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Hornby Courts Block B
PRO 1580-002
Detailed Engineering Evaluation
Quantitative Report
FINAL Version (1.0)

2 Goulding Avenue, Hornby



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Quantitative Report
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2 Goulding Avenue, Hornby

Christchurch City Council

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Date
31st May 2013



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Quantitative Report Summary

Hornby Courts Block B

PRO 1580-002

Detailed Engineering Evaluation

Quantitative Report - SUMMARY

FINAL Version (1.0)

2 Goulding Avenue, Hornby

Background

This is a summary of the quantitative assessment report for the Hornby Courts Block B building, and is based in general on the Detailed Engineering Evaluation Procedure document (draft) issued by the Structural Advisory Group on 19 July 2011, visual inspections on 18th January 2012 and available drawings itemised in Section 5.2 herein.

Key Damage Observed

Key damage observed includes:

- ▶ Minor cracking to plasterboard wall linings throughout.
- ▶ Minor spalling and cracking to the construction joint between landing slab and staircase.

Building Capacity Assessment

Following the quantitative assessment, the building has been assessed as achieving greater than 100% NBS. As the building strength is greater than 67% NBS and is therefore not considered as Earthquake Prone or Earthquake Risk in accordance with NZSEE guidelines.

Recommendation

As the building has achieved greater than 67% NBS no further assessment to this building is recommended. In addition general access is allowed.



1. Background

GHD has been engaged by Christchurch City Council (CCC) to undertake a detailed engineering evaluation of Hournby Courts Block B.

This report is a quantitative assessment of the building structure, and is based in general on the Detailed Engineering Evaluation Procedure document (draft) issued by the Structural Advisory Group on 19 July 2011.



2. Compliance

This section contains a brief summary of the requirements of the various statutes and authorities that control activities in relation to buildings in Christchurch at present.

2.1 Canterbury Earthquake Recovery Authority (CERA)

CERA was established on 28 March 2011 to take control of the recovery of Christchurch using powers established by the Canterbury Earthquake Recovery Act enacted on 18 April 2011. This act gives the Chief Executive Officer of CERA wide powers in relation to building safety, demolition and repair. Two relevant sections are:

Section 38 – Works

This section outlines a process in which the chief executive can give notice that a building is to be demolished and if the owner does not carry out the demolition, the chief executive can commission the demolition and recover the costs from the owner or by placing a charge on the owners' land.

Section 51 – Requiring Structural Survey

This section enables the chief executive to require a building owner, insurer or mortgagee carry out a full structural survey before the building is re-occupied.

We understand that CERA will require a detailed engineering evaluation to be carried out for all buildings (other than those exempt from the Earthquake Prone Building definition in the Building Act). It is anticipated that CERA will adopt the Detailed Engineering Evaluation Procedure document (draft) issued by the Structural Advisory Group on 19 July 2011. This document sets out a methodology for both qualitative and quantitative assessments.

The qualitative assessment is a desk-top and site inspection assessment. It is based on a thorough visual inspection of the building coupled with a review of available documentation such as drawings and specifications. The quantitative assessment involves analytical calculation of the buildings strength and may require non-destructive or destructive material testing, geotechnical testing and intrusive investigation.

It is anticipated that factors determining the extent of evaluation and strengthening level required will include:

- ▶ The importance level and occupancy of the building
- ▶ The placard status and amount of damage
- ▶ The age and structural type of the building
- ▶ Consideration of any critical structural weaknesses
- ▶ The extent of any earthquake damage



2.2 Building Act

Several sections of the Building Act are relevant when considering structural requirements:

Section 112 – Alterations

This section requires that an existing building complies with the relevant sections of the Building Code to at least the extent that it did prior to any alteration. This effectively means that a building cannot be weakened as a result of an alteration (including partial demolition).

Section 115 – Change of Use

This section requires that the territorial authority (in this case Christchurch City Council (CCC)) be satisfied that the building with a new use complies with the relevant sections of the Building Code 'as near as is reasonably practicable'. Regarding seismic capacity 'as near as reasonably practicable' has previously been interpreted by CCC as achieving a minimum of 67% NBS however where practical achieving 100% NBS is desirable. The New Zealand Society for Earthquake Engineering (NZSEE) recommend a minimum of 67% NBS.

2.2.1 Section 121 – Dangerous Buildings

The definition of dangerous building in the Act was extended by the Canterbury Earthquake (Building Act) Order 2010, and it now defines a building as dangerous if:

- ▶ In the ordinary course of events (excluding the occurrence of an earthquake), the building is likely to cause injury or death or damage to other property; or
- ▶ In the event of fire, injury or death to any persons in the building or on other property is likely because of fire hazard or the occupancy of the building; or
- ▶ There is a risk that the building could collapse or otherwise cause injury or death as a result of earthquake shaking that is less than a 'moderate earthquake' (refer to Section 122 below); or
- ▶ There is a risk that other property could collapse or otherwise cause injury or death; or
- ▶ A territorial authority has not been able to undertake an inspection to determine whether the building is dangerous.

Section 122 – Earthquake Prone Buildings

This section defines a building as earthquake prone if its ultimate capacity would be exceeded in a 'moderate earthquake' and it would be likely to collapse causing injury or death, or damage to other property. A moderate earthquake is defined by the building regulations as one that would generate ground shaking 33% of the shaking used to design an equivalent new building.

Section 124 – Powers of Territorial Authorities

This section gives the territorial authority the power to require strengthening work within specified timeframes or to close and prevent occupancy to any building defined as dangerous or earthquake prone.

Section 131 – Earthquake Prone Building Policy

This section requires the territorial authority to adopt a specific policy for earthquake prone, dangerous and insanitary buildings.



2.3 Christchurch City Council Policy

Christchurch City Council adopted their Earthquake Prone, Dangerous and Insanitary Building Policy in 2006. This policy was amended immediately following the Darfield Earthquake of the 4th September 2010.

The 2010 amendment includes the following:

- ▶ A process for identifying, categorising and prioritising Earthquake Prone Buildings, commencing on 1 July 2012;
- ▶ A strengthening target level of 67% of a new building for buildings that are Earthquake Prone;
- ▶ A timeframe of 15-30 years for Earthquake Prone Buildings to be strengthened; and,
- ▶ Repair works for buildings damaged by earthquakes will be required to comply with the above.

The council has stated their willingness to consider retrofit proposals on a case by case basis, considering the economic impact of such a retrofit.

We anticipate that any building with a capacity of less than 33% NBS (including consideration of critical structural weaknesses) will need to be strengthened to a target of 67% NBS of new building standard as recommended by the Policy.

If strengthening works are undertaken, a building consent will be required. A requirement of the consent will require upgrade of the building to comply 'as near as is reasonably practicable' with:

- ▶ The accessibility requirements of the Building Code.
- ▶ The fire requirements of the Building Code. This is likely to require a fire report to be submitted with the building consent application.

2.4 Building Code

The building code outlines performance standards for buildings and the Building Act requires that all new buildings comply with this code. Compliance Documents published by The Department of Building and Housing can be used to demonstrate compliance with the Building Code.

After the February Earthquake, on 19 May 2011, Compliance Document B1: Structure was amended to include increased seismic design requirements for Canterbury as follows:

- ▶ Hazard Factor increased from 0.22 to 0.3 (36% increase in the basic seismic design load)
- ▶ Serviceability Return Period Factor increased from 0.25 to 0.33 (80% increase in the serviceability design loads when combined with the Hazard Factor increase)

The increase in the above factors has resulted in a reduction in the level of compliance of an existing building relative to a new building despite the capacity of the existing building not changing.



3. Earthquake Resistance Standards

For this assessment, the building's earthquake resistance is compared with the current New Zealand Building Code requirements for a new building constructed on the site. This is expressed as a percentage of new building standard (%NBS). The new building standard load requirements have been determined in accordance with the current earthquake loading standard (NZS 1170.5:2004 Structural design actions - Earthquake actions - New Zealand).

The likely capacity of this building has been derived in accordance with the New Zealand Society for Earthquake Engineering (NZSEE) guidelines 'Assessment and Improvement of the Structural Performance of Buildings in Earthquakes' (AISPBE), 2006. These guidelines provide an Initial Evaluation Procedure that assesses a buildings capacity based on a comparison of loading codes from when the building was designed and currently. It is a quick high-level procedure that can be used when undertaking a Qualitative analysis of a building. The guidelines also provide guidance on calculating a modified Ultimate Limit State capacity of the building which is much more accurate and can be used when undertaking a Quantitative analysis.

The New Zealand Society for Earthquake Engineering has proposed a way for classifying earthquake risk for existing buildings in terms of %NBS and this is shown in Figure 1 below.

Description	Grade	Risk	%NBS	Existing Building Structural Performance	Improvement of Structural Performance	
					Legal Requirement	NZSEE Recommendation
Low Risk Building	A or B	Low	Above 67	Acceptable (improvement may be desirable)	The Building Act sets no required level of structural improvement (unless change in use) This is for each TA to decide. Improvement is not limited to 34%NBS.	100%NBS desirable. Improvement should achieve at least 67%NBS
Moderate Risk Building	B or C	Moderate	34 to 66	Acceptable legally. Improvement recommended		Not recommended. Acceptable only in exceptional circumstances
High Risk Building	D or E	High	33 or lower	Unacceptable (Improvement	Unacceptable	Unacceptable

Figure 1. NZSEE Risk Classifications Extracted from table 2.2 of the NZSEE 2006 AISPBE

Figure 2 compares the percentage NBS to the relative risk of the building failing in a seismic event with a 10% risk of exceedance in 50 years (i.e. 0.2% in the next year). It is noted that the current seismic risk in Christchurch results in a 6% risk of exceedance in the next year.



Percentage of New Building Standard (%NBS)	Relative Risk (Approximate)
>100	<1 time
80-100	1-2 times
67-80	2-5 times
33-67	5-10 times
20-33	10-25 times
<20	>25 times

Figure 2. %NBS Compared to Relative Risk of Failure

4. Building Description

4.1 General

Hornby Courts Block B is located at 2 Goulding Avenue, Hornby, Christchurch. The building is used for residential purposes.

The building consists of three characteristic portions; two single story “wings” and a two story central portion, as is shown in the figure:

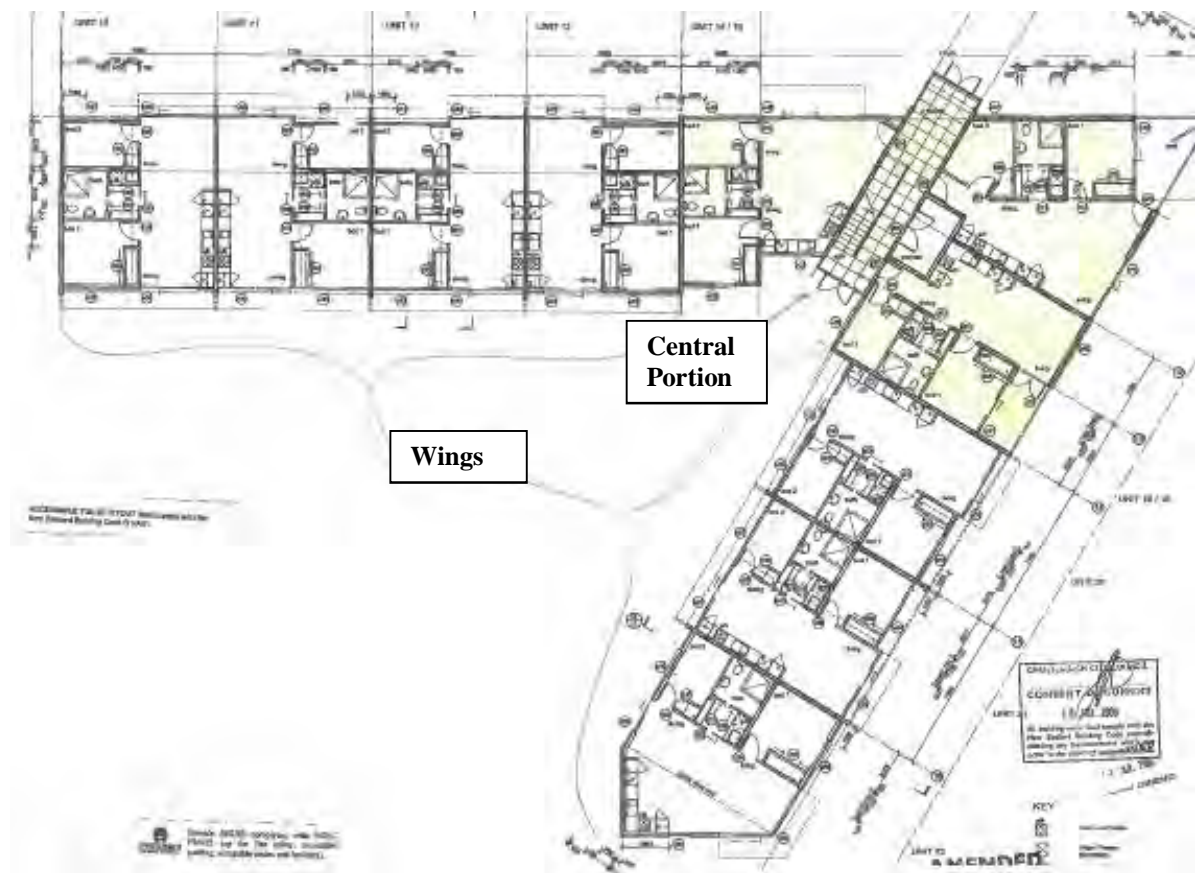


Figure 3. Basement of the Building

In the central portion of the building there is a long, heavy RC staircase with an intermediate landing. The staircase is “built in” at the top and at the bottom.

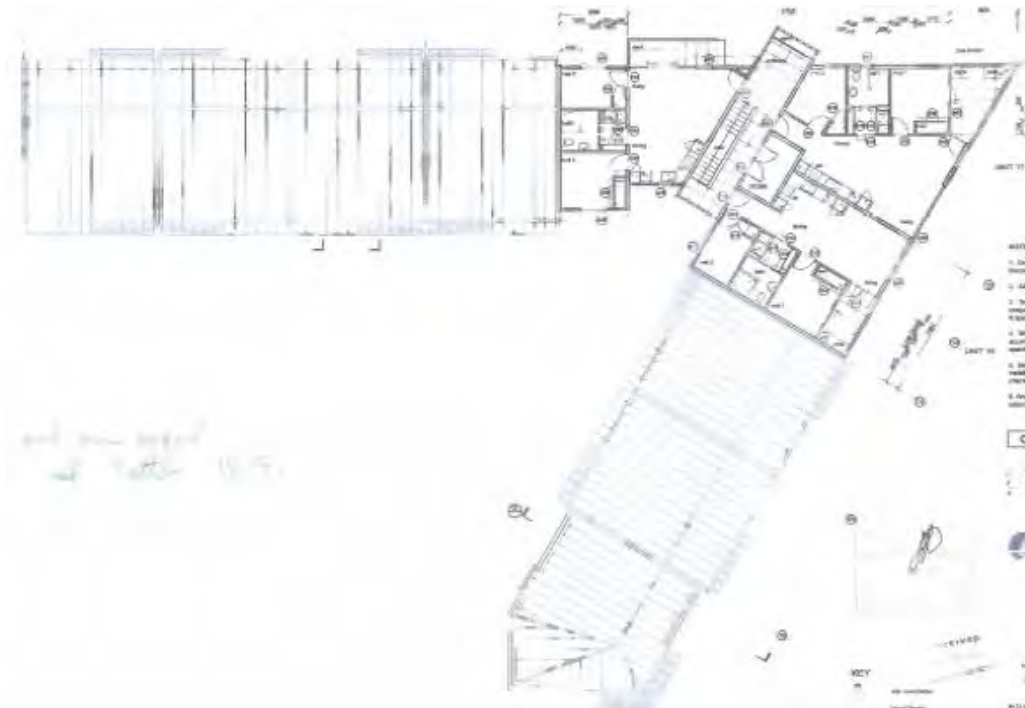


Figure 4. Building's First Floor

The reinforced concrete wall system is shown below:



Figure 5. RC Walls System

The first floor slab is a combination of the in-situ 200 mm slab and a 150 mm composite structure (75 mm uni- spans with 75 mm overlaying in-situ casting concrete).

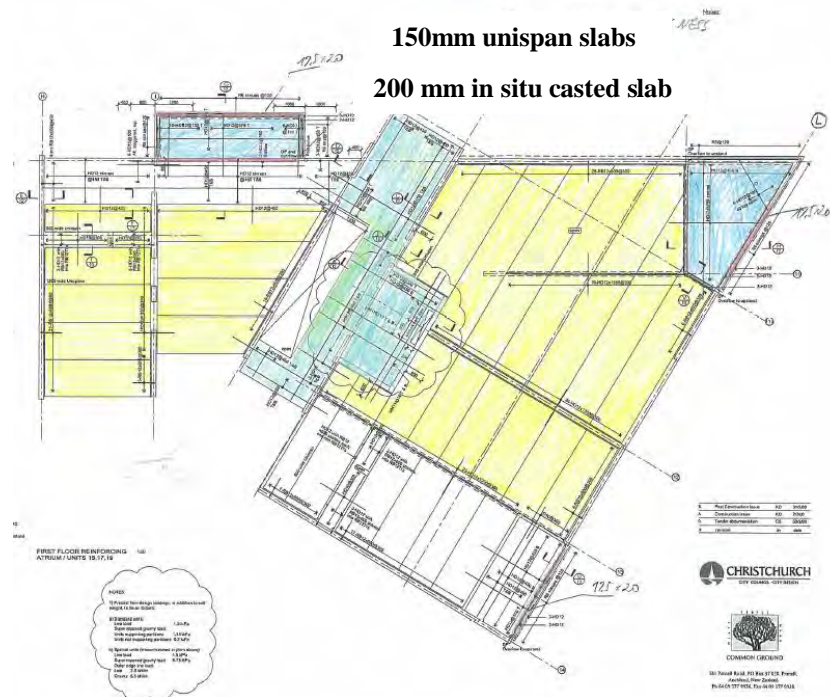


Figure 6. First Floor Slabs

Some parts of the roof are made by timber trusses and others by 250x100 timber rafters with 150x50 purlins (Figure 7.).

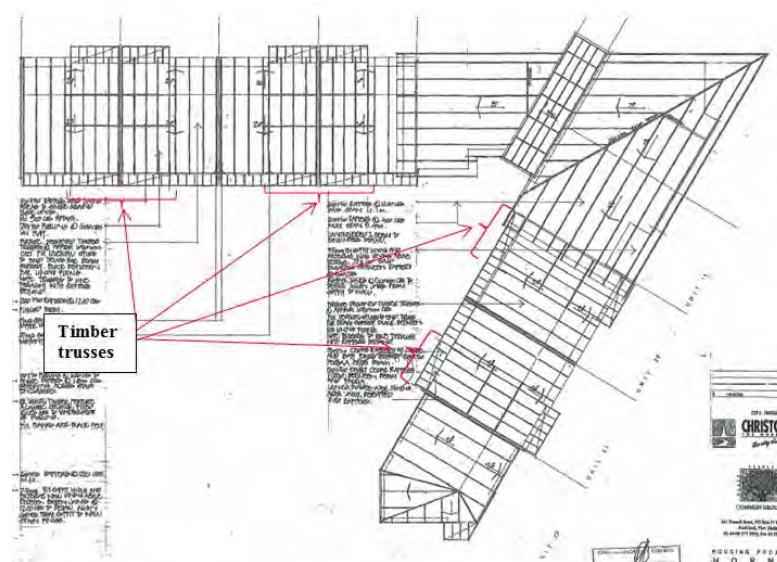


Figure 7. Portions of the Building with Timber Trusses at the Roof Level

The infill walls are light and timber framed; externally these walls are partially brick clad.

The attributes mentioned above are shown in greater detailed in Appendix B (existing drawings).

4.2 Gravity Load Resisting System

The load is transferred to the RC walls from the timber roof structure which has is made up of a variety of timber elements depending on the building portion considered. Gravity loads are then passed through the walls into the 500 x 300 mm concrete foundation beams.

4.2.1 Wings portions of the building- timber trusses at the roof

In this portion of the building the gravity load is transferred from the metal cladding by the 150x50 timber purlins to the timber trusses. These trusses are supported by a RC wall in the middle of their span and by the 250x100 timber beams at their edges. The load from the 250x100 timber beams further goes to the RC walls, then to the foundation concrete beams.

4.2.2 Wings portions of the building- part without timber trusses

The main elements in this portion are the 250x100 timber rafters which span between the RC walls and timber trusses (Figure 8.).

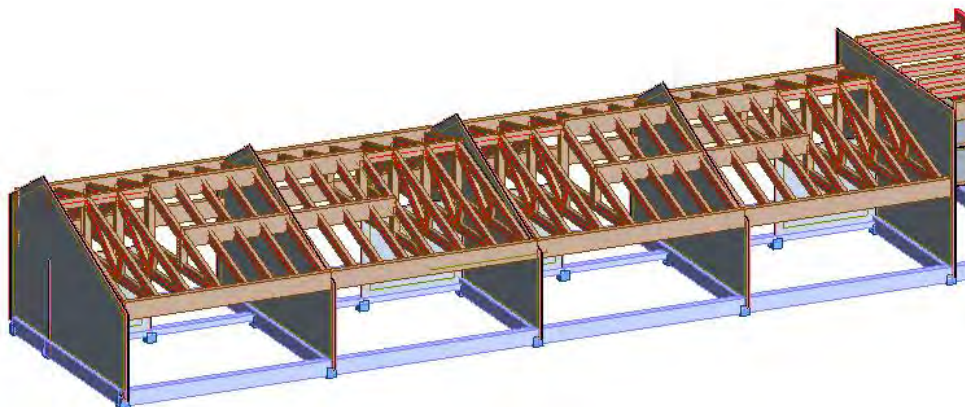


Figure 8. Roof Structural Elements in the “Wings” Portions of the Building

4.2.3 Two story portion

In the two storied section of the building the timber roof structure consists of primary timber rafters which span over RC walls supporting the timber purlins.

The internal gravity loads are transferred through the floor slabs to the supporting concrete walls and down to the foundations.

4.3 Lateral Load Resisting System

The full lateral load is carried by the RC walls which are connected by the roof structure that provides nominal diaphragm action in the part of the wings. In the portion of the two story building, the diaphragm action is provided by the first floor slab as well.



5. Assessment

5.1 Site Inspection

An inspection of the building was undertaken on the 5th of March 2012. Both the interior and exterior of the building were inspected. The building was observed to have a green placard in place. The main structural components of the building were all able to be viewed however details of the roof structure could not be observed. It should be noted that no inspection of the foundations of the structures was able to be undertaken.

The inspection consisted of observing the building to determine the structural systems and likely behaviours of the building during earthquake. The site was assessed for damage, including observing the ground condition, checking for damage areas where damage would be expected for the structure type observed and noting general damage observed throughout the building in both structural and non-structural elements.

5.2 Available Drawings

The full building architectural design done by "Housing Project of HORNBY" was available to GHD. Both Block A and Block B details are in the same design. The following drawings are relevant to Block B:

Table 1 Existing Drawings

Item #	Title	Sheet No.	Date
1	Foundation Plan	S 01	July 2000
2	First Floor Structure	S 02	July 2000
3	Precast Wall Panels	S 06	July 2000
4	Precast Wall Panels	S 06 A	July 2000
5	Precast Wall Panels	S 07	July 2000
6	Precast Wall Panels	S 07 A	July 2000
7	Foundation Details	S 10	July 2000
8	Precast Panel Details	S 11	July 2000
9	First Floor Concrete Flooring Details	S 12	July 2000
10	In situ Concrete Details	S 13	July 2000
11	Roof Framing Plan	WD 04	July 2000
12	Roof Plan	WD 05	July 2000
13-16	Elevations	WD 06- WD 09	July 2000
17-20	Cross Sections	WD 10- WD 13	July 2000
21-24	Details	WD 14- WD 17	July 2000

All drawings are attached as Appendix B.

5.3 Analysis and Modelling Methodology

Mathematical Modelling

An analytical three-dimensional (shell) model of the Hornby Court- Block B building was created using the finite element software pocket, ROBOT, version 2012.

The main structural elements of the building are RC walls. The ROBOT subprogram form - "SHELL" design was used.

To avoid modeling the panels with openings, some panels were split and connected with beams and columns; one example is shown below.

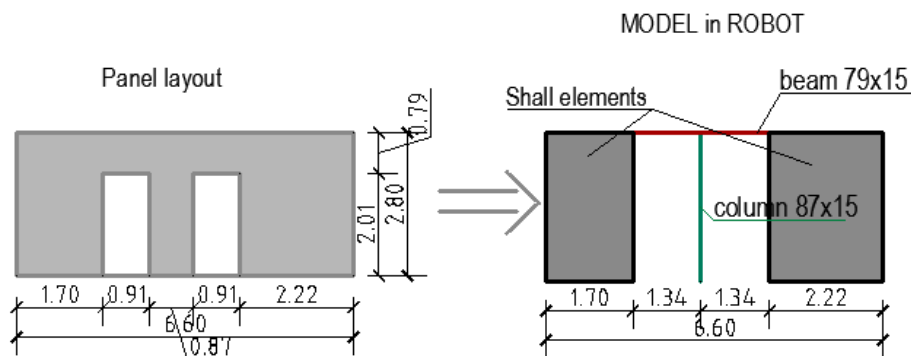


Figure 9. Modeling of the Panel- Model without Openings

RC slabs, both uni span and cast in situ, are modeled as shell elements.

Some concrete parapet walls and unreinforced masonry walls are modeled with an equivalent diagonal compression strut. Properties of all struts were calculated based on the recommendations of the New Zealand Society for Earthquake Engineering (NZSEE), Assessment and Improvement of the Structural Performance of Buildings in Earthquakes (2006).

Unreinforced masonry walls not bounded by the reinforced concrete frames were not modeled as these are non-structural elements that are expected to fail. The weight of the masonry wall is considered by modeling a line load equivalent to the density of the wall.

The timber roof structure is modeled as a semi-flexible diaphragm with equivalent characteristics (weight and modulus of elasticity) to the real roof structure.

Overview of the materials is listed in the table (**Error! Reference source not found.**):

Table 2 Material Properties

Elements	Robot name material	Material properties	
All RC panels, beams, columns	CONCR	Unit weight	$\gamma = 23.61 \text{ kN/m}^3$
		Young Modulus	$E = 31,500.00 \text{ MPa}$
		Poisson Ratio	$\mu = 0.167$
Parapet brick walls	BRICK	Unit weight	$\gamma = 76.97 \text{ kN/m}^3$
		Young Modulus	$E = 2,000.00 \text{ MPa}$
		Poisson Ratio	$\mu = 0.30$
Parapet concrete walls	CONCRETE M	Unit weight	$\gamma = 23.61 \text{ kN/m}^3$
		Young Modulus	$E = 21,000.00 \text{ MPa}$
		Poisson Ratio	$\mu = 0.167$
Roof diaphragm	CONCR 3	Unit weight	$\gamma = 5.72 \text{ kN/m}^3$
		Young Modulus	$E = 315,000.00 \text{ MPa}$
		Poisson Ratio	$\mu = 0.167$

The 3D model of the building is shown below:

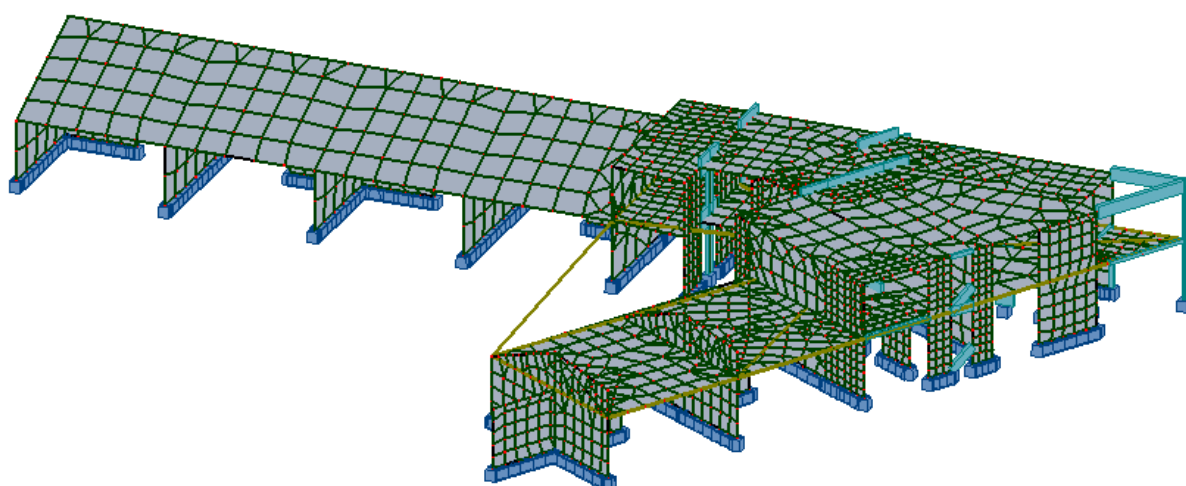


Figure 10. 3D Model of the Building

The staircases are not included in the 3D model as a structural element; they have been modelled separately in a 2D frame ROBOT design.

