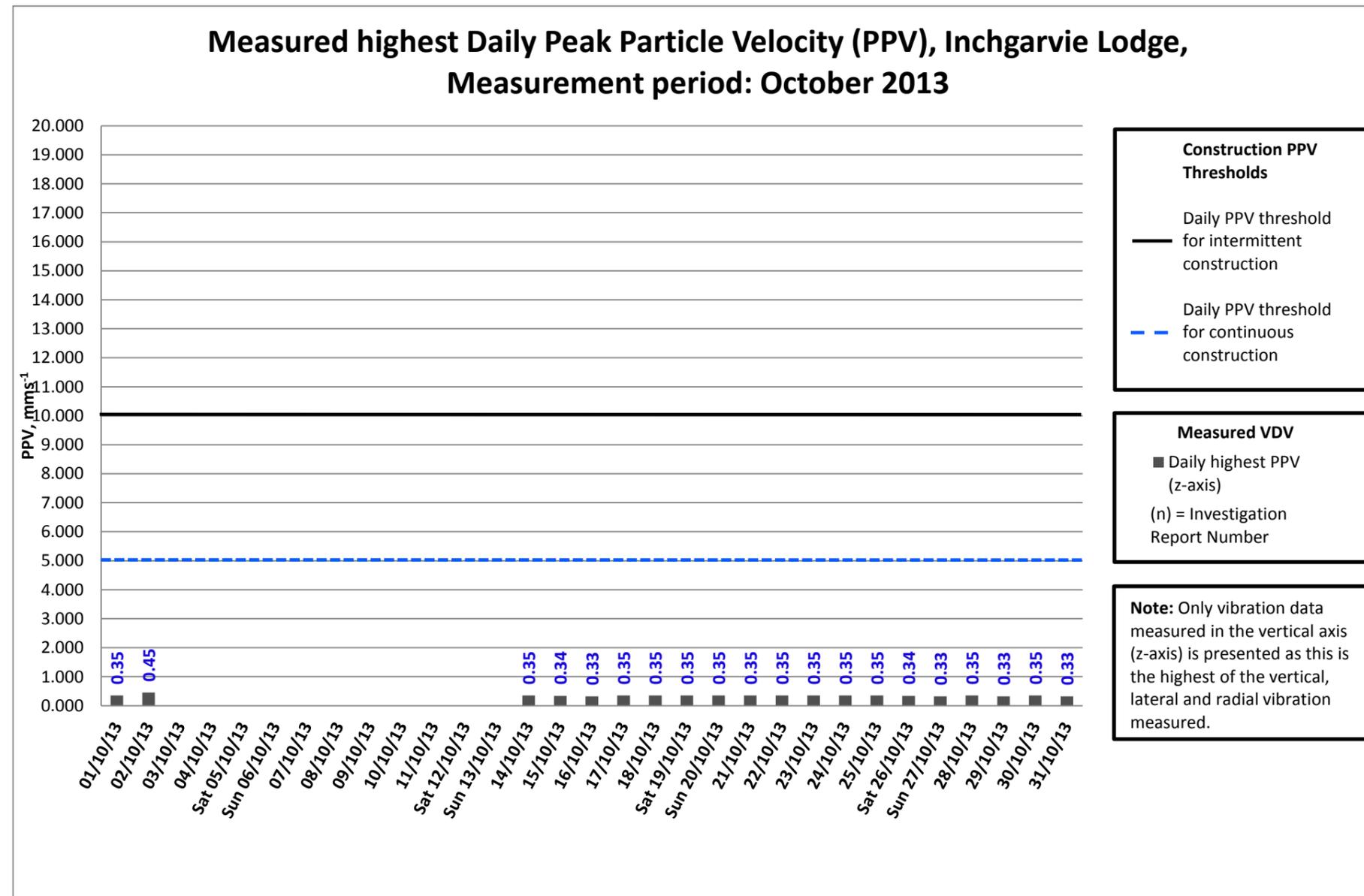


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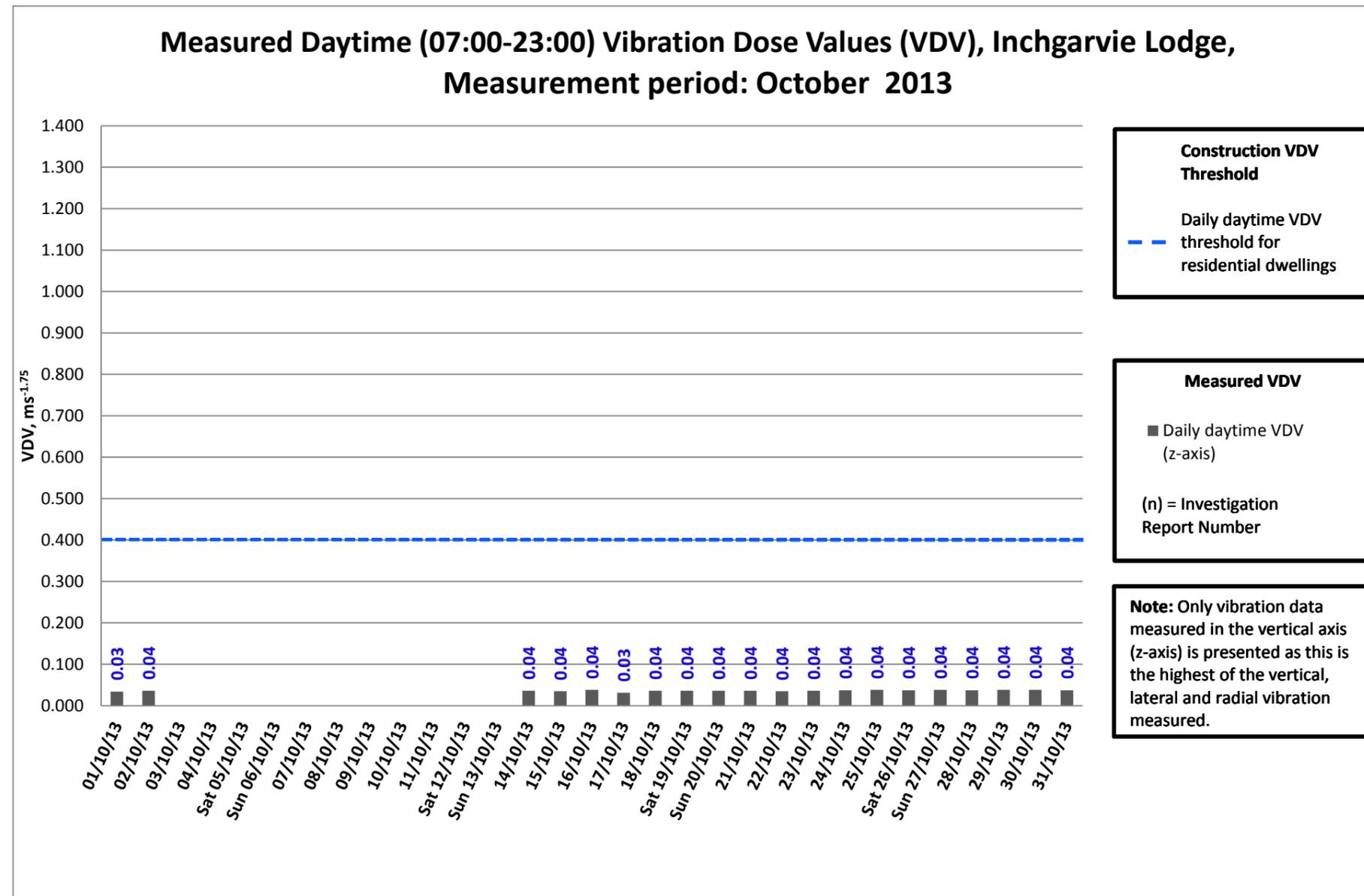
- The grey areas of the chart represent the days on which no construction works were undertaken; no works were conducted on Sundays.



- 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 Echline vibration monitor throughout the month of October 2013. This graph is included for illustrative purposes only.

