

# MIDAS Workflows for Sustainable Design

**Going Beyond Standard Designs**

23<sup>rd</sup> October 2025

# Agenda

- 1 Introduction & Background
- 2 Project #1 –  
Reservoir Road Underbridge
- 3 Project #2 –  
Tottenham & Hampstead Line Underbridges
- 4 Conclusions

## Project #1 – Reservoir Road UB

Bridge reconstruction  
project between 2016  
(Form 001) and 2020  
(Form 003).

Located in Whaley  
Bridge, Peak District.



## Project #1 – Reservoir Road UB

Original structure from 1907.

Single deck supporting  
UP and DOWN lines.



## Project #1 – Reservoir Road UB



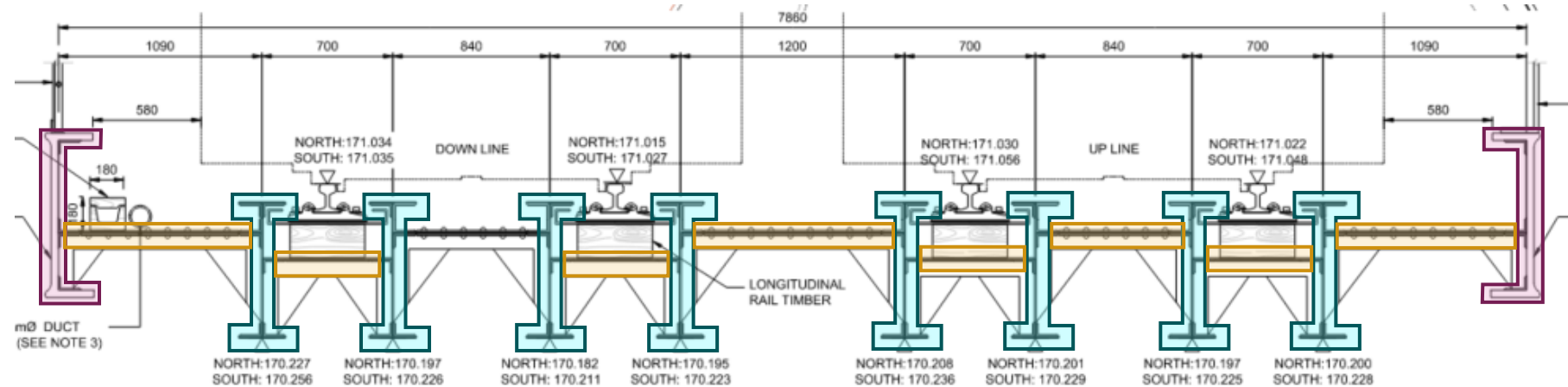
Original structure from 1907.

Single deck supporting  
UP and DOWN lines.

Wrought iron **outer  
girders** and **trough girder  
pairs** supporting track  
timbers.

Steel riveted **deck plates**  
between girders.

Limited walkway width  
creating hazard.



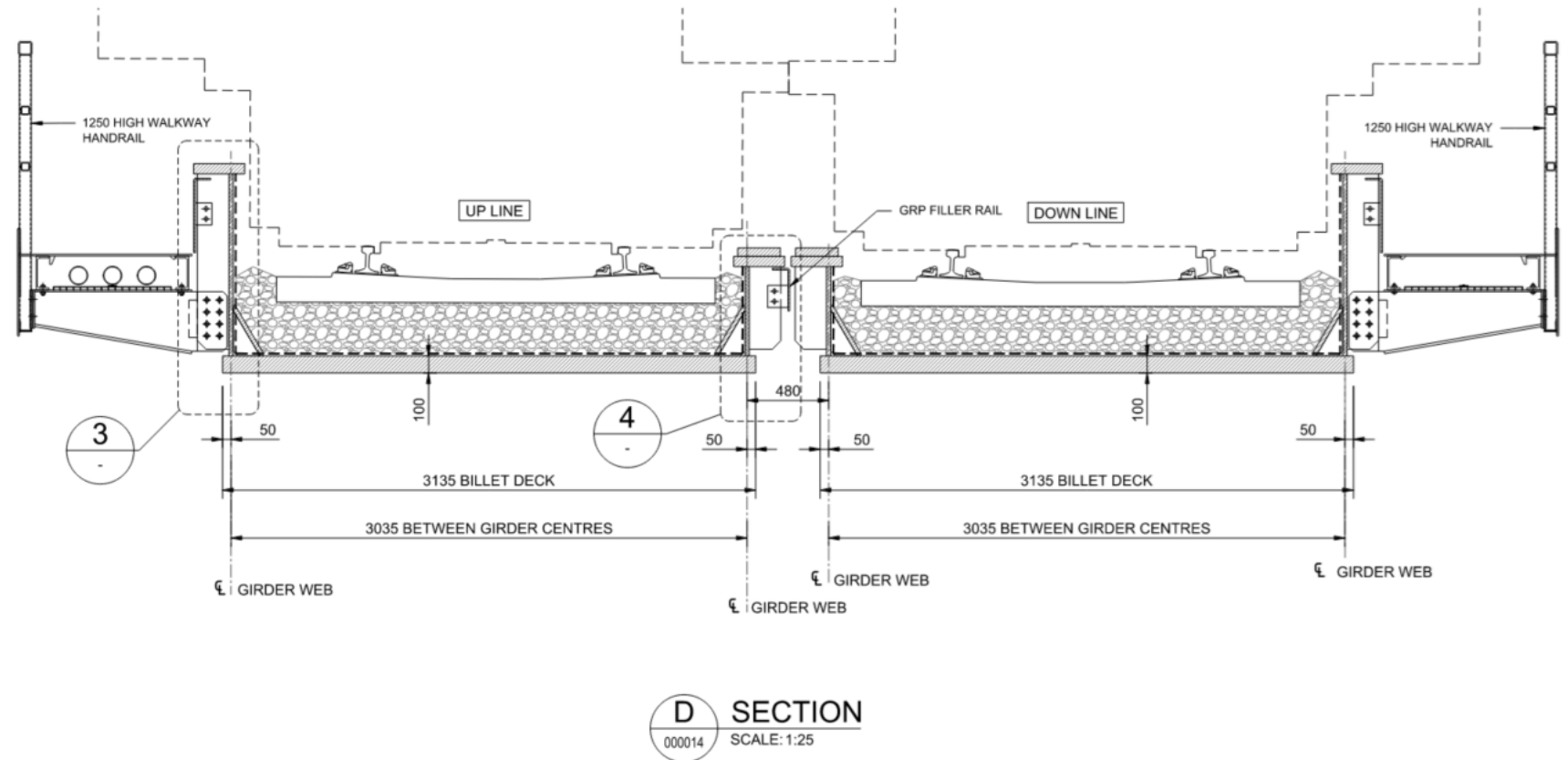
## Project #1 – Reservoir Road UB



Single deck replaced  
with 2no billet decks.

External walkways made  
crossing safer.

