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Report Amendment Register

Issue 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 D** 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 govern the seismic rating of Block D. As highlighted in Table 1, **Block D's seismic score is 25%NBS(IL2).** This rating places Block D 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 D 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

System	Direction	%NBS (IL2)	Commentary, Failure Mechanism
Reinforced Concrete Cantilever	Longitudinal	67%NBS (*)	Plain round bar wall rocking
Shear Walls	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
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.
	Both directions	85%NBS	Flexure (2-pile pile cap on grid AA only)
Concrete Piles	Longitudinal	100%NBS	
	Transverse	40-65%NBS	Geotechnical tension capacity
		45-60%NBS	Geotechnical compression capacity
Stairs	Both directions	>67%NBS	Based on secondary load paths and allowing loads to be redistributed.

Recommendations

RBG recommends conducting a geotechnical site investigation to verify the geotechnical parameters, subsoil class of the site, ground bearing 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 D. 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 D is discussed in section 7. Three concept strengthening options are included with relevant sketches in 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.

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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 singly-reinforced transverse walls. We expect the plain round bars in the walls 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 Assessment (DSA)	A quantitative seismic assessment carried out in accordance with Part A and Part C 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

Appendix A Sources of Information

Appendix B Initial Assessment Form

Appendix C Assessment Summary

Appendix D Seismic Retrofit Concepts

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

Appendix F Discussion with BECA and BECA Geotechnical Desktop Study Report

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 D, which is highlighted in Figure 1.



Figure 1: Kōtuku Apartments arrangement, Block D in red

Referring to Figure 2, Block D 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 D

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 D 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
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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, provide an overall %NBS score for the building.

Block D is of a regular shape on all levels, and all shear walls are distributed relatively evenly throughout the building. Hence, Block D 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.

Table 2: Sources of Information

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
Beca	Geotechnical Desktop Study Report	Jan 2024

1.3.2 Loading Assumptions

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

Table 3: Permanent loads for building assessment

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 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 D was found to be approximately 7,200kN. 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:

Table 5: Seismic parameters for building assessment

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	0.75s 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. 		
		 Potential geotechnical failures at low loads. 		
		The presence of plain round bars with low capacity for inelastic mechanisms.		

1.3.3 Material Properties

The material properties used in this 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 building assessment

Material	Probable Strength
Concrete	f' _c = 36 MPa
Reinforcing	f_y = 324 MPa f_u = 475 MPa

1.3.4 Modelling Philosophy

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

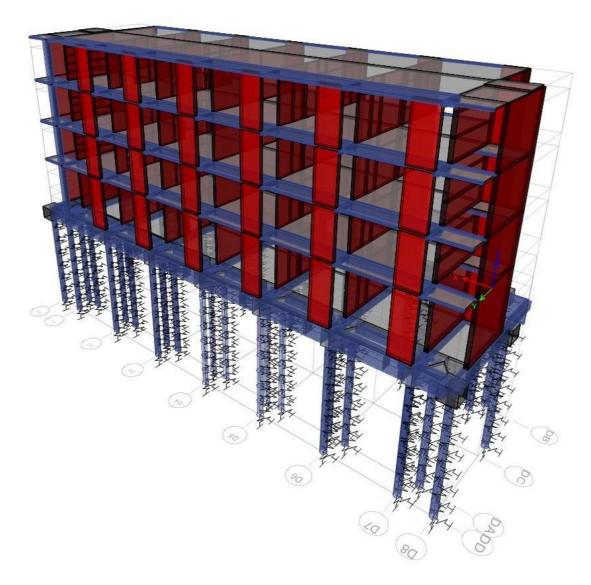


Figure 3: Block D 3D ETABS model

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 D, 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 5% difference between the building weight and storey shears from the ETABS model and hand calculations undertaken for Block D. Hence, we have reasonable confidence that these two values represent the building with sufficient accuracy.

1.4 Building Description

Block D on 609 Evans Bay Parade (herein termed 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 C, 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, it is suspected 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 the longitudinal walls on both sides of Block D, and strengthening the ground floor transverse walls 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 D of the Kōtuku Apartments is not listed in the MBIE EPB register.

Referring to Figure 4, Block D 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 level 1 to 3, the floor type is an in-situ concrete slab and beam. The ground floor is timber on concrete ground beams.

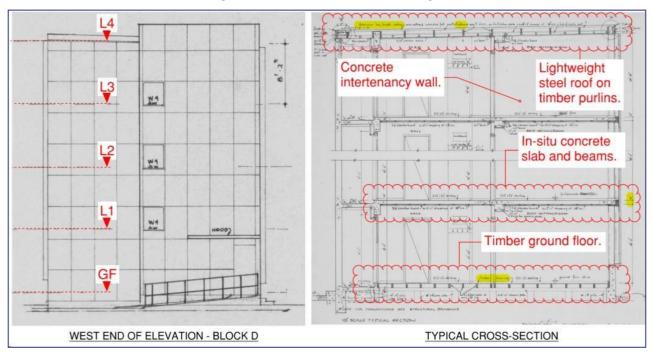


Figure 4: Block D elevation and typical cross-section

Block D mainly uses reinforced concrete walls to resist vertical gravity loads. These walls are generally 6 or 8 inches thick, with many of the 6-inch-thick walls acting 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 D.

Table 7: Building Summary Information

Item	Details
Building name	Block D, Kōtuku Apartments
Street Address	609 Evans Bay Parade, Wellington
Age	Approximately 55 years
Description / Building Occupancy	Residential
Importance Level	2
Building Footprint / Floor Area	Footprint area approx. 252m ²
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 D, 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 D 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 D.

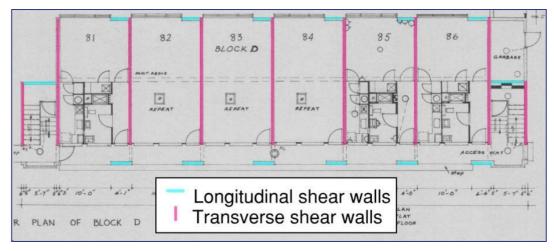


Figure 5: Lateral resisting system shear wall arrangement

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 D. 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 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 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 Structural Damage

In longitudinal direction (see Figure 6):

- 1. The corner piles under the stair cores are expected to see damage first due to the 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.

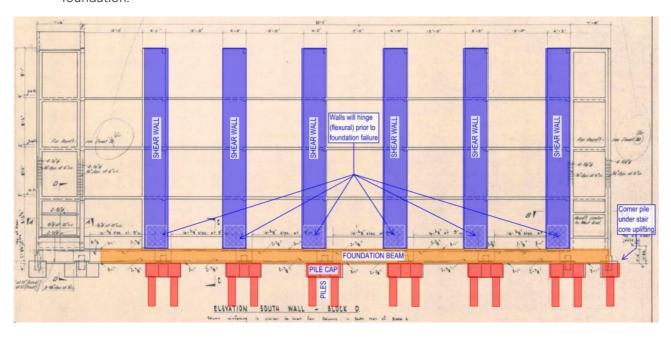


Figure 6: Typical longitudinal wall elevation

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 its geotechnical capacity and seismic loads redistributed; 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. This beam's shear failure limits the overall capacity.
- 3. The bulb pile foundations under the middle walls have a geotechnical tension capacity that is only marginally higher than the foundation beam. It is possible that the mechanism is a combination of pile tension and beam shear failure, with overall capacity limited by the foundation system.

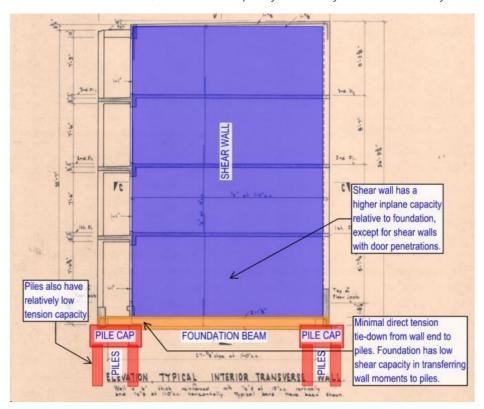


Figure 7: Typical transverse wall elevation

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; the 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 assessment indicated that Block D has a seismic rating of **25%NBS(IL2)**. As explained in section 2.1.1, 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 D 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.

Table 8: Summary of Building Seismic Performance

System	Direction	%NBS (IL2)	Commentary, Failure Mechanism
Reinforced Concrete	Longitudinal Group 1	34%NBS	Flexure
Cantilever Shear	Longitudinal Group 2	45%NBS	Flexure
Walls	Longitudinal Group 3	30%NBS (*)	Flexure and tension
	Transverse Group 4	70%NBS	Flexure and tension
	Transverse Group 5	30%NBS	Flexure and tension
	Transverse Group 6	40%NBS	Tension
	Transverse Group 7	18%NBS (*)	Tension
	Transverse walls	40%NBS	Out-of-plane capacity for top level walls.
Floor Diaphragm	Longitudinal	95%NBS	Shear
	Transverse	100%NBS	
Ground Beams	Longitudinal B1	90%NBS	Shear
	Transverse B6	30%NBS	Shear
	Transverse B8	25%NBS (**)	Shear
Pile Caps	Both directions	100%NBS	Flexure (typical 3-pile pile caps)
Concrete Piles Group	Longitudinal	100%NBS	
1 (Under Middle	Transverse	40%NBS	Geotechnical tension capacity
Walls)		40%NBS	Geotechnical compression capacity
Concrete Piles Group	Longitudinal	20%NBS (*)	Geotechnical tension capacity
2 (Under Stair Walls)		30%NBS (*)	Geotechnical compression capacity
	Transverse	20%NBS (*)	Geotechnical tension capacity
		30%NBS (*)	Geotechnical compression capacity
Stairs	Both directions	>67%NBS	Based on secondary load paths.

(*) 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 D.

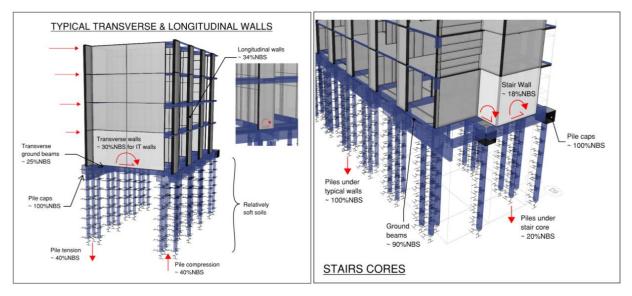


Figure 8: %NBS ratings for Block D elements

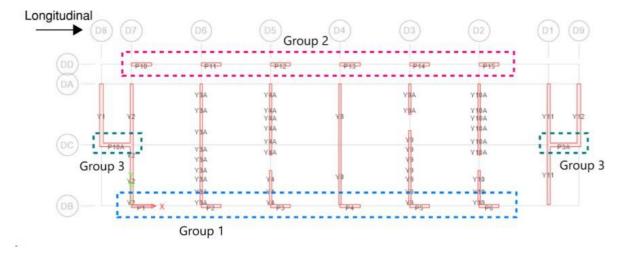


Figure 9: Wall layout in longitudinal direction

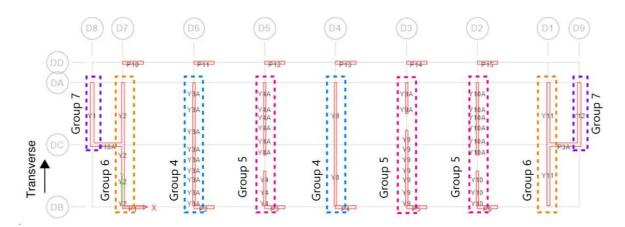


Figure 10: Wall layout in transverse direction

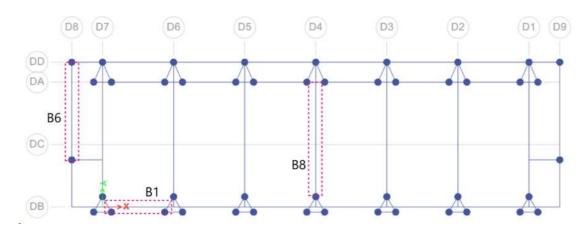


Figure 11: Highlighted ground beam layout

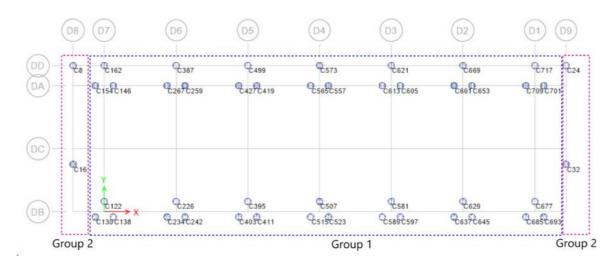


Figure 12: Piling layout

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. We expect that the 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 below for a summary of the final %NBS ratings for the building considering MRSA and SLaMA.

Table 9: Summary of Building Seismic Performance

System	Direction	%NBS (IL2)	Commentary, Failure Mechanism
Reinforced Concrete Cantilever	Longitudinal	67%NBS (*)	Plain round bar wall rocking
Shear Walls	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

		dropping off from the pile cap.
Both directions	100%NBS	Typical 3-pile pile caps.
Both directions	85%NBS	Flexure (2-pile pile cap on grid AA only)
ongitudinal	100%NBS	
Fransverse	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.
3	Soth directions Congitudinal Transverse Soth directions	Soth directions 85%NBS Longitudinal 100%NBS Transverse 40-65%NBS 45-60%NBS

Following the additional MRSA study RBG undertook, peer reviewer AECOM closed the outstanding peer review comments for Block D 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 re-distribute 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 disconnects, the stair landing may still be supported by the transverse stair walls. Thirdly, if the stair landing detaches from the stair walls on all three of its sides, it may be supported by the stair flights.

Considering the redundancy in supporting gravity loads described above, the seismic rating of stairs is 100%NBS. Therefore, the stairs are not considered a critical structural element.

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

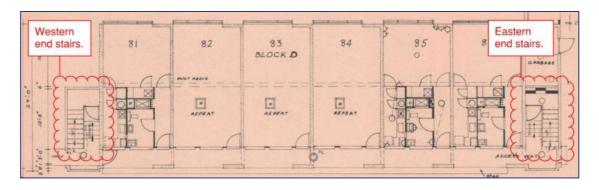


Figure 13: Block D stairs

4. Non-Structural Elements

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

5. Risks from Adjacent Buildings

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

6. Assessment of Seismic Risk

6.1 Seismic Risk and Performance Levels

< 20

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 D an EPB due to its overall rating of 25%NBS(IL2).

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

Building Grade Approx. Risk Relative to Life-Safety Risk Percentage of New **Building Strength** a New Building Description (%NBS) A+ > 100 < 1 Low risk 80 - 100Α 1 to 2 times Low risk 67 - 79В 2 to 5 times Low or medium risk 34 - 665 to 10 times Medium risk 20 - 3310 to 25 times High risk D

More than 25 times

Table 10: Relative Earthquake Risk

Ε

Very high 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, a raft slab is proposed to tie together the foundation and to provide additional bearing support the building when the pile fails. The raft slab would also act as a base for the plain round bar walls to rock as the round bars slip. 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 proposed for the building 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 strengthening design. Refer to 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 the building to behave like a 'rigid box' when the piles fail during an earthquake, and allowing 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 500 mm 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. Initial study suggests that 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 tension 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 wall are expected to fail in bond slip; FRP 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 because we expect the effect of rocking to be less significant near the middle of the 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:

- KOTD 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





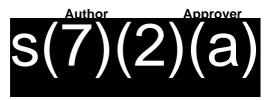
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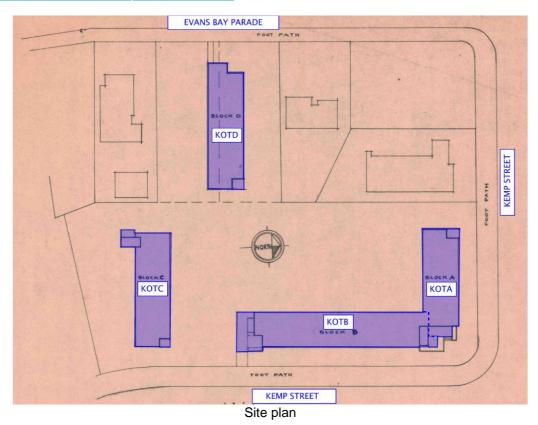
	Issue/Amendment	
Α	For Peer Review	
В	For Peer Review	
С	For Peer Review	



SEISMIC ASSESSMENT - INITIAL REVIEW FORM

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

Building Name: 609 Evans Bay Parade - KOTD



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	Alteration and strengthening designed in 2014 to achieve 70%NBS(IL2). Strengthening scope included: • Strengthening the ground beams supporting longitudinal walls on





	both sides.
	 Strengthening the transverse walls at ground floor where there are new door penetrations.
Location	609 Evans Bay Parade, Wellington
No. levels	4
Plan Area (sq.m.)	Footprint area: approx. 252m ² ;
	Gross floor area: approx. 987m² (252m² + 3x245m²)
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

Assessment Methodology

List components and proposed analysis method e.g. eqv Static, pushover, modal analysis, rocking, force based, displacement based, part and portions, tributary area, flexible/rigid diaphragms

Type of analys	sis 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, seismic coefficients, the base shear demands and floor forces using equivalent static

Step 2: ETABS analysis to assess the building performance. The demands from 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 shear wall layouts are regular, hand calculation using deep beam approach is considered.







Initial Assessment of Ductility

Live Loads:

Common stairs

Residential dwelling Residential balcony

List the components of the structural system and the expected ductility to be achieved from them, eg plain round bar reinforced concrete moment frame ductility 1 – 1.25 or rocking

Shear walls with plain round bars	$\mu = 1.25$
Squat walls	$\mu = 1.25$
Foundation (Ground beams, piles and	$\mu = 1.25$
pile caps)	

Assessment Loadings: Loads to be used as part of assessment	nt·
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) Soil Classification Soil Classificatio
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 Lo	ads
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 ² elevation)
External wall or cladding	0.50 kPa (per m² elevation)

1.5 kPa

4.0 kPa

4.0 kPa





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

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 ₉ - 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

Pending Code/Guideline Changes to Take into Account:

Are there any upcoming code changes to take into account?

New NSHM – refer to DSA report.

Kick-off Meeting: Record minutes of the kick off meeting here, including key actions for people	
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 D, Kōtuku Apartments
Street Address	609 Evans Bay Parade
Territorial Authority	Wellington City Council
No. of Storeys	4
Area of Typical Floor (approx.)	Approx. 252m ²
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
CPEng Responsible, including: Name CPEng number A statement of suitable skills and experience in the seismic assessment of existing buildings ¹	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).
Documentation reviewed, including: • date/ version of drawings/ calculations ² • previous seismic assessments	 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
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	 KOTD Initial Review Form, amendment B (refer Appendix B) Beca Geotechnical Desktop Study Report for 5 Kemp Street (refer Appendix C)

¹ 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

 $^{^{\}rm 2}\,{\rm Or}$ justification of assumptions if no drawings were able to be obtained

3. Summary of Engineering 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:			
 Summary of how Part B was applied, including: Key parameters such as μ, S_P and Ffactors Any supplementary specific calculations 			
For a DSA:			
Summary of how Part C was applied, including: • the analysis methodology(s) used from C2 • other sections of Part C applied	 Review existing information in the form of drawings, calculations, and reports. Establish the 100%NBS threshold by assessing the site seismic parameters and calculating the response spectra for the buildings. Complete an initial simple lateral mechanism analysis (SLaMA) to understand the displacement and global ductility capacities of the buildings. Calculate by spreadsheet the base shear demands and floor forces using the equivalent static analysis (ESA) procedure. Model and analyse the buildings and individual components in 3D using force-based procedures. Complete structural calculations for key structural components. Prepare a DSA report to summarise building component capacities, identify structural weaknesses, provide an overall %NBS score for the building. 		
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 ³			
If the results of this ISA are being used for earthquake prone decision purposes, and 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 with walls extended from the shear walls on three sides, concrete slabs between walls, low risk. Non-structural elements/parts: Light-weight partition, cladding and hand rail: 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, and elements rating <34%NBS have been identified (including Parts) ⁴ :	Engineering Statement of Structural Weaknesses and Location Refer Table 8.	Mode of Failure and Physical Consequence Statement(s) Refer Table 8.		
Recommendations (optional for EPB purposes)	Strengthening is needed for the foundations and walls.			

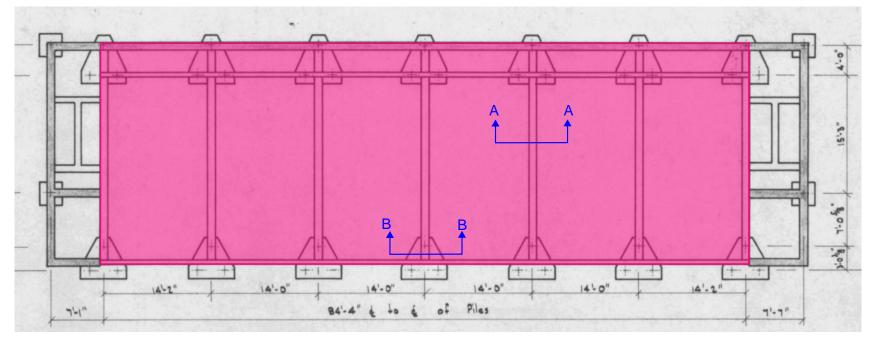
 $^{^{\}rm 3}$ Indicate what form should the DSA take/ what the specific areas to focus on are

⁴ 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.

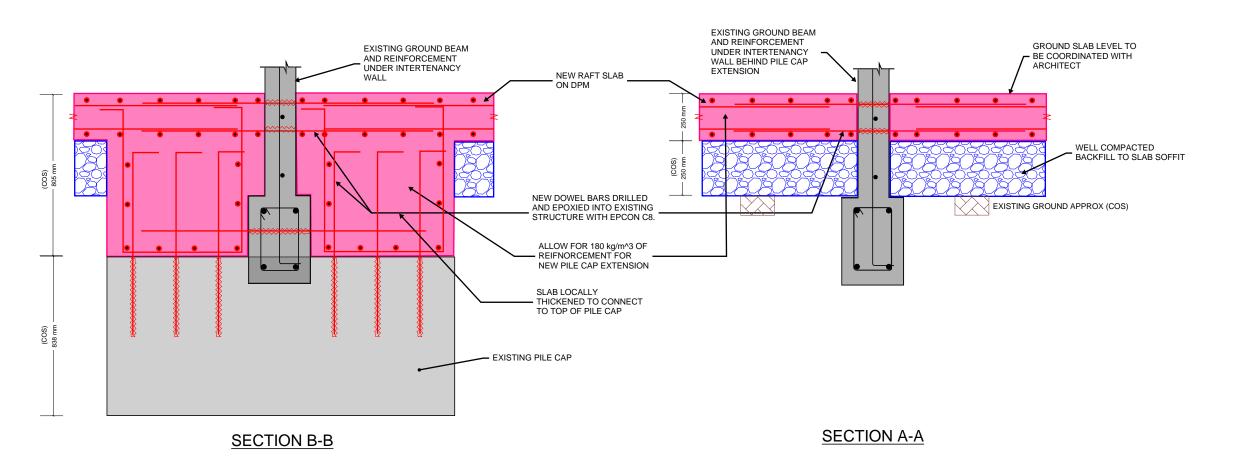


Appendix D Seismic Retrofit Concepts

HUP2-T0-Seismic Assessments



RAFT SLAB STRENGTHENING LAYOUT - OPTION 1



PRINT DRAWINGS IN COLOUR

Rev Revision Description

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By App Date

Robert Bird Group Member of the Surbana Jurong Group

WELLINGTON OFFICE

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PO Box 25645 Wellington, 6011 New Zealand Level 9, 99 Customhouse Quay Wellington, 6011 New Zealand Ph: +64 (0)4 2122777

Web: www.robertbird.com

NZBN 9429 0421 10316

Project Title

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 ACHLEVE <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

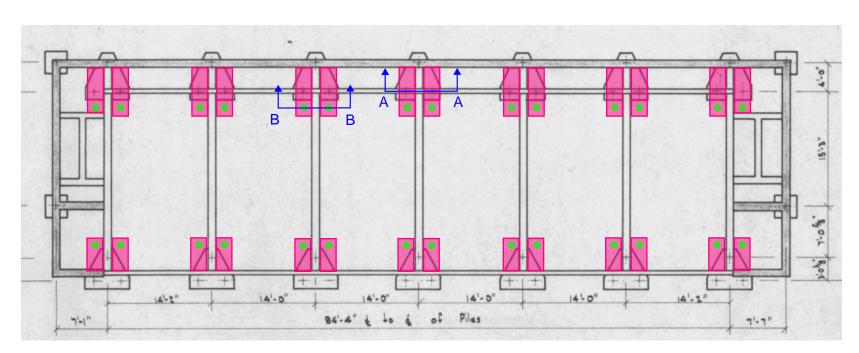
- THE SITE INVESTIGATION WILL CONFIRM SEISMIC SOIL CLASS, SITE GEOLOGY, PILE CAPACITY AND INFORMATION FOR GROUND ANCHOR DESIGN.
- REFER TO APRIL 2024 BECA GEOTECHNICAL DESKTOP STUDY FOR PRELIMINARY GEOTECHNICAL CONSIDERATIONS.

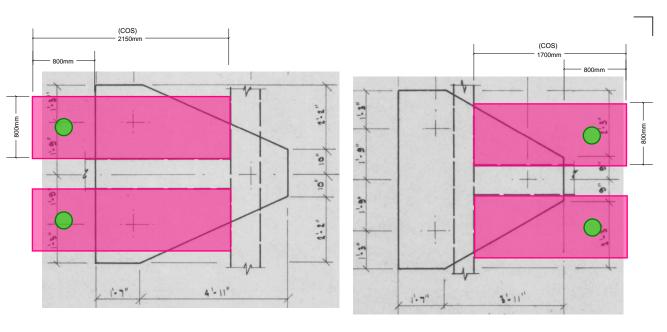
LEGEND

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

POURED ON DPM ON WELL-COMPACT GROUND.

5	Scale at A3	Drawn	
ا	Date	Designer	
_			
Ιı	Drawing Number		Revision





NEW PILE CAP EXTENSION. REFER

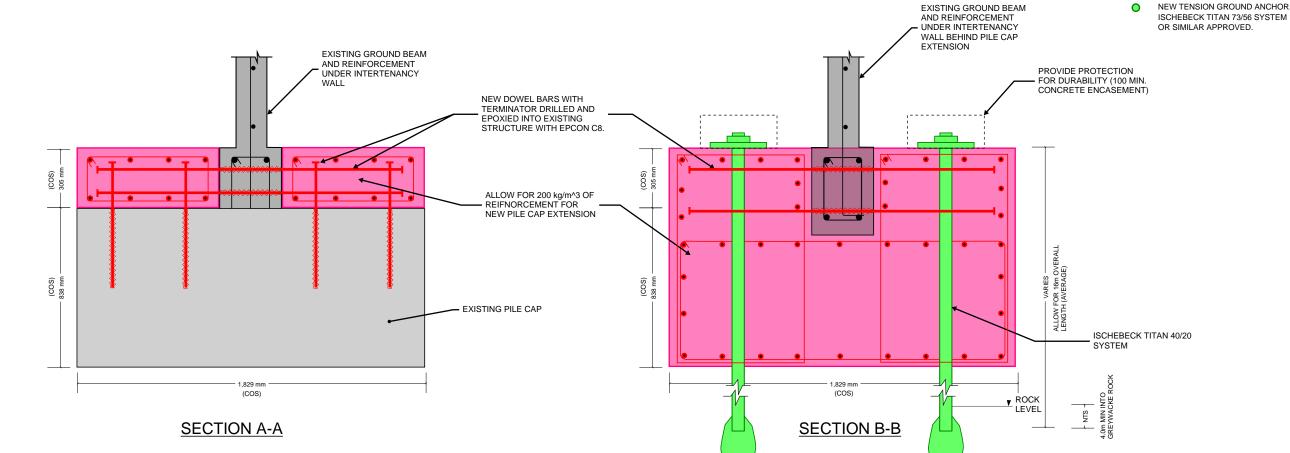
TO SECTION FOR DETAILS

LEGEND

DETAIL 1 - REAR PILE CAP

DETAIL 2 - FRONT PILE CAP





NOTES

DETAILING & CONSTRUCTABILITY GREYWACKE ROCK, GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER ADVISES THAT THE TOP OF THE ROCK IS AT 6.5-17m

- GROUND ANCHORS SHALL BE ISCHEBECK TITAN SYSTEM OR SIMILAR APPROVED, INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH MANUFACTURER'S

SPECIFICATION. - THE CONCEPT SCHEME REQUIRES ANCHOR DRILLING RIG TO BE LOCATED INSIDE THE GROUND LEVEL OF THE BUILDING. BUILDABILITY, ACCESS AND TEMPORARY PLATFORM WILL NEED TO BE DISCUSSED WITH THE CONTRACTOR. ALLOW FOR EXISTING TIMBER FLOOR, FACADE WALL TO BE

REMOVED FOR ACCESS AND REINSTATED. - 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
- ALLOW FOR STEELWORK COATING PROTECTION SUITABLE FOR UNDERGROUND EXPOSURE.

GEOTECHNICAL CONSIDERATIONS

- ALLOW SITE INVESTIGATION AND BORE HOLE TO BE UNDERTAKEN BEFORE START OF STRENGTHENING DESIGN. REFER TO GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER FOR SITE INVESTIGATION

- 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

PRINT DRAWINGS IN COLOUR

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Client	
Project	
Title	

Scale at A3 Drawn Date Designer

Drawing Number Revision

C 84'-4" & to & of Piles

FOUNDATION STRENGTHENING LAYOUT - OPTION 3

DETAIL 1 - TYP PILE CAP

(COS)

NOTES

DETAILING & CONSTRUCTABILITY

- GROUND ANCHORS TO BE EMBEDDED INTO THE GREYWACKE ROCK. GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER ADVISES THAT THE TOP OF THE ROCK IS AT
- GROUND ANCHORS SHALL BE ISCHEBECK TITAN SYSTEM OR SIMILAR APPROVED, INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH MANUFACTURER'S
- THE CONCEPT SCHEME REQUIRES INTERNAL ACCESS THROUGH THE EXISTING TIMBER FLOOR FOR CONCRETE WORK INSIDE THE GROUND LEVEL OF THE BUILDING. ALLOW FOR LOCALISED TIMBER FLOOR TO BE REMOVED FOR ACCESS AND REINSTATED.
- DRILLING OF GROUND ANCHOR CAN LARGELY BE DONE
- EXTERNALLY.
- FOR DRILLING OF DOWELS INTO EXISTING STRUCTURE, ALLOW FOR REINFORCEMENT SCANNING AND CUTTING OF EXISTING REINFORCEMENT IS NOT ALLOWED.

MATERIAL PROPERTIES

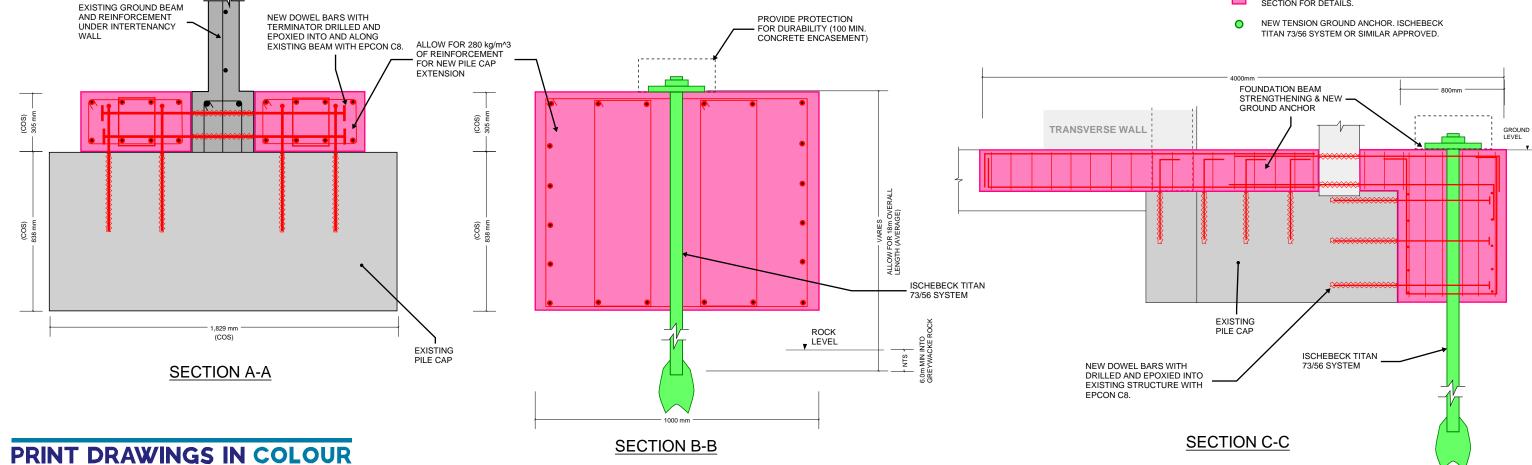
- CONCRETE GRADE 30 MPa TO BE USED.
- REINFORCEMENT GRADE 500E TO BE USED.
- BOLTS TO BE G8.8 SS UNLESS STATED OTHERWISE. - ALLOW FOR STEELWORK COATING PROTECTION SUITABLE FOR UNDERGROUND EXPOSURE.

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
- REFER TO APRIL 2024 BECA GEOTECHNICAL DESKTOP STUDY FOR PRELIMINARY GEOTECHNICAL CONSIDERATIONS.

LEGEND

FOUNDATION BEAM STRENGTHENING. REFER TO SECTION FOR DETAILS.



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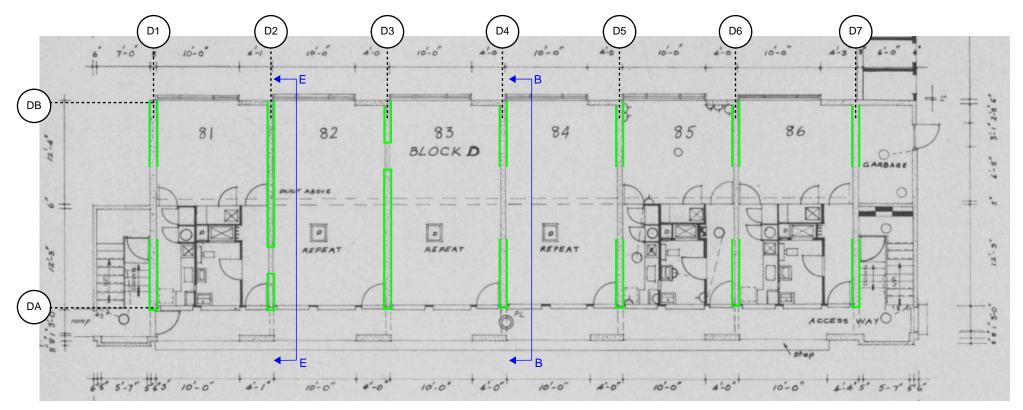
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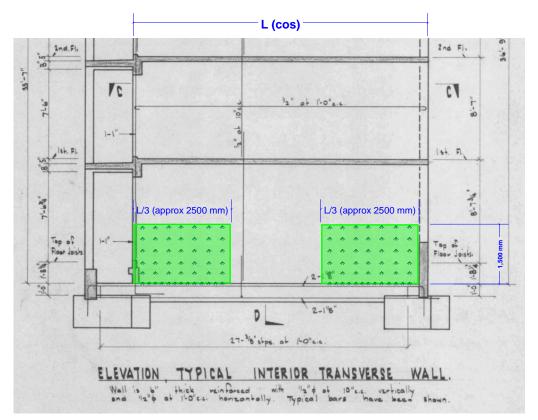
Client Date Project Title

Scale at A3 Drawn Designer

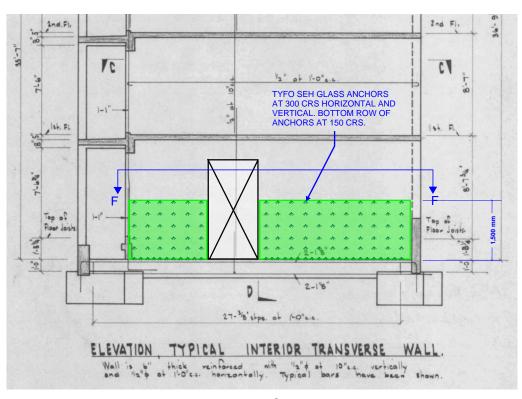
Drawing Number Revision



WALL FRP CONFINEMENT LAYOUT







ELEVATION E-E DOOR PLACEMENT INDICATIVE ONLY OF WALLS WITH DOOR OPENINGS

NOTES

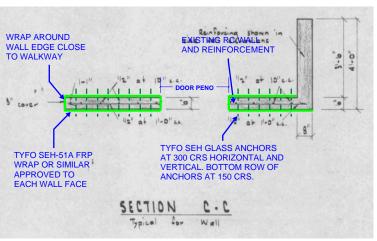
- THIS STRENGTHENING DETAIL APPLIES FOR ALL 3
- STRENGTHENING CONCEPT OPTIONS.
 FOR WALLS WITH NO DOOR PENETRATIONS, THE FRP WRAP HAS BEEN SPECIFIED FOR ONLY THE END THIRDS.
- THIRDS.
 ALLOW SCANNING OF EXISTING REINFORCEMENT IN THE WALL BEFORE INSTALLATION OF FRP AND GLASS ANCHORS. NO CUTTING OF THE 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

♠ - - - TYFO SEH GLASS ANCHORS



SECTION F-F

PRINT DRAWINGS IN COLOUR

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Project			
Title			

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

WELLINGTON CITY CORPORATION ARCHITECTURAL DIVISION TOWN PLANNING DEPARTMENT

STEWART G. REES & ASSOCIATES CONSULTING ENGINEERS

CONTRACT No. 2278.

SET No.

TOWN PLANNING DEPARTMENT ARCHITECTURAL DIVISION ORIGINAL CONTRACT DOCUMENT CM, Muiscity ARCHITECT

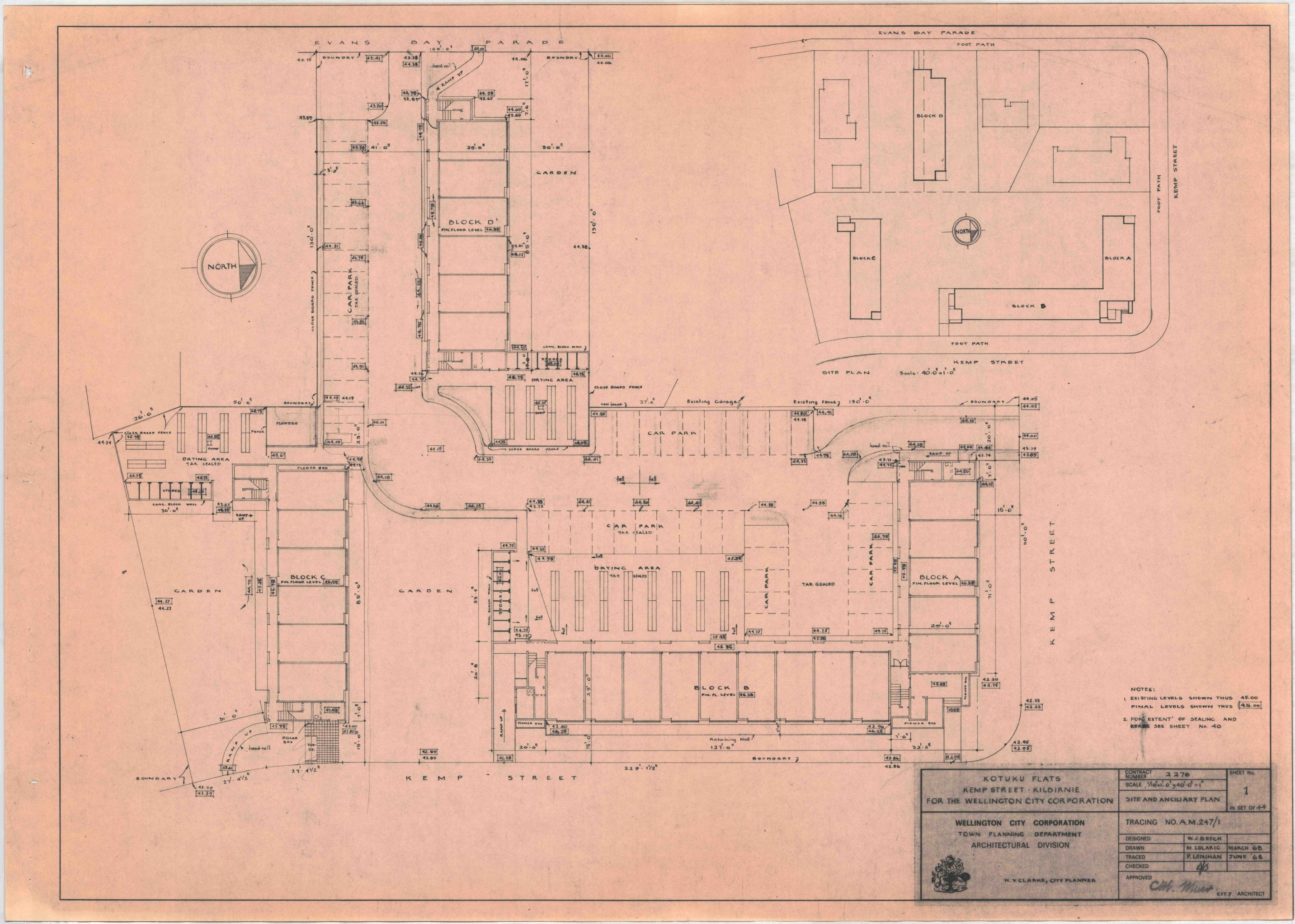
DRAWING INDEX

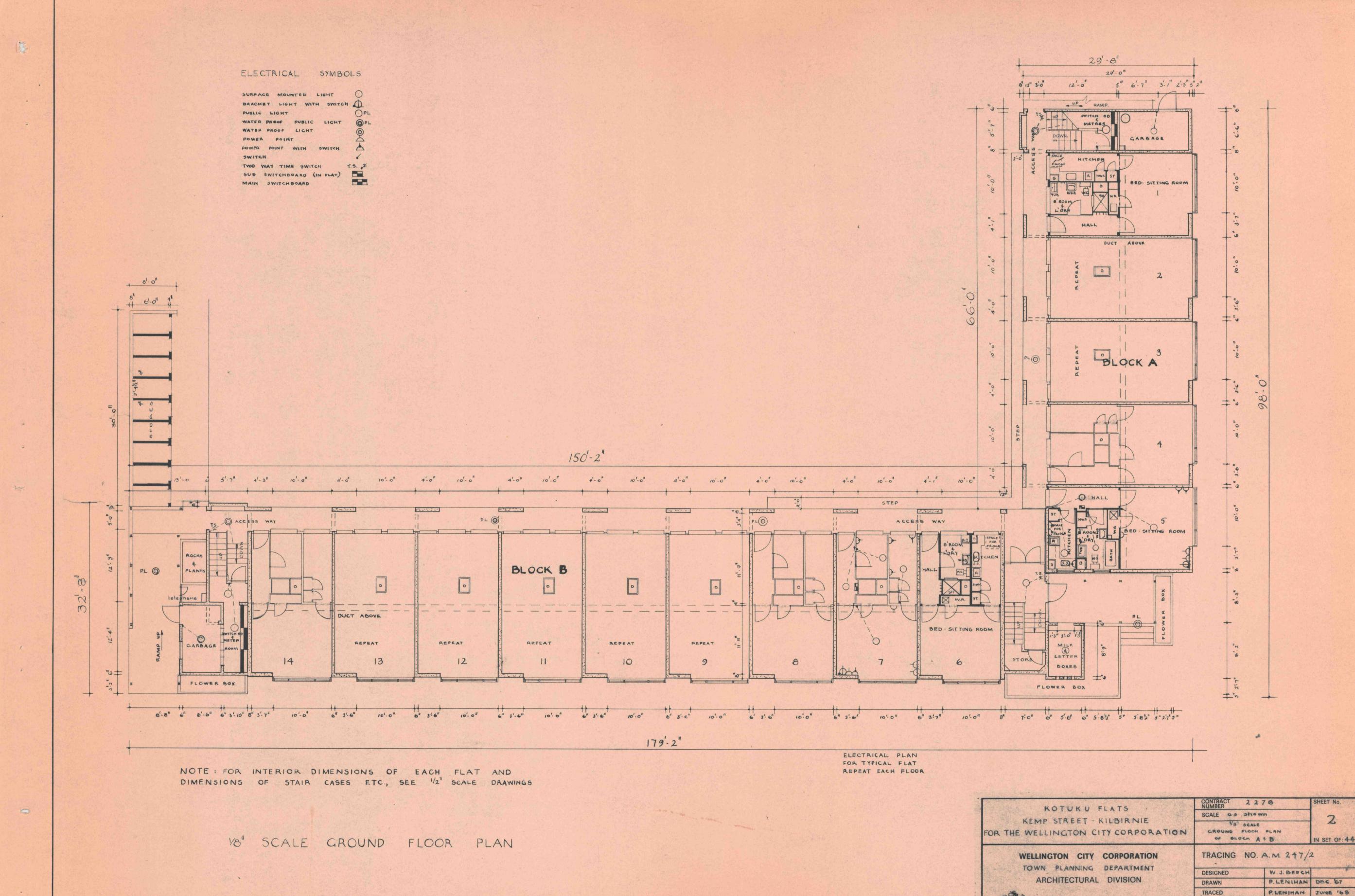
ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS AM. 247/1 to 44

- No. 1 Site & Anciliary Plan
- No. 2 1/8" Scale Ground Floor Plan Of Block A & B
- No. 3 1/8" Scale Ground Floor Plan Of Block C & D
- No. 4 1/8" Scale Roof Plan Block A & B
- No. 5 1/8" 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 But Reversed
- No. 14 Stair Details Blocks A West End & Blocks C & D East End But Reversed
- No. 15 Stair Details Block B North End, Ground Floor Plan Section Elevation
- No. 16 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 Floor Plan
- No. 20 Stair Details Block B South End Sections C-C, D-D & E-E
- No. 21 Stair Plans Block C West End
- No. 22 Stair Details Block C West End Sections
- No. 23 Stair Details Block D West End Floor Plans
- No. 24 Stair Details Block D West End Sections
- No. 25 Curtain Wall Details (Window Type W 1)
- No. 26 Details Of Metal Windows
- No. 27 Details Of Timber Windows
- No. 28 Doors & Door Frame Details
- No. 29 Rubbish Chute Details
- No. 30 Miscellaneous Details
- No. 31 Miscellaneous Details
- No. 32 Miscellaneous Details
- No. 33 Sewer & Drainage Plan Block A & B
- No. 34 1/8" Scale Sewer & Drainage Plan Block C
- No. 35 Sewer & Drainage Block D
- No. 36 Cold Water Reticulation Block A & B
- No. 37 Cold Water Reticulation Block C
- No. 38 Cold Water Reticulation Block D
- No. 39 Hot & Cold Water Reticulation Diagrams For Blocks A, B, C, & D
- No. 40 Plan Of Sealed Area
- No. 41 Details Of Sump, Kerbs, Channels, Ramp E.t.c.
- No. 42 Ground Levels Under Blocks
- No. 43 Metal Lettering
- No. 44 Metal Lettering

STRUCTURAL 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 Block A
- No. 10 Block A Slab Plan & Sections
- No. 11 Interior Longitudinal Beams At 1st, 2nd & 3rd Floors
- No. 12 Longitudinal Roof Beams To Blocks A, B, C & D
- 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 East End
- No. 16 Sections To Stair Walls At West End Of Blocks A & D
- 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

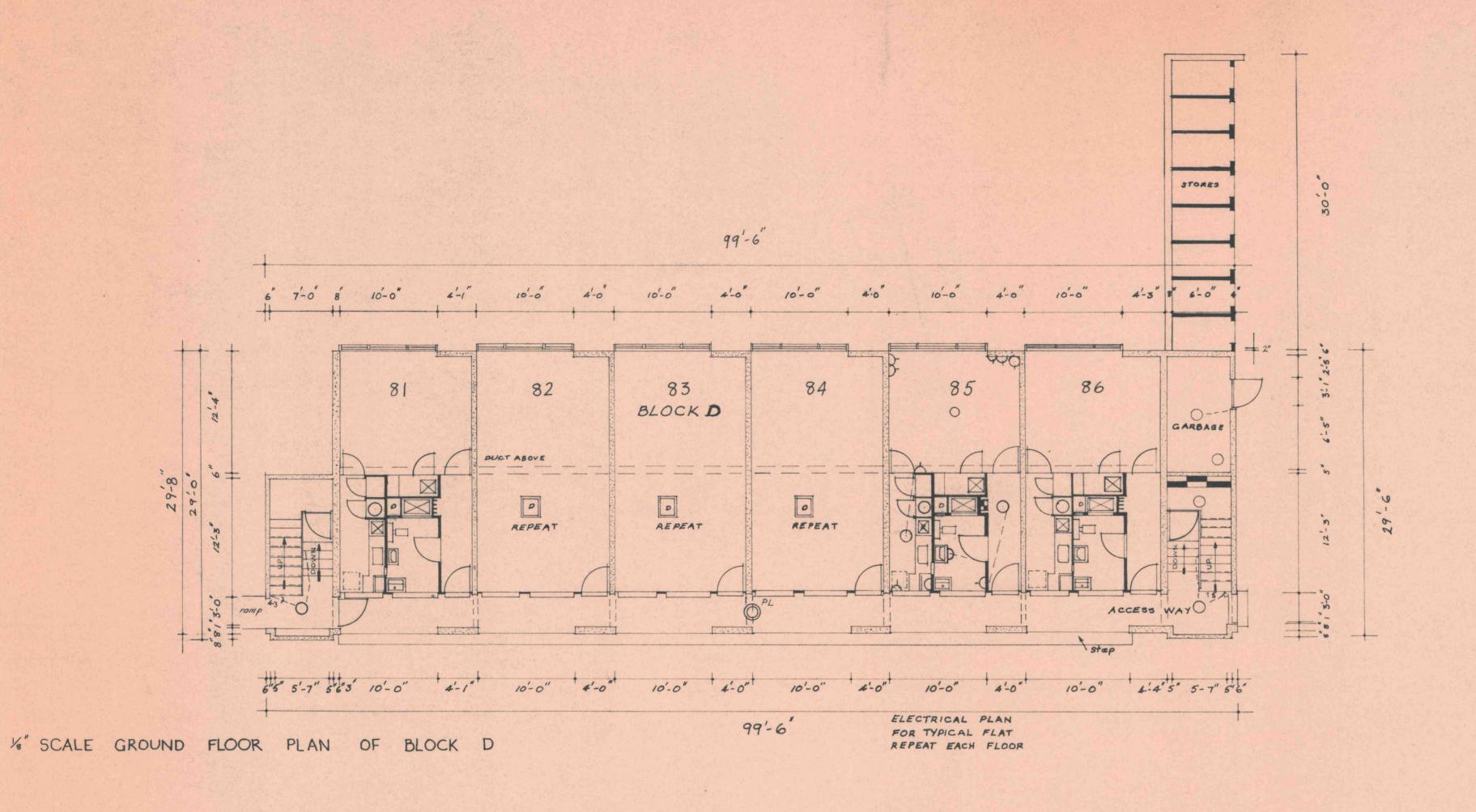




CHECKED

K. V.CLARKE, CITY PLANNER

CAN MULLY CITY ARCHITECT



NOTE: FOR INTERIOR DIMENSIONS OF EACH FLAT AND
DIMENSIONS OF STAIR CASES
ETC., SEE L' SCALE DRAWINGS
FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD
FLOORS SIMILAR

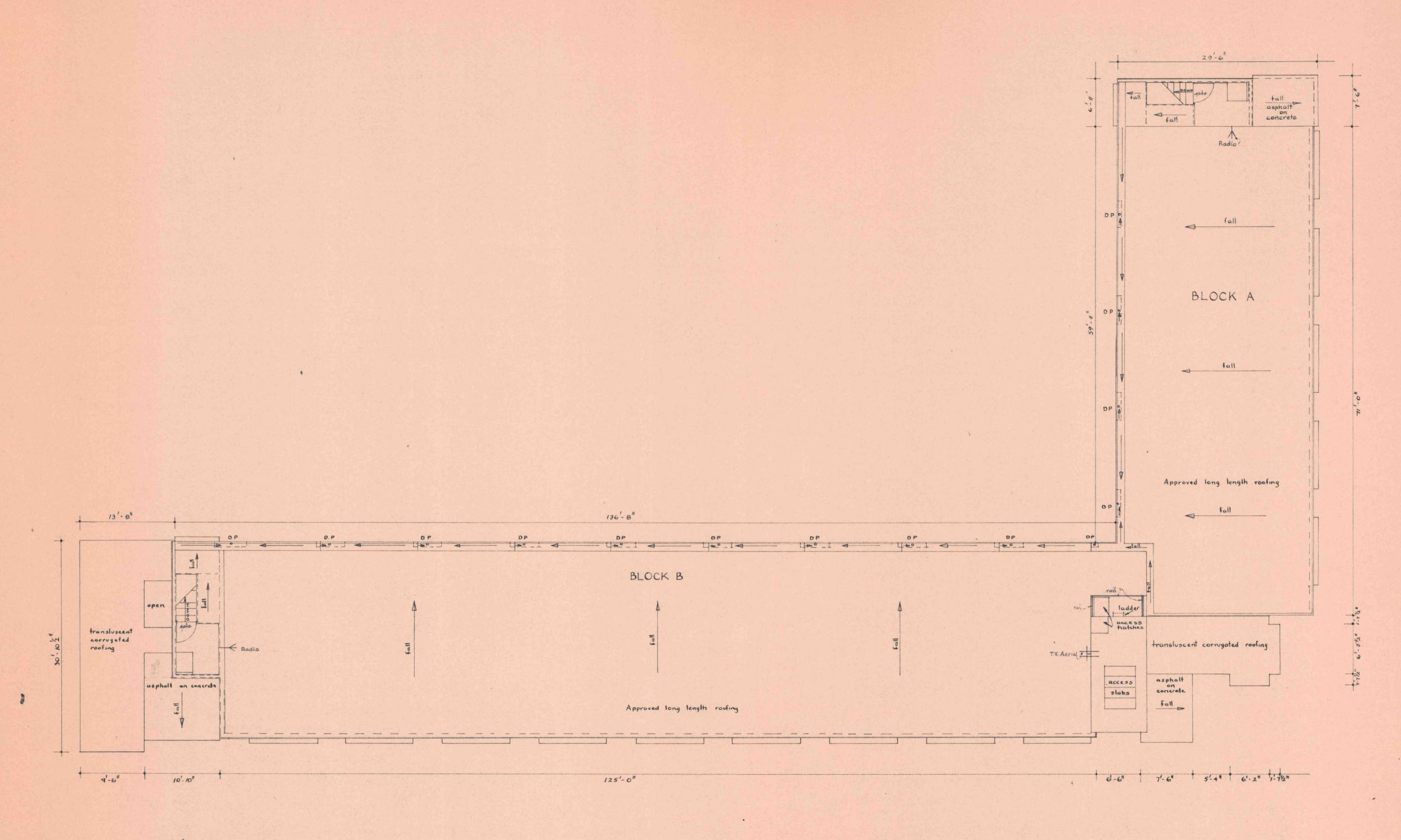
NOTE: FOR POSITION
OF STORES SEE SITE
AND ANCILLARY PLAN
ALSO DRAINAGE PLAN
ALSO DRAINAGE

" SCALE GROUND FLOOR PLAN OF BLOCK C

ELECTRICAL SYMBOLS

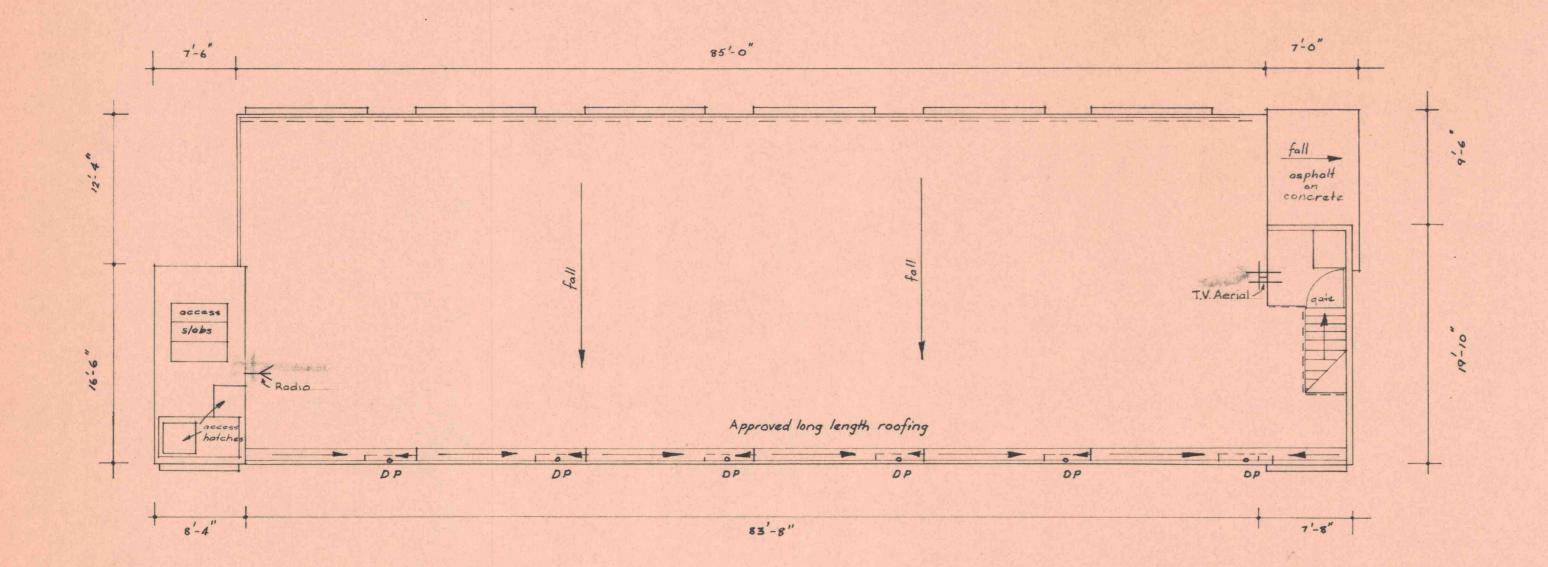
SURFACE MOUNTED LIGHT
BRACKET LIGHT WITH SWITCH
PUBLIC LIGHT OF
WATER PROOF PUBLIC LIGHT
WATER PROOF LIGHT
POWER POINT
POWER POINT WITH SWITCH
SWITCH
TWO WAY TIME SWITCH 1.5.2
SUB SWITCHBOARD (W FLAT)
MAIN SWITCH BOARD

CONTRACT NUMBER 2278 KOTUKU FLATS SCALE as shown KEMP STREET KILBIRNIE Y8" SCALE
GROUND FLOOR PLAN
OF BLOCK C # D FOR THE WELLINGTON CITY CORPORATION IN SET OF: 44 TRACING NO. A.M. 247/3 WELLINGTON CITY CORPORATION TOWN PLANNING DEPARTMENT DESIGNED W.J. BEECH ARCHITECTURAL DIVISION DRAWN P. LENIHAN TRACED S. ZARAVINOS CHECKED APPROVED K. V. CLARKE, CITY PLANNER CHI, MILLS CITY ARCHITECT

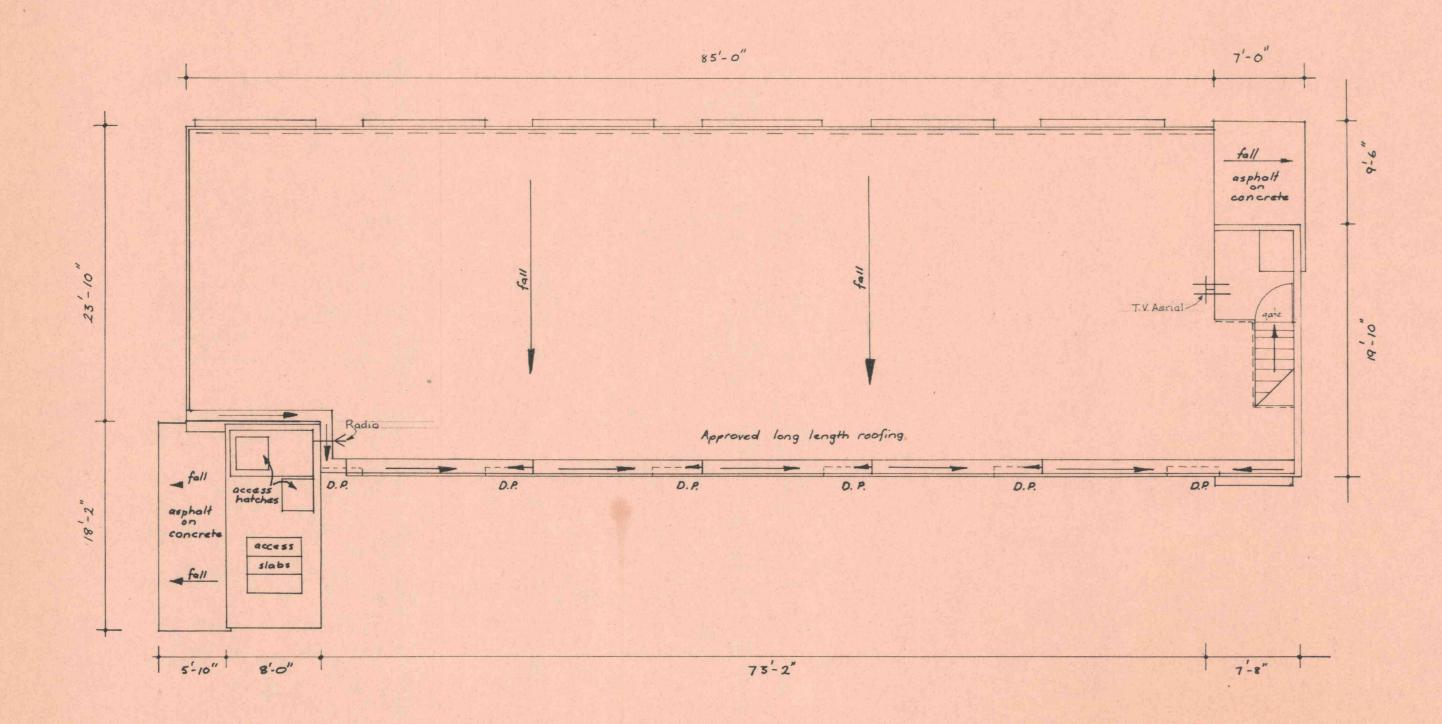


1/8" SCALE ROOF PLAN OF BLOCKS A AND B

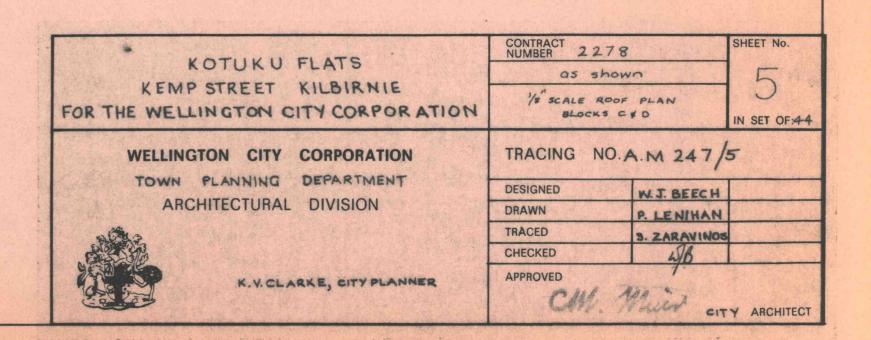
KOTUKU, FLATS KEMP STREET - KILBIRNIE FOR THE WELLINGTON CITY CORPORATION	CONTRACT 2278 , SCALE as shown 1/8 SCALE ROOF PLAN BLOCK A # B		SHEET No. A IN SET OF:44
WELLINGTON CITY CORPORATION	TRACING NO.	A.M. 247/	4.
TOWN PLANNING DEPARTMENT	DESIGNED	W.J. BEECH	
ARCHITECTURAL DIVISION	DRAWN	P.LENIHAN -	APR. 168
200	TRACED	PLENIHAN	TUNE '68
	CHECKED	48	
K. V. CLARKE, CITY PLANNER	APPROVED CHY. Huir CITY ARCHITECT		

