Design & Access Statement and Heritage Statement for Grade II Listed Redmire Bridge



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Version	0

Executive Summary.

Redmire Bridge is a Grade II listed masonry arch structure comprising three equal 8.5 m spans which carry the single track C199 minor road over the Tarset Burn. The C199 road is signed as "Unsuitable for HGV's". The bridge is located at Ordnance Survey Grid Reference 378789E, 585874N (see figure 1) within the boundaries of Northumberland National Park.

The bridge is formed from sandstone ashlar masonry featuring three broad segmental arch rings which support masonry spandrels and a parapet with a broad chamfered band at the base. The narrow parapet is chamfered towards the outside only and is noted to be low in height. The piers feature keeled cutwaters to up and downstream elevations.

A MEXE assessment undertaken by Northumberland County Council (NCC) found the bridge to be understrength, with the west and central arch having an Assessed Live Load (ALL) of 40 tonnes and the east span 12.5 tonnes. This resulted in an allowable capacity for the bridge as 7.5 tonnes according to the BD21 Standard "The Assessment of Highway Bridges and Structures".

The scheme proposals are to undertake strengthening works to increase the capacity of the bridge to 40/44 tonnes.

This report provides additional information in support of the Listed Building Consent Application.

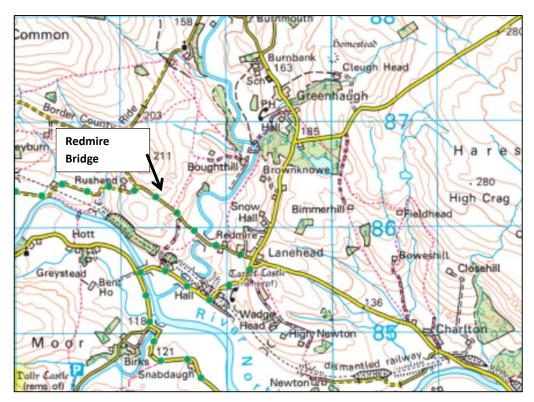


Figure 1 Redmire Bridge Location

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Introduction and Background Information.

Introduction

This Design and Access and Heritage Statement has been prepared in order to demonstrate the requirement for strengthening works to be carried out to Redmire Bridge, a three span Grade II listed masonry arch structure carrying the single track C199 minor road over the Tarset Burn, and to accompany a Listed Building Consent Application deemed necessary for the works.

Original Structure

Redmire Bridge comprises a three span masonry arch structure supported upon masonry piers and abutments. The arch spans are equal, measuring approximately 8.5m each. The structure dates from the early 19th Century and is Grade II Listed. It carries the C199, a minor single carriageway road over the Tarset Burn, in the hamlet of Redmire, approximately 7 kilometres northwest of Bellingham. The bridge is formed from sandstone ashlar masonry, featuring three broad segmental arch rings which support masonry spandrels and a parapet with a broad chamfered band at the base. The narrow parapet is chamfered towards the outside only and is noted to be low in height. The piers feature keeled cutwaters to up and downstream elevations.

The bridge has an allowable capacity of 7.5 tonnes with the East Span being the governing factor.

Condition of Structure

The bridge is generally in fair condition, with arch barrel and spandrel wall joints well pointed. There are several cracks apparent to both elevations spanning between the top of the pier cutwaters up to the parapet stringcourse. The central span downstream elevation exhibits a vertical crack through the spandrel between quarter and mid span, a crack was also noted spanning across the depth of a single voussoir stone. Vertical cracks were also evident at the interface between pier face and cutwater stonework. Evidence of stone crushing can be seen along the length of the springing to the south abutment. Displaced arch barrel blocks were observed at the crown of both side spans, and possibly the centre span, however, there is some uncertainty since water levels precluded closer inspection. Cutwater masonry exhibits open joints and spalling, with evidence of recent damage to upstream masonry, perhaps as a result of debris collision during a flood event. Active seepage was noted in isolated areas of the northwest side span. Evidence of seepage was also noted to other spans, including pier and abutment faces.

The carriageway over the bridge appeared to be in fair to poor condition. Verges to both sides of the road were overgrown with vegetation.

See Appendix A for photographs.

Site Constraints

Access across the bridge

The bridge carries the C199 which is a minor single carriageway road. The bridge represents an essential link in the local highway network. The Reivers Cycle Route, NCN 10 crosses over the bridge.

Diversion routes in the locality are available should the bridge require closure to facilitate repairs. A diversion plan is included at Appendix B.