Billet decks reduce  
construction depth but  
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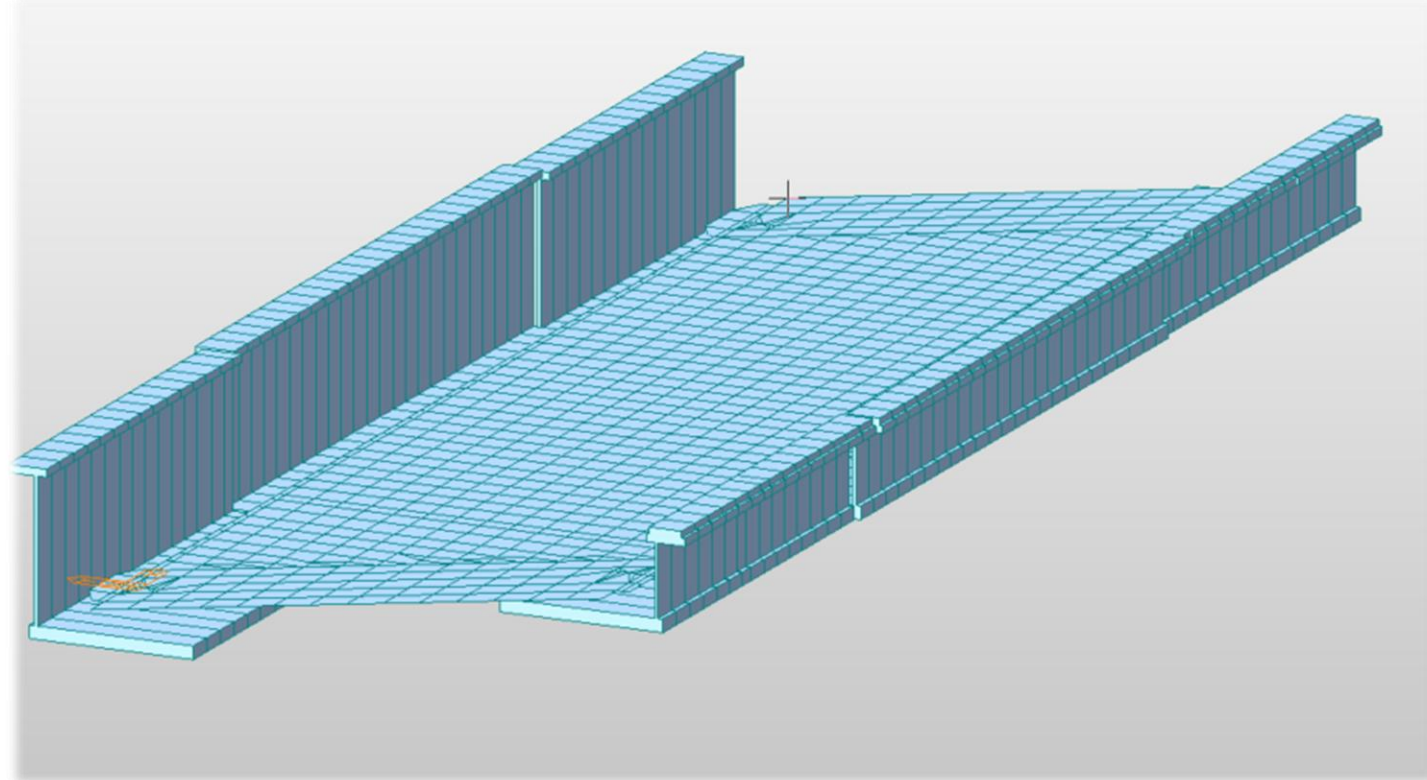
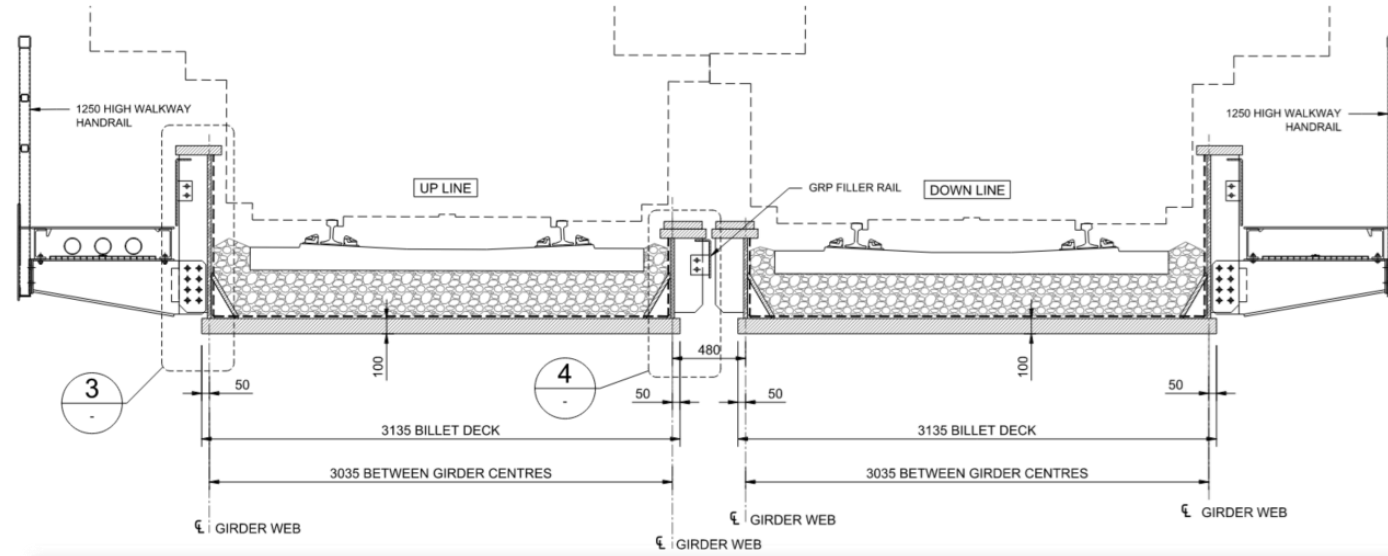
# Design Optimisation

A blurred photograph of a modern interior space, likely a transit hub or office lobby. The background is a bright orange wall with a series of dark, curved lines that create a sense of depth and movement. Several people are walking across the frame, their figures blurred to convey a sense of motion. The floor is a light-colored, polished surface with a grid pattern. The overall atmosphere is one of dynamic, efficient movement.

## Optimsation of Deck Thickness

Standard design practice – 125mm deck plate thickness.

Detailed Design, MIDAS modelling highlighted under-utilisation of deck plate.

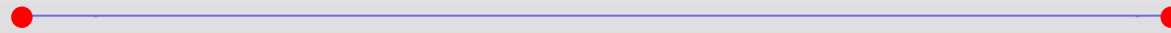


## Optimisation of Deck Thickness

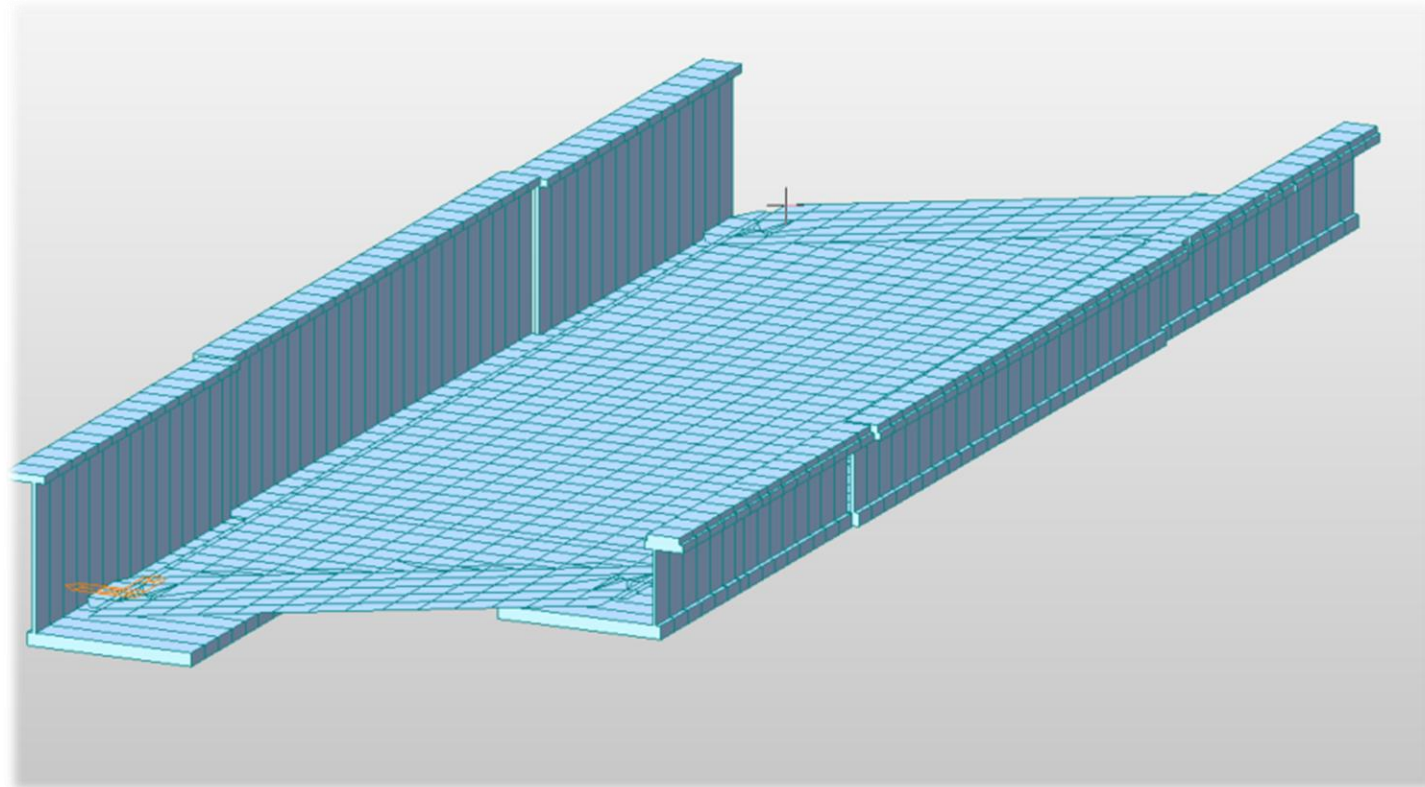
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Detailed Design, MIDAS modelling highlighted under-utilisation of deck plate.

Simplified beam-plate mesh with section offsets applied.



Beam elements with compound girder section (web + top & bottom flanges)



## Optimsation of Deck Thickness

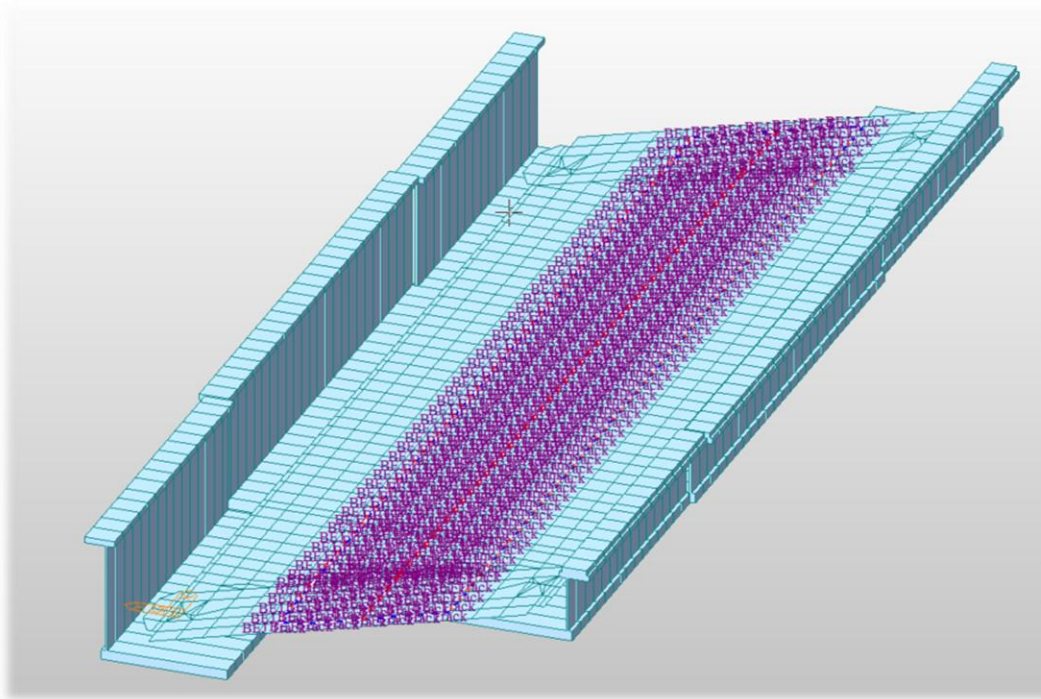
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Loading:

- Self-weight + SIDL
- Live + Thermal + B&A cases
- Moving Load Analysis cases



Moving Load Analysis running over tracks (red)

A screenshot of the 'Define User Defined Vehicular Load' dialog box. The 'Standard Name' is set to 'EN 1991-2:2003 - Rail Traffic Load'. Under 'Load Type', 'Load Model 71' is selected. The 'Vehicular Load Properties' section shows 'Vehicular Load Name' as 'KIROW Vehicle'. A diagram illustrates the load distribution with point loads P1, P2, P3, Pn and distributed loads dW1, dW2 over distances DD1, dD1, D1, D2, dD2, DD2. The 'Truck Load' table lists four entries with P(kN) and D(m) values. The 'Adjustment factor (α)' is 1. The 'Consider Longitudinal Distribution of Point Loads' checkbox is checked, with a 'Distance between Rail Support Points' of 0.65 m. The 'Eccentricity of Lateral Displacement of Vertical Loads' checkbox is also checked, with a value of 0.08 m. Buttons for 'OK', 'Cancel', and 'Apply' are at the bottom.

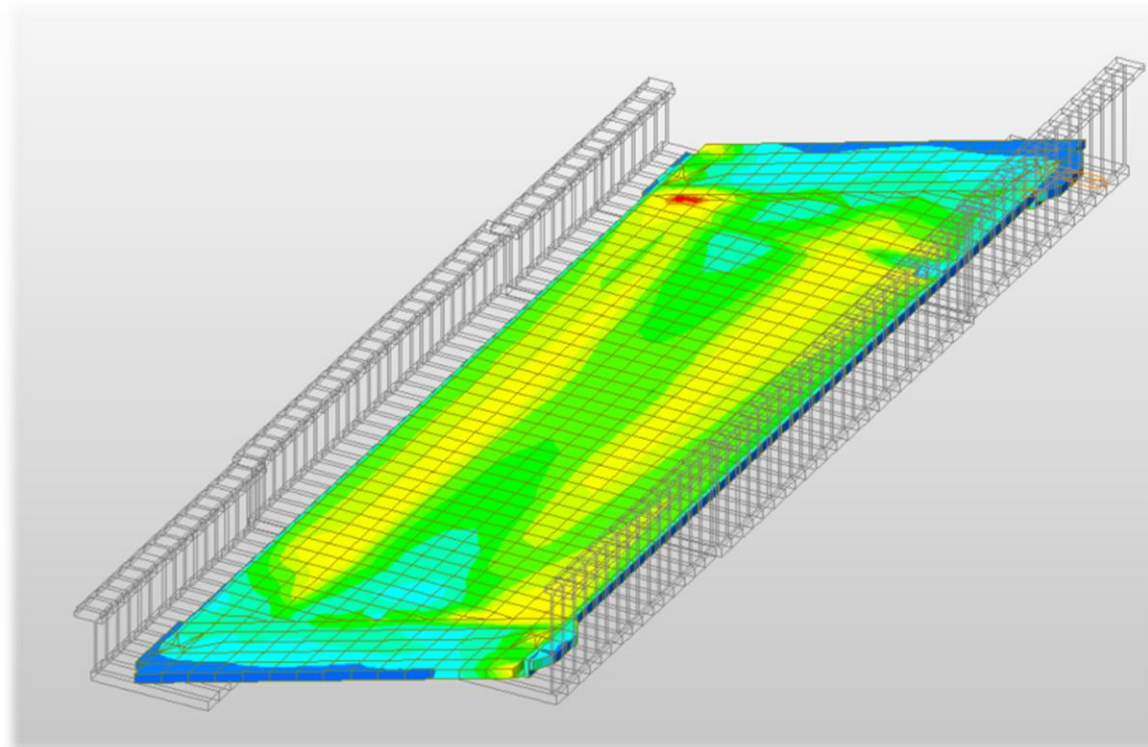
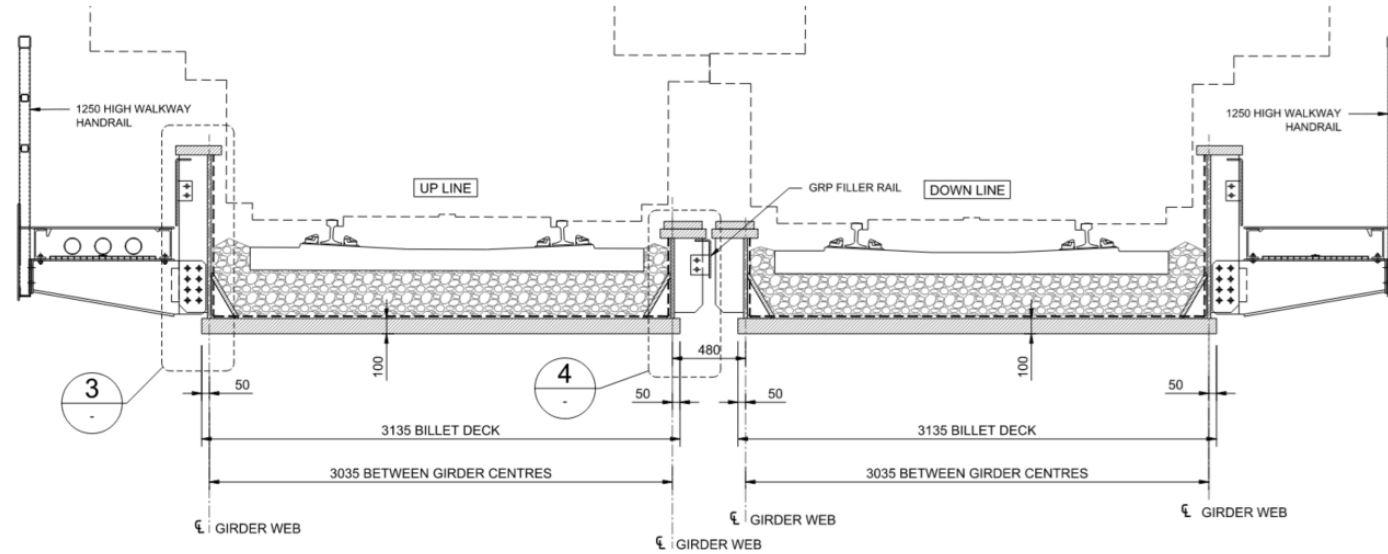
MIDAS Library contains standard Eurocode rail vehicle load models

## Optimsation of Deck Thickness

Final design thickness of 100mm for deck plate.

15% reduction in steel for each deck, removing 15.5 tonnes in total.

30 tonnes of embodied carbon.



## Optimsation Outcomes

Cheaper structure for NR

Easier lift with reduced machinery for Contractor.

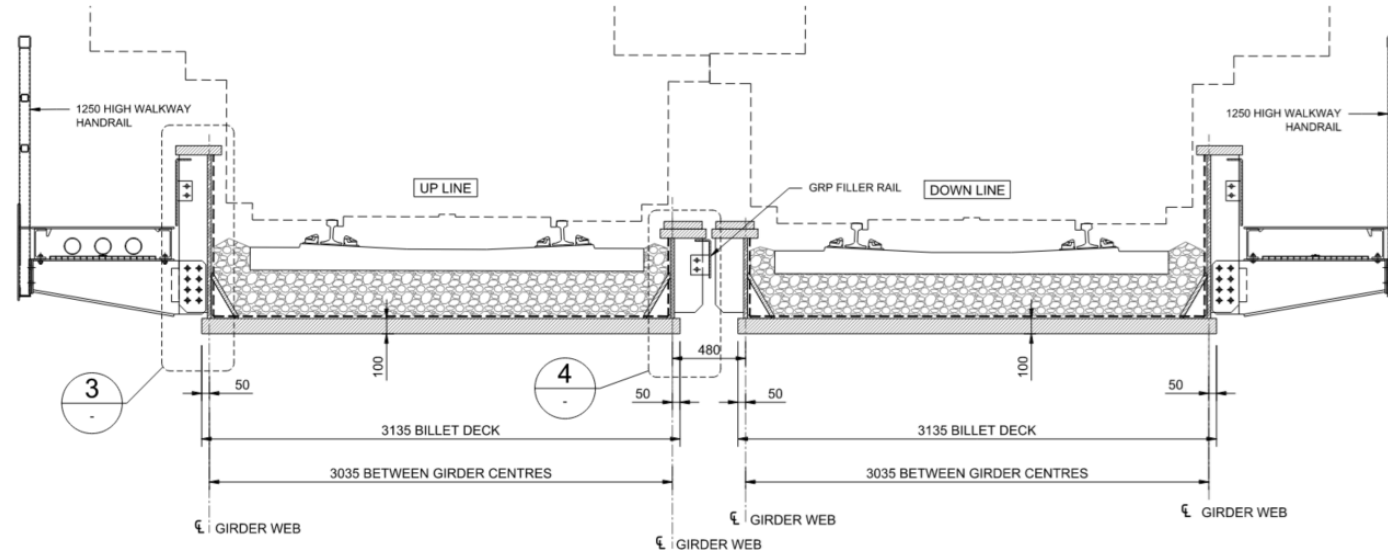
**HOWEVER**

Lucky that:

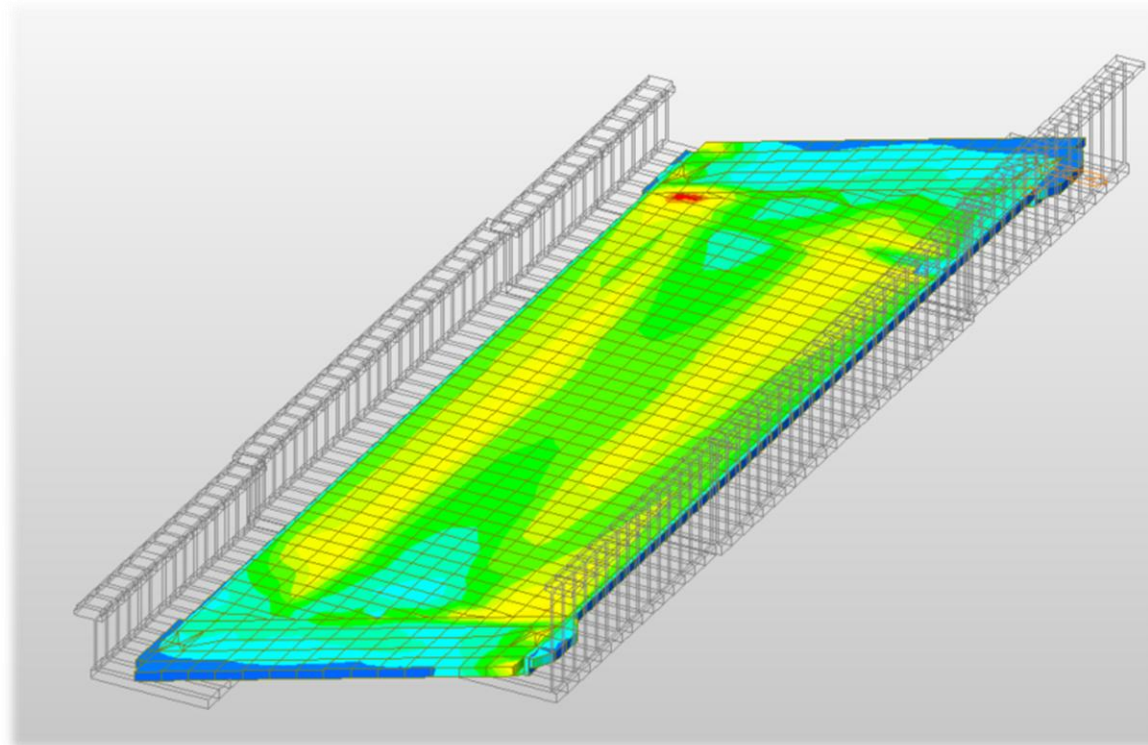
Design team had budget & time left.

NR were happy to depart from established practice

Contractor could accommodate change in fabrication.



 ARCADIS



# Digital Upgrade

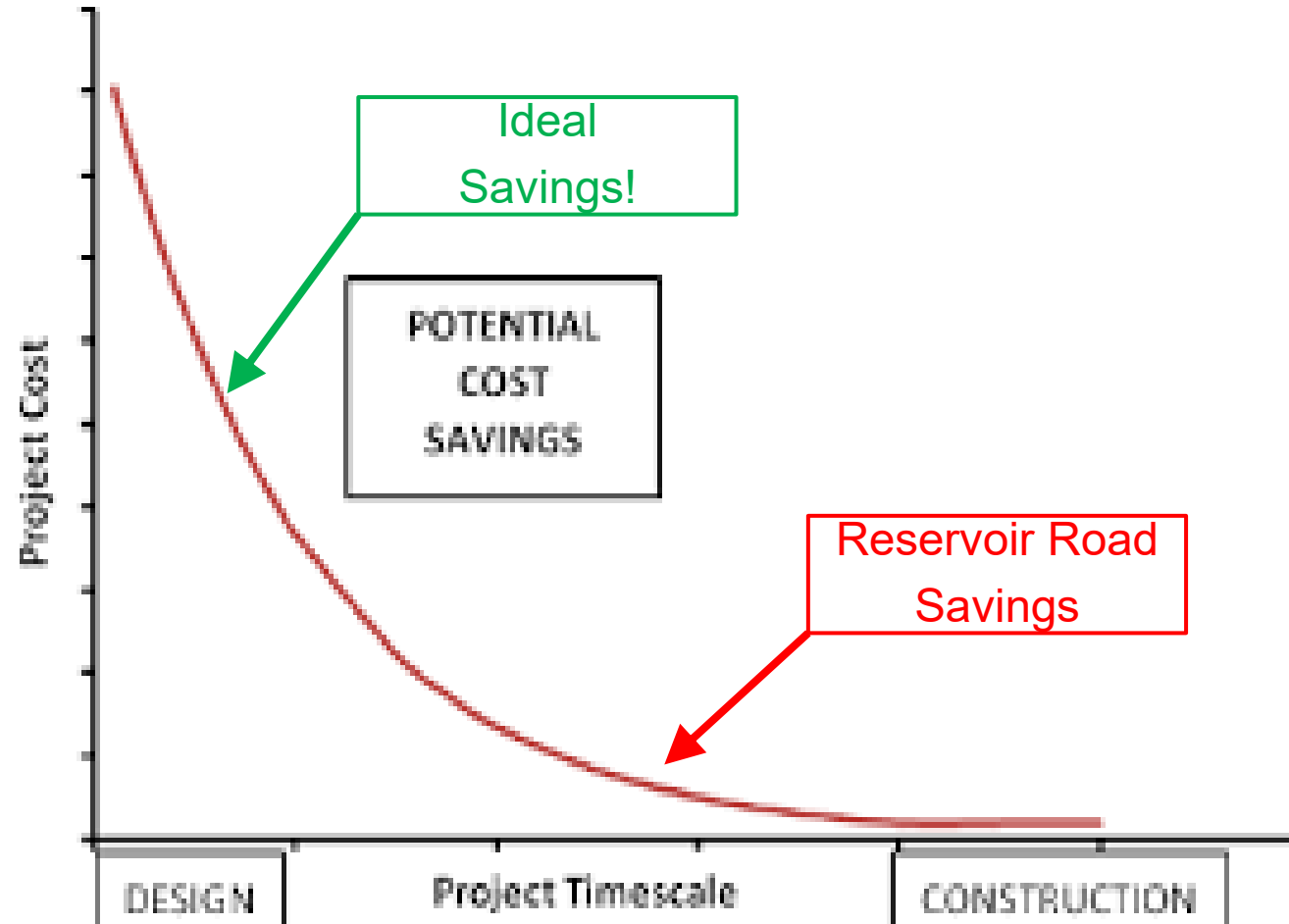
A blurred photograph of people walking in a modern, brightly lit hallway. The wall is a vibrant yellow, and the floor is made of large, light-colored tiles. Several black, curved lines are visible on the wall, creating a series of arches. The people are in motion, their figures blurred, suggesting a fast-paced environment. The overall atmosphere is one of modernity and progress.

## Digital Upgrade

Chance for savings drops drastically as project progresses.

Earlier change is better, but harder to achieve.

MIDAS and connected programmes offer a way to thread the needle.



## Beyond NR Standard Designs

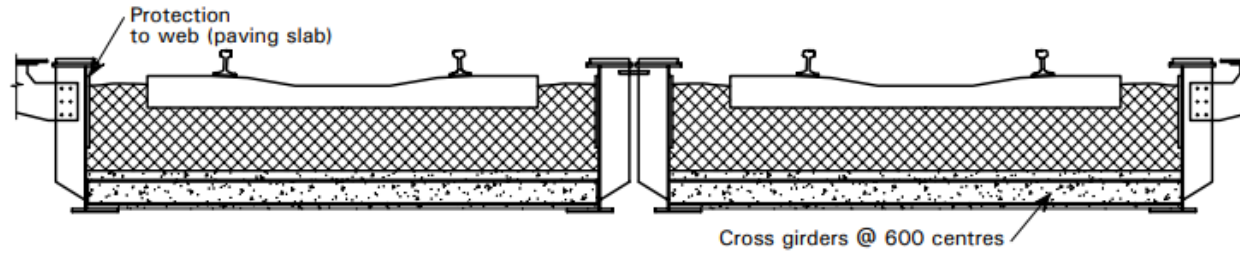
Range of different standard over- and underbridges for different applications.