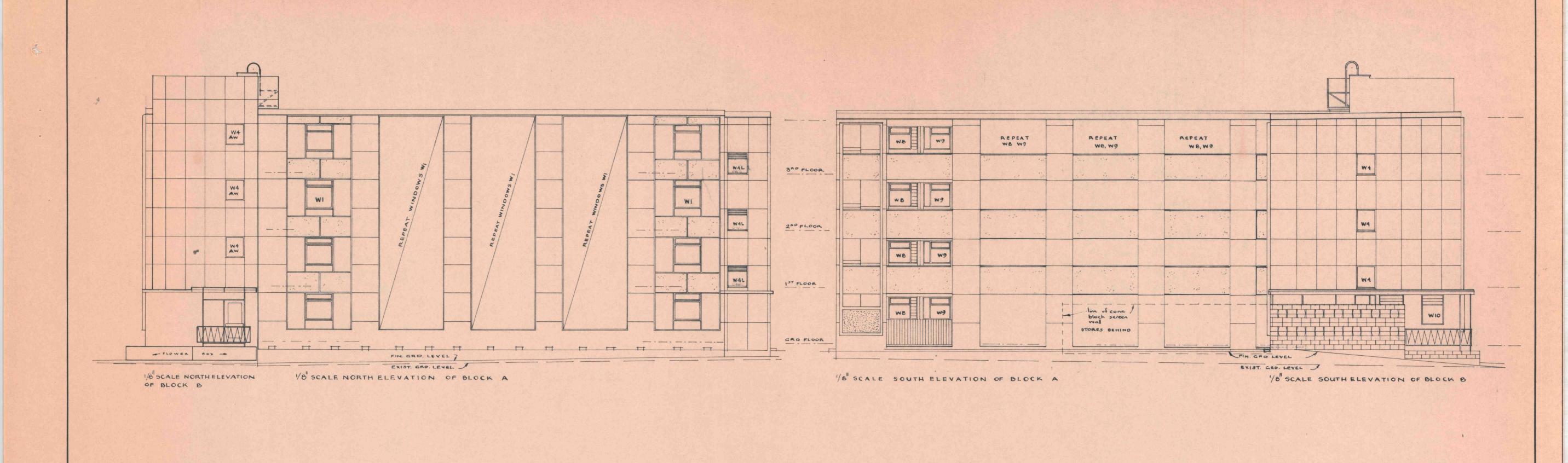


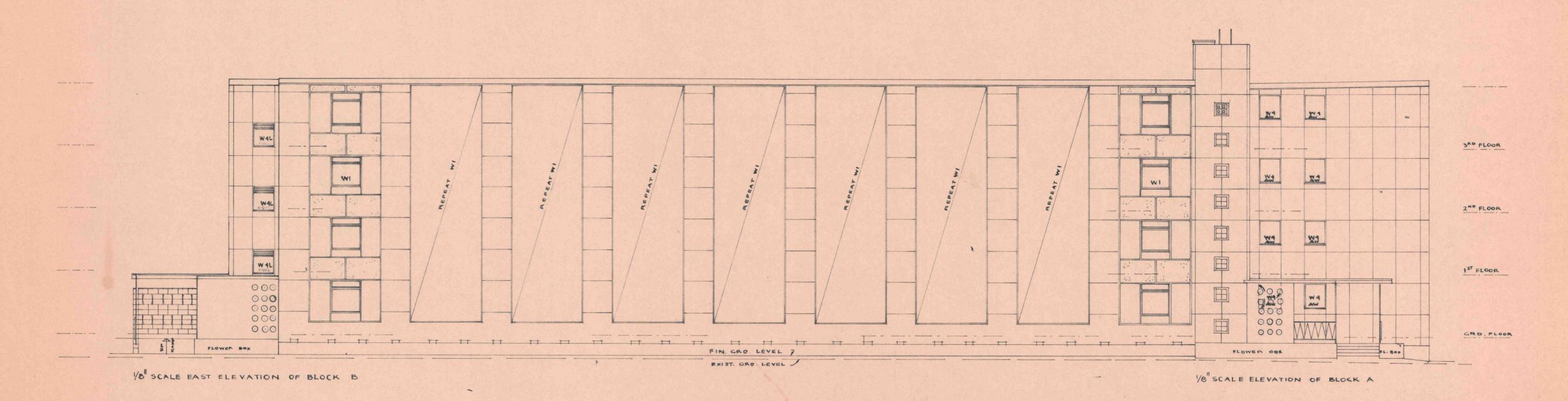
1/8" SCALE ROOF PLAN OF BLOCK D

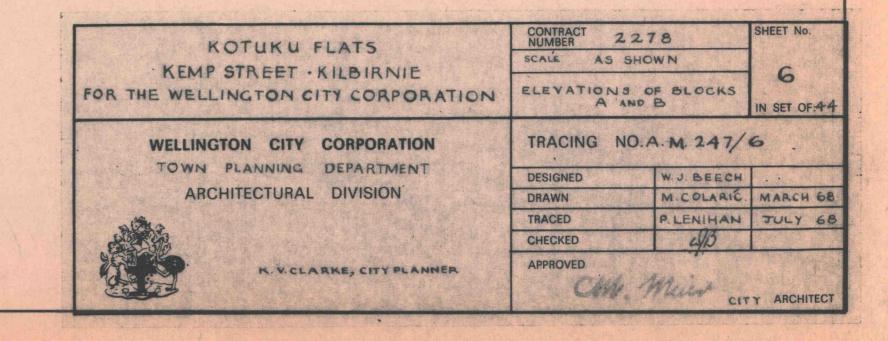


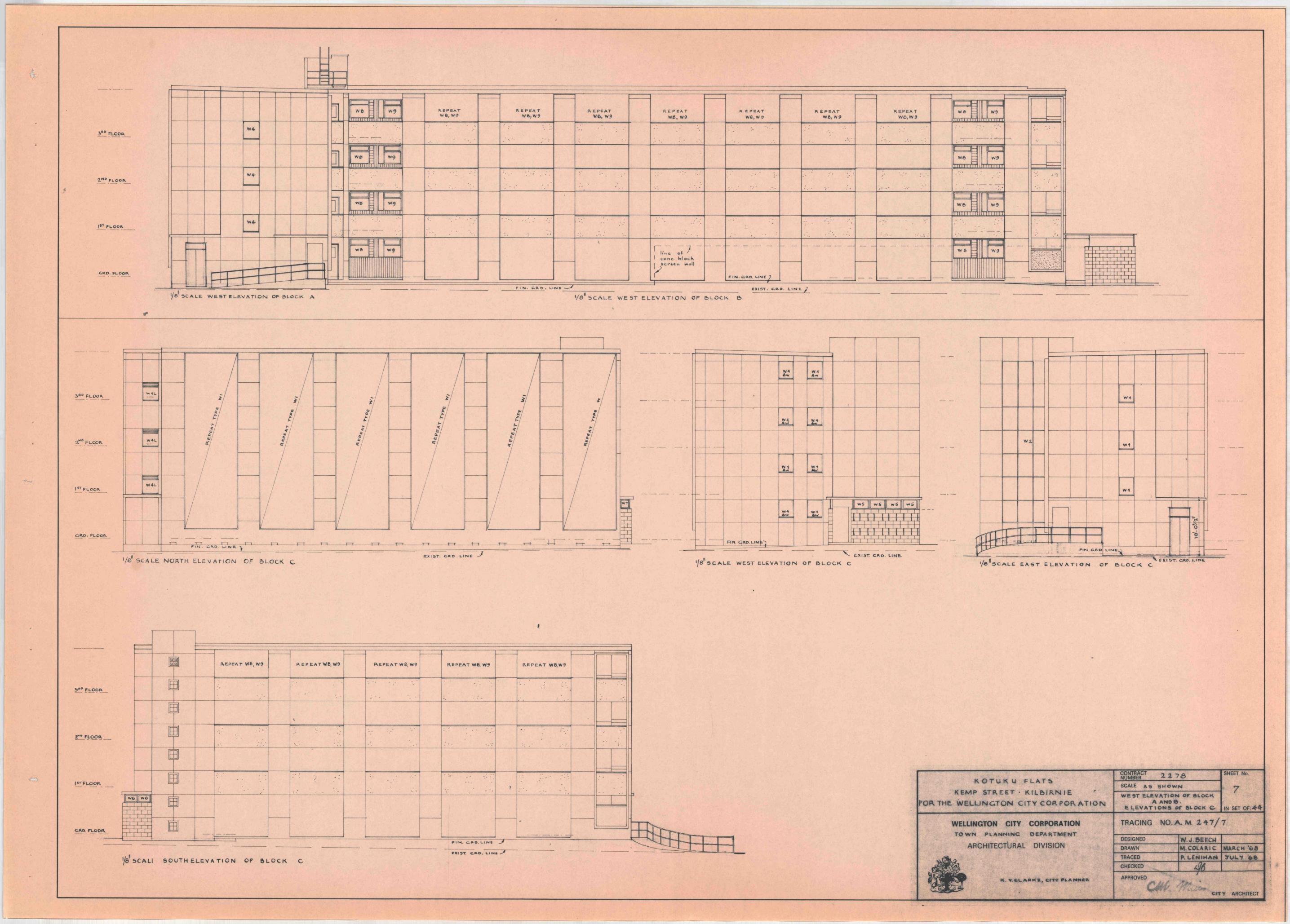
"SCALE ROOF PLAN OF BLOCK C

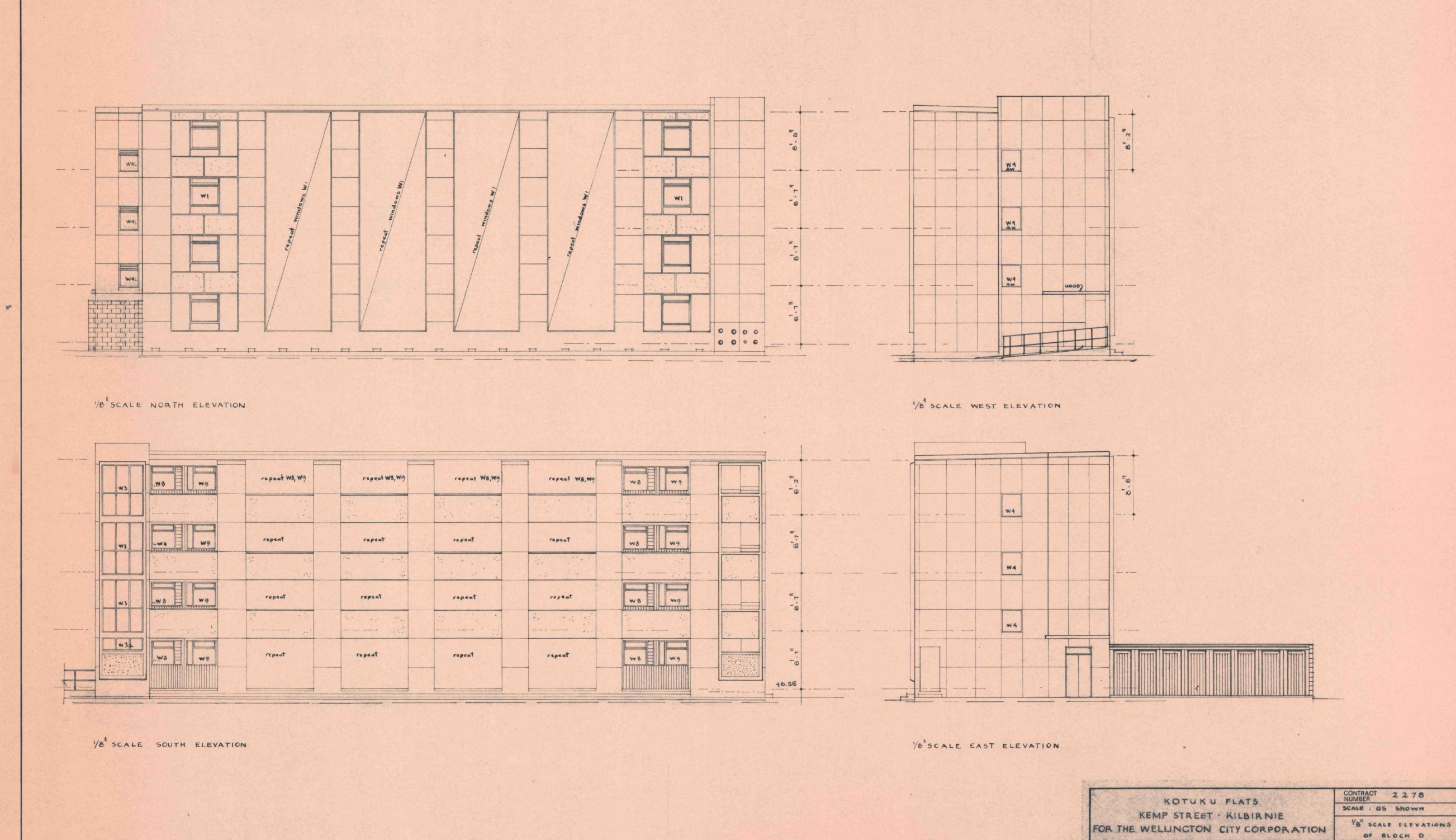












SHEET No.

IN SET OF:44

TRACING NO.A.M. 247/8

W.J. BEECH

P. LENIHAN MARCH '68

P. LENIHAN JUNE '68

CITY ARCHITECT

DESIGNED

DRAWN

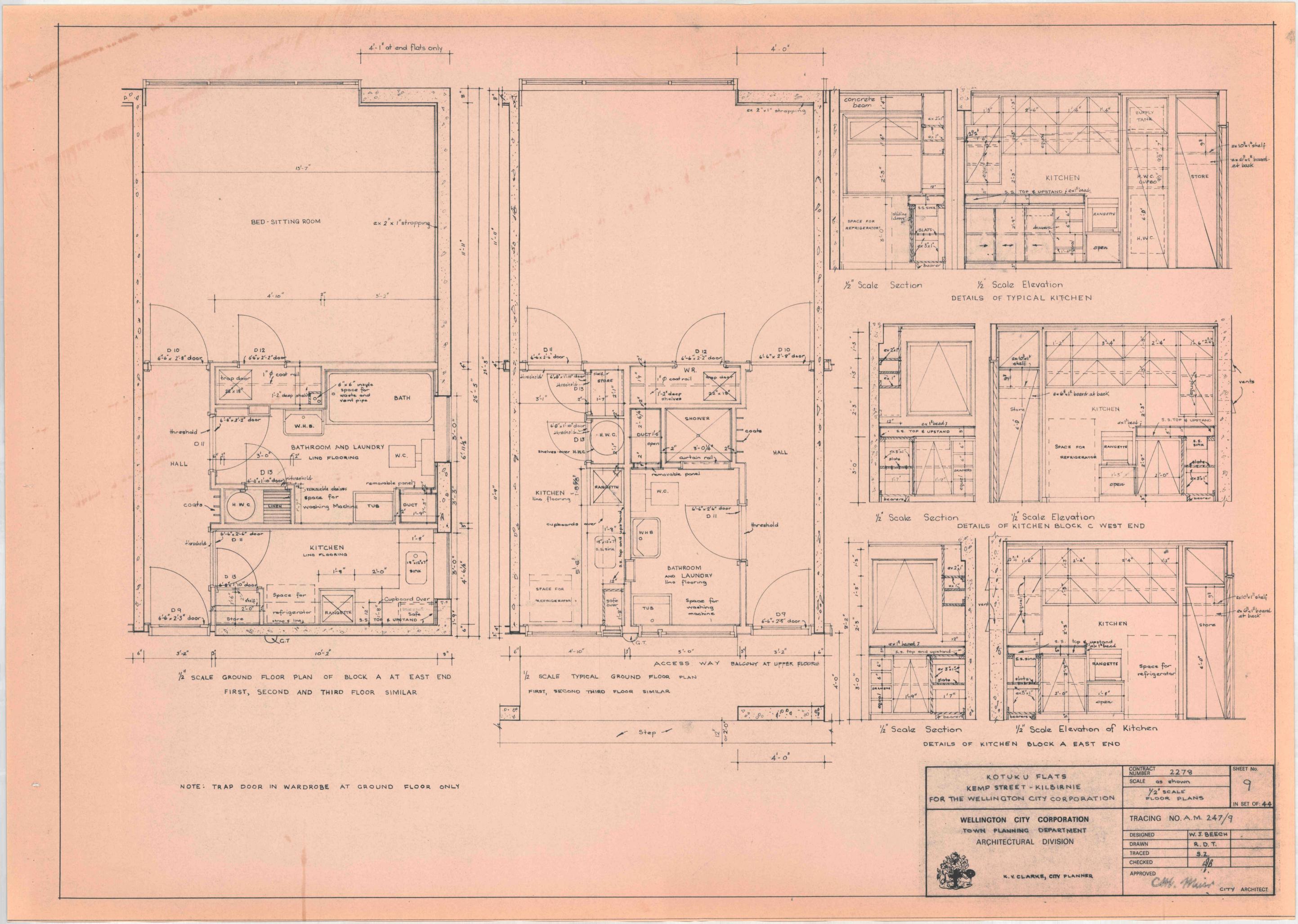
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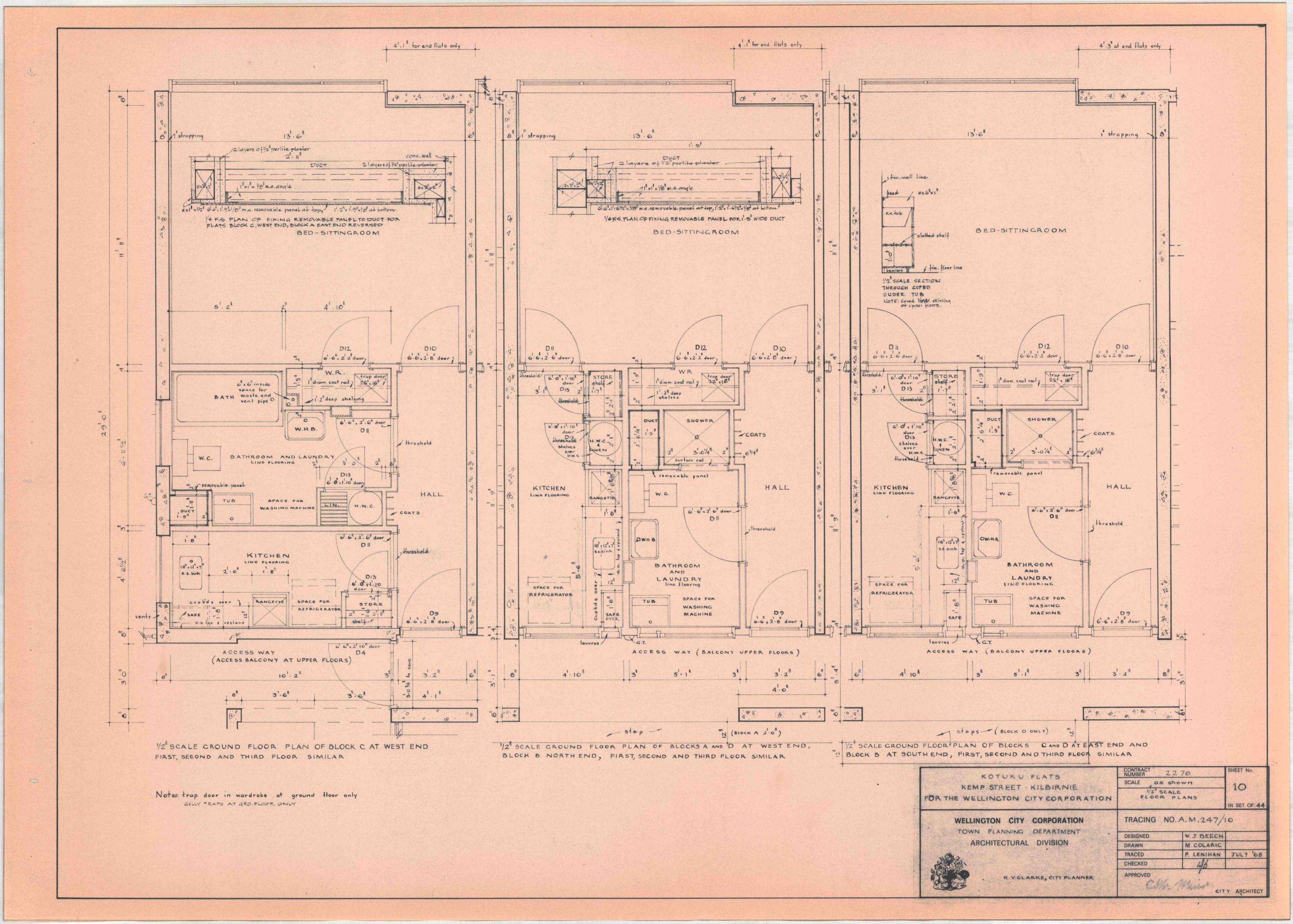
CHECKED

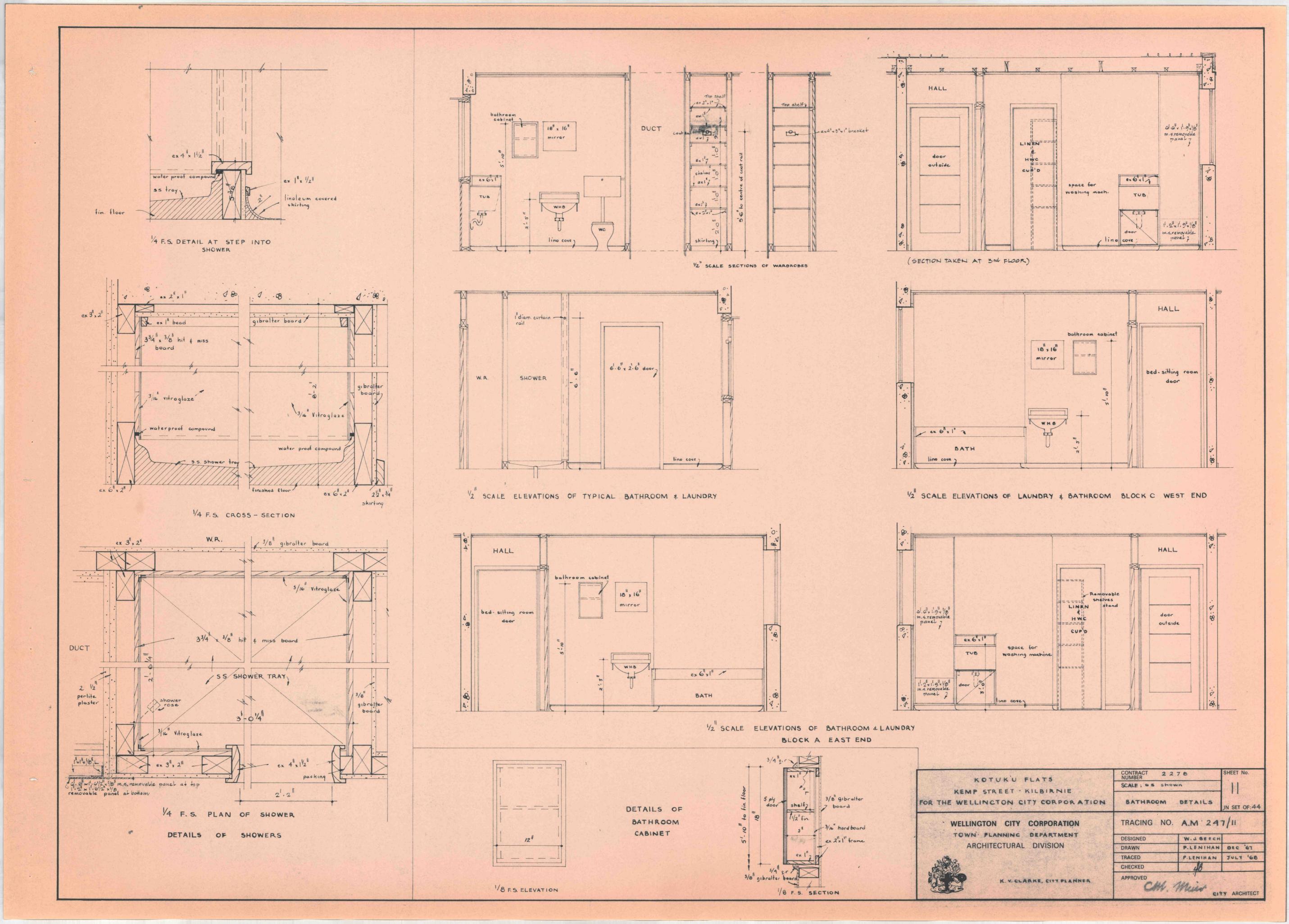
WELLINGTON CITY CORPORATION

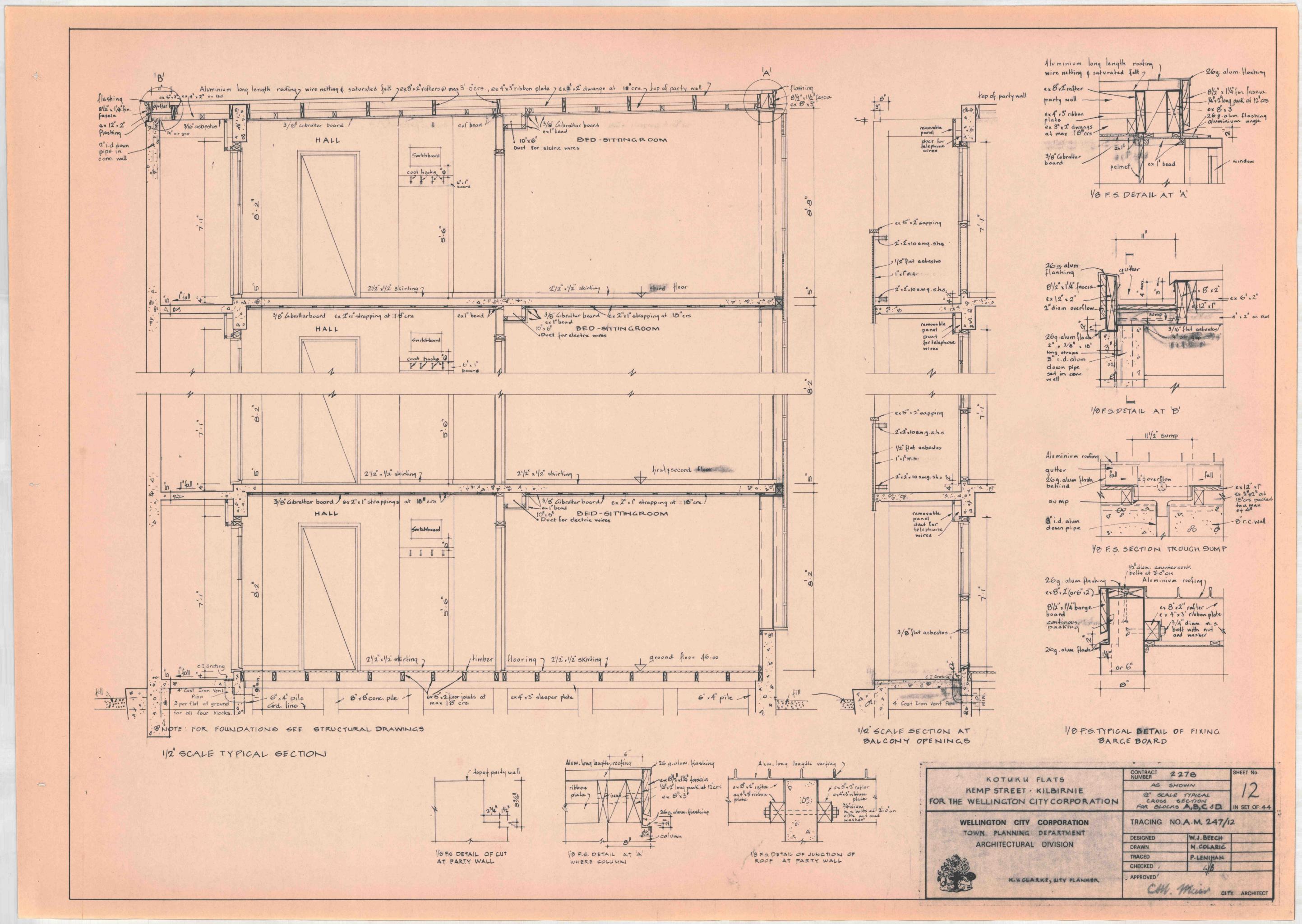
ARCHITECTURAL DIVISION

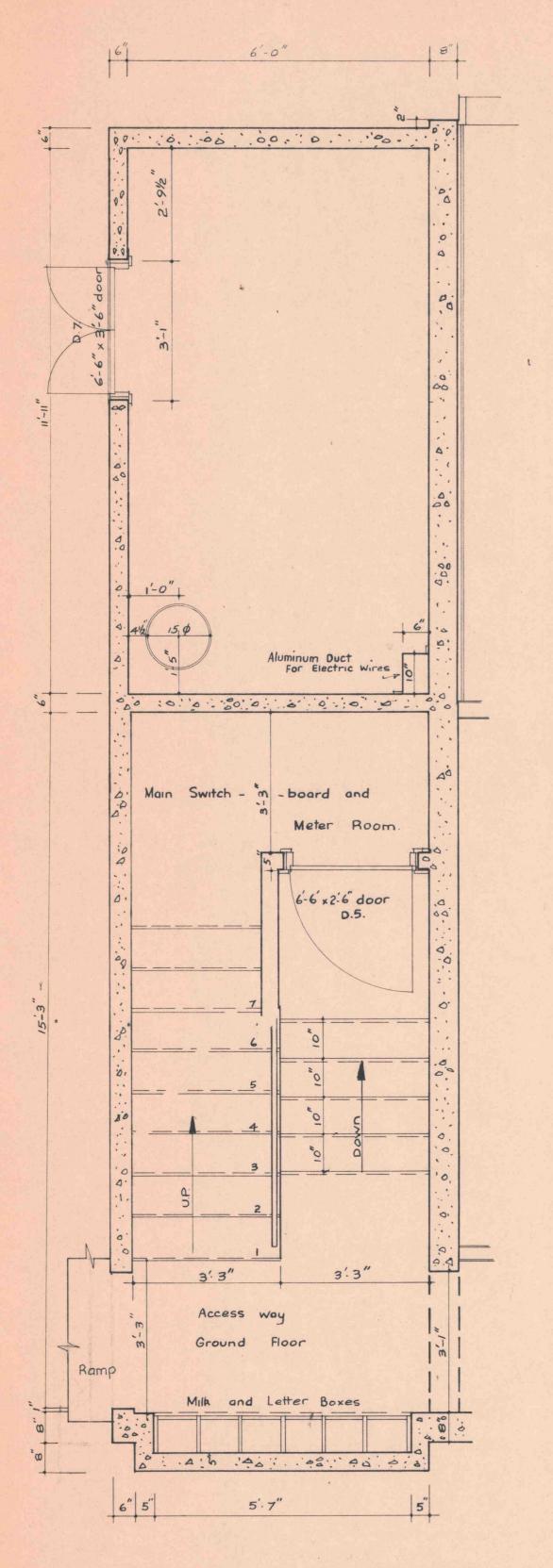
K. W. CLARKE, CITY PLANNER







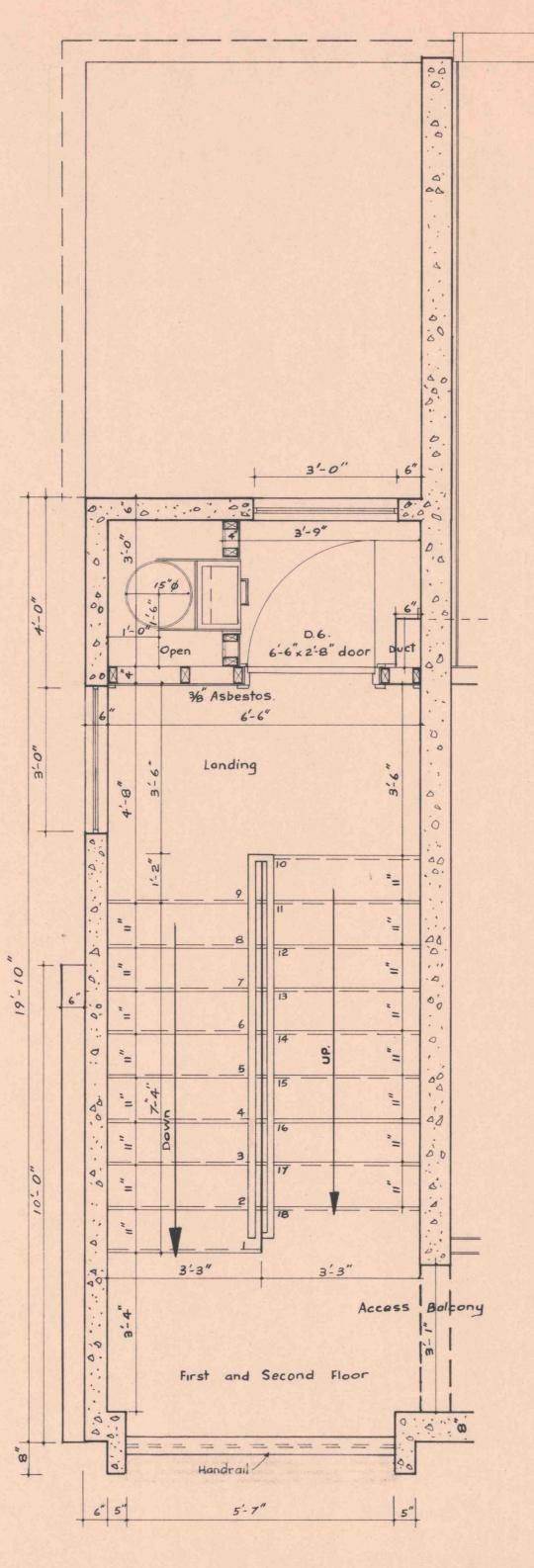




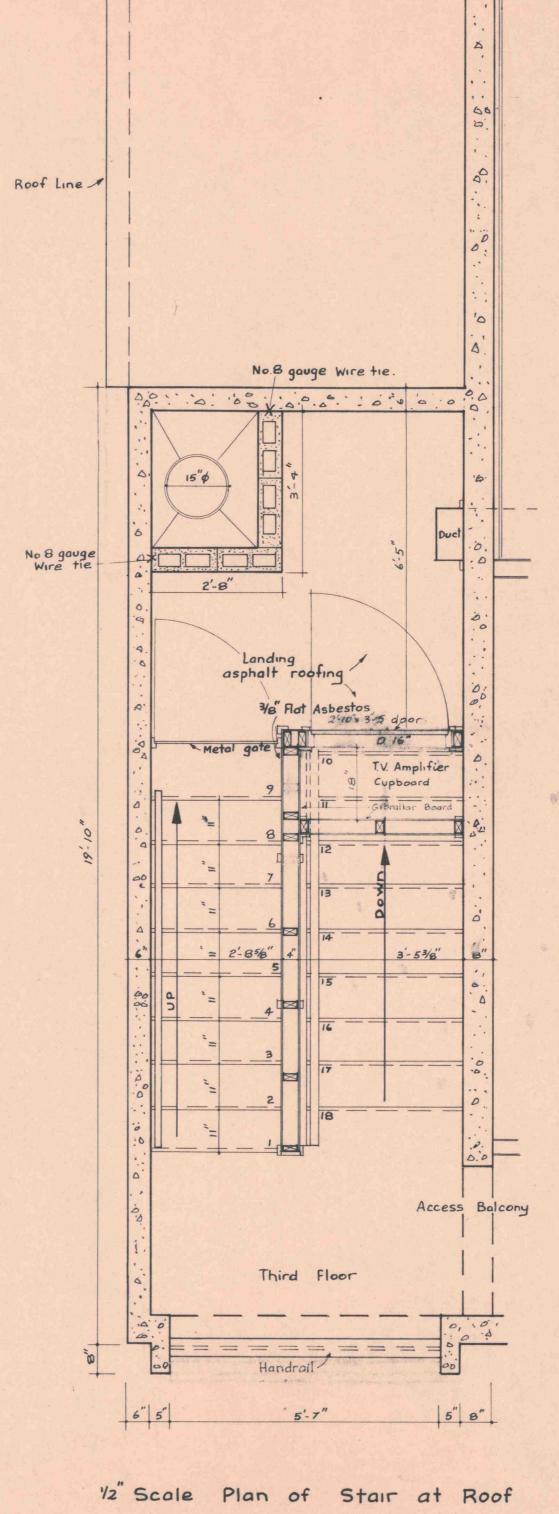
Vz" Scale Plan of Stair at

Ground Floor Block "A" West End,
and Blocks "C and D" East End,

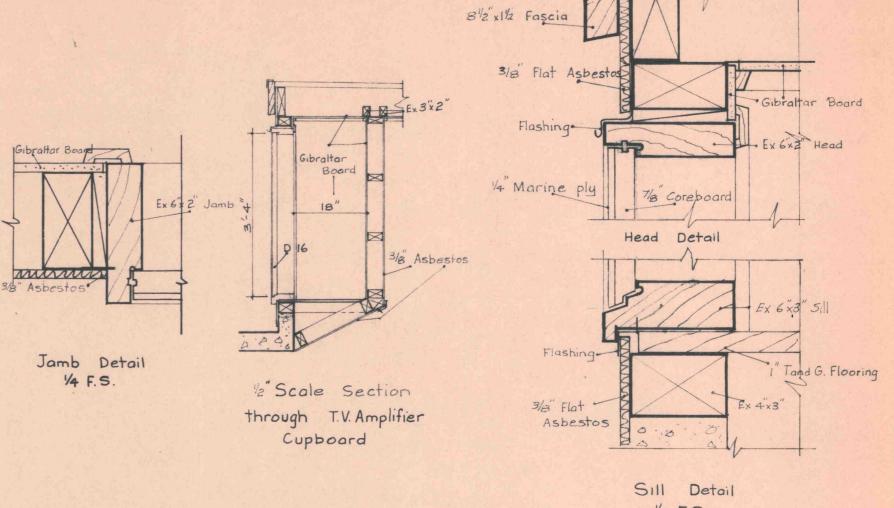
But Reversed.



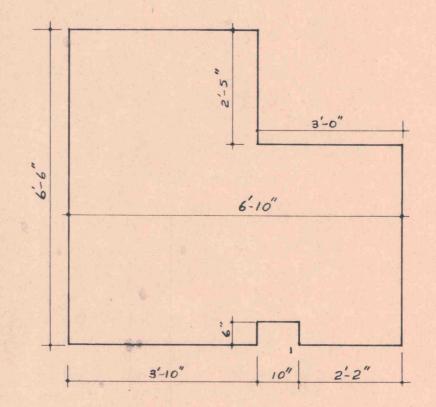
"/2" Scale Plan of Stair at First and Second Floors Block "A" West End, Blocks "C and D" East End, But Reversed.



1/2" Scale Plan of Stair at Roof
Level Block "A" West End, and
Blocks "C and D" East End,
But Reversed.

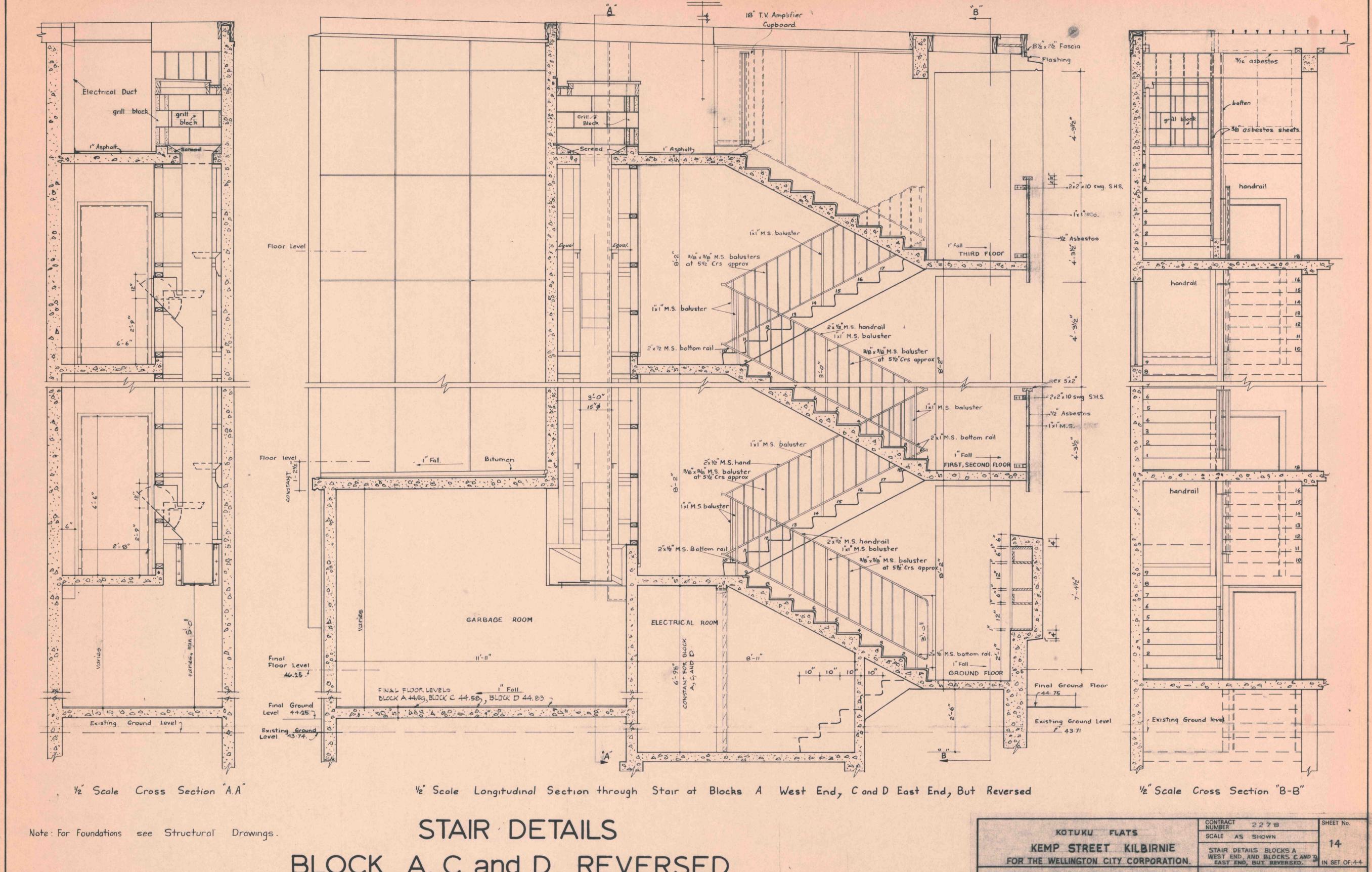


STAIR DETAILS
BLOCK A - Cand D
REVERSED



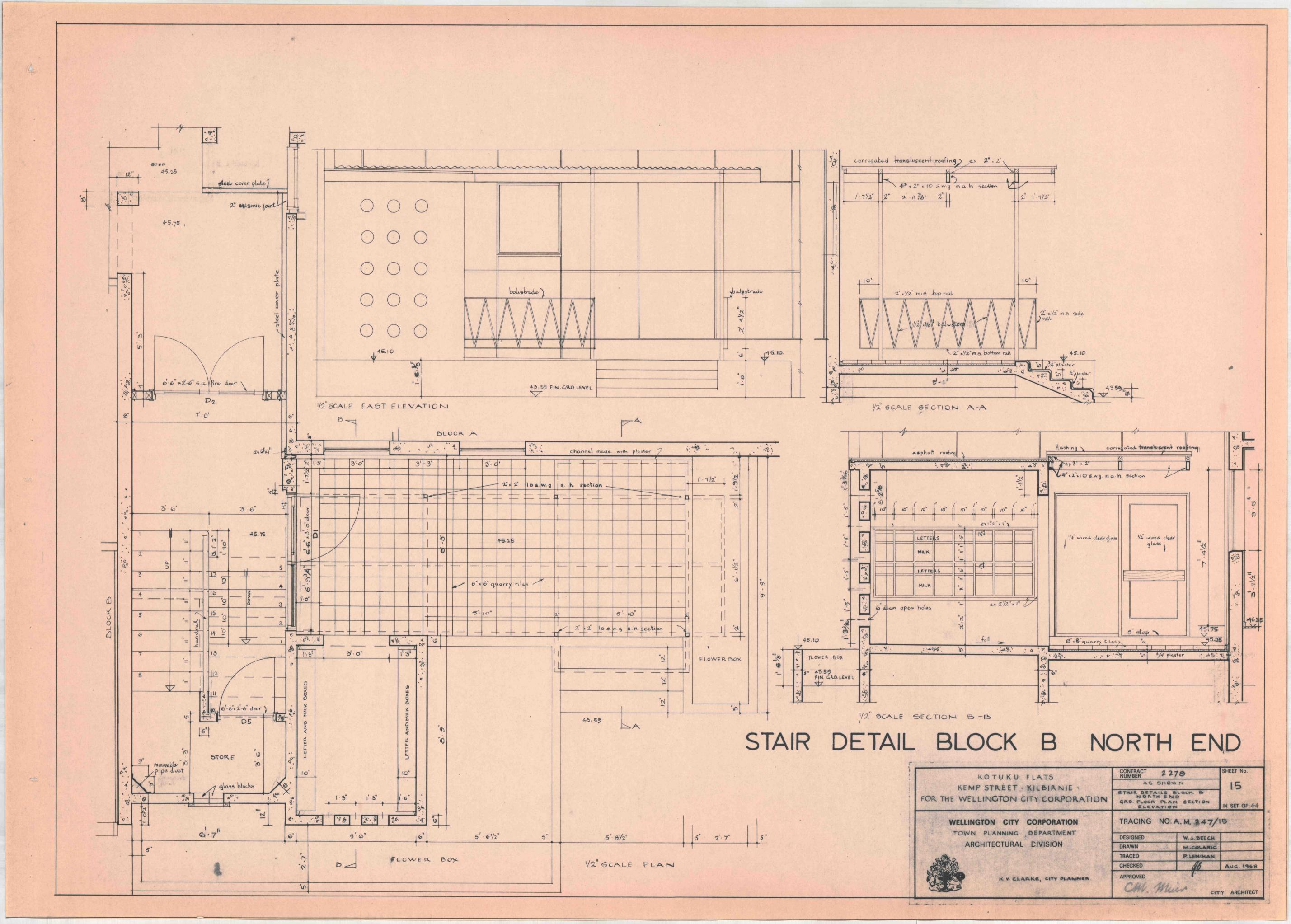
1/2" Scale Plan of Stair Landing Concrete Slab.

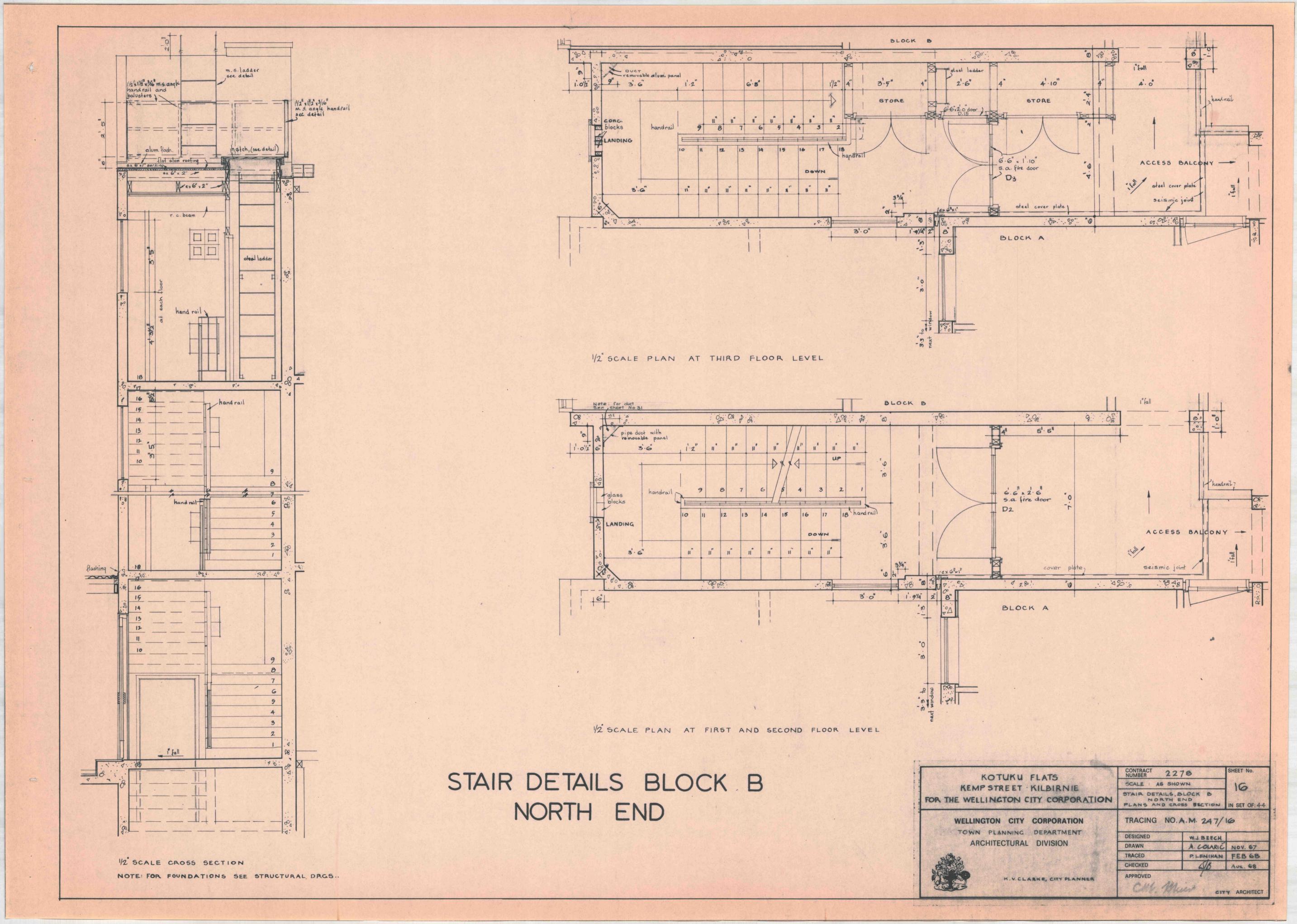
KOTUKU FLATS	CONTRACT NUMBER 2278 SCALE: "2" to 1-0" Plon of Stair. Block A West End, and Blocks C and D East End, But Reversed		SHEET No.
FOR THE WELLINGTON CITY CORPORATION.			IN SET OF: 44
WELLINGTON CITY CORPORATION	TRACING NO. A. M. 247/13		
TOWN PLANNING DEPARTMENT	DESIGNED	W.J. Beech.	A STATE OF THE
ARCHITECTURAL DIVISION	DRAWN	R.D. Tapp.	
al la	TRACED	R.D. Topp.	
	CHECKED	QB.	AUG. 1968
K.V. CLARKE, CITY PLANNER	APPROVED CANA	Min	

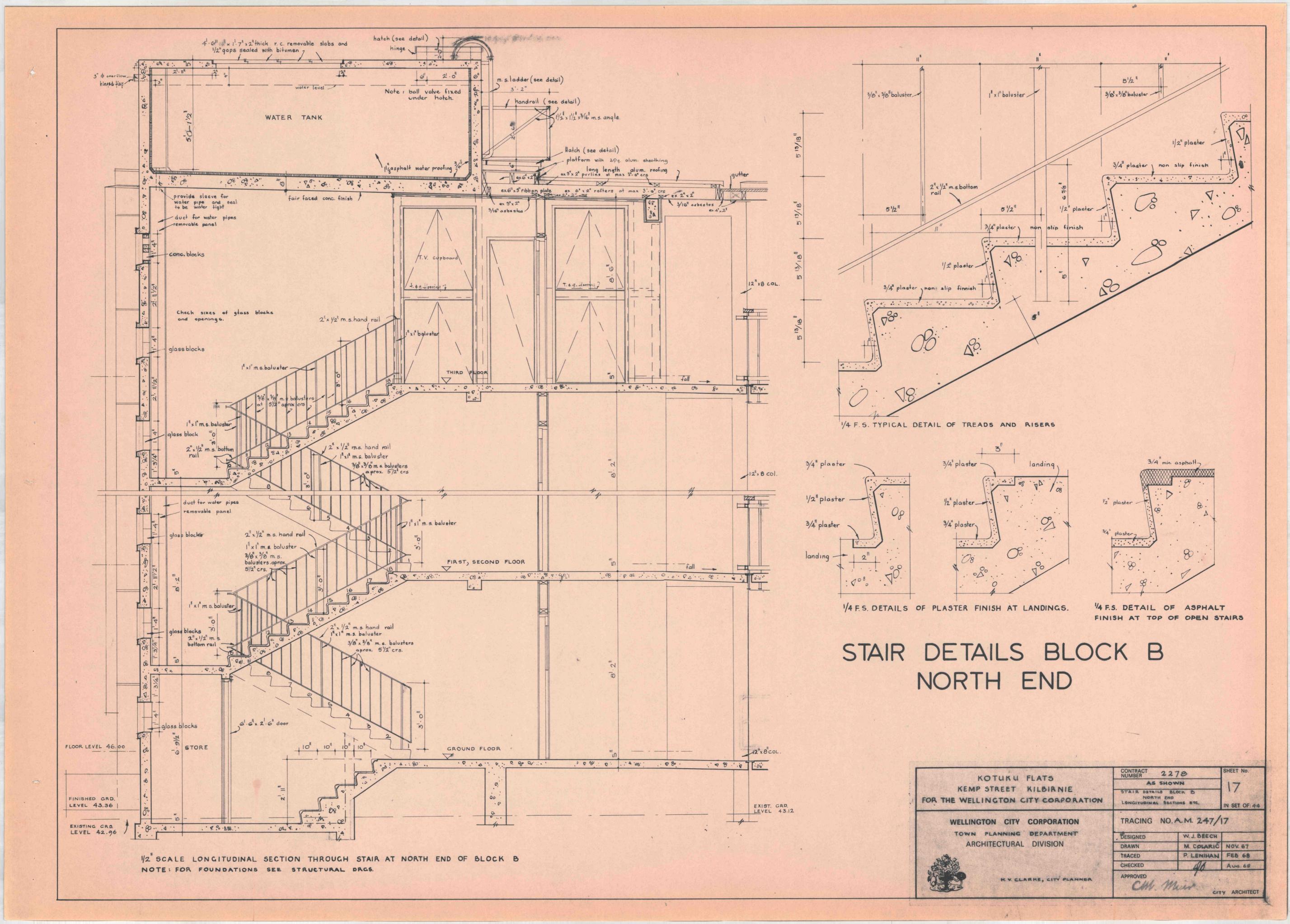


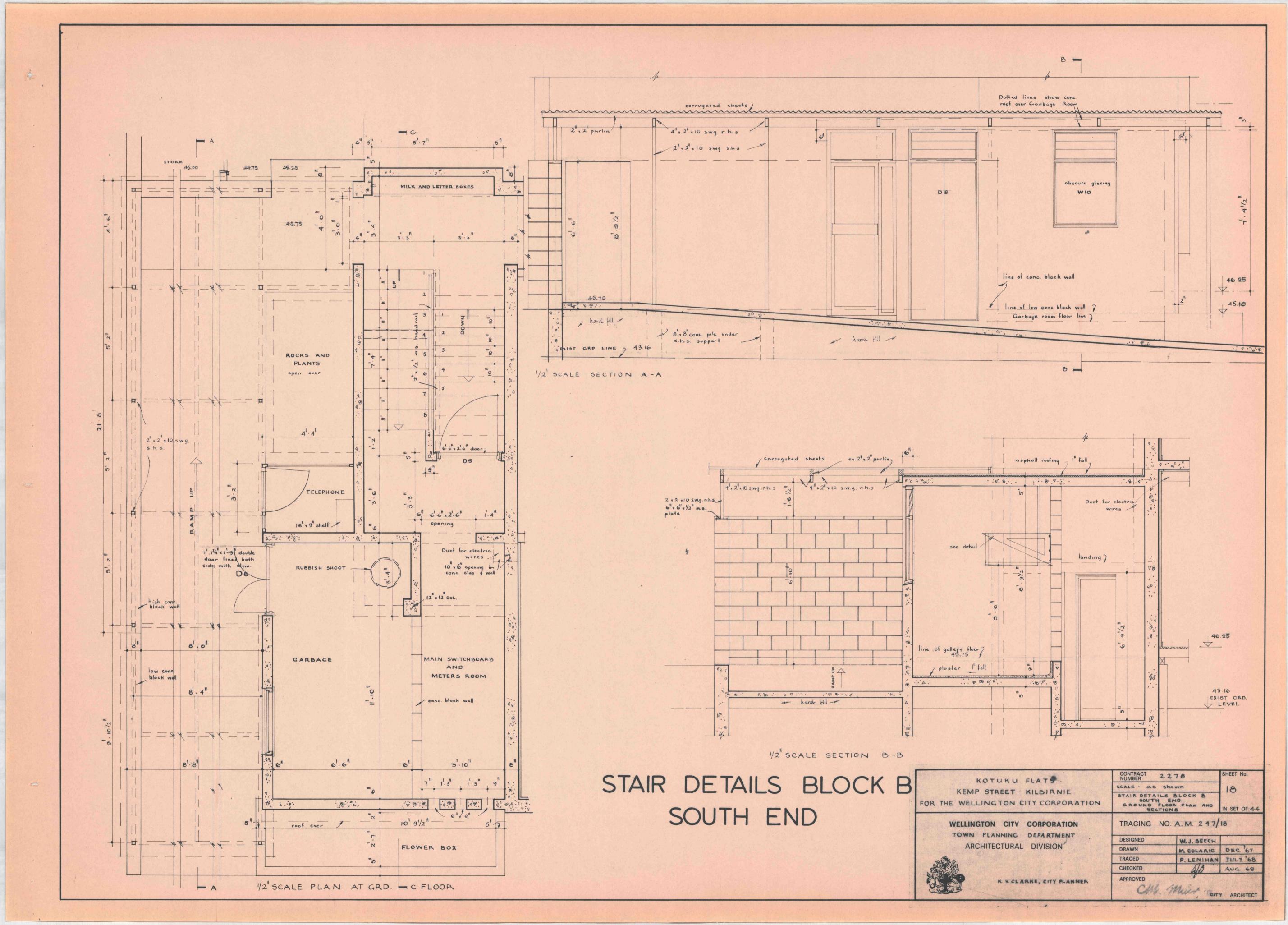
BLOCK A, C and D REVERSED

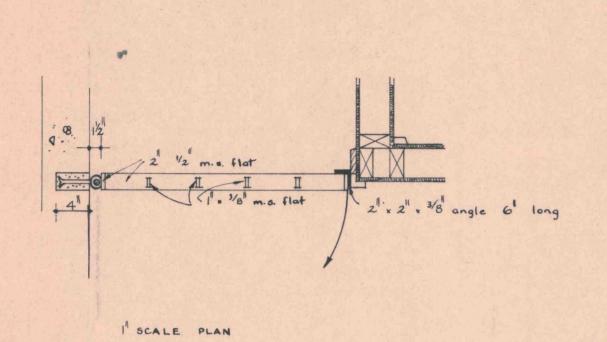
KOTUKU FLATS	CONTRACT 2278 SCALE AS SHOWN		SHEET No.
KEMP STREET KILBIRNIE FOR THE WELLINGTON CITY CORPORATION.	STAIR DETAILS BLOCKS A WEST END, AND BLOCKS C AND D		14 IN SET OF:44
WELLINGTON CITY CORPORATION	TRACING NO. A. M. 247/14.		
TOWN PLANNING DEPARTMENT	DESIGNED	W.J. BEECH	
ARCHITECTURAL DIVISION	DRAWN	R.D. TAPP	NOV 1967.
10 to	TRACED	R.D. TAPP	STATE OF THE
	CHECKED	WB	Aug. 1968
K.V. CLARKE CITY PLANNER.	APPROVED CAM. Muist CITY ARCHITECT		