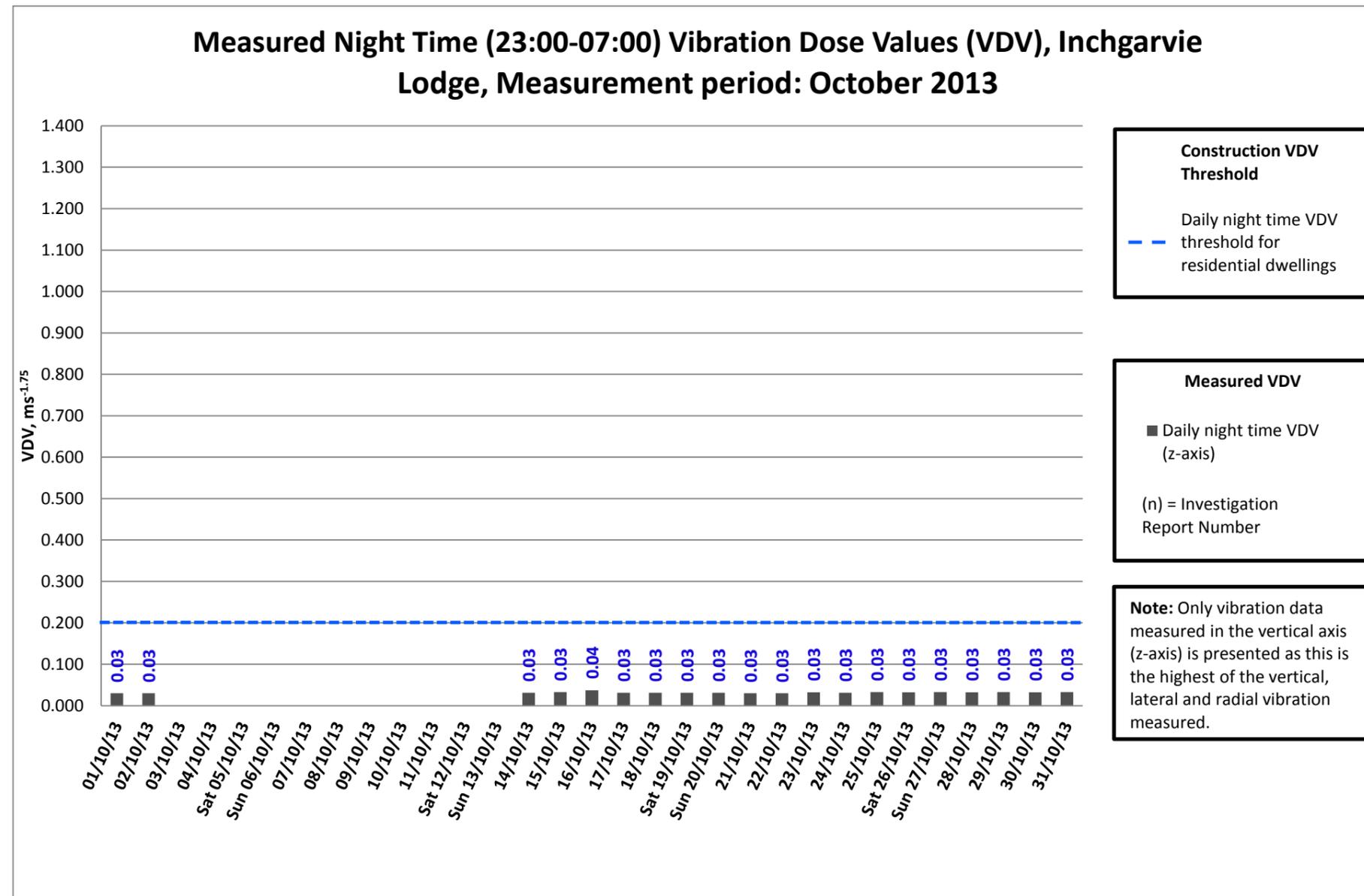


- Notes:**
- Data is missing between 03/10/13 to 13/10/13 due to a machine power source issue (removal of additional monitoring device for repair (air quality monitor) triggered an electrical mains fault).



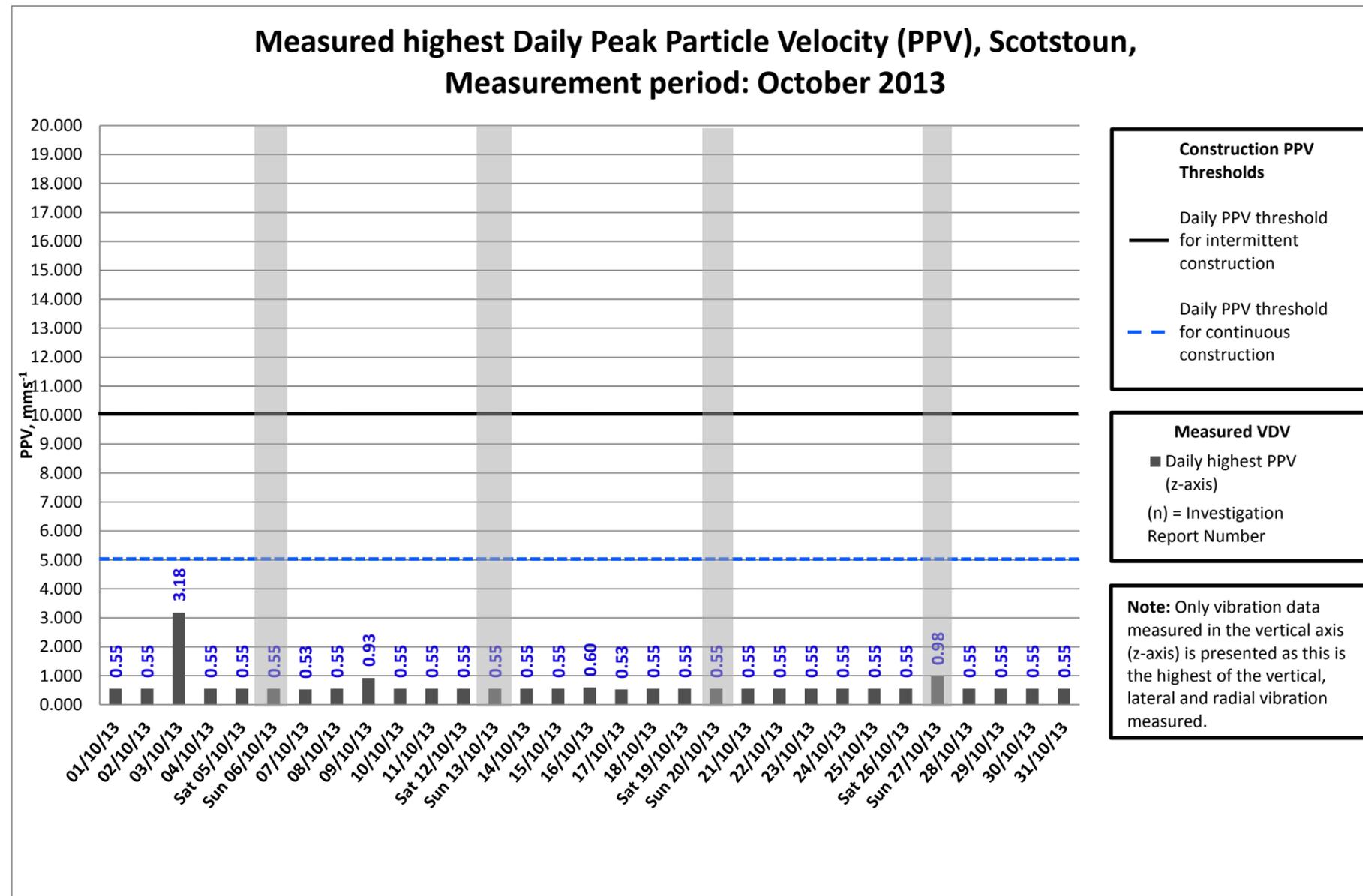
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- Data is missing between 03/10/13 to 13/10/13 due to a machine power source issue (removal of additional monitoring device for repair (air quality monitor) triggered an electrical mains fault).



