## THE OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

# FACKLAND ISLANDS AIRPORT FEASID LITY STUDY

### SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT

1972

R/1171 (K.E.A.)

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REALER, PALMER & TRITTON Constant Engineers Southank Bridge House 61 Southan Street London SEI 184

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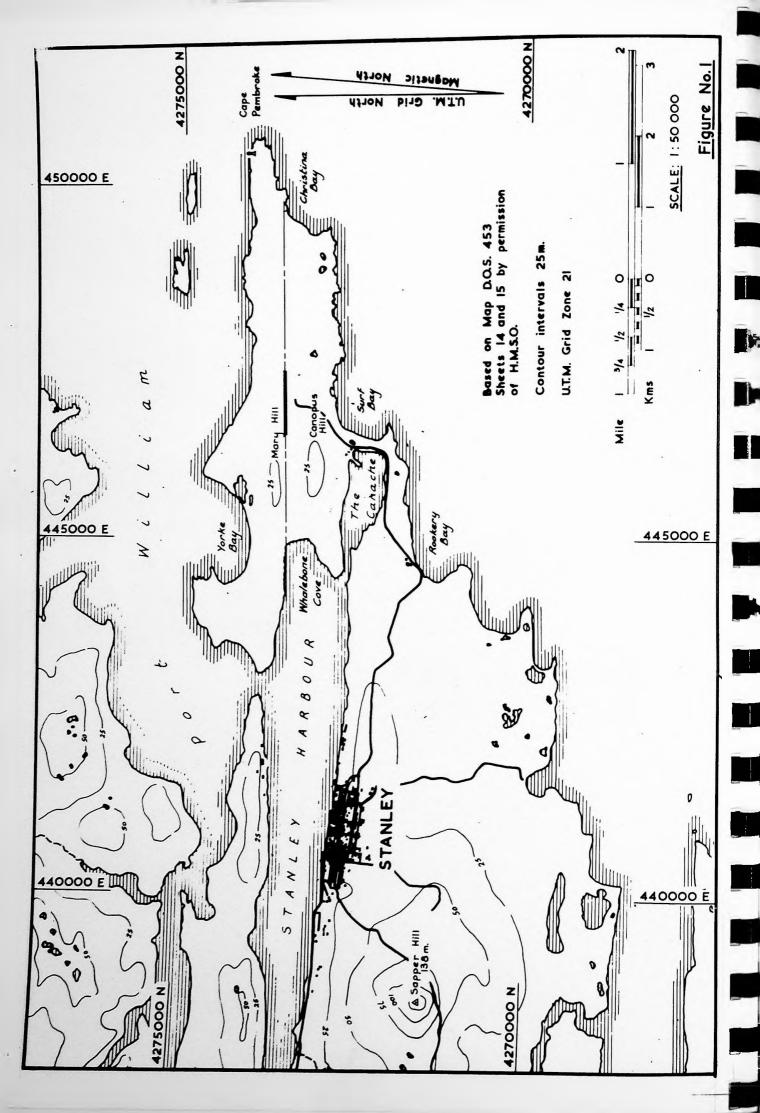
RENDEL, PALMER & TRITTON Consulting Engineers Southwark Bridge House 61 Southwark Street London SE1 1SA

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#### 1. INTRODUCTION

Included in the Terms of Reference for a Feasibility Study for an airport in the Falkland Islands given under cover of a letter dated 19th November, 1971, addressed to Rendel, Palmer and Tritton by the Overseas Development Administration of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office was a requirement for the provision of an estimate of the cost of the minimum work necessary for the provision of suitable aircraft movement areas for the operation of light passenger aircraft.

This Supplementary Report provides preliminary cost estimates in accordance with the above requirement and in consideration of the provision of minimal facilities for the operation of light aircraft. The Supplementary Report should be read in conjunction with the Feasibility Study Report.

The site considered was the amended Site A as described in the Feasibility Study Report and shown in Figure No.l.

#### 2. MINIMUM FACILITIES REQUIRED

#### 2.1 Aircraft Movement Area and Airfield Strip

In assessing runway length requirements consideration was given to aircraft types of less than 12,500 lb gross weight known to be operating in the South American area.

The cost estimate is based upon the following provisions for the movement areas and strip:

- runway length of 900 metres (2950 ft);
- runway width of 25 metres;
- overall strip width of 80 metres;
- link taxiway width of 12 metres;
- apron of 25 metres by 40 metres giving a stand capacity for three light aircraft;
- 3 metre wide shoulders adjacent to movement areas.

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A possible airport layout is shown on Drawing No.1.

For the aircraft under consideration a minimum pavement thickness of 195 millimetres would be required. The cost estimate has been based upon a sub-base of 75 millimetres thickness, a 100 millimetre thick crushed stone base and a 20 millimetre thick asphalt surfacing to all aircraft movement areas.

