## KOTC DSA Report HUP2-T0-Seismic Assessments

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5 Kemp Street

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Prepared for Wellington City Council

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# Report Amendment Register

lssue Ref	Amended Section(s)	Issue/Amendment Details	Author(s)	Reviewer	Date
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# **Executive Summary**

### Scope and Basis of Assumptions

Robert Bird Group NZ Limited (RBG) has been engaged by Wellington City Council (WCC) to complete a detailed seismic assessment (DSA) of the block of four residential buildings on 5 Kemp Street, Kilbirnie, Wellington. **This DSA focuses on Block C** and has been undertaken as part of Phase 2 of the Housing Upgrade Programme.

The four buildings are collectively known as the Kōtuku Apartments and were designed between 1967 and 1969. These buildings are four-storey concrete structures of varying lengths but similar configurations. The buildings are founded on a relatively flat site with poor soil capacity of subsoil class D classification. Currently, all four buildings are being used for housing.

In 2016, the buildings underwent seismic strengthening based on a 2014 design by Opus International Consultants Limited. These structural strengthening alterations have been considered in this DSA. For example, the increased section sizes for certain ground beams were used to determine the seismic ratings for these elements.

Reinforced concrete cantilever walls are the building's primary structural system for resisting loads. These walls are extensive in the "Transverse" direction but are only along the two building edges in the "Longitudinal" direction. These concrete walls extend the entire height of the building.

### **Results Summary**

Refer to Table 1 below for a summary of the %NBS scores assigned to the critical elements of each structural component.

Overall, the reinforced concrete ground beams underneath the transverse walls of the building govern the seismic rating of Block C. As highlighted in Table 1, **Block C's overall seismic score is 25%NBS(IL2).** This rating places Block C as potentially earthquake prone. Note that 33%NBS corresponds to potentially earthquake prone, but this determination must be made by Wellington City Council as the territorial authority.

This DSA has been carried out in accordance with the November 2018 revision of section C5 for concrete buildings of the 2017 New Zealand Society for Earthquake Engineering (NZSEE) document The Seismic Assessment of Existing Buildings. As this building has been found to fall short of the performance level described for an Earthquake Prone Building (EPB), the original concrete guidelines from 2017 should be used. However, guidance from Engineering New Zealand has noted that changes made in the November 2018 revision mostly affect buildings with precast floors, concrete frame structures, and concrete buildings with a reasonable ductile response. Block C falls outside of these characteristics. Hence, we have considered our results gained from considering the 2018 revision of section C5 to be representative for the building.



#### Table 1: Summary of Building Seismic Performance

Direction	%NBS (IL2)	Commentary, Failure Mechanism
Longitudinal	67%NBS (*)	Plain round bar wall rocking
Transverse	45-75%NBS	Flexure and tension failure
Transverse	40%NBS	Out-of-plane capacity for top level walls
Longitudinal	100%NBS	Governed by tension tie capacity
Transverse	25%NBS (**)	Brittle shear failure caused by wall end uplifting, leading to loss of gravity support and wall dropping off from the pile cap.
Both directions	100%NBS	Typical 3-pile pile caps.
Longitudinal	100%NBS	
Transverse	40-65%NBS 45-60%NBS	Geotechnical tension capacity Geotechnical compression capacity
Both directions	>67%NBS	Based on secondary load paths and allowing loads to be redistributed.
	Transverse Transverse Longitudinal <b>Transverse</b> Both directions Longitudinal Transverse	Longitudinal67%NBS (*)Transverse45-75%NBSTransverse40%NBSLongitudinal100%NBSTransverse25%NBS (**)Both directions100%NBSLongitudinal100%NBSTransverse40-65%NBSTransverse40-65%NBS45-60%NBS45-60%NBS

### Recommendations

RBG recommends conducting a geotechnical site investigation to verify the geotechnical parameters, subsoil class of the site, ground bearing capacity and pile capacities as part of the strengthening design. We do not expect the ground investigation to significantly alter the assessment outcomes and change the %NBS rating of Block C. However, it will provide more certainty for scoping the strengthening design.

### Seismic Retrofit Concepts

The concept seismic strengthening design for the critical structural elements of Block C is discussed under section 7. Three concept strengthening options are included with relevant sketches under Appendix D.

For Option 1, we propose that a new raft slab be poured to tie the foundation together. This will allow the building to behave like a 'rigid box' when the piles fail during an earthquake and allow the walls with plain round bars to rock on the foundation. The raft slab will also provide some bearing resistance. This concept relies on the gravity load of the building to provide overturning resistance. Our initial study suggests this strengthening can achieve 67%NBS. Further design and geotechnical investigation inputs are required to confirm the achievable capacity.

For Option 2, we propose additional tension ground anchors to provide more tension hold-down capacity to the foundation. These anchors will be located directly under the transverse walls inside the building, providing hold-down and minimising the shear demands to the foundation beams. Internal access will be required for the drilling rig and installation of the anchors; the timber floor will need to be removed and reinstated.



Option 3 is like Option 2 but the proposed ground anchors will instead be located outside of the building. This option has better buildability. However, we expect that the foundation beams will need to be strengthened and become very heavily reinforced to be capable of transferring the wall forces out to the new anchors.

For all three options, we also propose fibre-reinforced polymer (FRP) wrap be installed to the base of the singlyreinforced transverse walls. We expect the plain round bars in the wall to fail in bond slip, which could lead to significant concrete spalling and the wall subsequently losing gravity support. FRP will provide confinement to the concrete so that the walls will be able to rock more reliably and provide gravity support to the floors after an earthquake.

Note that the presented concept strengthening schemes bypass strengthening to the minimum baseline level of 34%NBS and instead intend to lift the building's performance directly to the higher performance level of 67%NBS; we reason that once the structural weaknesses are addressed, the building will achieve 67%NBS.



# Glossary

Detailed Seismic	A quantitative seismic assessment carried out in accordance with Part A and Part C
Assessment (DSA)	of the Engineering Assessment Guidelines.
Design Features Report (DFR)	A document that details the important decisions and outcomes regarding the design of a structure, including any proposed strengthening works.
Earthquake-prone Building (EPB)	As explained in Section A5.1.1 of the Engineering Assessment Guidelines; a building or part of a building that will have its ultimate capacity exceeded in a moderate earthquake. Additionally, if the building or part of a building were to collapse, the collapse would be likely to cause injury or death or damage to other properties. Whether a building or part of a building is considered earthquake prone is decided by the territorial authority that oversees the district where the building is.
Importance Level (IL)	Categorisation defined in the New Zealand Loadings Standard, AS/NZS 1170.0:2002 used to define the ULS shaking for a new building based on the consequences of failure. A critical aspect in determining new building standard.
Initial Seismic Assessment (ISA)	A seismic assessment carried out in accordance with Part A and Part B of the Engineering Assessment Guidelines.
Ultimate Limit State (ULS)	A limit state defined in the New Zealand loadings standard NZS 1170.5:2004 for the design of new buildings.
New Building Standard (NBS)	Intended to reflect the expected seismic performance of a building relative to the minimum life safety standard required for a similar new building on the same site by Clause B1 of the New Zealand Building Code.
(XXX)%NBS	The ratio of the ultimate capacity of a building as a whole or of an individual member/element and the ULS shaking demand for a similar new building on the same site, expressed as a percentage.
(New Zealand) Building Code	Section B1 of the New Zealand Building Code (Schedule 1 to the Building Regulations 1992).
Non-structural element	An element within the building that is not considered to be part of either the primary or secondary structure.
Secondary structural element	A structural element that is not part of the primary structure.



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# Appendices

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# 1. Introduction

# 1.1 Scope of Assessment

Robert Bird Group (New Zealand) Limited (RBG) has been engaged by Wellington City Council (WCC) to complete seismic assessments and provide concept strengthening designs – if needed – for specific buildings within its housing portfolio. The purpose of this work is to upgrade WCC's housing portfolio to meet the seismic strength standard detailed in the Deed of Grant (Minimal Housing Standard) Programme as part of a wider upgrade to meet HUP2 requirements.

As part of this programme, RBG's work scope entails completing a detailed seismic assessment (DSA) of the block of four residential buildings on 5 Kemp Street, Kilbirnie, Wellington. These buildings are collectively known as the Kōtuku Apartments, and individually as Blocks A to D. This DSA focusses on Block C, which is highlighted in Figure 1.



Figure 1: Kōtuku Apartments arrangement, Block C in red

Referring to Figure 2, Block C is a four-storey rectangular concrete structure. It was designed between 1967 to 1969 and is currently being used for residential purposes.



Figure 2: Site elevation of Kōtuku Apartments, Block C



The objective of this DSA is to establish the degree of life safety risk that damage to the building poses to its occupants. This assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the 2017 Engineering Assessment Guidelines for existing buildings, including the November 2018 revision of section C5 for concrete buildings.

Strictly speaking, since this building has been found to fall short of the performance level described for an Earthquake Prone Building (EPB), only the original concrete guidelines from 2017 should be used. However, guidance from Engineering New Zealand has noted that changes made in the November 2018 revision mostly affect buildings with precast floors, concrete frame structures, and concrete buildings with a reasonable ductile response. Block C falls outside of these characteristics. Hence, we have considered our results gained from considering the 2018 revision of section C5 reasonable to report.

### 1.1.1 Explanatory Statement

For clarity, RBG would like to convey the following details:

- The assessment is based on the information available to RBG at the time of the assessment and assumes that the construction drawings are an accurate record of the constructed building.
- This report is not a dilapidation report. It does not include assessment of the current building condition or repairs that may be required except where these may be pertinent to the seismic capacity.
- Geotechnical and foundation desktop assessment has been completed by other engineers and has been relied on for this assessment.
- RBG is not able to give any warranty or guarantee that all possible damage, defects, or conditions have been identified. The work done and advice given by RBG has been provided on a 'reasonable grounds' basis.
- This report has been prepared on behalf of and for the exclusive use of the Client, WCC, and is subject to and issued in accordance with the agreement between WCC and RBG. RBG accepts no liability or responsibility whatsoever for any use of or reliance upon this report by any third party. Any copying of this report to external parties requires the permission of the Client and RBG.

# 1.2 Regulatory Environment and Design Standards

EPBs are defined by the Building Amendment Act 2016 as buildings with ultimate capacities that are likely to be exceeded in a 'moderate earthquake,' hence posing a life safety risk to occupants. A 'moderate earthquake' is defined as approximately one-third as strong (but of the same duration) as the shaking assumed when designing a new building. Thus, the lower threshold to designate a building as earthquake prone is referred to by the shorthand of "33%NBS".

The 2017 NZSEE Engineering Assessment Guidelines detail a method for assessing existing buildings against the contemporaneous building standards, especially NZS1170.5:2004. This benchmark of performance may not reflect changes in seismic design or assessment methodologies after 2017. This provides a way to rate existing buildings to understand the seismic risk posed to it relative to a new building in 2017. The primary focus of this procedure is life-safety risk. 'Probable' capacities and consideration of structural mechanisms that can form are allowed, provided these mechanisms do not constitute a significant life-safety hazard.

Territorial authorities (TAs) ultimately determine whether a building is earthquake prone. ISAs or DSAs prepared by engineers may be used by TAs to assist in this determination. TAs may request an engineering assessment from a building owner if the ISA process has flagged the building as potentially earthquake prone. In this case, the building owner will be given a timeframe to complete the assessment.

If a building has been identified by a TA as earthquake prone, that TA must issue an EPB notice that states the earthquake rating and deadline for completing seismic work on the building (amongst other items). For a 'normal' building in Wellington, this deadline typically entails 15 years. Buildings not identified as earthquake



prone by a TA do not fall within the 2016 Building Amendment Act for EPBs. Hence, there is no legal obligation to strengthen such buildings.

Besides the 2017 NZSEE Engineering Assessment Guidelines, this DSA utilises the following design standards:

- NZS1170.0: 2002
- NZS1170.5: 2004
- NZS3101: 2006

## 1.3 Assessment Methodology

The DSA procedure adopted for this report is as follows:

- 1. Review existing information in the form of drawings, calculations, and reports.
- 2. Establish the site seismic parameters and response spectra to calculate the seismic loads for an equivalent new building (100%NBS threshold). This will form a baseline for assessing performance.
- 3. Complete an initial simple lateral mechanism analysis (SLaMA) to understand the displacement and global ductility capacities of the buildings.
- 4. Calculate the base shear demands and floor forces using the equivalent static analysis (ESA) procedure.
- 5. Model and analyse the building and individual components in 3D using force-based procedures.
- 6. Complete structural calculations for key structural components.
- 7. Prepare a DSA report to summarise building component capacities, identify structural weaknesses and provide an overall %NBS score for the building.

Block C is of a regular shape on all levels, and all shear walls are distributed relatively evenly throughout the building. Hence, Block C does not have any notable mass or stiffness irregularities. A check to NZS1170.5 was done to confirm the building is not torsionally sensitive.

### 1.3.1 Information Sources

RBG has been provided with the original architectural and structural specification and drawings to undertake this DSA, as detailed above. Refer to Table 2 for the sources of information used in this DSA.

Originator	Document	Date
Architectural Department of Wellington City Corporation	Architectural Construction Drawings, specification	1968
Stewart G. Rees & Associates	Structural Construction Drawings, specification	1968
Romulus Consulting Group	Kotuku Flats Structural Assessment Report	Jan 2008
Opus International Consultants Limited	Structural Alterations Design Features Report	Feb 2014
Веса	Geotechnical Desktop Study Report	Jan 2024

Table 2: Sources of Information

## 1.3.2 Loading Assumptions

Important permanent loads used to calculate the seismic weight of Block C are summarised in Table 3. Similarly, the superimposed dead loads and live loads used are summarised in Table 4.

Material	Permanent Load (G)
Standard Lightweight Roof	0.7kPa
5" Concrete Floor Slab and Beams	3.3 kPa
5"-6" Concrete Floor Corridor	3.4kPa
5" Concrete Stair Flight and Rail	4.9kPa
5" Concrete Stair Landing	3.0kPa
6" Concrete Walls and Lining	3.9kPa
8" Concrete Walls and Lining	5.1kPa
Lightweight Handrail Along Corridor	0.4kPa
Internal Light Timber Frame Wall	0.25kPa
External Light Timber Frame and Lightweight Cladding	0.5kPa

Table 3: Permanent loads for building assessment

#### Table 4: Superimposed dead loads and live loads in accordance with NZS1170.1

Use	Level/Area	Superimposed Dead Load	Live Load (Q)
Residential Dwelling	1 to 3	0.1kPa	1.5 kPa
Residential Deck/Balcony	1 to 3	-	4.0 kPa
Other Stairs	1 to 3	-	4.0 kPa

The total seismic weight of Block C was found to be approximately 7,100kN. This weight was found considering a live load seismic combination factor of 0.3, in accordance with NZS1170.0. An area reduction factor of 0.5 was considered for the residential dwelling and deck areas, but not for the stairs, as per NZS1170.1 requirements.

The seismic parameters used for calculating earthquake loads are outlined in Table 5 below:

Parameter	Value	Notes
Design Working Life	50 years	-
Importance Level	2	-
Site Subsoil Class	D	2024 Beca Geotechnical Desktop Investigation Report
Return Period Factor	1	-
Hazard Factor	0.40	Wellington
Near Fault Factor	1.0	-
Period	0.67s in longitudinal direction	-
	0.41s in transverse direction	
Structural Ductility and	μ 1.25, Sp 0.9	Selection of these parameters has been based on:
Performance Factor		• Potential rocking of the walls at low loads.
		<ul> <li>Potential geotechnical failures at low loads.</li> </ul>
		The presence of plain round bars with low capacity for inelastic mechanisms.

### 1.3.3 Material Properties

The material properties used in assessment are based on the information in the architectural and structural construction drawings and specification, and in accordance with values outlined in Section C5 of the Engineering Assessment Guidelines. Refer to Table 6 below for the adopted probable strengths used in the DSA calculations.

Table 6: Material	probable	strength	for buildi	ng assessment
	P			9

Material	Probable Strength
Concrete	f' <sub>c</sub> = 36 MPa
Reinforcing	f <sub>y</sub> = 324 MPa f <sub>u</sub> = 475 MPa



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### 1.3.4 Modelling Philosophy

A 3D model of Block C was created on ETABS and subjected to lateral loads determined based on the seismic parameters outlined in Table 5. See Figure 3 for a screenshot of the ETABS model developed for Block C.

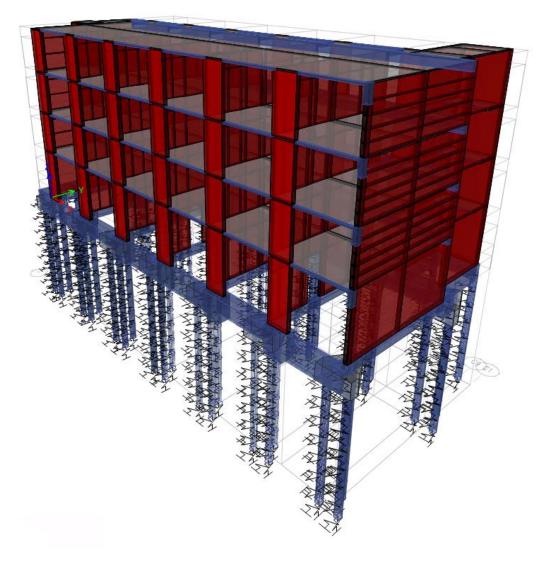


Figure 3: Block C 3D ETABS model

The seismic load was calculated using the automatic calculation function for ESA in ETABS. A hand calculation was carried out to double check the results from ETABS. The weight of the water tank was considered in these calculations.

In the ETABS model for Block C, stiffness modifiers for cracked sections were assigned to all concrete members.

There is no proper continuity of horizontal reinforcement between the transverse walls and the short walls in the longitudinal direction. Therefore, small gaps between these walls were modelled to decouple these walls and reflect the detailing of the reinforcement between them.

Piles were modelled as frame elements supported by lateral springs at 1m spacing and a vertical spring at the bottom.

There is less than a 3% difference between the building weight and storey shears from the ETABS model and hand calculations undertaken for Block C. Hence, we have reasonable confidence that these two values represent the building with sufficient accuracy.



# 1.4 Building Description

Block C on 5 Kemp Street was designed between 1967 and 1969 by the architectural division of the town planning department in WCC (then known as 'Wellington City Corporation') and consulting engineers Stewart G. Rees & Associates. Together with Blocks A, B, and D, the original intention of the design was 104 single person units as part of the Kōtuku Flats Development Scheme. RBG has been provided with the architectural and structural drawings, specifications but not the calculation records of the original design. Given the temporal context of the Kōtuku Apartments as designed in the late 1960s, we suspect that the design was based on the NZ Standard Model Building By-Law (NZS 1900:1964).

Construction on the Kōtuku Apartments likely took place in the late 1960s to early 1970s, based on the contract for execution of work signed between Wellington City Corporation and O.V.L Builders Limited on June 27, 1969.

In 2014, Opus International Consultants Limited designed alterations to seismically strengthen the Kōtuku Apartments. These alterations were conducted in 2016 and included strengthening the ground beams supporting longitudinal walls on both sides of Block C and strengthening the transverse walls on the ground floor where door penetrations were added after the original construction of the Kōtuku Apartments. The design was completed to give the buildings an equivalent strength rating of 70%NBS(IL2). Note that these alterations were completed to the standard of the 2006 NZSEE document Assessment and Improvement of the Structural Performance of Buildings in Earthquake (NZSEE 2006). In 2017, this document was superseded by NZSEE 2017.

Block C of the Kōtuku Apartments is not listed in the MBIE EPB register.

Referring Figure 4, Block C is a four-storey building with concrete intertenancy walls. The roof is lightweight and comprises steel on timber purlins. There is a water tank on the roof. From the first to third level, the floor type is an in-situ concrete slab and beam. The ground floor is made of timber on concrete ground beams.

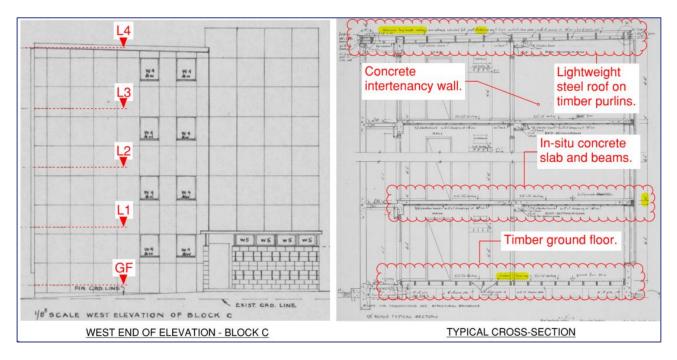


Figure 4: Block C elevation and typical cross-section

Block C relies on its reinforced concrete walls to resist vertical gravity loads. These walls run in both directions of Block C and many of the 6-inch-thick walls act as intertenancy walls. Gravity loads are transferred into the ground through concrete ground beams and bulb pile foundations, the former of which the walls sit on.

See Table 7 for a summary of key details for Block C.

#### Table 7: Building Summary Information

Item	Details
Building name	Block C, Kōtuku Apartments
Street Address	5 Kemp Street, Kilbirnie, Wellington
Age	Approximately 55 years
Description / Building Occupancy	Residential
Importance Level	2
Building Footprint / Floor Area	Footprint area approx. 255m <sup>2</sup>
No. of storeys / basements	4 / no basements
Structural system	Cast in-situ reinforced concrete cantilever shear walls
Earthquake resisting system	Cast in-situ reinforced concrete cantilever shear walls
Foundation system	Reinforced concrete ground beams and bulb piles
Stair system	Cast in-situ concrete
Other notable features	Water tank on western side of roof
Past seismic strengthening	2014-2016 by Opus International Consultants Limited
Construction information	Built around 1969
Likely Design Standards	NZS 1900:1964, Model Building By-Law
Heritage Status	N/A
Seismic Risk Area	Moderate to high (Wellington Fault is approx. 5km away, Evans Bay Fault is 0.5km away)
Priority building status	N/A
Other	N/A

## 1.5 Geotech Site Conditions

The following sections summarise key ground conditions onsite and the foundation system of Block C, as detailed in a report by Beca, who WCC commissioned to conduct a desktop study of the 5 Kemp Street site. For more information, refer to Appendix F for Beca's geotechnical desktop study report.

### 1.5.1 Site Description

The site location is 5 Kemp Street, Kilbirnie, Wellington. The site is relatively flat and within a residential suburb. The site is confined by Kemp Street to the north and east, Evans Bay Parade to the west, and residential houses to the south.

Referring to the GNS Science active faults database, several faults are located near the site, with the most major being the active Wellington Fault approximately 5km to the west. The proximity of the site to a major fault necessitates the usage of near-fault factors in the NZ standard NZS1170.5: 2004.

## 1.5.2 Site Subsoils

The site geology contains reclaimed land comprising domestic waste, sand, and rock. Beca expects the reclaimed land to be underlain by Rakaia Terrane greywacke that is highly to completely weathered, and very to extremely weak sandstone typically with lesser mudstone. The groundwater level across the 5 Kemp Street site is approximately 2.3m below ground level.

The nearest investigation data available is 100m north of the site and from the New Zealand Geotechnical Database. The typical profile encountered comprised very loose to medium dense sands and gravels, and insitu rock of completely to highly weathered greywacke. This rock was encountered about 6.5 to 17m below ground level.

GIS data from WCC classifies the site as site subsoil class E. However, analysis based on site subsoil class D has been recommended by Beca based on the anticipated depth to rock and strength of the overlying soils.

### 1.5.3 Potential Seismic Geohazards

The main geohazards present on 5 Kemp Street are liquefaction and ground shaking. The details of these two phenomena specific to the site are described further below.

Liquefaction is a phenomenon in which soil acts like a liquid – thereby exhibiting a loss of strength – when dynamically disturbed during an earthquake. Based on hazard maps from WCC, Beca has placed 5 Kemp Street at high risk of liquefaction. This designation results from the presence of loose cohesionless soils in the site's uppermost 6.5m thick reclaimed land layer. Additionally, Beca has evaluated this layer to be liquefiable when saturated. The geotechnical desktop study for 5 Kemp Street describes post-liquefaction settlement and lateral displacement as two potential consequences should liquefaction occur.

For more specific discussion on the expected effect that liquefaction may have on the building, refer to section 2.2.1.

Beca has noted that the site has experienced strong to very strong shaking in several earthquakes including the 2013 Lake Grassmere and 2016 Kaikōura earthquakes. Furthermore, given the presence of several faults near the site, the geotechnical desktop study describes the risk of ground shaking on 5 Kemp Street as high.

Despite the high risk of liquefaction posed to the 5 Kemp Street site, Beca designates a moderate risk of lateral spreading towards Evans Bay Beach as the site is relatively flat and 300m away from the closest water body.

### 1.5.4 Foundations

The foundation system of the Kōtuku Apartments consists of 192 reinforced concrete driven bulb piles with pile caps and ground beams. Bulb piles are a type of deep foundation that are larger at the base to increase the capacity of the pile through directly bearing on the ground.

The bulb piles are of unknown diameter. However, Beca advises assuming a constant pile diameter of 15 inches (0.38m) along the length of the piles. This pile diameter has been suggested based on the steel casing used to install the piles, which were of a 15-inch diameter. The piling specification indicates that the piles were to be driven to a depth of 25 feet (7.62m) below ground level.

# 1.6 Previous Assessments

Romulus Consulting Group carried out a structural seismic assessment of Kōtuku Apartments in 2008 and rated the buildings to have low risk of collapse at 64% of the code requirements at the time. The report proposed strengthening the front and rear ground beams.



RBG has also been provided with the 2014 structural alterations DFR prepared by Opus International Consultants Limited. The alterations were completed to the standard of NZSEE 2006 and NZS 3101: 2006.

## 1.7 Structural Systems – Longitudinal and Transverse

The main lateral load resisting system of Block C in both the longitudinal and transverse directions is reinforced concrete cantilever shear walls. In the longitudinal direction, shorter cantilever shear walls resist lateral loads from earthquakes. For earthquake loading in the transverse direction, the lateral resisting system predominantly consists of the intertenancy walls. Refer to Figure 5 for the shear wall arrangement that forms the lateral resisting system for Block C.

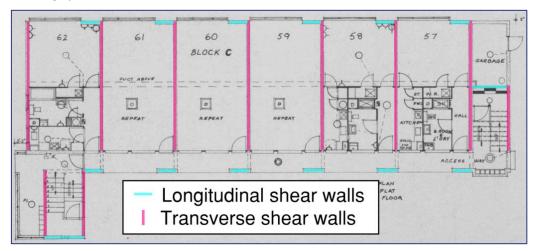


Figure 5: Lateral resisting system shear wall arrangement

The reinforced concrete cantilever shear walls run the full height of all buildings and act as intertenancy walls. Reinforced concrete floor slabs on all levels except for the ground floor – which is a light timber floor – are typically 5 inches (127mm) thick and act as diaphragms that distribute earthquake loads to the reinforced concrete cantilever shear walls in both directions of each building.

Lateral earthquake loads from the cantilever shear walls are carried down to the ground via reinforced concrete ground beams and bulb pile foundations.

# 2. Results of Seismic Assessment

RBG conducted an initial SLaMA to understand the structural mechanism and displacement capacities of Block C. The shear walls are reinforced with plain round bars with straight splices. This arrangement does not have much ductility capacity, meaning there is potential for the shear wall reinforcement to undergo bond slip failure before yielding in the event of an earthquake. Hence, we expect the flexural capacity of the walls to be limited.

Considering the limitations on ductility capacity posed by the shear walls generally having plain round bars with straight splices, a displacement-based approach was determined as appropriate to evaluate the wall rocking capacity in the longitudinal direction.

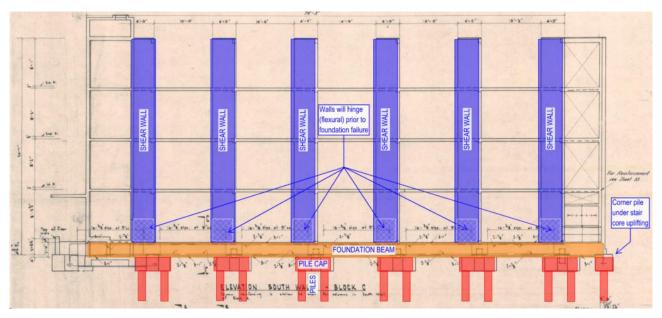
Walls in the transverse direction are singly reinforced and wall rocking is not expected to be a reliable rocking mechanism as the wall bases are likely to experience significant concrete spalling, which can lead to a loss of gravity support. Our SLaMA also suggested that the foundation beams will fail in shear prior to other mechanisms. Hence, we adopted a force-based approach for the transverse direction.

As mentioned in section 1.4, the building underwent seismic strengthening around 2014. These structural strengthening alterations have been considered in this DSA. For example, the increased section sizes for the ground beams that were strengthened were used to determine the seismic ratings for these elements.

# 2.1 Hierarchy of Strength

#### In longitudinal direction (see Figure 6):

- 1. The corner piles under the stair cores are expected to see damage first due to limited geotechnical capacity. This is expected to be uplifting of the pile against the soil. Note that as this failure mechanism has a geotechnical nature, we expect the pile to remain structurally intact and load can be redistributed.
- 2. The primary mechanism of the longitudinal system will be the rocking of the cantilever shear walls above the foundation beam. It has been assessed that the wall will rock prior to the failure of the foundation.



#### Figure 6: Typical longitudinal wall elevation

While the above-mentioned item 1 could occur first during a significant earthquake, it is unlikely to lead to significant life-safety risks. The piles under the stairs would be lifted and the shear wall above would be rocking

and providing gravity support, leading to redistribution of seismic loads from this wall to other shear walls. We have assessed that it is acceptable for these piles to exceed their geotechnical capacity and seismic loads to redistribute; for a further discussion on load redistribution regarding the stair cores, refer to section 3.1.

#### In transverse direction (see Figure 7):

- 1. Similar to the seismic performance of the building in the longitudinal direction, the corner piles under the stair core are expected to see damage first due to the limited geotechnical capacity. This is expected to be uplifting of the pile against the soil.
- 2. The foundation ground beams in the transverse direction are expected to experience shear failure. There is minimal vertical wall reinforcement directly anchored to the pile cap. The in-plane moment demands from the wall will have to be transferred via shear in the foundation beam to the piles; the ground beam failing in shear will limit the overall capacity.
- 3. The bulb pile foundations under the middle walls have a geotechnical tension capacity that is slightly higher than the foundation beams. It is possible that the mechanism is a combination of pile tension and beam shear failure.

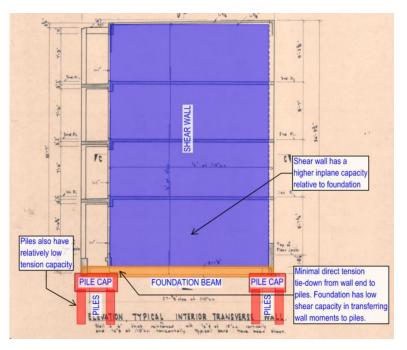


Figure 7: Typical transverse wall elevation

As discussed earlier, the failure of the stair piles is unlikely to lead to significant life-safety risks during an earthquake event and is considered acceptable, and that seismic loads can be redistributed.

The damage in ground beams raised in above item 2 is a brittle failure and has no other load path to support the wall. Once the beam under the transverse wall fails, the shear wall above would lose lateral and gravity resistance and progressively tilt in one direction. As this failure mechanism occurs, the transverse walls may also push the pile caps outwards and drop off from the pile cap. This would lead to excessive vertical settlement, significant structural damage and floors losing gravity support.

## 2.2%NBS Results Summary

Overall, our ESA assessment indicated that Block C has a seismic rating of **25%NBS(IL2).** As explained in section 2.1, this rating is governed by the probable capacity of the reinforced concrete ground beams underneath the transverse walls. Refer to Figure 8 for the %NBS ratings of different elements summarised visually.

Table 8 below summarises the %NBS ratings for Block C in each direction of the structure for different structural systems, and the overall critical element. The %NBS scores have been summarised according to grouping of structural elements with similar demand and capacity. Table 8 shall be read in conjunction with Figure 9 to Figure 12, which illustrate the locations of the element groups.

System	Direction	%NBS (IL2)	Commentary, Failure Mechanism
Reinforced Concrete Cantilever Shear Walls	Longitudinal Group 1	34%NBS	Flexure
	Longitudinal Group 2	77%NBS	Flexure
	Longitudinal Group 3	80%NBS	Flexure
	Transverse Group 4	55%NBS	Flexure
	Transverse Group 5	30%NBS	Tension
	Transverse Group 6	35%NBS	Tension
	Transverse Group 7	20%NBS	Flexure and tension
	Transverse Group 8	15%NBS (*)	Flexure, shear, tension
	Transverse walls	40%NBS	Out-of-plane capacity for top level walls.
Floor Diaphragm	Longitudinal	90%NBS	Shear
	Transverse	100%NBS	
Ground Beams	Longitudinal B1	85%NBS	Shear
	Longitudinal B5	80%NBS	Shear
	Transverse B6	30%NBS	Shear
	Transverse B8 & B9	25%NBS (**)	Shear
Pile Caps	Both directions	100%NBS	
Concrete Piles Group 1 (Under Middle Walls)	Longitudinal	100%NBS	
	Transverse	40%NBS	Geotechnical tension capacity
		45%NBS	Geotechnical compression capacity
Concrete Piles Group 2 (Under Stair Walls)	Longitudinal	18%NBS (*)	Geotechnical tension capacity
		25%NBS (*)	Geotechnical compression capacity
	Transverse	18%NBS (*)	Geotechnical tension capacity
		25%NBS (*)	Geotechnical compression capacity
Stairs	Both directions	>67%NBS	Based on secondary load paths.

#### Table 8: Summary of Building Seismic Performance

(\*) The walls and piles under the stair cores were initially assessed to have relatively low %NBS ratings. We reason that it is acceptable for these walls and piles to exceed their capacity and have the seismic loads re-distributed (refer to discussions in sections 2.1 and 3.1). Hence, these ratings do not govern the overall building %NBS.

(\*\*) This element governs the overall %NBS rating of Block C.

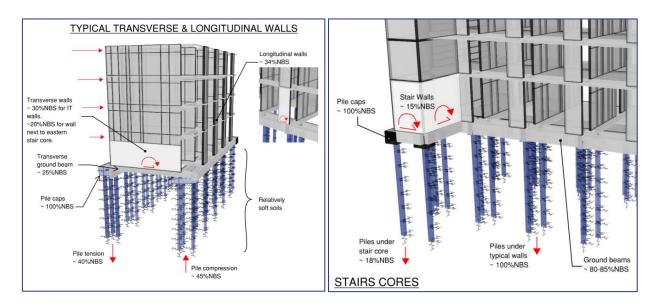


Figure 8: %NBS ratings for Block C elements

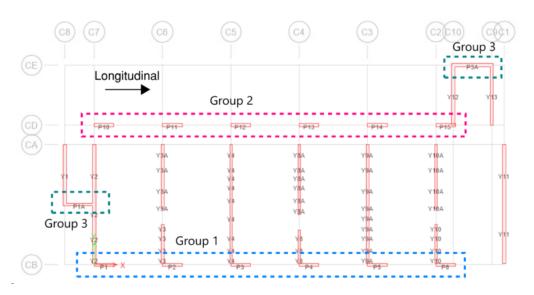


Figure 9: Wall layout in longitudinal direction



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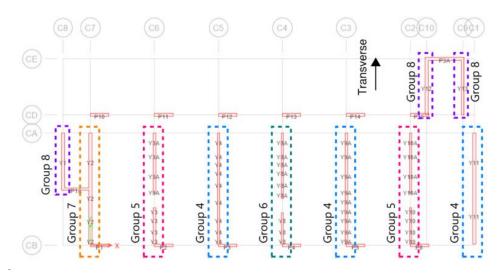


Figure 10: Wall layout in transverse direction

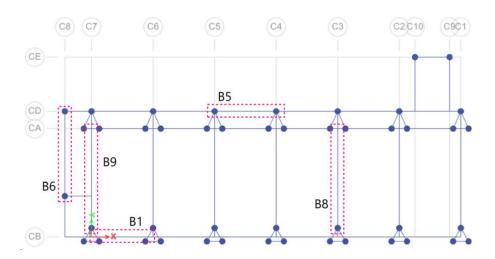


Figure 11: Highlighted ground beam layout

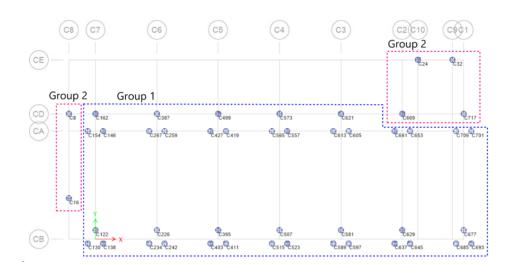


Figure 12: Piling layout

## 2.2.1 Liquefaction

As discussed in Section 1.5.3, liquefaction risk has been assessed and discussed in Beca's geotechnical desktop study report. During a liquefaction scenario, the piles will have very limited lateral capacity (geotechnical and structural) in base shear takeout. The piles will not have adequate structural capacity to transfer the base shear through the liquefied layer to be resisted by the rock below.

A qualitative assessment has been undertaken to evaluate the potential consequences of liquefaction. It is expected that piles will fail in shear and flexure/tension. The building has shear walls in a regular arrangement in both directions and the walls are supported on a grillage of foundation beams, tying the building base together. The building is likely to slide and rock on the damaged piles and ground. Excessive settlement and different settlement on the building can be expected. However, as the building in well-tied by foundation beams and diaphragms, the building is unlikely to undergo disproportionate collapse. Additionally, the building is expected to have residual gravity support, so liquefaction is not considered to be a life-safety risk.

Accordingly, this assessment and the results summarised above are based on a pre-liquefaction scenario. The proposed geotechnical site investigation as part of the strengthening design will provide more insight to the liquefaction risks.

### 2.2.2 %NBS Amendment Following Peer Review

Peer reviewer AECOM recommended carrying out a modal response spectrum analysis (MRSA). They recommended this because they expected to see a lower base shear using this approach, which could potentially improve the %NBS rating of the building.

The MRSA results suggest that base shear demands in the transverse and longitudinal directions are 17% and 3% lower respectively. The %NBS increase to the individual components is not linear as there is interaction with gravity loads as well as axial load and moment interaction.

**Overall, our assessment with MRSA indicated that the building has a seismic rating of 25%NBS(IL2)**. This happens to be consistent with our original conclusion detailed earlier in section 2 based on our ESA results, where the overall capacity is governed by the brittle shear failure of the ground beams. However, load distribution has changed slightly, leading to slightly higher capacity to the piles and transverse walls. Longitudinal wall capacity has reduced due to the slightly higher moment demands owing to higher mode effects of the short and slender cantilever walls.

As the longitudinal walls are doubly reinforced and have closed stirrups providing some nominal confinement, our SLaMA results indicated these walls can rock prior to foundation failure and can be a dependable mechanism. We have updated the longitudinal wall results for this consideration.

See Table 9 below for a summary of the final %NBS ratings for the building considering MRSA and SLaMA.

System	Direction	%NBS (IL2)	Commentary, Failure Mechanism
Reinforced Concrete Cantilever Shear Walls	Longitudinal	67%NBS (*)	Plain round bar wall rocking
	Transverse	45-75%NBS	Flexure and tension failure
	Transverse	40%NBS	Out-of-plane capacity for top level walls
Floor Diaphragm	Longitudinal	100%NBS	Governed by tension tie capacity

#### Table 9: Summary of Building Seismic Performance



Ground Beams	Transverse	25%NBS (**)	Brittle shear failure caused by wall end uplifting, leading to loss of gravity support and wall dropping off from the pile cap.
Pile Caps	Both directions	100%NBS	Typical 3-pile pile caps.
Concrete Piles	Longitudinal	100%NBS	
	Transverse	40-65%NBS 45-60%NBS	Geotechnical tension capacity Geotechnical compression capacity
Stairs	Both directions	>67%NBS	Based on secondary load paths and allowing loads to be redistributed.
(*) This is based on plair	n round bar wall rocking asse	essed with SLaMA.	
(**) This element govern	ns the overall %NBS rating o	f Block C.	

Following the additional MRSA study RBG undertook, peer reviewer AECOM closed the outstanding peer review comments for Block C in May 2024, prior to the issue of this final report.

# 3. Secondary Elements

# 3.1 Stairs

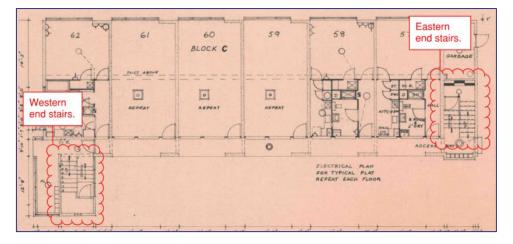
As explained in section 2, the piles under the stair walls are not considered to govern the building's overall seismic rating. The primary reason for this conclusion is that seismic loads initially attracted by the stair core can be redistributed if the piles supporting the stairwells fail. This lateral load redistribution is elaborated further below.

The piles under the stair walls have relatively low geotechnical tension capacity. If the tension on the piles exceeds this capacity, the piles will likely uplift. Subsequently, a secondary load path will be activated in which loads from the stairs and stair core walls redistribute to the adjacent shear walls. This load redistribution means that the stairs should still be sufficiently supported to allow building occupants to evacuate via the stairwells. Accordingly, we do not consider the failure of the piles under the stair walls to pose a high risk to life safety.

Following an earthquake in which the piles fail under tension, the piles under the stair core may settle to a position deeper than before the earthquake. However, as the governing failure mechanism of these piles are associated with their geotechnical capacity, we expect the piles to remain structurally intact. This means that these piles may still be able to support the stairwells post-earthquake.

Further to the above discussion about the redistribution of lateral loads associated with the stairs, the stair flights and landings also have some redundancy in supporting gravity loads. For example, if the interface between the flights and landings detaches, the flights can cantilever off the transverse stair walls. Additionally, if the interface between the stair landing and longitudinal stair wall experiences damage, the stair landing may still be supported by the transverse stair walls.

Considering the redundancy in supporting gravity loads described above, the seismic rating of stairs is >67%NBS. Therefore, the stairs are not considered a critical structural element.



See Figure 13 below for the locations of the two stairwells in Block C.

Figure 13: Block C stairs

# 4. Non-Structural Elements

Block C does not have non-structural elements for which analysis was undertaken for in this DSA.

# 5. Risks from Adjacent Buildings

Block C is not immediately adjacent to Blocks A, B, D, or the neighbouring properties. Consequently, there are no adjacent buildings that are expected to pose a notable risk to Block C.

# 6. Assessment of Seismic Risk

## 6.1 Seismic Risk and Performance Levels

As detailed in section 1.2, the lower threshold to assign a building as earthquake prone is about 33%NBS(IL2). Thus, RBG considers Block C an EPB due to its overall rating of 25%NBS(IL2).

Referring to Table 10, RBG associates Block C with a Grade D rating, with a high degree of life-safety risk.

Building Grade	Percentage of New Building Strength (%NBS)	Approx. Risk Relative to a New Building	Life-Safety Risk Description
A+	> 100	< 1	Low risk
А	80 – 100	1 to 2 times	Low risk
В	67 – 79	2 to 5 times	Low or medium risk
С	34 – 66	5 to 10 times	Medium risk
D	20 – 33	10 to 25 times	High risk
E	< 20	More than 25 times	Very high risk

Table 10: Relative Earthquake Risk



# 7. Concept Seismic Strengthening

Concept strengthening needs to address the weaknesses identified in the assessment calculations with two possible performance levels:

- Ensure adequate performance for life-safety at 34%NBS as a minimum baseline to ensure this building is not potentially earthquake prone.
- Ensure adequate performance for life-safety at 67%NBS as the client's preferred minimum level of performance.

Note that the following concept strengthening schemes bypass strengthening to the 34%NBS performance level and instead lift the building performance directly to the 67%NBS performance level. We have chosen to propose concept strengthening schemes that will strengthen the building to 67%NBS because once the structural weaknesses are addressed, the building will achieve 67%NBS.

Three concept seismic strengthening options are proposed in sections 7.2 to 7.4. Refer to Appendix D for concept strengthening sketches showing the location and details of the strengthening works proposed.

For Option 1, we propose a raft slab to tie the foundation together and to provide additional bearing support to the building when the piles fail. The raft slab would also act as a base for the plain round bar walls to rock as the round bars slip. The raft slab will also increase the redundancy of the building to accommodate differential settlement during liquefaction scenario.

For Options 2 and 3, the overall concept seismic strengthening idea we propose involves strengthening the foundation so that the cantilever shear walls have a sufficiently solid base to rock about during an earthquake. We also propose controls to prevent concrete spalling off the singly-reinforced cantilever shear walls, as this could cause a significant loss of gravity support as the walls rock in an earthquake.

There are four key aspects to the three concept seismic strengthening options proposed:

- 1. Confirmation of potentially higher pile capacities, ground bearing capacity and liquefaction risks through a proposed geotechnical site investigation.
- 2. Increasing the shear capacity of the ground beams in the transverse direction.
- 3. Increasing the tension capacity of the piles under the middle walls.
- 4. Providing concrete confinement to the transverse reinforced concrete cantilever shear walls.

## 7.1 Geotechnical Site Investigation

RBG expects that the geotechnical compression capacity of the piles will be higher than detailed in this report once a site investigation has been completed, as indicated by the pile test load on the original specification. We expect this to involve bore hole investigation, and geotechnical engineer to confirm the site subsoil class, site geology, ground bearing capacity, pile capacity, liquefaction risk and inputs for ground anchor design.

This investigation must be completed before strengthening design start. Results of the investigation will be used to validate the DSA, as well as form the basis for the strengthening design. Refer to the geotechnical engineer for further information.

## 7.2 Option 1: Concrete Raft Slab

In this concept, we propose the existing timber ground floor is replaced by a new concrete raft slab. The concrete raft slab will tie the foundations together better, allowing both the building to behave like a 'rigid box' when the piles fail during an earthquake, and the walls with plain round bars to rock on the foundation.



The raft slab will also provide some bearing resistance. This will provide the building with a more robust system and will be more resilient to liquefaction effects.

As the timber floor level is about 500mm above the top of the existing ground beams, the gap beneath the concrete raft slab will need to be backfilled with a granular material to allow for concrete to be poured over it.

Note that in this concept design, the foundation piles will be allowed to fail and the building to rock. This concept relies on the gravity load of the building to provide overturning resistance. Our initial study suggests that this concept can achieve 67%NBS. Further design and geotechnical investigation inputs are required to confirm the achievable capacity.

For the transverse shear walls concept strengthening design in this proposed concept design, see section 7.5.

## 7.3 Option 2: Internal Ground Anchors

The ground beams in the transverse direction of the building are associated with brittle shear failure due to tension loads from the transverse shear walls. To provide a load path for tension forces from the transverse walls to travel down to the pile caps and piles without causing the concrete to fail in a brittle manner, we propose the following strengthening works:

- New foundation block adjacent to the pile caps along both longitudinal sides of the building. These foundations will sit within the building footprint to either side of each transverse ground beam and will be tied into the existing ground beams using steel dowels.
- Each concrete block will have a ground anchor installed. The pair of ground anchors are designed to carry the tension from each transverse wall, respectively.

We note that this concept would involve removing the existing timber floor at ground level to install the ground anchors. Accordingly, early contractor involvement will be necessary to address the inherent buildability intricacies this concept may involve.

Allowance for the existing piles to share some of the tension has not been considered, as the anchors embedded deep into the rock are expected to be stiffer than the piles in tension. The new ground anchors have been designed for the full tensile load at 67% ULS from each transverse wall, whilst the existing piles provide compression support.

For the transverse shear walls concept strengthening design in this proposed concept design, see section 7.5.

## 7.4 Option 3: External Ground Anchors

Like the concept in section 7.3, this second design would involve installing ground anchors to carry the tension from the walls into the ground below the building. The key difference is that instead of placing these ground anchors within the building footprint, the ground anchors will be placed externally, adjacent to the existing pile caps. To accommodate these new ground anchors, the existing ground beam will have to be strengthened with new concrete sections added to either side. These new sections will be very heavily reinforced and will extend past the existing pile caps to provide anchorage to the new ground anchors.

For the transverse shear walls concept strengthening design in this proposed concept design, see section 7.5.

## 7.5 Options 1 to 3: Transverse Shear Walls

For all three options, we propose FRP wrap to the base of the singly-reinforced transverse walls. The plain round bars in the walls are expected to fail in bond slip; the FRP wrap will provide confinement to the concrete and allow the walls to rock more reliably, providing gravity support to the floors after an earthquake.



Concrete spalling may occur when the walls rock and bars slip in the wall, and this can lead to a loss of gravity support. To strengthen the transverse walls against losing gravity support when rocking, we propose the following works:

- Wrapping the walls with glass FRP on each face of each transverse wall to improve confinement strength. For walls without door openings, only the end thirds of the walls will be wrapped as we expect the effect of rocking to be less significant near the middle of wall.
- Install glass anchors drilled through the transverse walls to secure the FRP wrap.



# 8. Future Seismic Hazard

### 8.1.1 Revised National Seismic Hazard Model

In 2022, GNS Science released a revision of the National Seismic Hazard Model (NSHM), which is a set of updated guidelines for assessing the risk of earthquakes across the country. The model considers new scientific data and an improved understanding of seismic activity. It replaces the previous model developed in 2002.

The revised NSHM is expected to have a significant impact on the Building Code in New Zealand. The updated guidelines will result in higher seismic design standards for buildings, which will require more robust and earthquake-resistant construction methods.

The increase in seismic hazard anticipated with the revised NSHM in New Zealand varies depending on the location and type of earthquake. According to the Earthquake Commission and GNS Science, the expected increase in seismic hazard ranges from around 10% to 30% in some parts of the country, compared to the previous seismic hazard model. However, in other areas, such as the lower North Island, the increase in seismic hazard could be more significant, up to 50% or more.

The revised NSHM considers the likelihood of a major earthquake occurring in the Hikurangi subduction zone off the east coast of the North Island. This area is now considered to be at a higher risk of a large earthquake than previously thought, and the new NSHM reflects this increased risk.

Overall, the anticipated increase in seismic hazard with the new NSHM is significant and underscores the importance of ensuring buildings are earthquake-resistant and resilient.

MBIE is responsible for updating the Building Code in response to the NSHM. The Building Code sets minimum standards for building construction and design, and the updated code will reflect the latest seismic hazard information. The incorporation of the NSHM will require a determination from MBIE that will balance levels of risk and the cost/benefit of increasing seismic design loads.

As of February 2024, a draft Technical Specification TS 1170.5 has been released for feedback. TS 1170.5 is a result of Engineering New Zealand and MBIE collaborating to incorporate the 2022 revision of the NSHM into New Zealand's building regulations. The feedback period was set to close on 14 March 2024.

Engineering NZ has advised that the proposed Technical Specification will not affect %NBS scoring (and thus earthquake prone thresholds) as defined by EPB legislation effective from 1 July 2017, which relates NBS to the level of earthquake shaking. This does not necessarily reflect the future demands of building owners and tenants (or insurers) for a higher level of seismic strength/resilience, and this should be considered whenever reviewing seismic assessment information and/or strengthening advice.





# Appendix A Sources of Information

HUP2-T0-Seismic Assessments

## A-1 Property Documents

Relevant drawings: (refer Appendix E)

- 1968 Architectural Construction Drawings, Architectural Department of Wellington City Corporation
- 1968 Structural Construction Drawings, Stewart G. Rees & Associates
- Specifications
- 2014 Design Features Report, Opus International Consultants Limited

Other relevant documents:

- KOTC Initial Review Form, amendment C (refer Appendix B)
- Beca Geotechnical Desktop Study Report for 5 Kemp Street (refer Appendix F)

## A-2 Standards and Guidelines

The following standards and guidelines have been used in this DSA:

- NZSEE Engineering Assessment Guidelines 2017, including 2018 revision of section C5 for concrete buildings.
- NZS1170.0: 2002
- NZS1170.5: 2004
- NZS3101: 2006

# Appendix B Initial Assessment Form

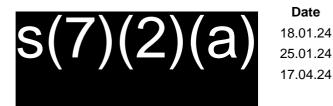
HUP2-T0-Seismic Assessments

Date

#### DOCUMENT CONTROL 0

#### N0541-RBG-KOTC-XX-DN-ST-00001

- **Issue/Amendment** А For Peer Review
- В For Peer Review
- С For Peer Review



#### SEISMIC ASSESSMENT - INITIAL REVIEW FORM 1

The purpose of this document is to provide a record of agreed initial parameters for a seismic assessment project.

#### Building Name: 5 Kemp Street - KOTC



Structural Description: Describe the building	
Building Age/Year Constructed	Original construction drawings dated 1968. Structural alteration design and drawings dated 2014.
Previously strengthened? Y/N	<ul> <li>Alteration and strengthening designed in 2014 to achieve 70%NBS(IL2).</li> <li>Strengthening scope included:</li> <li>Strengthening the ground beams supporting longitudinal walls on</li> </ul>

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	both sides.
	Strengthening the transverse walls at ground floor where there are new door penetrations.
Location	5 Kemp Street Kilbirnie, Wellington
No. levels	4
Plan Area (sq.m.)	Footprint area: approx. 255m <sup>2</sup> ;
	Gross floor area: approx. 963m <sup>2</sup> (255m <sup>2</sup> + 3x236m <sup>2</sup> )
Structural Form	Concrete structure
Roof Type	Light weight roof (steel roofing on timber purlins)
Floor Type	1st, 2nd, 3rd floor: In situ concrete slab and beam.
	Ground floor: timber floor and timber bearers on concrete ground beams
Foundation Type	Concrete bulb piles (Franki piles) and pile caps with ground beams
Stair Type (Precast, Steel, etc)	In situ concrete
Seismic Gaps (mm)/Pounding	N/A
Appendages/Parapets/Canopies	Canopies at ground floor
Precast Walls (reo type)	Nil
Veneers Present	Nil

Lateral Load-Resisting Mechanism (in each direction - confirm with drawings): Describe the lateral load resisting system in each direction	
Longitudinal:	In situ reinforced concrete shear walls
Transverse: In situ reinforced concrete shear walls	

	ortions, tributary area, flexible/rigid diaphragms
Type of analysis method:	Two-step process is adopted to specify the shear demands of the building. Step 1: Calculating by hand (or using spreadsheet) the building weights, seism coefficients, the base shear demands and floor forces using equivalent static method. Step 2: ETABS analysis to assess the building performance. The demands fro ETABS model are verified with precursor calculations.
	Equivalent static method and ETABS analysis are proposed to assess the capacity of the building and foundation. A force-based approach will be followed up to evaluate the demand and capacity of the different structural components
	The buildings and shear walls generally have plain round bars with straight splices (as noted on the material specification). Shear walls with this arrangement generally do not have much ductility capacity. Hence, SLaMA procedure does not provide much value to the DSA process.
	Rigid diaphragm is considered in the analysis for the assessment of the lateral system and foundation.
Analysis method of diaphragms:	Loadings are based on pseudo-Equivalent Static Analysis (pESA). As the sheat wall layouts are regular, hand calculation using deep beam approach is considered.

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Initial Assessment of Ductility List the components of the structural system round bar reinforced concrete moment	stem and the expected ductility to be achieved from them, eg plain irame ductility 1 – 1.25 or rocking
Shear walls with plain round bars Squat walls	$\mu = 1.25$ $\mu = 1.25$
Foundation (Ground beams, piles and pile caps)	μ = 1.25

Assessment Loadings:		
Loads to be used as part of assessment:		
Seismic Loadings		
Building Importance Level:	2	
Site Subsoil Class:	D/E (the buildings are located at soil class E as per data from WCC website. It is needed to be confirmed by geotechnical desktop study)	
Annual Probability of Exceedance:	1/500	
Return Period Factor, Ru:	1	
Near Fault Factor, N(T,D):	1	
Hazard Factor, Z:	0.4	
Code of the Day:	NZS1170.5:2004	
Sp	0.9	
Design Working Life (yrs):	50	
Dead Loads/Superimposed Dead Loa	ds	
Light weight roof	0.35 kPa	
5" concrete floor slabs + ceiling	3.1 kPa	
5"-6" corridor slab	3.4 kPa	
Concrete stair flight	4.9 kPa	
Concrete stair landing	3.0 kPa	
6" Concrete walls + lining	3.9 kPa	
8" Concrete walls + lining	5.1 kPa	
Internal wall	0.25 kPa (per m <sup>2</sup> elevation)	
External wall or cladding	0.50 kPa (per m <sup>2</sup> elevation)	
Live Loads:		
Residential dwelling	1.5 kPa	
Residential balcony	4.0 kPa	
Common stairs	4.0 kPa	

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Deflection Criteria	
ULS Deflection Limit (%)	2.5%
Reason for Limit	Ultimate limit state

Material Properties: Material Rename material as appropriate		Design Strength (MPa)	Strength Mod Factor	Assessment Strength (MPa)
Reinforcement	Plain or Deformed bars?	Plain bars	·	·
	Probable yield strength	NZS 197*	-	324 MPa
	Probable tensile strength	NZS 197*	-	475 MPa
Concrete	Foundations	17.2MPa*	1.5	36MPa
	Slab on Grade	17.2MPa*	1.5	36MPa
	Precast Panels			N/A
	Shear Walls	17.2MPa*	1.5	36MPa
	Columns	17.2MPa*	1.5	36MPa
	Beams	17.2MPa*	1.5	36MPa
Structural Steel	Beams			N/A
	Columns			N/A
	CHS			N/A
	Plate			N/A
	Other members			N/A
Bolts	·			N/A
Weld Strength				N/A

\* The reinforcement and concrete material strength are documented on the project specification dated in 1968.

Stiffness Reduction Factors in ETABS software	
	These stiffness reduction factors are adopted for ULS, complied with NZS3101:2006, Table C6.5
Columns	Moment of inertia about 2 axis and 3 axis: 0.55 to 0.80 (N*/ $A_g f_c = 0.2$ to 0.5)
	Torsional constant: 0.1
Beams	Moment of inertia about 2 axis and 3 axis: 0.43
	Torsional constant: 0.1
Walls	$f22 = 0.36 (N^*/A_g f_c < 0.5)$ (in-plane bending)
	f12 = 0.83 (ie 5/6 A <sub>g</sub> - NZS3101, cl.C6.9.1)
	m11 = m22 = m12 = 0.1
Slabs, diaphragms	In-plane = rigid
	Out-of-plane: m11 = m22 = m12 = 0.25

Foundation Assessment Criteria:	
Geotechnical Report Available?	A geotechnical desktop study is being undertaken
Foundation type:	Concrete piled foundation
Soil type:	D
Geotechnical Investigation:	Geotechnical investigation
Ult. Bearing Pressure:	Pile foundation
Sliding Resistance:	Pile foundation

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Pending Code/Guideline Changes to Take into Account : Are there any upcoming code changes to take into account?

New NSHM – refer to DSA report.

<b>Kick-off Meeting</b> : Record minutes of the kick off meeting here, including key actions for peo	ple
Task / Note	Actioned By Who?

Additional Project-Specific Issues to take into account E.g. Beam elongation, non-ductile mesh connection, minimal flexural steel, fracture issues, eccentric floor plate, bar anchoring, insufficient seating, unusual site characteristics, poor detailing

Site appears to be underlain by sandy marine deposit and is potentially prone to liquefaction. A geotechnical desktop study is being undertaken to confirm the risks.

### Additional Project-Site Investigation Scope

A desktop geotechnical study is needed to confirm below key soil parameters for the assessment.

- Appropriate subsoil class for the site.
- Axial pile capacity, including compression and tension capacity.
- Lateral pile capacity. Provision of 1 typical p-y curve of the pile.
- Base shear takeout from the pile caps and ground beams by the passive soil resistance, and passive lateral earth pressure coefficient (Kp).
- Advice on risks of liquefaction and lateral spread, and potential impacts to pile capacity due to liquefaction.

## Appendix C Assessment Summary

HUP2-T0-Seismic Assessments

## A-3 Engineering Assessment Summary

The below summary tables are presented as per MBIE report guidelines:

1. Building Information	
Building Name/ Description	Block C, Kōtuku Apartments
Street Address	5 Kemp Street
Territorial Authority	Wellington City Council
No. of Storeys	4
Area of Typical Floor (approx.)	Approx. 255m <sup>2</sup>
Year of Design (approx.)	1969
NZ Standards designed to	NZS 1900:1964
Structural System including Foundations	Reinforced concrete cantilever shear walls as both the gravity and lateral structural systems. Reinforced concrete ground beams, pile caps, and bulb pile foundations.
Does the building comprise a shared structural form or shares structural elements with any other adjacent titles?	No.
Key features of ground profile and identified geohazards	Ground profile comprises layers of domestic waste, sand, and rock. Site subsoil class E from WCC GIS data, but subsoil class D is recommended for analysis. Moderate to high seismic risk due to nearby Wellington and Evans Bay Faults. High risk of liquefaction and ground shaking. Moderate risk of lateral spreading towards Evans Bay.
Previous strengthening and/ or significant alteration	2016 strengthening alterations carried out by Opus International Consultants Limited. Alterations comprised of strengthening ground beams and transverse walls.
Heritage Issues/ Status	N/A
Other Relevant Information	Building was renovated and seismically strengthened to 70% NBS (IL2) in 2016.

2. Assessment Information	
Consulting Practice	Robert Bird Group
<ul> <li>CPEng Responsible, including:</li> <li>Name</li> <li>CPEng number</li> <li>A statement of suitable skills and experience in the seismic assessment of existing buildings<sup>1</sup></li> </ul>	<ul> <li>S(7)(2)(a)</li> <li>CPEng #1032824</li> <li>Practice area statement: Structural design management, assessment, design and construction monitoring of low and medium rise buildings and civil infrastructure. Nelson has over 18 years of experience at the time the assessment was undertaken and has extensive local seismic experience. He was heavily involved in the recovery works after the Christchurch Earthquake in 2011, the 2013 Seddon Earthquake and 2016 Kaikoura Earthquake. He has undertaken numerous seismic inspections, seismic assessments and strengthening across NZ, including assessments complying to 2017 Engineering Assessment Guidelines (EPB methodology).</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Documentation reviewed, including:</li> <li>date/version of drawings/ calculations<sup>2</sup></li> <li>previous seismic assessments</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>1968 Architectural Construction Drawings, Architectural Department of Wellington City Corporation</li> <li>1968 Structural Construction Drawings, Stewart G. Rees &amp; Associates</li> <li>Specifications</li> <li>2014 Design Features Report, Opus International Consultants Limited</li> </ul>
Geotechnical Report(s)	2024 Beca 5 Kemp Street Desktop Study Report
Date(s) Building Inspected and extent of inspection	N/A
Description of any structural testing undertaken and results summary	N/A
Previous Assessment Reports	Kotuku Flats Structural Assessment Report (Jan 2008), Romulus Consulting Group
Other Relevant Information	<ul> <li>KOTC Initial Review Form, amendment B (refer Appendix B)</li> <li>Beca Geotechnical Desktop Study Report for 5 Kemp Street (refer Appendix C)</li> </ul>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> This should include reference to the engineer's Practice Field being in Structural Engineering, and commentary on experience in seismic assessment and recent relevant training

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm 2}$  Or justification of assumptions if no drawings were able to be obtained

3. Summary of Engineer	ng Assessment Methodology and Key Parameters Used
Occupancy Type(s) and Importance Level	Residential. IL2.
Site Subsoil Class	E (WCC GIS data), D (Beca geotechnical desktop study report, for analysis)
For an ISA:	
<ul> <li>Summary of how Part B was applied, including:</li> <li>Key parameters such as μ, S<sub>P</sub> and F factors</li> <li>Any supplementary specific calculations</li> </ul>	
For a DSA:	
Summary of how Part C was applied, including: • the analysis methodology(s) used from C2 • other sections of Part C applied	<ul> <li>Review existing information in the form of drawings, calculations, and reports.</li> <li>Establish the 100%NBS threshold by assessing the site seismic parameters and calculating the response spectra for the buildings.</li> <li>Complete an initial simple lateral mechanism analysis (SLaMA) to understand the displacement and global ductility capacities of the buildings.</li> <li>Calculate by spreadsheet the base shear demands and floor forces using the equivalent static analysis (ESA) procedure.</li> <li>Model and analyse the buildings and individual components in 3D using force-based procedures.</li> <li>Complete structural calculations for key structural components.</li> <li>Prepare a DSA report to summarise building component capacities, identify structural weaknesses, provide an overall %NBS score for the building.</li> </ul>
Other Relevant Information	

4. Assessment Outcomes			
Assessment Status (Draft or Final)	Final		
Assessed %NBS Rating	25%NBS(IL2)		
Seismic Grade and Relative Risk (from Table A3.1)	Grade D, High Risk		
For an ISA:			
Describe the Potential Critical Structural Weaknesses			
Does the result reflect the building's expected behaviour, or is more information/ analysis required?	Yes – the ISA is sufficient Or No - a DSA is recommended <sup>3</sup>		
If the results of this ISA are being used for earthquake prone decision purposes, <u>and</u> elements rating <34%NBS have been identified:	Engineering Statement of Structural Weaknesses and Location	Mode of Failure and Physical Consequence Statement(s)	
For a DSA:			
Comment on the nature of Secondary Structural and Non-structural elements/ parts identified and assessed	Secondary structure: Concrete stairs cast in-situ, with flights cantilevered from the walls, landings supported by three sides, low risk. Concrete water tank at roof, walls extended from the shear walls on three sides, concrete slabs between walls, low risk. Non-structural elements/parts: Light-weight partition, cladding and handrail: low risk		
Describe the Governing Critical Structural Weakness	Transverse ground beams.		
If the results of this DSA are being used for earthquake prone decision purposes, <u>and</u> elements rating <34%NBS have been identified (including Parts) <sup>4</sup> :	Engineering Statement of Structural Weaknesses and LocationMode of Failure and Physical Consequence Statement(s)Refer Table 8.Refer Table 8.		
Recommendations (optional for EPB purposes)	Strengthening is needed for the foundation and walls.		

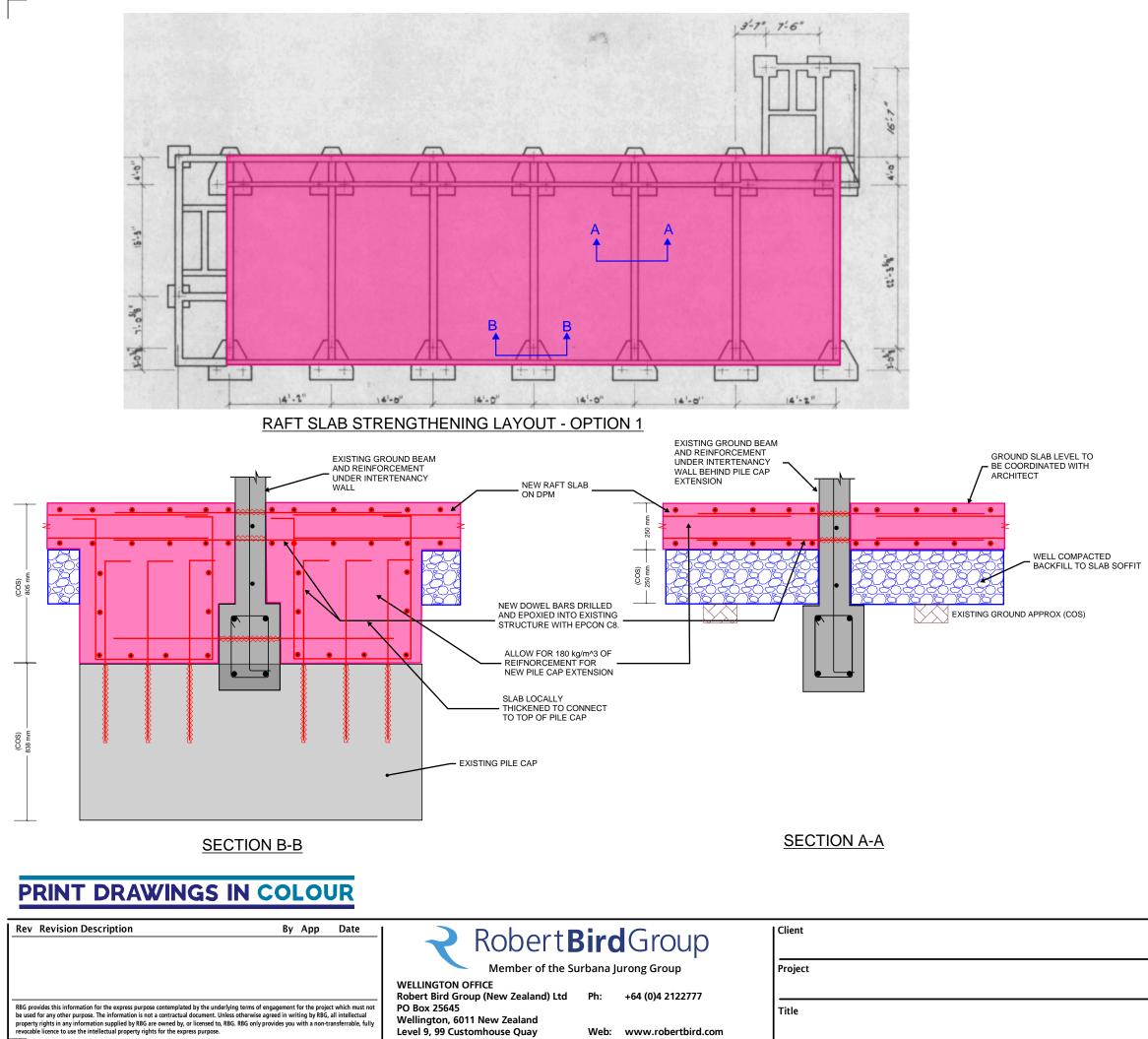
 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm 3}$  Indicate what form should the DSA take/ what the specific areas to focus on are

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> If a building comprises a shared structural form or shares structural elements with other adjacent titles, information about the extent to which the low scoring elements affect, or do not affect the structure.



## Appendix D Seismic Retrofit Concepts

HUP2-T0-Seismic Assessments



Wellington, 6011 New Zealand

Web: www.robertbird.com NZBN 9429 0421 10316

### NOTES

### CONCEPT STRENGTHENING

- THIS STRENGTHENING CONCEPT WILL TIE THE FOUNDATION BEAMS/WALLS AND ALLOW THE BUILDING TO BEHAVE AS A 'RIGID BOX' WHEN THE PILES FAIL DURING AN EARTHQUAKE.

- OVERTURNING STABILITY OF THE BUILDING WILL BE PROVIDED BY THE GRAVITY LOAD OF THE STRUCTURE, INTIAL STUDY SUGGESTED THE BUILDING CAN ONLY ACHIEVE <55%NBS. FURTHER DESIGN IS REQUIRED TO CONFIRM THE CAPACITY.

### DETAILING & CONSTRUCTABILITY

- THE CONCEPT SCHEME REQUIRES EXISTING TIMBER FLOOR TO BE REMOVED AND A NEW INSITU CONCRETE RAFT SLAB TO BE POURED INSIDE THE GROUND LEVEL OF THE BUILDING. BUILDABILITY, ACCESS AND TEMPORARY WORK WILL NEED TO BE DISCUSSED WITH THE CONTRACTOR.

- ALLOW FOR GRANULAR BACKFILL TO RAFT SLAB SOFFIT LEVEL

- FOR DRILLING OF DOWELS INTO EXISTING STRUCTURE, ALLOW FOR REINFORCEMENT SCANNING AND CUTTING OF EXISTING REINFORCEMENT IS NOT ALLOWED.

### MATERIAL PROPERTIES

- CONCRETE GRADE 30 MPa TO BE USED.

- REINFORCEMENT GRADE 500E TO BE USED.

- BOLTS TO BE G8.8 SS UNLESS STATED OTHERWISE.

### **GEOTECHNICAL CONSIDERATIONS**

- ALLOW SITE INVESTIGATION AND BORE HOLE TO BE UNDERTAKEN BEFORE START OF STRENGTHENING DESIGN. REFER TO GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER FOR SITE INVESTIGATION SCOPE. - THE SITE INVESTIGATION WILL CONFIRM SEISMIC SOIL

CLASS, SITE GEOLOGY, PILE CAPACITY AND INFORMATION FOR GROUND ANCHOR DESIGN - REFER TO APRIL 2024 BECA GEOTECHNICAL DESKTOP STUDY FOR PRELIMINARY GEOTECHNICAL CONSIDERATIONS.



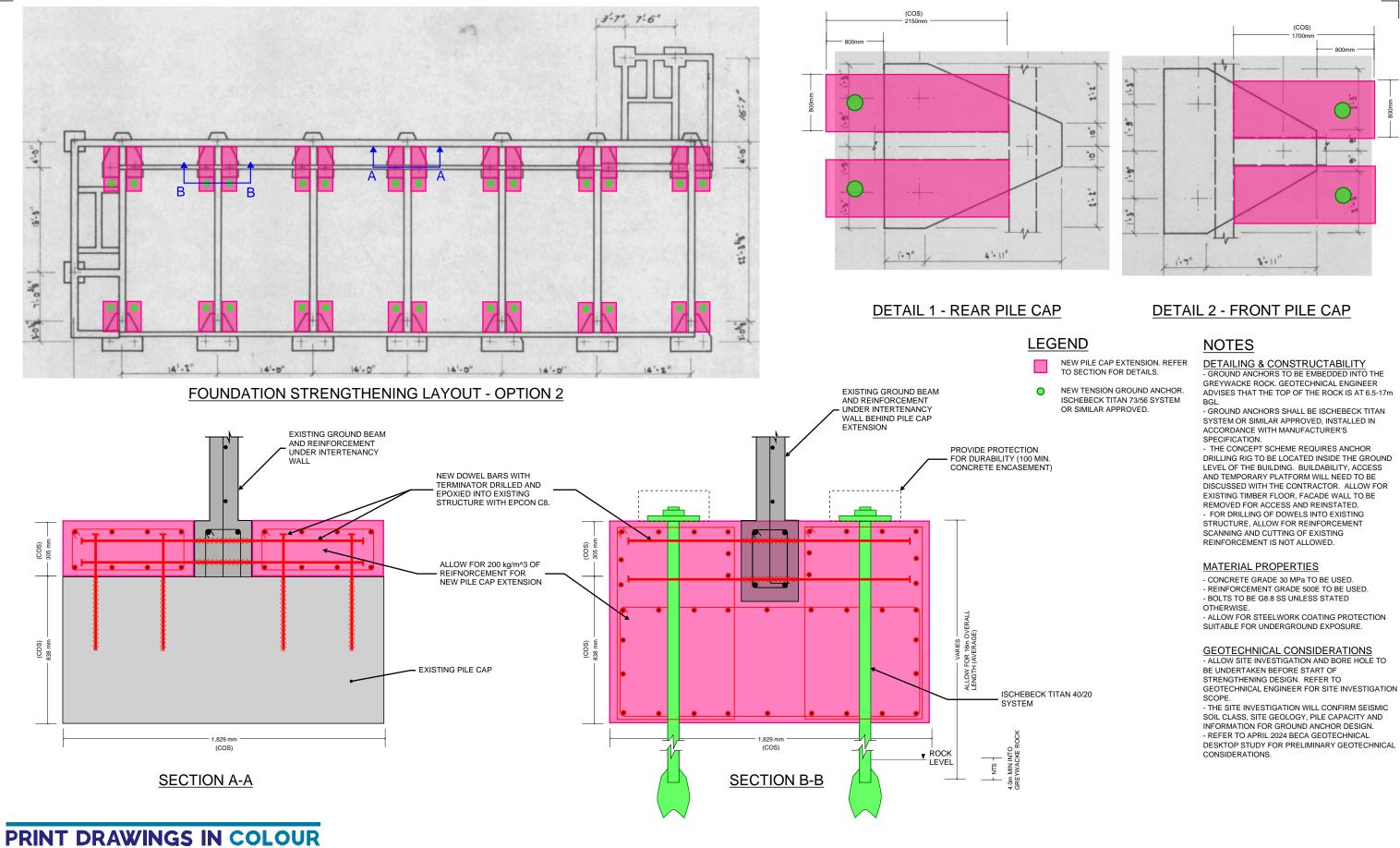


EXISTING TIMBER GROUND FLOOR TO BE REMOVED, NEW 250thk RC RAFT SLAB TO BE POURED ON DPM ON WELL-COMPACT GROUND.

Date

Designer

Drawing Number



Rev	Revision Description	Ву Арр	Date	Robe
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## Robert **Bird** Group

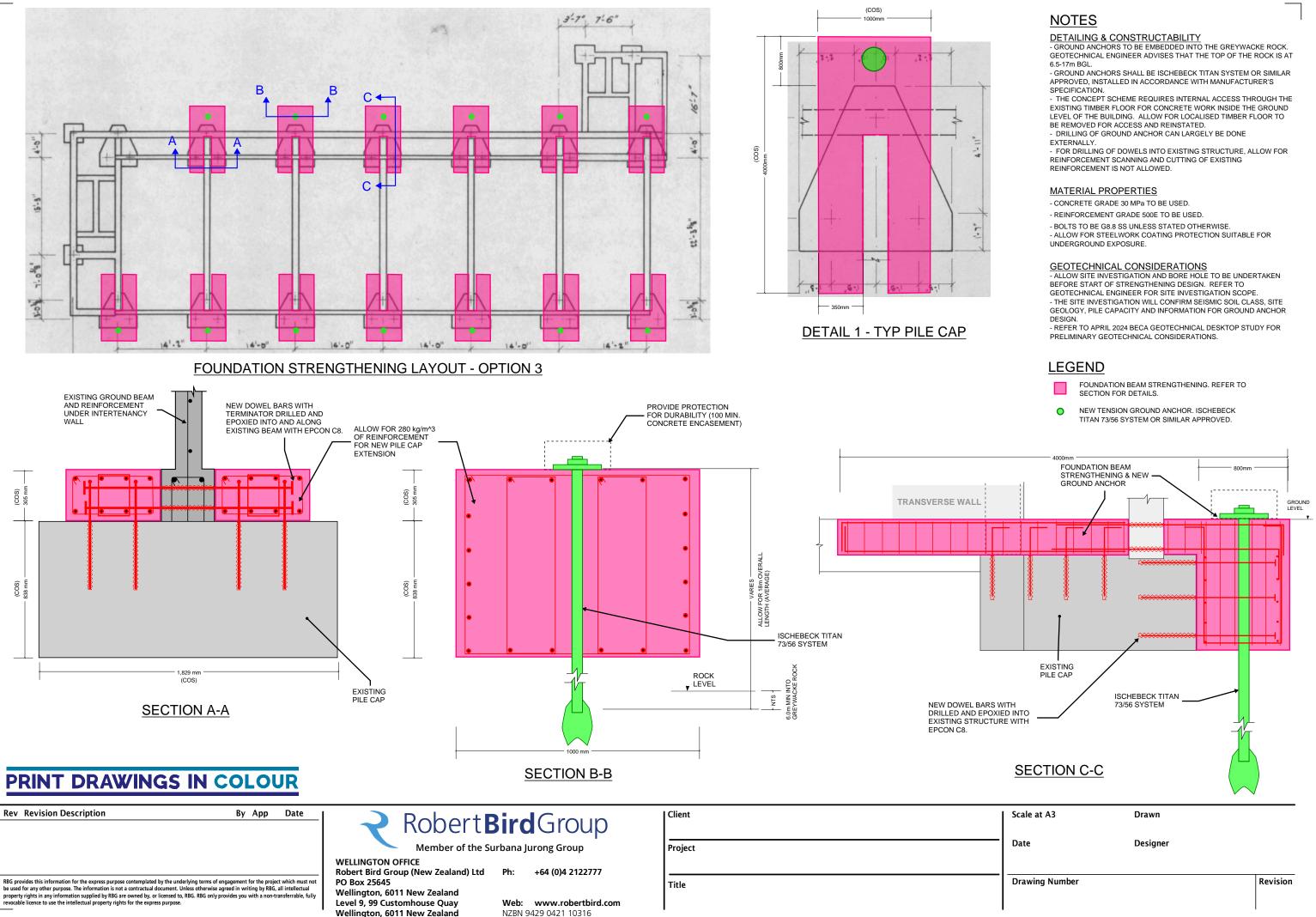
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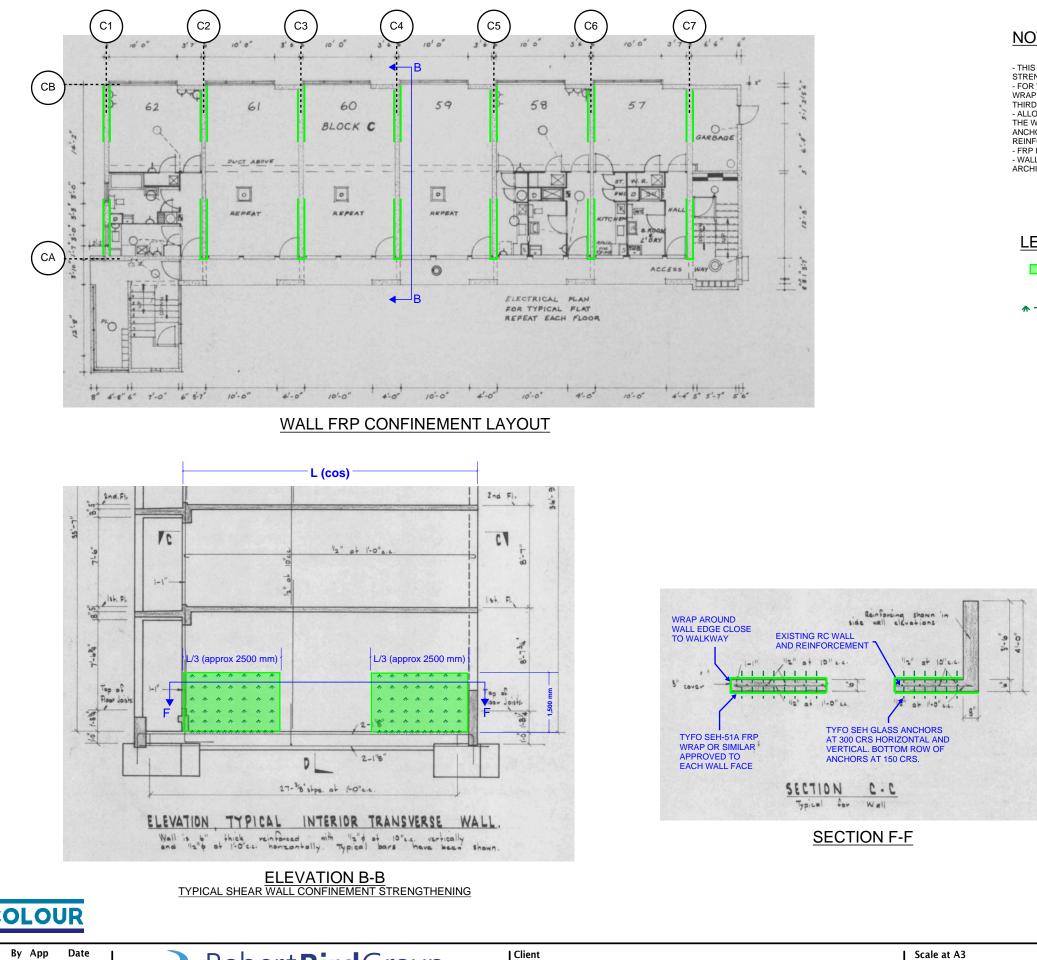
+64 (0)4 2122777 Ph:

Web: www.robertbird.com NZBN 9429 0421 10316

Client	Scale at A3	Drawn	
Project	Date	Designer	
Title	Drawing Number		Revision







## PRINT DRAWINGS IN COLOUR

Rev Revision Description	Ву Арр	Date	
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## Robert **Bird** Group

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Ph: +64 (0)4 2122777

Web: www.robertbird.com NZBN 9429 0421 10316

Project

Title

### NOTES

- THIS STRENGTHENING DETAIL APPLIES FOR ALL 3

- THIS STRENGTHENING CONCEPT OPTIONS. -FOR WALLS WITH NO DOOR PENETRATIONS, THE FRP WRAP HAS BEEN SPECIFIED FOR ONLY THE END THIRDS.

THIRDS. - ALLOW SCANNING OF EXISTING REINFORCEMENT IN THE WALL BEFORE INSTALLATION OF FRP AND GLASS ANCHORS. NO CUTTING OF THE EXISTING REINFORCEMENT. - FRP INSTALLED TO MANUFACTURER'S SPEC. - WALL FINISHES AND FIRE REQUIREMENTS, REFER TO ARCHITECT.

