

# Cardiff Arms Park Stand (United Kingdom)

Autor(en): **Bishop, C.M.**

Objektyp: **Article**

Zeitschrift: **IABSE structures = Constructions AIPC = IVBH Bauwerke**

Band (Jahr): **4 (1980)**

Heft C-13: **Sports halls and stadia**

PDF erstellt am: **16.07.2024**

Persistenter Link: <https://doi.org/10.5169/seals-16540>

## **Nutzungsbedingungen**

Die ETH-Bibliothek ist Anbieterin der digitalisierten Zeitschriften. Sie besitzt keine Urheberrechte an den Inhalten der Zeitschriften. Die Rechte liegen in der Regel bei den Herausgebern.

Die auf der Plattform e-periodica veröffentlichten Dokumente stehen für nicht-kommerzielle Zwecke in Lehre und Forschung sowie für die private Nutzung frei zur Verfügung. Einzelne Dateien oder Ausdrucke aus diesem Angebot können zusammen mit diesen Nutzungsbedingungen und den korrekten Herkunftsbezeichnungen weitergegeben werden.

Das Veröffentlichen von Bildern in Print- und Online-Publikationen ist nur mit vorheriger Genehmigung der Rechteinhaber erlaubt. Die systematische Speicherung von Teilen des elektronischen Angebots auf anderen Servern bedarf ebenfalls des schriftlichen Einverständnisses der Rechteinhaber.

## **Haftungsausschluss**

Alle Angaben erfolgen ohne Gewähr für Vollständigkeit oder Richtigkeit. Es wird keine Haftung übernommen für Schäden durch die Verwendung von Informationen aus diesem Online-Angebot oder durch das Fehlen von Informationen. Dies gilt auch für Inhalte Dritter, die über dieses Angebot zugänglich sind.



## 8. Cardiff Arms Park Stand (United Kingdom)

*Owner: Welsh Rugby Union, Cardiff*

*Architect: Osborne V Webb & Partners, Cardiff*

*Consultants:*

*1st Phase: Williamson Partnership, Porthcawl*

*2nd Phase: James & Nicholas, Port Talbot*

*Quantity Surveyor: Paterson & Seaton & Co.*

*Contractor: Redpath Dorman Long Limited*

*Completion: 1st Phase: 1969 2nd Phase: 1978*

### Introduction

A decision to enhance the Stands at Cardiff Arms Park was taken in the 1960s when the Ground was adopted as the National Stadium for Welsh Rugby Union. The development was in two separate phases, both of which were undertaken by RDL's Treorchy (South Wales) Works. The Phase 1 rebuilding of the North Stand (1,300 t of structural steel) was completed in 1969, and the rebuilding of the West Stand (400 t of structural steel) was completed in 1978. Together, these stands offer thousands of spectators comfortable accommodation and un-interrupted views across one of the finest pitches in Europe.

The Roof Trusses which are bolted construction some 38 m long are then erected once back leg has been encased using 150 mm diameter (No. 2) Pins to BS4360 Grade ND2B quality material and galvanised.

### General Description of Works

As shown, the works consist of forty-five frames at 6.1 m centres, each frame being of:

- a) Two vertical reinforced concrete columns on independent foundations 9.1 m apart. At the top of each concrete column, structural steel stub-columns and plates to receive the Main Raker Beams are fixed at 11.6 m and 8.2 m levels respectively.
- b) Structural steel Main Raker Beams comprising 14×14.5 U.C.s booms and U.B. and U.C. lacings 30.5 m long.
- c) Structural steel Vertical Mast 12.2 m in length monolithic with the Raker Beam.
- d) Cantilever Roof Truss 38.4 m long and 24.4 m above ground level measured to the underside of the Truss.
- e) Horizontal and vertical bracing to the cantilever trusses and associated U.B. ties.
- f) Vertical bracing and longitudinal ties to the Mast Section.
- g) Longitudinal ties to the bottom of the Raker Beam Section.
- h) Gutters and gutter supports.
- i) Glazing supports at high level.



*Aerial photograph of the Stadium taken in 1978*

The Main Raker Beam and Vertical Mast Section are encased in concrete to form a composite construction prior to the erection of the cantilever Roof Trusses.

Under each truss there was a pressed steel galvanised gutter lipped to receive the pressed steel roof sheets spanning the 6.1 m between frames, which drained to the main gutter at the rear of the Stand.