Pre-defined sections and details for design scenarios:

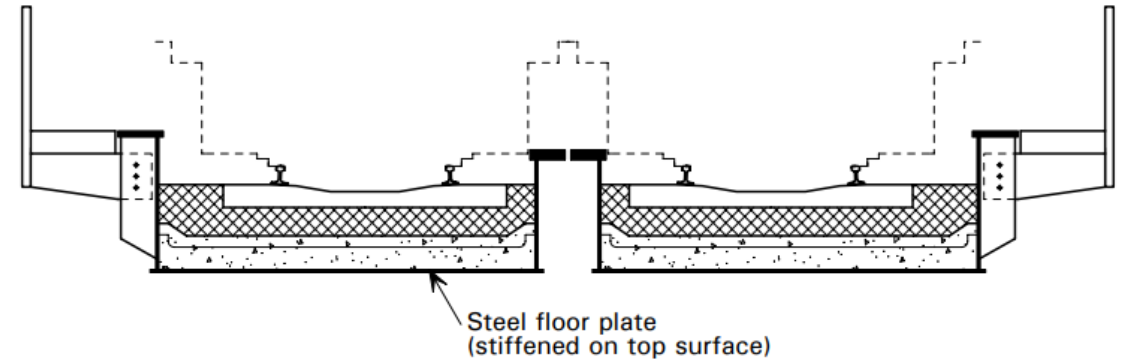
- Skew
- Span
- Construction Depth



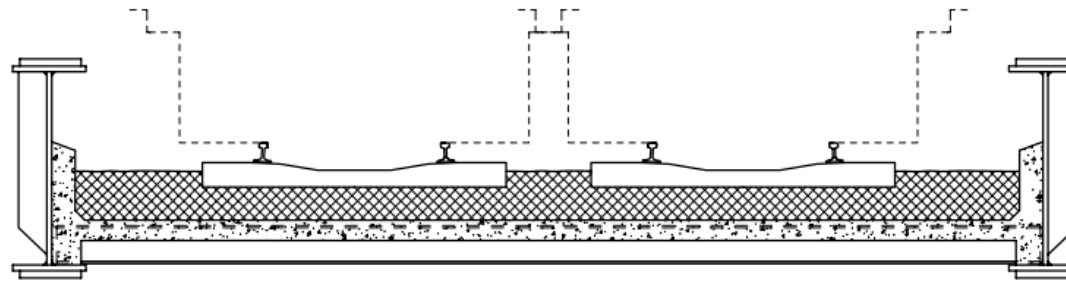
### NR Z-Type



### NR U-Type



### NR E-Type



Beyond NR Standard Designs

Range of different standard over- and underbridges for different applications.

Pre-defined sections and details for design scenarios:

- Skew
- Span
- Construction Depth

No calculation or analysis required if within standard range.

Standardisation makes over-design unavoidable. How do we identify that?



| SPAN LIMIT (m) | HEAVY GIRDERS |                  |                   |        |     |        |             |                       |
|----------------|---------------|------------------|-------------------|--------|-----|--------|-------------|-----------------------|
|                | ELEVATION     | MID-SPAN SECTION | FLANGE/DECK PLATE |        | WEB |        | CAMBER (mm) | DECK STEEL WEIGHT (t) |
|                |               |                  | TOP FLANGE        | GRADE  | THK | GRADE  |             |                       |
| 4              |               |                  | 300 X 30          | S355J2 | 25  | S355J2 | 20          | 10.9                  |
| 7              |               |                  | 300 X 75          | S355NL | 25  | S355J2 | 20          | 18.1                  |
| 10             |               |                  | 250 X 55 DOUBLER  | S355K2 | 25  | S355J2 | 20          | 25.3                  |
| 11             |               |                  | 250 X 65 DOUBLER  | S355NL | 25  | S355J2 | 22          | 28.4                  |
| 12             |               |                  | 250 X 75 DOUBLER  | S355NL | 25  | S355J2 | 24          | 31.5                  |
| 14             |               |                  | 250 X 80 DOUBLER  | S355NL | 25  | S355J2 | 28          | 37.0                  |
| 15.5           |               |                  | 250 X 80 DOUBLER  | S355NL | 25  | S355J2 | 31          | 47.9                  |



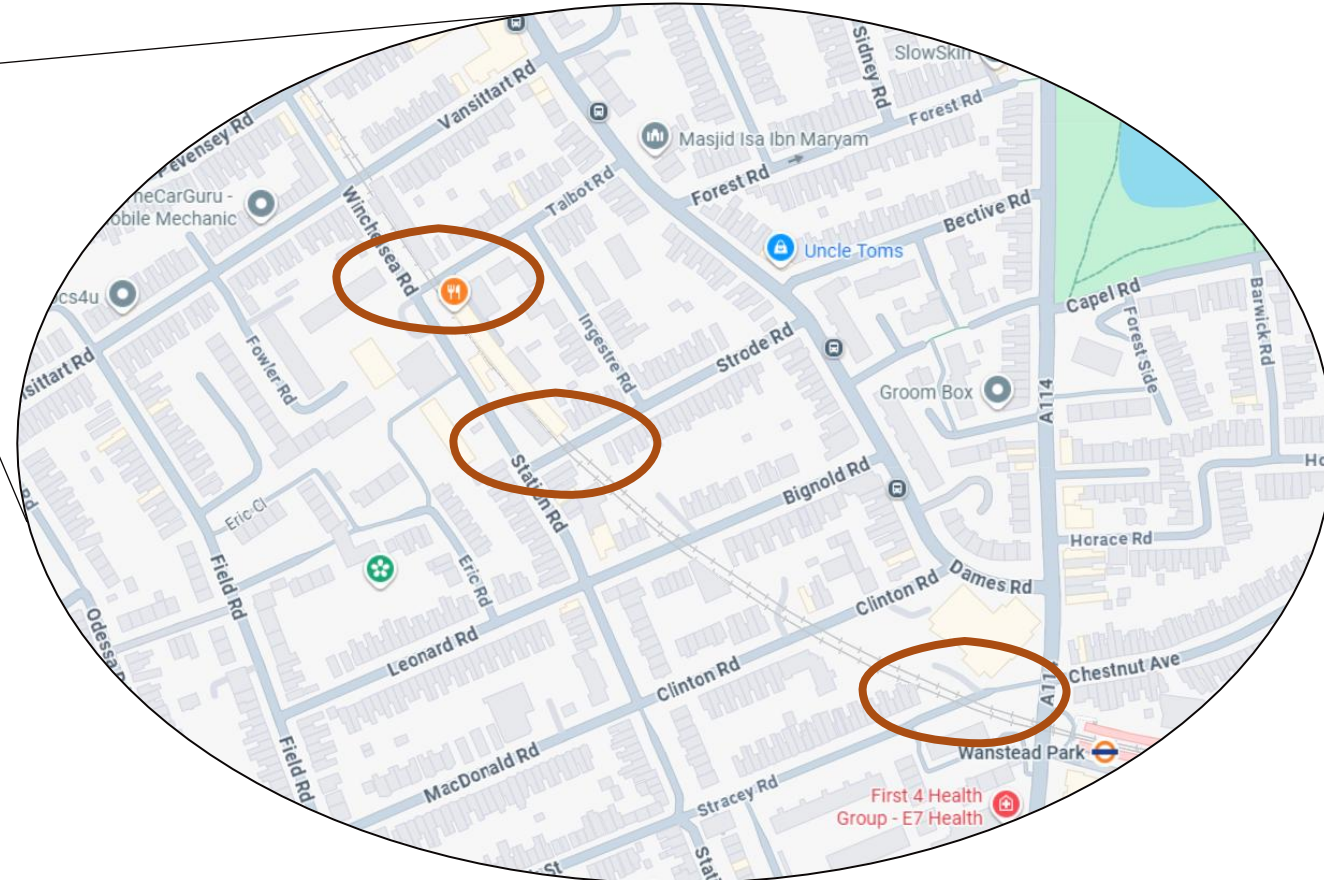
## TAH2 Underbridges

3 Underbridge  
reconstructions –  
Tottenham and  
Hampstead Line

Located in NE London.  
Sequence of 3 single  
deck bridges on London  
Overground line being  
replaced.

Initial project proposal to  
replace with 3 pairs of U-  
Type standard designs. 6  
decks to deliver in total.