### LEGEND

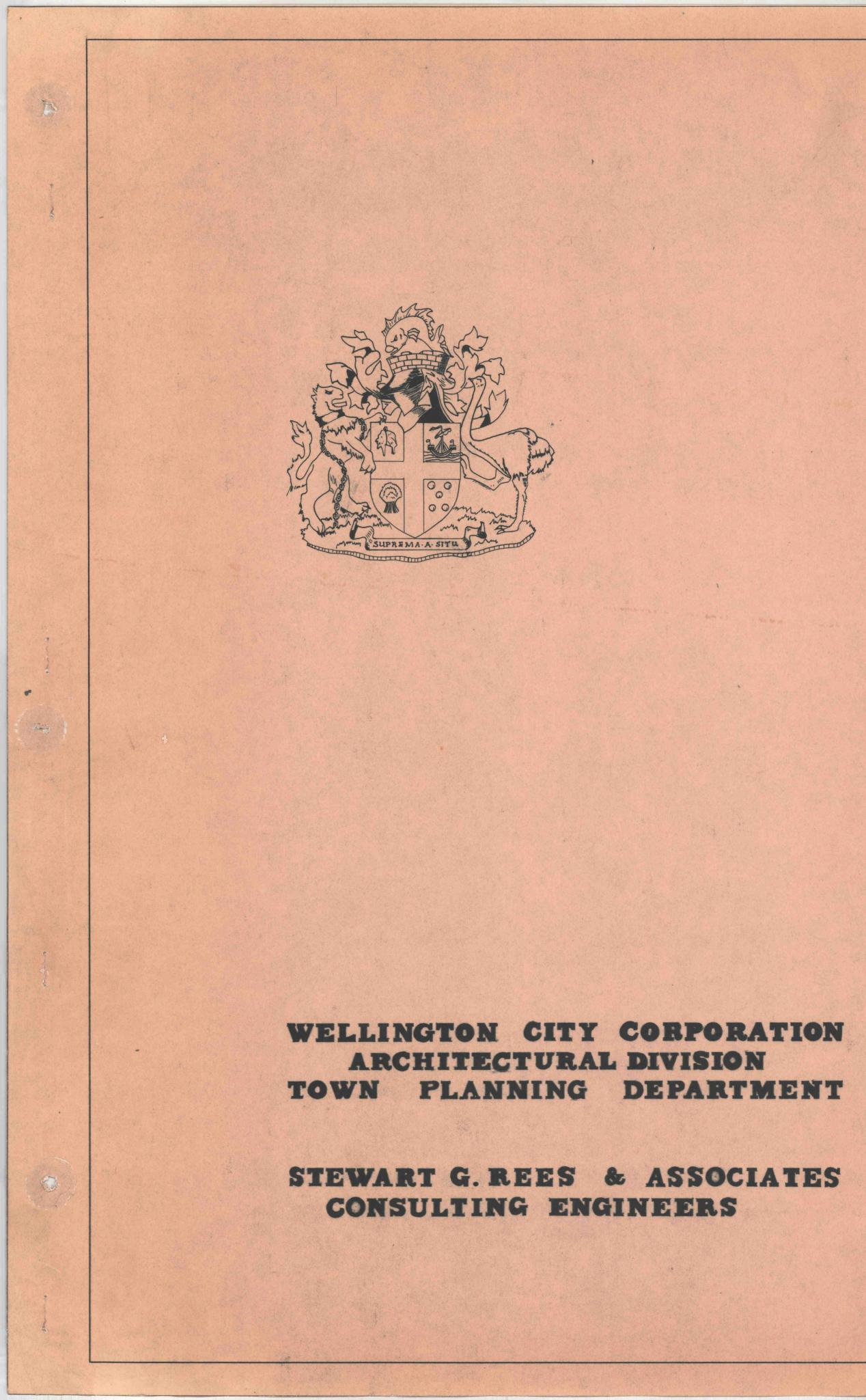
TYFO SEH-51A FRP WRAP OR SIMILAR APPROVED TO EACH WALL FACE

♠ - - - TYFO SEH GLASS ANCHORS

Scale at A3 Drawn Date Designer Drawing Number Revision

Appendix E Original Drawings, Specification, and 2014 Opus Design Features Report

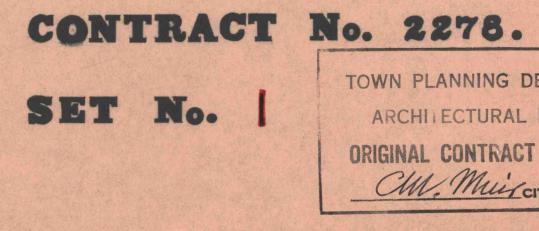
HUP2-T0-Seismic Assessments

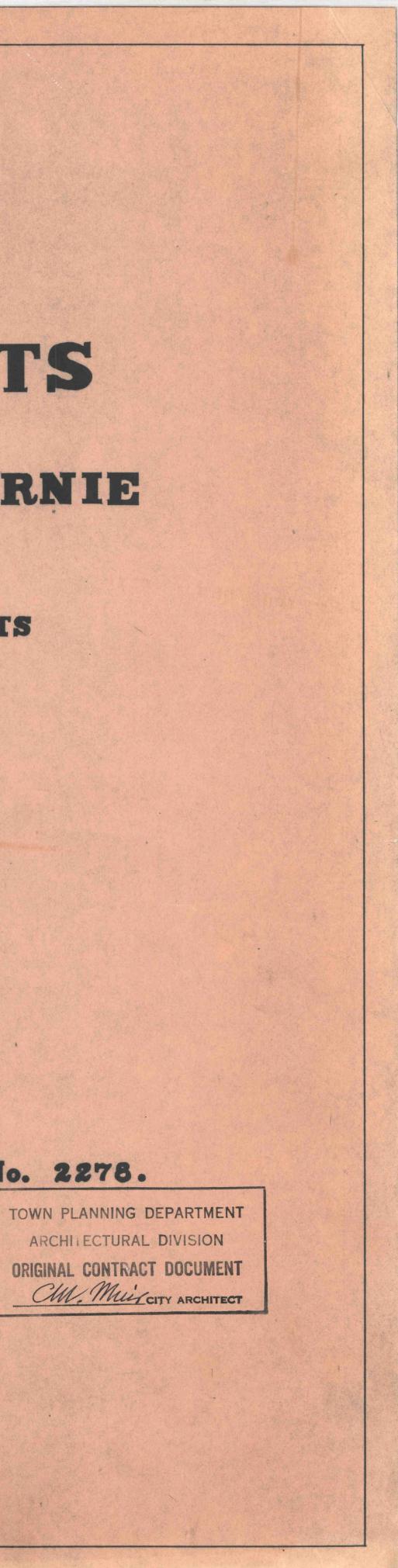


# KOTUKU FLATS

## **KEMP STREET - KILBIRNIE**

**104 SINGLE PERSON UNITS** 





## ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS AM. 247/1 to 44

ě.			
	No.	1	Site & Anciliary Plan
	No.	2	1/8" Scale Ground Floor Plan Of Block A & B
	No.	3	16" Scale Ground Floor Plan Of Block C & D
	No.	4	* Scale Roof Plan Block A & B
	No,	5	"Scale Roof Plan Block C & D
	No.	6	Elevations Of Block A & B
	No.	7	West Elevation Of Block A & B, Elevations Of Block C
	No.	8	1/8" Scale Elevations Of Block D
	No.	9	1/2" Scale Floor Plans
	No.	10	" Scale Floor Plans
	No.	11	Bathroom Details
	No.	12	1/2" Scale Typical Cross Section For Blocks A, B, C & D
	No.	13	Plan Of Stair Block A West End & Blocks C & D East End
	No.	14	Stair Details Blocks A West End & Blocks C & D East End
	No.	15	Stair Details Block B North End, Ground Floor Plan Section El
	No.		Stair Details, Block B North End Plans & CROSS Section
	No.	17	Stair Details Block B North End Longitudinal Sections Etc.
	No.	18	Stair Details Block B South End Ground Floor Plan & Sections
	No.	19	Stair Details Block B South End Typical Floor Plan & Third Flo
	No.	20	Stair Details Block B South End Sections C-C, D-D & E-E
		21	Stair Plans Block C West End
		22	Stair Details Block C West End Sections
		23	Stair Details Block D West End Floor Plans
		24	Stair Details Block D West End Sections
		25	Curtain Wall Details (Window Type W1)
		26	Details Of Metal Windows
		27	Details Of Timber Windows
		28	Doors & Door Frame Details
		29	Rubbish Chute Details Miscellaneous Details
		31	Miscellaneous Details
			Miscellaneous Details
		33	
		34	Sewer & Drainage Plan Block A & B 1/2" Scale Sewer & Drainage Plan Block C
		35	Sewer & Drainage Block D
		36	Cold Water Reticulation Block A & B
		37	Cold Water Reticulation Block C
		38	Cold Water Reticulation Block D
		39	Hot & Cold Water Reticulation Diagrams For Blocks A, B, C, &
		40	Plan Of Sealed Area
	and the	41	Details Of Sump, Kerbs, Channels, Ramp E.t.c.
		42	Ground Levels Under Blocks
		43	Metal Lettering
	No.	44	Metal Lettering

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## DRAWING INDEX

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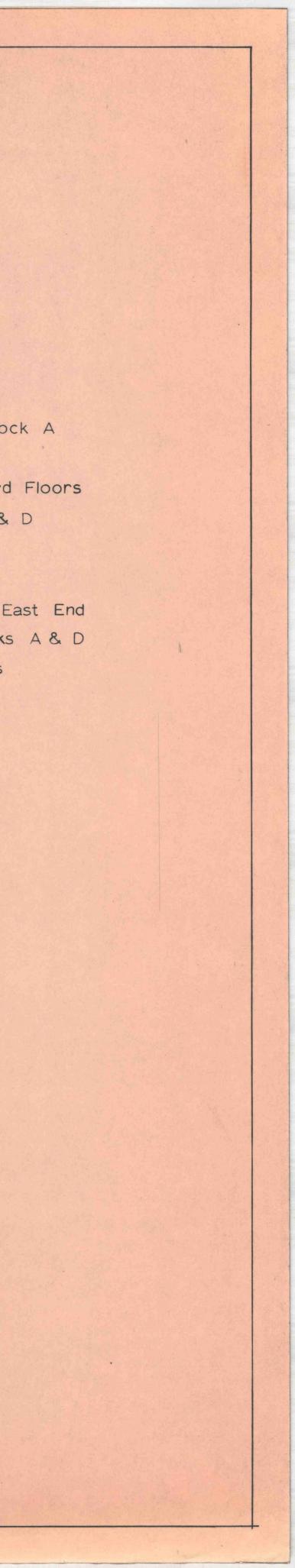
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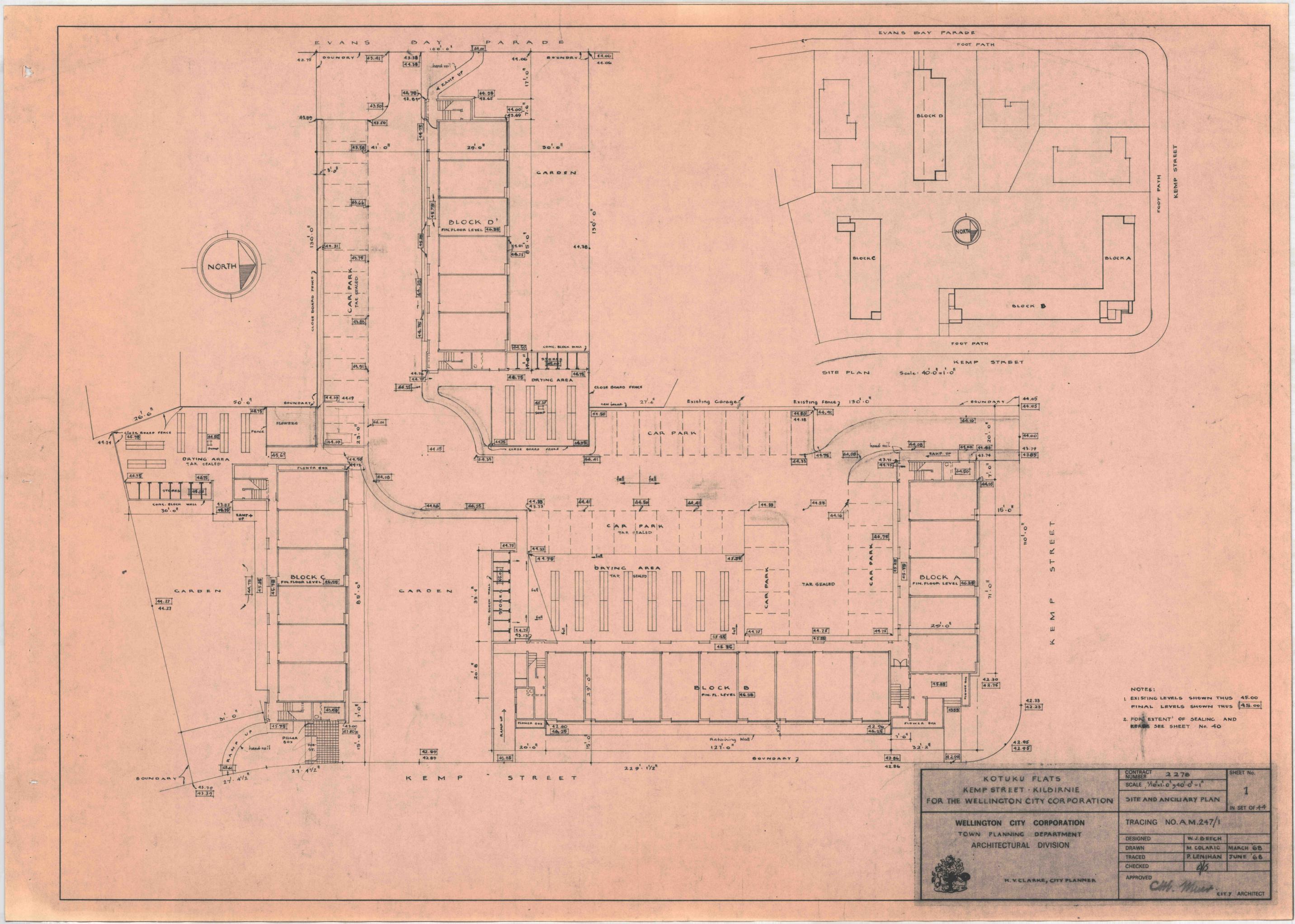
ns Toor Plan E

STRUC	TURAL DRAWINGS 879/1 to 37
No. 1	Blocks A & B Foundation Plan
No. 2	Pilecap Reinforcing Details
No. 3	Blocks A & B Ground Floor Slab Plans
No. 4	Interior Transverse Wall For All Blocks
No. 5	Block A South Wall
No. 6	Block A North Wall
No. 7	Block A East Wall
No. 8	Block A West Wall
No. 9	Interior Longitudinal Wall At East End Of Blo
No. 10	Block A Slab Plan & Sections
No. 11	Interior Longitudinal Beams At 1st, 2nd & 3rd
No. 12	Longitudinal Roof Beams To Blocks A, B, C &
No. 13	Block A Stairs At West End
No. 14	Block A Stairs At West End
No. 15	Stair Walls. Block A West End. Block C & D E
No, 16	Sections To Stair Walls At West End, Of Blocks
No. 17	Block B East & West Wall Foundation Beams
No. 18	Block B West Wall
No. 19	Block B East Wall
No. 20	Block B North & South Walls
No. 21	Block B Slab Plan & Sections
No. 22	Block B Stairs At North End
No. 23	Block B Stairs At North End
No. 24	Block B Stairs At South End
No. 25	Block B Stair Walls At South End
No. 26	Block B Stairs At South End
No. 27	Blocks C & D Foundation Plan
No. 28	Block C South Wall
No. 29	Block C & D North Wall
No. 30	Block C West Wall
No. 31	Walls Stairways West End Block C
No. 32	Block C Slab Plan
No. 33	Block D South Wall
No. 34	Block D Slab Plan
No. 35	Block D Stairs At West End
No. 36	Block D Stairs At West End
No. 37	Block D West End Details - Water Tank

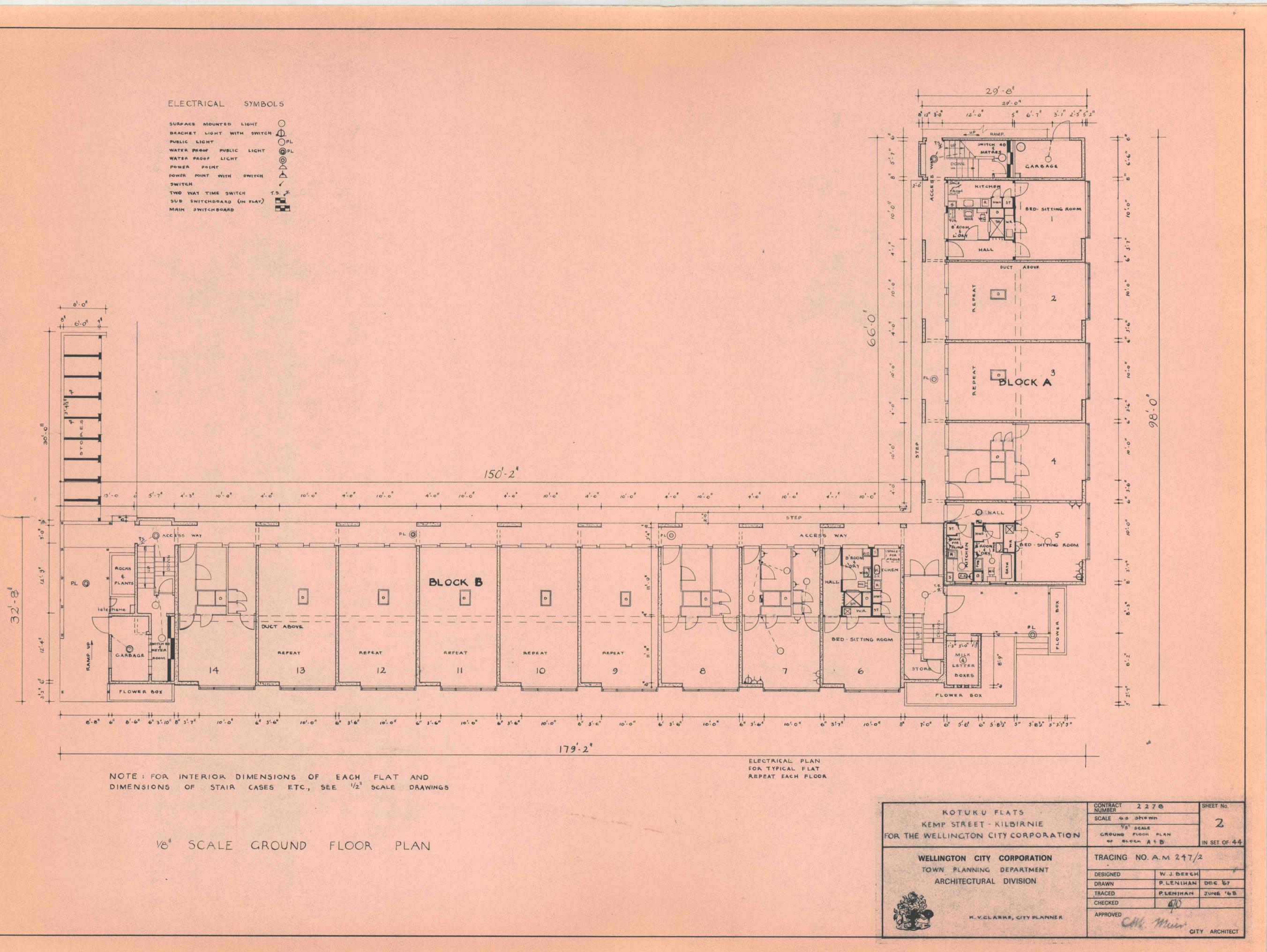
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WATER PROOF LIGHT	0
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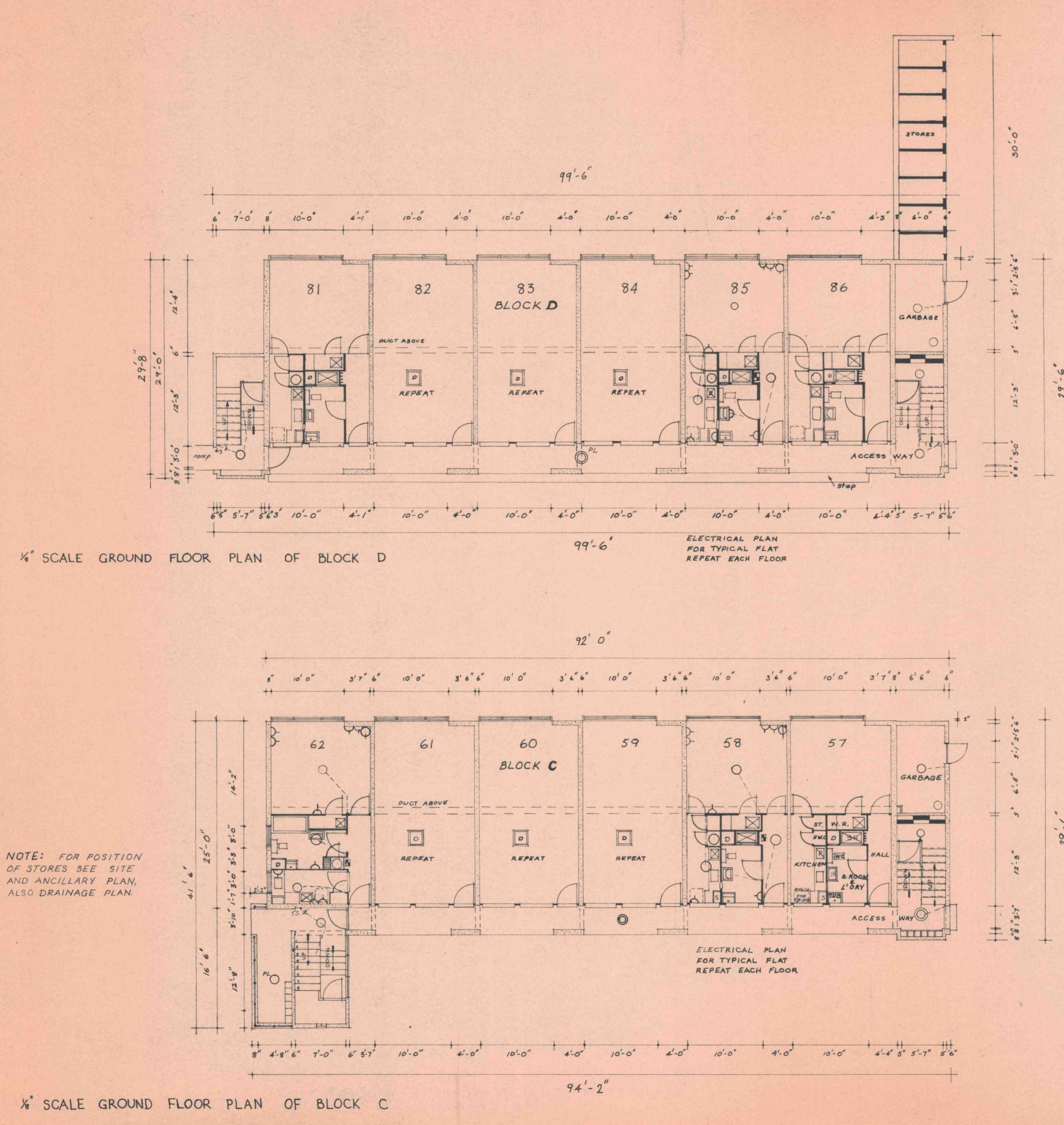
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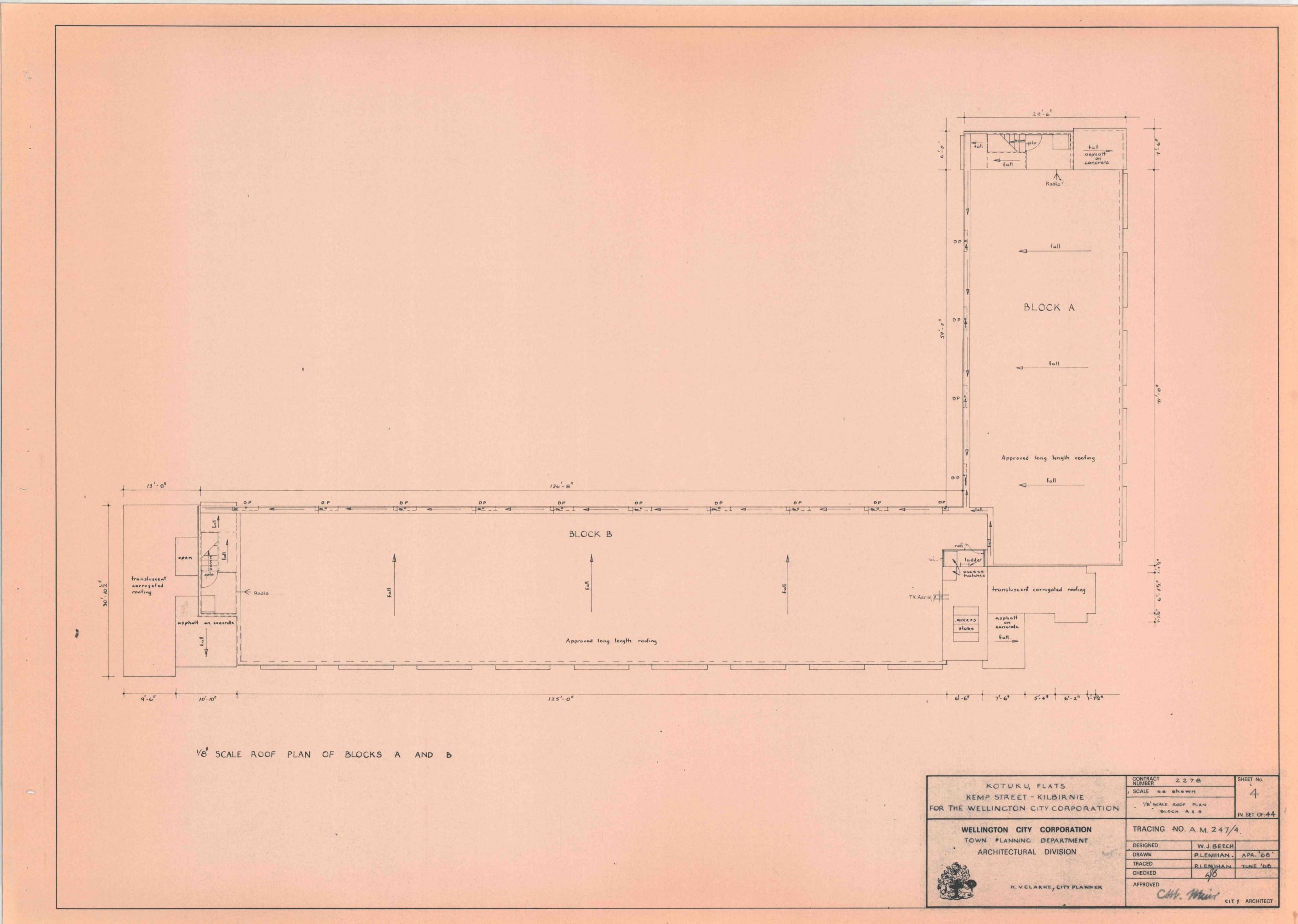


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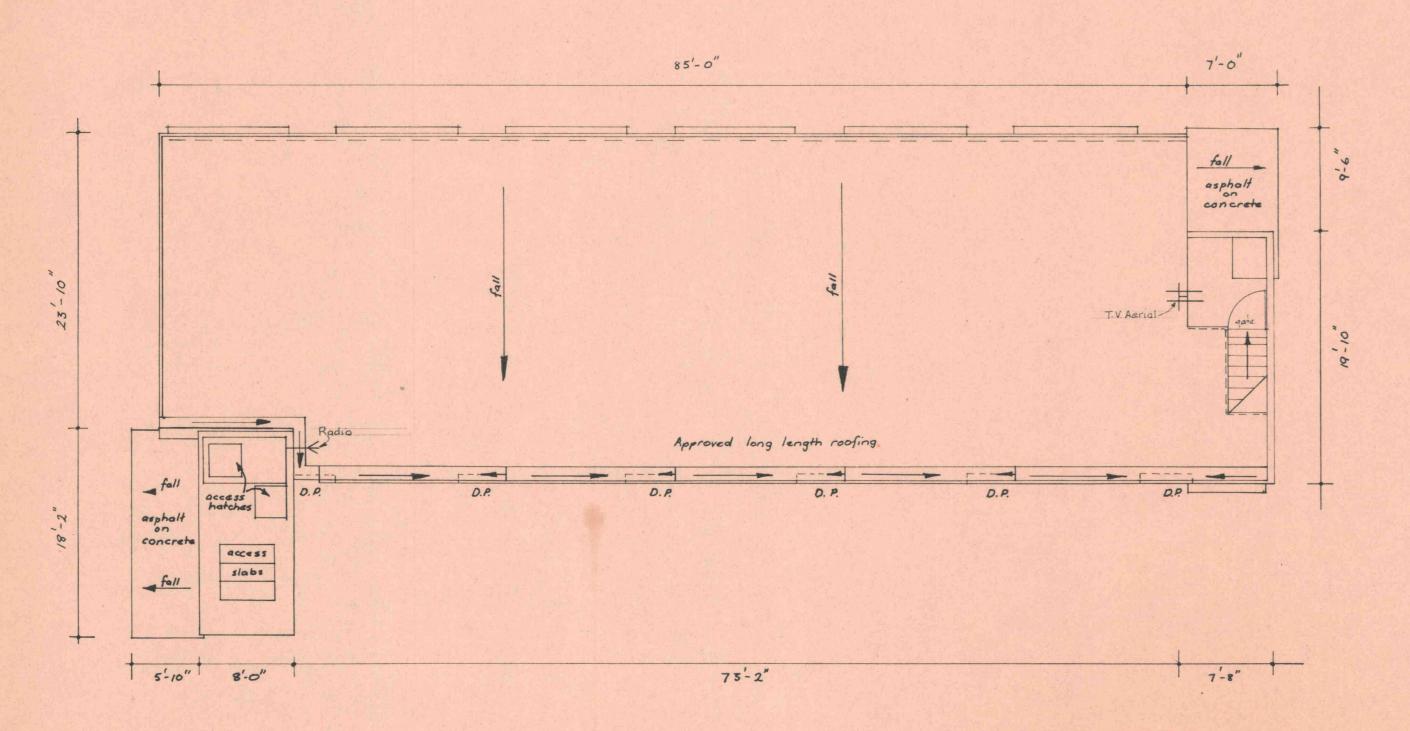
### ELECTRICAL SYMBOLS

SUB SWITCHBOARD (IN FLAT) MAIN SWITCH BOARD

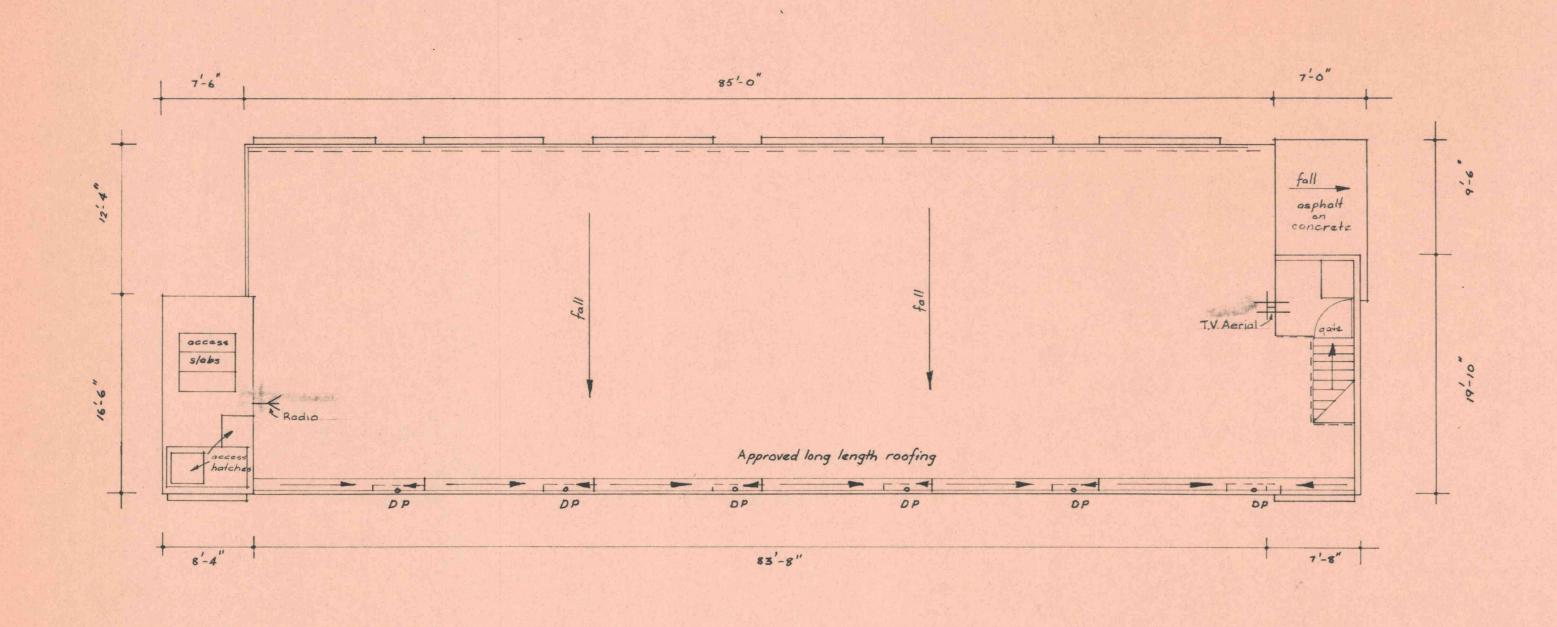
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## "SCALE ROOF PLAN OF BLOCK C



## 1/8 SCALE ROOF PLAN OF BLOCK D



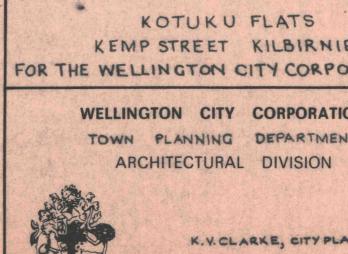
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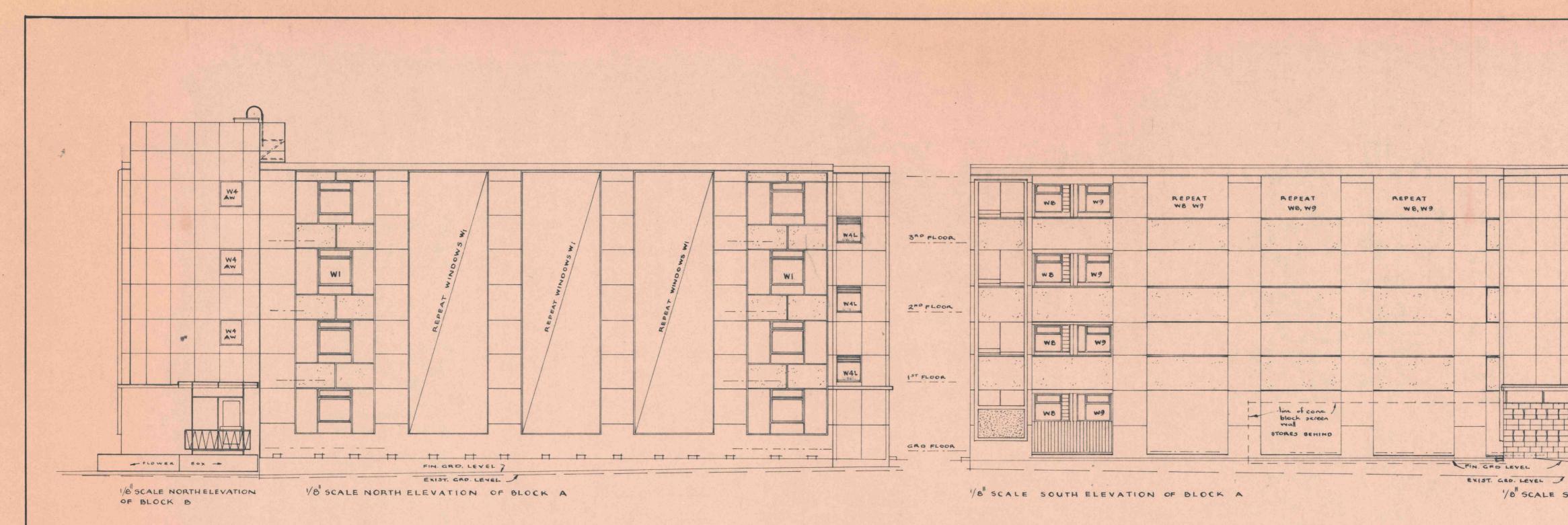
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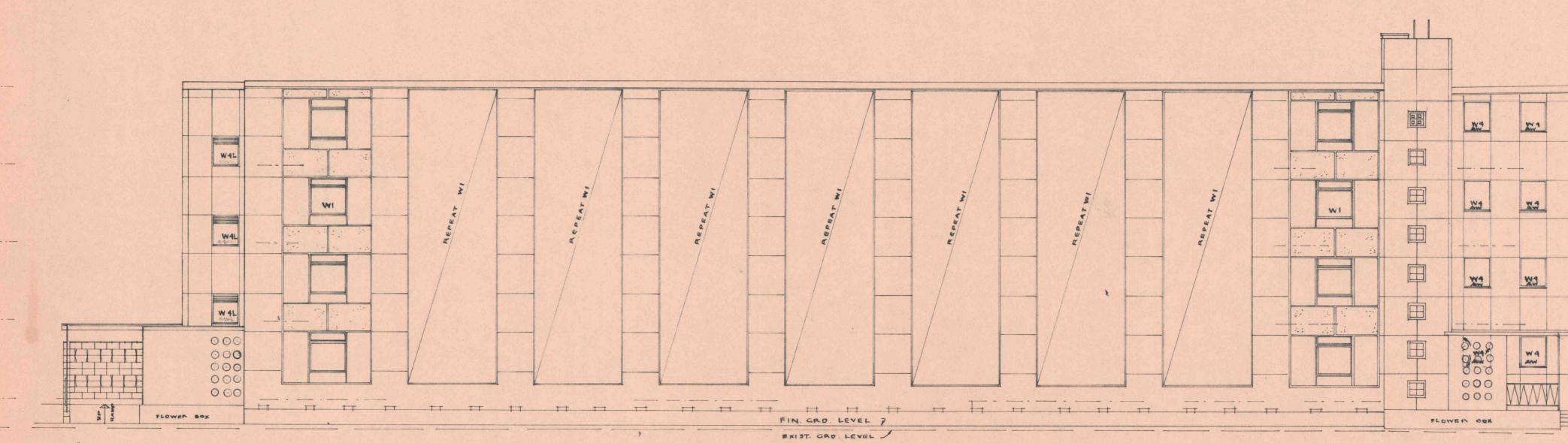
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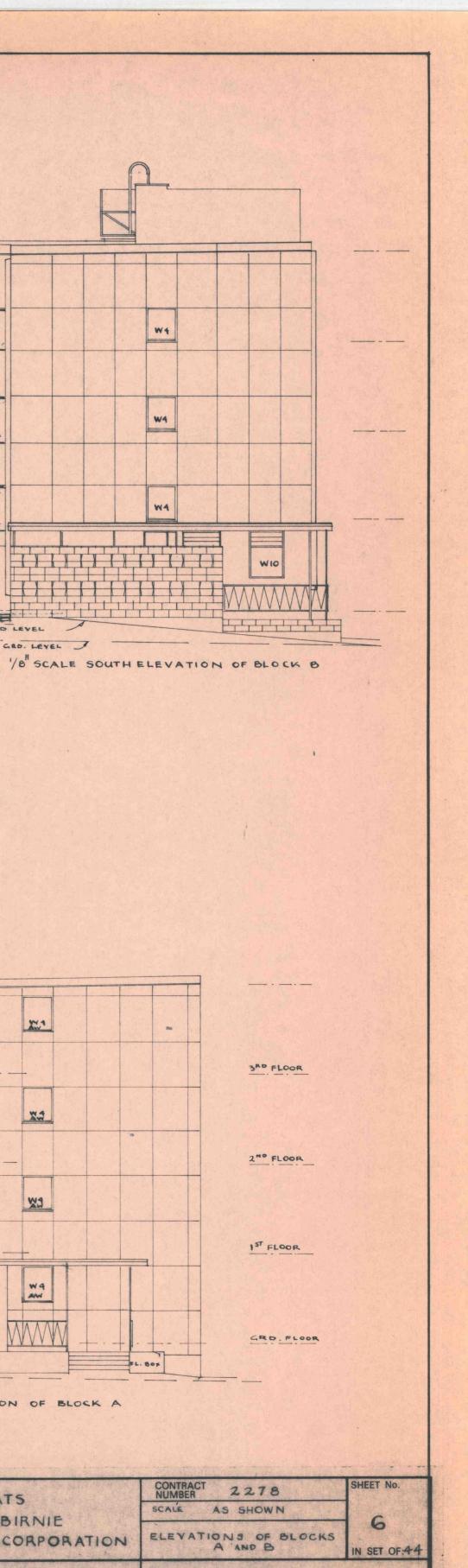




18 SCALE EAST ELEVATION OF BLOCK B

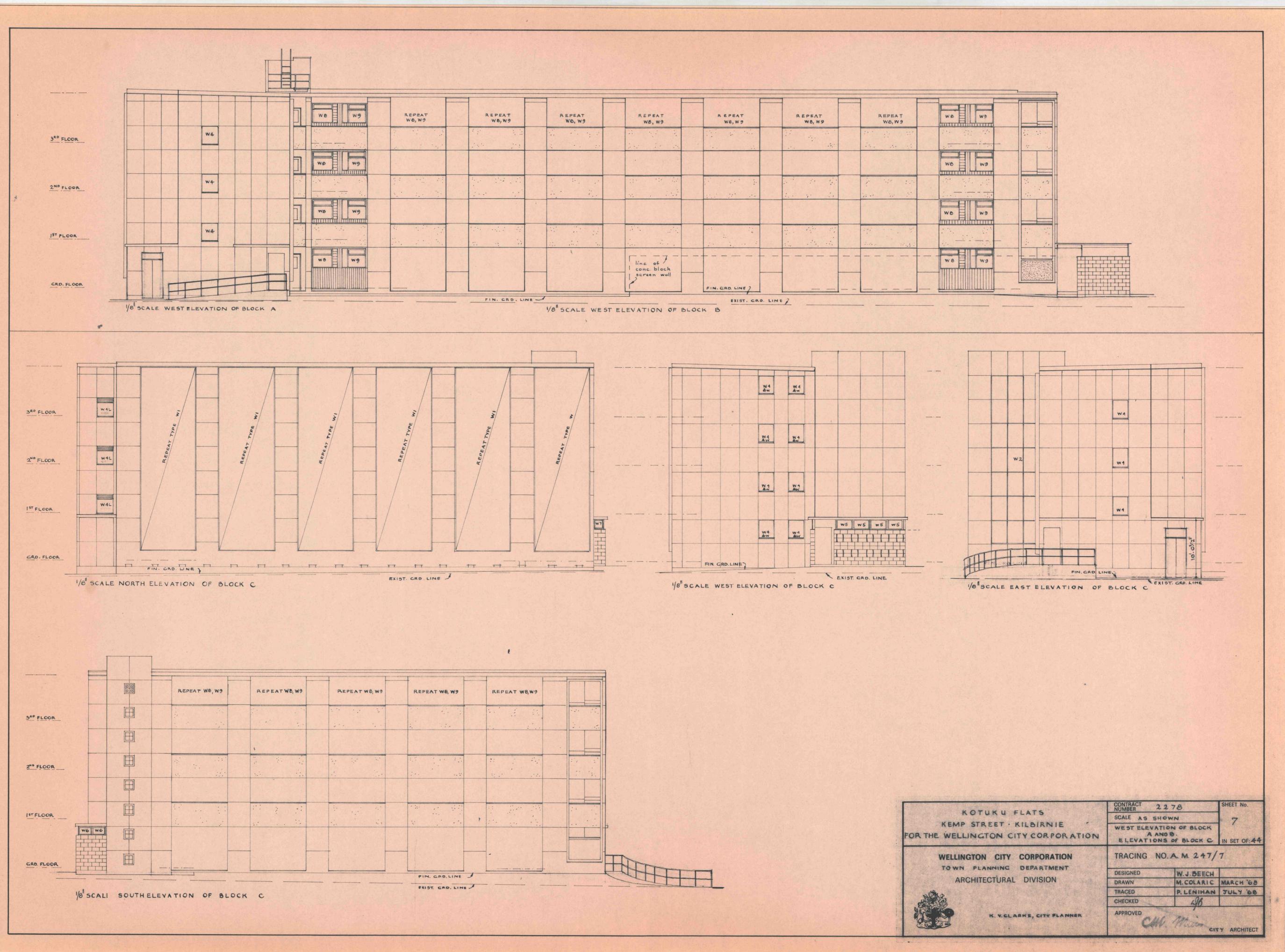
1/8" SCALE ELEVATION OF BLOCK A



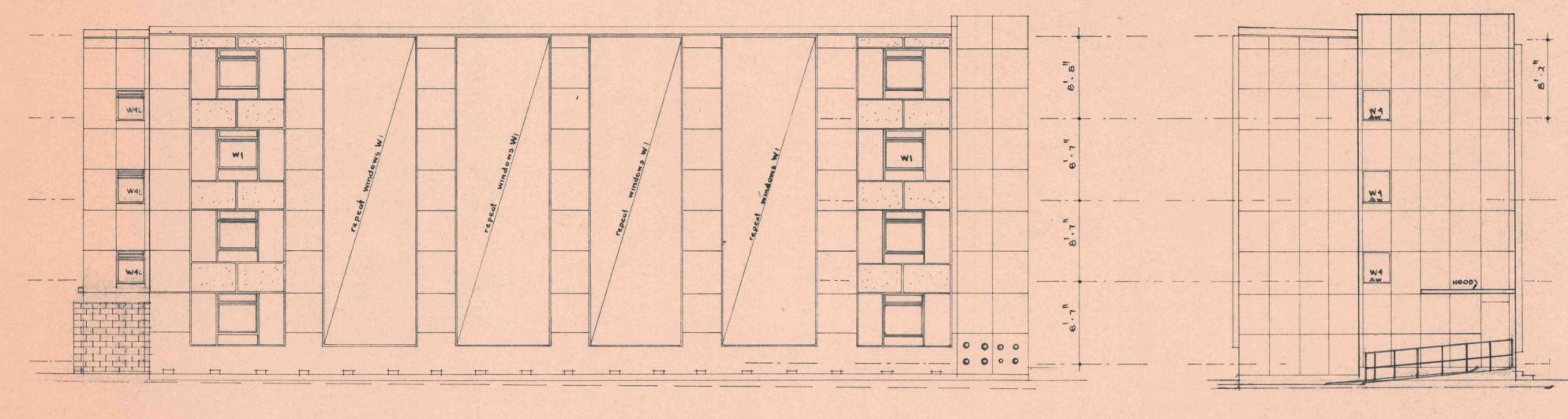


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1/8 SCALE NORTH ELEVATION

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18 SCALE SOUTH ELEVATION

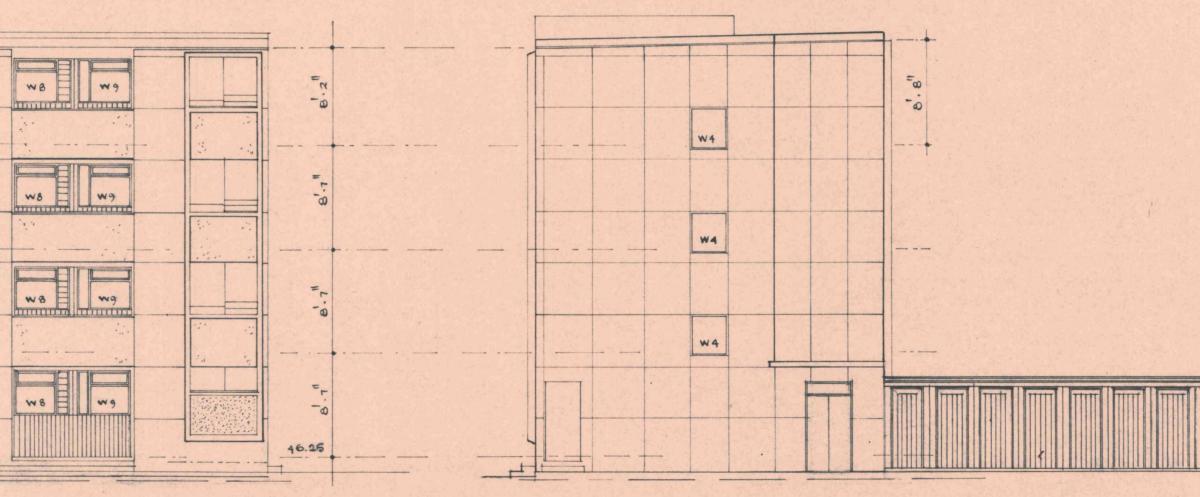
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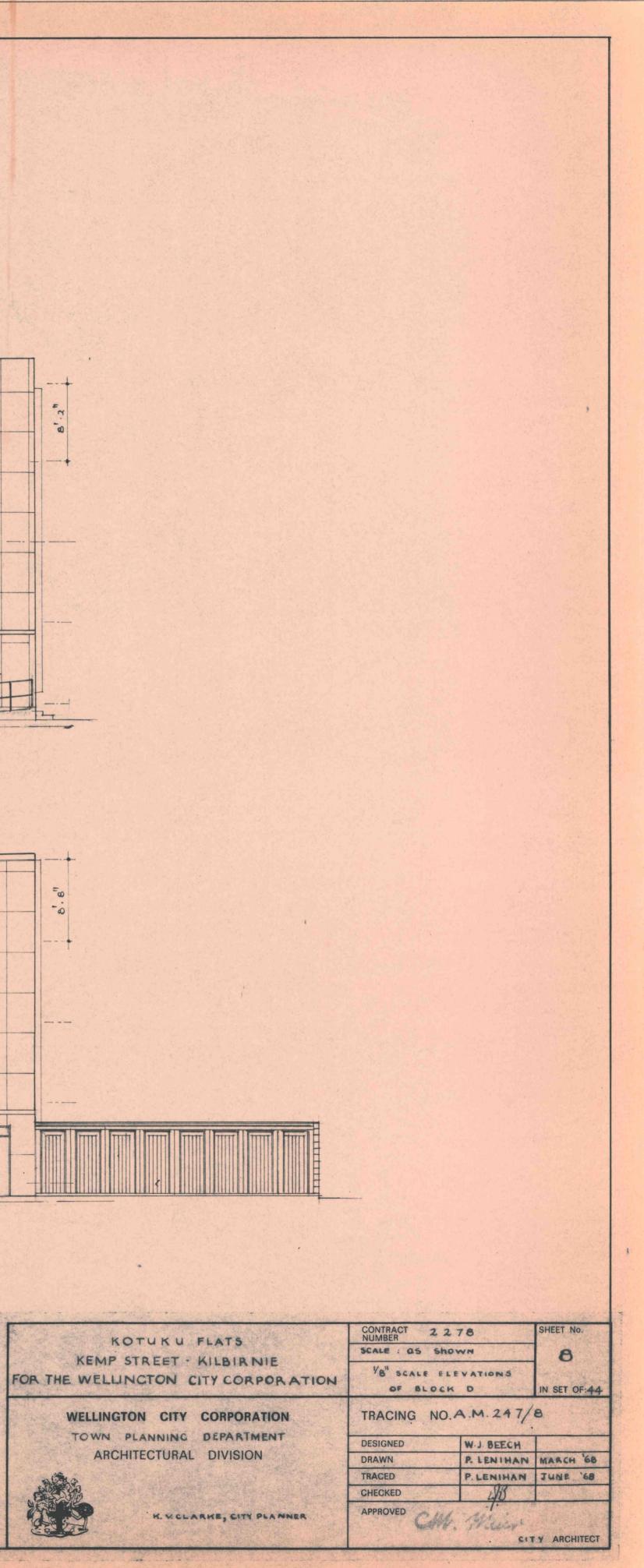
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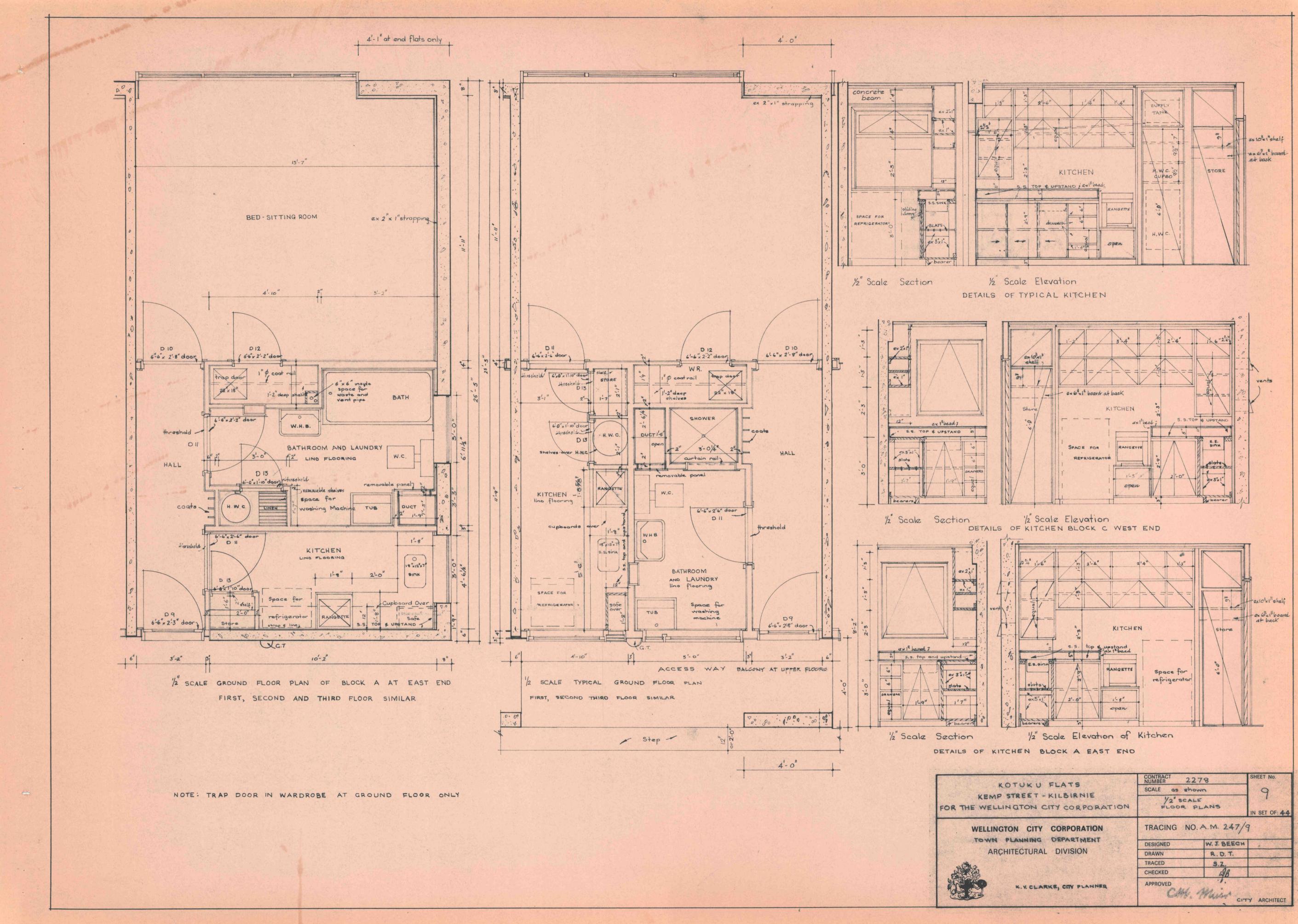
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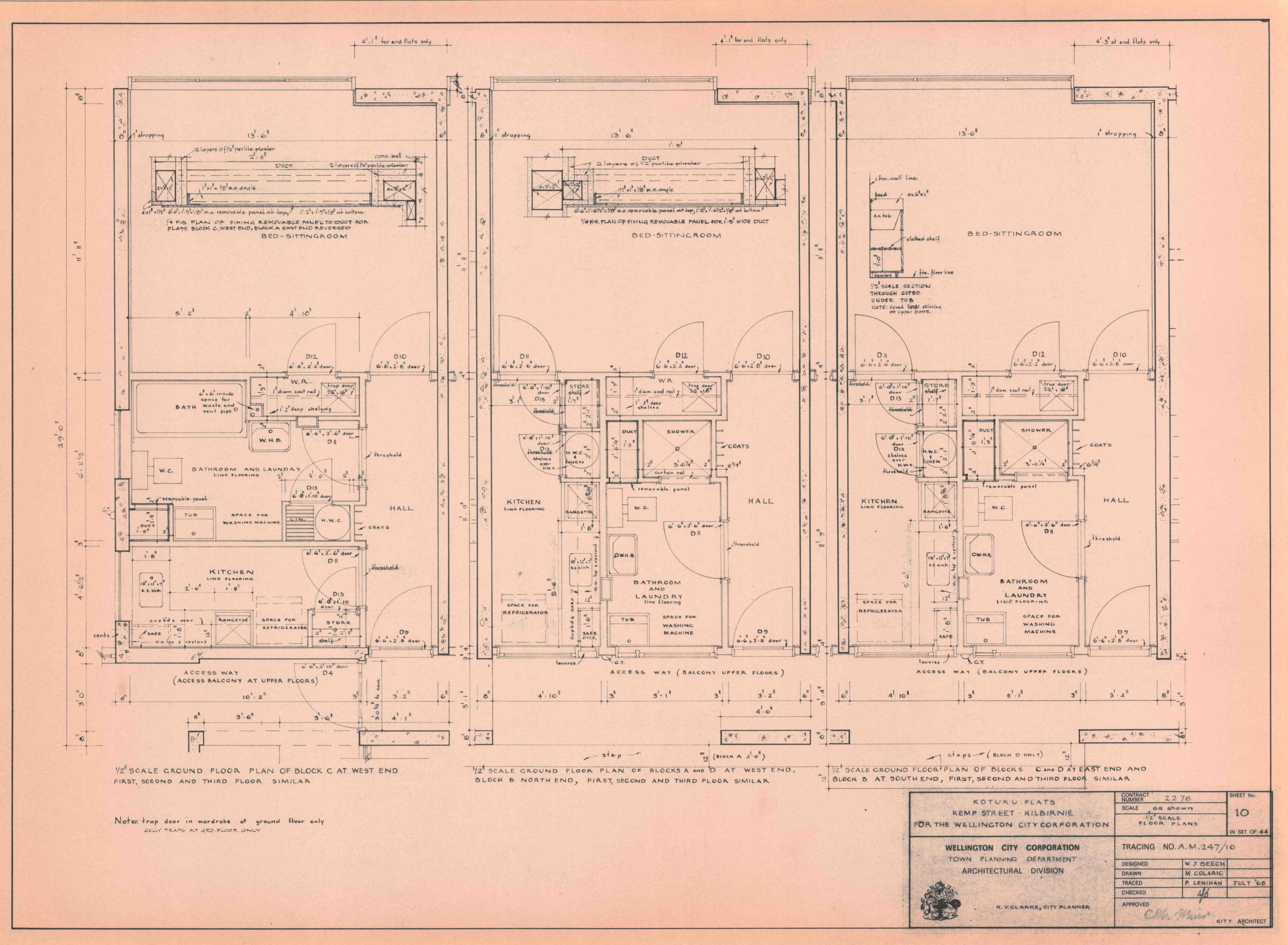
1/8 SCALE WEST ELEVATION

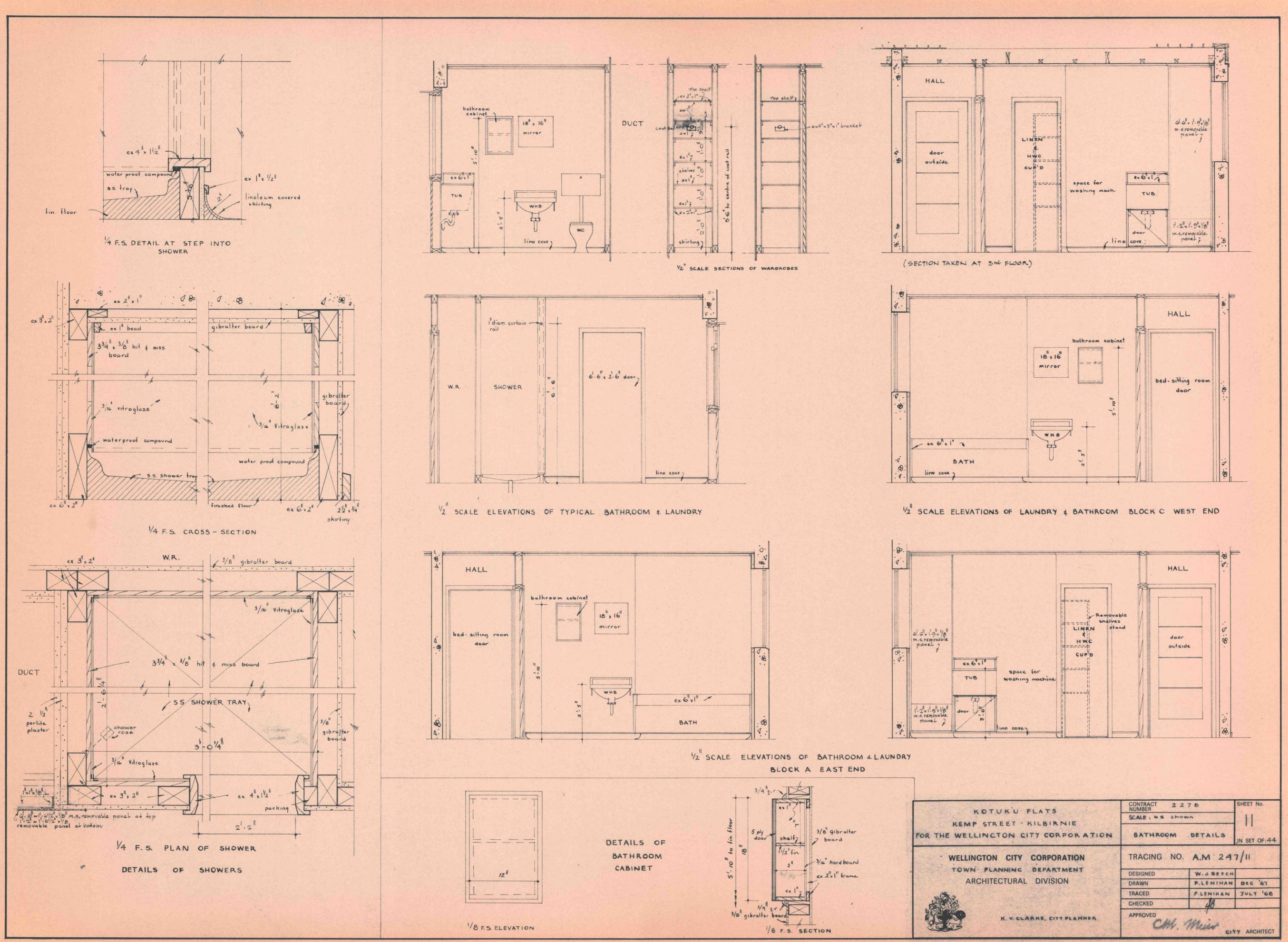


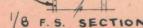
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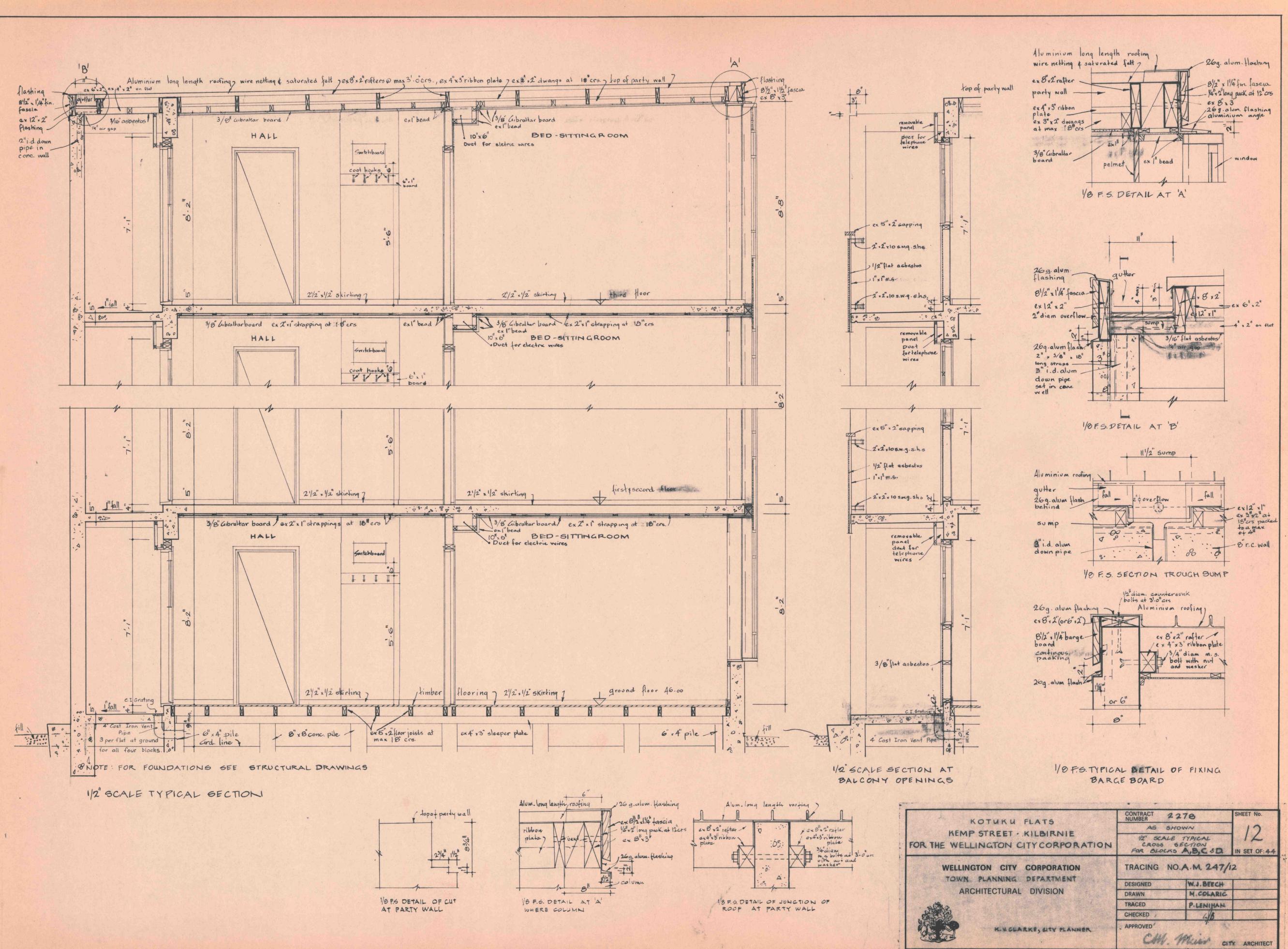


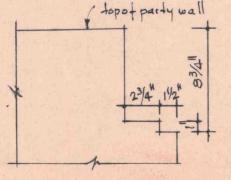


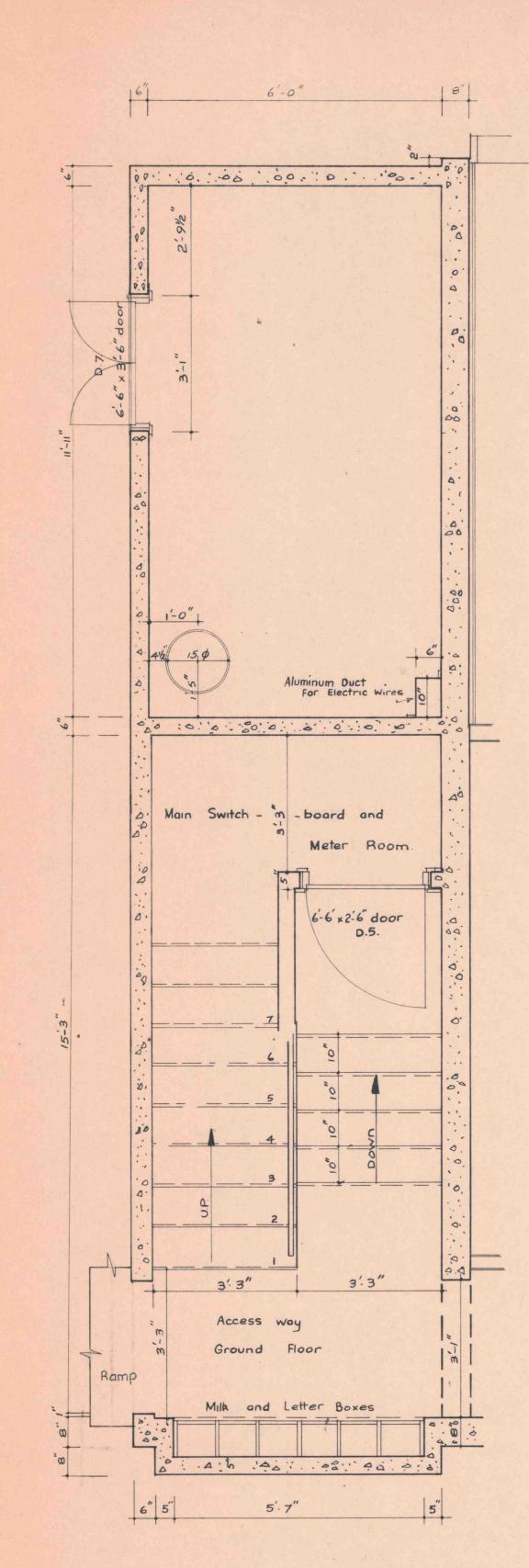


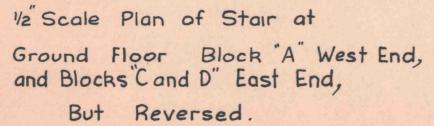


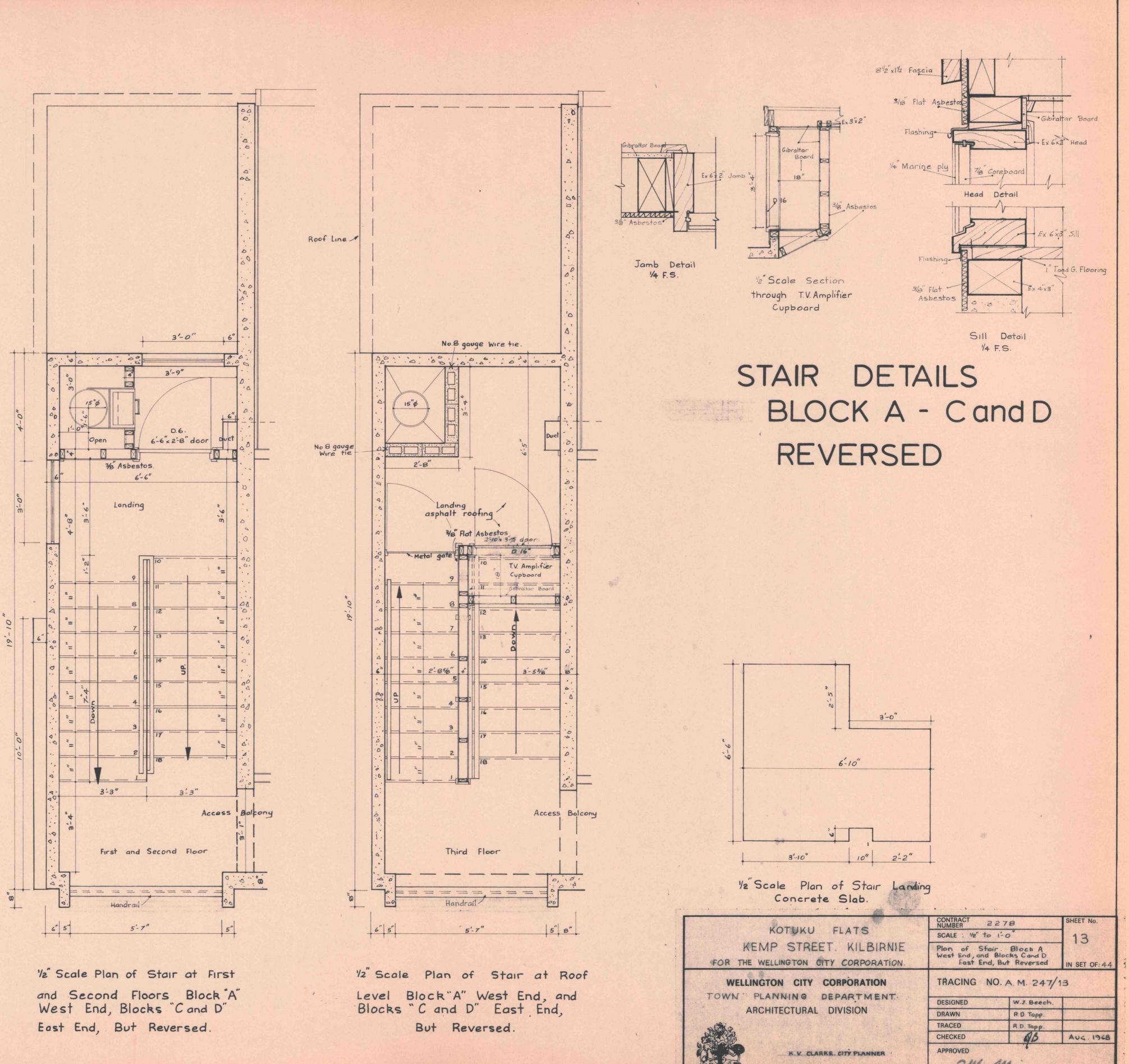




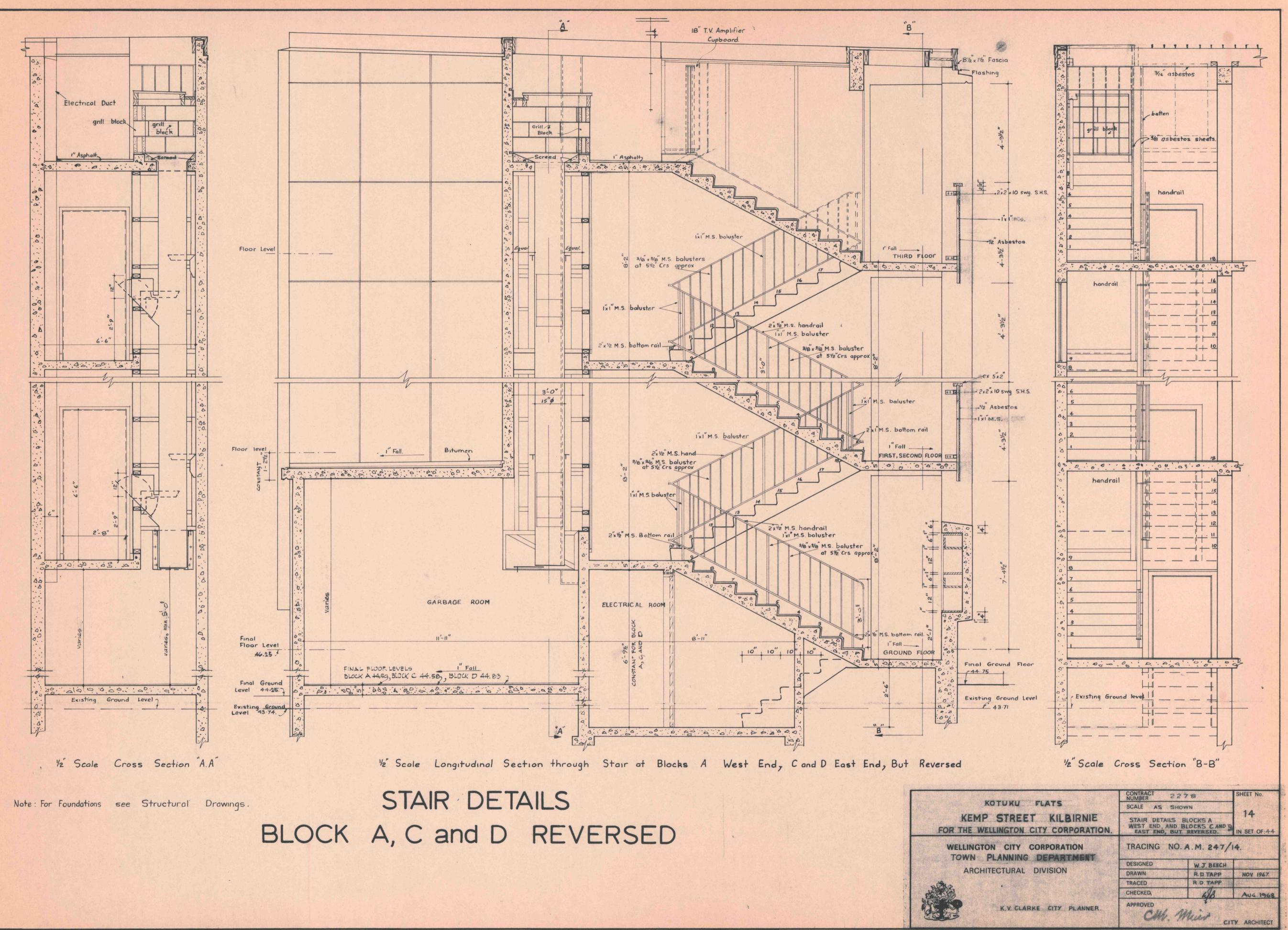




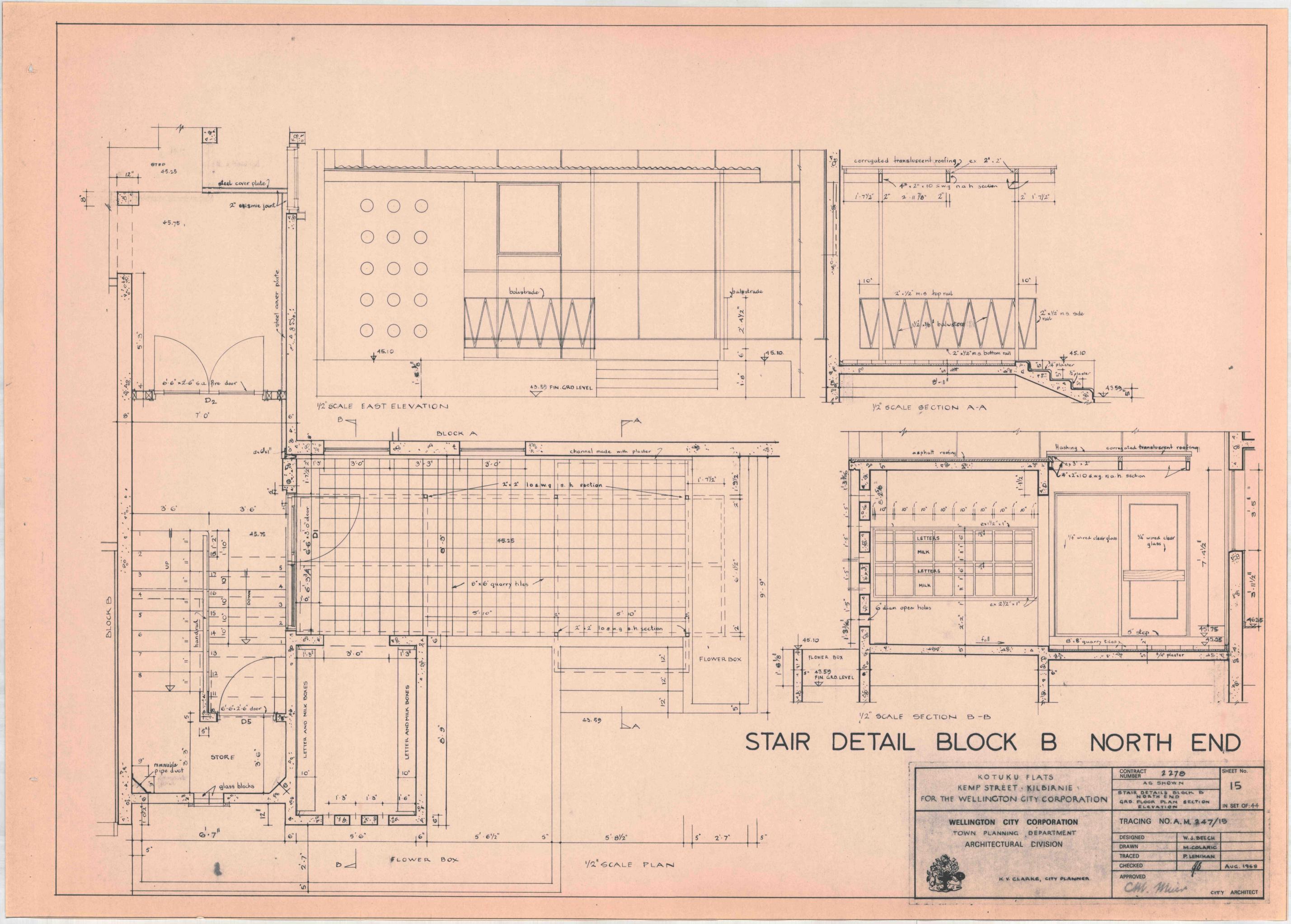


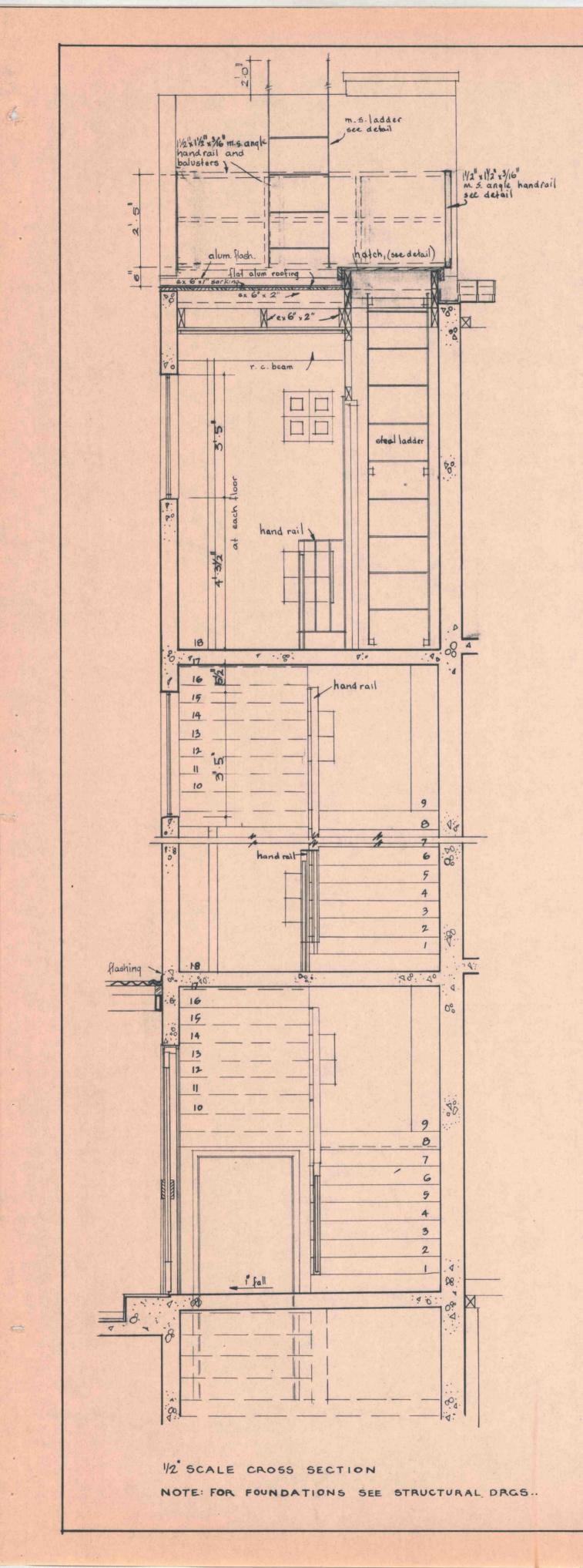


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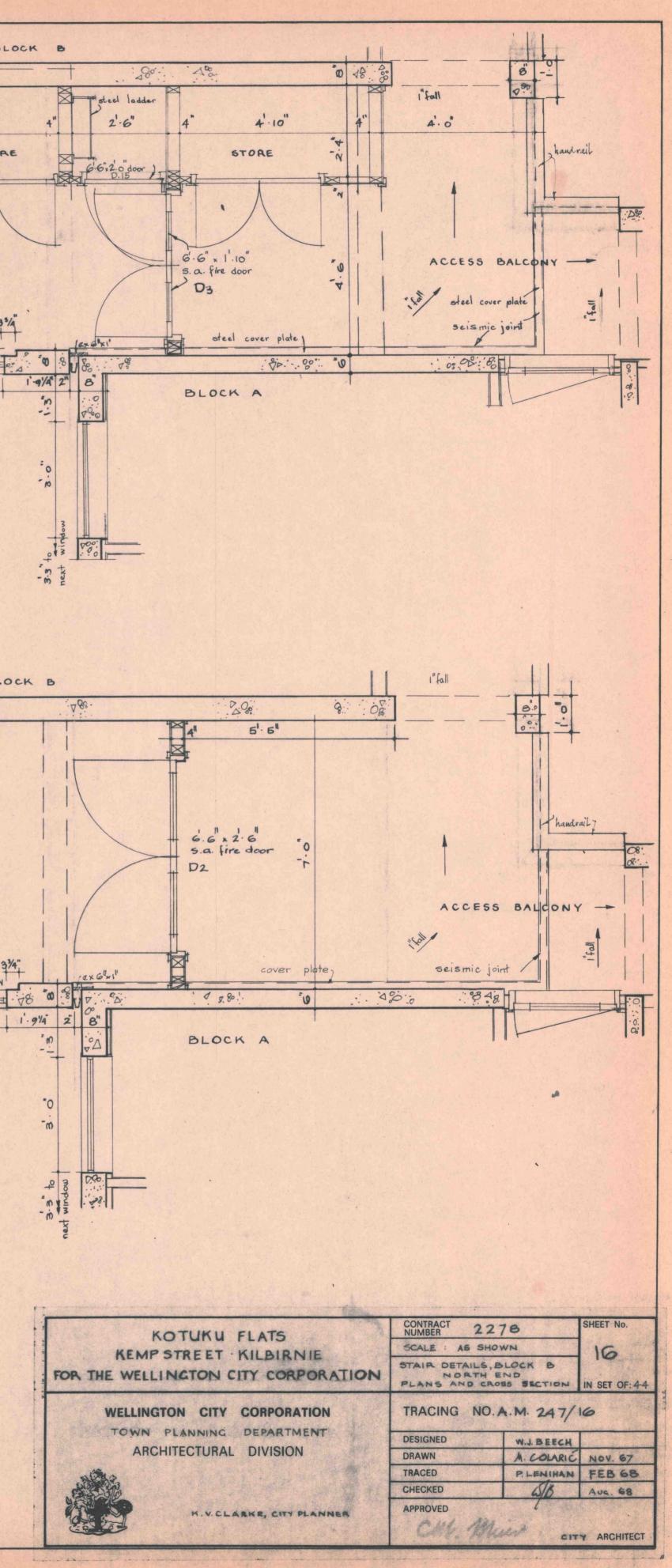


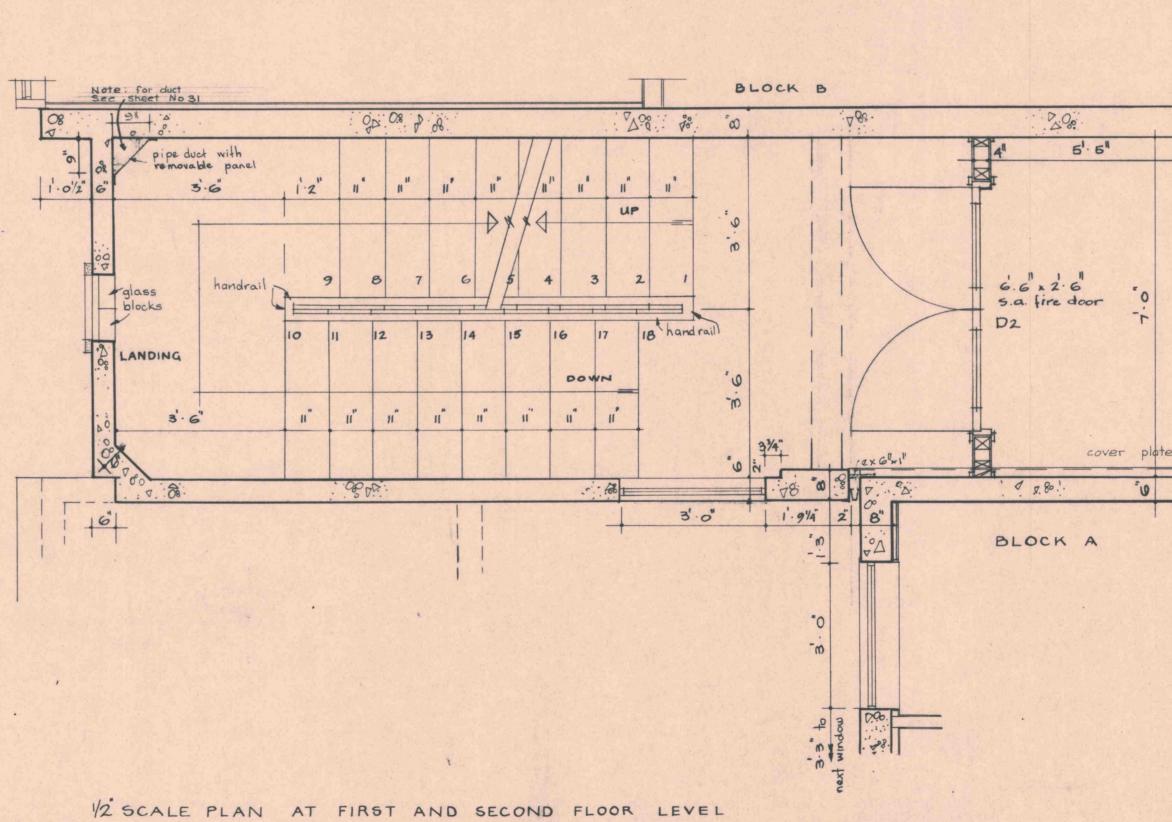
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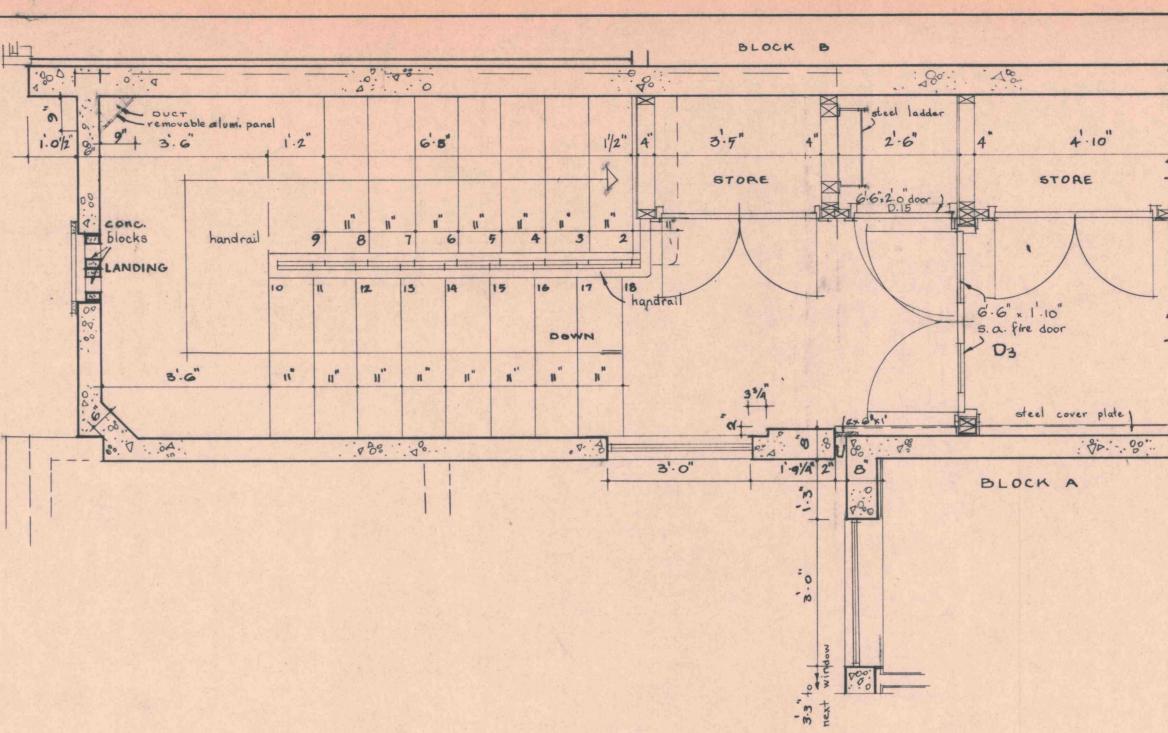