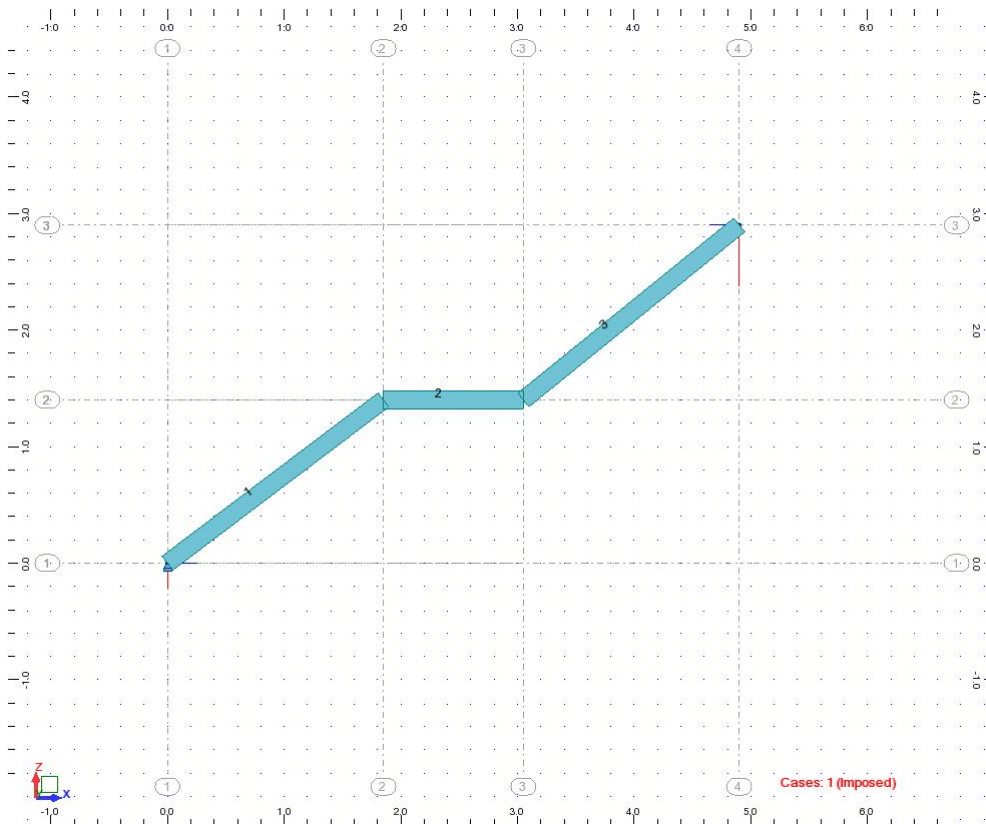


Figure 11. 2D Model of the Staircases

The obtained reactions from the self-weight and imposed load were then applied in a 3D building model.

Loading Conditions

► Design Load Types:

► Dead Loads

1. DL1: Self-weight of structural elements of the building,
2. Difference of the concrete panels: The weight of the wall's parts which are not modeled,
3. Brick walls: Weight of brick walls (plus reaction from the staircases),

► Live Loads

1. Roof structure: Imposed load at roof level = 0.25 kPa
2. Imposed action

1.5 kPa – for the residence units

2.0 kPa - Staircase & Landing

► Seismic load -Seismic Analysis Procedure: Modal Response Spectral Analysis



Critical load combinations – those that impose the greatest stress on the structure – are selected for design and listed below:

- 1. $1.0G+0.3Q$**
- 2. $1.2G+1.5Q$**
- 3. $1.0G+0.4Q\pm Ex$**
 - 3a. $1.0G+0.4Q+Ex$
 - 3b. $1.0G+0.4Q-Ex$
- 4. $1.0G+0.4Q\pm Ey$**
 - 4a. $1.0G+0.4Q+Ey$
 - 4b. $1.0G+0.4Q-Ey$
- 5. $1.0G+0.4Q\pm 1.0Ex\pm 0.3Ey$**
 - 5a. $1.0G+0.4Q+1.0Ex+0.3Ey$
 - 5b. $1.0G+0.4Q+1.0Ex-0.3Ey$
 - 5c. $1.0G+0.4Q-1.0Ex+0.3Ey$
 - 5d. $1.0G+0.4Q-1.0Ex-0.3Ey$
- 6. $1.0G+0.4Q\pm 1.0Ey\pm 0.3Ex$**
 - 6a. $1.0G+0.4Q+1.0Ey+0.3Ex$
 - 6b. $1.0G+0.4Q+1.0Ey-0.3Ex$
 - 6c. $1.0G+0.4Q-1.0Ey+0.3Ex$
 - 6d. $1.0G+0.4Q-1.0Ey-0.3Ex$

Determination of %NBS

Member forces resulting from the modal response spectral analysis were used to determine the seismic demand on each structural member. These were compared with the member capacities. The single factor to assess the acceptability of each member is the ratio of the seismic demand of the structural member over the member capacity (DCR). The DCRs are then expressed as a % NBS to determine the risk level of the building.

Based on the %NBS of each structural member and the overall building's behavior, the deficiencies in the structure were identified.

Seismic Design

The building structure was checked to the seismic design standards in accordance with the AS/NZ 1170.5, NZBC Clause B1 Structure and New Zealand Society of Earthquake Engineering Guidelines for Assessment and Improvement of the Structural Performance of Buildings in Earthquakes.



6. Damage Assessment

6.1 Surrounding Buildings

The closest building to the Court- Block B is the Hornby Court Block A. The damages observed on this building are minor and include the follows:

- Minor cracks in the staircase located between the communal block and residential block
- Minor cracks in the window corners at lower floors in the communal block of the building
- Cracks in the suspended slab connected to the steel columns in the communal block of the building

6.2 Residual Displacements and General Observations

No significant residual displacements of the structure were noticed during site inspection of the building.

Minor cracks were observed in the plasterboard walls in several areas of the building.

Minor spalling and cracking to the construction joint between landing slab and staircase. These damages can be found in Photographs 2 and 6 in Appendix A.

6.3 Ground Damage

No ground damage was observed during our inspection of the site.



7. Structural Analysis

7.1 Seismic Parameters

Earthquake loads shall be calculated using New Zealand Code.

▶ Site Classification	D
▶ Seismic Zone factor (Z)	
(Table 3.3, NZS 1170.5:2004 and NZBC Clause B1 Structure)	0.30 (Christchurch)
▶ Annual Probability of Exceedance	
(Table 3.3, NZS 1170.0:2002)	1/500 (ULS) Importance Level 2
▶ Annual Probability of Exceedance	
(Table 3.3, NZS 1170.0:2002)	1/25 (SLS)
▶ Return Period Factor (Ru)	
(Table 3.5, NZS 1170.5:2004)	1.0 (ULS)
▶ Return Period Factor (Rs)	
(Table 3.5, NZS 1170.5:2004 and NZBC Clause B1 Structure)	0.33 (SLS)
▶ Ductility Factor (μ)	2.0
▶ Ductility Scaling Factor (k_μ)	1.57
▶ Performance Factor (S_p), based on NZS 3.1.0.1	0.7 (ULS)
▶ Gravitational Constant (g)	9.81 m/s ²

An increased Z factor of 0.3 for Christchurch has been used in line with recommendations from the Department of Building and Housing recommendations resulting in a reduced % NBS score.

7.2 Modal Response Spectral Analysis

Modal Response Spectral Analyses (EMA) in the transverse and longitudinal directions of the building were carried out. The fundamental building period calculated from ROBOT was very low; $T = 0.05$ seconds. The base shears calculated from EMA are $V_L = 996.55$ kN (longitudinal) and $V_T = 1076.62$ kN (transverse).

An equivalent static analysis was also carried out as a consistency check of the EMA output. A 1434.96 kN (V_e) base shear was calculated from the equivalent static method. The EMA base shears are scaled to 100% of the equivalent static method base shear by applying scaling factors of 1.44 in the longitudinal direction and 1.33 in the transverse direction. The building was analyzed as having a ductility of $\mu = 2.0$ and the design actions were applied separately in each perpendicular direction. This calculation is shown below.

The elastic site hazard spectrum for horizontal loading:

$$C(T_1) = C_h \cdot Z \cdot R \cdot N(T, D)$$



$C_h=2.06$ – Value from Modal Response Spectrum Curve for the period calculated from ROBOT ($T=0.05s$)

$Z=0.3$ – Hazard factor determined from the table 3.3 (NZS 1170.5:2004)

$R=1.0$ – Return period factor determined from the table 3.5 (NZS 1170.5:2004)

$N(T,D) = 1.0$ – Near fault factor- clause 3.1.6. (NZS 1170.5:2004)

$$C(T_1) = 2.06 \cdot 0.3 \cdot 1.0 \cdot 1.0 = 0.618$$

The horizontal design action coefficient:

$$C_d(T_1) = \frac{C(T_1) \cdot S_p}{k_p} = \frac{0.618 \cdot 0.79}{1.57} = 0.311$$

Horizontal seismic shear for static equivalent forces method:

$$V_e = C_d(T_1) \cdot W_t = 0.311 \cdot 4614.02 = 1434.96 \text{ kN}$$

Where:

W_t - Summary of all vertical forces (F_z) for the combination $1.0G+0.3Q$ taken from ROBOT.

As per NZS 1170.5:2004, Clause 5.2.2.2- Ultimate limit state design- scaling of actions and displacements, calculated base shear (sum of horizontal forces for E_x and E_y) in Robot is less than corresponding to the equivalent static analysis, scaling factor are taken:

$$k_x = \frac{V_e}{V} = \frac{1434.96}{996.55} = 1.44$$

$$k_y = \frac{V_e}{V} = \frac{1434.96}{1076.62} = 1.33$$



8. Geotechnical Consideration

8.1 Site Description

The subject site is located in western Christchurch within the suburb of Hornby. The site is predominantly flat and surrounded by residential and commercial properties and bordered to the north by Goulding Avenue. The site is approximately 2km from the Heathcote River and at approximately 28m above mean sea level.

8.2 Public Information on Ground Conditions

8.2.1 Published Geology

The geological map of the area¹ indicates that the site is underlain by Holocene alluvial soils of the Yaldhurst Member, sub-group of the Springston Formation, comprising alluvial sand and silt overbank deposits.

8.2.2 Environmental Canterbury Logs

Information from Environment Canterbury (ECan) indicates that seven boreholes are located within a 100m radius of the site. The lithology for two of these boreholes, the site geology described in these logs show the area is predominantly underlain by gravelly sands with silt and sand bands.

It should be noted that the purpose of the boreholes the well logs are associated with, were sunk for groundwater extraction and not for geotechnical purposes. Therefore, the amount of material recovered and available for interpretation and recording will have been variable at best and may not be representative. The logs have been written by the well driller and not a geotechnical professional or to a standard. In addition strength data is not recorded.

8.2.3 EQC Geotechnical Investigation

The Earthquake Commission has undertaken geotechnical testing in some areas of Christchurch. For the Hornby area, no investigations were carried out, as of 23rd of January 2012.

8.2.4 Land Zoning

Canterbury Earthquake Recovery Authority (CERA) has published areas showing the Green Zone Technical Category in relation to the risk of future liquefaction and how these areas are expected to perform in future earthquakes. The Hornby Library site is in the "not applicable" technical category, as it is in a rural area or beyond the extent of land damage mapping. Following these guidelines, normal consenting procedures apply.

¹ Brown, L. J. and Weeber J.H. 1992: Geology of the Christchurch Urban Area. Institute of Geological and Nuclear Sciences 1:25,000 Geological Map 1. Lower Hutt. Institute of Geological and Nuclear Sciences Limited.

8.2.5 Post February Aerial Photography

Aerial photography taken following the 22 February 2011 earthquake shows no signs of liquefaction outside the building footprint or adjacent to the site.



Figure 12. Post February 2011 Earthquake Aerial Photography

8.2.6 Summary of Ground Conditions

From the ECan borehole information, the ground conditions on Goulding Avenue comprise multiple strata of gravelly sands with silt and sand bands.

8.3 Seismicity

8.3.1 Nearby Faults

There are many faults in the Christchurch region, however only those considered most likely to have an adverse effect on the site are detailed in **Error! Reference source not found..**



Table 3 Summary of Known Active Faults^{2,3}

Known Active Fault	Distance from Site (km)	Max Likely Magnitude	Avg Recurrence Interval
Alpine Fault	120	8.3	~300 years
Greendale (2010) Fault	13	7.1	~15,000 years
Hope Fault	100	7.2~7.5	120~200 years
Kelly Fault	100	7.2	~150 years
Porters Pass Fault	54	7.0	~1100 years

Recent earthquakes since 22 February 2011 have identified the presence of a new active fault system / zone underneath Christchurch City and the Port Hills. Research and published information on this system is in development and not generally available. Average recurrence intervals are yet to be estimated.

8.3.2 Ground Shaking Hazard

This seismic activity has produced earthquakes of Magnitude-6.3 with peak ground accelerations (PGA) up to twice the acceleration due to gravity (2g) in some parts of the city. This has resulted in widespread liquefaction throughout Christchurch.

New Zealand Standard NZS 1170.5:2004 quantifies the Seismic Hazard factor for Christchurch as 0.30, being in a moderate to high earthquake zone. This value has been provisionally upgraded recently (from 0.22) to reflect the seismicity hazard observed in the earthquakes since 4 September 2010.

In addition, the ground conditions are anticipated to be Holocene alluvial soils comprising alluvial gravel, sand, and silt, with bedrock expected to be in excess of 500m deep. Combining this with a 475-year PGA (peak ground acceleration) of ~0.4 (Stirling et al, 2002), the ground shaking is expected to be moderate to high.

8.3.3 Slope Failure and/or Rockfall Potential

The site is located within Hornby, a flat suburb in western Christchurch. Global slope instability risk is considered negligible. However, any localised retaining structures and/or embankments should be further investigated to determine the site-specific slope instability potential.

8.3.4 Liquefaction Potential

The site is considered at minor risk from liquefaction during further earthquakes as evidenced by:

- No previous liquefaction at the site post February (M_W 6.3, 2.0g) and the June (M_W 5.6-6.3, 1.5g) events.
- Ground conditions encountered highlighting sand layers considered to be moderately liquefiable.

² Stirling, M.W. McVerry, G.H., and Berryman, K.R. (2002). A New Seismic Hazard Model for New Zealand, Bulletin of the Seismological Society of America, Vol. 92 No. 5, pp. 1878-1903, June 2002.

³ GNS Active Faults Database



8.3.5 Recommendations

If a more detailed assessment is required, intrusive investigation comprising one piezocone CPT test to 20m bgl should be undertaken. This will allow a numerical liquefaction analysis to be carried out.

8.3.6 Conclusions & Summary

This assessment is based on a review of the geology and existing ground investigation information, and observations from the Christchurch earthquakes since 4 September 2010.

The site appears to be situated on stratified alluvial deposits, comprising gravelly sands with silt and sand bands. Associated with this the site also has a minor to moderate liquefaction potential, in particular where sands and/or silts are present. Liquefaction in this area could cause settlement of ground and damage to property

Should a more comprehensive liquefaction and/or ground condition assessment be required, it is recommended that an intrusive investigation comprising of one piezocone CPT be conducted.

A soil class of **D** (in accordance with NZS 1170.5:2004) should be adopted for the site.

9. Results of Analysis

9.1 Characteristic Results

The achieved percentages of the NBS for the characteristic structural elements are listed in the Table 4:

Table 4 %NBS for the Building Elements

Element	% NBS
Columns	>100
Beams	>100
Slabs	>100
Walls	>100

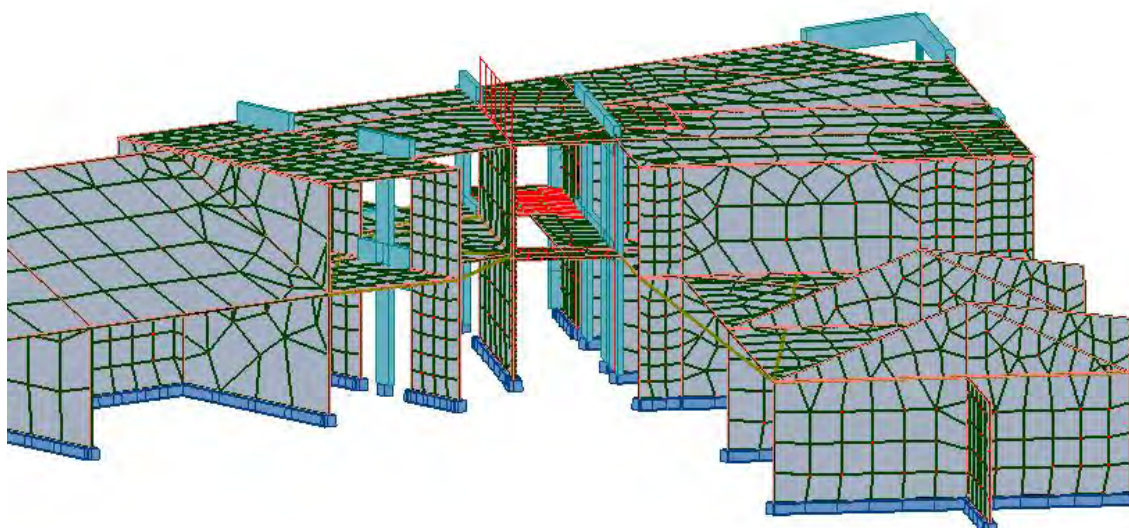


Figure 13. 3D View of the Building

9.2 Discussion of Results

Following the quantitative assessment, the building has been assessed as achieving greater than 100% NBS. As the building strength is greater than 67% NBS and is therefore not considered as Earthquake Prone or Earthquake Risk in accordance with NZSEE guidelines.

The plan irregularity noted during the qualitative assessment, in the form of the two long wings, was deemed insignificant. This was due to the detailing of the building providing adequate resistance.



10. Recommendations and Conclusions

Following the quantitative assessment, the building has been assessed as achieving greater than 100% NBS. As the building strength is greater than 67% NBS and is therefore not considered as Earthquake Prone or Earthquake Risk in accordance with NZSEE guidelines.

As the building has achieved greater than 67% NBS no further assessment to this building is recommended. In addition general access is allowed.



11. Limitations

11.1 General

This report has been prepared subject to the following limitations:

- ▶ Available drawings itemised in 5.2 was used in the assessment.
- ▶ The roof structure and foundations of the building were unable to be inspected.
- ▶ Foundations were not checked.
- ▶ No level or verticality surveys have been undertaken.
- ▶ No material testing has been undertaken.

It is noted that this report has been prepared at the request of Christchurch City Council and is intended to be used for their purposes only. GHD accepts no responsibility for any other party or person who relies on the information contained in this report.

11.2 Geotechnical Limitations

The data and advice provided herein relate only to the project and structures described herein and must be reviewed by a competent geotechnical professional before being used for any other purpose. GHD Limited (GHD) accepts no responsibility for other use of the data by third parties.

Where drill hole or test pit logs, cone tests, laboratory tests, geophysical tests and similar work have been performed and recorded by others under a separate commission, the data is included and used in the form provided by others. The responsibility for the accuracy of such data remains with the issuing authority, not with GHD.

The advice tendered in this report is based on information obtained from the desk study investigation location test points and sample points. It is not warranted in respect to the conditions that may be encountered across the site other than at these locations. It is emphasised that the actual characteristics of the subsurface materials may vary significantly between adjacent test points, sample intervals and at locations other than where observations, explorations and investigations have been made. Subsurface conditions, including groundwater levels and contaminant concentrations can change in a limited time. This should be borne in mind when assessing the data.

It should be noted that because of the inherent uncertainties in subsurface evaluations, changed or unanticipated subsurface conditions may occur that could affect total project cost and/or execution. GHD does not accept responsibility for the consequences of significant variances in the conditions and the requirements for execution of the work.

The subsurface and surface earthworks, excavations and foundations should be examined by a suitably qualified and experienced Engineer who shall judge whether the revealed conditions accord with both the assumptions in this report and/or the design of the works. If they do not accord, the Engineer shall modify advice in this report and/or design of the works to accord with the circumstances that are revealed.

An understanding of the geotechnical site conditions depends on the integration of many pieces of information, some regional, some site specific, some structure specific and some experienced based. Hence this report should not be altered, amended or abbreviated, issued in part and issued incomplete



in any way without prior checking and approval by GHD. GHD accepts no responsibility for any circumstances which arise from the issue of the report which have been modified in any way as outlined above.



Appendix A

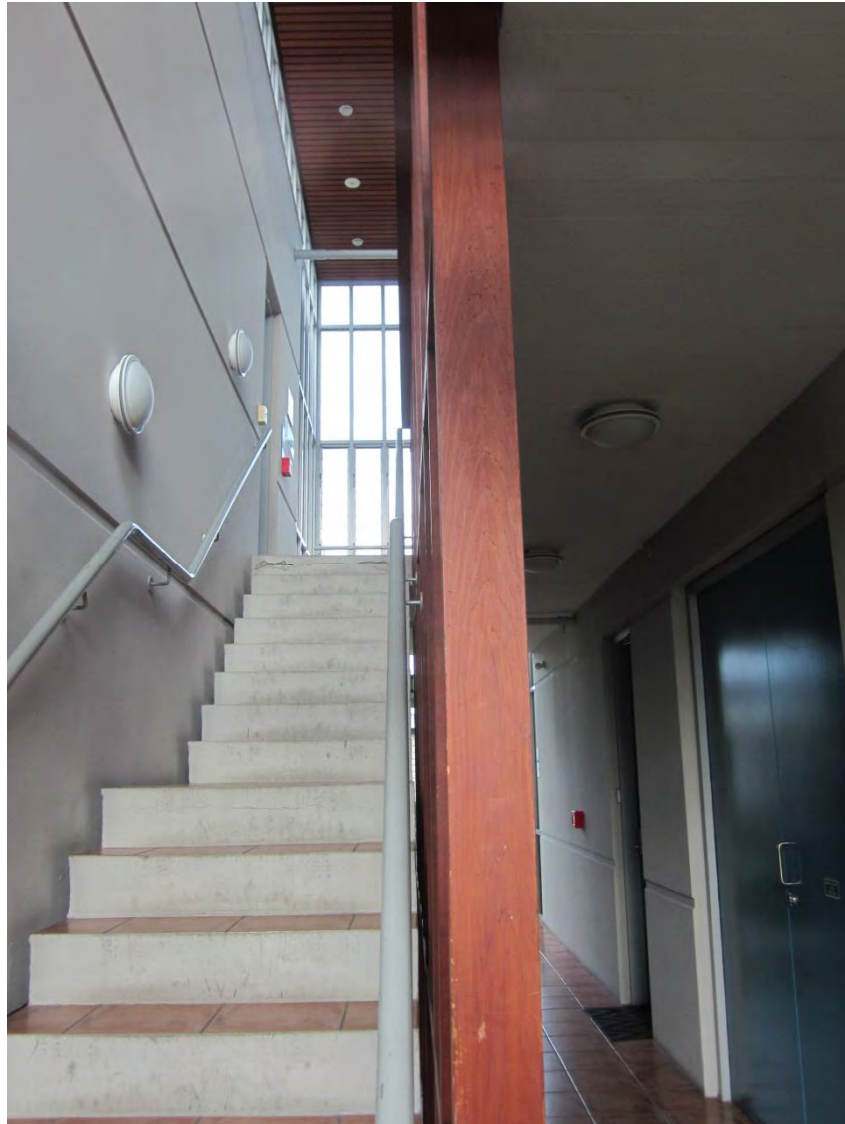
Photographs



Photograph 1 Overall view of the building



Photograph 2 View of the portions where are staircases



Photograph 3 Staircases



Photograph 4 **Minor Spalling and Cracking at the Construction Joint between Landing Slab and Staircase**



Photograph 5 **Hairline Cracking at the Bottom of the Staircases**

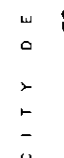


**Photograph 6 Minor Spalling and Cracking at the Construction Joint between
Landing Slab and Staircase**



Appendix B

Existing Drawings

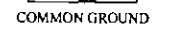


INDEX

SHEET	DESCRIPTION	ISSUE/DATE		
S01	Foundation Plan	0	A	B
		3/30/00	7/07/00	30/07/00
S02	First Floor Structure	0	A	B
		3/30/00	7/07/00	30/07/00
S03	First Floor - Cast in Situ Concrete	0	A	B
		3/30/00	7/07/00	30/07/00
S04	Precast Wall Panels	0	A	B
		3/30/00	7/07/00	30/07/00
S04A	Precast Wall Panels	0	A	B
		3/30/00	7/07/00	30/07/00
S05	Precast Wall Panels	0	A	B
		3/30/00	7/07/00	30/07/00
S05A	Precast Wall Panels	0	A	B
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S06	Precast Wall Panels	0	A	B
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S06A	Precast Wall Panels	0	A	B
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S07	Precast Wall Panels	0	A	B
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S07A	Precast Wall Panels	0	A	B
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S08	Structural Steelwork	0	A	B
		3/30/00	7/07/00	30/07/00
S09	Foundation Details	0	A	B
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S10	Foundation Details	0	A	B
		3/30/00	7/07/00	30/07/00
S11	Precast Panel Details	0	A	B
		3/30/00	7/07/00	30/07/00
S12	First Floor - Concrete Flooring Details	0	A	B
		3/30/00	7/07/00	30/07/00
S13	In Situ Concrete Details	0	A	B
		3/30/00	7/07/00	30/07/00




CHRISTCHURCH
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scale	1:100	rev. 
contract	99/2000-321	
sheet	S01	

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GENERAL NOTES:

1 Concrete

a) All concrete work to comply with the provisions of NZS 3109:1997 & related documents.

b) Concrete strength f_c (28 days) to be:

Foundations	20MPa
Ground/1st floor slabs	25MPa
Cast in place	
Precast Walls	35MPa
Unispan toppings	25MPa

c) All construction joints shall be type B unless shown otherwise

2 Reinforcement

a) All reinforcement shall be in accordance with NZS3109:1997 & related documents.