On curved section of  
track so range of spans  
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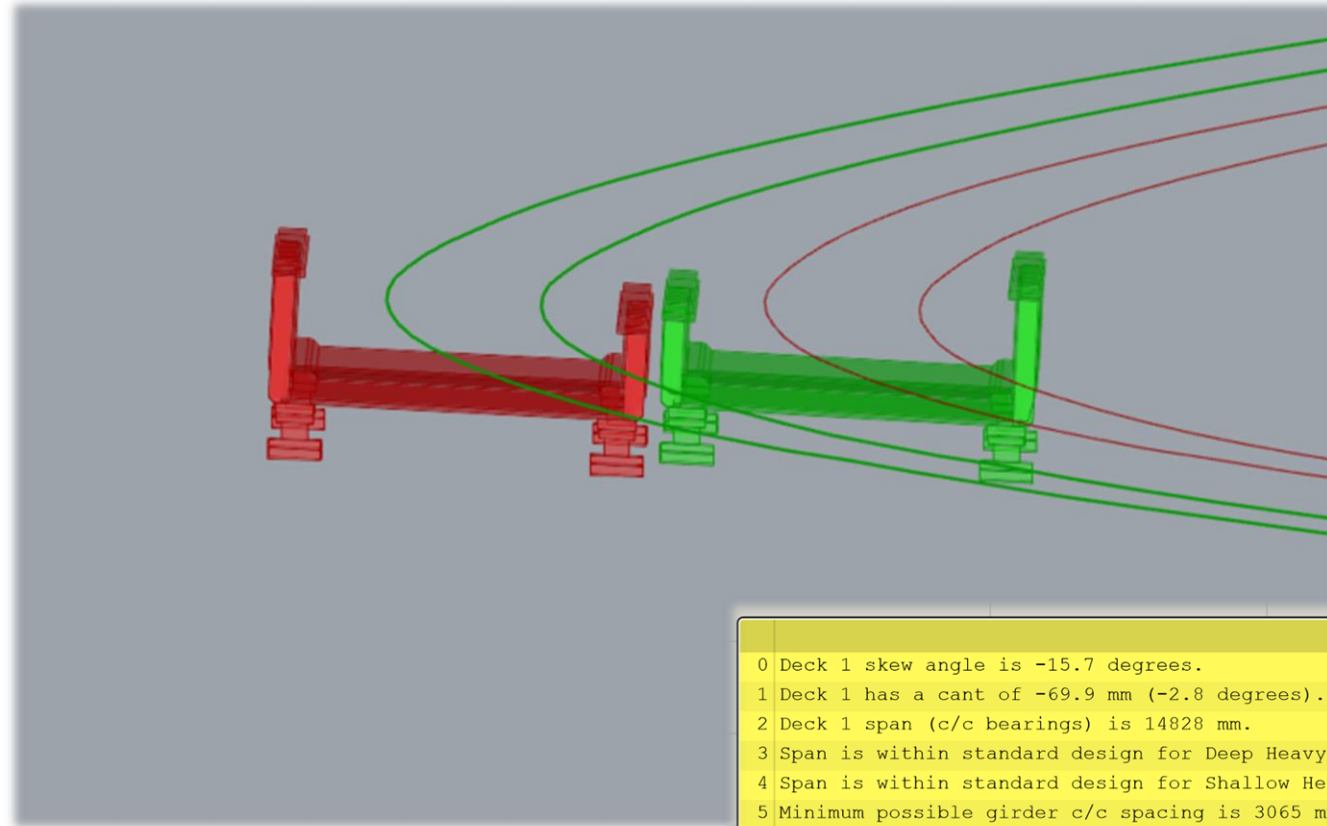


## Setting Out Process

ES3 setting out tool.

Use of visual programming software to analyse site layout.

What is visual programming?



