# A9.5: Watercourse Crossings

## 1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 This appendix provides additional information on the watercourse crossings that are to be constructed or modified as part of the proposed scheme. Table 1 (Section 2) provides information on the watercourse crossing proposals as well as justification for each engineering solution. To supplement this information, photographs are provided of each existing culvert and watercourse in Table 2 (Section 3).
- 1.1.2 Engineering drawings are provided for each watercourse crossing in Section 4. Plan and longsection drawings are provided for the numerous smaller watercourse crossings, which are proposed to be extended beneath the widened A9 footprint. General Arrangement drawings of the Ordie Burn proposed bridge and Shochie Burn and Ordie Burn mainline culverts are provided, which presents a greater level of detail for these larger watercourses.
- 1.1.3 This appendix should be read in conjunction with the following sections of the ES:
  - Chapter 9 (Road Drainage and the Water Environment) potential impacts (Section 9.4) and mitigation measures (Section 9.5).
  - Appendix A9.4 which summarises residual impacts during both the construction and operational phases, after the implementation of mitigation for each watercourse.
  - Figure 9.1 (Water Features) which includes existing water features identified from desktop sources and site surveys.
  - Figure 9.2 (Surface Water Hydrology) which identifies watercourse catchments and crossing points. Note that the crossing point number identified on the figures match the watercourse numbering in Table 1 of this appendix.
  - Figure 9.3 (Water Mitigation Proposals) which identifies the location of all proposed engineering activities and mitigation proposals on watercourses.
  - Figure 11.2 (Landscape and Ecological Mitigation) which identifies all landscape and ecological mitigation proposed.

# 2 Watercourse Crossing Information

- 2.1.1 Table 1 provides information on the watercourse crossings, which are affected by the proposed scheme.
- 2.1.2 Cross-references are provided in the table to Section 3 and Section 4 of this appendix, which as noted above respectively provide photographs of the watercourses at each proposed crossing location and engineering design drawings of the crossings.

Weterbedy	Culvert	Illustrat	Engineering Drawing         The Shochie Burn Culvert           Shochie Burn Culvert         Upstream culvert extension under A9 widened road embankment.         The Shochie Burn is already crossed by the existing A9, therefore an extension to the existing arrangement Drawing           B1557602/ST/0730/01         Existing length of twin cell box culvert = 46m Existing height = 2.5m (each box).         The Shochie Burn is already crossed by the existing option considered. To avoid increase risk downstream, increasing the size of the culvert was also discounted.           Overall, the best practicable environmental solution for the extension of the culvert is considered box.         The Shochie Burn is already crossed by the existing height = 2.5m (each box).           Length of extension = 20.6m Width of extension = 9.5m Height of extension = 2.7m (including 0.2m bed material)         Twin cell box invert culvert: (with scour apron): Height of extension = 2.7m (including 0.2m bed material)         Twin cell box invert culvert (with scour apron): top of the apron to the required minimum depth throughout the culvert.		
Waterbody	Culvert number	Illustrat		Construction detail	Justifications for engineering solution
Shochie Burn Approximate channel bed width at culvert inlet: 9.5m	No. 1	Photo 1-2	Engineering Drawing Shochie Burn Culvert Extension General Arrangement Drawing B1557602/ST/0730/01	under A9 widened road embankment. Existing length of twin cell box culvert = 46m Existing height = 2.5m (each box). Length of extension = 20.6m Width of extension = 9.5m Height of extension = 2.7m (including 0.2m bed	<ul> <li>Overall, the best practicable environmental solution for the extension of the culvert is considered to be a portal frame culvert (with scour apron).</li> <li>A number of alternative forms of crossing were considered for the extension of the Shochie Burn Culvert. These included:</li> <li><u>Twin cell box invert culvert:</u> this option satisfies the basic hydraulic requirements for conveying water beneath the carriageway. Although this option would provide similar operational benefits to the portal frame structure below, it would involve a greater extent of piling during construction within the SAC.</li> <li><u>Portal frame culvert (with scour apron)</u>: this option satisfies the basic hydraulic requirements for conveying water beneath the carriageway. In addition, foundations/piles would only be required on the underside of the footings of the portal frame. The foundations would be protected from scouring by constructing a concrete apron/slab below the existing bed surface. Natural substrate would be placed on</li> </ul>
Ordie Burn Approximate channel bed width at culvert inlet: 9.5m	No. 2	3-4	Ordie Burn Culvert Extension General Arrangement Drawing B1557602/ST/1640/01	Upstream culvert extension under A9 widened road embankment. Existing length of twin cell box culvert = 30m Existing height = 2.5m (each box) Length of extension = 15.6 m Width of extension = 9.5m Height of extension = 2.7m (including 0.2m bed material) New 6m wingwalls on culvert extension.	<ul> <li>The Ordie Burn is already crossed by the existing A9, therefore an extension to the existing culvert crossing beneath the proposed scheme was the only practical option considered. To avoid increased flood risk flood risk downstream, increasing the size of the culvert was also discounted.</li> <li>Overall, the best practicable environmental solution for the extension of the culvert is considered to be a portal frame culvert (with scour apron).</li> <li>A number of alternative forms of crossing were considered for the extension of the Ordie Burn Culvert. These included:</li> <li>Twin cell box invert culvert: this option satisfies the basic hydraulic requirements for conveying water beneath the carriageway. Although this option would provide similar operational benefits to the portal frame structure below, it would involve a greater extent of piling during construction within the SAC.</li> <li>Portal frame culvert (with scour apron): this option satisfies the basic hydraulic requirements for conveying water beneath the carriageway. In addition, foundations/piles would only be required on the underside of the footings of the portal frame. The foundations would be protected from scouring by constructing a concrete apron/slab below the existing bed surface. Natural substrate would be placed on top of the apron to the required minimum depth throughout the culvert.</li> <li>Bridge: it would be impractical to provide a bridge structure as an extension to the existing twin cell culverts. The required structure would have a long span and the associated costs would also be significantly higher than the other options. The duration and extent of temporary works for construction of the bridge option would be significantly greater than that of the above culvert extension options.</li> </ul>
Unnamed tributary 4 of Ordie Burn	No. 2a	5-6	Proposed Culvert No. 2a Drawing B1557602/0520/025	Upstream/downstream pipe culvert extension under A9 widened road embankment.	This watercourse is already crossed by the existing A9 carriageway and the old A9 road. Overall, the best practicable environmental solution is considered to be an extension matching the existing circular pipe culvert at both upstream and downstream end.

### Table 1: Watercourse Crossings additional information

Waterbody	Culvert			Construction detail	Justifications for engineering solution
-	number	Photo	Engineering Drawing		
Approximate channel bed width at culvert inlet: 0.7m				Dimensions: Diameter = 900mm Existing length = 35m Length of Extension = 25m	<ul> <li>A number of alternative forms of crossing were considered for extension of the culvert. These included:</li> <li>Extension of existing culvert (circular concrete pipe): this option satisfies the basic hydraulic requirements for conveying water beneath the proposed scheme carriageway. It was also the most viable solution as it matches the existing culvert.</li> <li>Box culvert with a depressed invert (precast concrete box): this option satisfies the basic hydraulic requirements for conveying water beneath the carriageway. However, the box culvert would have to have dimensions greater than the existing 900mmdiameter culvert thereby increasing the flow capacity of the culvert which is likely to exacerbate the flood risk downstream.</li> <li>Providing a box culvert as an extension to the existing circular culvert is considered inappropriate as a result of the increased risk of blockages and negative impacts on the hydraulic performance of the culvert.</li> <li>Providing a box culvert to replace the circular culvert over its full length is also considered inappropriate due to the increased risk of flooding downstream and the complexities involved during construction.</li> </ul>
					The estimated loss of existing flood plain is 215m <sup>3</sup> at the upstream end of culvert 2a. To mitigate the loss of food plain, it is proposed to have an enlarged pre-earthwork channel with a nominal flow channel over a length of approximately 450 m. The proposed width at the base is 1.6m and the depth of channel is 0.8m.
Unnamed tributary 3 of Ordie Burn Approximate channel width at culvert inlet: 0.7m	No. 2b	7-8	Proposed Culvert 2b Drawing B1557602/0520/026	Upstream / downstream pipe culvert extension under A9 widened road embankment at Marlehall. Dimensions: Diameter = 750mm Existing length = 50m Length of Extension = 33m	<ul> <li>This watercourse is already crossed by the existing A9 carriageway and the old A9 road to Luncarty. The watercourse discharges to a private pond located on the west of the A9 carriageway.</li> <li>Overall, the best practicable environmental solution is considered to be an extension matching the existing circular pipe culvert at both at upstream and downstream end. The potential loss of flood plain was investigated and it was determined that there is no loss of flood plain as a result of the dualling of the A9 carriageway. The results are discussed in more detail in section 4.5 of Appendix 9.2: Flood Risk.</li> <li>A number of alternative forms of crossing were considered for extension of the culvert. These included:</li> <li>Extension of existing culvert (circular concrete pipe): this option satisfies the basic hydraulic requirements for conveying water beneath the proposed scheme carriageway. It was also the most viable solution as it matches the existing culvert.</li> <li>Box culvert (precast concrete box): this option satisfies the basic hydraulic requirements for conveying water beneath the carriageway. However, the box culvert would have to have dimensions greater than the existing 900mm diameter culvert thereby increasing the flow capacity of the culvert which is likely to exacerbate the flood risk downstream.</li> <li>Providing a box culvert as an extension to the existing circular culvert is considered inappropriate as a result of the increased risk of blockages and negative impacts on the hydraulic performance of the culvert.</li> </ul>
Unnamed Tributary 4 of Ordie Burn (by Newmill)	No. 2c	9, 10 and 14	Proposed Culvert 2c drawing B1557602/0520/027	3 new pipe culverts to facilitate channel realignment under Tullybelton / Stanley grade- separated junction. Dimensions:	Due to the proposed alignment of the Tullybelton/Stanley junction, the watercourse has to be realigned. Overall, the best practicable environmental solution is considered to be the circular pipe. It is mainly due to the simplicity in constructing the culvert. The inlet of the proposed culvert will consist of a 300mm diameter orifice plate to limit the flow rate and to maintain the downstream water level to pre-development conditions during a flood event. The risk of blockage will be mitigated with an appropriately designed inlet which will be maintained by the Operating