b) R denotes plain round bar grade 300

d) denotes deformed bar grade 300

HD denotes deformed bar grade 430

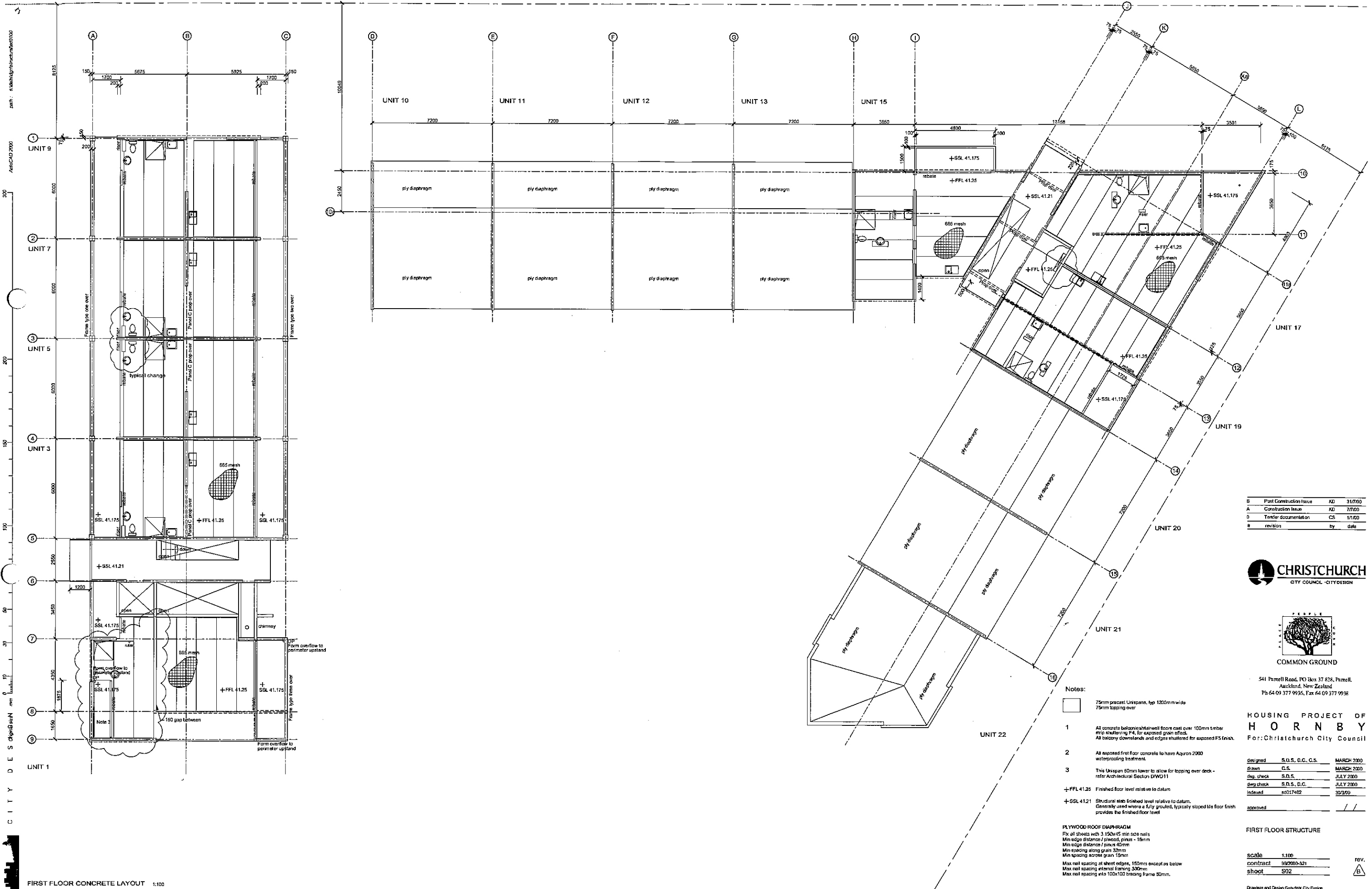
c) All bends in reinforcement to comply with NZS 3109:1997

d) Cover to reinforcement to be 50mm unless shown otherwise

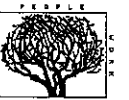
e) Laps in reinforcement to be 40D minimum

f) Lap 66S mesh crossways by 200mm

g) Where side cover to foundation stirrups is 35mm due to tilt panel ducts being offset, stirrups are to be hot dip galvanised



B	Post Construction Issue	ND	31/7/00
A	Construction Issue	ND	7/7/00
D	Tender documentation	CS	1/1/00
#	revision	by	date



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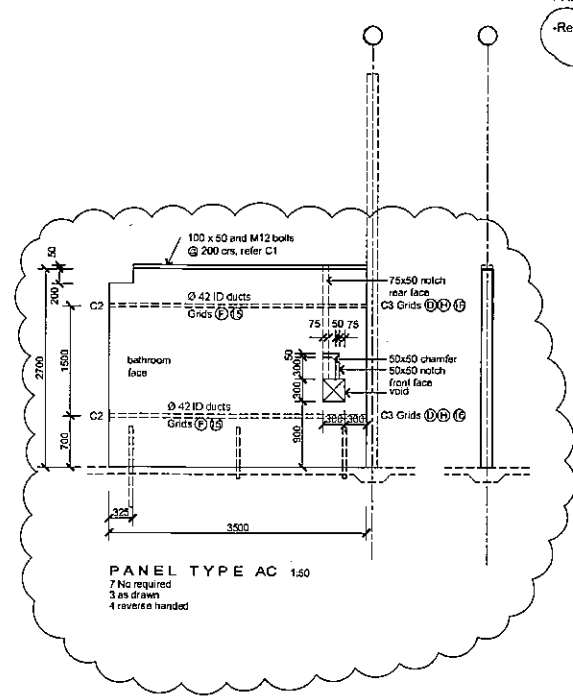
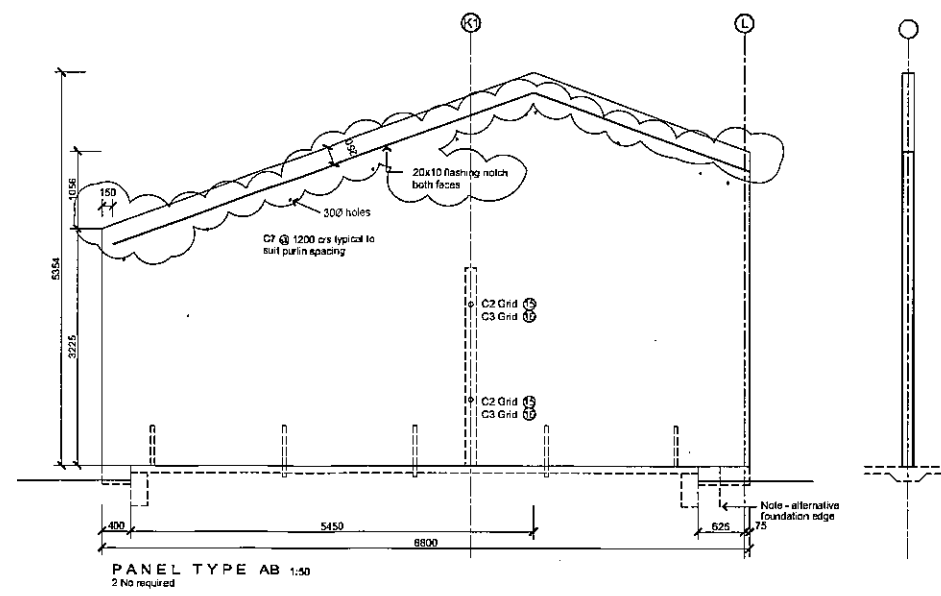
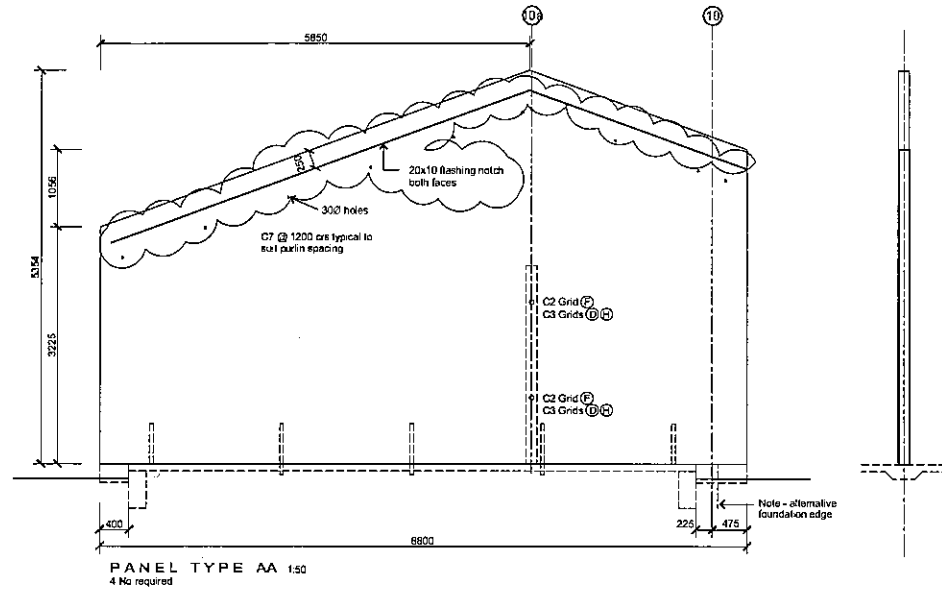
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drawn	C.S.	MARCH 2000
dwg check	S.D.S.	JULY 2000
dwg check	S.D.S. D.C.	JULY 2000
indexed	ed017402	30/3/00

FIRST FLOOR STRUCTURE

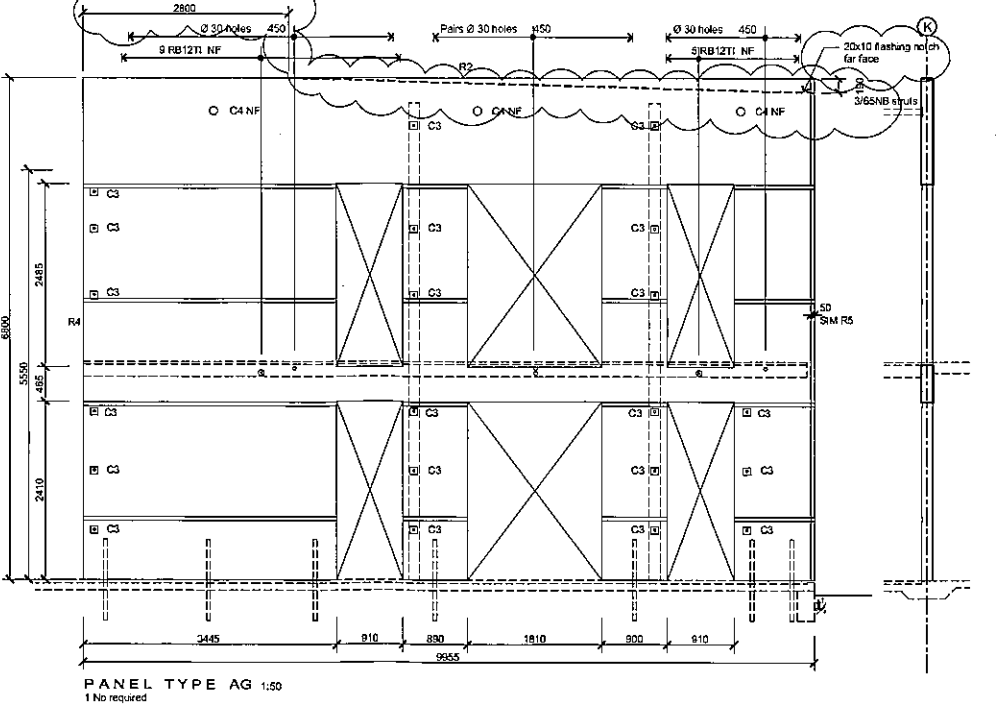
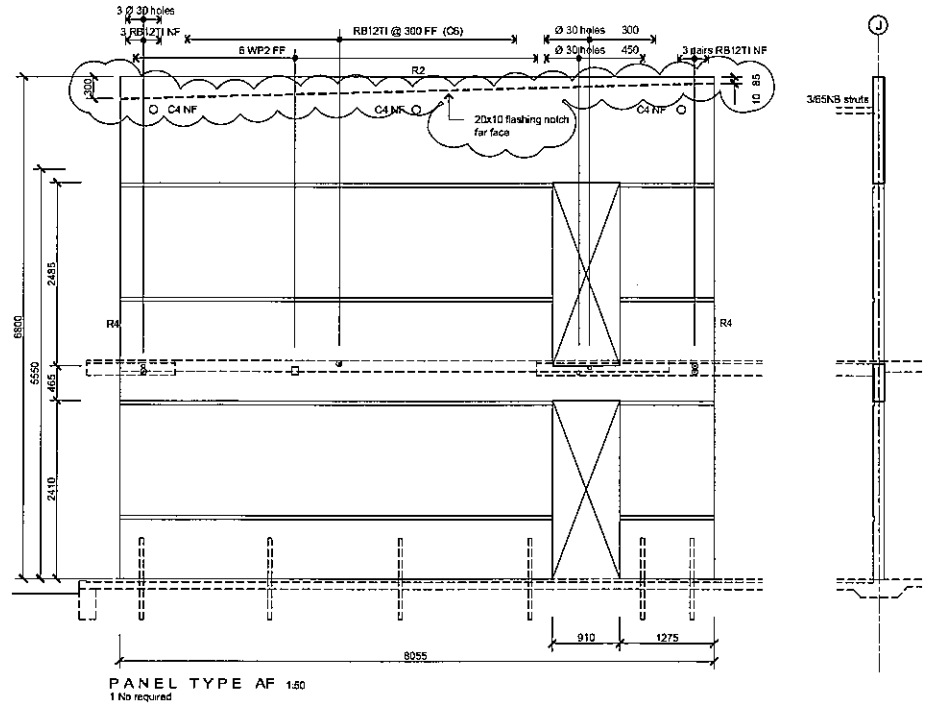
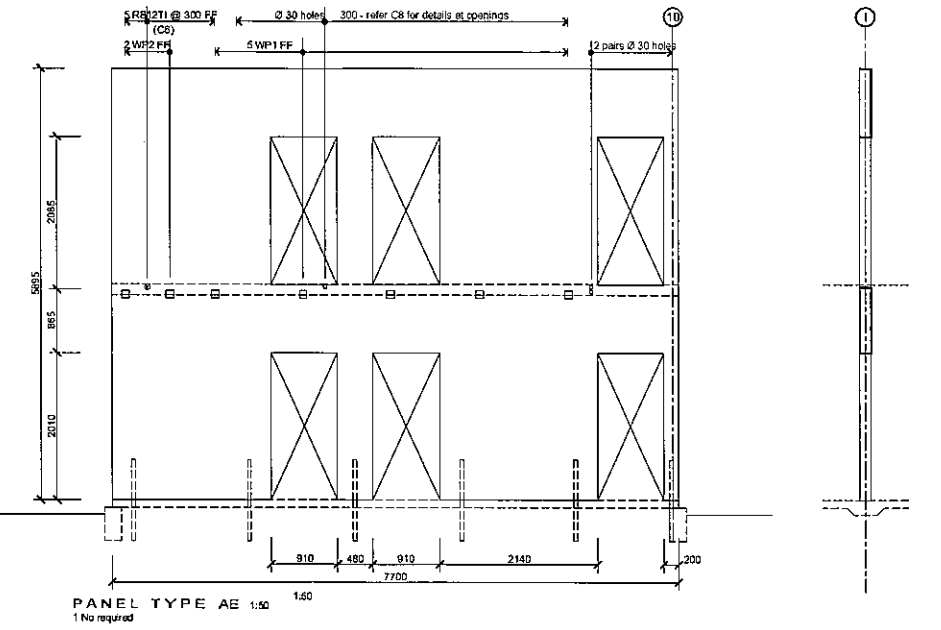
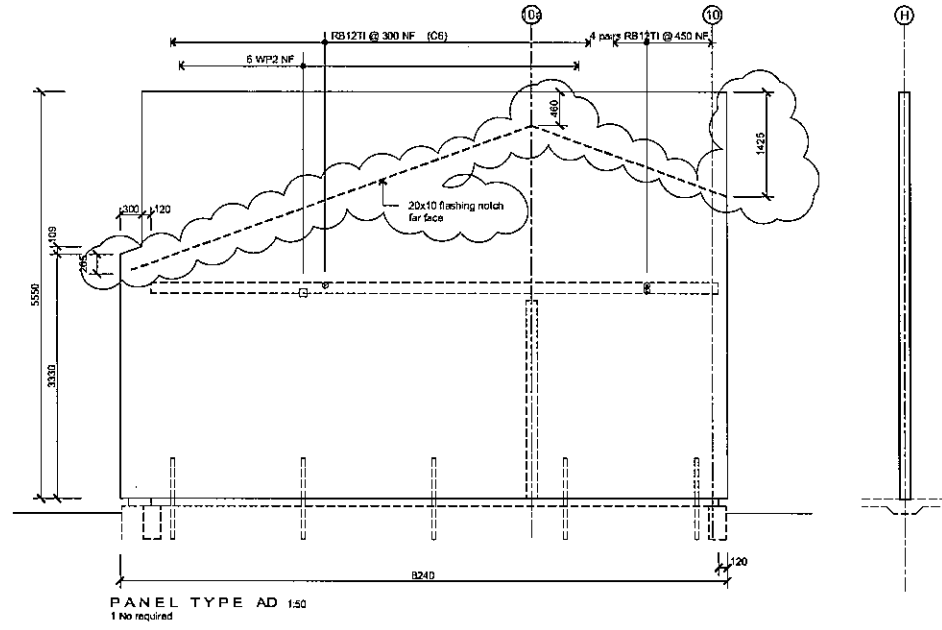
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Notes:

PRECAST WALL NOTES:
-Refer to note on drawing S04



- Hole
- Insert
- Connection
- Weld Plate

B	Post Construction Issue	RD	31/7/00
A	Construction Issue	RD	7/7/00
D	Tender documentation	CS	20/3/00
#	revision	by	date



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designed	S.D.S., D.C., C.S.	MARCH 2000
drawn	C.S.	MARCH 2000
dep. check	S.D.S.	JULY 2000
eng. check	S.D.S., D.C.	JULY 2000
indexed	ad017406	30/04/00
approved		///

PRECAST WALL PANELS

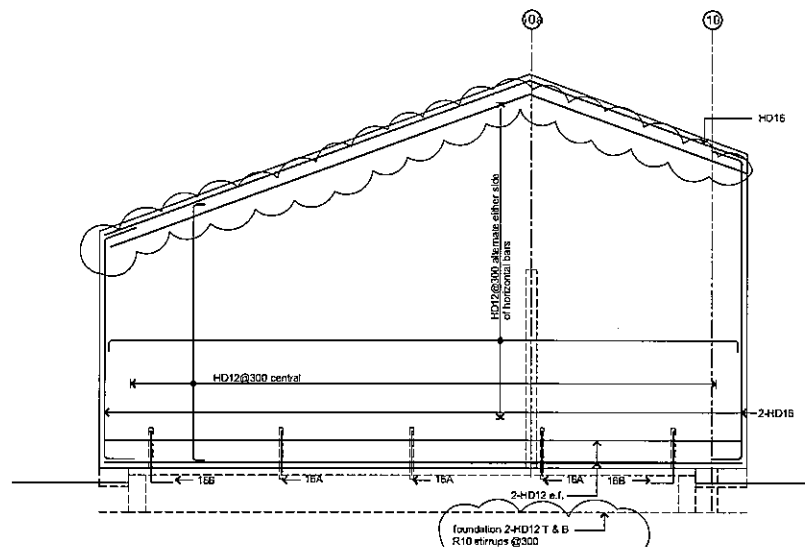
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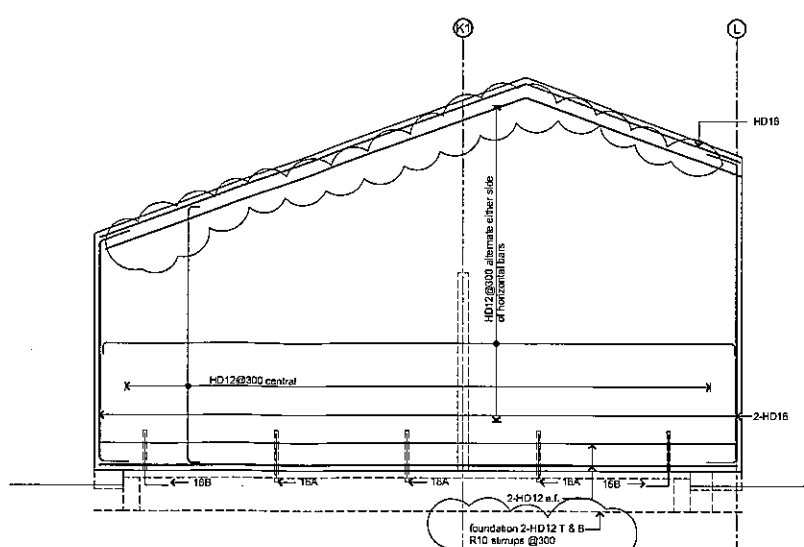
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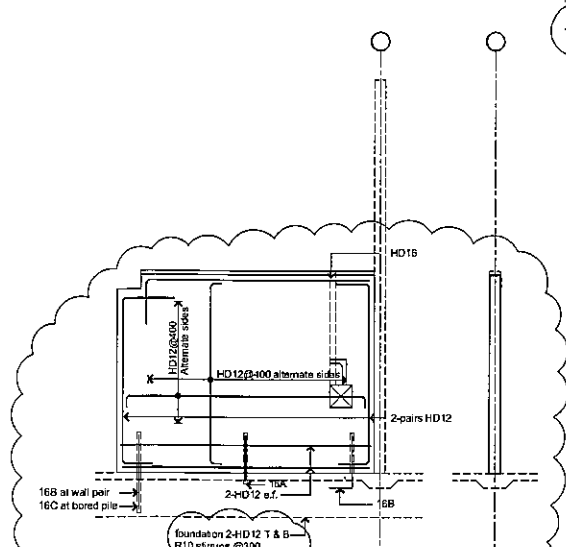
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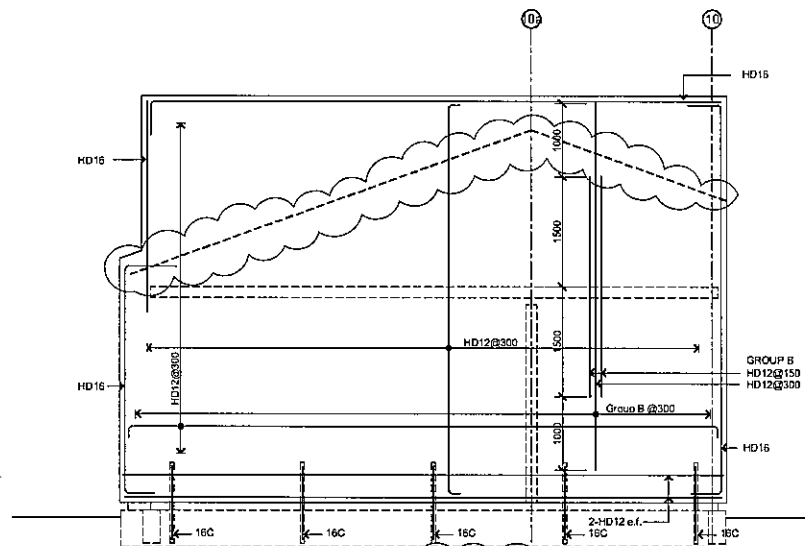
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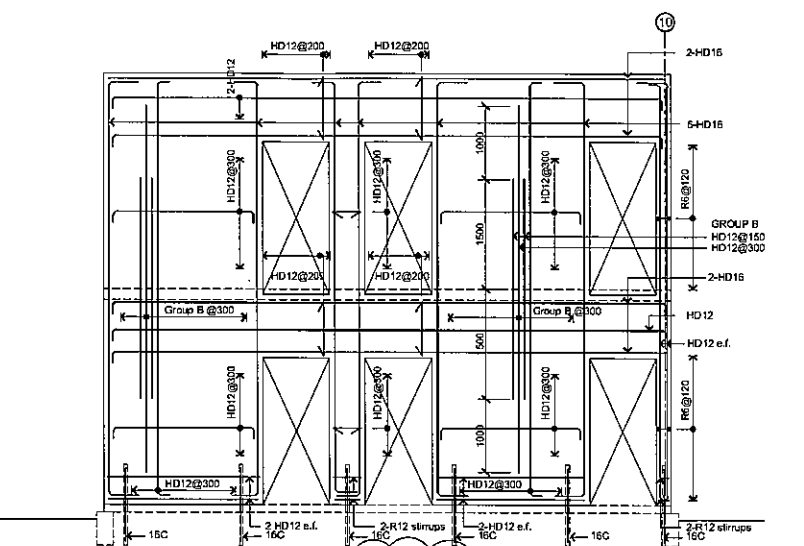
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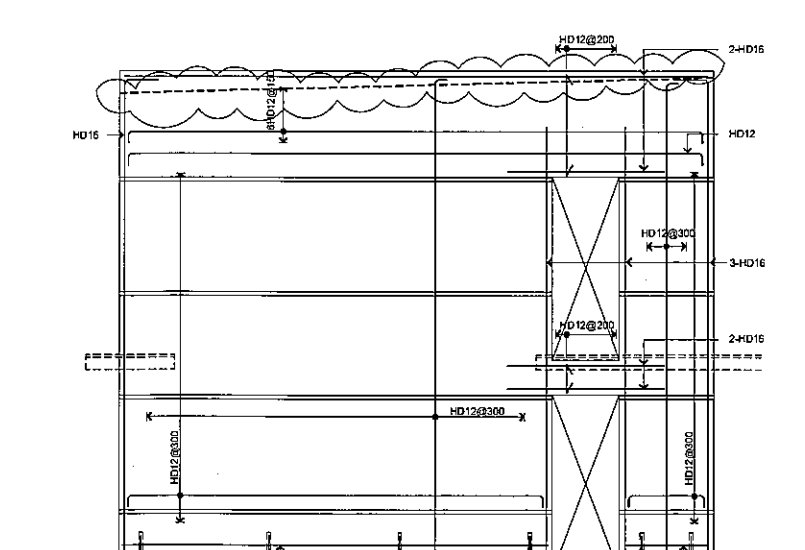
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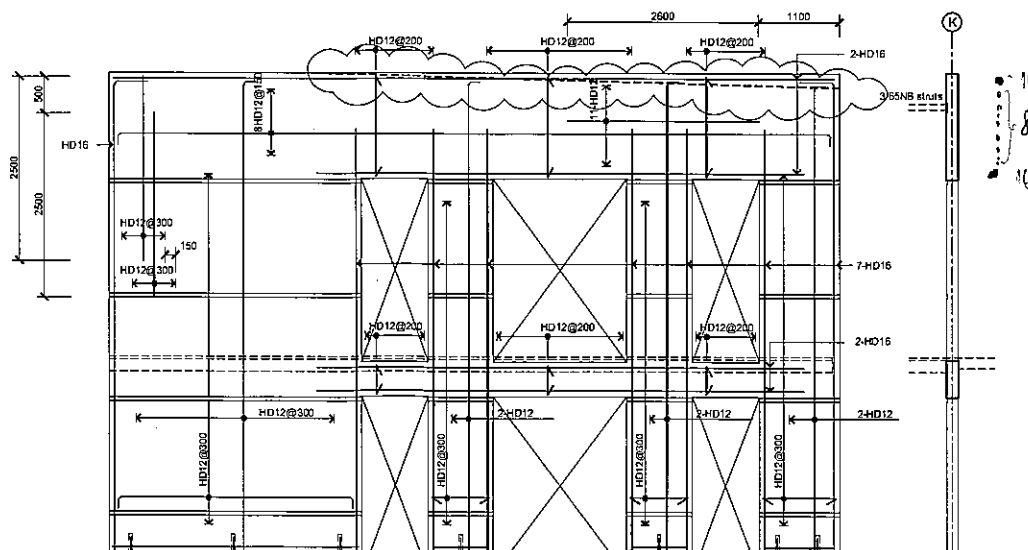
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PANEL TYPE AG 1:50
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NOTE: Local reinforcement around connections not shown, see S11



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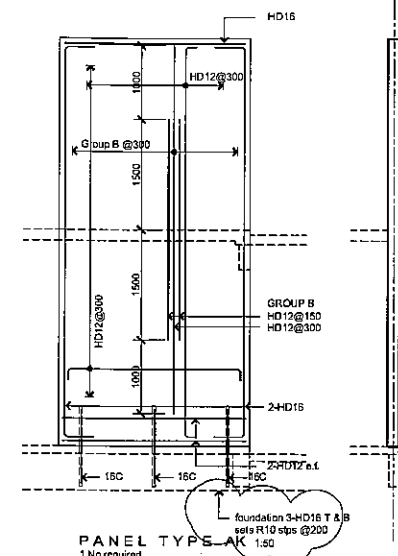
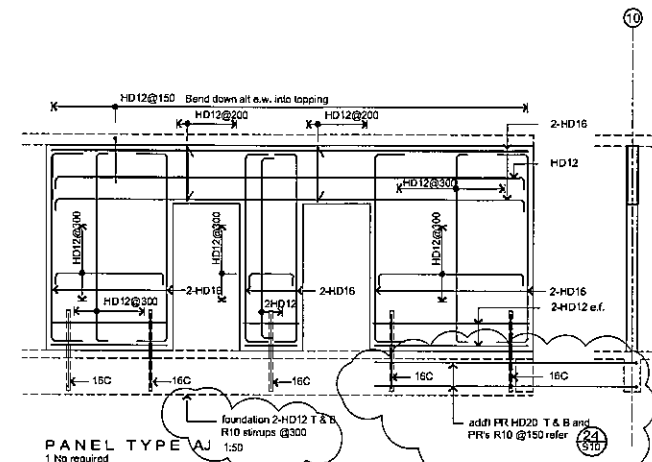
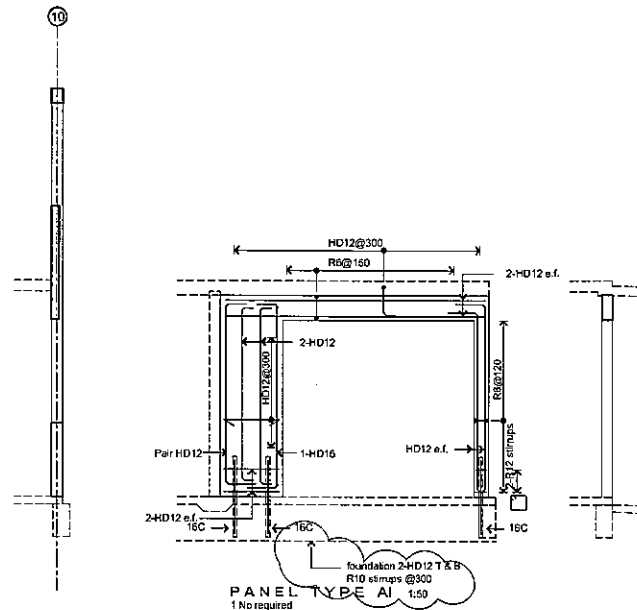
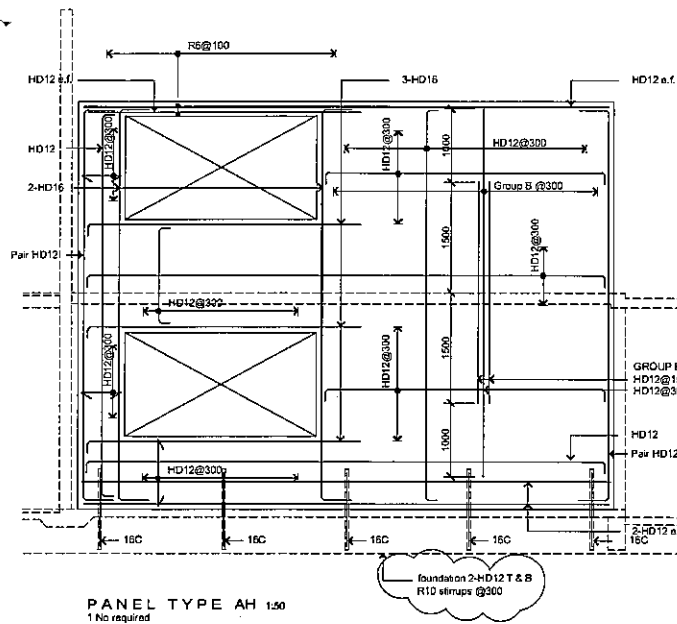
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approved		1/1