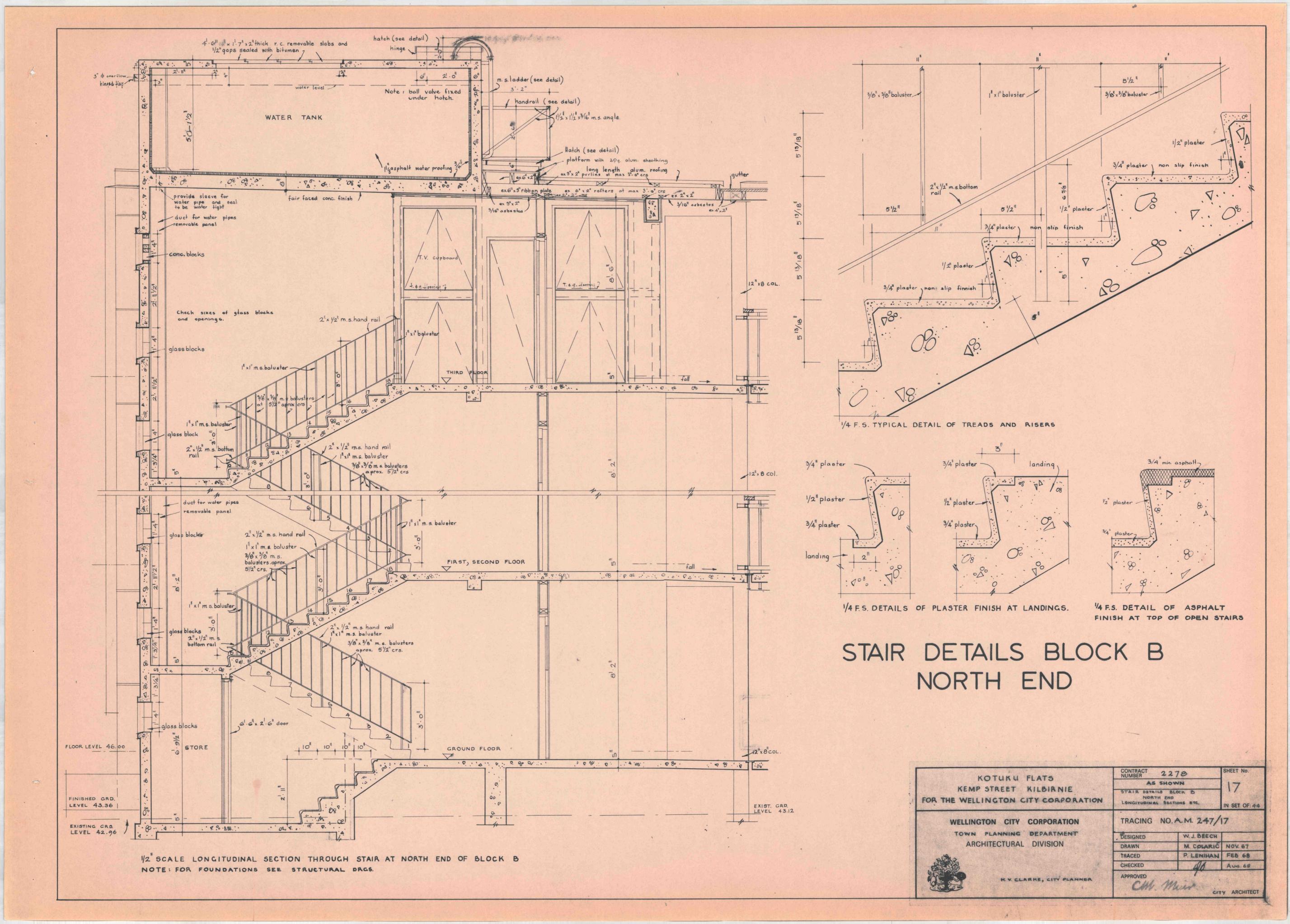
STAIR DETAILS BLOCK B NORTH END

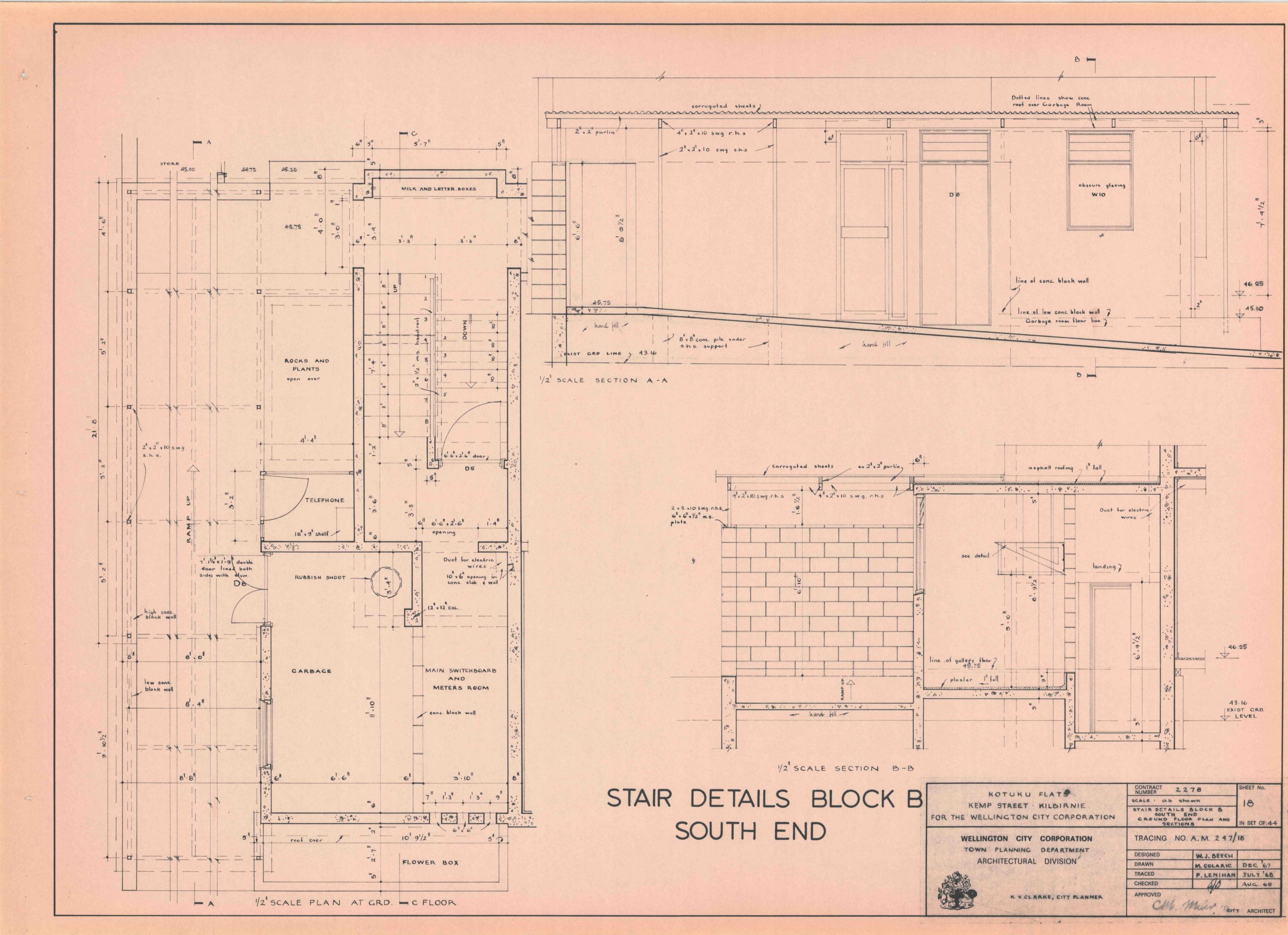


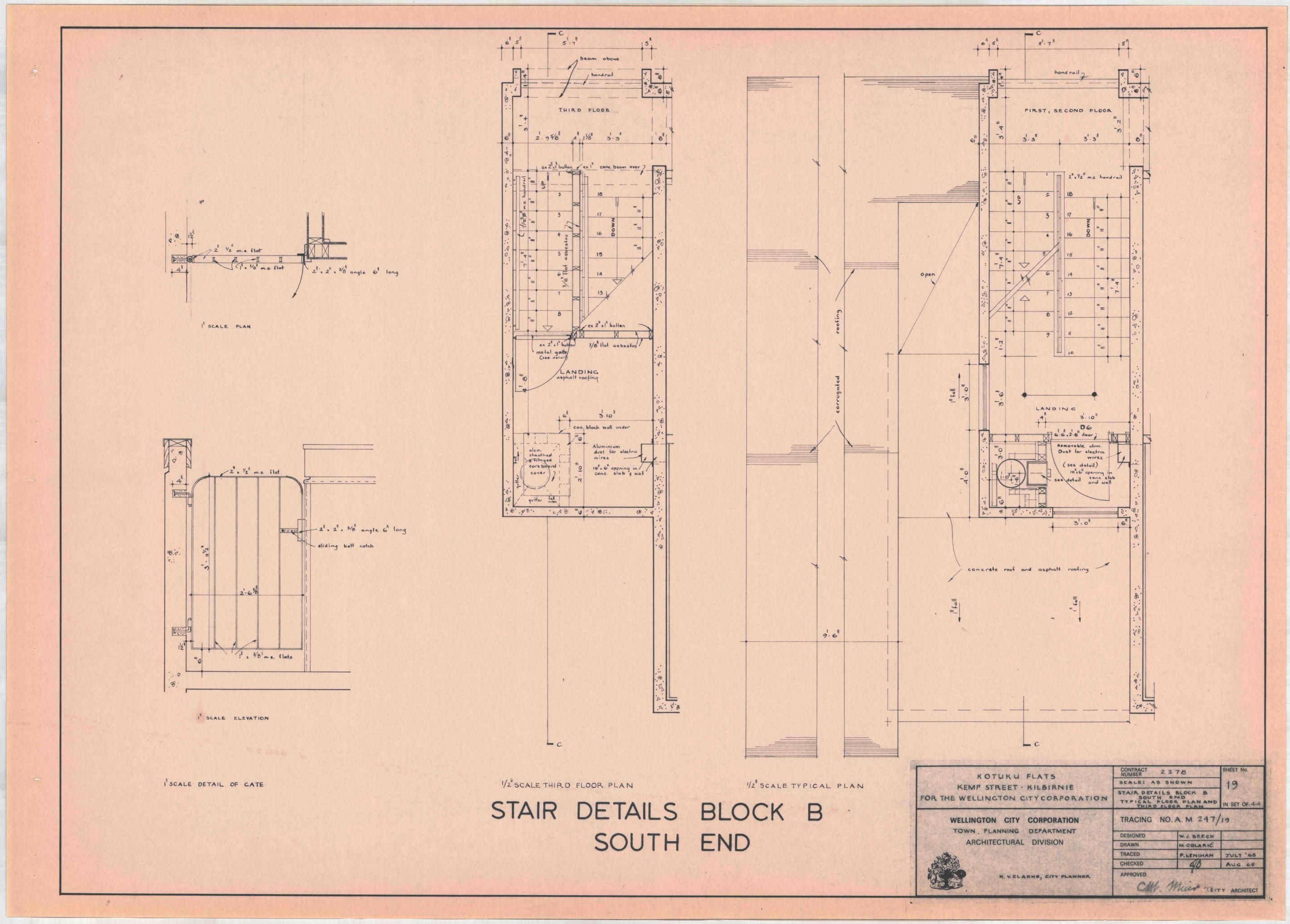


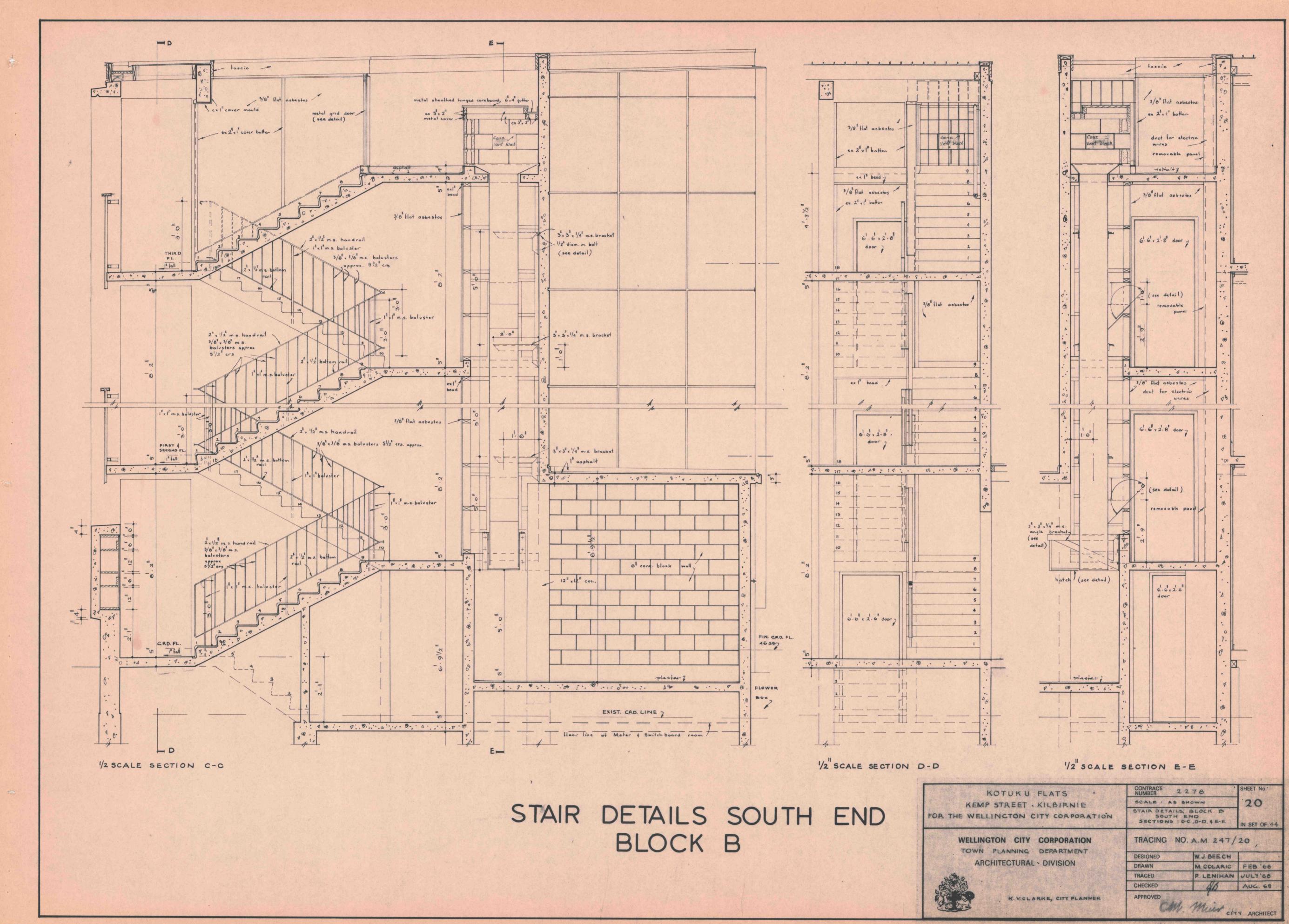
1/2 SCALE PLAN AT THIRD FLOOR LEVEL

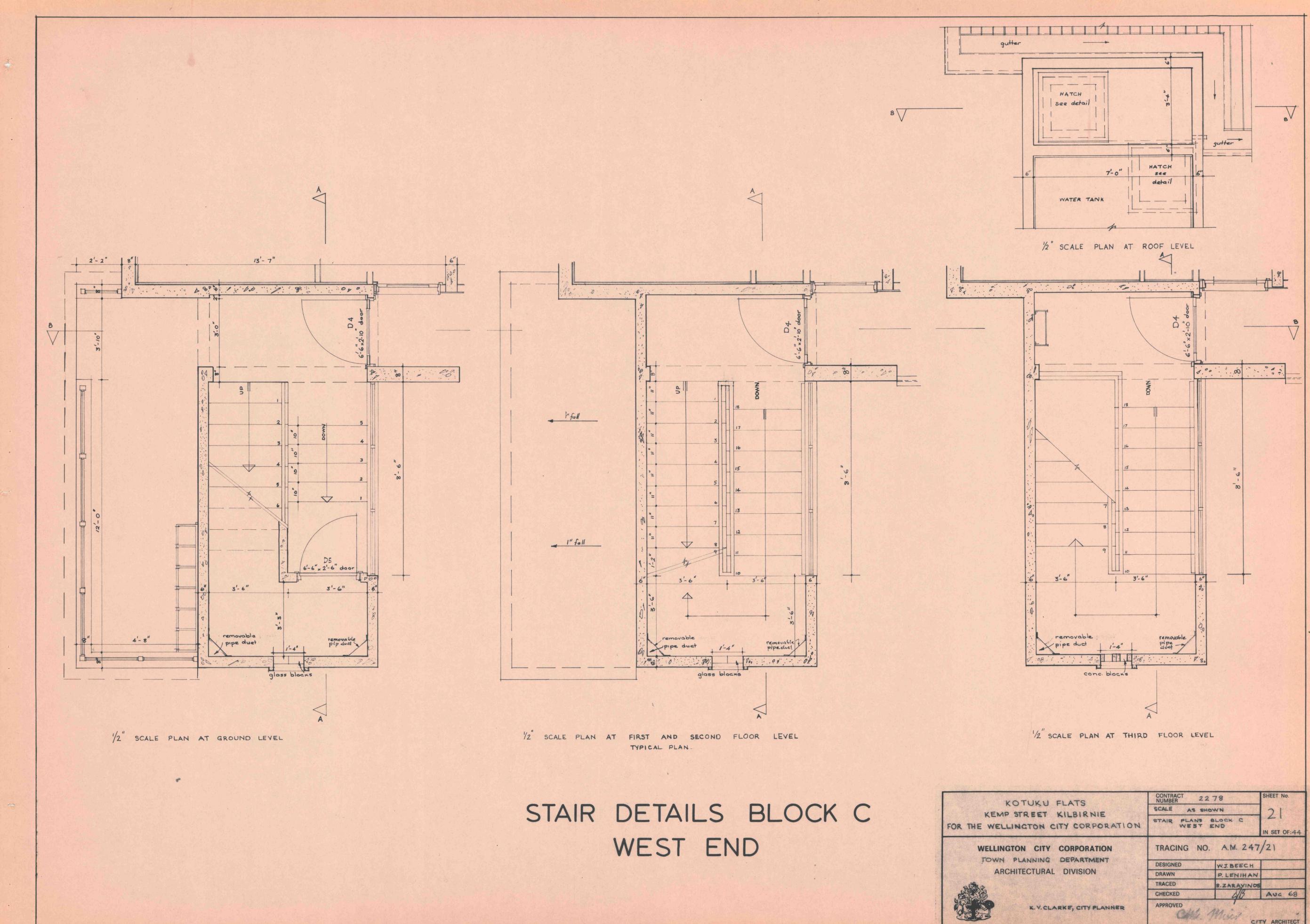




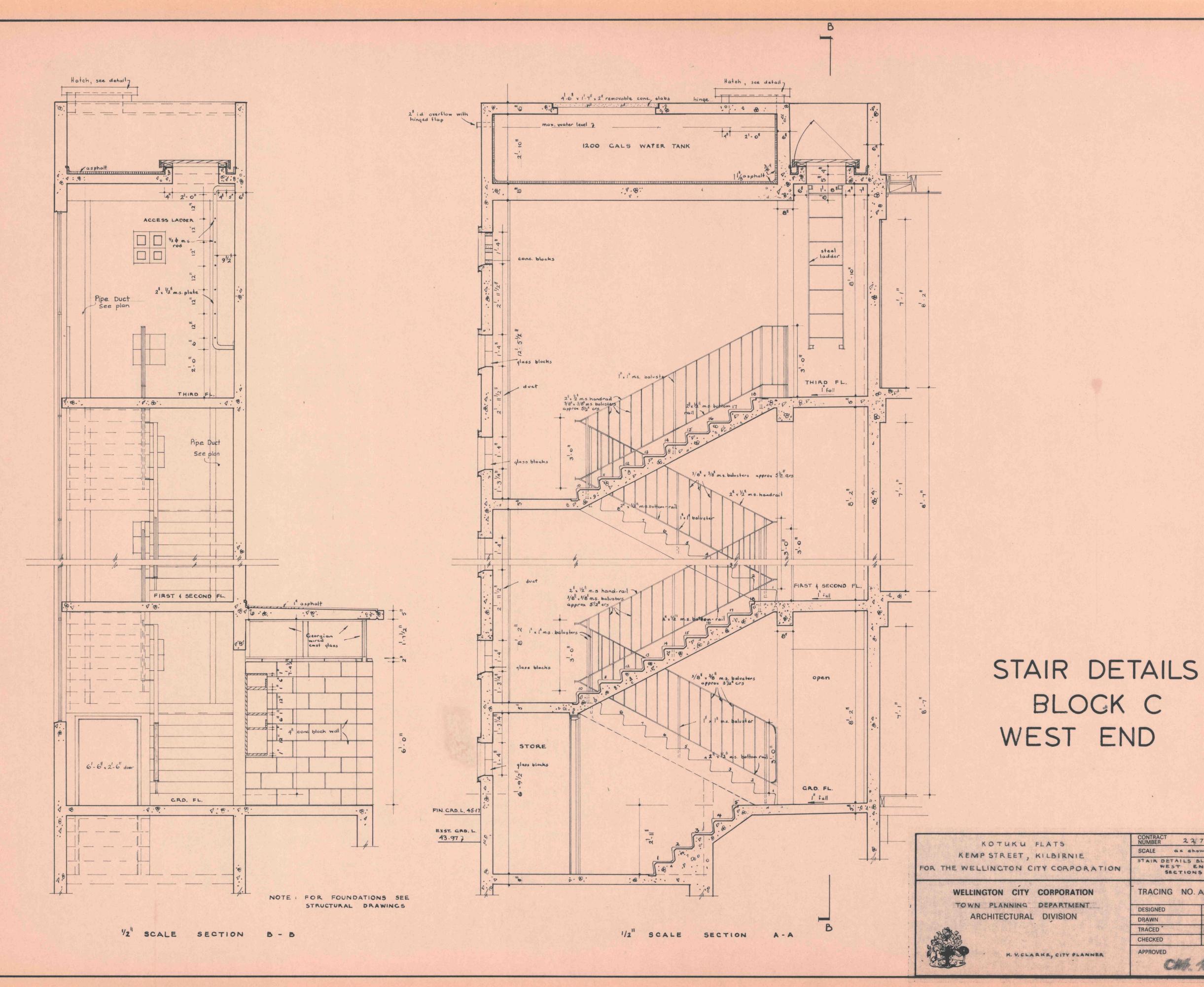




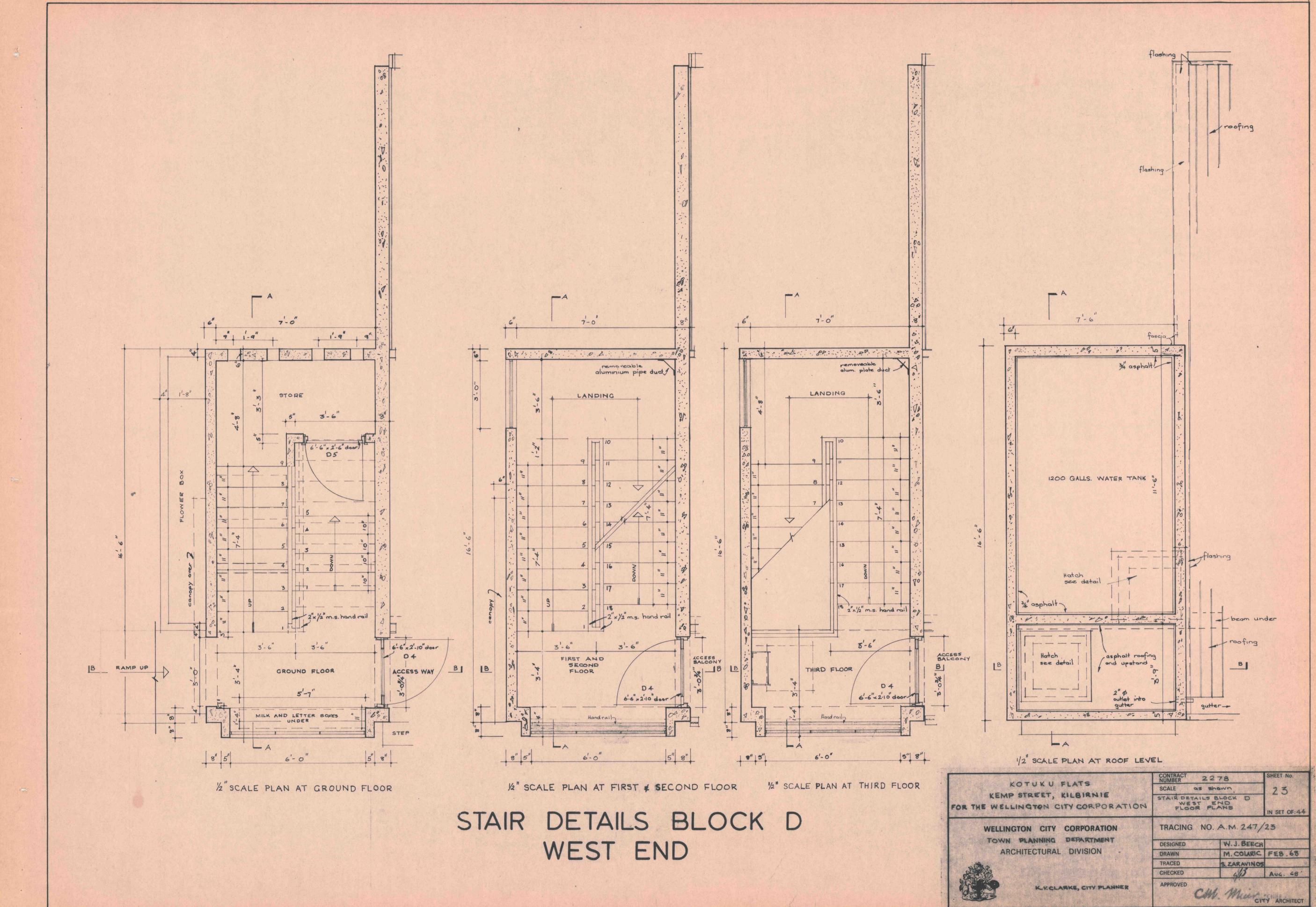




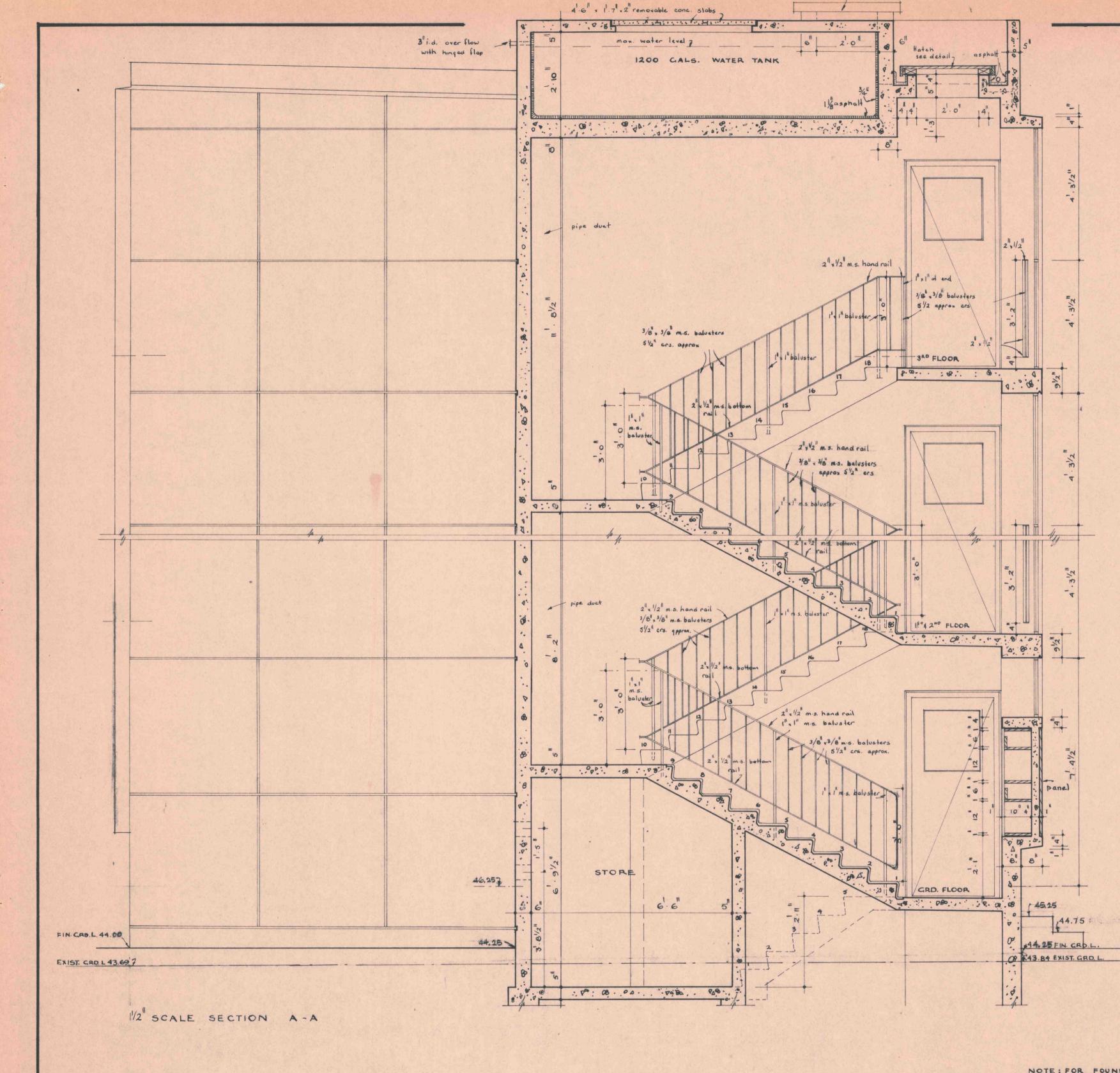
CITY ARCHITECT



	CONTRACT NUMBER 2278		
	SCALE as shown STAIR DETAILS BLOCK C WEST END		00
ATION			22
	SECTIONS		IN SET OF:44
	TRACING NO	0. A.M. 247/	22
一次是一	DESIGNED	W.J. BEECH	
	DRAWN	P. LENIHAN	MAR 168
	TRACED	P. LENIHAN	JULY'68
	CHECKED	40	AUG 68
NER	APPROVED		



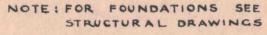
and the party	CONTRACT NUMBER 22	278	SHEET No.
	SCALE as s	23	
RATION	STAIR DETAILS WEST FLOOR P	IN SET OF:44	
TRACING NO. A.M. 247/2			23
T	DESIGNED	W.J. BEECH	
	DRAWN	M. COLARIC	FEB.68
	TRACED	S.ZARAVINOS	and the second second
除于我们。	CHECKED	ap	Aug. 48'
NNER	APPROVED	1. Minison	ARCHITECT

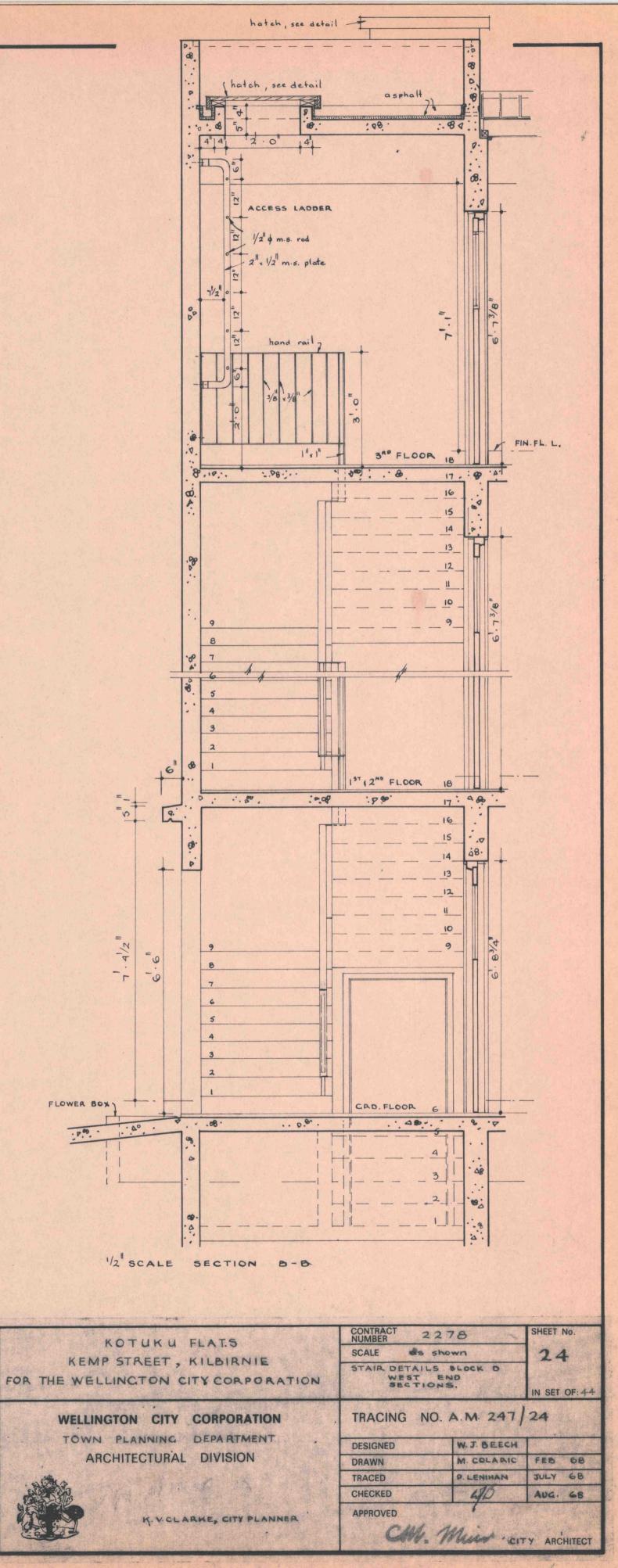


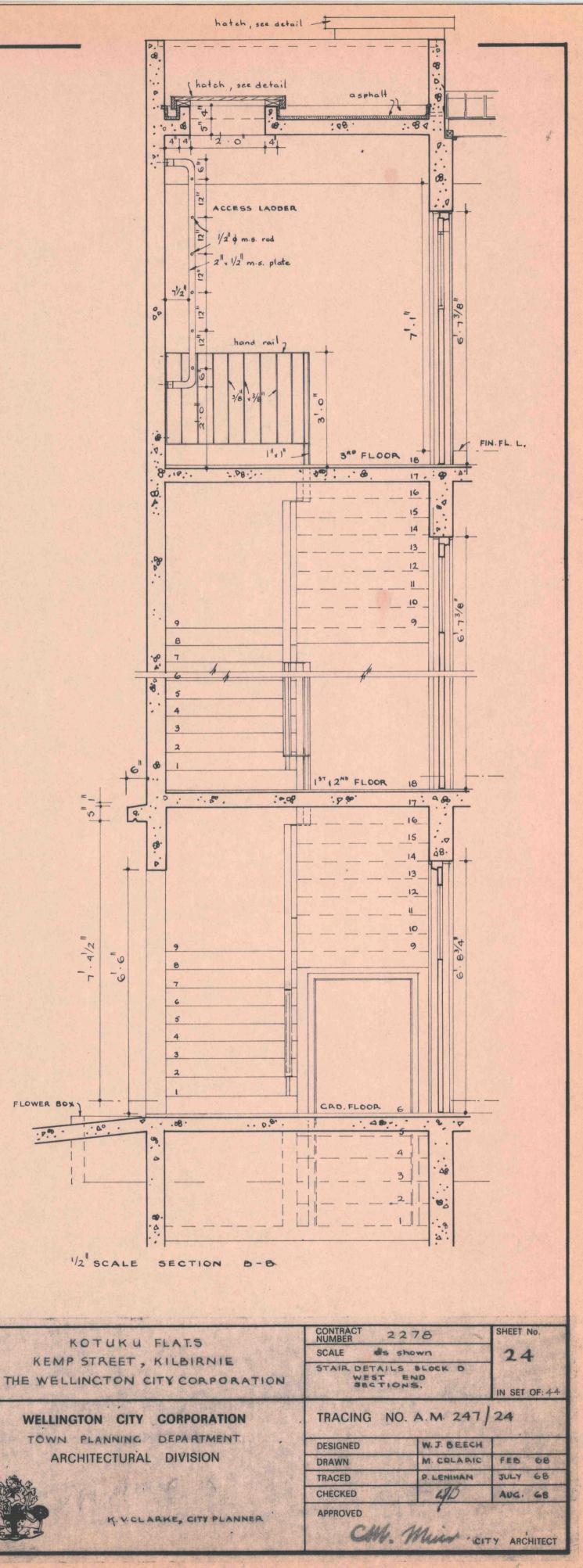
WEST END

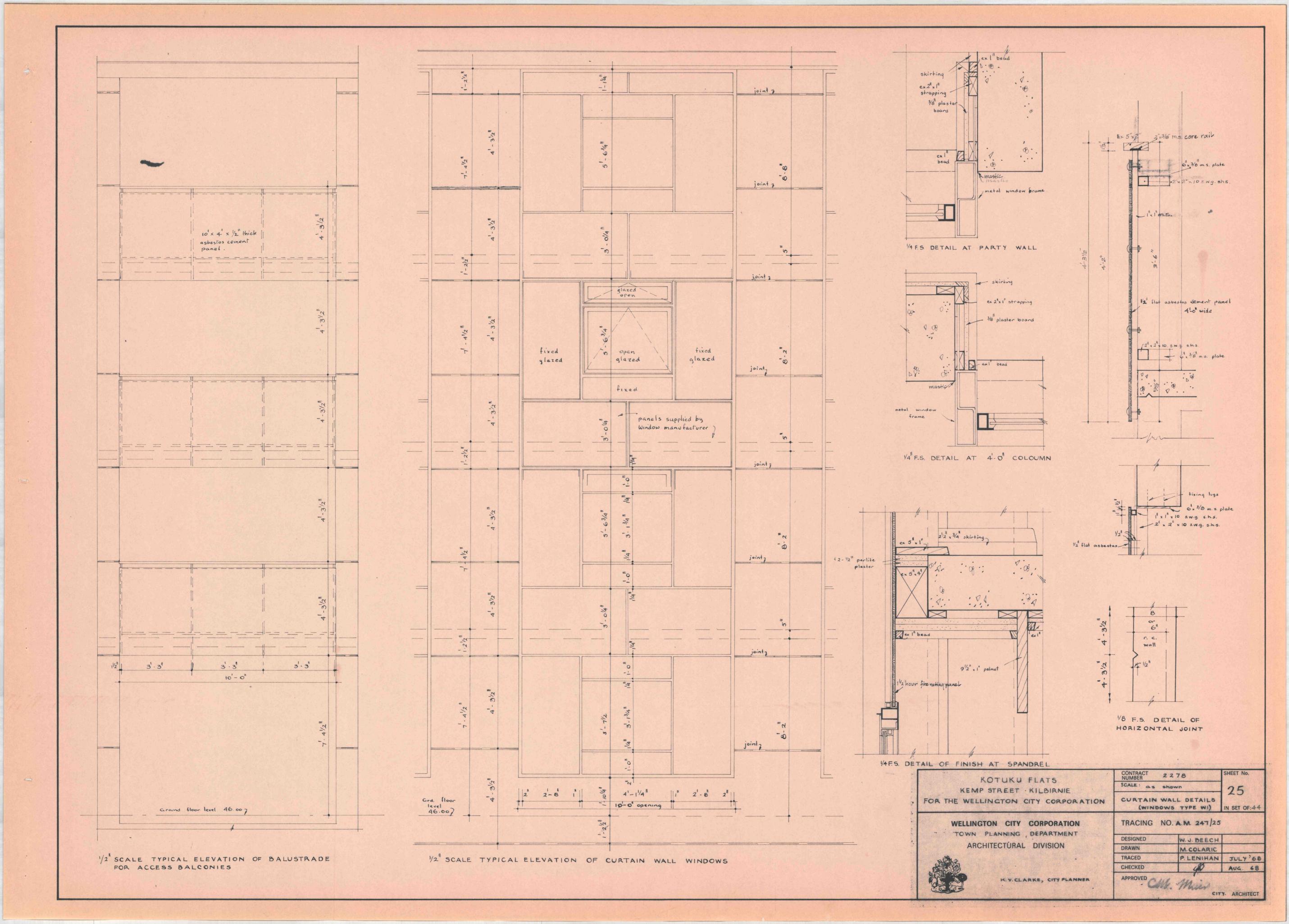


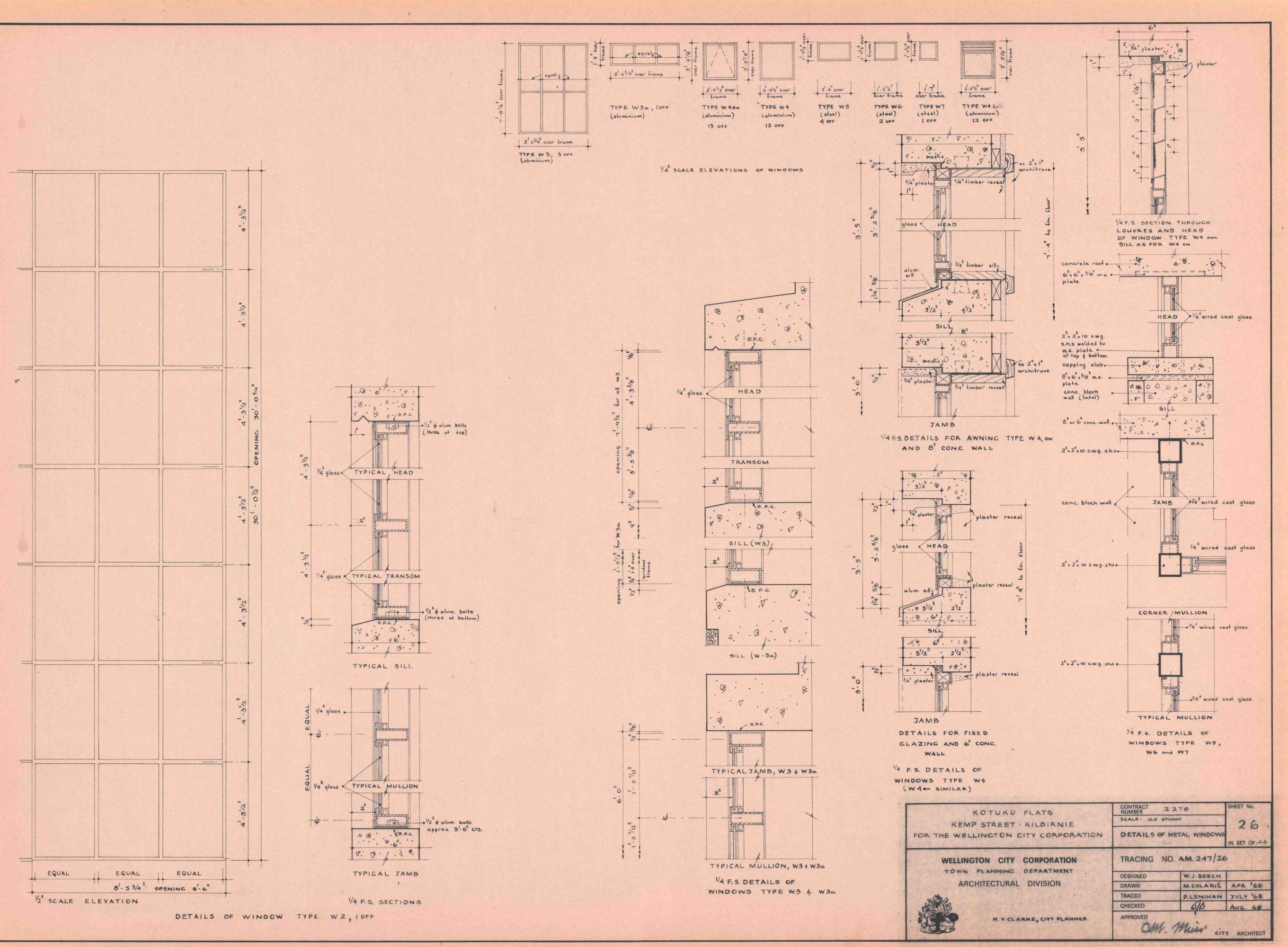
Hatch see detail

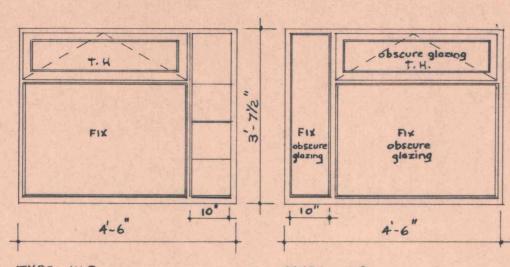






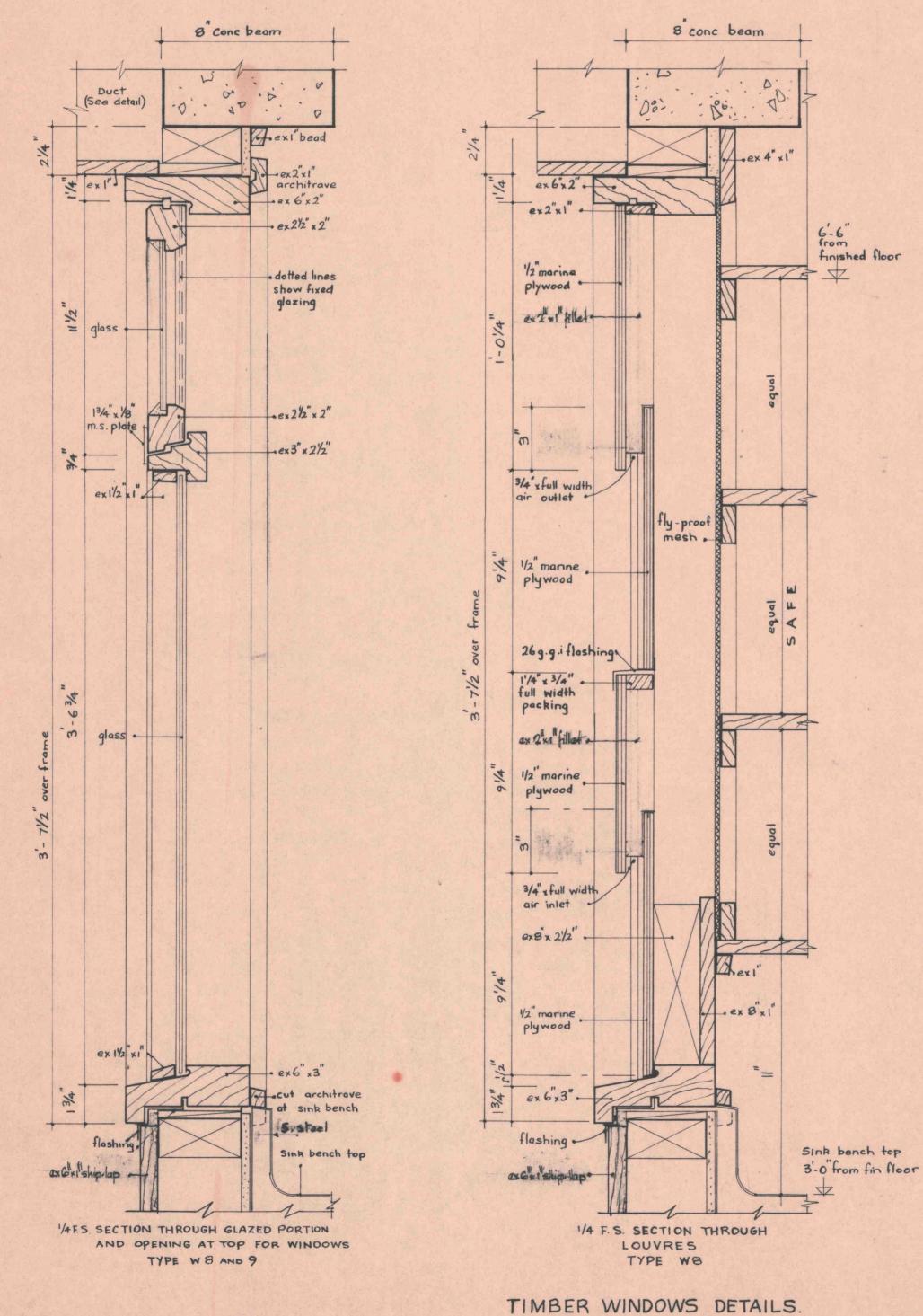


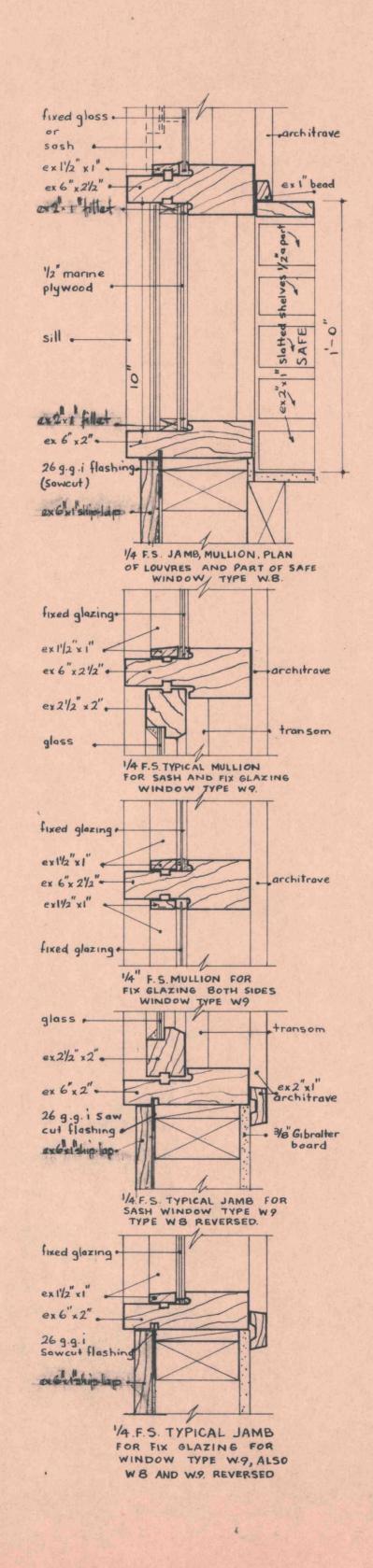




TYPE W8 TYPE W9 1/2 SCALE ELEVATIONS OF WINDOWS.

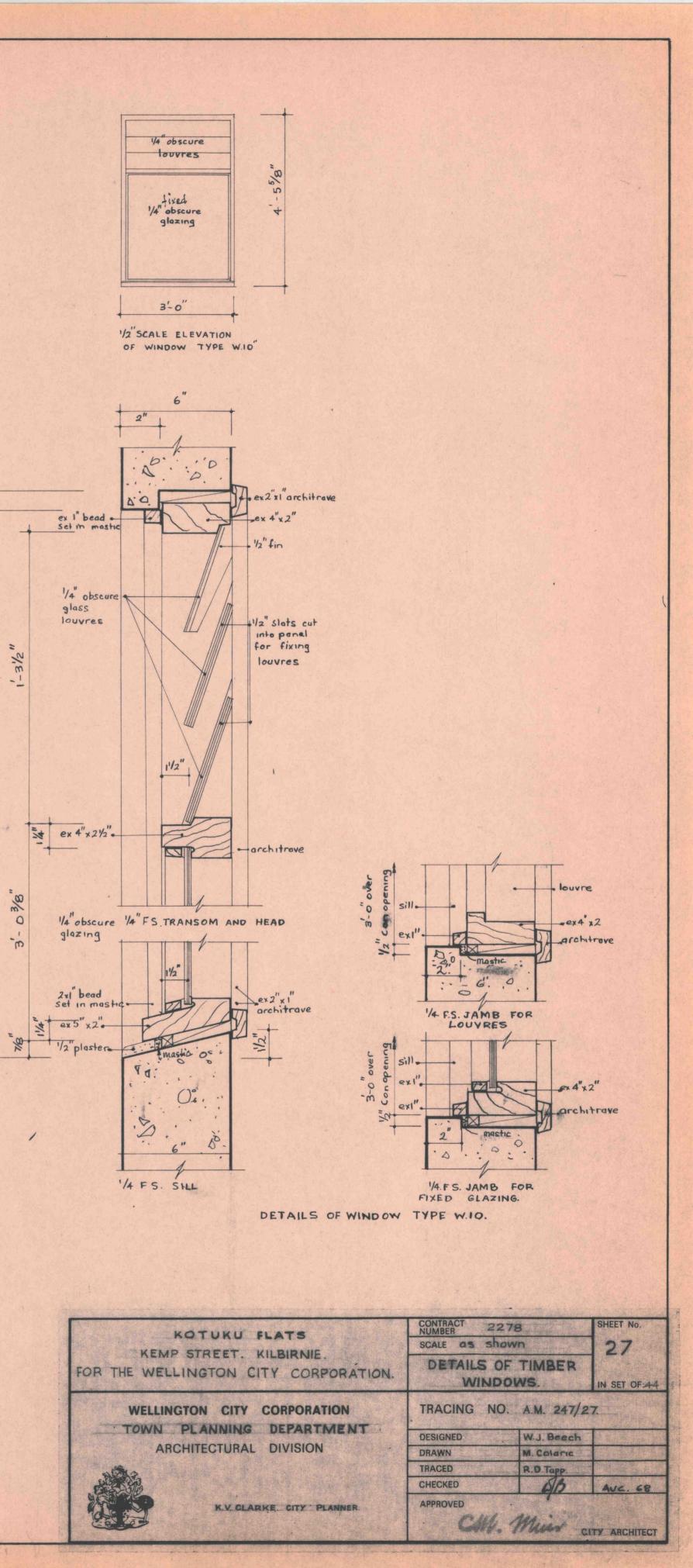
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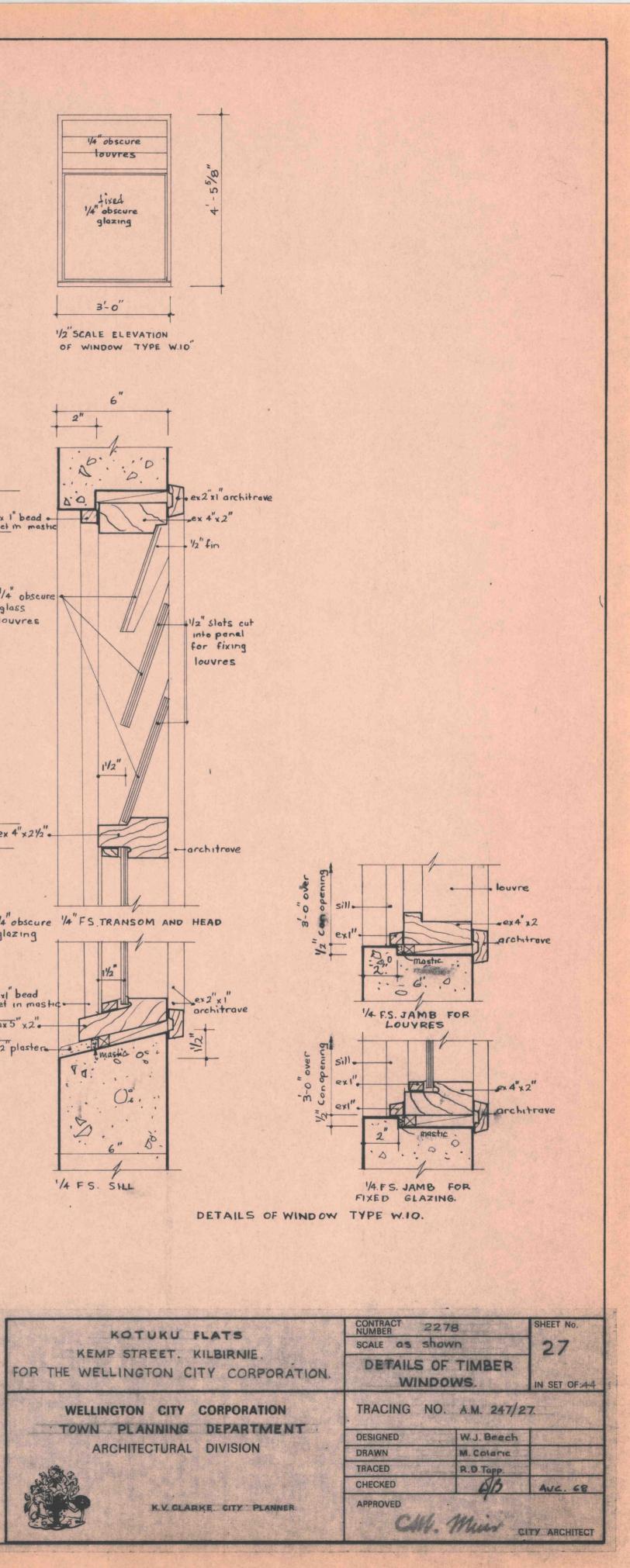


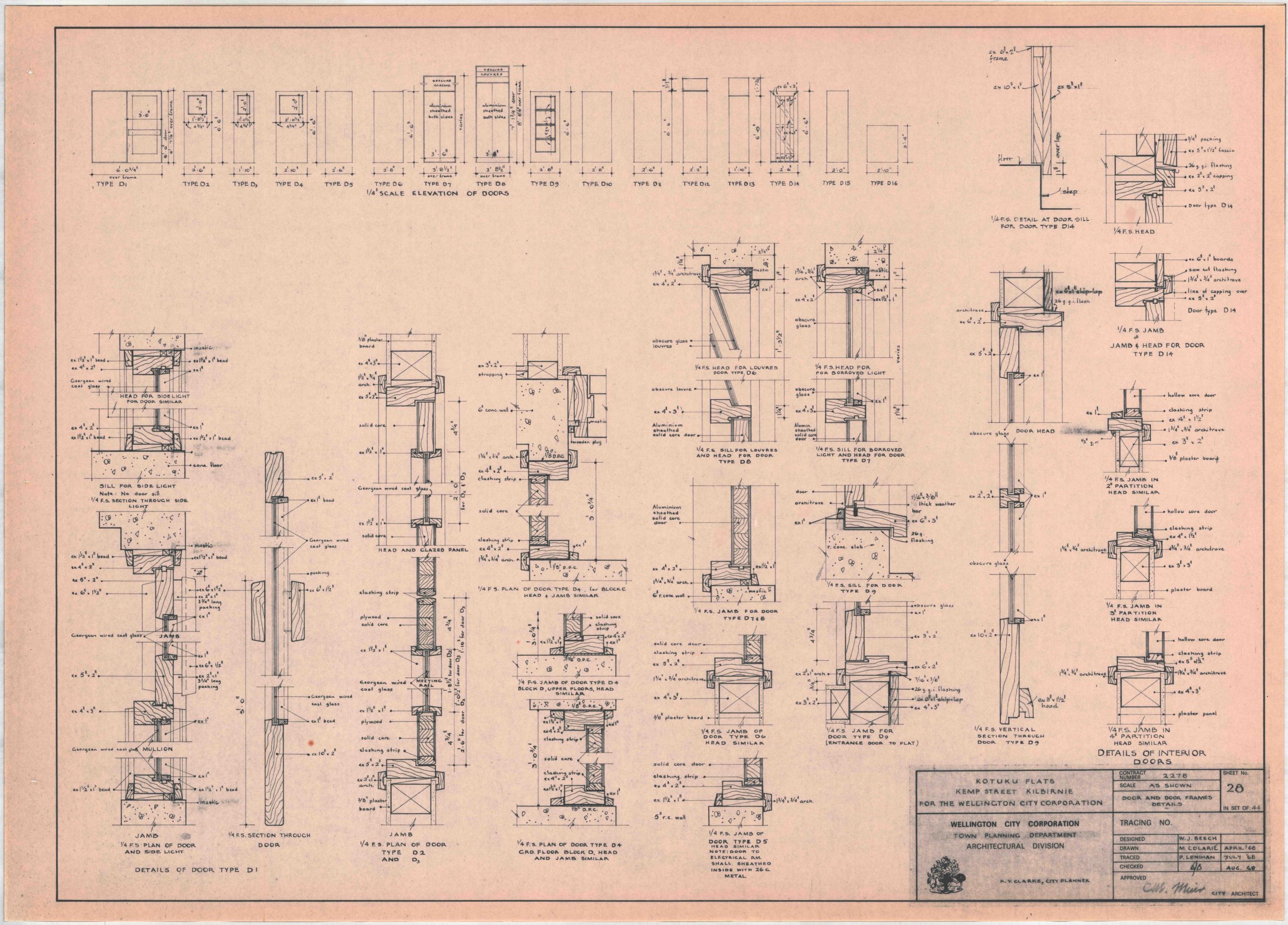


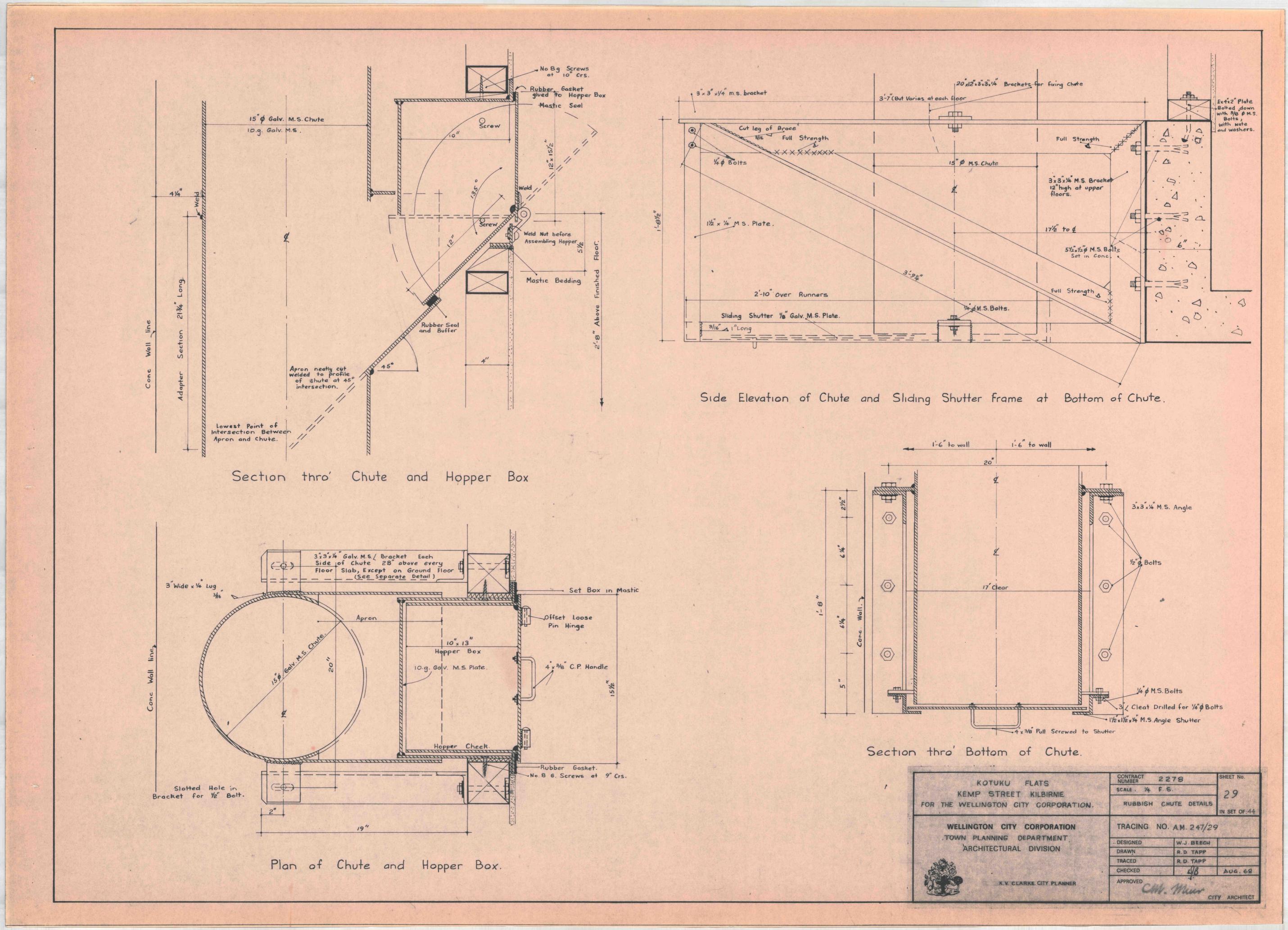
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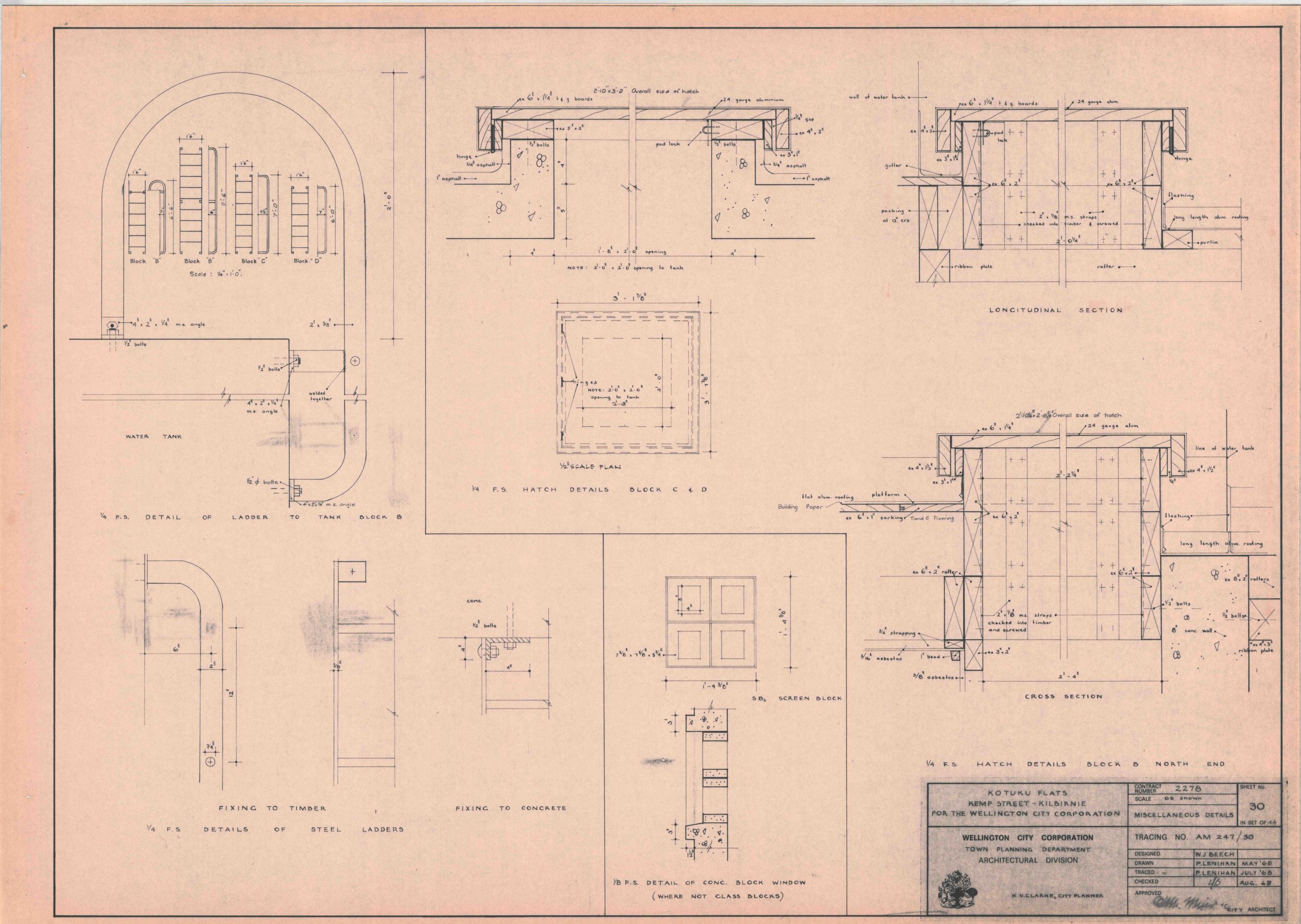
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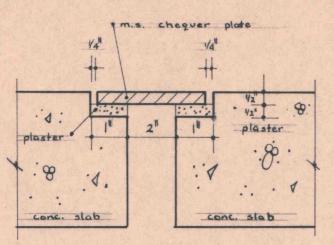


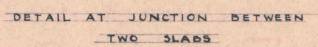


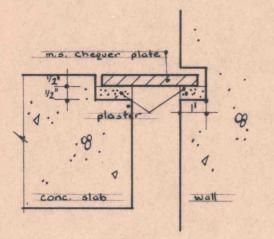


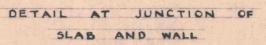


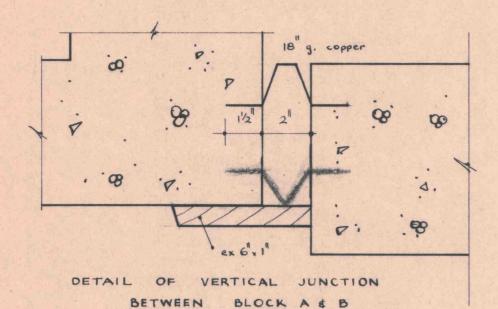




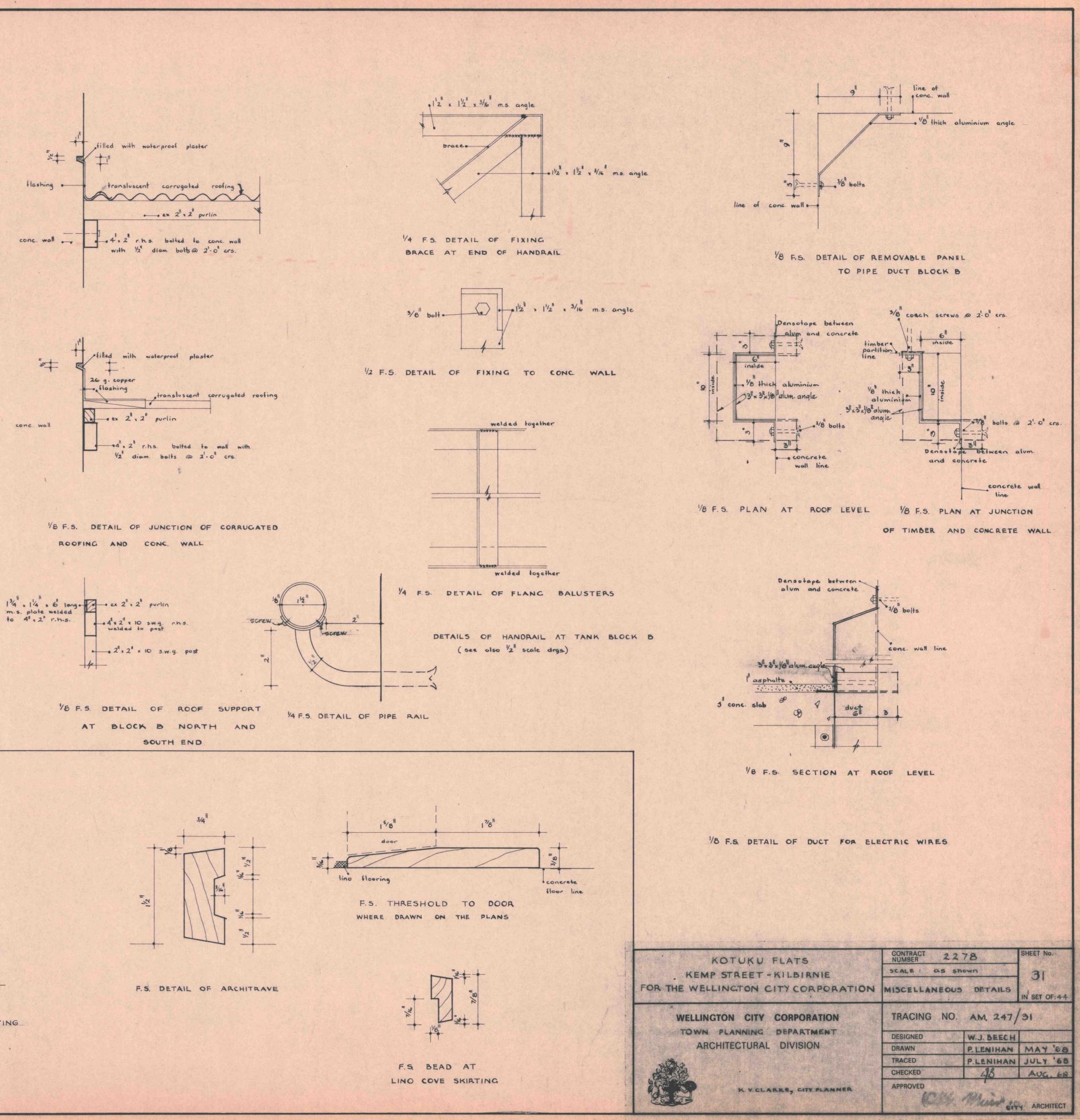


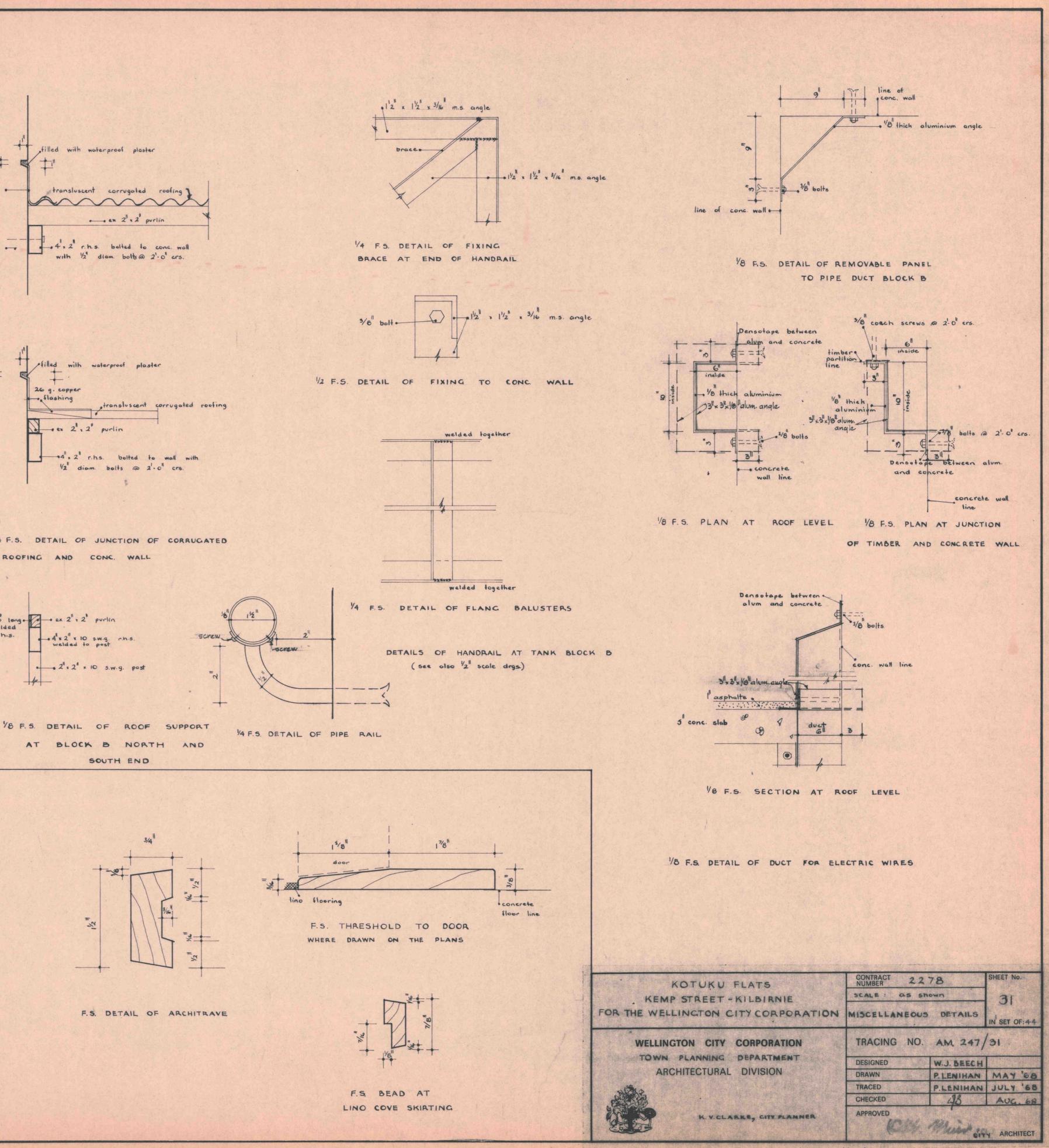


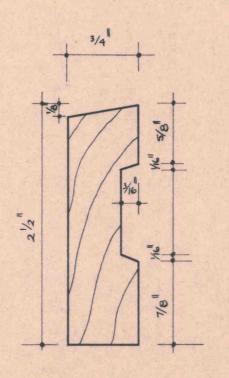


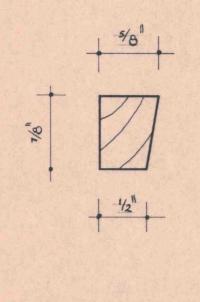


1/4 F.S. DETAIL OF COVER TO SEIZMIC JOINTS



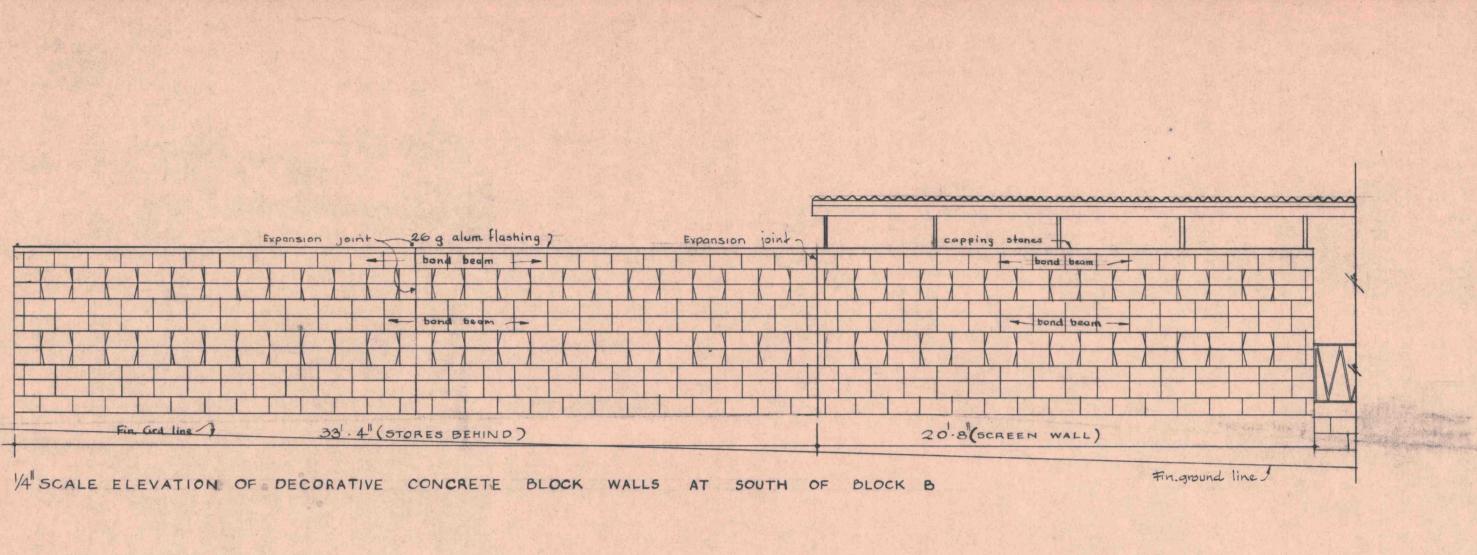


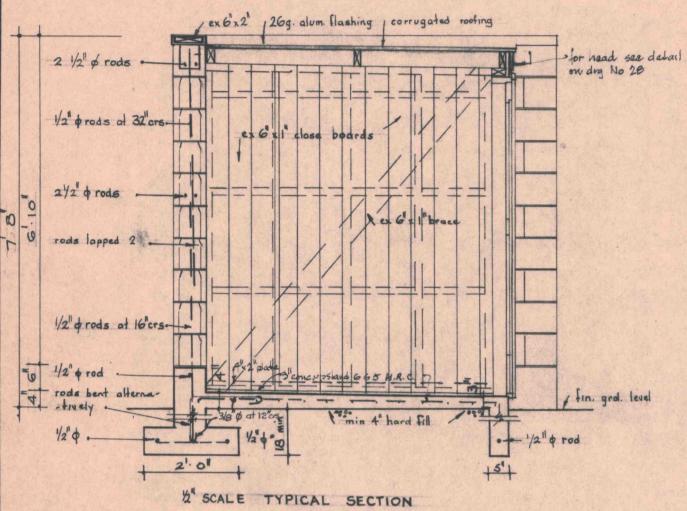


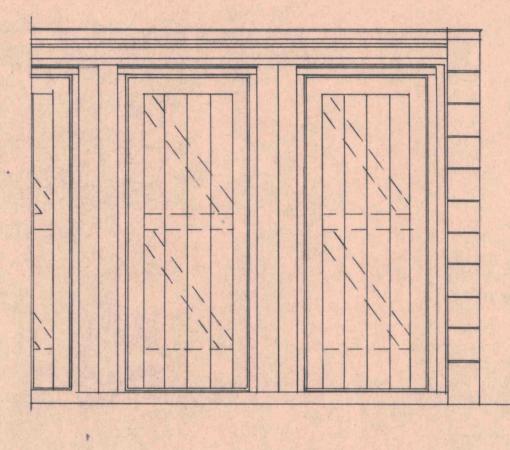


F.S. DETAIL OF TYPICAL BEAD

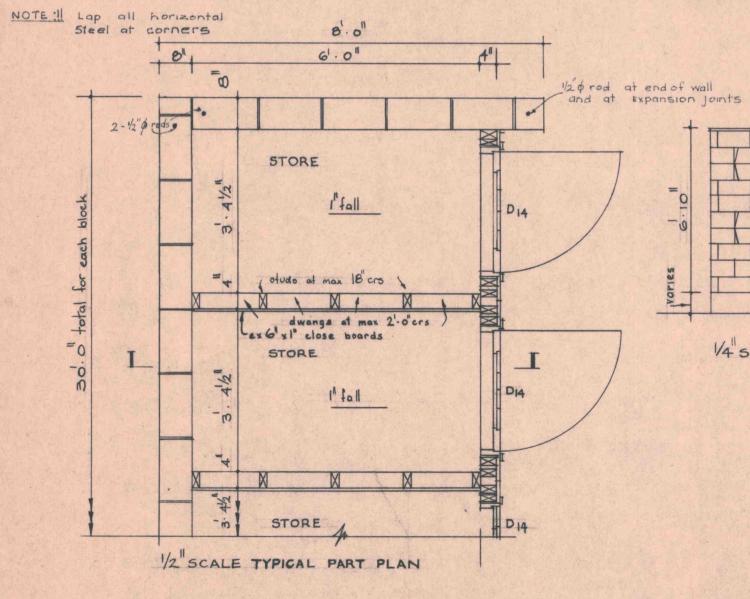
F.S. DETAIL OF SKIRTING

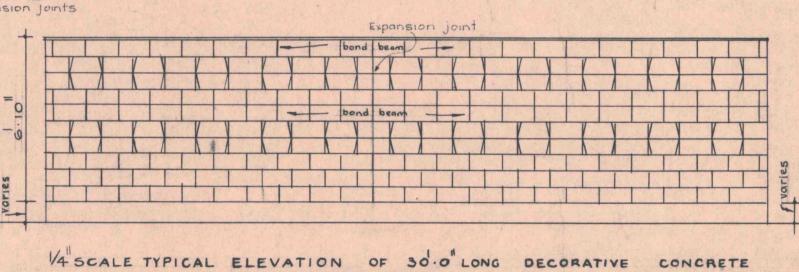






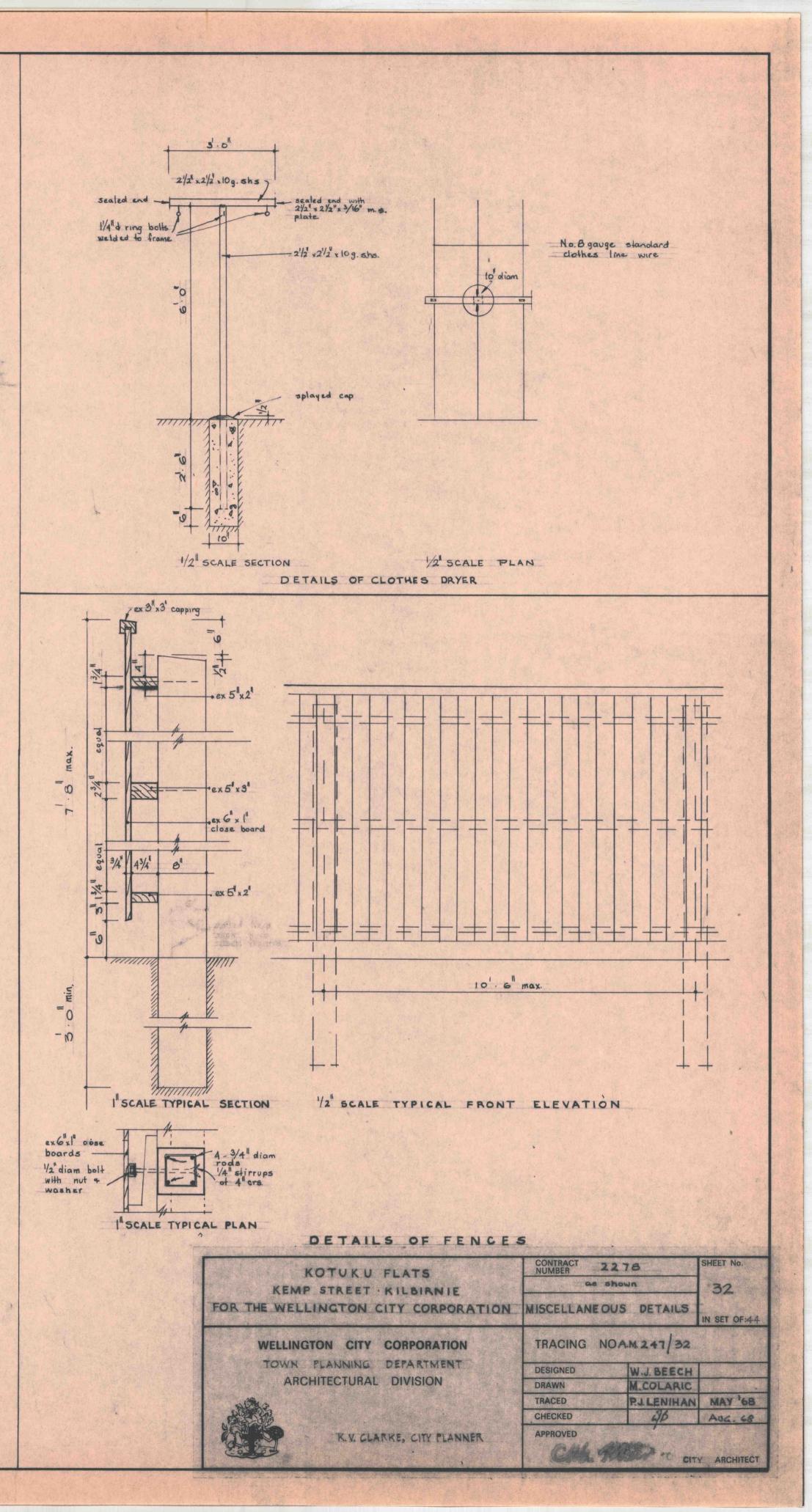
1/2 SCALE PART FRONT ELEVATION

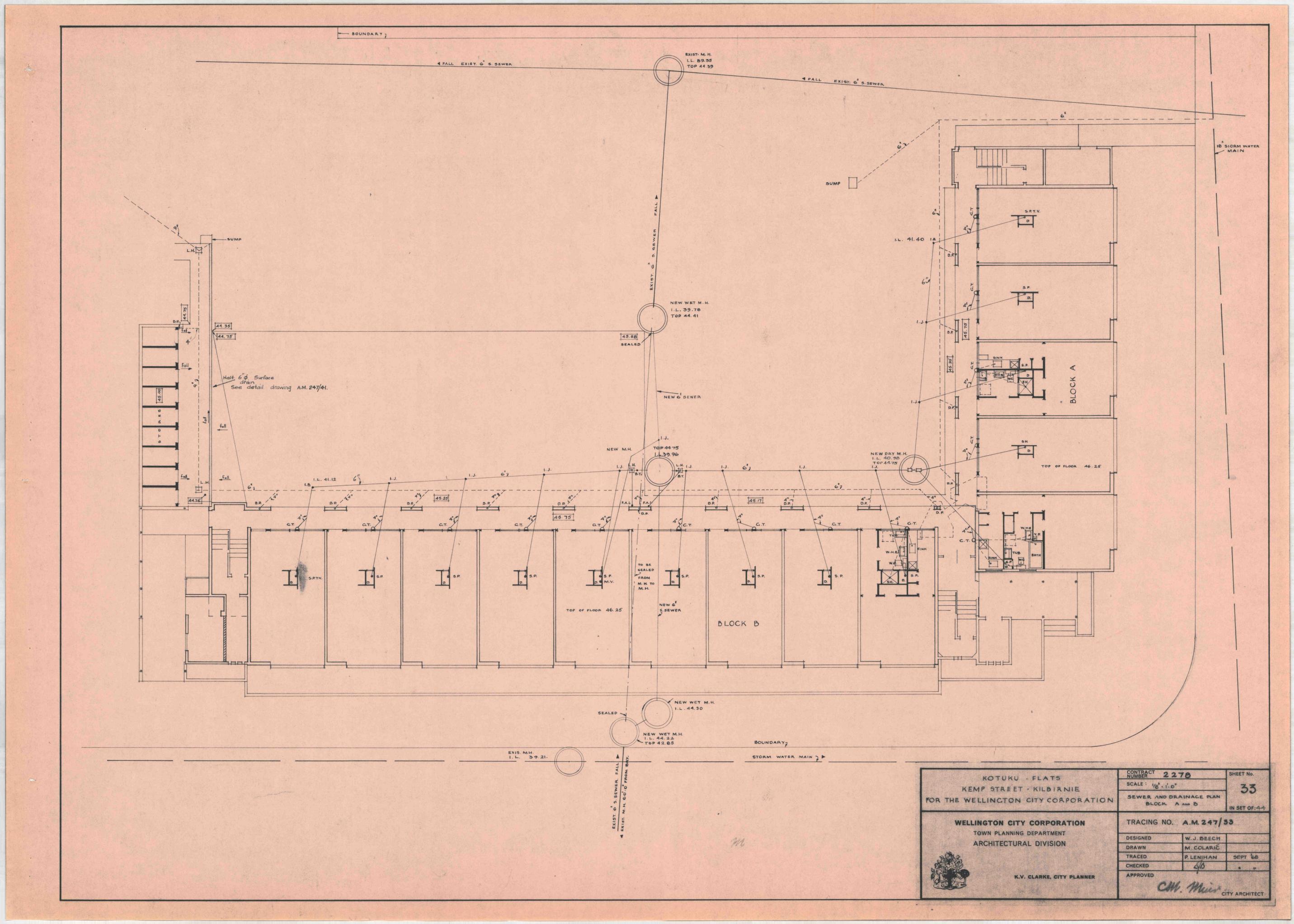


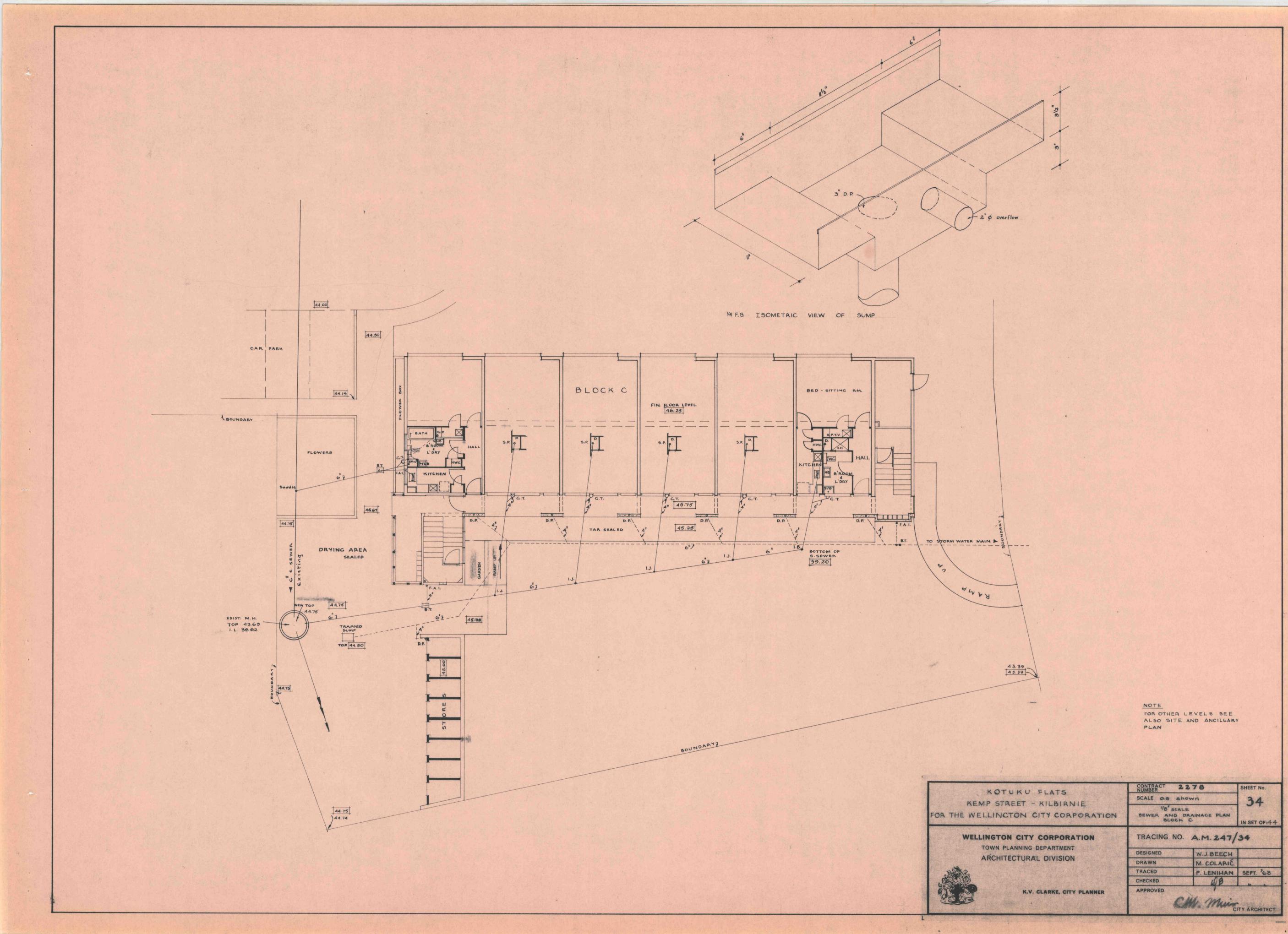


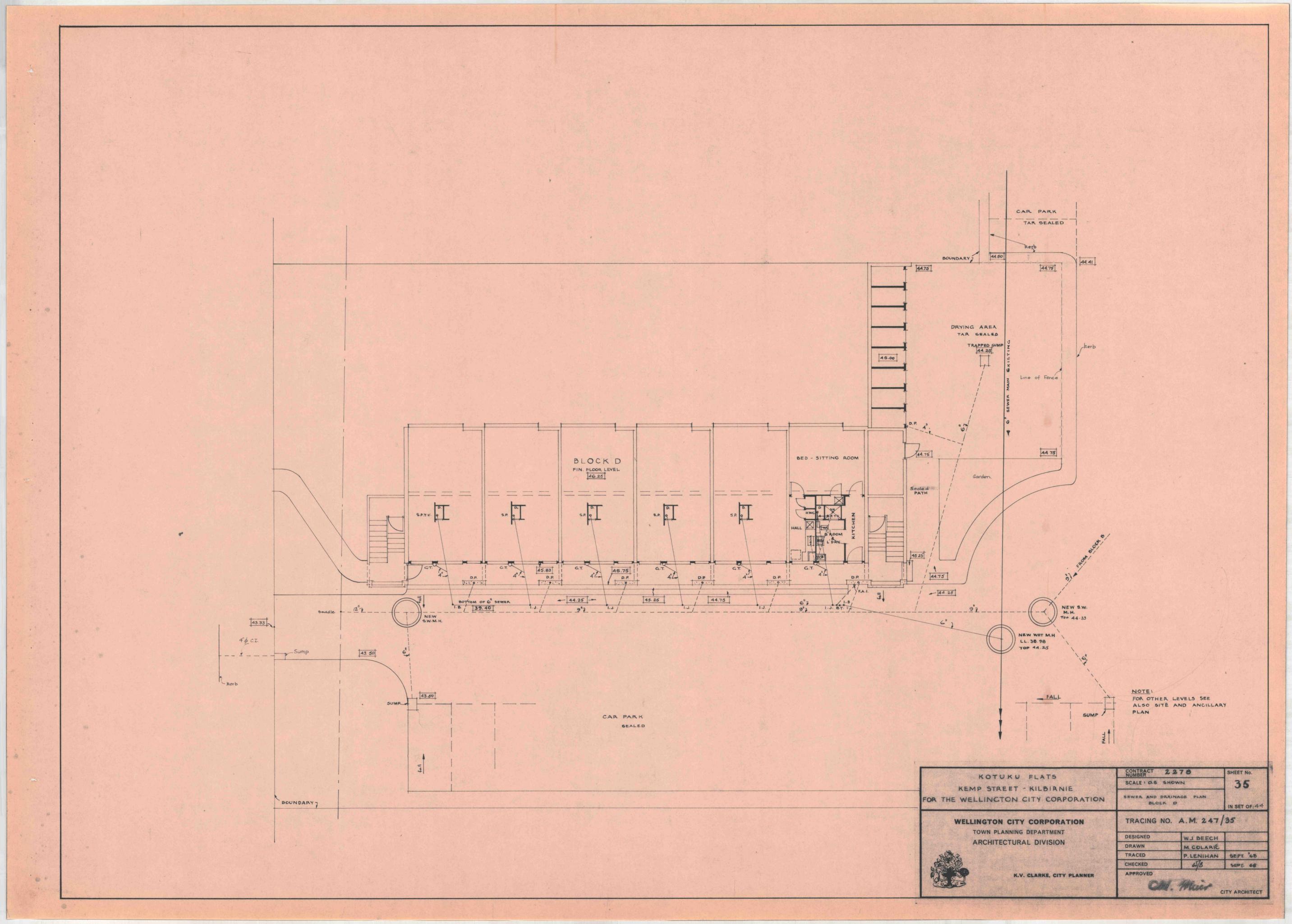
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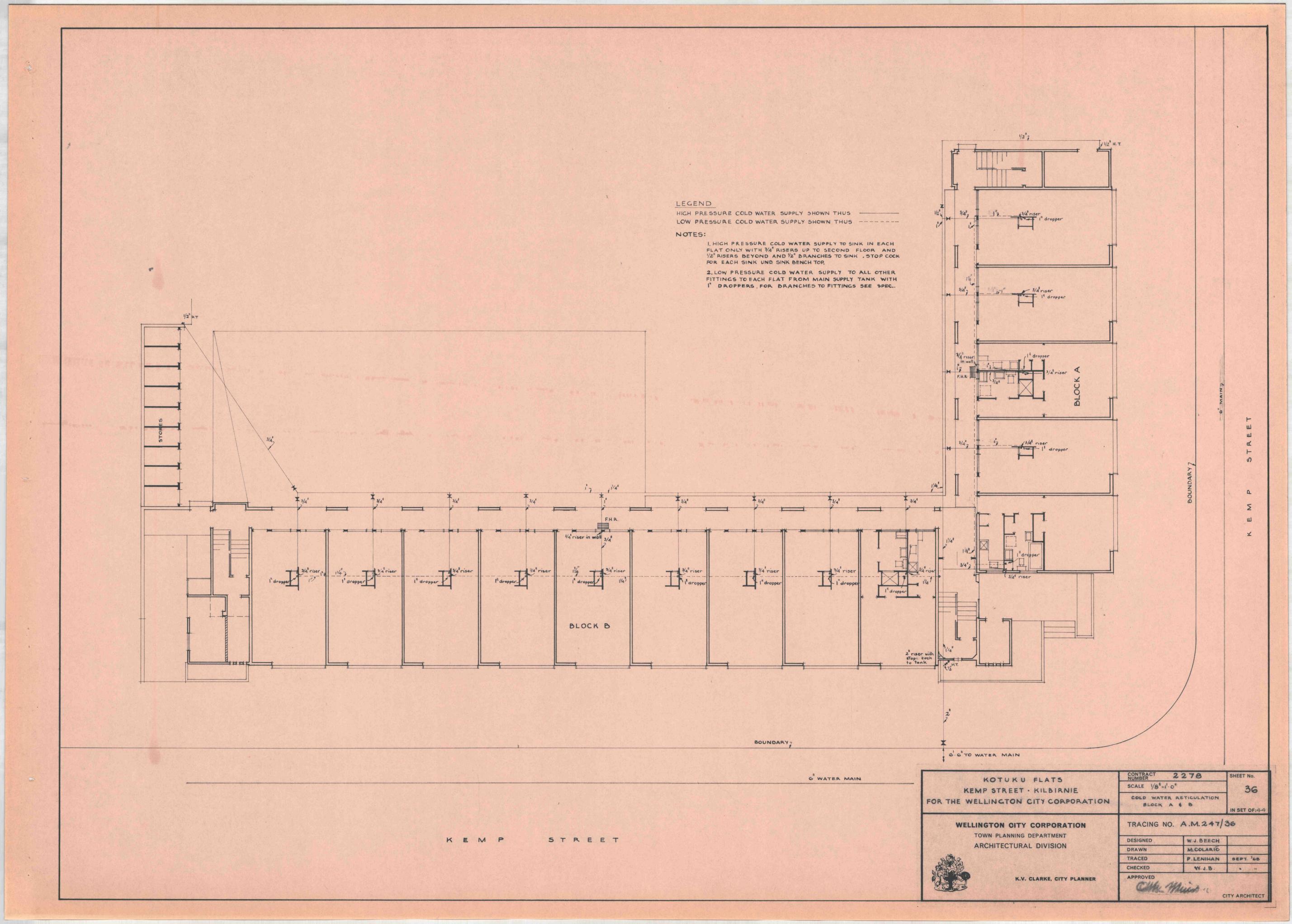
BLOCK WALL (REAR WALL OF STORES)