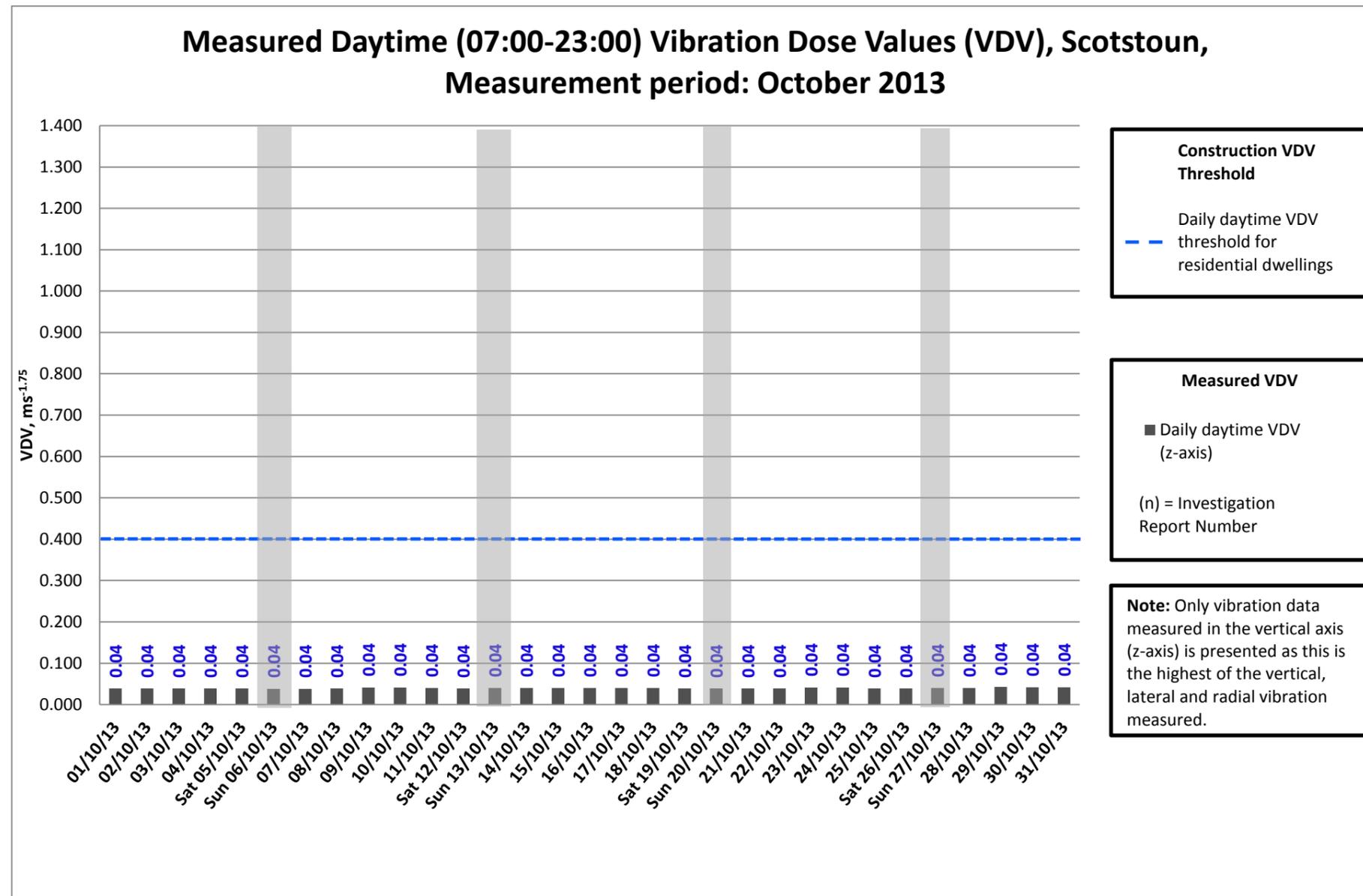
Notes:

- Data is missing between 03/10/13 to 13/10/13 due to a machine power source issue (removal of additional monitoring device for repair (air quality monitor) triggered an electrical mains fault).



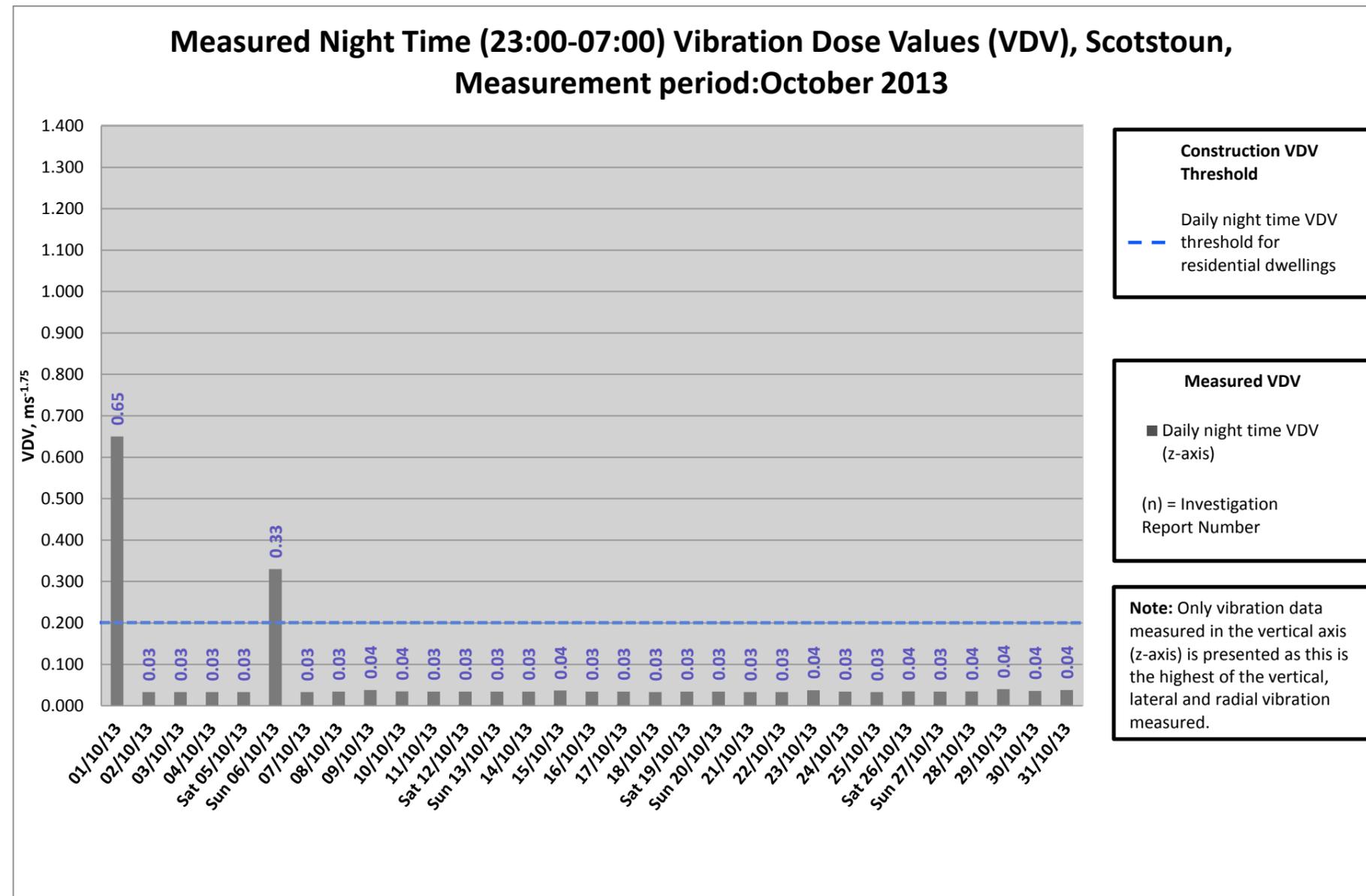
Notes:

- The grey areas of the chart represent the days on which no construction works were undertaken; no works were conducted on Sundays.