PRECAST WALL PANELS

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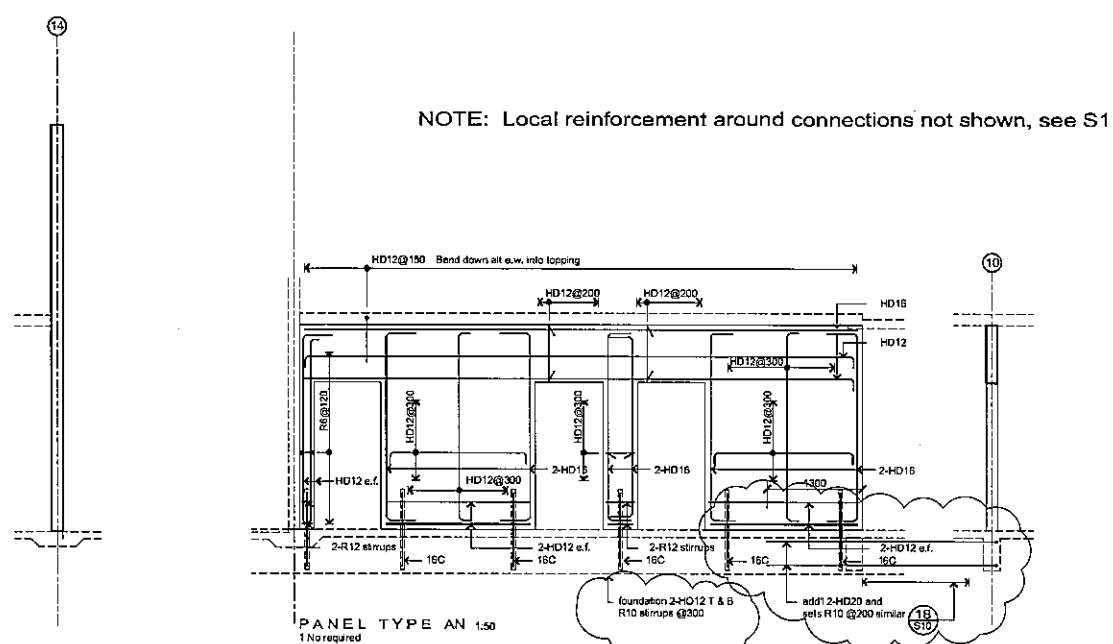
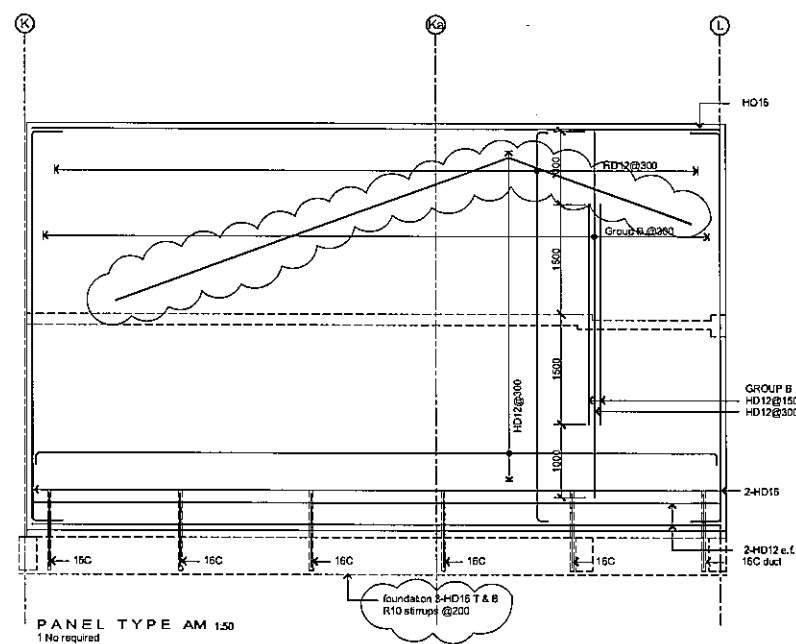
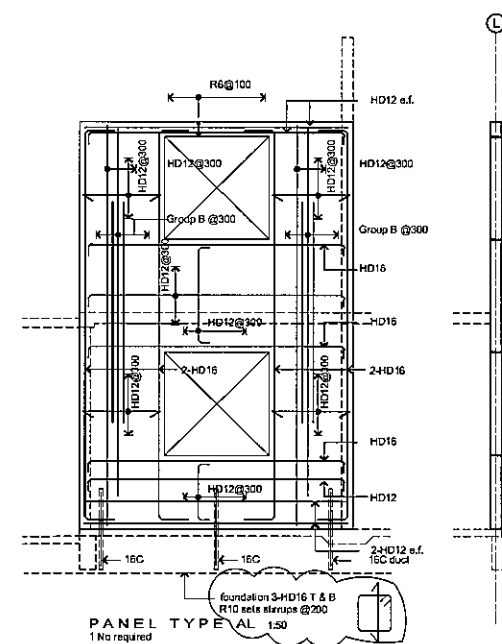
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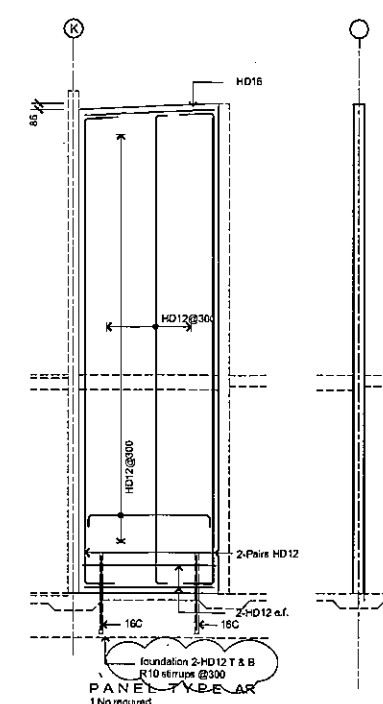
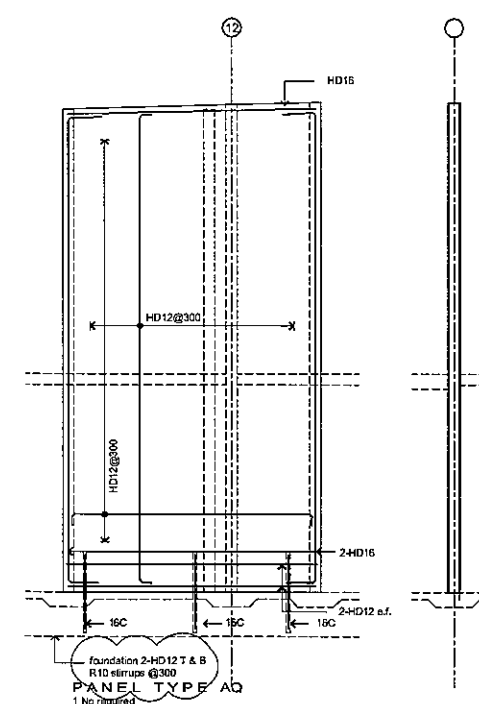
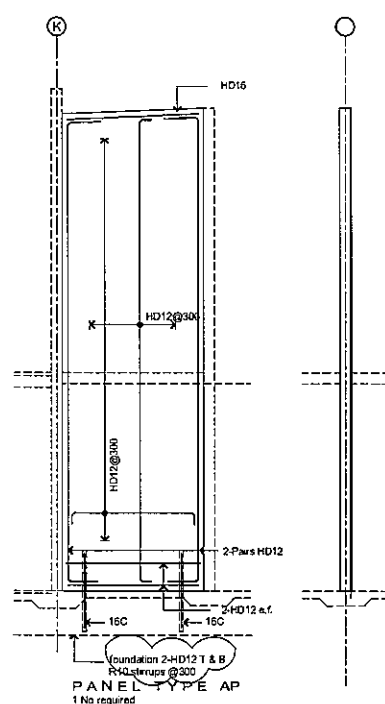
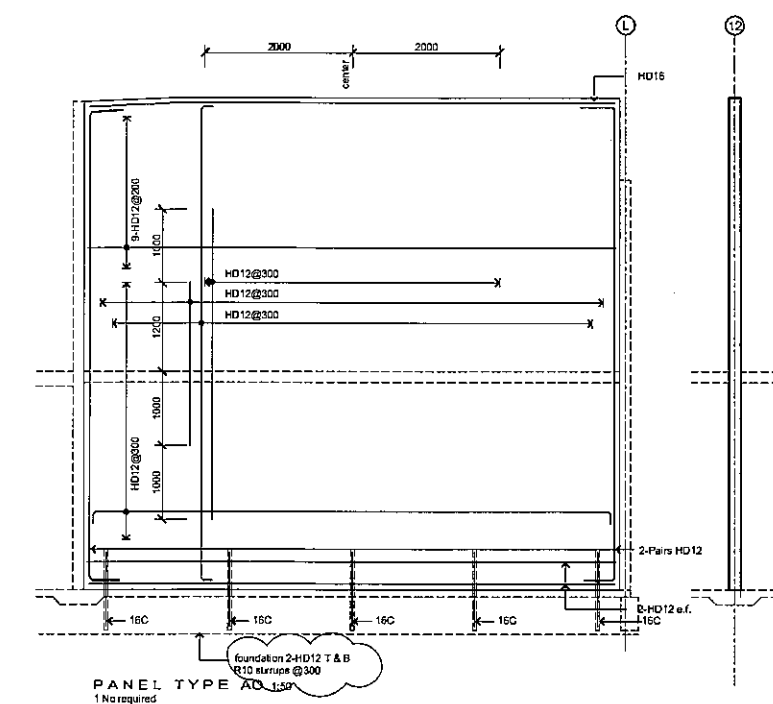
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PRECAST WALL NOTES:

-Refer to note on drawing S04



NOTE: Local reinforcement around connections not shown, see S11



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A	Construction Issue	KD	7/7/00
O	Tender documentation	CS	20/3/00
#	revision	by	date



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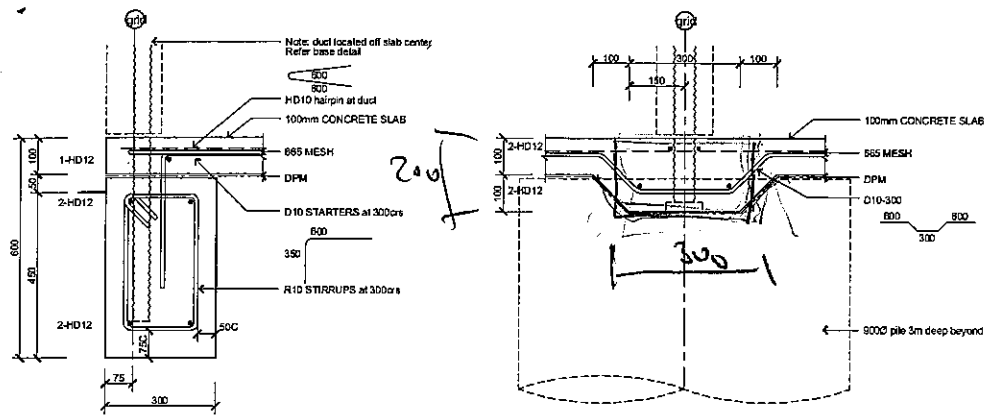
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PRECAST WALL, PANELS

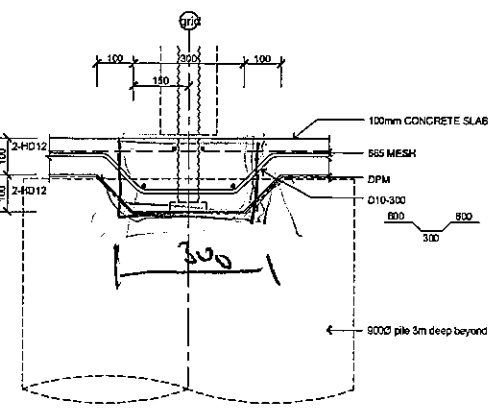
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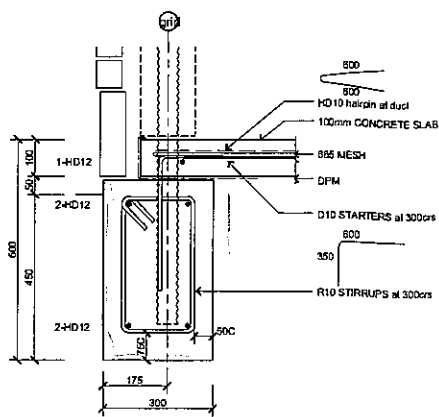
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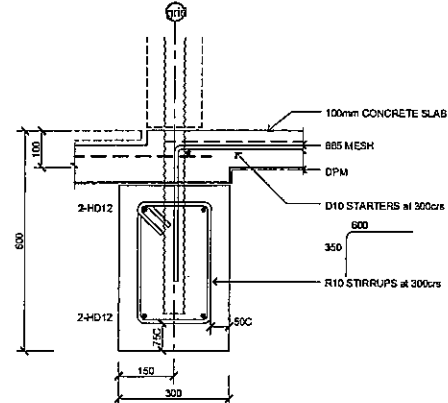
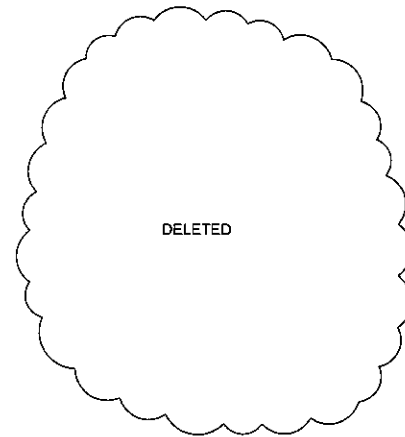
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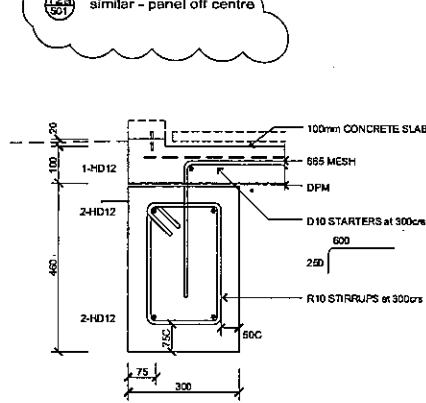
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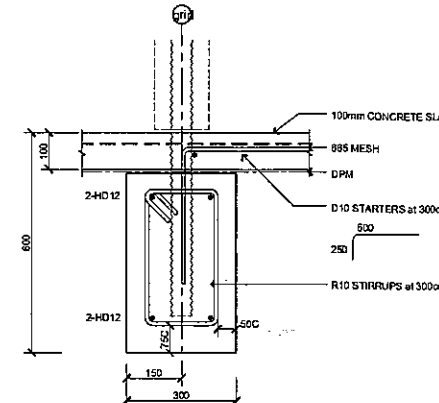
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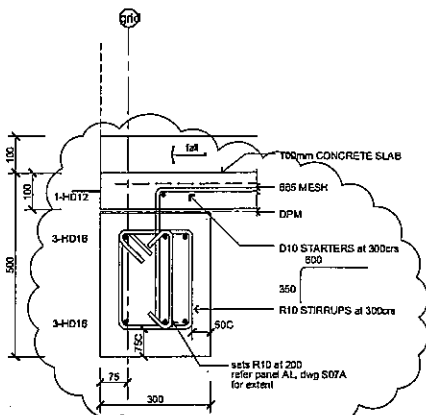
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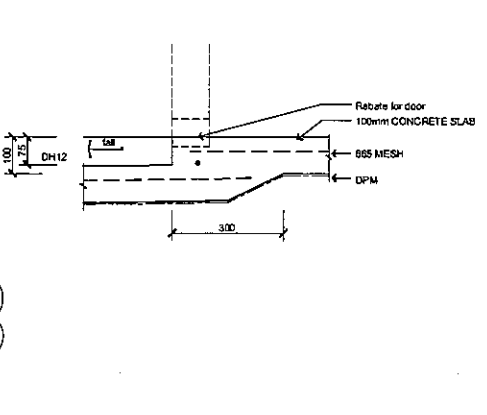
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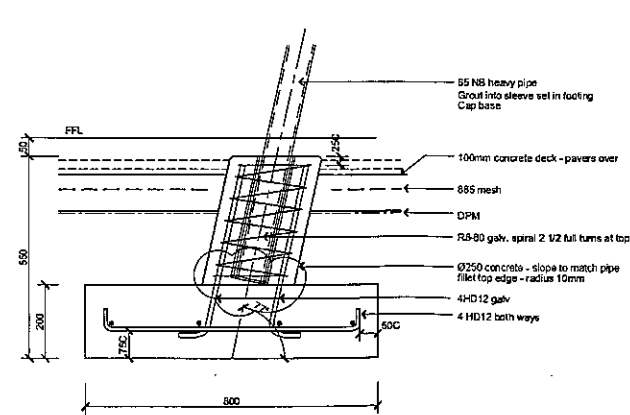
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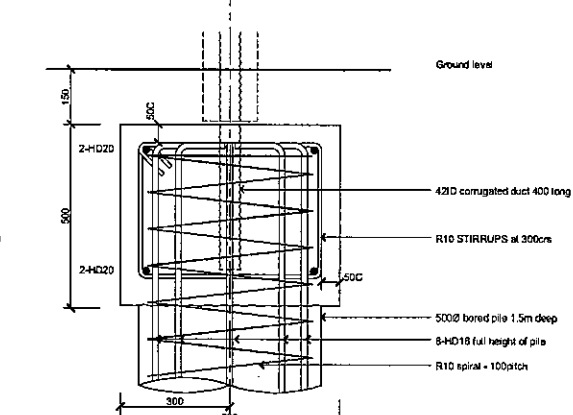
18 PATIO 1:10



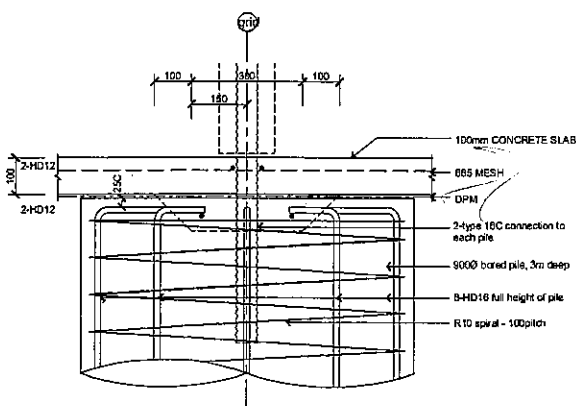
19 THRESHOLD 1:10



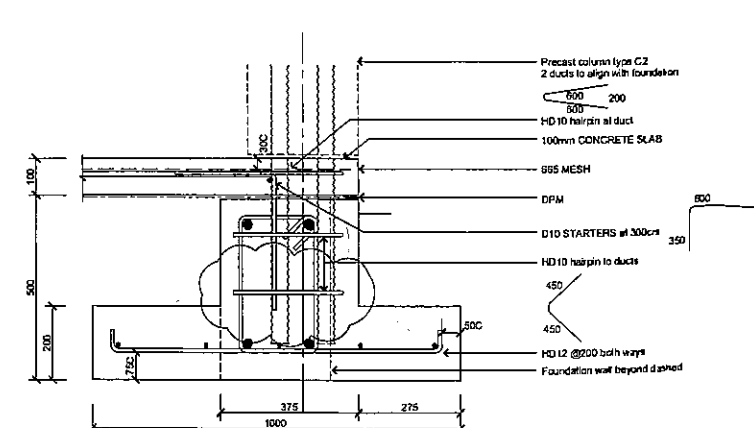
20 PIPE FOOTING 1:10



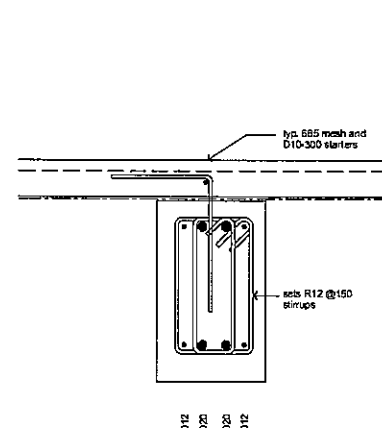
21 WALL FOOTING / PILE 1:10



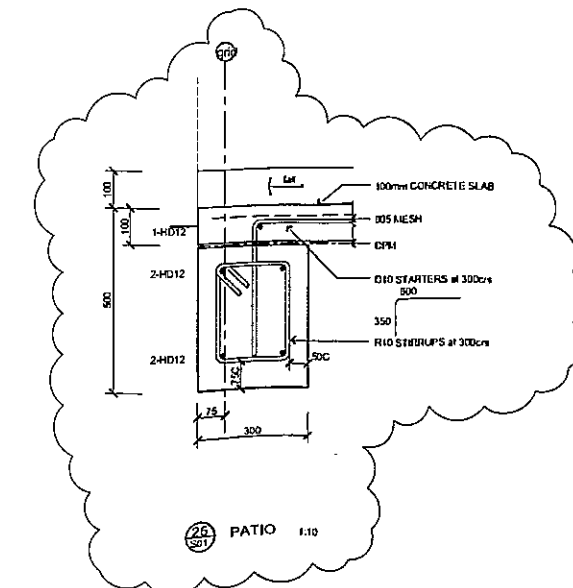
22 THICKENING / PILE 1:10



23 COLUMN FOOTING 1:10



24 PATIO 1:10



25 PATIO 1:10

B	Post Construction Issue	NO	31/7/00
A	Construction Issue	NO	7/7/00
D	Tender documentation	CS	1/1/00
#	revision	by	date



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Auckland, New Zealand
Ph: 64 09 377 9936, Fax: 64 09 377 9938

HOUSING PROJECT OF
HORNBY
For: Christchurch City Council

designed	S.D.S., D.C., C.S.	MARCH 2000
drawn	C.S.	MARCH 2000
checked	S.D.S.	JULY 2000
checked	S.D.S., D.C.	JULY 2000
indexed	ad017410	30/9/00

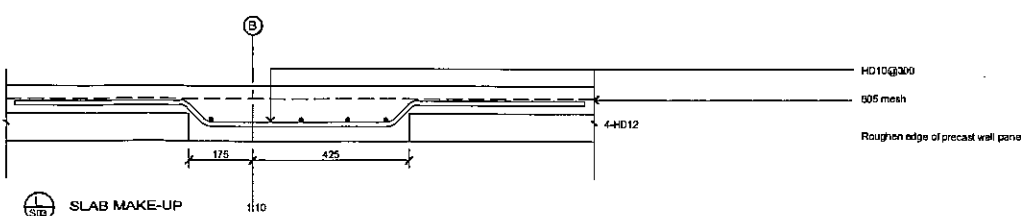
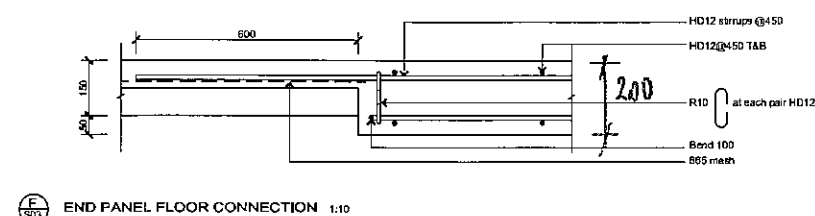
FOUNDATION DETAILS

scale	1:10	rev.
contract	992000-321	
sheet	S10	

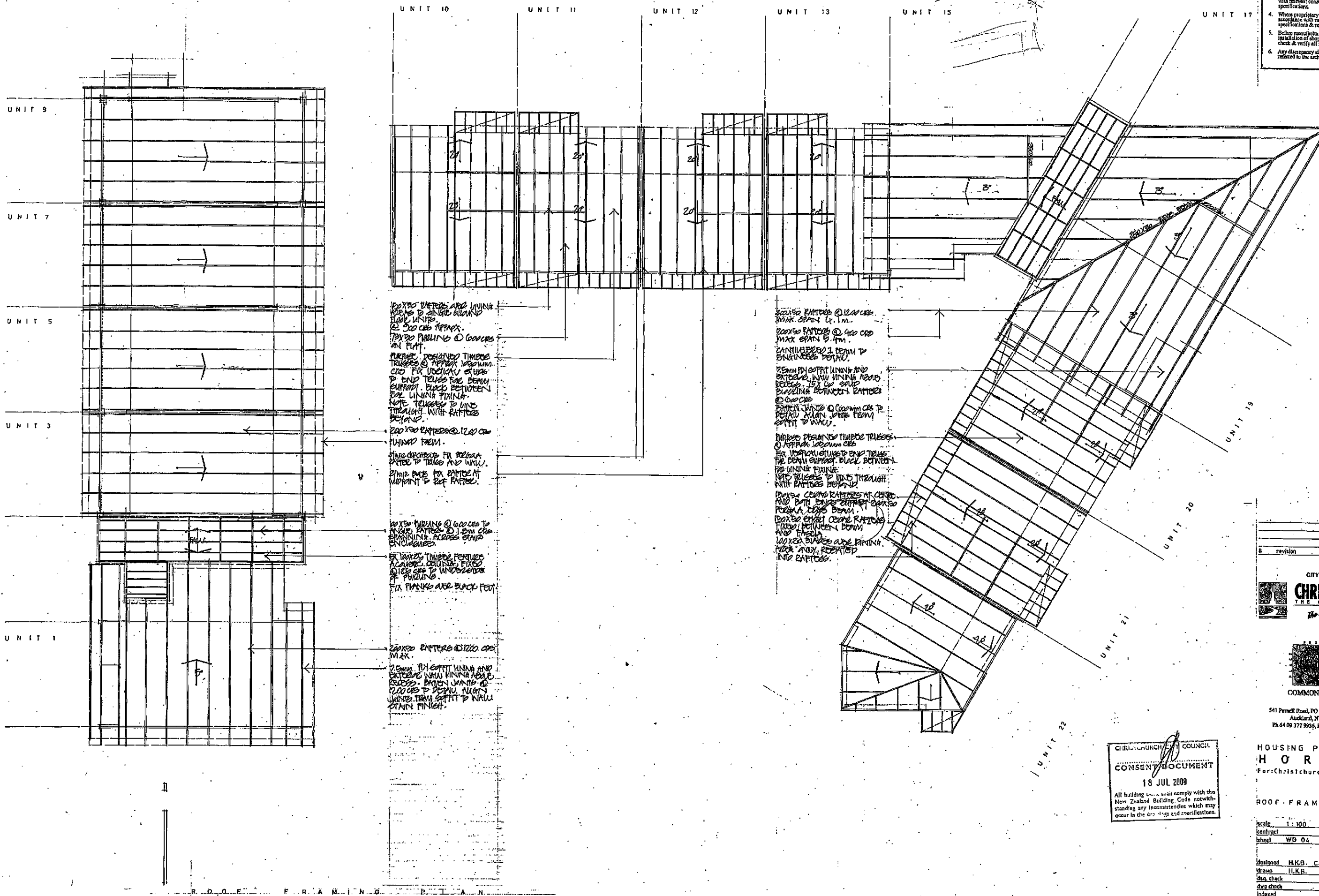
Drawings and Design Copyright City Design