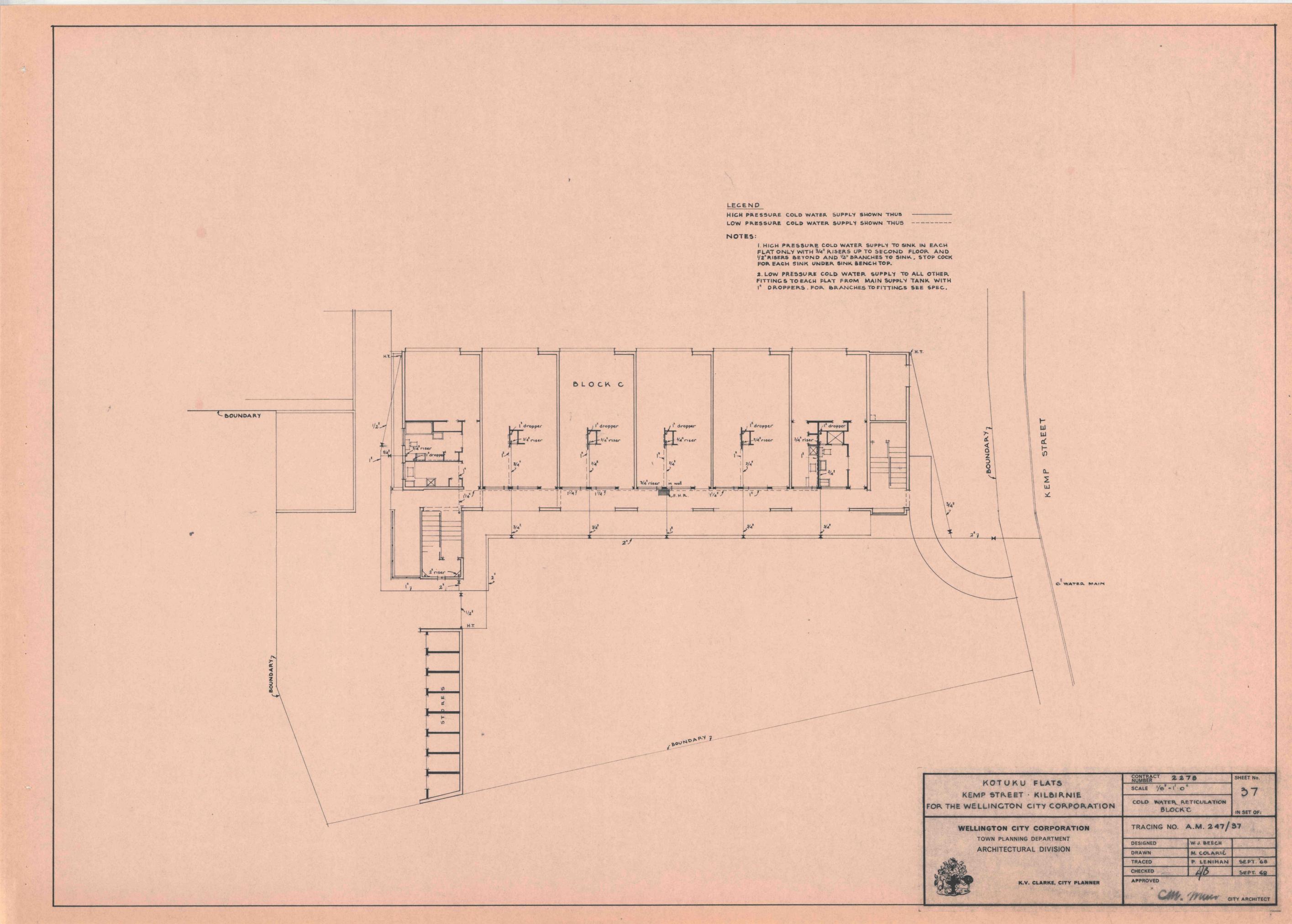


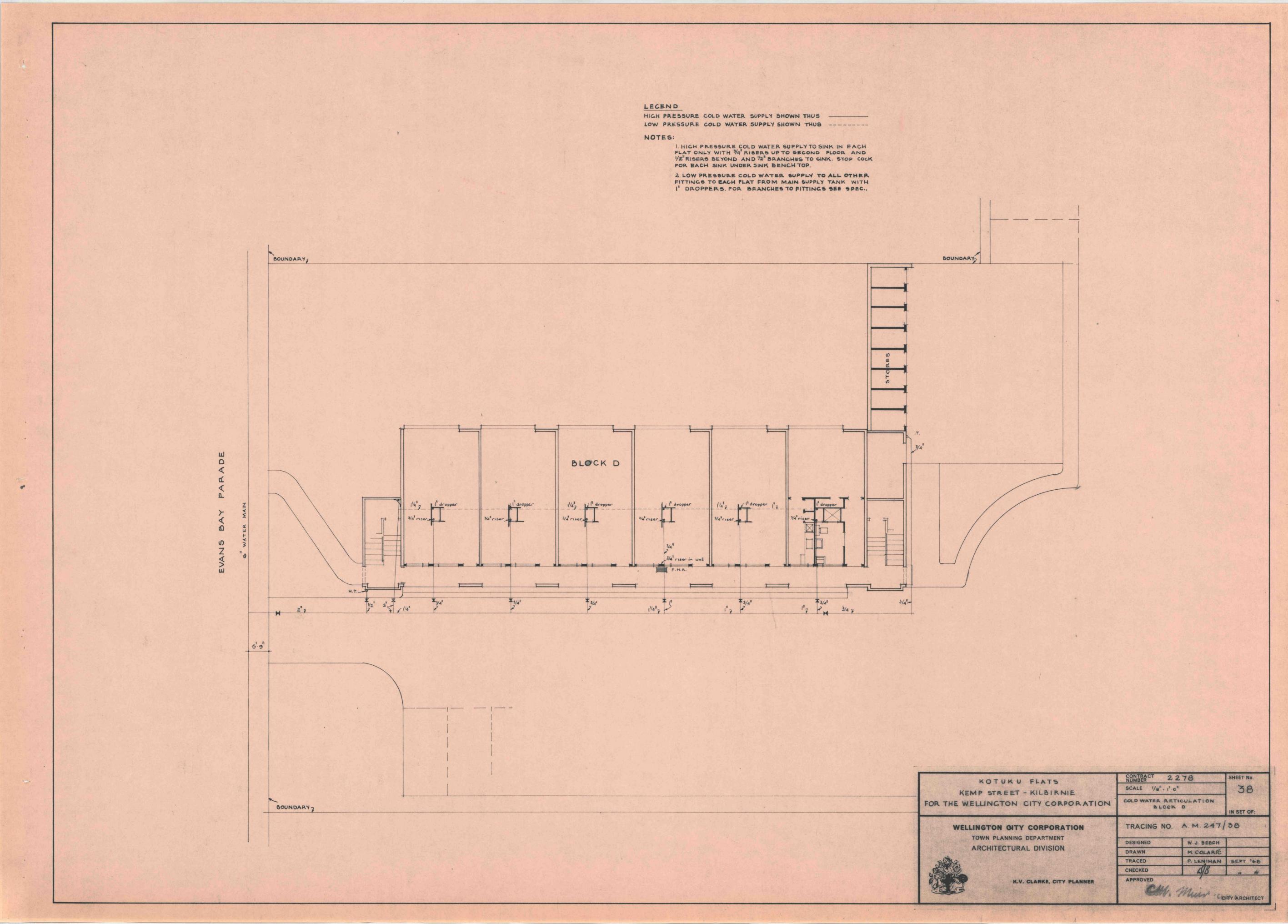


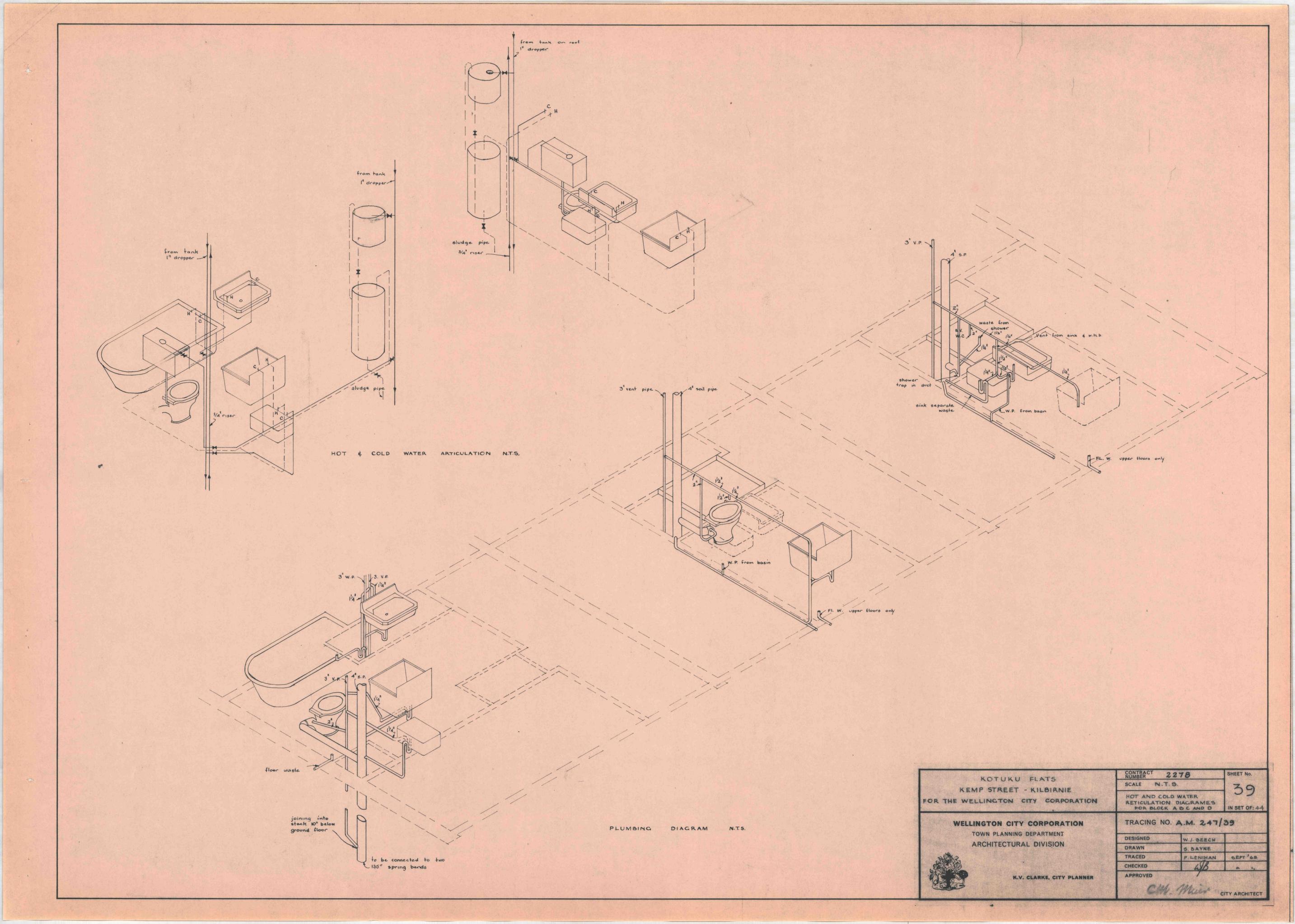


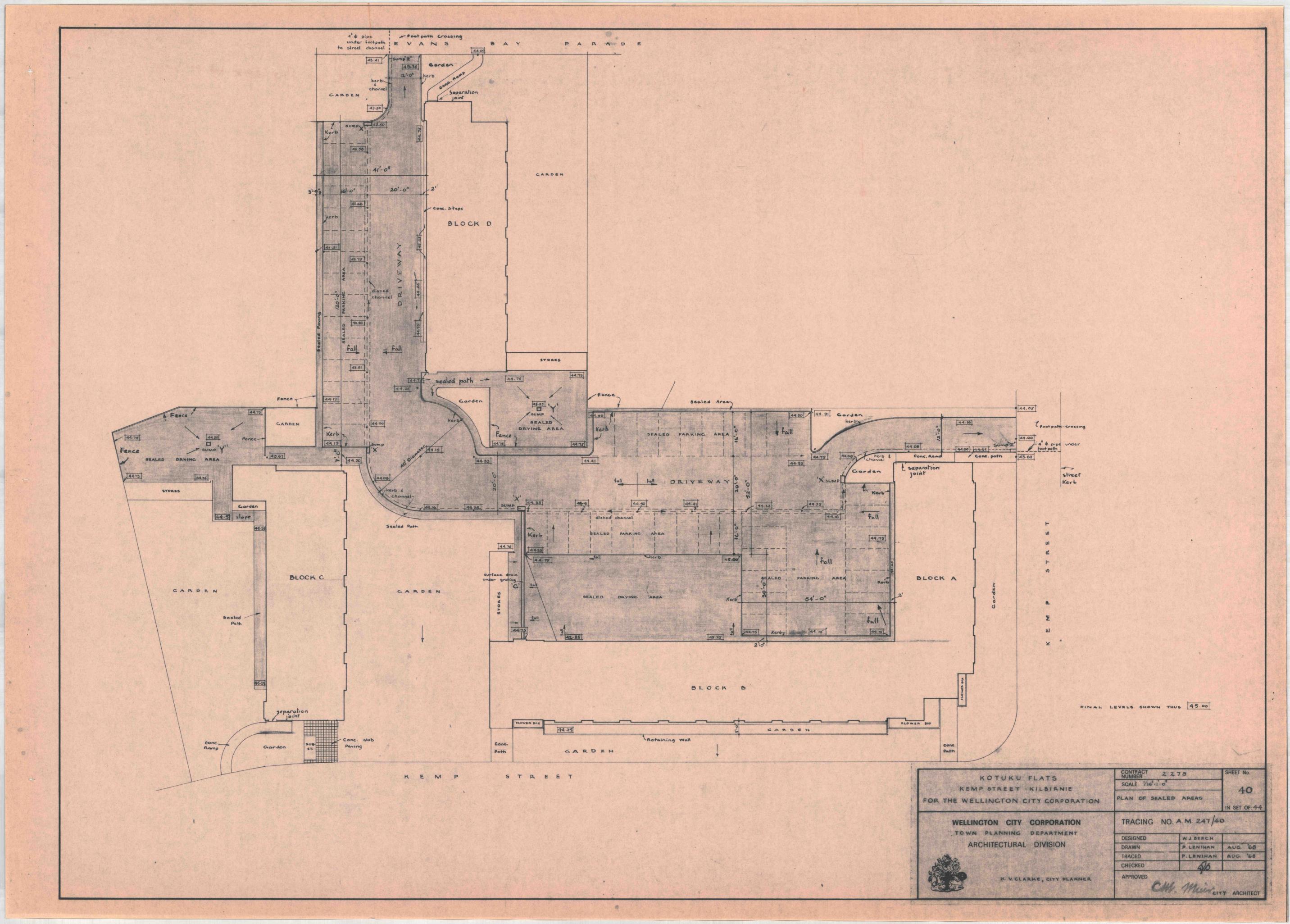


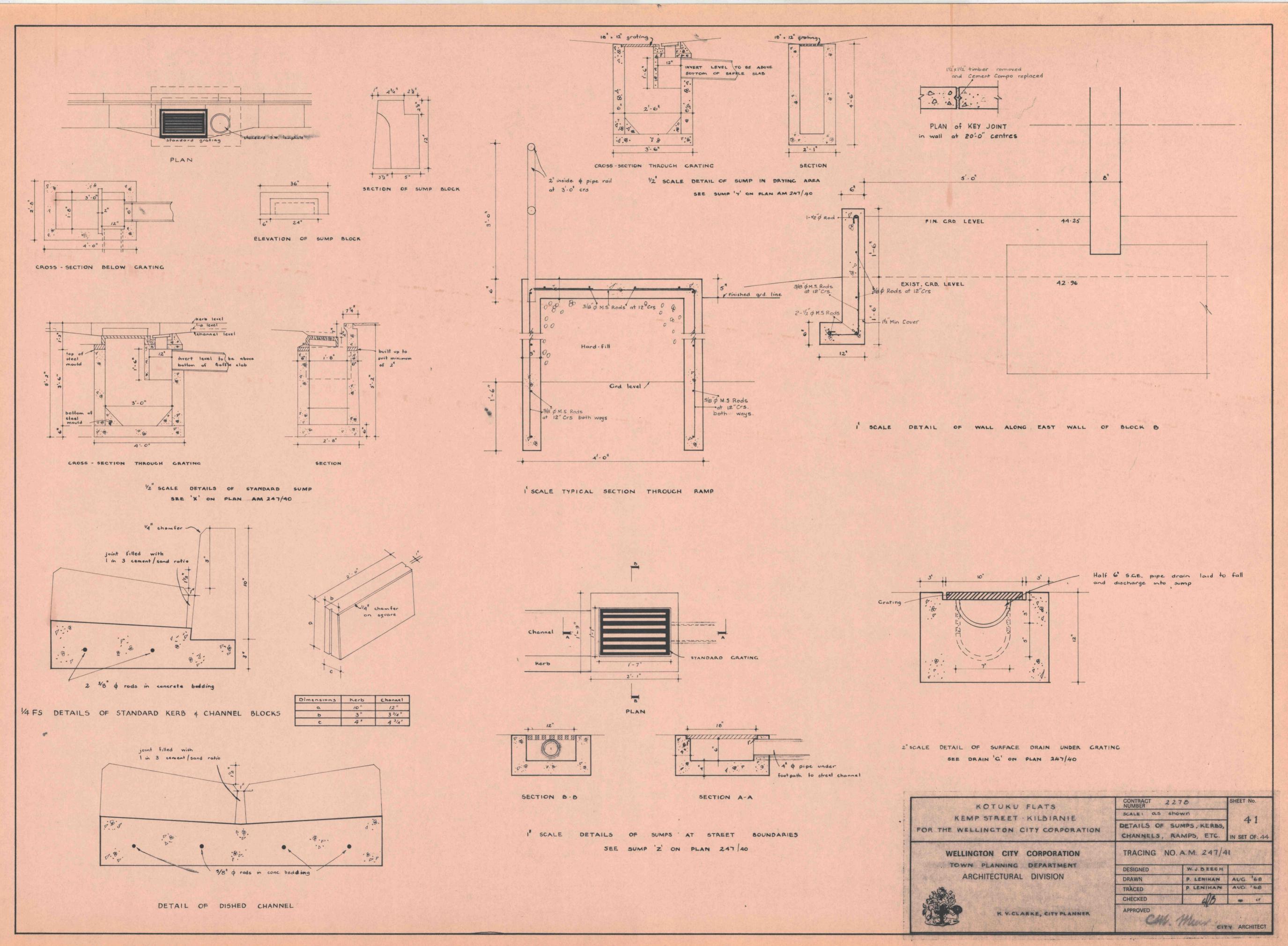


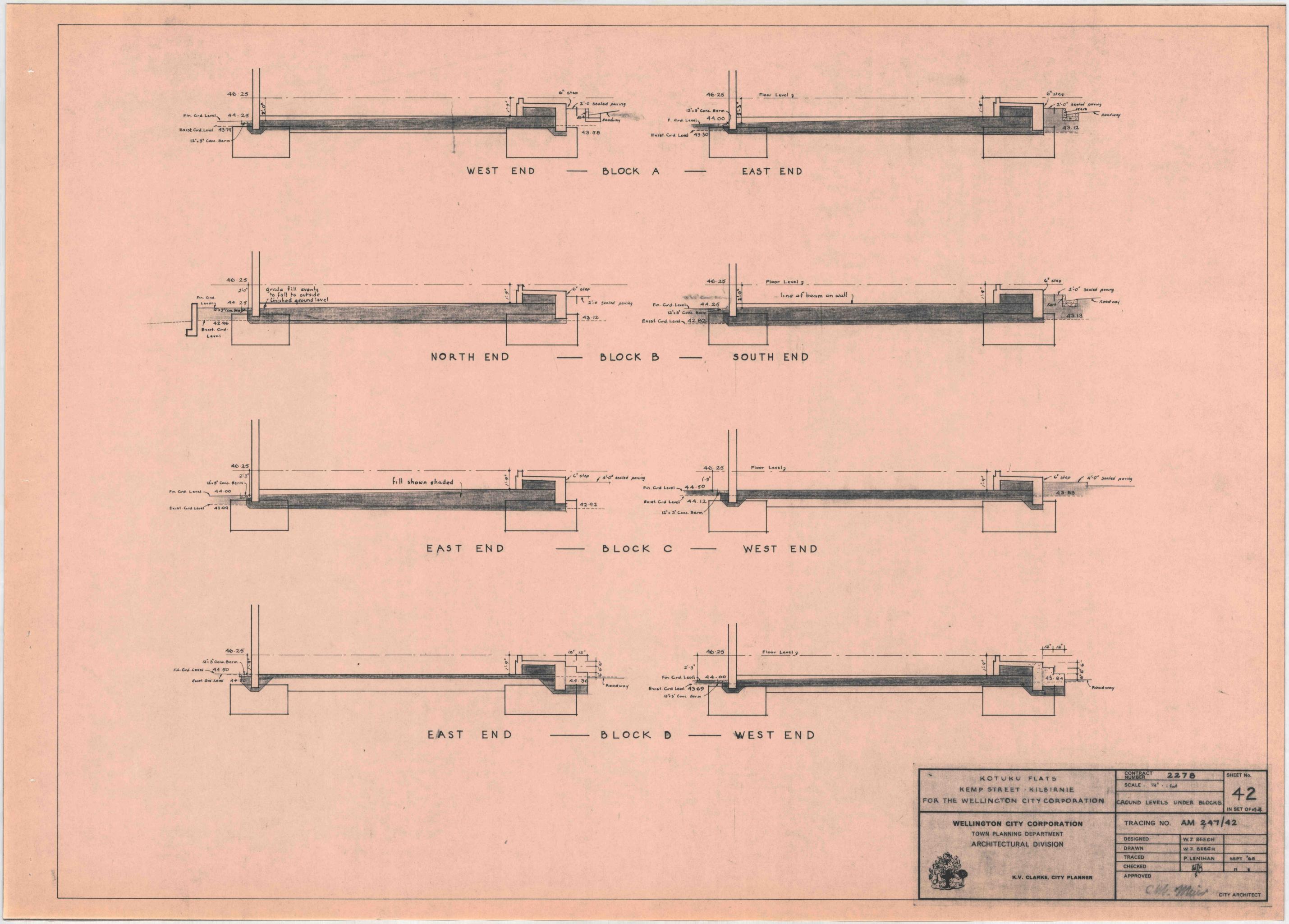


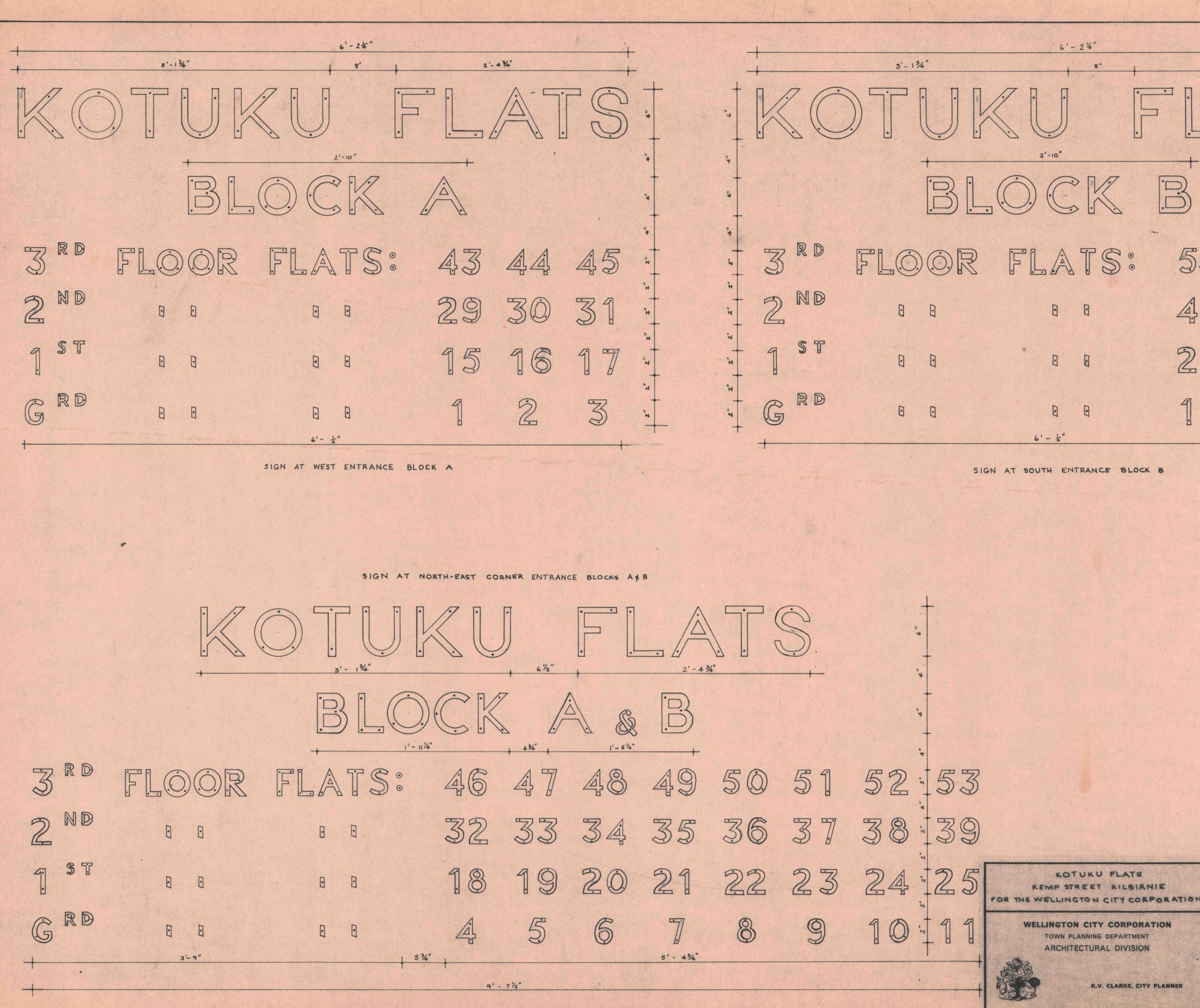








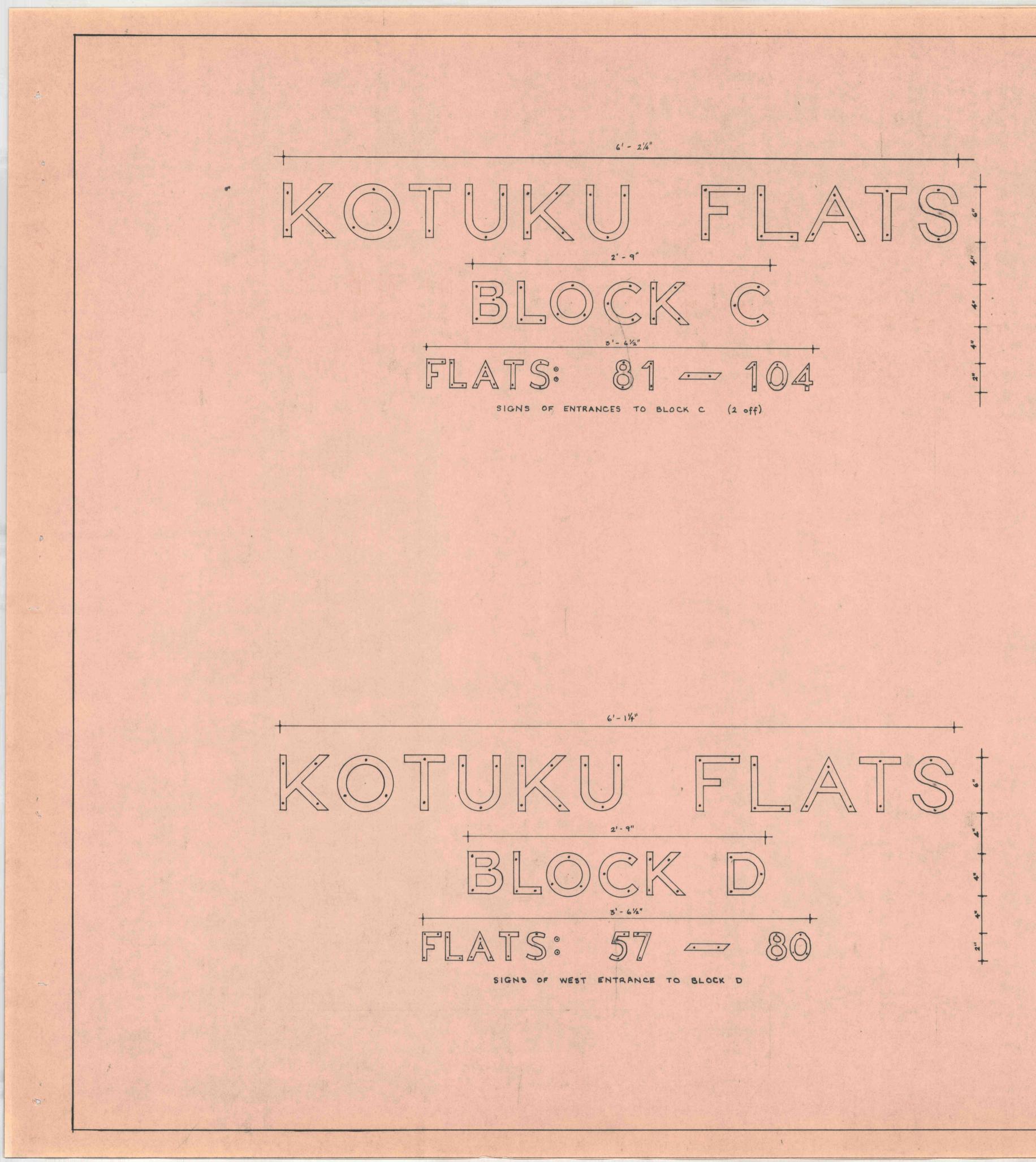




2'-434' P. 54 55 56 42 41 28 26 2 13 12 A CONTRACT 2278 SHEET No. SCALE |" = 6" 43 METAL LETTERING IN SET OF:44 TRACING NO. A.M. 247/43 DESIGNED W.T. BEECH DRAWN S.ZARAVINO S. ZARAVINOS TRACED CHECKED

APPROVED

CM. Muir CITY ARCHITECT



KOTUKU FLATS KEMP STREET KILBIRNIE FOR THE WELLINGTON CITY CORPORATION WELLINGTON CITY CORPORATION TOWN PLANNING DEPARTMENT ARCHITECTURAL DIVISION

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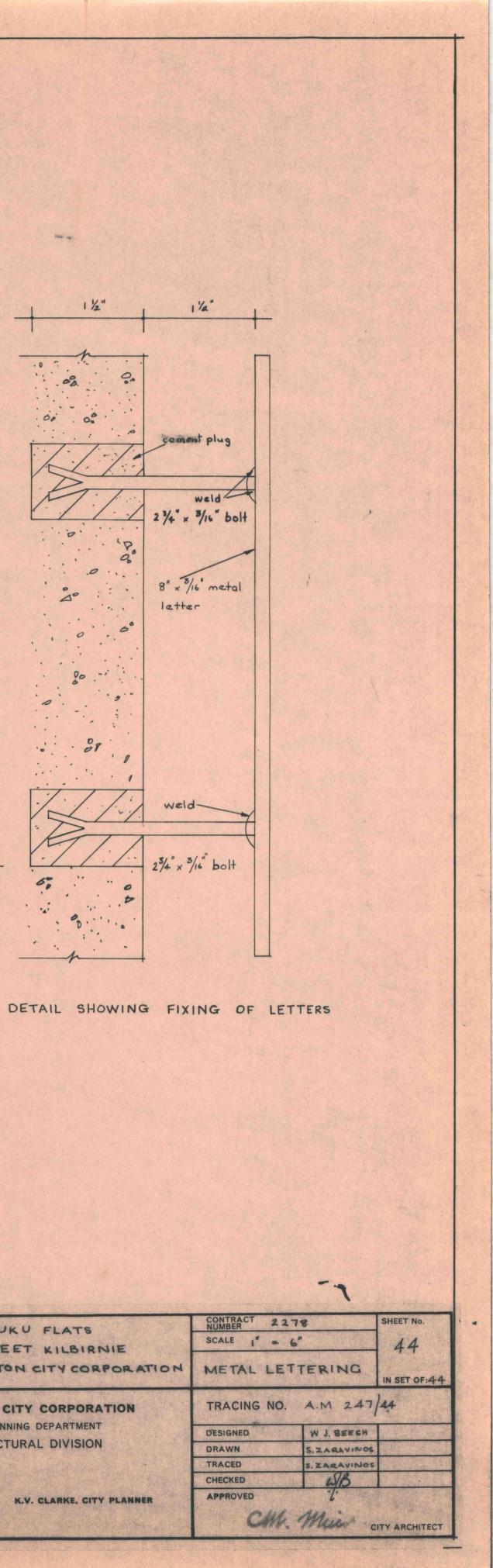
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# KOTUKU FLATS FOR

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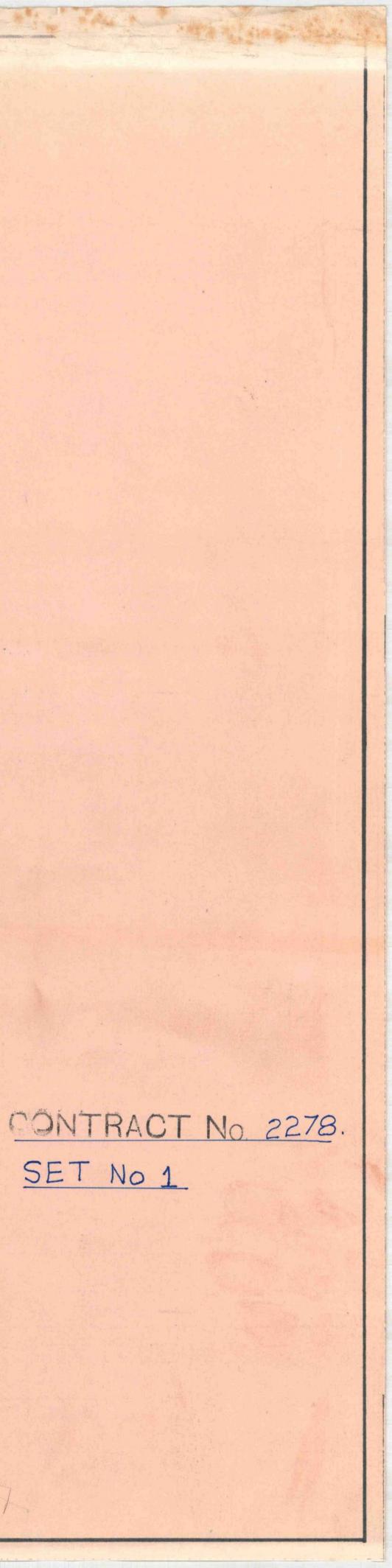
# KEMP ST. – KILBIRNIE THE WELLINGTON CITY CORPORATION

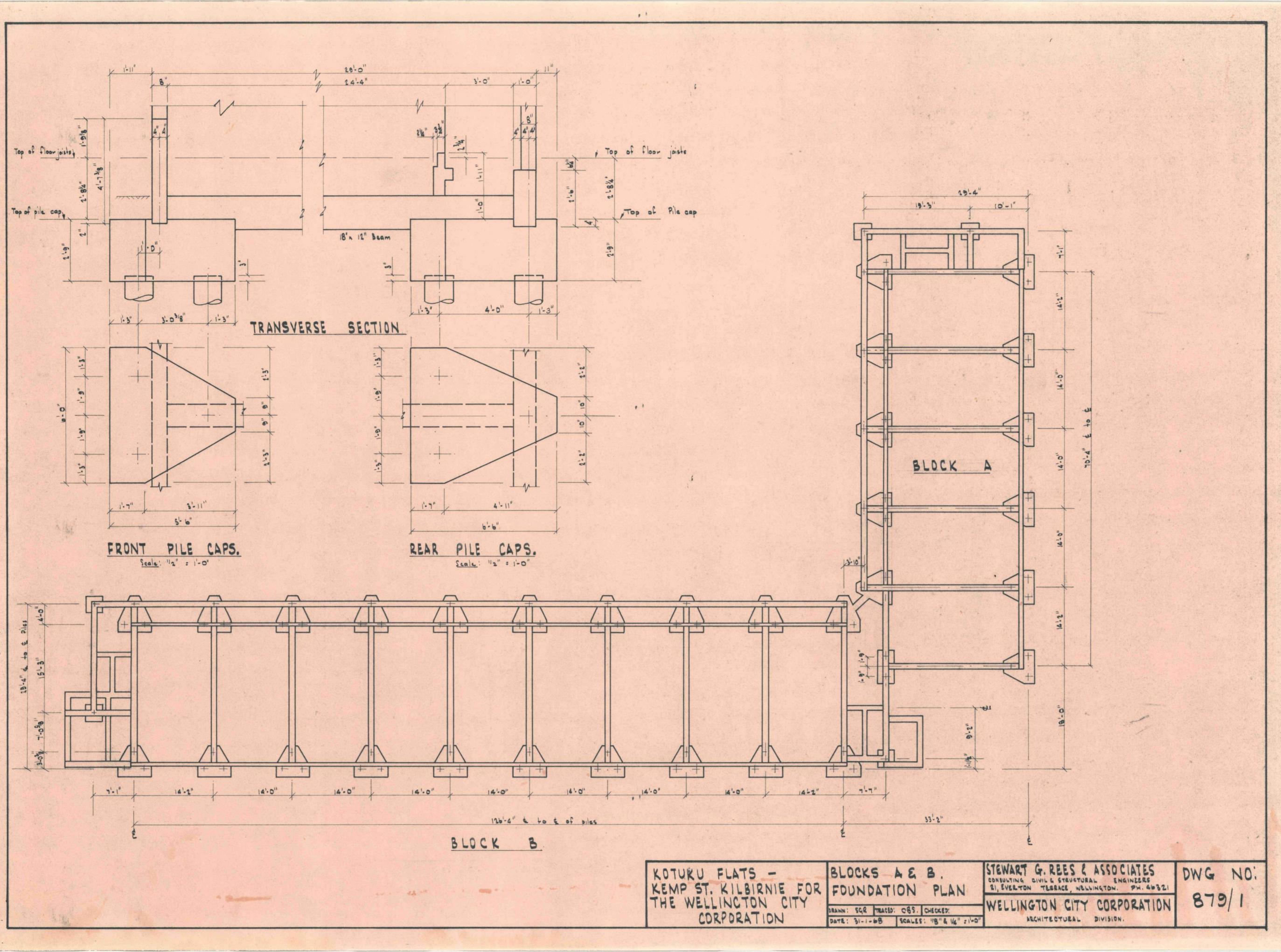
STEWART G. REES & ASSOCIATES

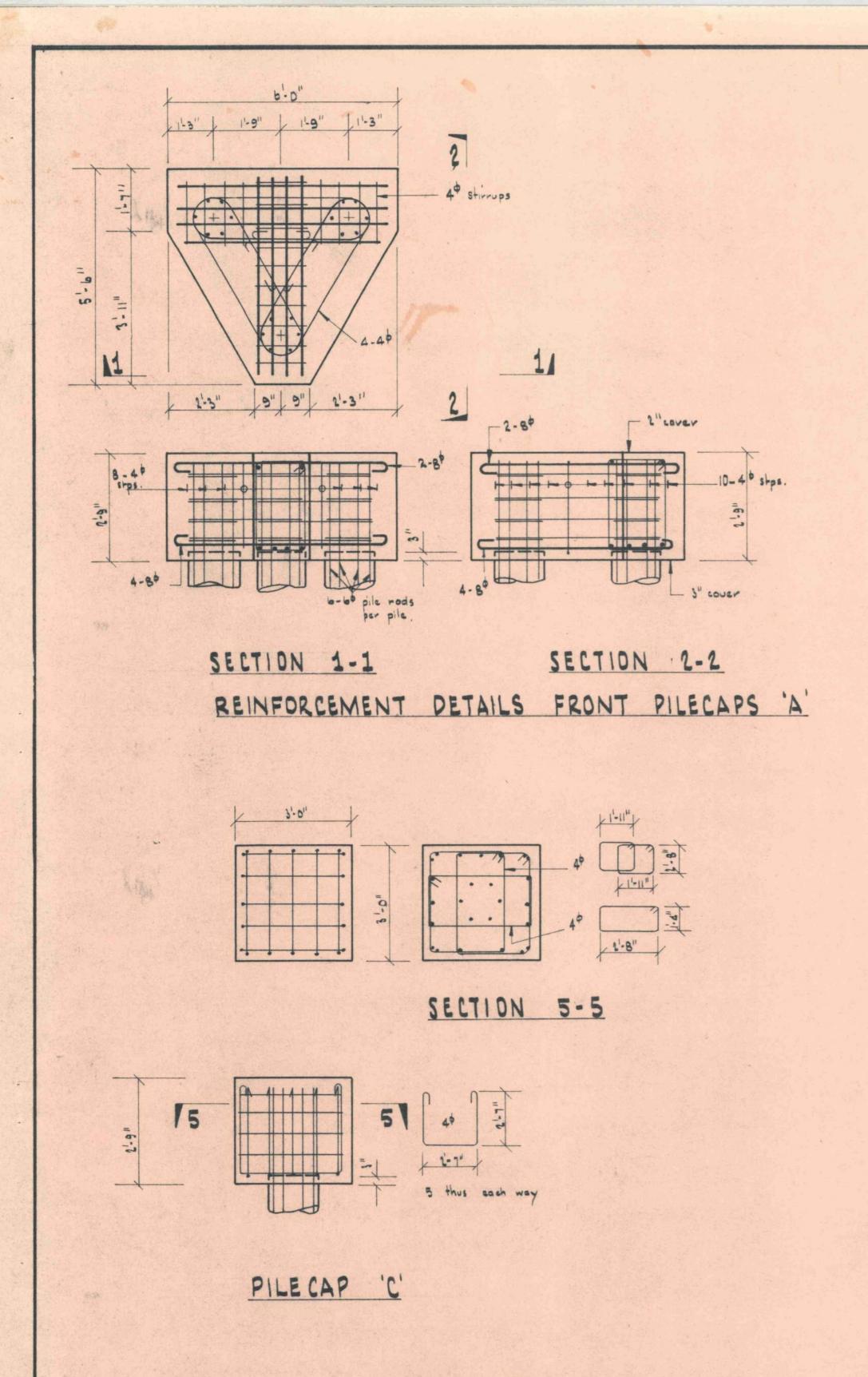
CONSULTING ENGINEERS

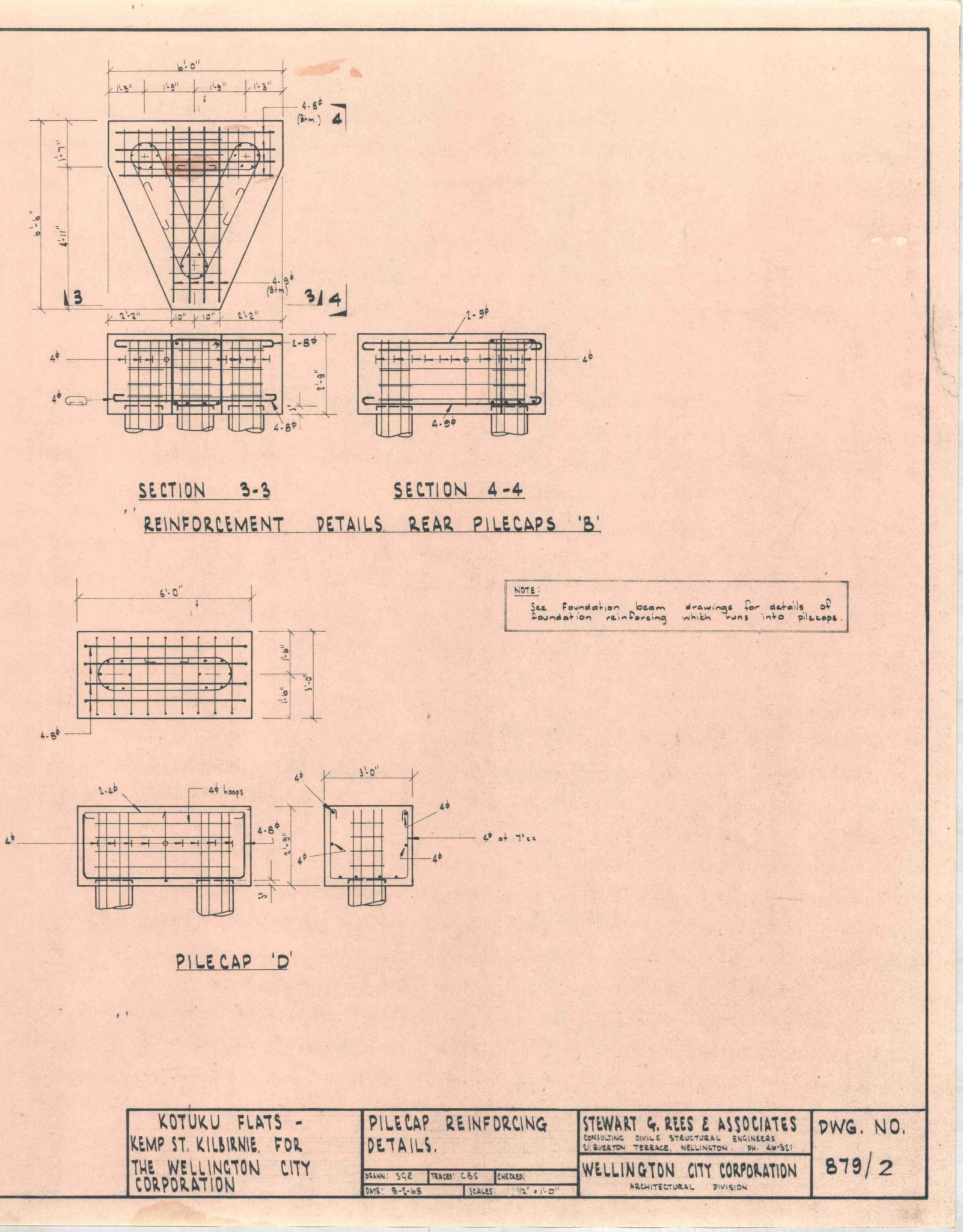
THE WELLINGTON CITY CORPORATION

ARCHITECTURAL DIVISION

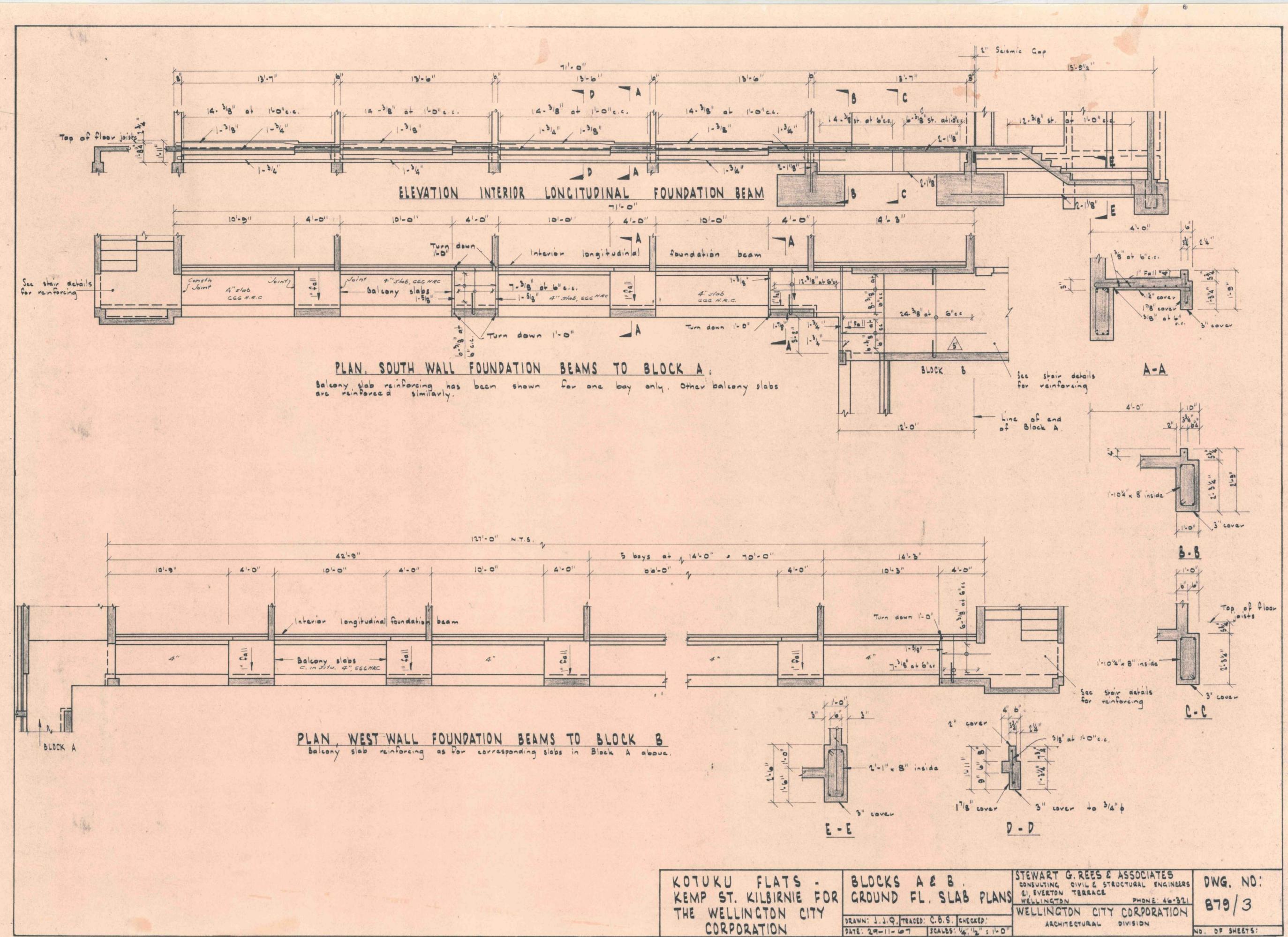




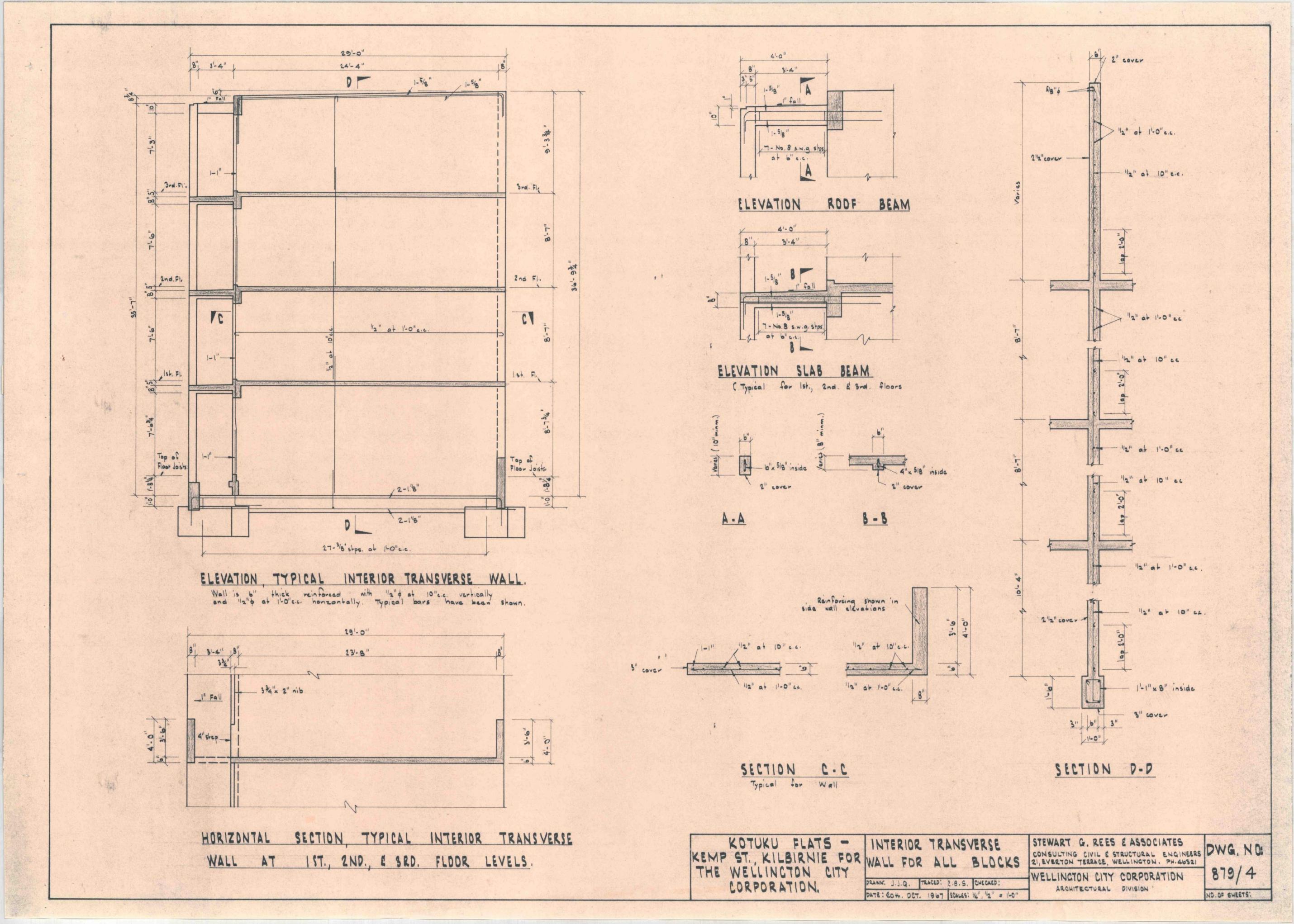


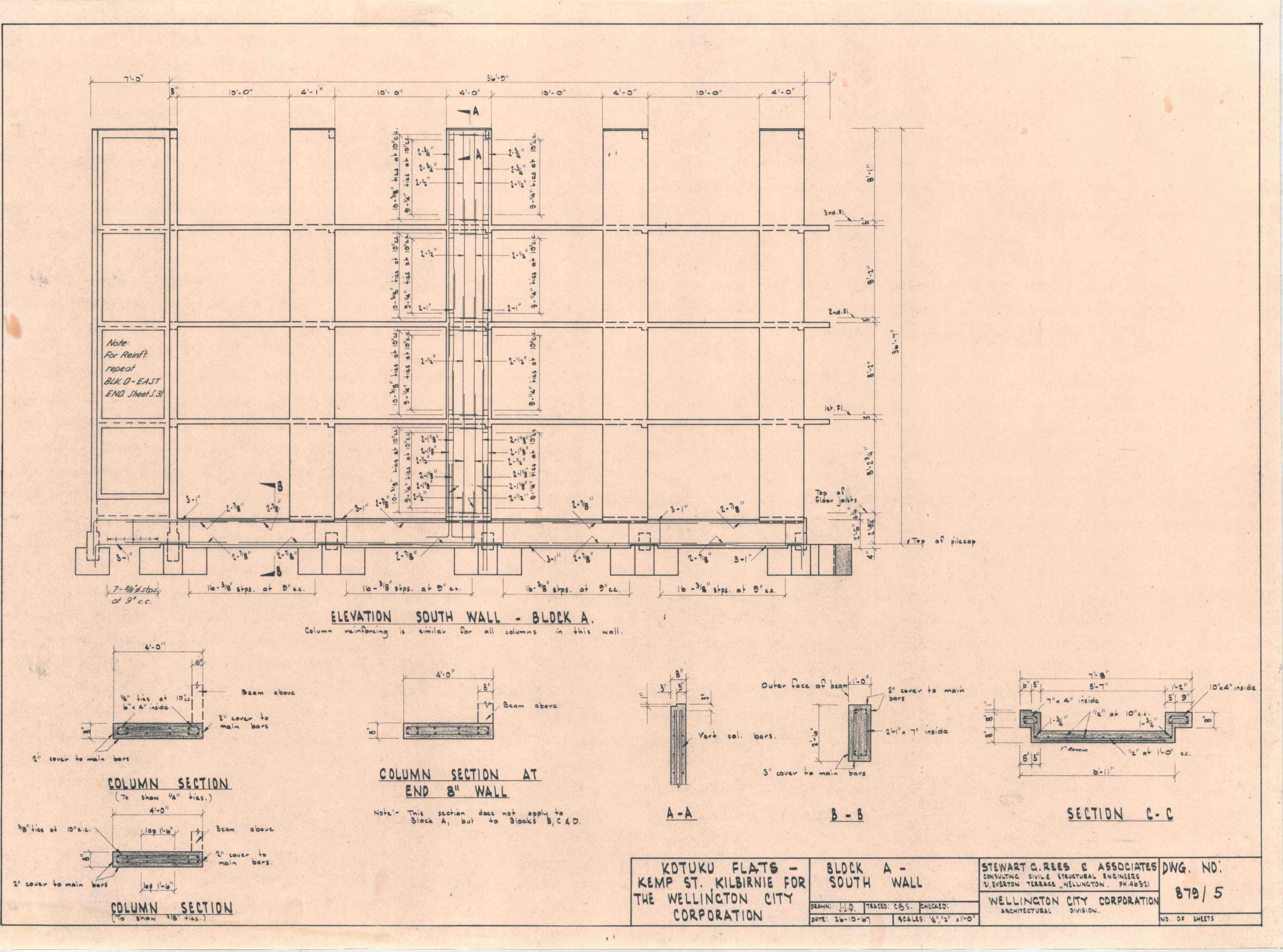


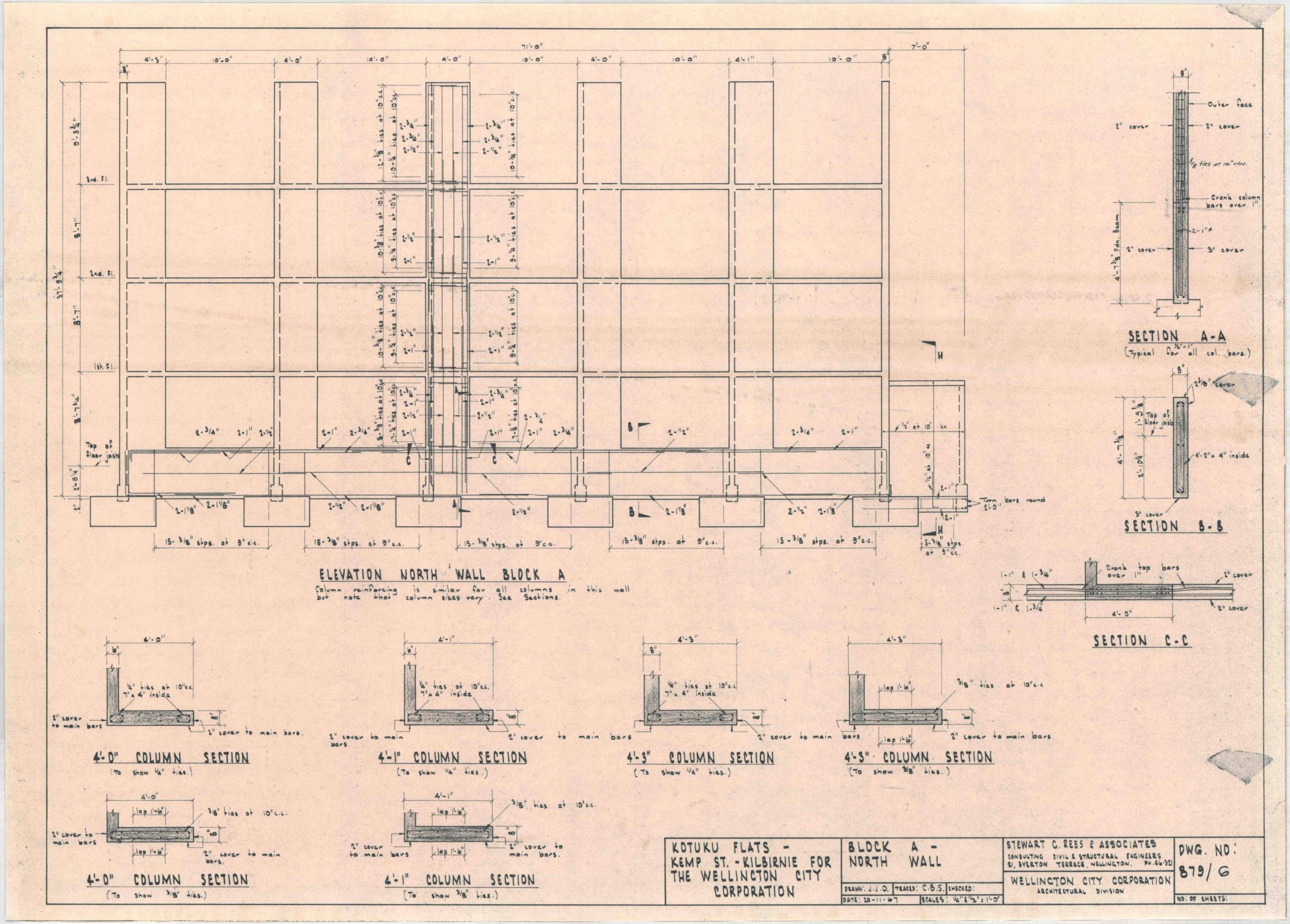
KOTUKU FLATS - KEMP ST. KILBIRNIE. FOR	PILECAP REINFORCING DETAILS.	STEWART G. REES CONSULTING DIVILE STRUCTU LI, EVERTON TERRACE, WELLIN WELLINGTON CIT ARCHITECTURAL
THE WELLINGTON CITY	DRAWN: SGR TRACED: CBS CHECKED: DATE: B-2-68 SCALES: "12" = 1'-D"	

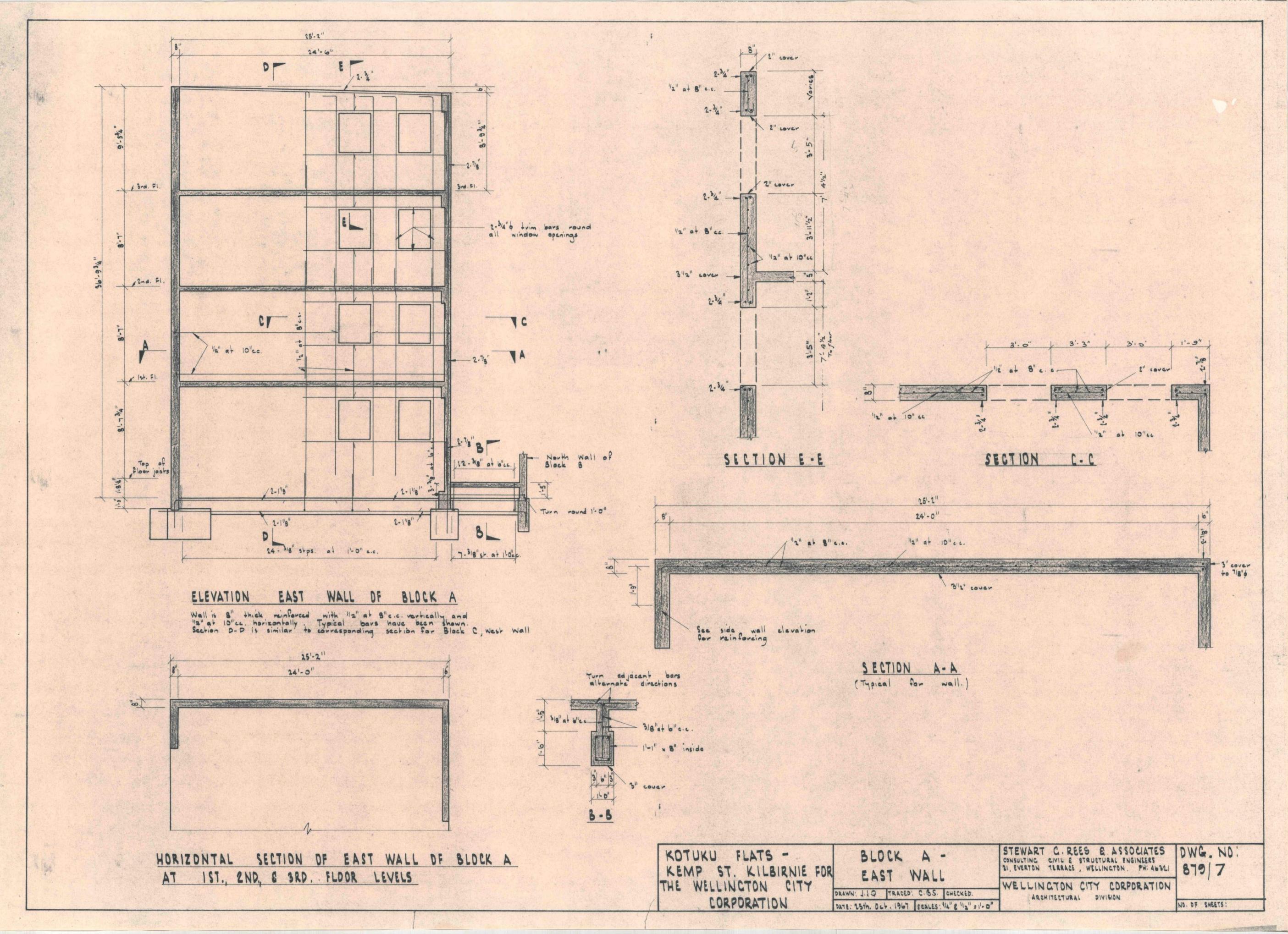


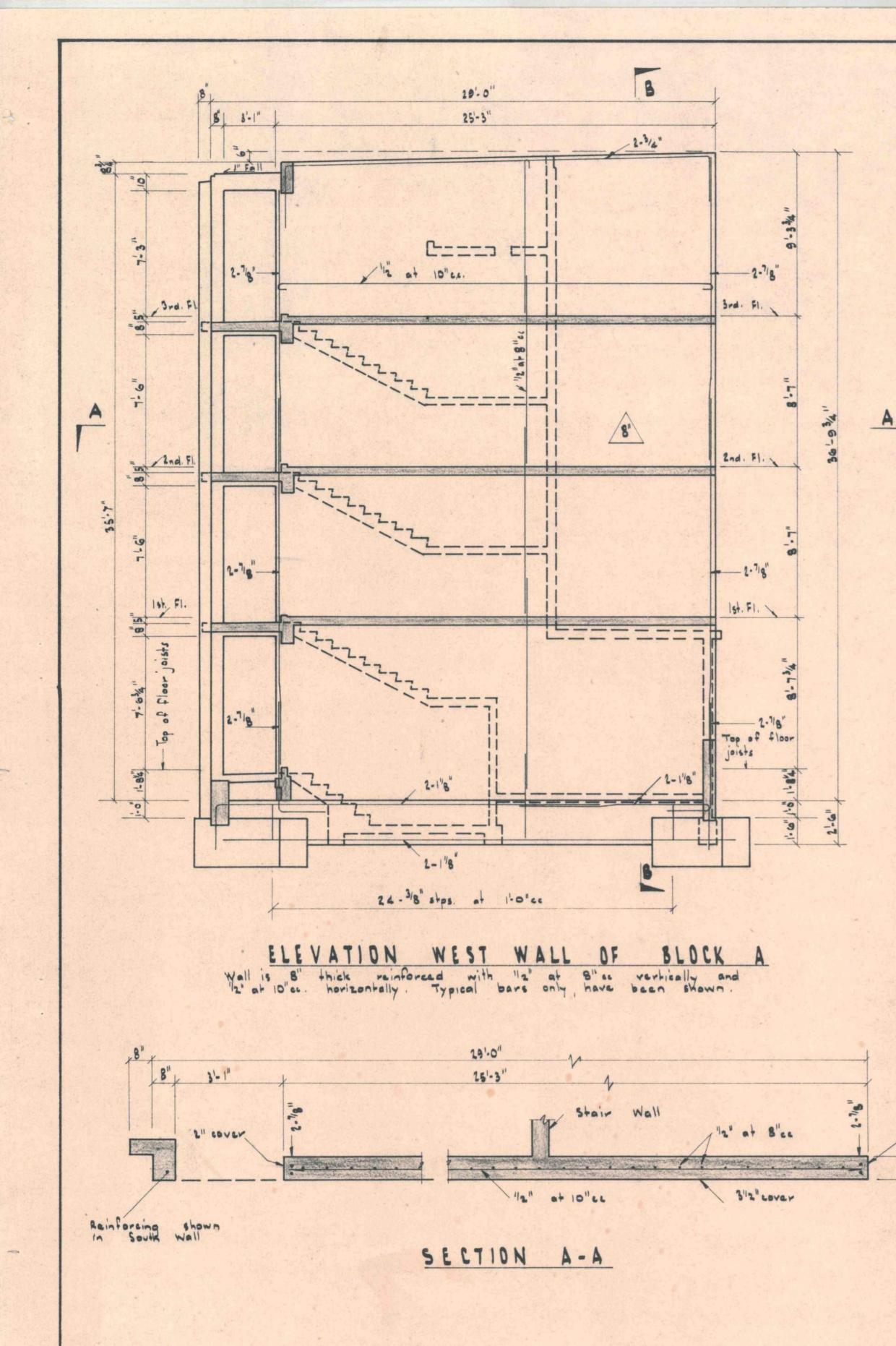
KEMP ST. KILBIRNIE FOR	BLOCKS A GROUND FL	ANS	STEWART G. REES CONSULTING CIVIL & 21, EVERTON TERRAC WELLINGTON WELLINGTON C	
		DRAWN: J.J.Q. TRACED: DATE: 29-11-67	1.1	ARCHITECTURAL

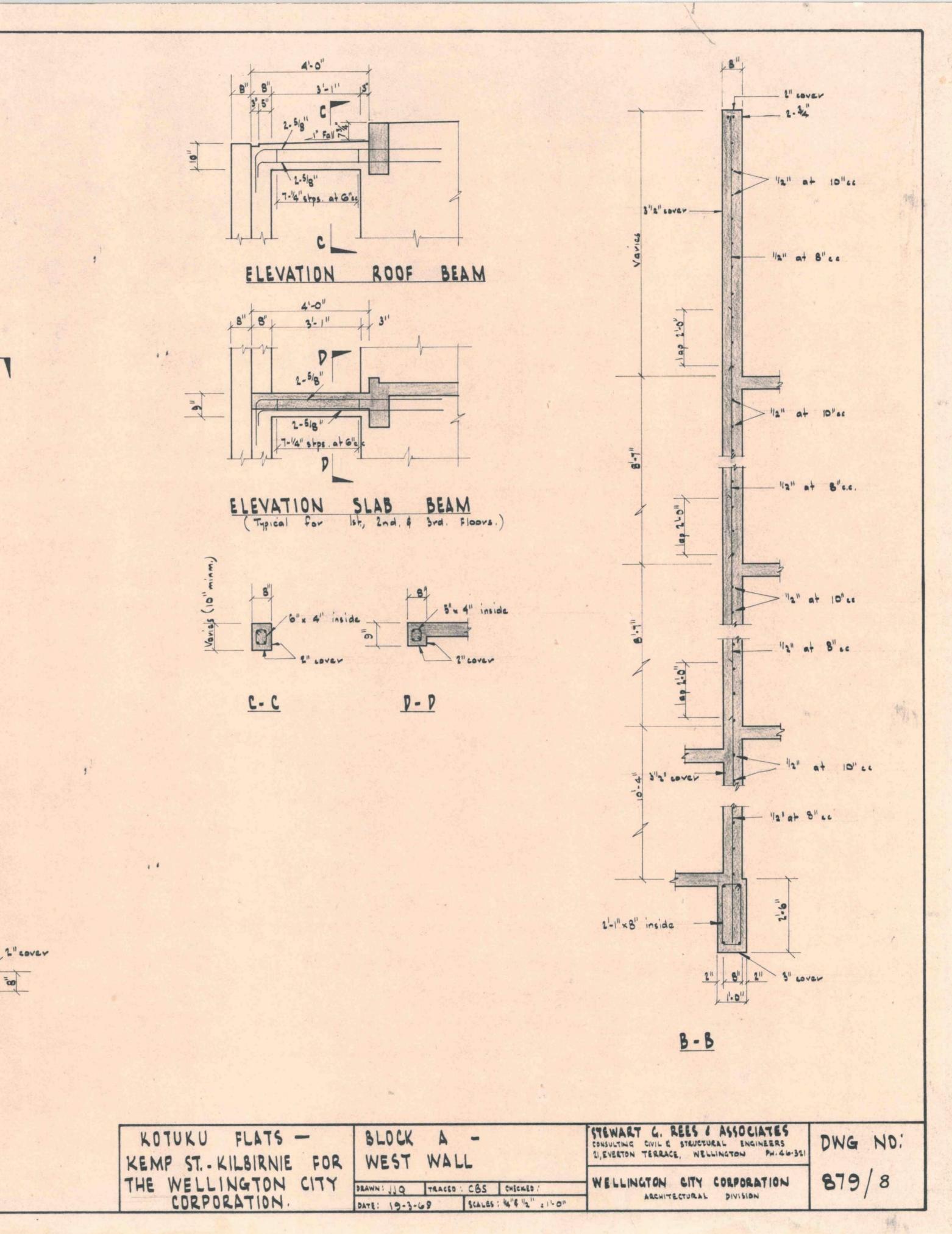






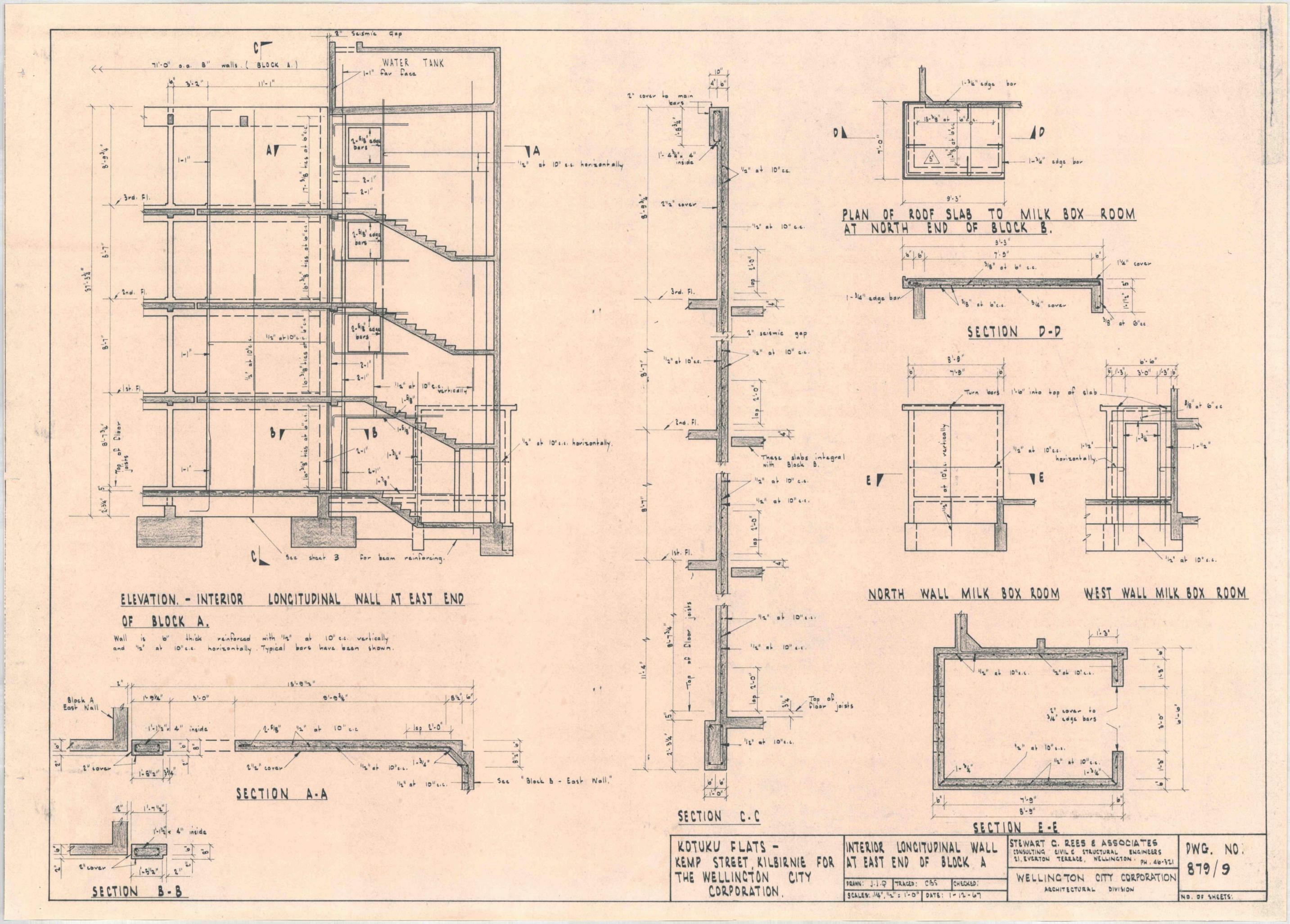


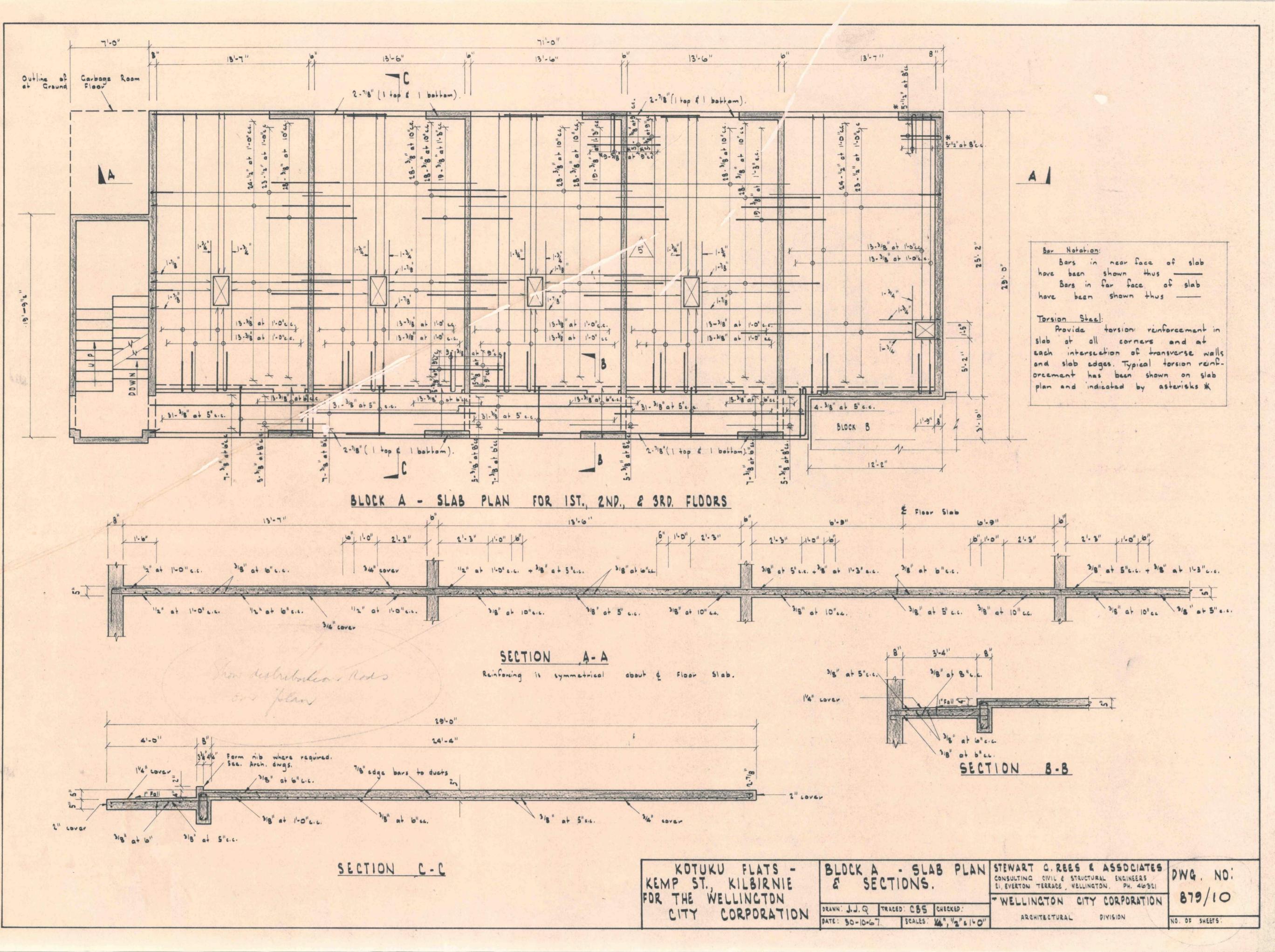


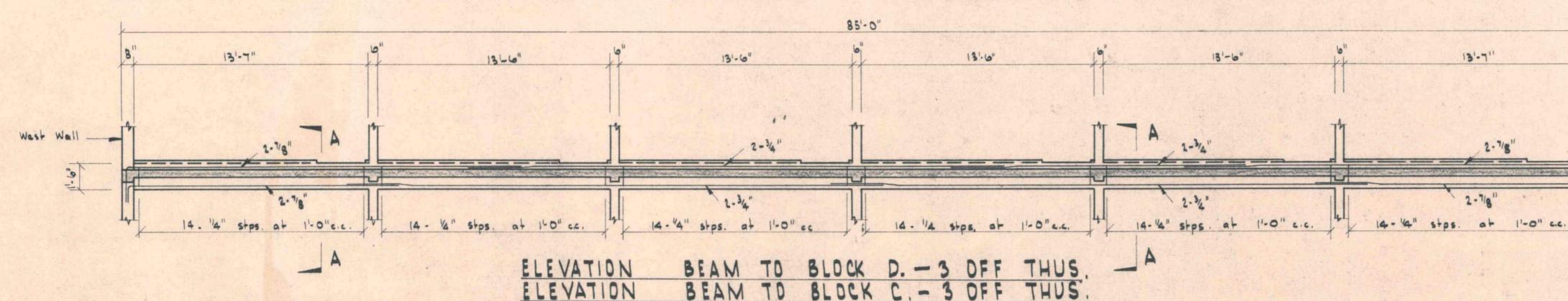


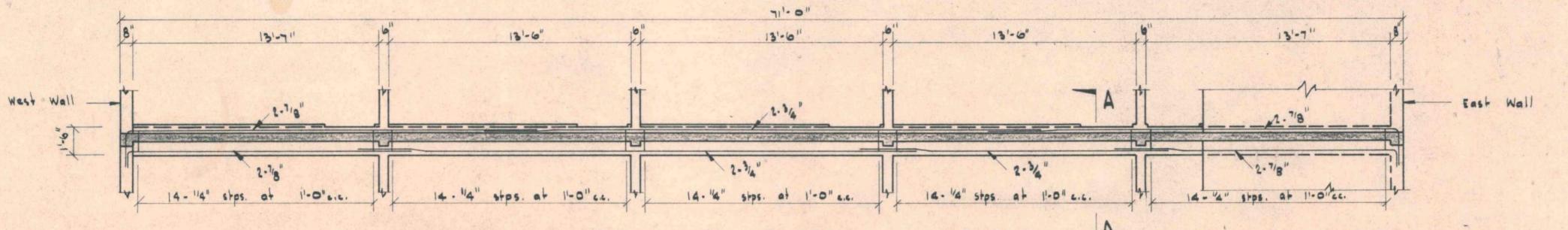
[	KOTUKU FLATS	BLOCK A - WEST WALL	STEWART C. REES
Tan Press	THE WELLINGTON CITY CORPORATION.	DRAWN : JJQ TRACED : CBS CHICKED : DATE: 19-3-69 SCALES : 44"5 12" : 1-0"	WELLINGTON CITY

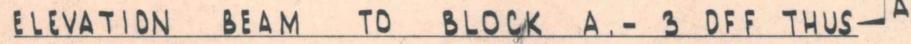
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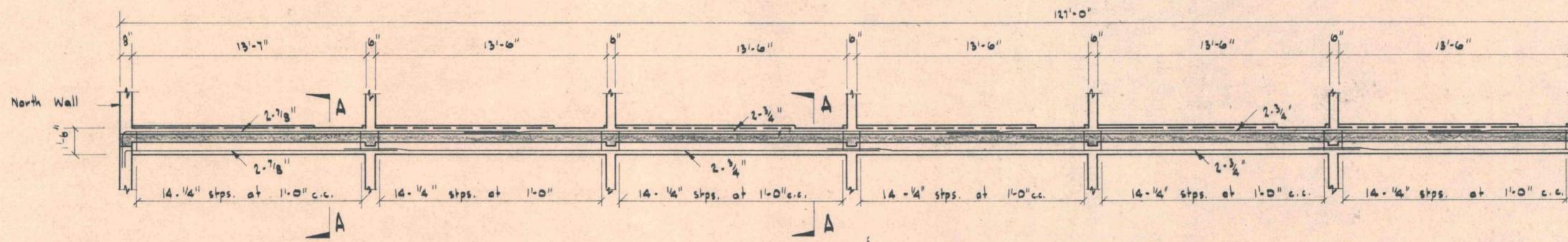


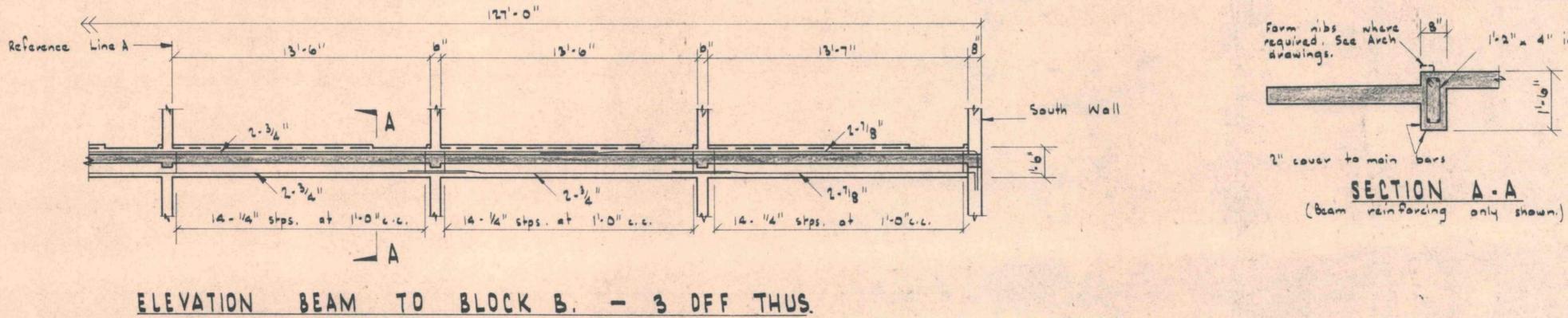


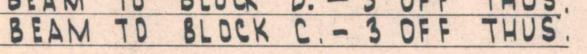




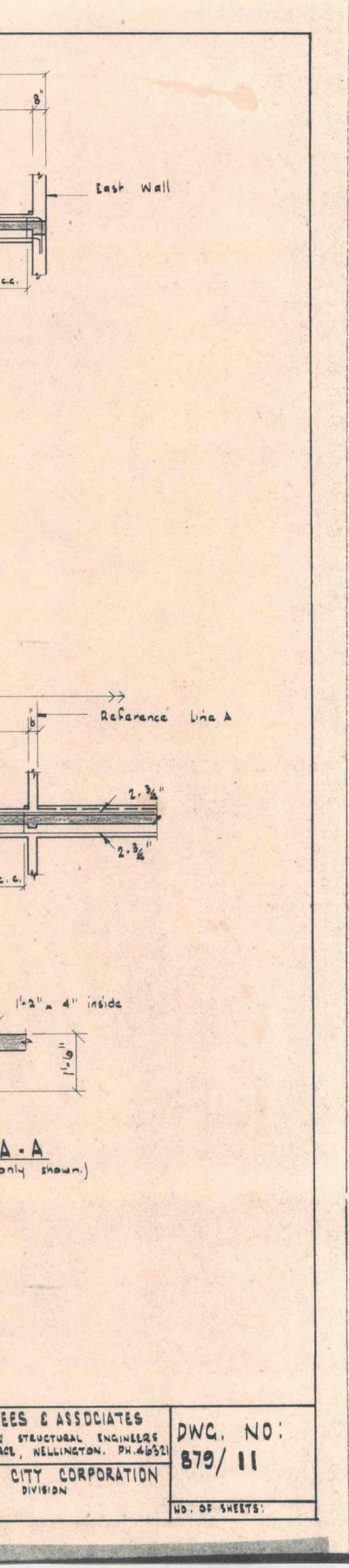


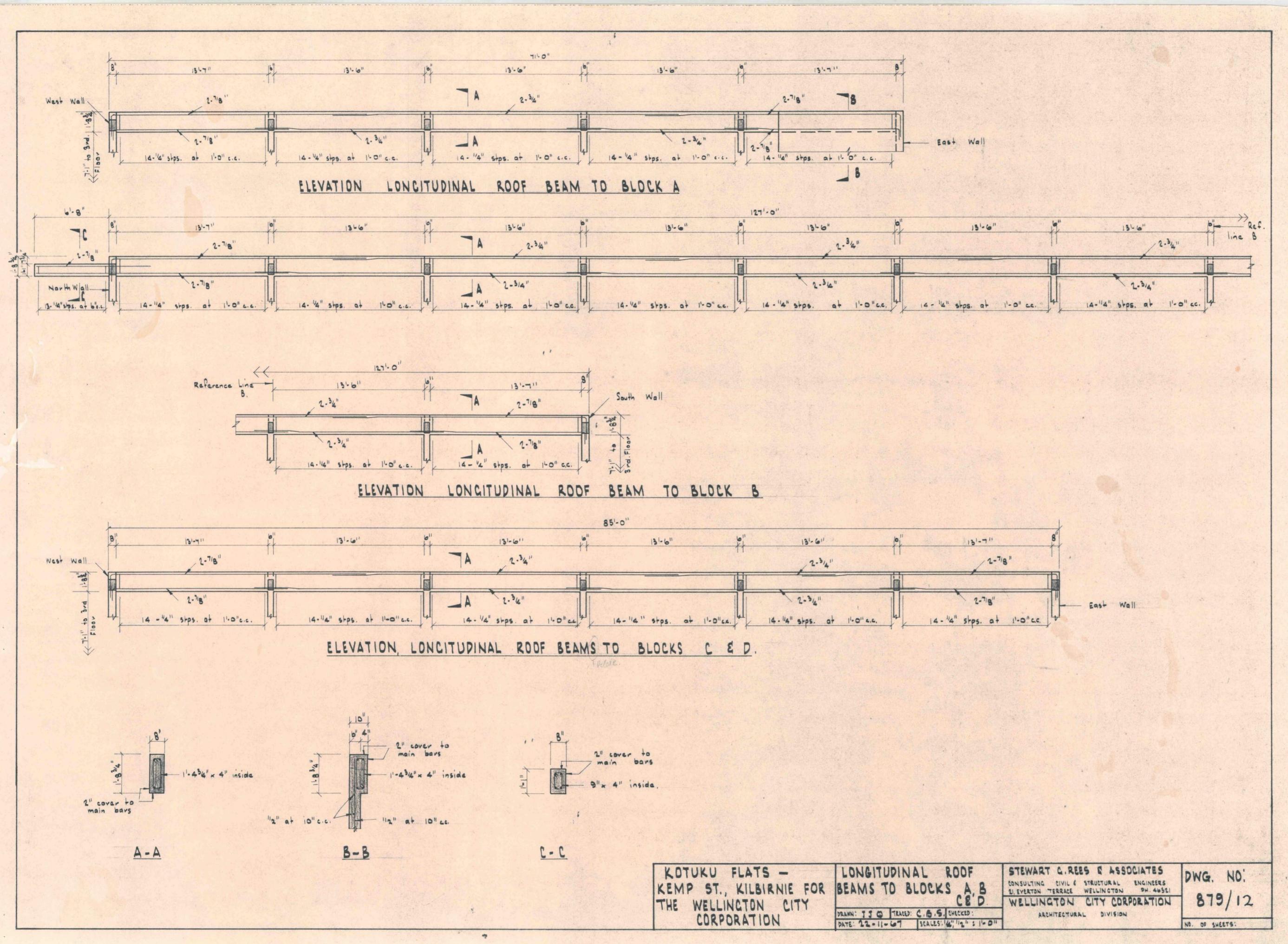


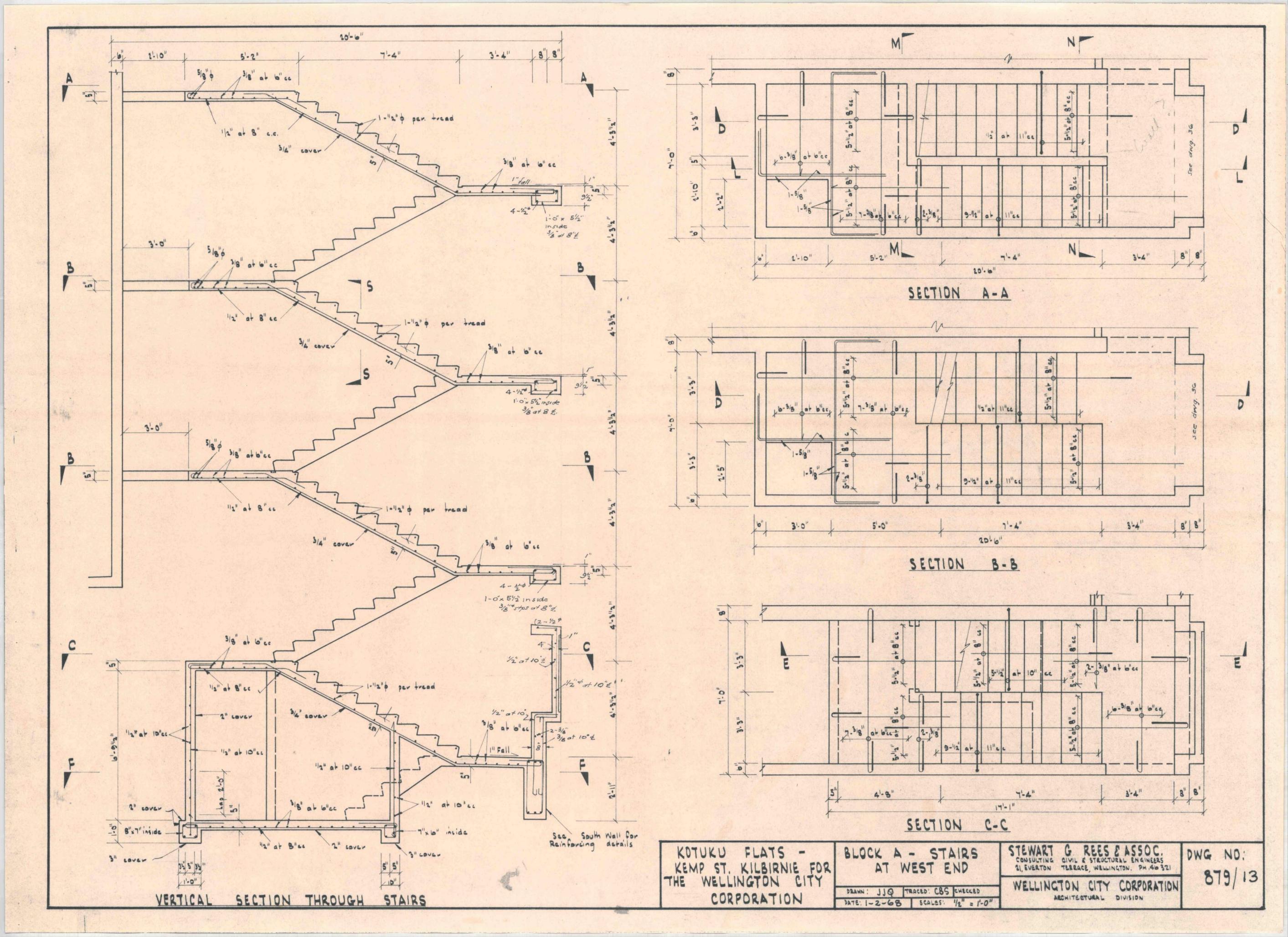


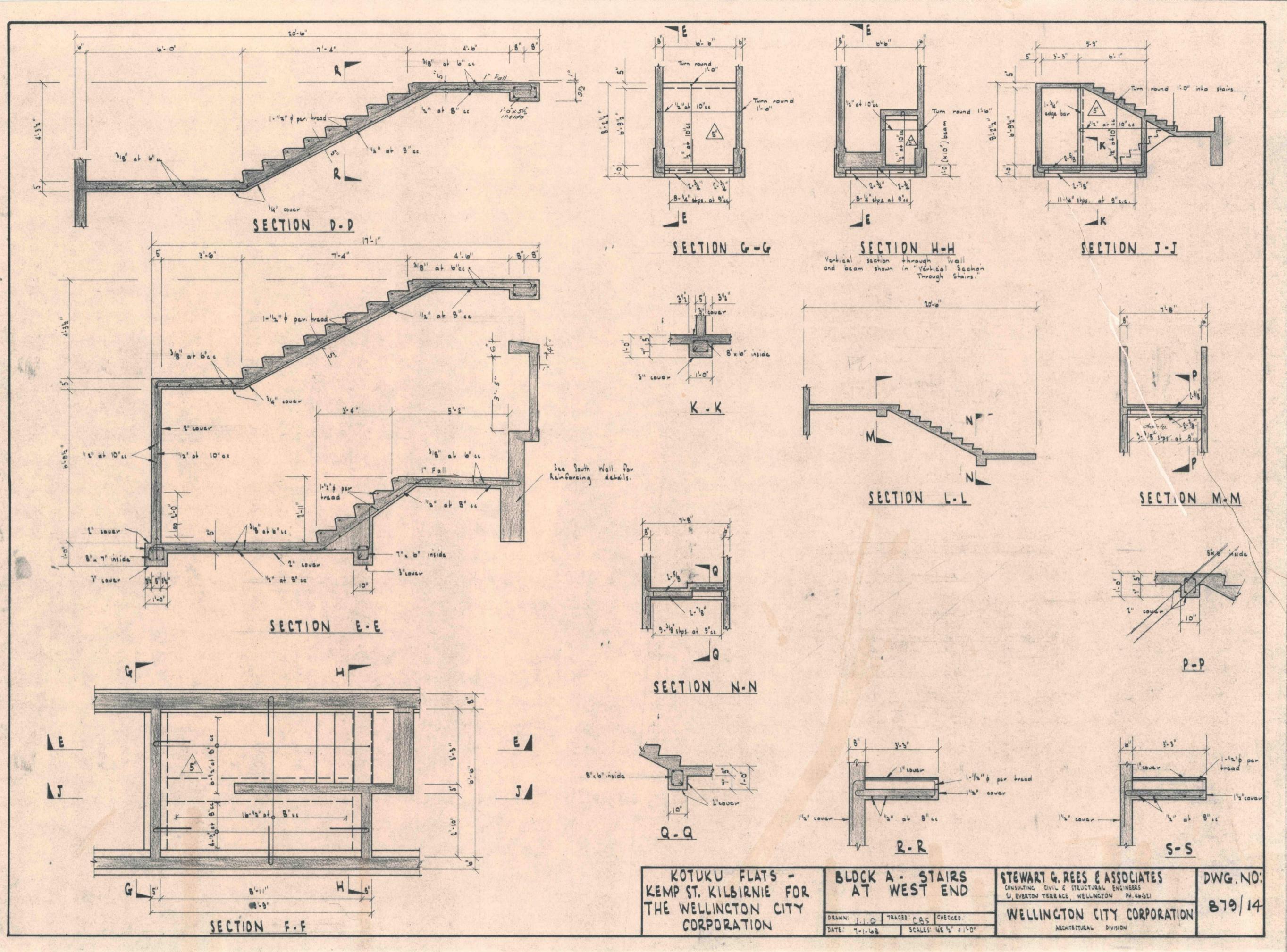


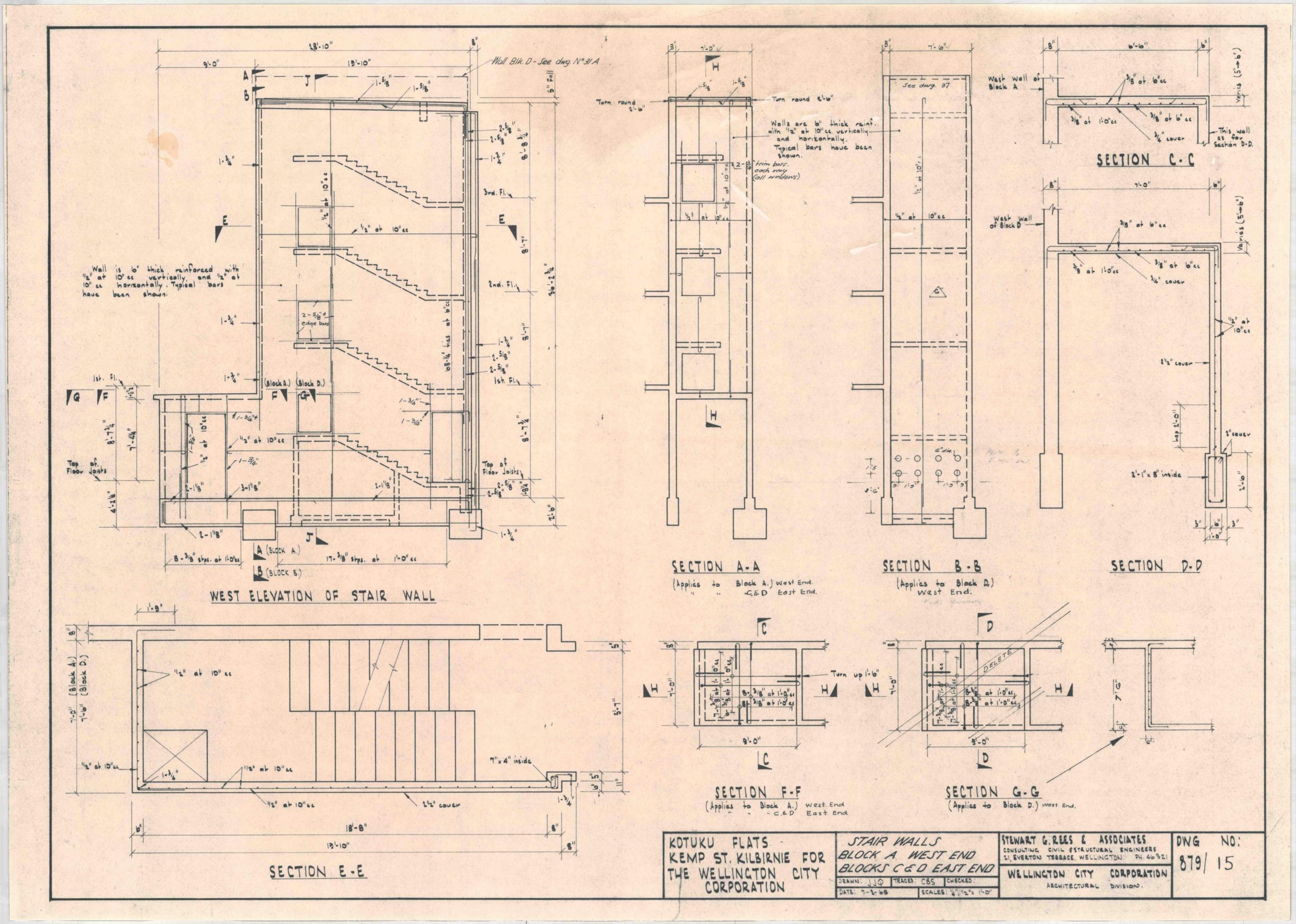
KOTUKU FLATS - KEMP ST., KILBIRNIE FOR	INTERIOR LONCITUDINAL BEAMS AT IST., 2ND., & 3RD.	STEWART G. REE CONSULTING CIVIL E LI, EVERTON TERRACE
THE WELLINGTON CITY CORPORATION.	FLODRS DRAWN: J.J.Q. TRACED: C.B.S. CHECKED:	WELLINGTON C
	PATE: 27-10-67 SCALE: 14", 12" = 1'-0"	