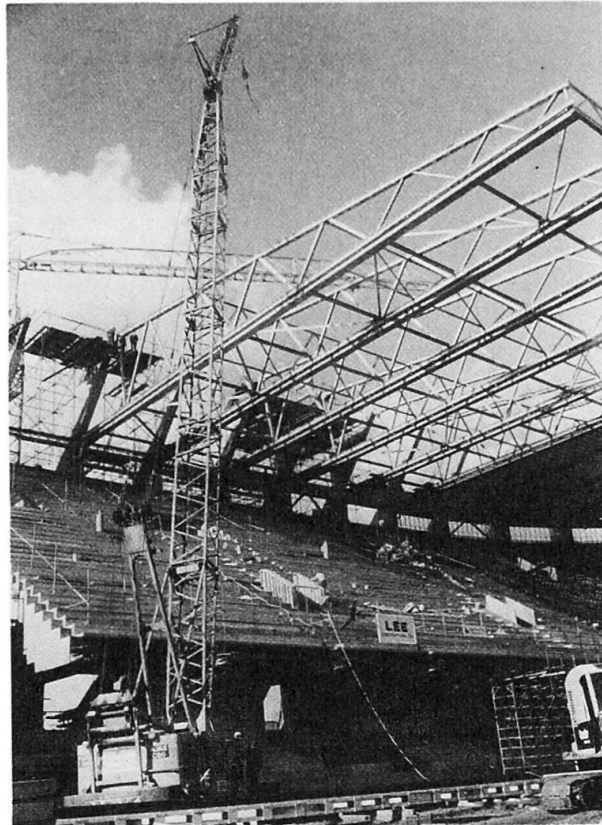
Expansion joints are incorporated at every 18.3 m where the steel sliding surfaces were treated with molybdenum disulphide grease before connecting.

The exposed steelwork comprising the cantilever trusses and associated ties, etc., were galvanised and then painted subsequently with one coat of Calcium Plumbate followed by two coats of Micaceous Iron Oxide.

An unusual feature of the 1st Phase was the double cantilever to provide the Cardiff Rugby Club with a stand using the one concourse for access for both stands.

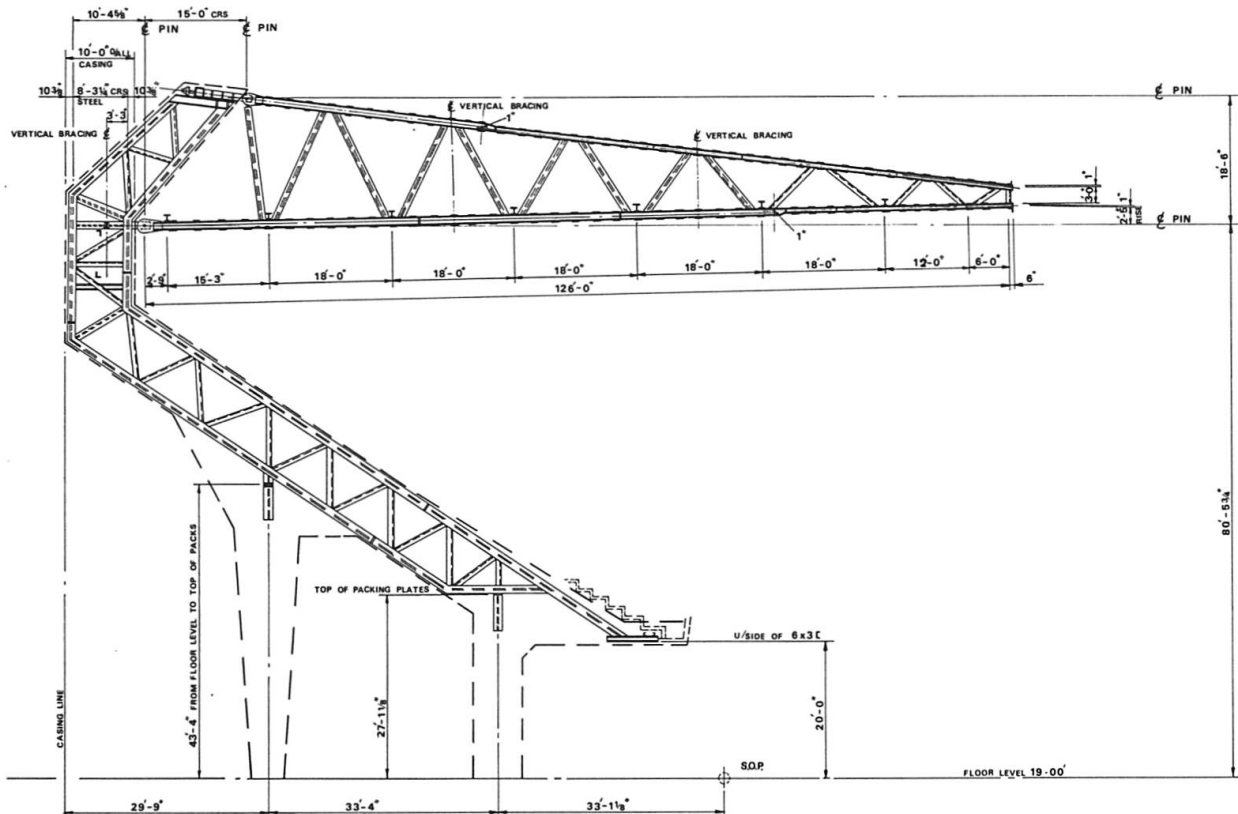
A second unusual feature was the use of structural steelwork as reinforcement for what was basically an R.C. design for the raking back legs and mast section amounting to 20 t in each leg.

With the completion of the 2nd Phase development of the West Stand in 1978, 4,300 spectators were accommodated in weatherprotected comfortable seating with cover for a further 4,000 standing spectators under cover beneath.



(C. M. Bishop)

Construction: photograph taken in Dec 1977



**WELSH RUGBY UNION  
EXTENSION TO WEST END NATIONAL STADIUM**