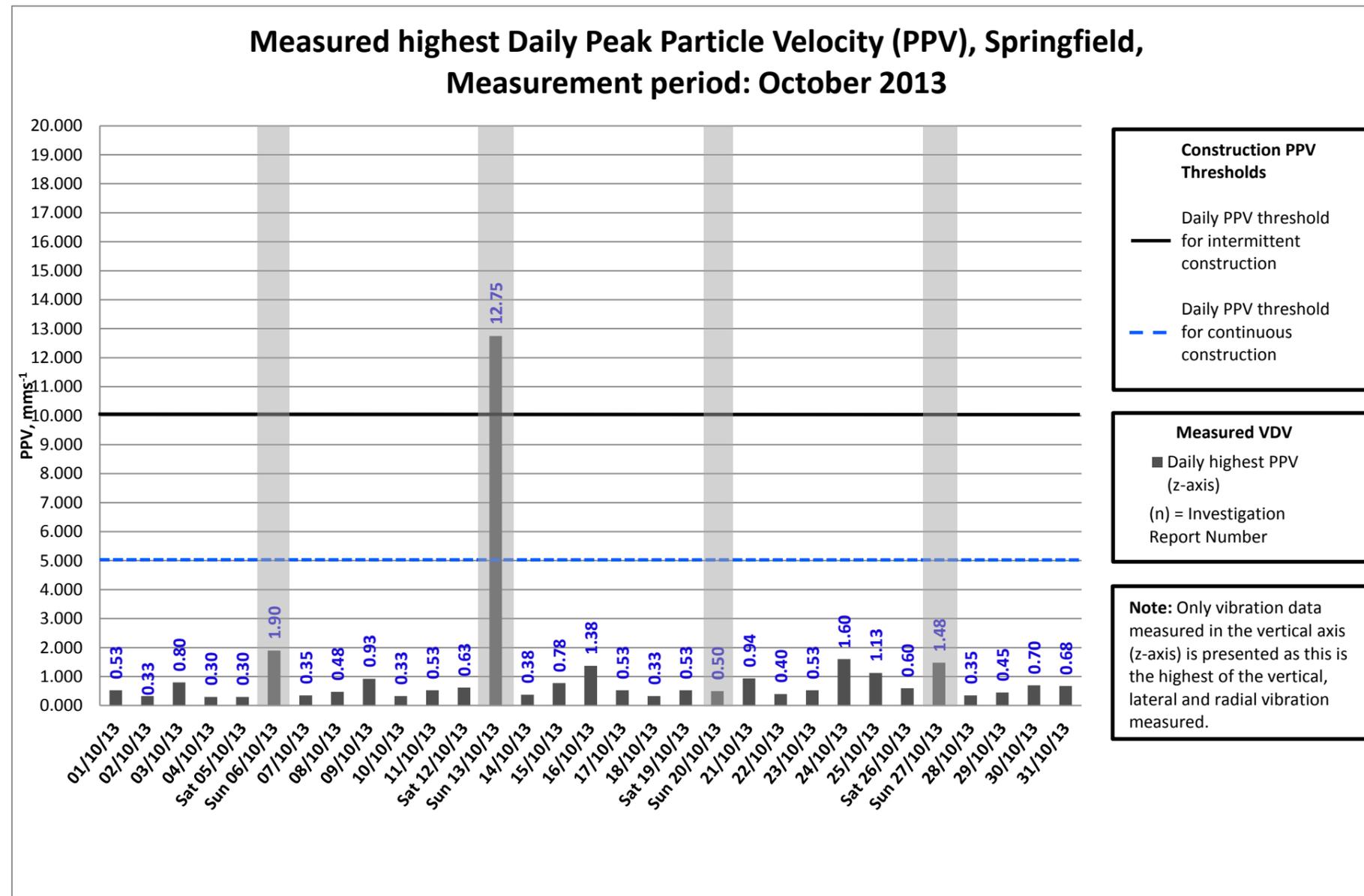


Notes:

- The grey areas of the chart represent the days on which no construction works were undertaken; no works were conducted on Sundays.

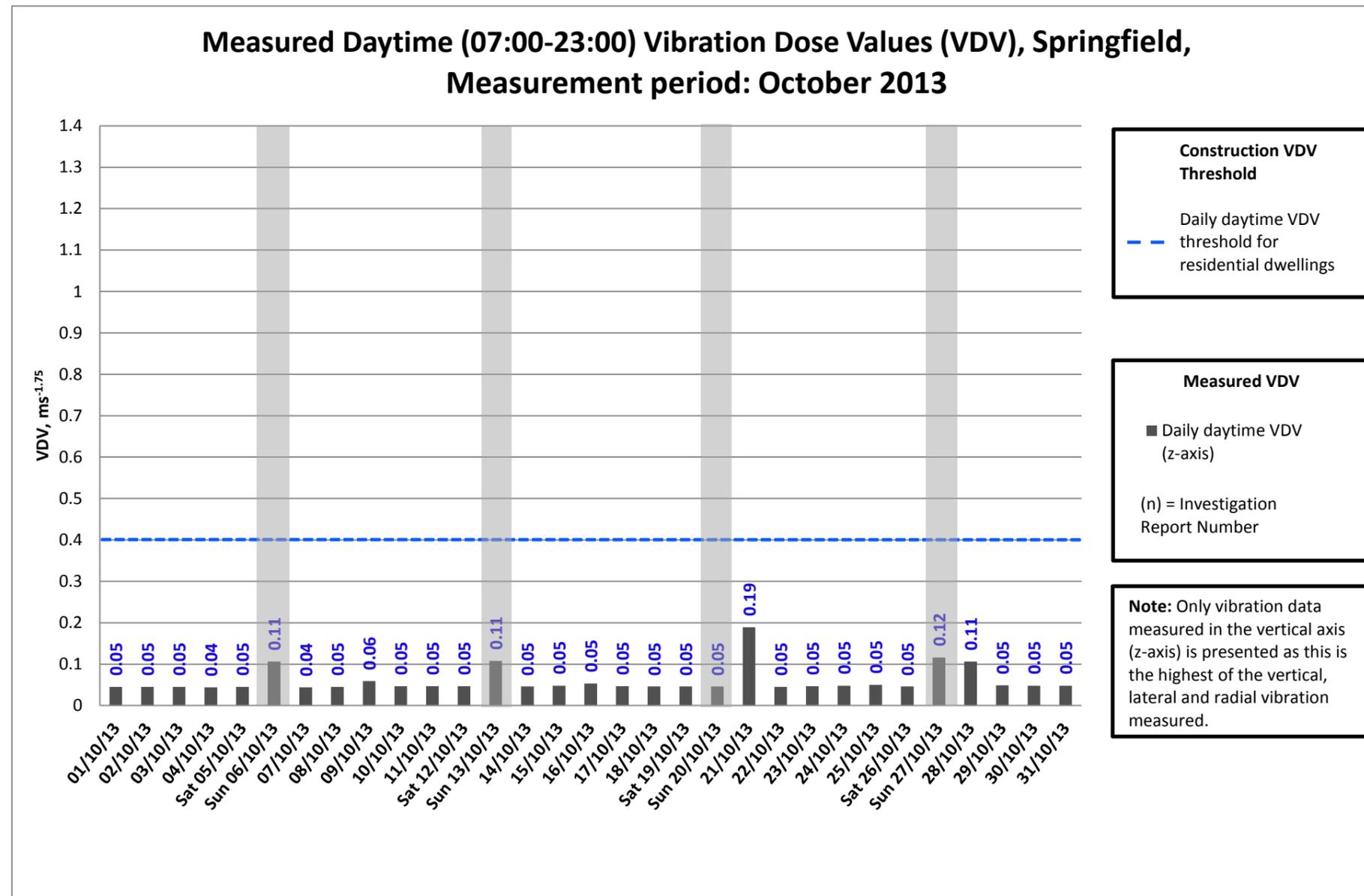


- Notes:**
- The grey areas of the chart represent the days on which no construction works were undertaken; no night time works were conducted in the vicinity of the Scotstoun vibration monitor throughout the month of October 2013. This graph is included for illustrative purposes only.