Waterbody	Culvert	Illustrat	ions	Construction detail	Justifications for engineering solution
	number	Photo	Engineering Drawing		
Approximate channel bed width in this location: 0.5m				Diameter = 900mm (each culvert) Existing length= 7m Total length of realignment = 165m	<ul> <li>Company on behalf of Transport Scotland. The proposal is discussed in more detail in Section 4.3 of the Appendix A9.2: Flood Risk.</li> <li>A number of alternatives forms of crossings were considered for the proposed realignment. These included:</li> <li><u>Circular concrete pipe:</u> this option satisfies the basic hydraulic requirements for conveying water beneath the proposed scheme carriageway. It was also the most viable solution as it matches the existing culvert.</li> <li><u>Box culvert (precast concrete box)</u>: this option satisfies the basic hydraulic requirements for conveying water beneath the carriageway. However, the box culvert would have to have dimensions greater than the existing 900mm diameter culvert thereby increasing the flow capacity of the culvert which is likely to exacerbate the flood risk downstream.</li> <li>Providing a box culvert as an extension to the existing circular culvert is considered inappropriate as a result of the increased risk of blockages and negative impacts on the hydraulic performance of the culvert.</li> </ul>
Unnamed Tributary of Ordie Burn (by Newmill Cottages) Approximate channel bed width at culvert inlet: 0.5m	No. 2d	11-12	Proposed Culvert 2d drawing B1557602/0520/028	Rectangular channel culverts to drain pre- earthwork runoff. Dimensions: Depth = 900mm Width = 800mm	The covered rectangular channel currently crosses underneath the field located adjacent to Newmill Cottages. A like for like replacement is considered to be the best practicable environmental solution in this instance. The structural integrity of the channel will be assessed on site and strengthened or replaced if required.
Proposed Ordie Burn Overbridge Approximate channel bed width at crossing: 7.0m	No. 2e	13	New Ordie Burn Bridge General Arrangement Drawing B1557602/ST/3030/01	The existing masonry arch crossing the Ordie Burn at Newmill will be demolished and a new overbridge will be constructed on the side road west of the proposed Tullybelton / Stanley grade- separated junction. The new crossing shall be a 3 span bridge over the ordie burn with 30m main span over the watercourse.	<ul> <li>Overall, the best practicable environmental solution for the new overbridge is considered to be an open span bridge with precast beams as this will result in the least disruption during construction and minimises the hydrological impact by constructing outwith the bed and bank of the watercourse.</li> <li>A number of alternative forms of crossing were considered for the new Ordie Burn Overbridge. These included: <ul> <li><u>Twin cell box culvert:</u> this option satisfied the basic hydraulic requirements for conveying water beneath the carriageway. It would be a buried structure of reinforced concrete construction, spanning the width of the burn only. The natural riverbed would be impacted by the introduction of a slab invert. The use of a central dividing wall could impact on flood flows through the structure.</li> <li><u>Portal frame culvert:</u> this option satisfied the basic hydraulic requirements for conveying water beneath the carriageway. It would be a buried structure of reinforced concrete construction, spanning the width of the burn only. The natural riverbed would be impacted by the introduction of a slab invert. The use of a central dividing wall could impact on flood flows through the structure.</li> <li><u>Portal frame culvert:</u> this option satisfied the basic hydraulic requirements for conveying water beneath the carriageway. It would be a buried structure of reinforced concrete construction, with vertical walls set back from the edge of the burn. Foundations would be set at a suitable level to avoid additional scour protection measures. Construction activity could be expected to impact on the natural riverbank. Clear, dry access for wildlife would be provided by raised ledges.</li> <li><u>Open span bridge (concrete slab):</u> Reinforced concrete slab at road level. Abutments would be set-back at the top of the approach embankment to allow the natural riverbank and riverbed to be retained. Temporary works during construction would likely impact on the riverbanks. Post-construction, passage</li> </ul> <!--</td--></li></ul>

Waterbody	Culvert	Illustrat	ions	Construction detail	Justifications for engineering solution			
-	number	Photo	Engineering Drawing					
					<ul> <li>for wildlife species would not be impacted, even at times of high flow.</li> <li><u>Open span bridge (precast beams)</u>: Precast concrete beams supporting a concrete slab deck. Abutments would be set-back at the top of the approach embankment to allow the natural riverbank and riverbed to be retained. Construction impacts on areas below bridge would be minimised. Post-construction, passage for wildlife species would not be impacted, even at times of high flow.</li> </ul>			
Ardonachie Burn Approximate channel bed width at culvert inlet: 0.5m	No. 3	15-16	Extension of Culvert No. 3 Ardonachie Burn Drawing B1557602/0520/030	Upstream pipe culvert extension under A9 widened road embankment. Dimensions: Diameter = 900mm Existing length =60m Length of extension =16m	<ul> <li>This watercourse is already crossed by the existing A9 carriageway and the old A9 road.</li> <li>Overall, the best practicable environmental solution is considered to be an extension matching the existing circular pipe culvert both at the upstream and downstream end.</li> <li>A number of alternative forms of crossing were considered for extension of the culvert. These included:</li> <li>Extension of existing culvert (circular concrete pipe): this option satisfies the basic hydraulic requirements for conveying water beneath the proposed scheme carriageway. It was also the most viable solution as it matches the existing culvert.</li> <li>Box culvert with a depressed invert (precast concrete box): this option satisfies the basic hydraulic requirements for conveying water beneath the carriageway. However, the box culvert would have to have dimensions greater than the existing 900mmdiameter culvert thereby increasing the flow capacity of the culvert which is likely to exacerbate the flood risk downstream.</li> <li>Providing a box culvert as an extension to the existing circular culvert is considered inappropriate as a result of the increased risk of blockages and negative impacts on the hydraulic performance of the culvert.</li> <li>Providing a box culvert to replace the circular culvert over its full length is also considered inappropriate due to the increased risk of flood plain is 77m<sup>3</sup>. The solution to mitigate the loss of flood plain is to reprofile the channel/burn to provide a two stage channel. It involves cutting the banks of the channel by 0.250m deep and 2.0m wide over approximately 40m in length along the watercourse.</li> </ul>			
Unnamed drain 3 Approximate channel bed width at culvert inlet: 0.5m	No. 4	17-18	Proposed Culvert 4 Drawing B1557602/0520/031	Downstream only pipe culvert extension under A9 widened road embankment. Dimensions: Diameter = 600mm Existing length = 19m Length of extension = 16m	<ul> <li>This watercourse is already crossed by the existing A9 carriageway and the old A9 road.</li> <li>Overall, the best practicable environmental solution is considered to be an extension matching the existing circular pipe culvert both at the upstream and downstream end.</li> <li>A number of alternative forms of crossing were considered for extension of the culvert. These included:</li> <li>Extension of existing culvert (circular concrete pipe): this option satisfies the basic hydraulic requirements for conveying water beneath the proposed scheme carriageway. It was also the most viable solution as it matches the existing culvert.</li> <li>Box culvert with a depressed invert (precast concrete box): this option satisfies the basic hydraulic requirements for conveying water beneath the carriageway. However, the box culvert would have to have dimensions greater than the existing 900mm diameter culvert thereby increasing the flow capacity of the culvert which is likely to exacerbate the flood risk downstream.</li> <li>Providing a box culvert as an extension to the existing circular culvert is considered inappropriate as a result of the increased risk of blockages and negative impacts on the hydraulic performance of the culvert.</li> </ul>			

