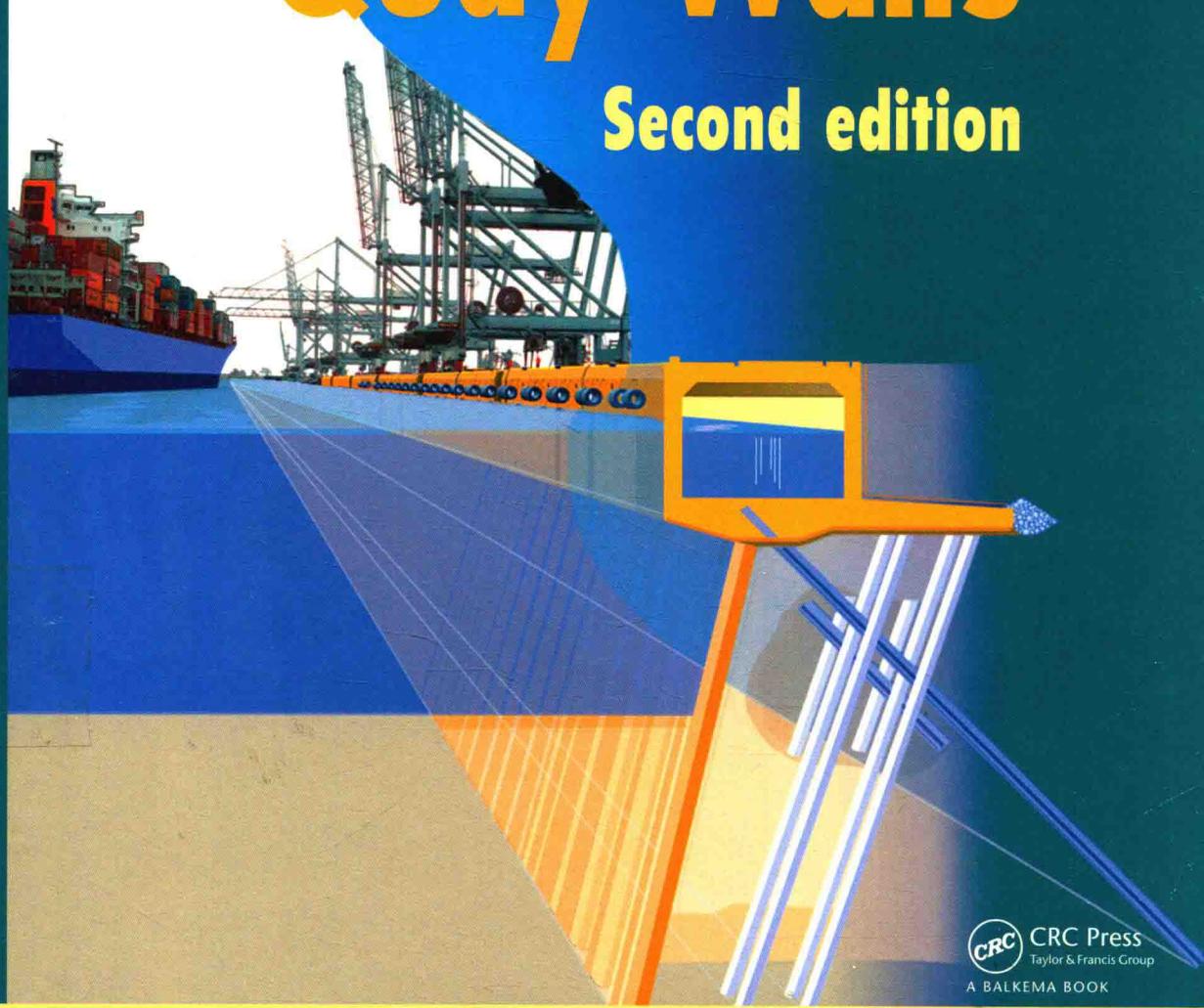


**Editors: J.G. de Gijt & M.L. Broeken**

# **Quay Walls**

**Second edition**



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# Quay Walls

Second edition

*SBRCURnet  
Municipality Rotterdam  
Port of Rotterdam*



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## FOREWORD

Since the publication of the Dutch edition in 2003 and the English version in 2005 considerable new experience has been obtained by many practitioners using the book, leading to the need to update this handbook. The introduction of the Eurocodes in 2012 was also an important reason for a new version of this handbook, resulting in a complete revision of the Design chapter, in order to comply with the Eurocodes. Additional recommendations for using FEM-analysis with quay wall design have been incorporated.

Within the industry, discussions are going on about buckling criteria for steel pipe piles. Therefore in the framework of this CUR project a thorough research project was carried out on steel pipe piles filled with sand and piles without sand. The results of this research programme have been incorporated in this new version.

Finally, the section about corrosion has also been updated to the latest knowledge and attention has also been given to the latest global developments in quay wall engineering.

The review of this handbook was done under the supervision of CUR Committee C183 “Quay Walls”. This committee consists of the following members:

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## **FOREWORD**

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Scientific contributions were given by Prof. A.F. van Tol, Prof. A.C.W.M. Vrouwenvelder and Prof. J.K. Vrijling.

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November 2013

The Board of SBRCURnet

## SAMENVATTING

Bij het ontwerpen van kademuren is het de kunst om de interactie tussen de verschillende constructieonderdelen en de grond op een goede manier te schematiseren. Dit handboek geeft een overzicht van de beschikbare kennis en ervaring op het gebied van het ontwerp, de uitvoering en het beheer van kademuren.