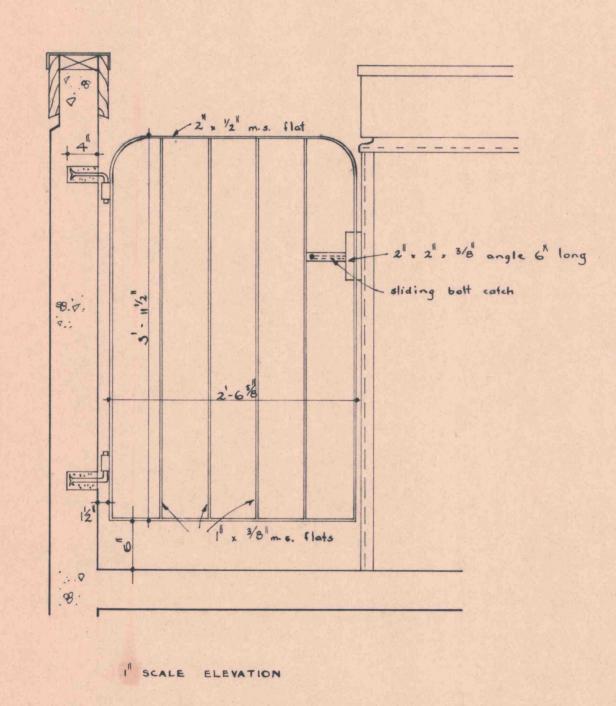




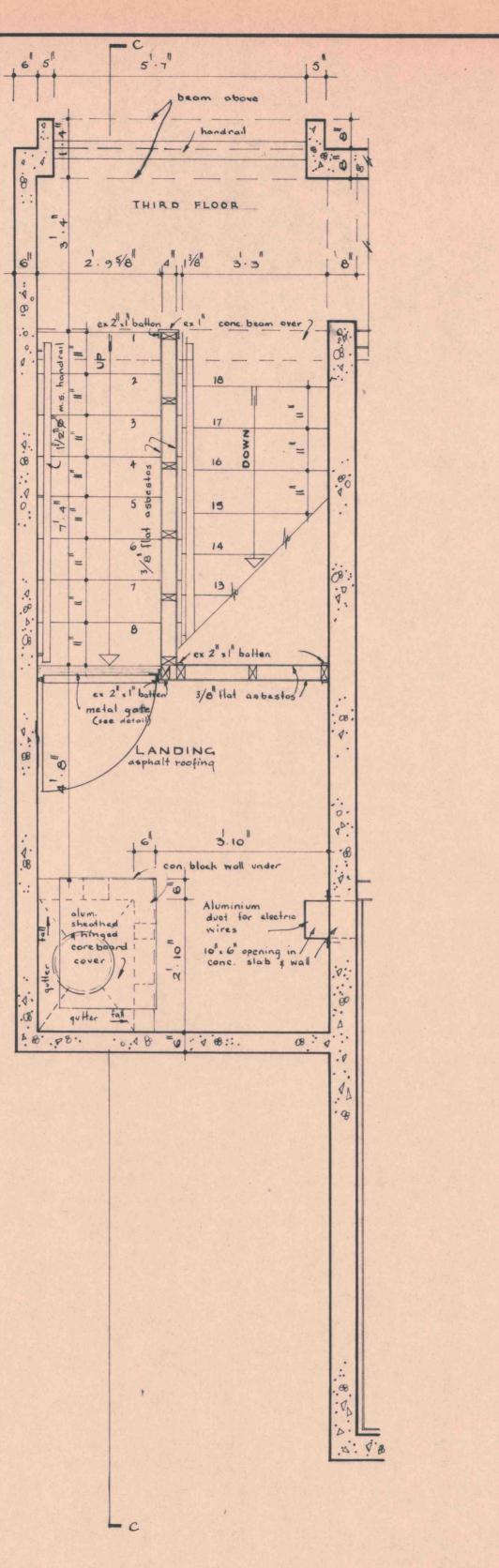








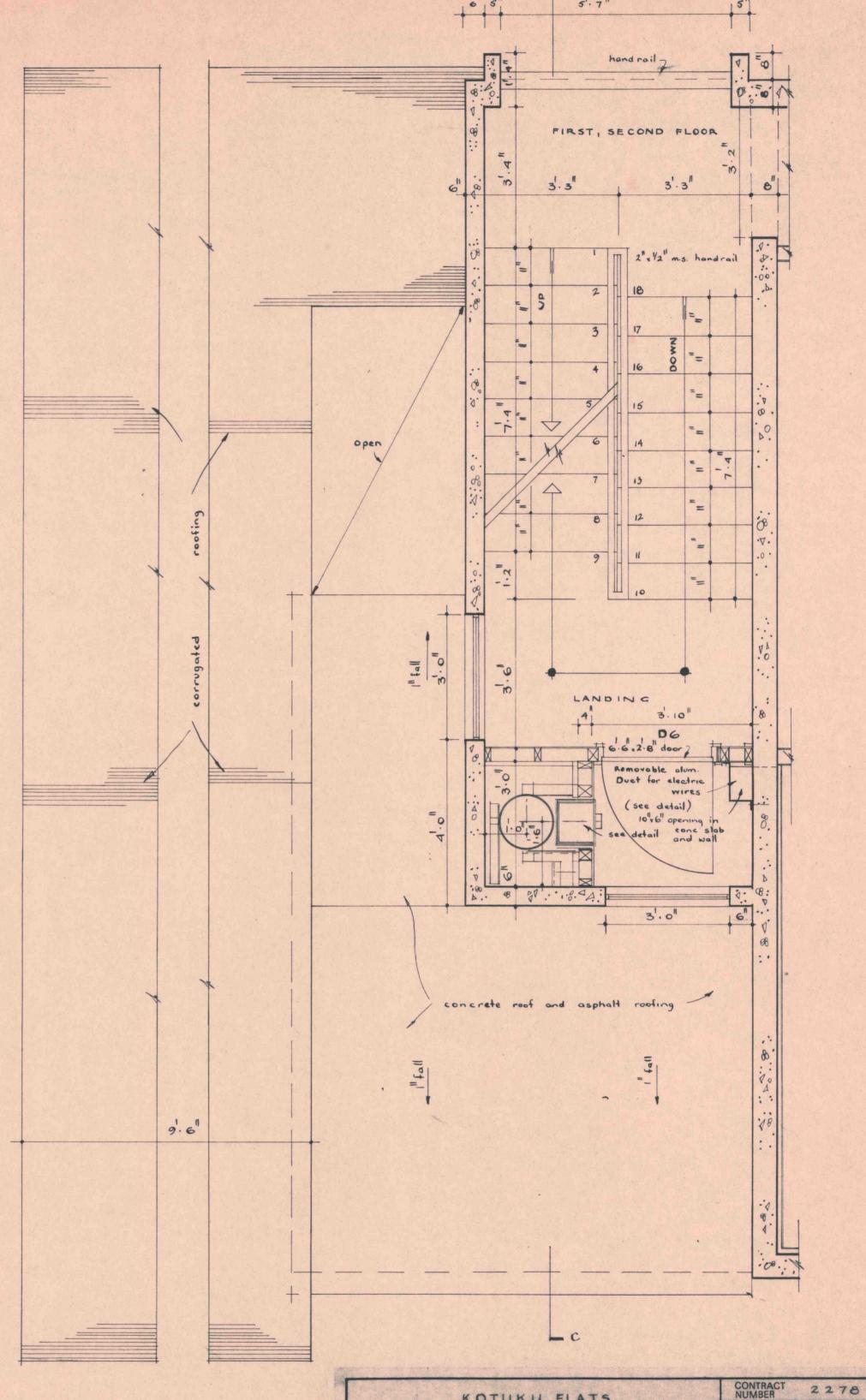
SCALE DETAIL OF GATE



1/2 SCALE THIRD FLOOR PLAN

1/2 SCALE TYPICAL PLAN

STAIR DETAILS BLOCK B SOUTH END



KOTUKU FLATS SCALE: AS SHOWN KEMP STREET . KILBIRNIE FOR THE WELLINGTON CITY CORPORATION WELLINGTON CITY CORPORATION

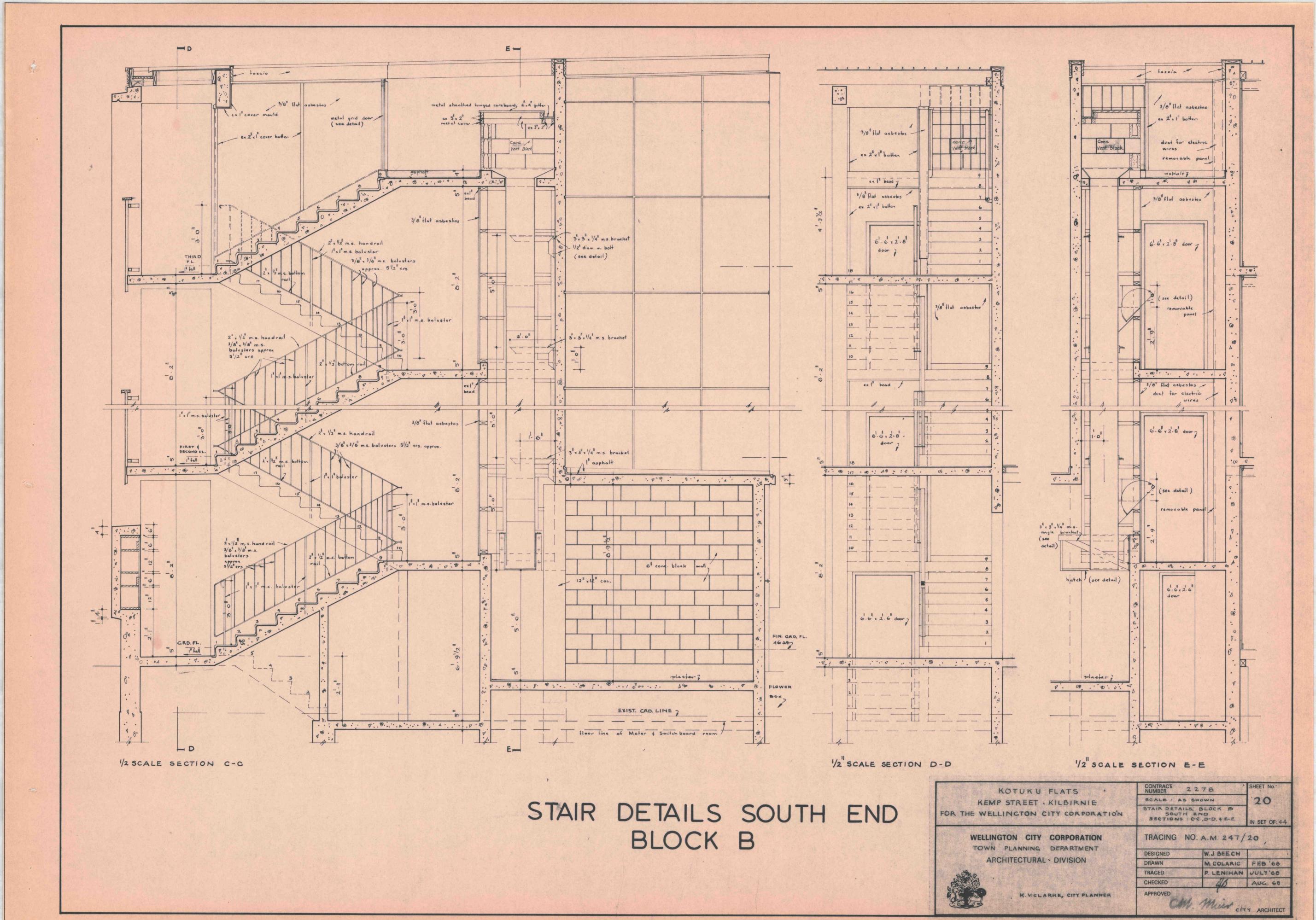
TOWN PLANNING DEPARTMENT

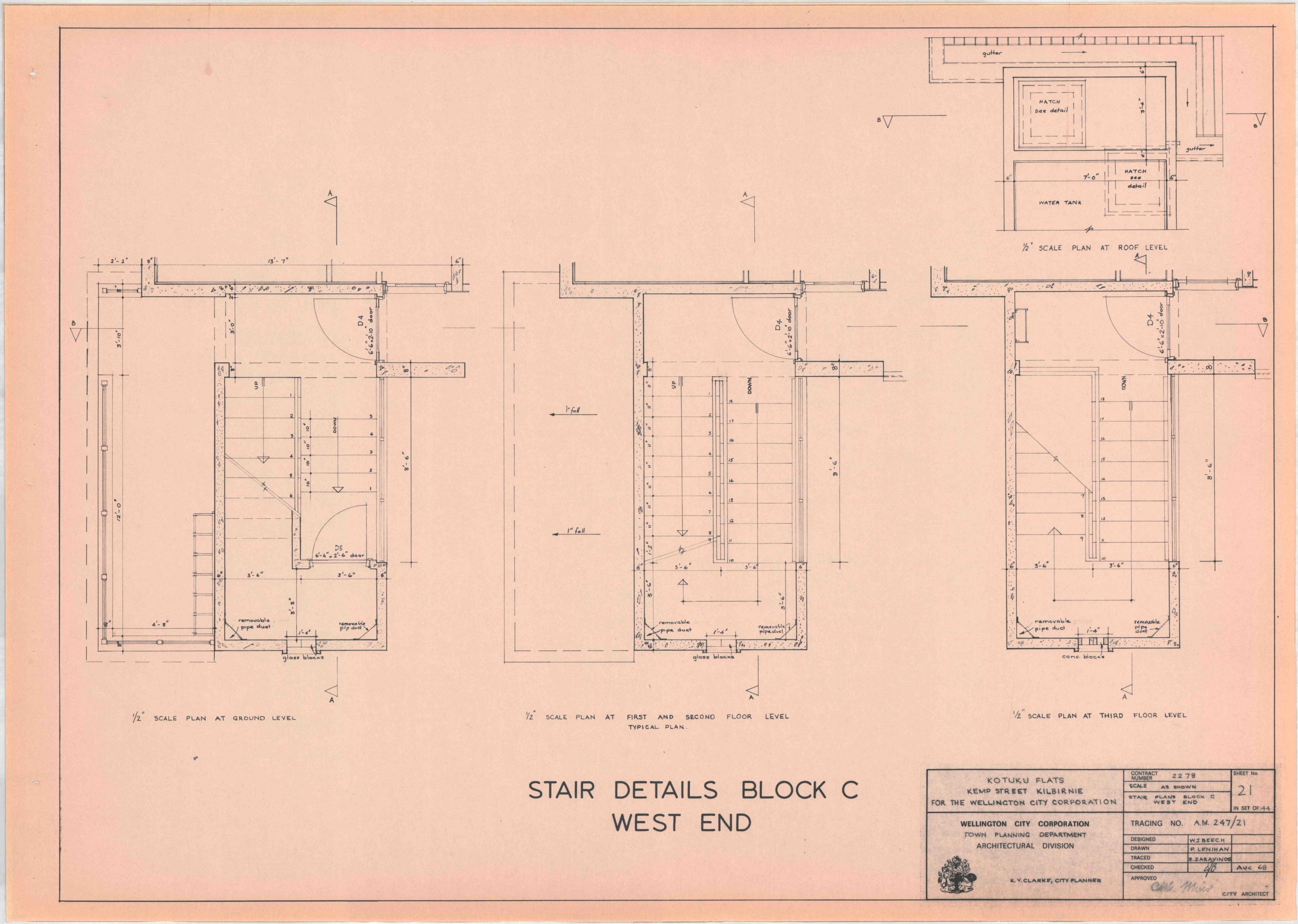
STAIR DETAILS BLOCK B
SOUTH END
TYPICAL PLOOR PLAN AND IN SET OF:4-4 TRACING NO. A. M. 247/19

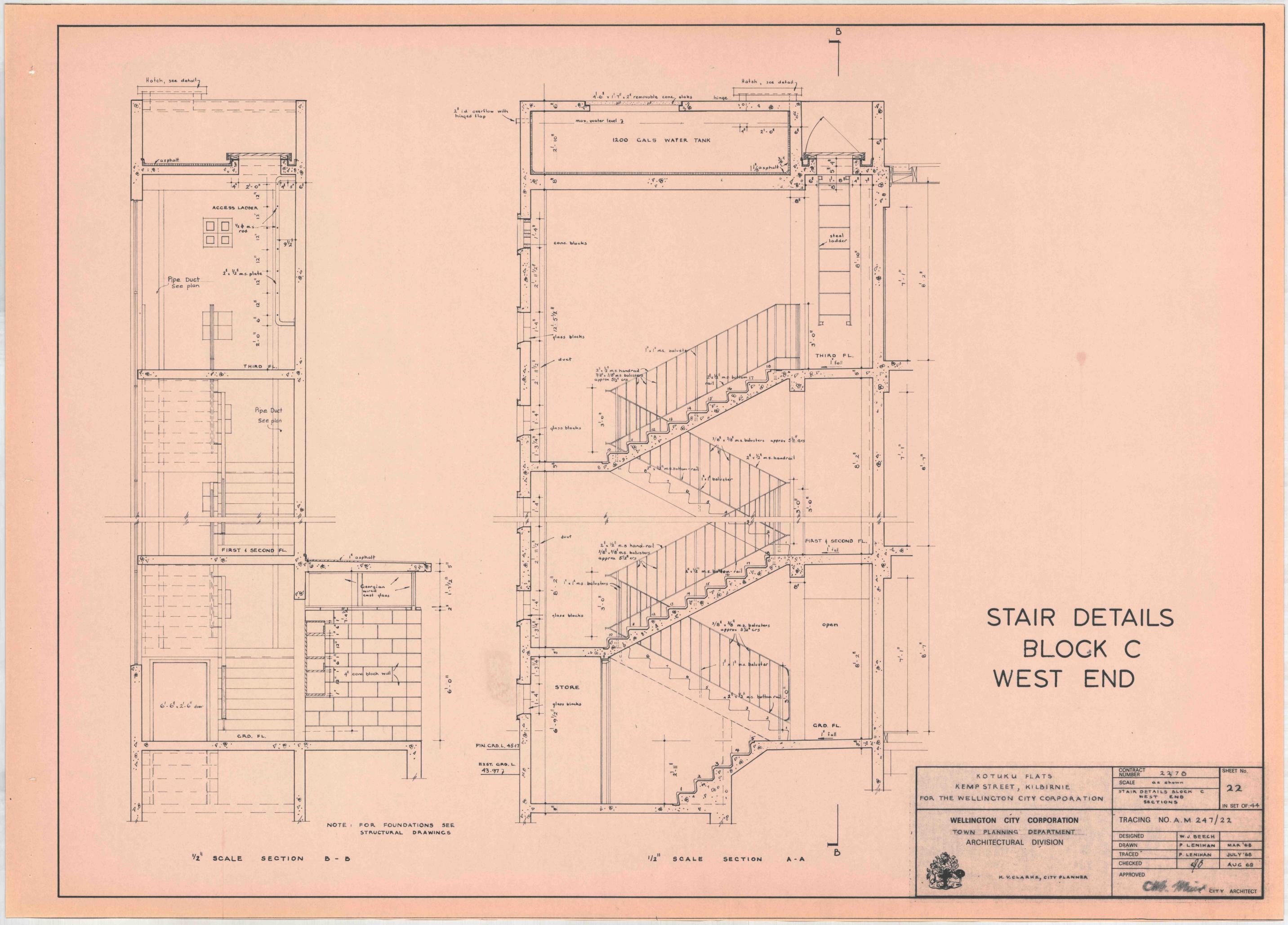
ARCHITECTURAL DIVISION

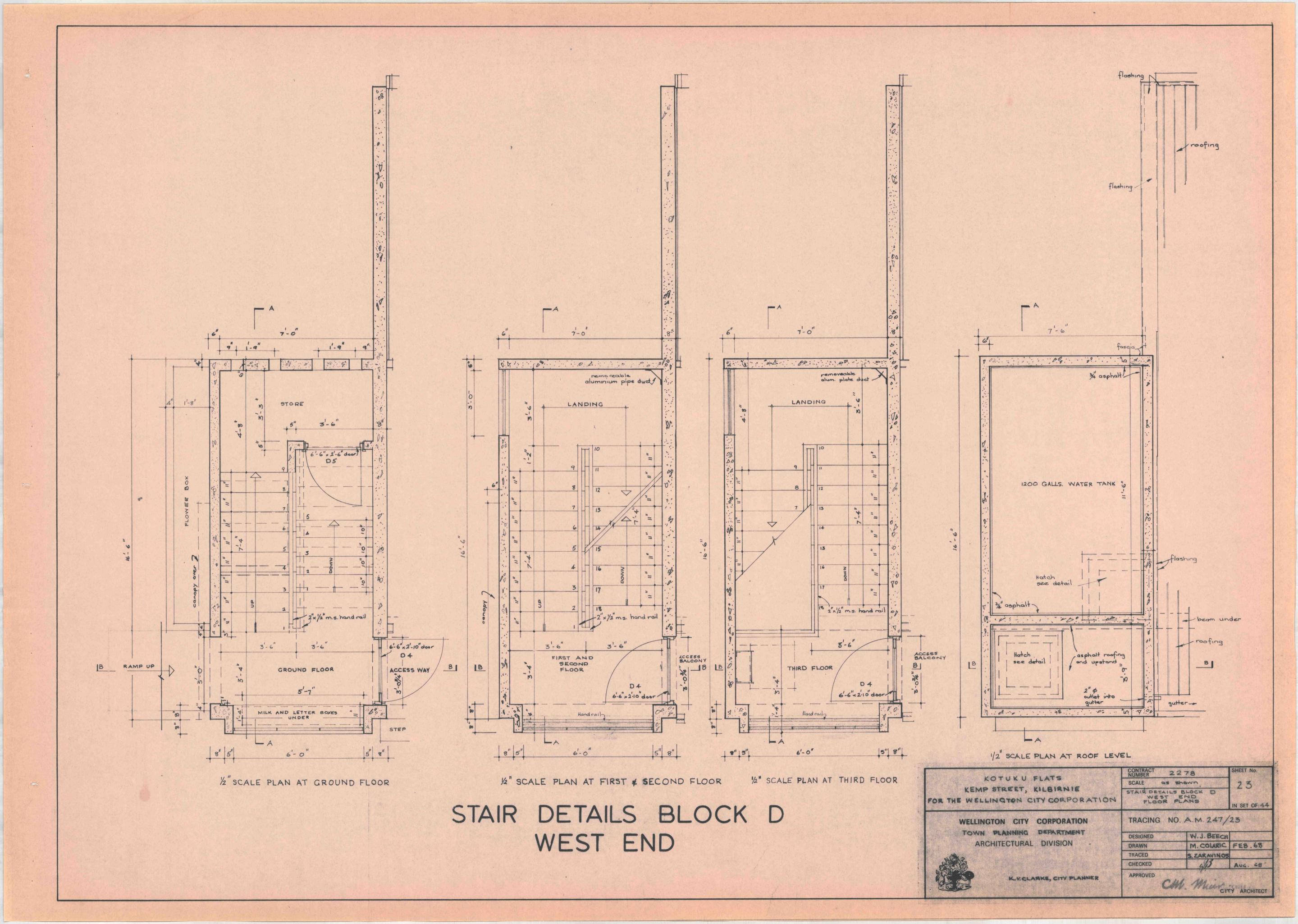
K. V. CLARKE, CITY PLANNER

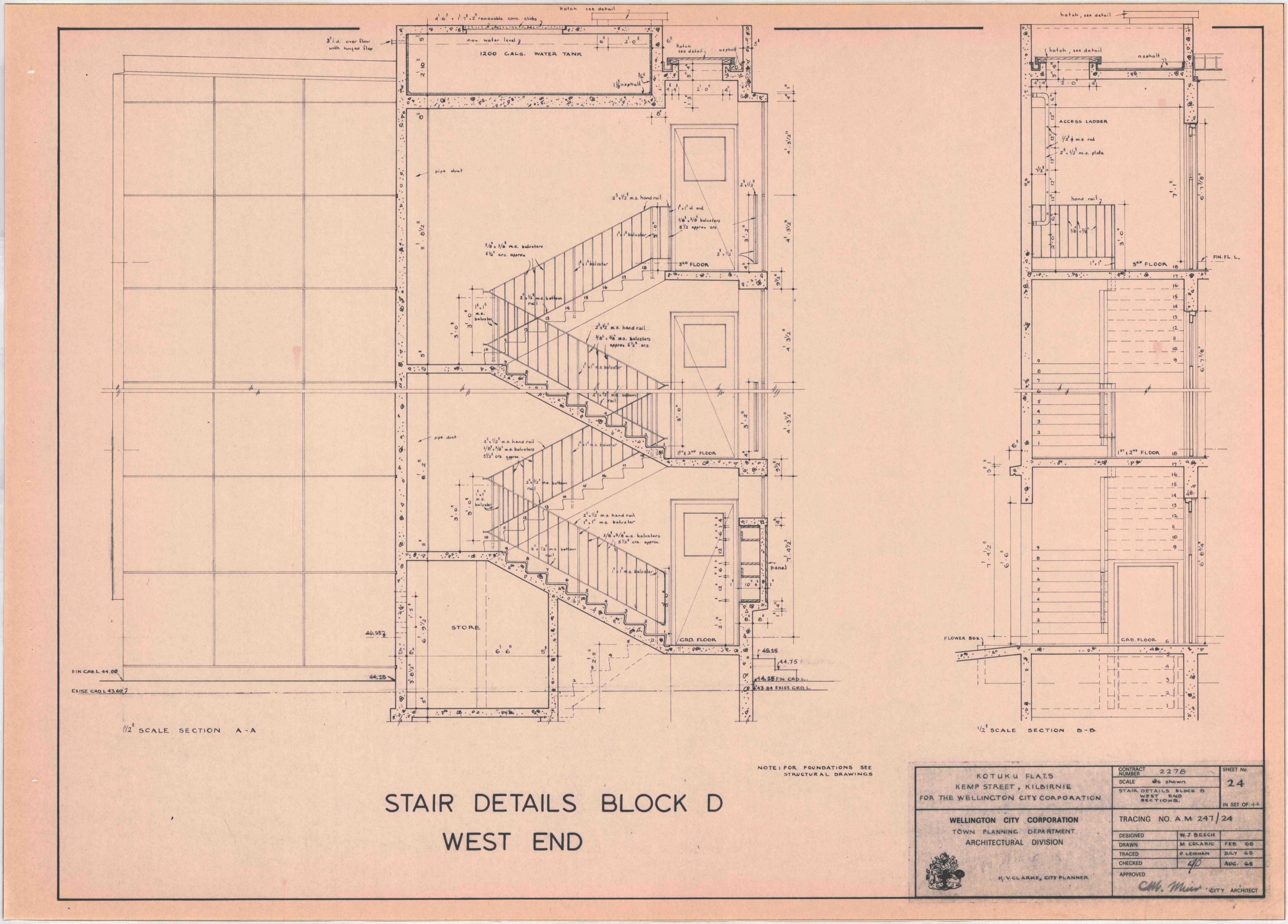
W.J. BEECH M.COLARIĆ TRACED PLENIHAN JULY '68 CHECKED APPROVED CM. Miles CEITY ARCHITECT

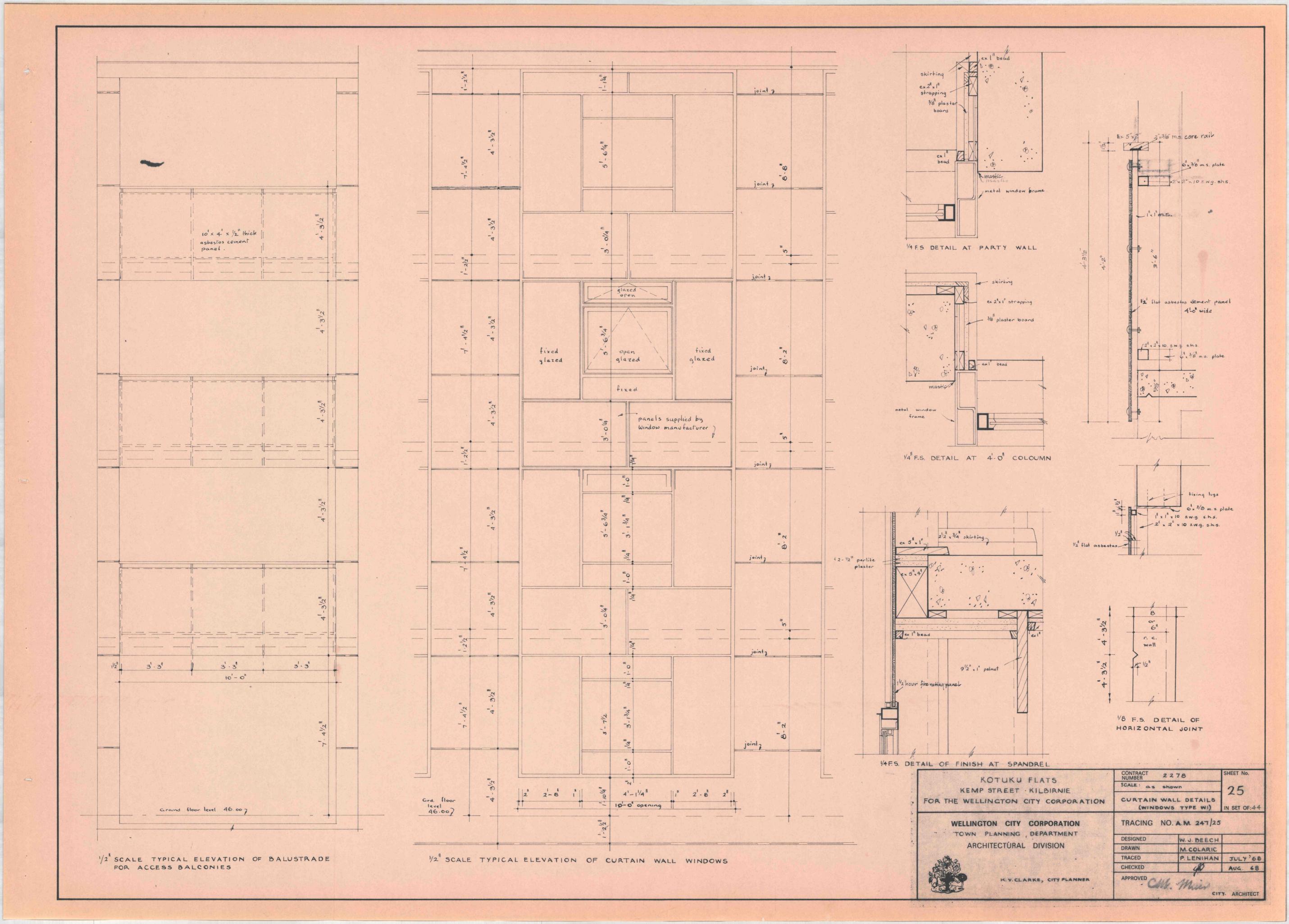


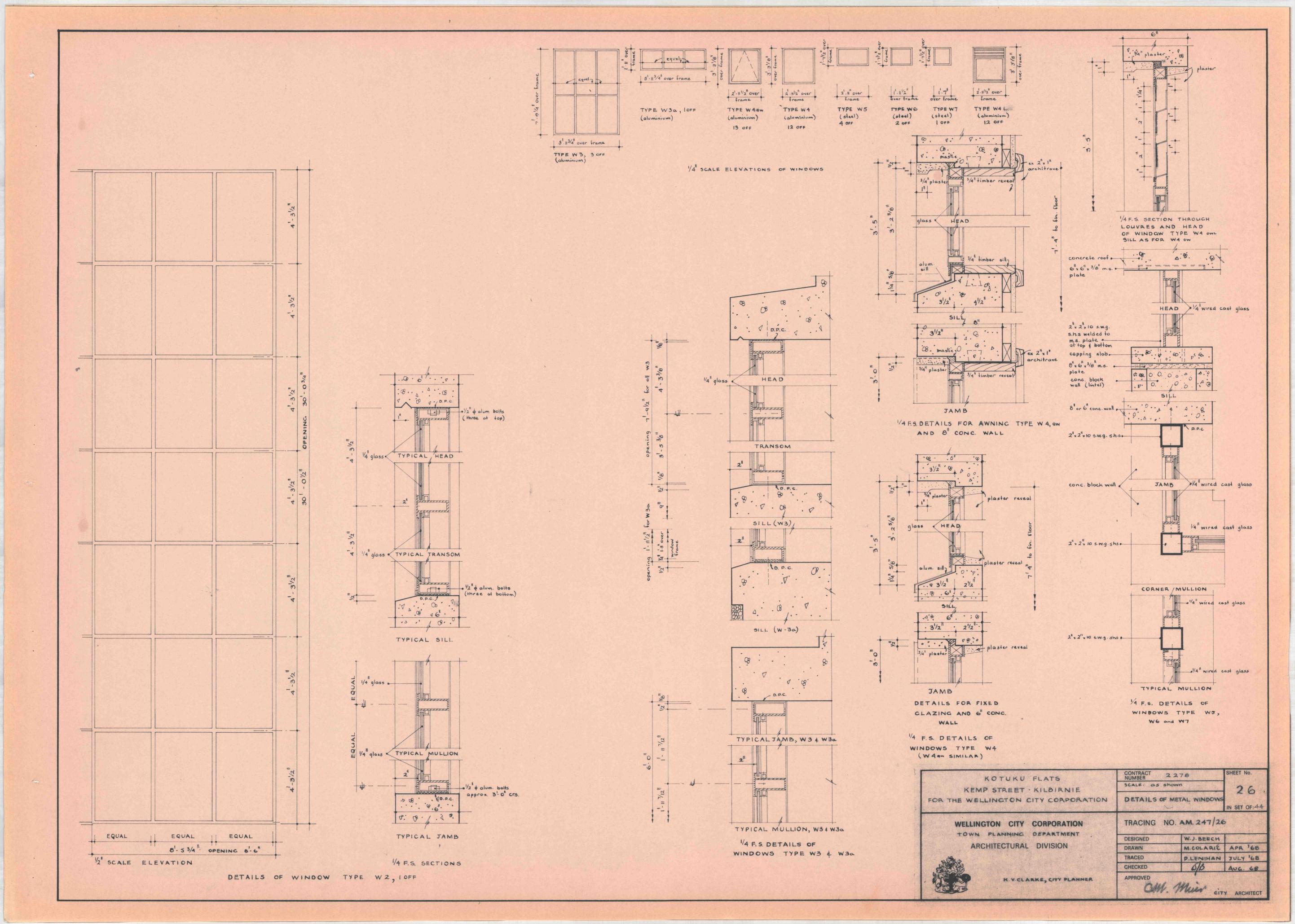


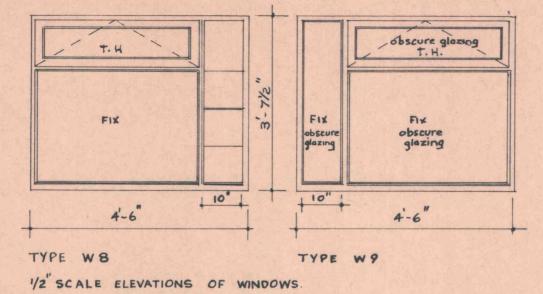


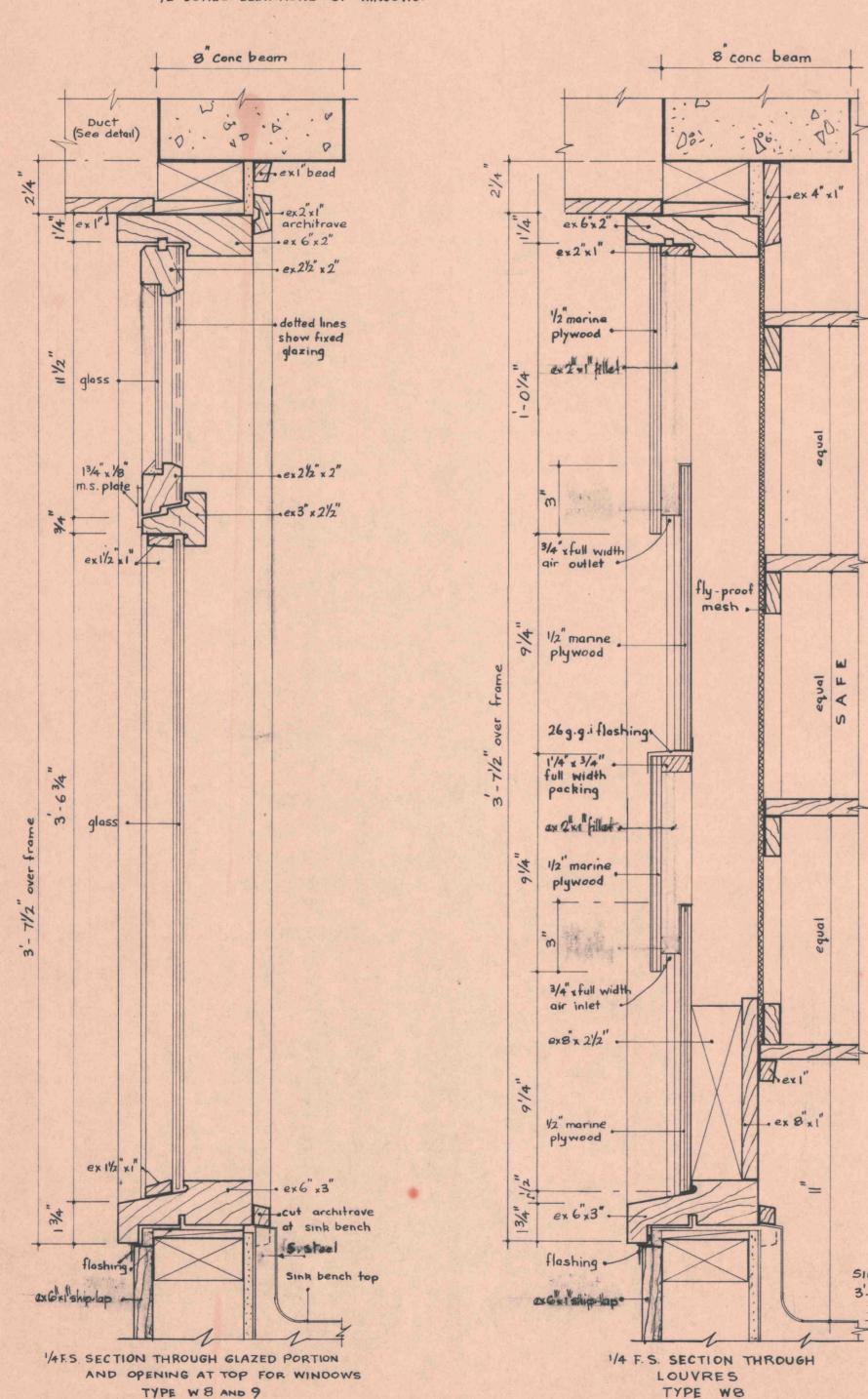






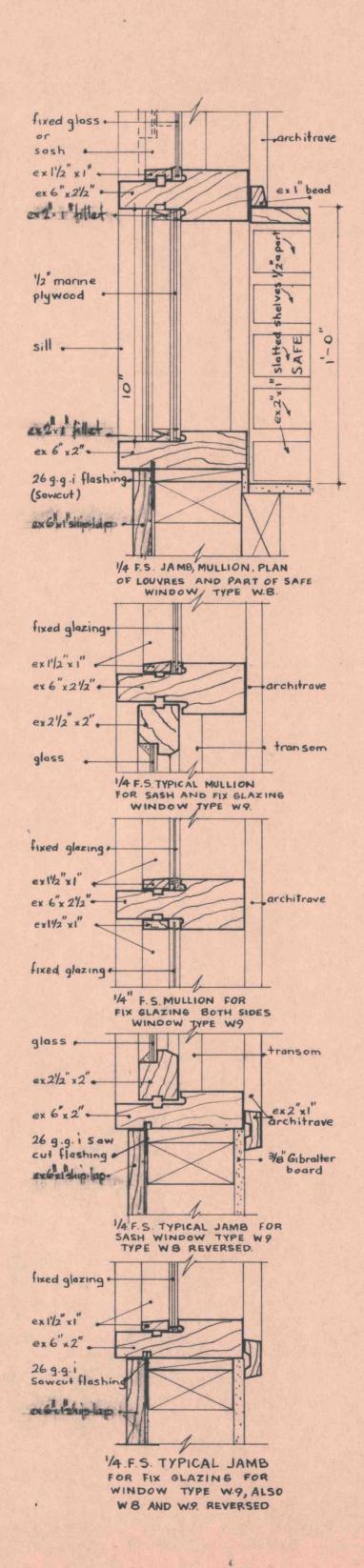


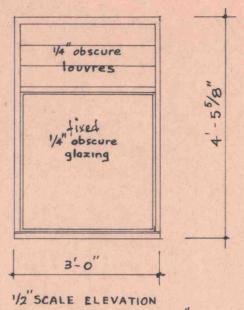




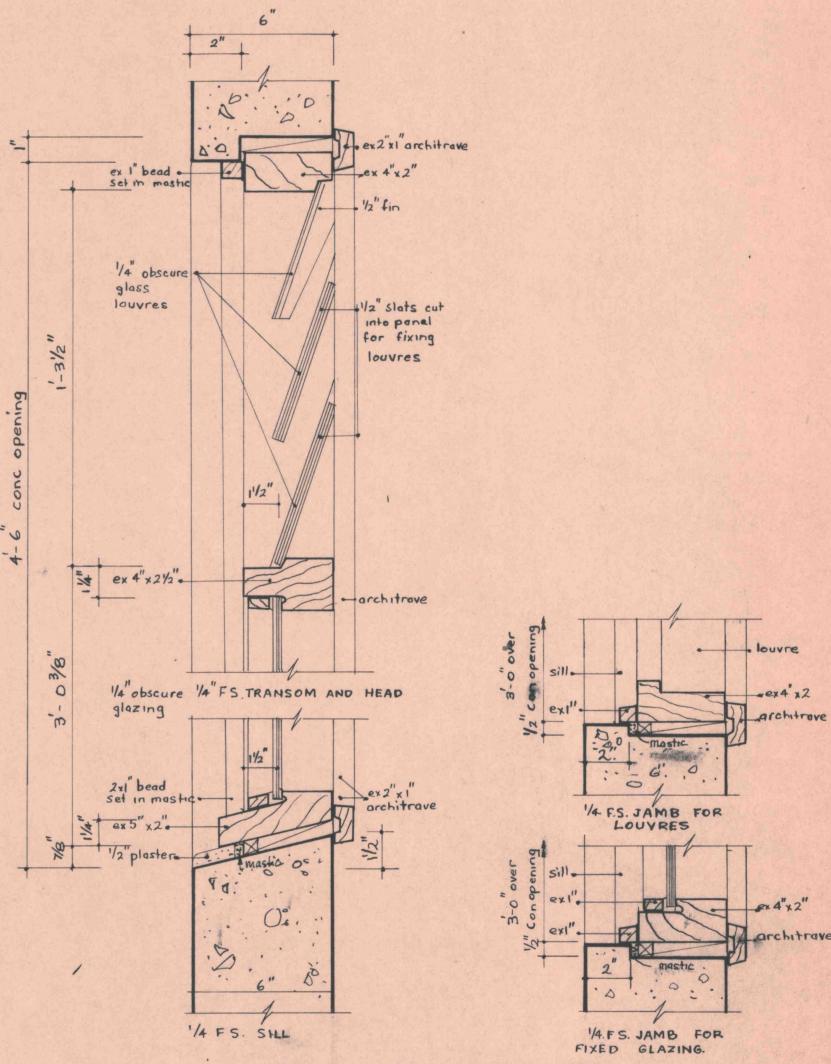
6-6" from finished floor Sink bench top 3'-0" from fin floor TYPE W8

TIMBER WINDOWS DETAILS.



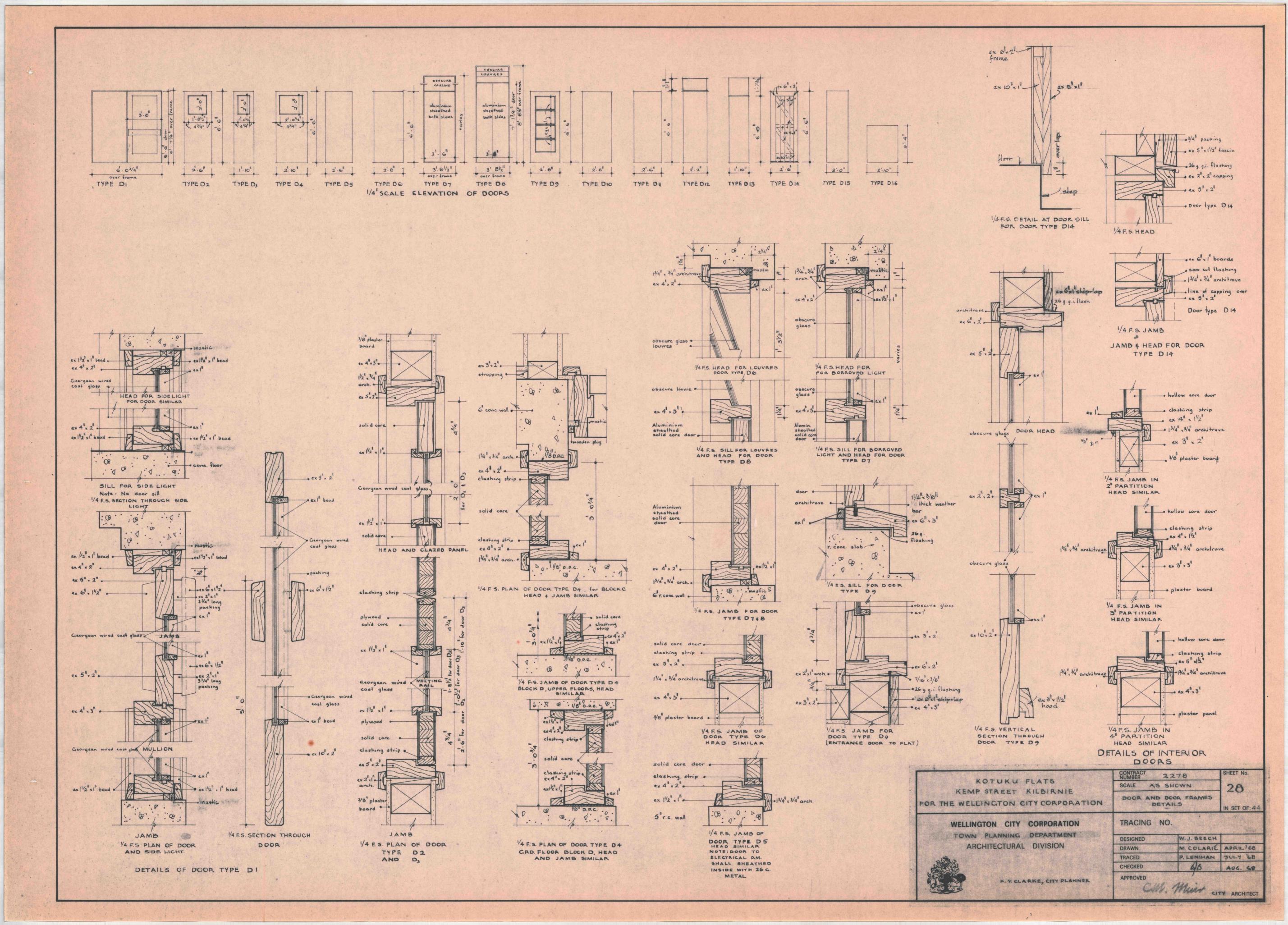


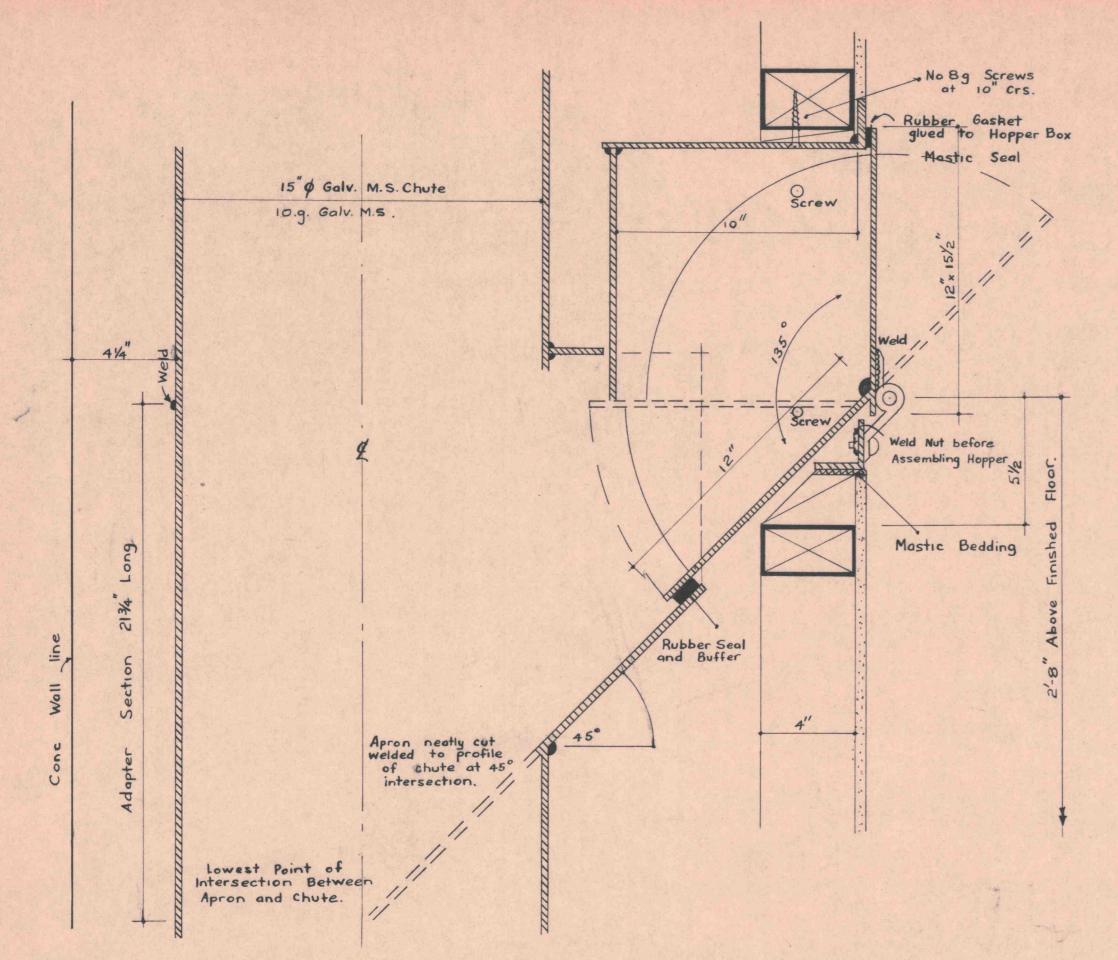
OF WINDOW TYPE WIO"



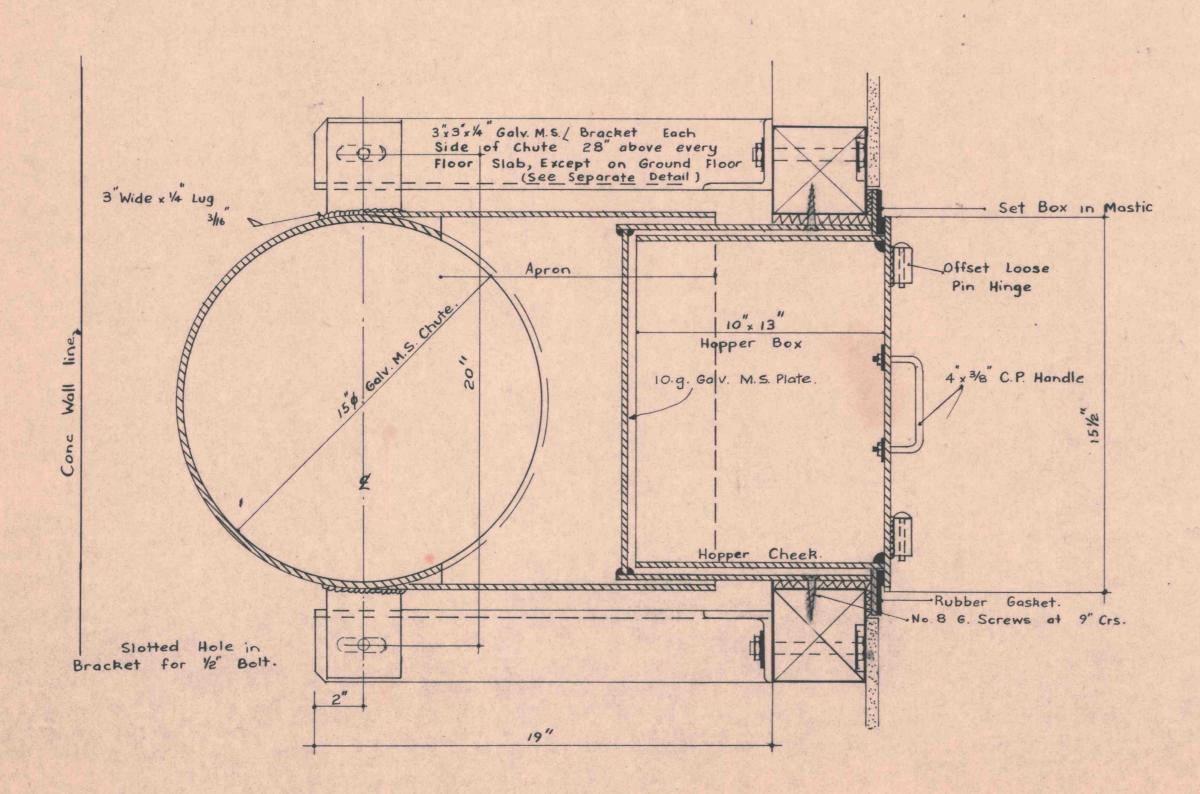
DETAILS OF WINDOW TYPE WIO.

KOTUKU FLATS KEMP STREET, KILBIRNIE.	CONTRACT 2278 SCALE as shown		SHEET No.	
FOR THE WELLINGTON CITY CORPORATION.		OF TIMBER	IN SET OF:44	
WELLINGTON CITY CORPORATION	TRACING NO. A.M. 247/27.			
TOWN PLANNING DEPARTMENT	DESIGNED	W.J. Beech	建 等最高。	
ARCHITECTURAL DIVISION	DRAWN	M. Colaric		
	TRACED	R.D. Tapp.		
	CHECKED	SB	AVC. 68	
K.V. CLARKE. CITY : PLANNER.	APPROVED CANA	Min	APCUIECT	

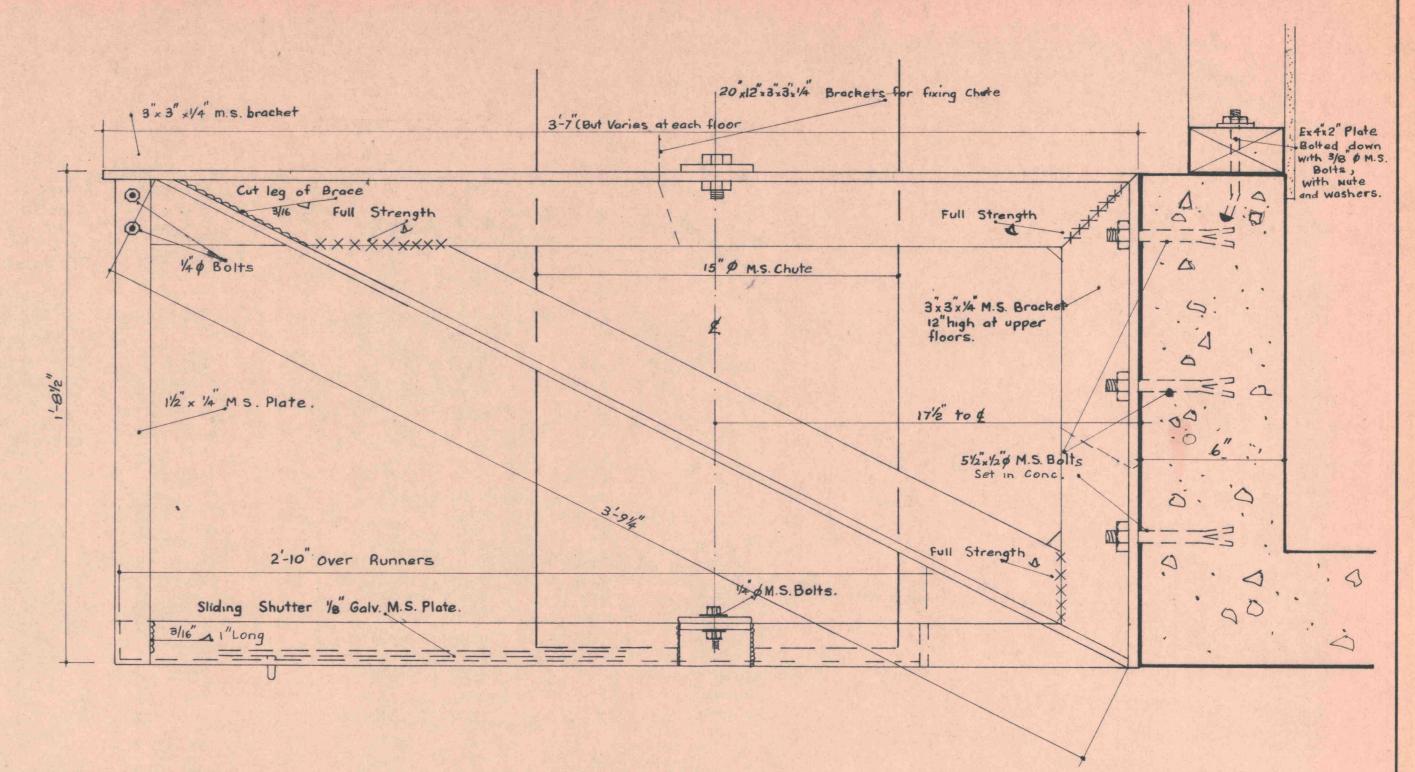




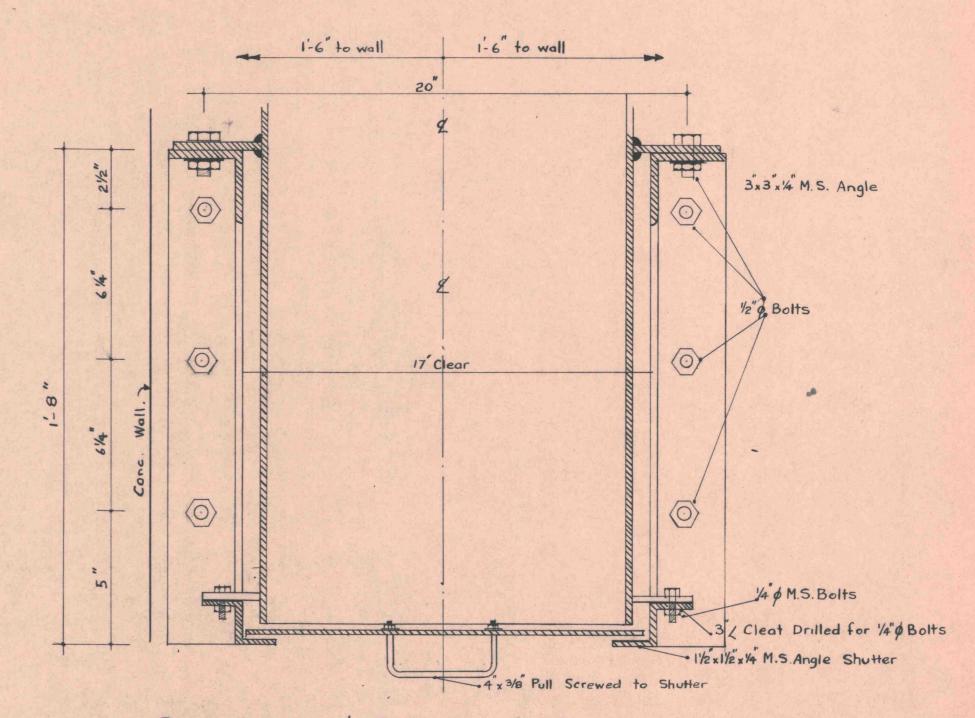
Section thro' Chute and Hopper Box



Plan of Chute and Hopper Box.

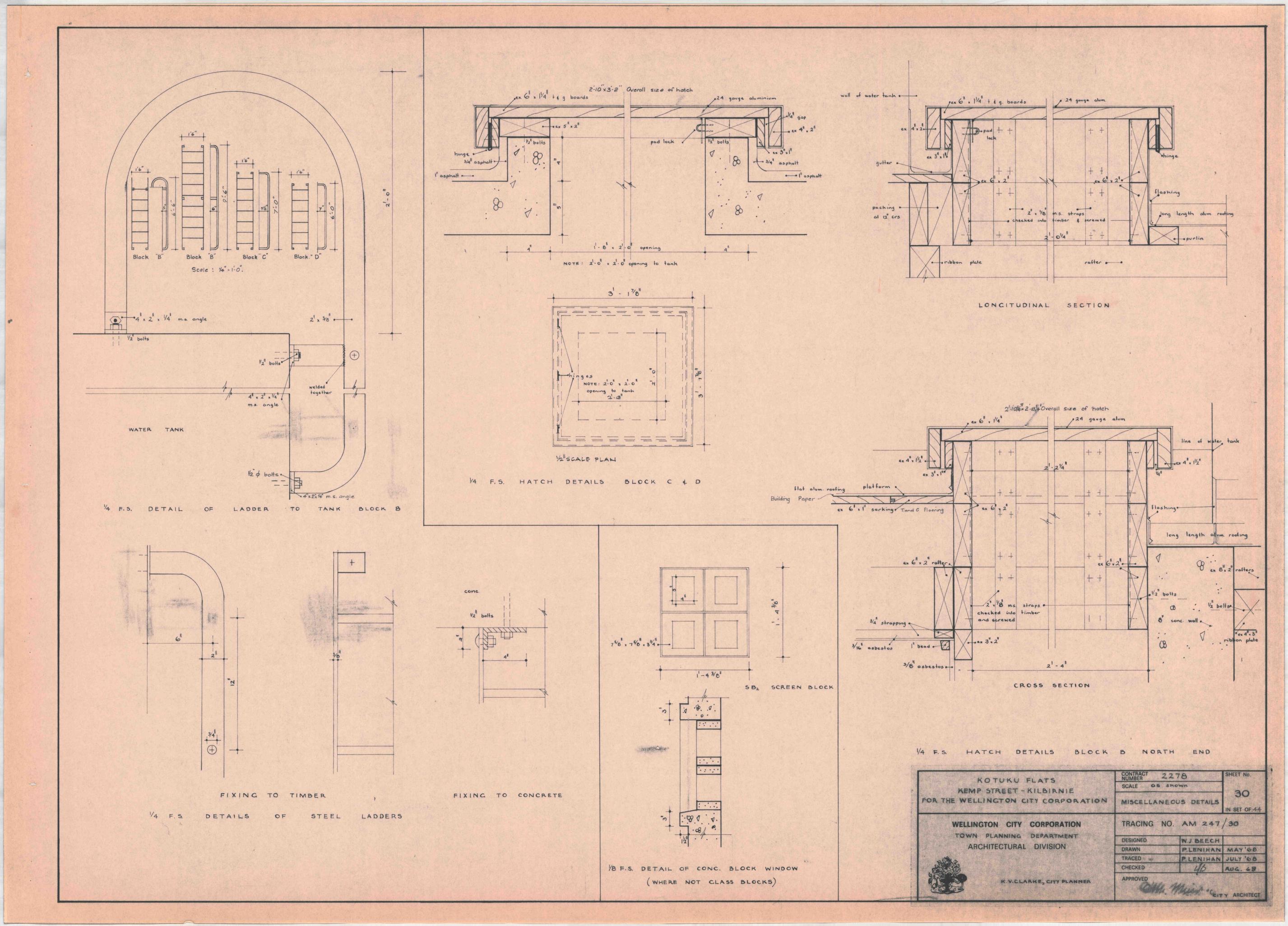


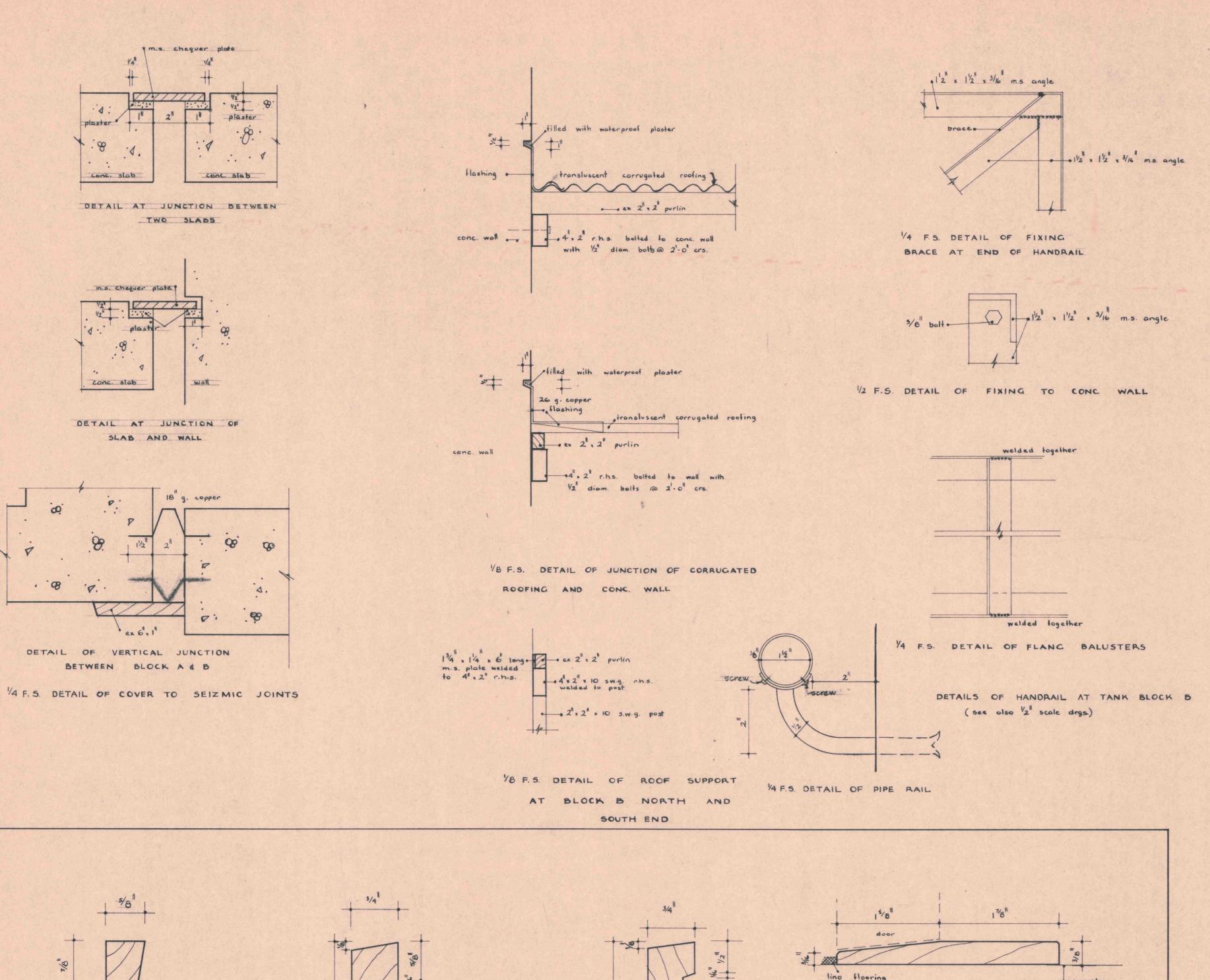
Side Elevation of Chute and Sliding Shutter frame at Bottom of Chute.



Section thro' Bottom of Chute.

KOTUKU FLATS	CONTRACT 2278		SHEET No.
KEMP STREET KILBIRNIE	SCALE . 14 F	6.	29
FOR THE WELLINGTON GITY GORPORATION.	RUBBISH CHUTE DETAILS		IN SET OF:44
WELLINGTON CITY CORPORATION	TRACING NO. A.M. 247/29		
TOWN PLANNING DEPARTMENT	DESIGNED	W.J. BEECH	E-47
ARCHITECTURAL DIVISION	DRAWN	R.D. TAPP	
	TRACED	R.D. TAPP	
	CHECKED	N/B	AUG. 68
K.V. GLARKE. CITY PLANNER	APPROVED CAN. Minist CITY ARCHITECT		



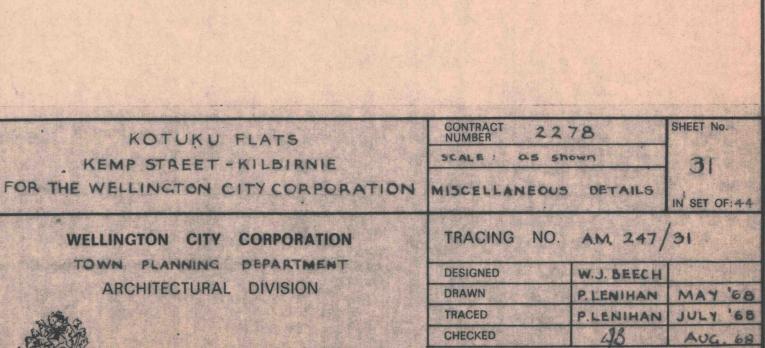


F.S. DETAIL OF ARCHITRAVE

F. S. DETAIL OF TYPICAL

F.S. DETAIL OF SKIRTING

BEAD



APPROVED

line of conc. wall .

131 x 31 1/8 lalum. angle

1/8 F.S. PLAN AT ROOF LEVEL

31x31xy81alum, augle

· · concrete

Densotape between alum and concrete

18 F.S. SECTION AT ROOF LEVEL

1/8 F.S. DETAIL OF DUCT FOR ELECTRIC WIRES

K. V. CLARKE, CITY PLANNER

Densotape between

18 F.S. DETAIL OF REMOVABLE PANEL

31x31x1/81alum.

TO PIPE DUCT BLOCK B

3/8 coach screws to 2-0" ers.