Waterbody	Culvert	Illustrat	ions	Construction detail	Justifications for engineering solution
-	number	Photo	Engineering Drawing		
Unnamed drain 4 Approximate channel bed width at culvert inlet: 0.5m	No. 5	19-20	Proposed Culvert 5 Drawing B1557602/0520/032	Upstream/downstream pipe culvert extension under A9 widened road embankment. Dimensions: Diameter = 600mm Existing length =30m Length of extension = 25m	<ul> <li>This watercourse is already crossed by the existing A9 carriageway and the old A9 road.</li> <li>Overall, the best practicable environmental solution is considered to be an extension matching the existing circular pipe culvert both at the upstream and downstream end.</li> <li>A number of alternative forms of crossing were considered for extension of the culvert. These included:</li> <li>Extension of existing culvert (circular concrete pipe): this option satisfies the basic hydraulic requirements for conveying water beneath the proposed scheme carriageway. It was also the most viable solution as it matches the existing culvert.</li> <li>Box culvert with a depressed invert (precast concrete box): this option satisfies the basic hydraulic requirements for conveying water beneath the carriageway. However, the box culvert would have to have dimensions greater than the existing 900mm diameter culvert thereby increasing the flow capacity of the culvert which is likely to exacerbate the flood risk downstream.</li> <li>Providing a box culvert as an extension to the existing circular culvert is considered inappropriate as a result of the increased risk of blockages and negative impacts on the hydraulic performance of the culvert.</li> </ul>
Unnamed tributary 1 of Gelly Burn Approximate channel bed width at culvert inlet: 0.6m	No. 5a	21-22	Proposed Culvert 5a Drawing B1557602/0520/033	Downstream pipe culvert extension under A9 widened road embankment. Dimensions: Diameter = 600mm Existing length = 23m Length of extension = 32m	<ul> <li>This watercourse is already crossed by the existing A9 carriageway and the old A9 road.</li> <li>Overall, the best practicable environmental solution is considered to be an extension matching the existing circular pipe culvert both at the upstream and downstream end.</li> <li>A number of alternative forms of crossing were considered for extension of the culvert. These included:</li> <li>Extension of existing culvert (circular concrete pipe): this option satisfies the basic hydraulic requirements for conveying water beneath the proposed scheme carriageway. It was also the most viable solution as it matches the existing culvert.</li> <li>Box culvert with a depressed invert (precast concrete box): this option satisfies the basic hydraulic requirements for conveying water beneath the carriageway. However, the box culvert would have to have dimensions greater than the existing 900mm diameter culvert thereby increasing the flow capacity of the culvert which is likely to exacerbate the flood risk downstream.</li> <li>Providing a box culvert as an extension to the existing circular culvert is considered inappropriate as a result of the increased risk of blockages and negative impacts on the hydraulic performance of the culvert.</li> </ul>
Unnamed tributary 2 of Gelly Burn Approximate channel bed width at culvert inlet: 0.6m	No. 6	23-24	Proposed Culvert 6 Drawing B1557602/0520/034	Downstream pipe culvert extension under A9 widened road embankment. Dimensions: Diameter = 600mm Existing length = 25m Length of extension = 30m	<ul> <li>This watercourse is already crossed by the existing A9 carriageway and the old A9 road.</li> <li>Overall, the best practicable environmental solution is considered to be an extension matching the existing circular pipe culvert both at the upstream and downstream end.</li> <li>A number of alternative forms of crossing were considered for extension of the culvert. These included:</li> <li>Extension of existing culvert (circular concrete pipe): this option satisfies the basic hydraulic requirements for conveying water beneath the proposed scheme carriageway. It was also the most viable solution as it matches the existing culvert.</li> <li>Box culvert with a depressed invert (precast concrete box): this option satisfies the basic hydraulic requirements for conveying water beneath the carriageway. However, the box culvert would have to have dimensions greater than the existing 900mm diameter culvert thereby increasing the flow capacity of the culvert which is likely to exacerbate the flood risk downstream.</li> </ul>

Waterbody	Culvert	Illustrat	ions	Construction detail	Justifications for engineering solution
	number	Photo	Engineering Drawing		
					Providing a box culvert as an extension to the existing circular culvert is considered inappropriate as a result of the increased risk of blockages and negative impacts on the hydraulic performance of the culvert. Providing a box culvert to replace the circular culvert over its full length is also considered inappropriate due to the increased risk of flooding downstream and the complexities involved during construction.
Gelly Burn (north) Approximate channel bed width at culvert inlet: 0.9m	No. 7	25-26	Proposed Culvert 7 Drawing B1557602/0520/035	Downstream pipe culvert extension under A9 widened road embankment. Dimensions: Diameter = 900mm Existing length = 25m Length of Extension = 30m	<ul> <li>The Gelly Burn is already crossed by the existing A9 carriageway and therefore a crossing extension beneath the proposed scheme was the only practical option considered.</li> <li>Overall, the best practicable environmental solution is considered to be an extension matching the existing circular pipe culvert both at the upstream and downstream end.</li> <li>A number of alternative forms of crossing were considered for extension of the culvert. These included:</li> <li>Extension of existing culvert (circular concrete pipe): this option satisfies the basic hydraulic requirements for conveying water beneath the proposed scheme carriageway. It was also the most viable solution as it matches the existing culvert.</li> <li>Box culvert with a depressed invert (precast concrete box): this option satisfies the basic hydraulic requirements for conveying water beneath the carriageway. However, the box culvert would have to have dimensions greater than the existing 900mm diameter culvert thereby increasing the flow capacity of the culvert as an extension to the existing circular culvert is considered inappropriate as a result of the increased risk of blockages and negative impacts on the hydraulic performance of the culvert.</li> </ul>
Unnamed drain 5 Approximate channel bed width at culvert inlet: 0.5m	No. 8	27-28	Proposed Culvert 8 Drawing B1557602/0520/036	Downstream pipe culvert extension under A9 widened road embankment. Dimensions: Diameter = 600mm Existing length = 20m Length of extension = 10m	<ul> <li>This watercourse is already crossed by the existing A9 carriageway.</li> <li>Overall, the best practicable environmental solution is considered to be an extension matching the existing circular pipe culvert both at the upstream and downstream end.</li> <li>A number of alternative forms of crossing were considered for extension of the culvert. These included:</li> <li>Extension of existing culvert (circular concrete pipe): this option satisfies the basic hydraulic requirements for conveying water beneath the proposed scheme carriageway. It was also the most viable solution as it matches the existing culvert.</li> <li>Box culvert with a depressed invert (precast concrete box): this option satisfies the basic hydraulic requirements for conveying water beneath the carriageway. However, the box culvert would have to have dimensions greater than the existing 900mmdiameter culvert thereby increasing the flow capacity of the culvert which is likely to exacerbate the flood risk downstream.</li> <li>Providing a box culvert as an extension to the existing circular culvert is considered inappropriate as a result of the increased risk of blockages and negative impacts on the hydraulic performance of the culvert.</li> </ul>
Unnamed tributary 3 of Gelly Burn	No. 9	29-30	Proposed Culvert 9 Drawing – B1557602/0520/037	Downstream pipe culvert extension under A9 widened road embankment.	This watercourse is already crossed by the existing A9 carriageway. Overall, the best practicable environmental solution is considered to be an extension matching the existing circular pipe culvert both at the upstream and downstream end. A number of alternative forms of crossing were considered for extension of the culvert. These included:

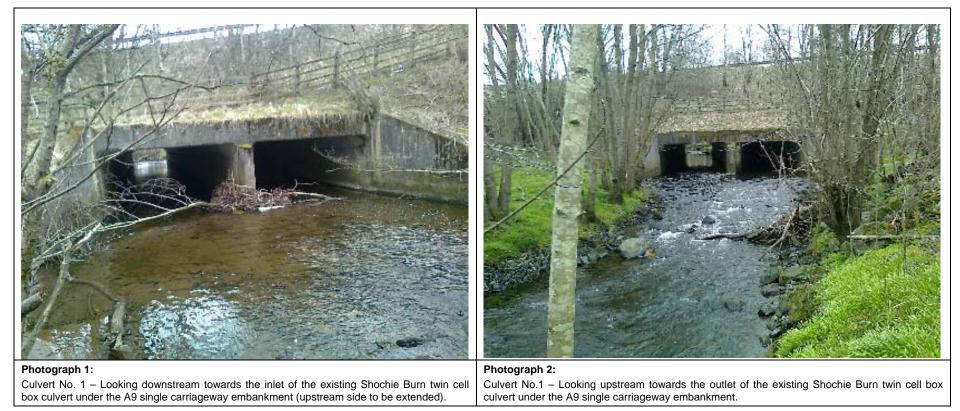
Waterbody	Culvert	Illustrat	ions	Construction detail	Justifications for engineering solution
	number	Photo	Engineering Drawing		
Approximate channel bed width at culvert inlet: 0.6m				Dimensions: Diameter = 1050mm Existing length = 27m Length of Extension = 18m	<ul> <li>Extension of existing culvert (circular concrete pipe): this option satisfies the basic hydraulic requirements for conveying water beneath the proposed scheme carriageway. It was also the most viable solution as it matches the existing culvert.</li> <li>Box culvert with a depressed invert (precast concrete box): this option satisfies the basic hydraulic requirements for conveying water beneath the carriageway. However, the box culvert would have to have dimensions greater than the existing 900mm diameter culvert thereby increasing the flow capacity of the culvert which is likely to exacerbate the flood risk downstream.</li> <li>Providing a box culvert as an extension to the existing circular culvert is considered inappropriate as a result of the increased risk of blockages and negative impacts on the hydraulic performance of the culvert.</li> <li>Providing a box culvert to replace the circular culvert over its full length is also considered inappropriate due to the increased risk of flooding downstream and the complexities involved during construction.</li> </ul>
Broomhill Burn Approximate channel bed width at culvert inlet: 0.7m	No. 10	31-32	Proposed Culvert No. 10 Broomhill Burn - B1557602/0520/038	Twin pipe under A9 widened road embankment. Proposed culvert diameter = increase to 450mm (twin pipe) from existing 375mm twin pipes. Existing length = 18m Length of extension = 12m	<ul> <li>The Broomhill Burn is already crossed by the existing A9 carriageway and therefore a crossing extension beneath the proposed scheme was the only practical option considered. Overall, the best practicable environmental solution is considered to be a vertical realignment of Broomhill Burn and a new 450mm diameter twin pipe culvert.</li> <li>A number of alternative forms of crossing were considered for the culvert extension. These included:</li> <li>Extension of existing culvert (circular concrete pipe): the existing 375mm diameter twin pipe culvert does not satisfy the basic hydraulic requirements for conveying water beneath the proposed scheme carriageway. It is estimated to surcharge at the 0.5% AEP (1:200 return period) flood by 300mm at the upstream end of the culvert. In addition, the cover level (soffit of culvert to road surface) is approximately 400mm, which is below the recommended cover of 1200mm</li> <li>Box culvert (precast concrete box): this option satisfies the basic hydraulic requirements for conveying water beneath the carriageway. However, the box culvert would have to be greater than 900mm which would require extensive vertical realignment of the burn to satisfy the basic hydraulic requirements for conveying water beneath the carriageway. The 450mm twin pipes would satisfy the basic hydraulic requirements for conveying water beneath the proposed scheme carriageway. This option would involve the vertical realignment of the existing burn over an approximate 300m length in order to meet the required cover level of 1200mm, in line with the design standard- DMRB.</li> </ul>
Unnamed watercourse Approximate channel bed width at culvert inlet: 0.5m	No. 11	33-34	Proposed Culvert No. 11 B1557602/0520/039	Downstream pipe culvert extension under A9 widened road embankment. Dimensions: Diameter = 0.6m Existing length = 25m Length of Extension = 13m	<ul> <li>This watercourse is already crossed by the existing A9 carriageway.</li> <li>Overall, the best practicable environmental solution is considered to be an extension matching the existing circular pipe culvert both at the upstream and downstream end.</li> <li>A number of alternative forms of crossing were considered for extension of the culvert. These included:</li> <li>Extension of existing culvert (circular concrete pipe): this option satisfies the basic hydraulic requirements for conveying water beneath the proposed scheme carriageway. It was also the most viable solution as it matches the existing culvert.</li> <li>Box culvert with a depressed invert (precast concrete box): this option satisfies the basic hydraulic requirements for conveying water beneath the carriageway. However, the box culvert would have to have dimensions greater than the existing 900mm diameter culvert thereby increasing the flow capacity of the culvert which is likely to exacerbate the flood risk downstream.</li> <li>Providing a box culvert as an extension to the existing circular culvert is considered inappropriate as a result of the increased risk of blockages and negative impacts on the hydraulic performance of the</li> </ul>

Waterbody	Culvert	Illustrat	ions	Construction detail	Justifications for engineering solution
	number	Photo	Engineering Drawing		
					culvert. Providing a box culvert to replace the circular culvert over its full length is also considered inappropriate due to the increased risk of flooding downstream and the complexities involved during construction.
Unnamed watercourse Approximate channel bed width at culvert inlet: 0.5m	No. 12	35-36	Proposed Culvert No. 12 B1557602/0520/040	Downstream pipe culvert extension under A9 widened road embankment. Dimensions: Diameter = 0.6m Existing length = 30m Length of Extension = 10m	<ul> <li>This watercourse is already crossed by the existing A9 carriageway.</li> <li>Overall, the best practicable environmental solution is considered to be an extension matching the existing circular pipe culvert both at the upstream and downstream end.</li> <li>A number of alternative forms of crossing were considered for extension of the culvert. These included:</li> <li>Extension of existing culvert (circular concrete pipe): this option satisfies the basic hydraulic requirements for conveying water beneath the proposed scheme carriageway. It was also the most viable solution as it matches the existing culvert.</li> <li>Box culvert with a depressed invert (precast concrete box): this option satisfies the basic hydraulic requirements for conveying water beneath the carriageway. However, the box culvert would have to have dimensions greater than the existing 900mmdiameter culvert thereby increasing the flow capacity of the culvert which is likely to exacerbate the flood risk downstream.</li> <li>Providing a box culvert as an extension to the existing circular culvert is considered inappropriate as a result of the increased risk of blockages and negative impacts on the hydraulic performance of the culvert.</li> <li>Providing a box culvert to replace the circular culvert over its full length is also considered inappropriate due to the increased risk of flooding downstream and the complexities involved during construction.</li> </ul>
Unnamed watercourse Approximate channel bed width at culvert inlet: 0.8m	No. 13	37-38	Proposed Culvert No. 13 B1557602/0520/041	Downstream pipe culvert extension under A9 widened road embankment. Dimensions: Diameter = 1.05m Existing length = 35m Length of Extension = 10m	<ul> <li>This watercourse is already crossed by the existing A9 carriageway.</li> <li>Overall, the best practicable environmental solution is considered to be an extension matching the existing circular pipe culvert both at the upstream and downstream end.</li> <li>A number of alternative forms of crossing were considered for extension of the culvert. These included:</li> <li>Extension of existing culvert (circular concrete pipe): this option satisfies the basic hydraulic requirements for conveying water beneath the proposed scheme carriageway. It was also the most viable solution as it matches the existing culvert.</li> <li>Box culvert with a depressed invert (precast concrete box): this option satisfies the basic hydraulic requirements for conveying water beneath the carriageway. However, the box culvert would have to have dimensions greater than the existing 900mm diameter culvert thereby increasing the flow capacity of the culvert which is likely to exacerbate the flood risk downstream.</li> <li>Providing a box culvert as an extension to the existing circular culvert is considered inappropriate as a result of the increased risk of blockages and negative impacts on the hydraulic performance of the culvert.</li> <li>Providing a box culvert to replace the circular culvert over its full length is also considered inappropriate due to the increased risk of flooding downstream and negative involved during construction.</li> </ul>

# 3 Photographs

3.1.1 Upstream and downstream photographs of each of the culverts and watercourses are provided in Table 2.

### Table 2: Watercourse photographs



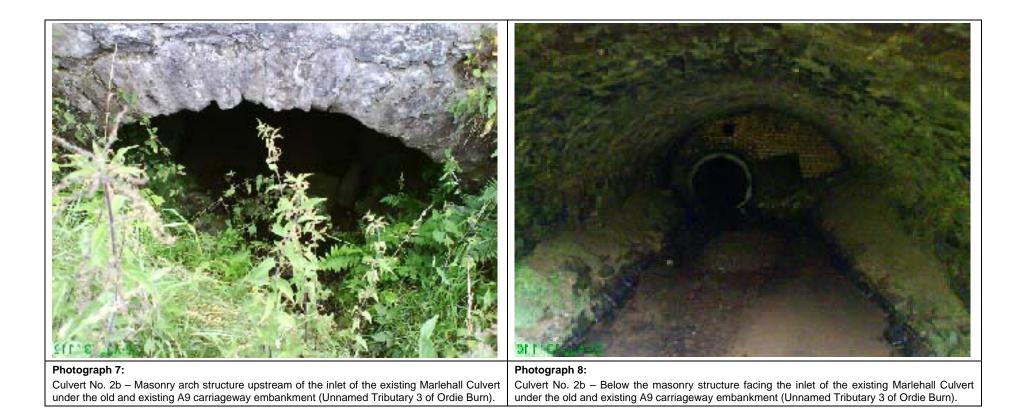


Culvert No. 2 – Looking downstream towards the inlet of the existing Ordie Burn twin cell box culvert under the A9 single carriageway embankment (upstream side to be extended).