10



Drawings and Design Copyright City Design



revision by date



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CHRISTCHURCH COUNCIL
CONSENT DOCUMENT
18 JUL 2000
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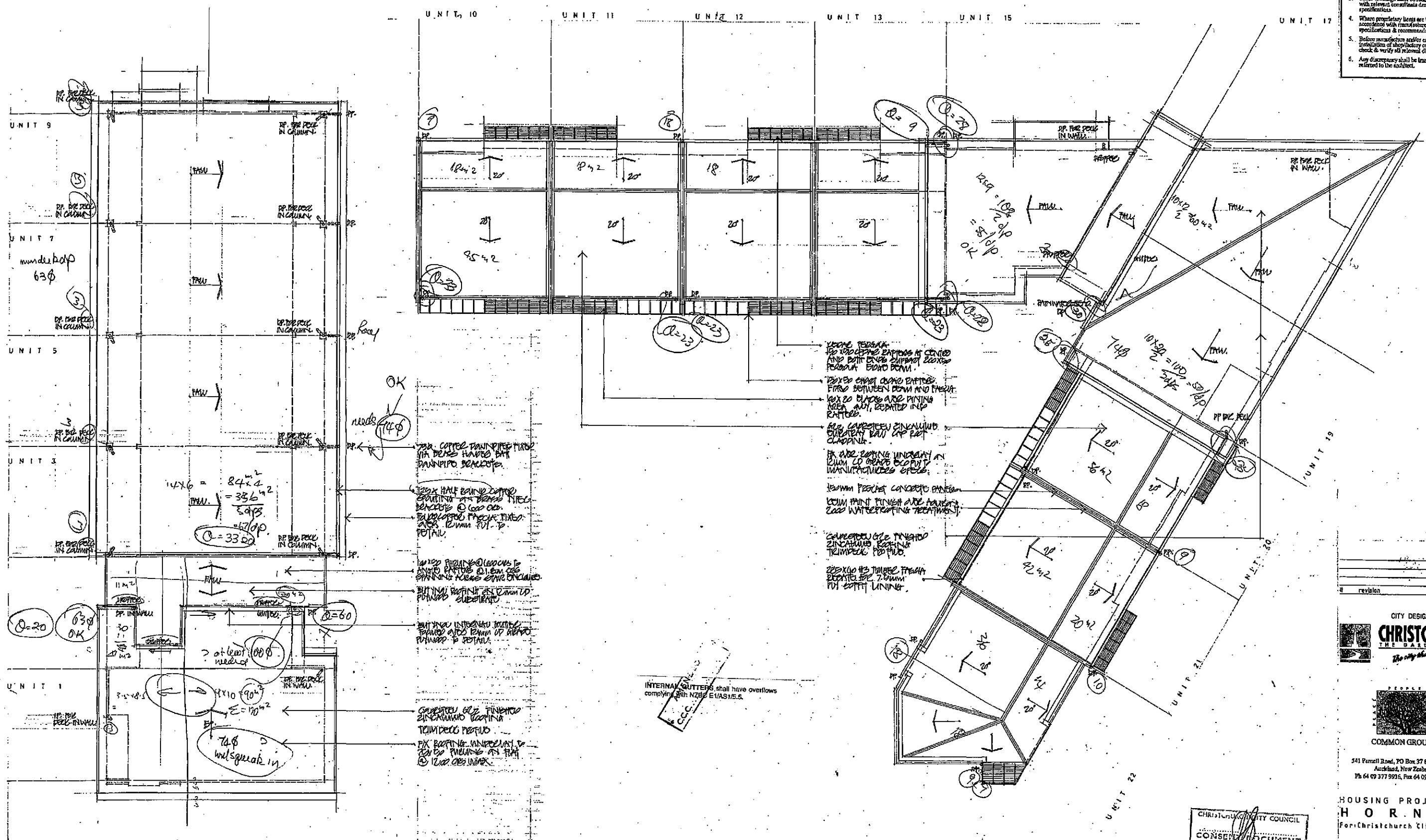
HOUSING PROJECT OF
HORNBY
For Christchurch City Council

ROOF FRAMING PLAN.

Scale 1:100
Contract
Sheet WD 04
Designed H.K.B. C.S. 03/2000
Drawn H.K.B. 03/2000
Dwg check
Indexed
approved

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ROOF PLAN

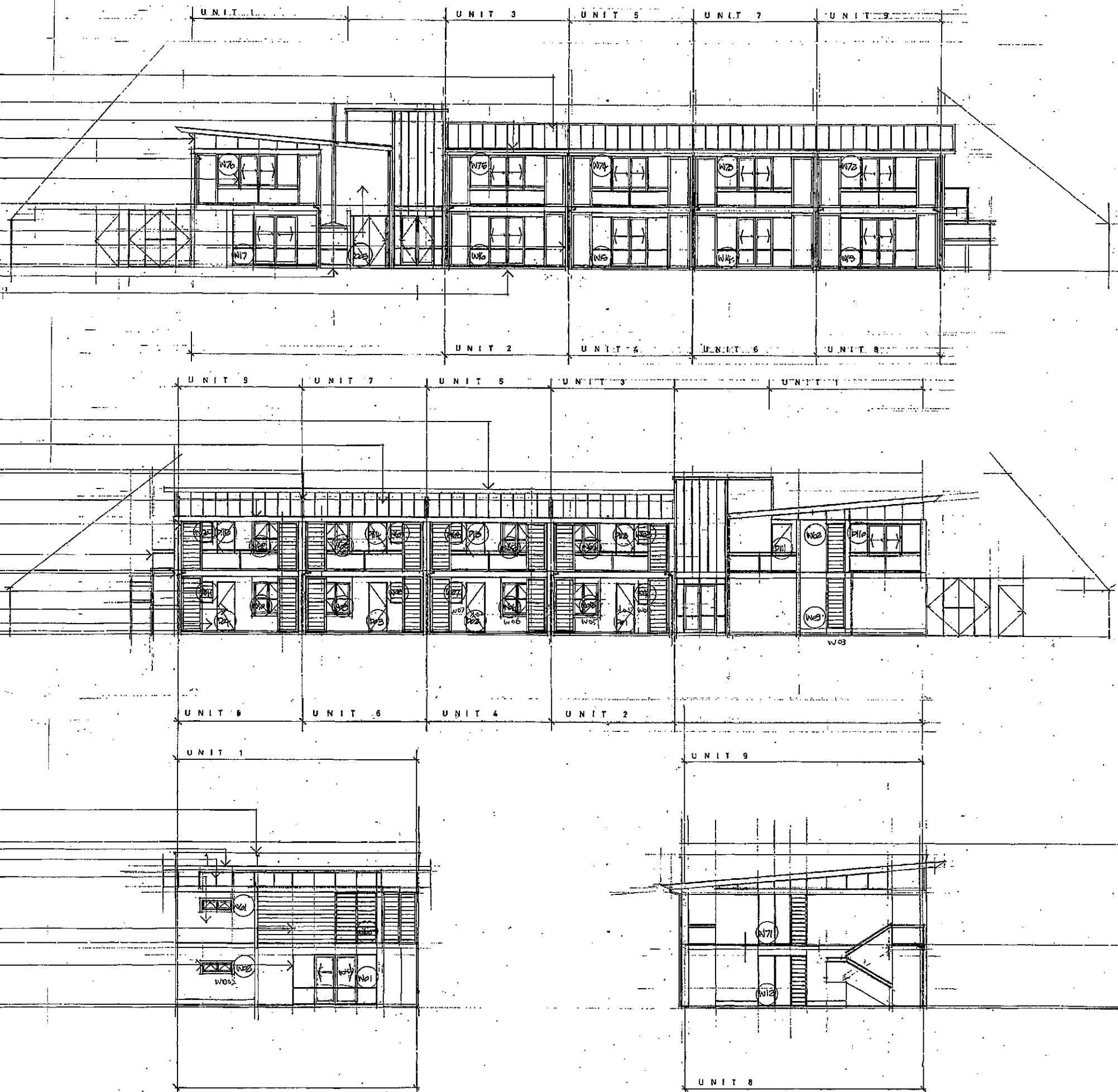
scale	1 : 100	rev.	
contract			
sheet	WD 05		
designed	H.M.B. C.S.	03 2000	
drawn	H.M.B.	03 2000	
dra. check			
dra. check			
indexed			
approved			

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 4. Where proprietary items are used, install in accordance with manufacturers current specifications & recommendations.
 5. Before manufacture and/or erection or installation of architectural or pre-built items check & verify all relevant dimensions.
 6. Any discrepancy shall be immediately referred to the Architect.

[illegible][illegible]

0-12000 FPM AND LIFT
 TRANSDUCER RATING.
 ZEROING GAUGE. TURNING DIALS
 TO SHOWS PRESS VENTURE.
 GAGE WEATHER BARS.
 PERIOD OF WATER UNITS
 OF LAMPS SORTING.
 SLIPING.....
 MASTING ALUMINUM DIALS
 AND WINDOW VENTOS.




CHRIST CHURCH CITY COUNCIL
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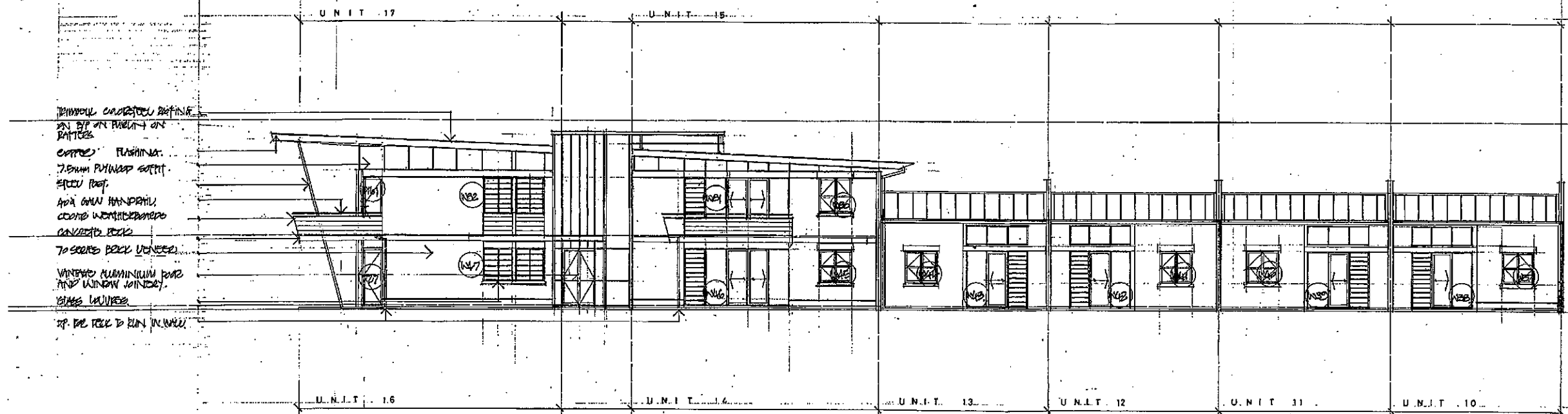
HOUSING PROJECT OF
H O R N B Y
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ELEVATIONS.

scale	1 : 100	rev. 
contract		
sheet	WD 06	
designed	H.K.B. C.S.	03 2000
drawn	H.K.B.	03 2000
iso check		
dwg check		
indexed		
approved		

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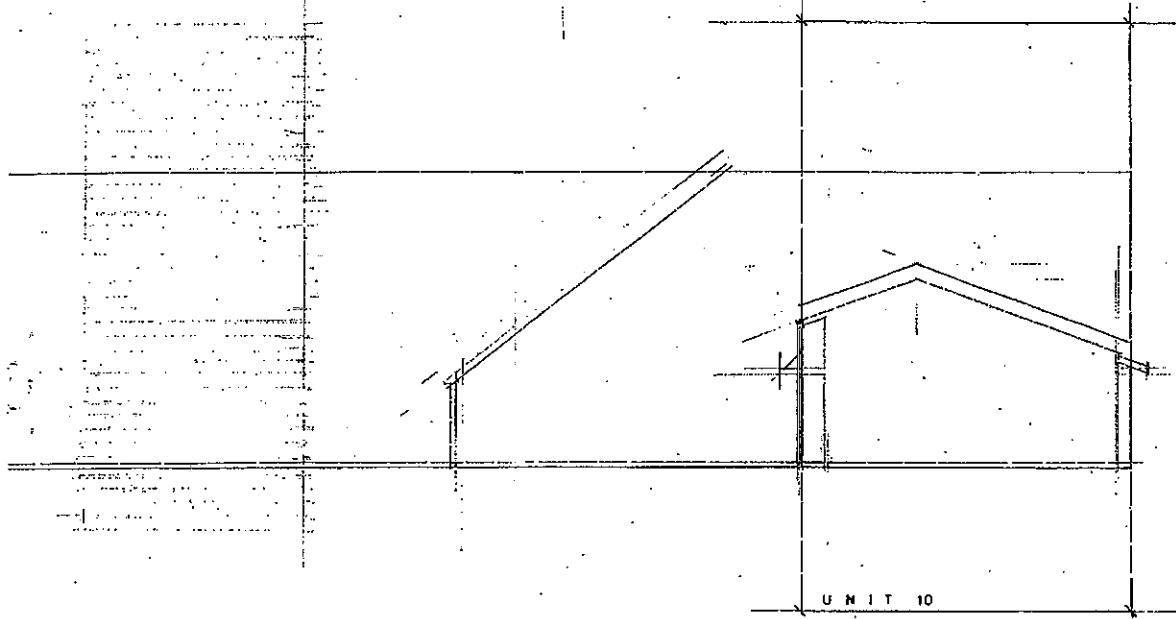
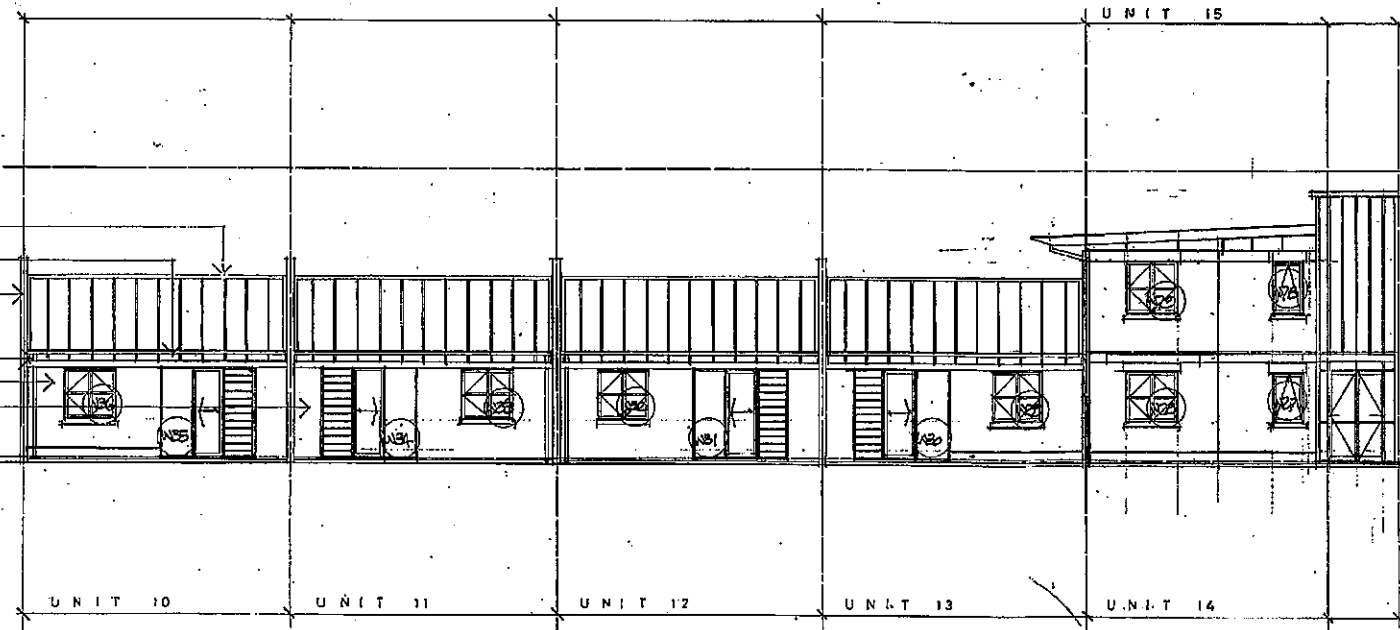
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 2. All dimensions in mm.
 3. These drawings shall be read in conjunction with relevant contract documents and specifications.
 4. Where proprietary items are used, install in accordance with manufacturers' correct specifications & recommendations.
 5. Before manufacturing and/or erection or installation of proprietary or pre-built items check & verify all relevant dimensions.
 6. Any discrepancy shall be immediately referred to the architect.



BRICKWORK CHIMNEY DRAFTING
ON TOP OF ROOF
CAPPED
7.5mm PLYWOOD SHEET
STEEL ROOF
40x40mm HANDRAIL
CONCRETE WORKING
CONCRETE ROOF
TO SCREED ROOF UNITS
VINTAGE ALUMINIUM ROOF
AND WINDOW UNITS
VINTAGE UNITS
SP. BE. ROOF TO RUN IN UNITS

N.B.: BEING ENGINEERING
DRAWING
THIS IS A STEP IN
THE DESIGN OF SCREED
ROOF UNITS AND
UNIT 15.

DRAFTING
CAPPED
STEEL ROOF
TILT UP PANEL
CONCRETE ROOF
UNITS AS INDICATED IN
ROOF PLAN
TO SCREED ROOF
40x40mm HANDRAIL
CONCRETE WORKING
CONCRETE ROOF



CHRISTCHURCH CITY COUNCIL
CONSENT DOCUMENT
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CITY DESIGN
CHRISTCHURCH
THE GARDEN CITY
The city that shares

PEOPLE
COMMON GROUND

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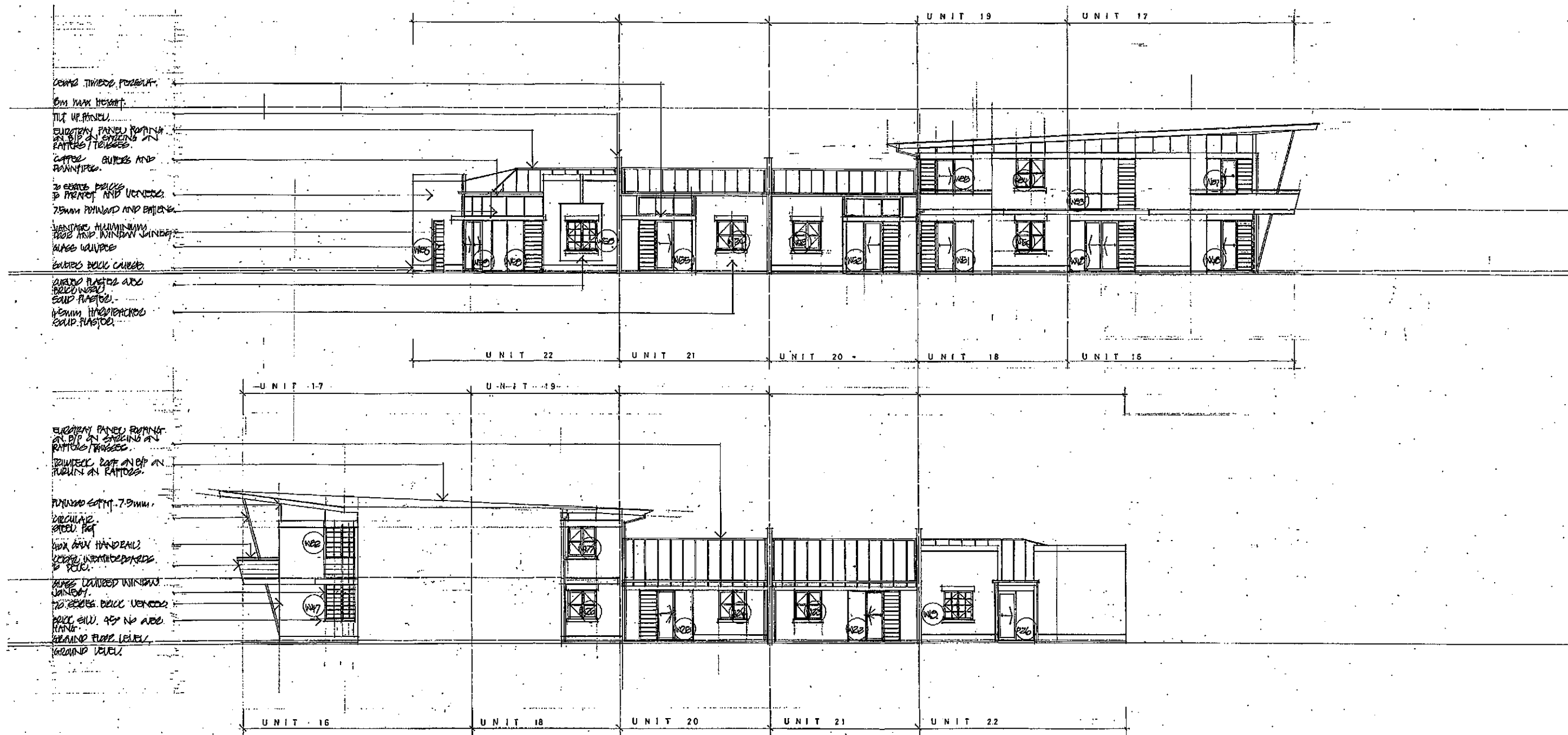
HOUSING PROJECT OF
HORNBY
For Christchurch City Council

ELEVATIONS

scale	1:100	rev.	
contract			
sheet	WD 07		
designed	H.K.B. C.S.	03 2000	
drawn	H.K.B.	03 2000	
disc. check			
index			
approved			

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#	revision	by	date



COMMON GROUND

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HOUSING PROJECT OF
H O R N B Y
For: Christchurch City Council

ELEVATIONS

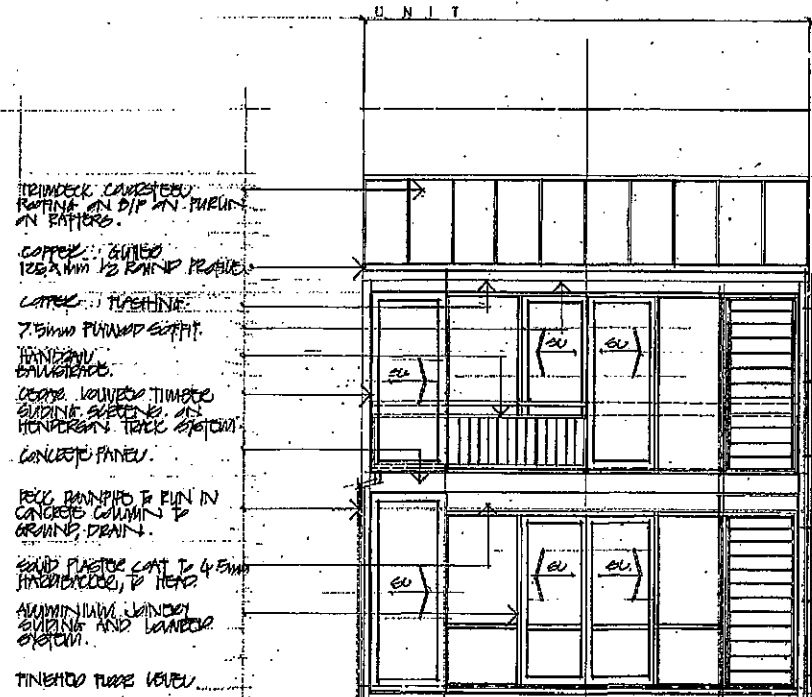
scale 1 : 100
contract
sheet WD_Q8

Designed H.K.B. C.S. 03 2000
Drawn H.K.B. C.S. 03 2000
des. check
eng. check
indexed
approved

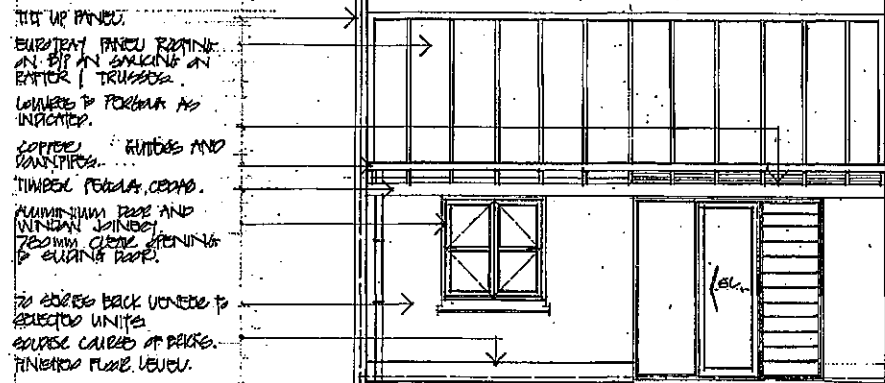
CHRISTCHURCH CITY COUNCIL
CONSENT DOCUMENT
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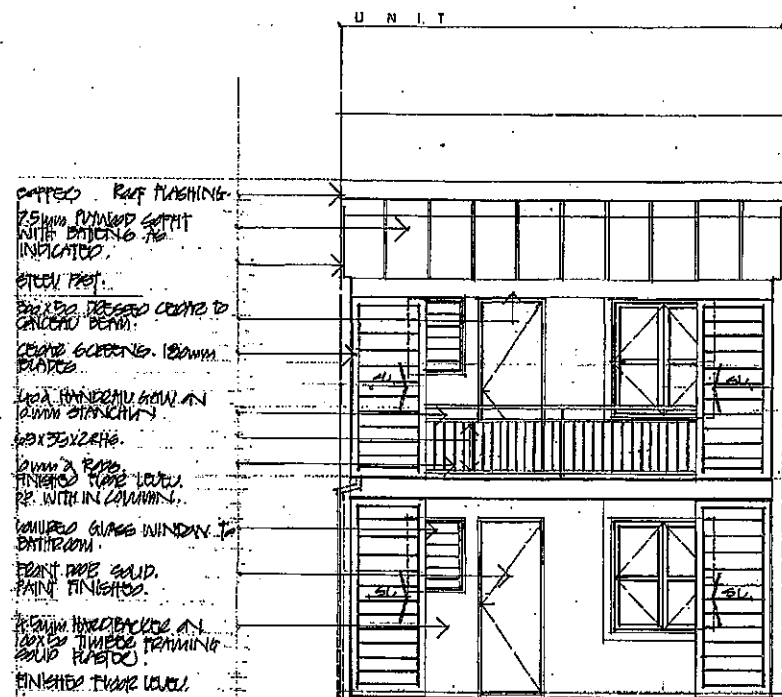
- NOTES
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 6. Any discrepancy shall be immediately referred to the architect.