In de inleidende hoofdstukken wordt de functie van kademuren in de loop van de geschiedenis behandeld en wordt een overzicht gegeven van de hoofdvormen. Aan de hand van voorbeelden uit binnen- en buitenland wordt een toelichting gegeven op de diverse constructiemogelijkheden.

De daaropvolgende hoofdstukken volgen het ontwerpproces op de voet. Omdat betrouwbare gegevens van wezenlijk belang zijn, wordt er ingegaan op het verzamelen en bewerken van basisgegevens en het opstellen van het programma van eisen. De ontwerpfilosofie is toegespitst op kades met een onlastconstructie en dragende damwand. Voor het ontwerp van andere constructieve vormen, gewichtsconstructies en steigerachtige constructies, wordt verwezen naar de aangegeven literatuur. Veel aandacht is geschonken aan de semi probabilistische ontwerp methode in relatie tot de Eurocode.

Een belangrijk punt is het ontwerp van de elementen waaruit een kade is opgebouwd. Deze bepalen immers in hoge mate de uiteindelijke functionaliteit van de kade. Vanuit deze filosofie wordt de nodige aandacht besteed aan het ontwerp van de kade-elementen. Vele voorbeelden, details en praktische raadgevingen zijn opgenomen. Het gebruik van de verschillende materialen wordt behandeld vanuit een materiaaltechnologisch gezichtspunt. Aandacht wordt besteed aan de maatregelen die genomen moeten worden om aantasting of schade te voorkomen.

Hoewel het handboek in de eerste plaats gericht is op de ontwerppraktijk hebben ook de uitvoering, de kosten en het beheer een plaats gekregen. Hier is de uitdaging vooral toegespitst op optimalisatie en praktische benaderingen. De realisatie van een kademuur is immers zeer kapitaalintensief en complex, of dit nu in den natte of in den droge gebeurt. Naast kostencalculatie krijgen werkvoorbereiding, realisatie, kwaliteitszorg en oplevering de nodige aandacht. In het hoofdstuk dat gewijd is aan het beheer en onderhoud van de kademuur wordt een pleidooi gehouden voor een pro-actief beheer dat vooraf een aantal kwaliteitsdoelen stelt. Daarbij worden de kademuren gemodelleerd en wordt geanalyseerd wat de bedreigingen van deze doelen zouden kunnen zijn in de vorm van veroudering en overbelasting.

Een apart hoofdstuk is gewijd aan ervaringen en de lessen die geleerd werden bij het verleggen van grenzen of bij het bouwen van nieuwe concepten. Het bevat een veelheid aan

ervaringsgegevens, zowel ontwerptechnische en uitvoeringstechnische zaken, als aanwijzingen voor een verantwoord gebruik van de kade. De vastgelegde ervaringen beogen niet alleen de lezer te behoeden voor missers, maar willen tevens een stimulans zijn om creatief te zoeken naar oplossingen voor de problemen die zich in de eigen situatie voordoen. Iedere situatie is immers uniek en levert nieuwe uitdagingen waarvoor echte standaardoplossingen moeilijk te vinden zijn.

Het boek zou niet compleet zijn zonder de behandeling van toekomstige ontwikkelingen die ontwerp, realisatie en beheer van de kade kunnen beïnvloeden. Tenslotte zijn een verklarende woordenlijst opgenomen met de gebruikte termen en afkortingen om de leesbaarheid te bevorderen, en een index om de terugvindbaarheid van de verschillende begrippen en onderwerpen te vergemakkelijken.

## SUMMARY

The handbook on Quay Walls provides information about planning, design, execution and maintenance of quay walls. Since the introduction in Dutch in 2003 and the English version in 2005 much experience has been obtained by many practitioners using the book. This experience gained by the users has led to the need to update this handbook. Another reason for this new version of the handbook was the introduction of the Eurocodes in 2012. Therefore the Design chapter has been completely revised to comply with the Eurocodes. Additional recommendations have been incorporated for using FEM-analysis with quay wall design.

Within the industry discussions are going on about buckling criteria for steel pipe piles.

Therefore a thorough research project was carried out on steel pipe piles filled with sand and piles without sand. The results of this research programme have been incorporated in this revised version.

The section about corrosion has also been updated to the latest knowledge.

Some attention has also been given to the latest global developments in quay wall engineering.

This revision was made possible by contributions of experts from the Netherlands and Belgium.

Editors: Associate Professor dr. J.G. de Gijt and M.L. Broeken, BSc.

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# **CHAPTER 1**

## **INTRODUCTION**



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# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Function of quay walls

Quay walls are earth-retaining structures at which ships can berth. They are usually equipped with bollards to provide moorings for ships and fendering to absorb the impacts of the vessels. Quay walls are used for the transhipment of goods by cranes or heavy equipment that move alongside the ship. The superstructure is robustly constructed and the quay is usually equipped with rails for cranes and with channels for the cables that supply power to the cranes. The foundation must provide the necessary stability. The entire structure must be able to satisfy numerous requirements imposed by soil conditions, water levels, and the size of ships and loads, supplemented by the specific demands placed upon it by the users, operators, Port Authorities, harbor master, linesman, pilot service and the asset managers of the quay.

From the earliest days, quay walls have played an essential role in the transhipment of freight. Owing to the increase in transport over water, the role of quay walls in determining



Photo 1.1 Entrance to the Port of Rotterdam [Port of Rotterdam N.V.]