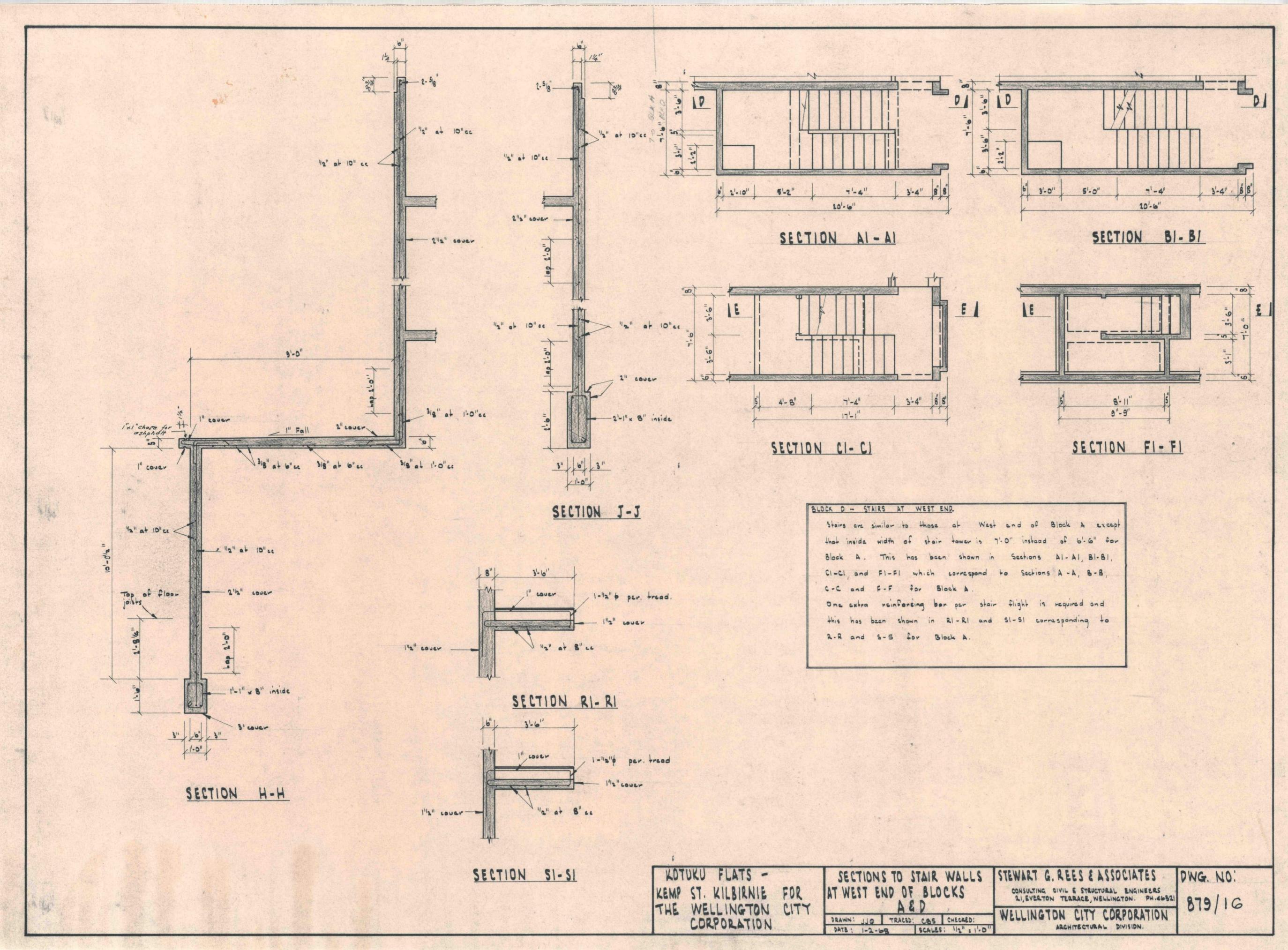




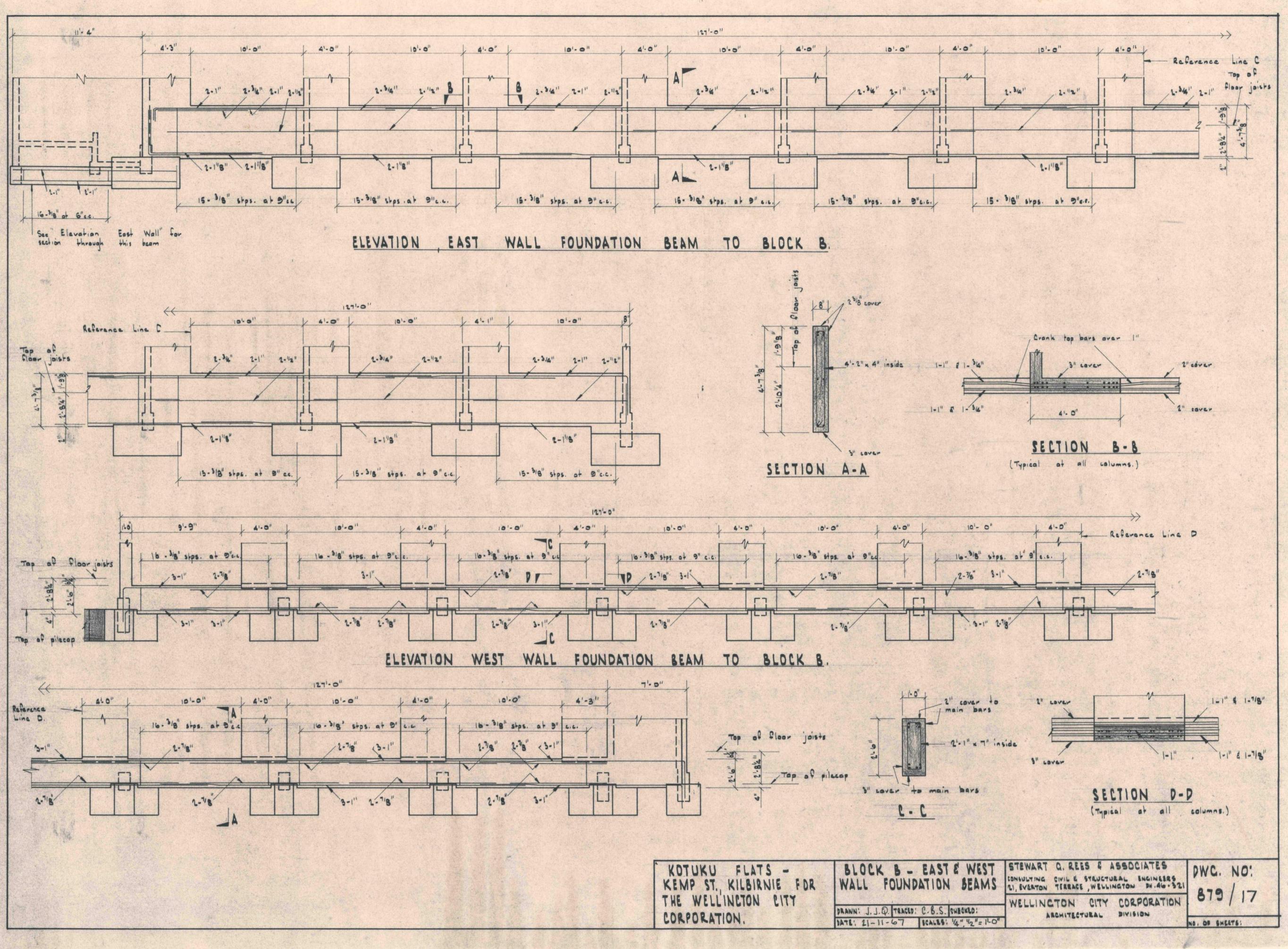


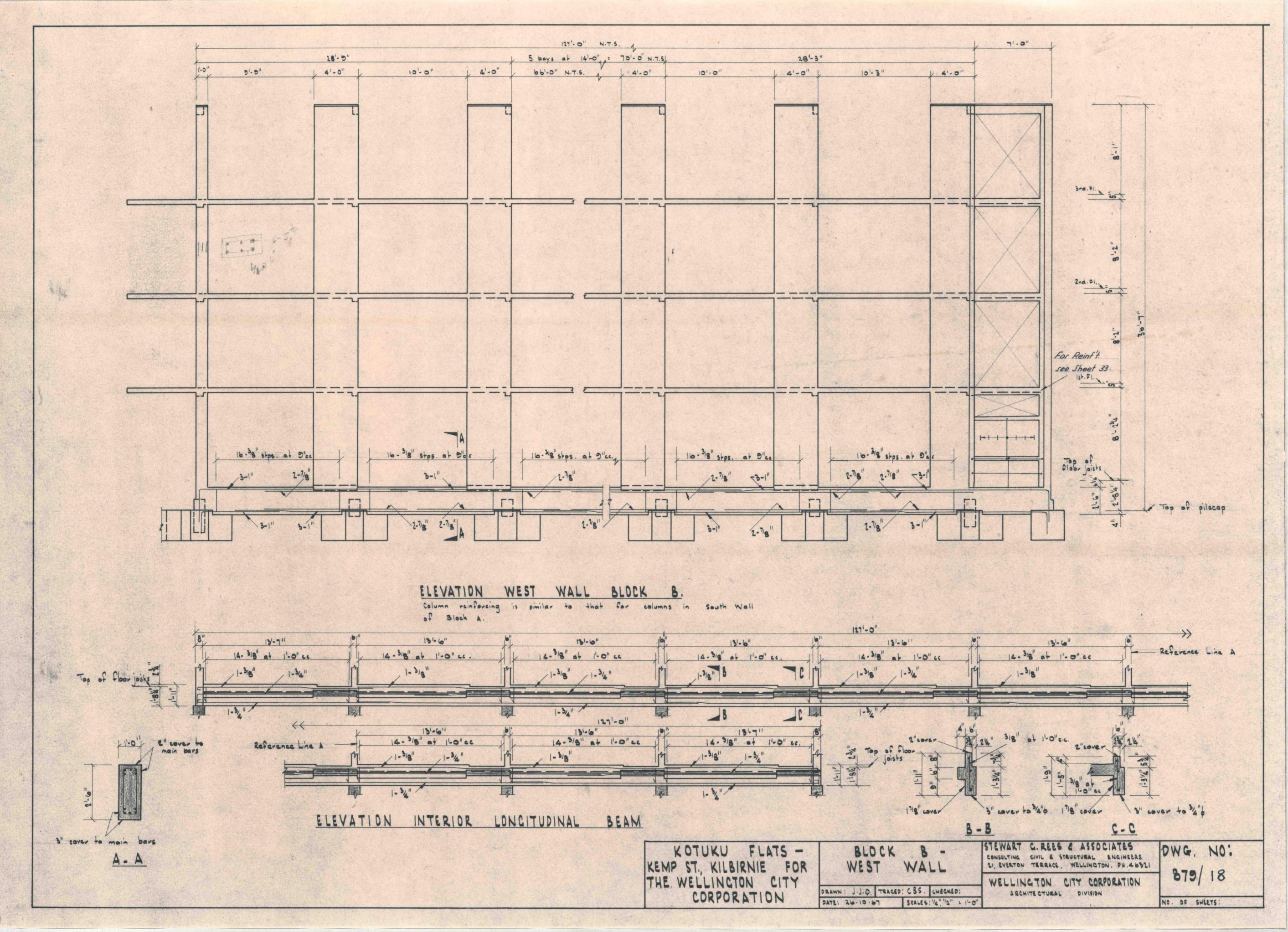




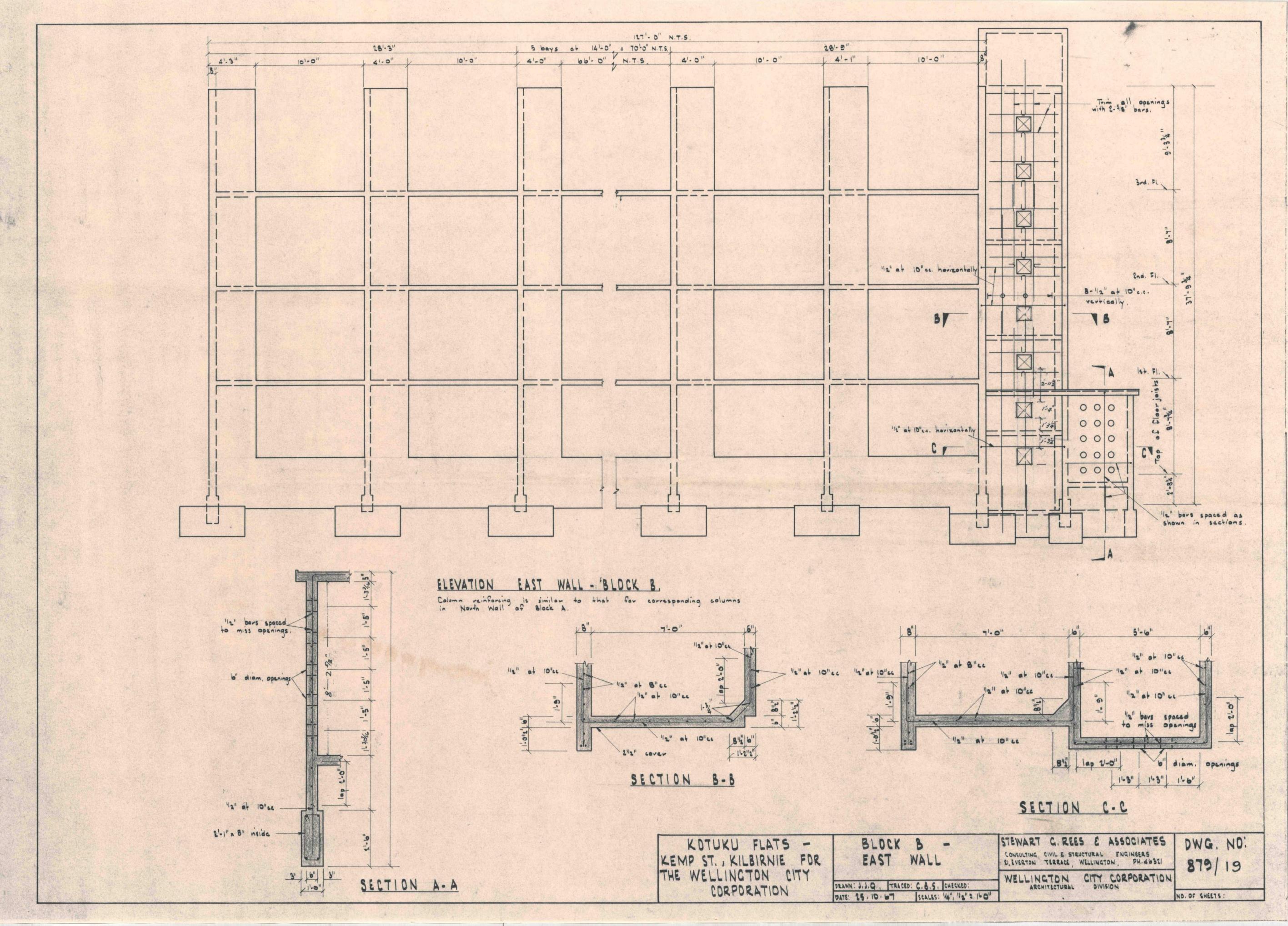


<u>51-51</u>		SECTIONS TO STAIR WALLS AT WEST END OF BLOCKS	STEWART G. REES & A CONSULTING CIVIL & STRUCTI 21, EVERTON TERRACE, WE	
	THE WELLINGTON CITY CORPORATION	DRAWN: JJQ TRACED: COS CHECKED: DATE: 1-2-68 SCALES: 112" : 11-0"	WELLINGTON CITY	

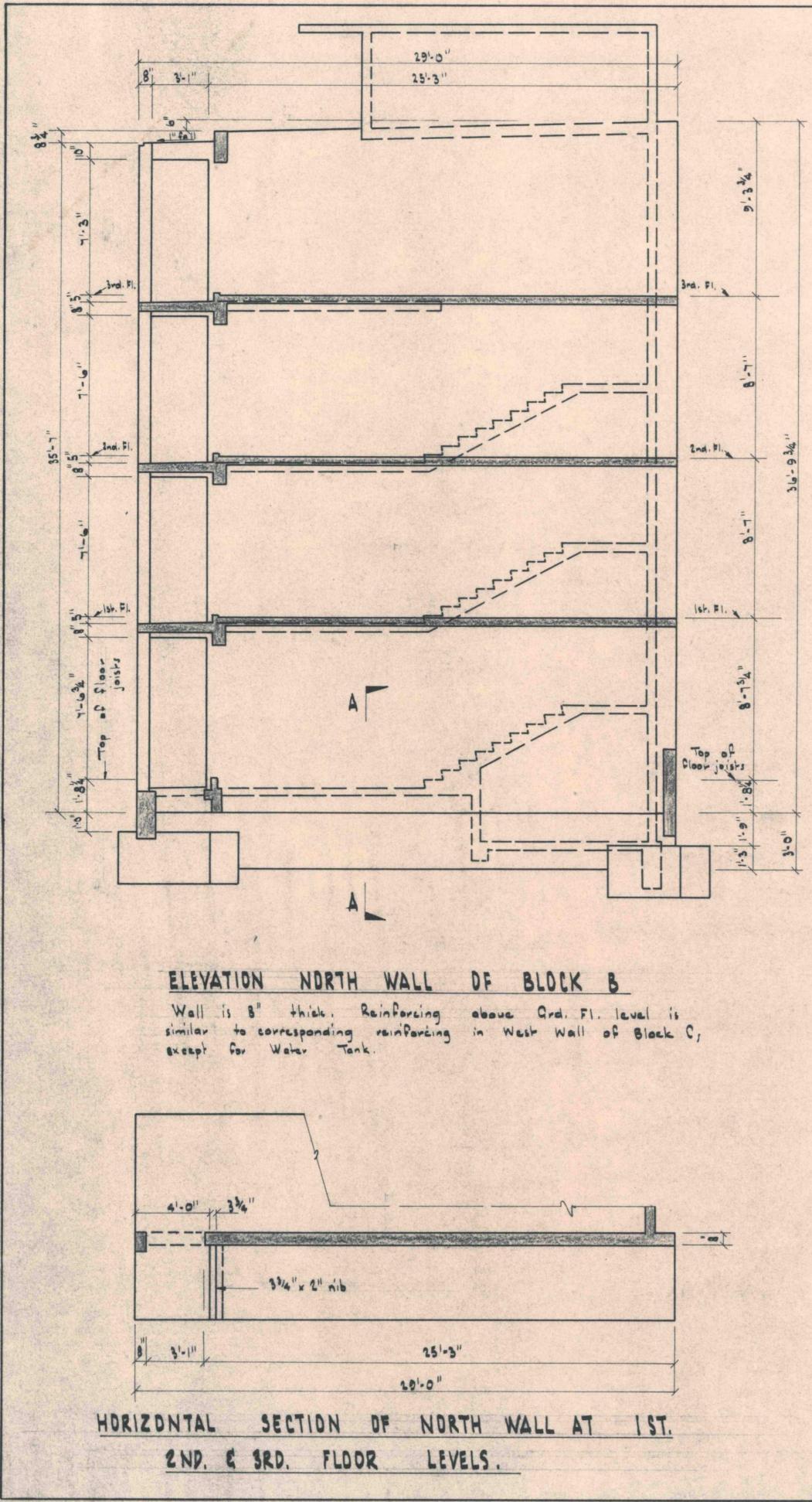


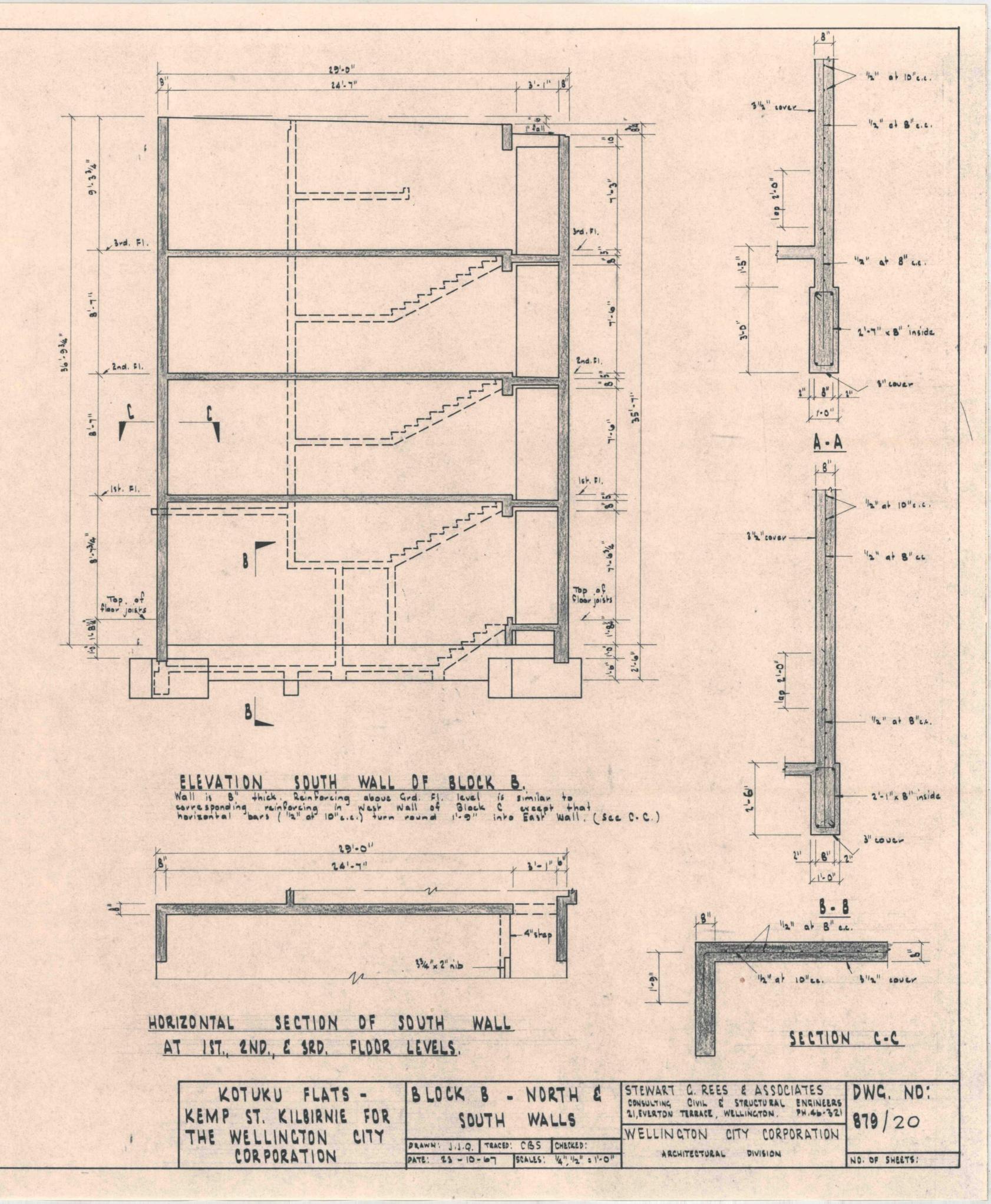


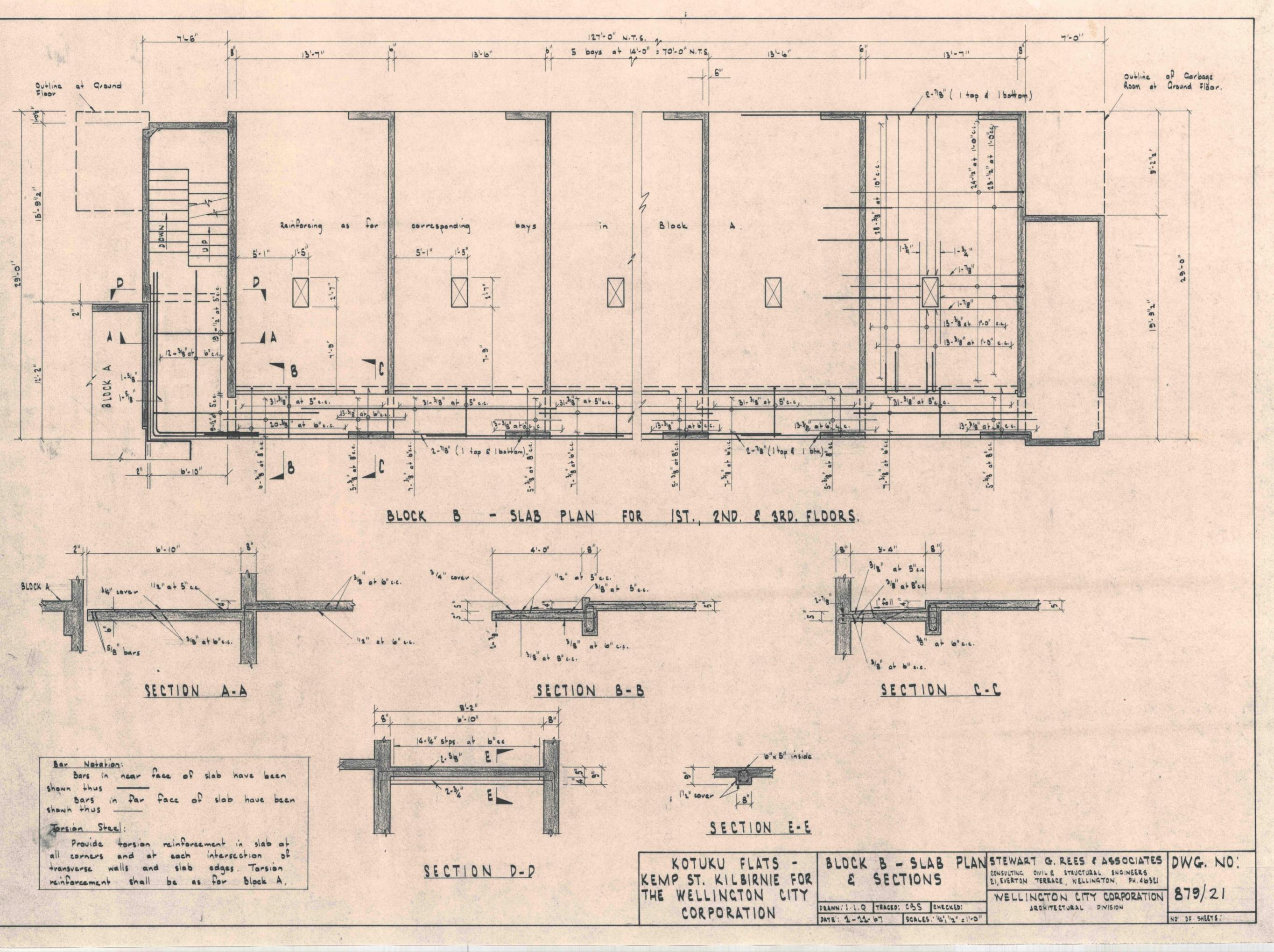
	KOTUKU FLATS - KEMP ST., KILBIRNIE FOR THE WELLINGTON CITY	BLOCK	0 -	STEWART C. REES & A CONSULTING CIVIL & STRUCTUR LI, EVERTON TERRACE, WELL
		DRAWN : J.J.Q. TRACED : CBS. CHECKED:		WELLINGTON CITY
	CORPORATION	and the second se	SCALES : "4" "12" = 1"-0"	ARCHITECTURAL DIV

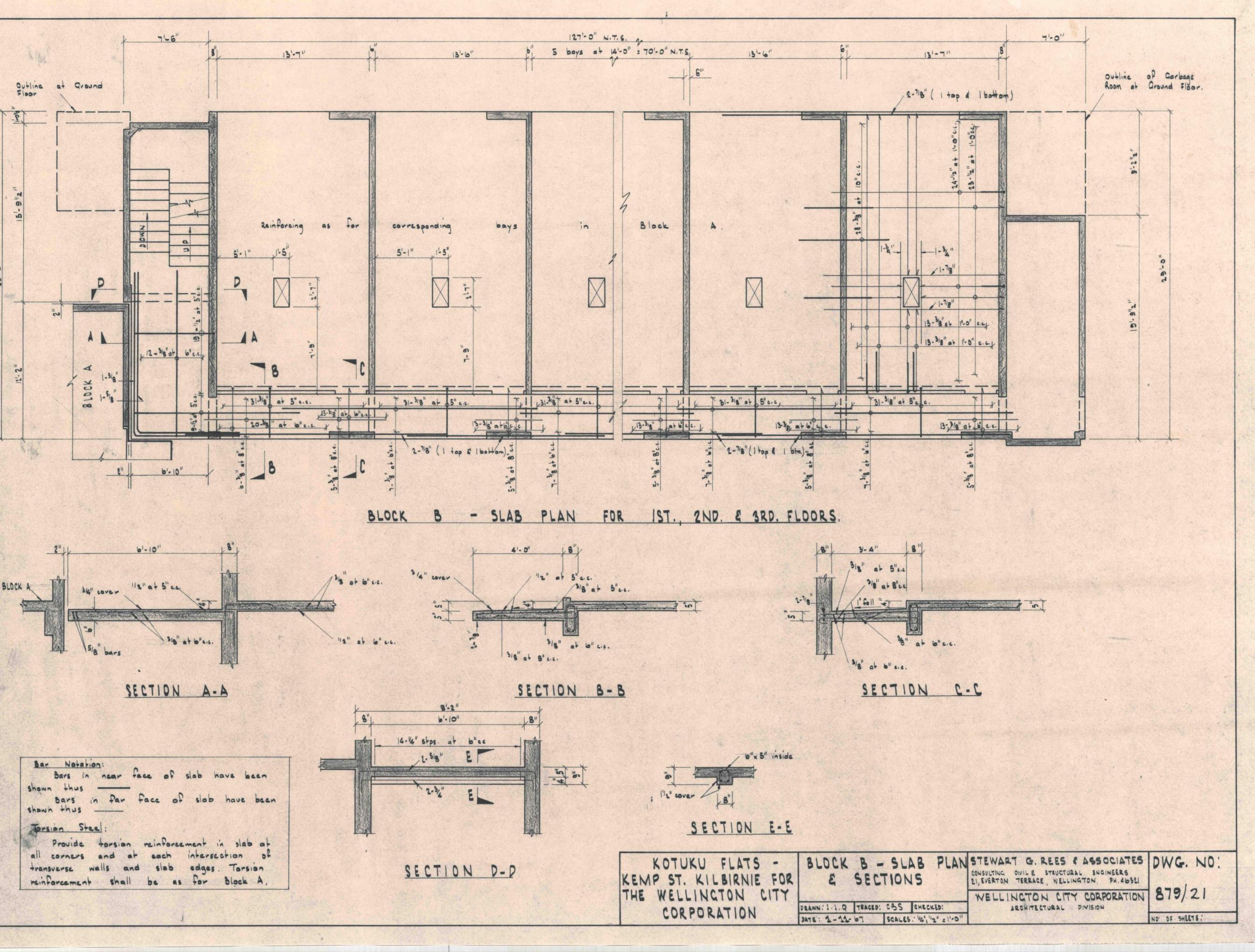


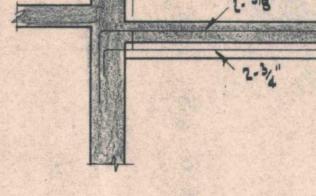
KOTUKU FLATS - KEMP ST., KILBIRNIE FOR	BLOCK B - EAST WALL	STEWART G. REES CONSULTING CIVIL & STRUC 2), EVERTON TERRACE, W
THE WELLINGTON CITY CORPORATION	DRAWN: J.J.Q., TRACED: C.B.S., CHECKED: DATE: 25.10.67 SCALES: 14", 12" = 160"	WELLINGTON

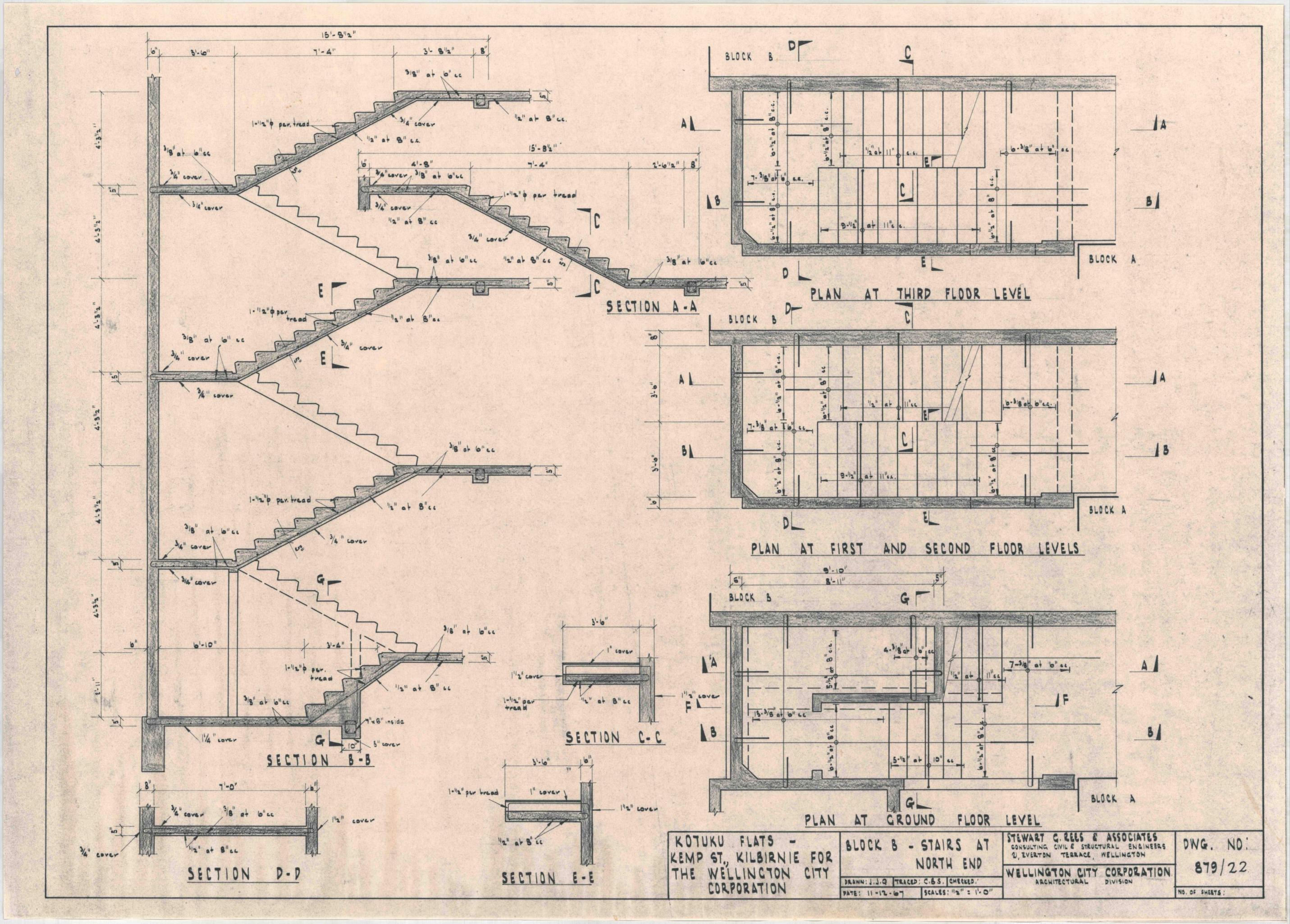


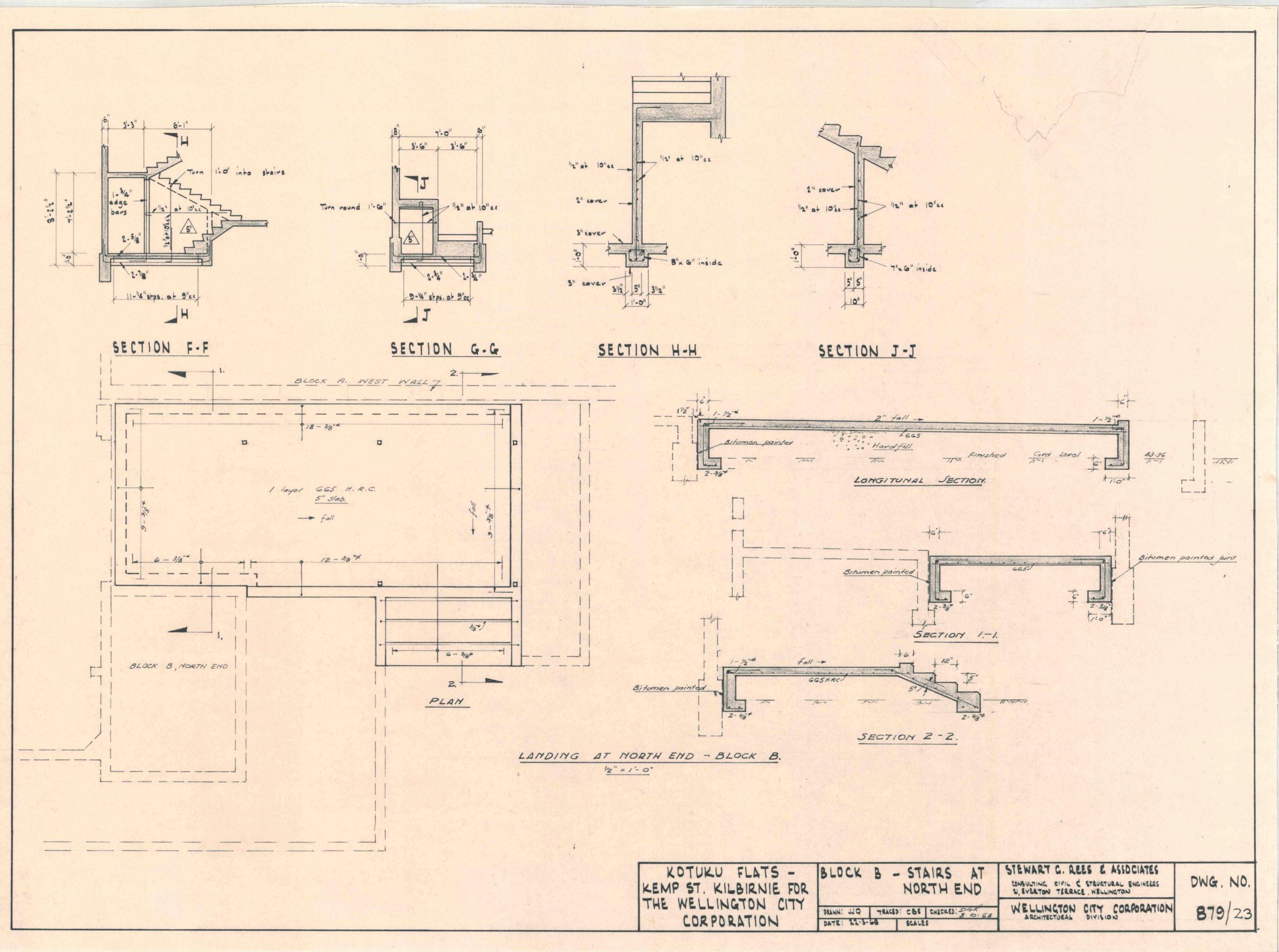




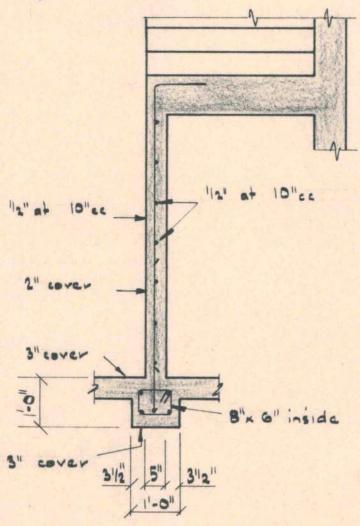


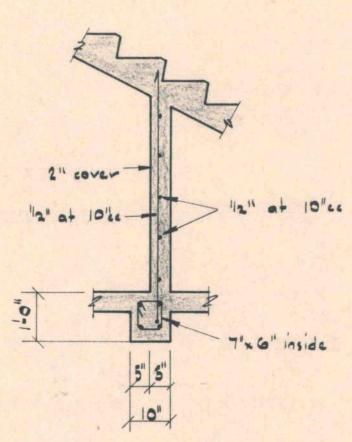




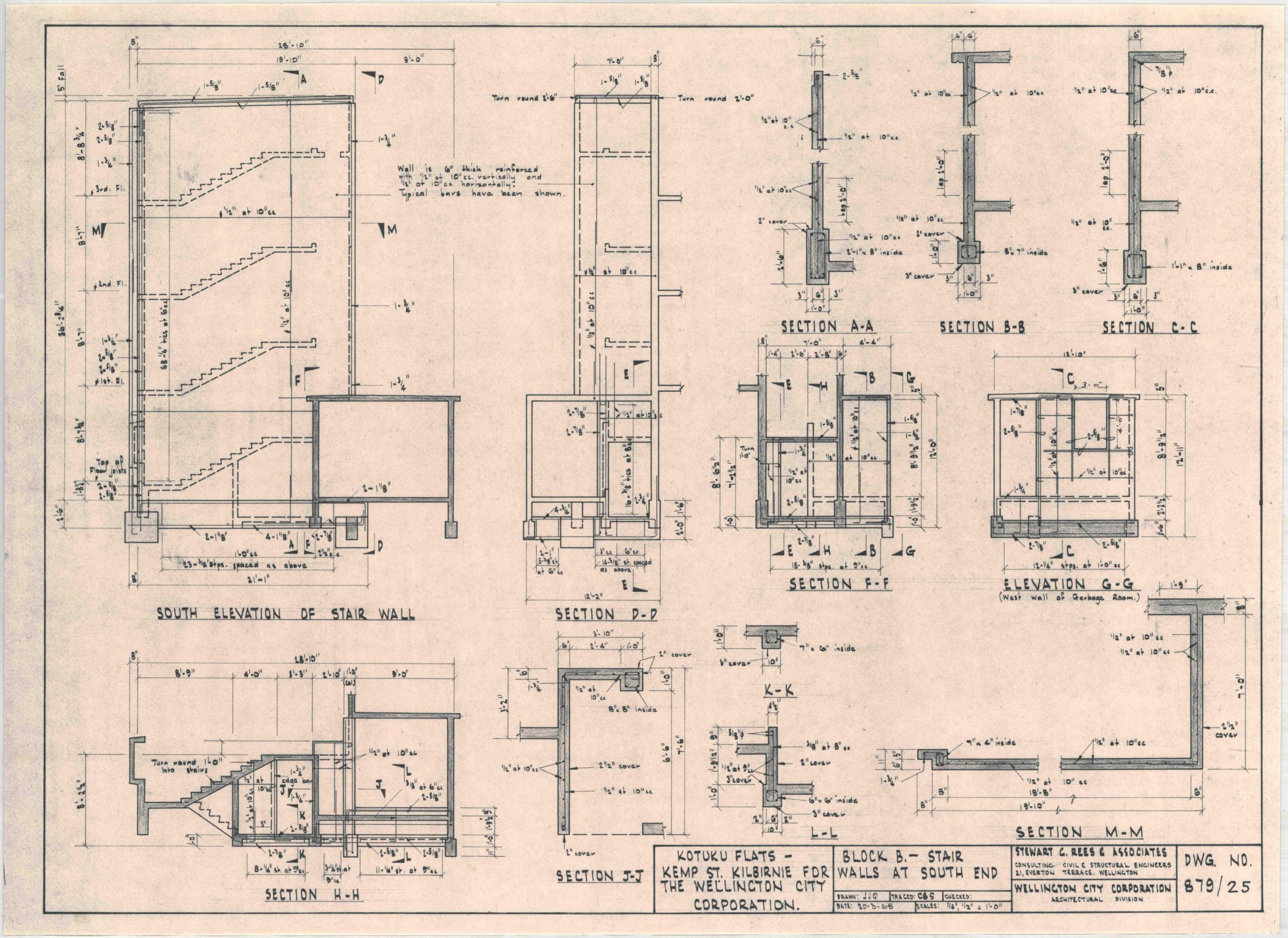


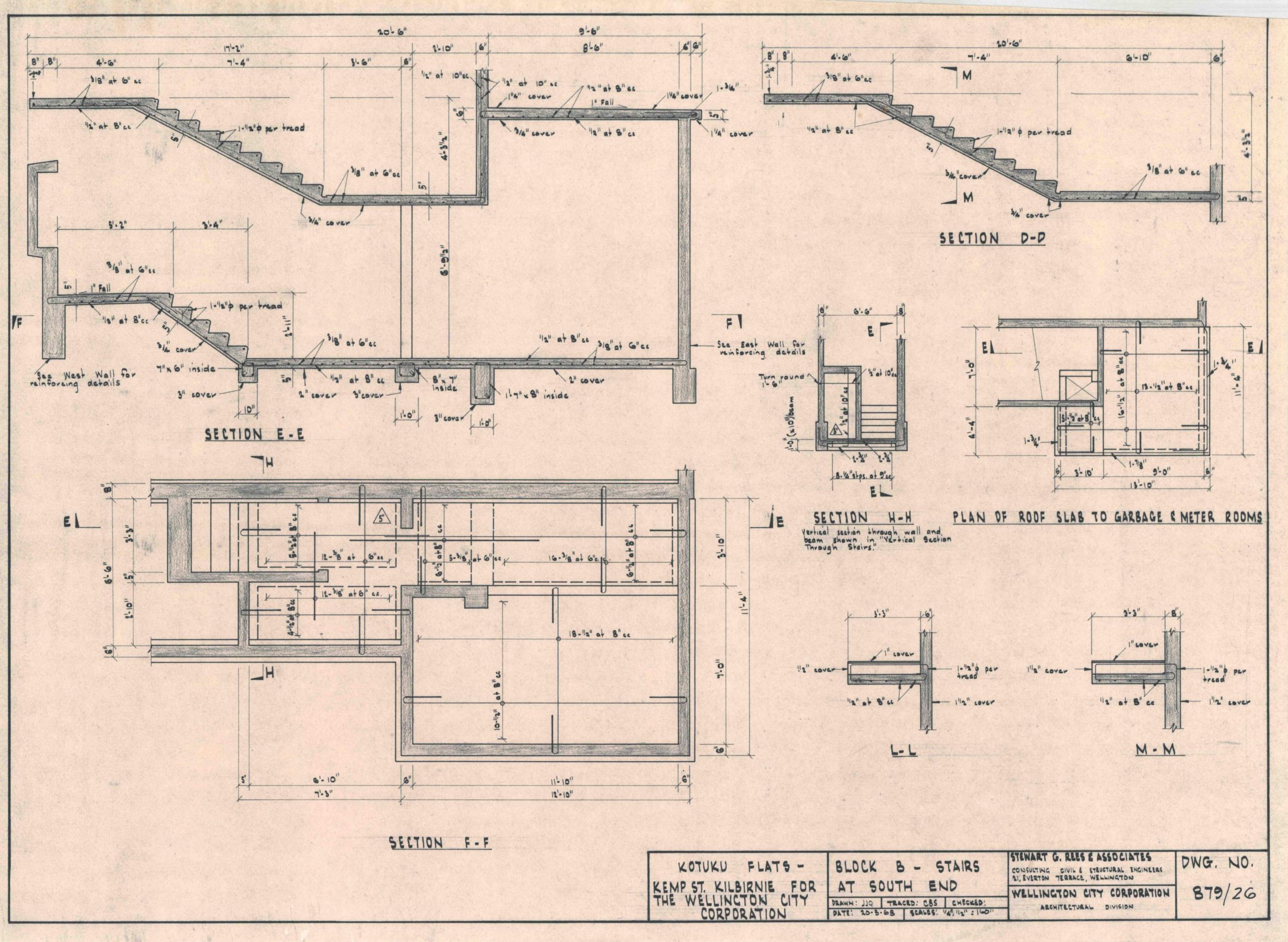
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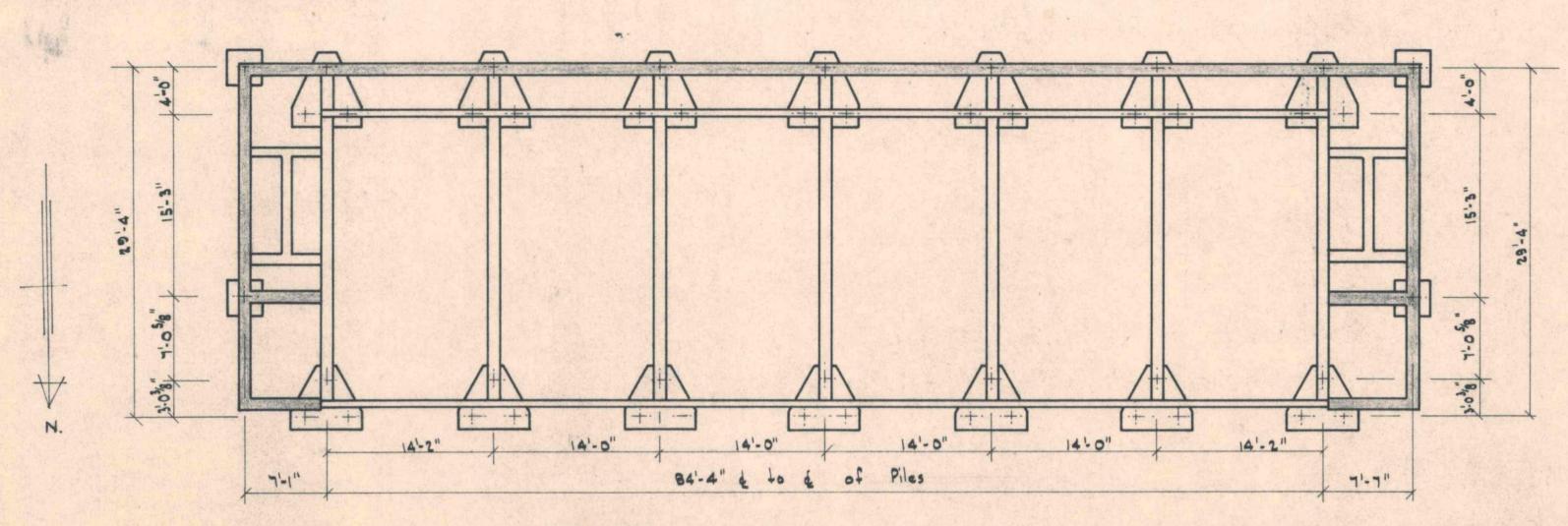


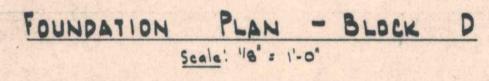
1.000	KOTUKU FLATS - KEMP ST. KILBIRNIE FOR	BLOCK B .	NORTH END	STEWART C. REEL
	CORPORATION	DRAWN: JJQ TRACE DATE: 12-3-68	SCALES	WELLINGTON C

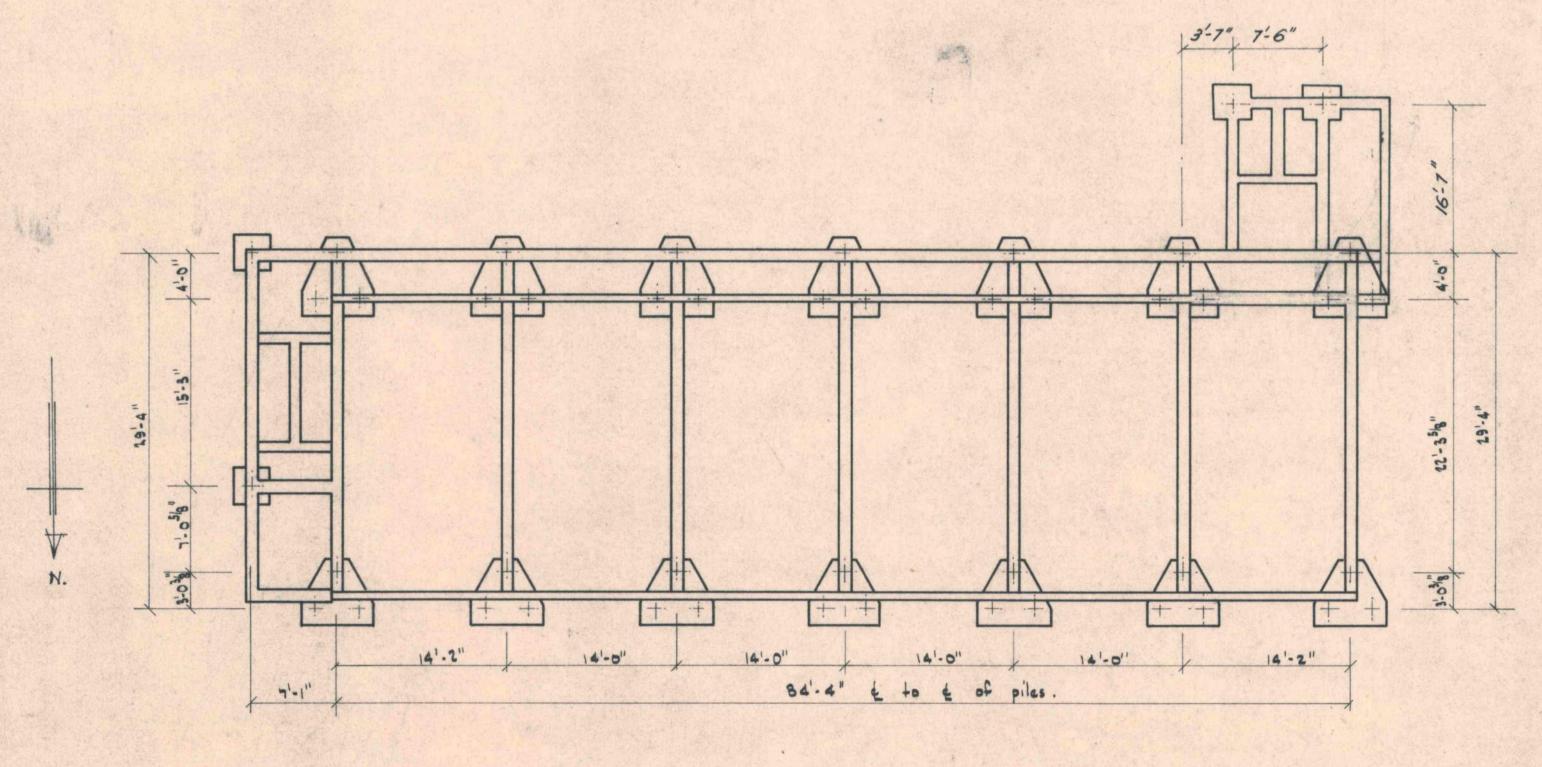




		BLOCK B - STAIRS	CONSULTING CIVIL
A NUMBER OF A N	KEMP ST. KILBIRNIE FOR THE WELLINCTON CITY CORPORATION	DRAWH : JIQ TRACED: CBS CHECKED: DATE: 20-3-68 SCALES: "4", "12" : 1"0"	WELLINGTON



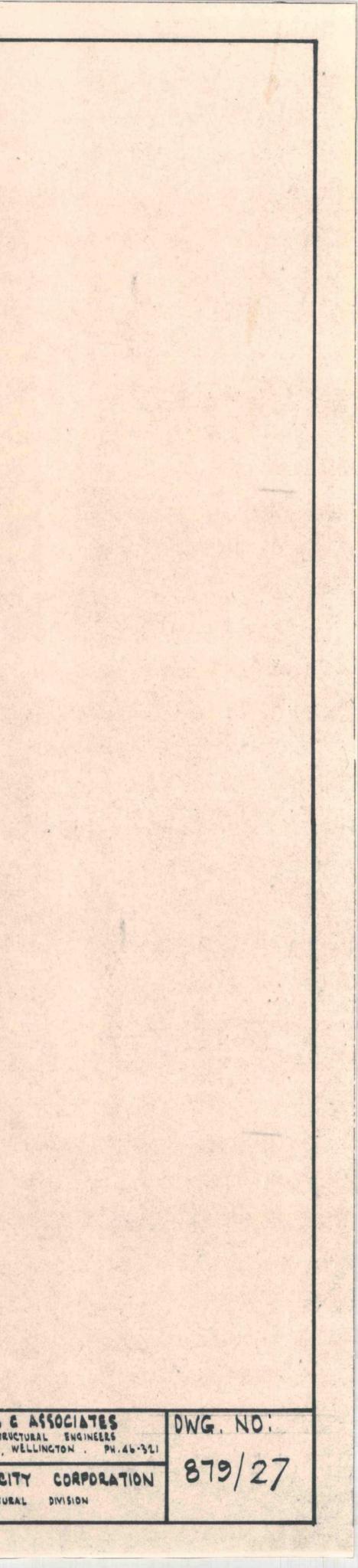


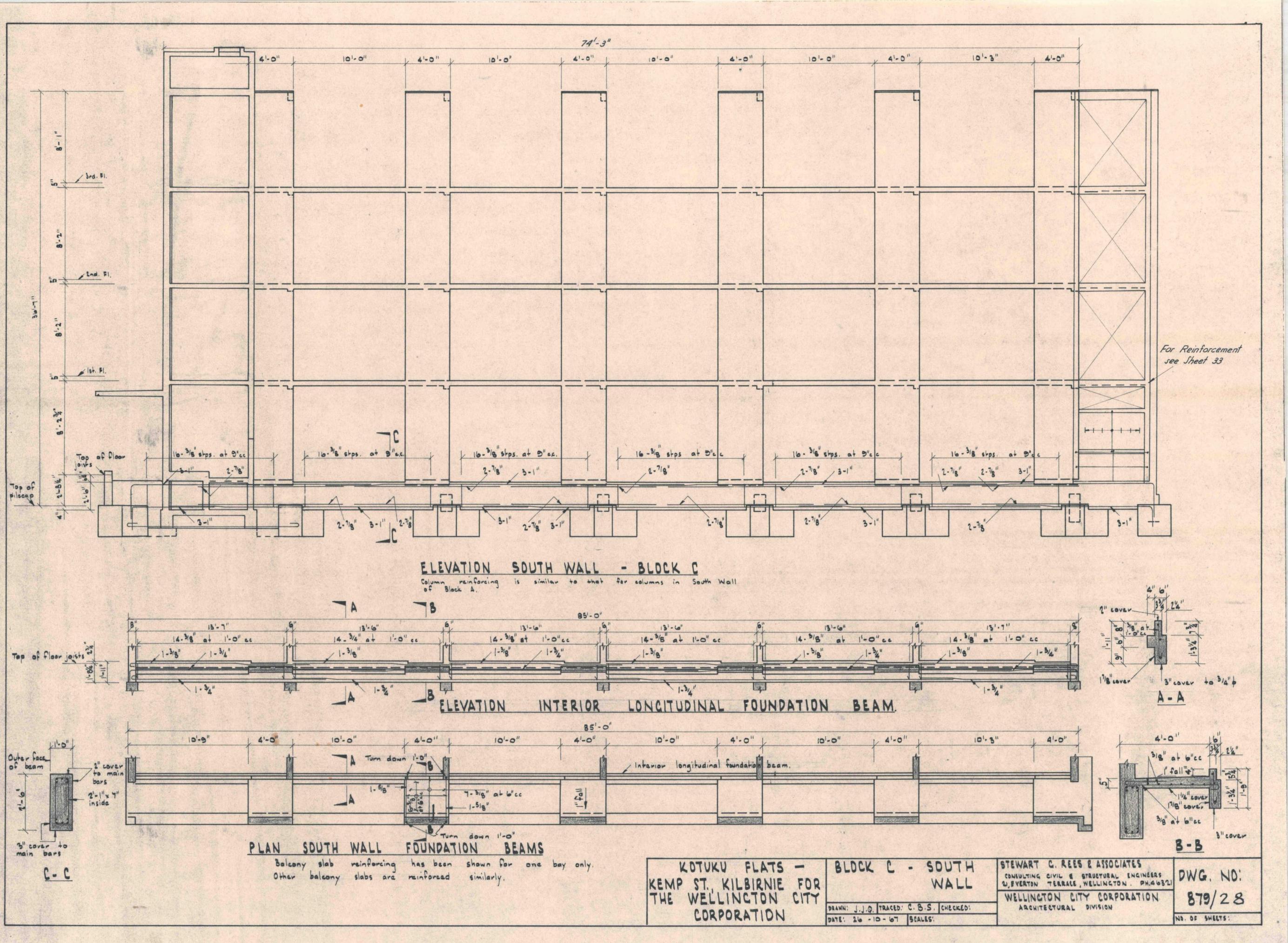


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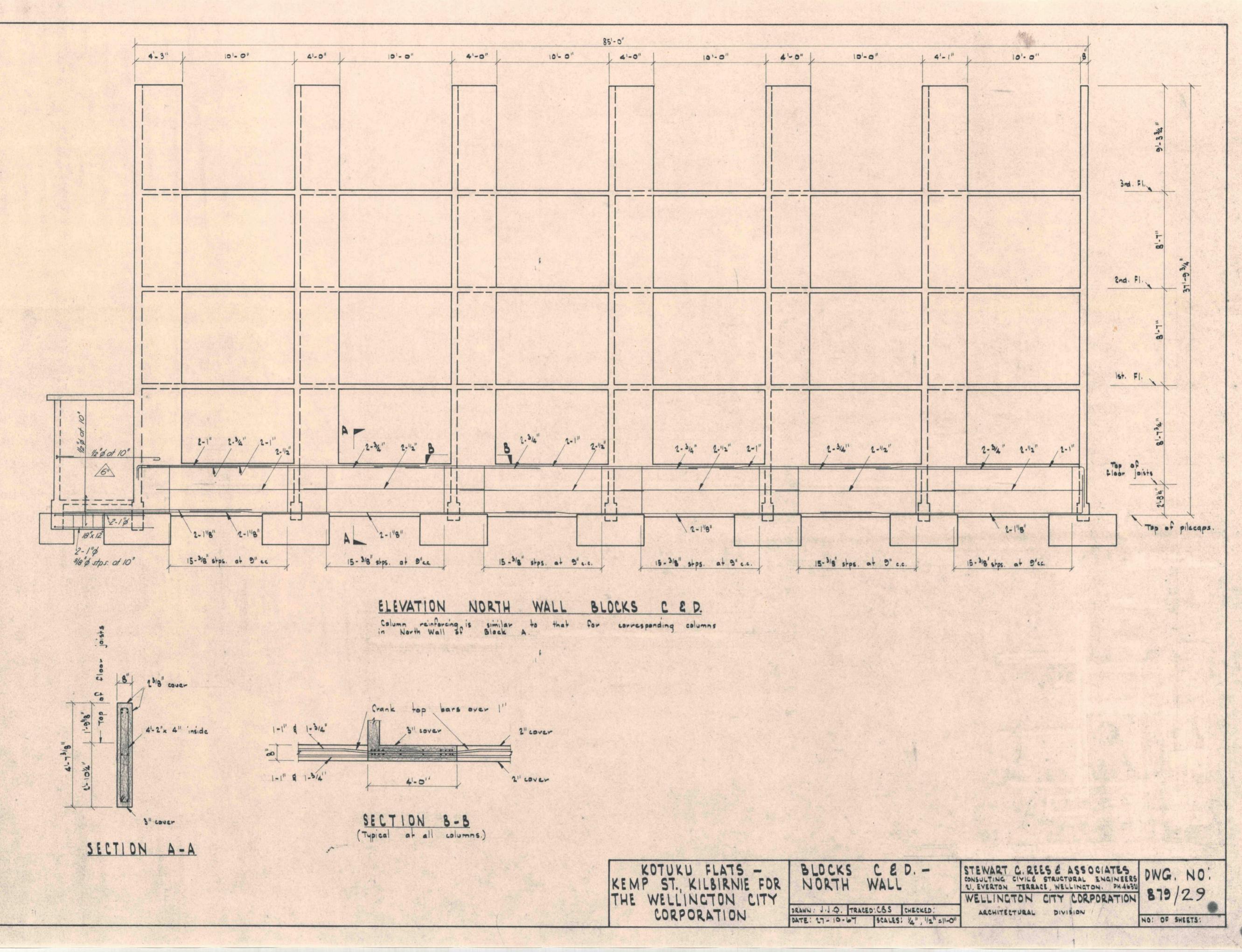
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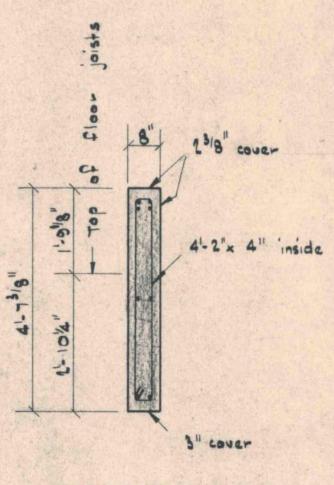


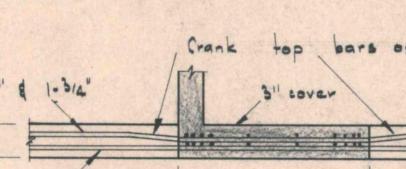


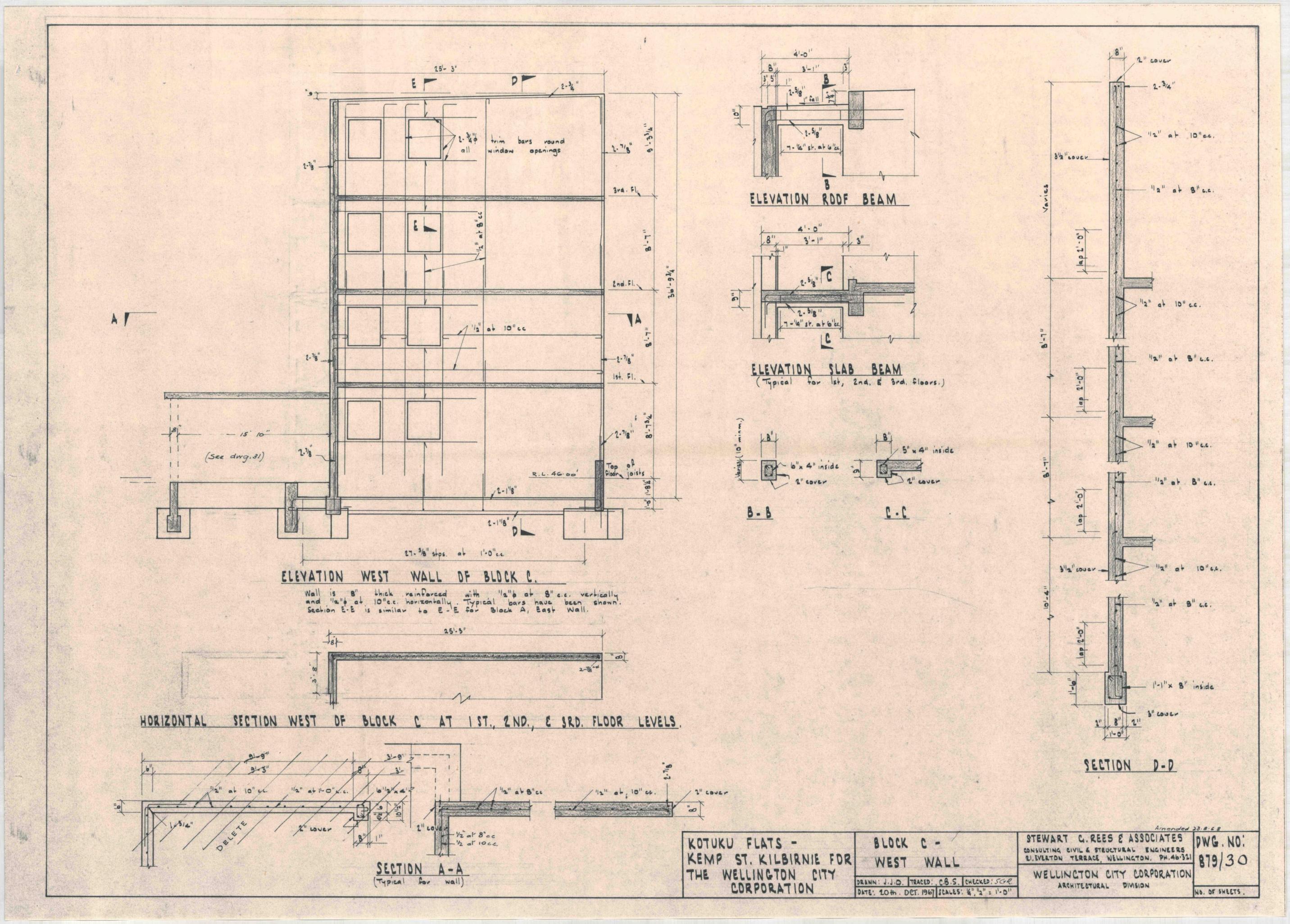
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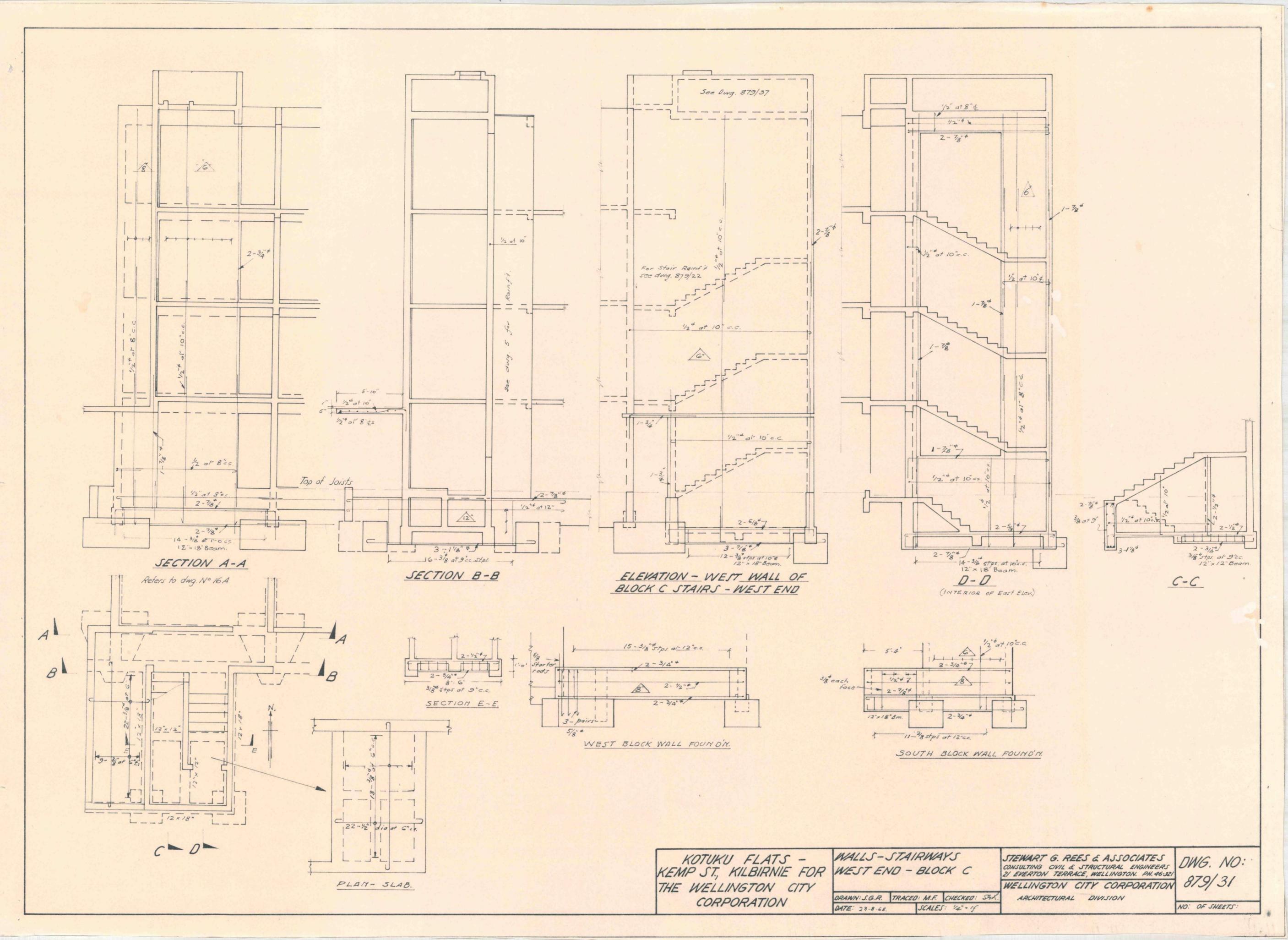
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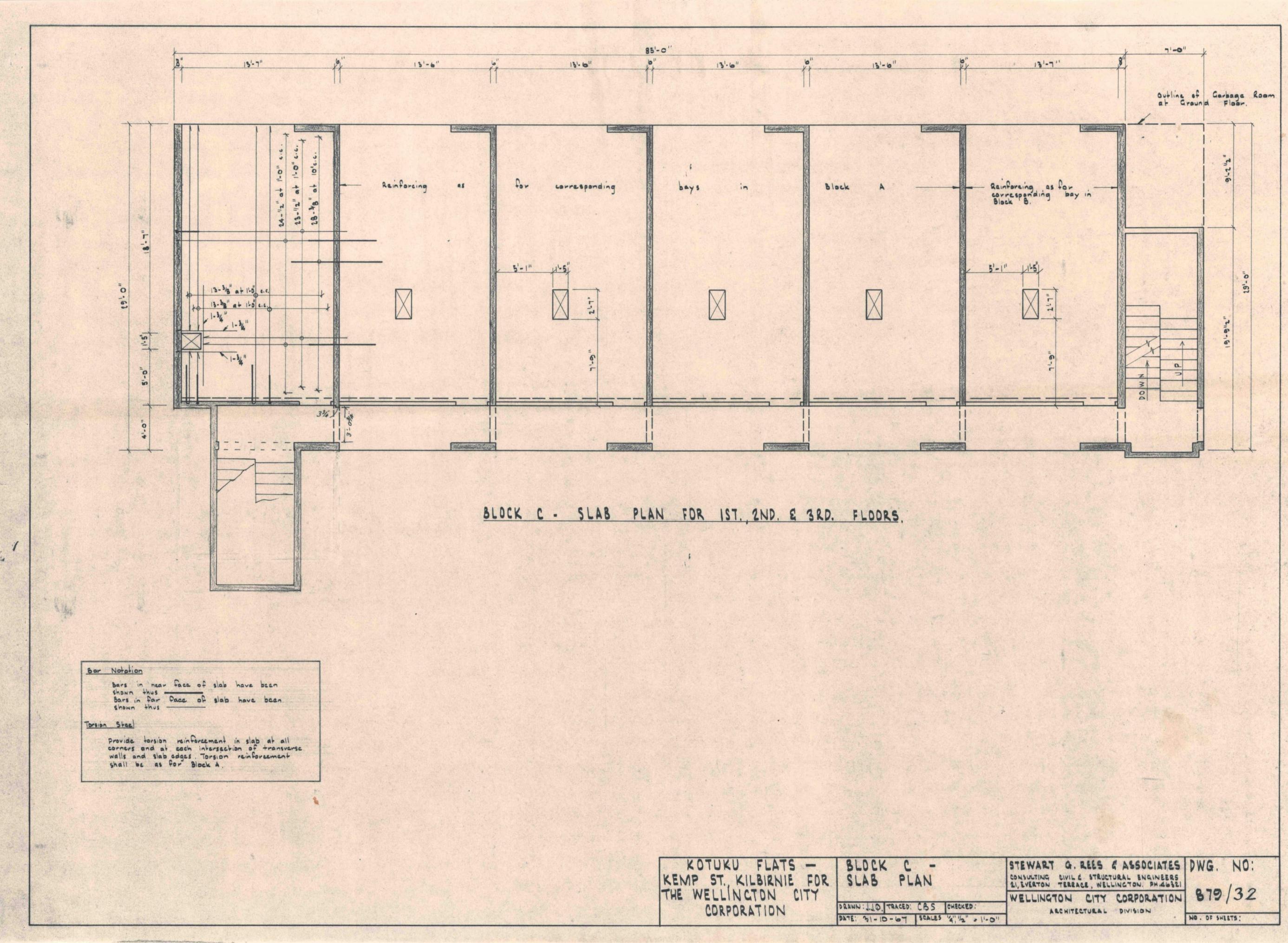


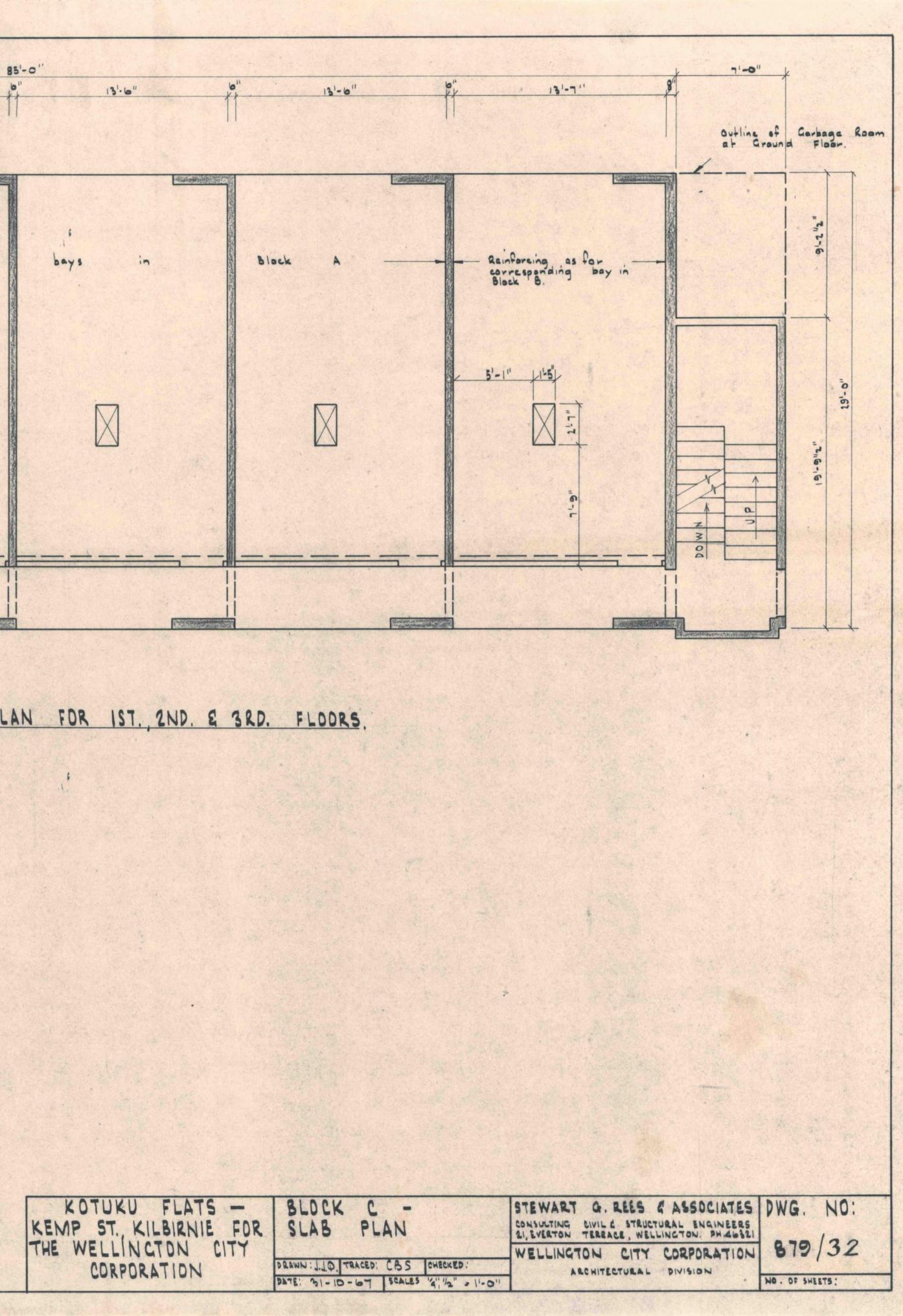


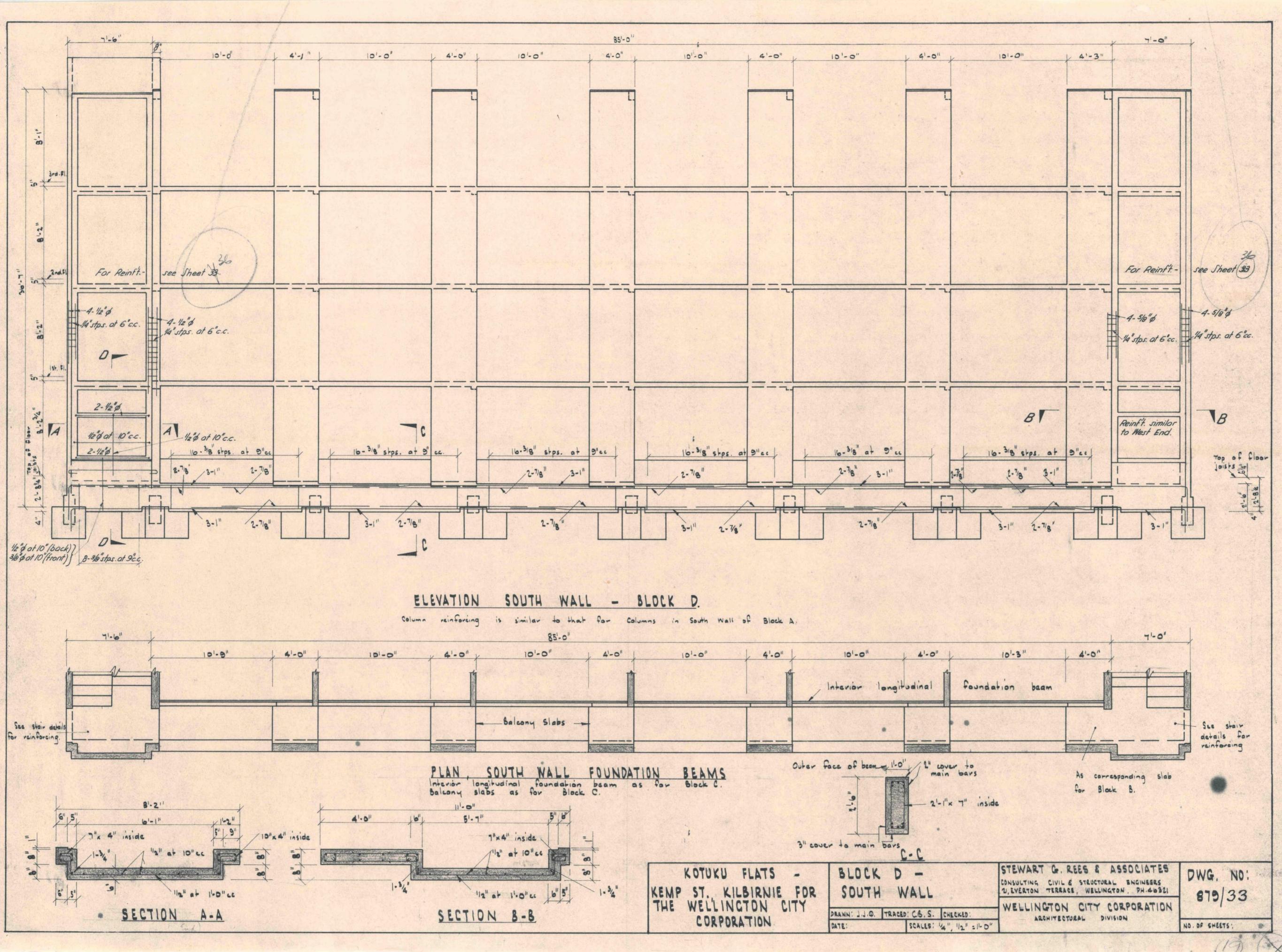


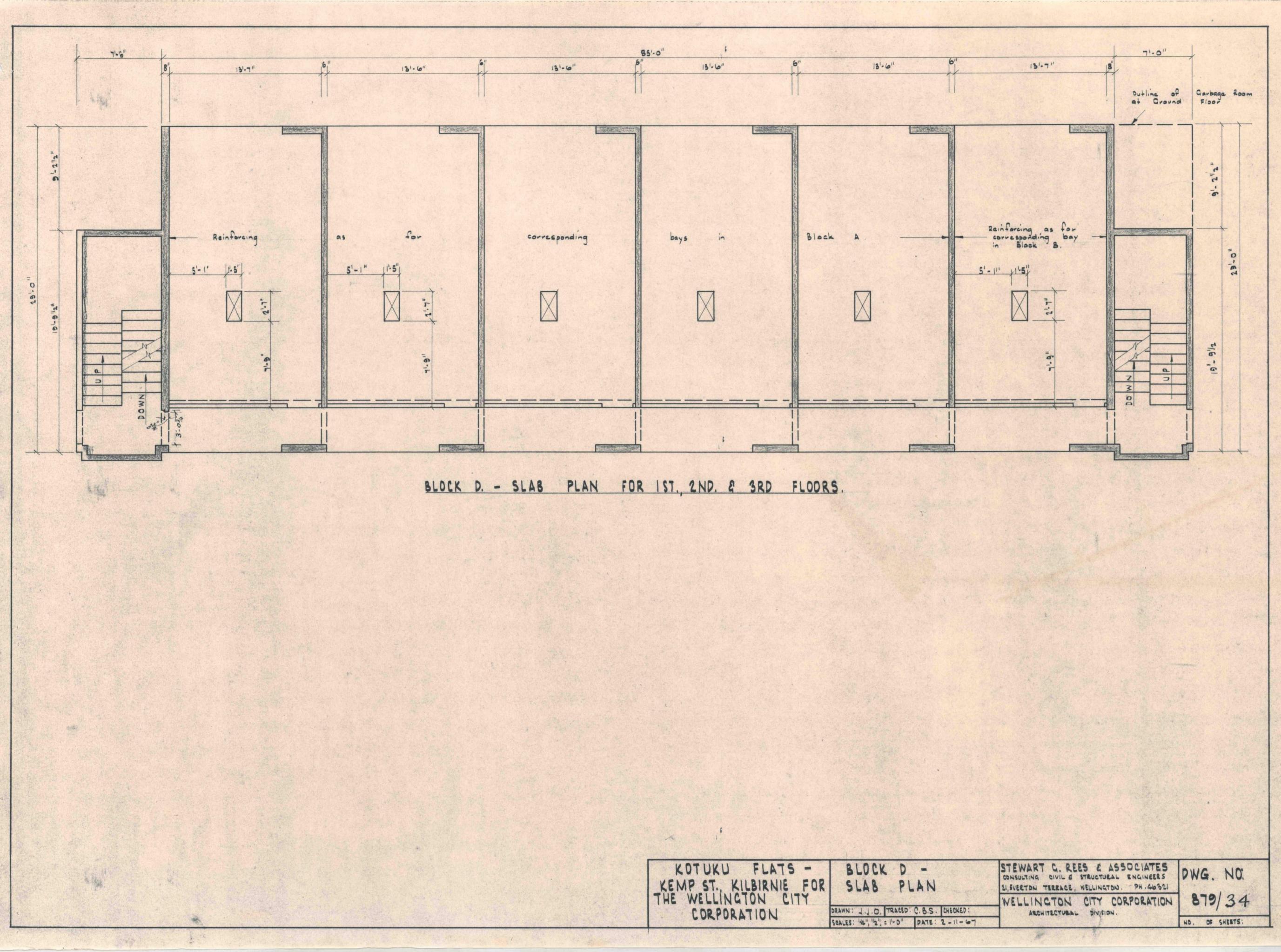


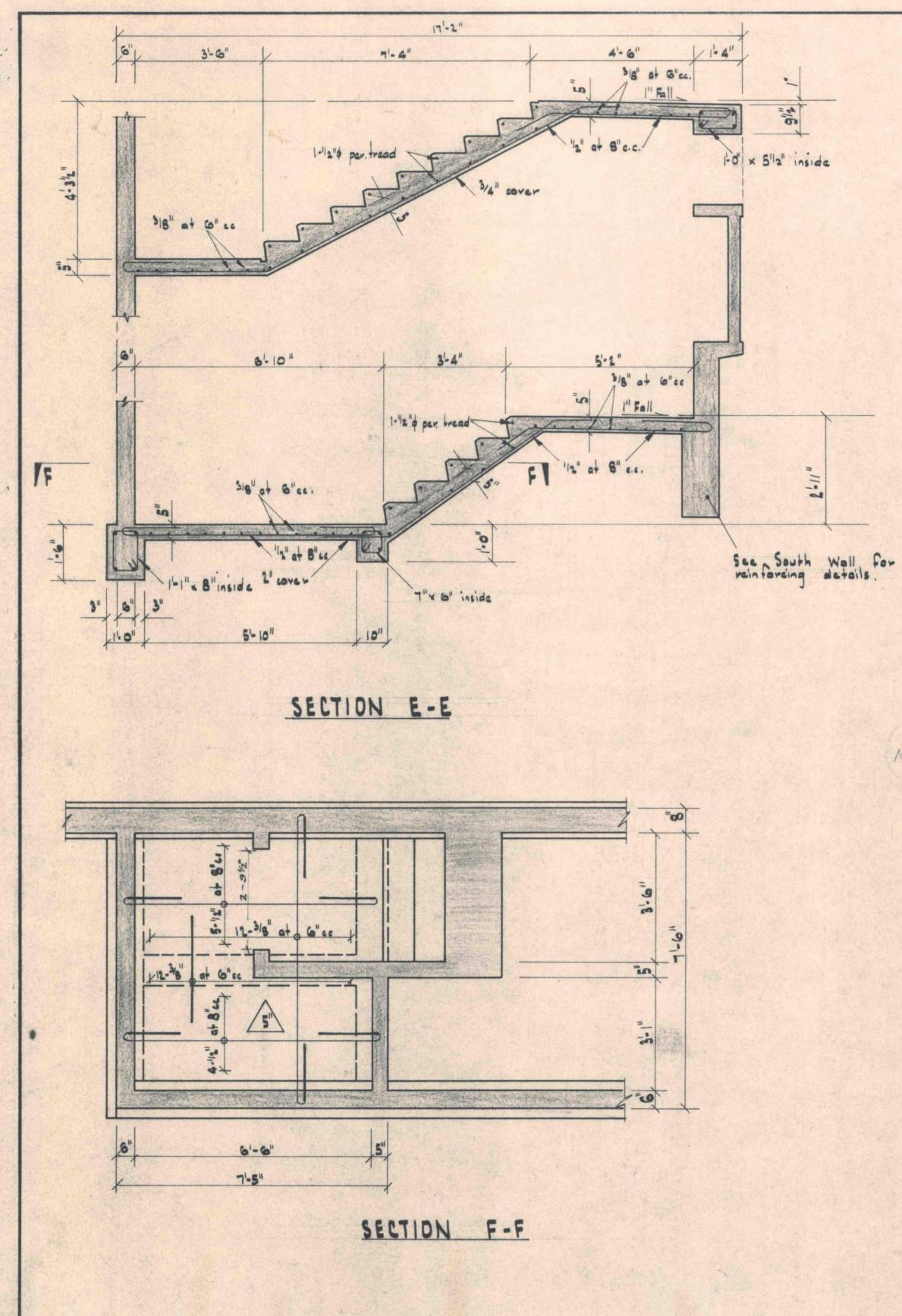
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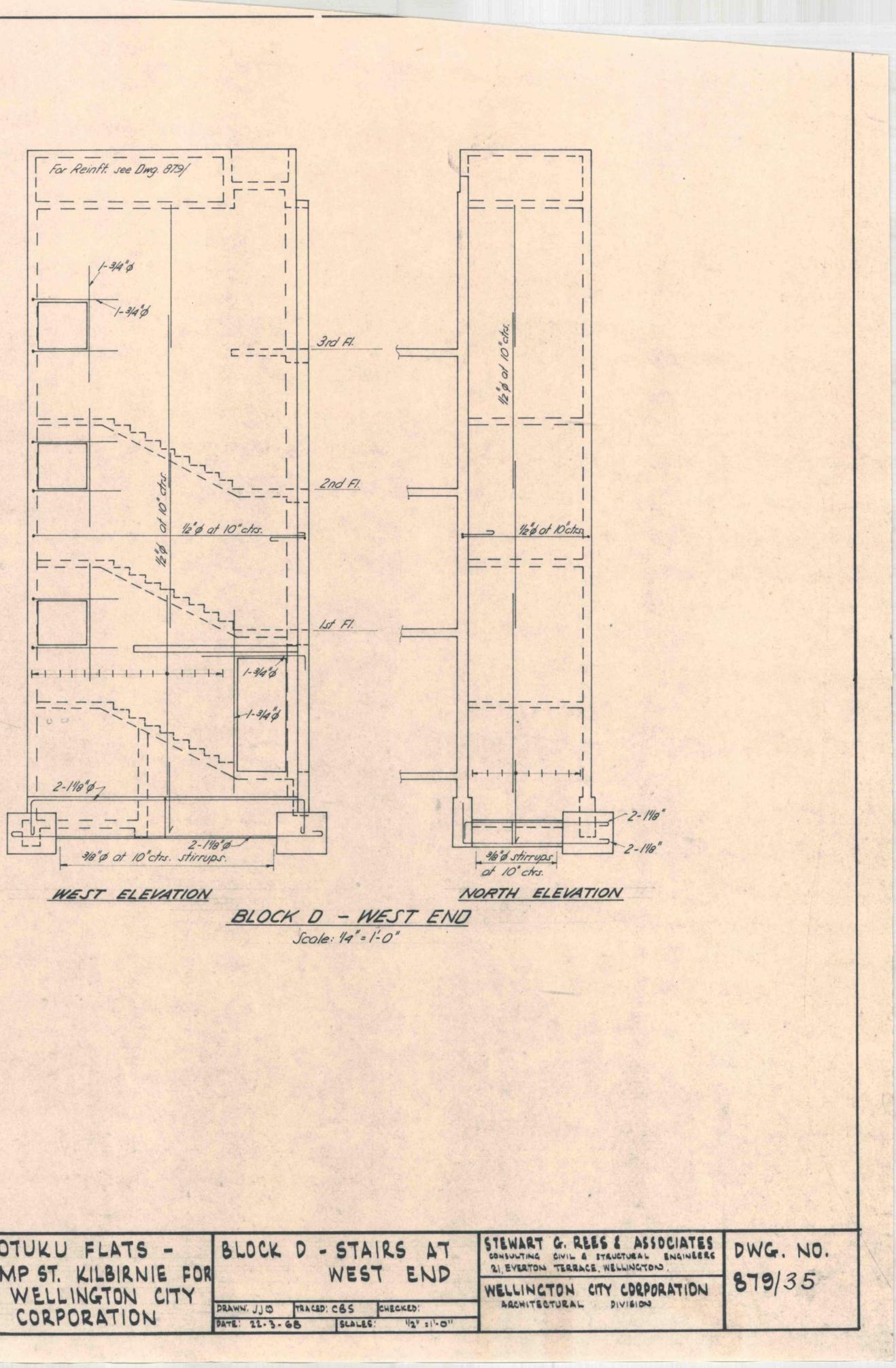