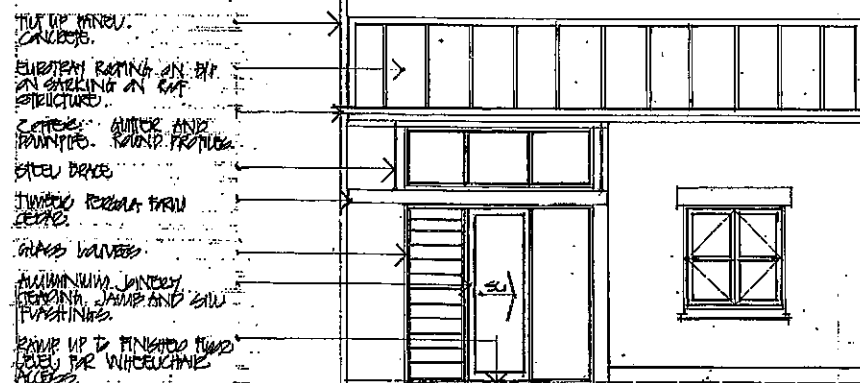
COURTYARD SIDE



COURTYARD SIDE



DRIVE SIDE



DRIVE SIDE

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CONSENT DOCUMENT
18 JUL 2000
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CITY DESIGN
CHRISTCHURCH
THE GARDEN CITY
The city that shines



COMMON GROUND

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HOUSING PROJECT OF
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For Christchurch City Council

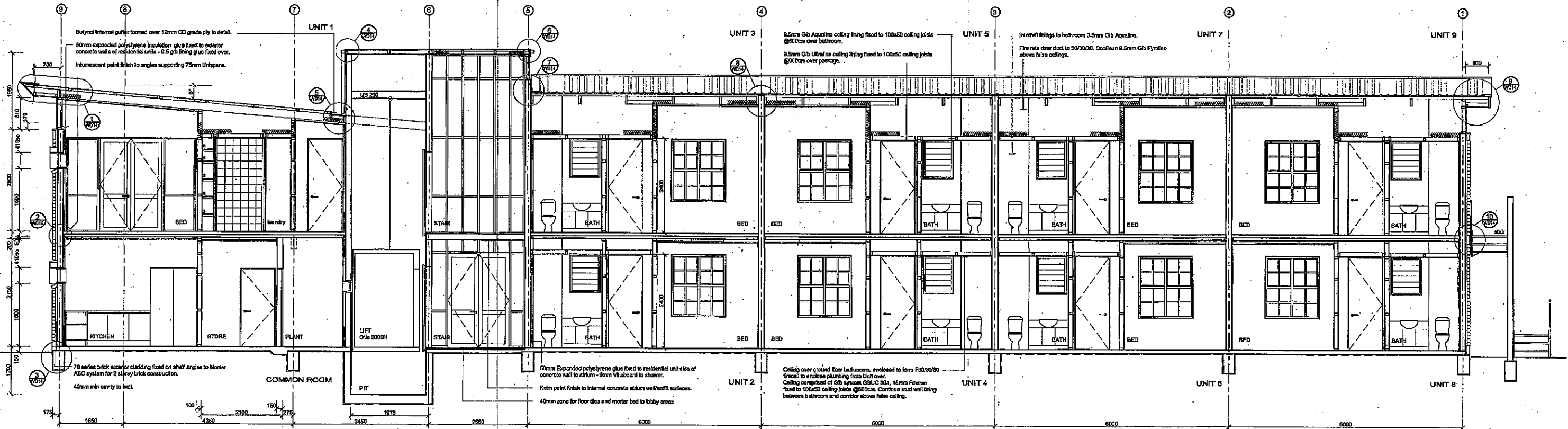
ELEVATIONS

scale 1:100
contract
sheet WD 09

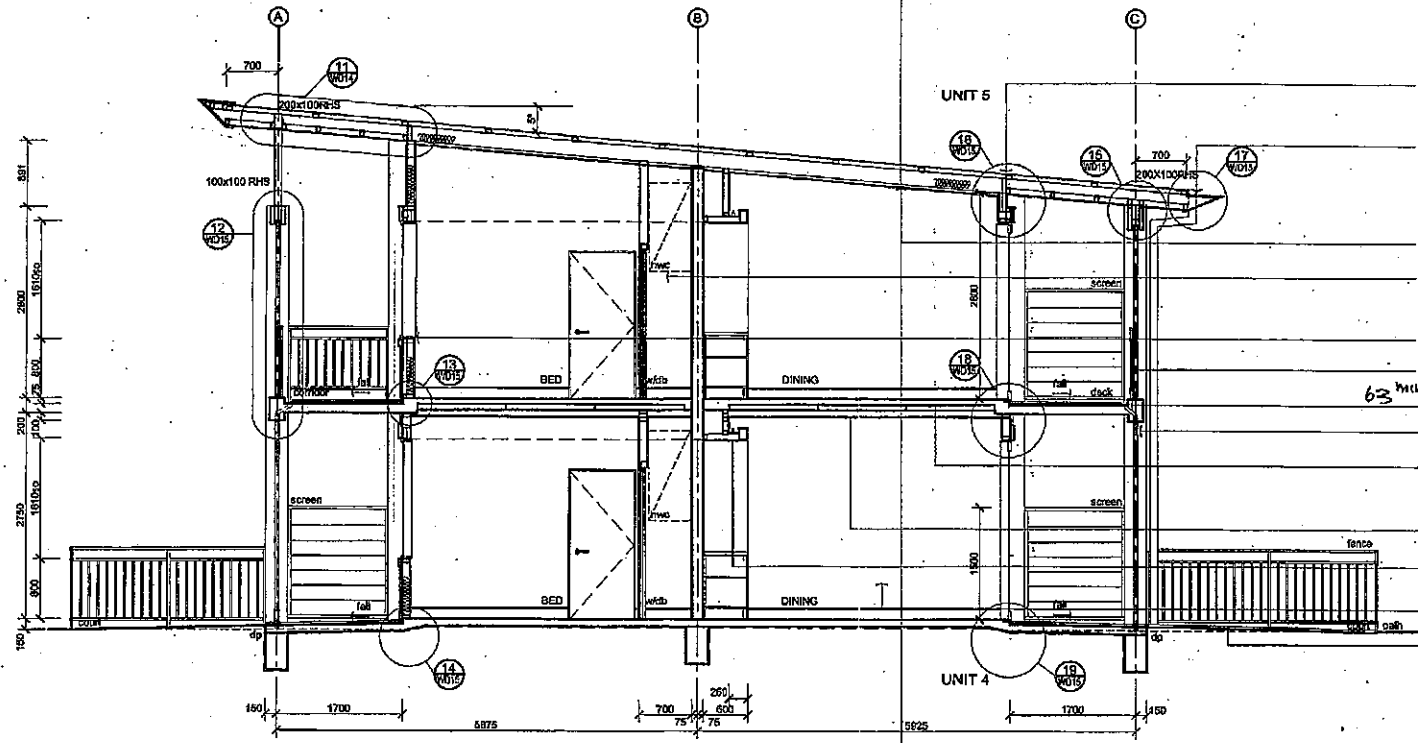
designed H.K.B. C.S. 03 2000
drawn H.K.B. 03 2000
sup. check
indexed

approved

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SECTION A-A 1:50



SECTION B-B 1:50

Coloured G22 finished zincalume roofing - 1/2" deck profile. Fix over roofing underlayment to 100x50 rafters on batt @1200c max. 200x50 rafters @1200c max.

1250 half round copper spouting on brass type 2 brackets @600c. Folded copper inside fixed over 12mm ply to detail.

7.5mm ply scot lining and exterior wall lining above recess. 75x40 solid blocking between rafters @1200c. Batens joists @600c max to detail. Align joints from soffit to wall.

9.5mm Gb Ultimate ceiling on Gb Rondo metal ceiling battens @600c.

Internal/external stud walls 100x50 @600c - above 3.0m 100x50 @480c. Exterior studs treated to H1. Insulate cavity to spec. Pack exterior stud wall 60mm below 2.0m to form flap.

3 layer, 20mm self plaster on galv steel lath on Building Paper over 4.5mm Hardboard. Polystyrene fixed to detail.

Galv steel balustrade - paint finish.

Tiled deck on gravel bed - fall to perimeter drain. 50mm UPVC downpipes connected to precast concrete columns. Cedar cladding window shades - fix on track prior to details. Cedar infill window screens to detail.

75mm concrete topping on 75mm Unifrene. Perimeter deck cast in situ over 100mm wide continuous timber shuttering to soffit. F8 finish to downward beam. Aquadine 2000 waterproofing treatment to all exterior concrete.

9.5mm Gb Ultimate fixed to USC Down suspension system @600c.

200x100 Unifrene over bench - fix to concrete walls via joint hangers. Frame out lighting panel in 75x50 @600c.

Insulate wall linings generally 9.5mm Gb to studs, and 9.5mm Gb adhesive fixed to concrete walls.

600x600 precast concrete paving slabs to courtyard.

by N280 E1/A21 4.2.1

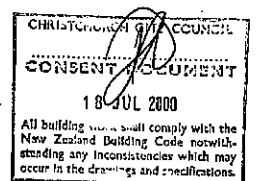
TENDER

0	Tender documentation	CS	30/3/00
0	revision	by	date



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HOUSING PROJECT OF HORNBY
For: Christchurch City Council



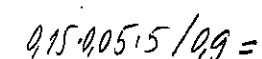
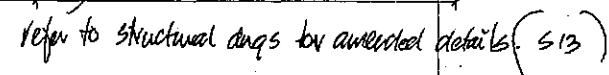
NOTES

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CROSS SECTIONS

scale	1:50	REV.
contract	99/2000-211	
sheet	WD10	

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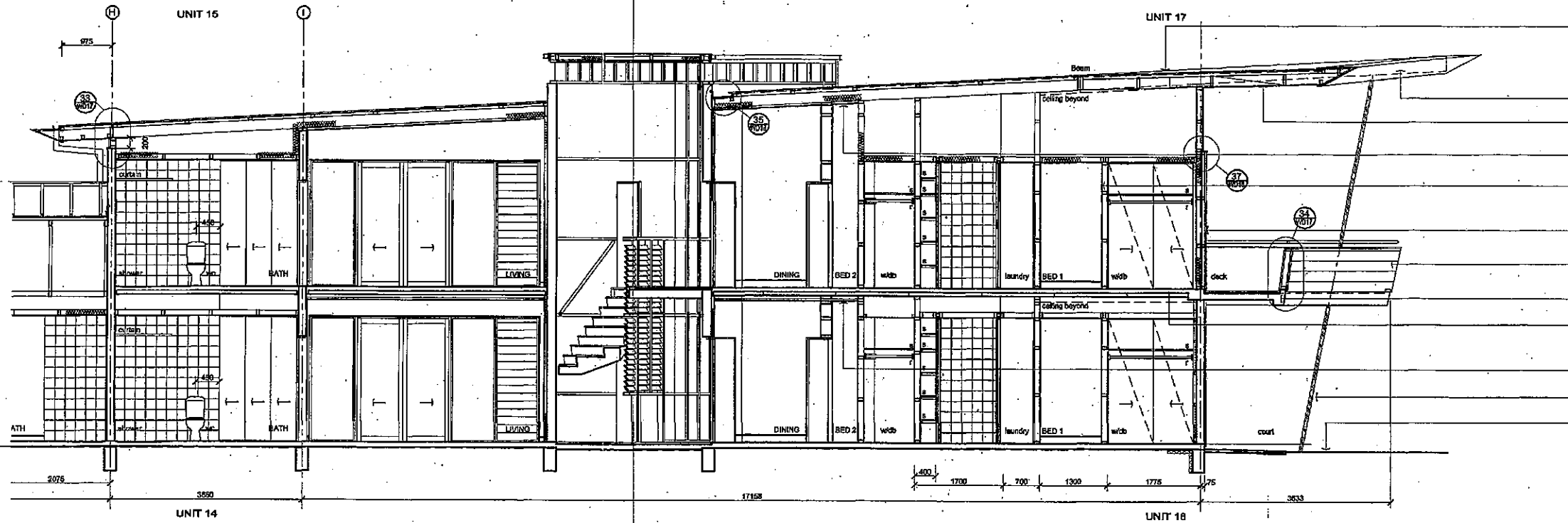
Ensure contractor has a copy
of MWHIEN ABC 2 Grey book on
site & Brown Bulletin 381.

- 180-50 studs @ 400mm to parapet wall.
- 4.5mm Hardieflex cladding to back face, ends of parapet wall.
- Exposed tie joint finish.
- Coloured seal up to parapet wall apex.
- Butylm Internal gapping adhesive fixed to 12mm CD Exposed.
- Lap up roof 200mm min.
- Wet up wall 300mm min. and lap cladding over butylm 50 mm.
- Ties to similar profile - fix via flat hangers.
- 70 points tie external cladding fixed on shelf angles to N/A ABC system for 2 story brick construction.
- Form finished over bedroom eave.
- Sliding / Bolding doors on track gear set flush with ceiling to bedroom and laundry openings.
- Slatted glass entrance to main courtyard.

CHRISTCHURCH CITY COUNCIL
CONSENT DOCUMENT
16 JUL 2008
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Colson G22 finished zincalume roofing - 1/2" deck profile, 3" roof pitch. Fix over roofing underlay to 100x50 purlins on the @1200mm max.

200x40 rafters @1200mm - max span 4.1m

Considered timber ridge beam to engineers detail.

Folded copper fascia fixed over 12mm marine grade ply to detail.

7.5mm ply wall lining and exterior wall lining above eaves.

7.5mm solid blocking between rafters @900mm.

Batten of eaves to elevation. Align joints from soffit to eave.

9.5mm gib Ultralite ceiling on Gib Rondo metal ceiling battens @600mm.

Typical internal & external 100x50 stud walls @500mm.

Walls greater than 3.0m high 100x50 studs @800mm.

Exterior studs treated to H3. Inside cavity to spec.

Pack exterior first floor stud wall 60mm below 2.9m to form sleep.

3 layer, 20mm solid plaster on gwb steel joists on Building Paper over 4.5mm Hardboard. Polyethylene head to detail.

Solid plaster to precast concrete panel below.

Cedar clad balustrade, sloped out 100mm to line through with outside edge of brick at top. H3 timber studs @500mm reinforced with nailplates at bottom plate connection.

Tiled deck on ground bed - fall to perimeter drain and 60mm UPVC downpipes at walls.

75mm concrete topping on 75mm Unispan.

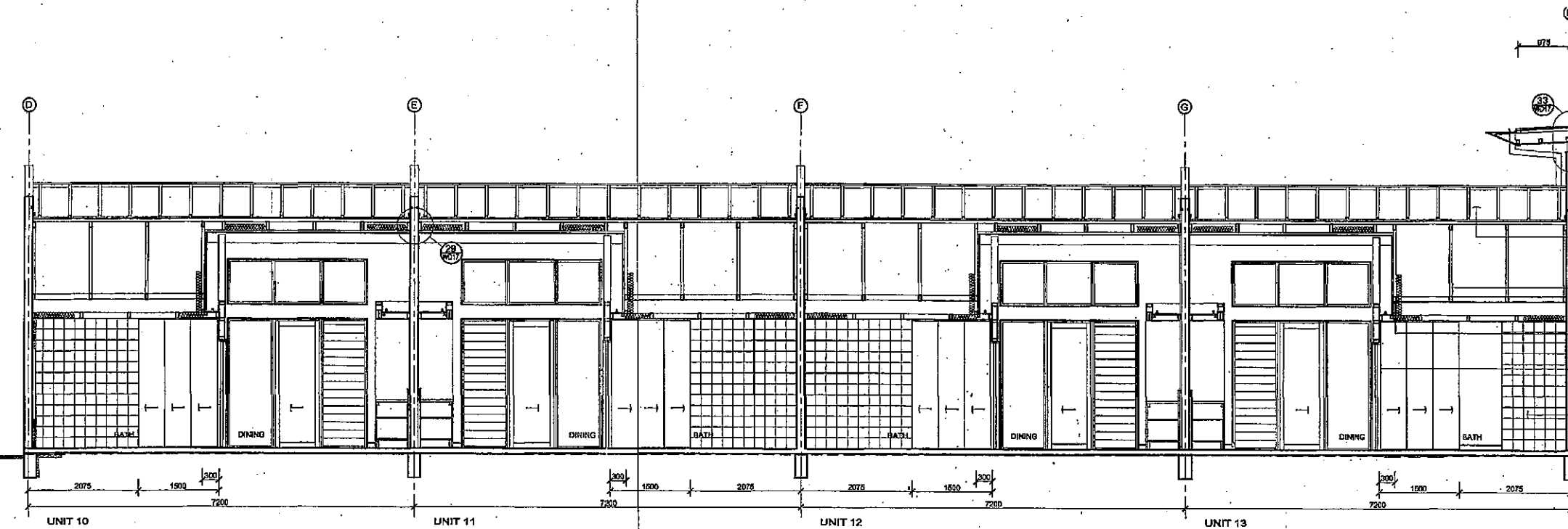
Perimeter deck cast in situ over 100mm wide continuous timber shuttering to soffit. F8 finish to downland beam.

Aquon 2000 waterproofing treatment to all exterior concrete.

6.5mm Gib Ultralite fixed to USG Down suspension system @600mm.

65 H3 gwb R45 post stabilizing deck to beam over - refer Engineers detail.

600x600 precast concrete pavers to courtyard.



G22 Colson Zincalume Embury Roll Cap roof cladding.

Fix over roofing underlay on 12mm G22 grade. Eave to manufacturers specification.

75x50 purlins @600mm centres on raft.

Purpose designed timber trusses @ approx 1000mm centres.

Timber bracing between roof plate and internal concrete wall to engineers detail.

Fix raftering as required to line over and truss.

Insulation to specification.

9.5mm Gib aquaflex fixed to 100x50 ceiling joists in bathroom.

Unbraced 100x50 @600mm stud walls to interior.

Interior wall linings generally 9.5mm gib to studs.

Frame out for cavity slider.

9.5mm gib adhesive fixed to concrete interior walls.

Wall face fixed over concrete wall to shower enclosure.

Cast in recess to wall panel for mixer and chase for water supply.

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TENDER

#	revision	by	date
0			

CHRISTCHURCH
CITY COUNCIL - CITY DESIGN



541 Parnell Road, PO Box 37 826, Parnell,
Auckland, New Zealand
Ph 64 09 377 9936, Fax 64 09 377 9938

HOUSING PROJECT OF
HORNBY
For: Christchurch City Council

designed	J.L. HKS, C.S.	MARCH 2000
drawn	C.S.	MARCH 2000
checked	C.S.	
approved	ADD 17512	30/3/00

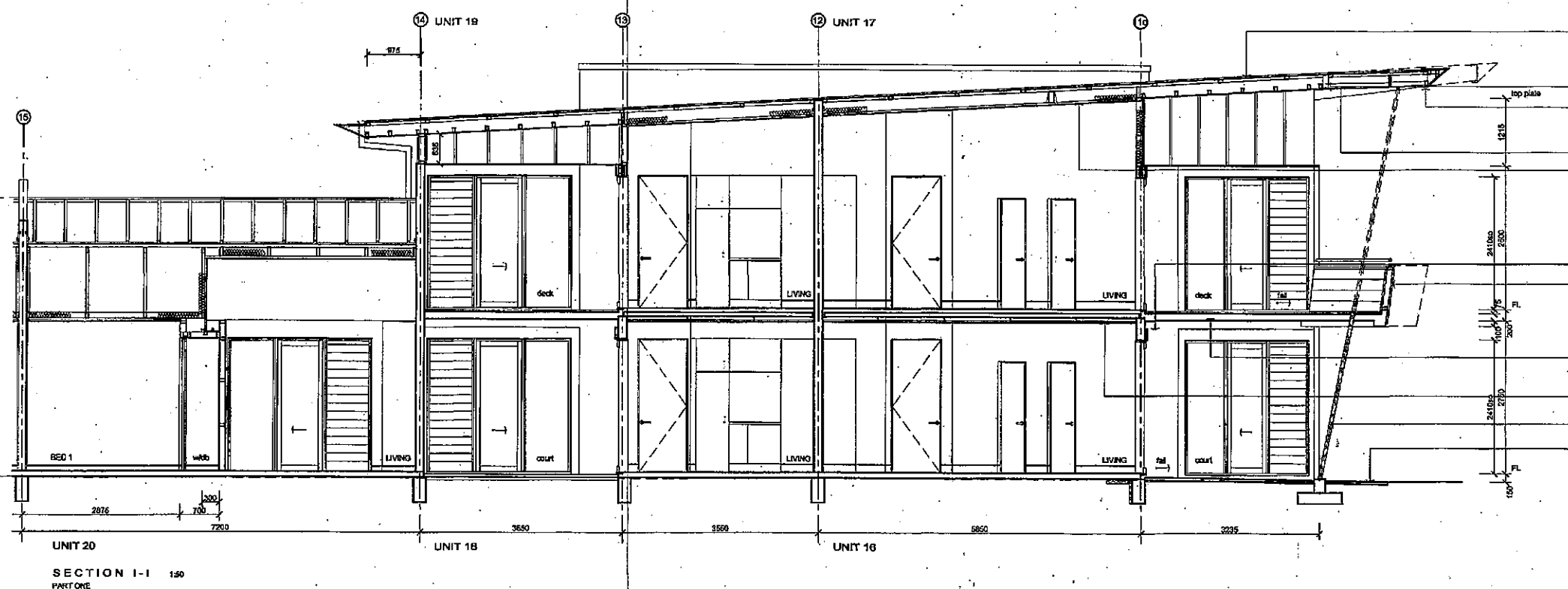
CROSS SECTIONS

scale	1:50	rev.
contract	98200-321	
sheet	WD12	

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Colorsteel G22 finished zincalume roofing - trussdeck profile, 3" roof pitch. Fix over roofing underlay to 100x50 purlins on 100x50 studs.

200x50 rafters @ 1200c/c - max span 4.1m

Cast-in-place concrete ridge beam to engineers detail.

Folded copper fascia fixed over 12mm marine grade ply to detail.

7.5mm ply soffit living and exterior wall rising above rooves.

75x40 solid blocking between rafters @ 600c/c.

Batten at ceiling to elevation. Align joints from soffit to wall.

9.5mm g/b Ultrafine ceiling on G16 Rondo metal ceiling battens @ 600c/c.

Typical internal & external 100x50 stud walls @ 600c/c.

Walls greater than 3.6m high 100x50 studs @ 450c/c.

Exterior studs treated to H1. Insulate cavity to spec.

Pack exterior final floor stud wall 500mm below 2.5m to knee sleep.

3 layer, 20mm solid plaster on galv steel lath on Building Paper over 4.5mm Hardboard. Polystyrene head to detail.

Solid plaster to protect concrete panel below.

Cedar clad balustrade, sloped out 100mm to line through with outside edge of balustrade at top. H3 timber studs @ 600c/c reinforced with nailplates at bottom plate connection.

Tiled deck on gravel bed - fall to perimeter drain and 60mm UPVC downpipes at walls.

75mm concrete topping on 75mm Unipolux.

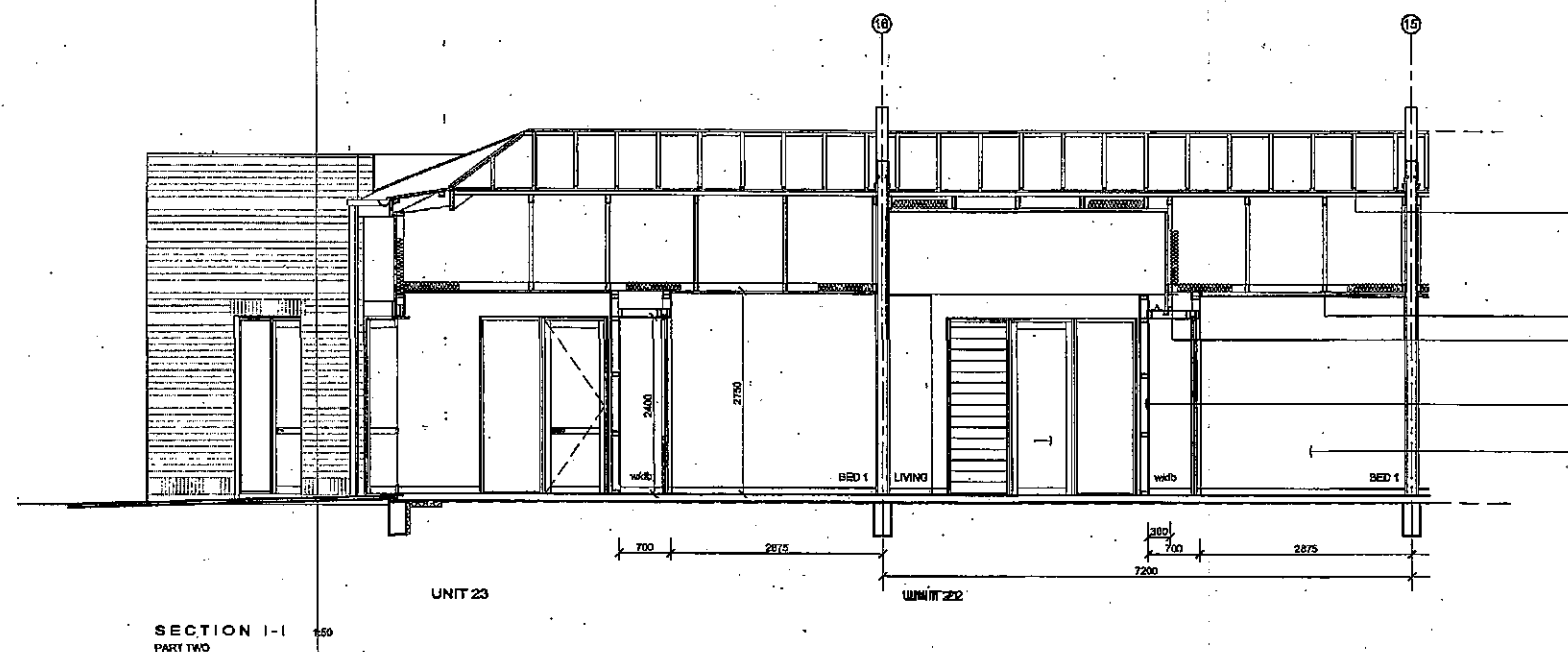
Perimeter deck cast in situ over 100mm wide continuous timber skirting to wall. F8 battens to concrete slabs.

Aquon 2000 waterproofing treatment to all exterior concrete.

9.5mm G/b ultrafine fixed to URG Dens suspension system @ 600c/c.

65x85 galv post stabilizing deck and beams over - refer Engineers detail.

600x800 precast concrete pavers to courtyard.



G22 Colorsteel Zincalume Euroform Roll Cap roof cladding.

Fix over roofing underlay on 100mm CD grade Ecoply to manufacturers specifications.

75x50 purlins @ 600mm centres on 100mm CD grade Ecoply.

Purpose designed timber trusses @ approx 1050mm centres.

Timber bracing between top of plane and internal concrete wall to engineers detail.

Fix noggins as required to line over and truss.

Insulation to specification.

9.5mm G/b superline fixed to 160x50 ceiling joists in bathrooms.

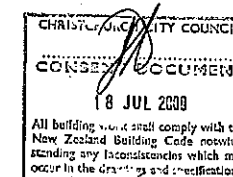
Unstained 100x50 @ 600c/c stud walls to interior.

Interior wall linings generally 9.5mm g/b to studs.

Wardrobe doors on back panel set in flush to dropped ceiling.

9.5mm g/b adhesive fixed to concrete interior walls.

CA timber skirting to detail.