378 bolts @ 2'- 0' crs.

concrete wall

Densotage between alum.

and concrete

18 F.S. PLAN AT JUNCTION

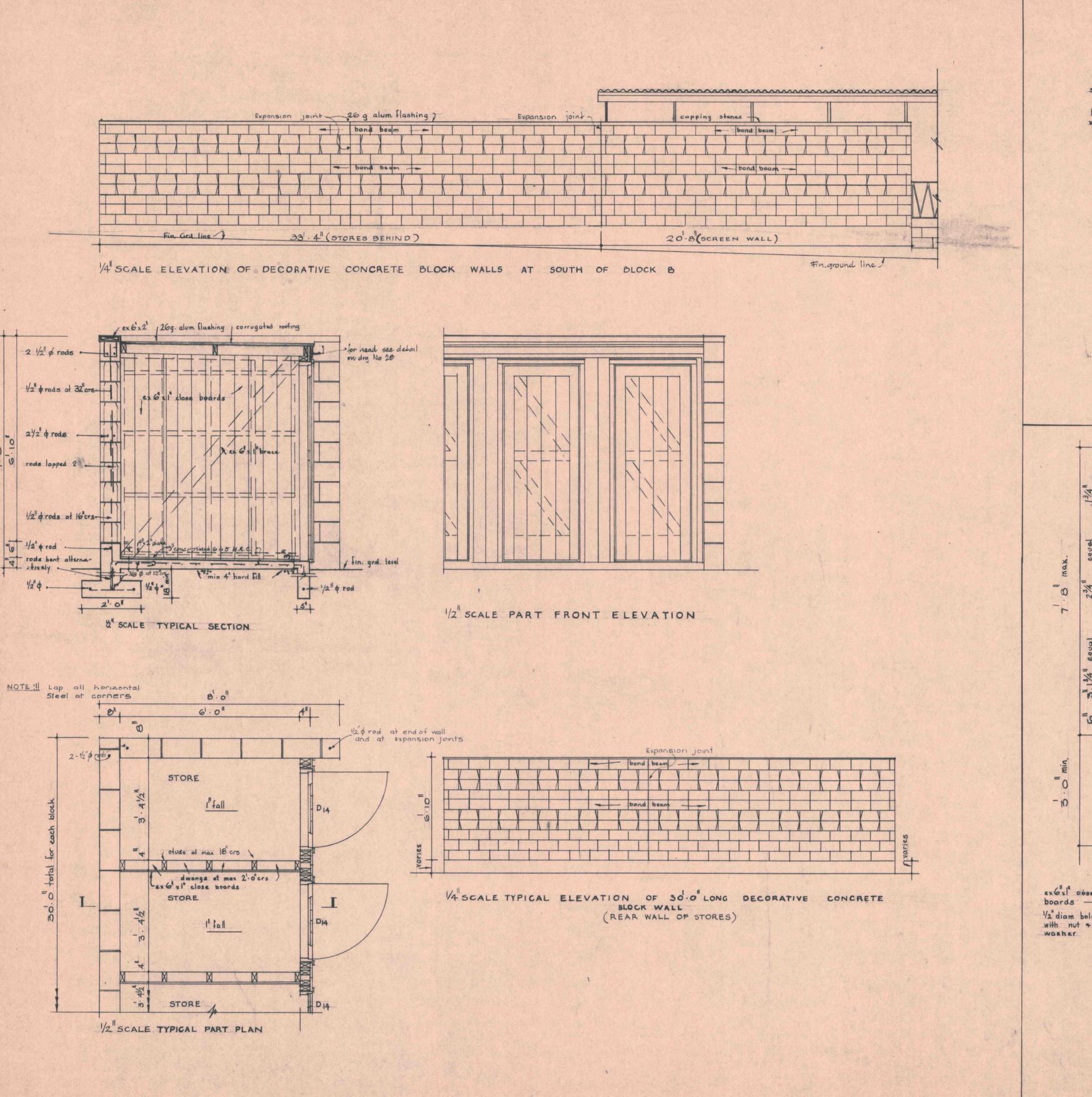
OF TIMBER AND CONCRETE WALL

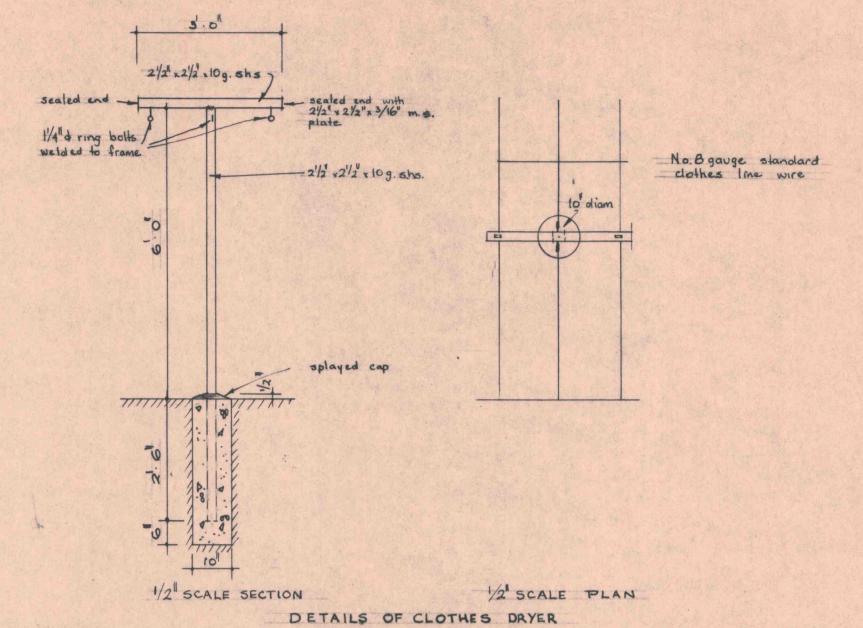
conc. wall line

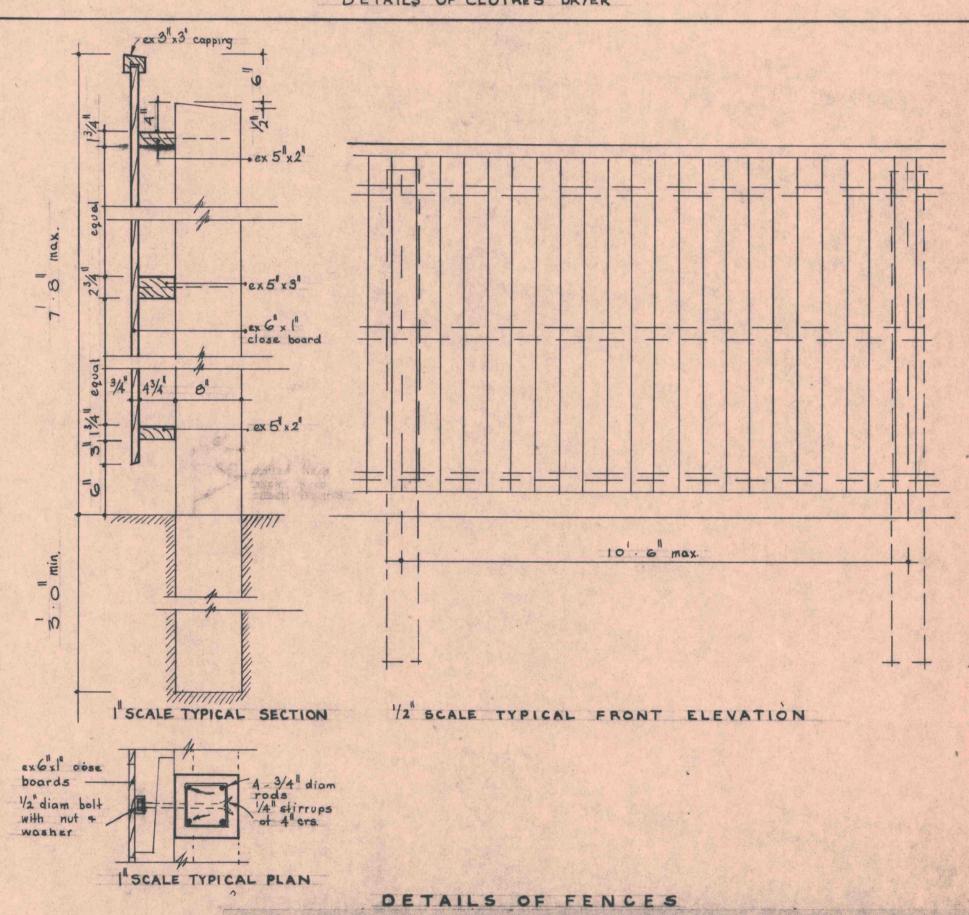
F.S. BEAD AT
LINO COVE SKIRTING

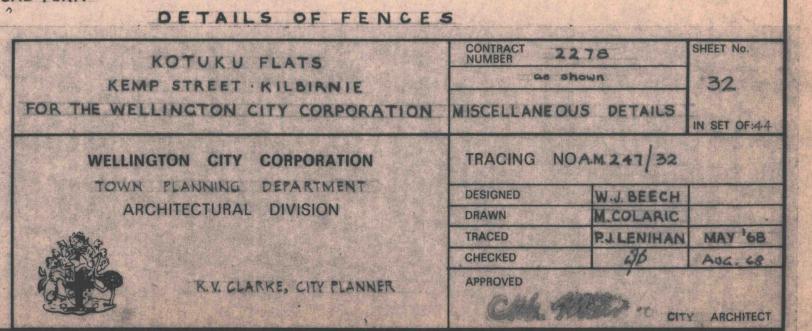
F.S. THRESHOLD TO DOOR

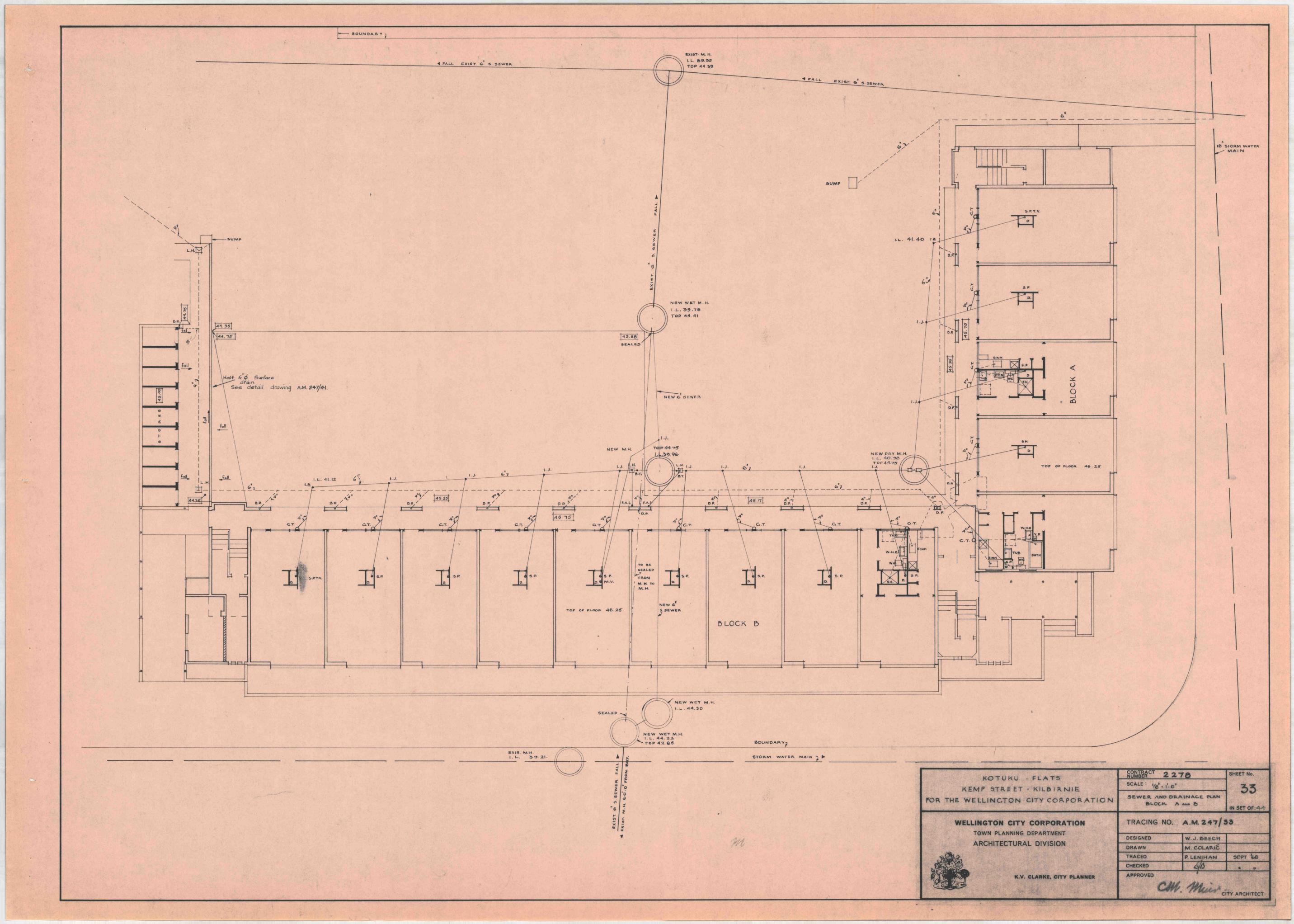
floor line

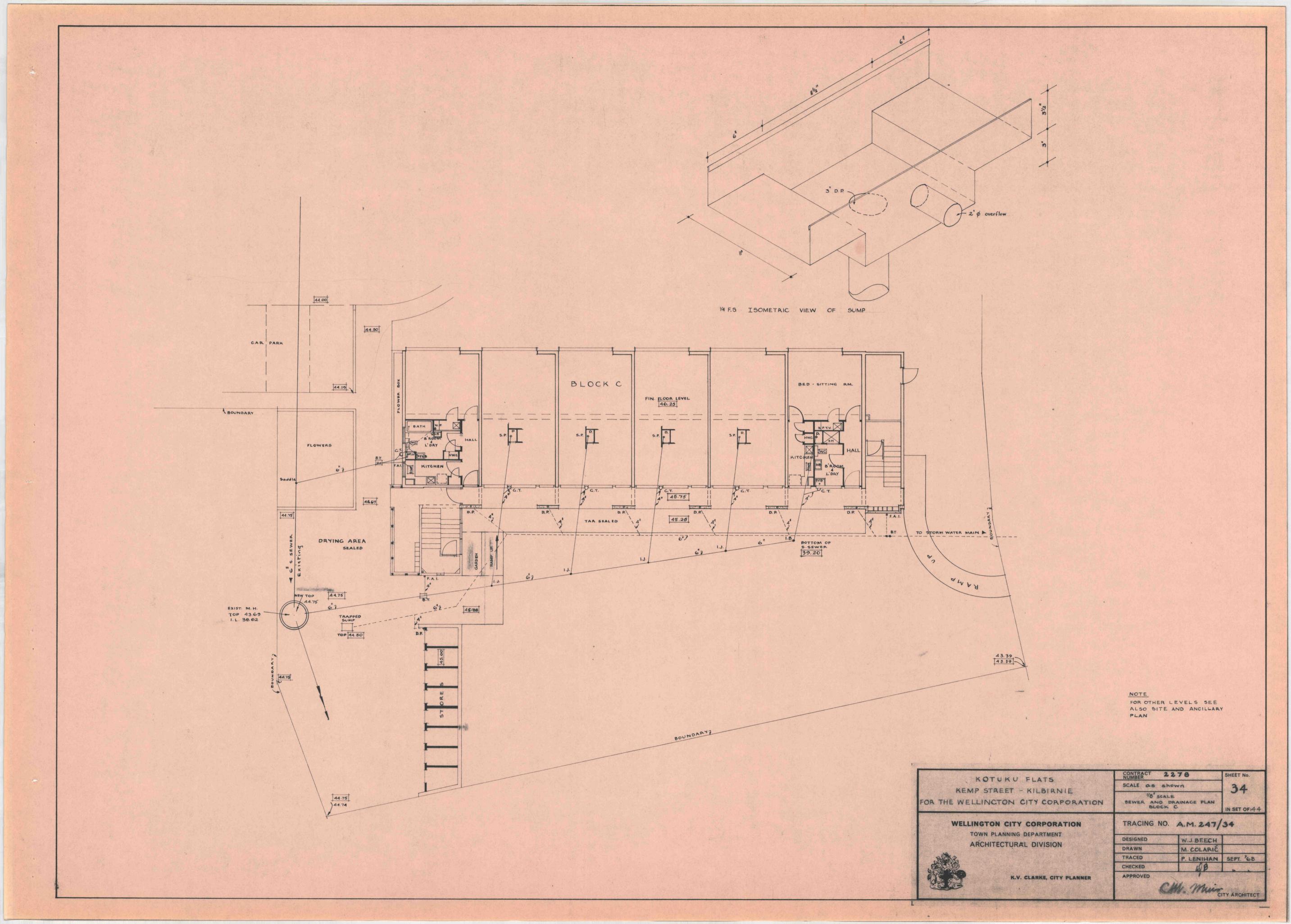


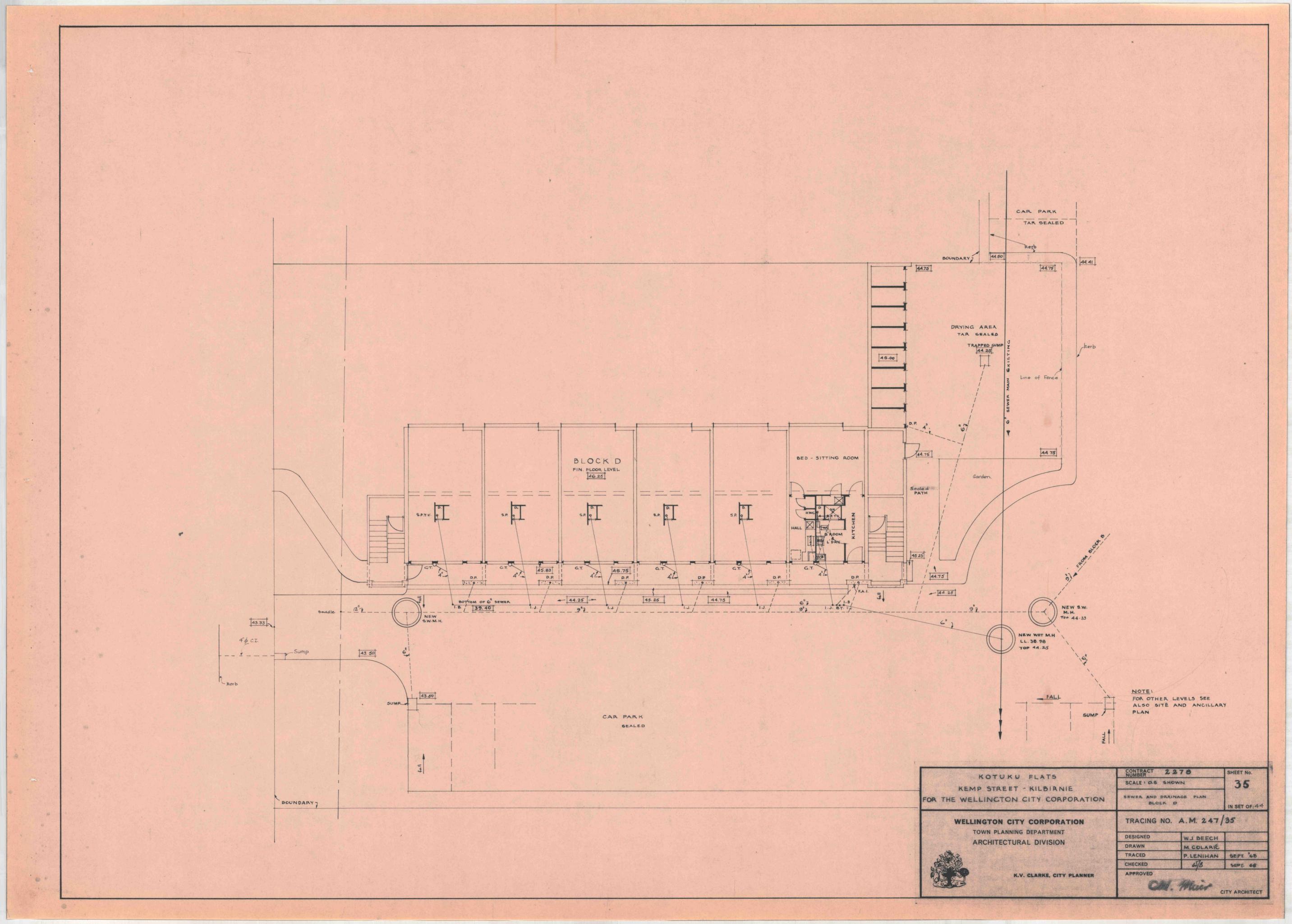


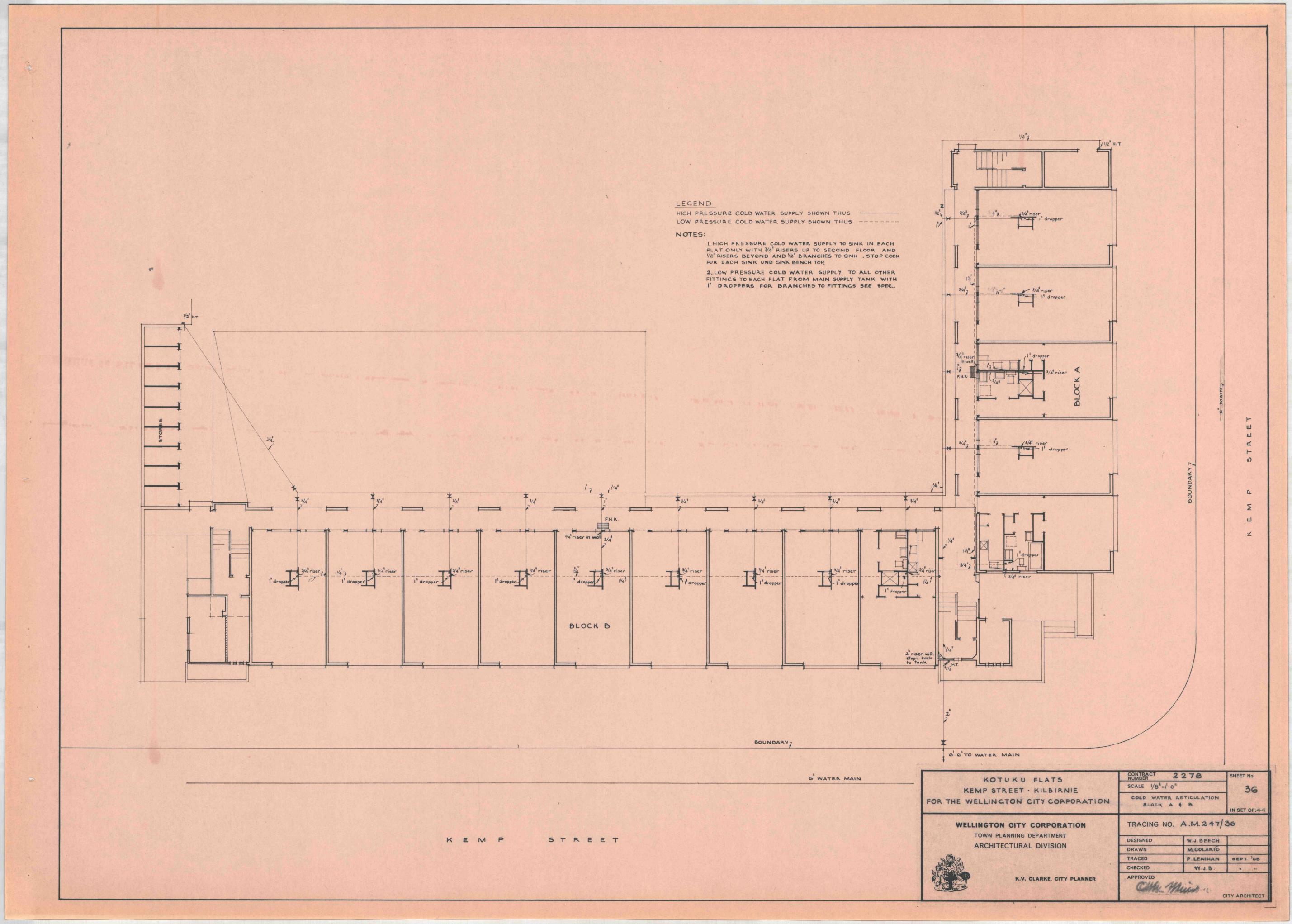


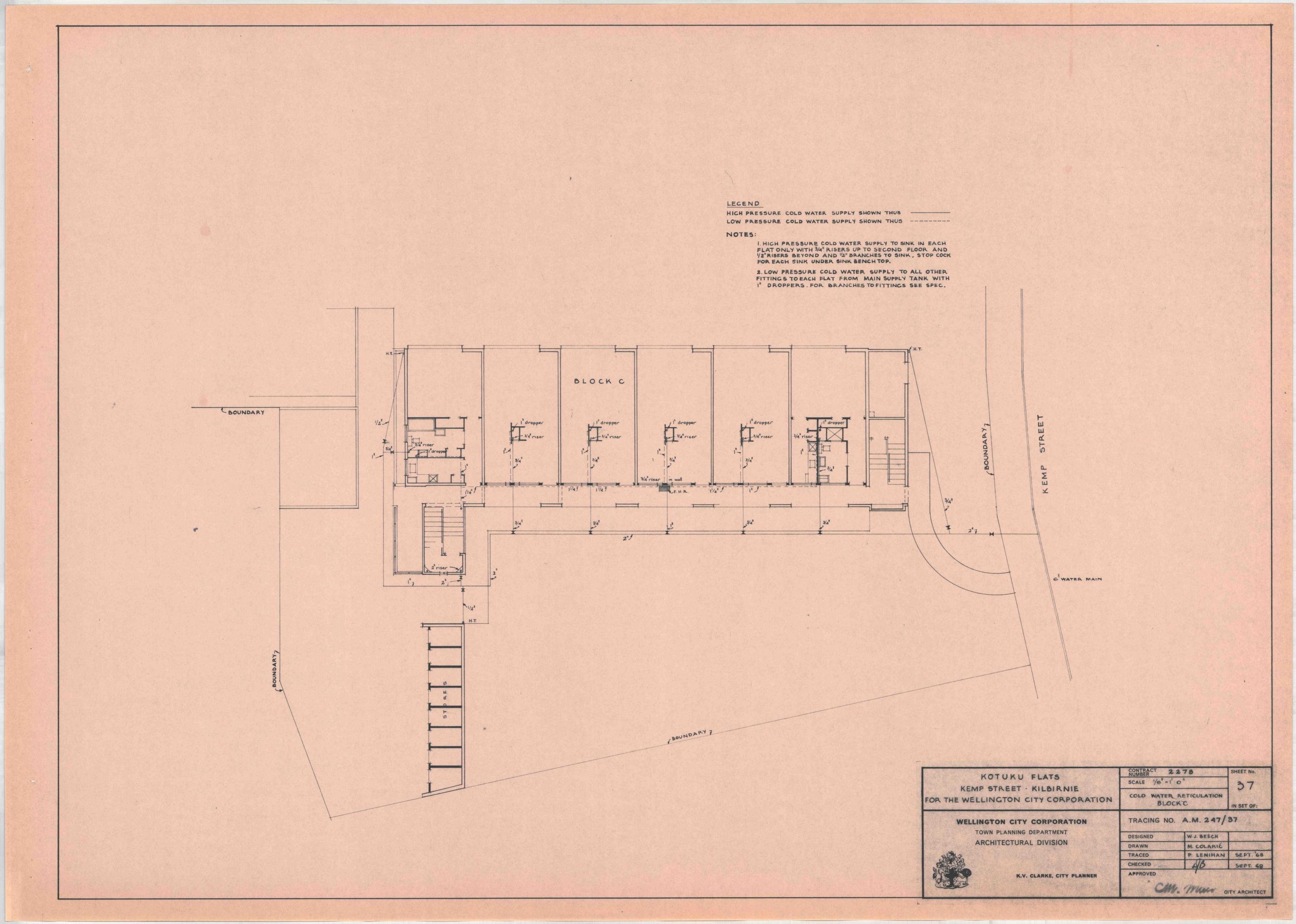


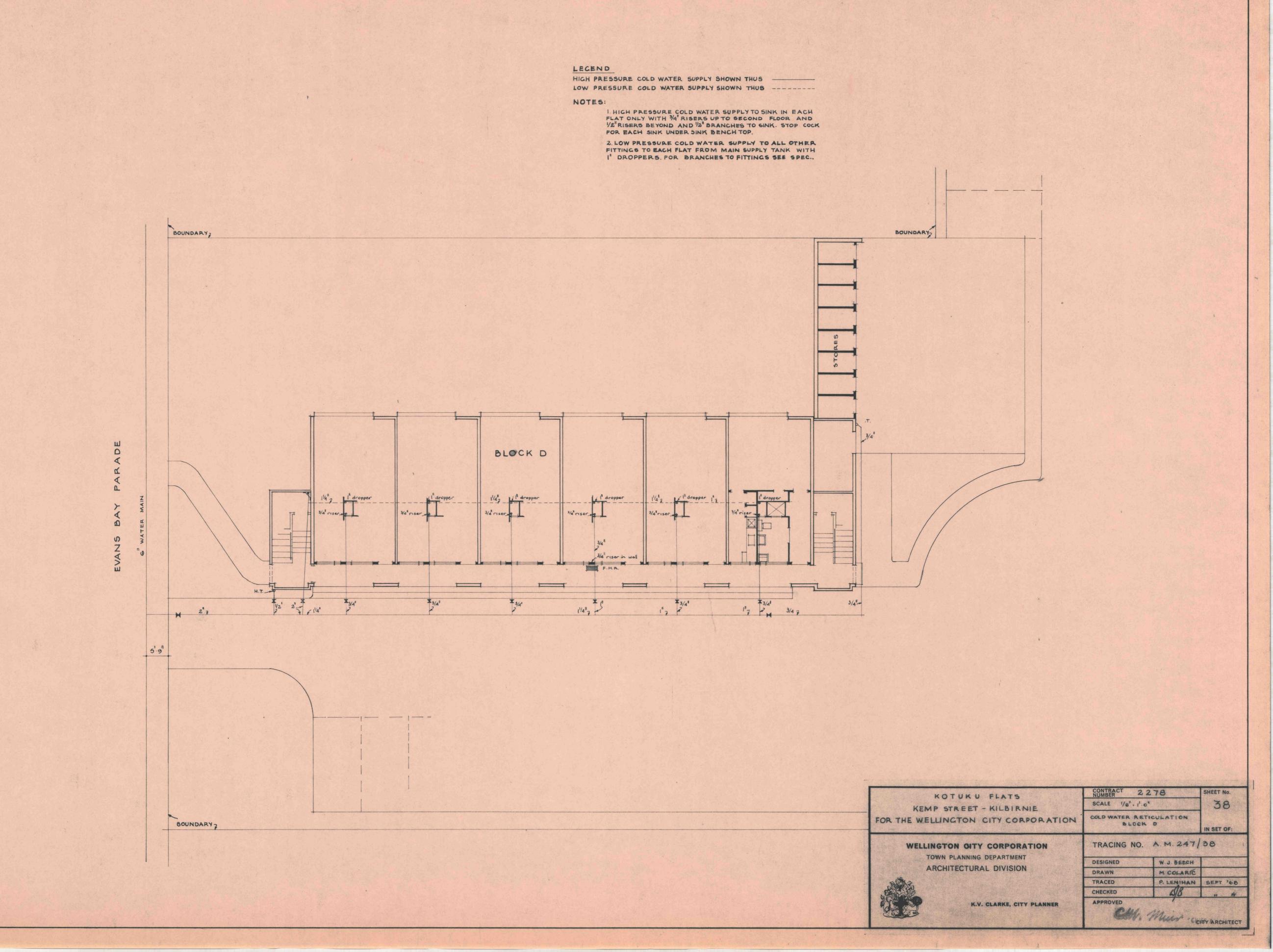


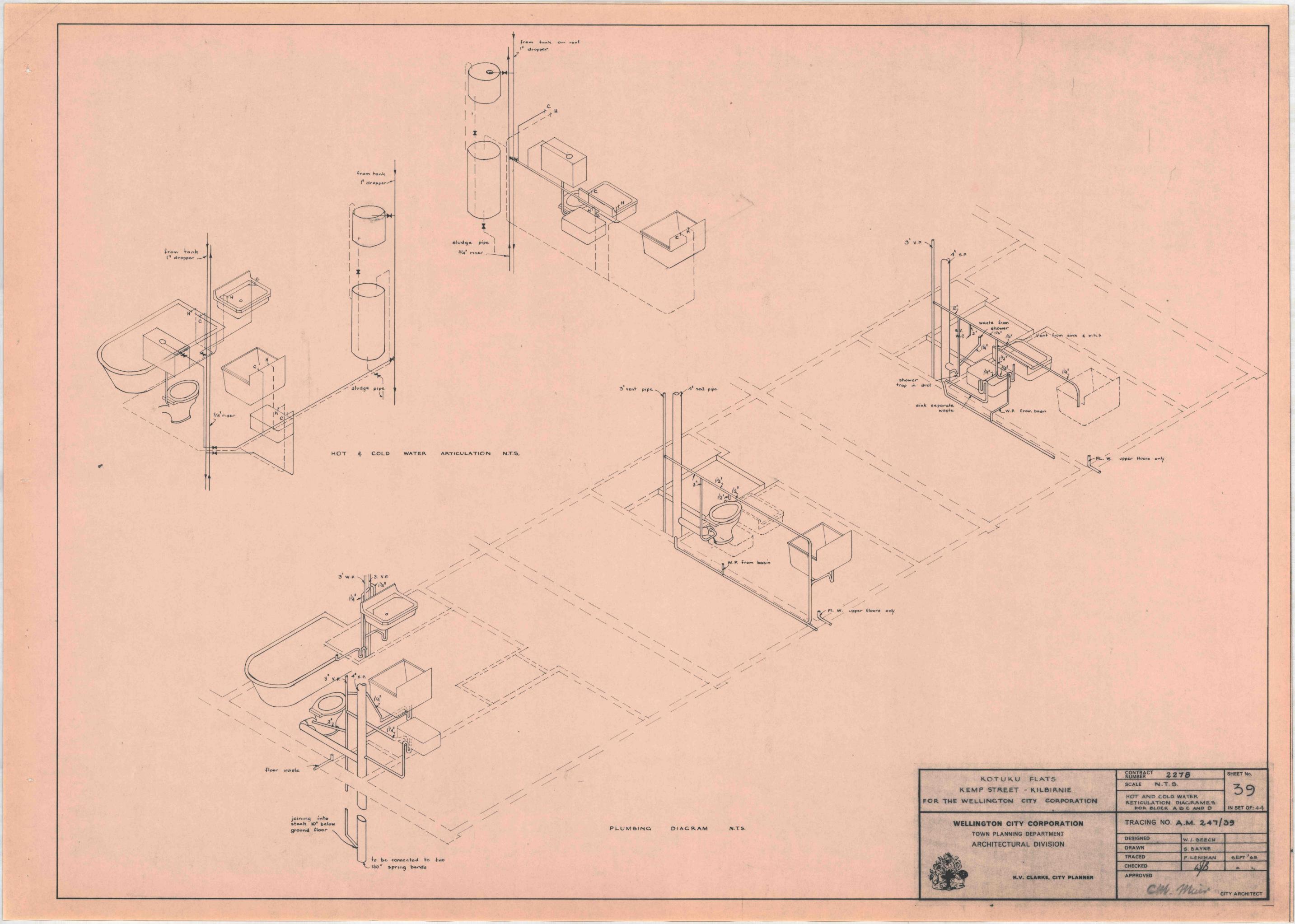


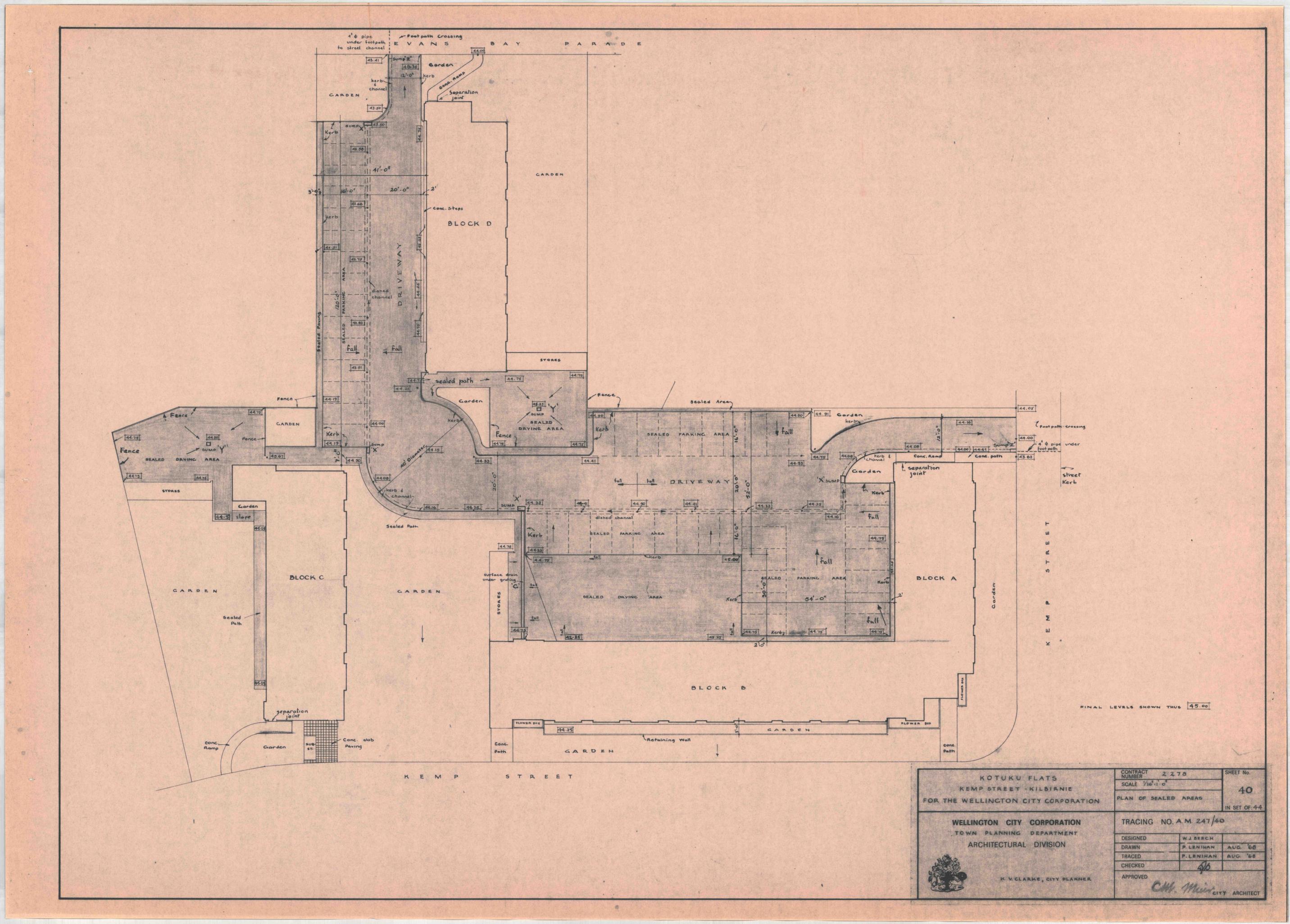


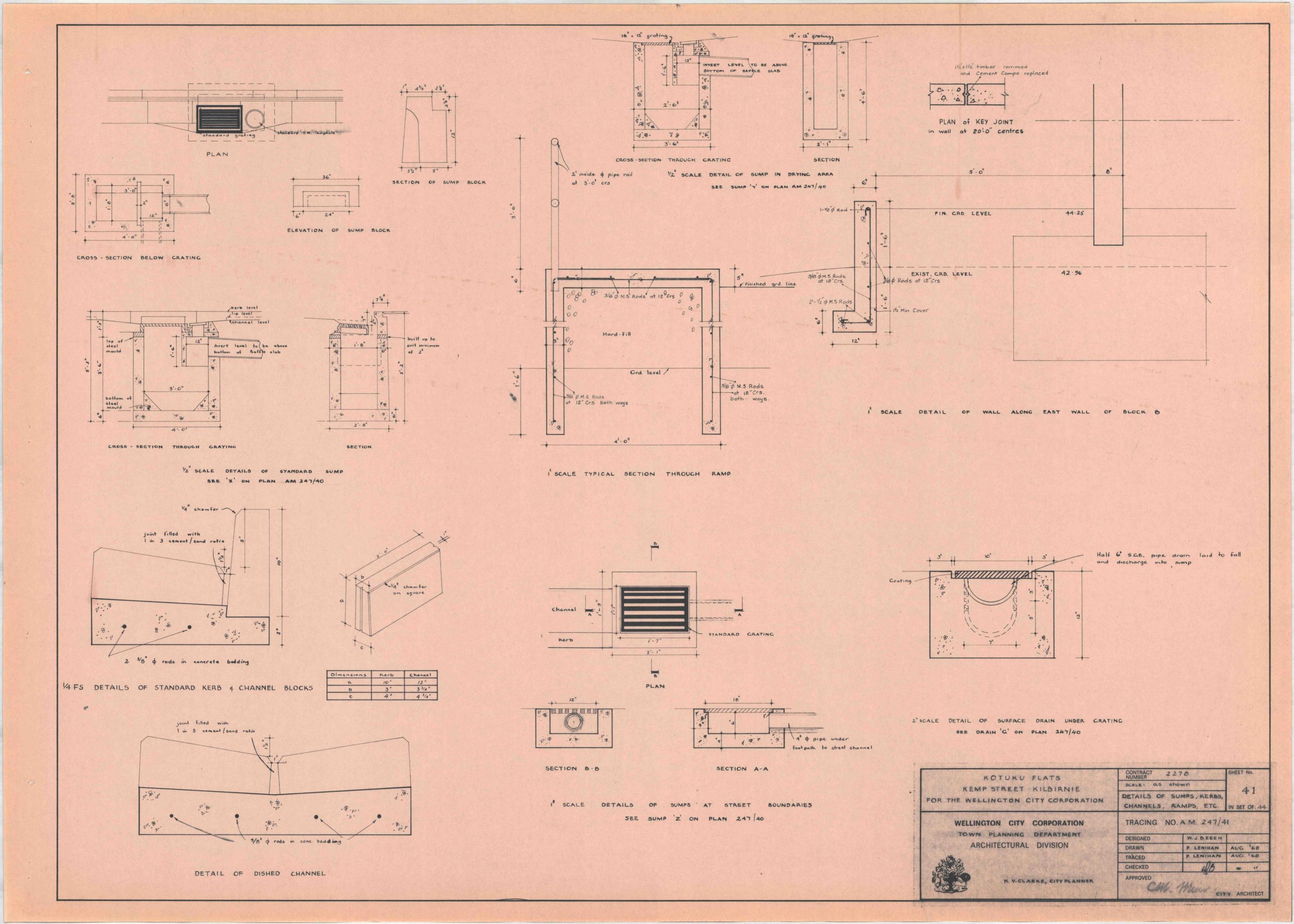


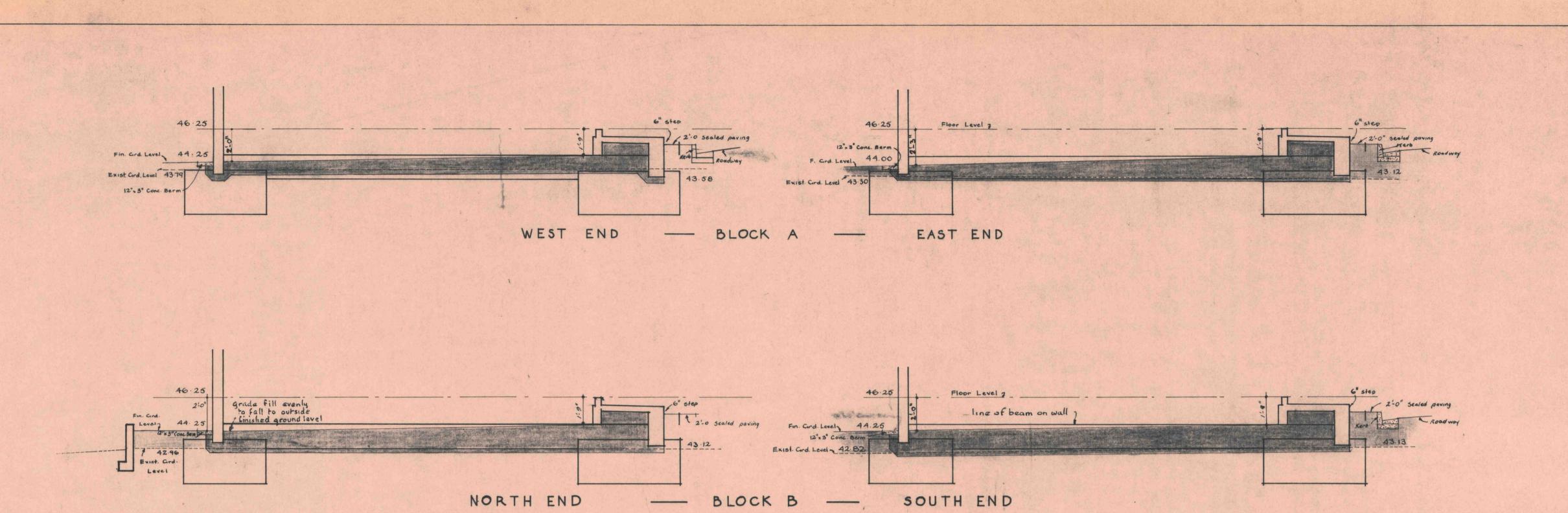


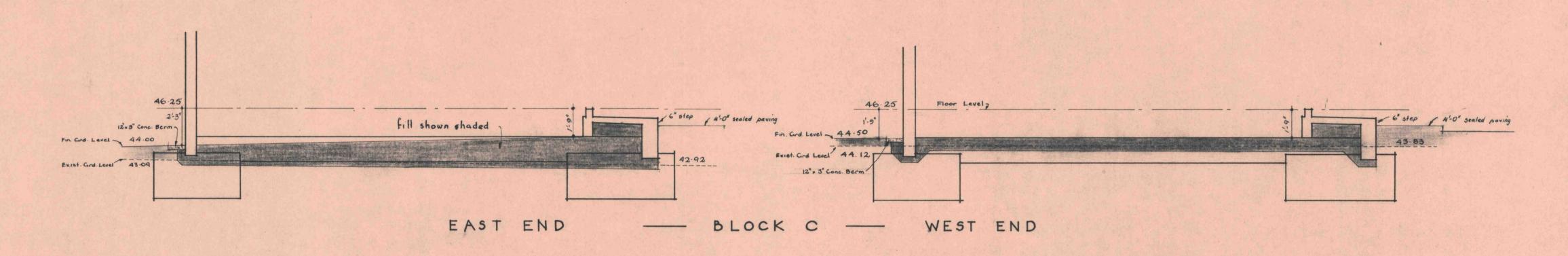


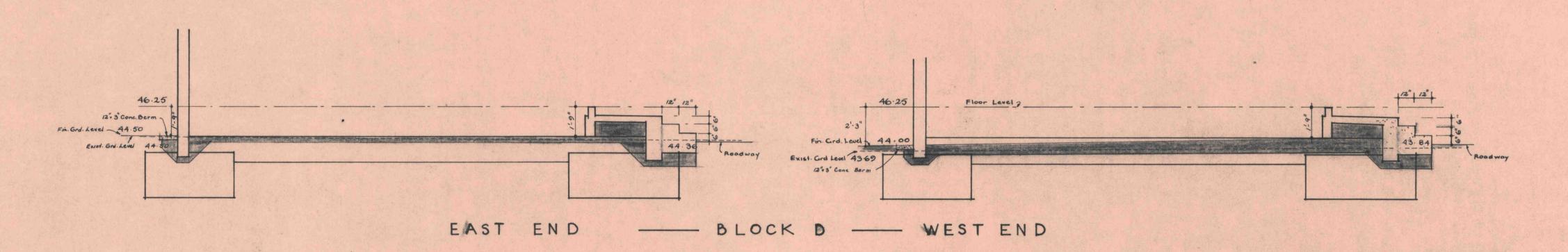




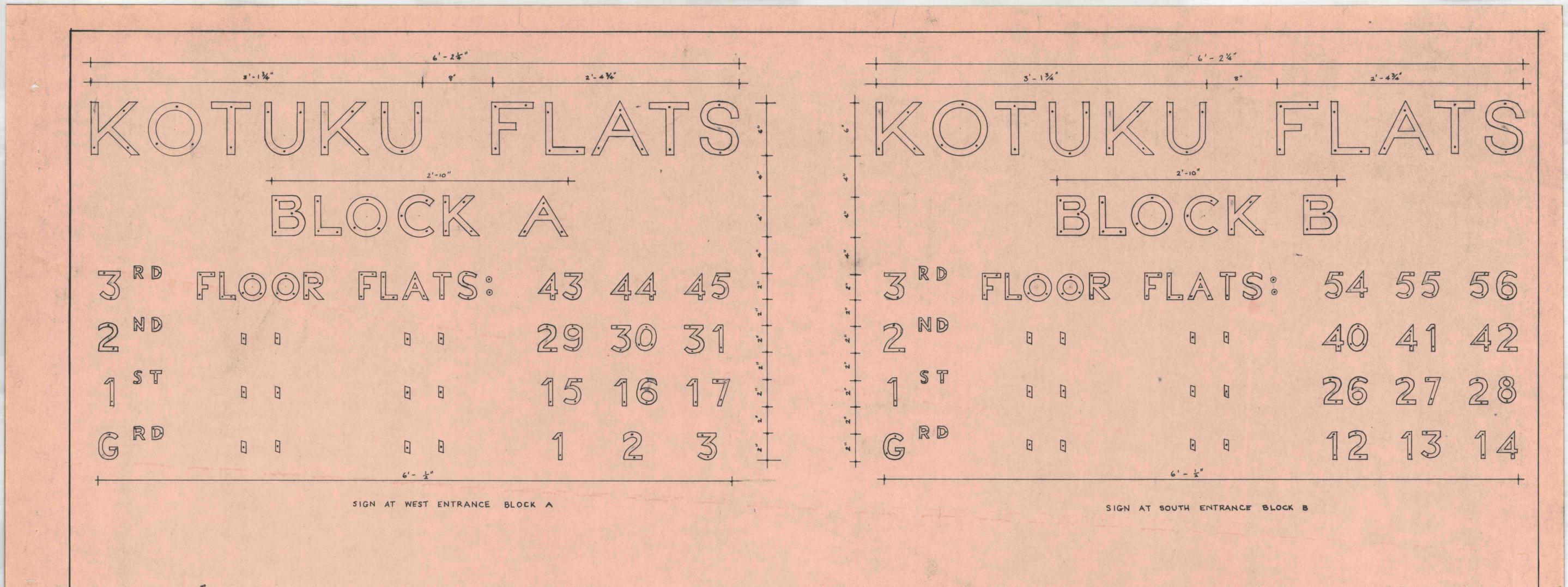




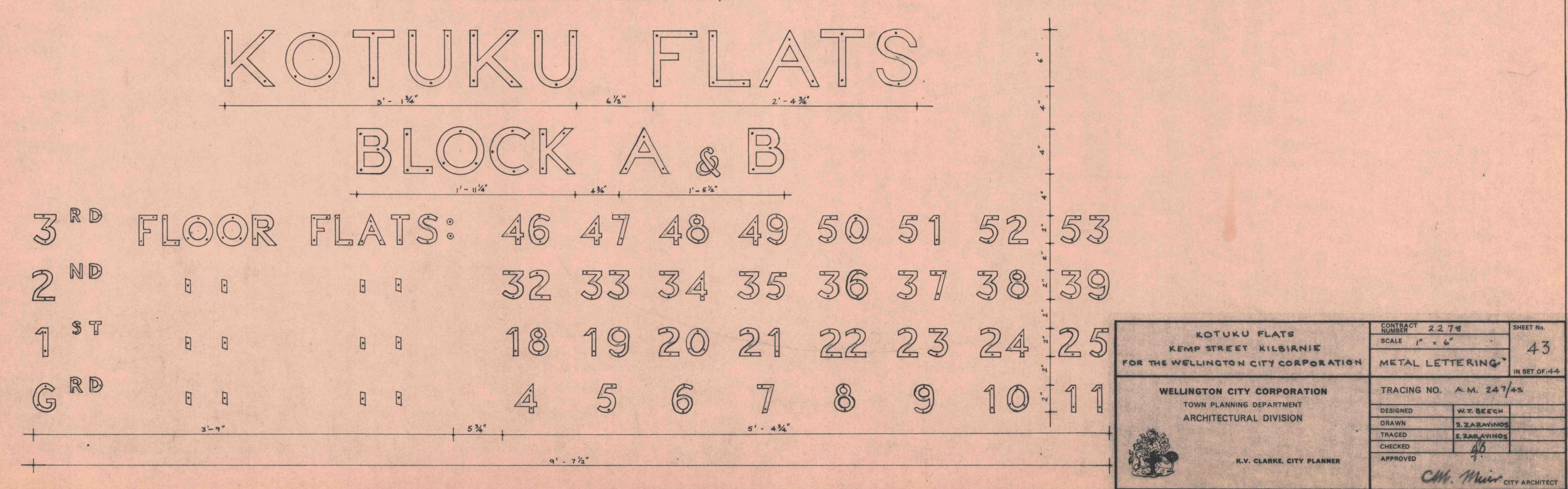




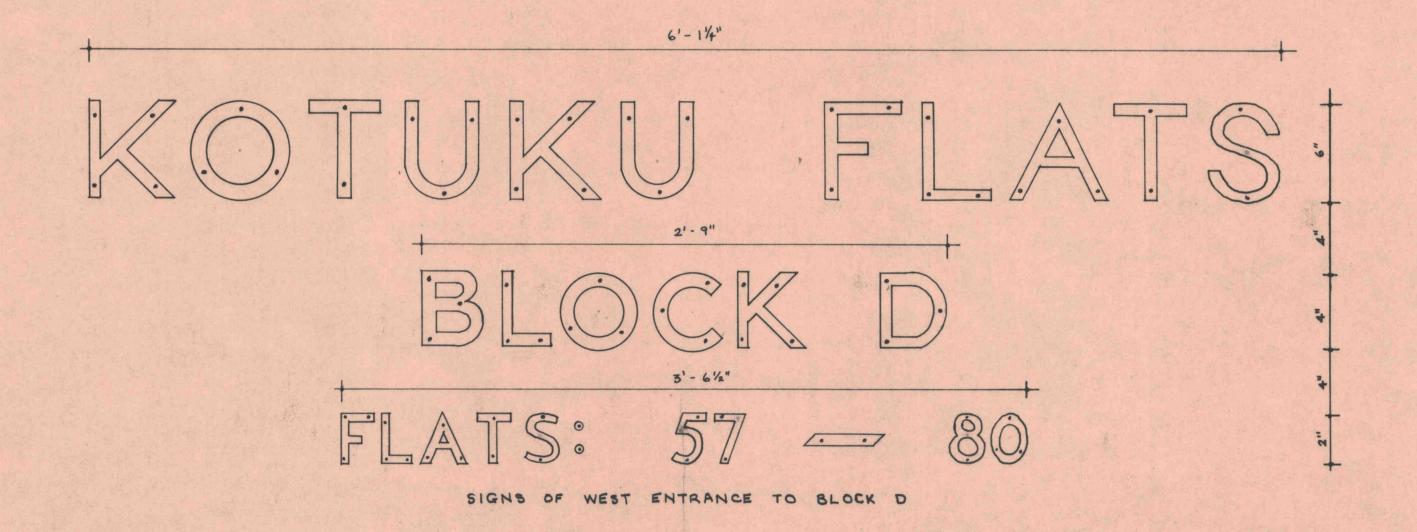
KOTUKU FLATS KEMP STREET - KILBIRNIE FOR THE WELLINGTON CITY CORPORATION		CROUND LEVELS UNDER BLOCKS		42 IN SET OF 44	
		DESIGNED	W.J. BEECH	国内市 国	
ARCI	HITECTURAL DIVISION	DRAWN	W.J. BEECH		
S S S		TRACED	P. LENIHAN	SEPT '68	
	数据为的特别是这种的企业。	CHECKED	धार	n e	
	K.V. CLARKE, CITY PLANNER	APPROVED CITY ARCHITECT			

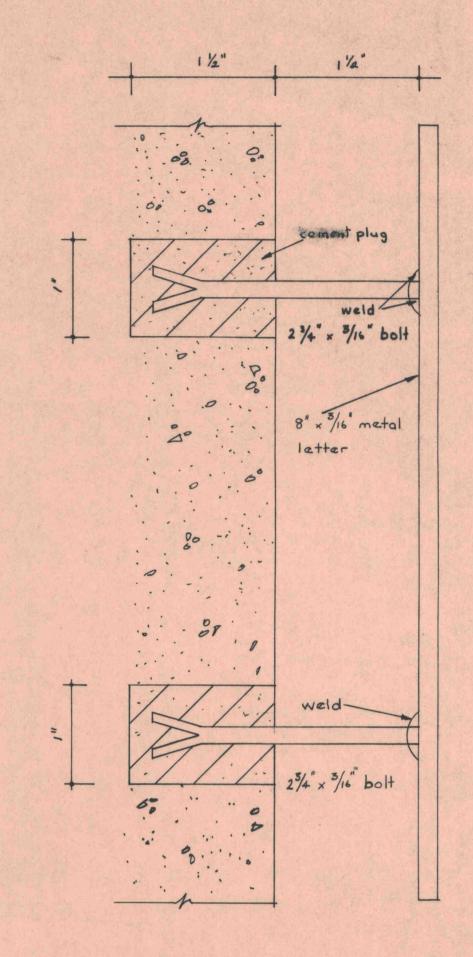


SIGN AT NORTH-EAST CORNER ENTRANCE BLOCKS A & B



BLOCK C (2 off)





DETAIL SHOWING FIXING OF LETTERS

	TUKU FLATS	CONTRACT 2278 SCALE 1" = 6"		SHEET No.
FOR THE WELLINGTON CITY CORPORATION		METAL LETTERING		IN SET OF:4
WELLINGTON CITY CORPORATION		TRACING NO. A.M 247/44		
在 1000年 1000	PLANNING DEPARTMENT	DESIGNED	W J. BEECH	
ARCI	HITECTURAL DIVISION	DRAWN	S.ZARAVINOS	
all a	TRACED	S. ZARAVINOS		
		CHECKED	WB	
	K.V. CLARKE, CITY PLANNER	CAM. Muis CITY ARCHITEC		

KOTUKU FLATS KEMP ST. – KILBIRNIE FOR THE WELLINGTON CITY CORPORATION

STEWART G. REES & ASSOCIATES

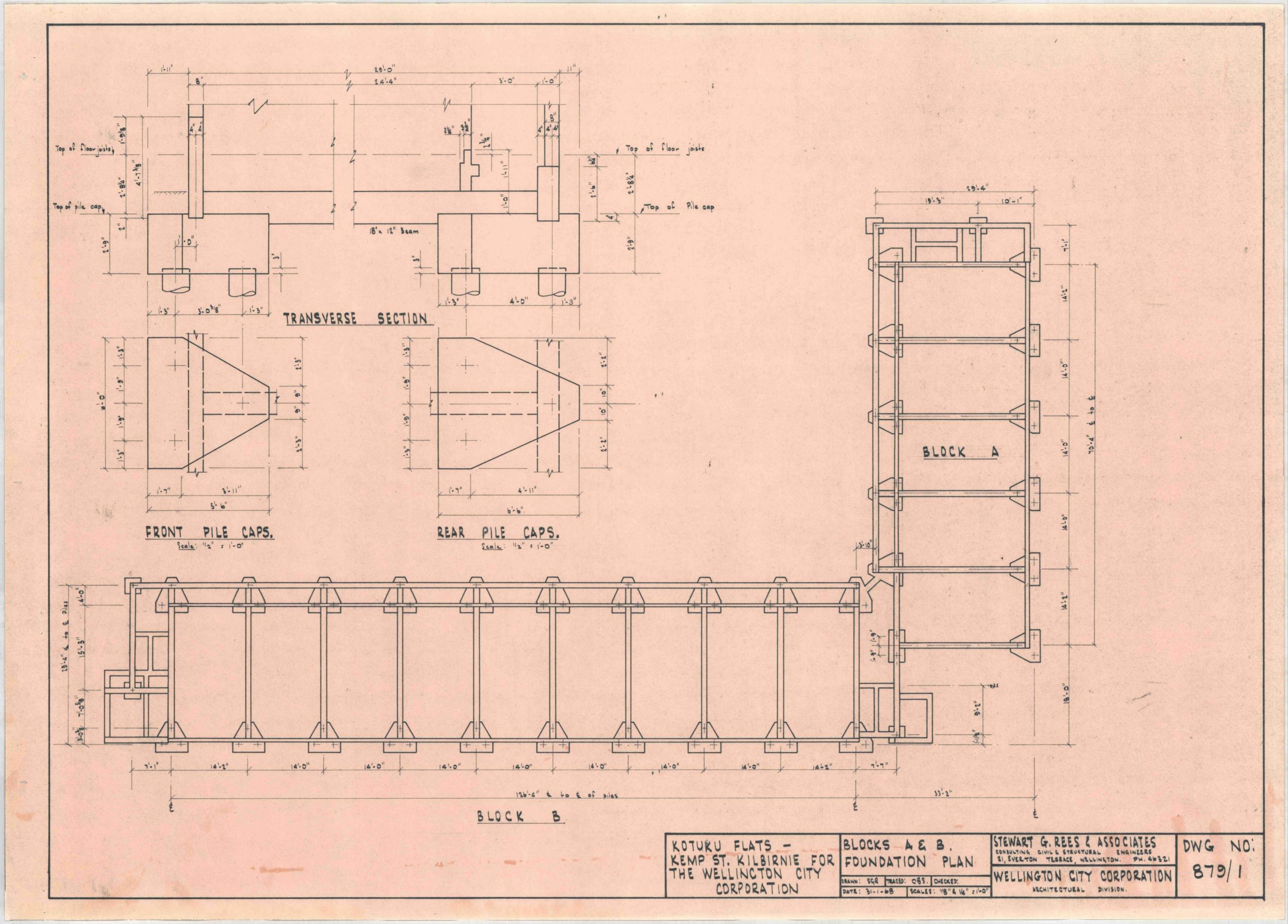
CONSULTING ENGINEERS

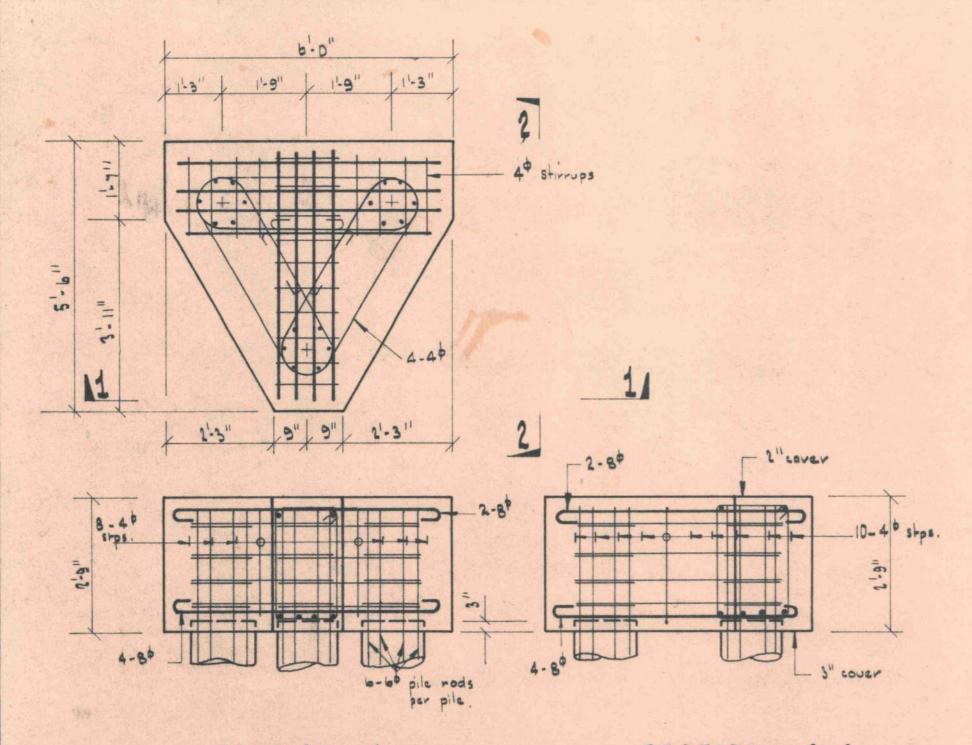
THE WELLINGTON CITY CORPORATION

ARCHITECTURAL DIVISION

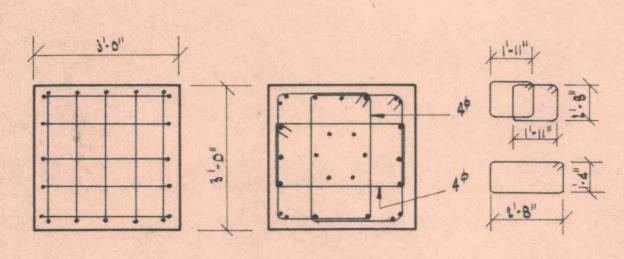
CONTRACT No. 2278.

SET No 1

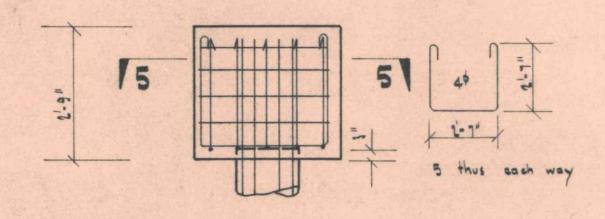




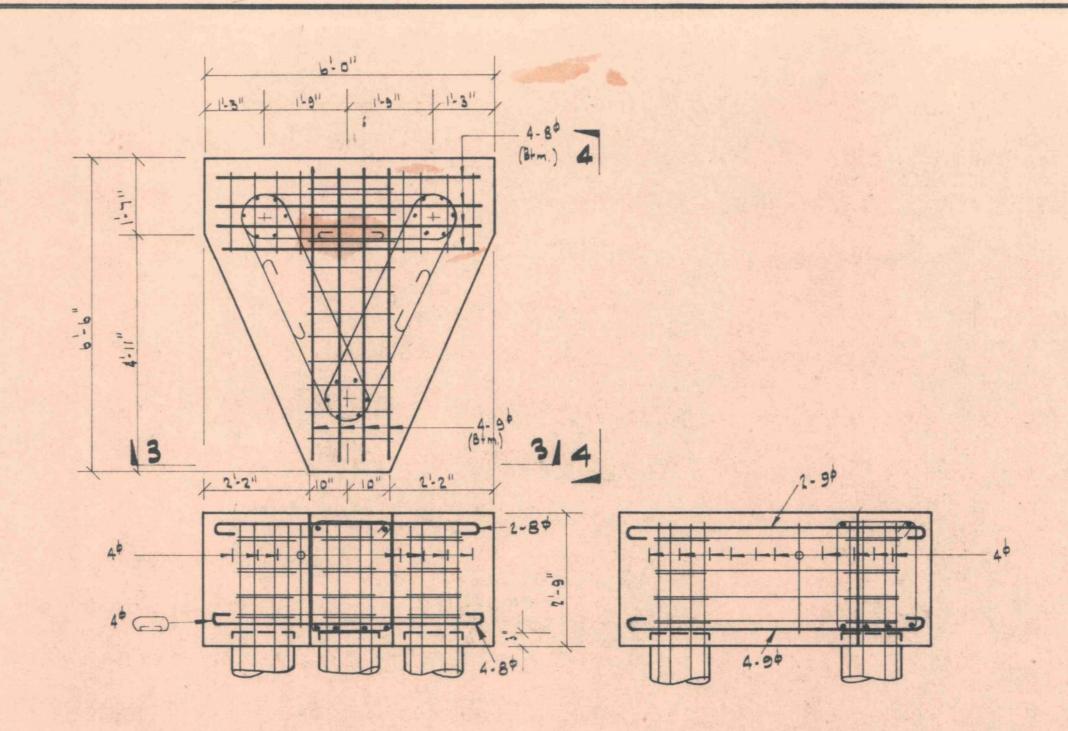
SECTION 2-2 SECTION 1-1 REINFORCEMENT DETAILS FRONT PILECAPS 'A'



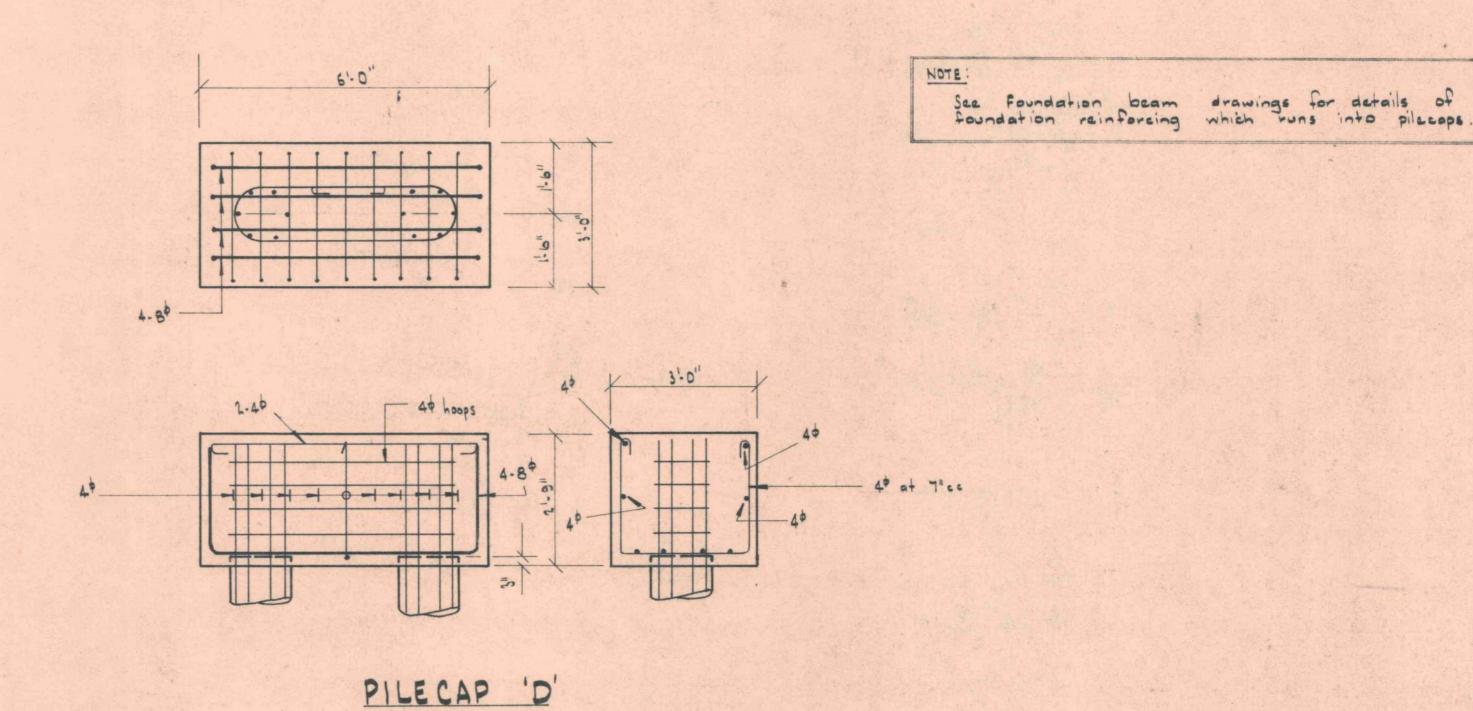
SECTION 5-5



PILE CAP 'C'



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



KOTUKU FLATS -KEMP ST. KILBIRNIE. FOR THE WELLINGTON CITY

PILECAP REINFORCING DETAILS.