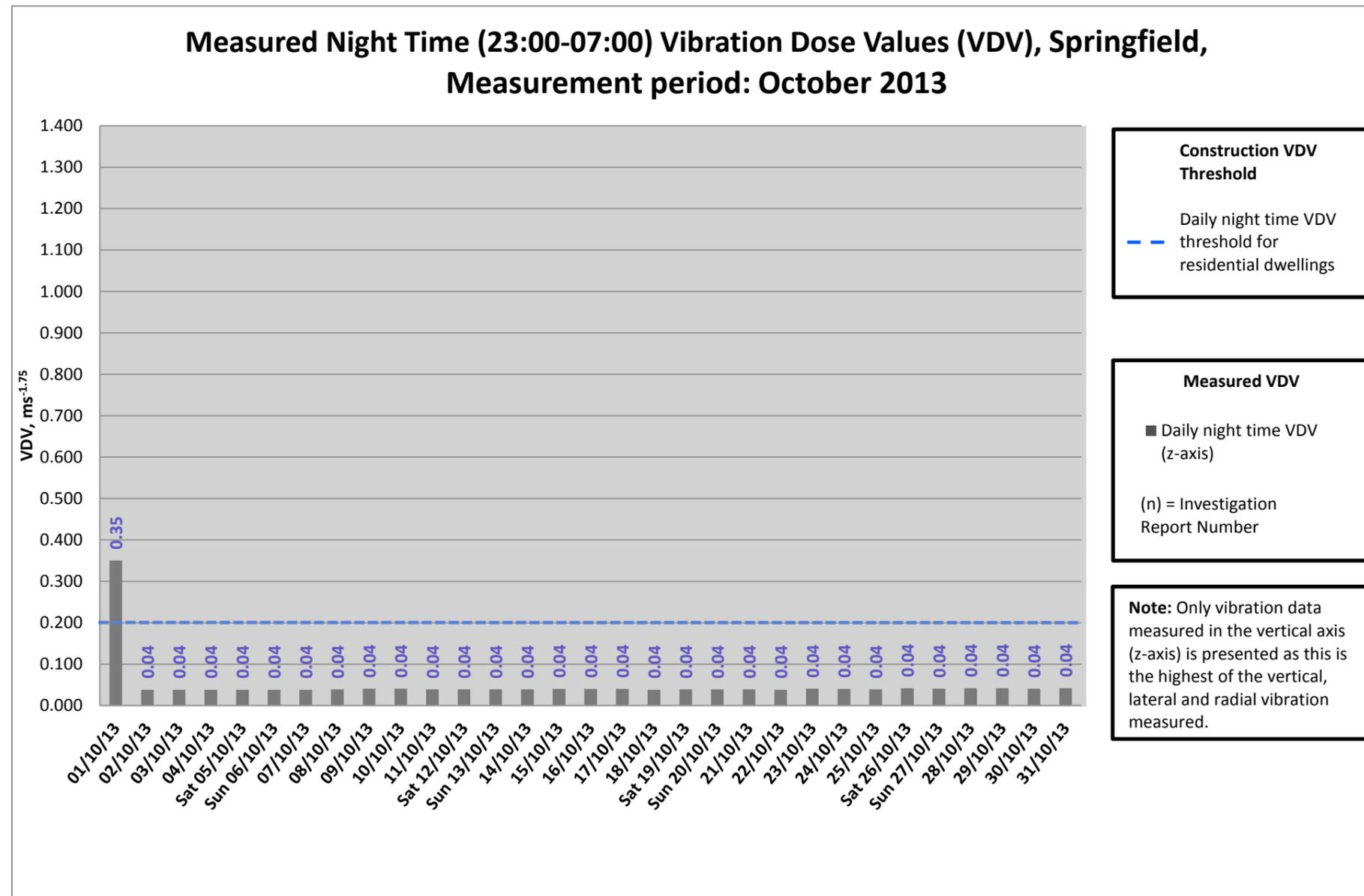
Notes:

- The grey areas of the chart represent the days on which no construction works were undertaken; no works were conducted on Sundays.



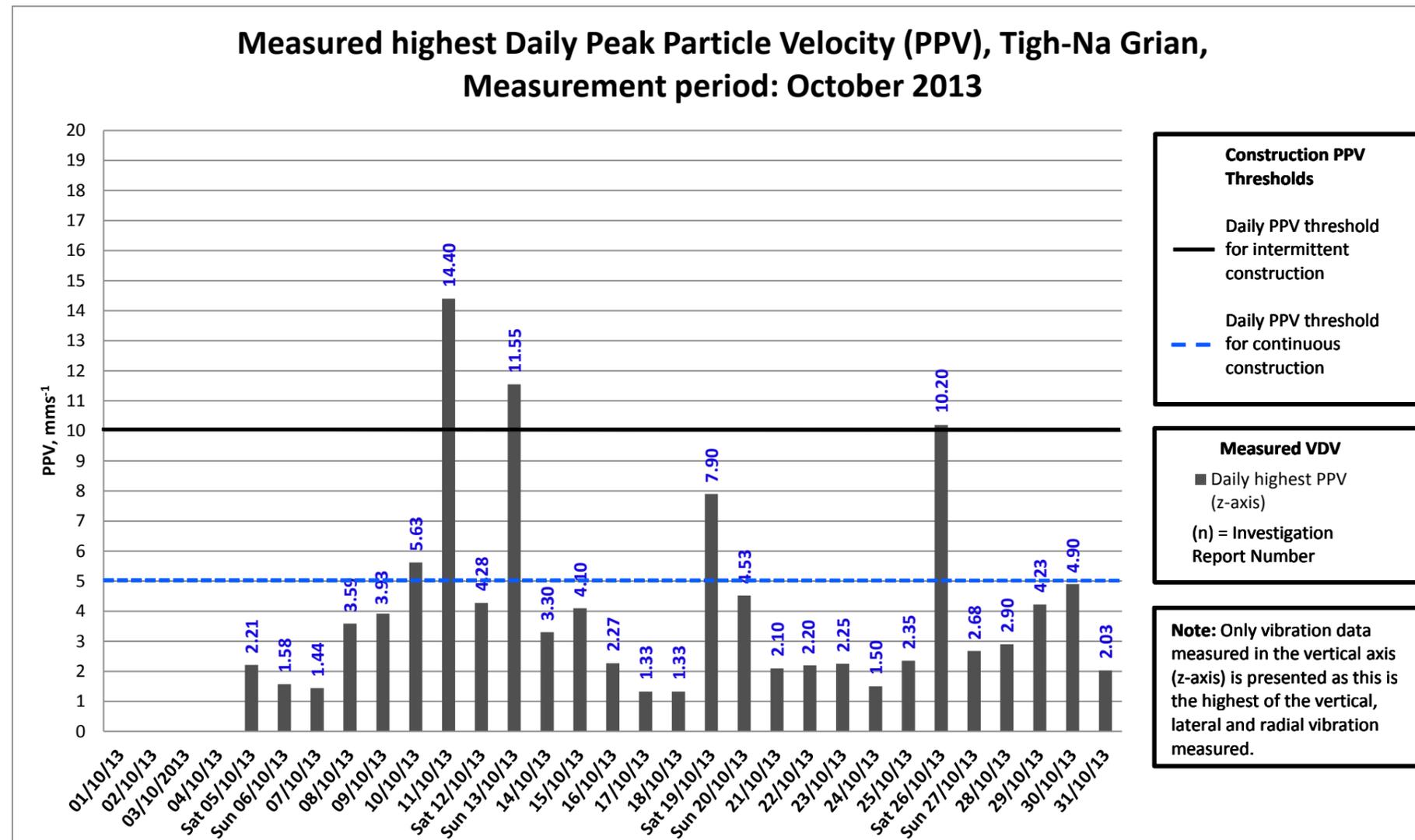
Notes:

- The grey areas of the chart represent the days on which no construction works were undertaken; no works were conducted on Sunday.