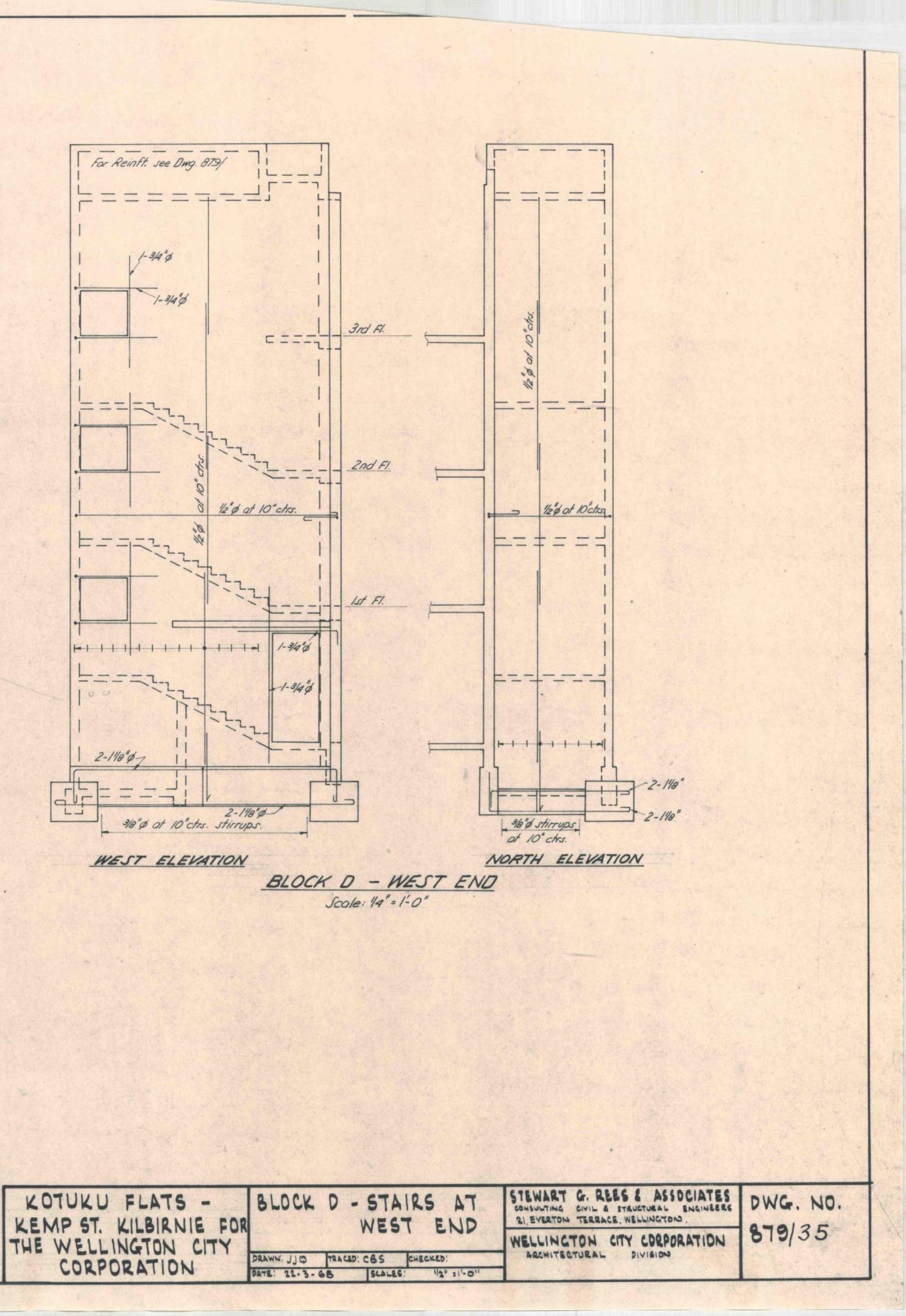


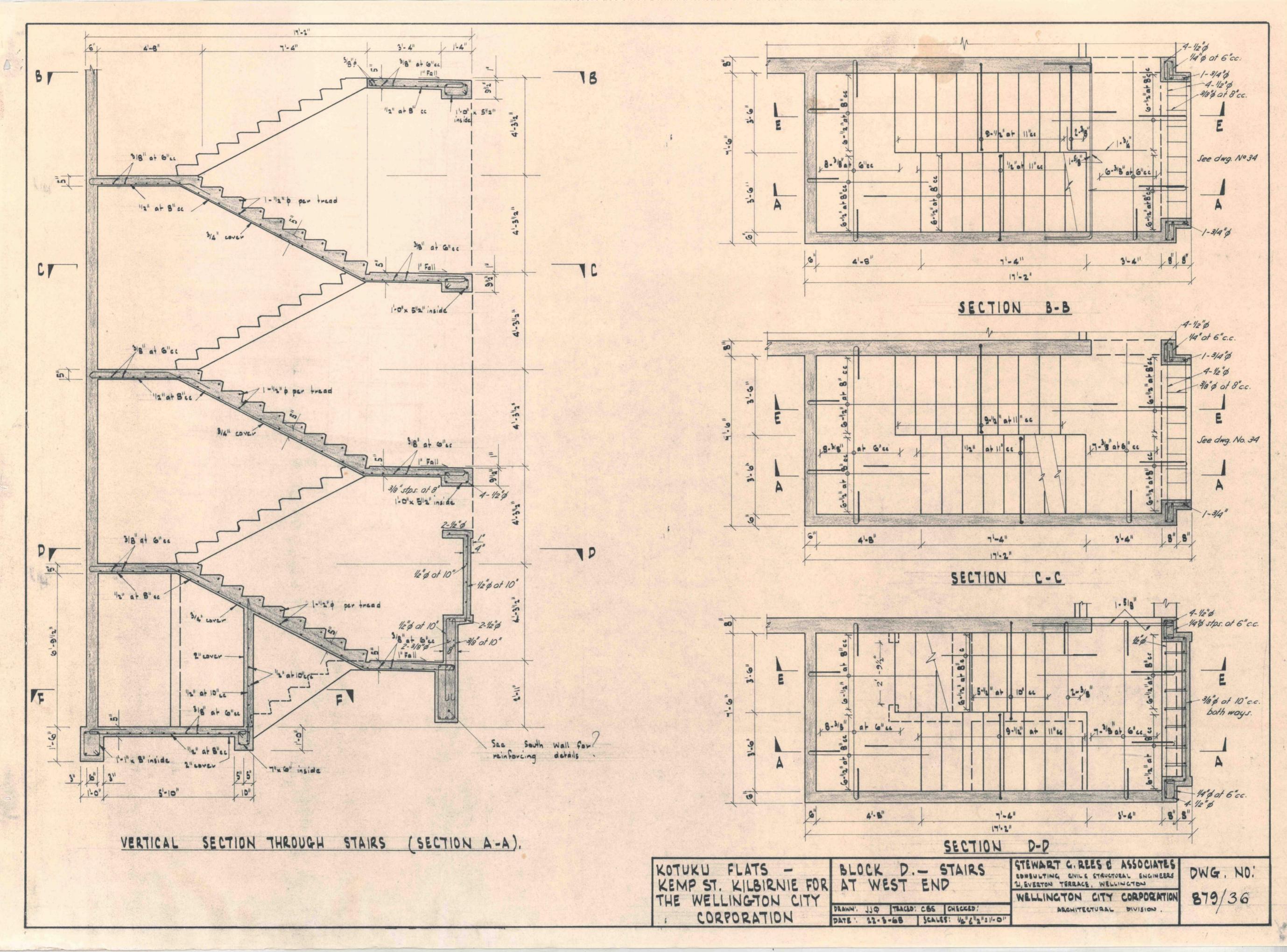


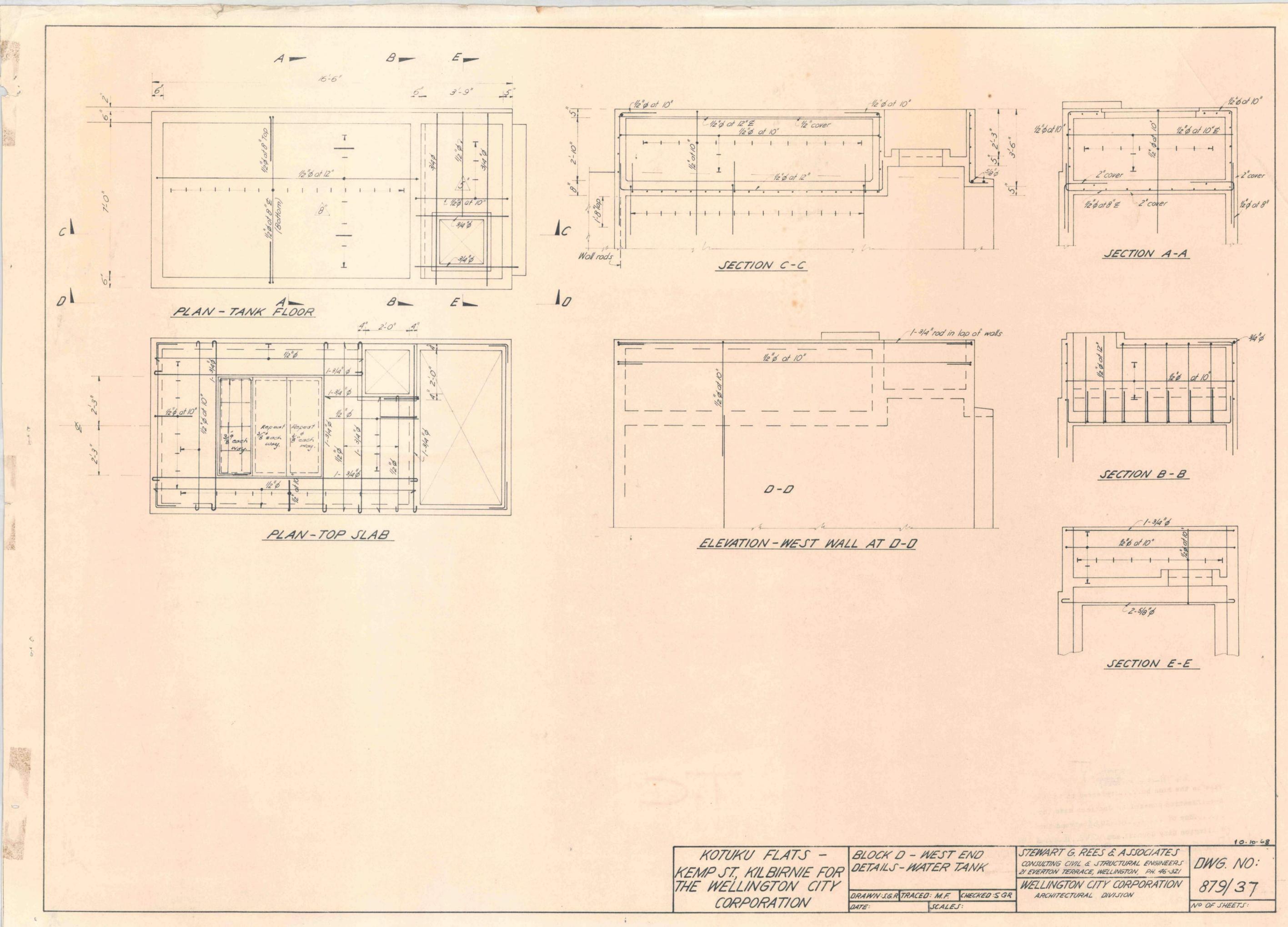


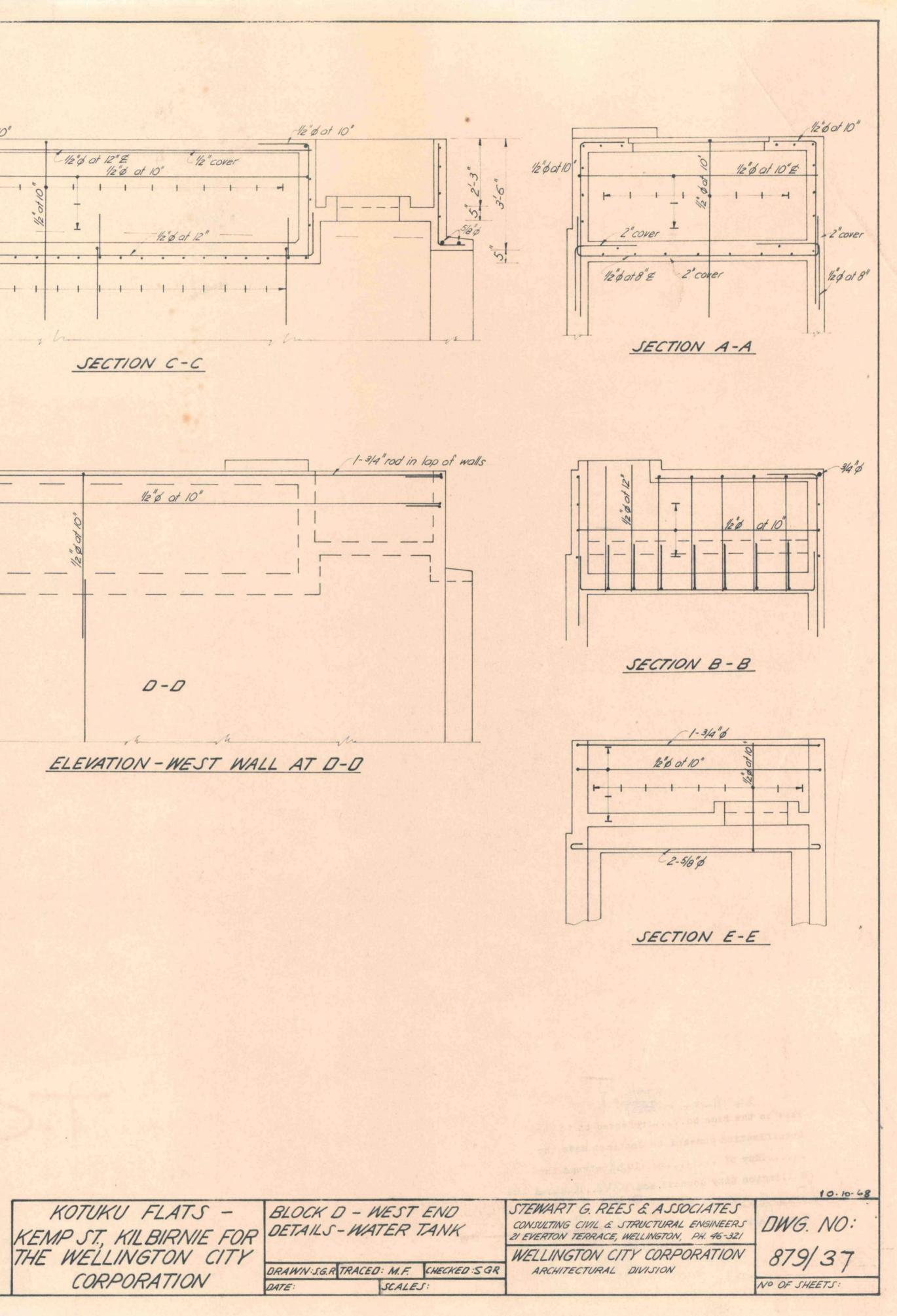


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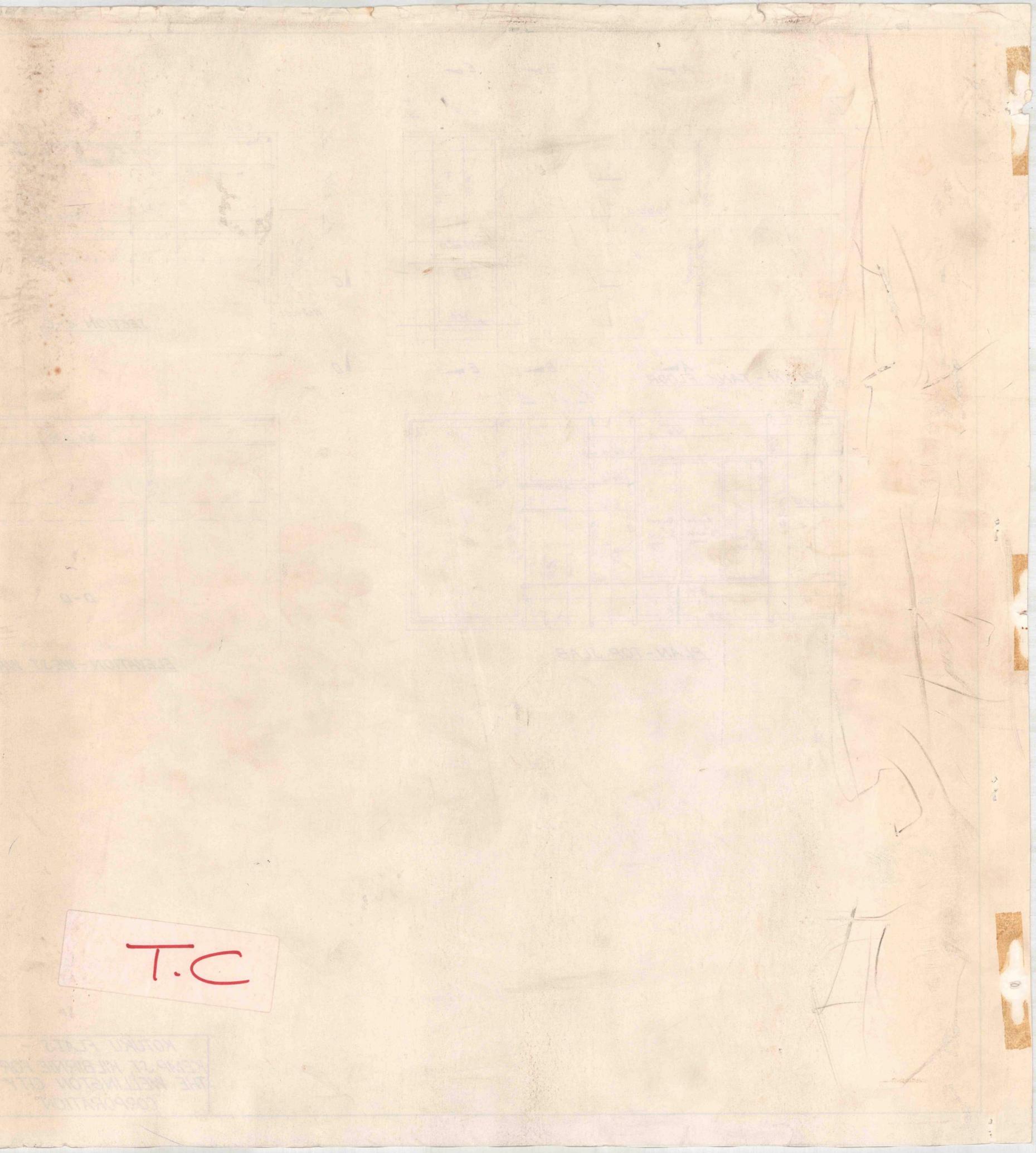


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Wellington City Council

# Kotuku Park Redevelopment

Structural Alterations Design Features Report







Wellington City Council

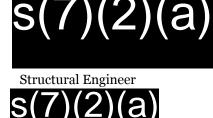
## **Kotuku Park** Redevelopment

### **Structural Alterations**

**Design Features Report** 



Reviewed By



Manager Structural Engineering

**Opus International Consultants Ltd** Wellington Civil L7, Majestic Centre, 100 Willis St PO Box 12 003, Wellington 6144 New Zealand

**Telephone:** Facsimile:

Date:

Status:

+64 4 471 7000 +64 4 471 1397

February 2014 **Reference:** 4-60580.05 For Building Consent

### Contents

1	Introduction1
2	Building Description12.1Existing Building12.2Proposed Alterations1
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### 1 Introduction

The Wellington City Council proposes to complete a significant upgrade of Kotuku Flats as part of the Housing Upgrade Programme. Opus International Consultants Limited have been engaged to provide structural design services for the structural alterations required.

The following details the structure, assumptions and design parameters. The design has been completed to give the building an equivalent strength rating of 70% of New Building Standard (%NBS).

A producer statement of the associated works is included in Appendix C.

### 2 **Building Description**

#### **2.1** Existing Building

Kotuku Park is comprised of four main residential blocks, of varying lengths but similar configurations. All blocks are four stories, with rectangular building layouts construction with in-situ reinforced concrete.

Concrete shears walls are the main resistance to any lateral seismic loads and vertical gravity loads in both directions. Long inter-tenancy transverse walls brace the building in the transverse direction and carry most of the weight, while short flexible walls brace the building on either side in the longitudinal direction.

Floors are typically 5 inch thick solid concrete slabs designed to span between inter-tenancy walls. The roof is generally lightweight, and ground floor a light timber floor supported by timber bearers, supported on concrete piles.

Pile foundations transfer vertical gravity loads and lateral seismic loads into the ground. The transverse walls sit directly on pile caps. The longitudinal walls sit on reinforced concrete ground beams that run the length of the buildings. These vary between sides, and span between the pile caps.

Blocks A and B connect, with a 50mm existing seismic gap between the two buildings.

#### 2.2 Proposed Alterations

The key structural works being completed for Kotuku Park includes:

#### 1. Increasing the seismic gap between Blocks A and B

There is already an existing 50mm gap, however our analysis indicated that there is likely going to be more deflection at the top levels of the building. This could cause pounding and significant damage in this area in an earthquake event. We have therefore recommended this gap is increased to 150mm on levels 2 and 3 where the deflections are substantial at ULS. This will be achieved by cutting back the existing slab and replacing with a steel angle which can slide over the existing floor. We will not alter the roof as it is lightweight, and the damage will not be significant at ULS.

#### 2. Strengthening the longitudinal ground beam on the walkway side

Under seismic loading the existing ground beams will be subject to significant forces as they transfer the loads from the existing longitudinal walls to the piles. The ground beams on this side currently govern the capacity of the buildings, and we therefore propose to strengthen these to improve the seismic capacity of the buildings. We propose strengthening these beams by extending the width of the current beams, tying together with shear studs. We will also connect the new beam sections into the pile caps to ensure good load transfer. The new beam is to be continuous in the location of the longitudinal walls.

#### 3. Strengthening the longitudinal ground beams on the non-walkway side

The existing beams are having significant area of the concrete, top reinforcing bars and stirrups removed to accommodate the new doorways. In these locations, this greatly decreases the strength of the beams, and effects the anchoring connection at the base of the longitudinal walls. We are therefore adding new beams on either side of the existing beam to provide enough strength in the ground beams, ensuring good load transfer from the longitudinal walls to the new beams. The beam extensions are locally around areas of new doors. We are also improving the load transfer into the piles.

#### 4. Strengthening the transverse walls

Analysis confirmed where there are new door penetrations in the existing transverse walls, there will be inadequate tension capacity in the connection from the walls into the piles on the walkway side of the walls. The strength is only reduced in the walls where there are door penetrations on multiple levels. Strengthening is to be with a new steel tie, spanning two levels, bolted at regular centres to connect it to the existing wall, with a strong connection below ground floor level into the existing pile cap.

The structural drawings clearly show the works proposed, as included in Appendix A of this report.

### 3 Design Standards

A combination of NZSEE 2006 and NZS 3101 has been used in the assessment of the existing structures. Design of the strengthening works has been completed using NZS 3101 for all concrete elements, and NZS 3404 for design of the new steel tension tie.

The design standards used in this project include:

- NZS 3603: 1993
- NZS 3404: 1997
- NZS 3101: 2006
- NZS 1170.0: 2002
- NZS 1170.2: 2002
- NZS 1170.5: 2004

• NZS 2312:2002

### 4 Geotechnical and Soil Conditions

A preliminary geotechnical report for this project was completed in the concept design stage in 2011. This detailed the site as being located on reclaimed land fill, hard and domestic fill underlain by marine sediments, beach sand and sandy gravels. Below this is completely weathered greywacke, and therefore the site has been assessed to be Class C (Shallow Soil Site).

This information has been considered in the structural assessment. The geotechnical memo has been included in Appendix E of this report.

### 5 Design Loads

For the purposes of consideration of loading, this building is Importance Level 2 (IL2) in accordance with AS/NZS1170.0: 2002.

A live load on the roof of 0.25kPa was used, with 1.5kPa used for the accommodation areas, and 2kPa used for the balconies in accordance with NZS1170.1. It was found that generally, for the strengthening design, earthquake loads governed. The following design parameters were used:

- Importance Level: 2
- Soil Class: C
- Design Life: 50 years
- Ductility: 1.25

Further information is included in the structural calculations, as shown in Appendix D.

### 6 Serviceability Criteria

Particular elements are designed to the recommended serviceability deflection limits of AS/NZS 1170.0: 2002, Table C1. This is for earthquake loadings, gravity loadings, and wind loadings where appropriate.

### 7 Design Life for Durability

All structural elements of the building have been designed for a design life of 50 years.

The exposure zones used for durability for the concrete elements is B2, in accordance with NZS 3101.

For the timber framing and fixings, durability was in consideration with requirements of NZS3604.

For the steelwork, requirements were in accordance with NZS/AS 2312 2002 and NZS 3404.1 2009.

Further details of protection is included in the structural drawings, and specification included in Appendix C of this report.

### 8 Construction Monitoring

The design is based on the verification of specific design B1/VM1/VM4 aspects to the construction by a suitably qualified Chartered Professional Engineer in accordance with ACENZ/IPENZ level to CM3.

We confirm that Opus International Consultants Limited have been engaged to undertake construction monitoring to the recommended level above.

We intend to complete inspections of the following for this building:

- 1. Inspections of the reinforcing cages before the ground beams on the walkway side are poured.
- 2. Inspections of the reinforcing cages before the ground beams on the non-walkway side are poured, including remediation works for penetrations made in the existing ground beams.
- 3. Inspection of the penetrations made in the existing transverse walls for the doorways, and remediation works.
- 4. Inspection of the new steel tie beams installed.
- 5. Inspection of the new seismic gap.

### **Appendix A: Structural Drawings**





#### DRAWING INDEX

211. BLOCKS A & B - GROUND FLOOR PLANS 212. BLOCKS C & D - GROUND FLOOR PLANS 213. BLOCKS A & B - LEVEL 1 PLANS 214. BLOCKS C & D - LEVEL 1 PLANS 215. BLOCKS A & B - LEVEL 2 PLANS 216. BLOCKS C & D - LEVEL 2 PLANS 217. BLOCKS A & B - LEVEL 3 PLANS 218. BLOCKS C & D - LEVEL 3 PLANS

221. ELEVATIONS 222. ELEVATIONS

231. CONCRETE DETAILS 232. CONCRETE DETAILS 233. CONCRETE DETAILS 234. CONCRETE DETAILS

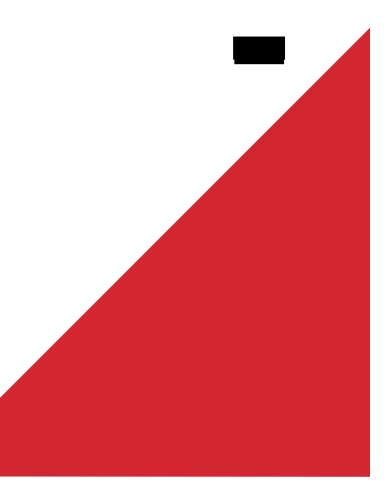
241. STEELWORK DETAILS

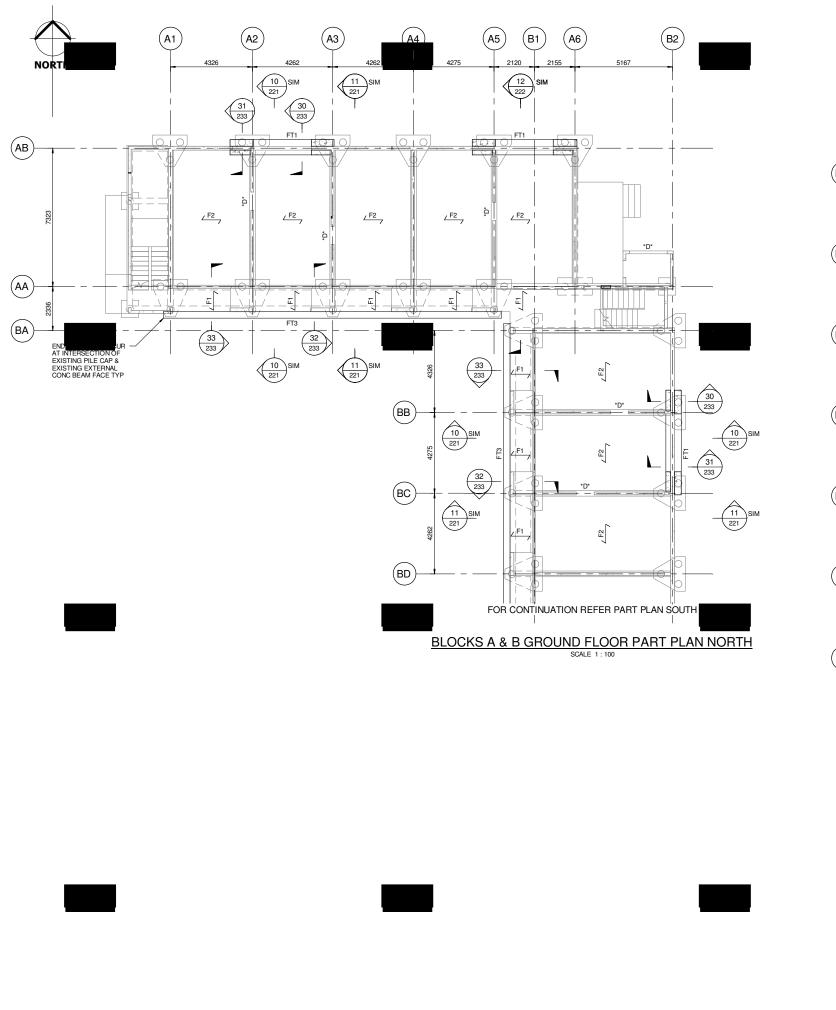
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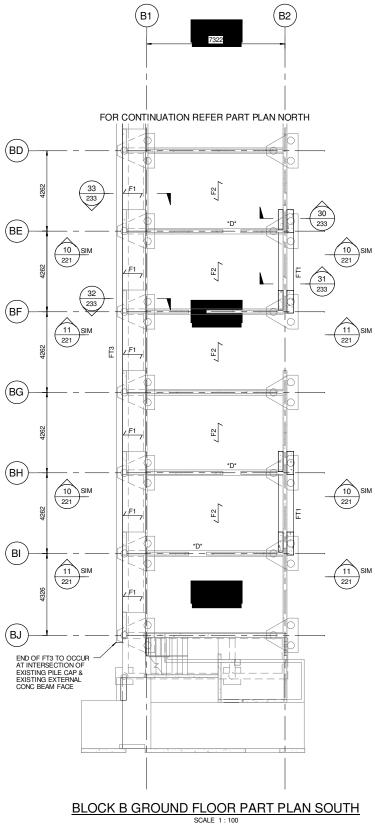
STRUCTURAL BUILDING CONSENT

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- 1. ALL DRAWINGS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE OPUS STRUCTURAL SPECIFICATION.
- 2. EXISTING STRUCTURE IS SHOWN INDICATIVELY ONLY. VERIFY DIMENSIONS & CONFIGURATION OF EXISTING STRUCTURE ON SITE BEFORE COMMENCING ANY WORKS & NOTIFY ENGINEER IF ANY DIFFERENCES TO WHAT IS INDICATED ON THE DRAWINGS ARE ENCOUNTERED.
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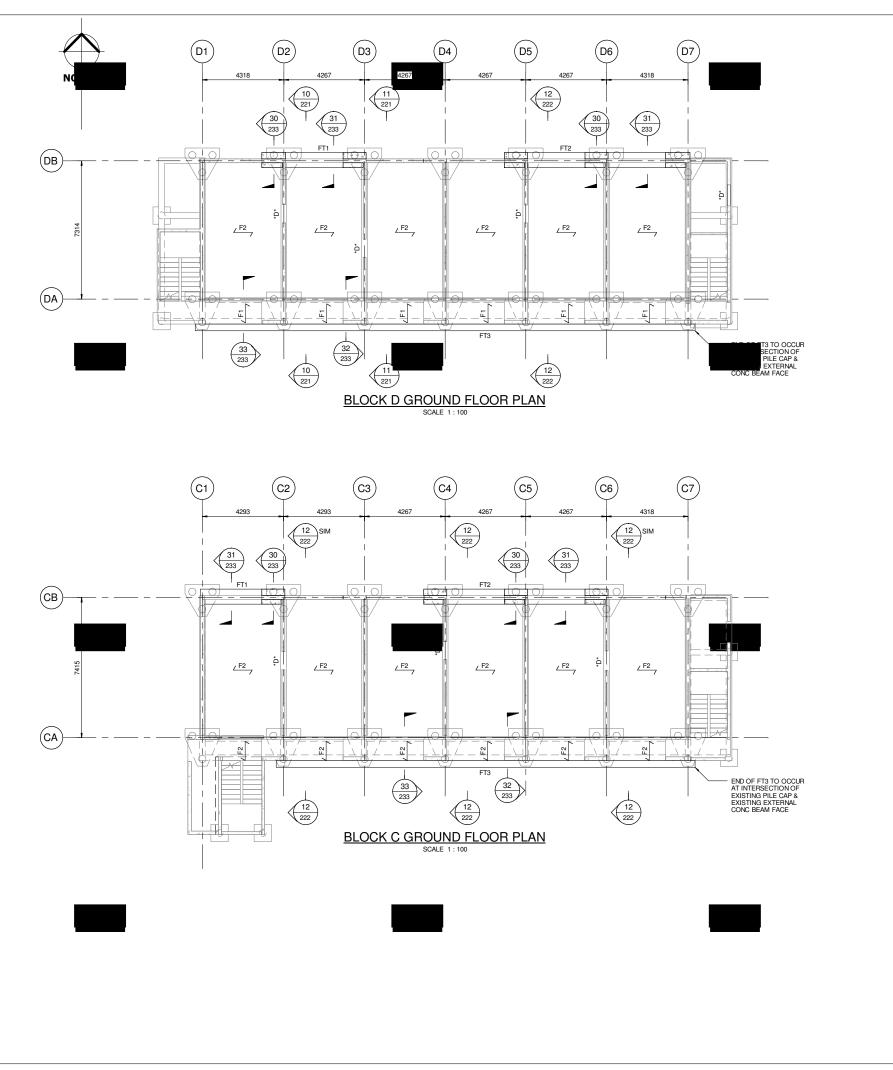
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- THICKENING TO EXISTING OUTER FOUNDATION/EXISTING WALLS ACROSS 2 BAYS. 350 THICKENING TO EXTERNAL FACE. 250 THICKENING TO INTERNAL FACE. FT2 REFER DRAWINGS 231 & 233 FOR DETAILS
- THICKENING TO EXISTING WALKWAY FOUNDATION. 350 THICKENING TO EXTERNAL FACE. REFER DRAWING 233 FOR DETAILS. NOTE THAT F73 TOP & BTM LONGITUDINAL BARS TO HAVE 90° VERT FULL LENGTH HOOKS OCCURING ADJACENT TO THE END CONC FACES SIM TO THE REINF ELEVATIONS SHOWN ON DRAWING 232. FT3
- EXISTING CONC WALL (THICKNESSES VARY).
- OPENING FOR DOOR CUT IN EXISTING CONC WALL. REFER ARCH DRAWINGS FOR DIMENSIONS. \*D\*
- EXISTING CONC SLAB (THICKNESS VARIES). ∠<sup>F1</sup>
- F2 EXISTING TIMBER FLOORING SYSTEM (NOT SHOWN). 5"x2"-18" JOISTS ON 4"x3" BEARERS ON CONC PILES.

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BLOCKS A & B GROUND FLOOR PLANS

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#### <u>NOTES</u>

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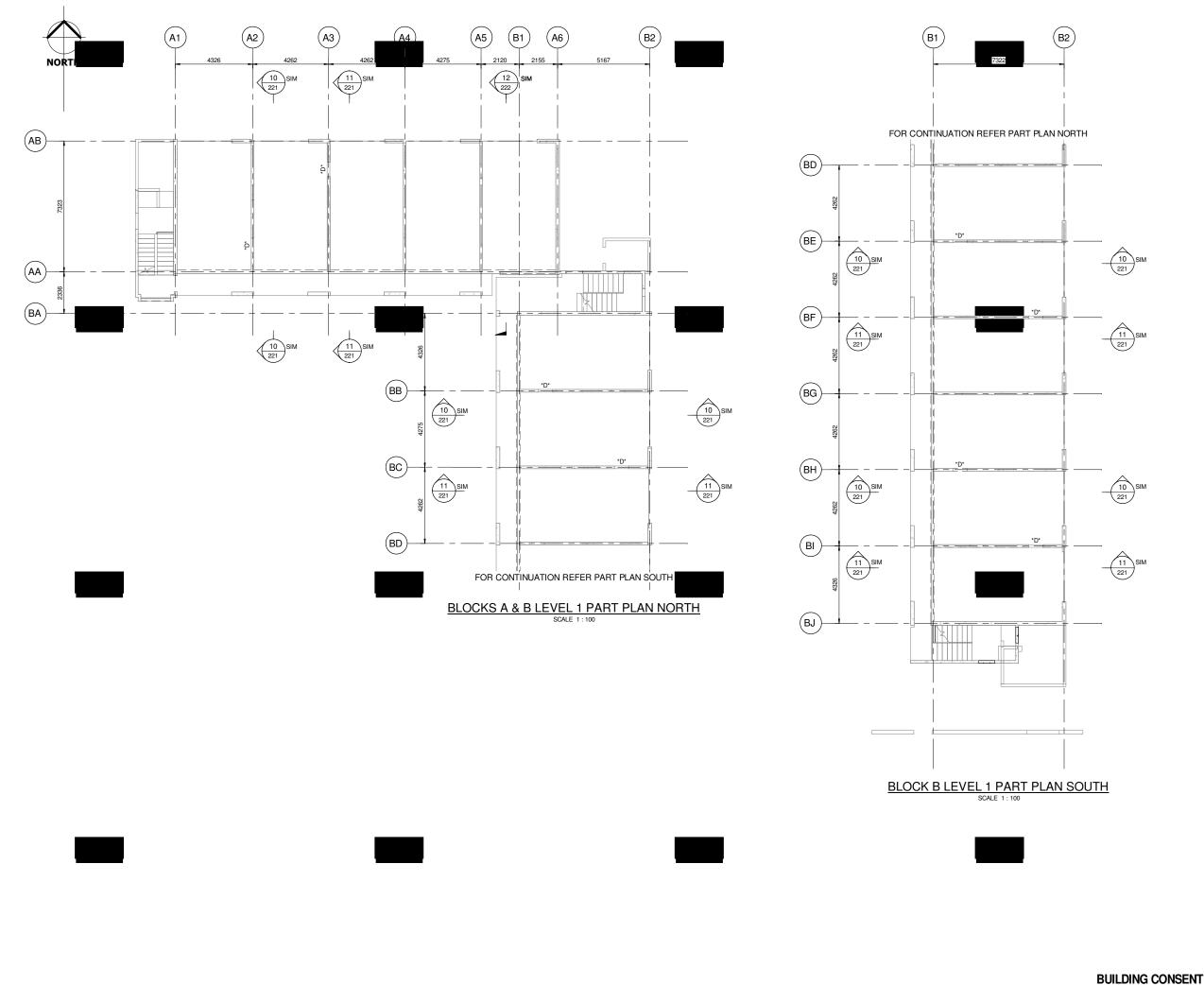
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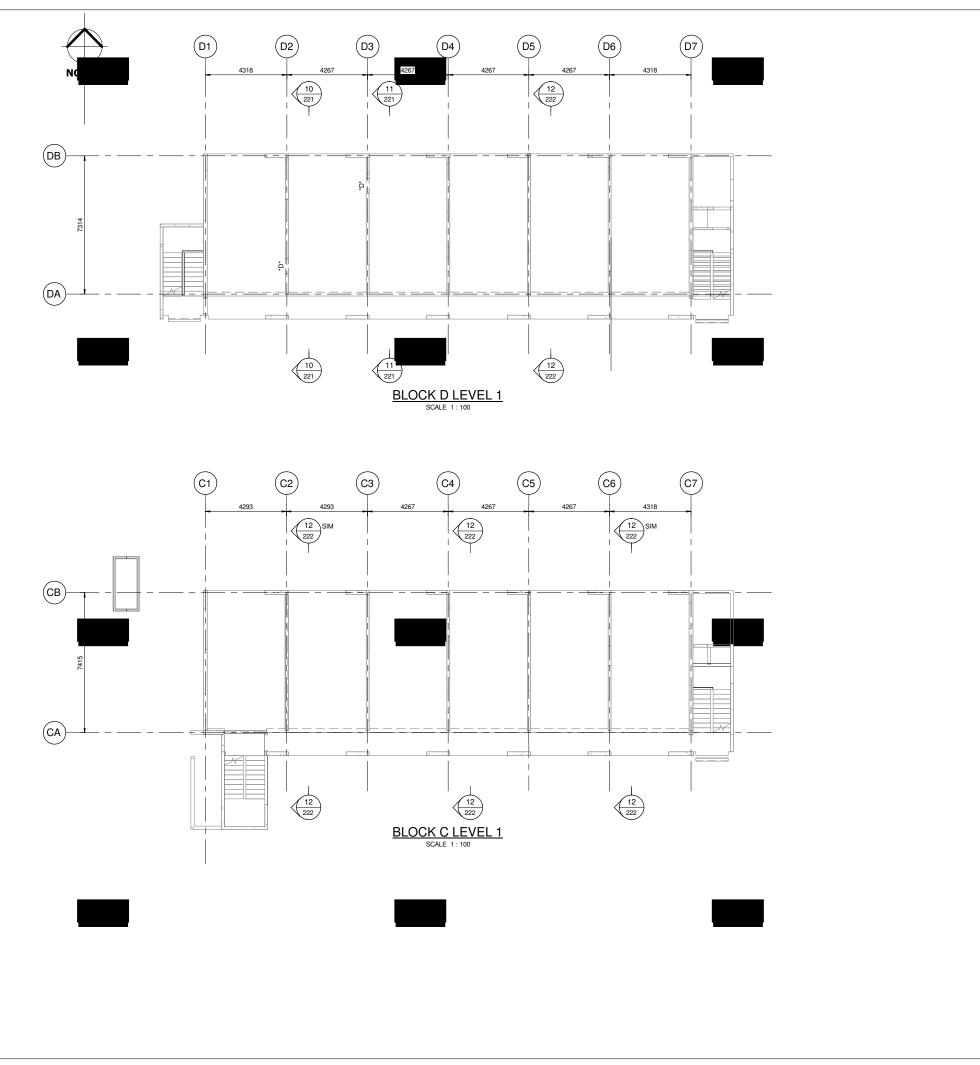


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#### <u>NOTES</u>

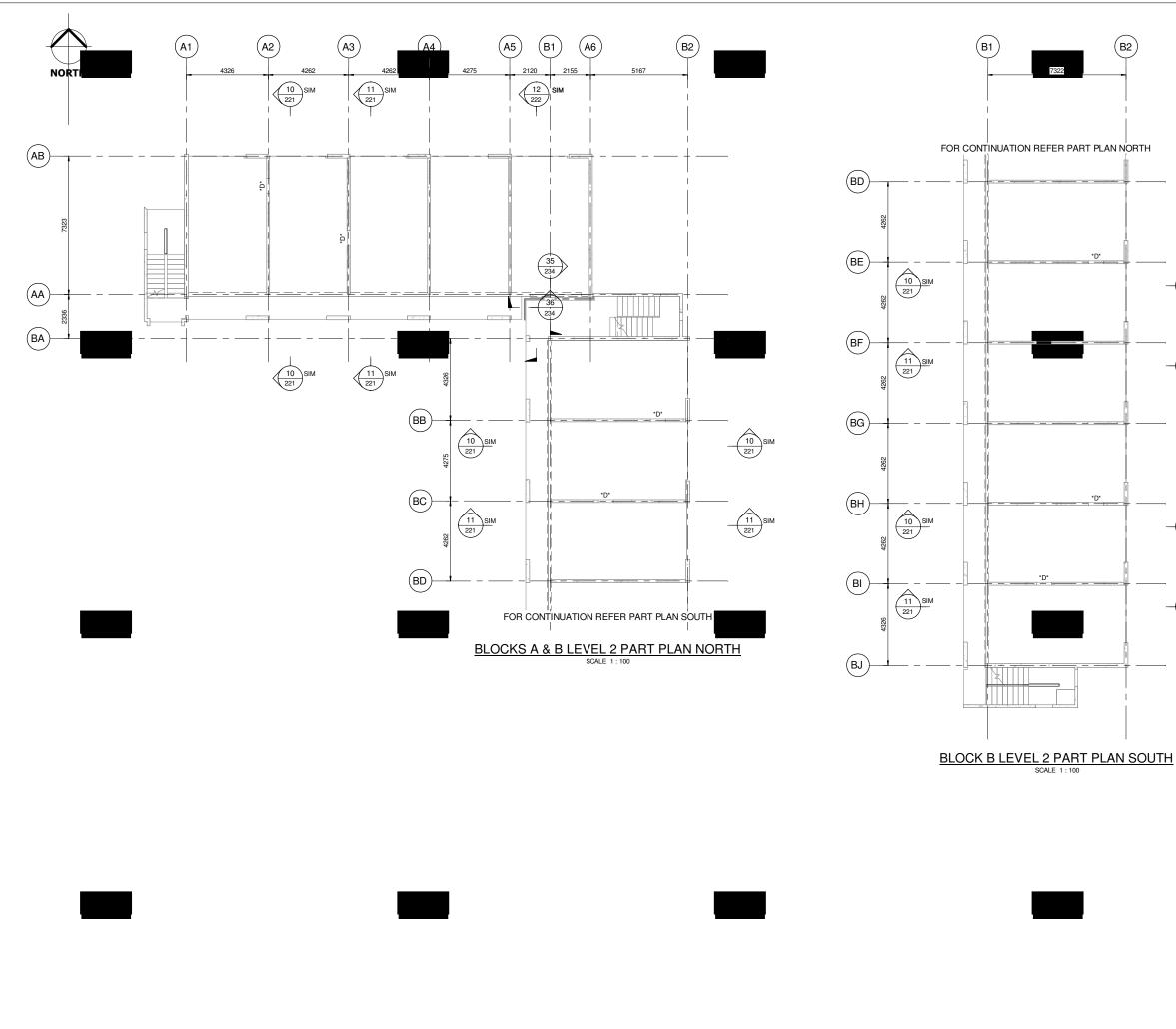
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#### **LEGEND**

EXISTING CONC WALL (THICKNESSES VARY).

\*D\* OPENING FOR DOOR CUT IN EXISTING CONC WALL. REFER ARCH DRAWINGS FOR DIMENSIONS.

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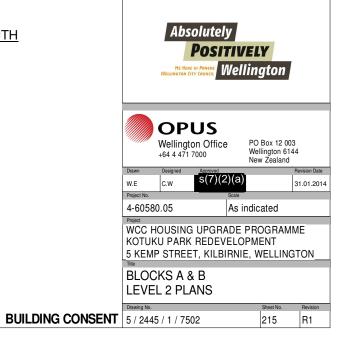


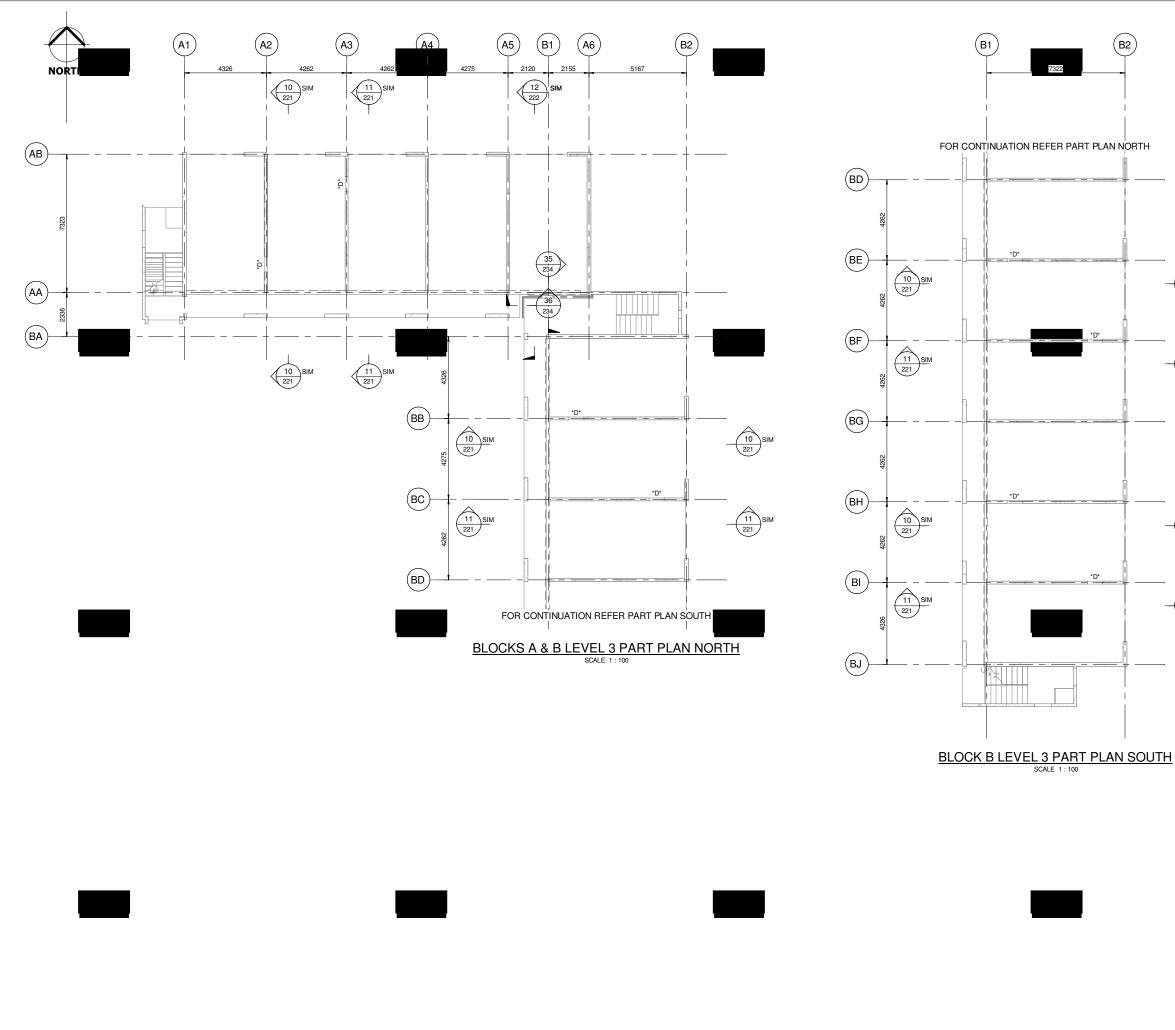
- 1. ALL DRAWINGS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE OPUS STRUCTURAL SPECIFICATION.
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#### **LEGEND**

- EXISTING SEISMIC GAP IN FLOOR SLAB BETWEEN BLOCKS A & B WIDENED TO 150mm. REFER DRAWING 234 FOR DETAILS.
- EXISTING CONC WALL (THICKNESSES VARY).
- \*D\* OPENING FOR DOOR CUT IN EXISTING CONC WALL REFER ARCH DRAWINGS FOR DIMENSIONS.

Revision	Amendment	Approved	Revision Date
1	FOR BUILDING CONCENT	C.V.A	18.02.2014











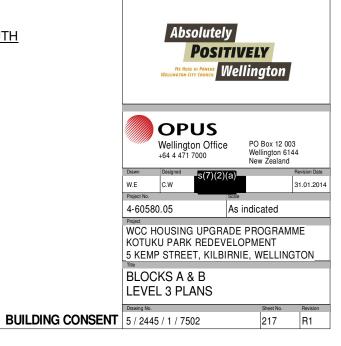


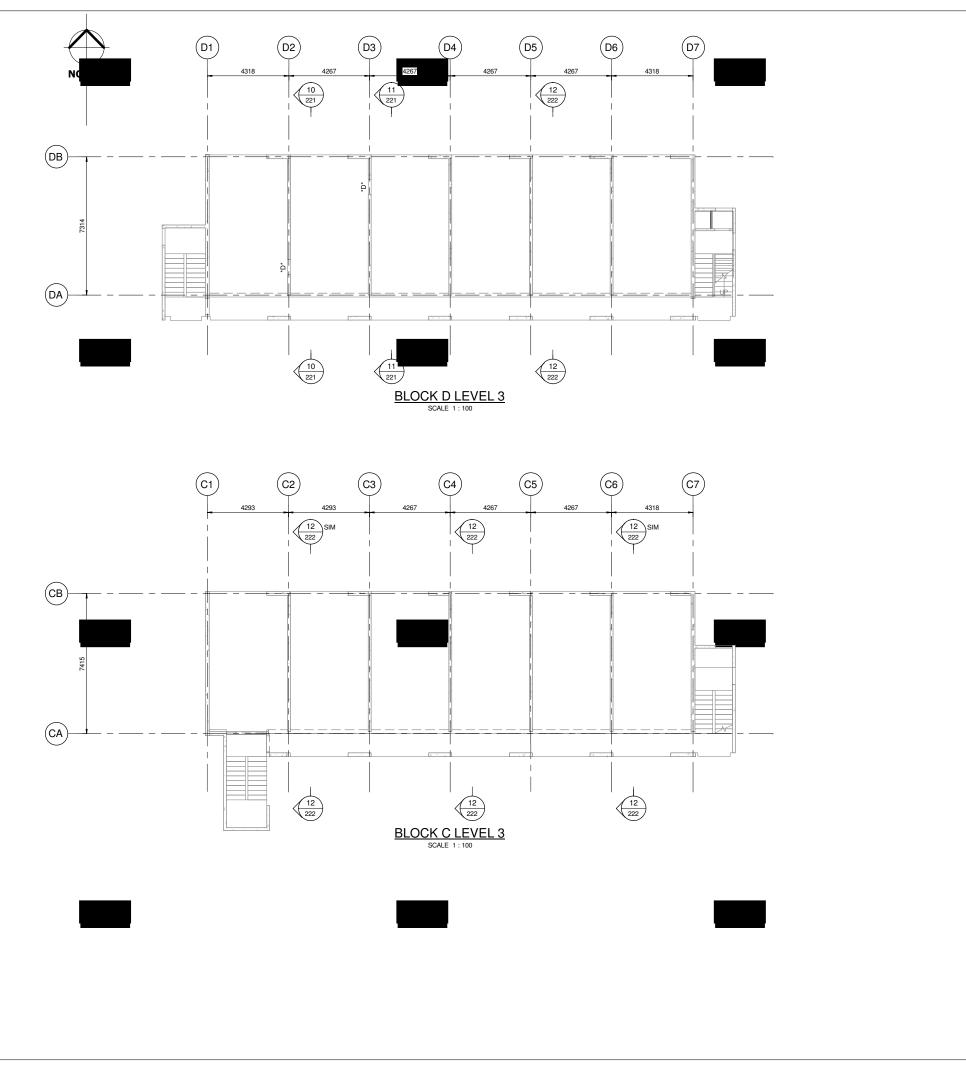
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- \*D\* OPENING FOR DOOR CUT IN EXISTING CONC WALL REFER ARCH DRAWINGS FOR DIMENSIONS.

Revision	Amendment	Approved	Revision Date
1	FOR BUILDING CONSENT	C.V.A	18.02.2014





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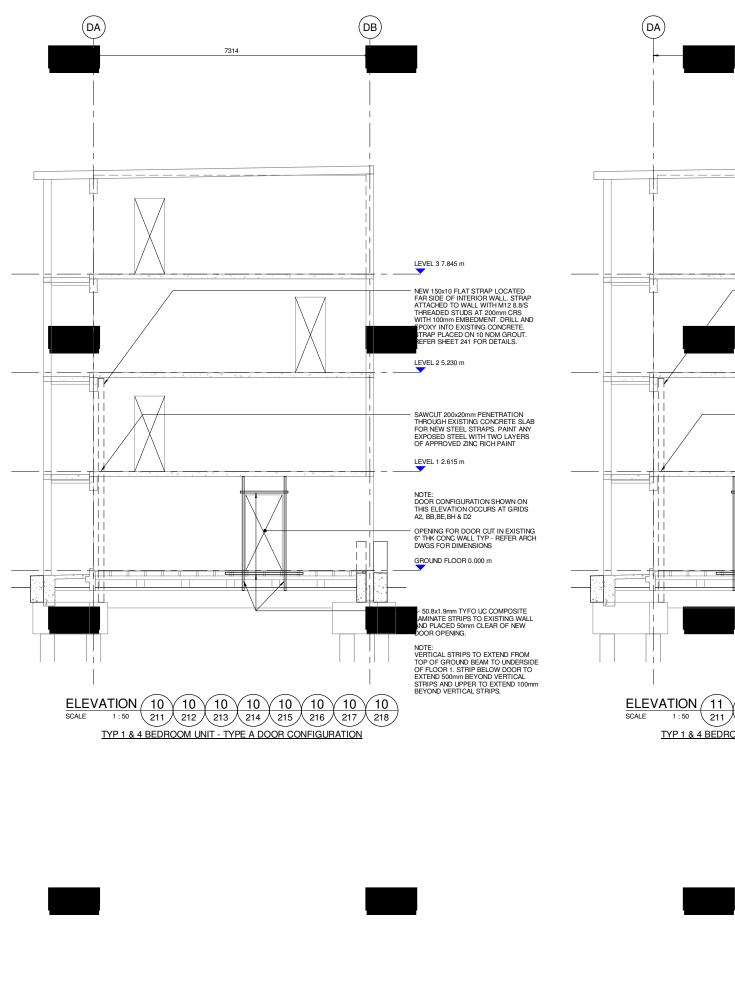
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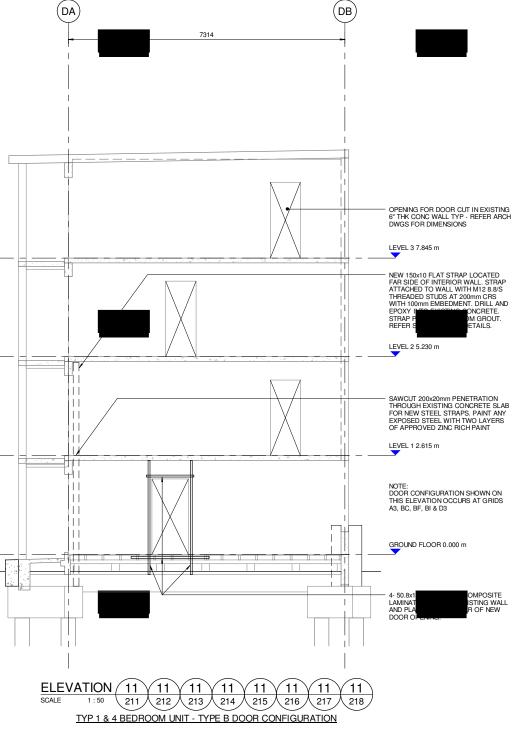
#### <u>LEGEND</u>

EXISTING CONC WALL (THICKNESSES VARY).

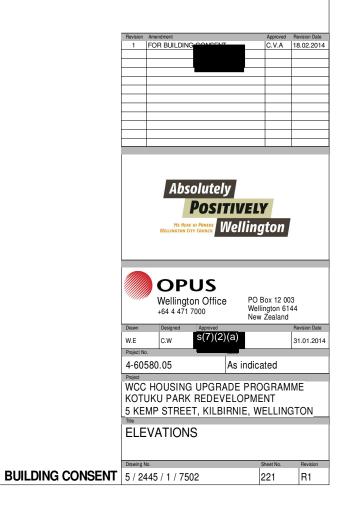
\*D\* OPENING FOR DOOR CUT IN EXISTING CONC WALL. REFER ARCH DRAWINGS FOR DIMENSIONS.

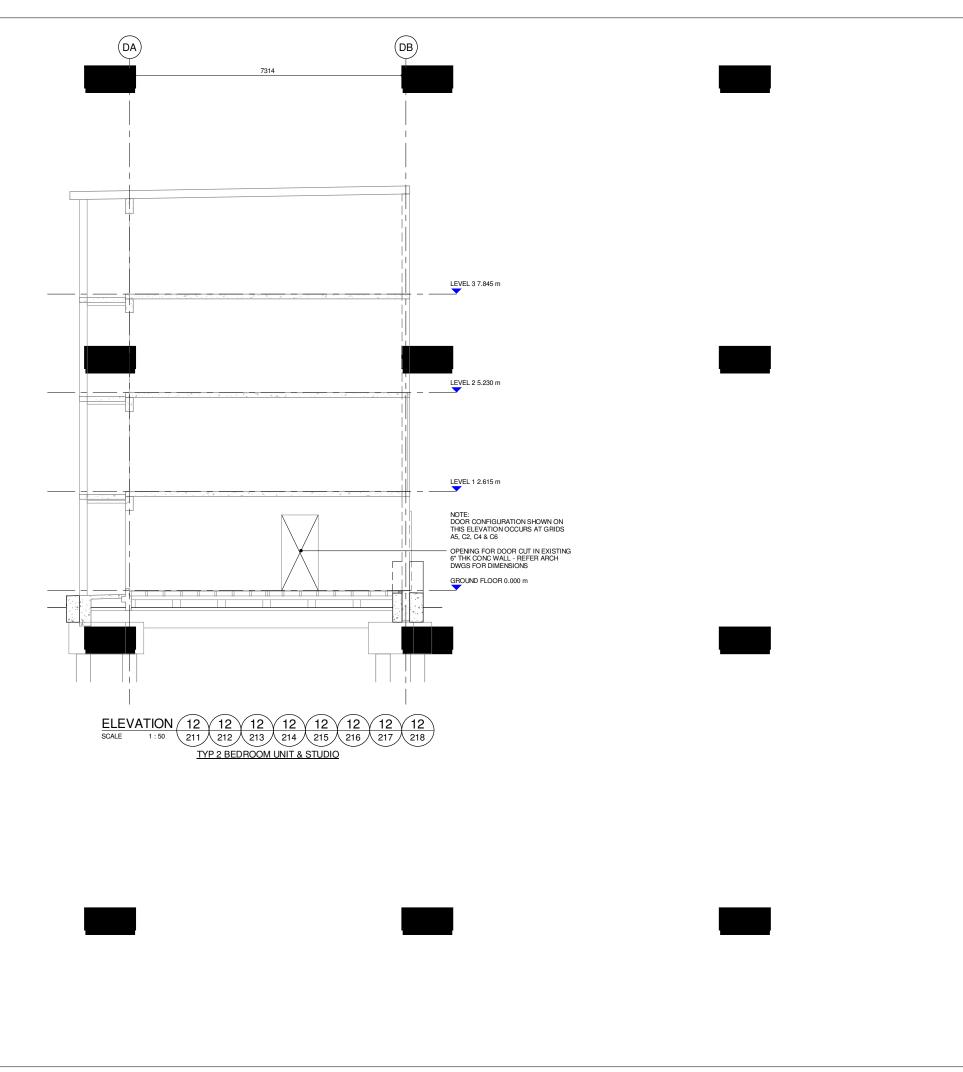
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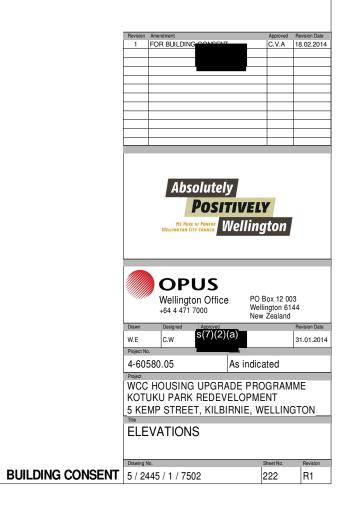


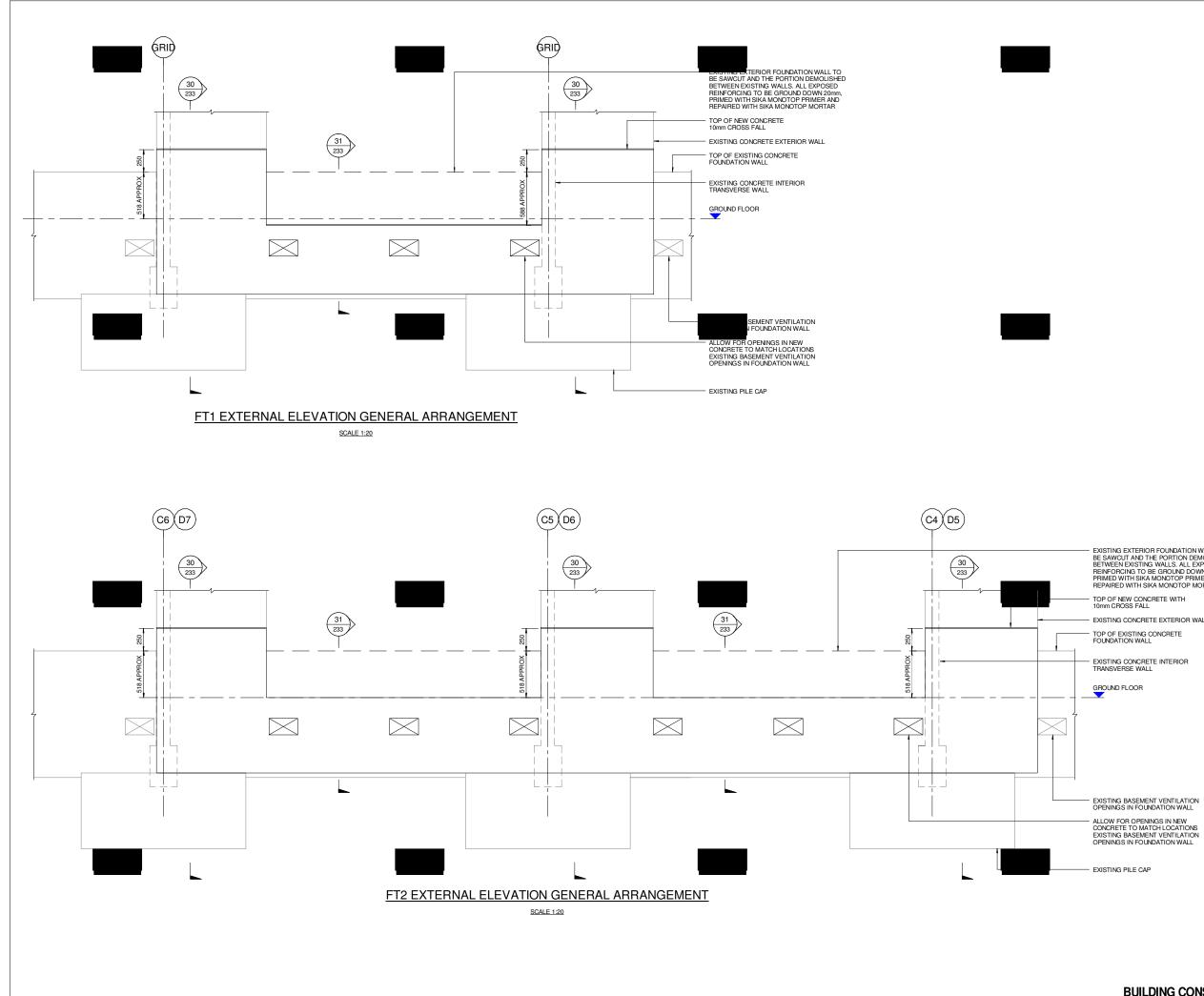


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#### <u>NOTES</u>

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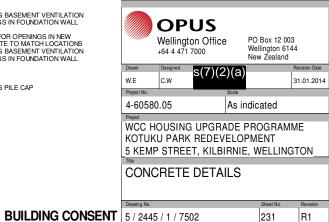
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- NEW CONC COVER: 50 IN ALL CASES UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.
- REINF LAP LENGTHS: LAP REINF AS REQUIRED AS FOLLOWS ENSURE THAT ANY LAPS TO FOLUDADTION THICKENING BTM & TOP BARS ARE CRANKED. YD12 TO CRANKED. YD25 1500.
- 8. DRILLED & EPOXIED BARS & CORE DRILLED BARS INTO EXISTING CONC SHALL BE LOCATED TO AVOID EXISTING REINF. LOCATE EXISTING REINF ON SITE BEFORE COMMENCING ANY WORKS.
- 9. REINF REQUIRING DRILLING RIGHT THROUGH EXISTING CONC SHALL BE CODE DRIVE FOR GROUTED WITH RAMSET C8 EXTR
- 10. ROUGHEN EXIST WITH NEW CONC CES INTERFACING

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REPAIRED WITH SIKA MONOTOP MORTAR

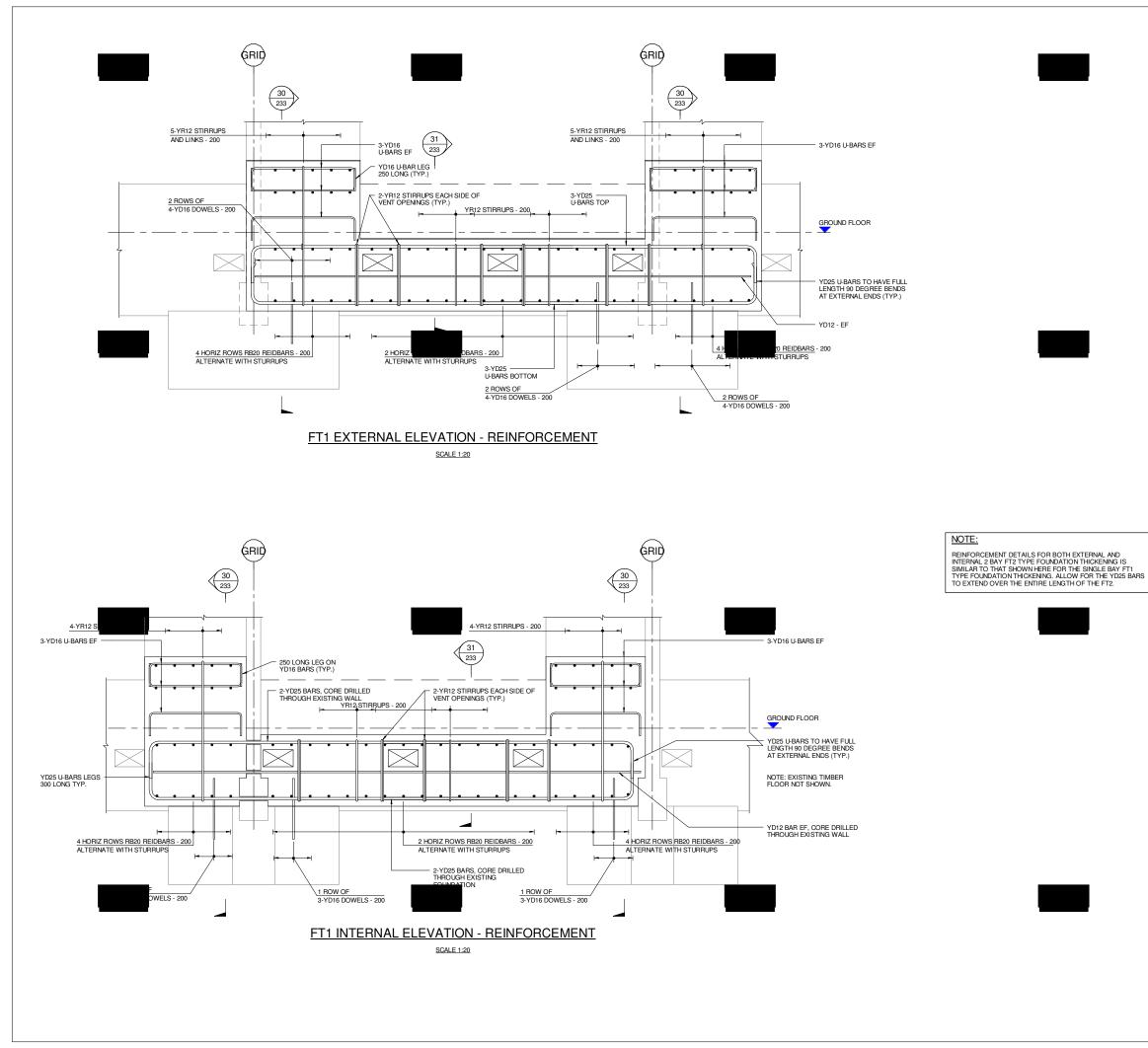
EXISTING EXTERIOR FOUNDATION WALL TO

TOP OF NEW CONCRETE WITH 10mm CROSS FALL

EXISTING CONCRETE INTERIOR TRANSVERSE WALL GROUND FLOOR

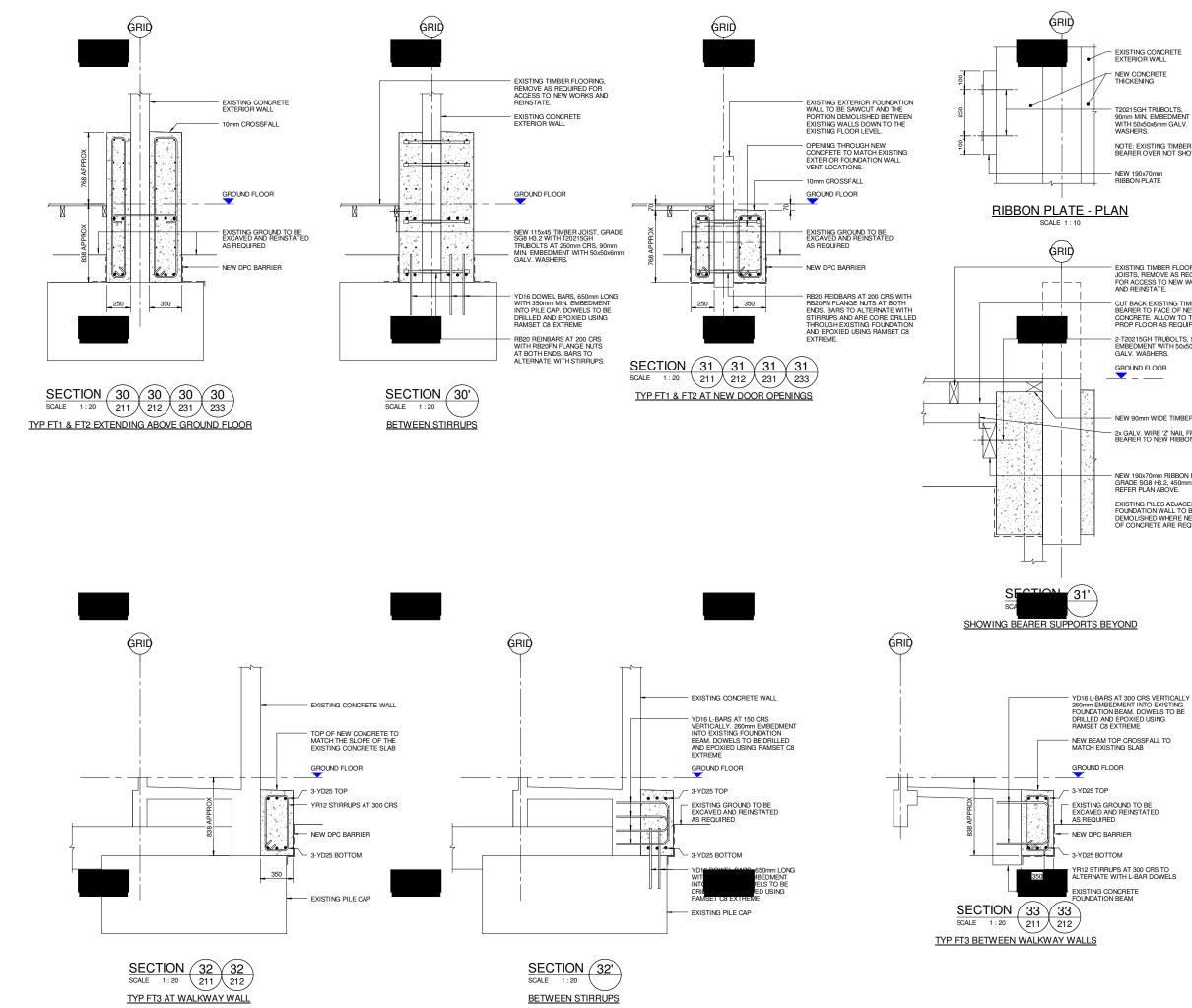
TOP OF EXISTING CONCRETE FOUNDATION WALL

EXISTING CONCRETE EXTERIOR WALL



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2-T20215GH TRUBOLTS, 90mm MIN. EMBEDMENT WITH 50x50x6mm

NEW 90mm WIDE TIMBER PACKER

2x GALV. WIRE 'Z' NAIL FROM EXISTING BEARER TO NEW RIBBON PLATE.

NEW 190x70mm RIBBON PLATE. GRADE SG8 H3.2, 450mm LONG, REFER PLAN ABOVE.

EXISTING PILES ADJACENT TO FOUNDATION WALL TO BE DEMOLISHED WHERE NEW SECTIONS OF CONCRETE ARE REQUIRED

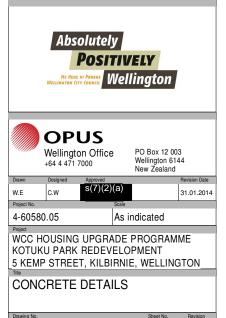
#### **NOTES**

ALL DRAWINGS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE OPUS STRUCTURAL SPECIFICATION.

- 2. EXISTING STRUCTURE IS SHOWN INDICATIVELY ONLY. VERIFY DIMENSIONS & CONFIGURATION OF EXISTING STRUCTURE ON SITE BEFORE COMMENCING ANY WORKS & NOTIFY ENGINEER IF ANY DIFFERENCES TO WHAT IS INDICATED ON THE DRAWINGS ARE ENCOUNTERED.
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- 6. NEW CONC COVER: 50 IN ALL CASES UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.
- REINF LAP LENGTHS: LAP REINF AS REQUIRED AS FOLLOWS ENSURE THAT ANY LAPS TO FOUNDATION THICKENING BTM & TOP BARS ARE CRANKED. YD12 700. YD25 1500. 7.
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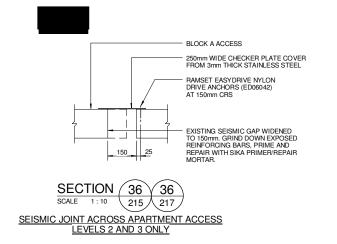
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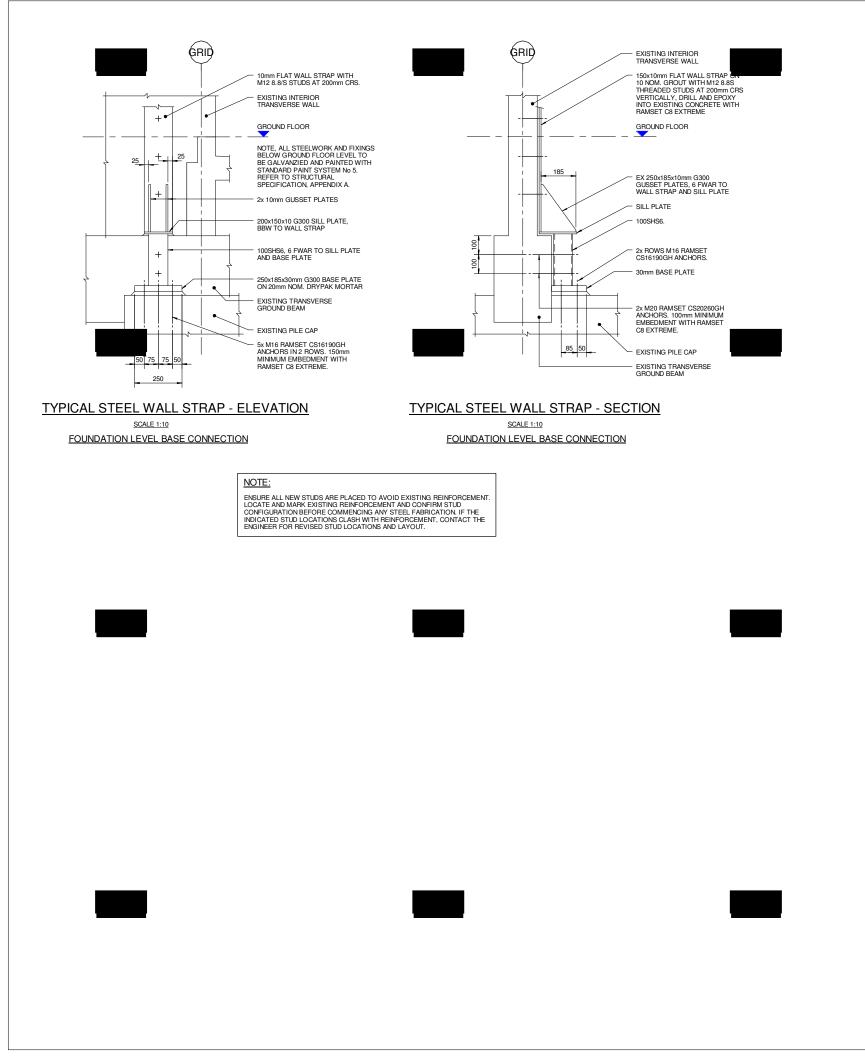


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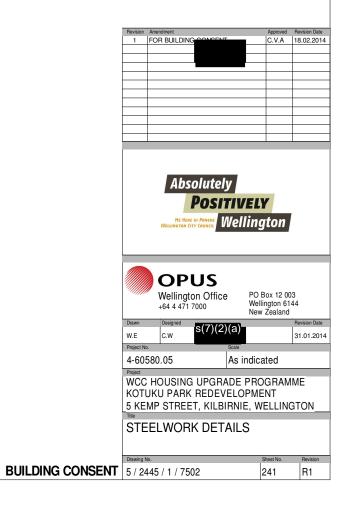
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Appendix F Discussion with BECA and BECA Geotechnical Desktop Study Report

HUP2-T0-Seismic Assessments



# Kotuku Flats, 5 Kemp Street, Kilbirnie (KOTA, KOTB, KOTC & KOTD)

Geotechnical Desktop Study Report

Prepared for Wellington City Council Prepared by Beca Limited

26 April 2024



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# **Appendices**

Appendix A – Available Ground Investigation Data

- Appendix B Historical Drawings
- Appendix C Lateral Spring Stiffness

## **Revision History**

Revision Nº	Prepared By	Description	Date
0	s(7)(2)(a)	For review	31/01/2024
1		Final	26/04/2024

#### **Document Acceptance**

Action	Name	Signed	Date
Prepared by	s(7)(2)(a)	s(7)(2)(a)	26/04/2024
Reviewed by			26/04/2024
Approved by			26/04/2024
on behalf of	Beca Limited		

 $\ensuremath{\textcircled{O}}$  Beca 2024 (unless Beca has expressly agreed otherwise with the Client in writing).

This report has been prepared by Beca on the specific instructions of our Client. It is solely for our Client's use for the purpose for which it is intended in accordance with the agreed scope of work. Any use or reliance by any person contrary to the above, to which Beca has not given its prior written consent, is at that person's own risk.



# 1 Introduction

Beca Ltd (Beca) has been commissioned by Wellington City Council (WCC) to provide a geotechnical desktop study to support a Detailed Seismic Assessment being undertaken by other Consultants for the Kotuku Flats at Kilbirnie, Wellington. The scope of work undertaken by Beca was outlined in the Scope Change Order no 001 dated 16 January 2024.

The geotechnical desktop study has been undertaken to review, compile and summarise information relevant to the assessment of geological hazards and geotechnical considerations for the seismic assessment of the Kotuku Flats.

This study is based on readily available published information, historical records and WCC data.

## 2 Location and Site Features

The site address is 5 Kemp Street in the suburb of Kilbirnie, Wellington. The site is bounded by Kemp Street at the north and east, residential houses at the south, and Evans Bay Parade at the west. (The site layout is indicated on Figure 1, below).

The site is within a residential suburb, the ground is relatively flat, with elevation about 2m above mean sea level (Wellington 1953 datum).

The site is covered by four blocks of 4-storey apartment buildings, designed circa 1969.

Historical aerial photography from Retrolens, dating from about the late 1940s, shows the site was previously occupied by commercial/residential buildings.

There is no stream or river identified within 2km of site.

The site is about 300m southwest from the Evans Bay Beach.

# 3 Ground Conditions

#### 3.1 Geology

The published geological map (Begg and Johnston, 2000) indicates the site to be underlain by reclaimed land with fill consisting of domestic waste; sand; boulders and rock.

The reclaimed land is expected to be underlain by bedrock of Rakaia Terrane greywacke, comprising completely to highly weathered, extremely weak to very weak sandstone typically with lesser mudstone (argillite).

#### 3.2 Previous Investigation Data

Historical ground investigation data within/near to the site has been sourced from both the Beca Geotechnical Database and New Zealand Geotechnical Database (NZGD). NZGD investigation locations and topographic contours are presented in Figure 1 below. The ground investigation data from Beca Geotechnical Database were not shown in the figure due to the data not being available publicly. Copies of potentially relevant investigation logs are enclosed in Appendix A.





Figure 1: Locations of available historical site investigation data

#### 3.2.1 Beca Geotechnical Database

The nearest investigation data available in the Beca Geotechnical Database are located about 200m northwest of the site and include 5 Cone Penetration Tests (CPTs) and 3 boreholes to depths of up to 15m. The investigations typically encountered a profile of 1-3m of surficial fill comprising variable silts and sands overlying marine sands comprising medium dense sands. The top of residually weathered greywacke was encountered at approximately 4.5 to 8.5m below ground level.

#### 3.2.2 NZGD

The nearest investigation data available in the New Zealand Geotechnical Database (NZGD) are located 100m north of site and include 2 CPTs and 4 boreholes to depths of up to 20m. The investigations typically encountered a profile of: 2-3m thickness of uncontrolled fill comprising very loose to medium dense sands and gravels, overlying marine deposits, comprising very loose to medium dense silty sands. In-situ rock comprising completely to highly weathered greywacke was encountered, with the top of rock at 6.5-17m below ground level.

#### 3.2.3 Council Records

The Wellington Council property file did not show there to be any geotechnical investigation points located at the site.



#### 3.3 Groundwater

Groundwater levels across the site (as reported in the historical ground investigations) are summarised below. The water levels are about 2.3m depth below ground level, or 0.5m above mean sea level.

ID	Distance	Water level (m bgl)	Water level (m RL)	Date
BH_112613	100m E	2.2	0.5	28/03/2018
BH_112621	100m E	2.3	0.5	03/04/2018
BH_112620	100m E	2.1	0.5	27/03/2018
BH_112622	100m E	2.4	-0.1	27/03/2018

Table 1 Groundwater Levels

There does not appear to be long-term groundwater monitoring data available for the site.

# 4 Building Foundations

#### 4.1 Available Foundation Information

Information about the foundations of the building have been sourced from the Wellington City Council files (D.V.L Builders Ltd., 1969), Structural Assessment Report by Romulus Consulting Group (Romulus, 2008), and Design Features Report – Kotuku Park Redevelopment by Opus International Consultants Limited (Opus, 2014).

Available drawings show the buildings to consist of four apartment blocks, all 4-storey reinforced concrete structures supported on reinforced concrete piles. The drawings do not show a basement within the buildings.

The building foundations consist of 192 reinforced concrete driven bulb piles tied with pile caps and a grillage of ground beams. The piling specification indicated piles were to be driven to a depth of 25 feet below ground level (i.e., 7.62m) and to be driven until the final set is ¼" per blow. Static pile testing with a maximum load of 70 tons was also proposed. The piles are understood to be installed by drilling 15 inch diameter of steel casing, hence we suggest to assume the pile diameter to be 15 inch (0.38m). No piling or testing records were available from the property files. The property files do not provide information regarding the diameter of the bulb, and the final pile depth.

Due to the absence of the information regarding the piles' bulb diameter, we suggest assuming a constant diameter of 0.38m along the piles' length.

The drawings do not provide bearing capacity information.

Refer the historical drawings in Appendix B for selected details.

## 4.2 Inferred Founding Soil

An inferred founding soil profile for the structure has been assumed based on the available ground investigation data for the surrounding area and the mapped geology (refer Table 1 below).

The actual soil profile at the site could differ from this inferred profile, and where performance of the structure is sensitive to the actual ground conditions site specific ground investigation is recommended.



Inferred Soil Description	Inferred Top of unit (mbgl)	Inferred bottom of unit (mbgl)	Inferred Strength	Inferred Density
Very loose to medium dense silty sands	0	6.5	φ' = 26 - 29 deg	17kN/m <sup>3</sup>
Completely to moderately weathered greywacke	6.5	N/A	UCS = 1MPa RQD = 0%	18kN/m <sup>3</sup>

Table 2 Inferred Founding Soil Parameters

## 4.3 Inferred Pile Axial Capacity

We note from the specification that the piles were required to undergo static load testing up to 70 tons (i.e., 680kN), which possibly was the targeted ultimate bearing capacity of the pile.

An axial capacity calculation was undertaken assuming the piles were driven to refusal into the highly weathered greywacke unit, with a roughness class of R1 for the rock socket (i.e., grooves and indentation less than 1.0mm deep within the rock socket) and piles socketed at least 3 diameters into rock. The loose sands are not expected to provide substantial skin friction to the piles hence the bearing capacity is calculated based on end-bearing in the Greywacke unit only.

A wide range of RQD (e.g, 0 - 90% with average of 50%) was noted on the available borehole logs. Based on our local experience in dealing with similar soils, it is understood that highly weathered greywacke is commonly found to be highly fractured with extremely closely to closely spaced defects and typical RQD value of 0%. Hence the axial capacity calculation was undertaken by assuming a lower and upper bound RQD range of 0 - 50%.

For the purpose of the structural assessment, we suggest assuming unfactored axial capacity as follows:

- Compression: 530kN and undertaking a sensitivity check using 270kN per pile
- Tension: 95kN per pile

Vertical settlements arising from liquefaction within the sands under seismic conditions generate down-drag loads on the shafts of piled foundations. These will be treated as dead loads acting in combination with structural demands. We suggest assuming negative skin friction occurring within the whole reclaimed land unit, resulting in unfactored down-drag load of 55kN per pile.

#### 4.4 Inferred Pile Lateral Capacity

A set of spring stiffnesses and capacity for the structural assessment are calculated using non-linear p-y (horizontal force / displacement) curves generated using the specific pile analysis software packages namely Ensoft LPile 2019. The provided p-y curves are then simplified by applying a bi-linear approximation.

Due to limited information of the piles and available investigation data, the provided lateral springs adopts the typical stratigraphy summarized in Table 1. A set of p-y curve for non-liquefied and liquefied state are provided in Appendix C for static and seismic cases, respectively.

#### 4.5 Inferred Base Shear Capacity

The tie beam and pile cap are expected to fully contribute to the shear capacity under seismic case through friction at the underside of the structures and the lateral earth pressure. It is suggested to assume the tie beam and pile cap are founded on very loose to medium dense silty sands with a passive lateral earth pressure coefficient of 2.56 - 2.88 (assuming friction angle between 26 - 29 deg).



# 5 Seismic Design Criteria

The site subsoil class has been assessed based on NZS 1170.5:2004 Structural design actions, Part 5: Earthquake actions – New Zealand.

We note from Wellington City Council GIS that the site is classified as Site Subsoil class E.

Rock (in terms of NZGS (2005)) was encountered at depths ranging from 10 to 15m. Based on the anticipated depth to rock and strength description of the overlying soils (inferred from the historical ground investigations), a site subsoil class of D (deep soil) is recommended.

# 6 Observed Performance in Past Earthquakes

#### 6.1 Ground Shaking Intensity

This site is understood to have been affected by the following past earthquakes:

- 1848 Marlborough earthquake
- 1855 Wairarapa earthquake
- 1934 Waitārere earthquake
- 1942 Wairarapa I earthquake
- 2013 Cook Strait earthquake
- 2013 Lake Grassmere earthquake
- 2016 Kaikōura earthquake

Table 3 below summarises estimated shaking intensity at the site (Downes 1995, USGS 2024) and/or measured acceleration at nearby strong motion instrument during historical earthquake events.

Earthquake Event	Earthquake Magnitude	Measured PGA (g) Nearby	Shaking Intensity MMI	Estimated PGA at site <sup>[1]</sup>	Comments
1848 Marlborough Oct 15	7.1	Not recorded	7-8	0.2g – 0.4g	Earthquake event occurred prior to building construction
1855 Wairarapa	8.2	Not recorded	9-10	0.7g – 1g	
Jan 23 1934 Waitārere Mar 05	7.2	Not recorded	5-6	0.06g – 0.1g	
1942 Wairarapa June 24	6.9-7.2	Not recorded	6-7	0.1 to 0.3g	
1942 Wairarapa August 2	6.8	Not recorded	6-7	0.1 to 0.3g	
2013 Cook Strait July 21	6.6	0.12 - 0.26g [2]	5.5-6.5	0.08g – 0.16g	

Table 3 Past Earthquake Events



Earthquake Event	Earthquake Magnitude	Measured PGA (g) Nearby	Shaking Intensity MMI	Estimated PGA at site <sup>[1]</sup>	Comments
2013 Lake Grassmere Aug 16	6.6	0.06g - 0.24g <sup>[2]</sup>	5.5-6.5	0.08g – 0.16g	Strong to very strong shaking inferred to have been experienced by the
2016 Kaikōura 13 Nov	7.8	0.12g – 0.24g <sup>[3]</sup>	6-7	0.1 – 0.21g	building

<sup>[1]</sup> Estimated PGA at site based on the correlation between MMI and PGA based on correlation published by (Worden et al, 2012). <sup>[2]</sup> Based on Holden et al. (2013)

<sup>[3]</sup> Based on Brendon et al. (2017)

## 6.2 Seismic Effects

Observations of seismic effects during historical earthquakes in NZ is limited by the short written history and relatively recent identification of a number of effects as discrete phenomenon, such as liquefaction or lateral spreading.

Readily available published records of historical effects have been reviewed.

The nearest liquefaction effects are about 4-5km from site as referred to in historic records published by researchers (Fairless and Berrill, 1984; Bastin et al., 2020), and includes the following records:

- 1848 Marlborough earthquake: Severe liquefaction with lateral spreading was reported at Barrett Hotel, south end of Lambton Quay, about 4km away from site.
- 1848 Marlborough earthquake: Minor liquefaction with lateral spreading was reported along Lambton Quay up to the Victoria University of Wellington Pipitea Campus. This liquefaction zone is about 5km away from site.
- 1855 Wairarapa earthquake: Severe liquefaction without lateral spreading was reported near corner of Boulcott and Willis Street, about 4km away from the site.

# 7 Potential Geohazards

## 7.1 Fault Rupture

The nearest mapped active faults (having proven activity in the last 125,000 years) have been identified from the GNS Active Faults Database, these include the SW-NE trending Evans Bay Fault. The Fault outcrops about 0.5km to the northeast of the site.

The published rupture characteristics for the Evans Bay Fault are as follows (GNS, 2021, Philip et al., 2019):

- Estimated Characteristic Magnitude (Mw) = 7.0 Richter or greater
- Recurrence Interval: 5000 10,000 years (Recurrence Interval Class IV)
- Elapsed time since last movement: 10,000 years

It is noted that the on-land extent and location of the Evans Bay Fault is considered to be poorly constrained. Considering the approximated distance and the mapping accuracy of this fault, the risk of direct fault rupture is considered moderate.



#### 7.2 Ground Shaking

The Wellington area is one of the highest earthquake activity regions in New Zealand. The presence of local active faults (noted above) and historic ground shaking suggest damaging earthquakes may occur in the future.

Wellington City Council Seismic Hazards maps indicate the site is within moderate risk of ground shaking.