SCALES: "12" = 1'-0"

DRAWN: SGR TRACED: CBS CHECKED;

DATE: 8-1-68

STEWART G. REES & ASSOCIATES

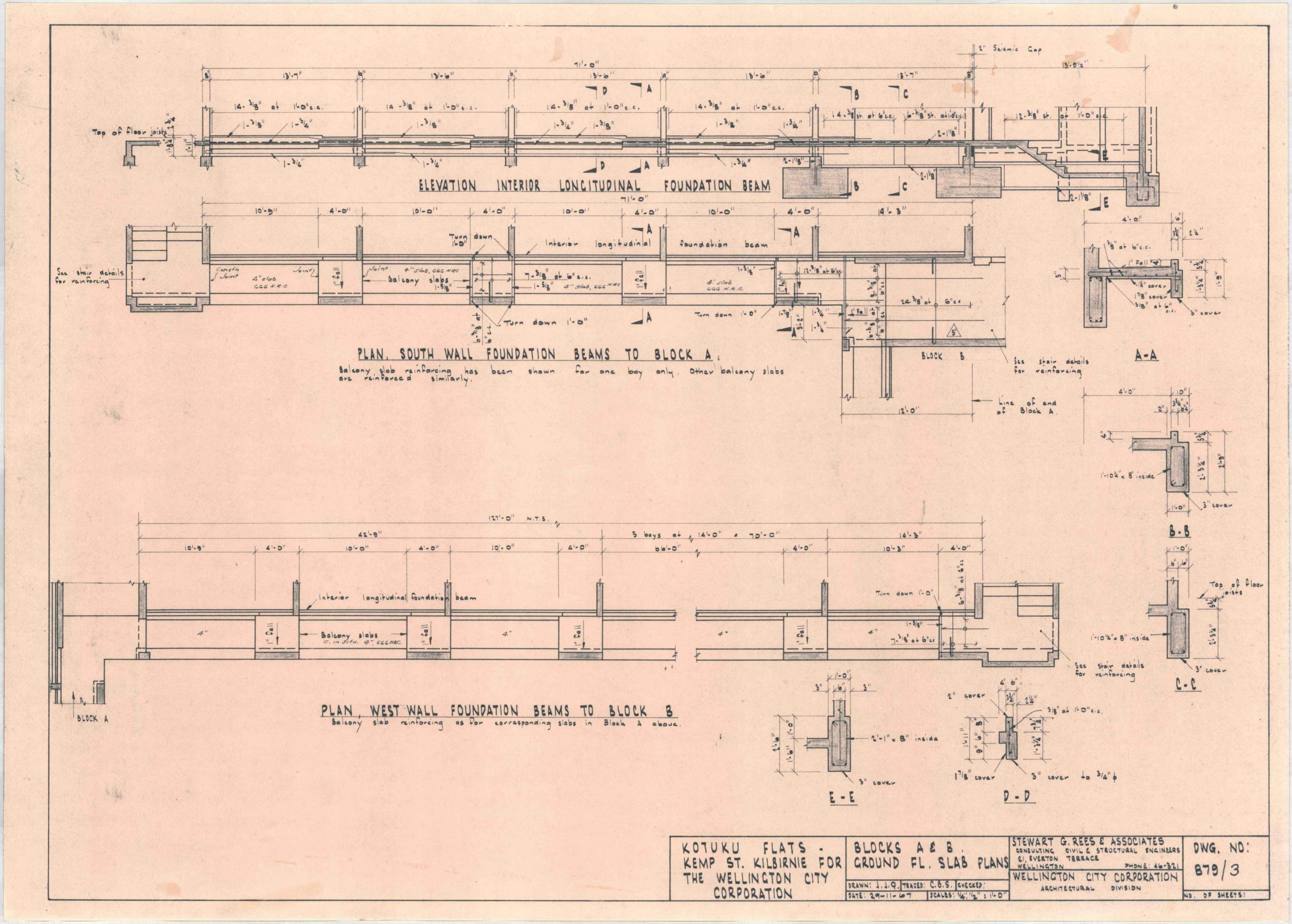
CONSULTING DIVILE STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS

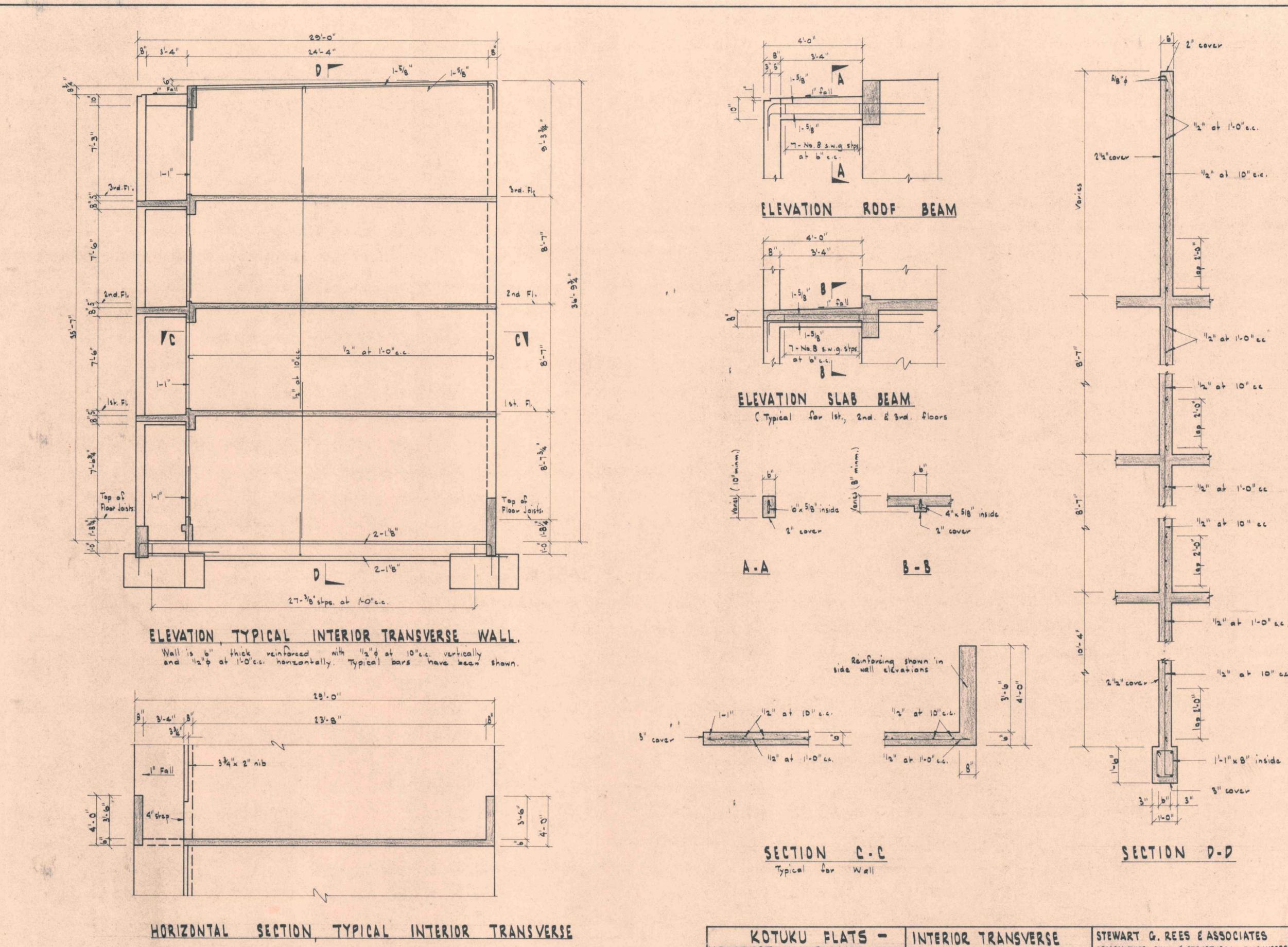
LI, EVERTON TERRACE, WELLINGTON. PH. 46-321

DWG. NO.

WELLINGTON CITY CORPORATION ARCHITECTURAL DIVISION

879/2





WALL

15T., 2ND., & 3RD.

FLOOR LEVELS.

THE WELLINGTON CITY WALL FOR ALL

CORPORATION.

PRANN: J.J.Q. TRACED: C.B.S. CHECKED:

DATE : 20 th. DCT. 1967 SCALES: 14", 12" = 1-0"

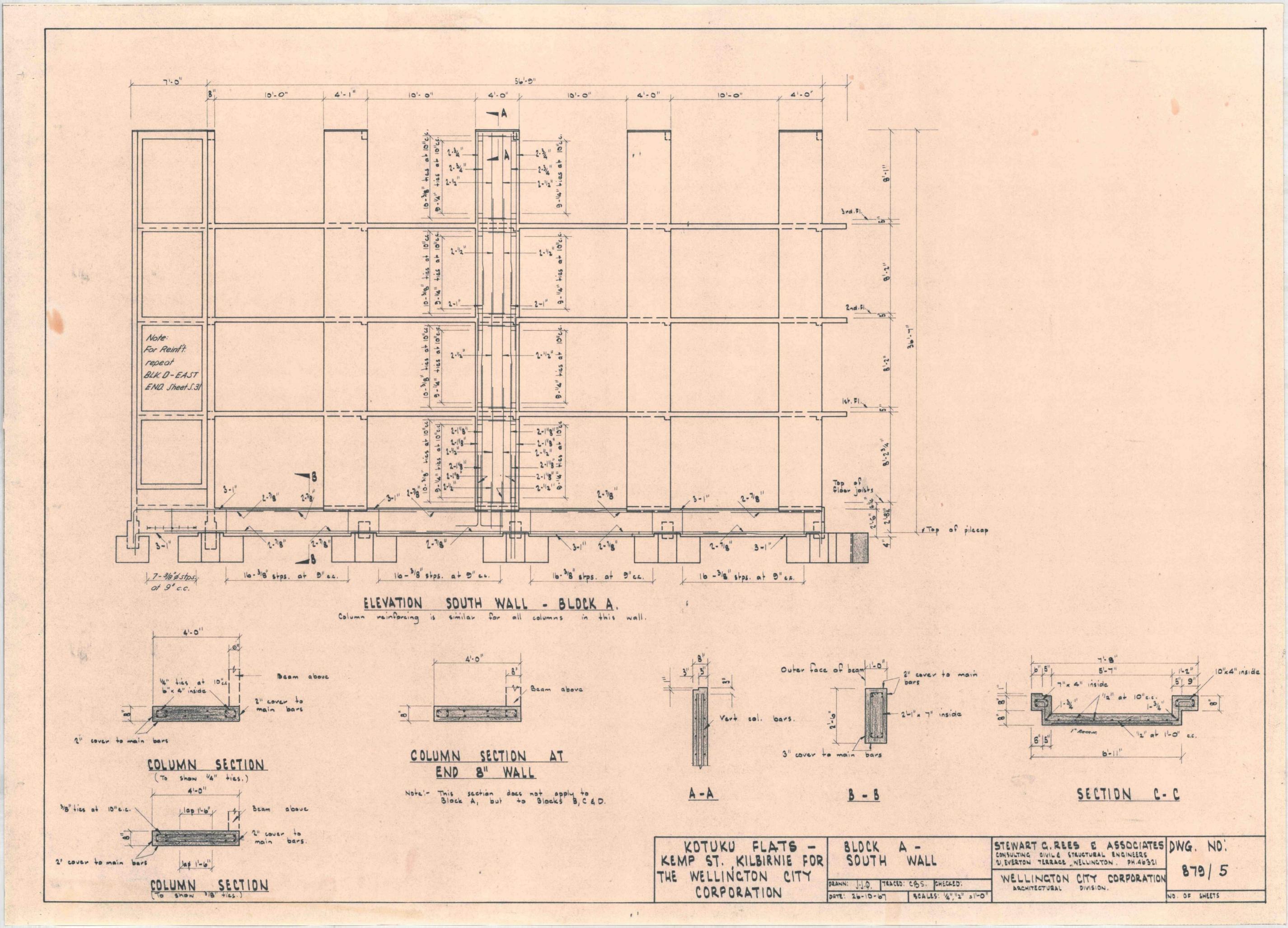
STEWART G. REES & ASSOCIATES

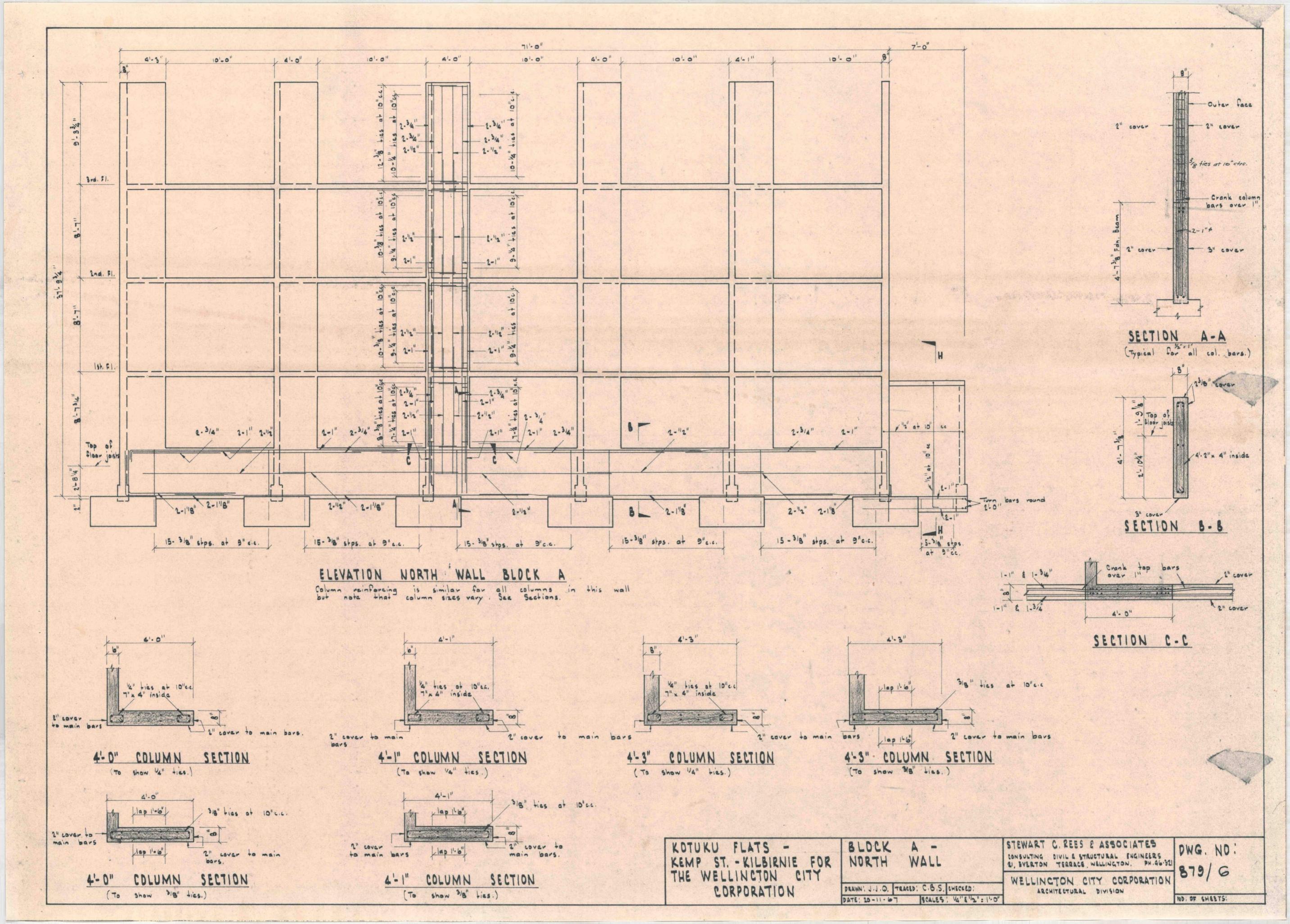
CONSULTING CIVIL & STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS
21, EVERTON TERRACE, WELLINGTON. PH. 46321

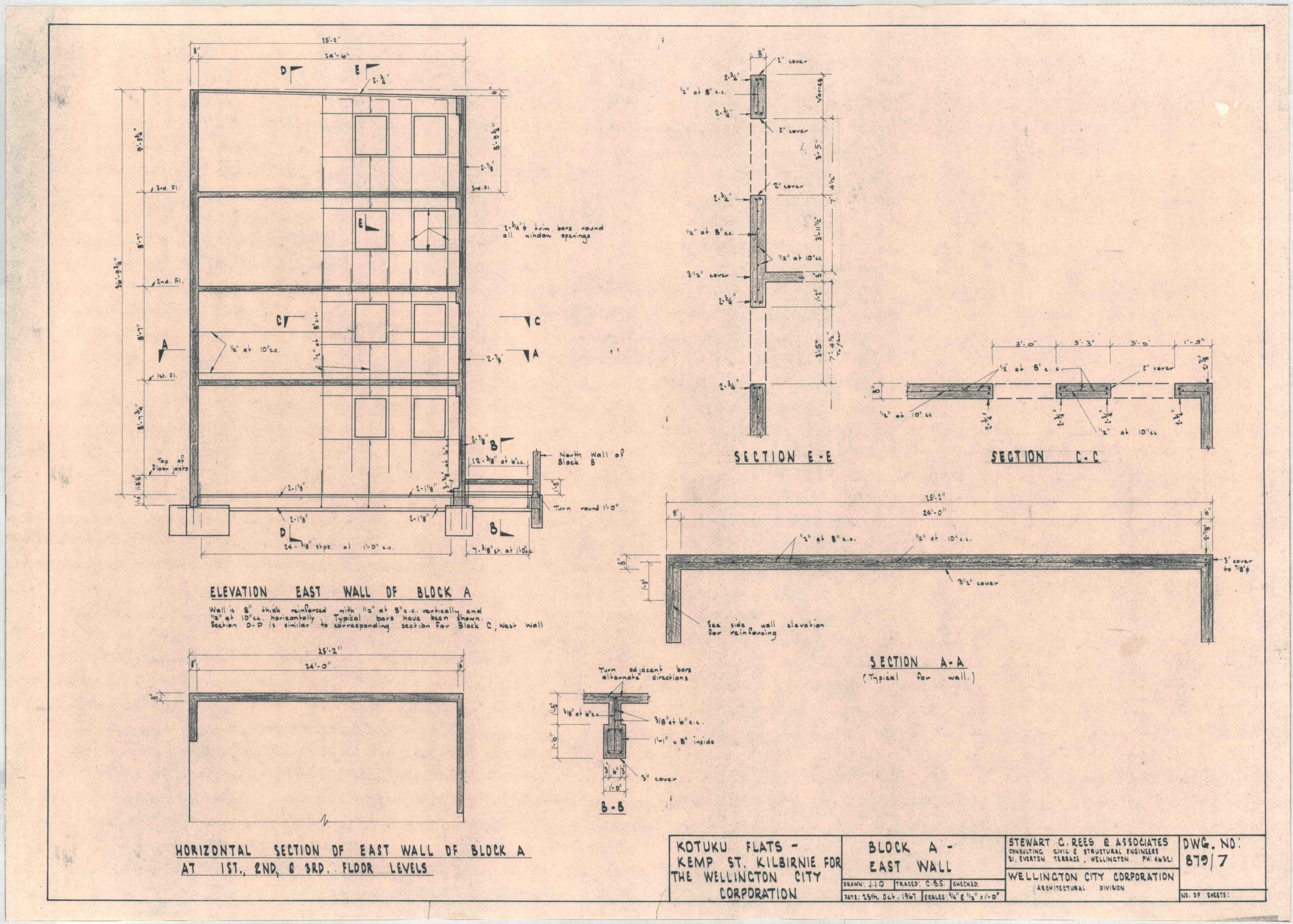
WELLINGTON CITY CORPORATION

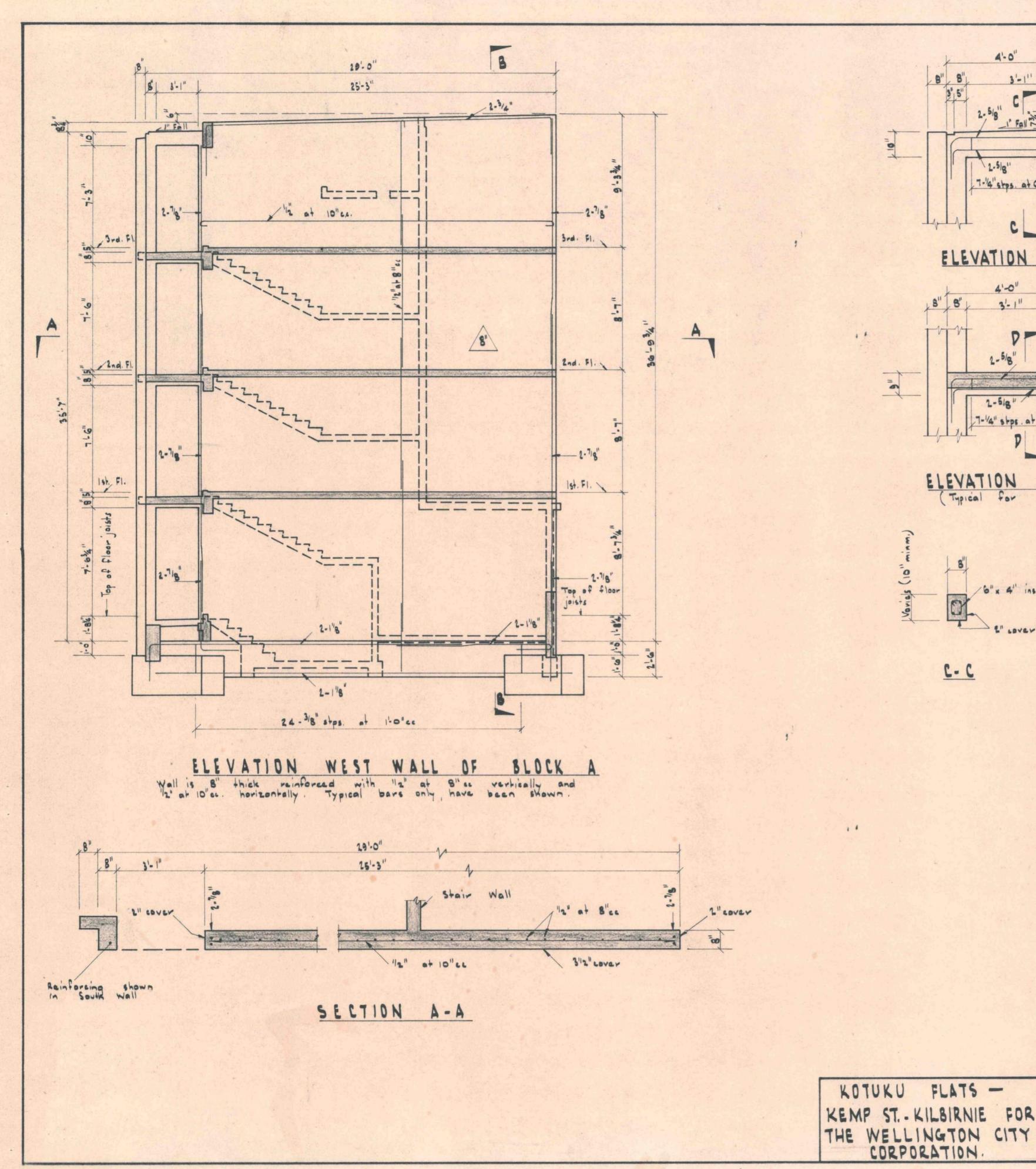
ARCHITECTURAL DIVISION

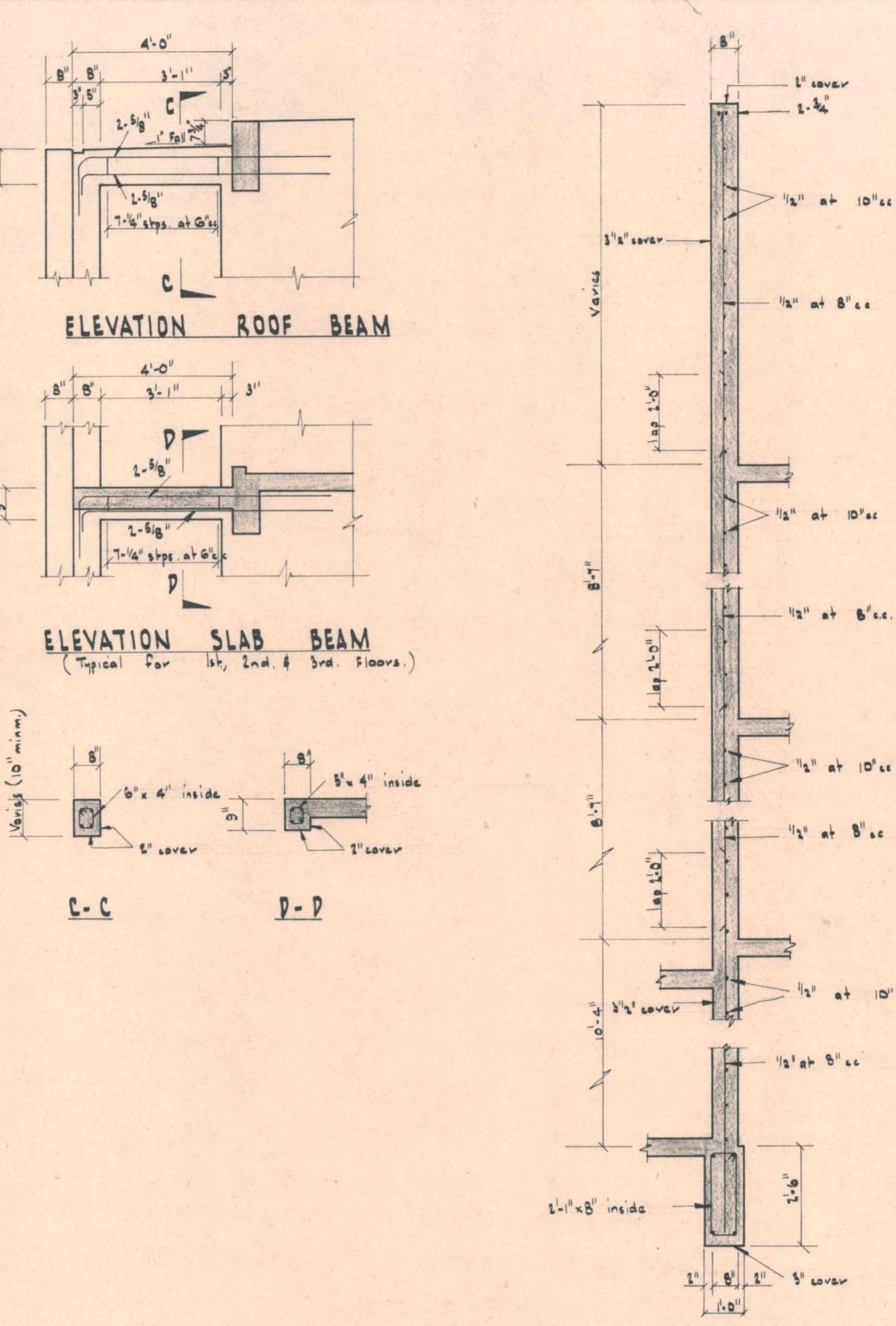
NO. OF SHEETS:











KEMP ST. - KILBIRNIE FOR

BLOCK WEST WALL

DRAWN: JJQ TRACED : CBS CHICKED! SCALES : 14" 4 12" : 1-0" DATE: 19-3-69

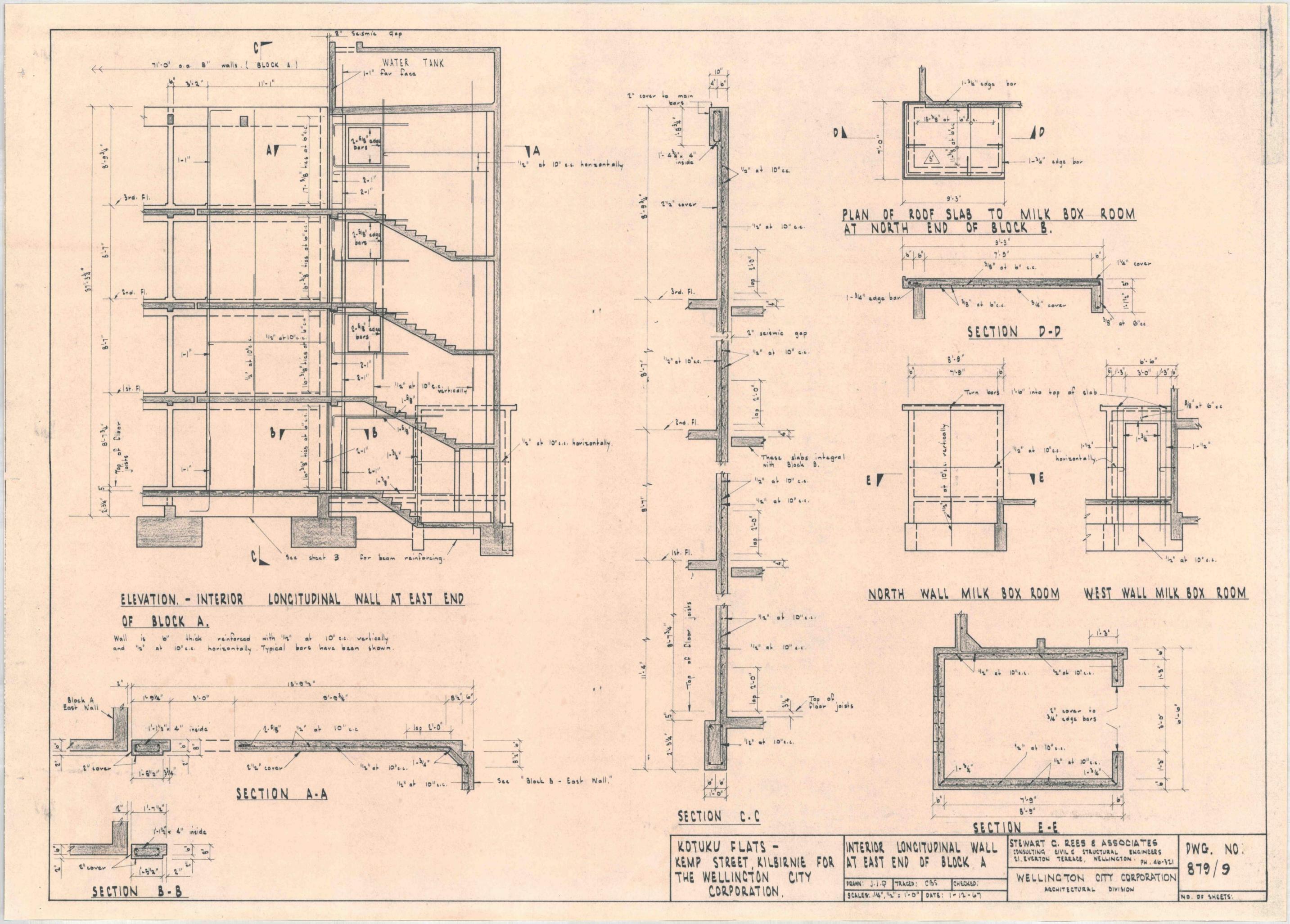
CONSULTING CIVIL & STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS
21, EVERTON TERRACE, WELLINGTON PH. 46-321

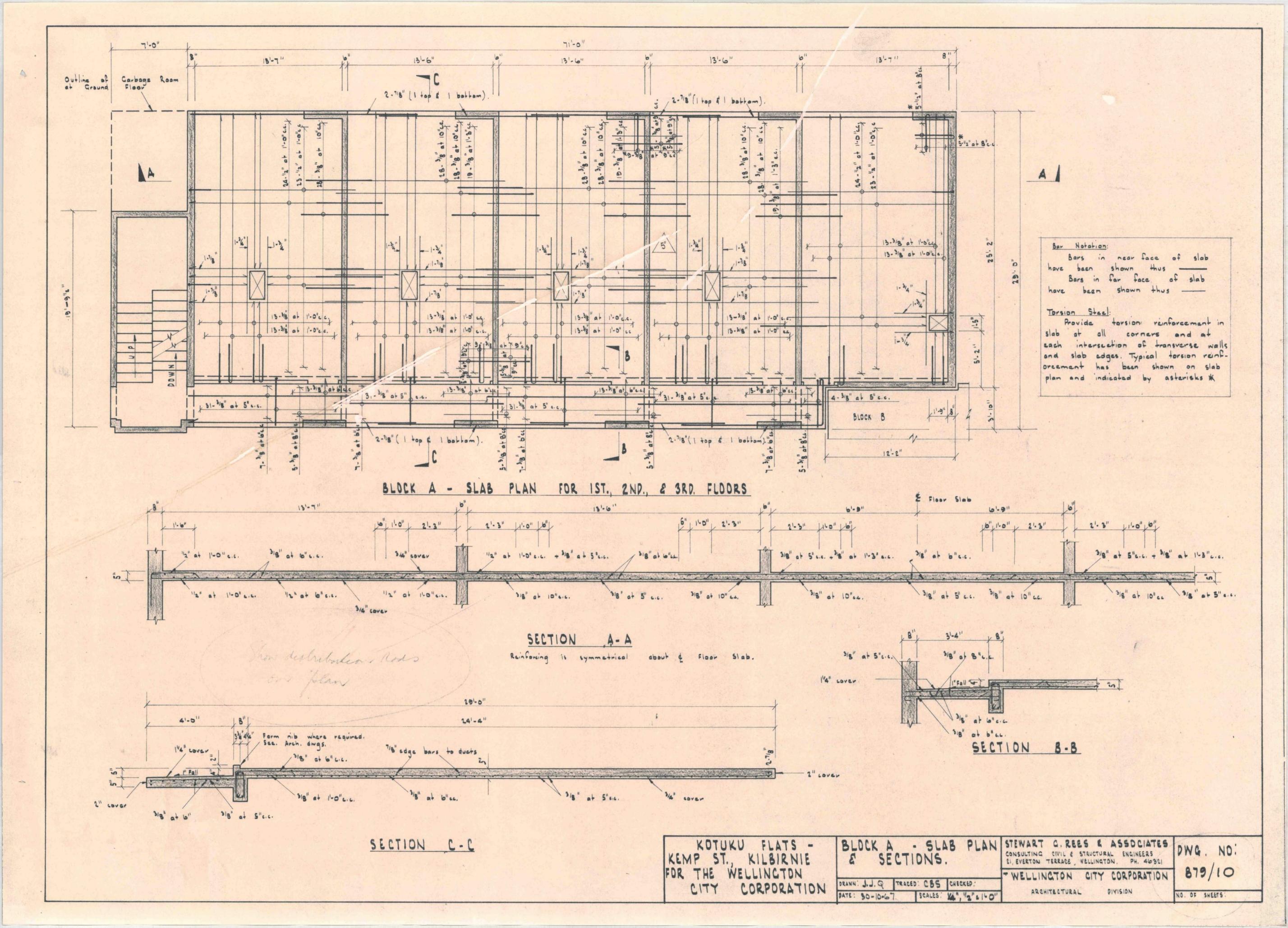
B - B

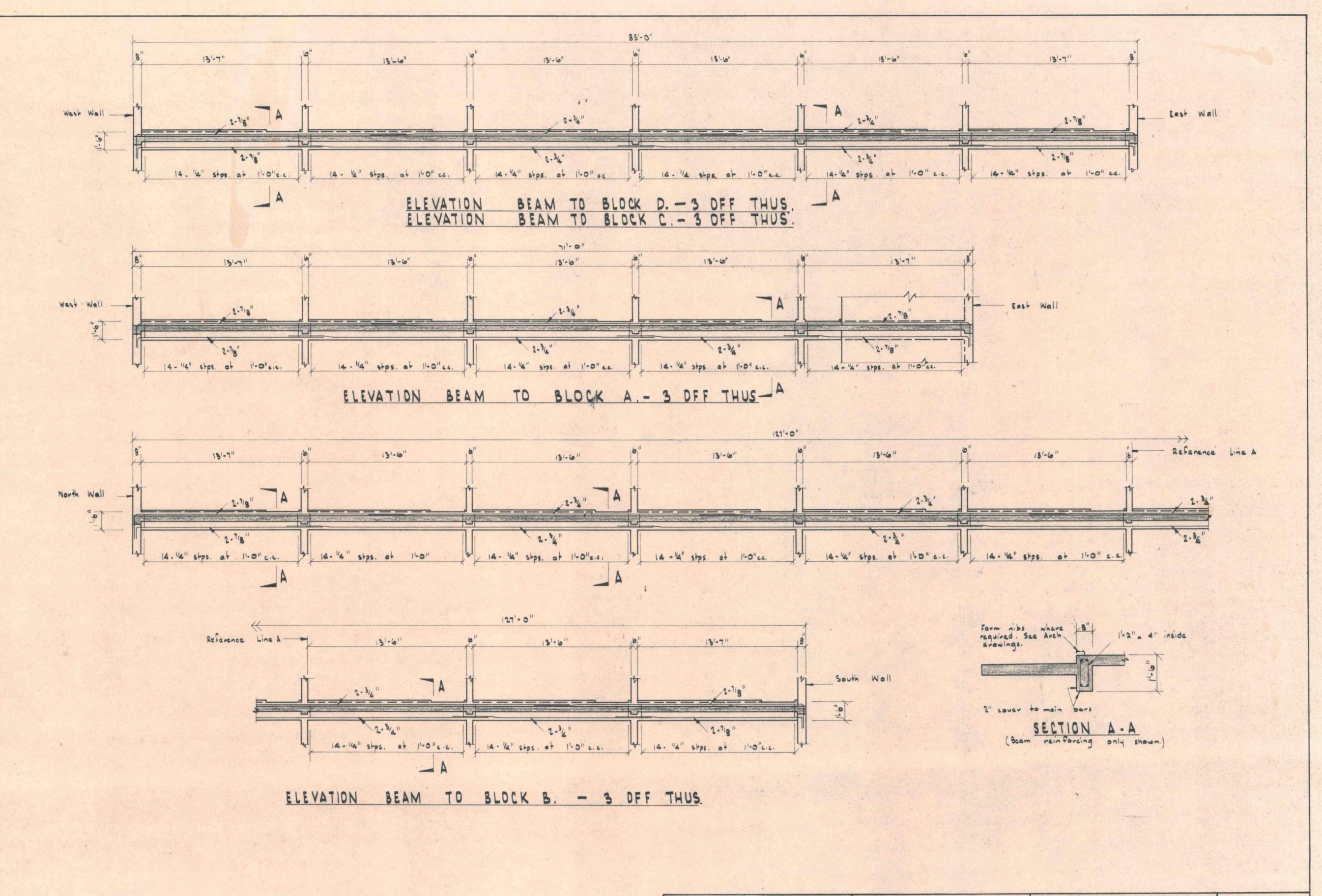
879 8 WELLINGTON CITY CORPORATION

DWG NO:

ARCHITECTURAL DIVISION







KOTUKU FLATS -KEMP ST. KILBIRNIE FOR THE WELLINGTON CITY CORPORATION.

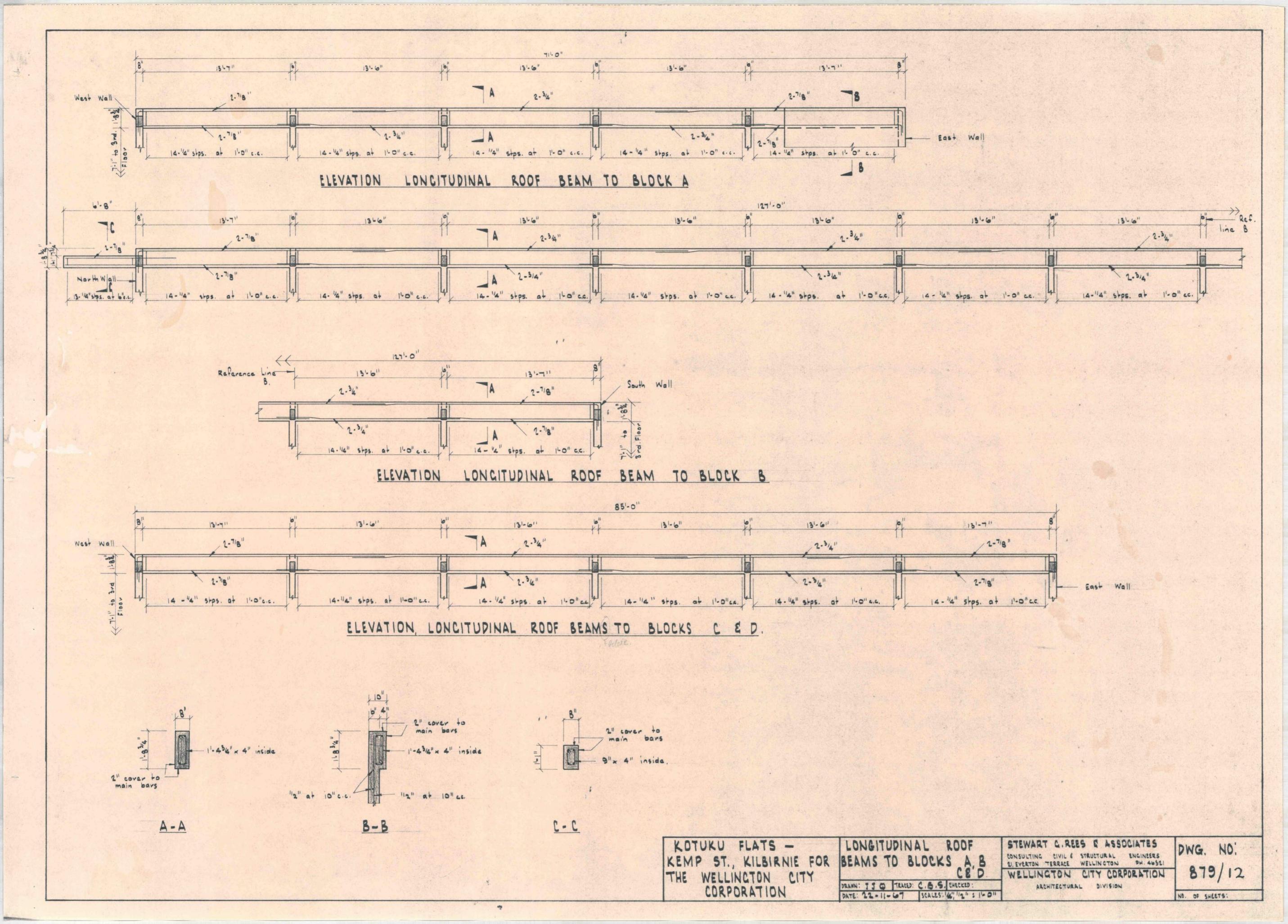
INTERIOR LONGITUDINAL BEAMS AT IST, 2ND., & 3RD. PRAWN: 1.1.Q. TRACED: C.B.S. CHECKED:

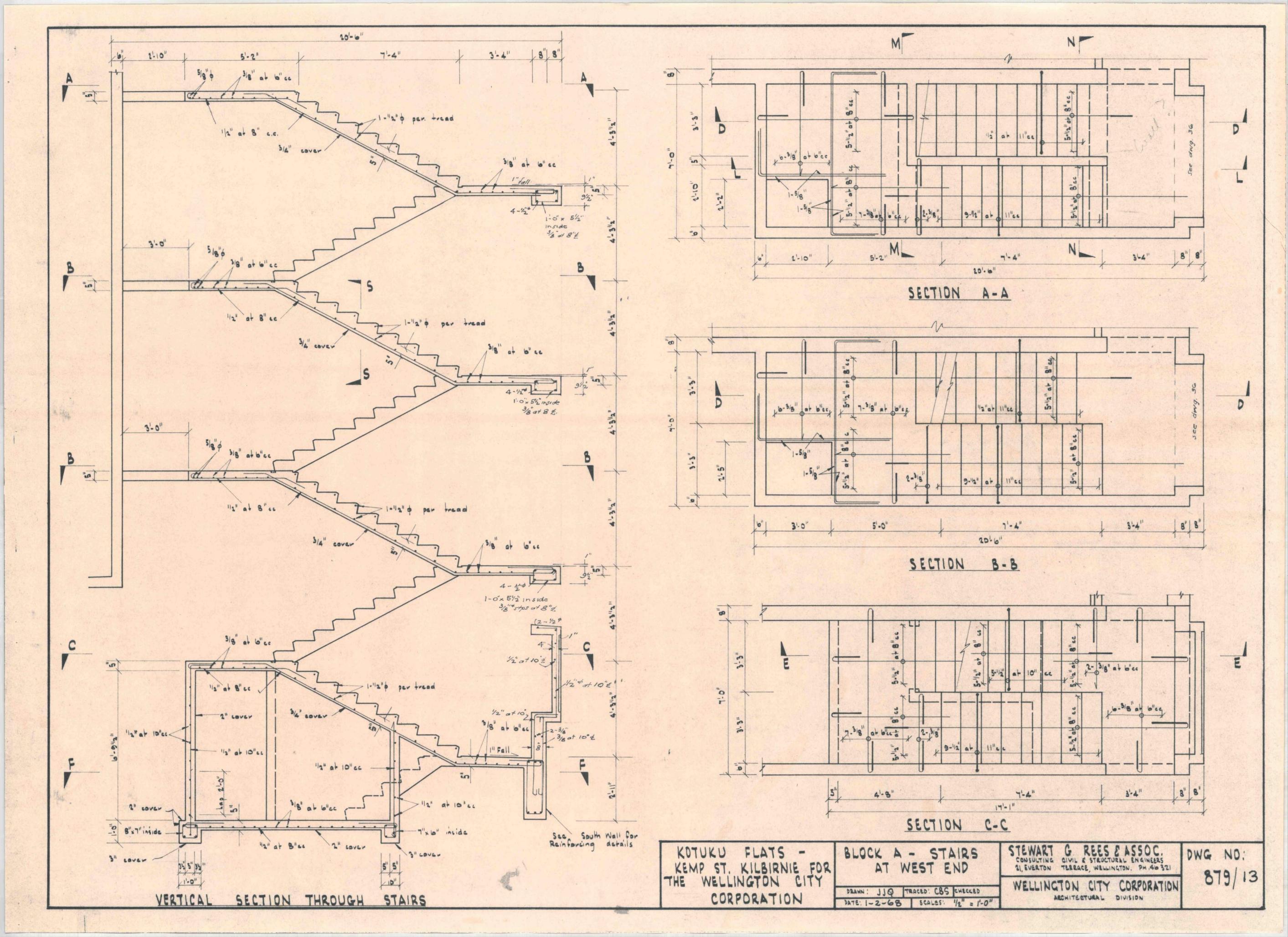
PATE: 27-10-67 [SCALE: 14" 12" = 1'-0"

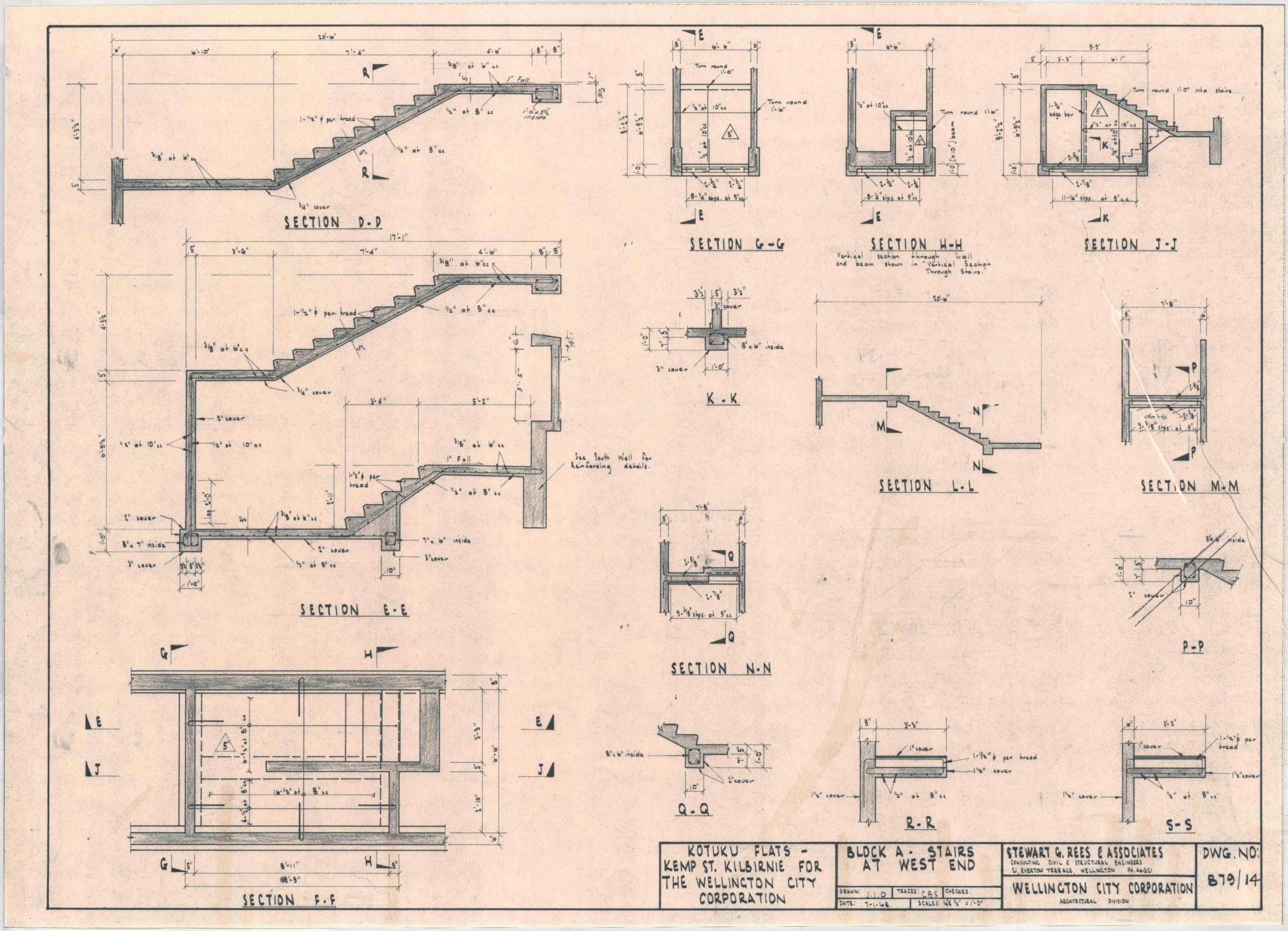
STEWART G. REES & ASSOCIATES DWG. NO: CONSULTING CIVIL & STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS
LI, EVERTON TERRACE, WELLINGTON. PH.46321 WELLINGTON CITY CORPORATION

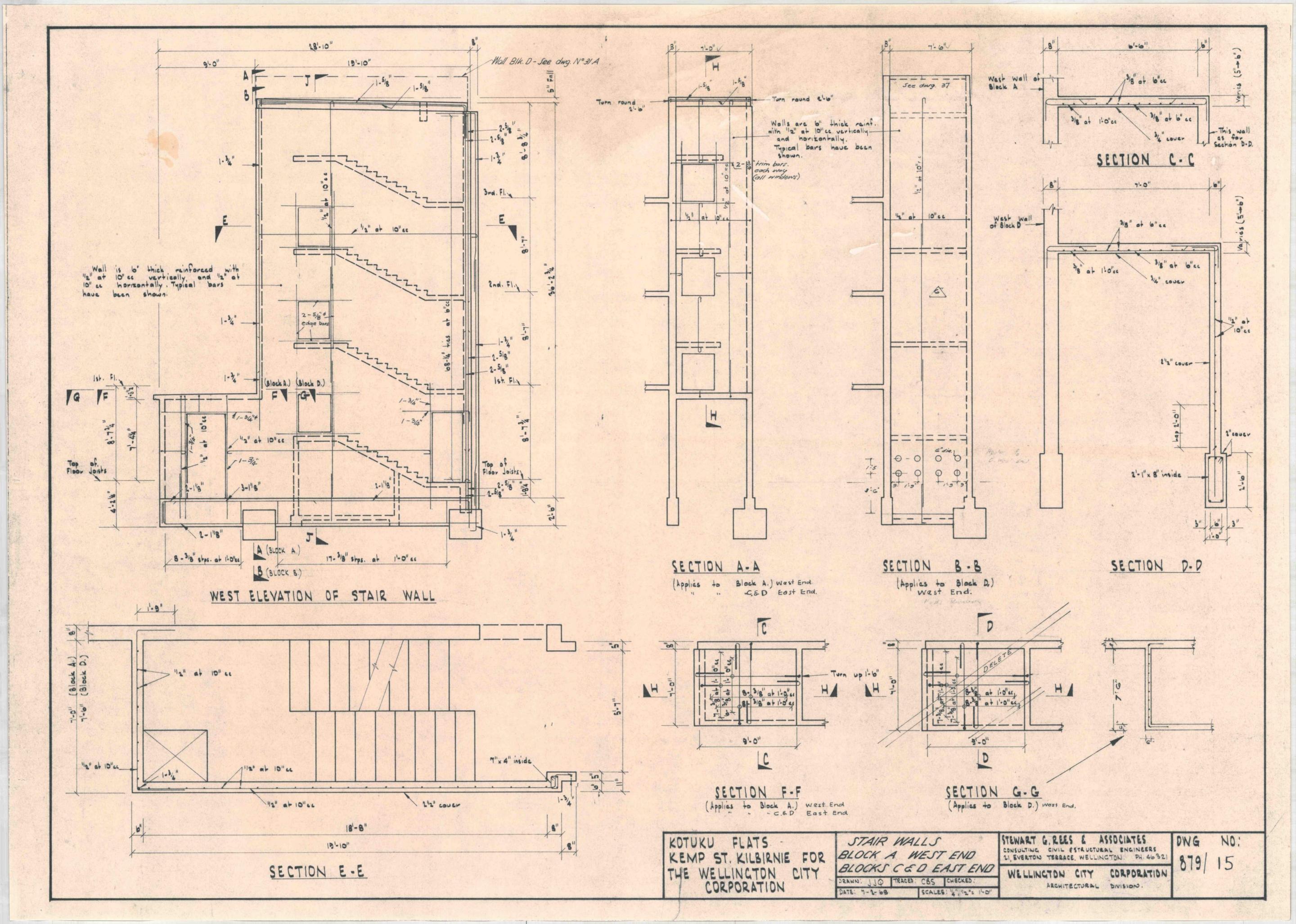
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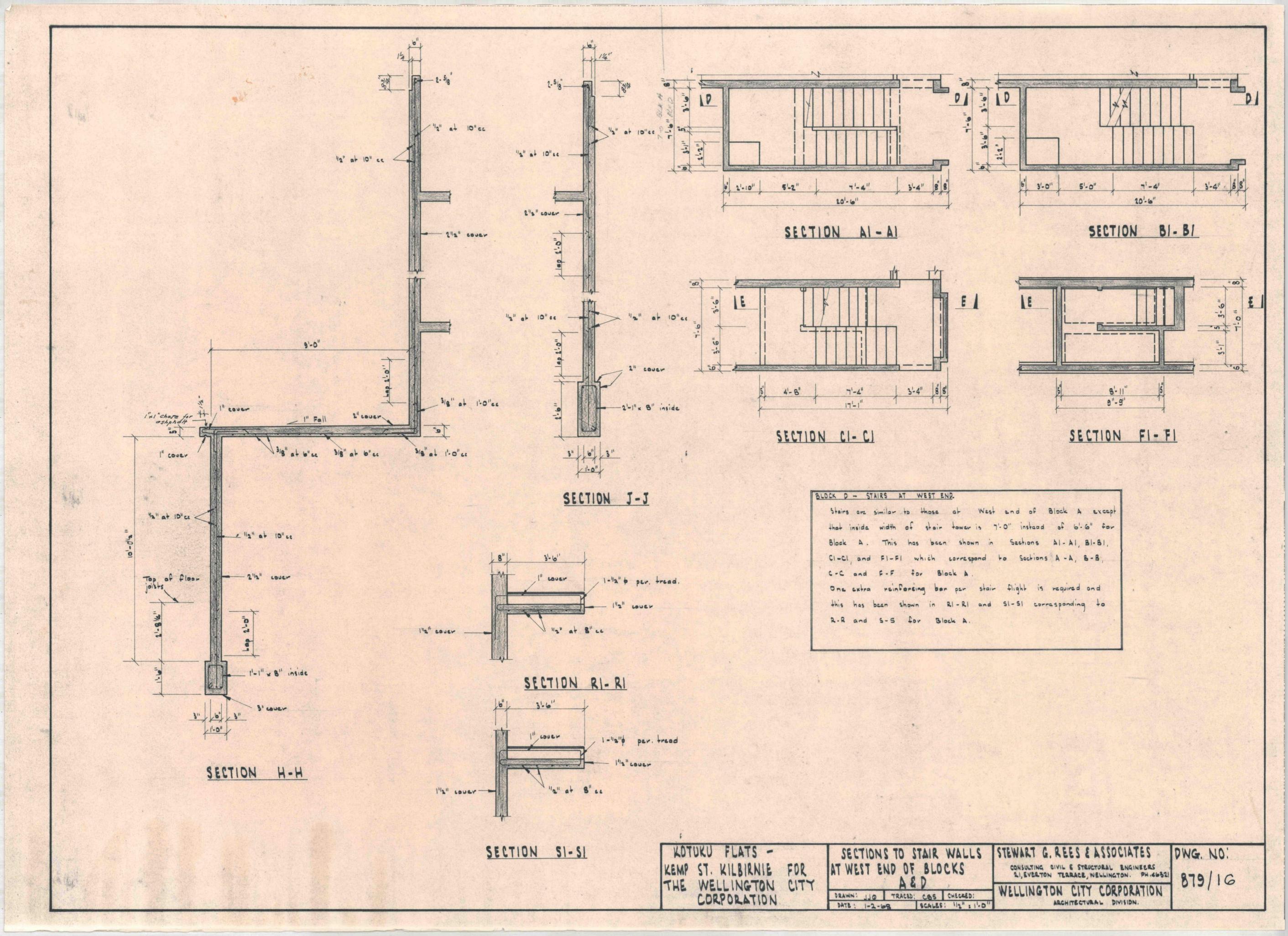
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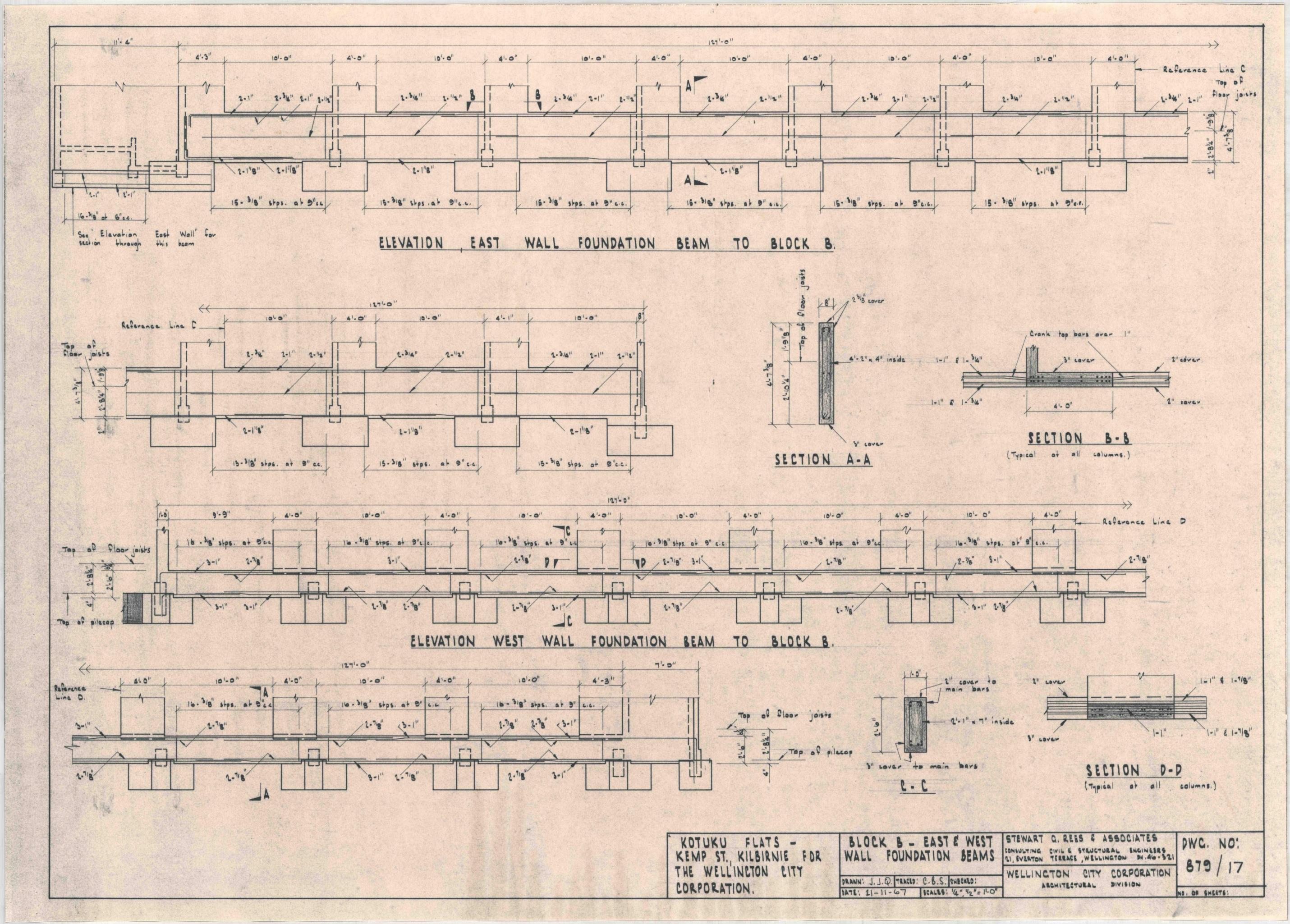