The usability of the single runway, assuming the F.A.A. criterion of an ll knot cross-wind, would be 52%, which figure would be increased to 76% by the provision of a cross-runway. If the maximum permissible cross-wind components allowed under British Civil Airworthiness regulations (20 knots) are assumed, however, the usabilities become 83% for a single runway and 93% with a cross-runway. The cost estimate has been based upon a single runway.

#### 2.2 Road Access

In order to reduce the road costs to an absolute minimum the existing track would not be realigned but would be utilized over its full length. Soft spots in the track would be excavated and backfilled and a regulating course of 150 millimetres average thickness would be laid over the full length. From the isthmus at the east end of the Canache a new length of road, approximately 1 kilometre long, would be constructed to the terminal area as shown on Drawing No.2. No provision has been made in the cost estimate for bitumen sealing and surface dressing.

#### 2.3 Buildings

The cost estimate allows for the provision of a single two-storey combined terminal/control building. A sub-station as described in the Feasibility Study Report is also provided for. The floor areas allocated to individual purposes in the buildings are shown in Table 1.

### TABLE 1. FLOOR AREA ALLOCATION FOR BUILDINGS

	Terminal/Operations Building		Area in sq.m.
	Passenger Waiting Area		41.0
	Baggage Handling Area		8.5
	Airline Office and Check-in		4.0
	Immigration		2.0
	Health		2.0
	Surgery/Office		15.0
	Corridors	()	14.0
	Toilets		16.0
	Communications Equipment		18.0
	Signals Officer-Office & Workshop		22.5
	Stairway		9.0
	Store under Stairs		4.5
	Control Room		17.5
	Briefing Area		12.5
	A.T.C./Airport Manager's Office		17.5
		TOTAL	204.0
	Sub-station		
	Standby Generator		25.0
	Switchgear		15.0
	Transformer		10.0
	Store		30.0
		TOTAL	80.0
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#### 2.4 Water Supply

The cost estimate includes for the provision of a water main and storage tanks as described in the Feasibility Study Report.

#### 2.5 Airfield Lighting

The provisions for airfield lighting would be as detailed in the Feasibility Study Report.

#### 2.6 Navigational Aids and Telecommunications

By the reduction of the capacity of the telephone link between the airport and Stanley the costs have been reduced by £10,000. All other navigational aids and telecommunications would be as detailed in the Feasibility Study Report.

#### 2.7 Power Supply

The omission of the overhead line connection from the power station in the town and the provision of main and standby generating plant at the airport would reduce the cost of the Works by £15,000, as shown in the cost estimate. Such a system, however, would be less reliable and would cost more to operate and maintain.

#### 2.8 Fire and Rescue Service

The minimum aircraft fire fighting facilities required for the aircraft under consideration would be in accordance with the recommendations of the Board of Trade publication CAP 168 for a category II airport. This would require the provision of the following equipment:-

- 1 No. set of equipment for conversion of an existing firefly Land Rover to foam production capability.
- 1 No. trailer complete with dry powder and rescue equipment.
- 1 No. hand trolley for fighting engine fires.

The provisions of rescue equipment and of water storage for domestic fire protection would be as detailed in the Feasibility Study Report.

#### 2.9 Miscellaneous

Provision has been made in the cost estimate for airport drainage, for fuelling and for maintenance equipment as described in the Feasibility Study Report. No provision has been made for fencing.

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#### COST ESTIMATE FOR MINIMUM FACILITIES

For the purposes of comparison the cost estimate shown in Table 2 includes a 15% incentive loading as described in the Feasibility Study Report. It is to be expected, however, that a major reduction in the scope of the Works would necessitate the application of an additional 'loading factor' to allow for the increase in individual rates concomitant with a substantial reduction in the size of the project.

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TABLE 2. COST ESTIMATE FOR MINIMUM FACILITIES

Section No.	Description	Cost in £	
1	Airfield Earthworks	91,000	
2	Airfield Paving	46,000	
3	Road Earthworks	17,000	
4	Road Paving	41,000	
5	Drainage Works	38,000	
6	Water Supply and Distribution	50,000	
7	Power Supply	35,000	
8	Airfield Lighting	30,000	
9	Navigational Aids and Telecommuni- cations	<b>60</b> ,000	
10	Terminal/Operations Building	13,000	
11	Sub-station	6,000	
12	Sewage Disposal	10,000	
13	Airfield Markings	6,000	
	Sub-Total	443,000	
	Add for incentive loading (see Feasibility Report) 15%	66,000	
14	Supply Fire & Rescue Equipment	3,000	
15	Supply Maintenance Equipment	10,000	
	Add for Labour Camp		
	Imported Labour	50,000	
	Shipping	100,000	
	Sub-Total	712,000	
	Add for Contingencies 10%	71,000	
	GRAND TOTAL	783,000	