The ground shaking hazard, assuming an Importance Level 2 structure (in terms of AS/NZS1170.0 amendment 2 Table 3.2), is summarised in Table 3 below. The Peak Ground Acceleration (PGA) is derived from two sources in accordance with NZGS Module 1 (2016).

- NZTA bridge manual, which provides PGA unscaled for earthquake magnitude effects. These unscaled PGA (provided with an associated representative magnitude) are used in geotechnical analyses such as liquefaction assessments and analysis of seismically induced displacements.
- NZS1170.5 (NZ structural loadings code) based method which provides PGA scaled for earthquake magnitude effects. These scaled PGA are used in geotechnical design providing demands on structural elements.

Source	Assumed site class (Site Class Factor)	Base Seismic Factor Z or	Design Life (Importance Level)	Annual Pr of Exceed (Return P Factor)	lance	Design1 PGA [g] (Mrep)3	SLS Servicibility2 PGA [g] (Mrep)3
		C0(1000)		(R <sub>s</sub> )	(R <sub>U</sub> )		
NZTA Bridge Manual	D (1.0)	0.45 (Wellington)	50y (IL 2)	1/50y (0.35)	1/500y (1.0)	0.346g (7.1)	0.12g (6.2)
NZS 1170.5	D (1.12)	0.4 (Wellington)	50y (IL 2)	1/25y 1/500y (0.25) (1.0)		0.45g (7.5)	0.11g (7.5)

Table 4 Seismic Loads

Rs = return period factor for the Serviceability Limit State, Ru = return period factor for the Ultimate Limit State. <sup>1</sup>Ultimate Limit State or ULS/design level shaking for an IL2 structure. <sup>2</sup>Serviceability Limit earthquake or SLS. <sup>3</sup> Representative Magnitude.

Amplification of ground shaking in soft Quaternary alluvial soils is also likely.

#### 7.3 Liquefaction/Cyclic Softening and Lateral Spreading

#### 7.3.1 Definition

Liquefaction describes the short-term loss of strength of a loosely packed cohesionless (sandy) soil during an earthquake or other dynamic loading. Liquefaction occurs when the soil particles are disturbed and densify during dynamic loading, temporarily raising pore water pressures and reducing the effective stress between particles to near zero. This causes the affected soil to behave essentially like a liquid until the excess pore pressures are dissipated.

Liquefaction can have a number of significant effects where it occurs, including large lateral displacements affecting coastal or riverbank slopes (termed lateral spreading), post liquefaction settlements (due to the densification of the affected sandy layers and loss of material to the surface) and potentially large and uneven settlement of shallow founded structures underlain by liquefiable soils.

Unsaturated soils above the groundwater table are assumed not to be susceptible to liquefaction. However, if liquefaction occurs at shallow depth in a saturated soil, the overlying unsaturated soil may move toward a free face e.g., coastal or riverbank slopes, due to either lateral spreading or flow failure.



Cyclic softening is a liquefaction related phenomenon that occurs where cohesive soils are sheared during strong earthquake shaking. Cyclic softening can cause a significant strength loss in sensitive soils and may result in a liquefaction-like consequences including slope instability, building settlement or tilting.

#### 7.3.2 Hazard Assessment

Based on the available ground investigation data there are likely to be loose sandy/silty soils within the reclaimed land unit, i.e., the top 6.5m of the soils underlying the site, which could be susceptible to liquefaction when saturated (groundwater at the site was measured at 2.3mbgl in 2018).

In the event liquefaction occurs, there may be a risk of settlement of the soils within the reclaimed land unit. Council hazard maps (Wellington Region Liquefaction Potential) indicate a high risk of liquefaction occurring at the site.

In terms of lateral spreading risk, although the site indicates high risk of liquefaction, the site is relatively flat and the closest water body is 300m away. Module 3 (MBIE, 2023) noted historical lateral spreading events in the 2010-2011 Canterbury earthquakes reported the zone affected by lateral spreading typically extended inland from the river banks up to 150 to 200m from the free face. Hence it is noted that there is moderate risk of lateral spreading toward Evans Bay Beach.

## 7.4 Slope Stability

The site is relatively flat. The risk of slope instability, in the absence of liquefaction, is considered low.

Wellington City Council Seismic Hazards maps indicate a low risk of slope instability occurring at the site.

## 7.5 Rockfall

As there are no nearby sources of elevated rocks, there is no risk of rockfall affecting the site.

## 7.6 Landslide Dam or Dam-Break

The site is not within a significant river valley and there are no dams in the area, therefore the risk of seismically induced landslide dams or dam breaks is considered unlikely at this site.

## 7.7 Tsunami

Tsunami are a series of long period waves generated by an impulsive source which suddenly displaces the water column. On reaching shore tsunami can cause severe damage to moored vessels, port facilities and coastal infrastructure. Impulsive sources that could generate a tsunami in the Evans Bay coastline may include fault rupture, submarine landslide or volcanic activity. Tsunami may have local sources that arrive rapidly with limited warning, regional sources generated in the vicinity of NZ that may have 1-3hours warning and distant sources that may have greater than 3 hours warning.

The latest information on the tsunami hazard for New Zealand is presented in a GNS report (Power, 2013), estimating that for the Wellington South a tsunami will reach a height of 6 m (50th percentile) above sea level about every 500 years on average (the 16th and 84th percentile heights are 5m and 7m respectively). For a 2500-year return period tsunami event the maximum wave height is modelled at about 9m (50th percentile). These are the modelled at-the-coast wave heights, the actual run-up or inundation will vary greatly depending on topography.

The site is about 300m from the Evans Bay coastline edge, at an average elevation of about 2m above mean sea level which places it at 4m above the expected run-up of a 500-year return tsunami and as such we would categorise this site as at moderate risk of structural damage from tsunami. We note the Wellington Region Emergency Management maps show this site to be within the orange tsunami evacuation zone, where evacuation is likely to be required following a large tsunami.



#### 7.8 Tectonic Lowering Causing Inundation

The site is in a relatively low-lying area at an active subduction plate boundary with a number of nearby faults (Evans Bay Fault, Wellington Fault, Hikurangi Fault, Ohariu Fault) that may have the potential to generate sufficient vertical movement at the site to cause inundation or uplift. It is noted that the 1855 Wairarapa earthquake reported 1.5m uplift within the Wellington Central areas (Downes, 2005). As such, we have classified the risk of tectonic lowering causing inundation as moderate.

# 8 Uncertainties

Available ground investigation information is about 100-200 away from site and there is no ground investigation specifically undertaken for this site. The depth of bedrock has been assumed based on the surrounding ground investigation and inferred pile depth from the available historical information.

We have assumed that the piles are socketed into Greywacke rock and the lengths are based on the specification in lieu of available as built pile drawings. If alternatively, piles are founded within the reclaimed land deposits, the capacities may be significantly lower than the axial capacity values provided. Additionally, having longer or shorter piles due to uncertainty of the depth of Greywacke may pose different pile behaviour in terms of the lateral pile capacity than the lateral stiffness values provided.

Additional ground investigations and further geotechnical design works are proposed to be carried out as part of the strengthening design package.

# 9 Conclusions

#### 9.1 Availability of Relevant Investigation Data

The nearest site investigation data are 4 geotechnical boreholes and 2 CPTs around 100m away.

#### 9.2 Inferred Ground Conditions

This site is inferred to be underlain by very loose to medium dense silty sands with bedrock consisting of completely to highly weathered Greywacke at a depth of approx. 6.5m.

#### 9.3 Geohazard Potential

Table 5 provides a summary of geohazards identified during the geotechnical desktop study.

Table 5 Geohazards Summary

Geohazard	Risk	Comment
Fault rupture	Moderate	Evans Bay Fault is located 0.5km away from site and the fault is poorly constrained.
Ground shaking	High	The site is in a relatively high-seismicity area.
Liquefaction/cyclic softening	High	The expected site soils likely to be susceptible to liquefaction or cyclic softening as the near surface soils are loose cohesionless soils.
Lateral spreading	Moderate	Liquefaction risk is high for this site, however the site is relatively flat and the closest water body is 300m away.
Slope stability	Low	The site is relatively flat.
Rockfall	No risk	No rockfall sources nearby
Landslide or dam break	No risk	There are no steep slopes or dams near the site.
Tsunami	Moderate	The site is classified as orange zone for tsunami.
Tectonic lowering causing inundation	Moderate	The site is in a high seismicity area and is low-lying.



The main geohazard relates to ground shaking and liquefaction.

Additional ground investigations and further geotechnical design works are proposed to be carried out as part of the strengthening design package.

# 10 Applicability

This report has been prepared by Beca on the specific instructions of our Client. It is solely for our Client's use for the purpose for which it is intended in accordance with the agreed scope of work. Any use or reliance by any person contrary to the above, to which Beca has not given its prior written consent, is at that person's own risk.

Should you be in any doubt as to the applicability of this report and/or its recommendations for the proposed development as described herein, and/or encounter materials on site that differ from those described herein, it is essential that you discuss these issues with the authors before proceeding with any work based on this document.

#### Notice to Reader:

This report has been verified by a geotechnical professional on the basis of the agreed commission. No amendments should be made to the content of this document without subsequent re-verification by the geotechnical author and verifier.

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<b>3.</b> C	-		Becomes med	(6 ium dense	× .	-					<u> </u>									
	_	SPT 1/1//2/3/3/3			×						0.45	82	90	100						
	-	N = 11			×						0.40	02		100						
6.5	; -	-			1 ×						-									
	-	-			×															
	4.0	-			×															
7.0	-				×						1.05	05	00	100	· ·					
1.0	1 -	-			×··×						1.05	95	90	100						
	-	-			×										•.					
		-			×															
7.5	5 -		Becomes loos	(7.5		-					-									
	- 0	SPT	Decomes loos	0	××						0.45	100	100							
	-	N = 5		<i>(</i> <b>- - -</b>							0.45	100	100	0						
B.C		-	Some thin leng	(7.95 ses of silt (>3mm)		-					<u> </u>									
	-	-		()	× ×															
	-	-			×															
8 5	-	-			×						1.05	95	100	0						
J.C	1 -	1			××						1.05	30								
	-9.0	-			×															
		1			×															
9.0	-		Becomes med		) - <u>x</u>	-					$\vdash$									
	_	SPT			×						0.45	100	100	0						
	-	N = 16			××						0.40	100								
9.5		 			1 ×						$\vdash$									
	-	-																		
	)'2- '	-			×															
በ ባ	-	-			×						1.05	100	100							
rillir Q	ng Me	SPT 0/0//0/1/2/2 N = 5 SPT 1/2//3/4/4/5 N = 16 sethod: r: Drilling tt Type: io 450P Trac	Casing: <b>PW</b>			L heets for abbreviations and ions conform to FIELD DES			200		2005	100 NZG		L U	L I.					
ont	racto	r:	Flush:			ormed to NZS4402.6.5.1			.00	JIN,	_000,		-							
riff	iths I	Drilling	Polymer Pov	wder																
m	acch	nt Type: iio 450P Trac PQ3 Triple T	:k										ation sta							

	$\zeta$	Sta	antec		BOREHOLE LOG ent: Wellington Water oject: Kilbirnie Storm Water upgrade investigations for Pump Station cation: Evans Bay Park, Kilbirnie Wellington						Job No: 80509051           Hole No: BH04           Sheet: 3 of 6           Started: 26/03/18           Finished: 28/03/18           Logged: NWH/JD								
				Client: Wallington Wat															
		NEW ZEAI lean Busin	LAND LTD ess Park																
6 H	laze	eldean Roa	d	-															
Te	1:03	366 7449 3 366 7780		Description: Phase two	ion: Phase two geotechnical investigations							Checked: JW							
				Easting: 1750346m	No	orthing: 5424728m	Inclin	ation: Vertical	F	RL S	Surfa	ce: 2	.7m						
	Diameter (Int/Ext): 85mm/123mm Casing (Diam/Dpth): 127mm/4.5m										Datum: Wellington Datum 1953								
			Mat	erial Description	Natural Defects Weathering Strengt Grade UCS M		Strength Sp	bacir mm		(m)	y %	y %							
	(m)	ting	(Logging carried c	arried out in accordance with for the Field Classification of		Type, orientation, spacing,	Grade				Length of Run (m)	Total Core Recovery %	Solid Core Recovery %		ater	с			
Depth (m)	Elevation (m)	Samples / Insitu Testing	Soil and Rock for E New Zealand Ge	Engineering Purposes. eotechnical Society,	Graphic Log	persistence, roughness, wall strength, aperture, infill, seepage, no. of sets, block		<1 	-200 200-600	00-2000 2000	jth of	Core R	Core R	% (	Groundwater	Installation			
Dept	Elev	Sam Insitt	2	005)	Grap	size	SN SH M SN	EW R0 W R2 5 M R2 5 M R2 5 M R3 83 S R4 5 6 VS R5 1 ECS <2	CS 60 MWS 2	WS 60	Leng	Total (	Solid (	RQD %	Grot	Insta			
_	_		Becomes med	ium dense. [continued]	××														
L	-				×														
	-				×														
	-	ODT			×														
	-8.0	SPT 2/3//8/3/5/6 N = 22			×						0.45	100	100	0					
11 0	-				×														
      					×××														
_	-				×														
	-										4.05	07	100						
5 					×××						1.05	67	100	0					
_	-9.0				×××														
_	-				×														
<u>12</u> .0					×														
	-	SPT 2/3//4/4/6/6			×						0.45	89	100	0					
_	-	N = 20			×											F			
12.5	-				×														
_	-10.0				×						0.55	100	100	20					
	-				×														
13.0	-				×										-				
_	_				× .														
_					×														
13.5	-				×						<u> </u>								
_	-11.0	SPT 3/3//5/6/2/9			×						0.45	89	100	20					
_		N = 27			×														
14.0					×														
					× .														
	-				× ×														
14.5					× .						1.05	100	100	0					
	2.0				× .														
L	-12.				× .											· · · ·			
15.0	-	thod	Cooiner	(1 Romarka: S	5) ×	hooto for obbrovitions													
Drillin PQ	iy ivie	su IOU:	Casing: <b>PW</b>	- Materia	descript	heets for abbreviations and ions conform to FIELD DES ormed to NZS4402.6.5.1	SCRIPTION	I OF SOIL AND F	ROC	CK, 1	2005,	NZG	S						
12.5       -																			
Equip Com	omen acchi	it Type: <b>io 450P Trac</b>																	
Mour	nted	PQ3 Triple T										nforma	ation sta	atus: F	inal 1	May 20			

NZGD ID: BH\_112613

	$\left( \right)$	Sta	antec			BOREHOLE LOG						Job No: 80509051 Hole No: BH04 Sheet: 4 of 6									
				Client: Wellington Water									Sheet: 4 of 6 Started: 26/03/18								
Ha	zeld	lean Busin			Project: Kilbirnie Storm Water upgrade investigations for Pump Station								Finished: 28/03/18								
Ch	risto	eldean Roa hurch 802	4		ocation: Evans Bay Park, Kilbirnie Wellington								Logged: NWH/JD								
Te Fa	l: 03 x: 03	366 7449 3 366 7780	)	Descriptior	escription: Phase two geotechnical investigations									Checked: JW							
				Easting: 17										RL Surface: 2.7m							
	Diameter (Int/Ext): 85mm/123mm Casing (Diam/Dpth): 127mm/4.5m												Datum: Wellington Datum 1953								
			Mate	erial Descripti	on						acing	م (n)		/ %							
	(ш	bu	(Logging carried ou	t in accordance with		bo	Type, orientation, spacing,	Grade	UCS MPa	rr	nm	Run (m)	Total Core Recovery %	Solid Core Recovery		tter	_				
Depth (m)	Elevation (m)	Samples / Insitu Testing	Guidelines for the F Soil and Rock for Er New Zealand Ger	ngineering Purpos	ses.	Graphic Log	persistence, roughness, wall strength, aperture, infill, seepage, no. of sets, block	20 20 0-250 30 50 50 50 50 50			10-600 1-2000 000	Length of	ore Re	ore Re	%	Groundwater	Installation				
Depth	Eleva	Samp nsitu	20	005)	'ı	Grapl	size	S M W K S	UW EW R1 1 W R2 5- MS R3 20 < S R4 50 S R4 50 S R6 <:	CS 20-24 CS 20-24 CS 20-24	MWS 20 WS 600 VWS >2	-engl	otal C	olid C	RQD %	Groui	nstal				
			Becomes dense	e		×		ROIZOS	⊃ £ > 3 ≥ 0 > 10 L		25>	╞╧	-	0)	<u> </u>						
	_	SPT 3/5// 7/8/12/15				×						0.45	100	100	0						
	-	N = 42				×															
15.5	_					×											•				
	-13.0					×															
	-					× ×															
ີ່ <u>ຄ</u> ີ	-					×××						1.05	100	100	60						
global	-					×										•					
dwm.	_					^ ×															
§	-				(16.5)	×															
Bay Park, Kilbirnie Wellington www.mwfglobal.com/nz 0.11 0.11 0.1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	SPT	Highly weathere	ed, yellowish extremelv we	brown, ak to verv							0.20	100	100	60						
e Well	-14.0	4/7//20 N = >50	weak, Closely to	widely spac	ed defects.	· · · · ·											, 				
	_					· · · · ·											•••••				
а; ТП .0	-					· · · · ·	J@17m 70deg, Vn, No, Pl, R.														
s Bay I	_																				
Evans	_					· · · · ·						1.30	100	100	50						
17.5	-					· · · · ·	J@17.5m 75deg, Vn, No, Pl,														
	-15.0					· · · · ·	R. J@ 17.6m 90deg, Vn, No, Pl, R.									• •	· · · ·				
for PL	'-																				
18.0	-					· · · · ·						<u> </u>									
ivestig						· · · · ·											· · · ·				
rade ir	-																				
18.5	-																				
n Wat	9.0						J@ 18.6m 60deg, N, No, St,										· · · ·				
e Ston	16.						Sr.					1.50	90	90	90						
19.0						· · · · ·	10 10 0m 70day 1/2 No. 51														
051, k							J@ 19.0m 70deg, Vn, No, Pl, R.														
80509																					
oject:	-						J@ 19.4m 90deg, Vn, No, U,														
ĕµ∍.⊃ ⊖⊢						· · · · ·	R. J@ 19.55m 80deg, T, No, Pl, R.														
	-17.0		Borehole termir	nated at 20m	due to target		R. J@ 19.6m 80deg, Vn, No, Pl, R.					0.50		100	80						
ZEALA			depth		-		J@ 19.9m 80deg, Vn, No, Pl, R							-							
N 20.0 ⊒ Drillin	g Me	thod:	Casing:				sheets for abbreviations a					<u> </u>				• '	·. · ·				
MWH NEW ZEALAND LTD. Project: 80509051, Kilbinie Storm Water upgrade investigations for Pump Station, Evans         MWH NEW ZEALAND LTD. Project: 80509051, Kilbinie Storm Water upgrade investigations for Pump Station, Evans         Out         Dad         Dad         Dad         Dad         Dad         Dat         Dat	actor	r.	<b>PW</b> Flush:				ions conform to FIELD DES ormed to NZS4402.6.5.1	SCRIPTIO	N OF SOIL AN	URO	JCK,	2005,	NZG	5							
e Griffi	ths C	r: Drilling t Type: io 450P Trac	Polymer Pow	der																	
	acchi	t Type: io 450P Trac PQ3 Triple T	k Who											tion of		nal, 1 Ma					

NZGD ID: BH\_112613

	1	C+-	antec										30509				
	C	y sta	antec			BC	REHOLE LOG				Hole			4			
				Client: M/o	llipaton Wator						Shee			0/10			
			LAND LTD		llington Water		uparado incesti unite	for During	Stati				26/03				
6	Hazel	dean Roa					upgrade investigations birnie Wellington	ioi Pump	อเลแอก					)3/18			
Te	el: 03	1urch 802	)				hnical investigations					gea: i cked	NWF	I/JD			
Fa	ax: 03	366 778	U		750240		withing, 5404700	I 11	ation: Vertic		RL S			7m			
				Easting: 17	150346m nt/Ext): 85mm/		orthing: 5424728m m Casing (Diam/			al					Dati	ım 19	53
			Mat	,	,	12311	Natural Defects	. ,									.55
		_	IVIAL	erial Descript			Natural Delects	Weathering Grade	Strength UCS MPa		icing im	Length of Run (m)	Total Core Recovery %	Solid Core Recovery %		L	
Ē	Elevation (m)	Samples / Insitu Testing	(Logging carried of Guidelines for the	out in accordance v Field Classification	vith n of	Graphic Log	Type, orientation, spacing, persistence, roughness, wall		20		88	of Ru	Reco	Reco		Groundwater	io
Depth (m)	vatio	nples tu Te	Soil and Rock for E New Zealand Ge 2	eotechnical Societ 2005)	ses. y,	Iphic	strength, aperture, infill, seepage, no. of sets, block size		10 <1 11 1-5 2 5-20 3 20-50 5 100-2 6 >250	<20 20-60 30-200	5 200-60 600-200 >2000	igth e	l Core	d Core	RQD %	pund	Installation
Dep	Еle	Sar Insi				Gra		N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	EW R0. VW R1. W R2.5 MS R3.2 S R4.50 VS R5.1 VS R5.1 ES R6>	ECS <20 VCS 20-60 CS 60-200	MWS 2 WS 60 VWS >:	Ler	Tota	Solic	RQ	Gro	Inst
_	-						R.	/									
$\vdash$	-18.0																
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Bay Park, Kilbirnie Wellington www.mwhglobal.com/nz	1 1																
whglot 																	
≨ 21.5	5 -																
/elling/	-19.0																
inie V	<b>-</b>																
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Static																	
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1 23.5	5 -																
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nie St <sup>t</sup>	[																
10 24.0																	
<u>19051,</u>																	
t: 805i																	
24.5	<b>;</b>																
Ê H	o.																
	-22																
ZEA																	
	ng Met	hod:	Casing: <b>PW</b>				heets for abbreviations and ions conform to FIELD DES				оск з	2005	NZG	s			I
E Cont	ractor:	hod: filling Type: o 450P Trac	Flush:				ormed to NZS4402.6.5.1				,	,	_0				
© Griff Equi	<b>iths D</b> i pment	r <b>illing</b> Type:	Polymer Pov	wder													
S Com Mou	acchio nted P	0 450P Trac Q3 Triple 1	ck Tube										nforma	ation st	atus: F	inal 1 M	May 2018

	Star	ntec		-				Job No: 8050 Hole No: BH	
				E	BOREHOLE LC	JG		Sheet: 6 of 6	
			Client: Wol	lington Water					
	MWH NEW ZEALA			lington Water	tor up are de la constitut	iono for Duran Otati		Started: 26/0	
	Hazeldean Business 6 Hazeldean Road	s Park	-		ter upgrade investigat Kilbirnie Wellington	ions for Pump Station		Finished: 28/	
	Christchurch 8024 Tel: 03 366 7449				technical investigation	าร		Logged: NW	
	Fax: 03 366 7780		2 000 mp		gano			Checked: JW	V
			Easting: 17	′50346m	Northing: 5424728m	Inclination: Ve	ertical	RL Surface:	2.7m
			Diameter (In	it/Ext): 85mm/12	3mm Casing (D	)iam/Dpth): 127mm/4.5	ōm	Datum: Welli	ington Datum 1953
								•	
	Date	Time		Drill core Type	Depth of BH (m)	Casing Type		ottom of Casing (m)	Depth to Groundwater (m)
+	28/Mar/2018	00:00		PQ	20				2.2
-	28/Mar/2018	00:00		PQ	20				2.2
Bay Park, Kilbirnie Wellington www.mwhglobal.com/nz									
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ict: 8(				Bit Sizes: Q: 85mm id	Notes:	Casing Sizes: PW: 127mm id	Notes:		
Proj∈						1 W. 12/11/11/10	-		
Ē									
AND									
EAL/									
EWZ	Drilling Method: PQ Contractor: Griffiths Drilling Equipment Type: Comacchio 450P Track	Casing:		Remarks: See ke	y sheets for abbreviatior	s and symbols			
VH NI	PQ	PW		<ul> <li>Material desc</li> </ul>	riptions conform to FIELD	D DESCRIPTION OF SOI	L AND R	OCK, 2005, NZC	GS
8 MV	Contractor: Griffiths Drilling	Flush: <b>Polymer Pow</b> o	ler	- 3PT testing p	performed to NZS4402.6.	J. I			
(05/18	Equipment Type:	Forymer POW	101						
02/	Comacchio 450P Track Mounted PQ3 Triple Tube	9						Inform	nation status: Final, 1 May 2018

	(	) Sta	antec		BC	REHOLE LOG			ŀ	Hole		30509 BH0 of 5				
				Client: Wellington W	ater							27/03	/18			
		NEW ZEA dean Busin	LAND LTD ess Park			upgrade investigations	for Pump	Station				28/0				
		eldean Roa church 802		Location: Evans Bay						Log	aed:	NWH	I/JD			
Te	el: 03	3 366 7449 3 366 7780		Description: Phase to	wo geoteo	hnical investigations			ł			: JW				
Γa	IX. U	5 500 7700	)	Easting: 1750335m	Ne	orthing: 5424721m	Inclin	ation: Vertica				ce: 2	.6m			
				Diameter (Int/Ext): 63		-								Dati	um 19	953
			Mate	erial Description		Natural Defects							-			
		_	Wate				Weathering Grade	Strength UCS MPa	Spa m		Length of Run (m)	Total Core Recovery %	very %		Ļ.	
Ê	Elevation (m)	Samples / Insitu Testing	Guidelines for the I	ut in accordance with Field Classification of	Graphic Log	Type, orientation, spacing, persistence, roughness, wall		20		88	of Ri	Reco	Solid Core Recovery		Groundwater	ion
Depth (m)	vatic	nple; tu Te	New Zealand Ge	ngineering Purposes. otechnical Society, 005)	Iphic	strength, aperture, infill, seepage, no. of sets, block size		10 <1 11 1-5 2 5-20 3 20-5( 5 100-2 6 > 250 6 > 250	20-60	200-6 600-20 >2000	lgth	l Core	I Core	RQD %	pund	Installation
Del	Шe	Sar Insi		,			U SW H C RS	R R S R S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	S S S	WS WS WS	Ler	Tota	Solic	RQ	Gro	Inst
_	-	-	TOPSOIL		(0.1)											
	-		Sandy GRAVE	L and some silt; yellow		•										
0.5	-	-	prown and oran	ge, loose, moist; low		•										
0.5	20	-				•										
+	-	-				•					1.50					
	-	-														
51.0	-	-				High groundwater flow	-									
	-	-														
MII-	-	-				• •										
§		-			(1.5)											
0) 	1,0	SPT	Silty fine to me brown and oran	dium SAND; yellowish ge, loose, moist to wet	; 🗱	•										
	-		low plasticity	-		•					0.45	100				
<u> </u>	-					•										
		-				•										
	-	-	Trace of fine gr		(2.2)	•										
	-	-	[MARINE DEP		× ×											
u _2.5	- 0	-			×						1.05	63				
	0				× .											
10 10	-	-			×											
<u></u> 3.0	-		O an sha fina ta a		(3) × · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·											
	-	SPT	silt; yellowish br	oarse GRAVEL with so own and orange, very												
	-	1/2//1/1/0/1 N = 3	loose, saturated		000						0.45	50				
 	-				00						<u> </u>					M
	-1.0	-			000	c c										
	-				0 . 0 . 0 .											M
	-	-		(3	95) 0 0											
4.0	-			o coarse SAND with sor e organics; dark grey,	me						1.05	100				
	-	]	loose, saturated	1												
	-		[MARINE DEP		.25)											
<u> </u>			Occasional me			•								-		
	-2.0	SPT		1												
		1/2//1/1/1/1 N = 4									0.45	100				
	-															
		ethod:	Casing: HW	- Mater	ial descript	heets for abbreviations an ions conform to FIELD DE		OF SOIL AND	D RC	DCK.	2005.	NZG	 S			
			Flush:	- SPT 1		ormed to NZS4402.6.5.1				,.	-,					
Equip	omer	Drilling nt Type:	Polymer Pow	/aer												
	k Mo	unted PQ Tr	iple										£ 4	atue. F		

		Ć	<b>)</b> Sta	antec		BC	REHOLE LOG			-	Hol	No: 8 e No: eet: 2	BH0				
					Client: Wellington Water					_		rted: 2		/18			
			NEW ZEA	LAND LTD ess Park	Project: Kilbirnie Storm		upgrade investigations	for Pump	Station	+		ished					
	6⊦	laze	ldean Roa hurch 802	ld	Location: Evans Bay Pa			•				ged:					
	Te	l: 03	366 7449		Description: Phase two	geotec	chnical investigations			ł		ecked					
	га	x: 03	366 7780	)	Easting: 1750335m	NI	orthing: 5424721m	Inclin	nation: Vertical	_		Surfa		6m			
					Diameter (Int/Ext): 63mm		-	Incin		_		tum: V			Dati	ım 10	153
-				Mata	erial Description		Natural Defects					1		-	Duit		.00
	(u	u (m)	/ sting	(Logging carried ou Guidelines for the F	ut in accordance with Field Classification of	Log	Type, orientation, spacing, persistence, roughness, wall	Weathering Grade	g Strength UCS MPa	Spa m	ing m	wws >2000 Length of Run (m)	Total Core Recovery %	Solid Core Recovery %		vater	uo
	Depth (m)	Elevation (m)	Samples / Insitu Testing	New Zealand Ge 20	ngineering Purposes. otechnical Society, )05)	Graphic Log	strength, aperture, infill, seepage, no. of sets, block size	RS MW SW	EW R0 <1 VW R1 -5 W R2 5-20 MS R3 20-50 S R4 50-100 VS R5 100-26 ECS <20	VCS 20-60 CS 60-200	WWS 200-60 WS 600-200	Length c	Total Core	Solid Core	RQD %	Groundwater	Installation
				-	dium gravel DSITS] <i>[continued]</i> (5.3 <i>)</i>												
	5.5	-3.0		Sandy SILT; gr Fine to medium [MARINE DEP0		× × ×	3 3 -					1.05	100				
m/nz		_		shells with some	coarse SAND with some e organics; dark grey, l; medium plasticity	× × ×											
Bay Park, Kilbirnie Wellington www.mwhglobal.com/nz	6.0		SPT 1/2//2/2/3 N = 9	-	(6) (; grey, loose, moist; low	× × ×						0.45	100				
n www.r	6.5	-				×											
Wellingto		4.0			(6.8	××											
rk, Kilbirnie '	7.0	-		Becomes greer with relic rock st	n and grey, medium dense							1.05	71				
/ans Bay Pa		-				× · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·											
p Station, Ev	7.5	-5.0	SPT			× ×						-					
ions for Purr	8.0	-	2/2//3/4/5/6 N = 18									0.45	100				
de investigat																	
Water upgra	8.5	-6.0				× ×						1.05	54				
birnie Storm		-				× . × .											
30509051, Ki.			SPT 1/3//4/5/7/8 N = 24			× . × . × .						0.45	100				
D. Project: 8	9.5	0.	11 - 24			× ×											
EALAND LT						× . × .×											
	0.0 Irillin	g Me	thod:	Casing:			heets for abbreviations and					1.05	75				
2/05/18 MWH N	iQ ontr ieote	actor ech C oment	SPT 2/2//3/4/5/6 N = 18 SPT 1/3//4/5/7/8 N = 24 thod: thod:	HW Flush: Polymer Pow	- Material d - SPT testi	escript	ions conform to FIELD DE: ormed to NZS4402.6.5.1		N OF SOIL AND	RC	DCK,	2005,	NZG	5			

	(	St:	antec		<b>D</b> 2				-		No: 8					
					BO	REHOLE LOG			-		e NO. eet: 3		5			
				Client: Wellington Water						Sta	rted: 2	27/03	8/18			
Ha	azeld	NEW ZEA lean Busir eldean Roa		Project: Kilbirnie Storm V			for Pump	Station		Fin	shed	28/0	)3/18			
Cł	nristo	hurch 802	24	Location: Evans Bay Par Description: Phase two g					_	Log	iged:	NWH	i/JD			
		3 366 7780		Description. Thase two g	eolec	inical investigations				Che	ecked	: JW				
				Easting: 1750335m		orthing: 5424721m	Inclin	ation: Vertica			Surfa					
				Diameter (Int/Ext): 63mm/	96mm					Dat	1	Vellir	igton	Datu	ım 1953	3
		_	Mate	erial Description		Natural Defects	Weathering Grade	Strength UCS MPa	Spa m	cing m	Run (m)	very %	very %		<u> </u>	
(E)	Elevation (m)	Samples / Insitu Testing	Guidelines for the	ut in accordance with Field Classification of ngineering Purposes.	Graphic Log	Type, orientation, spacing, persistence, roughness, wall strength, aperture, infill,		2220	_	000	of R	Total Core Recovery %	Solid Core Recovery		Groundwater	tion
Depth (m)	evati	ample situ T	New Zealand Ge	otechnical Society, 205)	aphi	seepage, no. of sets, block size		R0 <1 R1 1-5 R2 5-20 R3 20-5 R3 20-5 R6 >25 R6 >25 R7 +25 R6 +25 R7 +25	S 20-60 60-200	5 200-20 600-20	Length of	tal Con	lid Con	RQD %	ouno.	Installation
ă	ũ	Se Lise	Becomes gree	n and grey, medium dense	Ū ×		₹ S M H C S S	Sa S	S S	S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	Le	Tot	S	Ř	Ū,,	<u>ع</u> ۲۲۰
			with relic rock s	trucure. [continued]	`, `,× × `,										· · ·	
					×										•••	
10.5			Completely to t	(10.5) highly weathered,	``.×											
	φ <u></u>	SPT 7/7// 8/10/11/12	yellowish browr	and grey, SANDSTONE, to very weak, closely	· · · · ·						0.45	100	100	80		
		8/10/11/12 N = 41	spaced defects	, , . <u> </u>	· · · · ·											丨
			1												, • . •	
																, II:
<sup>≥</sup> 11.5	0.0-				· · · · ·						1.05	100	100	80		
	ې -				· · · · ·											
					· · · · ·										· · ·	
2 <u>12</u> .0			-		· · · · ·						0.15	100	100	70		
	-	SPT 8/13			· · · · ·										· , .	١. H
		N = >50			· · · · ·											
12.5	0.0				· · · · ·										, ° , •	
	- <sup>-</sup>														· · ·	
					· · · · ·						1.35	85	100	70	• •	
	1 _				· · · · ·										· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
					· · · · ·										, ° , °	· · · ·
13 F	-				· · · · ·										· · ·	
	-11.0															
					· · · · ·											· · · ·
14.C					  										, •	
	-				  											
					· · · · ·						1.50	100	100	40		
14.5					· · · · ·										, ° 	· • •
	-12.0				· · · · ·											
															, •	
		thod	Cociner	D		hooto for abbreviation										<u>`````````````````````````````````````</u>
	iy ivie	thod: T: Drilling t Type: unted PQ Tr	Casing: <b>HW</b>	- Material de	escripti	heets for abbreviations and ions conform to FIELD DE ormed to NZS4402.6.5.1	u symbols SCRIPTIO	N OF SOIL AND	RC	DCK,	2005,	NZG	S			
≥ Cont © <b>Geot</b>	ractor ech D	r: Drilling	Flush: <b>Polymer Pov</b>		0 2010											
B Equip Trac Tube	omen k Μοι	t Type: unted PQ Tr	iple											- t F	inal, 1 May	

	(	<b>S</b> ta	antec			PO	REHOLE LOG					: 8050 5: BH(				
		<i>J</i>				БΟ				-		4 of 5				
				Client: We	llington Water					St	arted	: 27/0	3/18			
H	azelo	dean Busir			-		upgrade investigations	for Pump	Station	Fi	nishe	d: 28/	03/18			
C	hristo	eldean Ro church 802	24				birnie Wellington			Lc	ggeo	: NW	H/JD			
		3 366 7449 3 366 778		Descriptior	ו: Phase two g	jeotec	hnical investigations			Cł	necke	ed: JW	/			
				Easting: 17	750335m	No	orthing: 5424721m	Inclina	ation: Vertica	I RI	Sur	face: 2	2.6m			
				Diameter (Ir	nt/Ext): 63mm/	96mm	1			Da	atum	Welli	ngton	Datu	ım 19	53
			Mate	rial Descripti	on		Natural Defects	Weathering Grade	Strength UCS MPa	Spacing	(m)	rry %	۲y %			
	E)	Samples / Insitu Testing	(Logging carried ou Guidelines for the F	t in accordance v	vith	-og	Type, orientation, spacing, persistence, roughness, wall				wws >2000	Total Core Recovery %	Solid Core Recovery %		ater	u
Depth (m)	Elevation (m)	ples , u Tes	Soil and Rock for Er New Zealand Geo	gineering Purpos technical Society	ses.	Graphic Log	strength, aperture, infill, seepage, no. of sets, block		<1 5-20 5-20-50 0-100 0-100 20-250 20	2-60 -200 200-600	2000 th of	Core F	Core F	% (	Groundwater	Installation
Depi	Elev	Sam Insitu	20	05)		Grap	size	uw ww ww uw	EW R0 VW R1 WS R3 MS R3 S R4 5 VS R5 ES R6 ES R6	VCS 2 CS 60 MWS 3 WS 61	ws w	Total	Solid	RQD %	Grol	Insta
  		-	Completely to h yellowish brown extremely weak spaced defects	and grey, SA to very weak	ANDSTONE,						1.5	0 100	100	50		
Bay Park, Kilbirnie Wellington www.mwhglobal.com/nz	-	- - - - - - - -														
for Pump Station, Evans Bay Park, Kilbirnie Welli	- - - 0 - -						J@16.8m 60deg, Vn, No, Pl, R. J@16.82m 70deg, Vn, No, Pl, R. J@ 17.1m 30deg, St, No, Pl, R. J@ 17.3m 60deg, Vn, No, Pl, R.				1.5	0 87	100	50		
MWH NEW ZEALAND LTD. Project: 80509051, Kilbinnie Storm Water upgrade investigations for Pump Station, Evans.           1.12.	0 - - - - - - - - - - - - 0 - - - - 0 - - - -						R.				1.5	0 100	100	40		
051, k 	-	-				· · · · ·	J@ 19.0m 50deg, Vn, No, Pl, R.									
80509						· · · · ·	J@ 19.2m 70deg, Vn, No, Pl, R.									
01 0	5 -				(19.5)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	J@ 19.3m 40deg, T, No, PI, R.									
6 	-17.0	-	Borehole termina	ated at 19.5r	. ,											
	`-		Target Depth													
ZEALA																
≥ 20. ⊔ Drilli	0 ng Me	ethod:	Casing:				heets for abbreviations an							L		
HQ Con Geo Equ Trac Tub	ipmer k Mo		HW Flush	der	- Material d	escripti	ions conform to FIELD DE ormed to NZS4402.6.5.1		I OF SOIL AND	ROC	K, 200			ot	ingl 1*	May 2018

								Job No: 8050	09051
	🕥 Stan	tec			BOREHOLE LO	G		Hole No: BH	05
	_							Sheet: 5 of 5	
	MWH NEW ZEALAN	חדוחע	Client: We	llington Water				Started: 27/0	3/18
	Hazeldean Business		-		ater upgrade investigati	ons for Pump Station		Finished: 28/	03/18
	6 Hazeldean Road Christchurch 8024				Kilbirnie Wellington			Logged: NW	H/JD
	Tel: 03 366 7449 Fax: 03 366 7780		Description	1: Phase two ge	otechnical investigatior	IS		Checked: JW	/
			Easting: 17	750335m	Northing: 5424721m	Inclination: Ve	ertical	RL Surface:	2.6m
			Diameter (Ir	nt/Ext): 63mm/96				Datum: Welli	ngton Datum 1953
Ì									
	Date	Time		Drill core Type	Depth of BH (m)	Casing Type		ottom of Casing (m)	Depth to Groundwater (m)
	29/Mar/2018	00:00		HQ	19.5				2.1
	29/10/2016	00.00			19.5				2.1
n/nz									
al.cor									
vhglob									
w.mv									
NM UQ									
ellingtc									
ie We									
Bay Park, Kilbirnie Wellington www.mwhglobal.com/nz									
oark, I									
BayF									
Evans									
ation, I									
np Sta									
or Pur									
ions fo									
stigat									
e inve									
ipgrad									
/ater L									
orm V									
nie St									
Kilbir									
9051,									
: 8050			Drill	Bit Sizes:	Notes:	Casing Sizes:	Notes:		
roject				IQ: 63mm id	-				
Ē									
AND L									
ZEAL <sup>2</sup>	Drilling Method: HQ Contractor: Geotech Drilling Equipment Type: Track Mounted PQ Triple								
JEW 2	Drilling Method:	Casing:			ey sheets for abbreviation				
NH N	HQ	HW		<ul> <li>Material des</li> </ul>	criptions conform to FIELD performed to NZS4402.6.5	DESCRIPTION OF SOIL	AND R	OCK, 2005, NZC	SS
/18 M	Contractor: Geotech Drilling	Flush: Polymer Powo	ler						
02/05/	Equipment Type: Track Mounted PQ Triple								
~ 1	Tube							Inform	nation status: Final, 1 May 2018

GRIFF	THS DRILLING		SIT	E INVE	ESTIG/	ATION	BOF	RELOG		BH# JOB#	5			
1010		Project:	Kilbirnie	Pump St	ation					Grid	N: -			
	tate Highway 58 Pauatahanui	Location:	Evans Ba	iy Park, K	libirnie					Ref:	E: -			
	: 045277346 : 045277347	Client:	Stantec			Operat	or:	s(7)(2)	(a)					
	iffithsdrilling.co.nz	DATE				-	TE	20/2/40			-	4	- f	- 1
w w w.gi		Start:	28/3/18			Fini		29/3/18			Page:	1	of	1
	Drill Rig: Drilling Method:	Geotech Ti HQ Coring	ack Rig					nmer #: g Type:		tech 03 mer Po	udor			
	Bore Diameter:	HQ Coring						er / Type:	- -	mer PO	wuei			
В	ore Final Depth:	19.5m						Depth:	-					
Layer Change Depth	Formation Drill Co (L) – Loose, Unstable (S) – Soft, Stable (F) – Firm, Stable	onditions (B) – Bands of (M) – Moderat (H) – Hard to p	ely Firm.		e Sampl Recover			Stand	dard	Penetra	ation Te	est (SF	יד)	
(mbgl)	Fluids: (TL) Total Loss; (SL) Slov (NL) No Loss	w Loss; <b>(WS)</b> Wate <b>al Descripti</b> bur, Texture, Comp	er Struck; <b>ON</b> osition,	From (m)	<b>To</b> (m)	Recovery (%)	Cone Type	Depth		SPT Co	ounts		N Value	Sample (%)
0.00	Jet Vac			0.00	1.50	-	SP	1.5	3/3,	//2/3/3/	/2	1(	)	100
1.50	Fill			1.95	3.00	80		3.0	1/2,	//1/1/0/	′1	3		100
4.50	Sea shells. Grey			3.45	4.50	100		4.5		//1/1/1/		4		100
6.00	Green silty sand			4.95	6.00	100		6.0		//2/2/2/		9		100
10.50 12.00	Soft green silty s Hard silty sands.			6.45 7.95	7.50 9.00	70 60		7.5 9.0		//3/4/5/ //4/5/7/		18		100
12.00	EOB			9.45	10.50	70		9.0 10.5		//8/10/1		4	-	100
15.50	200			10.95	12.00	100		10.5	,,,,	,0,10,1			-	100
				12.45	13.50	100								
				13.50	15.00	100								
				15.00	16.50	100								
	50mm monitorin	-		16.50	18.00	100								
	Screen set from		n.	18.50	19.50	100								
	Flush lockable to	oby.												 
Water	Level Dat	te / Time	Hole	e Depth		Water Le	evel	Da	ate /	Time	Но	le De	pth	

Water Level	Date / Time	Hole Depth	Water Level	Date / Time	Hole Depth
-					

GRIFF	ITHS DRILLING	////.	SIT	E INVE	STIGA		BOF	RELOG		BH#	6		
										JOB#	-		
134 9	State Highway 58	Project:	Kilbirnie	Pump St	ation					Grid	N: -		
	Pauatahanui P: 045277346	Location:	Evans Ba	y Park, K	ilbirnie					Ref:	E: -		
	: 045277347	Client:	Stantec			Operat	or:	s(7)(2)	(a)				
www.g	riffithsdrilling.co.nz	DATE Start:	27/3/18			DA Fini		29/3/18			Page:	1 of	1
	Drill Rig:	Commachi	o MC450P	)		SP	T Har	nmer #:	Aut	0			
	Drilling Method:	PQ Coring						g Type:	-	mer Po	wder		
	Bore Diameter: Bore Final Depth:	PQ 15.00m						er / Type:	PW 4.64	1m			
	ī						Final	Depth:	4.04	+[[]			
Layer Change Depth	Formation Drill Co (L) – Loose, Unstable (S) – Soft, Stable	(B) – Bands of (M) – Moderat	tely Firm.		e Sample Recover			Stand	dard	Penetra	ation Te	est (SPT)	
(mbgl)	(F) – Firm, Stable Fluids: (TL) Total Loss; (SL) Slov (NL) No Loss Geologica Must Include: Colo Fractures, Boundo	al Descripti	er Struck; <b>ON</b> vosition,	From (m)	<b>To</b> (m)	Recovery (mm)	Cone Type	Depth		SPT Co	ounts	<b>N</b> Value	Sample (mm)
0.00	Jet Vac			1.95	3.00	700	SP	1.5	3/2	//2/2/4/	/2	10	250
1.50	Soft brown fill w	ith rock bou	lders.	3.45	4.50	550		3.0	0/1	//1/1/1/	′1	4	140
4.80	Course sand			4.95	6.00	500		4.5	3/1	//2/1/0/	′1	4	400
5.20	Hard brown fill.			6.45	7.50	1050		6.0	2/2	//3/3/3/	/4	13	450
6.00	Brown sandy silt	s.		7.95	9.00	800		7.5	2/2	//3/3/4/	<b>′</b> 4	14	450
10.50	Blue green sandy	/ silts.		9.45	10.50	1050		9.0	1/2	//2/4/3/	<b>′</b> 6	15	450
15.00	EOB			10.95	12.00	1050		10.5	2/3	//2/3/4/	<b>′</b> 4	13	450
				12.45	13.50	1000		12.0	1/2	//3/4/4/	4	15	450
				13.95	15.00	1050		13.5	3/4	//5/5/6/	/10	26	410
	50mm monitorin												
	3.0m depth. Scre		3.0m -										
	1.2m. Flush locka	able toby.											
							-					<u> </u>	
													+
							1						
												-	
													1
													1
P			-		•	•							•

Water Level	Date / Time	Hole Depth	Water Level	Date / Time	Hole Depth
2.30m	29/3/18	-			

		<b>x</b>												Job	No: 8	30509	9051			
		)) Sta	antec			во	REHOLE LOG							Hol	e No:	BH0	6			
		-												She	et: 1	of 4				
M	wн	NEW ZEA	LAND LTD	Client: Wel	lington Water									Sta	ted: 2	28/03	8/18			
Ha	azelo	dean Busin eldean Roa	ess Park	-			upgrade investigations	for I	Pump	o St	tation			Fini	shed:	03/0	04/18			
CI	nristo	church 802 3 366 7449	4				birnie Wellington hnical investigations							Log	ged:	NWH	I/JD			
		3 366 7780													ecked					
				Easting: 17			orthing: 542472m					/ertic	al		Surfa		-			
					t/Ext): 85mm/	123m		/Dptl	h): 12	27m	1m/4.	64m 		Dat	um: V		-	Dati	ım 19	953
			Mate	rial Descripti	on		Natural Defects		atherin Grade		Stren UCS N			acing nm	Length of Run (m)	Total Core Recovery %	/ery %		L	
Ê		s / sting	(Logging carried ou Guidelines for the F	ield Classification	of	Log	Type, orientation, spacing, persistence, roughness, wall				-	20		88	of RL	Reco	Reco		wate	ion
Depth (m)	Elevation (m)	Samples / Insitu Testing	Soil and Rock for En New Zealand Geo 200	otechnical Society 05)	es.	Graphic Log	strength, aperture, infill, seepage, no. of sets, block size			20 <1	2 5-20 2 5-20 3 20-50	4 50-100 5 100-2 6 >250	<20-60 60-200	500-60 600-200	gth	I Core	Solid Core Recovery	RQD %	Groundwater	Installation
De	Ше	Sar				<u> </u>	4	S S	₹₹§	38	S S S S S S	° Х К К К К К К К К К К К К К К К К К К	S S S S	SWW	Le	Tota	Soli	RC	Ğ	su
	-		TOPSOIL		(0.1)		•													
_	-	-	Sandy GRAVEL brown, loose to r	with minor s medium dens	silt; yellowish se, moist		•													
_0.5	5 _	-					•													
_	-	-					4 4 4													
	210	-													1.50					
u 		-																		
global.	-	-					•													, ° ° , , ,
- wh	-						•													
≩1.5	5 _	-			(1.5)															
llingto	-	SPT	Silty fine SAND yellowish brown,	, loose, moist																
nie We	10	3/2//2/2/4/2 N = 10	plasticity. Subrou	unded.											0.45	56				
Bay Park, Kilibirnie Wellington www.mwhglobal.com/nz															<u> </u>					
y Park,	-	-																		
	_	-					•													
≗	5 _						•								1.05	67				
Static	-	-					•													
	0.0	-																		
ors 3.0	-	-																		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
estigat	-	SPT					•													
de inv(	-	0/1//1/1/1/1 N = 4													0.45	31				
	-						•													
Water	-						•													
Storm	-1.0						•													
eiuigi 4.0	-														1.05	52				
051, K	-	-			(4.2)		•													
80505	_		Silty medium to		D with some	×××	Drilling became very hard High groundwater flow through													
	-		shells and grave saturated; low pl	lasticity	ioose,	××	coarse sand layer													
	-	SPT	[MARINE DEPC	[כווכר		××														
	-2.0	3/1//2/1/0/1 N = 4													0.45	89				· · · · ·
	- 1	··· ·				××														
	ng Me	ethod:	Casing: <b>PW</b>				heets for abbreviations and ions conform to FIELD DE				DF SC				2005	NZG	s			<u></u>
Cont	racto		Flush:	dor			ormed to NZS4402.6.5.1			-		- •		,	,	5				
Equi	pmer	Drilling nt Type:	Polymer Powe	aer																
B Com Mou		io 450P Trac PQ3 Triple T													I	nforma	ation sta	atus: F	inal, 1	May 2018

	~														Job	No: 8	30509	9051			
	$\langle$	<b>y</b> Sta	antec		BC	REHOLE LOG								-		e No:		6			
				Client: Wellington Water										_		et: 2		/18			
		NEW ZEA dean Busin	LAND LTD less Park	Project: Kilbirnie Storm V		upgrade investigations	for	Pu	Imp	Stat	tion			_		shed:					
Ch	nristo	eldean Roa church 802	4	Location: Evans Bay Par	k, Kill	pirnie Wellington								+		ged:					
		3 366 7449 3 366 7780		Description: Phase two g	jeoteo	chnical investigations								(	Che	ecked	: JW				
				Easting: 1750357m	No	orthing: 542472m		In	nclir	atio	n: V	'erti	cal	I	RL	Surfa	ce: 2	.8m			
		1		Diameter (Int/Ext): 85mm/	123m	m Casing (Diam/	/Dp	th):	12	7mm	n/4.6	64m	1		Dat	um: V	Vellin	gton	Datı	um 19	953
			Mate	erial Description		Natural Defects		eath Gra	ering de	s U	treng CS M	gth 1Pa	5	Spac mn	ing n	) (m)	ery %	ery %			
(L	Elevation (m)	Samples / Insitu Testing	Guidelines for the F	it in accordance with Field Classification of	Log	Type, orientation, spacing, persistence, roughness, wall						09		-	00	Length of Run (m)	Total Core Recovery %	Solid Core Recovery		vater	u
Depth (m)	vatio	nples tu Te	New Zealand Geo	ngineering Purposes. otechnical Society, 105)	Graphic Log	strength, aperture, infill, seepage, no. of sets, block size				0 <1 1 1-5	2 5-20 3 20-50 50 400	5 100-25 5 250	<20 <20	30-200	600-200 >2000	igth o	l Core	d Core	RQD %	Groundwater	Installation
Det	Ē	Sar Insi		,			RS	S 2 2	N N		2 2 0 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	ECS		SWN SWN	Ler	Tota	Solic	RQ	Gro	, Inst
E	-			(5.2)	××																
_	-	-	Silty clayey med some shells and	dium to coarse SAND with I gravel; grey, loose, moist	××																
5.5	-		[MARINE DEPO	l gravel; grey, loose, moist OSITS]	*											1.05	57				
F	-	-		/	×																
	-3.0		Sandy SILT; bro	(5.8) ownish grey, stiff, moist to	× × ×																
6.0 6.5 	-		wet; medium pla grained sand.	asticity. Fine to medium	× · ·× × ·	*										<u> </u>				Ì	
>	-	SPT 2/2//3/5/3/4	[MARINE DEPO	OSITS]	× ×	>										0.45	100				
	-	N = 13			× · × ·	>															
6.5	-	-			× × · × ·																
_	0				×																
	4	-			× <sup>^</sup> ·																
7.0	-	-				>										1.05	100				
	-	-			× × ×	×															
7.5	-	]				>															
_7.5 _		0.57			× . . ×. × .	>															
	- 2:0	SPT 2/2//3/3/4/4 N = 14			×	>										0.45	100				
8.0		-			× ×	>															
,u	-	-			× . × .×	×															
	_	-			× ×	>															
8.5	-	-			× · · ×·	3										1.05	76				
	-				× × ·															Ì	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
F	-9.0	-		(8.9)	× × × ×	1															
9.0	-	1	Some relic rock	structure with quartz	×××															Ì	
	-	SPT	MARINE DEPO	DSITS]	× × × ×	×										0.45	100			Ì	
L	-	1/2//2/4/3/6 N = 15		athered, residual soil,	× × ×	*										0.45	100				
9.5	-		Extremely weak	dium SANDSTONE.	×											$\vdash$					
F	-	1			× · · × · × ·	1														Ì	
	-2.0				× . × . × .	*															
10.0 Drillin	ig Me	ethod:	Casing:			heets for abbreviations and										1.05	100	100	80		
	racto	r:	PW Flush:			ions conform to FIELD DE ormed to NZS4402.6.5.1	SCI	RIP	TIOI	N OF	SO	IL AI	ND	RO	CK,	2005,	NZG	S			
Griffi Equir	ths I omen	Drilling ht Type: io 450P Trac	Polymer Pow	/der																	
Com	acch nted	io 450P Trac PQ3 Triple 1	k ube														nforma	tion sta	atus: F	inal, 1	May 2018

	(	St=	antec									No: 8					
	Ć		mee			BC	REHOLE LOG					et: 3		6			
				Client: We	llington Water							ted: 2		/18			
		NEW ZEAI lean Busin	LAND LTD ess Park		-		upgrade investigations	for Pump	Station			shed:					
		eldean Roa hurch 802		-			birnie Wellington				Log	ged:	NWH	I/JD			
Te	el: 03	366 7449 3 366 7780		Descriptior	n: Phase two g	jeotec	hnical investigations				-	cked					
				Easting: 17	750357m	No	orthing: 542472m	Inclina	ation: Vertica	al	RL S	Surfa	ce: 2	.8m			
					nt/Ext): 85mm/		-	/Dpth): 127	7mm/4.64m		Datu	um: V	Vellin	gton	Datu	m 19	53
			Mate	rial Descripti	on		Natural Defects	Weathering Grade	Strength UCS MPa		icing im	Length of Run (m)	ery %	ery %			
(r	Elevation (m)	Samples / Insitu Testing	(Logging carried ou Guidelines for the F	ield Classification	of	Log	Type, orientation, spacing, persistence, roughness, wall		9		0 0	of Ru	Total Core Recovery %	Solid Core Recovery		Groundwater	uo
Depth (m)	/atio	tu Te	Soil and Rock for Er New Zealand Geo	naineerina Purnos	es	Graphic Log	strength, aperture, infill, seepage, no. of sets, block size		0 <1 1 1-5 3 20-50 50-100 5 100-25 3 >250	20-60	200-60 300-200 >2000	gth c	Core	Core	RQD %	nudv	Installation
Dep	Ele	San Insit	20	00)		Gra		S A H A S A	EW R0 < VW R1 1 W R2 5- MS R3 2) MS R3 2) S R4 50 VS R5 10 VS R5 10 VS R5 10	SS	ws est	Len	Total	Solid	RQ	Gro	Inst
-	-		Completely wear grey, find to meet	athered, resid dium SANDS	lual soil, TONE.	× × × ×											
			Extremely weak	. [continued]		×											
	-																
_	-	SPT				$  \begin{array}{c} \cdot & \times \\ \times & \cdot \\ \cdot & \times \\ \cdot & \times \\ \cdot & \times \\ \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \\ \cdot & \cdot \\$											
	- 0.	2/3//2/3/4/4 N = 13				× . : . ×. × . :						0.45	100	100	60		
	-					× ×											
Bay Park, Kilbirnie Wellington www.mwhglobal.com/nz 0.151 1.1 2.5 2.5	-					× × × × ×											
lghwn						× . : × . :											
× 11 5	-					××						1.05	100	100	60		
. TT .5	-											1.05	100	100	60		
Wellir	0					× . :											
Ilbirnie	0.0-																
≚ <u>12</u> .0 ≚																	
Bay P	-	SPT 0/2//3/4/4/4				× · · : ·× ·						0.45	100	100	90		
Evans		N = 15															
j 12.5																	
nt St						× × · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·											
for PL	-10.																
0.81 atjo	-					× × · :						1.05	100	90	90		
Investi 						× ···· ···× × ····											
grade	_																
13.5																	
m M M																	
nie Stt	-11.0					×											
14.0																	
09051																	
d: 805	-											1.50	100	100	70		
<u>ē</u> 14.5																	
Ē.																	
ALANC	-12.0		Borehole termin		due to limit												
× ≥ 15.0		thad	of machine - Re	nusal	(15) Romarka: Soo	× · ·	poto for obbrowi-ti										
02/05/18 MWH NEW ZEALAND LTD. Project: 80509051, Kilbirnie Storm Water upgrade investigations for Pump Station, Evans I 02/05/18 MWH NEW ZEALAND LTD. Project: 80509051, Kilbirnie Storm Water upgrade investigations for Pump Station, Evans I 02/05/18 MWH NEW ZEALAND LTD. Project: 80509051, Kilbirnie Storm Water upgrade investigations for Pump Station, Evans I 02/05/18 MWH NEW ZEALAND LTD. Project: 80509051, Kilbirnie Storm Water upgrade investigations for Pump Station, Evans I 02/05/18 MWH NEW ZEALAND LTD. Project: 80509051, Kilbirnie Storm Water upgrade investigations for Pump Station, Evans I 02/05/18 MWH NEW ZEALAND LTD. Project: 80509051, Kilbirnie Storm Water upgrade investigations for Pump Station, Evans I 02/05/18 MWH NEW ZEALAND LTD. Project: 80509051, Kilbirnie Storm Water upgrade investigations for Pump Station, Evans I 02/05/18 MWH NEW ZEALAND LTD. Project: 80509051, Kilbirnie Storm Water upgrade investigations for Pump Station, Evans I 02/05/18 MWH NEW ZEALAND LTD. Project: 80509051, Kilbirnie Storm Water upgrade investigations for Pump Station, Evans I 02/05/18 MWH NEW ZEALAND LTD. Project: 80509051, Kilbirnie Storm Water upgrade investigations for Pump Station, Evans I 02/05/18 MWH NEW ZEALAND LTD. Project: 80509051, Kilbirnie Storm Water upgrade investigations for Pump Station, Evans I 02/05/18 MWH NEW ZEALAND LTD. Project: 80509051, Kilbirnie Storm Water upgrade investigation for Pump Station, Evans I 02/05/18 MWH NEW ZEALAND LTD. Project: 80509051, Kilbirnie Storm Water upgrade investigation for Pump Station, Evans I 02/05/18 MWH NEW ZEALAND LTD. Project: 80509051, Kilbirnie Storm Water upgrade investigation for Pump Station, Evans I 02/05/18 MWH NEW ZEALAND LTD. Project: 80509051, Kilbirnie Storm Water upgrade investigation, For Pump Station, Evans I 02/05/18 MWH NEW ZEALAND LTD. Project: 80509051, Kilbirnie Storm Water upgrade investigation, For Pump Station, For Pump Stati	ıg Me	20100	Casing: <b>PW</b>		- Material d	escript	neets for abbreviations and ions conform to FIELD DE formed to NZS4402.6.5.1		I OF SOIL AND	D RC	DCK,	2005,	NZG	3			
≦ Conti ຼ≊ <b>Griffi</b>	ractor iths D	r: Drilling	Flush: <b>Polymer Pow</b>	der		ig herit	5mea to 142.04402.0.3.1										
Equip Com	omen <b>acchi</b>	t Type: io 450P Trac															
Mou	ntod I	PQ3 Triple T											nforma	tion sta	atus: Fi	nol 1 M	May 2018

NZGD ID: BH\_112621

	Stant	toc						Job No: 8050	
	J Stan	lec		E	BOREHOLE LO	DG		Hole No: BH	
								Sheet: 4 of 4	
	MWH NEW ZEALAN			llington Water				Started: 28/0	
	Hazeldean Business 6 Hazeldean Road	Park	-		ter upgrade investigat Kilbirnie Wellington	tions for Pump Station		Finished: 03/	
	Christchurch 8024 Tel: 03 366 7449				technical investigatio	ns		Logged: NW	H/JD
	Fax: 03 366 7780		Description					Checked: JW	/
			Easting: 17	750357m	Northing: 542472m	Inclination: V	ertical	RL Surface:	2.8m
			Diameter (Ir	nt/Ext): 85mm/12	3mm Casing (E	Diam/Dpth): 127mm/4.6	64m	Datum: Welli	ngton Datum 1953
	Date	Time		Drill core Type	Depth of BH (m)	Casing Type		ottom of Casing (m)	Depth to Groundwater (m)
	02/4 pr/2019	00.00		DO	15				2.2
	03/Apr/2018	00:00		PQ	15				2.3
W ZEALAND LTD. Projed: 80509051, Kilbirnie Storm Water upgrade investigations for Pump Station, Evans Bay Park, Kilbirnie Wellington www.mwhglobal.com/nz	Drilling Method: PQ Contractor: Griffiths Drilling Equipment Type: Comacchio 450P Track			Bit Sizes: 'Q: 85mm id	Notes:	Casing Sizes: PW: 127mm id	Notes:		
H NEV	Drilling Method: <b>PQ</b>	Casing: <b>PW</b>		<ul> <li>Material desc</li> </ul>		D DESCRIPTION OF SOI	L AND R	OCK, 2005, NZC	GS
15/18 MW	Contractor: Griffiths Drilling	Flush: <b>Polymer Pow</b> o	ler		performed to NZS4402.6.				
02/	Comacchio 450P Track Mounted PQ3 Triple Tube							Inforn	nation status: Final, 1 May 2018

	(	🔊 Sta	antec			BC	REHOLE LOG	Ì						Но	o No: le No	: BH0				
														-	eet: 1		0/4.0			
		NEW ZEA dean Busin	LAND LTD less Park		llington Water		upgrade investigations	s fo	r Pur	nn	Stati	on			irted: ished					
6	Haze	eldean Roa	ad	-			birnie Wellington	3 10		np v	Jian			-	gged:					
Τe	el: 03	3 366 7449 3 366 7780		Descriptior	n: Phase two g	geotec	chnical investigations							-	ecked					
	1. 0	5 500 7700	)	Easting: 17	750263m	No	orthing: 5424721m		Inc	clina	ation	: Verti	cal	RL	Surfa	ace: 2	.3m			
				-	nt/Ext): 63mm/		-							Da	tum: \	Nellir	ngton	Dati	um 19	953
				rial Descripti			Natural Defects	v	Veathe	rina	Str	ength	s	bacing	Ê	%	%			
(m)	Elevation (m)	Samples / Insitu Testing	(Logging carried our Guidelines for the F Soil and Rock for En New Zealand Geo	ield Classification gineering Purpos	of ses.	Graphic Log	Type, orientation, spacing, persistence, roughness, wall strength, aperture, infill, seepage, no. of sets, block		Grad			S MPa		ٽ mm	wws >2000 Length of Run (m)	Total Core Recovery %	Solid Core Recovery %	%	Groundwater	Installation
Depth (m)	Eleva	Samp nsitu	200	05)	3	Graph	size	s	N N N	22	× × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × ×	MS R3 20 S R4 50- VS R5 10	CS 20-	CS 60-2 MWS 20 WS 600	Lengt	otal C	olid C	RQD %	Grour	nstal
		<u> </u>	TOPSOIL			<u>zv i</u> z z		né –		<i>ω</i> ⊃ i	<u>≤ &lt; u</u>	<u>≥</u> ωšì	< س <sub>ا</sub> س				0)			
	2,0	-	Gravelly mediur with some sand brown, blocky; lo to angular	and minor si	lt; greyish															
_	-	-													1.50					
1.0  1.5   	- - -	-																		
1.5	<b>-</b>		Medium to coars		(1.5) with some													-		
	-   -	SPT 2/2//1/2/2/3 N = 8	sand and silt; loc		(1.95)										0.45	56		-		
`	00	-	Sandy fine to co silt; yellowish bro	own, moist	(2.3)															
2.5  			BOULDER; gre	y, Sandstone	е greywacке (2.9)										1.05	100				
3.0 	-1.0	SPT 5/4//3/3/1/1 N = 8	Sandy medium yellowish brown, medium sand.												0.45	100		-		
2.£ 	-				(4)										1.05	100				
		-	Silty fine to coar shells; light grey medium dense, I [MARINE DEPC	and grey, lo moist; low pl )SITS]	ose to asticity <i>(4.2)</i>	× · · · ×														
-	-   -   _		Silty CLAY; dark medium plasticit [MARINE DEPC	y DSITS]	(4.4)										0.45	100		-		
		ethod:	Silty fine to med loose to medium Casing:		st		heets for abbreviations ar													
HQ	IY IVIE	5u100.	HW		- Material d	escript	ions conform to FIELD DE ormed to NZS4402.6.5.1	ESC	RIPT	ION	OF \$	SOIL A	ND F	ROCK	2005	, NZG	S			
Geot Equi	omer	r: <b>Drilling</b> nt Type: <b>unted HQ Tr</b>	Flush: <b>Polymer Pow</b> o	der		.a hain														

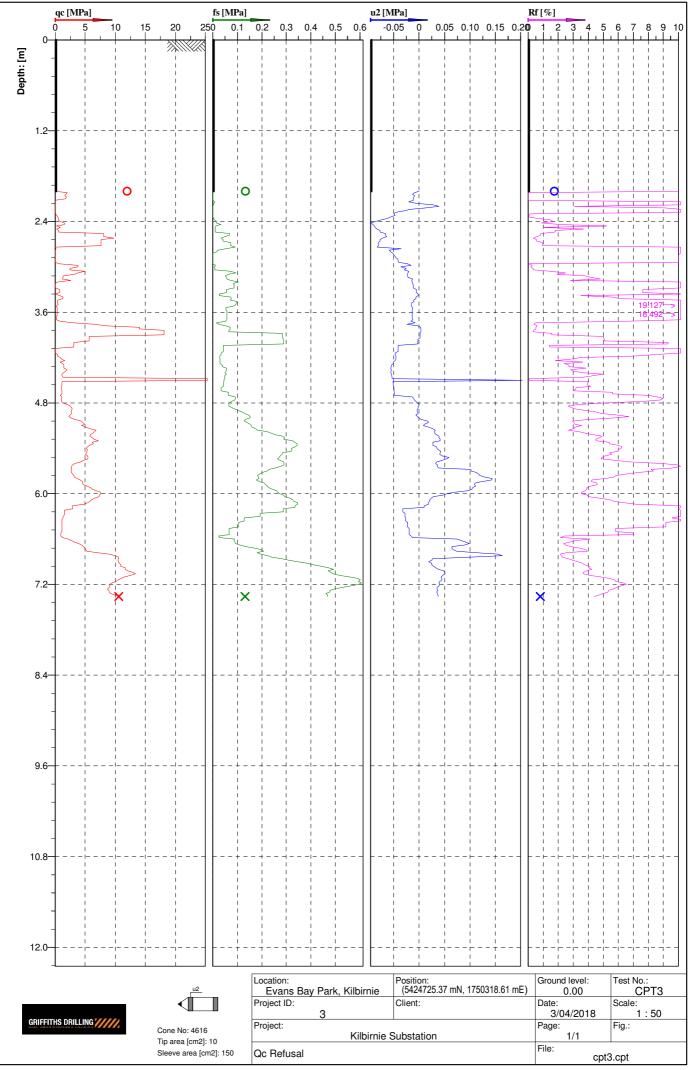
	1		_										Jo	o No:	80509	9051			
		<b>)</b> Sta	antec		BC	REHOLE LOG							-	le No:		7			
													-	eet: 2					
		NEW ZEA dean Busin	LAND LTD	Client: Wellington Water Project: Kilbirnie Storm V	Vator		for Du	mn	Stat	ion			-	arted: iished					
6	Haze	eldean Roa	ad	Location: Evans Bay Par			for Pu	mp	Stat	ion			-	gged:					
Te	el: 03	church 802 3 366 7449		Description: Phase two g	eoteo	chnical investigations							-	ecked		1/30			
Fa	ix: U	3 366 7780	)	Easting: 1750263m	No	orthing: 5424721m	In	clina	atior	n <sup>.</sup> Ve	ertic	al	+	Surfa		.3m			
				Diameter (Int/Ext): 63mm/		-		onne		1. V			-	tum: \			Dati	um 19	953
				rial Description		Natural Defects	Weathe	erina	St	trengt	'n	Sn	acing	-		-			
	_ آ	D	(Logging carried out		5	Type, orientation, spacing,	Grad			CS MF			mm	<sup>wws &gt;2000</sup> Length of Run (m)	Total Core Recovery %	Solid Core Recovery %		e	
E)	Elevation (m)	Samples / Insitu Testing	Guidelines for the Fi Soil and Rock for En	ield Classification of gineering Purposes.	Graphic Log	persistence, roughness, wall strength, aperture, infill,					)-250 50	0 9	2000	ofF	re Rec	re Rec	%	Groundwater	Installation
Depth (m)	levat	ample isitu T	New Zealand Geo 200	technical Society, 05)	iraph	seepage, no. of sets, block size	M K C RS		/ R0 <1 / R1 1-5 P2 5-21	R4 50-1	R5 100 R6 >25	ECS <20 VCS 20-6	vS 200 S 600-2	ength	otal Co	olid Co	RQD %	Iroun	Istall
	ш	S E	[MARINE DEPC	OSITSI	<del>ک</del> ×		&955≷	83	≦≶≩	s≌ o	E S	798	″≦≌ 	2	Ĕ	й	Ľ.	0	드 (남···
	-	-	L	(5) ium SAND and trace of	× ×														
	-3.0	_	organics; dark bi	rown and grey, medium	×	· -													
_5.5	5 _	-	dense, moist; lov 	(5.15)	××									1.05	100				
	-	-	Wood fragment	(5.35)	××	r -													
	-		Silty fine to med	ium SAND and trace of rown and grey, medium	×	r -													
			dense, moist; lov	v plasticity (5.9)	×												-		
		SPT	Sandy fine to m	edium GRAVEL with	×××									0.45	100				
	4.0	6/2//2/4/4/5 N = 15	some silt; grey, c plasticity. Fine to	lense, moist; low medium grained sand.	××									0.45	100				
§6.5	5 _		Completely wea	(6.5)	×														
	-	-	SANDSTONE, e	xtremely weak to very															
A	-	-	weak																
7.0		-			· · · · ·									1.05	90	40	0		
	-	-																	
2 2 	-2.0	-			· · · · ·														
]7.5	5 _	-			· · · · ·													_	
	-	SPT			· · · · ·														
	-	2/2//3/4/5/6 N = 18			· · · · ·									0.45	100	100	10		
8.0		-			· · · · ·													-	
	-	-			· · · · ·														
		-																	
8.5	-	-												1.05	70	100	10		
	-	_			· · · · ·														
	_	-																	
	) -																		
	-	SPT																	
	-2.0	4/5//4/6/8/11 N = 29												0.45	100				
9.5	-																		
	-	-																	
	-	-																	
	-	-												1.05	100	100	10		
Drillir HQ		ethod:	Casing: <b>HW</b>			heets for abbreviations and ions conform to FIELD DE			I OF	SOI	L AN	DR	OCK				0	·	
≧ Cont	racto	r: Drilling	Flush: <b>Polymer Pow</b> o	- SPT testir		ormed to NZS4402.6.5.1													
	pmer	nt Type: unted HQ Tr																	
Tube	r. 1VIO 3		ihie												Informa	ation st	atus: F	inal 1	May 2018

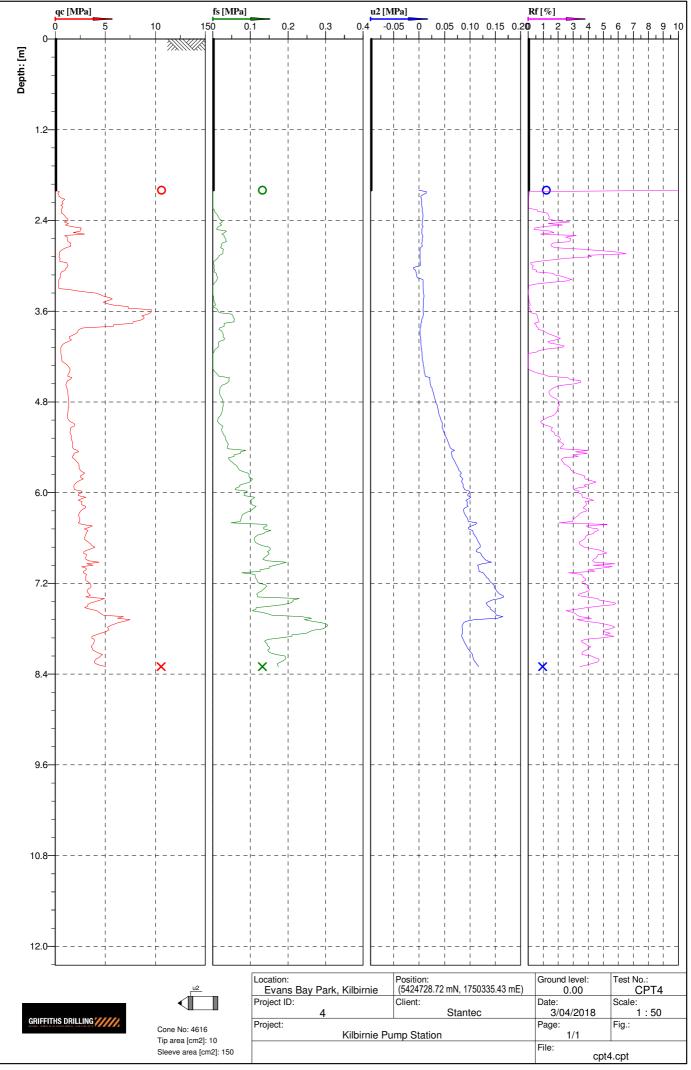
	(	<b>N</b> Sta	antec										80509 BH0 <sup>-</sup>				
						BO	REHOLE LOG			- H		et: 3					
				Client: Welli	ington Water						Star	ted: 2	26/03	/18			
Ha	zeld	NEW ZEA lean Busin eldean Roa		-			upgrade investigations	for Pump	Station	1	Finis	shed:	27/0	3/18			
Ch	nristo	church 802 366 7449	24		-		virnie Wellington hnical investigations			I	Logo	ged:	NWH	/JD			
		3 366 7780 3 366 7780			i nase two g	eolec				(	Che	cked	: JW				
				Easting: 175			orthing: 5424721m	Inclina	ation: Vertical				ce: 2	-			
				Diameter (Int		96mm				] [	Datu		Vellin	gton	Datu	m 1953	3
			Mate	rial Descriptio	n		Natural Defects	Weathering Grade	Strength UCS MPa	Spac mn			/ery %	/ery %		L	
Depth (m)	Elevation (m)	Samples / Insitu Testing	(Logging carried ou Guidelines for the F Soil and Rock for Er New Zealand Ge 20	It in accordance wit Field Classification of Ingineering Purpose otechnical Society, 05)	ch of es.	Graphic Log	Type, orientation, spacing, persistence, roughness, wall strength, aperture, infill, seepage, no. of sets, block size	CCN CW MW SW UW	EW R0 <1 VW R1 1-5 W R2 5-20 MS R3 20-50 MS R4 50-100 VS R5 100-250 ES R6 >250 ES R6 >250	VCS 20-60 CS 60-200 MMS 200-600	WS 600-2000 VWS >2000	Length of Run (m)	Total Core Recovery %	Solid Core Recovery	RQD %	Groundwater	Installation
_	-8.0		Completely wea SANDSTONE, e weak [continued	extremely wea	k to very												
10.5 	-	SPT 4/7// 8/11/11/13										0.45	100	60	0		
 11.0		N = 43	-														أتتأتانات
      	-9.0											1.05	100	100	0		
  _12.0																	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
  	-10.0	SPT 6/9// 11/13/13/13 N = 48										0.45	100	100	40	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	-	· · ·															
  	-11.0											1.05	100	100	40		
13.5  	-	SPT 11/7// 15/16/15/4 N = 55										0.45	100	100	90		
	0.2																
 _14.5 	12.											1.05	100	100	100		
	g Me	ethod:	Borehole termir of machine - Re Casing: HW	fusal	(15) Remarks: See	e key s	sheets for abbreviations ar	nd symbols				2005				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Contr Geot Equip Tracl	ech E omen k Mou	r: <b>Drilling</b> it Type: u <b>nted HQ Tr</b>	Flush:	der			ions conform to FIELD DEs prmed to NZS4402.6.5.1				UN, 2				atus: F	nal, 1 Ma	

[	_							Job No: 8050	)9051
	🕥 Stan	tec		B	OREHOLE LO	G		Hole No: BH	
						6		Sheet: 4 of 4	
			Client: We	lington Water				Started: 26/0	3/18
	MWH NEW ZEALAN Hazeldean Business			-	er upgrade investigatio	ons for Pump Station		Finished: 27/	
	6 Hazeldean Road Christchurch 8024				Kilbirnie Wellington			Logged: NW	
	Tel: 03 366 7449		Descriptior	n: Phase two geot	echnical investigation	S		Checked: JW	
	Fax: 03 366 7780	·						RL Surface:	
			Easting: 17		Northing: 5424721m	Inclination: Ve	ertical		ington Datum 1953
			Diameter (Ir	nt/Ext): 63mm/96r	nm				Ingion Datum 1955
	Data	<b>T</b> 1			Dent	Quaina			Denth he
	Date	Time		Drill core Type	Depth of BH (m)	Casing Type		ottom of Casing (m)	Depth to Groundwater (m)
ŀ	27/Mar/2018	00:00		HQ	15				2.4
-	21/11/2010	00.00		iid	10				
m/nz									
oal.co									
vhglot									
vm.mv									
vw no									
ellingto									
ie We									
Kilbirn									
Park, I									
Bay F									
Evans									
ition, E									
ıp Sta									
r Pum									
ons fo									
stigatic									
inves									
grade									
ter up									
m Wa									
e Stor									
ilbirni									
351, K									
02090									
iect: 8				Bit Sizes: IQ: 63mm id	Notes: -	Casing Sizes:	Notes:		
). Proj									
DLTC									
<b>ALAN</b>									
W ZE/	Drilling Method: HQ Contractor: Geotech Drilling Equipment Type: Track Mounted HQ Triple								
H NE/	Drilling Method: <b>HQ</b>	Casing: <b>HW</b>		<ul> <li>Material descr</li> </ul>		DESCRIPTION OF SOIL		OCK, 2005, NZC	SS
MM	Contractor:	Flush:	la		erformed to NZS4402.6.5				
05/18	Geotecn Drilling Equipment Type:	Polymer Powo	ier						
02/	Track Mounted HQ Triple								ention status: Final 1 May 2010

GRIFF	THS DRILLING		SIT	E INVE	STIGA		BOR	RELOG		BH# JOB#	7				
		Dreiset	Kilbirnie	Pumn St	ation						N·-	- N: - E: - Page: 1 of der der tion Test (SPT)			
	State Highway 58 Pauatahanui	Project:	Evans Ba	-						Grid Ref:					
	P: 045277346 F: 045277347	Location: Client:	Stantec	iy i unit, it		Onerat	or. S	(7)(2)	)(a)		L.				
		DATE				DA					_				
www.g	riffithsdrilling.co.nz	Start:	27/3/18			Finis	sh:	27/3/18			Page:	1 <b>of</b>	1		
	Drill Rig:	Geotech Tr	ack Rig					nmer #:		tech 03	udor				
	Drilling Method: Bore Diameter:	HQ Coring HQ						g Type: er / Type:	- POI	/mer Po	waer				
E	Bore Final Depth:	15.0m						Depth:	-						
Layer Change Depth	Formation Drill Co (L) – Loose, Unstable (S) – Soft, Stable	(B) – Bands of (M) – Moderat	tely Firm.		e Sample Recover			Stand	dard	Penetr	ation Tes	t (SPT)			
(mbgl)	(F) – Firm, Stable Fluids: (TL) Total Loss; (SL) Slov (NL) No Loss Geologica Must Include: Colo Fractures, Bounda	al Descripti	er Struck; <b>ON</b> osition,	<b>From</b> (m)	<b>To</b> (m)	Recovery (%)	Cone Type	Depth		SPT Co	ounts	N Value	Sample (%)		
0.00	Jet Vac			0.00	1.50	-	SP	1.5	2/2	//1/2/2/	/3	8	100		
1.50	Fill			1.95	3.00	95		3.0	5/4	//3/3/1/	1	8	100		
1.70	Green sandy silts	s. Gravels.		3.45	4.50	100		4.5	PUS	SH TUBE		-	-		
10.50	Green silty sands	s. Small grav	els.	4.95	6.00	100		6.0	6/2	//2/4/4/	′5	15	100		
15.00	EOB			6.45	7.50	100		7.5		//3/4/5/		18	100		
				7.95	9.00	90		9.0		//4/6/8/		-	100		
				9.45	10.50	100		10.5		//8/11/2	-	-	100		
	50mm monitorin	-		10.95	12.00	100		12.0		//11/13			100		
	15.0m. Blank un- 12.0m. Slotted fr			12.45 13.95	13.50	100 100		13.5	7/11	.//15/16/1	.5/4 = 15mm	50	100		
	Blank from 3.0m			13.95	15.00	100									
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Water Level	Date / Time	Hole Depth	Water Level	Date / Time	Hole Depth
2.40m	27/3/18	15.0m			







## SECTION II

## PILING

Pefer to conditions of Contract and Preliminary clauses which shall apply to all works of this section.

Note: The term 'Engineer' in this and subsequent sections refers to the Consulting Structural Engineer or his nominated representative.

2

- This contract includes the following:
- (a) The driving of 192 number, reinforced concrete bulb piles.
- (b) The supply of all plant, labour and materials required by same.
- (c) The correct positioning of the piles with reference to principal grid lines.

Note: The General Contractor shall set out the longitudinal and transverse grid lines for each block of buildings, and the piling sub-contractor use these as his reference for positioning individual piles.

<sup>3</sup> For purposes of tendering, piles shall be assumed to be driven to a depth of twenty-five (25) feet below existing ground level. Any variation in length shall be in accordance with clause 4.

The length of piles shall be measured from the bottom of the bulb to ground level.

4 The Contractor shall tender on the following :

A price per pile in accordance with the length specified in Clause 3 above plus or minus the variation in length required to found the bulb at the depth required to give the final set as hereafter specified.

In this case, the piling sub-contractor shall submit with his tender the unit rate per foot of pile for adjusting the final cost.

Bore logs are given on the drawings for the guidance of contractors.

The bulb shall be based on original strata.

- 5 The overlaying ground is hard filling. This may PI be pre-bored for the depth of the reclaimed filling only, and the bored holes filled with loose material prior to driving.
- 6 All piles shall be driven until the final set is  $\frac{1}{4}$ " per blow from the ram as specified hereafter.

7 The first pile driven in each pile group shall be subject to a penetrometer test and the information shall be submitted to the Engineer prior to concreting. LENGTH OF PILES

VARIATION IN LENGTH

PRE-BORING

FINAL SET

PENETROMETER TEST

SCOPE

GENERAL

LE

a1

	-12-
8	The contractor when tendering shall allow for testing at least one pile and the price submitted shall be inclusive. In the event of the pile tested not meeting the requirements as specified hereafter the contractor shall remove the defective pile and redrive another one. Further, the Engineer may, if he considers it necessary, call for the testing of this new pile and the cost of same shall be borne by the piling sub-contractor.
	The test pile shall be loaded as follows:
	Initial load to 25 tons
	Then this load shall be increased by 15 tons at half hourly intervals until a final load of 70 tons is applied to the pile.
	This load of 70 tons shall be held for 24 hours. The test load shall then be reduced at the rate of 20 tons per hour.
	The final set, when the loading has been removed, shall not exceed $\frac{1}{8}$ inch.
9	The pile shall be formed by driving a 15 inch dia. PILE steel casing plugged with aggregate and driven to the required set, using a 30 cwt. ram falling 16 ft. per blow. The ram shall fall freely inside the tube and shall strike on the gravelplug.
	When the necessary resistance has been obtained the tube shall be withdrawn a few inches as the plug is expelled and the bulb shall be formed.
	The reinforcing steel consisting of six $\frac{3}{4}$ inch dia. m.s. rods spirally wound with 8 gauge hard drawn wire at 4 inch pitch shall then be inserted in the tube.
	The stem of the pile shall be progressively filled with charges of concrete and each charge rammed. These charges shall not be greater than 2 cubic feet of concrete. Withdraw the tube as the concrete is lightly rammed.
	Concrete shall be one part cement, one and a half parts sand and three parts of gravel. The aggregates shall be measured by volume and thoroughly mixed with the sand and cement in a revolving concrete mixer in accordance with the provisions of NZSS 1900 Chapter 9:3.
	The minimum compressive test shall be 3,500 lbs. per square inch at 28 days.

10 No concrete shall be poured until the final set has been approved by the Consulting Engineer or his representative.

11 The Contractor may submit his tender based on an alternative type of piling. If so he must submit with his tender a brief specification of the construction and driving of such piles.

INSPECTION

ALTERNATIVE TYPE OF PILING

12 The minimum level of the top of the concrete in each pile shall be twelve (12) inches above the level of the soffit of the pile cap in each case.

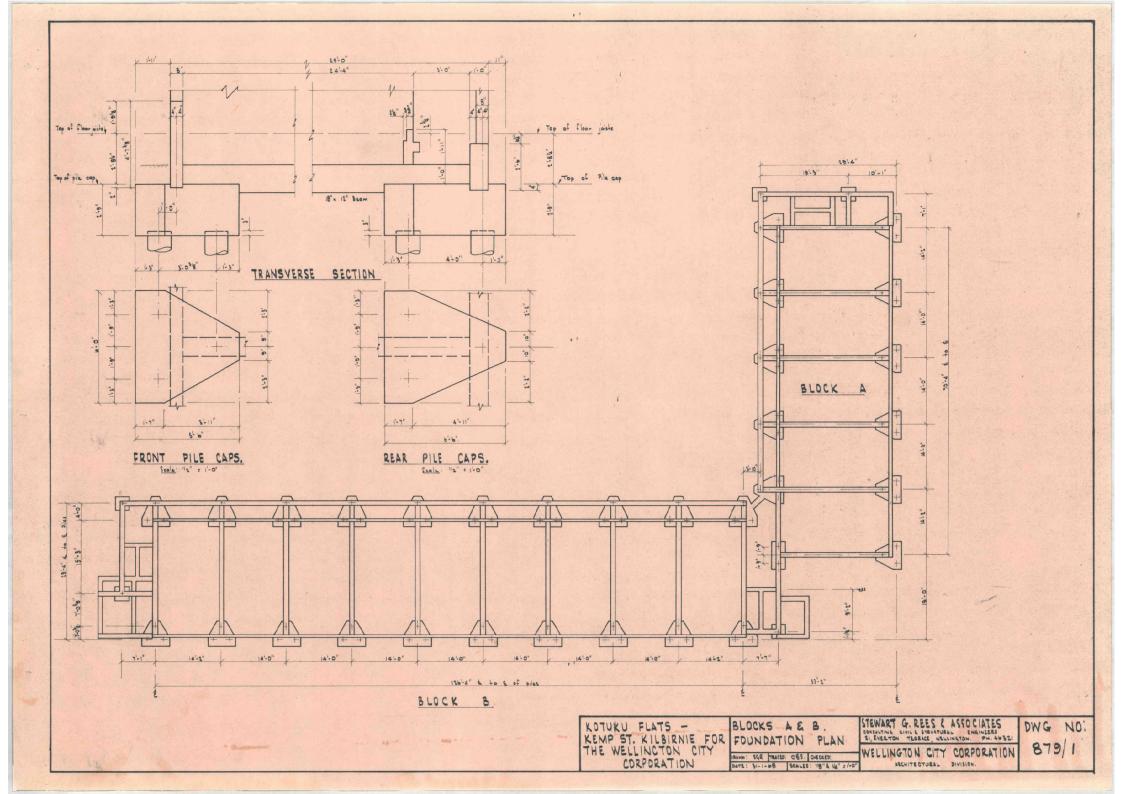
Reinforcing steel as specified above shall extend from the bulb to within two (2) inches of the top of the pile cap.

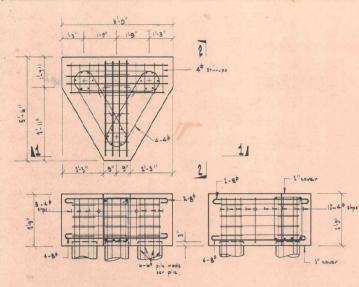
- 13 The piling sub-contractor shall remove all excess reinforcing steel, and wire, from the site on completion and leave the site clean and tidy.
- 14 The General Contractor, not the piling sub-contractor, shall be responsible for cutting back the concrete pile heads.