Culvert No. 2 – Looking upstream towards the outlet of the existing Ordie Burn twin cell box culvert under the A9 single carriageway embankment.



Culvert No. 2a – Looking downstream towards the inlet of existing pipe culvert under the A9 carriageway embankment (Unnamed Tributary 4 of Ordie Burn).





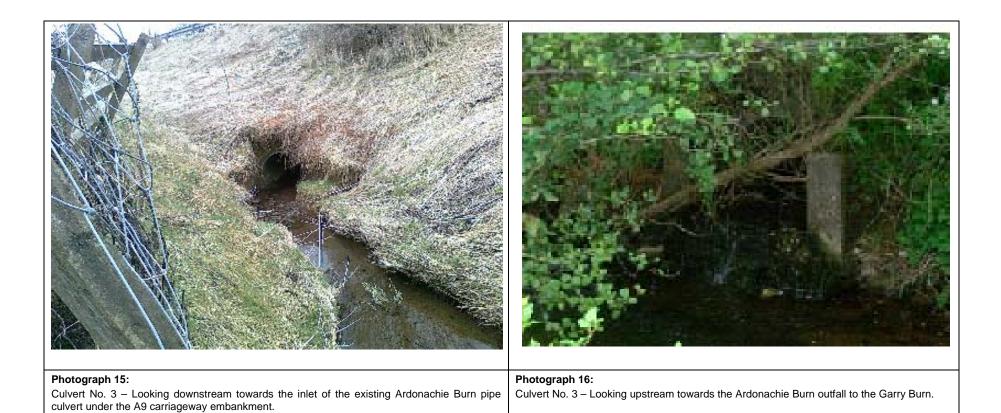
Culvert No. 2c – Looking downstream towards the inlet of the existing culvert crossing the existing side road to Tullybelton Road (Unnamed Tributary 4 of Ordie Burn).





Culvert No. 2e - Downstream side of the existing Ordie Burn culvert under Newmill side road (to be demolished) (Ordie Burn).

Culvert No. 2c - Facing downstream along the tributary 4 of Ordie Burn in vicinity of the proposed channel realignment and culverting works for the Tullybelton grade-separated junction. The existing masonry arch bridge crossing the Ordie burn is visible in the background.











Photograph 23:	Photograph 24:
Culvert No. 6 – Looking downstream towards the inlet of the existing pipe culvert under the A9 carriageway embankment (Unnamed Tributary 2 of Gelly Burn).	Culvert No. 6 –Looking upstream towards the outlet of the existing pipe culvert under the A9 carriageway embankment (Unnamed Tributary 2 of Gelly Burn).



Culvert No. 7 – Looking downstream towards the inlet of the existing Gelly Burn pipe culvert under the A9 carriageway embankment (Gelly Burn north).

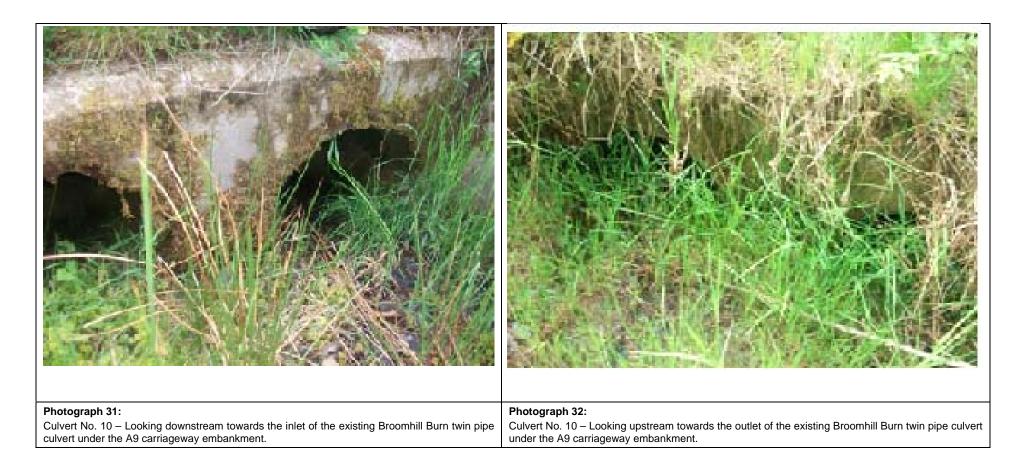
Culvert No. 7 – Looking upstream towards the outlet of the existing Gelly Burn pipe culvert under the A9 carriageway embankment (Gelly Burn north).





Culvert No. 9 – Looking downstream towards the inlet of the existing pipe culvert under the A9 carriageway embankment (Unnamed Tributary 3 of Gelly Burn).

Culvert No. 9 – Looking upstream towards the outlet of the existing pipe culvert under the A9 carriageway embankment (Unnamed Tributary 3 of Gelly Burn).