TENDER

0	Tender documentation	09	30/09/09
#	revision	by	date



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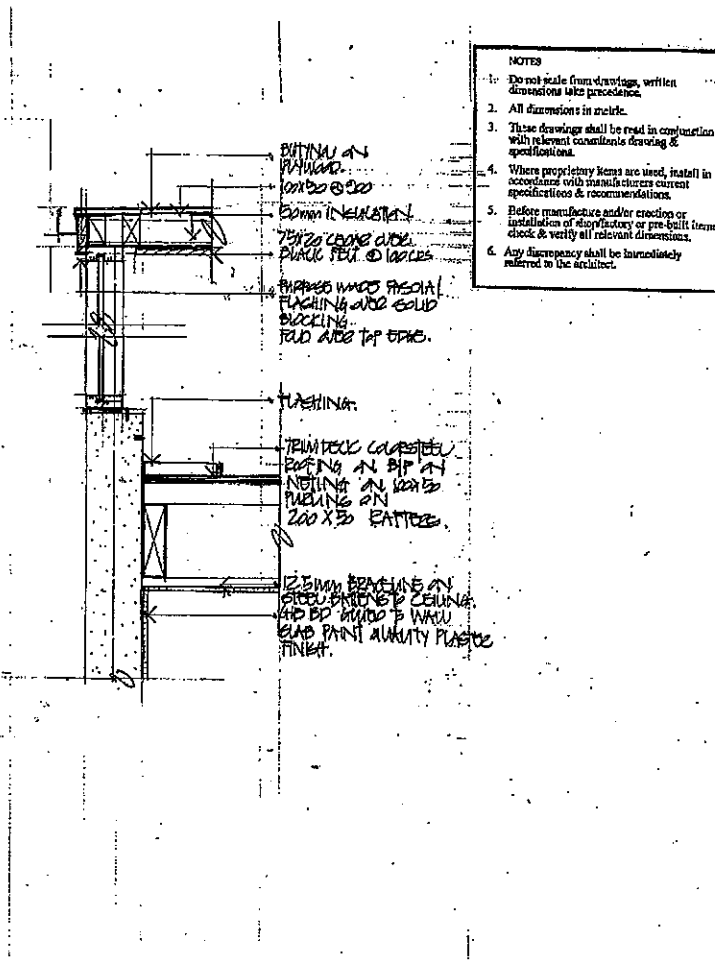
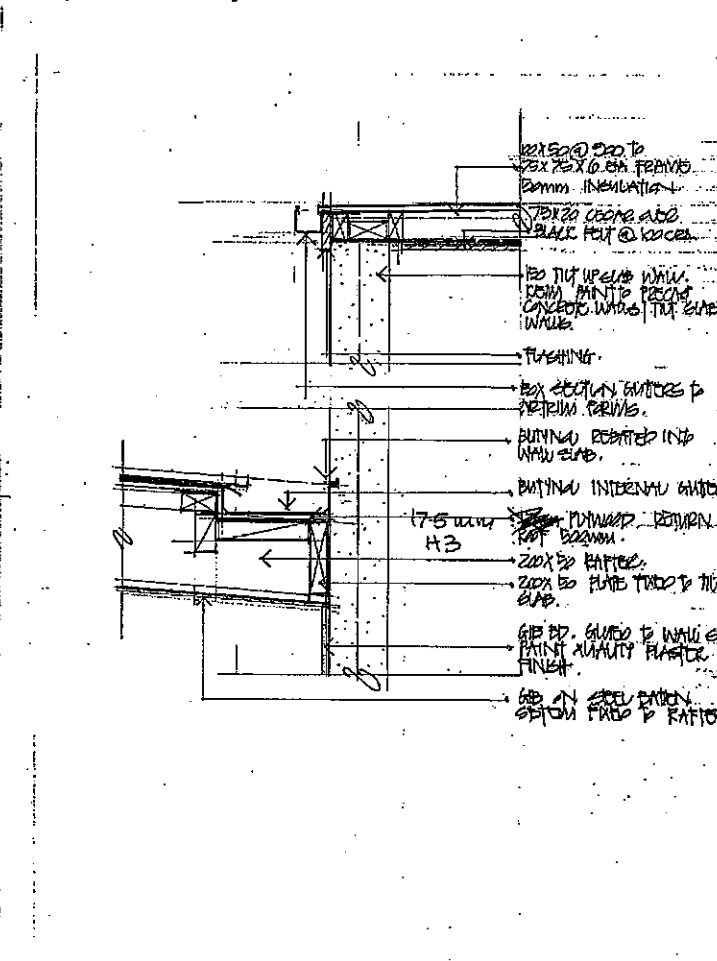
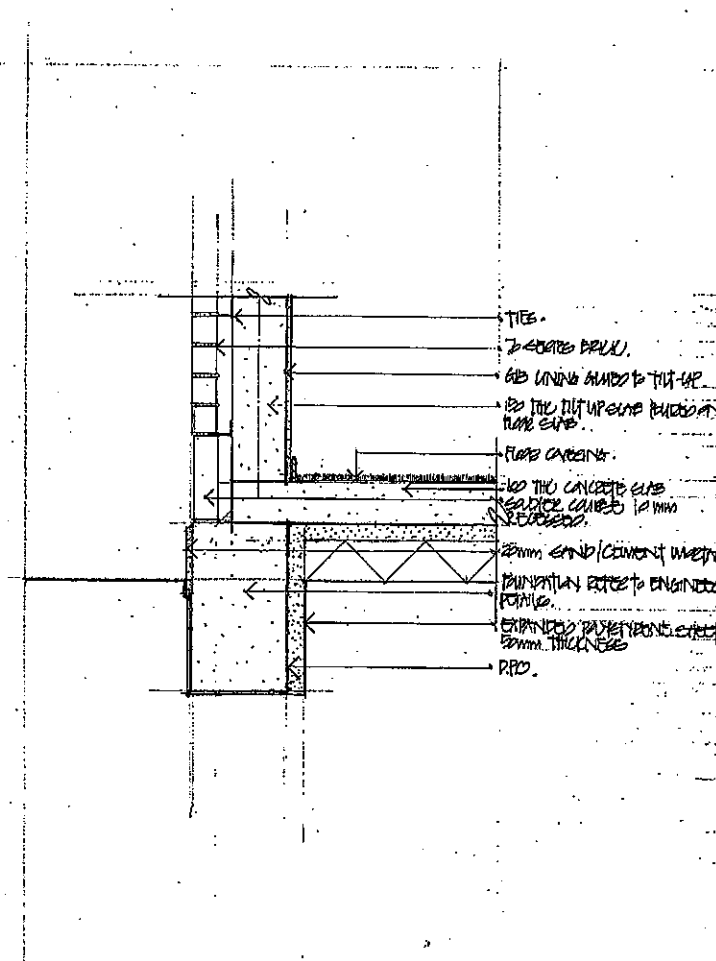
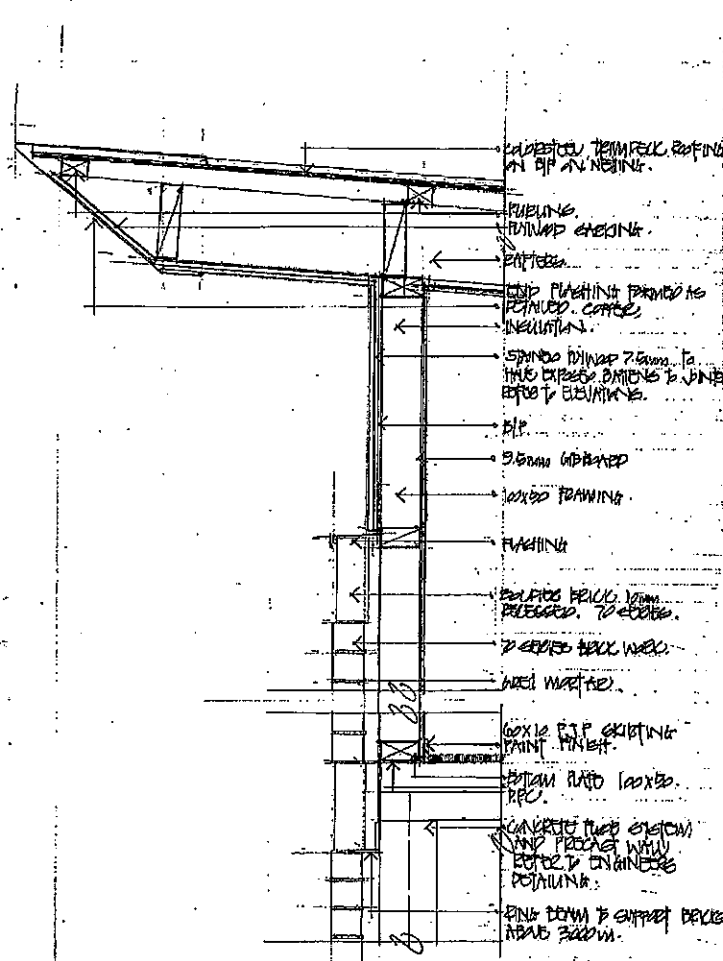
HOUSING PROJECT OF
HORNBY
For: Christchurch City Council

designed	J.L. H.K.B. O.S.	MARCH 2009
drawn	C.B.	MARCH 2009
des. check		
draw check		
indexed	add17513	30/09/09
approved		1/1

CROSS SECTIONS

scale	1:50	REV.
contract	09/2009-321	0
sheet	WD13	

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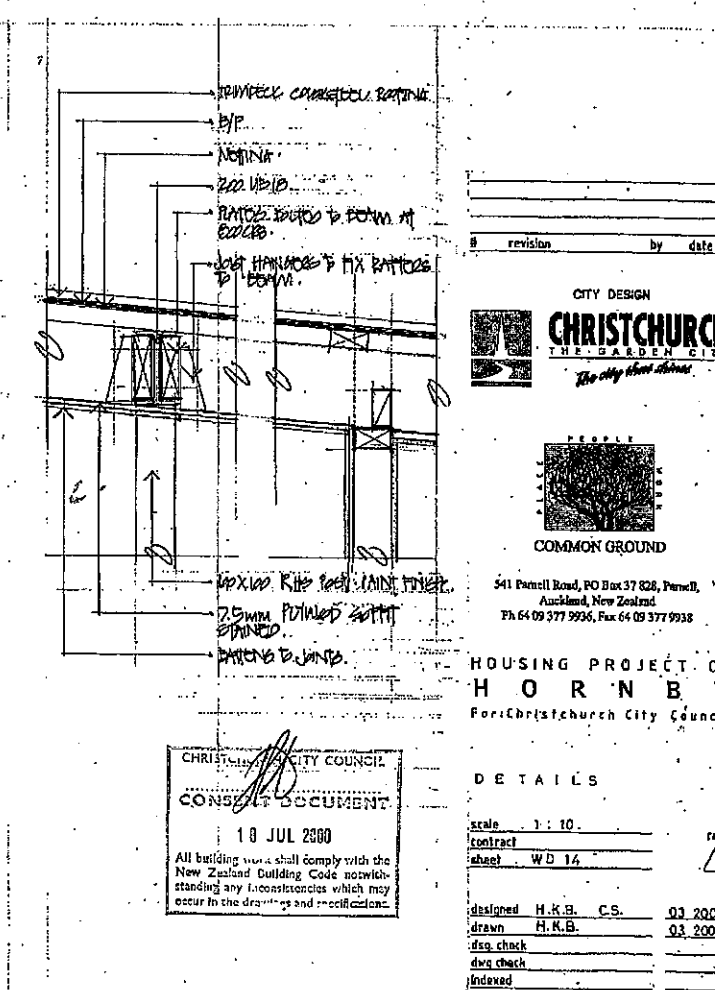
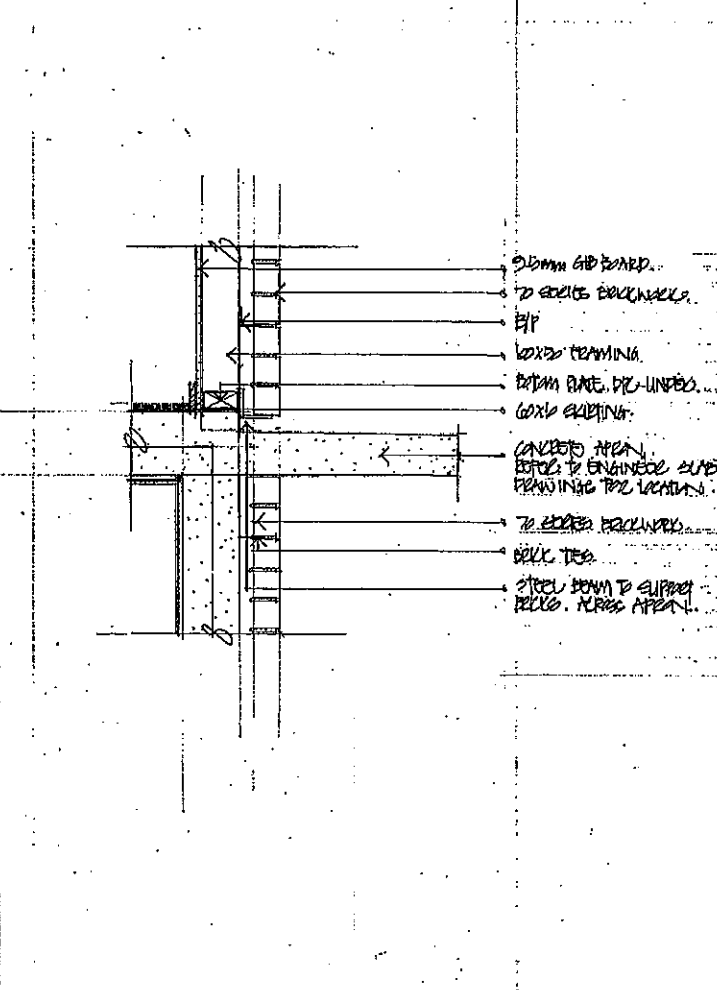
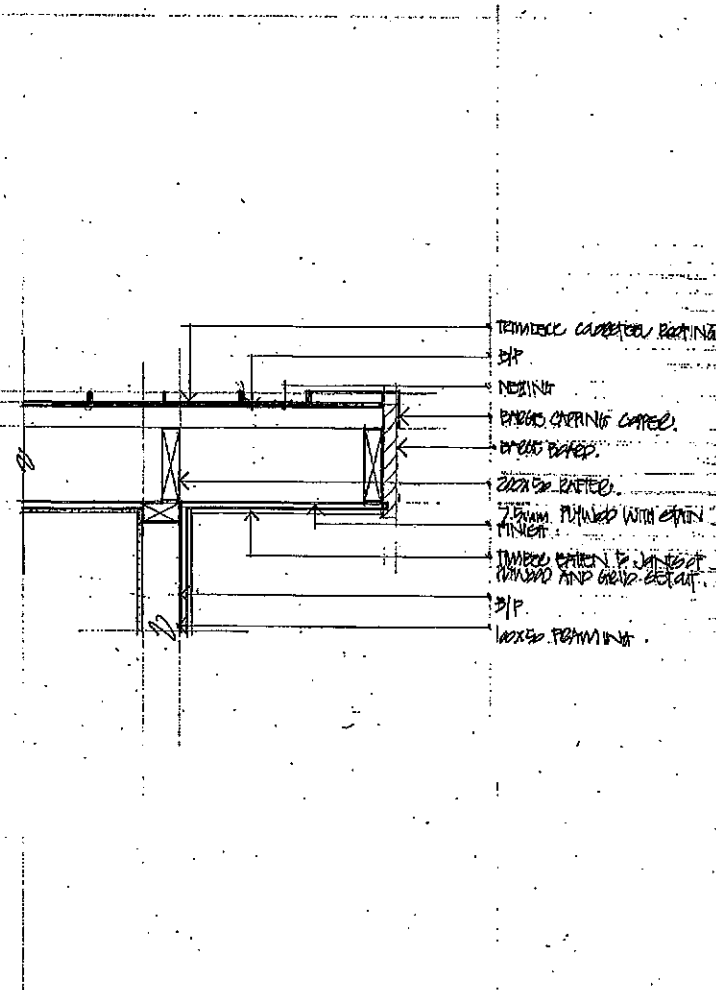
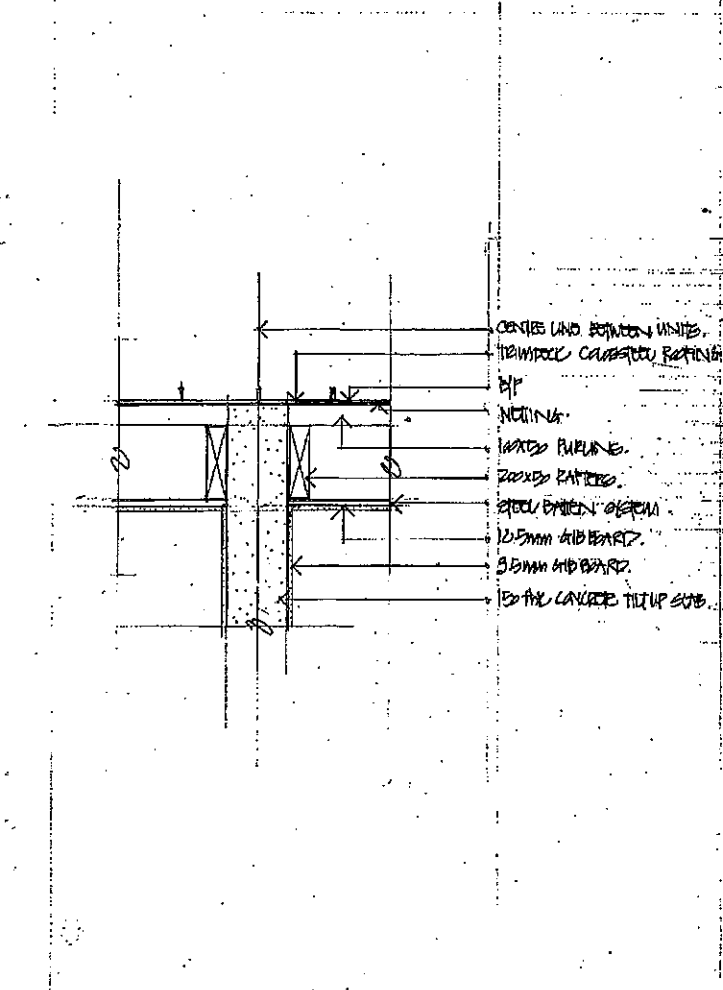
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1.2' EAVE SOFFIT VENEER DETAIL
WD 10

03' BRICK VENEER FOOTING
WD 10

4.5' ROOF EAVE INTERNAL GUTTER
WD 10

6.7' R.OOF EAVE
WD 10



revision	by	date



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For Christchurch City Council

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CONSULT DOCUMENT
18 JUL 2000
All building work shall comply with the New Zealand Building Code notwith- standing any inconsistencies which may occur in the drawings and specifications.

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contract		
sheet	WD 14	

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drawn	H.K.B.	03 2000
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dwg. check		
indexed		
approved		

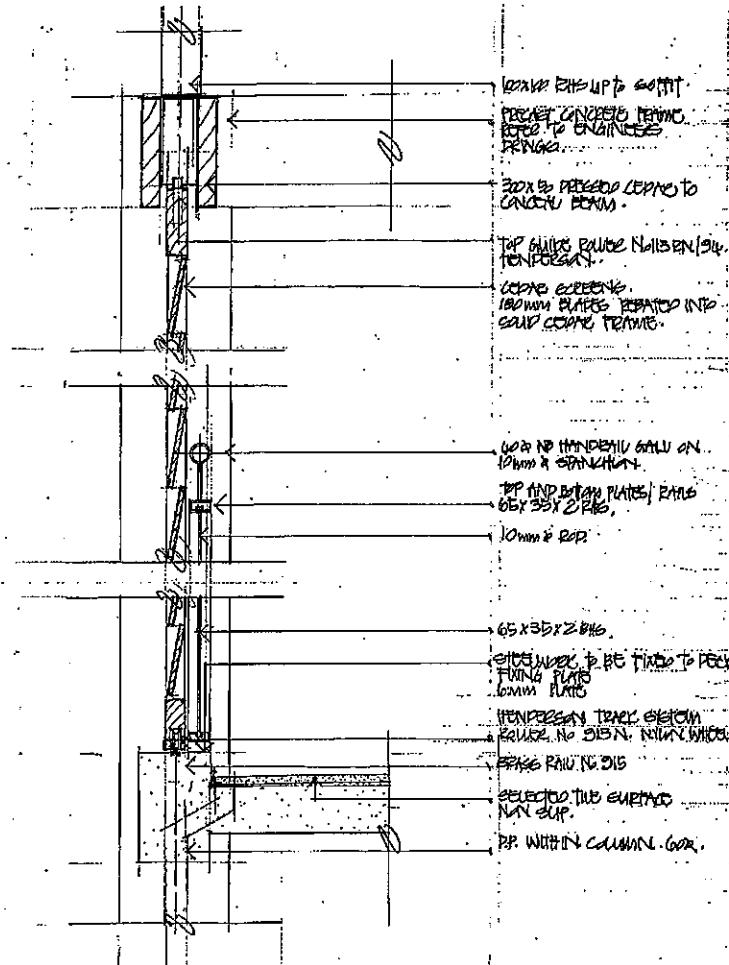
08' ROOF TILT SLAB WALL JUNCTION
WD 10

09' BARGE DETAIL
WD 10

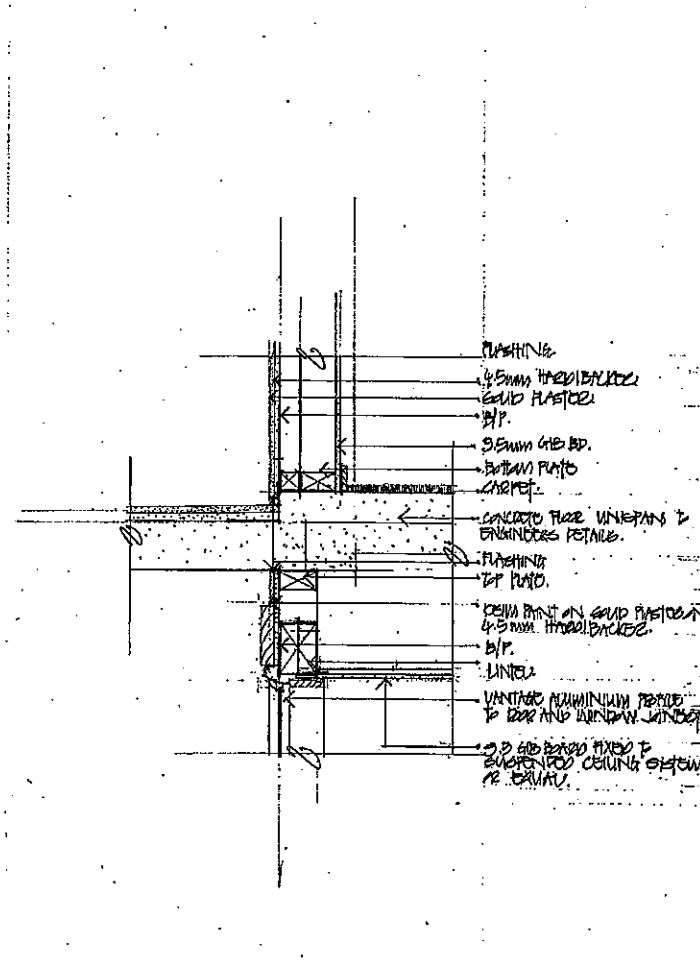
10' BRICKWORK APRON
WD 10

11' CORRIDOR ROOF
WD 10

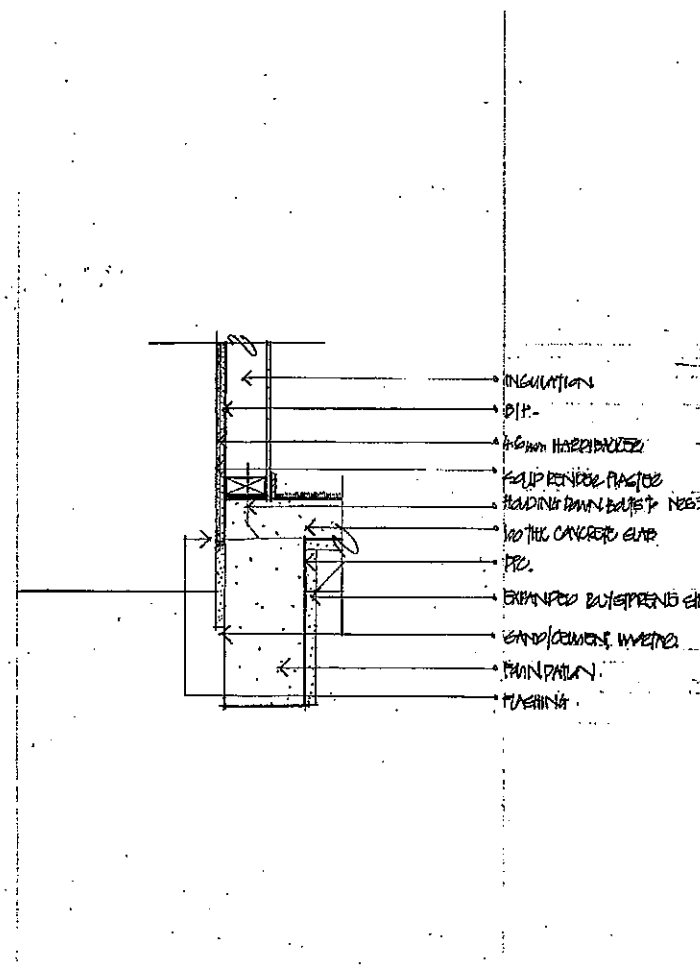
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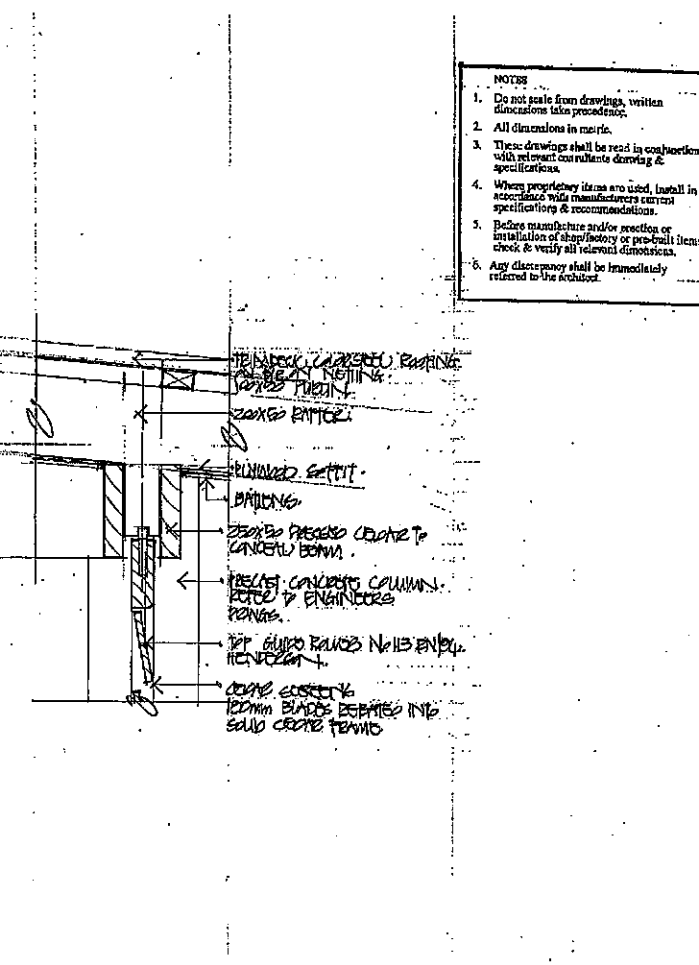
12. SCREEN / BALUSTRADE
WD10