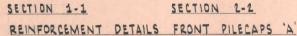
CLEAN UP

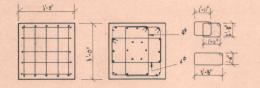
CONCRETING

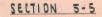
CUTTING OFF

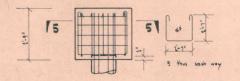




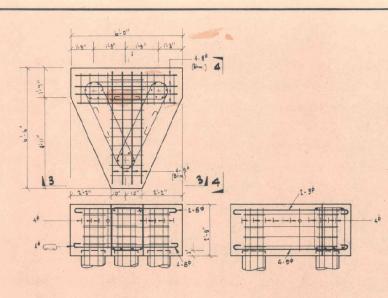




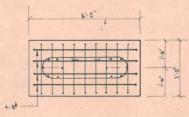


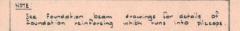


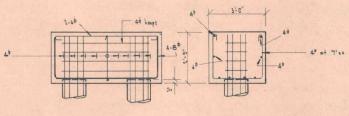




## SECTION 3-3 SECTION 4-4 REINFORCEMENT DETAILS REAR PILECAPS 'B'



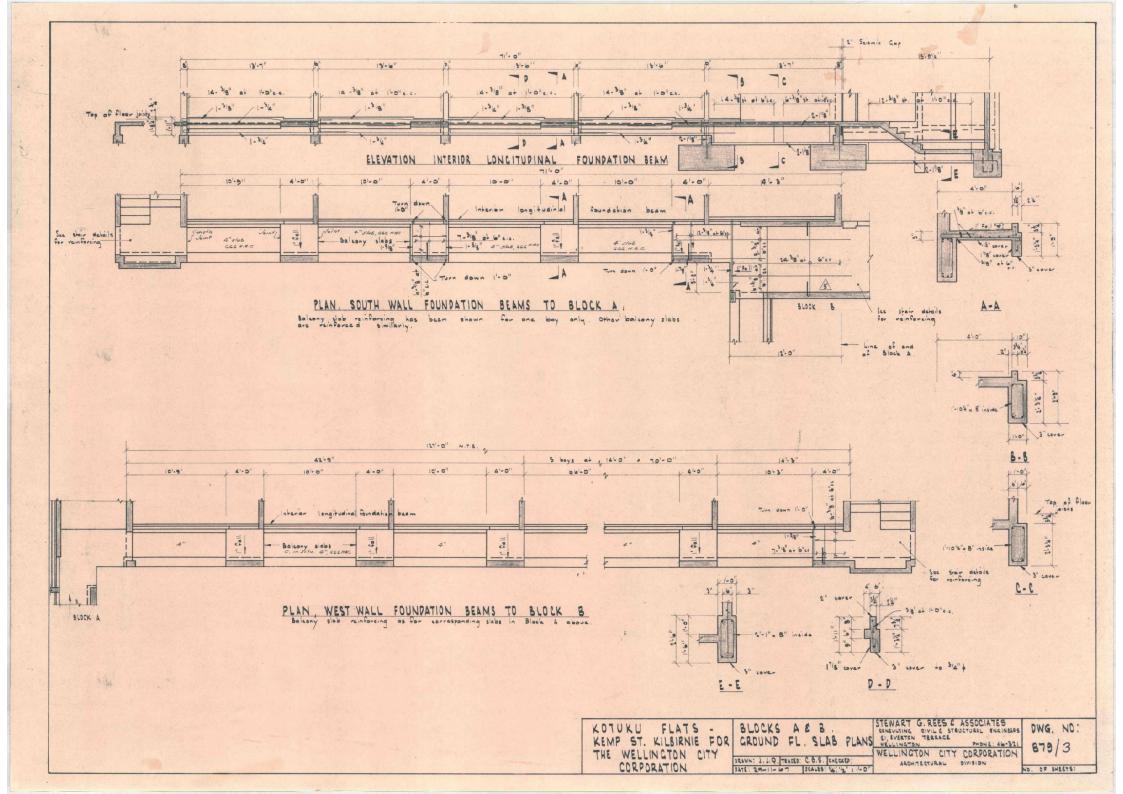


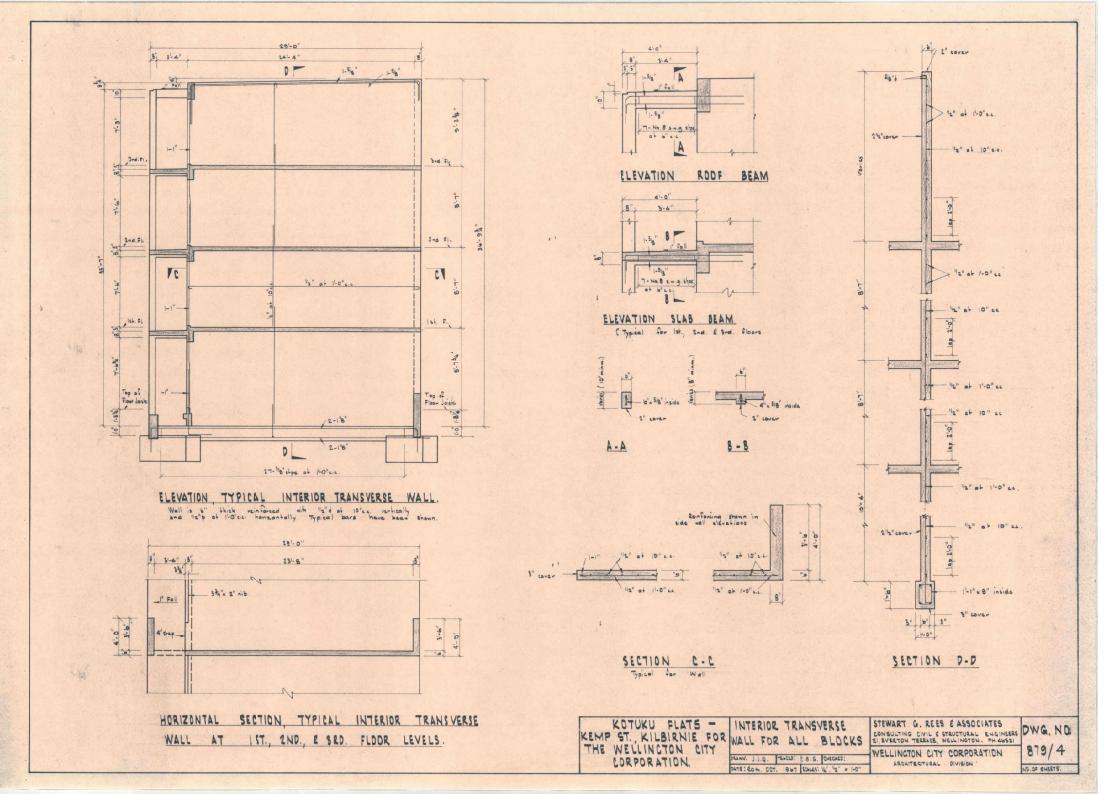


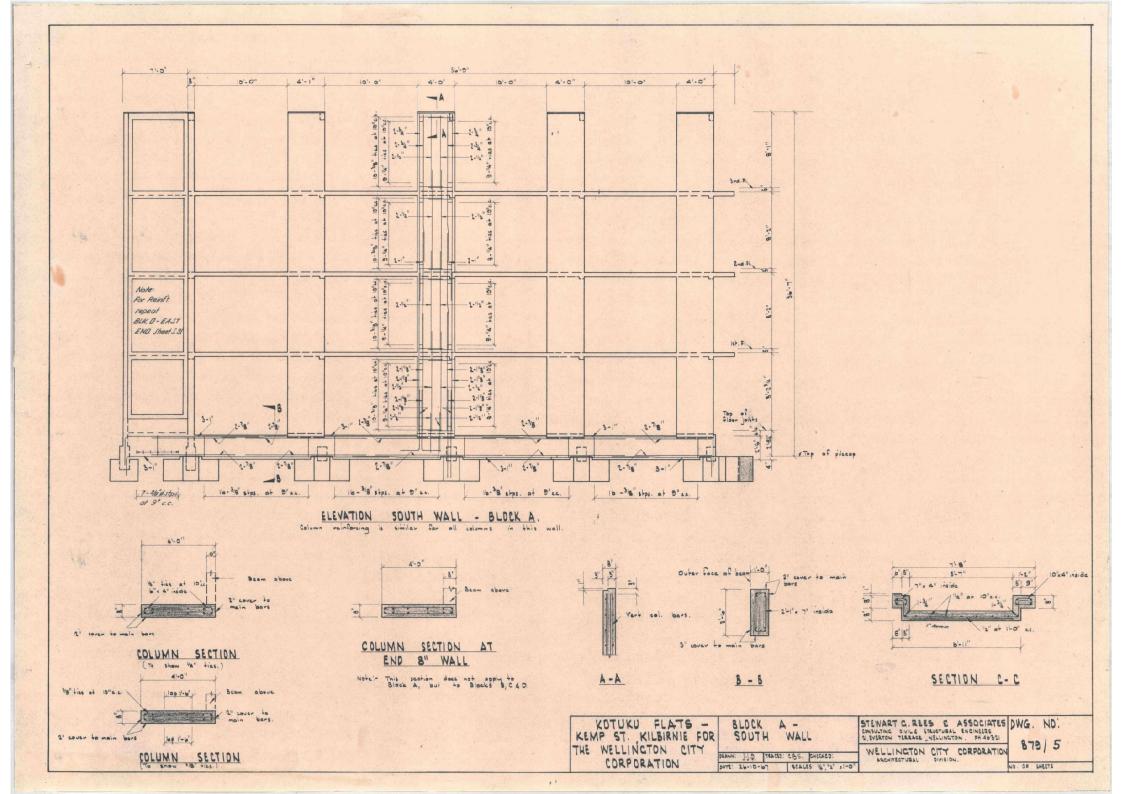
PILECAP 'D'

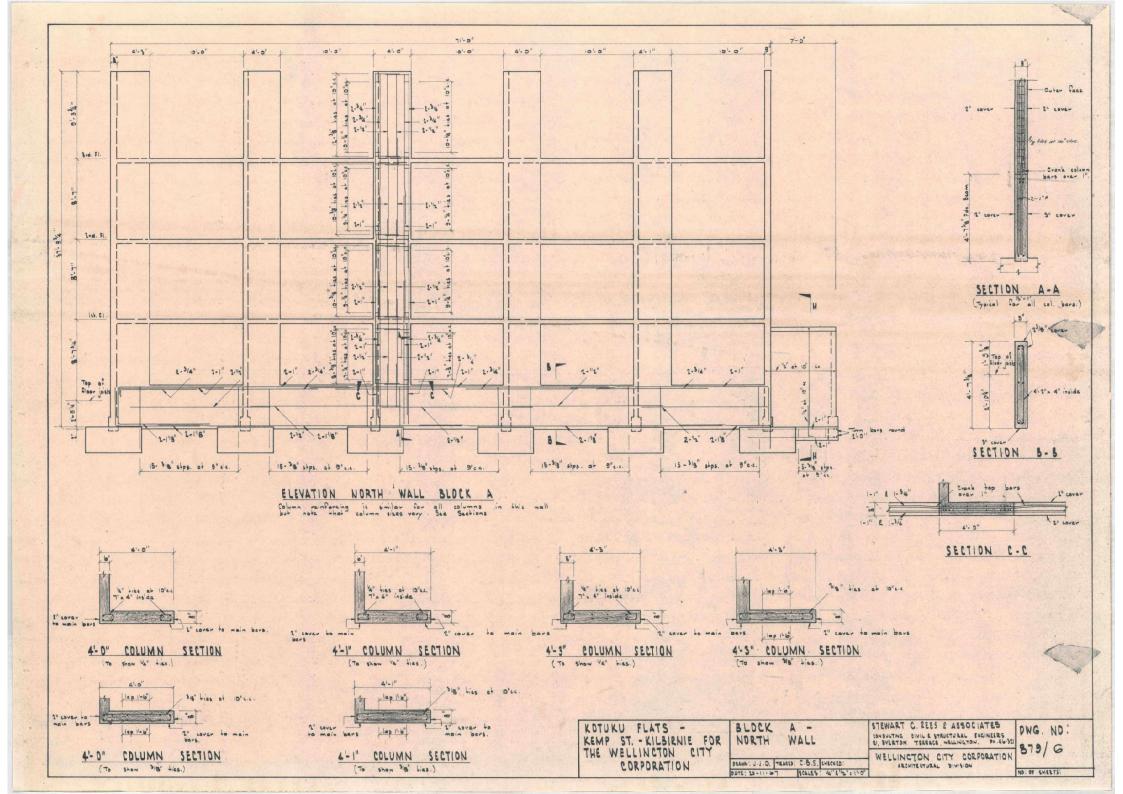
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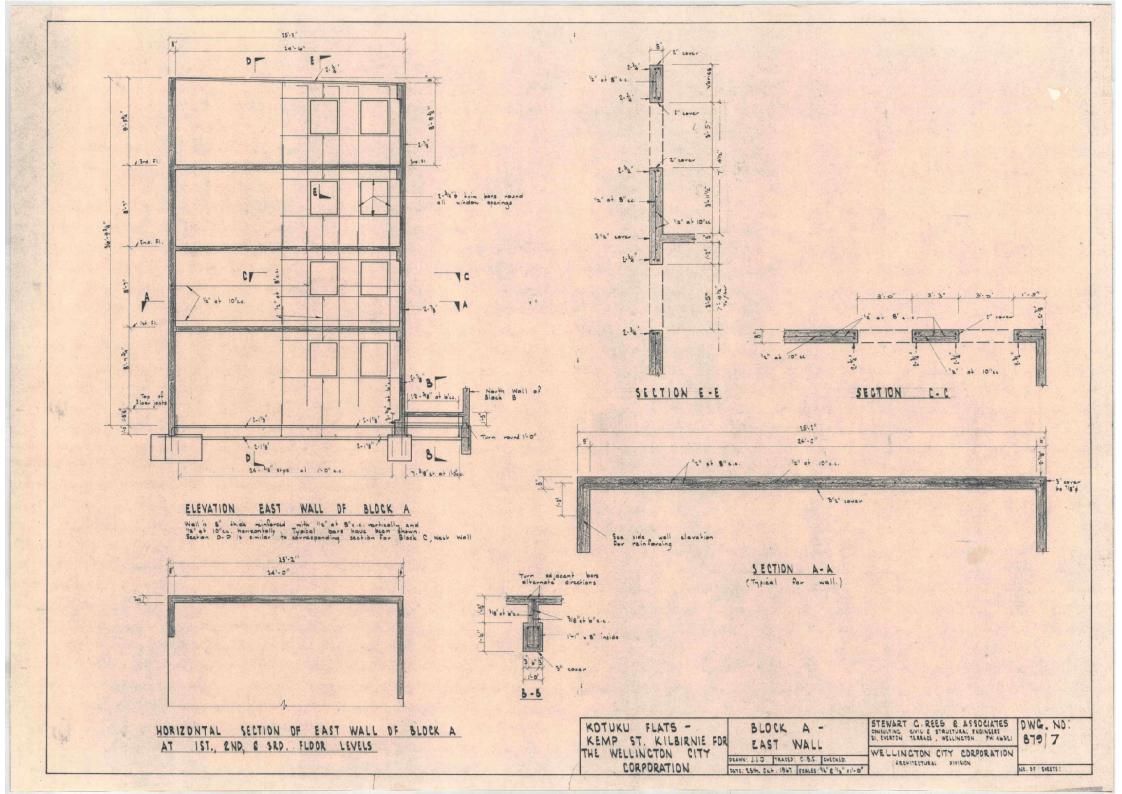
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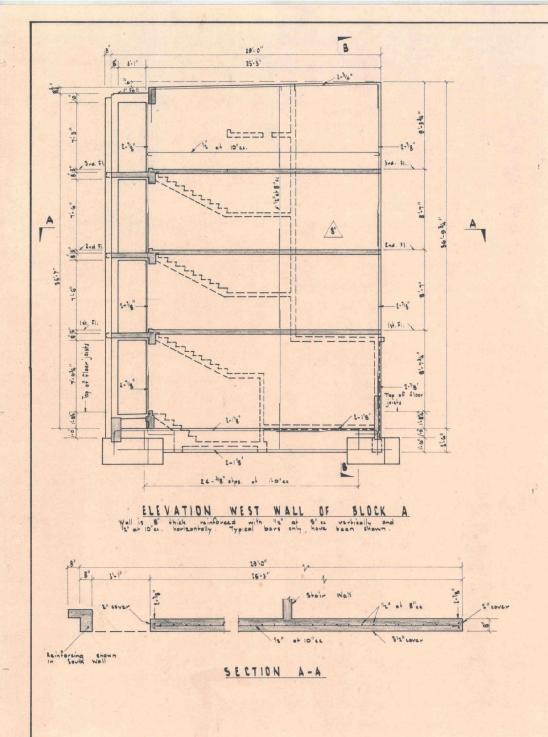


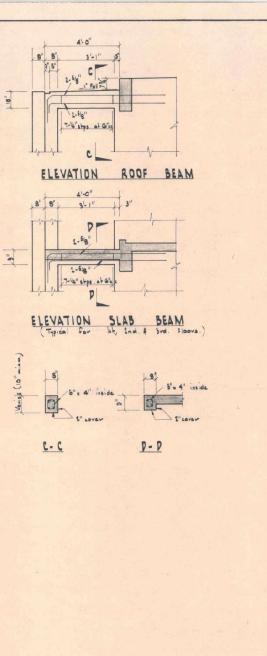




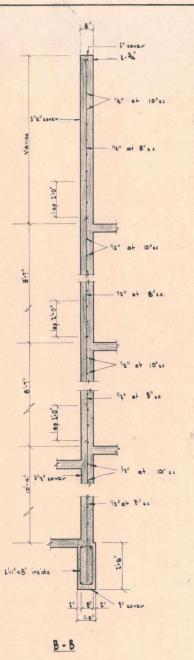




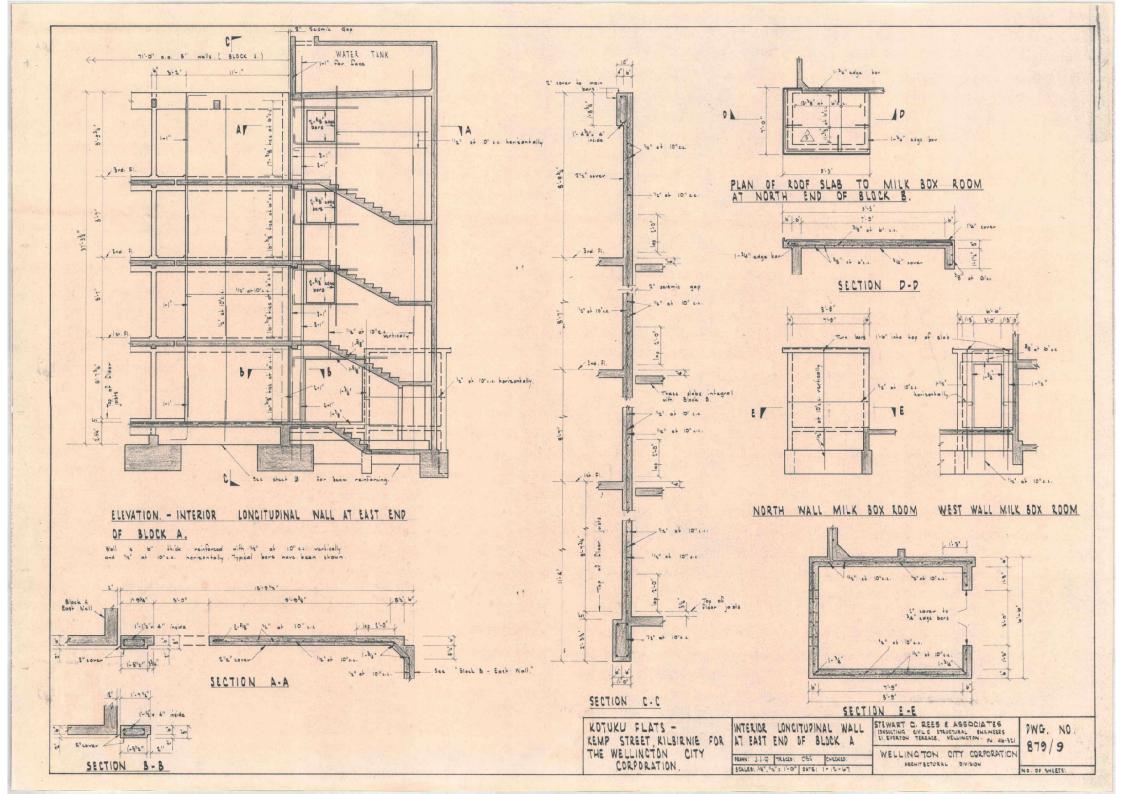


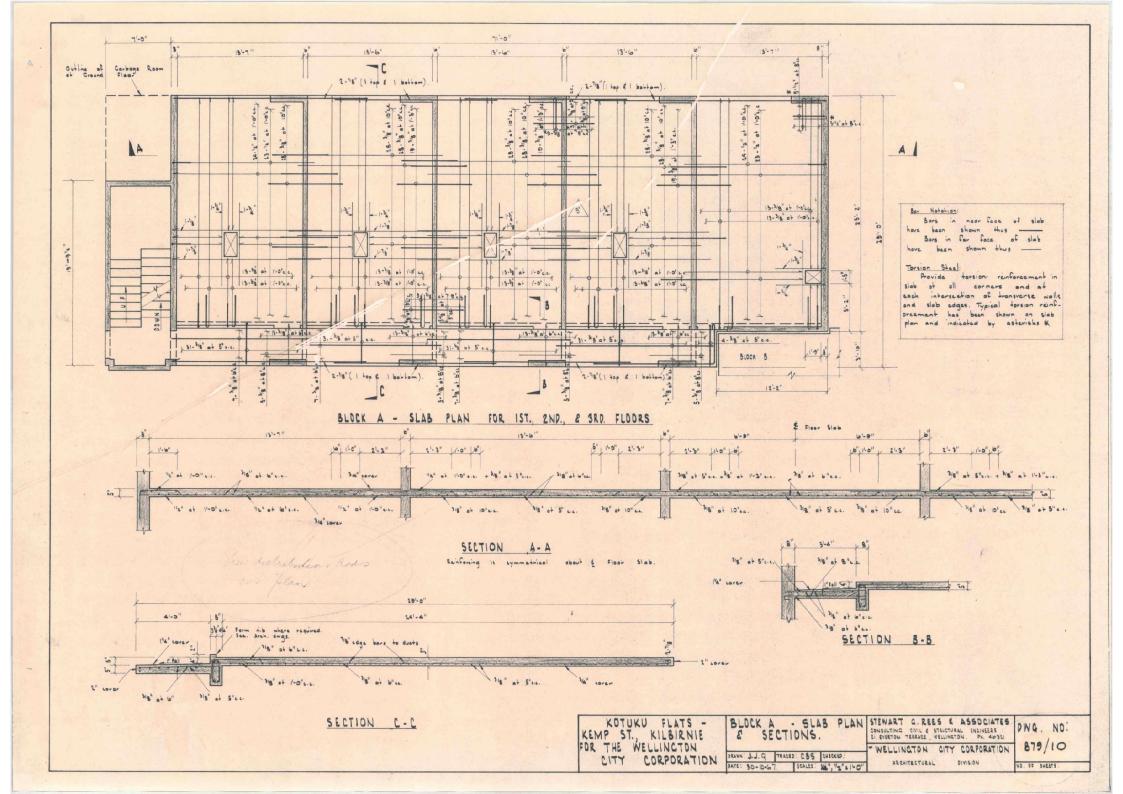


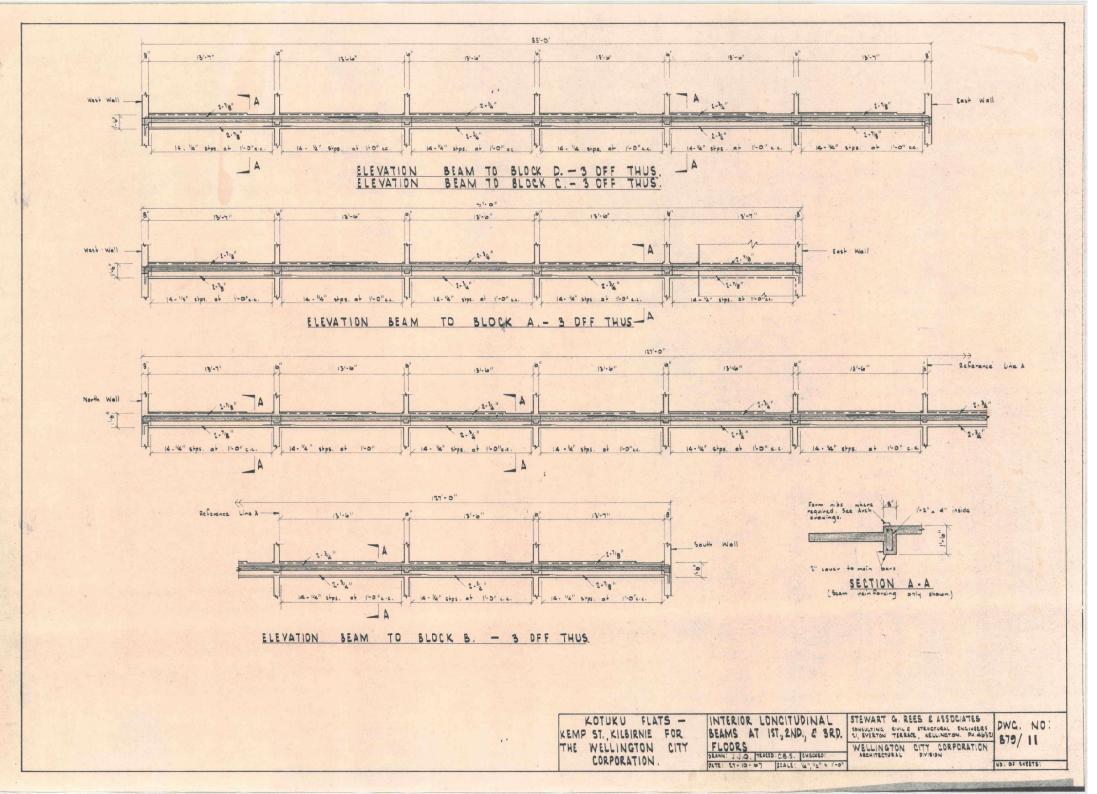
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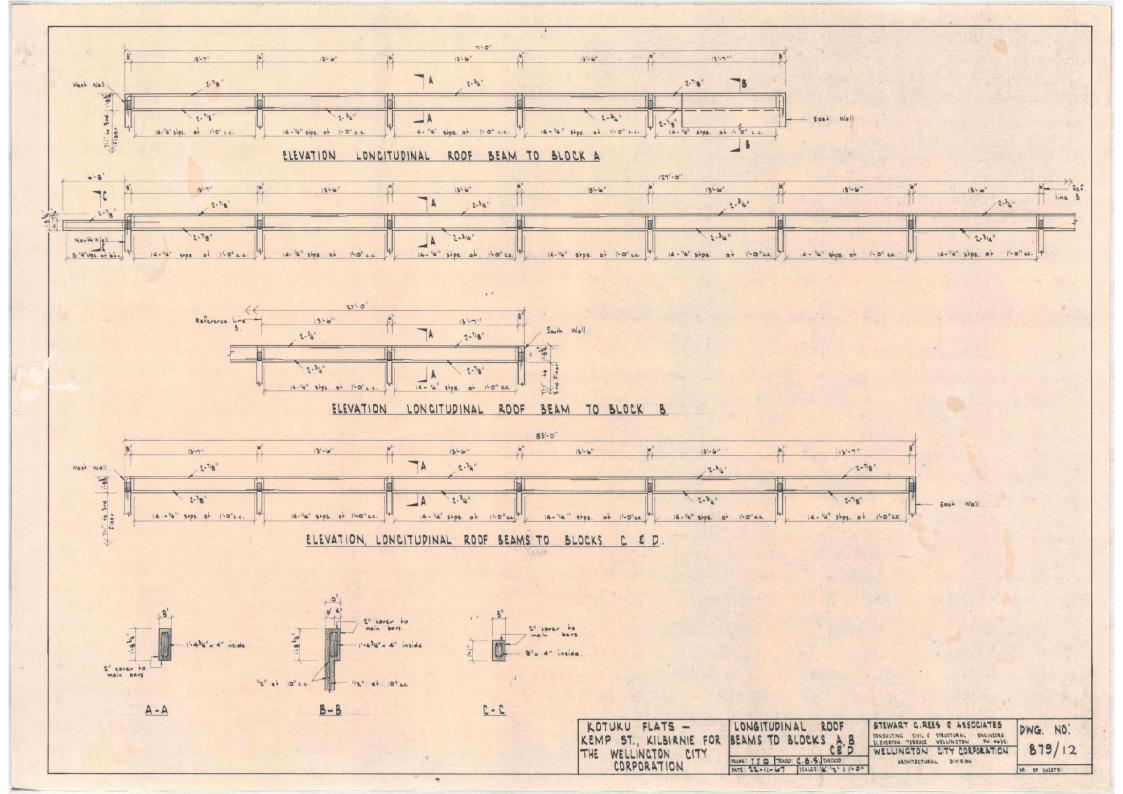


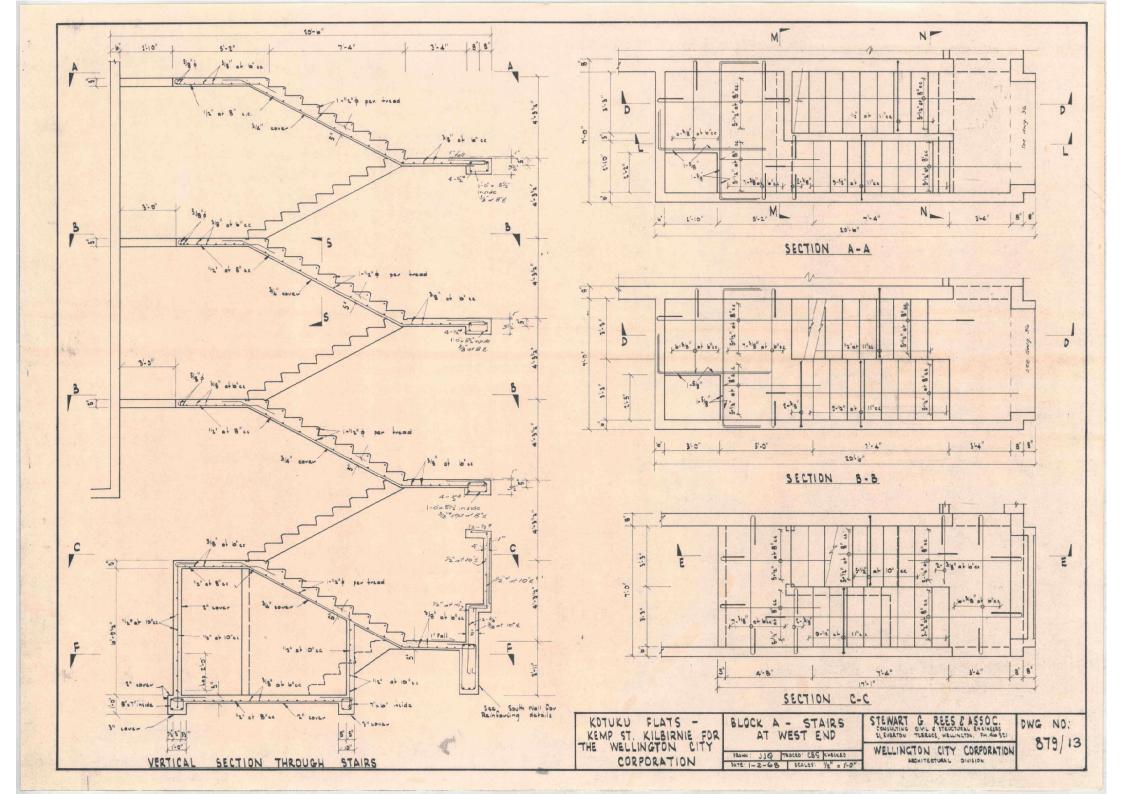
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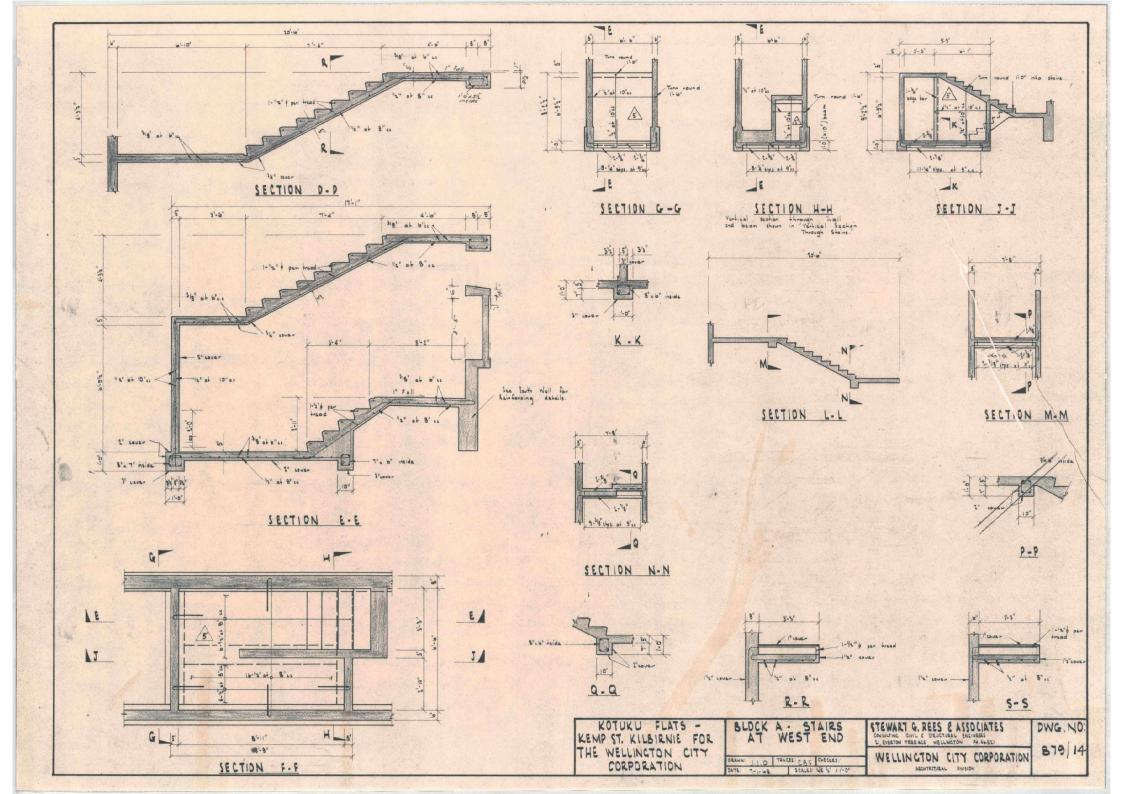


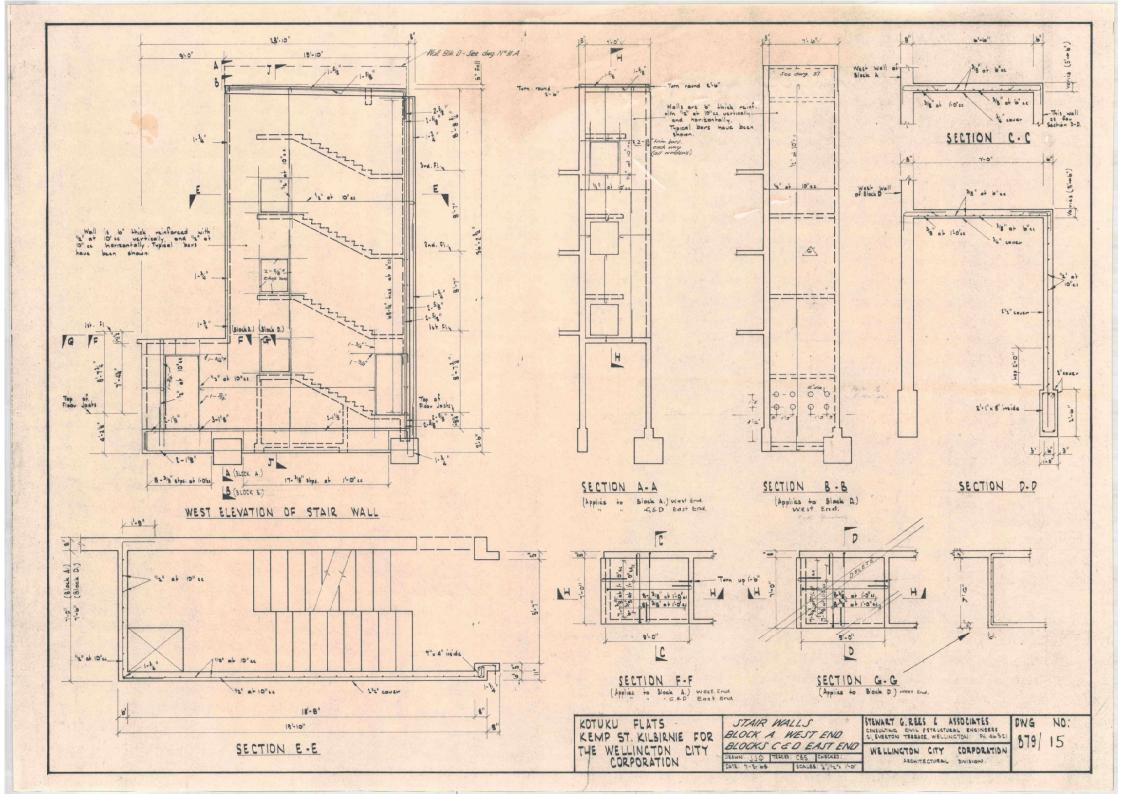


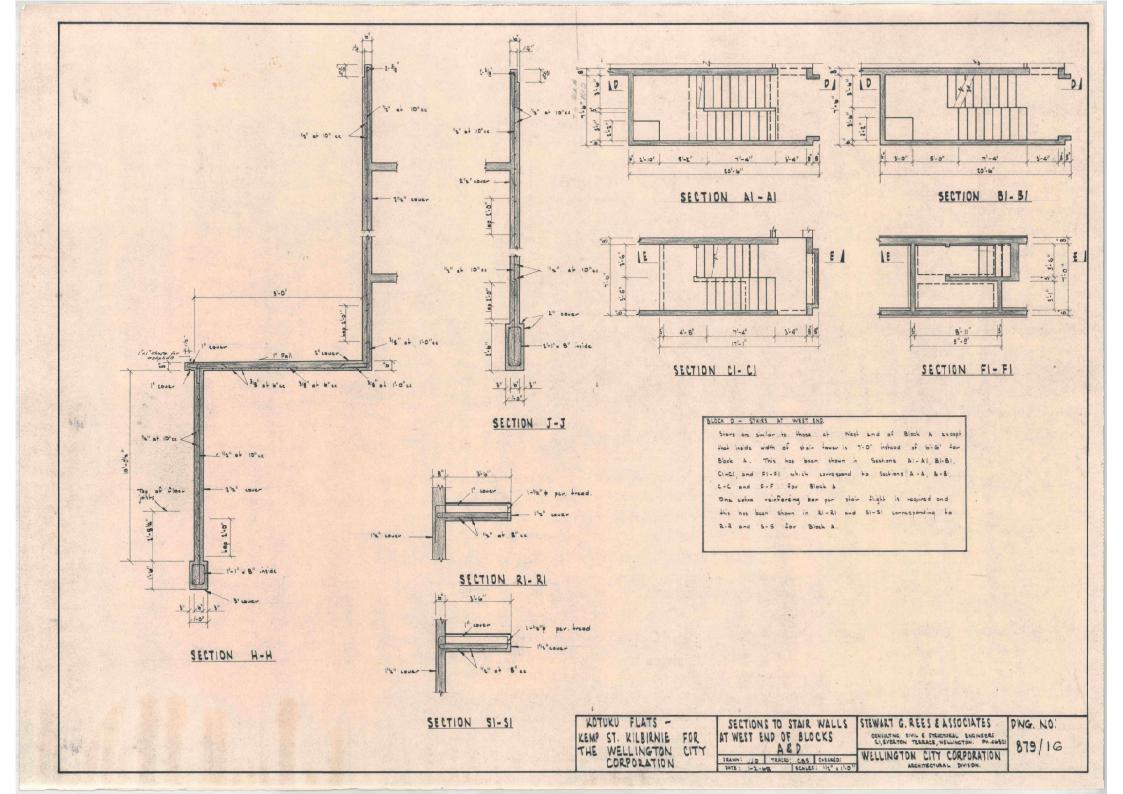


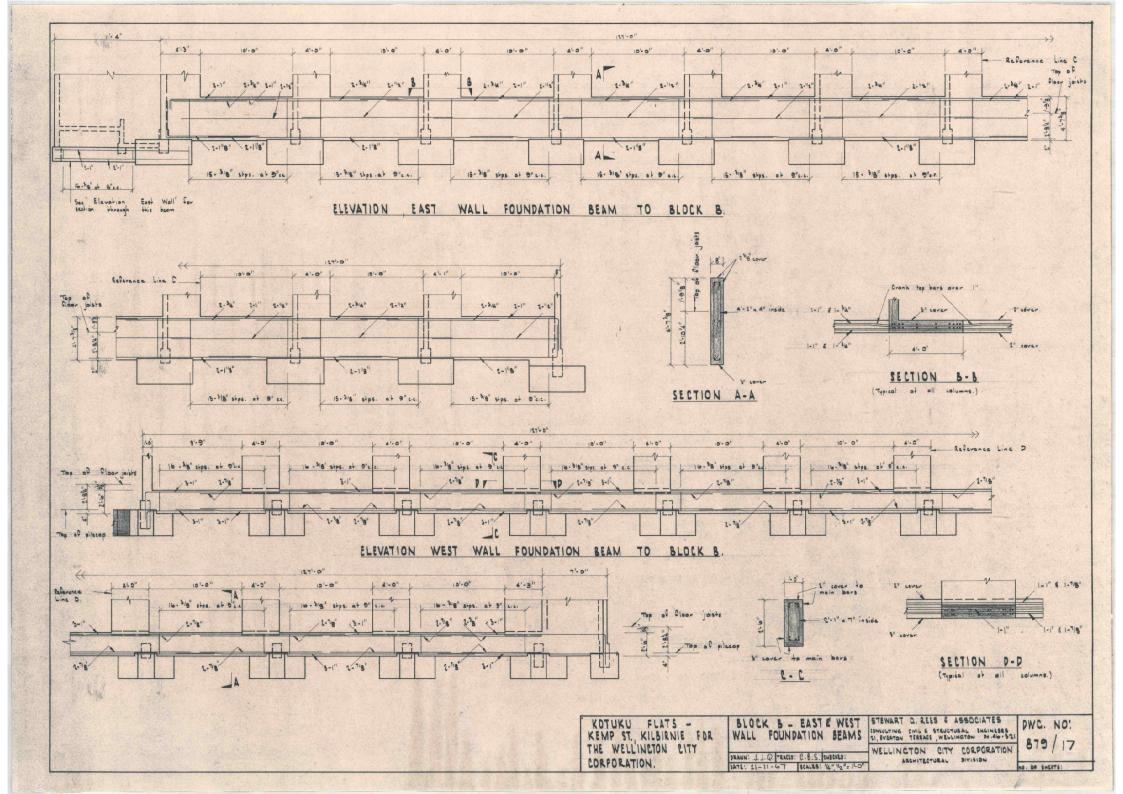


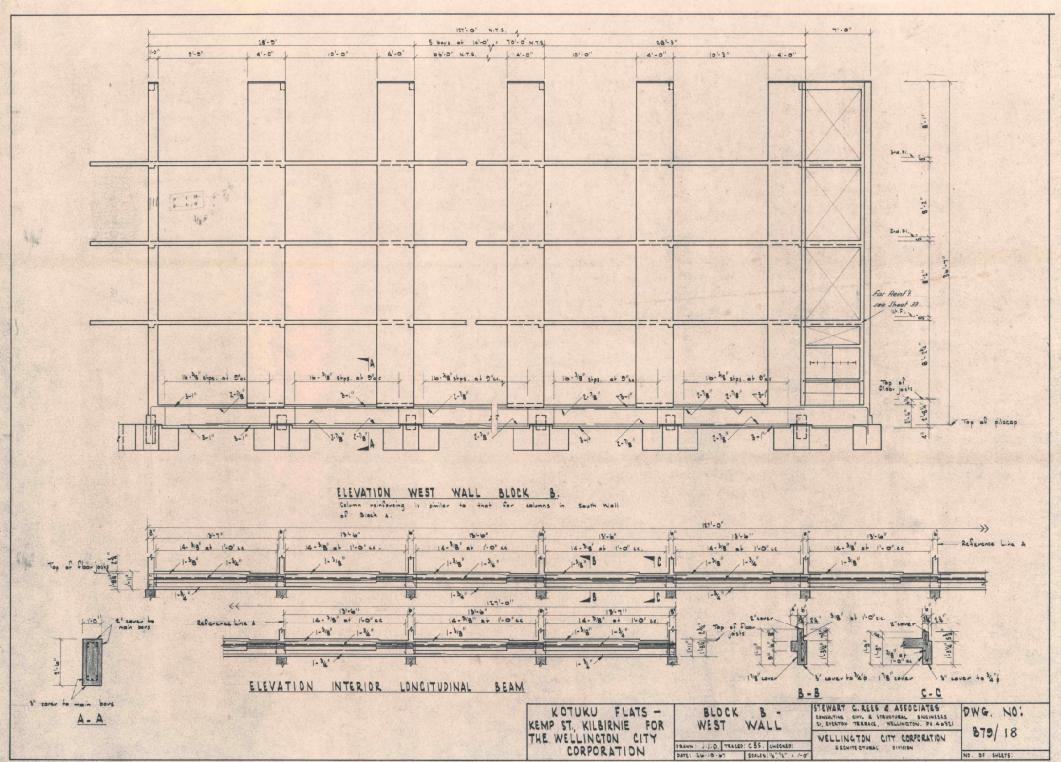


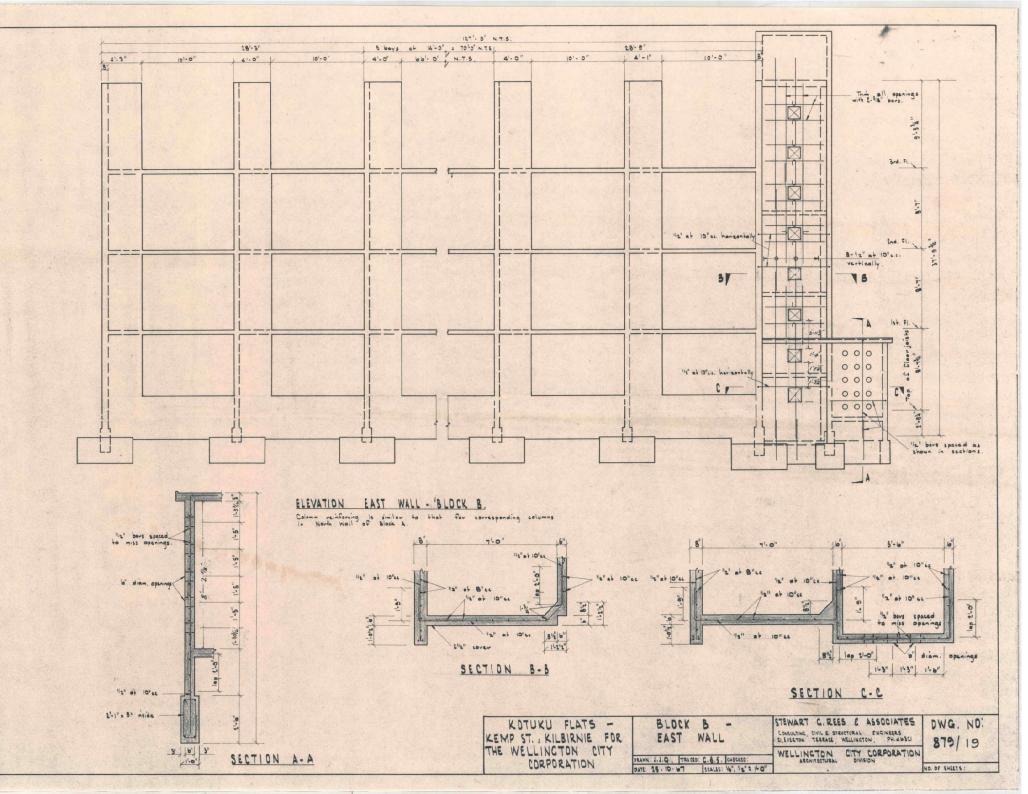




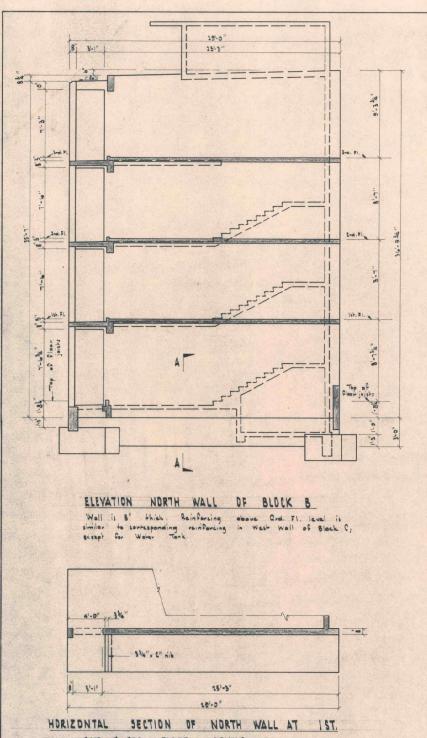






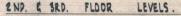


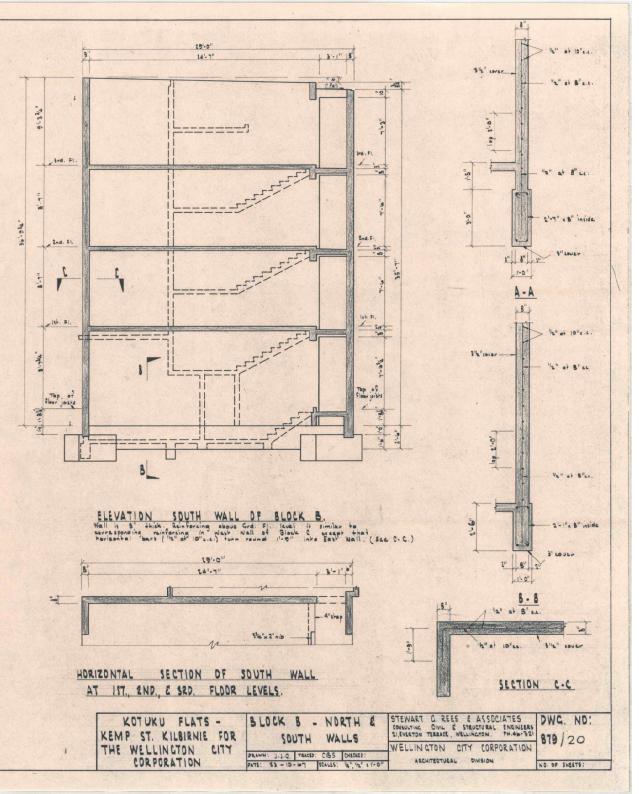
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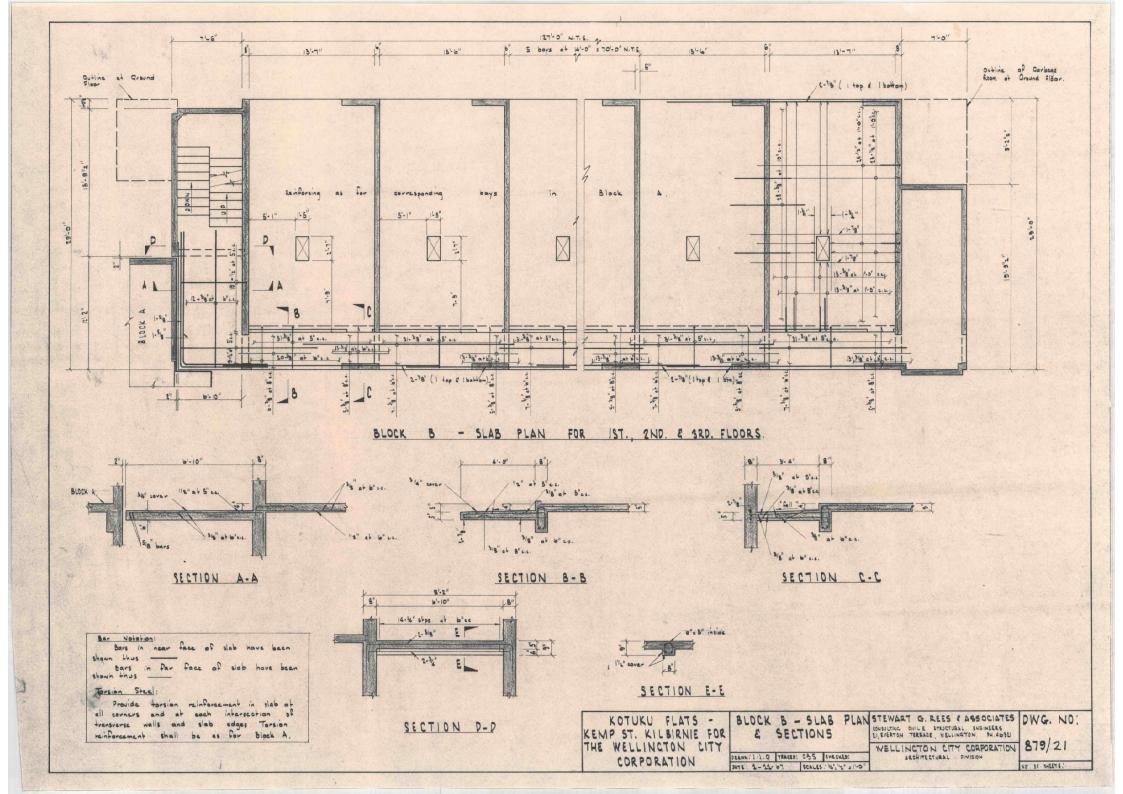


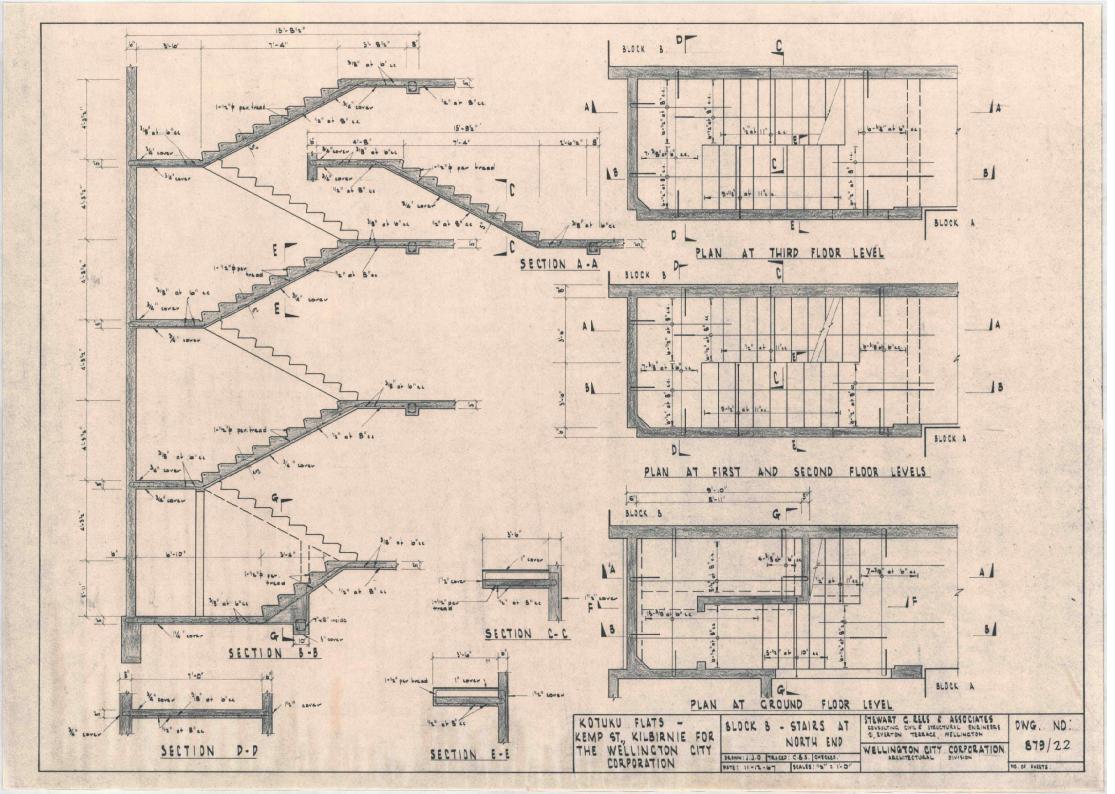
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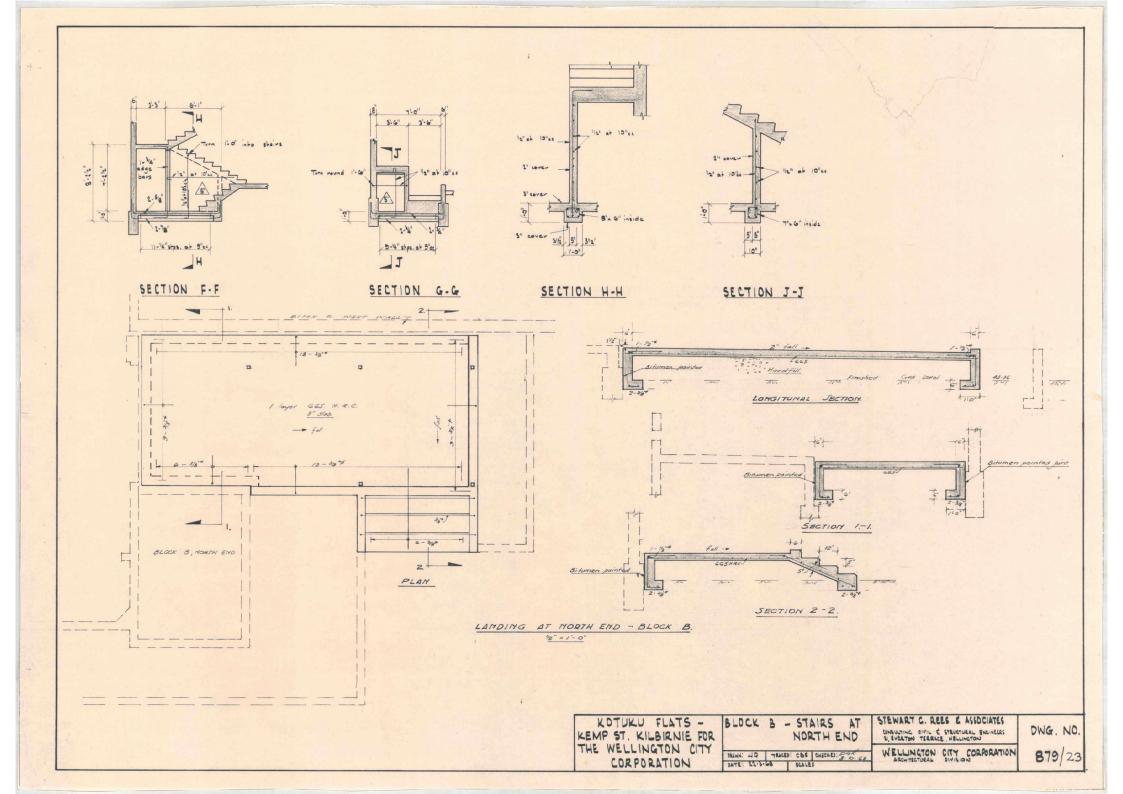
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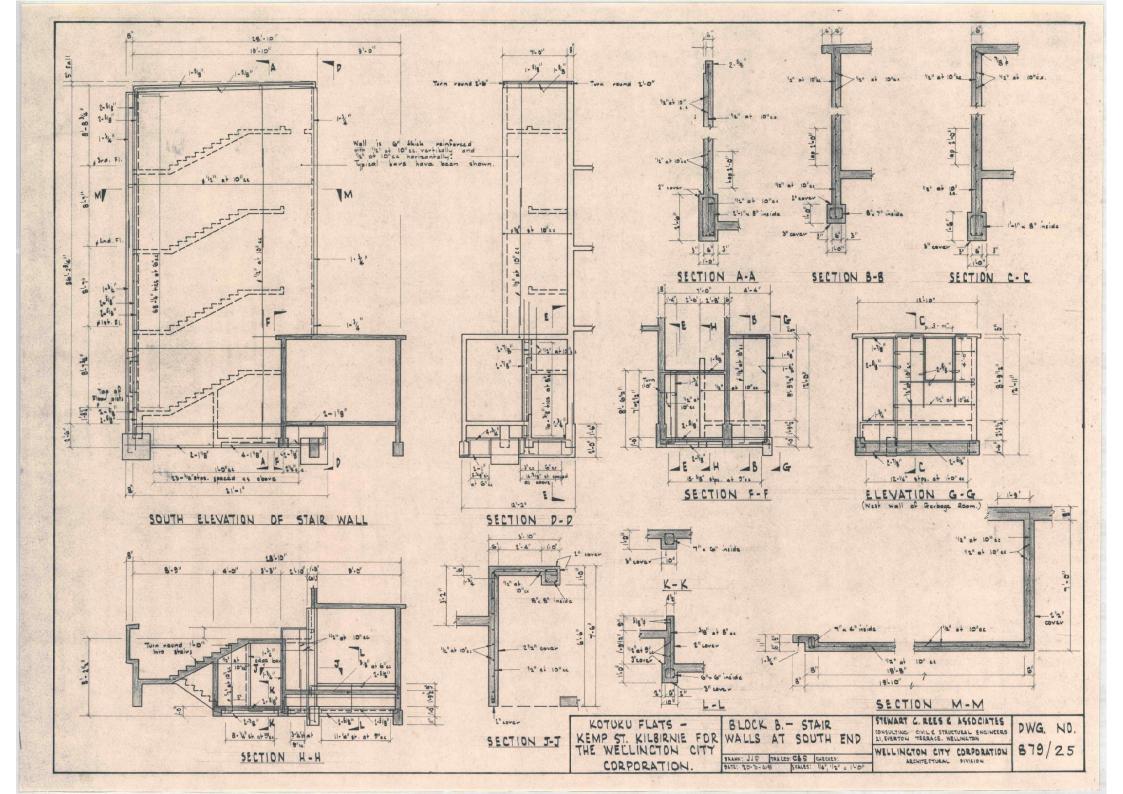


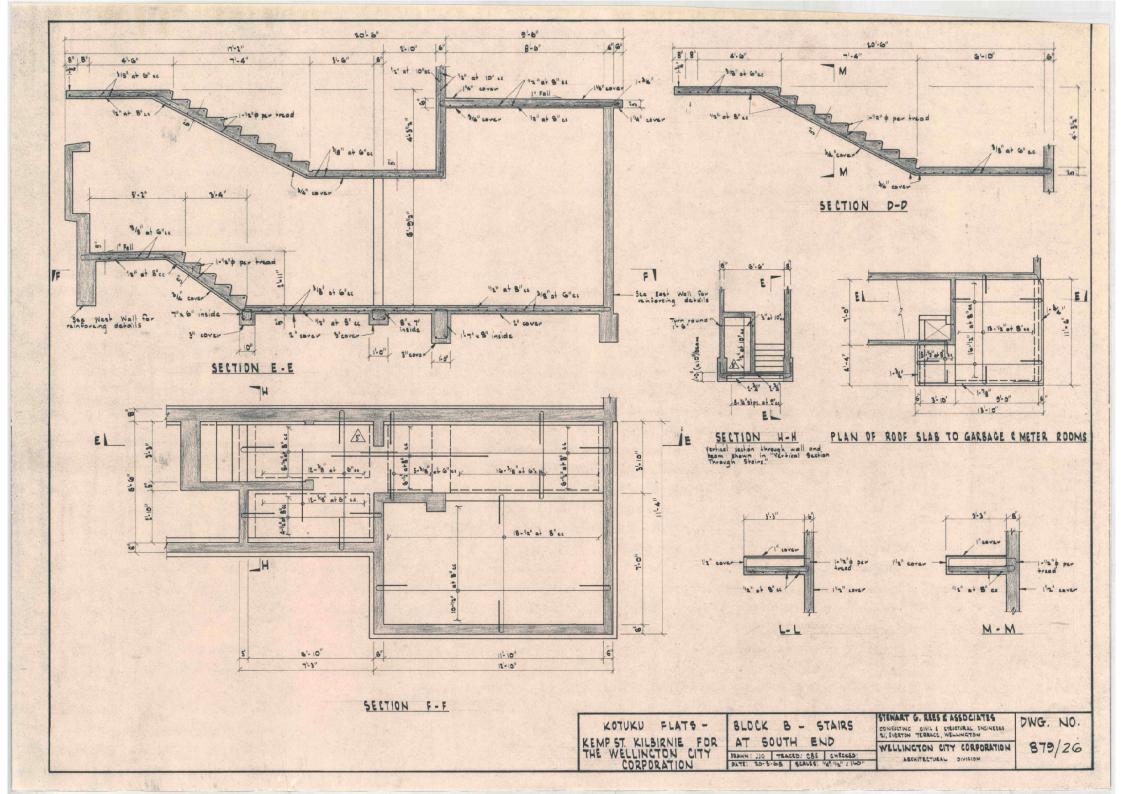


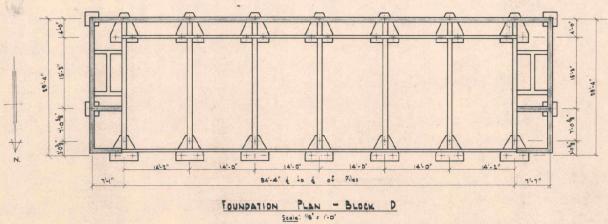






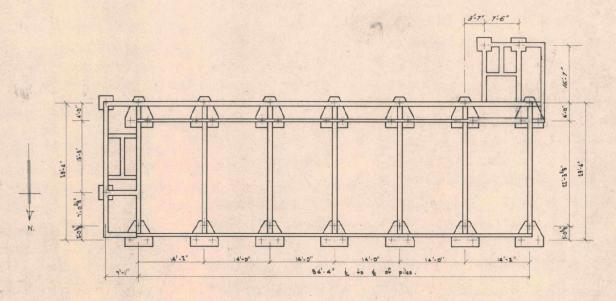


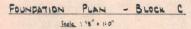




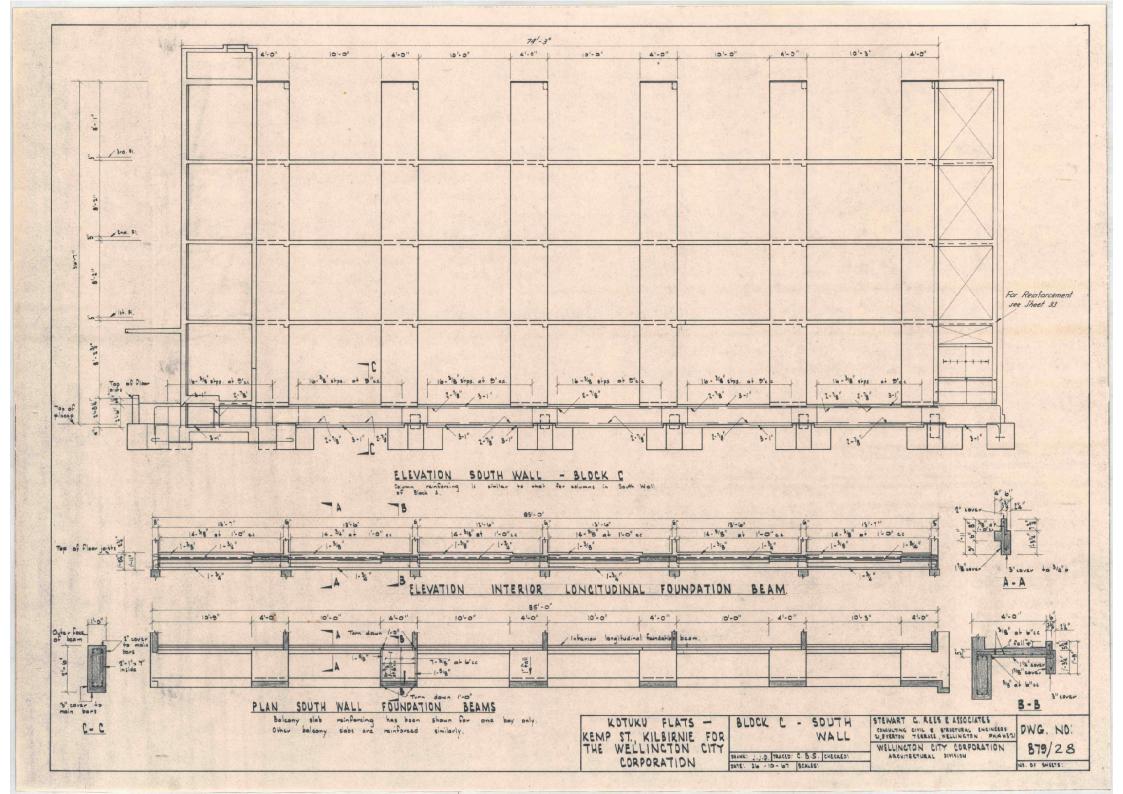
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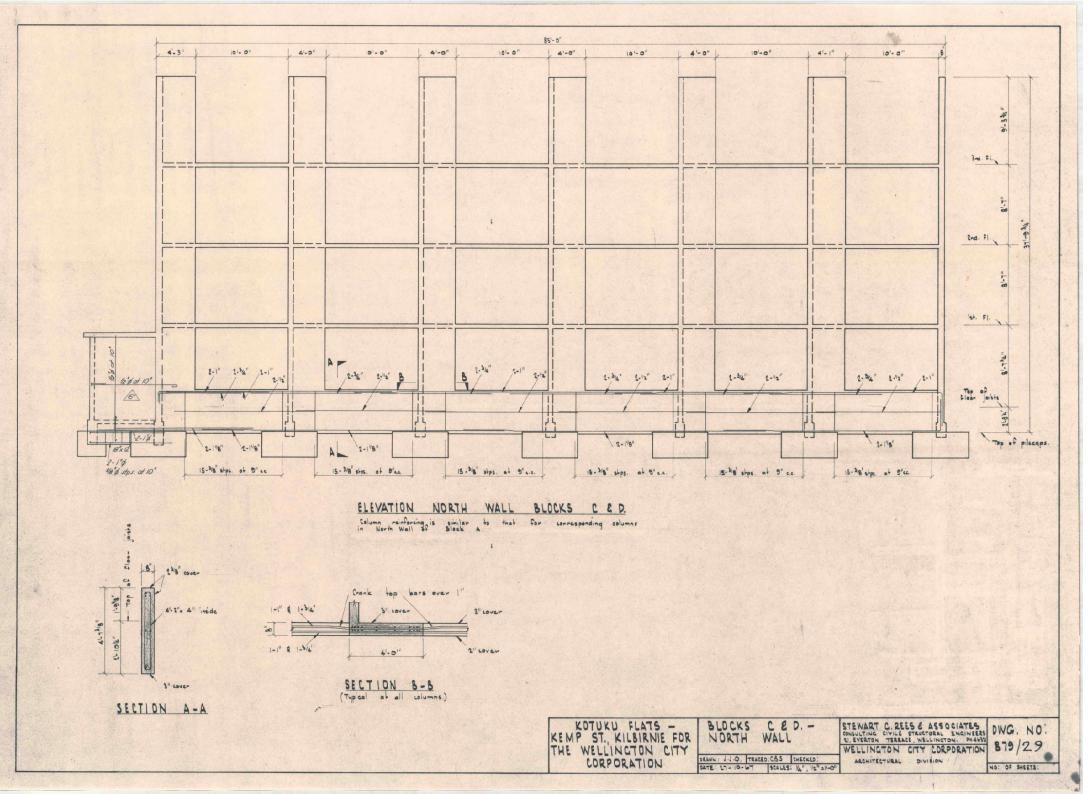


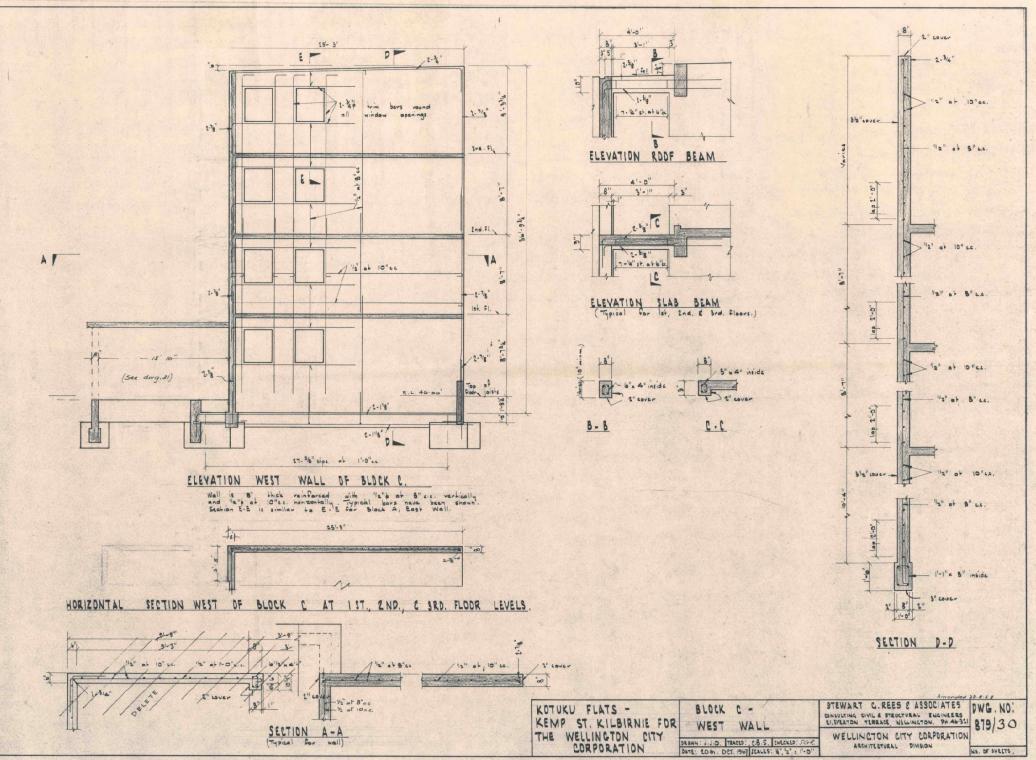




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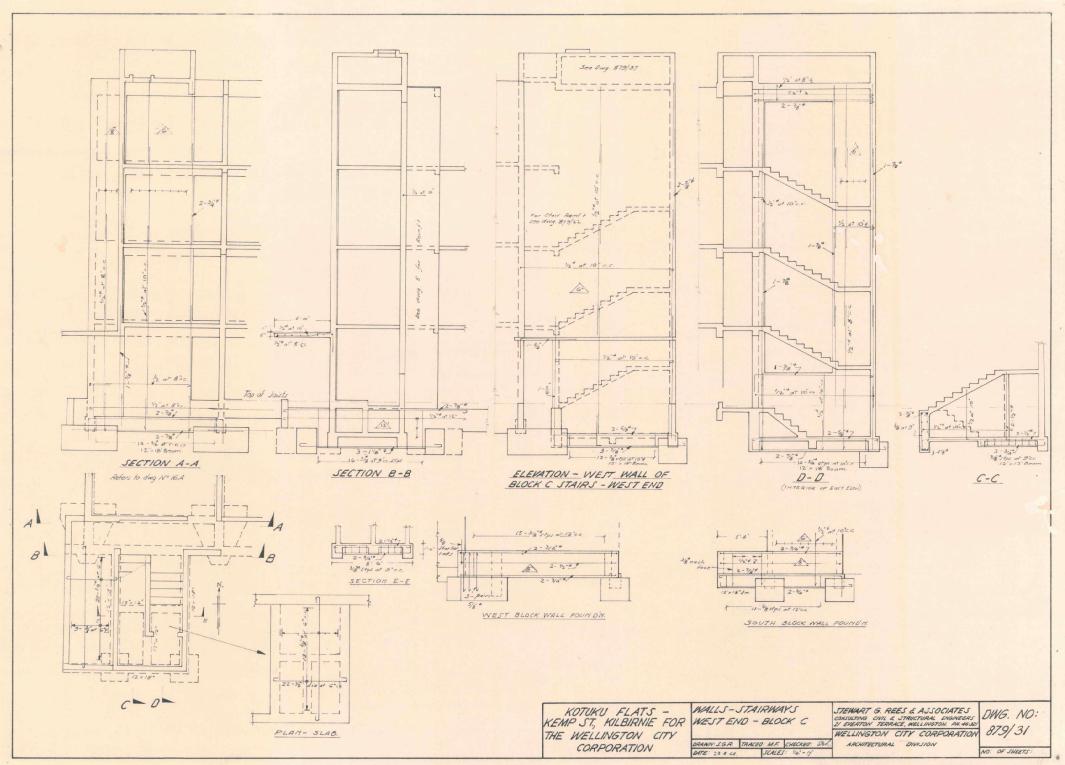


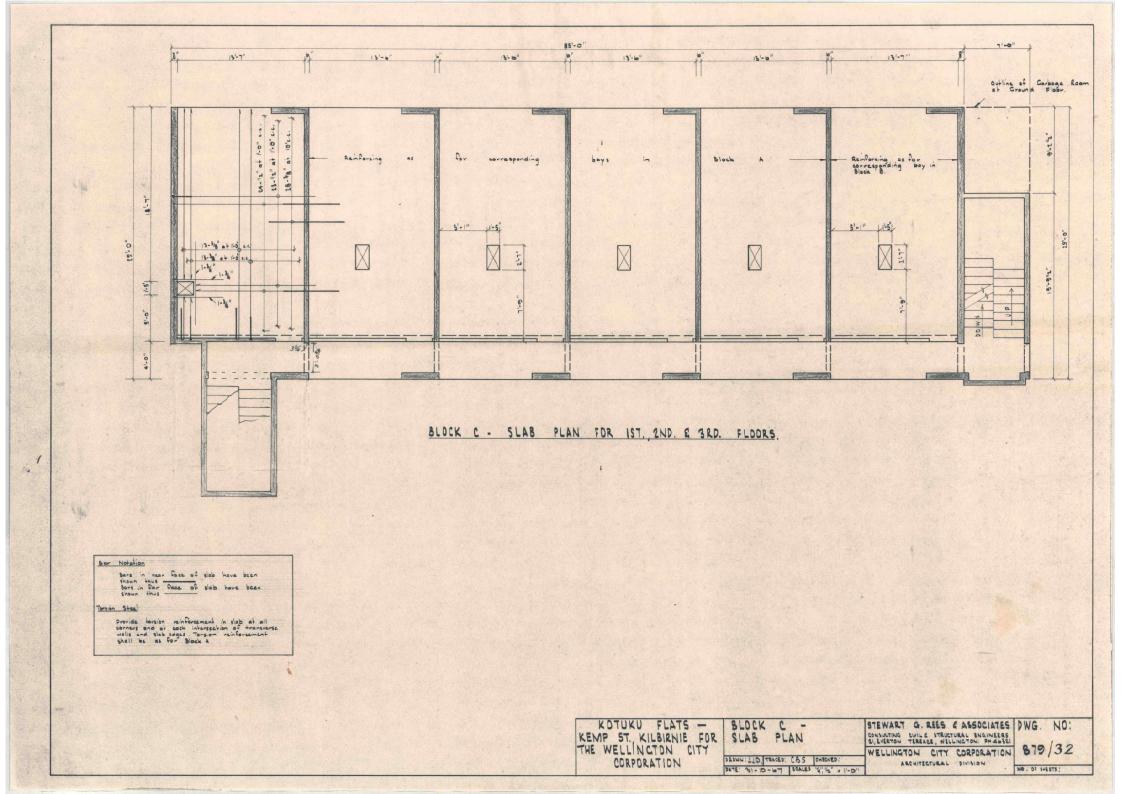


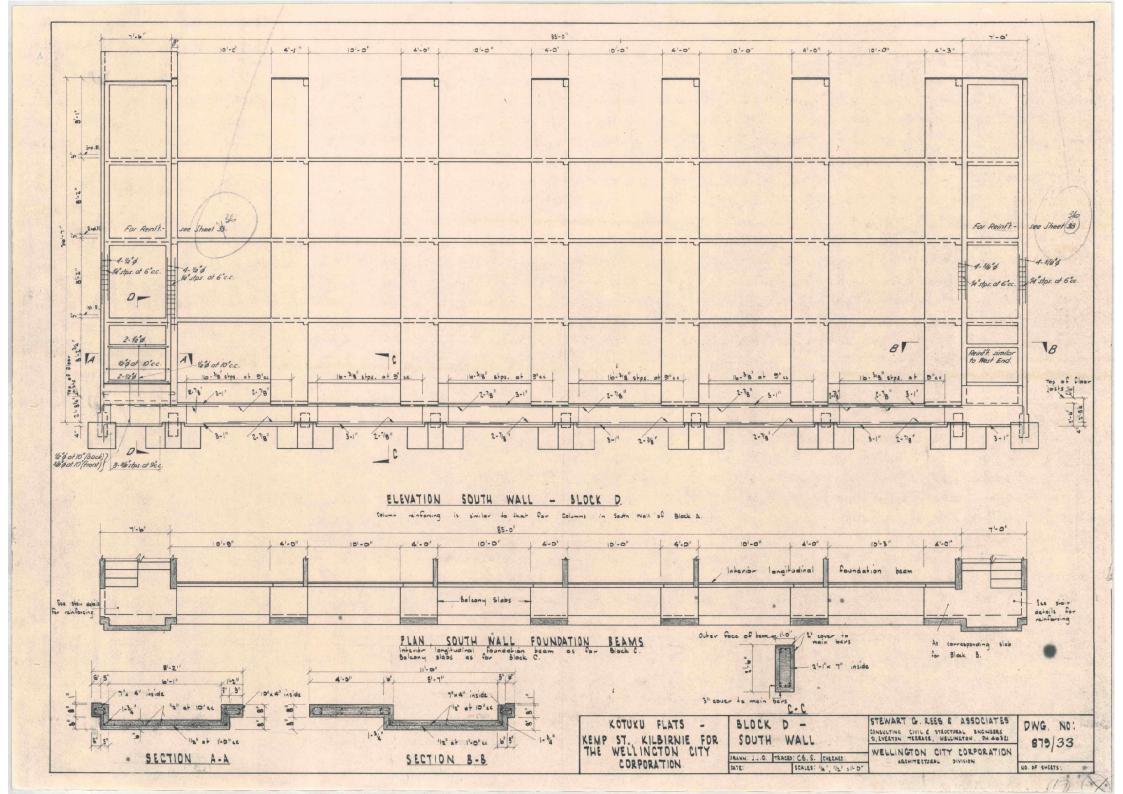


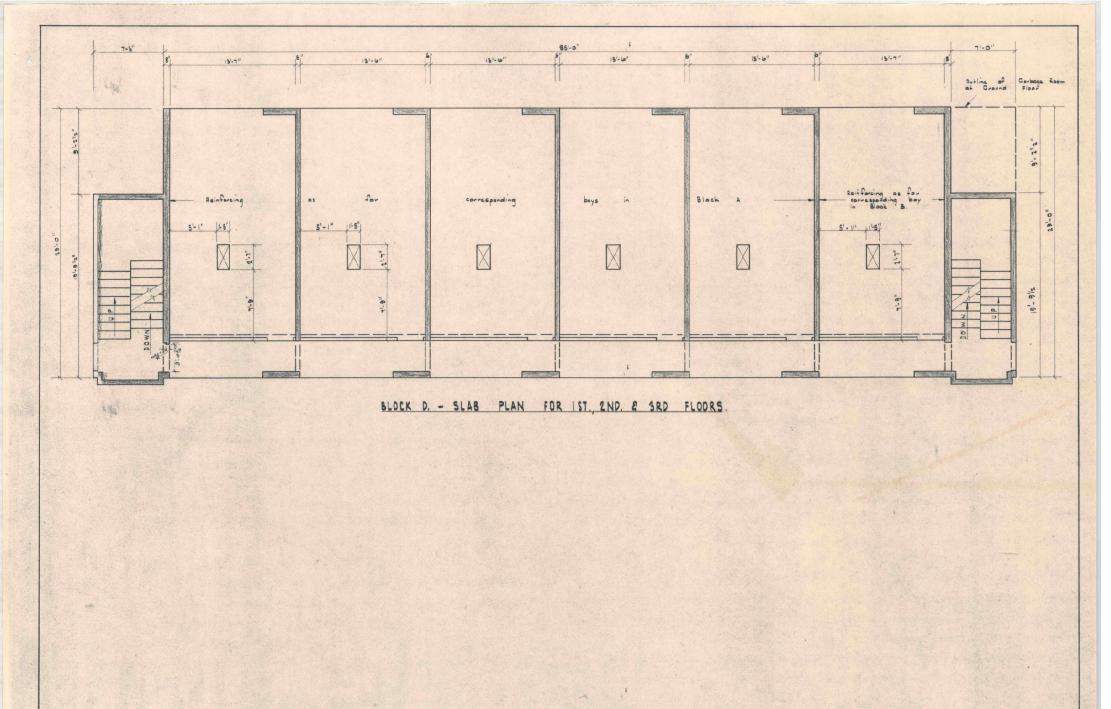
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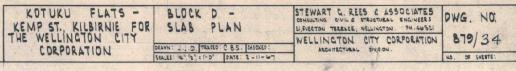


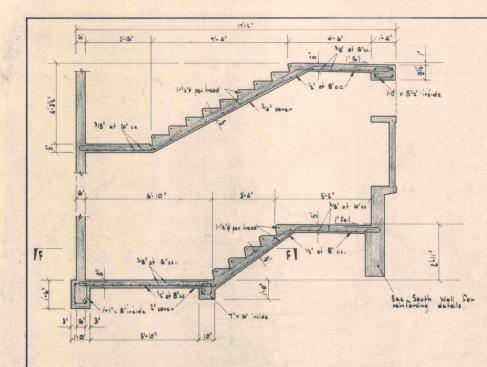




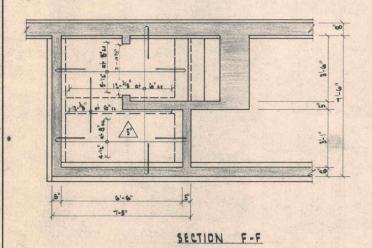


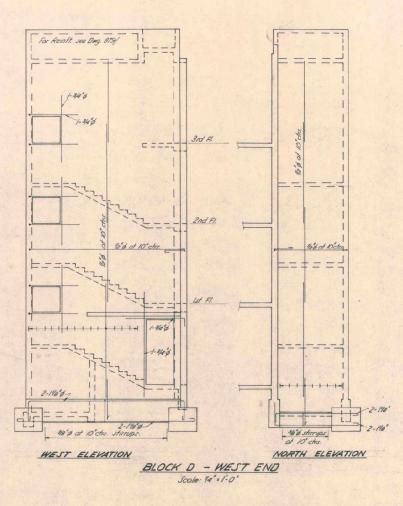
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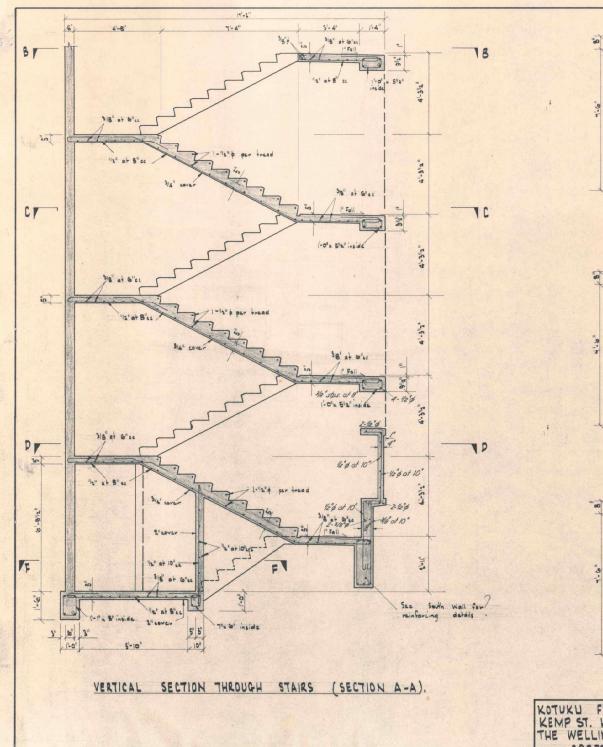


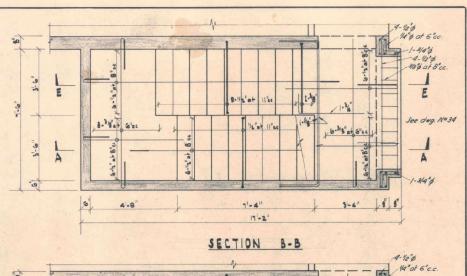


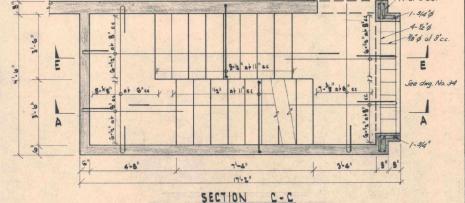
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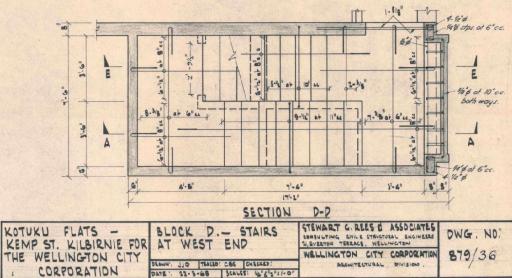
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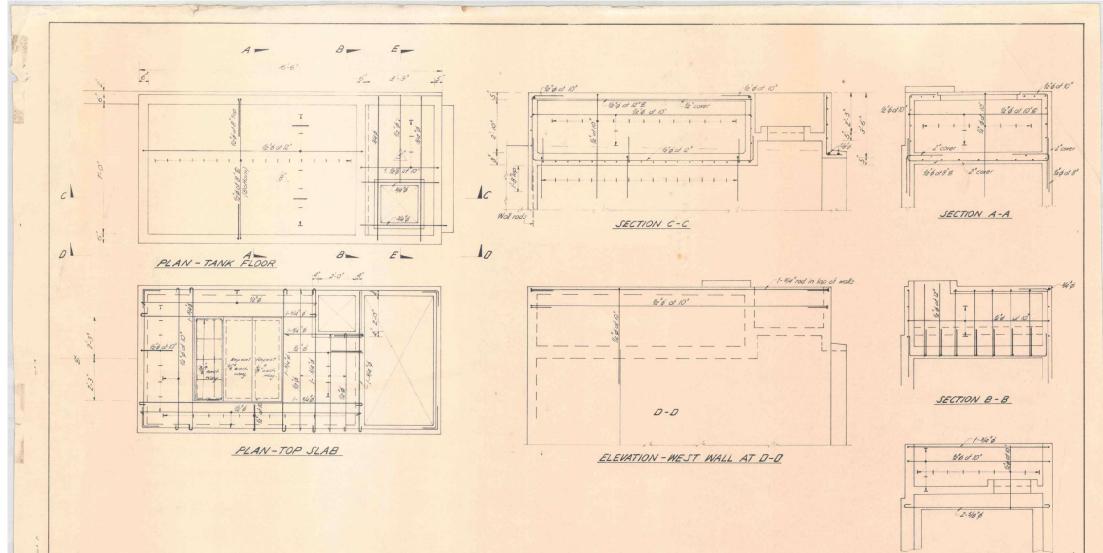
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SECTION E-E

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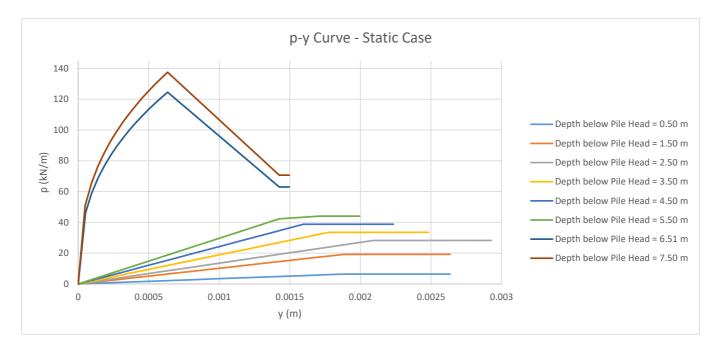
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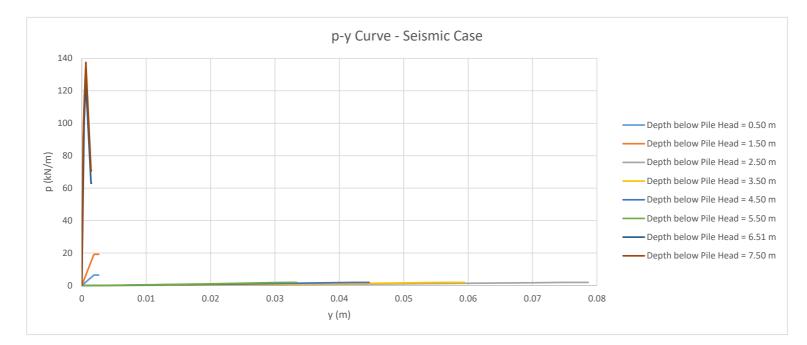
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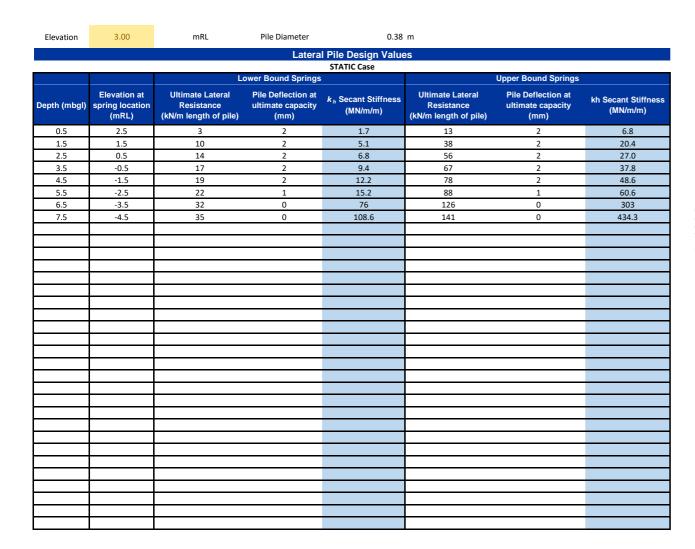
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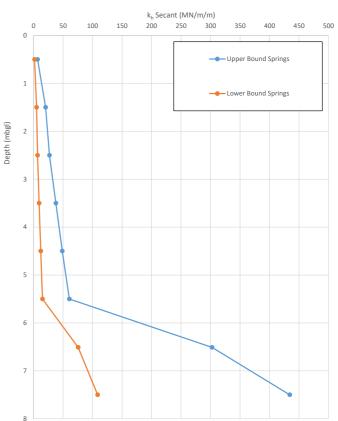


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y (m)	p (kN/m)	y (m)	p (kN/m)	y (m)	p (kN/m)										
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0.001345	4.572324	0.001345	13.71697	0.001494	20.17202	0.001267	23.93746	0.00114	27.70291	0.00139	41.29763	0.00045437	109.2358	0.0004536	120.7799
0.001479	5.029557	0.001479	15.08867	0.001644	22.18922	0.001393	26.33121	0.001254	30.4732	0.001399	41.55385	0.00049911	113.3653	0.0004985	125.3008
0.001614	5.486789	0.001614	16.46037	0.001793	24.20642	0.00152	28.72496	0.001368	33.24349	0.001408	41.81006	0.00054385	117.2764	0.0005435	129.579
0.001748	5.944022	0.001748	17.83207	0.001942	26.22363	0.001646	31.1187	0.001482	36.01378	0.001416	42.06628	0.00058859	120.9974	0.0005884	133.6462
0.001883	6.401254	0.001883	19.20376	0.002092	28.24083	0.001773	33.51245	0.001596	38.78407	0.001425	42.3225	0.00063333	124.551	0.0006333	137.5277
0.002259	6.401254	0.002259	19.20376	0.00251	28.24083	0.002128	33.51245	0.001915	38.78407	0.00171	44.05569	0.001425	63.03793	0.001425	70.65093
0.002636	6.401254	0.002636	19.20376	0.002929	28.24083	0.002482	33.51245	0.002234	38.78407	0.001995	44.05569	0.00149625	63.03793	0.0014963	70.65093



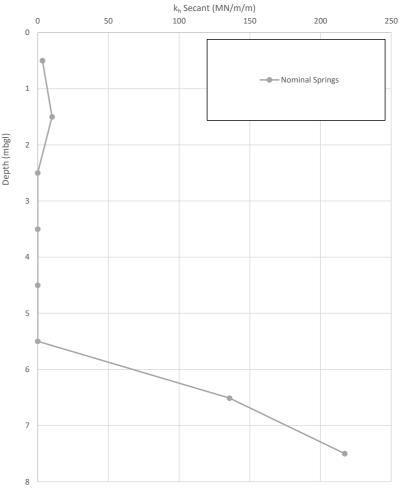
Spring 1	= 0.5m	Spring 2	= 1.5m	Spring 3	= 2.5m	Spring 4	= 3.5m	Spring 5	= 4.5m	Spring 6	= 5.5m	Spring 7 =	6.51m	Spring 8	= 7.5m
y (m)	p (kN/m)	y (m)	p (kN/m)	y (m)	p (kN/m)										
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00E+00	0	0	0
0.000134	0.457232	0.000134	1.371697	0.004993	0.032307	0.003774	0.040389	0.002833	0.048653	0.002119	0.057006	3.63E-04	99.92215	0.000219	91.01004
0.000269	0.914465	0.000269	2.743395	0.009987	0.091664	0.007547	0.108231	0.005666	0.124308	0.004237	0.139862	3.83E-04	102.1511	0.000251	95.94513
0.000403	1.371697	0.000403	4.115092	0.01498	0.168707	0.011321	0.192649	0.008499	0.215185	0.006356	0.236433	4.04E-04	104.308	0.000283	100.5107
0.000538	1.82893	0.000538	5.486789	0.019974	0.26008	0.015095	0.290027	0.011332	0.317611	0.008475	0.343149	4.25E-04	106.3986	0.000315	104.7718
0.000672	2.286162	0.000672	6.858487	0.024967	0.36384	0.018868	0.398338	0.014165	0.429584	0.010593	0.458104	4.46E-04	108.4282	0.000347	108.7769
0.000807	2.743395	0.000807	8.230184	0.02996	0.478676	0.022642	0.516242	0.016998	0.549802	0.012712	0.580083	4.67E-04	110.4013	0.000378	112.5627
0.000941	3.200627	0.000941	9.601881	0.034954	0.603622	0.026416	0.642772	0.019831	0.677342	0.01483	0.708231	4.88E-04	112.3217	0.00041	116.1585
0.001076	3.65786	0.001076	10.97358	0.039947	0.73793	0.030189	0.777187	0.022664	0.811504	0.016949	0.841907	5.08E-04	114.1932	0.000442	119.5875
0.00121	4.115092	0.00121	12.34528	0.044941	0.881	0.033963	0.9189	0.025497	0.951738	0.019068	0.980613	0.0005292	116.0189	0.000474	122.8686
0.001345	4.572324	0.001345	13.71697	0.049934	1.032332	0.037736	1.067428	0.02833	1.097597	0.021186	1.123947	0.00055	117.8016	0.000506	126.0176
0.001479	5.029557	0.001479	15.08867	0.054927	1.191505	0.04151	1.222369	0.031163	1.248708	0.023305	1.271576	0.0005709	119.5439	0.000538	129.0476
0.001614	5.486789	0.001614	16.46037	0.059921	1.358156	0.045284	1.383376	0.033996	1.404759	0.025424	1.42322	0.0005917	121.2482	0.00057	131.9698
0.001748	5.944022	0.001748	17.83207	0.064914	1.53197	0.049057	1.550153	0.036828	1.565476	0.027542	1.578639	0.0006125	122.9166	0.000601	134.7937
0.001883	6.401254	0.001883	19.20376	0.069908	1.712668	0.052831	1.722438	0.039661	1.730626	0.029661	1.737626	0.0006333	124.551	0.000633	137.5277
0.002259	6.401254	0.002259	19.20376	0.074901	1.9	0.056605	1.9	0.042494	1.9	0.03178	1.9	0.001425	63.03793	0.001425	70.65093
0.002636	6.401254	0.002636	19.20376	0.078646	1.9	0.059435	1.9	0.044619	1.9	0.033369	1.9	0.0014963	63.03793	0.001496	70.65093





Elevation	3	mRL	Pile Diameter	0.38 m						
		Lateral Pile	Design Values							
		SEISMIC case with liquef								
		'Design / Major Earthquake Event'								
Depth (mbgl)	Elevation at spring location (mRL)	Ultimate Lateral Resistance (kN/m length of pile)	Pile Deflection at ultimate capacity (mm)	<i>k</i> <sub>h</sub> Secant Stiffness (MN/m/m)						
0.5	2.5	6	2	3.4						
1.5	1.5	19	2	10.2						
2.5	0.5	2	94	0.0						
3.5	-0.5	2	68	0.0						
4.5	-1.5	2	51	0.0						
5.5	-2.5	2	38	0.0						
6.5	-3.5	63	0	136						
7.5	-4.5	71	0	217.1						





## Contact Details

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Level 2, 1 Broadway, Newmarket Auckland 1023 New Zealand Phone: +64 (0) 9 218 3929 Email: nzadmin@robertbird.com

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