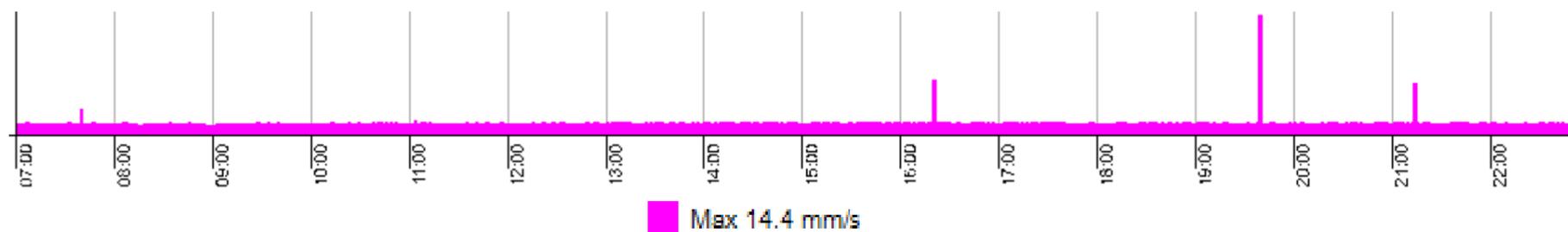
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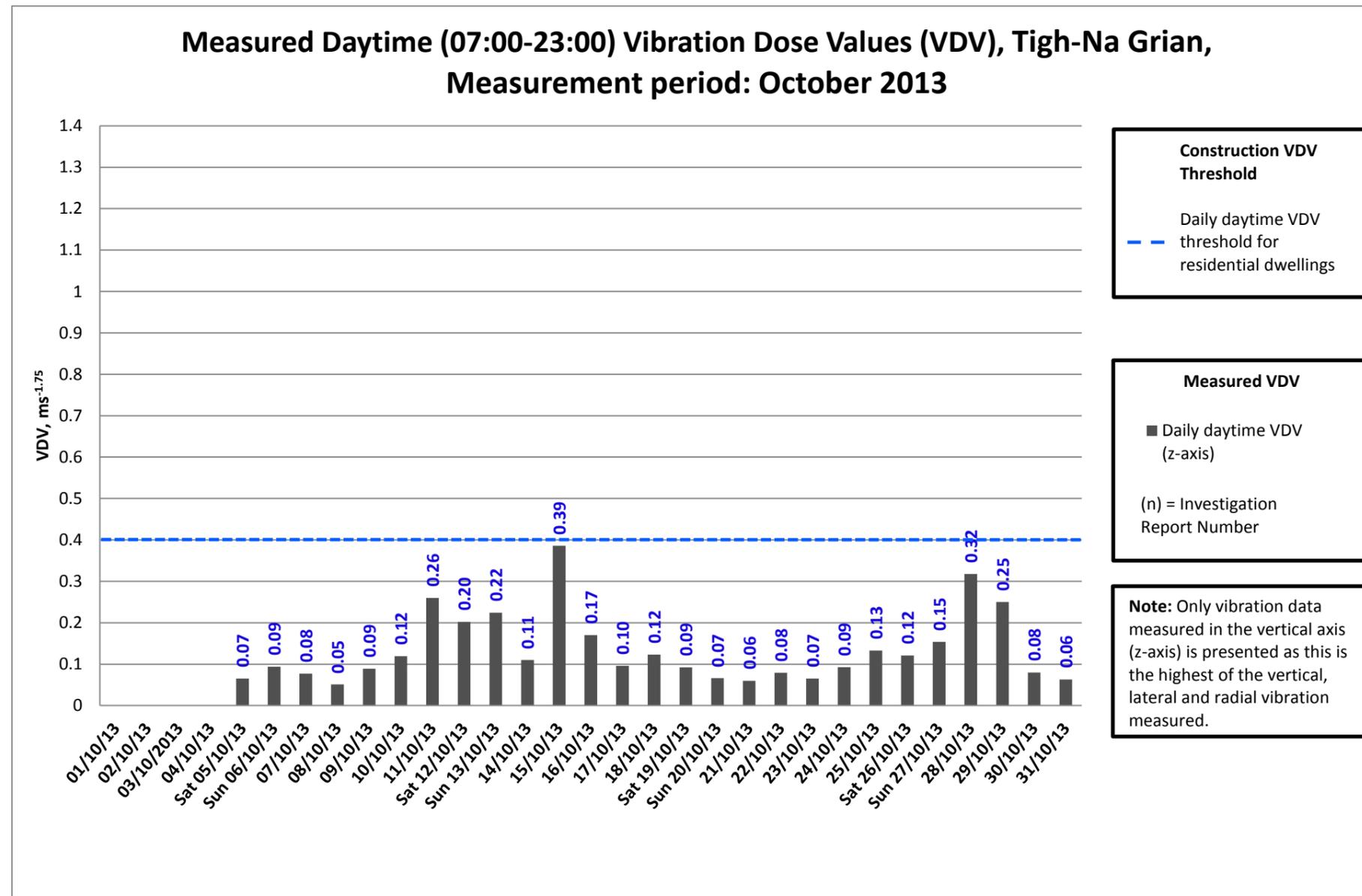
- The grey areas of the chart represent the days on which no construction works were undertaken; no night time works were conducted in the vicinity of the Springfield vibration monitor throughout the month of October 2013. This graph is included for illustrative purposes only.



Notes:

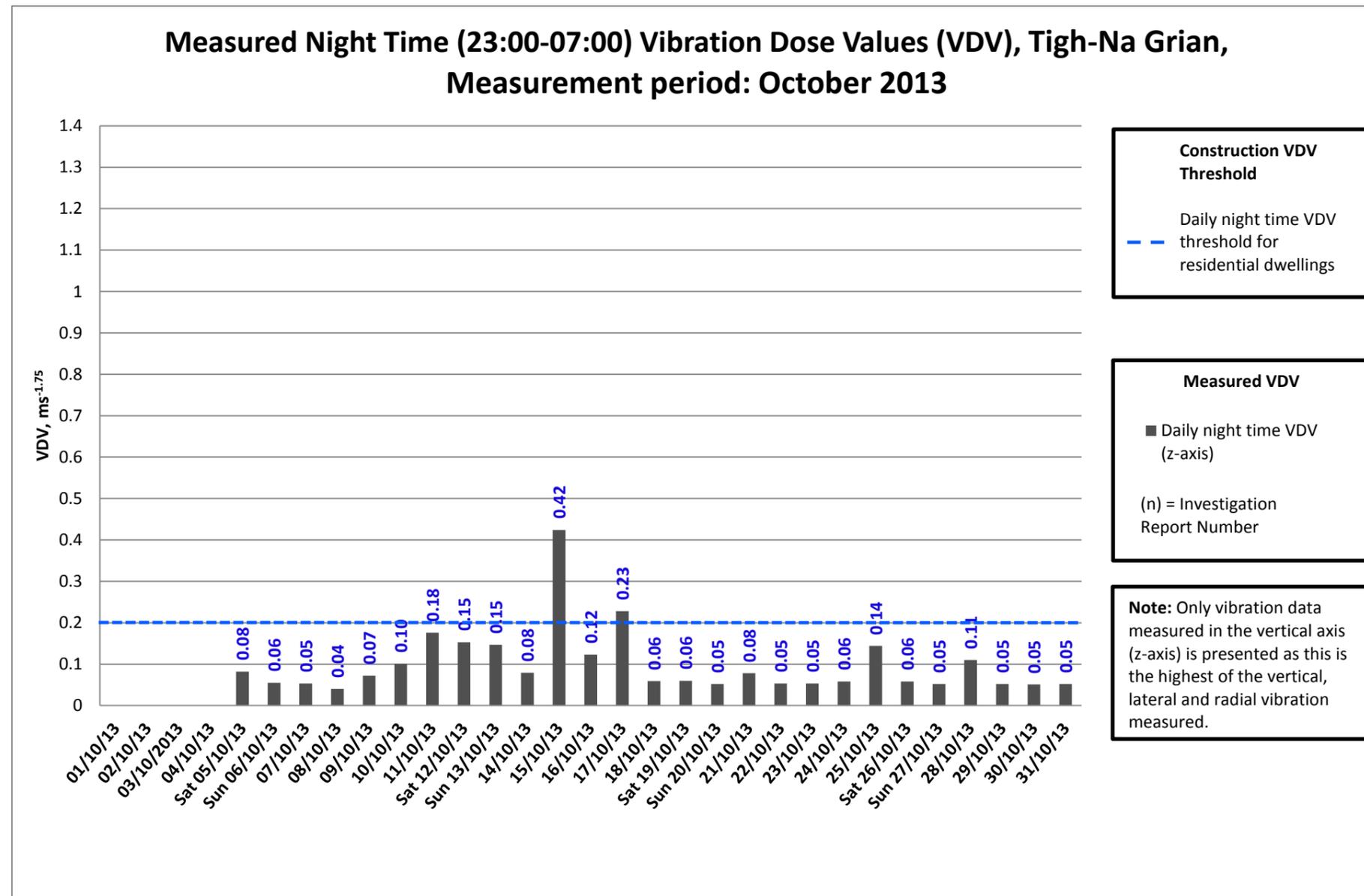
- Data is missing from 01/10/13 to 04/10/13 due to device power error (faulty connector lead).
- The PPV values on 10/10/13, 11/10/13, 13/10/13, 19/10/13 & 26/10/13 have all been investigated, and have been seen to be individual, isolated events within the period (see Vibrock PPV graph below from 11/10/13), two of which are within the intermittent threshold of 10mm/s. Furthermore, it is extremely unlikely that these particular levels were generated as a result of FCBC construction, as the only works to be conducted in the vicinity of the monitor on the dates in question were rebar, formwork & concreting works at the North Tower and cleaning works at Pier N1. None of these works involved the use of any vibration inducing plant and were a minimum of 180m (worst case) from the monitor.





