## **RECORD OF SITE VISIT**

ŝ	Site Footbridge	MEC8445 - Biggleswade Station	
JNP GROUP	Client	AMCO.GIFFEN	
www.jnpgroup.co.uk	Job No	S12375	
Date Of Inspection 15 Februa	ry 2024	Time 10.0 am	
Weather Mild and	dry		

### Introduction

AMCO GIFFEN contacted JNP Group to arrange an urgent site inspection after the steel supports to one of the concrete steps on the stairs from the footbridge over the rail tracks down to Platforms 1& 2 in Biggleswade Railway Station had failed during the previous weekend (10-11 February 2024).

The aim was to assess the safety of the existing stairs and recommend remedial action if required. Calum Howis of AMCO GIFFEN was present during the inspection. Later on, during the inspection Aaron Colbourne and one of his colleagues from the AMCO GIFFEN's internal fabrication workshop joined us.

#### Description of structure

There is a footbridge over the rail tracks to Biggleswade Train Station. Access to Platforms 1& 2 and 3&4 is provided by two separate set of external stairs from the footbridge down to the platforms.

Each stair flight has two sets of 12 concrete steps with a half landing to break the length of the total stair flight into two parts. The half landing is supported by a "T" shaped concrete column. Twin 180x180 SHS cranked steel beams, span from platform level up to midway column and then up to footbridge over.

The flights are made up of individual concrete treads, each tread is supported by two "L" shaped steel plates, welded to the top of each cracked steel SHS beam. In some locations new steel shoe brackets were observed to the soffit of the steps, these are bolted to the side faces of the cranked steel beams.

Steel balustrades each side of the flights are fixed to the ends of concrete steps with standards every six steps. Please refer to photographs on page P6 at the back of this report.

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## Inspection observations

One of the single bent steel plate brackets supporting one of the concrete steps above the twin cranked SHS beam sections had given way due to extensive corrosion.

This concrete step was temporarily supported by three pieces of wood. These pieces were placed between the front edge of the step and the back of the nest step below it to prop the front edge of the step and prevent it from dropping as a temporary measure.

There was no immediate risk of this step falling and the concrete treads are stable in the temporary condition with the pieces of wood placed one at each end and one at the middle of the step.

Almost all of the existing "L" shaped brackets providing primary support of the tread off the twin cranked steels were badly corroded. Please refer to photograph F16 at the back of this report.

The shoe brackets considered implemented as remedial work to some but not all tread locations, offer extended bearing and offer enhanced stability to the treads. If the existing "L" shaped elements supporting the treads failed due to progressive corrosion, the new shoe brackets would act to support the treads. Please refer to the structural details provided on page P2 and photograph F16 at the back of this report.

All the existing 180x180 SHS twin cranked beam sections were generally badly corroded.

It is apparent that the corrosion is a combination of exposure to the external environment and their general arrangement, with corrosion noted in locations exposed and vulnerable to water runoff from the treads.

The water run off most probably contains de-icing salts at certain times of the year making it even more corrosive than purely water alone. This has caused extensive corrosion. Please refer to photographs on page P11 to P14 at the back of this report.

Where steel sections were sheltered and away from the effects of water runoff, there were no noticeable signs of corrosion. Please refer to photographs on page P9 and P10 at the back of this report.

During the inspection **and the existing** of AMCO GIFFEN mentioned the possibility of the need to provide additional support for the existing concrete steps like the steel shoe brackets on site with the same details and dimensions. This has been confirmed formally to JNP by the client on 16 February 2024. Please refer to photograph F18 at the back of this report. A detailed set of calculations will be provided separately to cover this requirement.

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## Conclusion

From the purely visual inspection, it is not possible to determine the section loss due to corrosion. It is difficult to know what portion of the steel section is still effective to support the applied loads. What is apparent is the "L" shaped plates directly supporting the treads are the weakest part of the structure, based on vulnerability to corrosion and past failures of these elements. The introduction of the shoe brackets in all locations will mitigate this deficiency.

Indicative calculations for the existing exposed corroded 180x180 SHS sections has shown by assuming a minimum 6.3 mm original wall thickness and allowing for a conservative annual rate of section loss due to exposure to environmental conditions it will take 107 years for these SHS sections to lose their required strength.

Based on this conservative estimate of possible section loss, it is considered the twin cranked steel SHS beams will be adequate for their intended purpose and continue to provide structural integrity for many years to come.

#### **Recommendations**

Since it is not possible to comment on the integrity of the existing bent plate brackets but considering recent failure and previous implemented remedial shoe brackets in some locations, it is recommended to provide short-term temporary support to all steps without the additional steel brackets to reduce the risk to the public.

Temporary support to steps is to be provided by using timber sections with similar details to that already in place for the failed step. Please refer to photograph F10 at the back of this report.

A permanent solution to support concrete treads, is to provide new steel shoe brackets like those already on site but for all concrete treads that do not already have steel shoe brackets. Please refer to the structural details provided on page P3 to P5 at the back of this report.

All steelwork supporting the stairs is to be cleaned of rust and protective coating applied, a maintenance schedule is then to be implemented to include intermediate inspections between scheduled protective coating repairs based on the manufacturers protective coating guidance.

Inspection Made by:



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CONSULTING ENGINEERS

















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Biggleswade Station Footbridge Stairs

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#### <u>F16</u>

<u>A typical view of the badly</u> <u>corroded "L" shaped steel bent</u> <u>plate connected to concrete step</u> <u>soffit with a single bolt and</u> <u>welded to 180x180 SHS section at</u> <u>the top and bottom</u>

<u>F17</u> <u>180X180 SHS section supported at</u> <u>central column position on Platform</u> <u>1&2 showing corrosion to parts not</u> <u>sheltered</u>





#### <u>F18</u>

A typical view of the more recently added partly corroded steel brackets for enhanced support to the existing concrete steps bolted to the external face of each of 180x180 SHS sections.



#### <u>F19</u>

A view showing corroded 180x180 SHS section connections at the top of the stairs to the footbridge beams where the joint in the concrete bridge deck above the concrete column support has leaked and has caused corrosion.



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			<u>SHS sections</u> <u>beam at the top</u> <u>footbridge</u>
		F21 2No 180X18 with a cros connection under the 1	<u>op</u> nn
		with a cross	<u>SHS sections</u> <u>beam connection</u> <u>at the bottom</u> <u>&amp;2</u>
		F23 & F24 Views of badly 180X180 SHS sec steel brackets 1&2	ctions with

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