m) The long term analysis is likely to be critical where the soil mass undergoes a net reduction in load as a result of excavation, such as adjacent to a cantilever wall. For granular soils, the relative strength is always the drained strength and the earth pressure is always in terms of effective stresses. (BS 8002: 1994, Section 3.2.3)

n) Concrete and reinforcement should conform to the requirements of BS 8004, BS 8110-1 or BS 5400-4, BS 5400-7 and BS 5400-8. The mix should be designed to provide the necessary structural strength and the flow requirements to ensure adequate compaction and continuity. Special methods of placement, for example by tremie tube should be taken into account. (Silwinski Z. and Fleming W.G.K, 1974.)

o) Where props or anchors are used, wailing beams should be provided along the face of the wall at this lateral support level to unify shoring behaviour. The wailing beam may be designed as horizontally spanned steel beams. The gaps occurred in between the individual piles and the wailing beams due to irregularities or deviations from true verticality and position of individual piles should be wedged or in filled.

p) Wherever ground anchorages are used (Fig. (1.35)), in-situ acceptance tests shall be carried out prior to anchor stressing and locking, Fig. (1.36), in accordance to BS 8081: 1989. A qualified 3rd party consultant / laboratory shall witness the tests and issue an independent report of the tests results and conclusions.

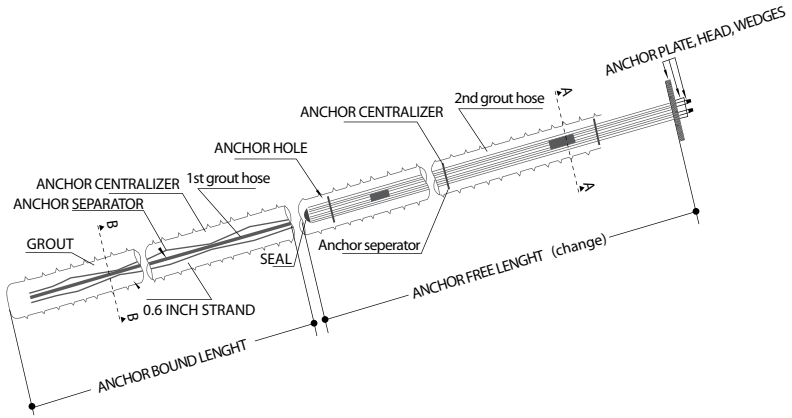

Fig. (1.35): Tie Back Anchors Method Statement

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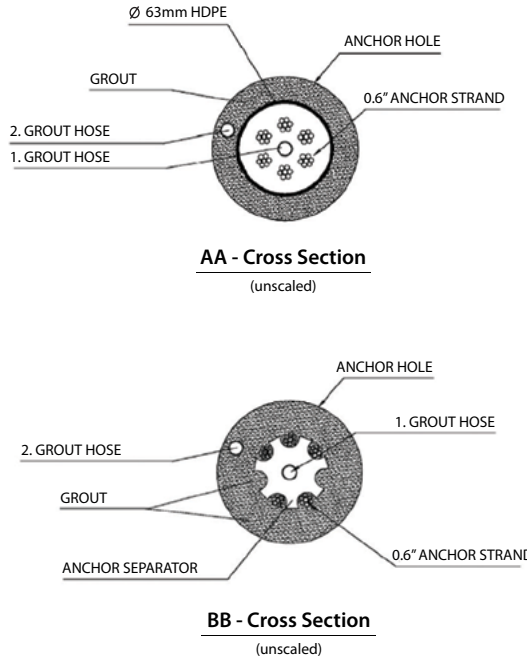

Fig. (1.35): Tie Back Anchors Method Statement

Fig. (1.36): Tie Back Anchors Stressing Testing