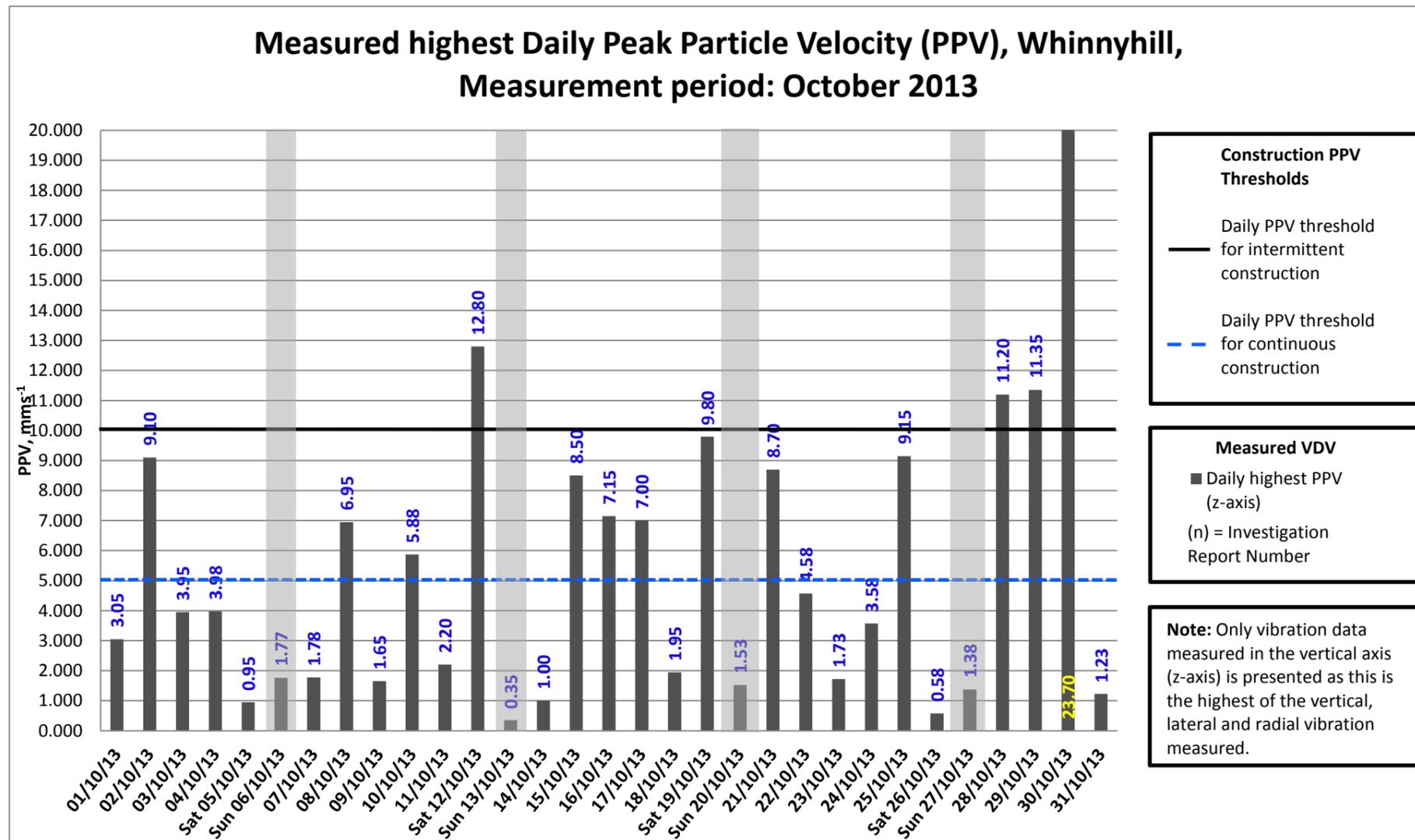
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- Data is missing from 01/10/13 to 04/10/13 due to device power error (faulty connector lead).