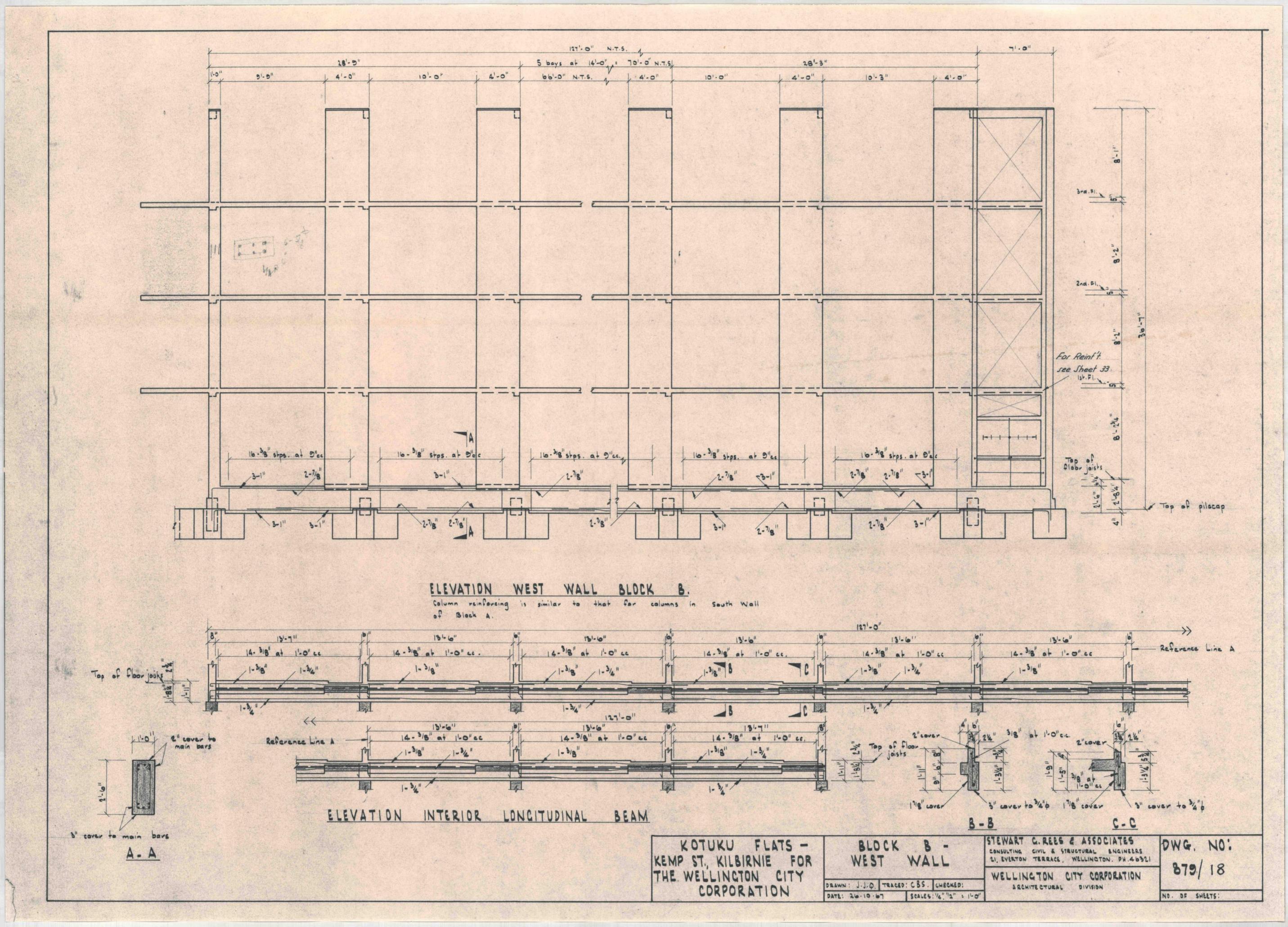


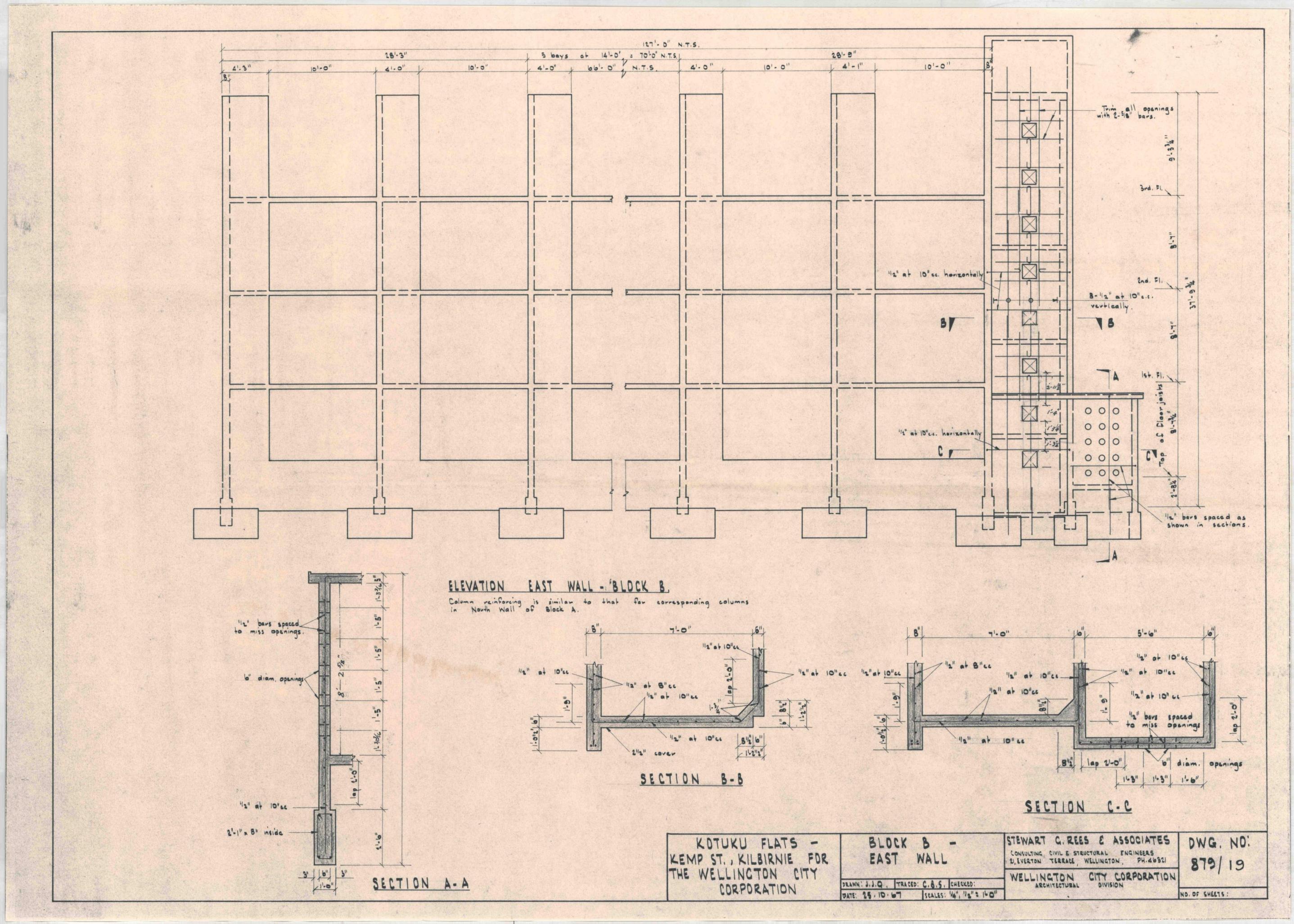


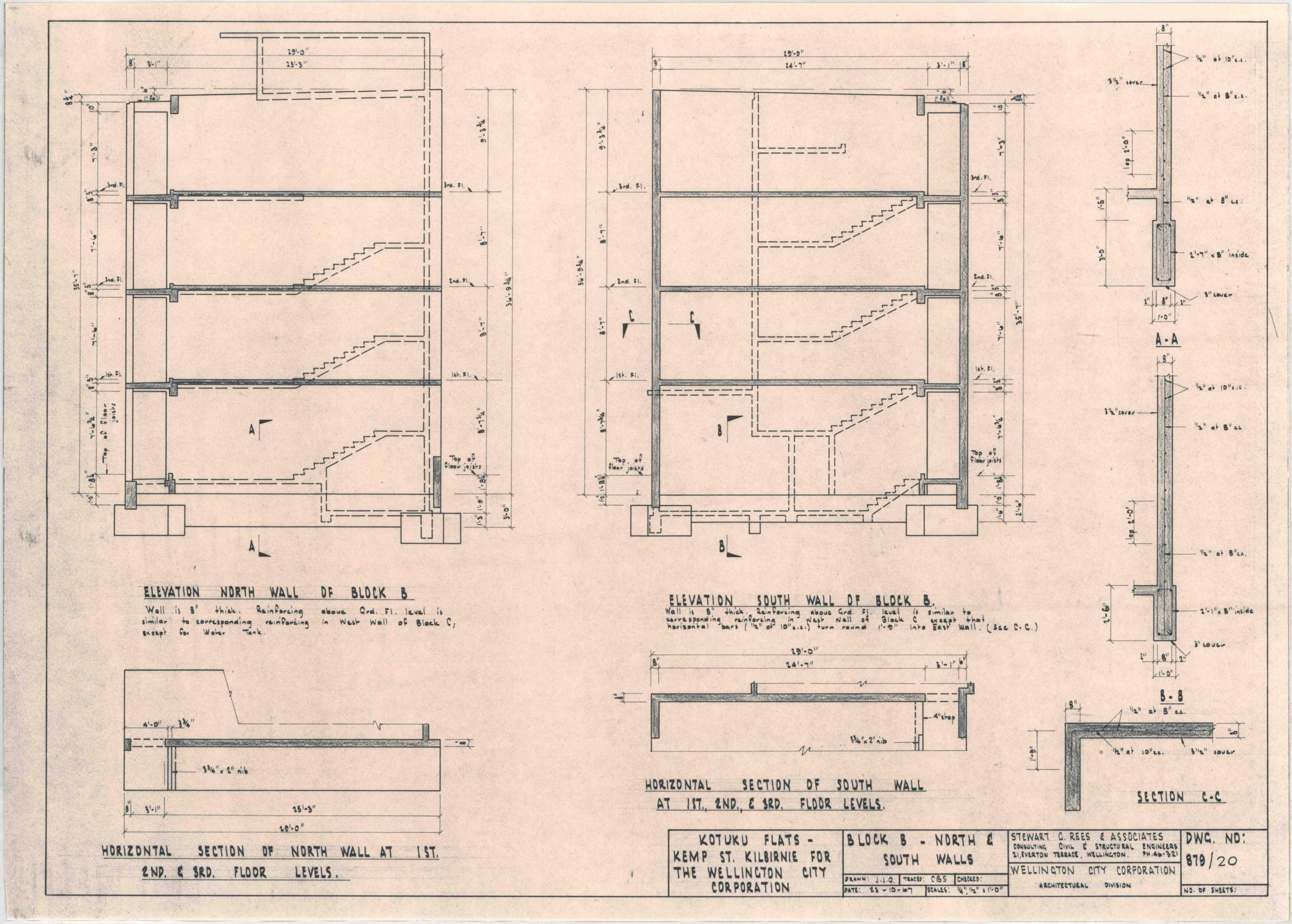


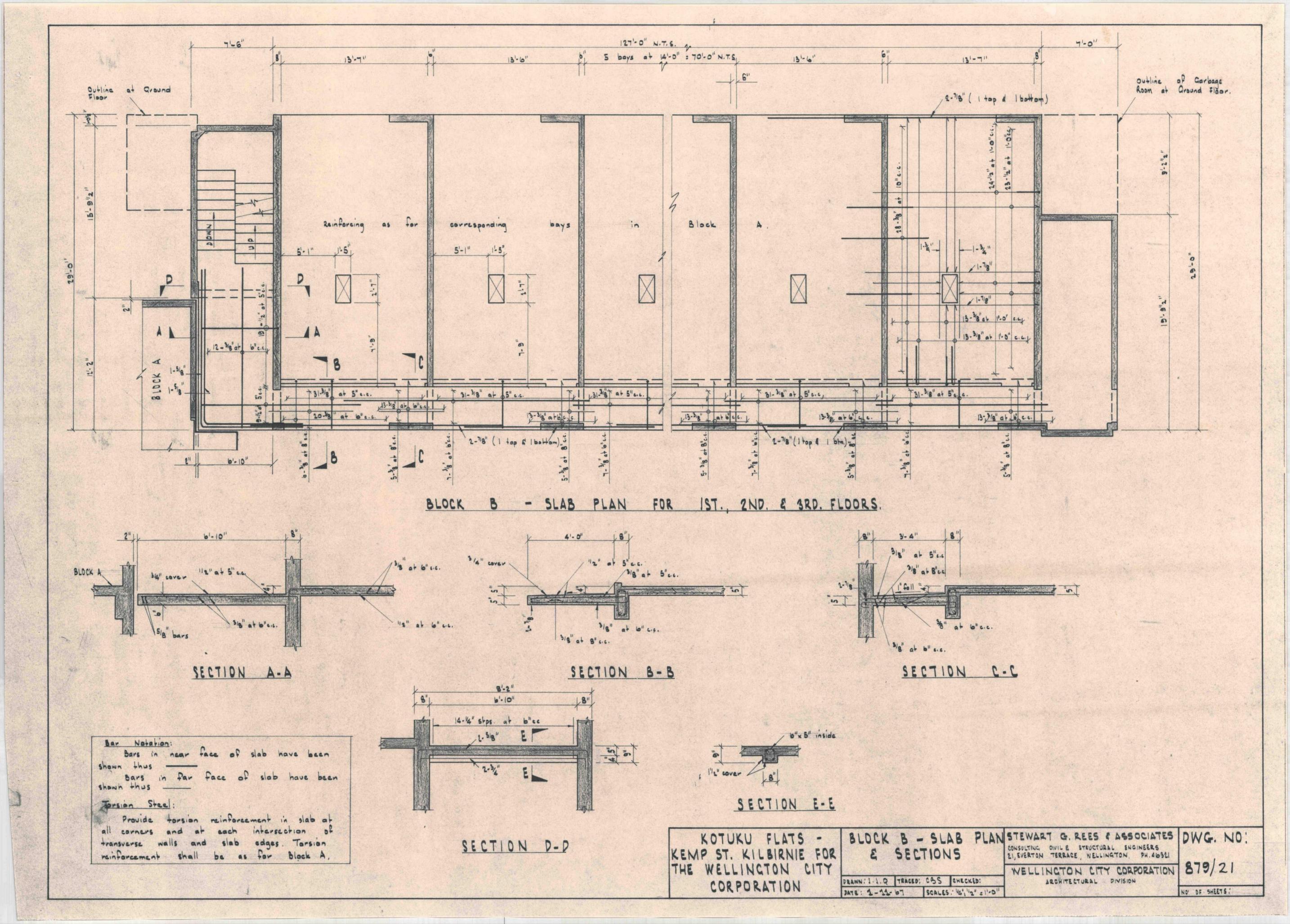


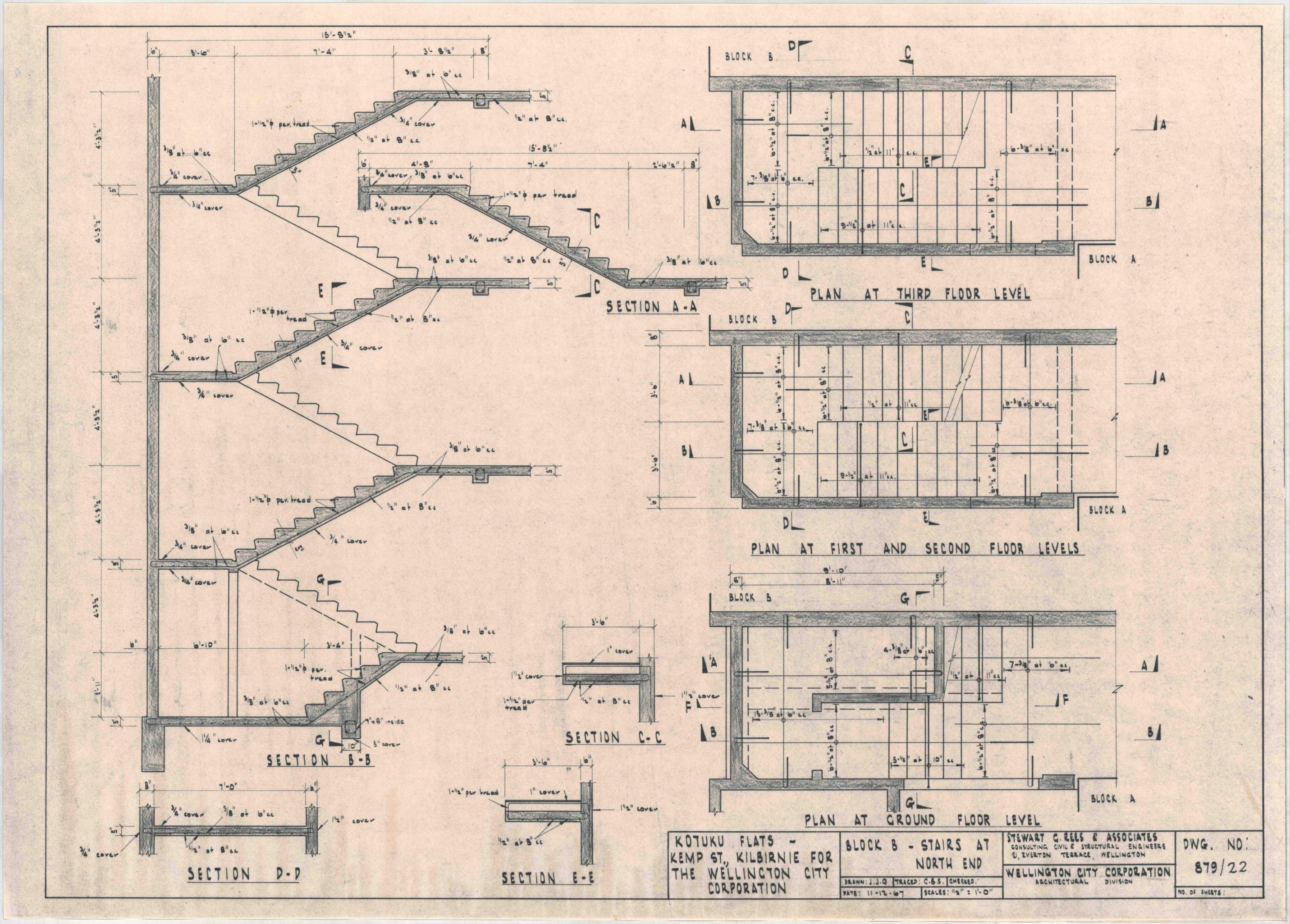


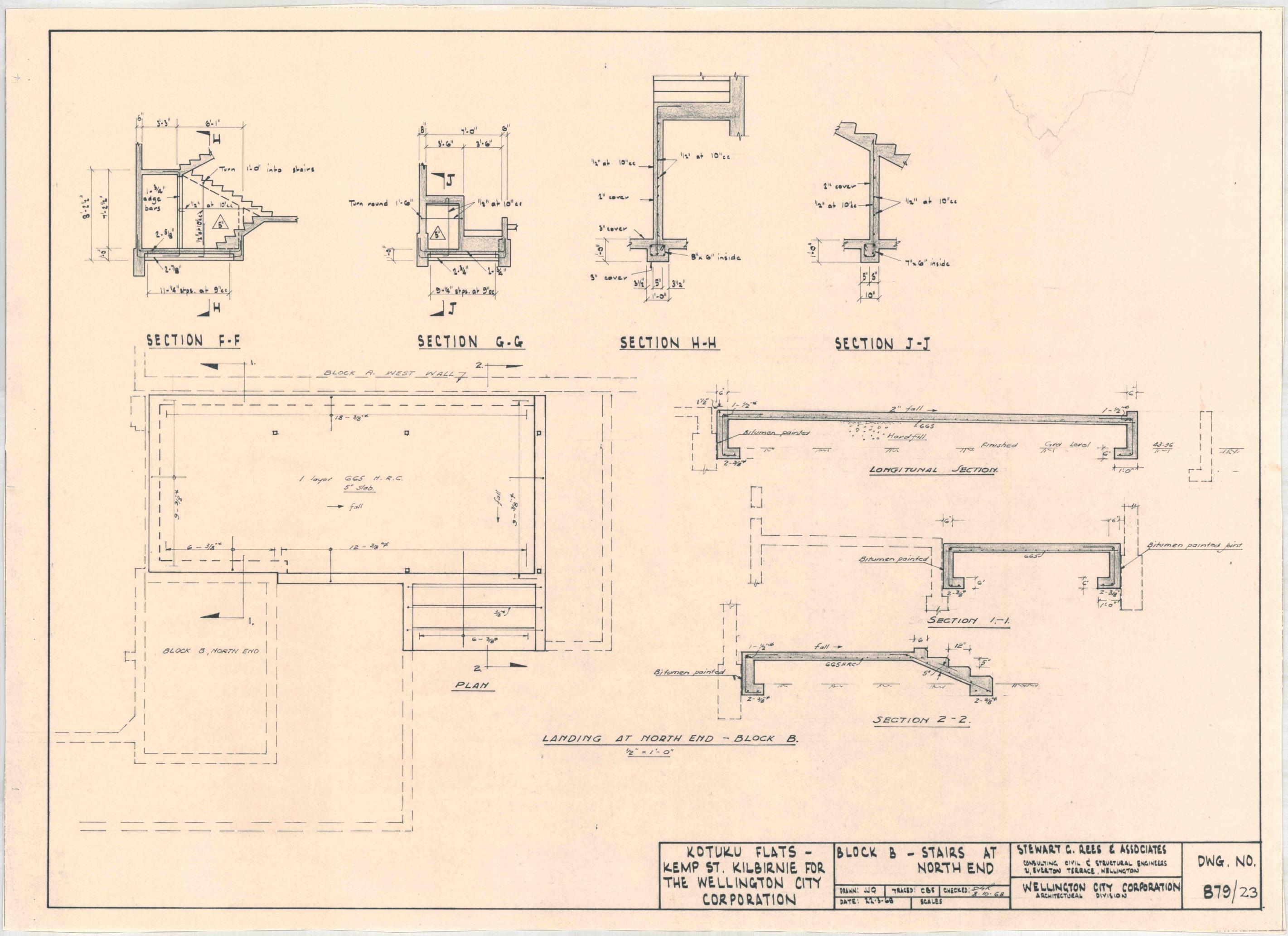


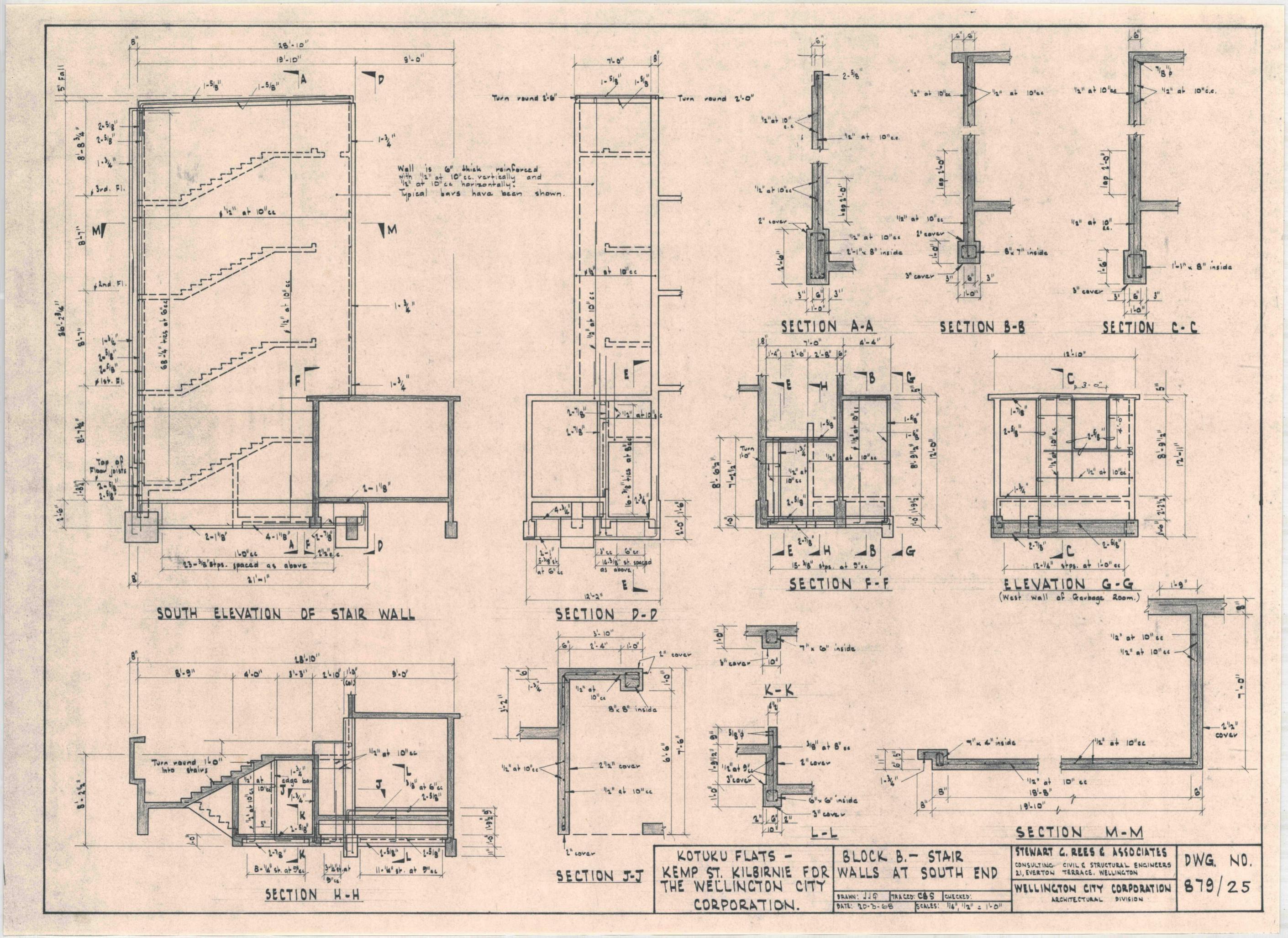


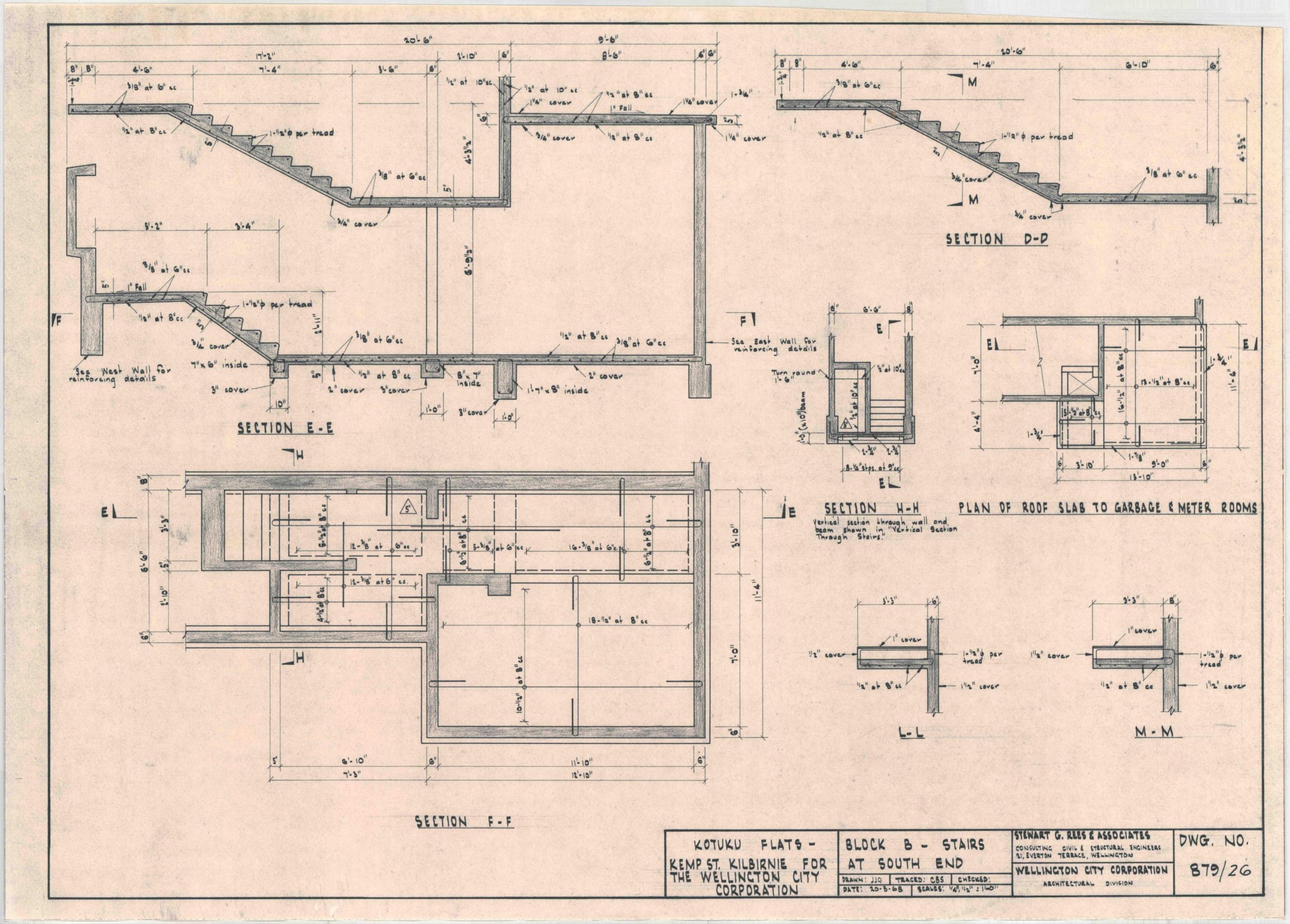


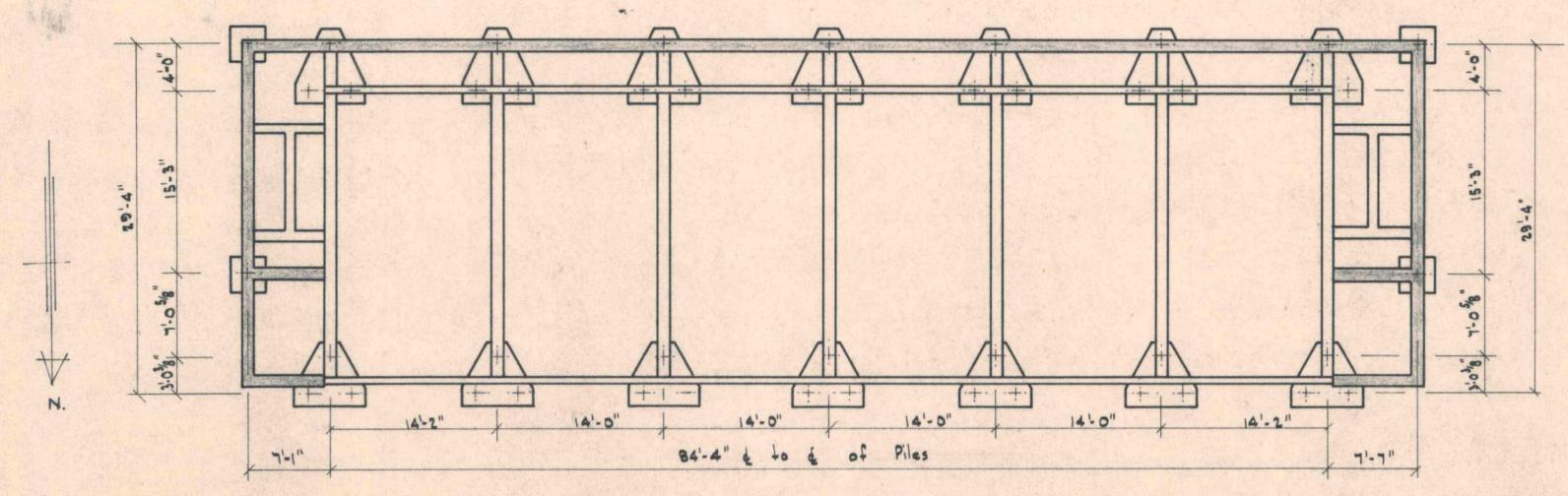




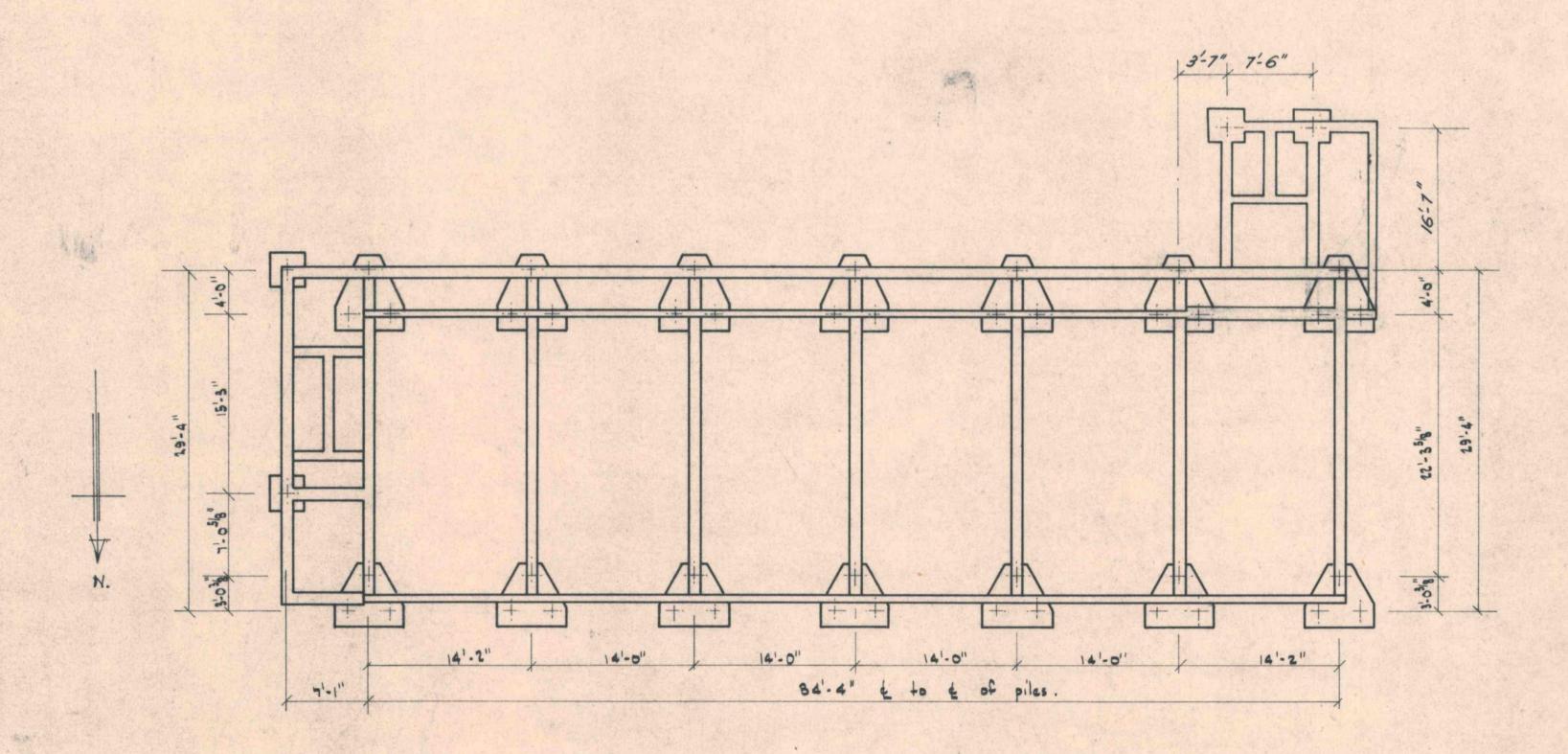








FOUNDATION PLAN - BLOCK D



FOUNDATION PLAN - BLOCK C Scale : "8" = 150"

KOTUKU FLATS KEMP STREET KILBIRNIE
FOR THE WELLINGTON CITY
CORPORATION.

BLOCKS CED - STEWART G. REES & ASSOCIATES CONSULTING PIVIL & STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS 21, EVERTON TERRACE, WELLINGTON . PH. 46-321 DRAWN:

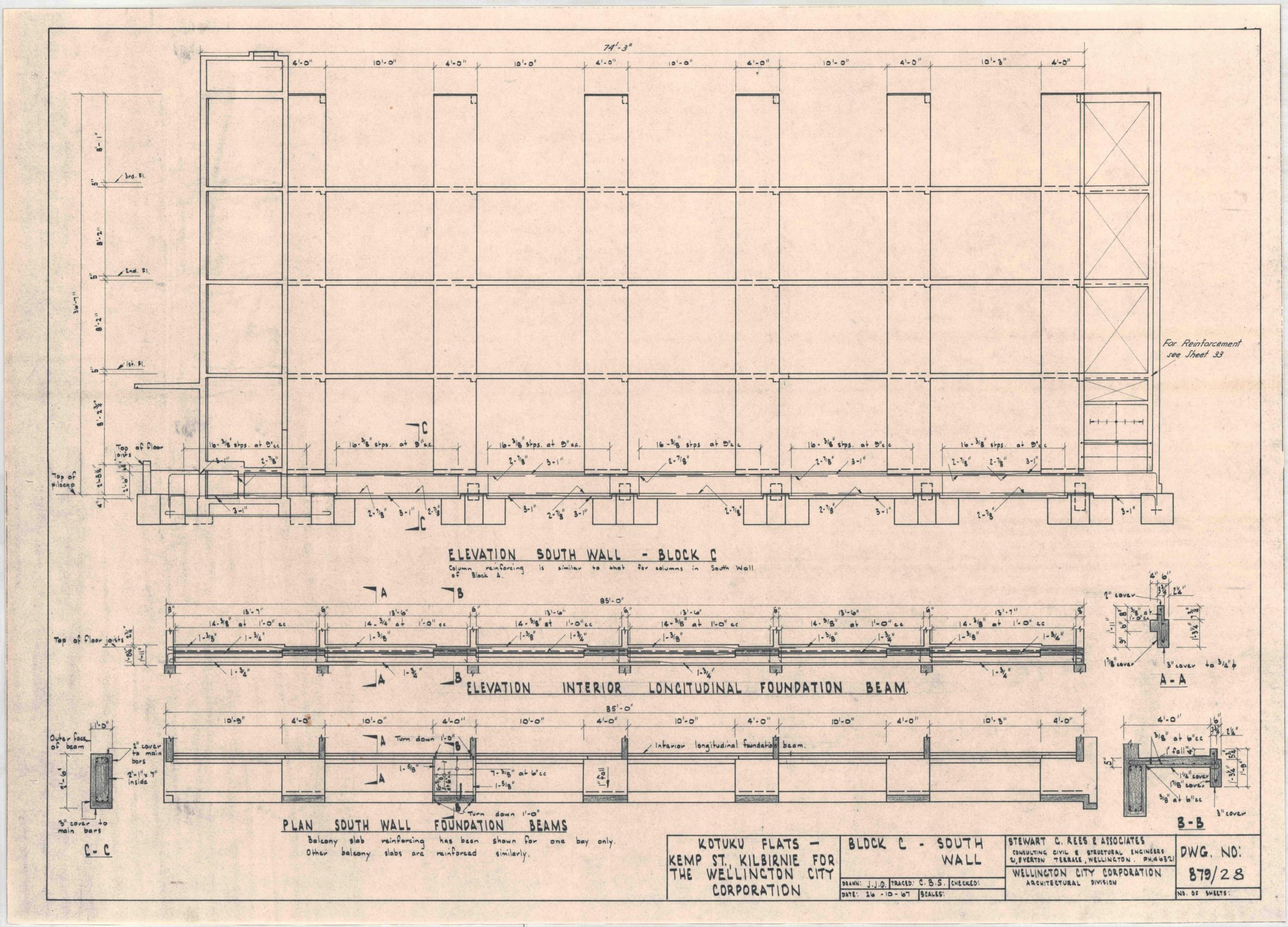
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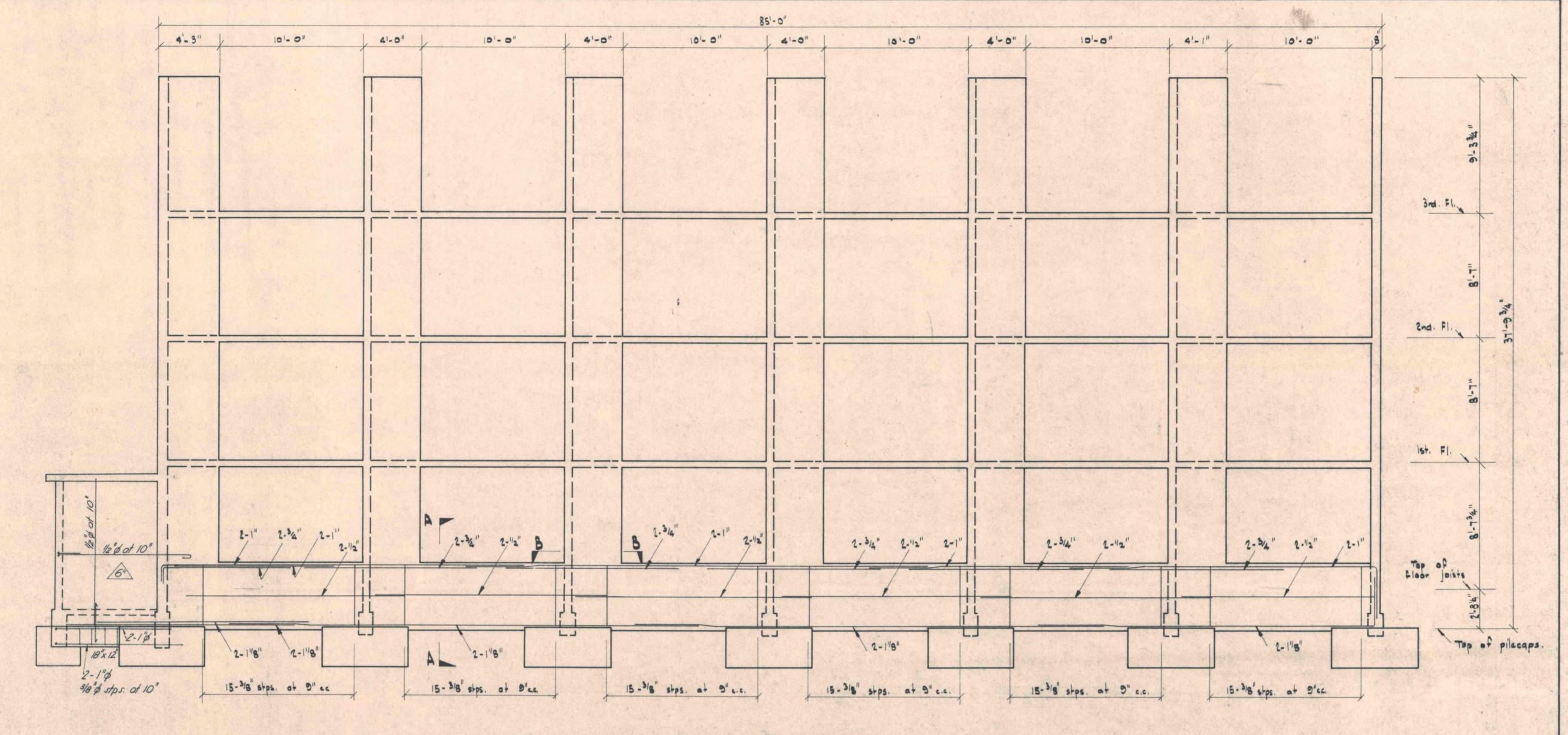
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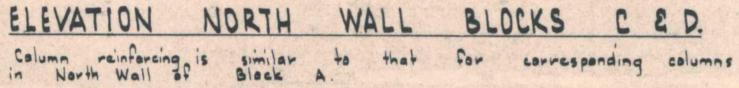
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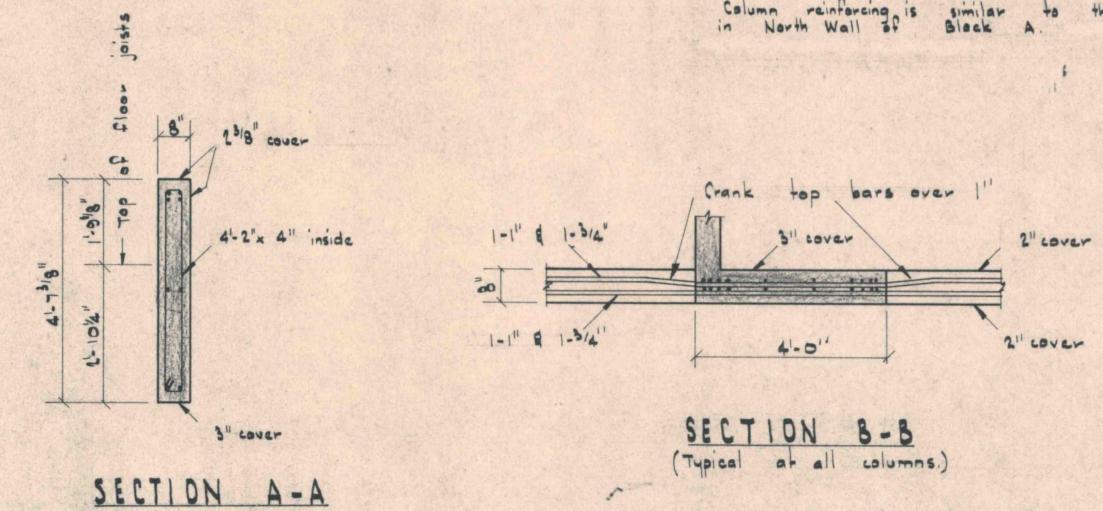
WELLINGTON CITY CORPORATION ARCHITECTURAL DIVISION

DWG. NO:









KOTUKU FLATS KEMP ST., KILBIRNIE FOR
THE WELLINGTON CITY
CORPORATION

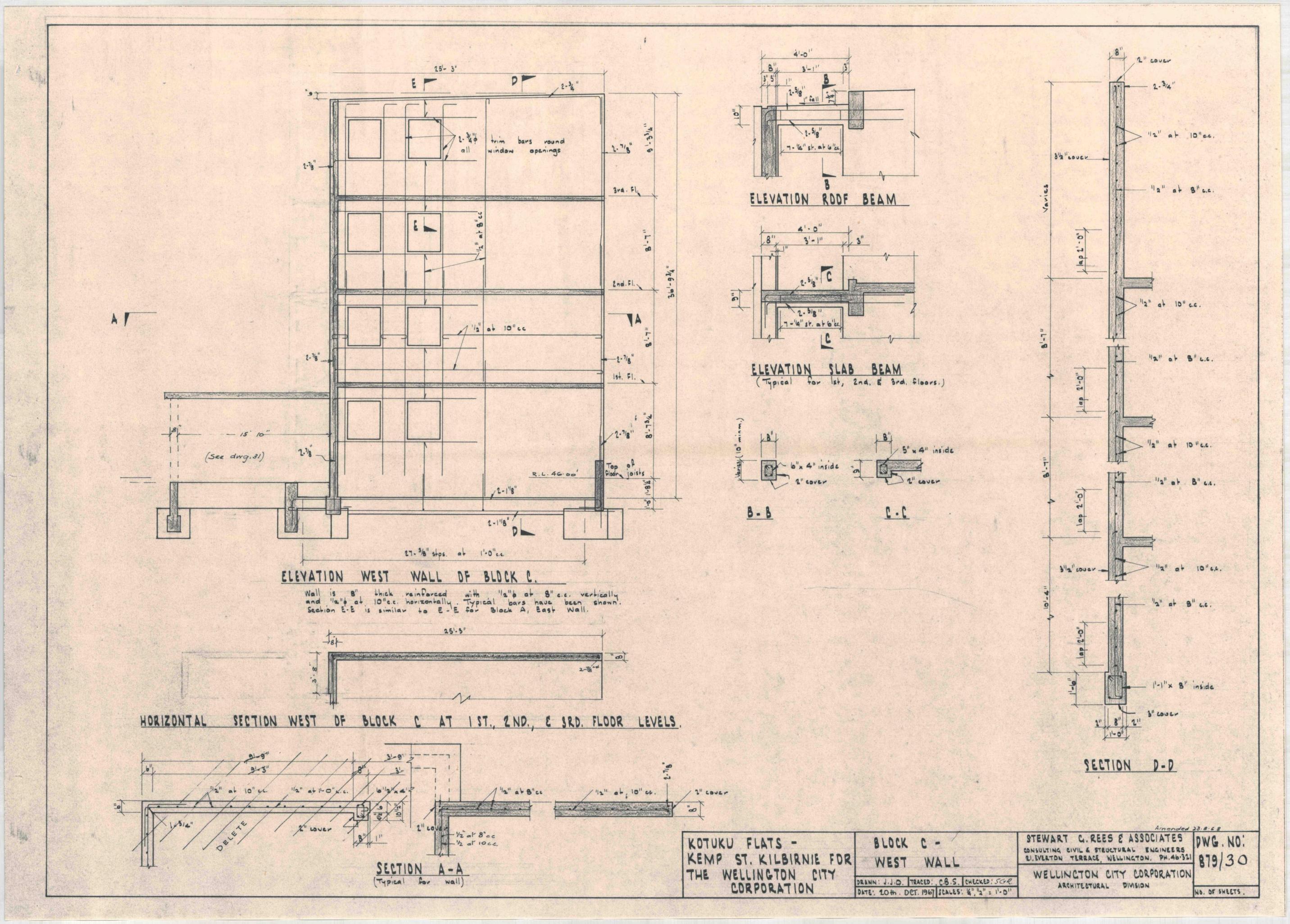
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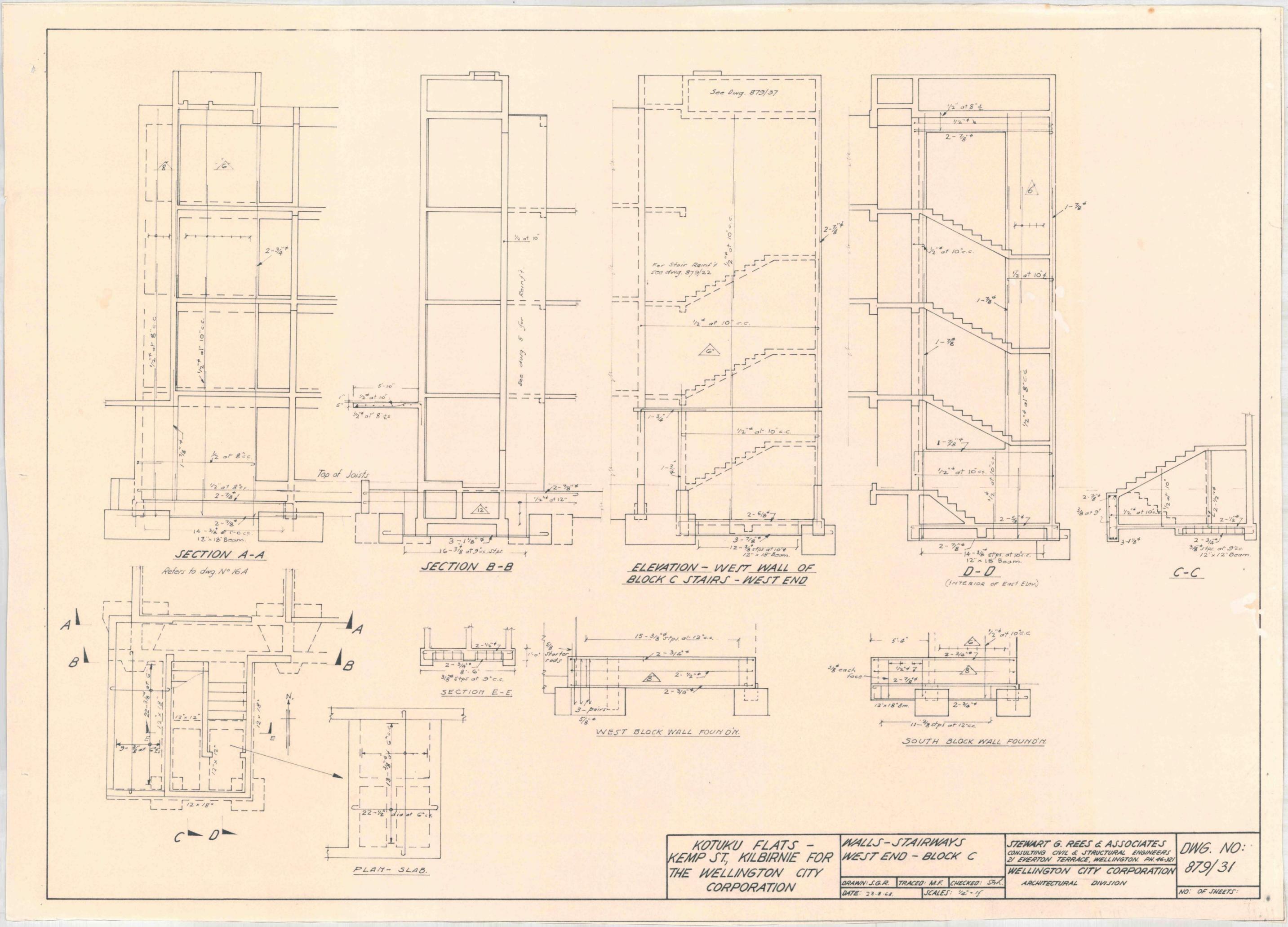
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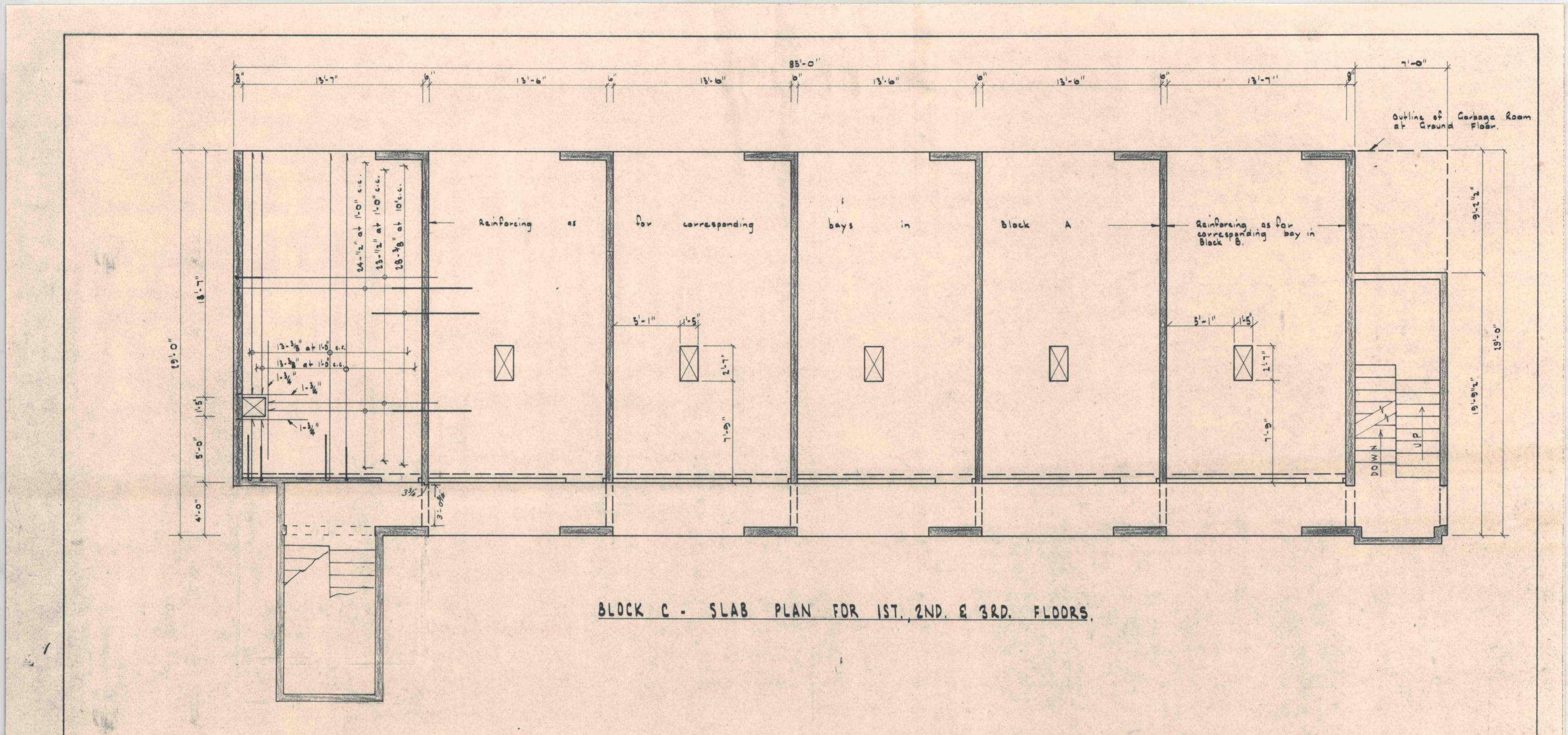
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DATE: 27-10-67 SCALES: 14", 12" =11-0"

ARCHITECTURAL DIVISION







Bar Notation

bars in near face of slab have been shown thus Pace of slab have been shown thus

Torsion Steel

provide torsion reinforcement in slab at all corners and at each intersection of transverse walls and slab edges. Torsion reinforcement shall be as for Block A.

KOTUKU FLATS KEMP ST. KILBIRNIE FOR
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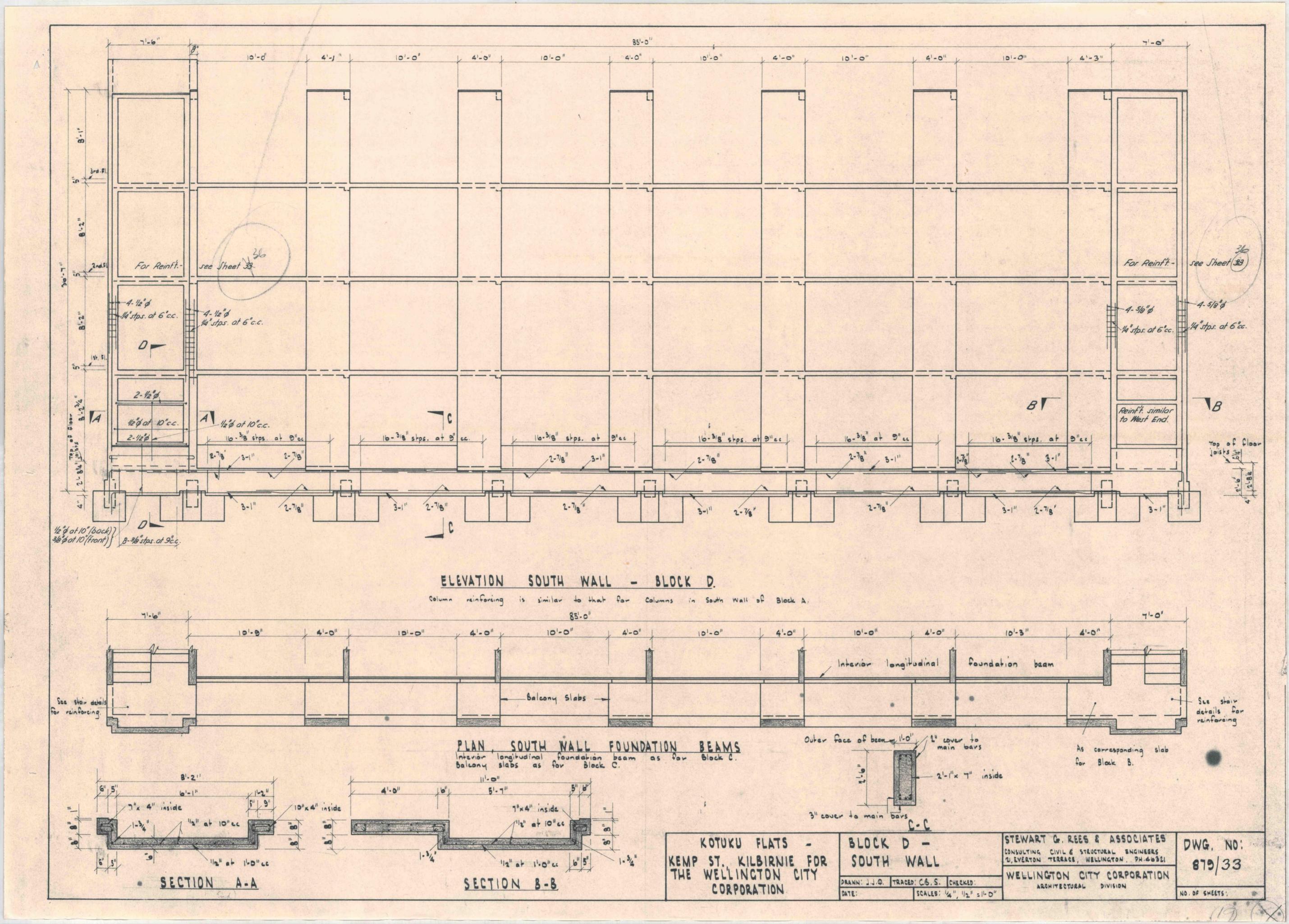
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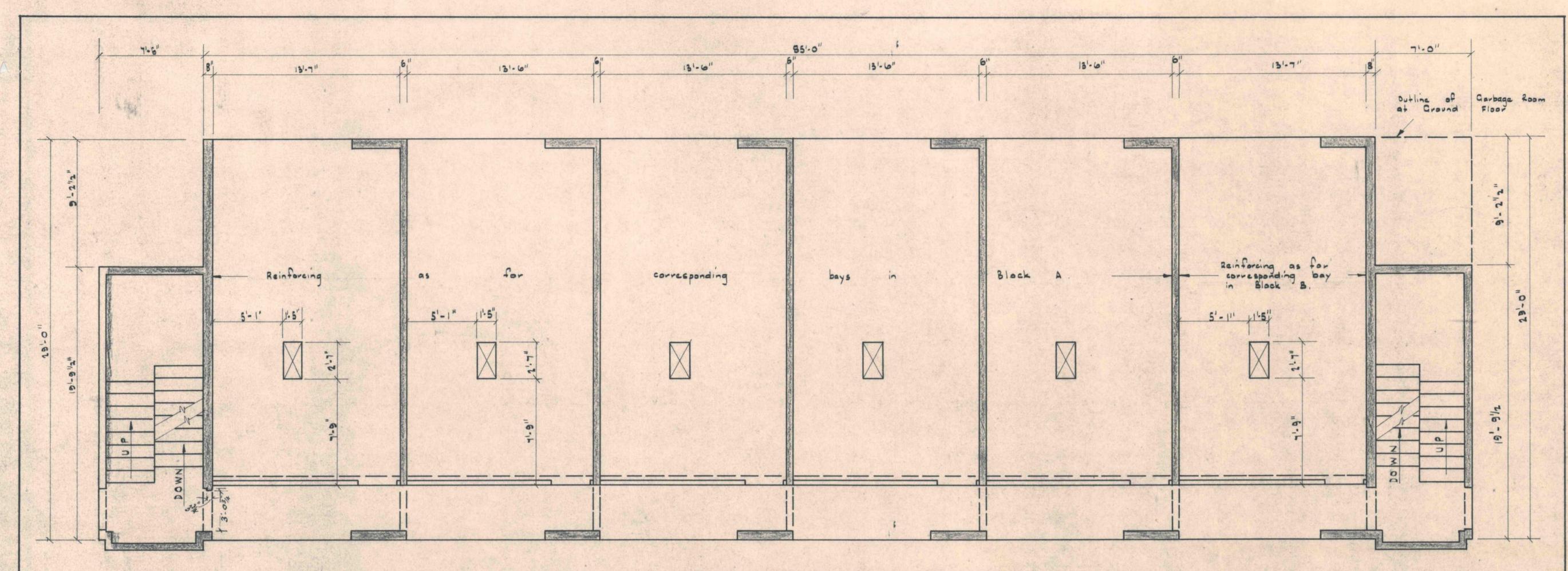
STEWART Q. REES & ASSOCIATES DWG. NO: CONSULTING CIVIL & STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS 21, EVERTON TERRACE, WELLINGTON: PH.46821

WELLINGTON CITY CORPORATION

ARCHITECTURAL DIVISION

NO . OF SHEETS :





BLOCK D. - SLAB PLAN FOR IST., 2ND. & 3RD FLOORS.