Environmental and ecology

Redmire Bridge crosses Tarset Burn. Total Ecology was commissioned by Northumberland County Council in January 2020 to undertake a desk based study and an extended Phase 1 update survey of Redmire Bridge. Surveys were completed for the bridge in 2016 and 2017 by Total Ecology Ltd and as it had been over two years since the last survey, an updated survey was instructed. The updated survey concluded that the works may impact or cause disruption to protected species or local wildlife, depending on the nature of works; and therefore care must be taken to avoid any disruption.

The updated survey states that the MAGIC search revealed one Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) within 2km of the site known as Greenhaugh Meadow, approximately 1.1km to the north east. Additionally, this area is also designated as North Pennine Dales Meadows Special Area of Conservation (SAC).

No works are envisioned as being required under the structure or within the watercourse.

The updated survey is included with the Listed Building Consent application.

Proposed Works

Works are required to Redmire Bridge which has been assessed as under strength to increase the Highway Loading Capacity to 40 tonnes (current allowable capacity is only 7.5 tonnes).

The strengthening works will be carried out from above the structure, removing the need to work within the watercourse, as the existing bridge would provide permanent formwork. The verges will also be hardened, to prevent water ingress. This would provide the necessary increase in strength to 40 tonnes, and would ensure the integrity of the structure is protected whilst also allowing unrestricted usage, following the works, to be maintained.

The proposed works will arrest deterioration by stabilising the existing structure whilst repairing masonry elements to ensure they perform satisfactorily. This will be achieved following the principle of minimum intervention to ensure the external character of the bridge is not compromised.

The strengthening works require the excavation of existing fill materials over the bridge. Fill material will be replaced with lightweight concrete.

Repairing masonry elements, e.g. repointing, will also be undertaken and this will necessitate access to the outside of the bridge, subject to third party permissions.

Carriageway reconstruction will include kerbs and hardened verges to prevent water ingress and to mitigate the risk of falling with the low parapet present.

Impact of Development

Several options have been considered prior to the choice of proceeding with the proposed works:

<u>Do nothing</u> - The bridge has been identified as being under strength, as such it may be being overloaded which could lead to deterioration and eventual collapse. This poses an unacceptable risk to the bridge, a valuable heritage asset, and to the travelling public.

<u>Road Closure</u> – Closure of the bridge would be very disruptive to the local community, as this provides an essential link to the local highway network, the farming community in particular.

<u>Weight restriction</u> - There is currently a case for the introduction of restrictions given the structures allowable capacity of 7.5 tonnes. Imposing a weight restriction would reduce the load applied to the under strength elements and eliminate the risks presented. However, as the route is an essential link to the local highway network, this may prove extremely disruptive to some road users. Furthermore a weight limit cannot be enforced, so the risk of the structure being overloaded will continue. This poses an unacceptable risk to the bridge, a valuable heritage asset, and to the travelling public.

<u>Maintenance and monitoring works</u> – Whilst this option will ensure the bridge is regularly maintained and would address the visible cracking and mortar loss, it would not address the fundamental capacity issue. This poses an unacceptable risk to the bridge, a valuable heritage asset, and to the travelling public.

<u>Strengthening</u> –Strengthening of the bridge, provides the best option of eliminating the risk associated with an under strength structure. Strengthening will increase the capacity to 40 tonnes, and allow all road users to continue utilising the route following the works. In addition, strengthening works will maintain the structural integrity of the bridge, ensuring longevity of this valuable heritage asset.

Access to the Works

Access to the areas to undertake the proposed strengthening works will be from above the structure to negate the need to work within the watercourse. A road closure will be required to provide a safe working zone as per Chapter 8 regulations. Works areas will be securely guarded and appropriately fenced to prevent unauthorised or accidental access. Any works affecting vehicle access will be undertaken at a time to minimise any resulting disruption.

APPENDIX A – PHOTOGRAPHS



Photograph 1 – Poor surfacing and vegetation growth in verges looking southeast over bridge (16.10.2016)



Photograph 2 – Dampness and staining to arch barrel masonry of north abutment

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Photograph 3 – Bulging spandrel wall above west pier upstream elevation



Photograph 4 – Crack above east pier to downstream elevation



Photograph 5 – Crack in centre span spandrel to downstream elevation



Photograph 6 – Displaced masonry block to south span arch crown



Photograph 7 – Masonry crushing at south abutment springing

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Photograph 8 – Crack and open joints to east pier downstream cutwater



Photograph 9 – Open joints in east pier upstream cutwater, note evidence of recent spalling



Photograph 10 – Downstream verge BT duct (05/12/2016).



Photograph 11 – Abandoned water main cover to the Upstream verge (05/12/2016).

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APPENDIX B – DIVERSION ROUTE