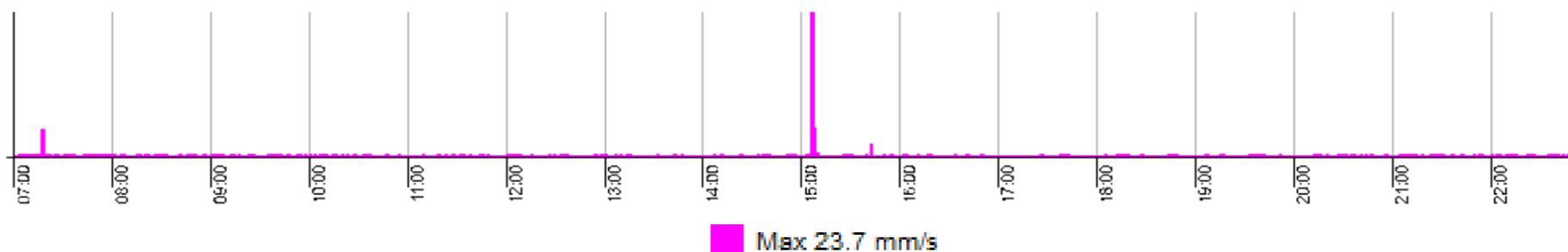
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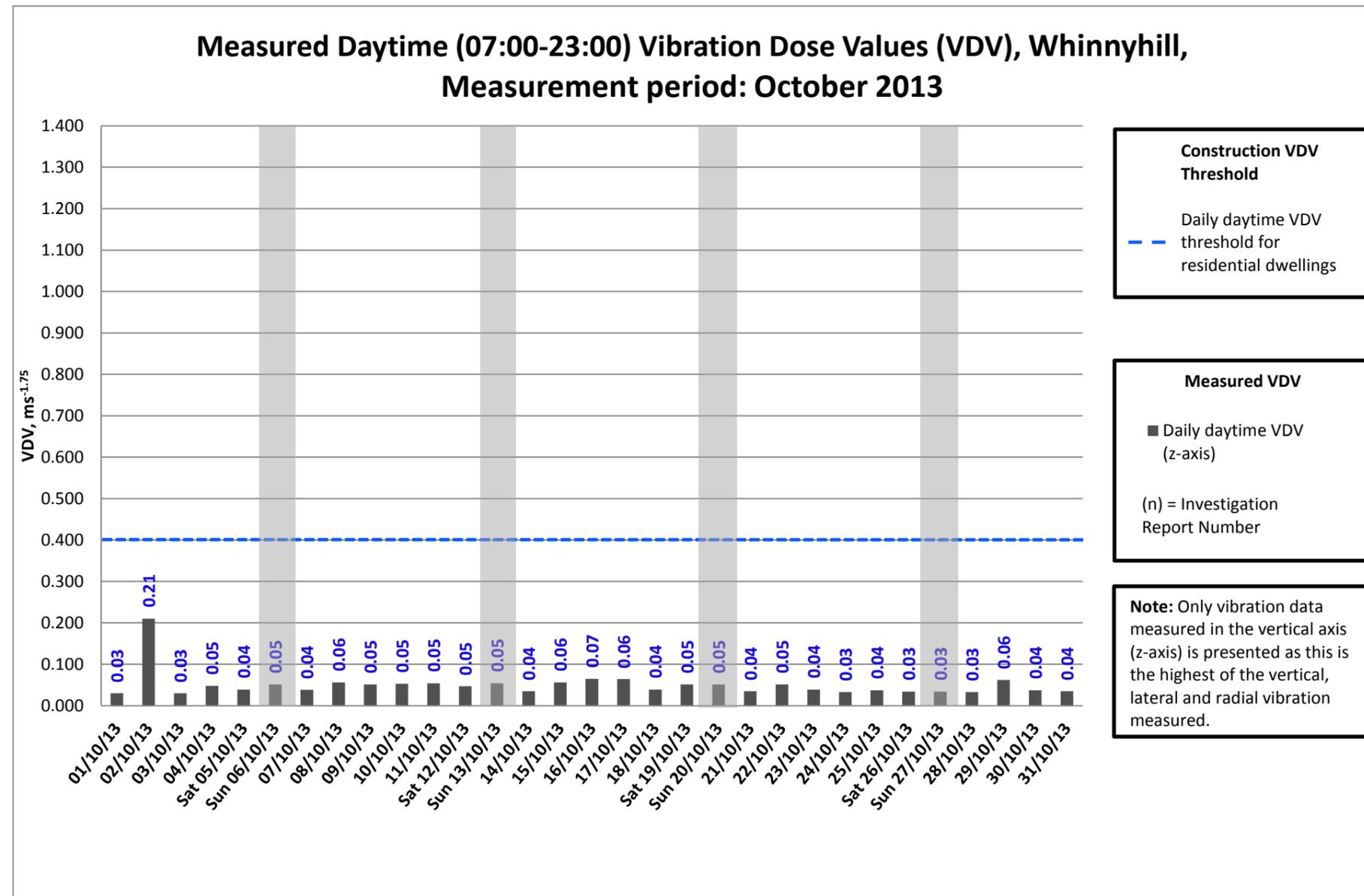
- Data is missing from 10/10/13 to 04/10/13 due to device power error (faulty connector lead).
- The VDV's on 15/10/13 & 17/10/13 have both been investigated. It is extremely unlikely that these particular levels were generated as a result of FCBC construction, as the only works to be conducted in the vicinity of the monitor on the dates in question were rebar, formwork & concreting works at the North Tower and cleaning works at Pier N1. None of these works involved the use of any vibration inducing plant and were a minimum of 180m (worst case) from the monitor.



Notes:

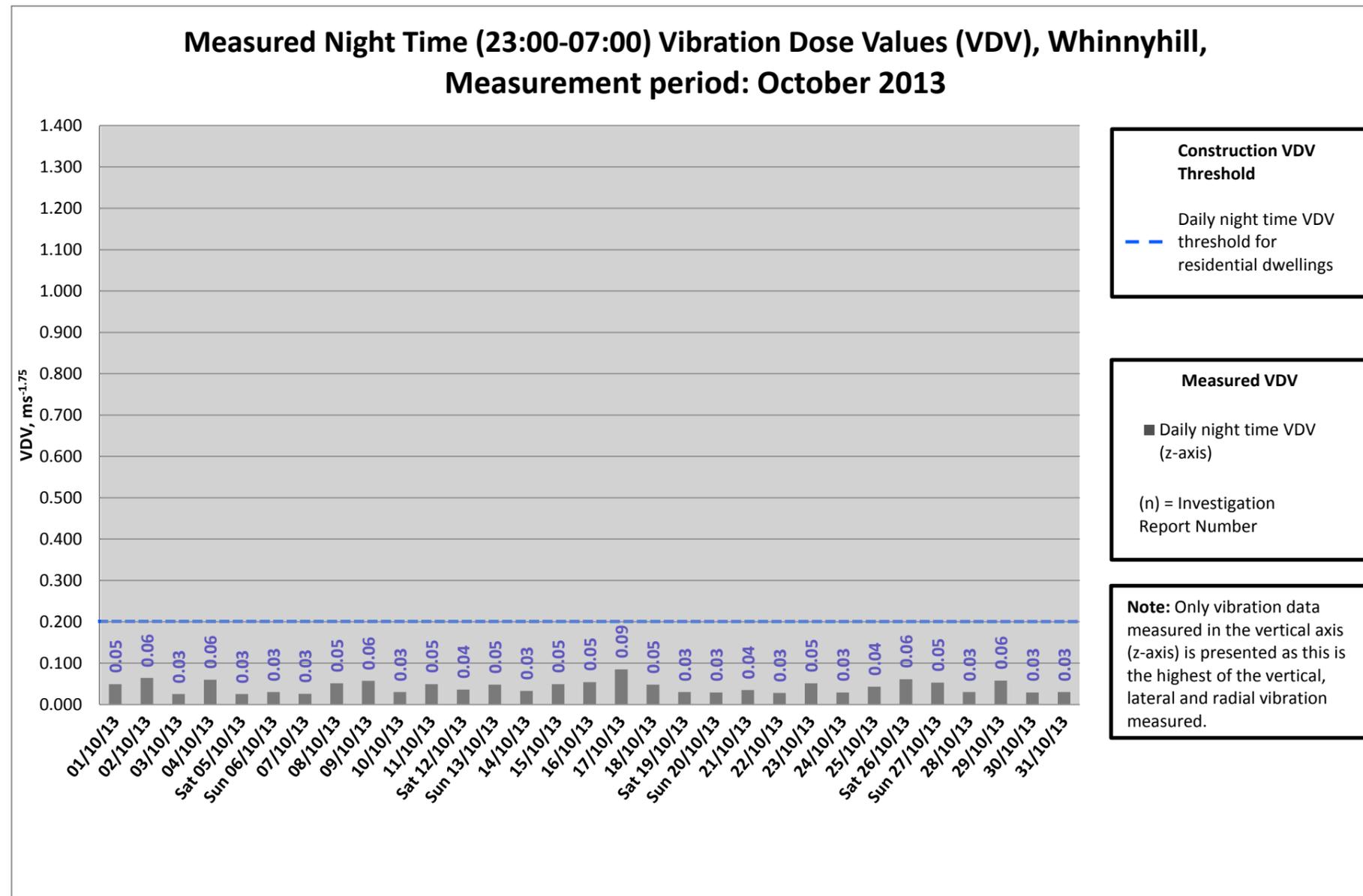
- The grey areas of the chart represent the days on which no construction works were undertaken; no works were conducted on Sundays.
- The PPV values on 02/10/13, 08/10/13, 10/10/13, 12/10/13, 15/10/13, 16/10/13, 17/10/13, 19/10/13, 21/10/13, 25/10/13, 28/10/13, 29/10/13 & 30/10/13 have been investigated, and have been seen to be individual, isolated events within each period (see Vibrock PPV graph below from 30/10/13), the majority of which are within the intermittent threshold of 10mm/s. Furthermore, it is extremely unlikely that these particular levels were generated as a result of FCBC construction, as the only works to be conducted in the vicinity of the monitor on the dates in question were drainage works at Castlandhill Road & landscaping fill at the King Malcolm Drive embankment. None of these works involved the use of any vibration inducing plant and were a minimum of 180m (worst case) from the monitor.





Notes:

- The grey areas of the chart represent the days on which no construction works were undertaken; no works were conducted on Sundays.



- 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 October 2013. This graph is included for illustrative purposes only.