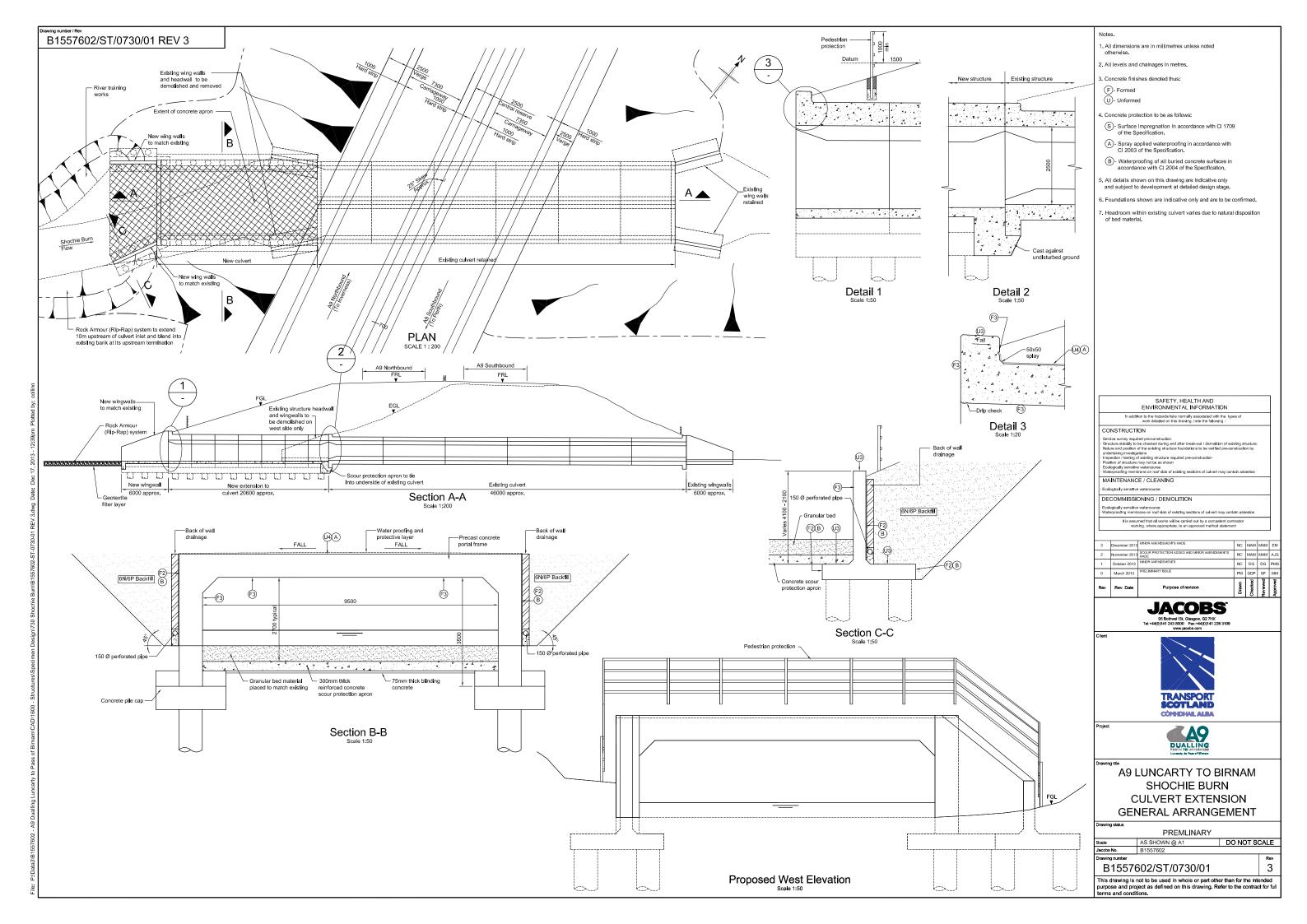
 Photograph 37:
 I

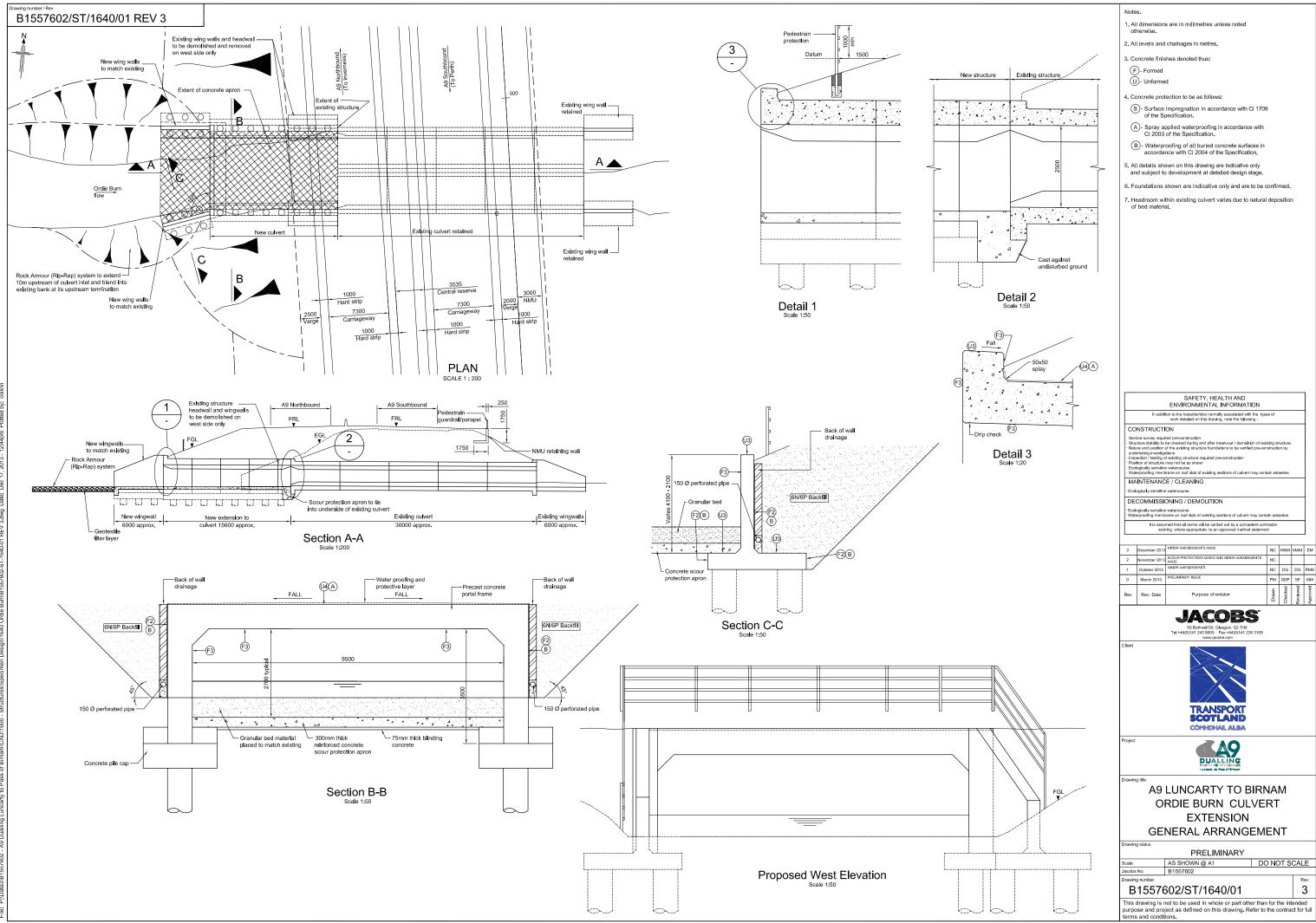
 Culvert No. 13 – Looking downstream towards the inlet of the existing pipe culvert under the A9 carriageway (Inlet).
 I

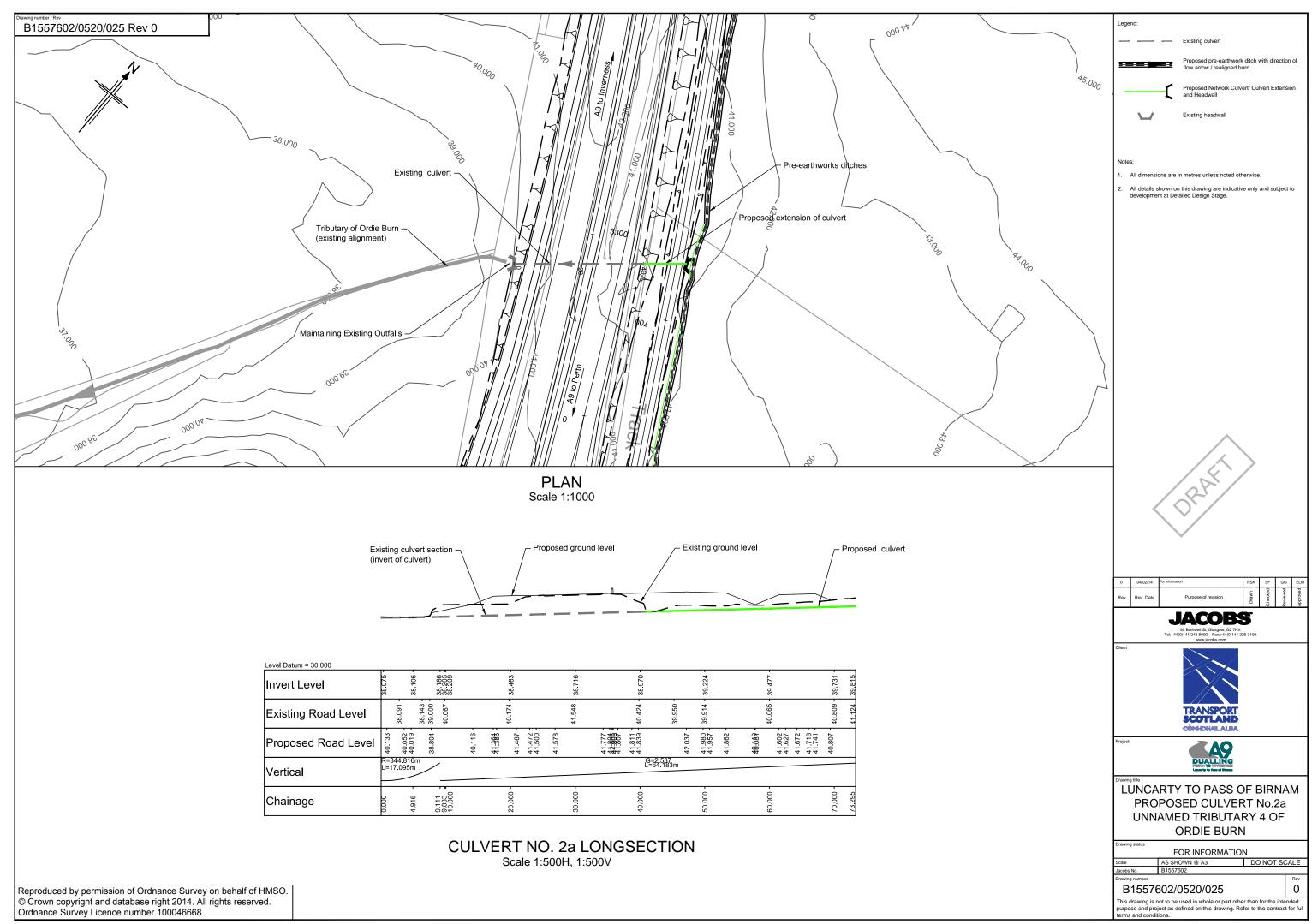
Culvert No. 13 – Looking upstream towards the inlet of the existing pipe culvert under the A9 carriageway (Inlet).