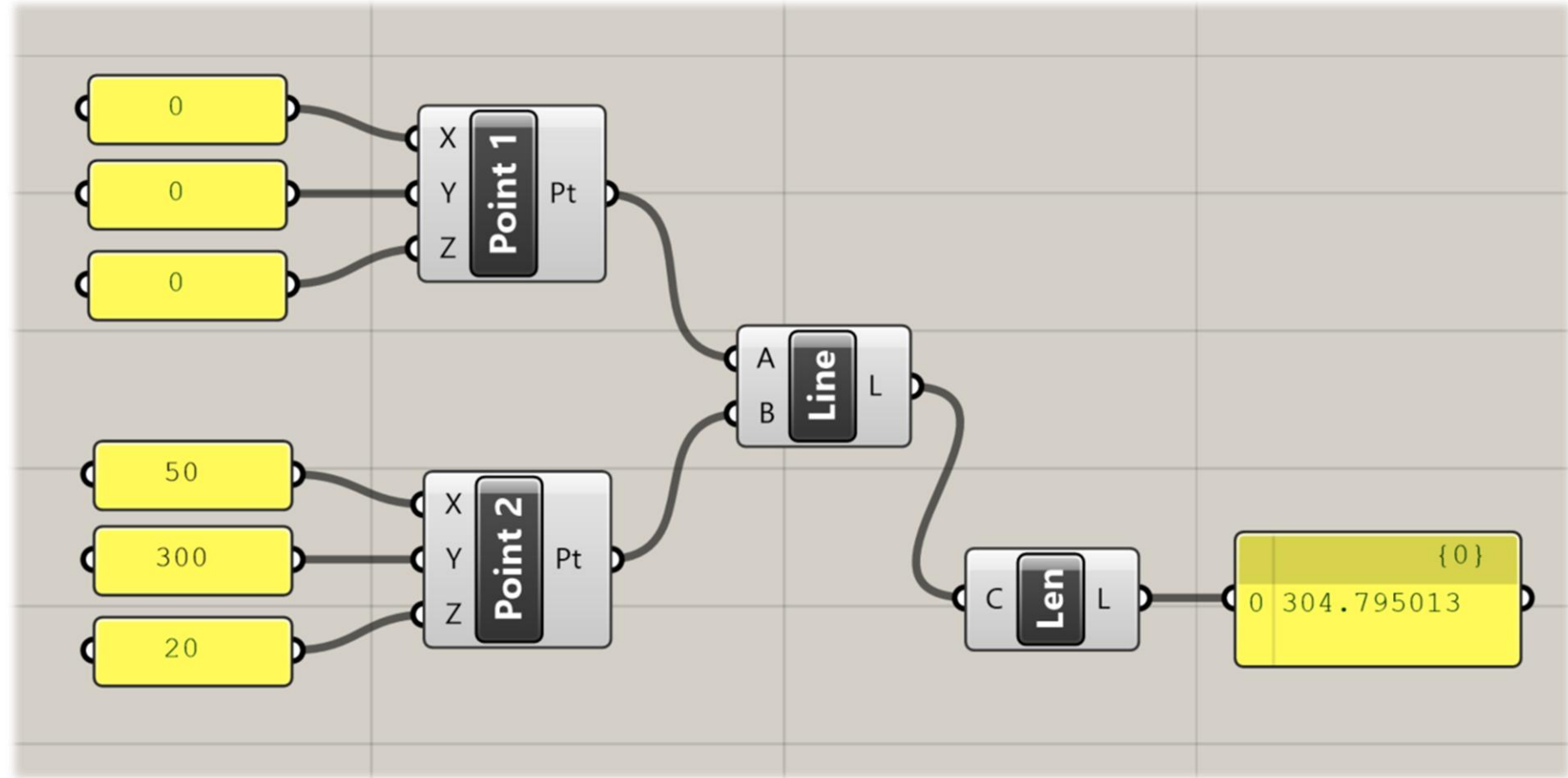
```
{0}
0 Deck 1 skew angle is -15.7 degrees.
1 Deck 1 has a cant of -69.9 mm (-2.8 degrees).
2 Deck 1 span (c/c bearings) is 14828 mm.
3 Span is within standard design for Deep Heavy girders (girder 1).
4 Span is within standard design for Shallow Heavy girders (girder 2).
5 Minimum possible girder c/c spacing is 3065 mm.
6 Girder c/c spacing is within 3300mm standard design limit.
7
8 Deck 2 skew angle is -15.7 degrees.
9 Deck 1 has a cant of -64.2 mm (-2.6 degrees).
10 Deck 2 span (c/c bearings) is 14839 mm.
11 Span is within standard design for Shallow Heavy girders (girder 3).
12 Span is within standard design for Deep Heavy girders (girder 4).
13 Minimum possible deck width is 3085 mm.
14 Girder c/c spacing is within 3300mm standard design limit.
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Example Grasshopper script

## Setting Out Process

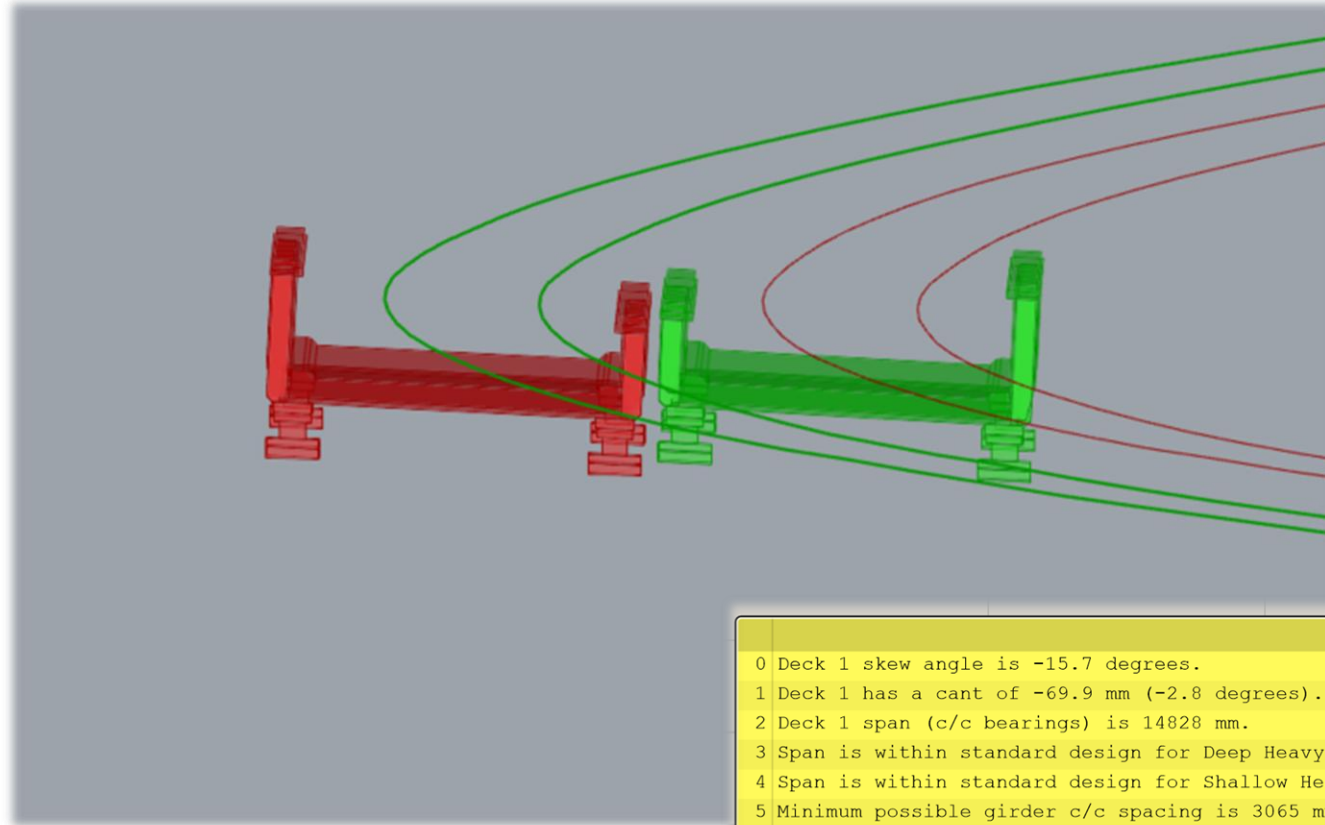
ES3 setting out tool.

Use of visual programming software to analyse site layout.

What is visual programming?

Grasshopper uses site geometry to spaceproof a bridge deck that will fit:

- a) Within existing space – highlights clashes.
- b) Within range of standard design parameters.



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## Setting Out Process

Tells us which structural types can and can't be used at a particular site.

Rapid iteration of new abutment position, minimising land-take and project impact.

Design team were able to switch proposal to E-type for worst-case structure – no lost work.



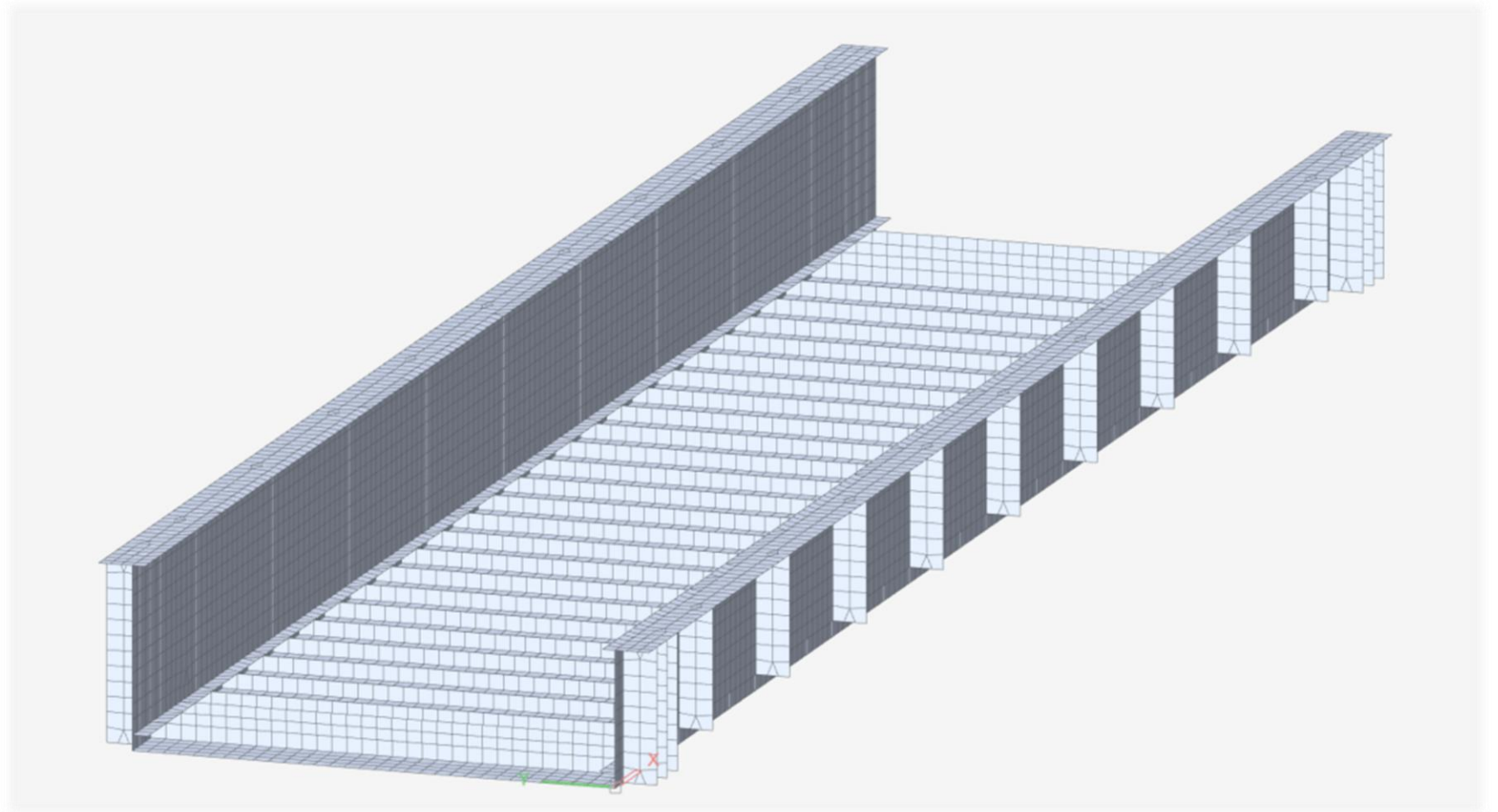
## Integration with MIDAS

Outputs from setting out tool then feed into MIDAS analysis model, using MIDAS plugin to Grasshopper.

Plugin uses same logic to produce equivalent FE model of bridge for analysis.