KOTUKU FLATS KEMP ST. KILBIRNIE FOR
THE WELLINGTON CITY
CORPORATION

BLOCK D -SLAB PLAN

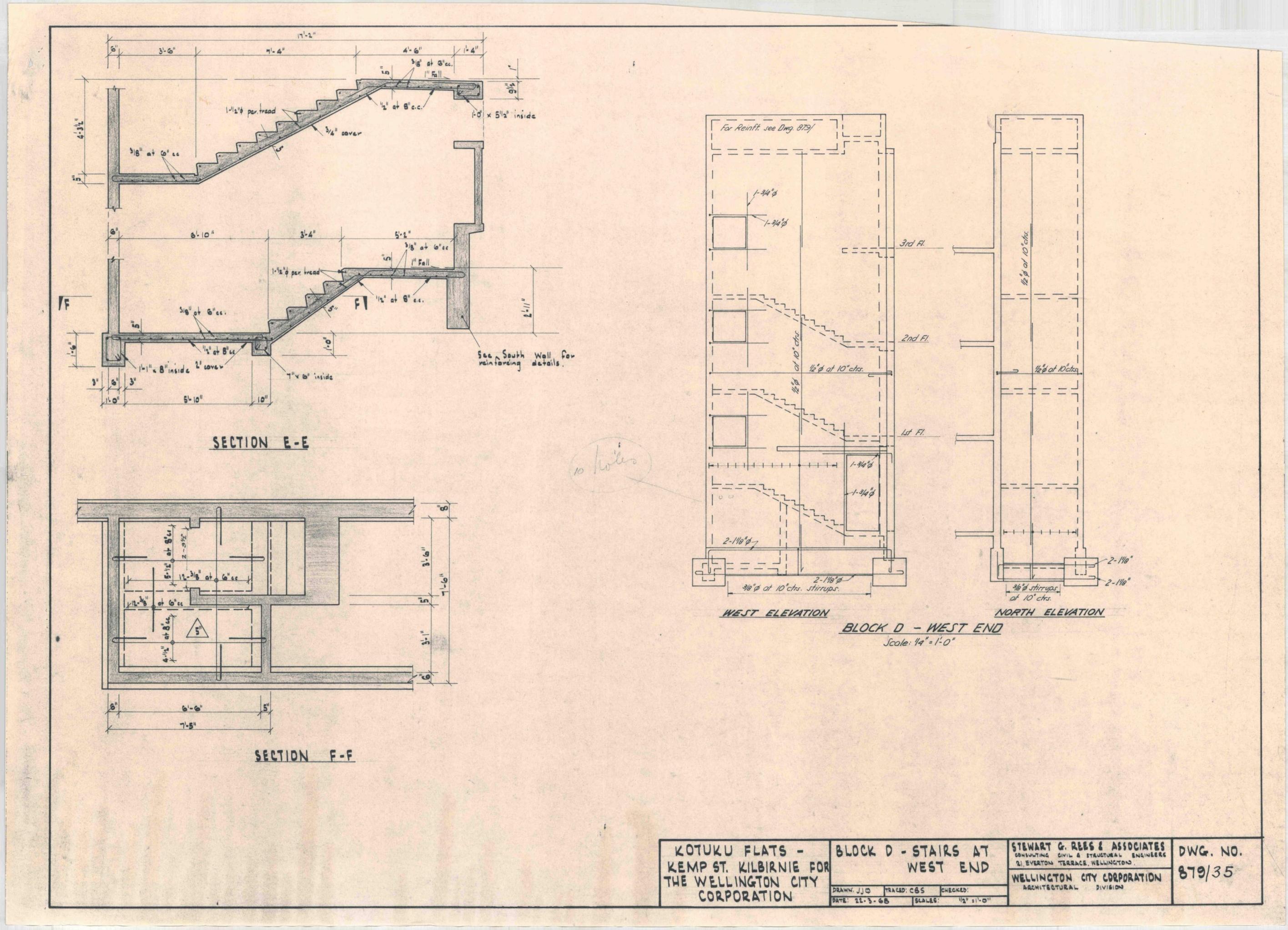
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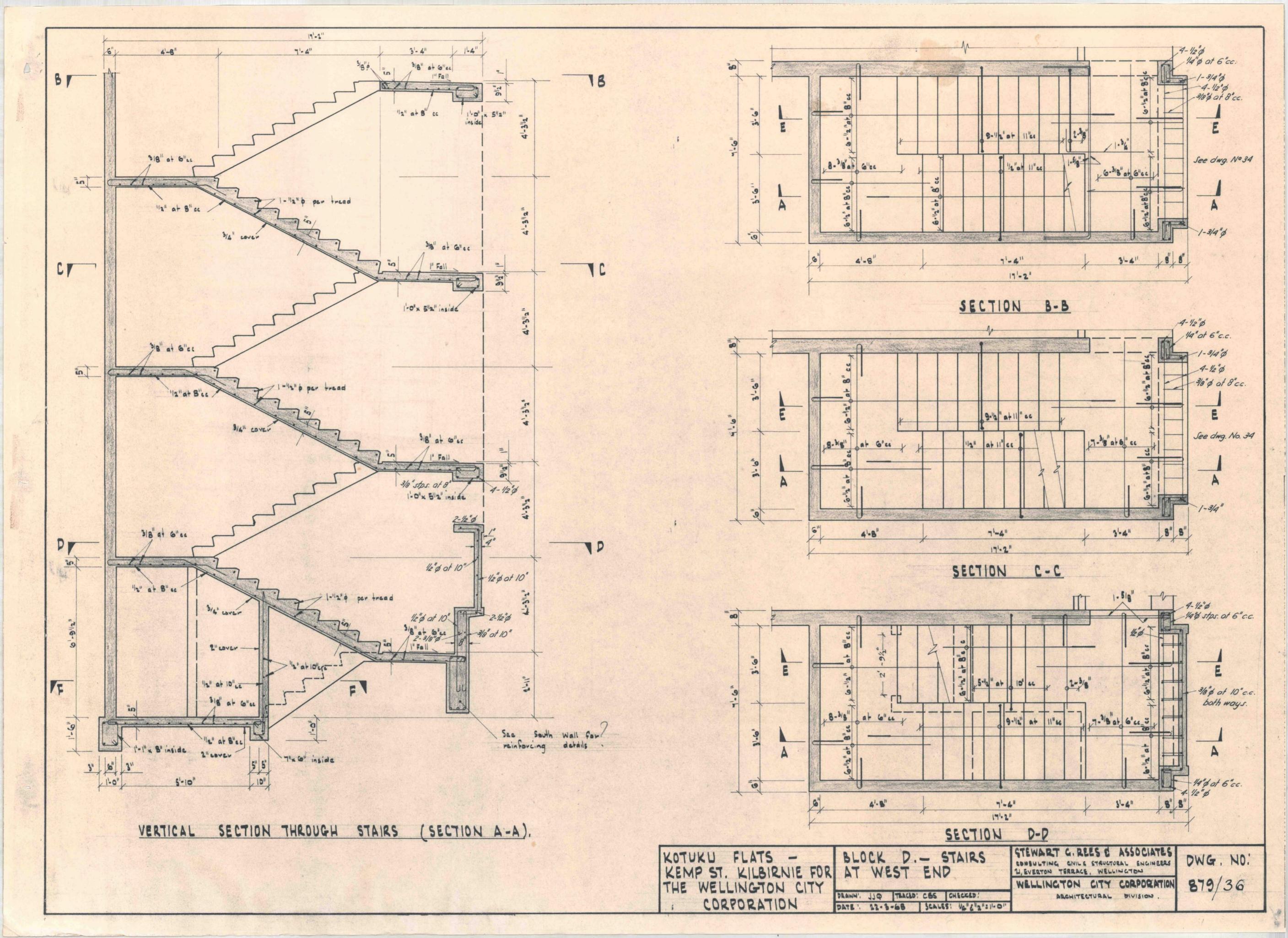
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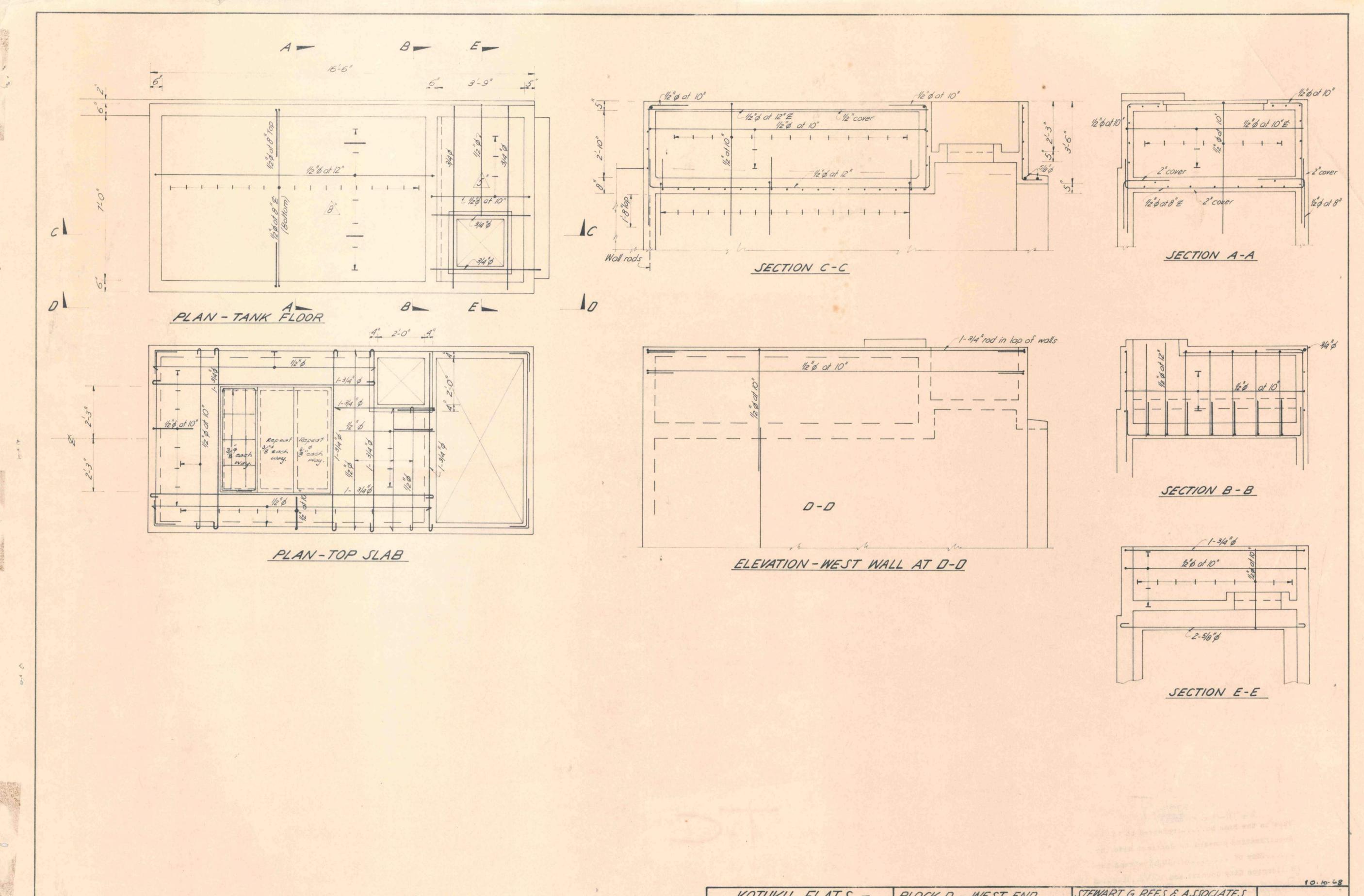
STEWART C. REES & ASSOCIATES
CONSULTING CIVIL & STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS
21, EVERTON TERRACE, WELLINGTON. PH. 46321
WELLINGTON CITY CORPORATION
ARCHITECTURAL DIVISION.

ATION 879/34

NO. OF SHEETS:







KOTUKU FLATS -KEMP ST., KILBIRNIE FOR THE WELLINGTON CITY CORPORATION

BLOCK D - WEST END DETAILS - WATER TANK

DRAWN:SGR TRACED: M.F. CHECKED:SGR SCALES:

STEWART G. REES & ASSOCIATES CONSULTING CIVIL & STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS 21 EVERTON TERRACE, WELLINGTON, PH. 46-321

DWG. NO: WELLINGTON CITY CORPORATION 879/37 ARCHITECTURAL DIVISION NO OF SHEETS:

T.C 247/1-44 + 879/1-37 This is the Plan No.... referred to in the Specification annexed to Contract made the Wellington City Council and O.V.L. B. wilders Ltd

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O.V.L. Bullders Ltd

O.V.L. Bull DERS LTD. [193]

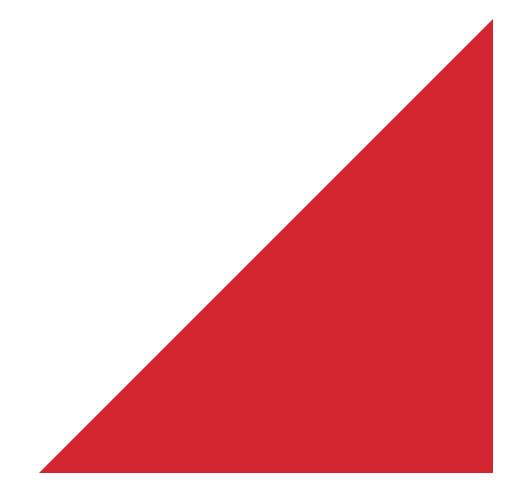


Wellington City Council

Kotuku Park Redevelopment

Structural Alterations

Design Features Report







Wellington City Council

Kotuku Park Redevelopment

Structural Alterations

Design Features Report

Prepared By

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: +64 4 471 7000 Facsimile: +64 4 471 1397

Date: February 2014 Reference: 4-60580.05

For Building Consent Status:

Contents

1	Introduction 1
2	Building Description12.1 Existing Building12.2 Proposed Alterations1
3	Design Standards2
4	Geotechnical and Soil Conditions3
5	Design Loads3
6	Serviceability Criteria3
7	Design Life for Durability3
8	Construction Monitoring4
App	oendix A: Structural Drawings
App	oendix B: PS1
App	endix C: Specification
App	endix D: Structural Calculations

Appendix E: Geotechnical Memo

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

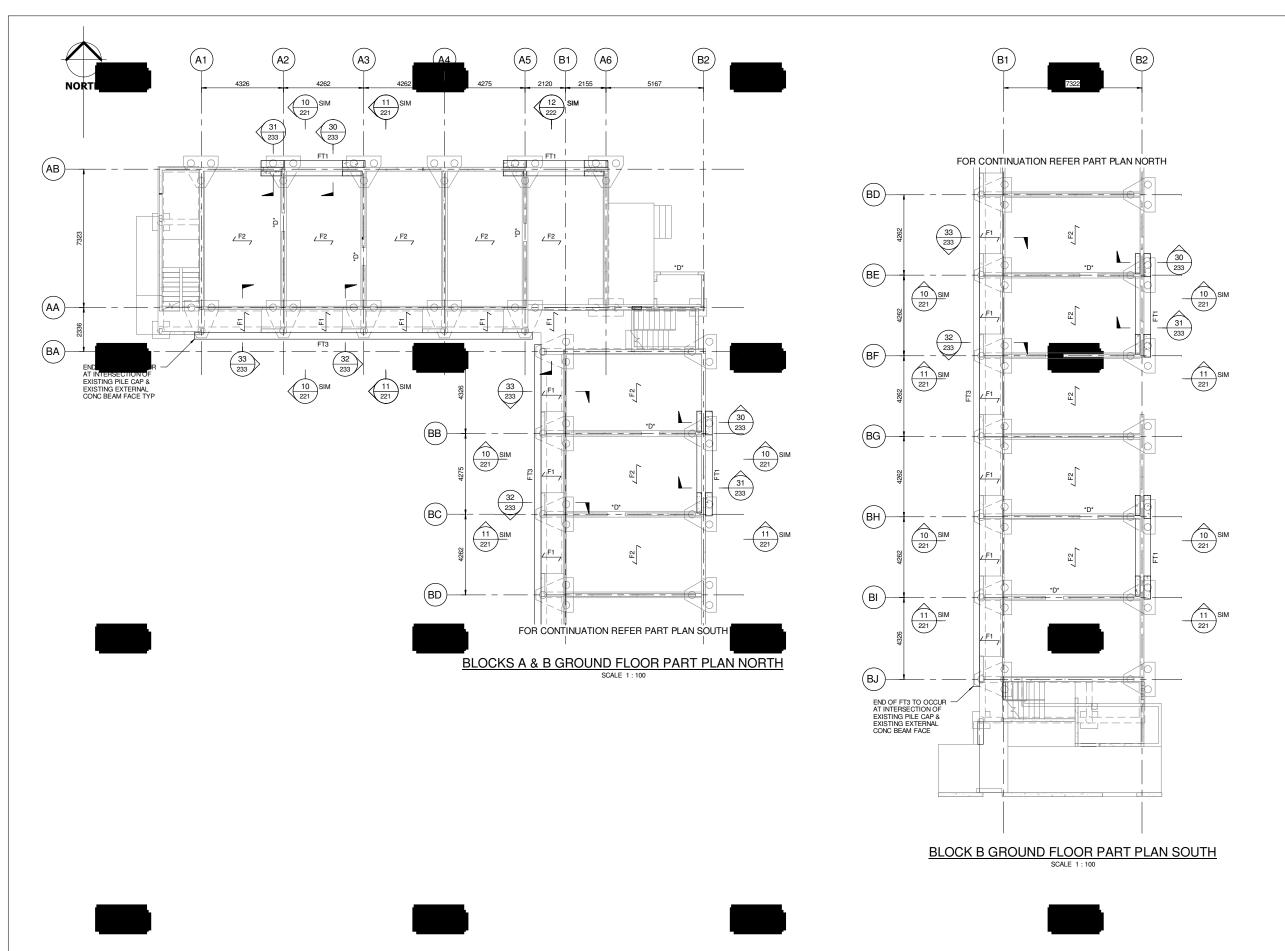
WCC HOUSING UPGRADE PROGRAMME KOTUKU PARK REDEVELOPMENT 5 KEMP STREET, KILBIRNIE, WELLINGTON

STRUCTURAL BUILDING CONSENT

DIPs No: 5 / 2445 / 1 / 7502

Project No: 4-60580.05

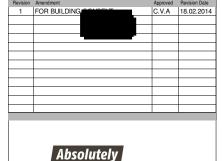
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 VERIFY DIMENSIONS & CONFIGURATION OF EXISTING
 STRUCTURE ON SITE BEFORE COMMENCING ANY WORKS
 & NOTIFY ENGINEER IF ANY DIFFERENCES TO WHAT IS
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- 3. REFER TO ARCHITECTS DRAWINGS FOR ALL SET OUT DIMENSIONS, LEVELS, FALLS, SLAB SET DOWNS, REBATES, EDGE DETAILS & CAST IN ARCHITECTURAL ITEMS UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.
- ANY SERVICES PENETRATIONS & FIXTURES SHOW ARE SHOWN INDICATIVELY ONLY. REFER SERVICES DRAWINGS FOR LOCATION & SIZE OF SERVICES, SERVICES PENETRATIONS & SERVICES FIXTURES LINES SENTED OF LEDWICE
- 5. EXISTING CONCRETE TO BE REMOVED SHALL BE SAWCUT AT THE EXTENT OF DEMOLITION. ALL EXPOSED REINF TO BE GROUND DOWN 20mm, PRIMED WITH SIKA MONOTOP PRIMER & REPAIRED WITH SIKA REPAIR MORTAR.

LEGEND

- FT1 THICKENING TO EXISTING OUTER
 FOUNDATION/EXISTING WALLS ACROSS 1 BAY.
 350 THICKENING TO EXTERNAL FACE.
 250 THICKENING TO INTERNAL FACE.
 REFER DRAWINGS 231, 232 & 233 FOR DETAILS.
- TT2 THICKENING TO EXISTING OUTER FOUNDATION/EXISTING WALLS ACROSS 2 BAYS. 350 THICKENING TO EXTERNAL FACE. 250 THICKENING TO INTERNAL FACE. REFER DRAWINGS 231 & 233 FOR DETAILS.
- THICKENING TO EXISTING WALKWAY FOUNDATION.
 350 THICKENING TO EXTERNAL FACE.
 REFER DRAWING 233 FOR DETAILS.
 NOTE THAT FT3 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.
- EXISTING CONC WALL (THICKNESSES VARY).
- *D* OPENING FOR DOOR CUT IN EXISTING CONC WALL. REFER ARCH DRAWINGS FOR DIMENSIONS.
- F1 EXISTING CONC SLAB (THICKNESS VARIES).
- EXISTING TIMBER FLOORING SYSTEM (NOT SHOWN).
 7 5"x2"-18" JOISTS ON 4"x3" BEARERS ON CONC PILES.







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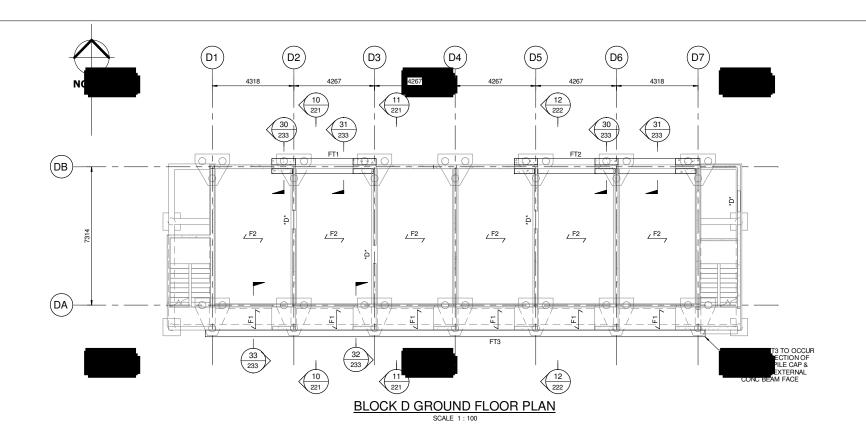
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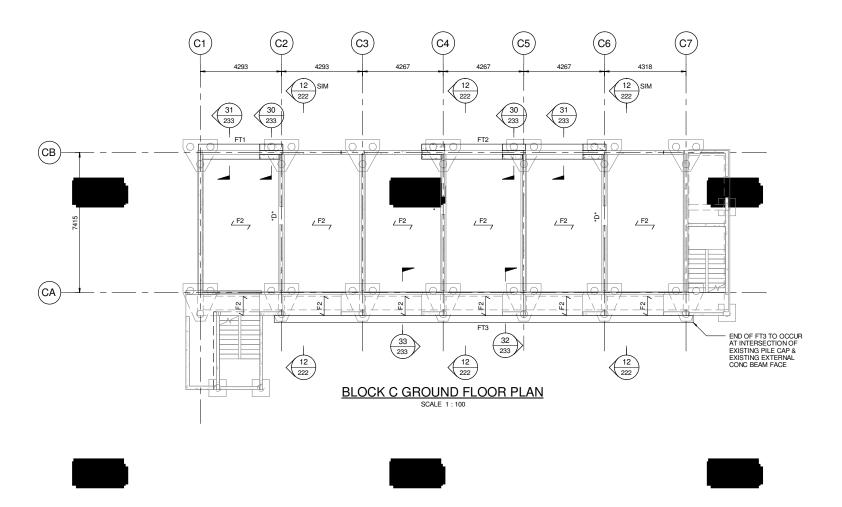
WCC HOUSING UPGRADE PROGRAMME KOTUKU PARK REDEVELOPMENT 5 KEMP STREET, KILBIRNIE, WELLINGTON

BLOCKS A & B GROUND FLOOR PLANS

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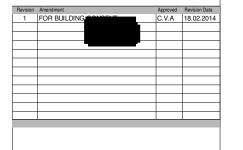




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- THICKENING TO EXISTING OUTER FOUNDATION/EXISTING WALLS ACROSS 1 BAY. 350 THICKENING TO EXTERNAL FACE. 250 THICKENING TO INTERNAL FACE. REFER DRAWINGS 231, 232 & 233 FOR DETAILS.
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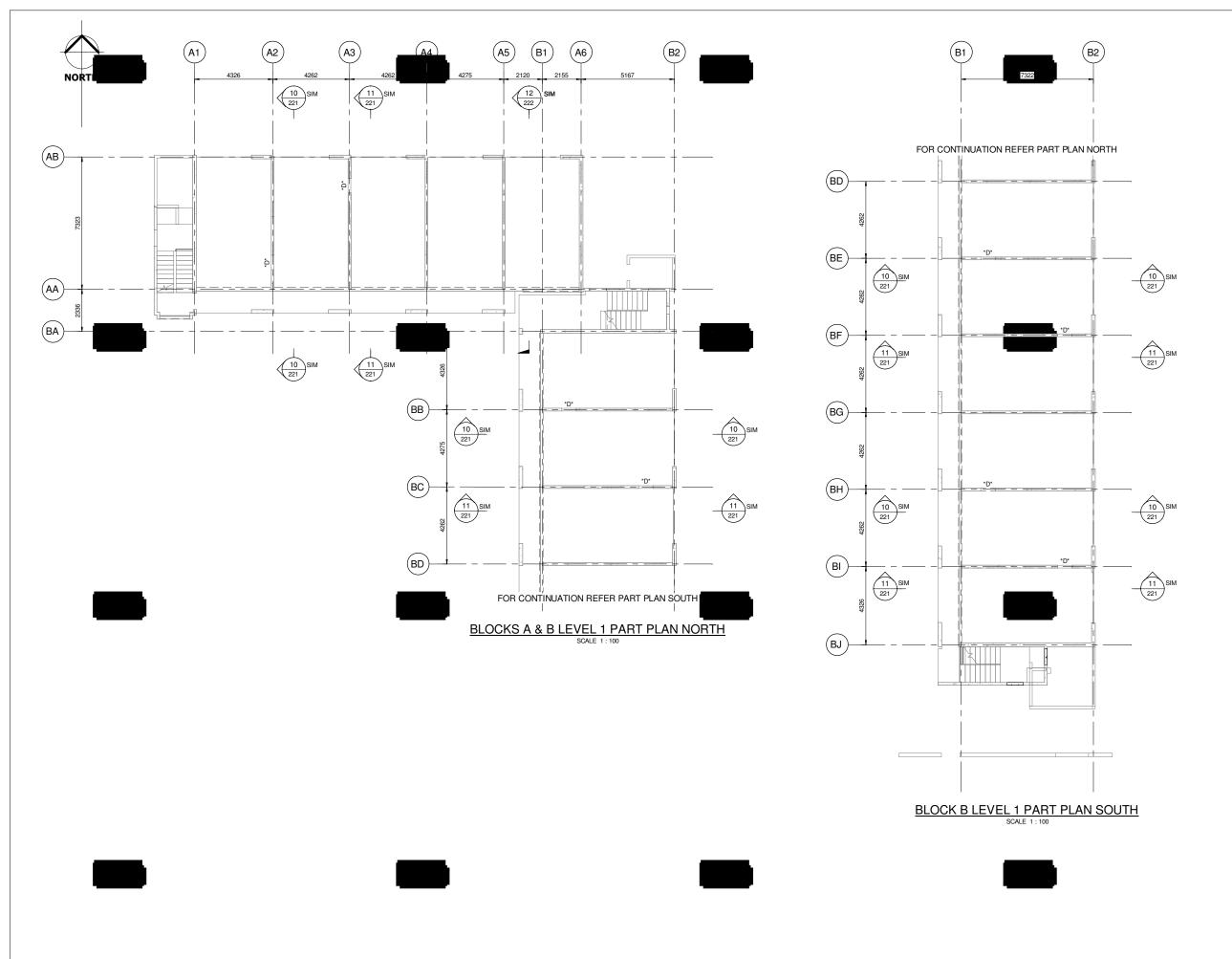
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WCC HOUSING UPGRADE PROGRAMME KOTUKU PARK REDEVELOPMENT 5 KEMP STREET, KILBIRNIE, WELLINGTON

BLOCKS C & D GROUND FLOOR PLANS

BUILDING CONSENT 5 / 2445 / 1 / 7502 212 R1

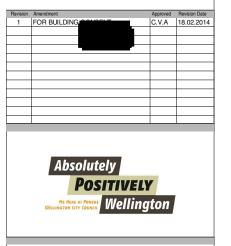


<u>NOTES</u>

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LEGEND

- EXISTING CONC WALL (THICKNESSES VARY).
- *D* OPENING FOR DOOR CUT IN EXISTING CONC WALL. REFER ARCH DRAWINGS FOR DIMENSIONS.



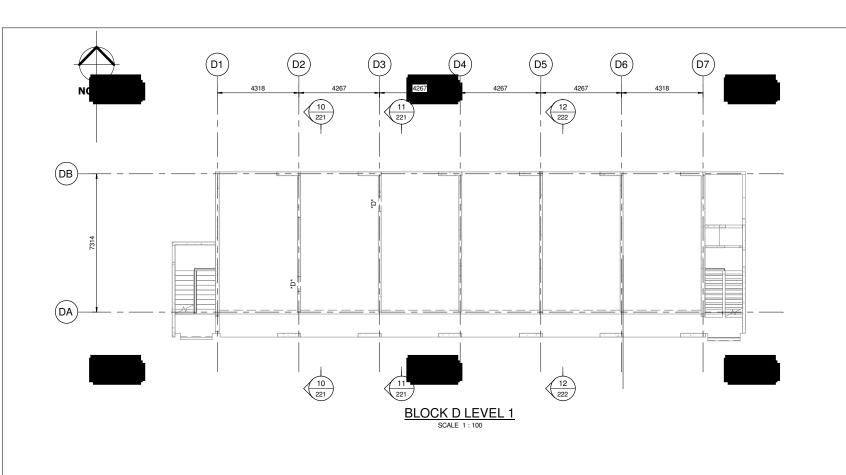
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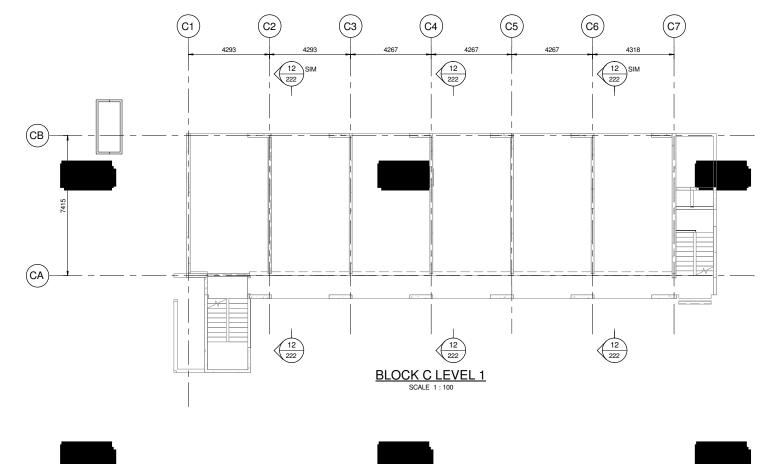
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Project No.
4-60580.05 As indicated

WCC HOUSING UPGRADE PROGRAMME KOTUKU PARK REDEVELOPMENT 5 KEMP STREET, KILBIRNIE, WELLINGTON

BLOCKS A & B LEVEL 1 PLANS

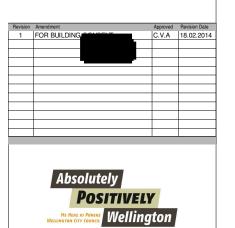




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LEGEND

- EXISTING CONC WALL (THICKNESSES VARY).
- *D* OPENING FOR DOOR CUT IN EXISTING CONC WALL. REFER ARCH DRAWINGS FOR DIMENSIONS.





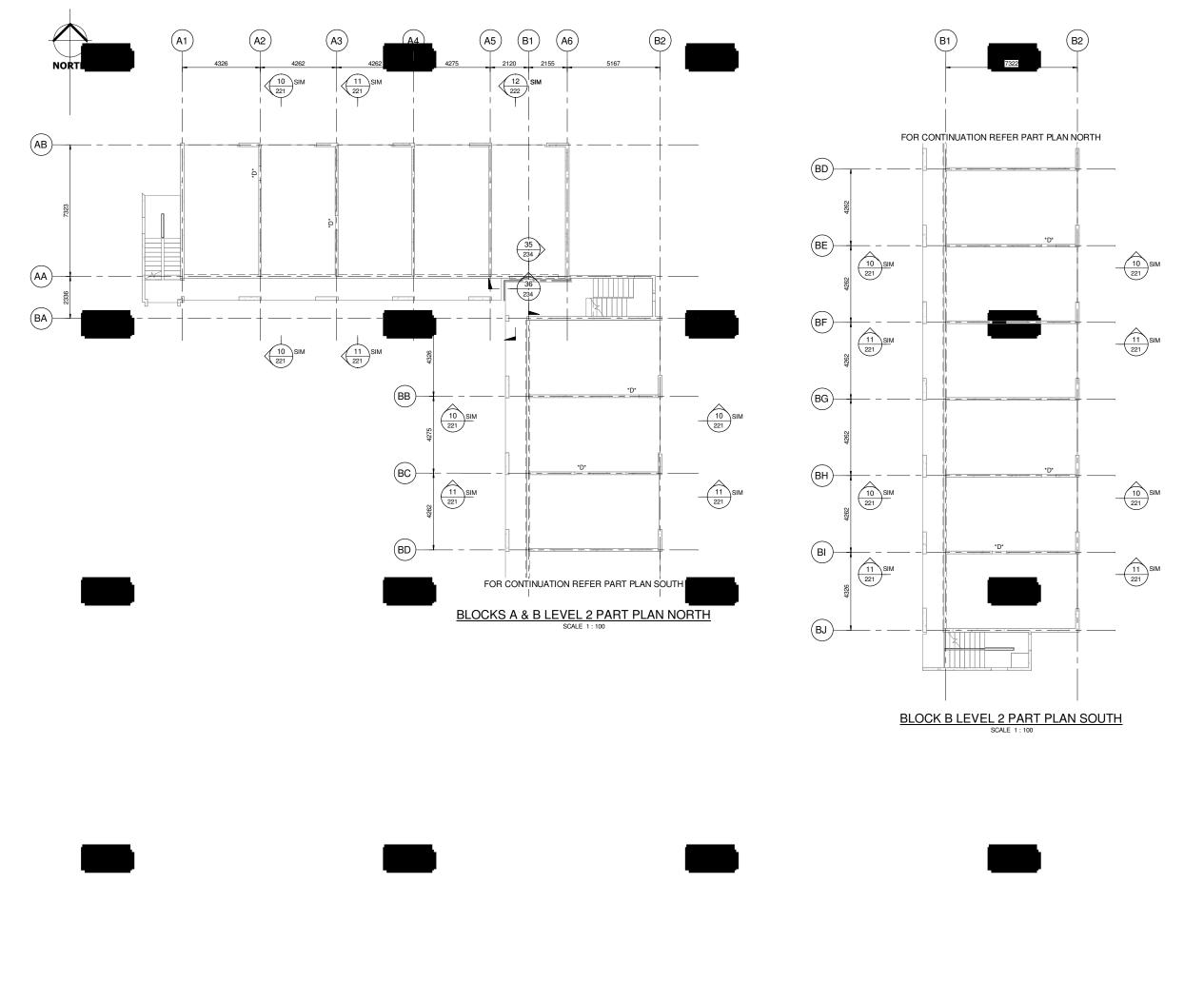
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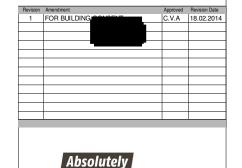
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LEGEND

- EXISTING SEISMIC GAP IN FLOOR SLAB BETWEEN BLOCKS A & B WIDENED TO 150mm. REFER DRAWING 234 FOR DETAILS.
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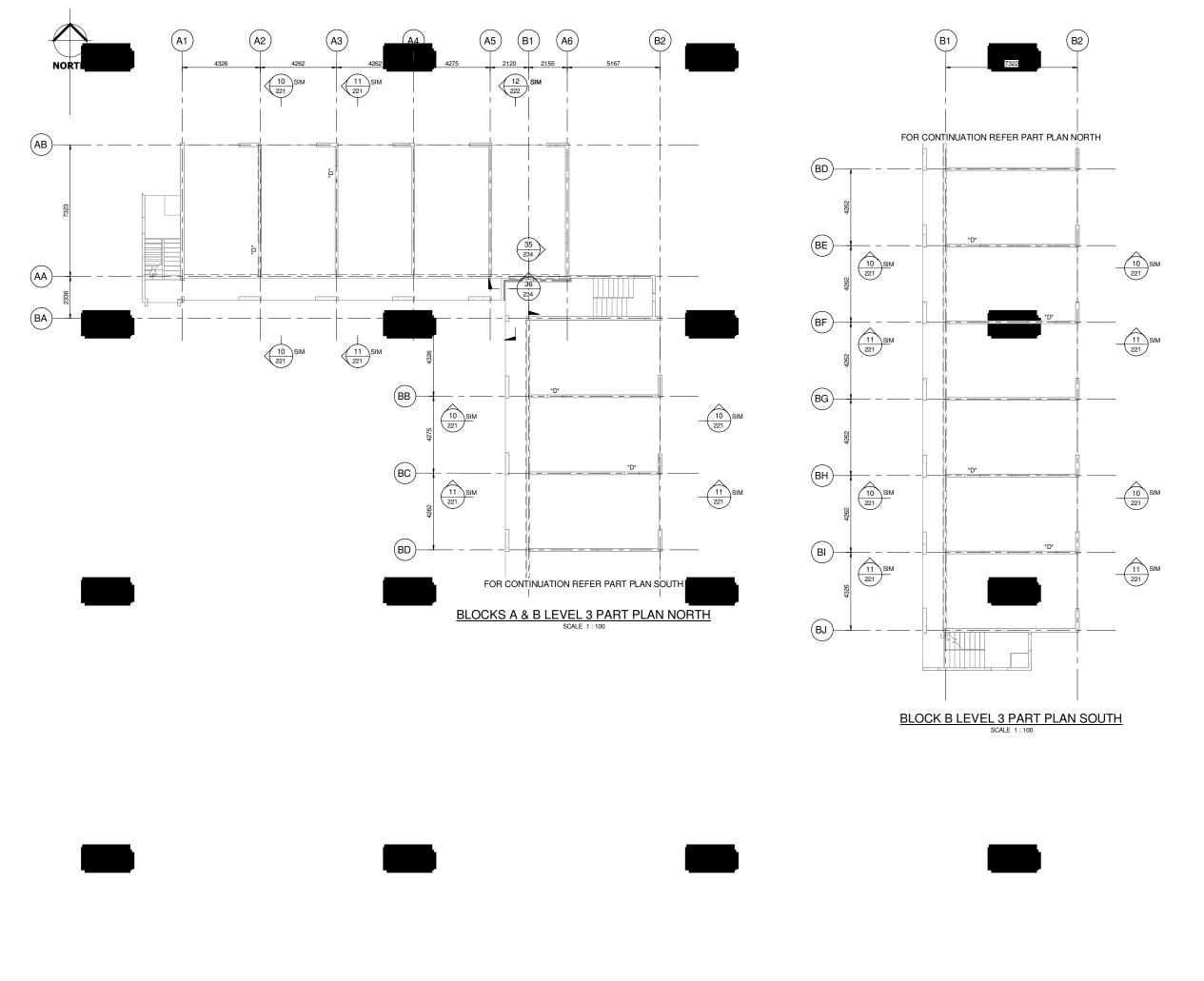
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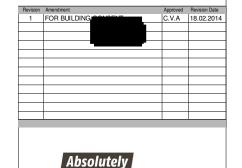
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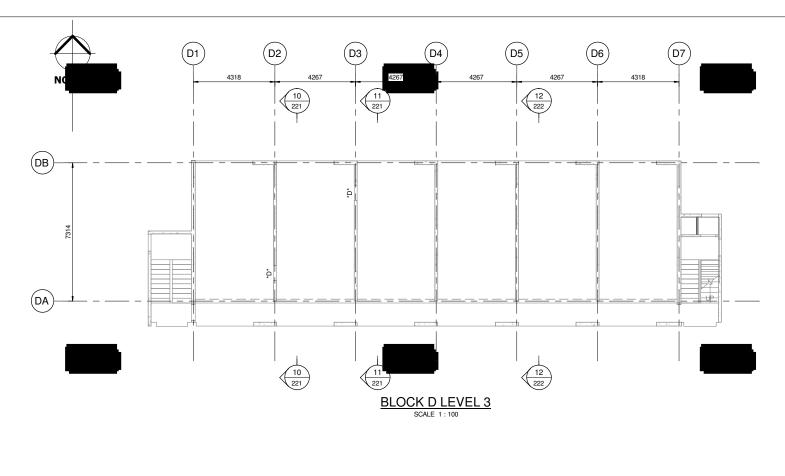
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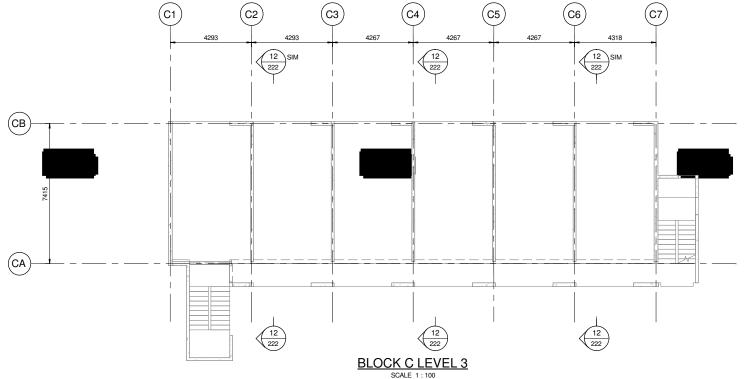
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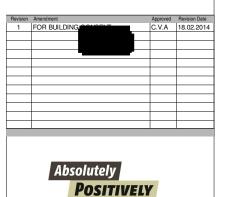
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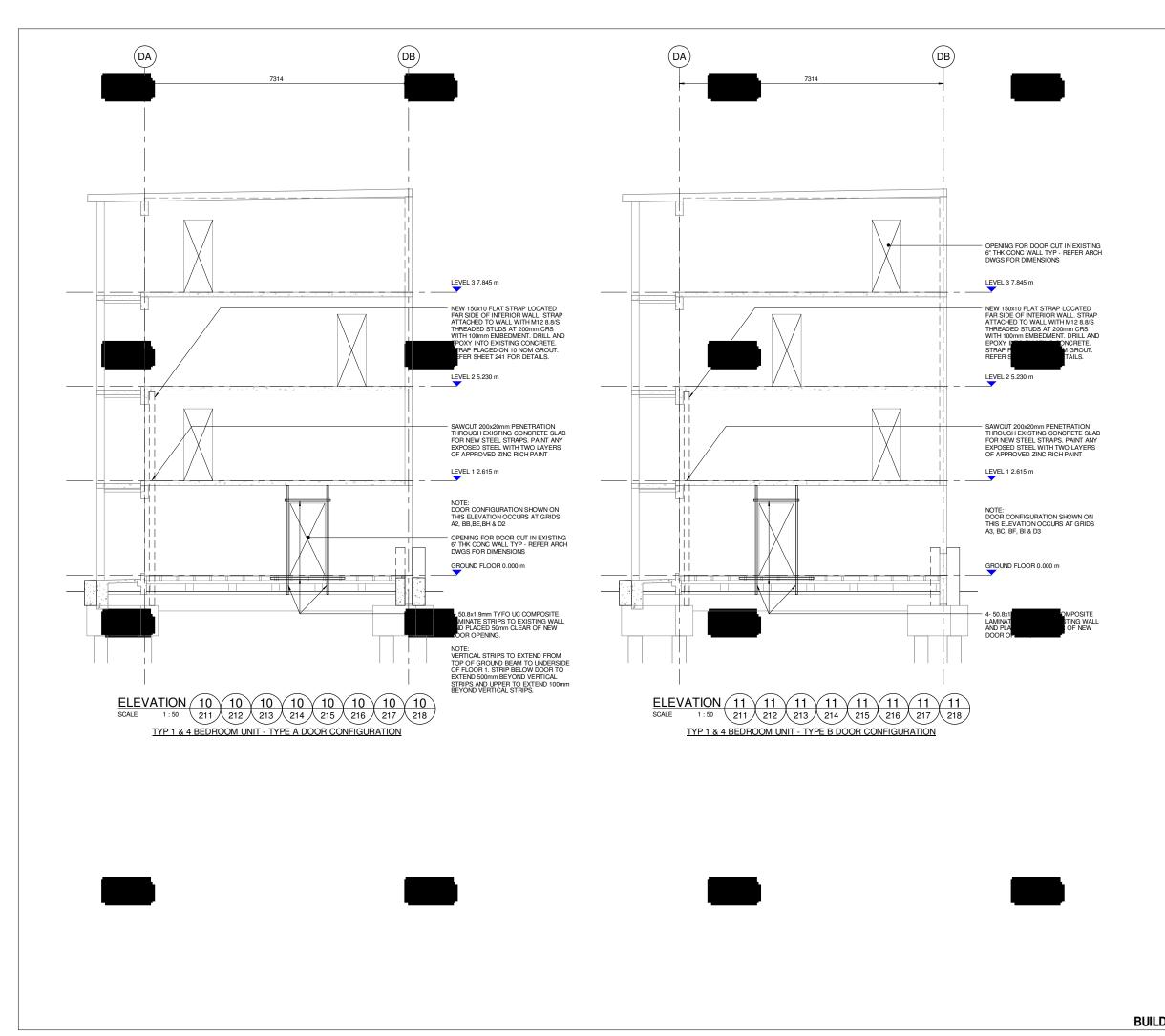
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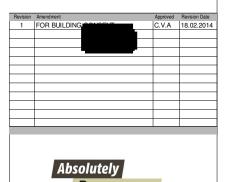
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31.01.2014

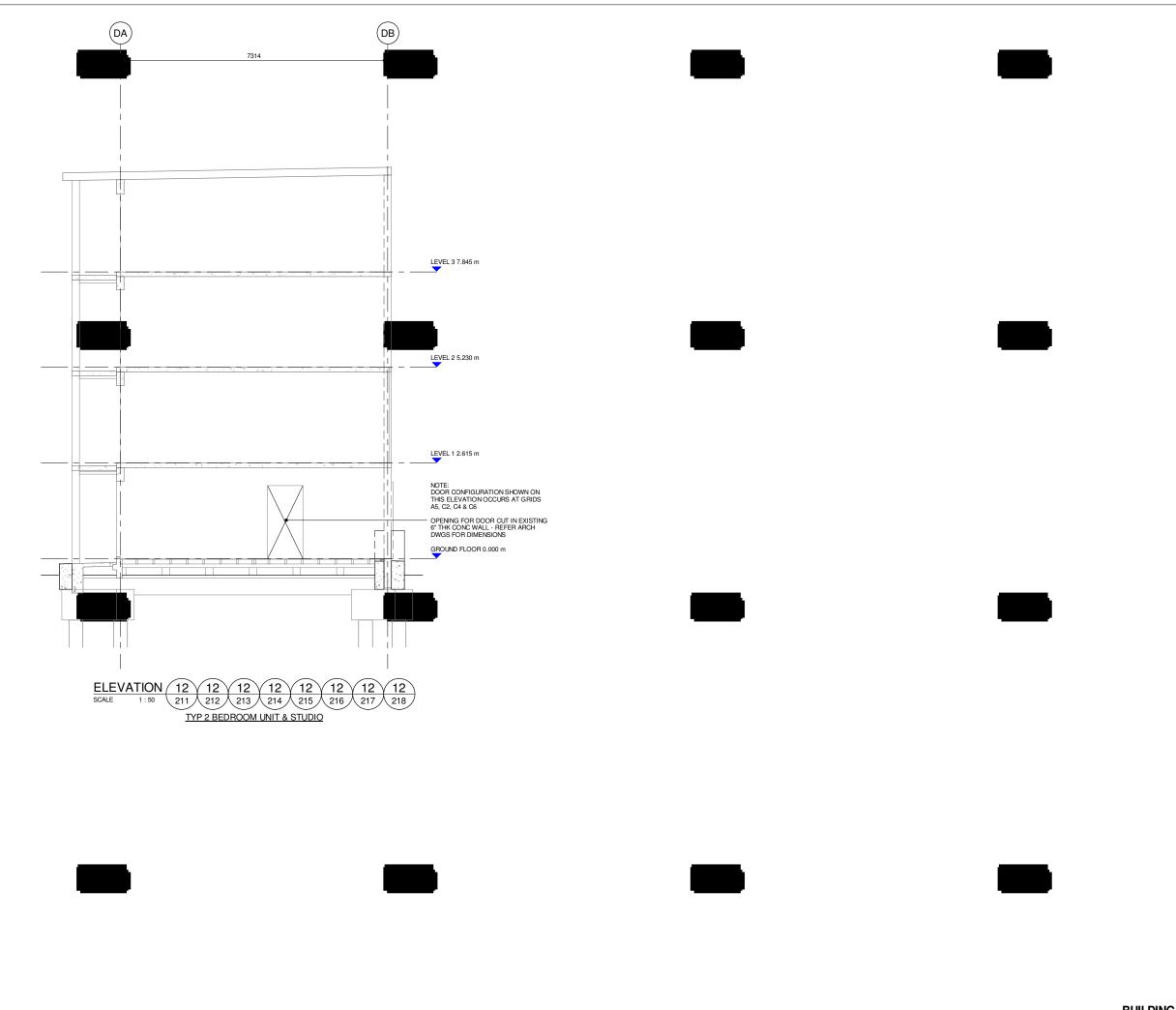
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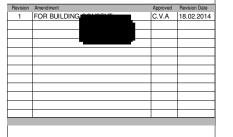
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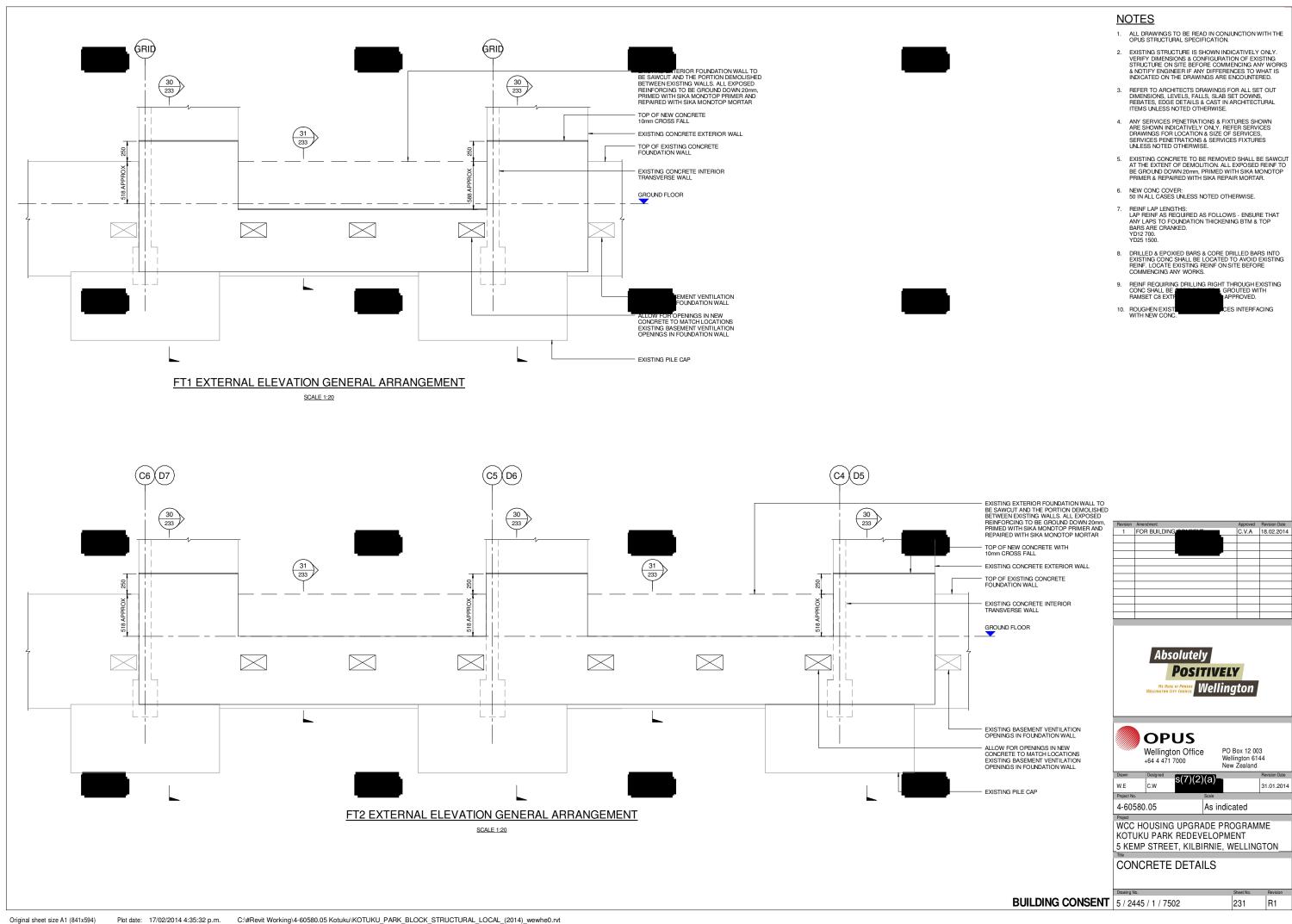
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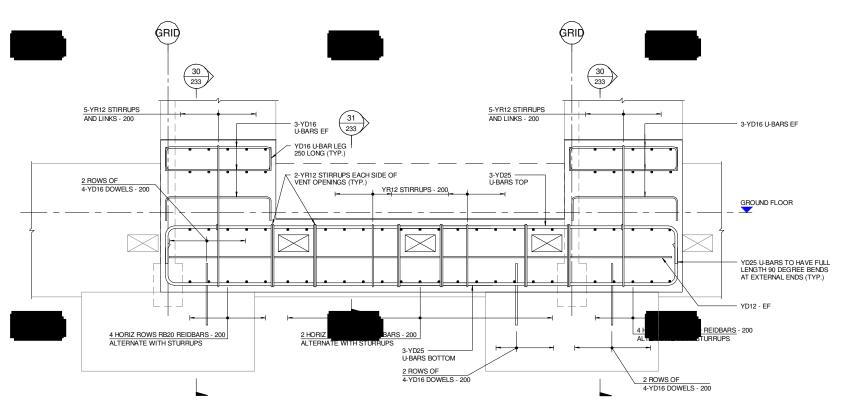
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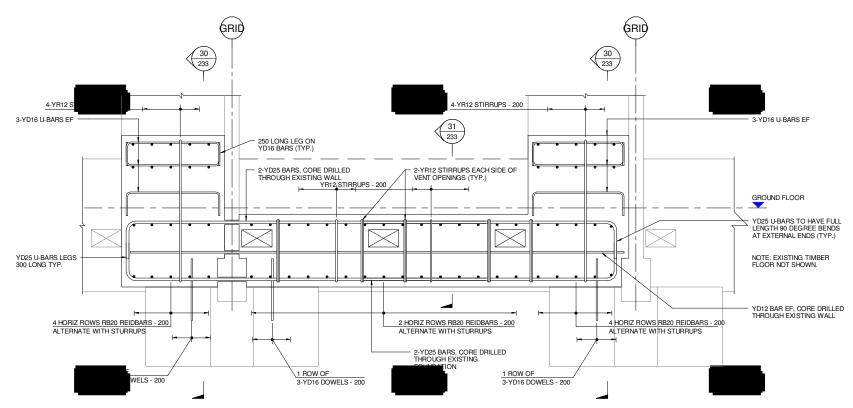
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FT1 EXTERNAL ELEVATION - REINFORCEMENT

SCALE 1:20



NOTE:

REINFORCEMENT DETAILS FOR BOTH EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL 2 BAY FT2 TYPE FOUNDATION THICKENING IS SIMILAR TO THAT SHOWN HERE FOR THE SINGLE BAY FT1 TYPE FOUNDATION THICKENING. ALLOW FOR THE YD25 BARS TO EXTEND OVER THE ENTIRE LENGTH OF THE FT2.





NOTES

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

2. EXISTING STRUCTURE IS SHOWN INDICATIVELY ONLY. EXISTING STRUCTURE IS STRUWN INDICATIVELY OUT.Y
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6. NEW CONC COVER: 50 IN ALL CASES UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.

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7. 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.

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 GROUTED WITH RAMSET C8 EXTREMARK APPROVED.

10. ROUGHEN EXIST WITH NEW CONC

ES INTERFACING

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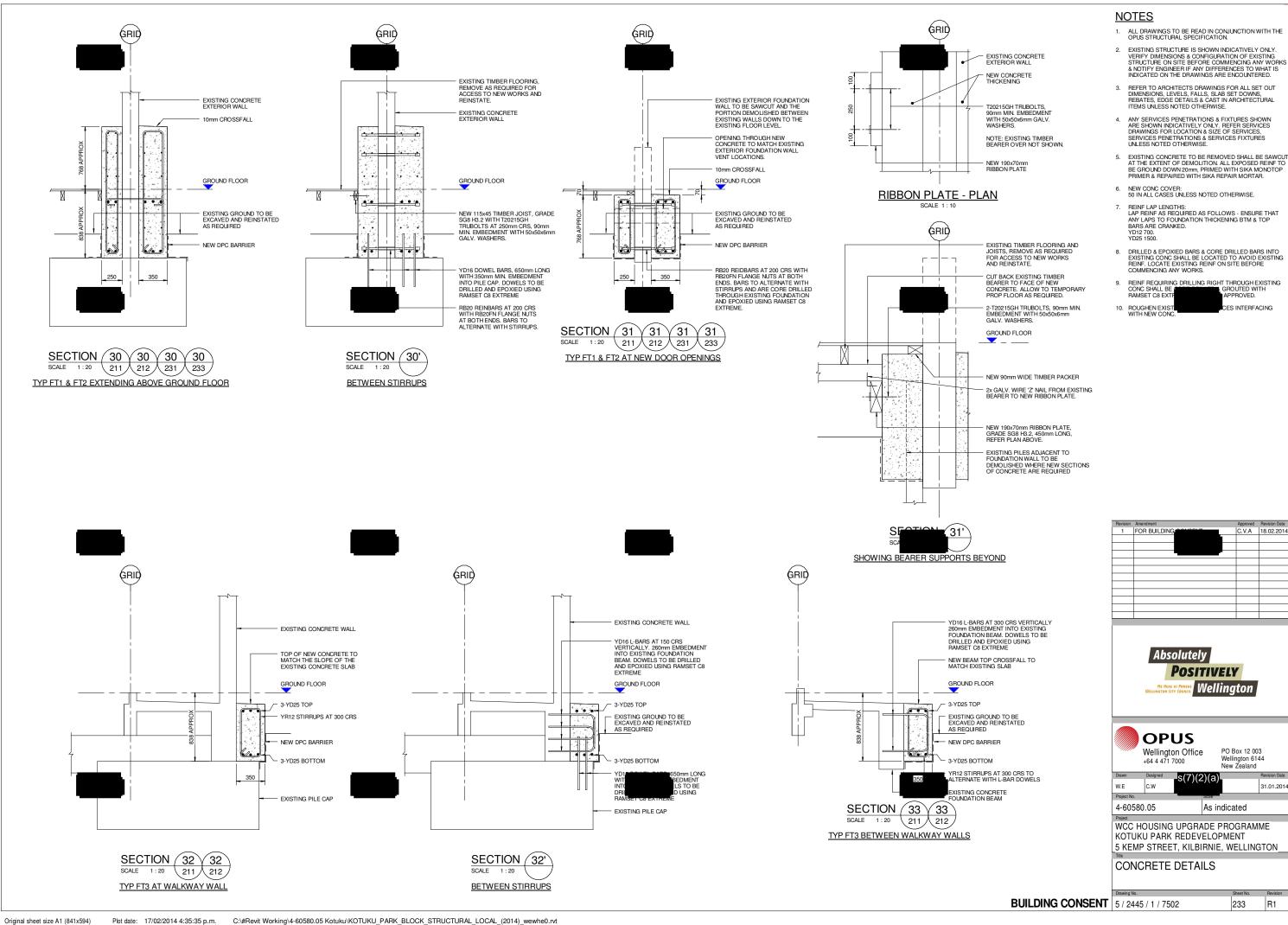
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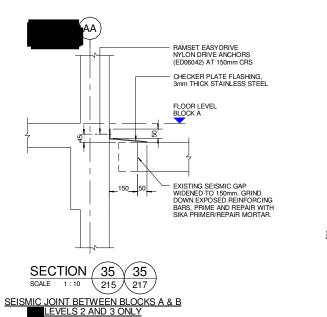
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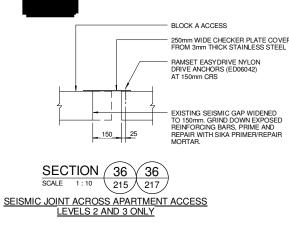
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FT1 INTERNAL ELEVATION - REINFORCEMENT

SCALE 1:20



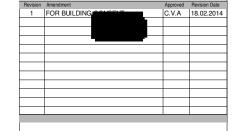




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- REINF REQUIRING DRILLING RIGHT THROUGH EXISTING CONC SHALL BE GROUTED WITH RAMSET C8 EXTERNAL PROVED.

 APPROVED.

 APPROVED.
- ROUGHEN EXIST WITH NEW CONC. CES INTERFACING







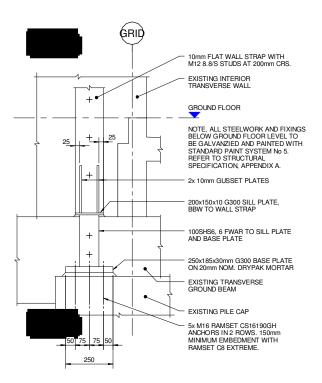
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CONCRETE DETAILS

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GRID EXISTING INTERIOR TRANSVERSE WALL - 150x10mm FLAT WALL STRAP UNIONOM. GROUT WITH M12 8.8S THREADED STUDS AT 200mm CRS VERTICALLY, DRILL AND EPOXY INTO EXISTING CONCRETE WITH RAMSET C8 EXTREME GROUND FLOOR EX 250x185x10mm G300 GUSSET PLATES, 6 FWAR TO WALL STRAP AND SILL PLATE SILL PLATE 100SHS6. 2x ROWS M16 RAMSET CS16190GH ANCHORS. - 2x M20 RAMSET CS20260GH ANCHORS. 100mm MINIMUM EMBEDMENT WITH RAMSET C8 EXTREME. EXISTING PILE CAP EXISTING TRANSVERSE GROUND BEAM

TYPICAL STEEL WALL STRAP - ELEVATION

SCALE 1:10

Original sheet size A1 (841x594)

FOUNDATION LEVEL BASE CONNECTION

TYPICAL STEEL WALL STRAP - SECTION

SCALE 1:10

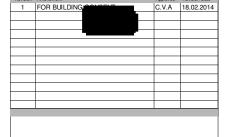
FOUNDATION LEVEL BASE CONNECTION

NOTE:

ENSURE ALL NEW STUDS ARE PLACED TO AVOID EXISTING REINFORCEMENT. LOCATE AND MARK EXISTING REINFORCEMENT AND CONFIRM STUD CONFIGURATION BEFORE COMMENCING ANY STEEL FABRICATION. IF THE INDICATED STUD LOCATIONS CLASH WITH REINFORCEMENT, CONTACT THE ENGINEER FOR REVISED STUD LOCATIONS AND LAYOUT.

NOTES

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STEELWORK DETAILS

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Appendix F
Discussion with BECA
and BECA Geotechnical
Desktop Study Report

HUP2-T0-Seismic Assessments

調Beca

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 N°	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		

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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.

Table 1 Groundwater Levels

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

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.



Table 2 Inferred Founding Soil Parameters

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/m³
Completely to moderately weathered greywacke	6.5	N/A	UCS = 1MPa RQD = 0%	18kN/m³

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.

Table 3 Past Earthquake Events

Earthquake Event	Earthquake Magnitude	Measured PGA (g) Nearby	Shaking Intensity MMI	Estimated PGA at site ^[1]	Comments
1848 Marlborough Oct 15	7.1	Not recorded	7-8	0.2g – 0.4g	Earthquake event occurred prior to building construction
1855 Wairarapa Jan 23	8.2	Not recorded	9-10	0.7g – 1g	
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	5.5-6.5	0.08g – 0.16g	



Earthquake Event	Earthquake Magnitude	Measured PGA (g) Nearby	Shaking Intensity MMI	Estimated PGA at site ^[1]	Comments
2013 Lake Grassmere Aug 16	6.6	0.06g - 0.24g ^[2]	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 ^[3]	6-7	0.1 – 0.21g	building

^[1] Estimated PGA at site based on the correlation between MMI and PGA based on correlation published by (Worden et al, 2012).

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.



^[2] Based on Holden et al. (2013)

^[3] Based on Brendon et al. (2017)

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.

Table 4 Seismic Loads

Source	Assumed site class (Site Class Factor)	Base Seismic Factor Z or	Design Life (Importance Level)	Annual Probability of Exceedance (Return Period Factor)		Design1 PGA [g] (Mrep)3	SLS Servicibility2 PGA [g] (Mrep)3
		C0(1000)		(R _s)	(R _U)		
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 (0.25)	1/500y (1.0)	0.45g (7.5)	0.11g (7.5)

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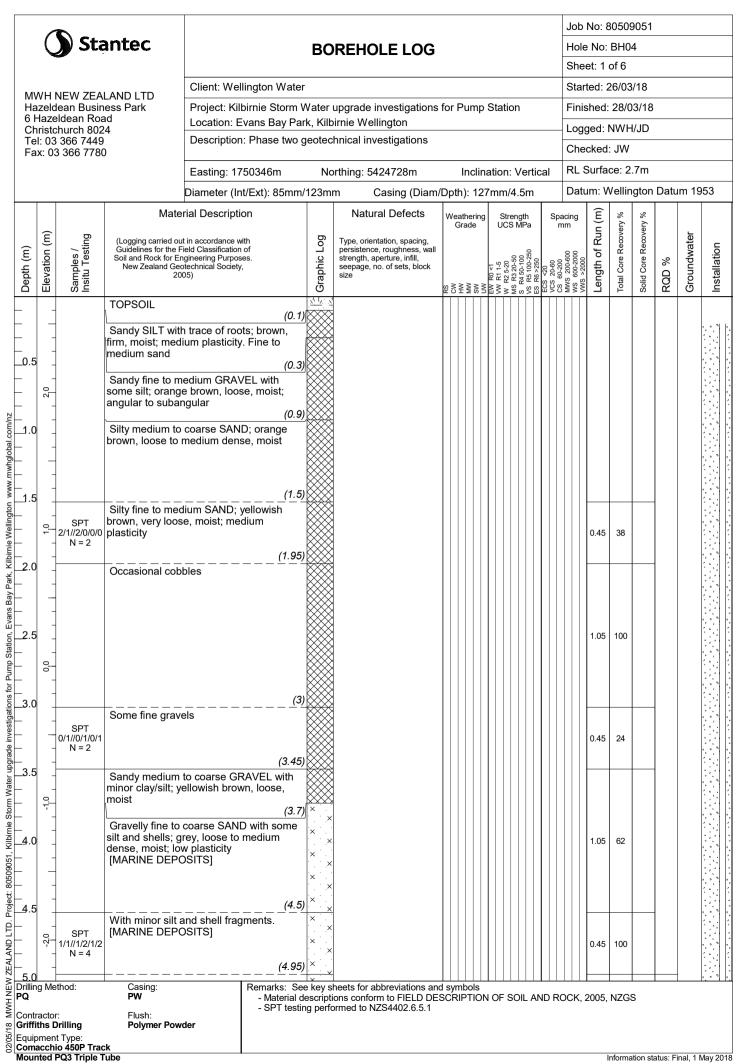




GRIFFITHS DRILLING	11111	SITE INVESTIG	ATION DO	DELOG	ВН#	4					
RESULT DRIVEN GETTECHNICAL PETCHALISTS	////	SHE INVESTIGA	ATION BO	KELOG	JOB#	-					
134 State Highway 58	Project:	Kilbirnie Pump Station			Grid	N: -					
Pauatahanui P: 045277346	Location:	Evans Bay Park, Kilbirnie			Ref:	E: -	E: -				
F: 045277347	Client:	Stantec	Operator:	s(7)(2)	(a)						
www.griffithsdrilling.co.nz	DATE Start:	27/3/18	DATE Finish:	29/3/18		Page:	1	of	1		
Drill Rig:	Commachi	o MC450P	SPT Ha	mmer #:	Auto						
Drilling Method:	PQ Coring		Flushi	ng Type:	Polymer Po	wder		•			
Bore Diameter:	PQ		Casing Diame	ter / Type:	PW						
Bore Final Depth:	20.0m		4.5m								

Layer Change	Formation Drill Conditions (L) – Loose, Unstable (B) – Bands of hard and soft (S) – Soft, Stable (M) – Moderately Firm.		e Sample Recovery			Stand	dard Penetration Test	(SPT)	
Depth (mbgl)	(F) – Firm, Stable (H) – Hard to penetrate Fluids: (TL) Total Loss; (SL) Slow Loss; (WS) Water Struck; (NL) No Loss Geological Description Must Include: Colour, Texture, Composition, Fractures, Boundary type (gradual, abrupt?)	From (m)	To (m)	Recovery (mm)	Cone Type	Depth	SPT Counts	N Value	Sample (mm)
0.00	Jet Vac	2.00	3.00	1000	SP	1.5	2/1//2/0/0/0	2	170
2.00	Brown soft fill. Blue grey sandy silt.	3.45	4.50	650		3.0	0/1//0/1/0/1	2	110
4.00	Blue grey sandy silts.	4.95	6.00	1050		4.5	1/1//1/2/1/2	6	450
12.15	Green blue sand.	6.45	7.50	1050		6.0	1/1//2/3/3/3	11	370
13.50	Blue green sandy silts	7.95	9.00	1000		7.5	0/0//0/1/2/2	5	450
20.00	EOB	9.45	10.50	1050		9.0	1/2//3/4/4/5	16	450
		10.15	12.00	700		10.5	2/2//3/3/5/6	17	450
		12.45	13.50	1050		12.0	2/3//4/4/6/6	20	400
		13.95	15.00	1050		13.5	3/3//15/6/7/9	27	450
		15.45	16.50	1050		15.0	3/5//7/8/12/15	42	450
	100mm monitoring well installed to					16.5	4/7//20=o/l	50+	170
	12.30m. Screen set from 12.3 – 9.3m								
	Flush lockable toby.								