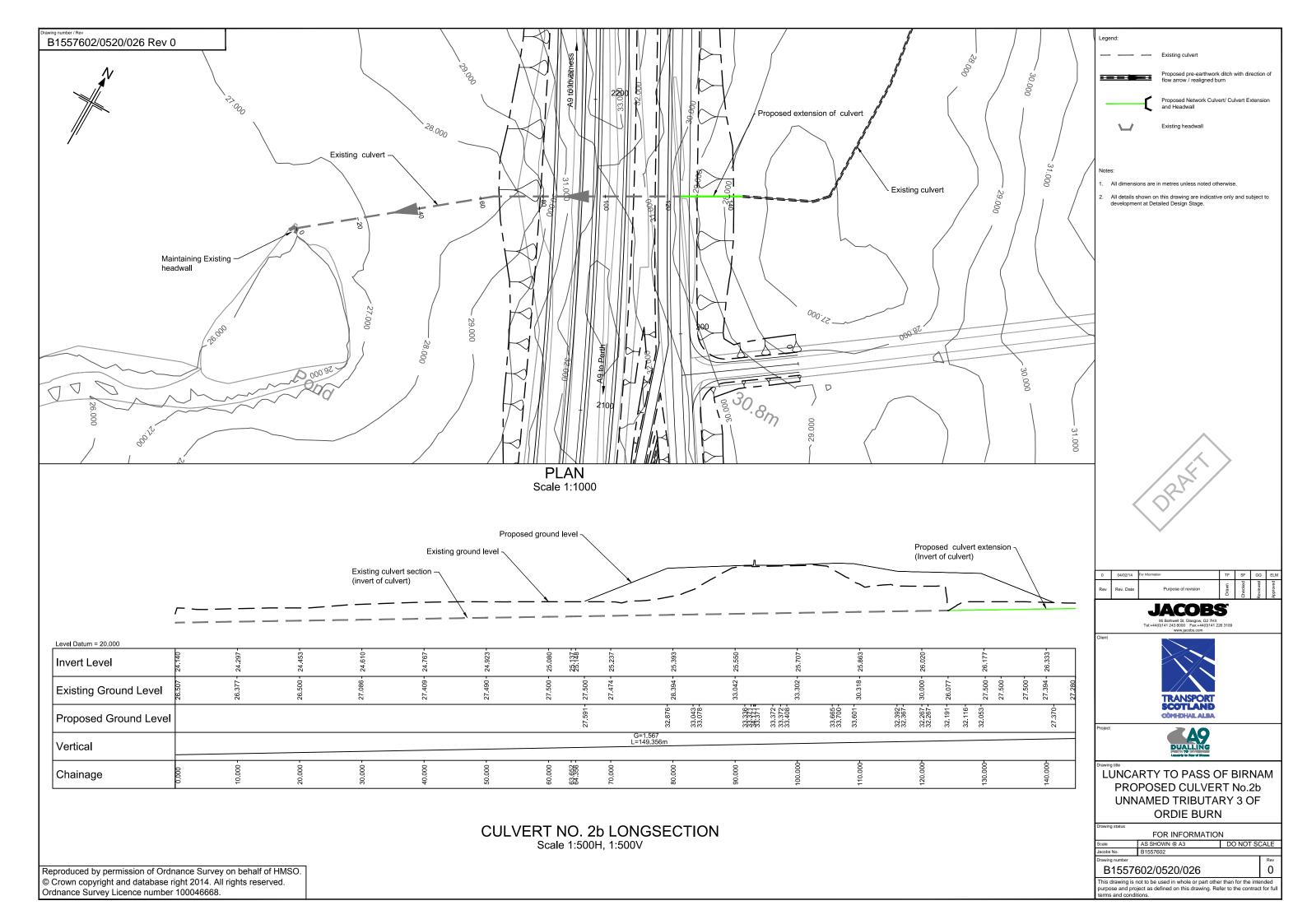
## 4 Drawings

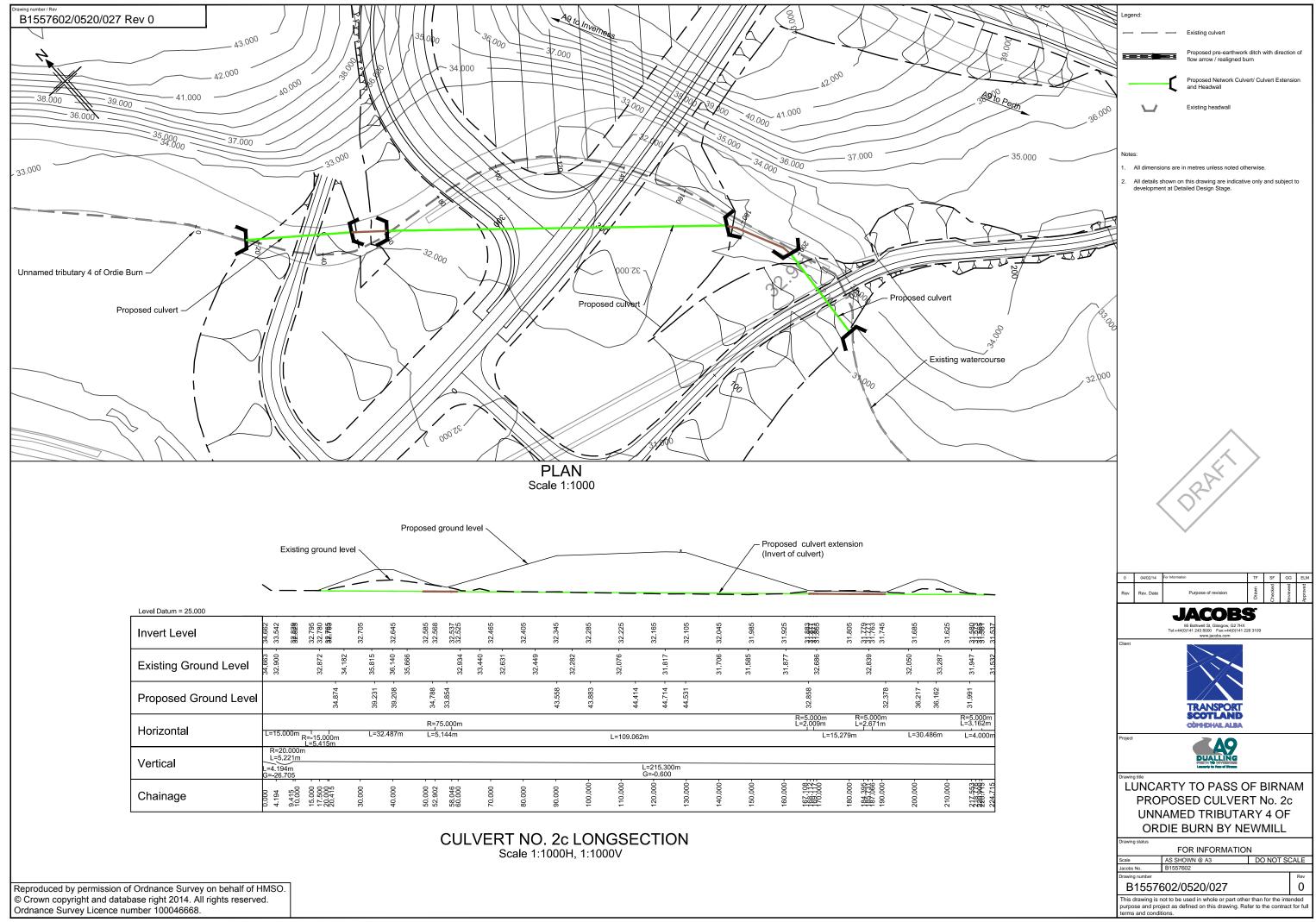
4.1.1 Engineering drawings are provided for each watercourse crossing. Plan and long-section drawings are provided for the numerous smaller watercourse crossings, which are proposed to be extended beneath the widened A9 footprint. General Arrangement drawings of the Shochie Burn and Ordie Burn mainline culverts are provided, which presents a greater level of detail for these larger watercourses.