Calculation within MIDAS plugin for composite sections, equivalent stiffness etc.

Plugin follows same rules each time. Change the inputs = Change the mesh automatically!



MIDAS mesh, section properties + materials created from Grasshopper plugin

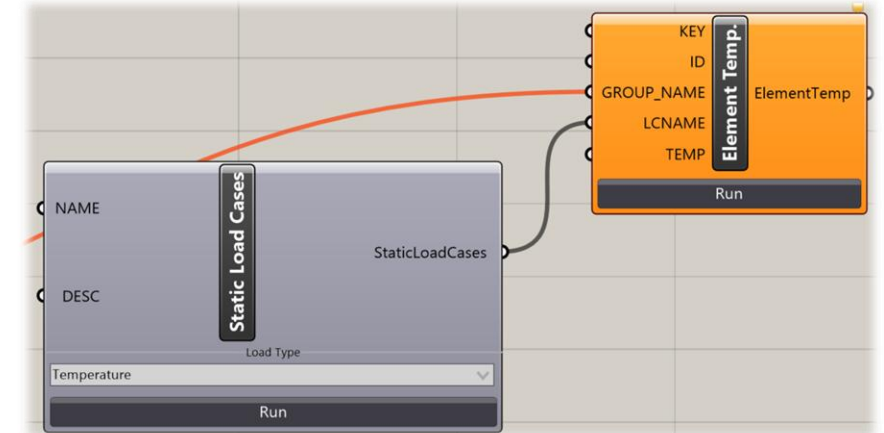
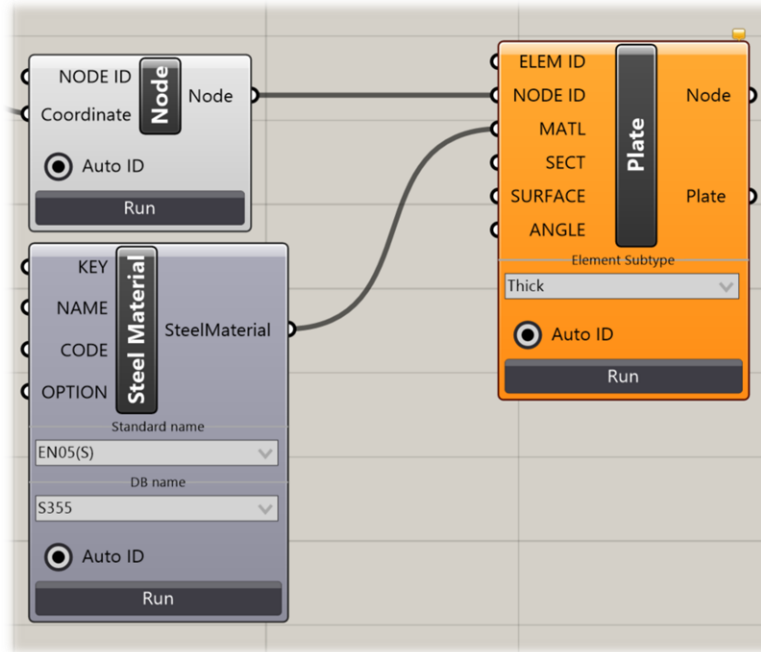
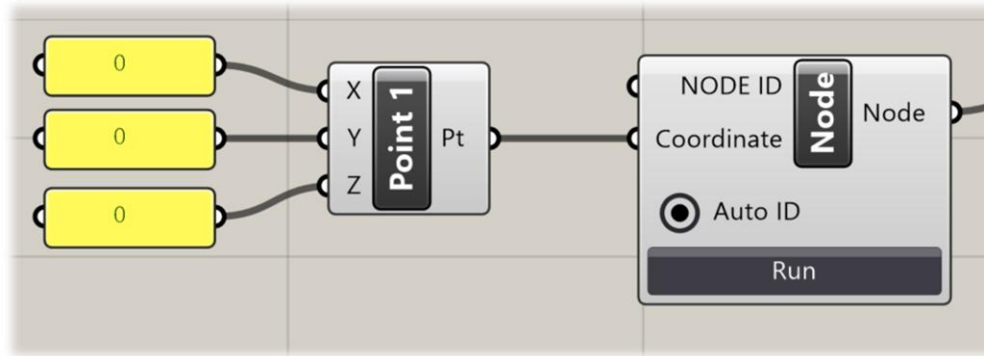
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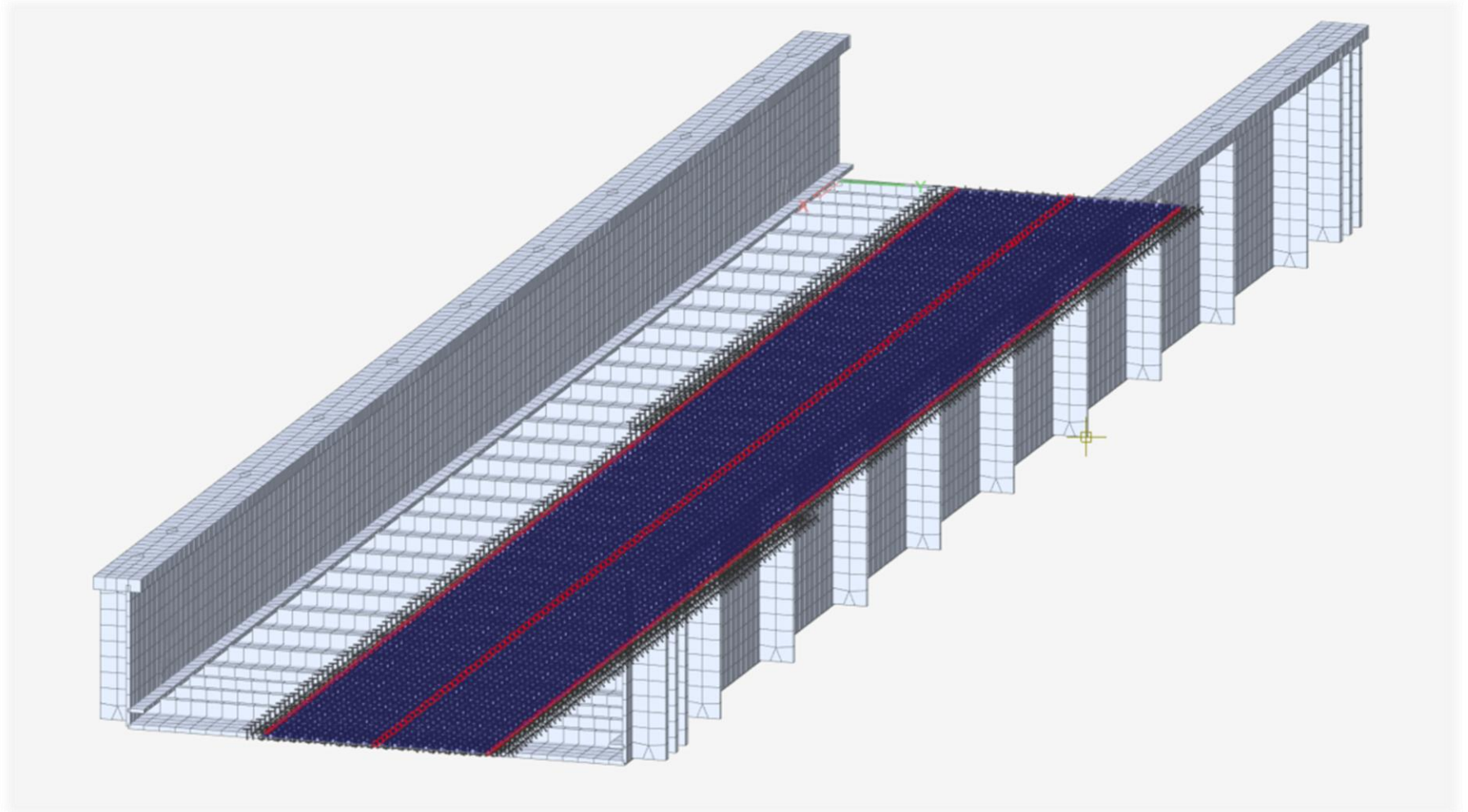
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## Integration with MIDAS

Load cases are automatically generated and combined within the script so a full analysis can be run.

MIDAS plugin reads geometry from 3D model so effects on loading like track position + cant + curvature are captured automatically.



Track position automatically set in model from Grasshopper inputs

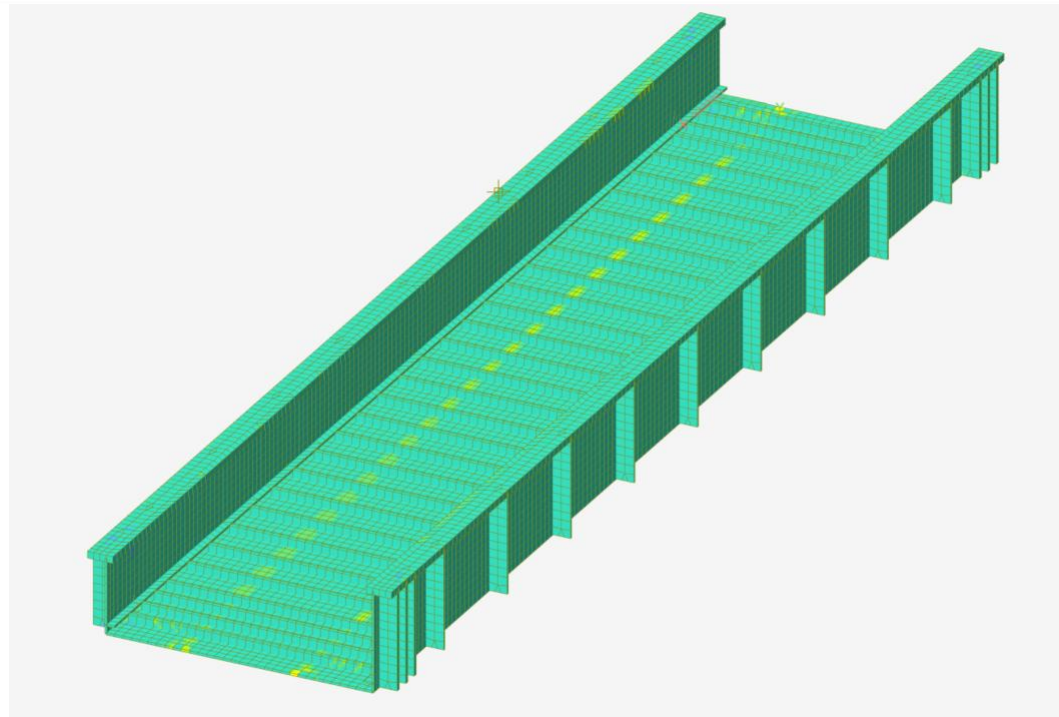
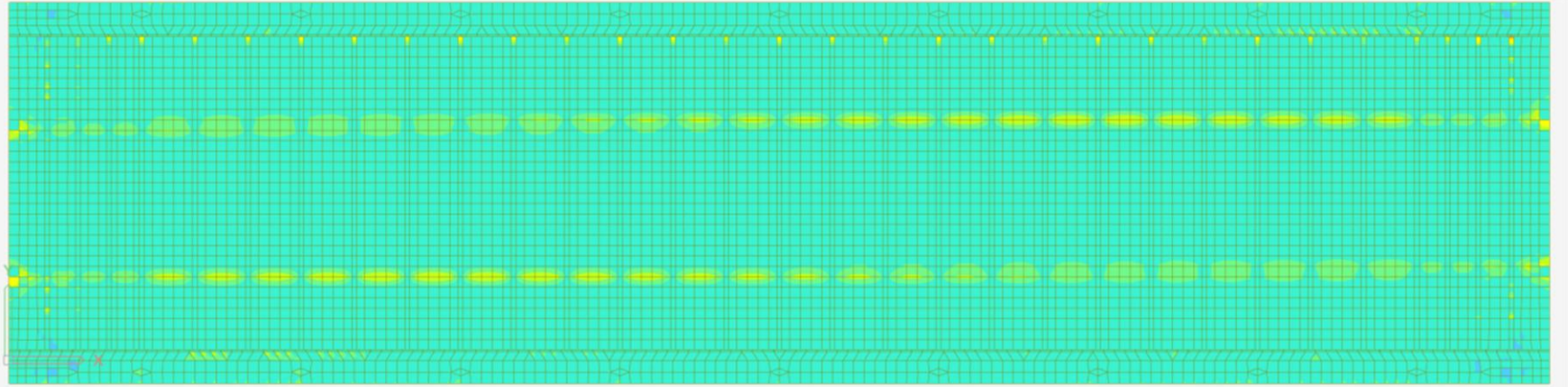
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Design outputs rapidly available to check for under-utilisation and potential optimisation. All at earliest design stage.

Inputs can be manually fine-tuned to check whether changes still pass.



## Conclusions

Why all this effort to not follow standard designs?

Balance of project time & best design.

MIDAS & integrated programmes give best of both worlds.

Opportunities are identified - with minimal effort – early enough to do something about them.

Client gets cost v benefit up front. No surprise later on.



A large, modern multi-story building with a glass facade and balconies, illuminated at night. The building is surrounded by trees and a landscaped area with people walking and sitting on benches. The scene is set against a dark blue sky.

# Thank You

# Any Questions?

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