## BS EN 1537:2013



# **BSI Standards Publication**

# Execution of special geotechnical works — Ground anchors



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BS EN 1537:2013 BRITISH STANDARD

#### National foreword

This British Standard is the UK implementation of EN 1537:2013. It supersedes BS EN 1537:2000 which is withdrawn.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee B/526, Geotechnics.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

This publication does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users are responsible for its correct application.

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# EUROPEAN STANDARD NORME EUROPÉENNE EUROPÄISCHE NORM

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#### **English Version**

## Execution of special geotechnical works - Ground anchors

Exécution des travaux géotechniques spéciaux - Tirants d'ancrage

Ausführung von Arbeiten im Spezialtiefbau - Verpressanker

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 8 May 2013.

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### **Foreword**

This document (EN 1537:2013) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 288 "Execution of special geotechnical works", the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by January 2014, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by January 2014.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN 1537:1999.

The remit of CEN/TC 288 is the standardisation of the execution procedures for geotechnical works (including testing and control methods) and of the required material properties. CEN/TC 288/WG 14 has been charged with the revision of EN 1537:1999 in the subject area of ground anchors, which includes all anchors that are bonded to the ground by grout and are stressed and tested.

This standard has been prepared to stand alongside EN 1997-1, Eurocode 7: Geotechnical design — Part 1: General rules, and prEN ISO 22477-5, Geotechnical investigation and testing — Testing of geotechnical structures — Part 5. Design, safety aspects and testing, which were included as the informative Annexes D and E in the previous issue of this standard (EN 1537:1999), were consequently taken out of this present issue. Clause 7, "Considerations related to design" of this standard deals only with those design matters that should be taken into account during the execution stage of ground anchors so that the design of the anchor system may be fulfilled. In addition, this standard provides full coverage of the construction and supervision requirements.

The revision of this standard was effected by a working group comprising of delegates from ten countries and the comments of these countries have been taken into account. The main amendments are:

- definitions and terminology brought into accordance with the definitions and terminology of EN 1997-1:2004, Eurocode 7, in particular with Section 8;
- alignment of this European Standard with prEN ISO 22477-5;
- structural revisions to match the structure of this standard with that of other standards for special geotechnical works, e.g. EN 1536, Execution of special geotechnical work — Bored piles and EN 1538, Execution of special geotechnical work — Diaphragm walls;
- general revision in accordance with comments received during the CEN Enquiry, 2010;
- update of references.

As long as EN ISO 22477-5 is not available, national solutions should be implemented for the testing of anchors.

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organisations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.