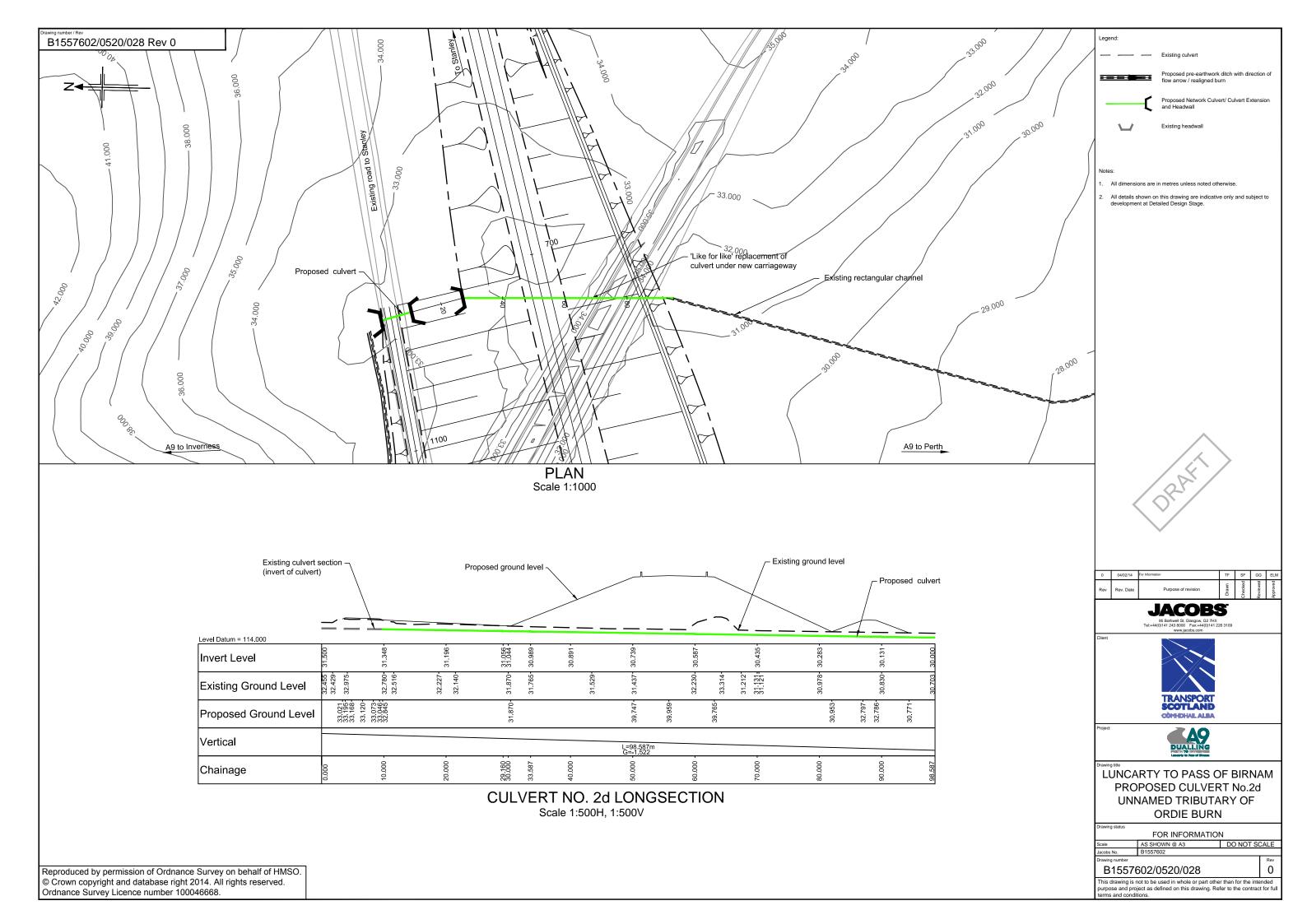


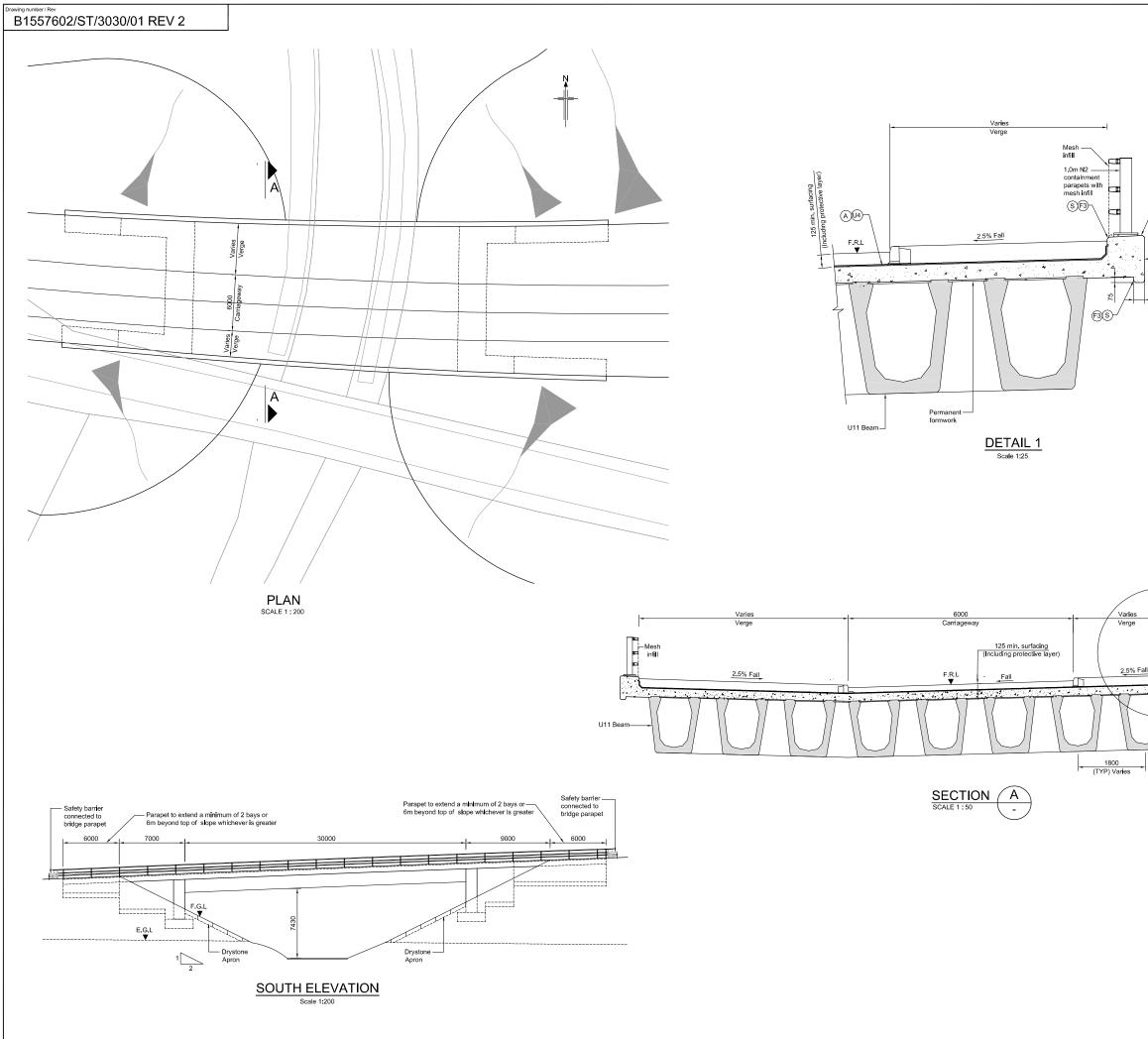












	1				
/ <sup>(13)</sup>	Notes.         1. All dimensions are in millimetres unless noted otherwise.         2. All levels and chalnages in metres.         3. Concrete finishes denoted thus:         (P) - Formed         (U) - Unformed         4. Concrete protection to be as follows:         (S) - Surface impregnation in accordance with Cl 1700 of the Specification.         (A) - Spray applied waterproofing in accordance with Cl 2003 of the Specification.         (B) - Waterproofing of all buried concrete surfaces in accordance with Cl 2004 of the Specification.         (B) - Waterproofing of all buried concrete surfaces in accordance with Cl 2004 of the Specification.         5. All details shown on this drawing are indicative only and subject to development at detailed design stage.				
100-150	SAFETY, HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION In addition to the hazardavista normally associated with the typ work detailed on this drawing, note the following : CONSTRUCTION • Service survey required pre-construction • Nature appropriate of the setting structure foundations to be verified pre- undertaking investigations • Imspection / testing of existing structure required pre-construction MAINTENANCE / CLEANING • None DECOMMISSIONING / DEMOLITION • None It is assumed that all works will be carried out by a competent cor working, where appropriate, to an approved method stateme	constru		y	
	November 2013 MINOR AMENDEMENTS     October 2013 MINOR AMENDEMENTS     October 2013 PRELIMINARY ISSUE     Rev Rev. Date Purpose of revision	Drawn Md DX	MAM DG GDP Checked	MAM DG SF pawaiway	EM PMS MM Pevouddy
	Client Client Client Project P	ID	GE		
	Drawing status PRELIMINARY Scale AS SHOWN @ A1 Do Drawing number B1557602/ST/3030/01 This drawing is not to be used in whole or part other that purpose and project as defined on this drawing. Refer to terms and conditions.	n for I		F itende	Rev 2 ed