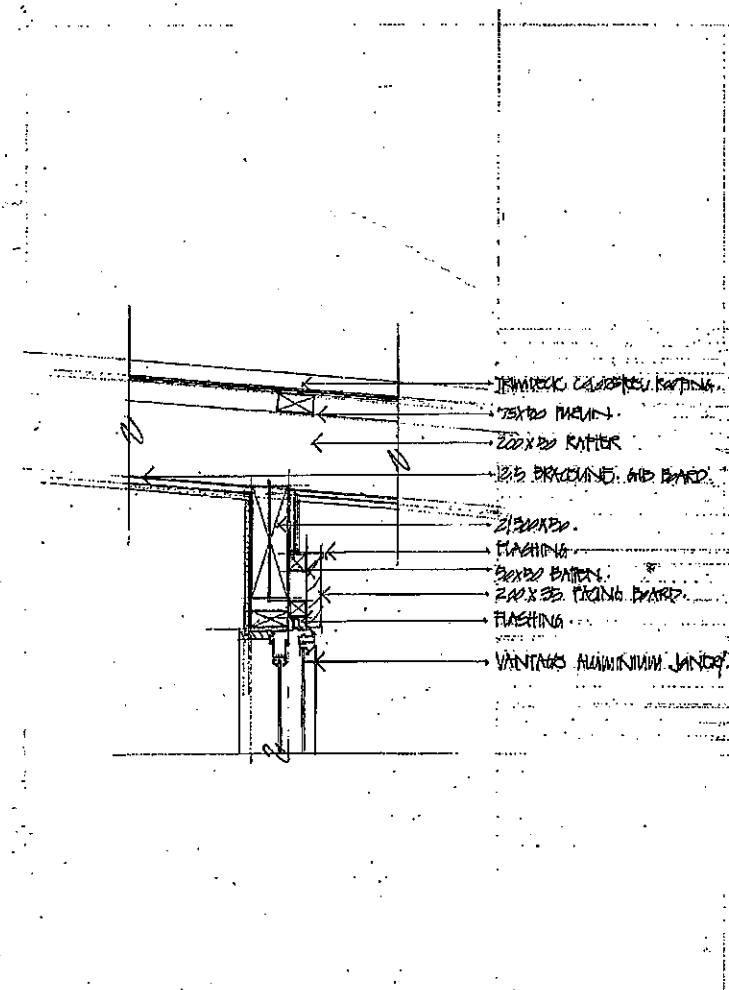
13. FLOOR / CORRIDOR JUNCTION
WD10



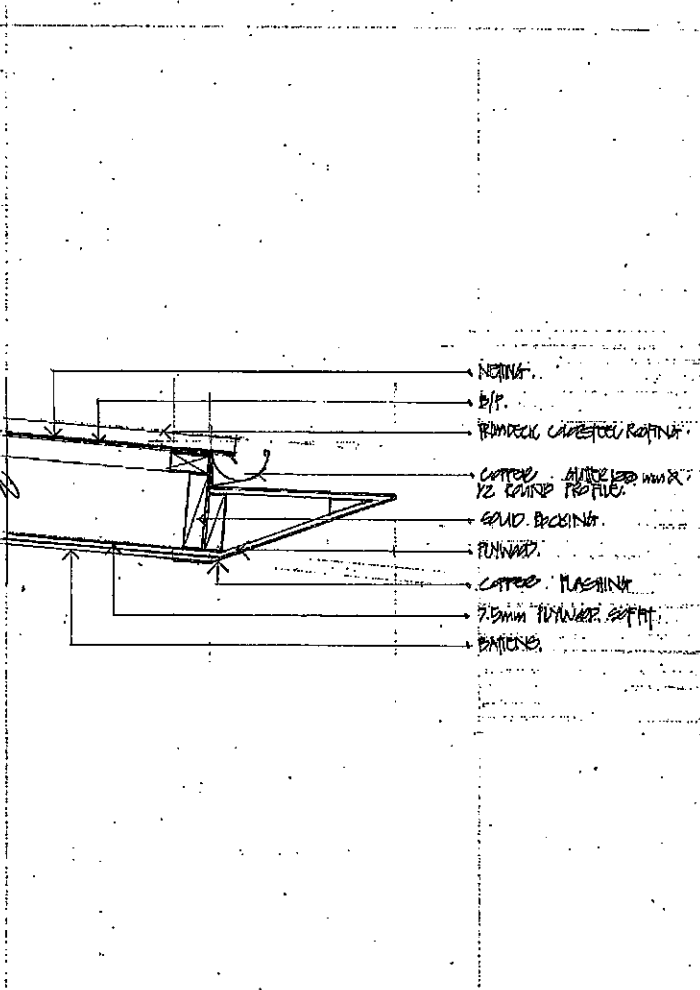
14. WALL / FOUNDATION JUNCTION
WD10



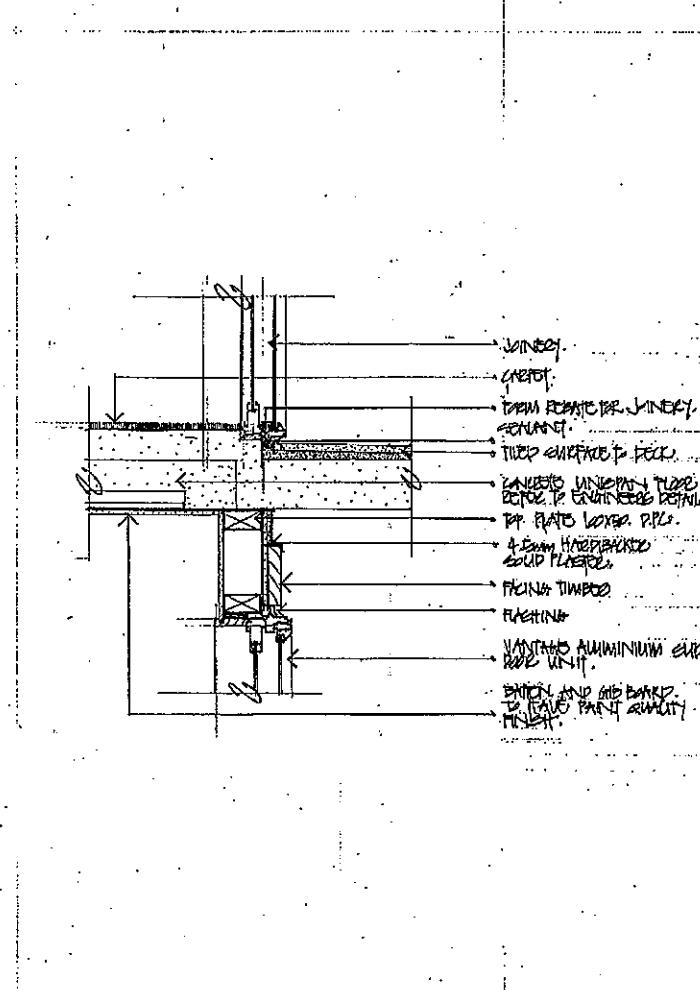
15. SCREEN / ROOF
WD10



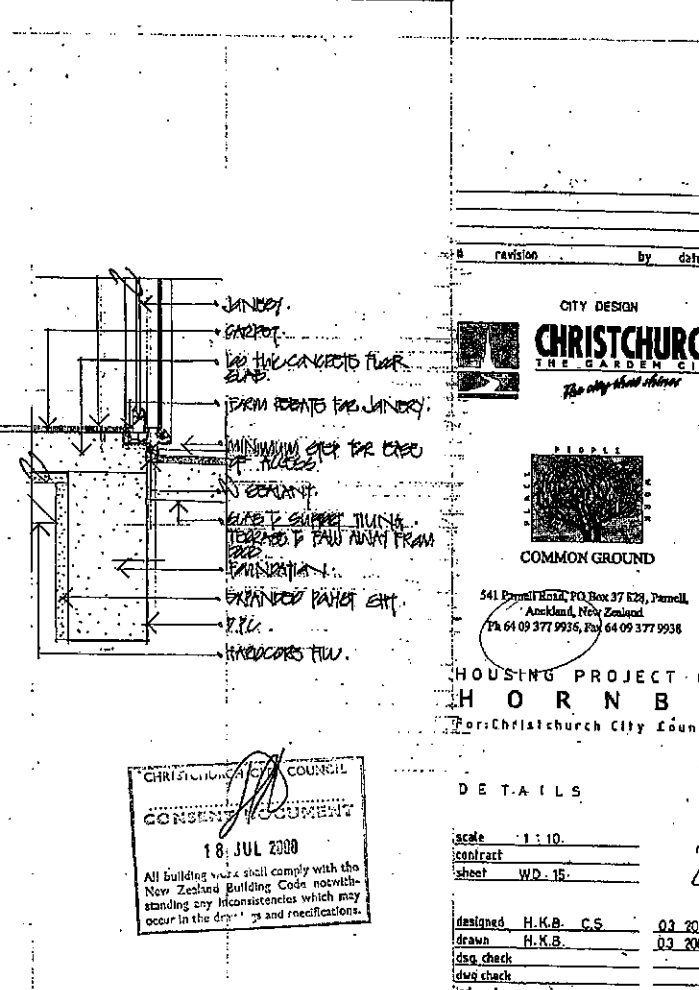
16. LINTEL / ROOF JUNCTION
WD10



17. EAVE / GUTTER DETAIL
WD10



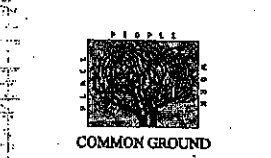
18. FLOOR / CORRIDOR JUNCTION
WD10



19. SILL / FOUNDATION
WD10

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 4. Where proprietary items are used, install in accordance with manufacturers' current specifications & recommendations.
 5. Before manufacturing and/or erection or installation of shop-fabricated or pre-built items check & verify all relevant dimensions.
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18 JUL 2000
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DETAILS

scale	1 : 10	rev.	
contract			
sheet	WD - 15		
designed	H.K.B. C.S.	03 2000	
drawn	H.K.B.	03 2000	
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draw check			
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20 ENTRY CANOPY
WD11 JOINERY JUNCTION

27
WD 11

22
WD 11

DECK VENEER JUNCTION

23 WALL CEILING
WD11 JUNCTION.

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 5. Before manufacture and/or erection or installation of proprietary or pre-built items check & verify all relevant dimensions.
 6. Any discrepancy shall be immediately referred to the architect.

24
WD 11

25
WD11
RIDGE, DEJALL

26
WD 11

E A V E D E T A I L

27
WD 11

#	revision	by	date
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CITY DESIGN
CHRISTCHURCH
THE GARDEN CITY
The city that returns

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H O R N B Y
For: Chelatchurch City Council

DETAILS

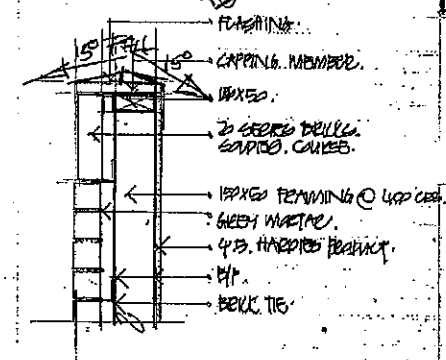
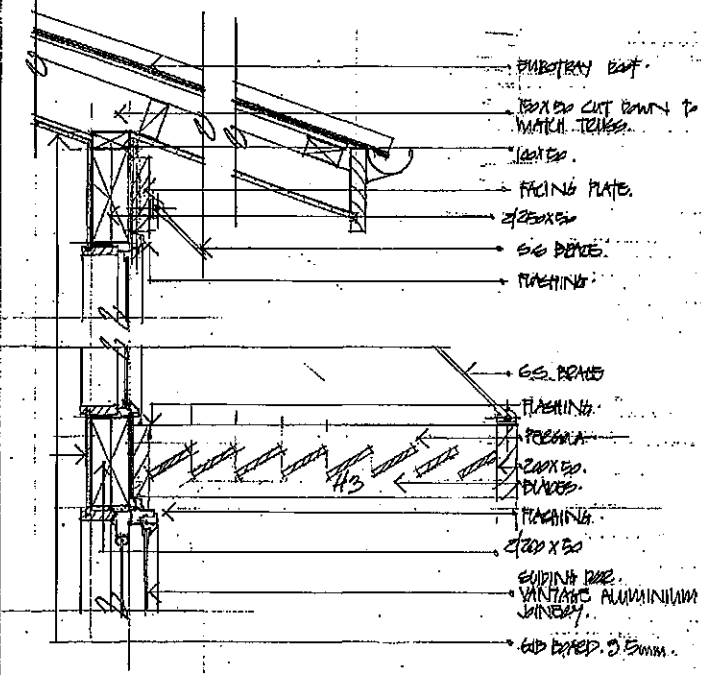
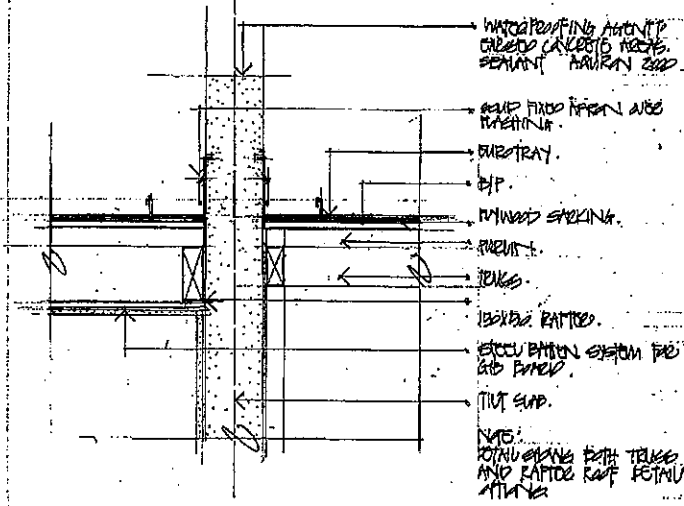
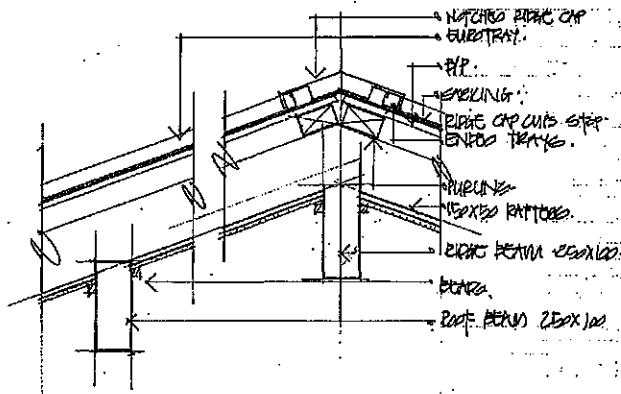
scale 1 : 10.
contract
sheet WD 16

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drawn H.K.B. 03 2000

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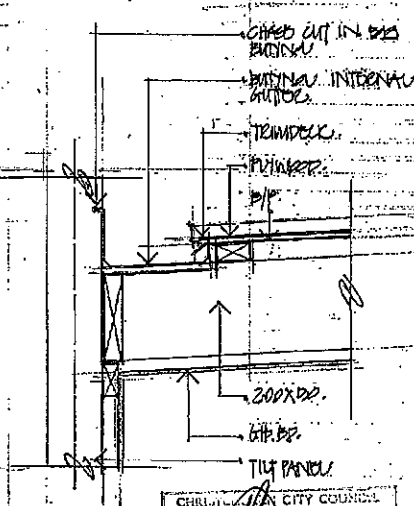
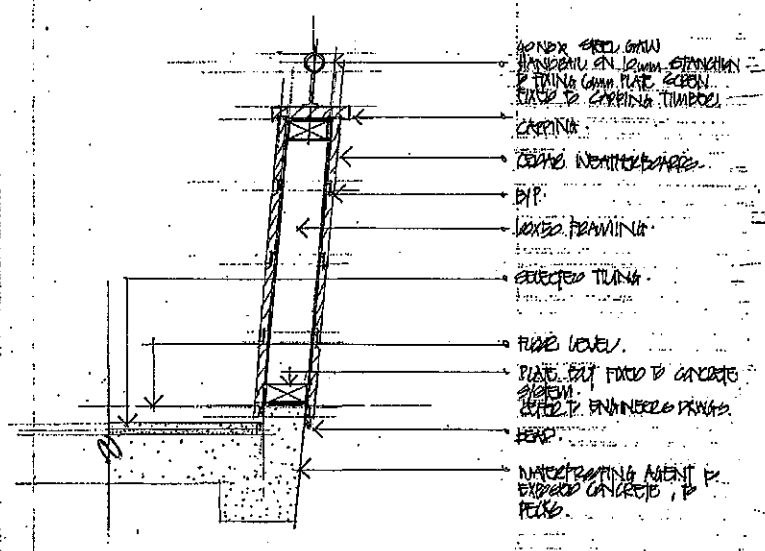
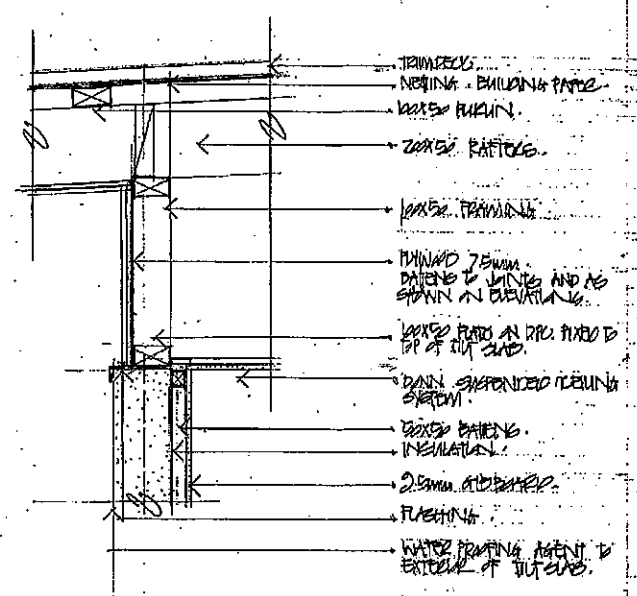
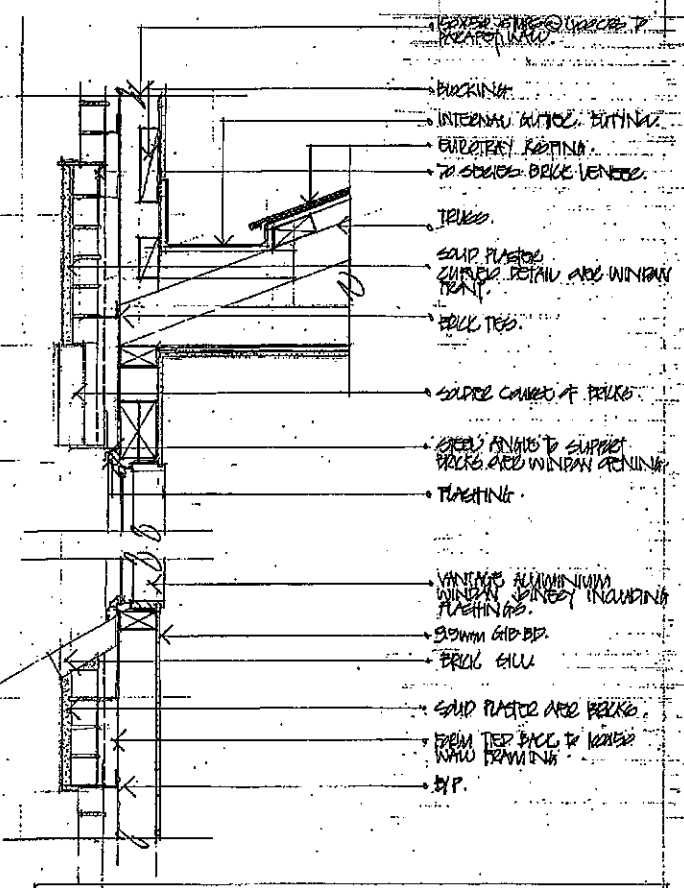
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28 ROOF BEAM DETAILS
WD 11

29 TILT SLAB HEAD
WD 11

30 EAVE PERGOLA
WD 11

31 PARAPET
WD 11



32 WINDOW/VENEER DETAIL
WD 11

33 WALL EAVE DETAIL
WD 12

34 ROOF BEAM DETAIL
WD 12

35 BALUSTRADE
WD 12

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DETAILS
Scale 1:10
Contract
Sheet WD 17

DESIGNED H.K.B. C.S. 03/2000
DRAWN H.K.B. 03/2000
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Appendix C

CERA Building Evaluation Form

Detailed Engineering Evaluation Summary Data

V1.11

Location		Building Name: <input type="text" value="Hornby Courts Block B"/>	Reviewer: <input type="text" value="Stephen Lee"/>
	Unit No: <input type="text" value="2"/>	Street: <input type="text" value="Goulding Avenue"/>	CPEng No: <input type="text" value="1006840"/>
Building Address: <input type="text" value="10 to 22"/>		Company: <input type="text" value="GHD"/>	
Legal Description: <input type="text" value="Lot 1, DP425517"/>		Company project number: <input type="text" value="513059620"/>	
		Company phone number: <input type="text" value="(03) 3780900"/>	
	Degrees Min Sec		Date of submission: <input type="text" value="31/05/2013"/>
GPS south: <input type="text" value="172"/>	<input type="text" value="31"/>	<input type="text" value="18.02"/>	Inspection Date: <input type="text" value="18/01/2012"/>
GPS east: <input type="text" value="-43"/>	<input type="text" value="32"/>	<input type="text" value="38.81"/>	Revision: <input type="text" value="Final V1.0"/>
Building Unique Identifier (CCC): <input type="text" value="PRO 1580-002"/>			Is there a full report with this summary? <input type="text" value="yes"/>

Site	Site slope: <input type="text" value="flat"/>	Max retaining height (m): <input type="text" value="0"/>
	Soil type: <input type="text" value="sandy silt"/>	Soil Profile (if available): <input type="text"/>
	Site Class (to NZS1170.5): <input type="text" value="D"/>	
Proximity to waterway (m, if <100m): <input type="text"/>		If Ground improvement on site, describe: <input type="text" value="None"/>
Proximity to clifftop (m, if < 100m): <input type="text"/>		
Proximity to cliff base (m,if <100m): <input type="text"/>		Approx site elevation (m): <input type="text" value="30.00"/>

Building	No. of storeys above ground: <input type="text" value="2"/>	single storey = 1	Ground floor elevation (Absolute) (m): <input type="text" value="30.00"/>
	Ground floor split? <input type="text" value="yes"/>		Ground floor elevation above ground (m): <input type="text" value="0.20"/>
	Storeys below ground: <input type="text" value="0"/>		
	Foundation type: <input type="text" value="mat slab"/>		if Foundation type is other, describe: <input type="text"/>
	Building height (m): <input type="text" value="7.00"/>	height from ground to level of uppermost seismic mass (for IEP only) (m): <input type="text" value="4"/>	
	Floor footprint area (approx): <input type="text" value="900"/>		
	Age of Building (years): <input type="text" value="11"/>		Date of design: <input type="text" value="1992-2004"/>
	Strengthening present? <input type="text" value="no"/>		If so, when (year)? <input type="text"/>
	Use (ground floor): <input type="text" value="multi-unit residential"/>		And what load level (%g)? <input type="text"/>
	Use (upper floors): <input type="text" value="multi-unit residential"/>		Brief strengthening description: <input type="text"/>
	Use notes (if required): <input type="text" value="Residential"/>		
	Importance level (to NZS1170.5): <input type="text" value="IL2"/>		

Gravity Structure	Gravity System: <input type="text" value="load bearing walls"/>	
	Roof: <input type="text" value="timber framed"/>	rafter type, purlin type and cladding: <input type="text" value="Lightweight metal cladding, timber rafters on timber purlins."/>
	Floors: <input type="text" value="concrete flat slab"/>	slab thickness (mm): <input type="text" value="200"/>
	Beams: <input type="text" value="none"/>	overall depth x width (mm x mm): <input type="text"/>
	Columns: <input type="text" value="load bearing walls"/>	typical dimensions (mm x mm): <input type="text" value="150"/>
	Walls: <input type="text" value="load bearing concrete"/>	#N/A: <input type="text"/>

Lateral load resisting structure				
Lateral system along:	concrete shear wall	Note: Define along and across in detailed report!	note total length of wall at ground (m):	140
Ductility assumed, μ :	2.00		0.00 from parameters in sheet	0.15
Period along:	0.40		estimate or calculation?	estimated
Total deflection (ULS) (mm):			estimate or calculation?	
maximum interstorey deflection (ULS) (mm):			estimate or calculation?	
Lateral system across:	concrete shear wall	0.00 from parameters in sheet	note total length of wall at ground (m):	158
Ductility assumed, μ :	2.00		0.00 from parameters in sheet	0.15
Period across:	0.40		estimate or calculation?	estimated
Total deflection (ULS) (mm):			estimate or calculation?	
maximum interstorey deflection (ULS) (mm):			estimate or calculation?	
Separations:				
north (mm):		leave blank if not relevant		
east (mm):				
south (mm):				
west (mm):				
Non-structural elements				
Stairs:	precast, full flight		describe supports	
Wall cladding:	brick or tile		describe (note cavity if exists)	Brick cladding on precast R.C. panels.
Roof Cladding:	Metal		describe	Lightweight metal
Glazing:	aluminium frames			
Ceilings:	plaster, fixed			
Services(list):				
Available documentation				
Architectural	none		original designer name/date	
Structural	none		original designer name/date	
Mechanical	none		original designer name/date	
Electrical	none		original designer name/date	
Geotech report	none		original designer name/date	
Damage				
Site: (refer DEE Table 4-2)	Site performance: Good		Describe damage:	
Settlement:	none observed		notes (if applicable):	
Differential settlement:	none observed		notes (if applicable):	
Liquefaction:	none apparent		notes (if applicable):	
Lateral Spread:	none apparent		notes (if applicable):	
Differential lateral spread:	none apparent		notes (if applicable):	
Ground cracks:	none apparent		notes (if applicable):	
Damage to area:	none apparent		notes (if applicable):	

Building:		Current Placard Status: <input type="text" value="green"/>	
Along	Damage ratio:	<input type="text" value="0%"/>	Describe how damage ratio arrived at: <input type="text"/>
	Describe (summary):	<input type="text" value="Insignificant"/>	
Across	Damage ratio:	<input type="text" value="0%"/>	$\text{Damage_Ratio} = \frac{(\% \text{ NBS (before) } - \% \text{ NBS (after) })}{\% \text{ NBS (before) }}$
	Describe (summary):	<input type="text" value="Insignificant"/>	
Diaphragms	Damage?:	<input type="text" value="no"/>	Describe: <input type="text"/>
CSWs:	Damage?:	<input type="text" value="no"/>	Describe: <input type="text"/>
Pounding:	Damage?:	<input type="text" value="no"/>	Describe: <input type="text"/>
Non-structural:	Damage?:	<input type="text" value="yes"/>	Describe: <input type="text" value="Minor cracking to plasterboard linings."/>

Recommendations			
	Level of repair/strengthening required:	<input type="text" value="minor non-structural"/>	Describe: <input type="text"/>
	Building Consent required:	<input type="text" value="no"/>	Describe: <input type="text"/>
	Interim occupancy recommendations:	<input type="text" value="full occupancy"/>	Describe: <input type="text"/>
Along	Assessed %NBS before:	<input type="text" value="100%"/>	##### %NBS from IEP below If IEP not used, please detail assessment methodology: <input type="text" value="Quantitative Assessment"/>
	Assessed %NBS after:	<input type="text" value="100%"/>	
Across	Assessed %NBS before:	<input type="text" value="100%"/>	##### %NBS from IEP below
	Assessed %NBS after:	<input type="text" value="100%"/>	

IEP			
Use of this method is not mandatory - more detailed analysis may give a different answer, which would take precedence. Do not fill in fields if not using IEP.			
Period of design of building (from above): 1992-2004		h _n from above: 4m	
Seismic Zone, if designed between 1965 and 1992:	<input type="text"/>	not required for this age of building Design Soil type from NZS4203:1992, cl 4.6.2.2: <input type="text" value="b) Intermediate"/>	
Period (from above): (%NBS) _{nom} from Fig 3.3:		along 0.4	across 0.4
Note:1 for specifically design public buildings, to the code of the day: pre-1965 = 1.25; 1965-1976, Zone A =1.33; 1965-1976, Zone B = 1.2; all else 1.0 Note 2: for RC buildings designed between 1976-1984, use 1.2 Note 3: for buildings designed prior to 1935 use 0.8, except in Wellington (1.0)		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
Final (%NBS)_{nom}:		along 0%	across 0%
2.2 Near Fault Scaling Factor		Near Fault scaling factor, from NZS1170.5, cl 3.1.6: <input type="text"/>	
Near Fault scaling factor (1/N(T,D), Factor A:		along #DIV/0!	across #DIV/0!
2.3 Hazard Scaling Factor		Hazard factor Z for site from AS1170.5, Table 3.3: Z ₁₉₉₂ , from NZS4203:1992 Hazard scaling factor, Factor B:	
		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text" value="#DIV/0!"/>	

2.4 Return Period Scaling Factor

Building Importance level (from above):
Return Period Scaling factor from Table 3.1, **Factor C**:

2.5 Ductility Scaling Factor

Assessed ductility (less than max in Table 3.2) along across
Ductility scaling factor: =1 from 1976 onwards; or = μ_u , if pre-1976, from Table 3.3:

Ductility Scaling Factor, **Factor D**: 1.00 1.00

2.6 Structural Performance Scaling Factor:

Sp:

Structural Performance Scaling Factor **Factor E**: #DIV/0! #DIV/0!

2.7 Baseline %NBS, $(NBS\%)_b = (\%NBS)_{nom} \times A \times B \times C \times D \times E$

%NBS_b: #DIV/0! #DIV/0!

Global Critical Structural Weaknesses: (refer to NZSEE IEP Table 3.4)

3.1. Plan Irregularity, factor A: 1

3.2. Vertical irregularity, Factor B: 1

3.3. Short columns, Factor C: 1

3.4. Pounding potential
Pounding effect D1, from Table to right:
Height Difference effect D2, from Table to right:

Therefore, Factor D: 0

3.5. Site Characteristics 1

Table for selection of D1	Severe	Significant	Insignificant/none
Separation	0<sep<.005H	.005<sep<.01H	Sep>.01H
Alignment of floors within 20% of H	0.7	0.8	1
Alignment of floors not within 20% of H	0.4	0.7	0.8

Table for Selection of D2	Severe	Significant	Insignificant/none
Separation	0<sep<.005H	.005<sep<.01H	Sep>.01H
Height difference > 4 storeys	0.4	0.7	1
Height difference 2 to 4 storeys	0.7	0.9	1
Height difference < 2 storeys	1	1	1

3.6. Other factors, Factor F

For ≤ 3 storeys, max value =2.5, otherwise max value =1.5, no minimum
Rationale for choice of F factor, if not 1

Detail Critical Structural Weaknesses: (refer to DEE Procedure section 6)

List any: Refer also section 6.3.1 of DEE for discussion of F factor modification for other critical structural weaknesses

3.7. Overall Performance Achievement ratio (PAR)

0.00 0.00

4.3 PAR x (%NBS)_b:

PAR x Baseline %NBS: #DIV/0! #DIV/0!

4.4 Percentage New Building Standard (%NBS), (before)

#DIV/0!




GHD

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		Name	Signature	Name	Signature	Date
Draft	M. Hrnjak	S. Lee		N. Waddington		1/8/12
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V1.0	E. He	H. Mackinven		N. Waddington		31/5/13