Water Level	Date / Time	Hole Depth	Water Level	Date / Time	Hole Depth
2.20m	28/3/18	-			





MWH NEW ZEALAND LTD Hazeldean Business Park 6 Hazeldean Road Christchurch 8024 Tel: 03 366 7449 Fax: 03 366 7780

	Job No: 80509051
BOREHOLE LOG	Hole No: BH04
	Sheet: 2 of 6
Client: Wellington Water	Started: 26/03/18
Project: Kilbirnie Storm Water upgrade investigations for Pump Station	Finished: 28/03/18
Location: Evans Bay Park, Kilbirnie Wellington	Logged: NWH/JD
Description: Phase two geotechnical investigations	Checked: JW
Easting: 1750346m Northing: 5424728m Inclination: Vertical	RL Surface: 2.7m
Diameter (Int/Ext): 85mm/123mm Casing (Diam/Dpth): 127mm/4.5m	Datum: Wellington Datum 1953

					Easting: 175	50346m	No	orthing: 5424728m		Inc	lina	tion:	Vert	ical	RL	Surfa	ce: 2	.7m			
					Diameter (Int	/Ext): 85mm/	123mı	m Casing (Diam	/Dpt	h):	127ı	mm/	4.5m		Da	tum: V	Vellin	gton	Datu	m 19	53
		<u></u>	_	Materia	al Descriptio	n		Natural Defects		athe Grade		Str	ength S MPa		oacing mm	Length of Run (m)	Total Core Recovery %	Solid Core Recovery %		L	
ĺ (-	Elevation (m)	Samples / Insitu Testing	(Logging carried out in Guidelines for the Fiel	ld Classification of	of	Graphic Log	Type, orientation, spacing, persistence, roughness, wall					20		88	of Ru	Reco	Reco		Groundwater	io
4	-	atio	ples u Te	Soil and Rock for Engi New Zealand Geote	echnical Society,	S.	phic	strength, aperture, infill, seepage, no. of sets, block			Ž	1-5	20-50 50-100 100-2	25,250)-200 200-60 00-200	g tight	Core	Core	% (pun	allat
(m) that	3	Elev	Sam Insit	2005	o)		Grag	size	S X	≱≩	SW DW		MS R3 S R4 6 VS R5	CS A	CS 60 MWS 6	Leng	Total	Solid	RQD %	Gro	Installation
				Residual fine to r	medium, blue	e grey	×				0,5,0		20,7			1-					
		1		SANDSTONE, ex as Silty fine to me	tremely wea	k recovered	×														
-		-		moist, loose, relic	rock structu	re with	×.														
_	5.5	-		quartz mineralisat	tions. SITS1 <i>[contin</i>	uedī	×									1.05	100	100	100		
				[11] 11 (11) 12 22 32	511 6] [661 <i>1</i> 1117	aouj	×									1.00	100	100	100		
-		-3.0					×														
		-					×														
ğ _6	5.0	1				(6)	×														
opal.c		-	SPT	Becomes mediun	n dense		×														
whgi—		=	1/1//2/3/3/3				×									0.45	82	90	100		
W			N = 11				×														
<u> </u>	5.5	-					×														
llingt —		-					×														
= We		-4.0					×														
		-					×														
<u>چ</u> ر	'.0	-					×									1.05	95	90	100		
3ay P		_					×														
ans E		-					×														
ú — ≅ —7	.5	1				(7.5)	×														
Static —		-	0.07	Becomes loose			×														
d —		-5.0	SPT 0/0//0/1/2/2				×									0.45	100	100	0		
for			N = 5			(7.95)	×														
ations 3 ation	3.0	+		Some thin lenses	of silt (>3m		×														
/estig		+					×														
							×														
upgra-		-					×									1	0.5	400			
ater	3.5	-					×									1.05	95	100	0		
≤ _ E _		0.9					×														
e Stc							×														
	0.0			L		(9)	×														
51, K]	05=	Becomes mediun	n dense.		×														
15090		\dashv	SPT 1/2//3/4/4/5				×									0.45	100	100	0		
달 등]	N = 16				×														░░∐░
Proje S).5	-					×														
<u>-</u>		0					×														
AND)./-					×														∷ <u> </u>
- EAL		-					× ×														
WH NEW ZEALAND LTD. Project: 80609051, Kilbirnie Storm Water upgrade investigations for Pump Station, Evans Bay Park, Kilbirnie Wellington www.mwhglobal.com/nz AGD	lling	Me	thod:	Casing:			key s	l heets for abbreviations ar					шШ			1.05	100	100	0		I∴H.I
PC	Į			PW		- Material de	escripti	ions conform to FIELD DE	SCR	RIPT	ION	OF S	SOIL A	ND F	ROCK	, 2005,	NZG	3			

Contractor:
Griffiths Drilling
Equipment Type:
Comacchio 450P Track
Mounted PQ3 Triple Tube

Flush: Polymer Powder

- SPT testing performed to NZS4402.6.5.1

Information status: Final, 1 May 2018



MWH NEW ZEALAND LTD Hazeldean Business Park 6 Hazeldean Road Christchurch 8024 Tel: 03 366 7449 Fax: 03 366 7780

	Job No: 80509051
BOREHOLE LOG	Hole No: BH04
	Sheet: 3 of 6
Client: Wellington Water	Started: 26/03/18
Project: Kilbirnie Storm Water upgrade investigations for Pump Station	Finished: 28/03/18
Location: Evans Bay Park, Kilbirnie Wellington	Logged: NWH/JD
Description: Phase two geotechnical investigations	Checked: JW
Easting: 1750346m Northing: 5424728m Inclination: Vertical	RL Surface: 2.7m
Diameter (Int/Ext): 85mm/123mm Casing (Diam/Dpth): 127mm/4.5m	Datum: Wellington Datum 1953

	1	I		iameter (Int/Ext): 85mm/	123m		/Dpth): ′	127r	mm/	4.5m		Dat	um: V	Vellin	gton	Datu	ım 1
Depth (m)	Elevation (m)	Samples / Insitu Testing	(Logging carried out in Guidelines for the Fiel Soil and Rock for Engir New Zealand Geote 2005)	neering Purposes. chnical Society,)	Graphic Log	Natural Defects Type, orientation, spacing, persistence, roughness, wall strength, aperture, infill, seepage, no. of sets, block size	Weather Grade	v	W R2 5-20	MS R3 20-50 S R4 50-100 VS R5 100-250 edutable	R6 > 250 S < 20 S 20-60	MWS 200-600 mm WS 600-2000 MWS 800-2000 MWS 800-2000 MWS 800-2000 MWS 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	Length of Run (m)	Total Core Recovery %	Solid Core Recovery %	RQD %	Groundwater
	- -		Becomes medium	n dense. [continued]	× × × × ×												
10.5 - - -	-	SPT 2/3//8/3/5/6 N = 22			× × × ×								0.45	100	100	0	-
_ 11.0 _ _	- - -				× × ×												
	0.6-				× × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × ×								1.05	67	100	0	
 12.0 _ _ _ _	- - - -	SPT 2/3//4/4/6/6 N = 20			× × × × × × ×								0.45	89	100	0	
12.5 - - - - 13.0	-10.0				× × × × × × × ×								0.55	100	100	20	1
	- - -				× × × × × ×												
	-11.0	SPT 3/3//5/6/2/9 N = 27			× × × × × × × ×								0.45	89	100	20	
13.5 - - - 14.0 - 14.5 - - - - - - - - - - - - -	- - -				× × × × × ×								1.05	100	100	0	
	-12:0			(15)	× × × × × × ×								1.05	100	100	U	
Drillin PQ Contr Griffi Equip	ractoriths Dependence	r: Drilling it Type: io 450P Trac	Casing: PW Flush: Polymer Powde	Remarks: Sed - Material d - SPT testir	escript	Heets for abbreviations and ions conform to FIELD DE primed to NZS4402.6.5.1	d symbol	Is ION	OF S	SOIL A	ND R	OCK,	2005,	NZG	S		1
Mour	nted	io 450P Trac PQ3 Triple 1 -1_11261	Tube											Informa	ition sta	atus: F	inal, 1



MWH NEW ZEALAND LTD Hazeldean Business Park 6 Hazeldean Road Christchurch 8024 Tel: 03 366 7449 Fax: 03 366 7780

BOREHOLE LOG BOREHOLE LOG Hole No: 80509051 Hole No: BH04 Sheet: 4 of 6 Client: Wellington Water Project: Kilbirnie Storm Water upgrade investigations for Pump Station Location: Evans Bay Park, Kilbirnie Wellington Description: Phase two geotechnical investigations Easting: 1750346m Northing: 5424728m Diameter (Int/Ext): 85mm/123mm Casing (Diam/Dpth): 127mm/4.5m Job No: 80509051 Hole No: BH04 Sheet: 4 of 6 Finished: 28/03/18 Logged: NWH/JD Checked: JW RL Surface: 2.7m Datum: Wellington Datum 1953		
Sheet: 4 of 6 Client: Wellington Water Project: Kilbirnie Storm Water upgrade investigations for Pump Station Location: Evans Bay Park, Kilbirnie Wellington Description: Phase two geotechnical investigations Logged: NWH/JD Checked: JW Easting: 1750346m Northing: 5424728m Inclination: Vertical RL Surface: 2.7m		Job No: 80509051
Client: Wellington Water Project: Kilbirnie Storm Water upgrade investigations for Pump Station Location: Evans Bay Park, Kilbirnie Wellington Description: Phase two geotechnical investigations Checked: JW Easting: 1750346m Northing: 5424728m Inclination: Vertical Started: 26/03/18 Finished: 28/03/18 Logged: NWH/JD Checked: JW	BOREHOLE LOG	Hole No: BH04
Project: Kilbirnie Storm Water upgrade investigations for Pump Station Location: Evans Bay Park, Kilbirnie Wellington Description: Phase two geotechnical investigations Easting: 1750346m Northing: 5424728m Inclination: Vertical Finished: 28/03/18 Logged: NWH/JD Checked: JW RL Surface: 2.7m		Sheet: 4 of 6
Location: Evans Bay Park, Kilbirnie Wellington Description: Phase two geotechnical investigations Checked: JW Easting: 1750346m Northing: 5424728m Inclination: Vertical RL Surface: 2.7m	Client: Wellington Water	Started: 26/03/18
Description: Phase two geotechnical investigations Checked: JW Easting: 1750346m Northing: 5424728m Inclination: Vertical RL Surface: 2.7m	Project: Kilbirnie Storm Water upgrade investigations for Pump Station	Finished: 28/03/18
Easting: 1750346m Northing: 5424728m Inclination: Vertical RL Surface: 2.7m	Location: Evans Bay Park, Kilbirnie Wellington	Logged: NWH/JD
Easting: 1750346m Northing: 5424728m Inclination: Vertical RL Surface: 2.7m	Description: Phase two geotechnical investigations	Chacked: IM
Lasting. 1700040111 Northing. 5424720111 Infolliation. Voltage Communication.		Checked. JVV
Diameter (Int/Ext): 85mm/123mm Casing (Diam/Dpth): 127mm/4.5m Datum: Wellington Datum 1953	Easting: 1750346m Northing: 5424728m Inclination: Vertical	RL Surface: 2.7m
	Diameter (Int/Ext): 85mm/123mm Casing (Diam/Dpth): 127mm/4.5m	Datum: Wellington Datum 1953

		3 366 7780	•	Easting: 17	50346m	No	orthing: 5424728m		Inclir	natio	n: Ve	ertic	al	RI	_ Su	rfac	ce: 2	.7m			
				Diameter (In	t/Ext): 85mm/	123m	m Casing (Diam/	'Dpth	ı): 12	7mn	า/4.5	m		Da	atum	: W	/ellin	gton	Datu	ım 19)5:
Depth (m)	Elevation (m)	Samples / Insitu Testing	Mate (Logging carried ou Guidelines for the F Soil and Rock for En New Zealand Gec 200	ield Classification gineering Purpos otechnical Society,	ith of es.	Graphic Log	Natural Defects Type, orientation, spacing, persistence, roughness, wall strength, aperture, infill, seepage, no. of sets, block size	Gr	thering rade	R0 <1	W R2 5-20 C Support	R5 100-250 w R6 >250		CS 60-200 mm 200-200 mm 200-200 mm 200-2000 mm	WWS >2000	Lerigiri oi Ruri (III)	Total Core Recovery %	Solid Core Recovery %	RQD %	Groundwater	
	- - -	SPT 3/5// 7/8/12/15 N = 42	Becomes dense)		× × × × × ×									0.	45	100	100	0		
6.0	-13.0					× × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × ×									1.	05	100	100	60		
6.5	-14.0	SPT 4/7//20 N = >50	Highly weathere SANDSTONE, e weak, Closely to	xtremely wea	ak to very	×									0.	20	100	100	60		
7.0 7.5	-15.0						J@17m 70deg, Vn, No, Pl, R. J@17.5m 75deg, Vn, No, Pl, R. J@ 17.6m 90deg, Vn, No, Pl, R.								1.	30	100	100	50		
8.5 9.0	-16.0						J@ 18.6m 60deg, N, No, St, Sr. J@ 19.0m 70deg, Vn, No, Pl, R.								1.	50	90	90	90		
9.5	-17.0		Borehole termin depth	ated at 20m (due to target (20)		J@ 19.4m 90deg, Vn, No, U, R. J@ 19.55m 80deg, T, No, Pl, R. J@ 19.6m 80deg, Vn, No, Pl, R. J@ 19.9m 80deg, Vn, No, Pl,								0.	50		100	80		
Ontr iriffi iquip	actor ths D men	ethod: r: Drilling t Type: io 450P Trace	Casing: PW Flush: Polymer Power	der	Remarks: Se	escript	sheets for abbreviations a ions conform to FIELD DE ormed to NZS4402.6.5.1	and sy	ymbo	lls N OF	SOIL	_ AN	ND F	ROCK	Κ, 200			S tion sta	atus: F	inal, 1	Ma



	Job No: 80509051
BOREHOLE LOG	Hole No: BH04
	Sheet: 5 of 6
Client: Wellington Water	Started: 26/03/18
Project: Kilbirnie Storm Water upgrade investigations for Pump Station	Finished: 28/03/18
Location: Evans Bay Park, Kilbirnie Wellington	Logged: NWH/JD
Description: Phase two geotechnical investigations	
	Checked: JW
Easting: 1750346m Northing: 5424728m Inclination: Vertical	RL Surface: 2.7m
Diameter (Int/Ext): 85mm/123mm Casing (Diam/Dpth): 127mm/4.5m	Datum: Wellington Datum 1953

				Easting: 17	'50346m	No	orthing: 5424728m	Inclin	ation: Vertic	al RL	Surfa	ce: 2	.7m								
				Diameter (In	t/Ext): 85mm/	123mr	m Casing (Diam/	/Dpth): 127	7mm/4.5m	Dati	Datum: Wellington Datum 195					53					
	(m)	ing	Mate (Logging carried ou Guidelines for the F	rial Descripti		og	Natural Defects Type, orientation, spacing, persistence, roughness, wall	Weathering Grade	UCS MPa	Spacing mm	Run (m)	scovery %	ecovery %		ater	ر					
Depth (m)	Flevation (m)	Samples / Insitu Testing	Guidelines for the F Soil and Rock for Er New Zealand Geo 20	igineering Purpos itechnical Society	es.	Graphic Log	persistence, roughness, wall strength, aperture, infill, seepage, no. of sets, block size	RSS HWW WWW WWW SWW JWW	EW R0 <1 VW R1 1-5 W R2 5-20 MS R3 20-50 S R4 50-100 VS R5 100-250 ES R6 >250	ECS <20 VCS 20-60 CS 60-200 WWS 200-600 WS 600-2000 WS >2000	Length of Run (m)	Total Core Recovery %	Solid Core Recovery %	RQD %	Groundwater	Installation					
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² 25.	0 ing N	/lethod:	Casing:		Remarks: See	key sl	heets for abbreviations and	d symbols													
PQ Cor	itract	Aethod:	PW Flush:		 Material de 	escripti	ions conform to FIELD DE ormed to NZS4402.6.5.1	SCRIPTION	OF SOIL AN	ID ROCK,	2005,	NZG	3								

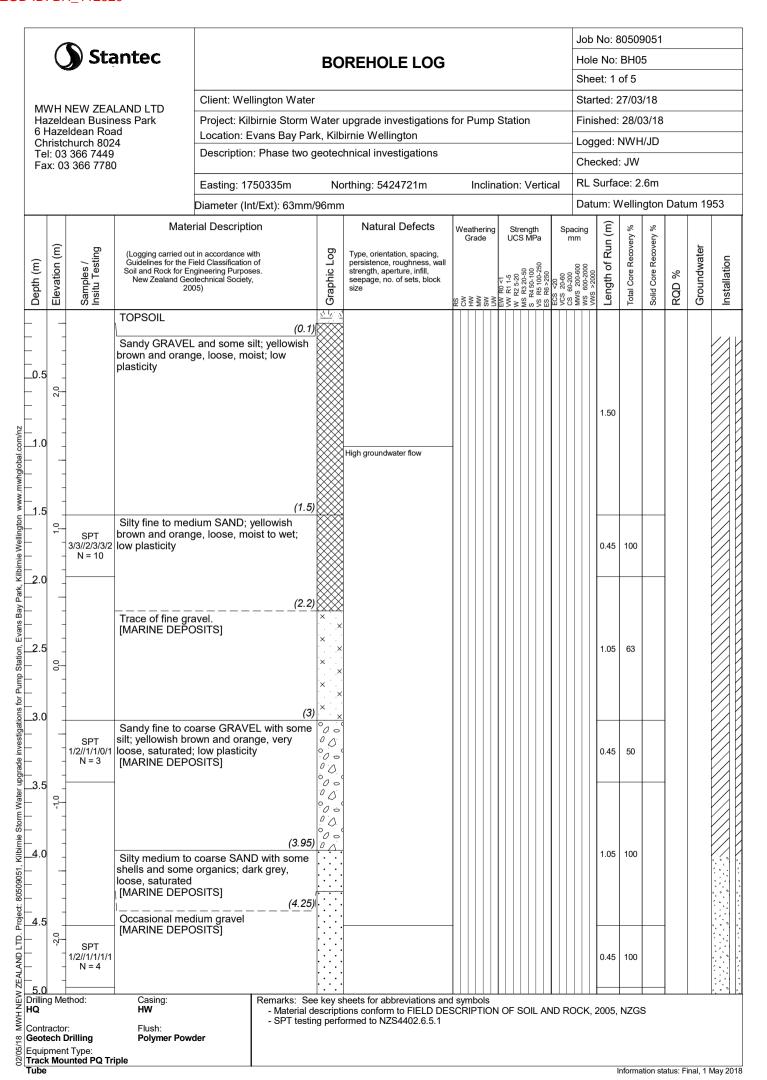
Contractor:
Griffiths Drilling
Equipment Type:
Comacchio 450P Track
Mounted PQ3 Triple Tube

Flush: Polymer Powder



Job No: 80509051 Hole No: BH04 **BOREHOLE LOG** Sheet: 6 of 6 Client: Wellington Water Started: 26/03/18 Project: Kilbirnie Storm Water upgrade investigations for Pump Station Finished: 28/03/18 Location: Evans Bay Park, Kilbirnie Wellington Logged: NWH/JD Description: Phase two geotechnical investigations Checked: JW RL Surface: 2.7m Easting: 1750346m Northing: 5424728m Inclination: Vertical

Date	Time	Drill core Type	Depth of BH (m)	Casing Type	Bottom of Casing (m)	Depth to Groundwate (m)
28/Mar/2018	00:00	PQ	20			2.2
Drilling Method: PQ Contractor: Griffiths Drilling Equipment Type: Comacchio 450P Tract Mounted PQ3 Triple Tu		Drill Bit Sizes: PQ: 85mm id	Notes:	Casing Sizes: PW: 127mm id	Notes:	
Drilling Method: PQ Contractor: Griffiths Drilling Equipment Type:	Casing: PW Flush: Polymer Powder	Remarks: See - Material de - SPT testing	key sheets for abbrevi escriptions conform to F g performed to NZS440	ations and symbols FIELD DESCRIPTION OF S0 12.6.5.1	OIL AND ROCK, 2005, N	NZGS



Stantec
MWH NEW ZEALAND LTD Hazeldean Business Park 6 Hazeldean Road Christchurch 8024 Tel: 03 366 7449 Fax: 03 366 7780

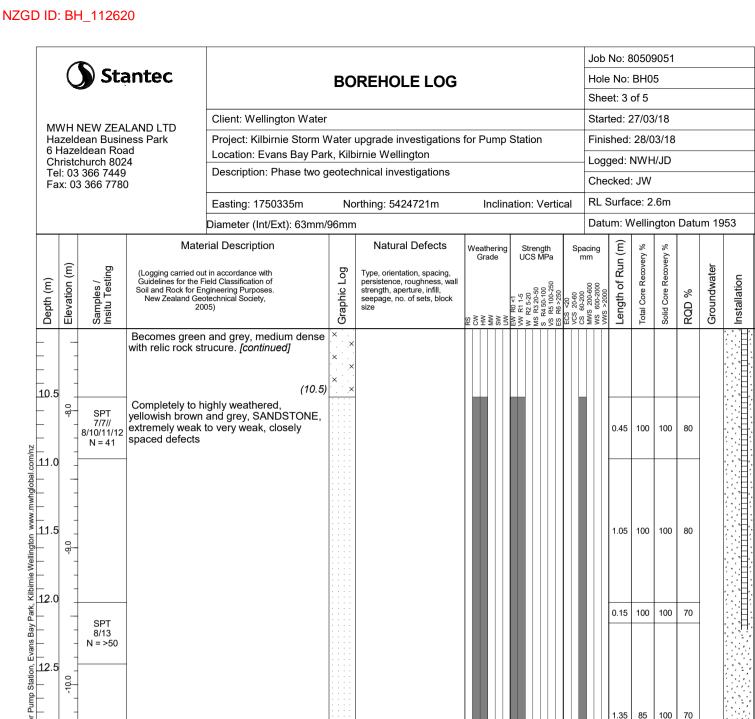
	Job No: 80509051
BOREHOLE LOG	Hole No: BH05
	Sheet: 2 of 5
Client: Wellington Water	Started: 27/03/18
Project: Kilbirnie Storm Water upgrade investigations for Pump Station	Finished: 28/03/18
Location: Evans Bay Park, Kilbirnie Wellington	Logged: NWH/JD
Description: Phase two geotechnical investigations	Checked: JW
Easting: 1750335m Northing: 5424721m Inclination: Vertical	RL Surface: 2.6m
Diameter (Int/Ext): 63mm/96mm	Datum: Wellington Datum 1953

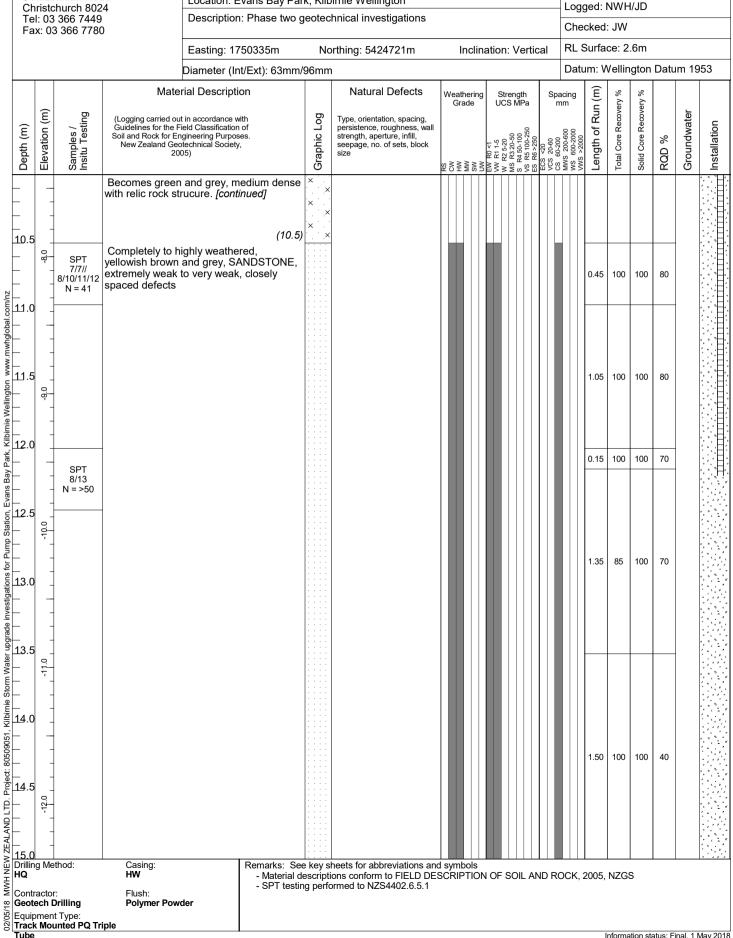
				Easting: 1750335m	No	orthing: 5424721m	Inclin	ation: Vertical	RL Surfa	ce: 2	.6m			
				iameter (Int/Ext): 63m	m/96mm	1			Datum: Wellington Datum 1953					
Depth (m)	Elevation (m)	Samples / Insitu Testing	Materia (Logging carried out ir Guidelines for the Fiel Soil and Rock for Engi New Zealand Geote 2005	neering Purposes. chnical Society,	Graphic Log	Natural Defects Type, orientation, spacing, persistence, roughness, wall strength, aperture, infill, seepage, no. of sets, block size	Weathering Grade	R0 <1 R11-5 R2 2-5 R2 2-50 R3 20-50 R4 50-100 R6 100-250 R6 120-250 R7 100-250 R6 220 R7 20-60 R7 20-60	MWS 200-600 an	Total Core Recovery %	Solid Core Recovery %	RQD %	Groundwater	Installation
_ _ _ _	-		Occasional mediu [MARINE DEPOS Sandy SILT; grey Fine to medium sa	SITS] [continued] (5 , moist; low plasticity.	× × ×					400				
_5.5 _ _ _ _	-3.0		Silty medium to c shells with some cloose, saturated; r	SITS] (5 oarse SAND with som organics; dark grey, nedium plasticity	i.5) × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × ×				1.05	100				
_6.0 _ _ _	-	SPT 1/2//2/2/3 N = 9	[MARINE DEPOS Silty fine SAND; oplasticity	grey, loose, moist; low	(6) × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × ×				0.45	100				
6.57.07.58.0	4.0		Becomes green a with relic rock stru	and grey, medium den	× × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × ×				1.05	71				
 7.5 	-5.0	SPT 2/2//3/4/5/6			× × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × ×				0.45	100				
- - _8.0 - - -	-	N = 18			× × × × × × ×									
_8.5 - - - _ _9.0	-6.0				×				1.05	54				
_ _ _ _ _9.5 _	-7.0	SPT 1/3//4/5/7/8 N = 24			× × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × ×				0.45	100				
 	g Met	thod:	Casing: HW	Remarks:	× × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × ×	heets for abbreviations and ions conform to FIELD DE	d symbols	N OE SOU AND D	1.05	75 NZG	<u> </u>			

HQ
Contractor:
Geotech Drilling
Equipment Type:
Track Mounted PQ Triple
Tube

Flush: Polymer Powder

Material descriptions conform to FIELD DI
 SPT testing performed to NZS4402.6.5.1





S	tantec
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	Job No: 80509051
BOREHOLE LOG	Hole No: BH05
	Sheet: 4 of 5
Client: Wellington Water	Started: 27/03/18
Project: Kilbirnie Storm Water upgrade investigations for Pump Station	Finished: 28/03/18
Location: Evans Bay Park, Kilbirnie Wellington	Logged: NWH/JD
Description: Phase two geotechnical investigations	Checked: JW
	Checked. JVV
Easting: 1750335m Northing: 5424721m Inclination: Vertical	RL Surface: 2.6m
Diameter (Int/Ext): 63mm/96mm	Datum: Wellington Datum 1953

				Easting: 1750335m		orthing: 5424721m	Inclin	ation: Vertical		Surfa			Dot	ım 10	ı 1953					
Diameter (Int/E Material Description					mm/96mm	Natural Defects	M/a atta a sin a	Strong with Str					Dail	ım 18	153					
Depth (m)	Elevation (m)	Samples / Insitu Testing	(Logging carried out Guidelines for the Fi Soil and Rock for En New Zealand Geo 200	in accordance with eld Classification of gineering Purposes. lechnical Society,	Graphic Log	Type, orientation, spacing, persistence, roughness, wall strength, aperture, infill, seepage, no. of sets, block size	Weathering Grade	R0 <1 R1 1-5 R2 1-5 R3 20-50 R3 20-50 R4 50-100 R5 100-250 R6 250 R6 250 R7 20-60	oacing MWS 200-600 WS 600-2000	Length of Run (m)	Total Core Recovery %	Solid Core Recovery %	RQD %	Groundwater						
6.5	-13.0		Completely to hi yellowish brown extremely weak t spaced defects [and grey, SANDSTON o very weak, closely	NE,					1.50	100	100	50							
7.0	-14.0					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.				1.50	87	100	50							
8.0	-16.0					J@ 19.0m 50deg, Vn, No, Pl, R. J@ 19.2m 70deg, Vn, No, Pl, R.				1.50	100	100	40							
9.5	-17.0		Borehole termina Target Depth	(1 Inted at 19.5m due to	19.5)	J@ 19.3m 40deg, T, No, PI, R.														
orillin IQ Contr C	g Methoractor: ech Dril oment Ty o Mount	ling	Casing: HW Flush: Polymer Powo	- Mate - SPT	rial descript	heets for abbreviations an ions conform to FIELD DE ormed to NZS4402.6.5.1	d symbols SCRIPTION	I OF SOIL AND R	OCK,		NZG:		atus: F	inal, 1 l	Ma					



Job No: 80509051 Hole No: BH05 **BOREHOLE LOG** Sheet: 5 of 5 Client: Wellington Water Started: 27/03/18 Project: Kilbirnie Storm Water upgrade investigations for Pump Station Finished: 28/03/18 Location: Evans Bay Park, Kilbirnie Wellington Logged: NWH/JD Description: Phase two geotechnical investigations Checked: JW RL Surface: 2.6m Northing: 5424721m Inclination: Vertical Easting: 1750335m

Date	Time	Drill core Type	Depth of BH (m)	Casing Type	Bottom of Casing (m)	Depth to Groundwat (m)			
29/Mar/2018	00:00	HQ	19.5			2.1			
		Drill Bit Sizes: HQ: 63mm id	Notes:	Casing Sizes:	Notes:				
Drilling Method: HQ Contractor: Geotech Drilling Equipment Type: Track Mounted PQ Triple	Casing: HW Flush: Polymer Powder	Remarks: See - Material de - SPT testing	key sheets for abbreviatio scriptions conform to FIEL performed to NZS4402.6	ns and symbols D DESCRIPTION OF 9 .5.1	SOIL AND ROCK, 2005,	NZGS			

GRIFFITHS DRILLING	11111	SITE INVESTIGATION BORELOG			ВН#	5				
RESULT DRIVEN GETTECHNICAL RESCIALISTS	////	SHE INVESTIGA	ATION BO	KELOG	JOB#	-				
134 State Highway 58	Project:	Kilbirnie Pump Station	Grid	N: -						
Pauatahanui P: 045277346	Location:	Evans Bay Park, Kilbirnie	Ref:	E: -						
F: 045277347	Client:	Stantec	Operator: S(7)(2)(a)							
www.griffithsdrilling.co.nz	DATE Start:	28/3/18	28/3/18 DATE Finish: 29/3/18				1	of	1	
Drill Rig:	Geotech Tr	ack Rig	SPT Hammer #: Ge		Geotech 03					
Drilling Method:	HQ Coring		Flushi	ng Type:	Polymer Po	wder				
Bore Diameter:	HQ		Casing Diame	ter / Type:	-					
Bore Final Depth:	19.5m		Casing Fina	al Depth:	-					

Layer Change	Formation Drill Conditions (L) – Loose, Unstable (B) – Bands of hard and soft (S) – Soft, Stable (M) – Moderately Firm.		e Sample Recovery			Stand	dard Penetration Test	(SPT)	
Depth (mbgl)	(F) – Firm, Stable (H) – Hard to penetrate Fluids: (TL) Total Loss; (SL) Slow Loss; (WS) Water Struck; (NL) No Loss Geological Description Must Include: Colour, Texture, Composition, Fractures, Boundary type (gradual, abrupt?)		To (m)	Recovery (%)	Cone Type	Depth	SPT Counts	N Value	Sample (%)
0.00	Jet Vac	0.00	1.50	-	SP	1.5	3/3//2/3/3/2	10	100
1.50	Fill	1.95	3.00	80		3.0	1/2//1/1/0/1	3	100
4.50	Sea shells. Grey silty gravels.	3.45	4.50	100		4.5	1/2//1/1/1	4	100
6.00	Green silty sands. Soft.	4.95	6.00	100		6.0	2/1//2/2/2/3	9	100
10.50	Soft green silty sands.	6.45	7.50	70		7.5	2/2//3/4/5/6	18	100
12.00	Hard silty sands.	7.95	9.00	60		9.0	1/3//4/5/7/8	24	100
19.50	EOB	9.45	10.50	70		10.5	7/7//8/10/11/12	41	100
		10.95	12.00	100					
		12.45	13.50	100					
		13.50	15.00	100					
		15.00	16.50	100					
	50mm monitoring well installed.	16.50	18.00	100					
	Screen set from 12.0m – 8.0m.	18.50	19.50	100					
	Flush lockable toby.								

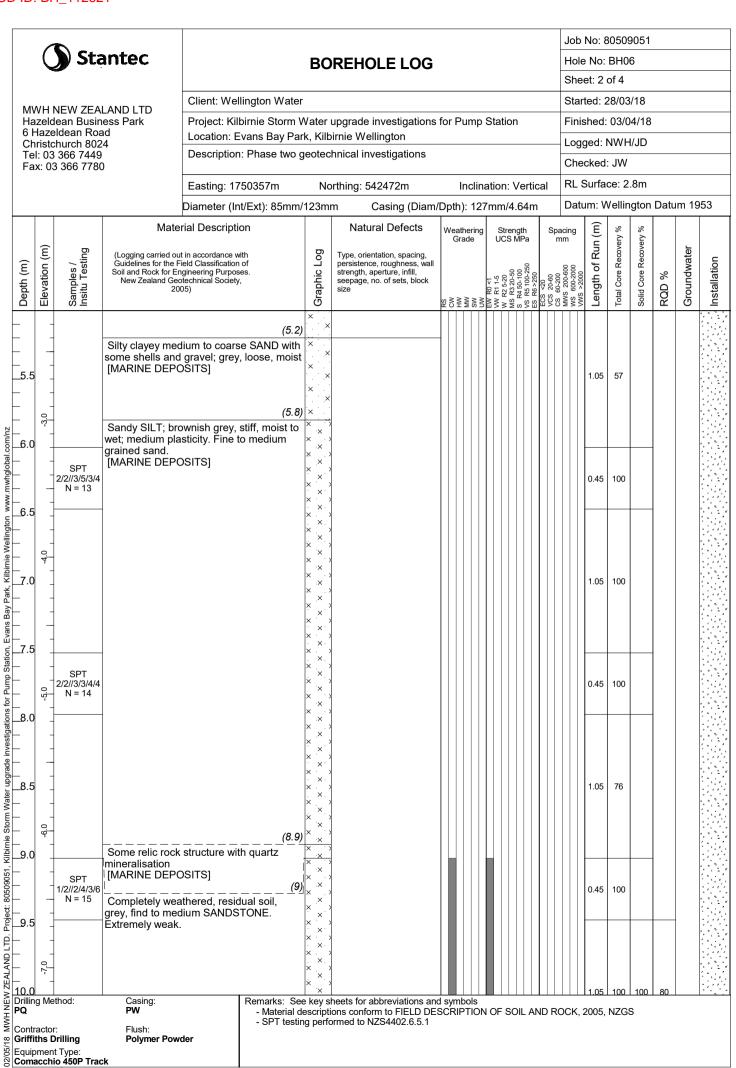
Water Level	Date / Time	Hole Depth	Water Level	Date / Time	Hole Depth
-					

CDIEETTUS DOI! I INC.	,,,,,	SITE INVESTIGA	ATION DO	DELOG	ВН#	6			
GRIFFITHS DRILLING	////	SHE INVESTIGA	ATION BO	KELUG	JOB#	-			
134 State Highway 58	Project:	Kilbirnie Pump Station			Grid	N: -			
Pauatahanui P: 045277346	Location:	Evans Bay Park, Kilbirnie			Ref:	E: -			
F: 045277347	Client:	Stantec	Operator:	s(7)(2)	(a)				
www.griffithsdrilling.co.nz	DATE Start:	27/3/18	DATE Finish:	29/3/18		Page:	1	of	1
Drill Rig:	Commachi	o MC450P	SPT Ha	mmer #:	Auto				
Drilling Method:	PQ Coring		Flushi	ng Type:	Polymer Po	wder			
Bore Diameter:	PQ		PW						
Bore Final Depth:	Bore Final Depth: 15.00m Casing Final Depth:							,	

Layer Change	Formation Drill Conditions (L) – Loose, Unstable (B) – Bands of hard and soft (S) – Soft, Stable (M) – Moderately Firm.		e Sample Recovery			Stand	dard Penetration Test	(SPT)	
Depth (mbgl)	(F) – Firm, Stable (H) – Hard to penetrate Fluids: (TL) Total Loss; (SL) Slow Loss; (WS) Water Struck; (NL) No Loss Geological Description Must Include: Colour, Texture, Composition, Fractures, Boundary type (gradual, abrupt?)	From (m)	To (m)	Recovery (mm)	Cone Type	Depth	SPT Counts	N 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 with rock boulders.	3.45	4.50	550		3.0	0/1//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 silts.	7.95	9.00	800		7.5	2/2//3/3/4/4	14	450
10.50	Blue green sandy silts.	9.45	10.50	1050		9.0	1/2//2/4/3/6	15	450
15.00	EOB	10.95	12.00	1050		10.5	2/3//2/3/4/4	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 monitoring well installed to								
	3.0m depth. Screen set from 3.0m -								
	1.2m. Flush lockable toby.								

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

		Sta	antec			во	REHOLE LOG				Hole	No: 8 No:	ВН0				
												et: 1					
			LAND LTD		llington Water							ted: 2					
6 F	laze	lean Busin Idean Roa	ad				upgrade investigations irnie Wellington	for Pump	Station			shed:					
Te	I: 03	hurch 802 366 7449					hnical investigations					ged:		I/JD			
Fa	x: 03	3 366 7780)									cked		0			
				Easting: 17			rthing: 542472m		ation: Vertica	al		Surfa			D-4	1	051
				,	nt/Ext): 85mm/	123mı		Dpth): 127	7mm/4.64m		Dat	um: V		gton	Dati	Jm 1	95,
			Mate	erial Descripti	on		Natural Defects	Weathering Grade	Strength UCS MPa		icing nm	Run (m)	Total Core Recovery %	ery %			
(n	Elevation (m)	Samples / Insitu Testing	(Logging carried of Guidelines for the	Field Classification	ı of	Graphic Log	Type, orientation, spacing, persistence, roughness, wall		20		00	J R	Reco	Solid Core Recovery		Groundwater	
Depth (m)	vatio	nples tu Te		:ngineering Purpos eotechnical Society 005)	ses. /,	phic	strength, aperture, infill, seepage, no. of sets, block size		.0 <1 .1 1-5 .2 5-20 .3 20-50 .50-100 .5 100-2 .5 > 250	20-60	200-60	Length of F	Core	Core	RQD %	pund	
Det	Ele	Sar Insi						S M H M M	MS S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	388	WS WS	Ler	Tota	Solic	RQ	Gro	
-			TOPSOIL		(0.1)				 								
_			Sandy GRAVE brown, loose to	L with minor	silt; yellowish				 								
_ _0.5			2. 3.411, 1003C tO	culum uch	, moist				 								/
-]																	
_	2,0								 			1.50					
_ _1.0	-								 								
U _									 								
-	-								 								
- -, _					(1.5)												
_1.5 _	-		Silty fine SANE) with trace of	f gravel;										-		
_		SPT 3/2//2/2/4/2	yellowish brown plasticity. Subro	n, loose, mois ounded.	t; low							0.45	56				,
_	1,0	N = 10															
2.0	-														-		
_																	, ,
-	-																
_ _2.5	-											1.05	67				
_	-																,
_	0,0								 								
_ _3.0									 								
-		SPT															
_		0/1//1/1/1/1 N = 4							 			0.45	31				, ,
_ _3.5												<u> </u>					
-									 								
_	-1.0								 								
_ _4.0	-								 			1.05	52				
_ 4 .∪ –					(4.0)				 			1.05	52				
_	-		Silty medium to	o coarse SAN	(4.2) D with some	×	Drilling became very hard		 								, ,
- - <u>.</u> .			shells and grav saturated; low p	el; dark grey,		×	High groundwater flow through coarse sand layer		 								
_4.5 _			[MARINE DEP	OSITS]		×			 								
_		SPT 3/1//2/1/0/1				×			 			0.45	89				
_	-2.0	N = 4				×			 								
5.0 Drillin	g Me	thod:	Casing:		Remarks: See	key sl	neets for abbreviations and	d symbols		<u> </u>					1		[; <u>'</u>
			PW		- Material de	escripti	ons conform to FIELD DES	SCRIPTION	OF SOIL AN	D RC	OCK,	2005,	NZG	3			
	ths D	rilling	Flush: Polymer Po v	vder													
Equip	men	t Type: i o 450P Tra c	·k														



Equipment Type: Comacchio 450P Track Mounted PQ3 Triple Tube

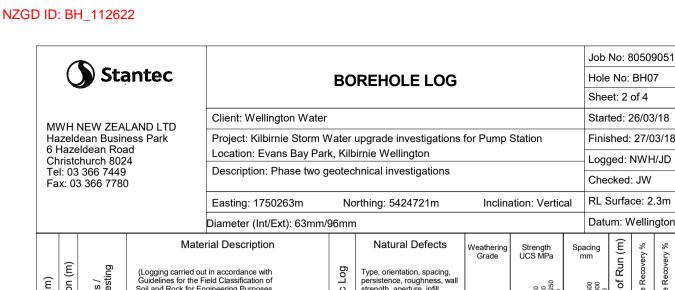
	1	N												Jol	No:	80509	9051			_
		y Sta	antec			BC	REHOLE LOG							Но	le No:	ВН0	6			
	_													Sh	eet: 3	of 4				
M۷	WH N	IEW ZEA	LAND LTD		llington Water									Sta	arted:	28/03	/18			
На	zeld	ean Busin Idean Roa	ess Park				upgrade investigations	for Pu	mp	Stat	ion			Fin	ished	: 03/0	4/18			
Ch	ristcl	hurch 802 366 7449	4				chnical investigations							Lo	gged:	NWH	I/JD			
		366 7780		Description	i. i nase two g	COICC	illical ilivestigations							Ch	ecked	: JW				
				Easting: 17	750357m	No	orthing: 542472m	In	clin	atior	ı: Ve	rtic	al	RL	Surfa	ce: 2	.8m			
				Diameter (Ir	nt/Ext): 85mm/	123m	m Casing (Diam/	(Dpth):	127	7mm	/4.64	4m		Da	tum: \	Vellin	gton	Datu	ım 19	95
			Ma	aterial Descripti	on		Natural Defects	Weath			rength			acing nm	Œ	y %	у %			
	(E)	ing	(Logging carried	out in accordance w	<i>i</i> ith	og	Type, orientation, spacing,	Grad	ie.		O IVII	a			Run	cover	cover		iter	
Depth (m)	tion	les / Testi	Guidelines for th Soil and Rock for	e Field Classification Engineering Purpos Geotechnical Society	of ses.	lic L	persistence, roughness, wall strength, aperture, infill,			د ئ 5	100	0-250 50	_ 00 C	0-600	h of	ore Re	ore Re	%	dwa	
epth	Elevation (m)	Samples / Insitu Testing	INEW Zealand (2005)	',	Graphic Log	seepage, no. of sets, block size	E E C R	:>>	V R0 V R1 1-P2 5-	S R3 20 R4 50-	R5 10	38 420 38 204 80-21	MWS 200	Length of Run (m)	Total Core Recovery	Solid Core Recovery	RQD %	Groundwater	
_	Ш	o <u>⊢</u>	Completely w	eathered, resid	dual soil	x ·:		₩313	<u></u>	à≶₃	žσ	ES	ĭ > ç	5 ≦ ≷	ت الا		Й	<u> </u>	9	 -
.			grey, find to m	nedium SANDS ak. <i>[continued]</i>	TONE.	××														:
	-		LAGOINERY WE	an. [oonunucu]		×														:
0.5	1					××														
	-	SPT				× ^ :														:
	0.8	2/3//2/3/4/4 N = 13				× · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·									0.45	100	100	60		
1.0						××														
0						×××														:
						× .x :														
						××														
1.5						×									1.05	100	100	60		:
																				,:
	0.6-					×														:
2.0	1					×××													1	:
	-	SPT				××														ļ:
		0/2//3/4/4/4 N = 15				× ^ . :									0.45	100	100	90		:
2.5						× ×														
-						× · × ·														ļ:
	-10.0					× . . × .														:
	-					××														
3.0						××									1.05	100	90	90		:
						× .× .														:
						× × :														
3.5						××									-				-	
						× .														
	-11.0					×														
4.0	-					× × ×														
						××														
						× ^ . :									1.50	100	100	70		ļ:
4.5	-					××														:
J						× · ×														
.	0		Borehole term	ninated at 15m	due to limit	×														
.	-12		of machine - F			××														:
5.0 rillin	g Met	hod:	Casing: PW		(15) Remarks: See	key sl	neets for abbreviations and	d symb	ols											۰
Q	g Met				- Material de	escript	ions conform to FIELD DES ormed to NZS4402.6.5.1	SCRIP	TION	I OF	SOIL	.AN	D R	OCK	, 2005,	NZG	S			
			Flush: Polymer P o	owder																
qiup	ment	Type: o 450P Tra c	N.																	

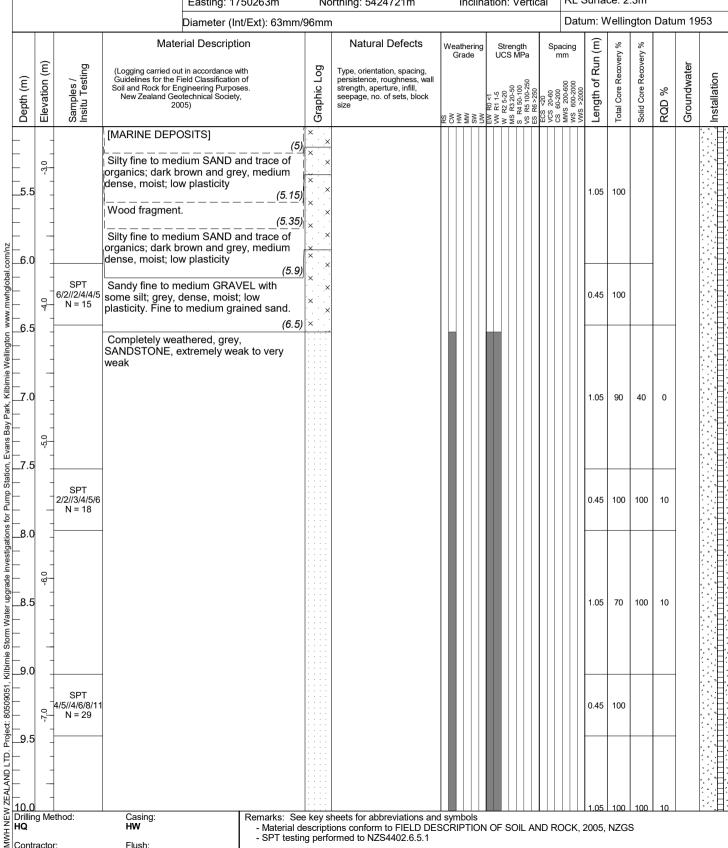


Job No: 80509051 Hole No: BH06 **BOREHOLE LOG** Sheet: 4 of 4 Client: Wellington Water Started: 28/03/18 Project: Kilbirnie Storm Water upgrade investigations for Pump Station Finished: 03/04/18 Location: Evans Bay Park, Kilbirnie Wellington Logged: NWH/JD Description: Phase two geotechnical investigations Checked: JW RL Surface: 2.8m Easting: 1750357m Northing: 542472m Inclination: Vertical

	Dian	neter (Int/Ext): 85mm/		ellington Datum 19		
Date	Time	Drill core Type	Depth of BH (m)	Casing Type	Bottom of Casing (m)	Depth to Groundwat (m)
03/Apr/2018	00:00	PQ	15			2.3
Drilling Method: PQ Contractor:		Drill Bit Sizes:	Notes:	Casing Sizes:	Notes:	
		PQ: 85mm id		Casing Sizes: PW: 127mm id		
Drilling Method: PQ Contractor: Griffiths Drilling Equipment Type: Comacchio 450P Tracl Mounted PQ3 Triple To	Casing: PW Flush: Polymer Powder	Remarks: See - Material de - SPT testing	key sheets for abbreviat scriptions conform to FII g performed to NZS4402	I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	OIL AND ROCK, 2005, N	NZGS

		C+-	antec														9051			
	C	y 34	antec			во	REHOLE LOG							-	e No:		7			
				Oli- 14	llin et = 147 f										eet: 1		1/4.0			
			LAND LTD		llington Water			c	.	- C:	4.				rted:					
6 F	laze	Idean Ro					upgrade investigations irnie Wellington	tor P	ʻump	Sta	tion				ished					
Te	I: 03	hurch 802 366 7449)				hnical investigations								gged:		ı/JD			
Fa	x: 03	366 778	0											-	ecked					
				Easting: 17			orthing: 5424721m		Incli	natio	n: Ve	ertic	al		Surfa					
				<u> </u>	nt/Ext): 63mm/	/96mm ⊤				_				Da	tum: V	Vellir	gton	Datu	ım 19	953
			Mat	terial Descripti	on		Natural Defects		thering rade	g S	Strengt CS MF	h Pa		acing nm	[E]	ery %	% fue			
_ ا	(m)	/ ting	(Logging carried	out in accordance was Field Classification	vith	Log	Type, orientation, spacing, persistence, roughness, wall								f Rui	Secov	Secov		ater	
Depth (m)	atior	ples ı Tes	Soil and Rock for New Zealand G	Engineering Purpos eotechnical Society	ses.	hic	strength, aperture, infill, seepage, no. of sets, block			↑ 5-	5-20 20-50 0-100	100-250 >250	20	200-600	th o	Sore F	Sore F	%	wpur	
Dept	Elevation (m)	Samples / Insitu Testing		2005)		Graphic Log	size	CW RS	WW.	W R1	W R25 MS R32 S R450	S R6	CS 4	MWS 2 WS 60	Length of Run (m)	Total Core Recovery %	Solid Core Recovery %	RQD	Groundwater	
	_		TOPSOIL		, <u>.</u>	7/1/2				<u>د س ح</u>	- = v	_ m			†	Ė		_	_	\dagger
			Gravelly medi	um to coarse ((0.1) COBBLES															
	2,0		with some sand brown, blocky;	d and minor si	lt; greyish															/
0.5	-		to angular	.5000, 1110101, 1	- az arigalai															
																				K
	-														1.50					1
1.0																				
	-																			
	10																			
1.5	-				(1.5)															
ر. ر			Medium to coa		. ,															:
		SPT 2/2//1/2/2/3	sand and silt; l	oose, moist											0.45	56				
	_	N = 8			(1.95)															:
2.0			Sandy fine to	coarse GRAVI	<u>`</u> <u>´</u>	$\sim\sim$														
			silt; yellowish b	orown, moist	(2.5)	\bowtie														
.	010		BOULDER; gr	ey, Sandstone	(2.3) e greywacke															:
2.5				<i>y</i> ,	J 7										1.05	100				
					/a =:															:
3.0			Sandy mediun	n to coarse GF	(2.9) RAVEL;															:
ن.ن			yellowish brow medium sand.																	
	-	SPT 5/4//3/3/1/1	modium sand.												0.45	100				:
	-1.0	N = 8																		
3.5	-		1																	
	-																			,
4.0			0111 5		(4)										1.05	100				
	-		Silty fine to co shells; light gre	ey and grey, lo	ose to	× ×														
	-2.0		medium dense [MARINE DEF	, moist; low pl	asticity	×														, .
4.5	-		1		(4.2)	×														:
<u>ச</u> .ப			Silty CLAY; da medium plastic	city	noist;	×														
-			[MARINĖ DEF	POSITS]	(4.4)	××									0.45	100				
-	-		Silty fine to me	edium SAND;	bluish grey,	×														
5.0 rillin	g Me	thod:	loose to mediu Casing:	ırı aense, moi		× e key s	heets for abbreviations and	d sym	bols			Ш						1		<u>l.</u>
IQ			HW		 Material d 	escripti	ons conform to FIELD DE ormed to NZS4402.6.5.1			N OF	SOII	L AN	ID R	OCK	2005,	NZG	S			
	actor	: Drilling	Flush: Polymer Po	wder																





NZGD ID: BH_112622

Geotech Drilling

Equipment Type: Track Mounted HQ Triple

02/05/18

Flush:

Polymer Powder



	Job No: 80509051
BOREHOLE LOG	Hole No: BH07
	Sheet: 3 of 4
Client: Wellington Water	Started: 26/03/18
Project: Kilbirnie Storm Water upgrade investigations for Pump Station	Finished: 27/03/18
Location: Evans Bay Park, Kilbirnie Wellington	Logged: NWH/JD
Description: Phase two geotechnical investigations	Checked: JW
	Checked. 5VV
Easting: 1750263m Northing: 5424721m Inclination: Vertical	RL Surface: 2.3m
Diameter (Int/Ext): 63mm/96mm	Datum: Wellington Datum 1953

	Easting: 17 Diameter (In	750263m No nt/Ext): 63mm/96mm	orthing: 5424721m	Inclina	ation: Vertical	RL Su Datun				atum	19
Depth (m) Elevation (m) Samples / Insitu Testing	Material Descripti (Logging carried out in accordance w Guidelines for the Field Classification Soil and Rock for Engineering Purpos New Zealand Geotechnical Society 2005)	with 50	Natural Defects Type, orientation, spacing, persistence, roughness, wall strength, aperture, infill, seepage, no. of sets, block size	Weathering Grade	EW R0 <1 W R2 5-0 W R2 5-0 W R2 8-0 W R3 20-50 W R3 20-50 W R4 50-100 W R5 100-250 ES R6 >-250 W R5 100-250 W	CS 60-200 MWNS 200-600 WS 600-2000 WNS > 2000	Length of Run (m)	Total Core Recovery %	Solid Core Recovery %	RQD %	Groundwater
	Completely weathered, grey SANDSTONE, extremely weak [continued]	ak to very									ı
SPT - 4/7// - 8/11/11/12	3					0	1.45 1	100	60	0	
11.0						1	.05 1	100 1	00	0	
12.0 SPT 6/9// 11/13/13/1 N = 48	3					0	1.45 1	100 1	100	40	,
						1	.05 1	100 1	00 4	40	
- 13.5 - SPT - 11/7// 15/16/15/4 N = 55	ı					0	1.45 1	100 1	100	90	,
- - - - - - - - - -	Borehole terminated at 15m	due to limit				1	.05 1	100 1	00 1	100	
15.0 Drilling Method: HQ Contractor: Geotech Drilling Equipment Type: Track Mounted HQ	of machine - Refusal Casing: HW Flush: Polymer Powder	(15) Remarks: See key s - Material descript	sheets for abbreviations at ions conform to FIELD DE: ormed to NZS4402.6.5.1		OF SOIL AND		05, N	ZGS			



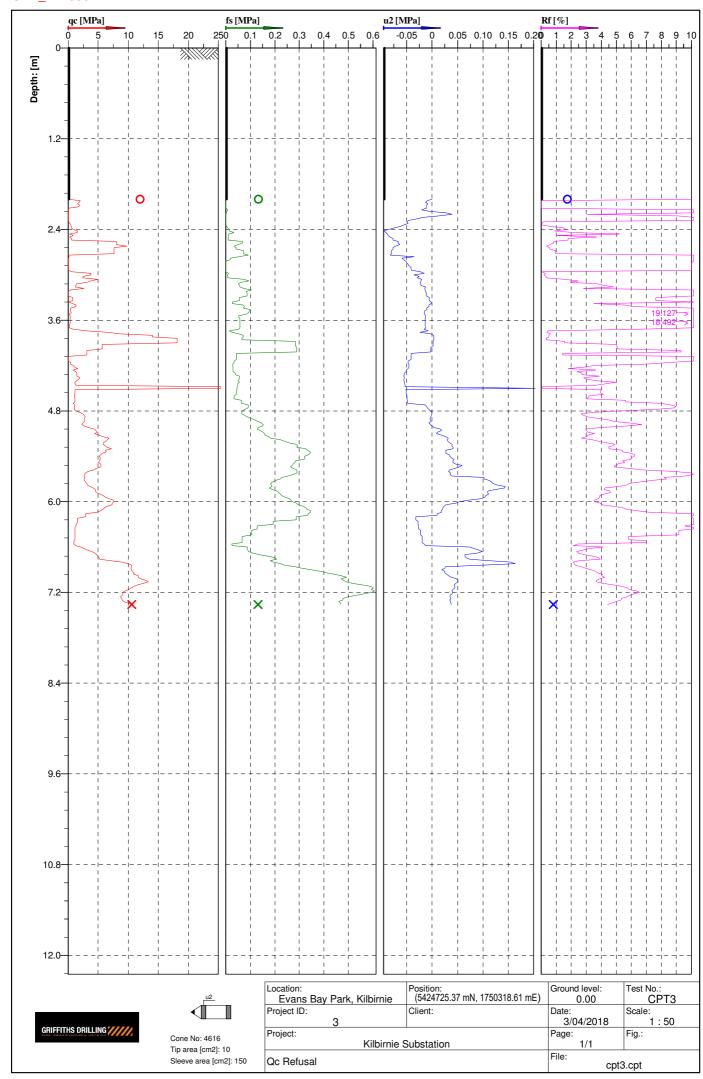
Job No: 80509051 Hole No: BH07 **BOREHOLE LOG** Sheet: 4 of 4 Client: Wellington Water Started: 26/03/18 Project: Kilbirnie Storm Water upgrade investigations for Pump Station Finished: 27/03/18 Location: Evans Bay Park, Kilbirnie Wellington Logged: NWH/JD Description: Phase two geotechnical investigations Checked: JW RL Surface: 2.3m Northing: 5424721m Inclination: Vertical Easting: 1750263m Datum: Wellington Datum 1953 | Diameter (Int/Evt): 63mm/96mm

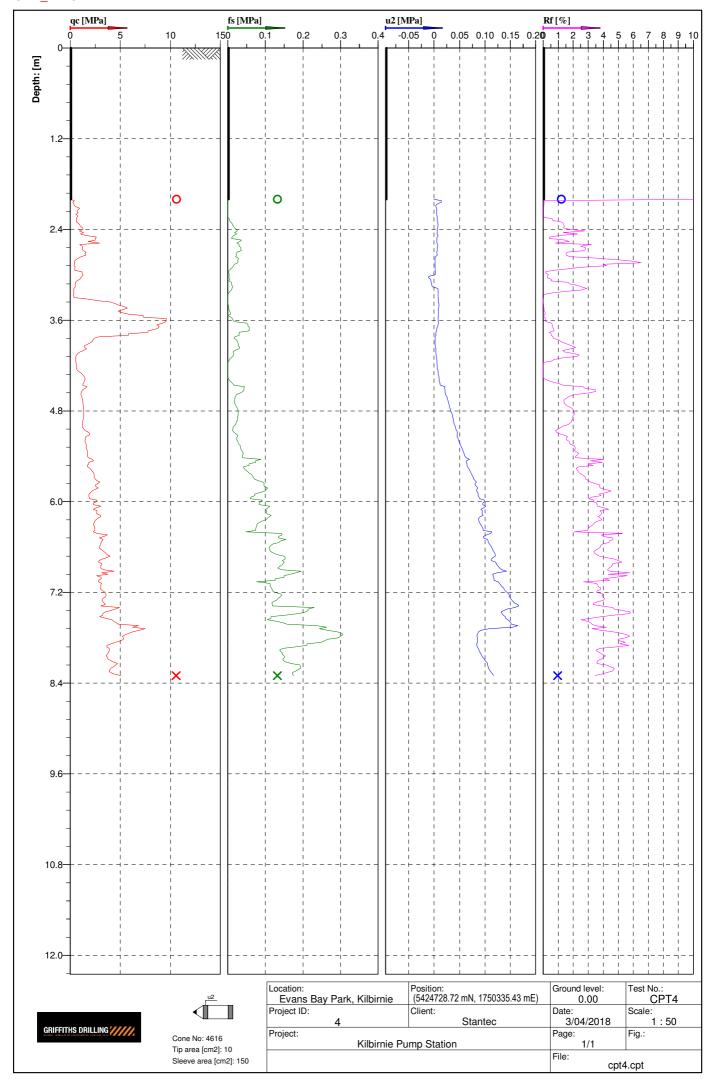
	Diame	eter (Int/Ext): 63mm/9	6mm	T	Datum: We	llington Datum 19
Date	Time	Drill core Type	Depth of BH (m)	Casing Type	Bottom of Casing (m)	Depth to Groundwate (m)
27/Mar/2018	00:00	HQ	15			2.4
		Drill Bit Sizes: HQ: 63mm id	Notes:	Casing Sizes:	Notes:	
	Casing:	Remarks: See	key sheets for abbreviatio	ns and symbols		
Drilling Method: HQ Contractor: Geotech Drilling	Casing: HW Flush: Polymer Powder	- Material de - SPT testing	scriptions conform to FIEL performed to NZS4402.6	D DESCRIPTION OF 5.5.1	SOIL AND ROCK, 2005, N	ZGS
Equipment Type: Track Mounted HQ Tri Tube	ple					rmation status: Final, 1 N

GRIFFITHS DRILLING	11111	SITE INVESTIG	ATION BO	DELOG	ВН#	7			
MESULT DRIVEN GETTECHNICAL SPECIALISTS	PETILIT DRIVEN GENTECHNICAL SPECIALISTS				JOB#	-			
134 State Highway 58	Project:	Kilbirnie Pump Station			Grid	N: -			
Pauatahanui P: 045277346	Location:	Evans Bay Park, Kilbirnie			Ref:	E: -			
F: 045277347	Client:	Stantec	Operator:	s(7)(2))(a)				
www.griffithsdrilling.co.nz	DATE Start:	27/3/18	DATE Finish:	27/3/18		Page:	1	of	1
Drill Rig:	Geotech Tr	ack Rig	SPT Ha	mmer #:	Geotech 0	3			
Drilling Method:	HQ Coring		Flushi	ng Type:	Polymer Po	owder			
Bore Diameter:	HQ		-						
Bore Final Depth:	e Final Depth: 15.0m Casing Final Depth:				-		•	•	-

Layer Change	Formation Drill Conditions (L) – Loose, Unstable (B) – Bands of hard and soft (S) – Soft, Stable (M) – Moderately Firm.	Core Samples & Recovery			Standard Penetration Test (SPT)				
Depth (mbgl)	(F) – Firm, Stable (H) – Hard to penetrate Fluids: (TL) Total Loss; (SL) Slow Loss; (WS) Water Struck; (NL) No Loss Geological Description Must Include: Colour, Texture, Composition, Fractures, Boundary type (gradual, abrupt?)	From (m)	To (m)	Recovery (%)	Cone Type	Depth	SPT Counts	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. Gravels.	3.45	4.50	100		4.5	PUSH TUBE	-	-
10.50	Green silty sands. Small gravels.	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	2/2//3/4/5/6	18	100
		7.95	9.00	90		9.0	4/5//4/6/8/11	29	100
		9.45	10.50	100		10.5	4/7//8/11/11/13	43	100
	50mm monitoring well installed to	10.95	12.00	100		12.0	6/9//11/13/13/13	50	100
	15.0m. Blank un-slotted from 15.0m -	12.45	13.50	100		13.5	7/11//15/16/15/4 = 15mm	50	100
	12.0m. Slotted from 12.0m – 3.0m.	13.95	15.00	100					
	Blank from 3.0m – 0.0m. Flush								
	Lockable toby installed.								

Water Level	Date / Time	Hole Depth	Water Level	Date / Time	Hole Depth
2.40m	27/3/18	15.0m			







Appendix B – Historical Drawings

SECTION II

PILING

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

GENERAL

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:

SCOPE

- (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.

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.

LENGTH OF PILES

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

4 The Contractor shall tender on the following:

VARIATION IN LENGTH

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 PRE-BORING 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.
- 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.

PENETROMETER TEST 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.

TESTING

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. 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.

PILE PROCEDURE

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.

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

INSPECTION

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.

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.

CONCRETING

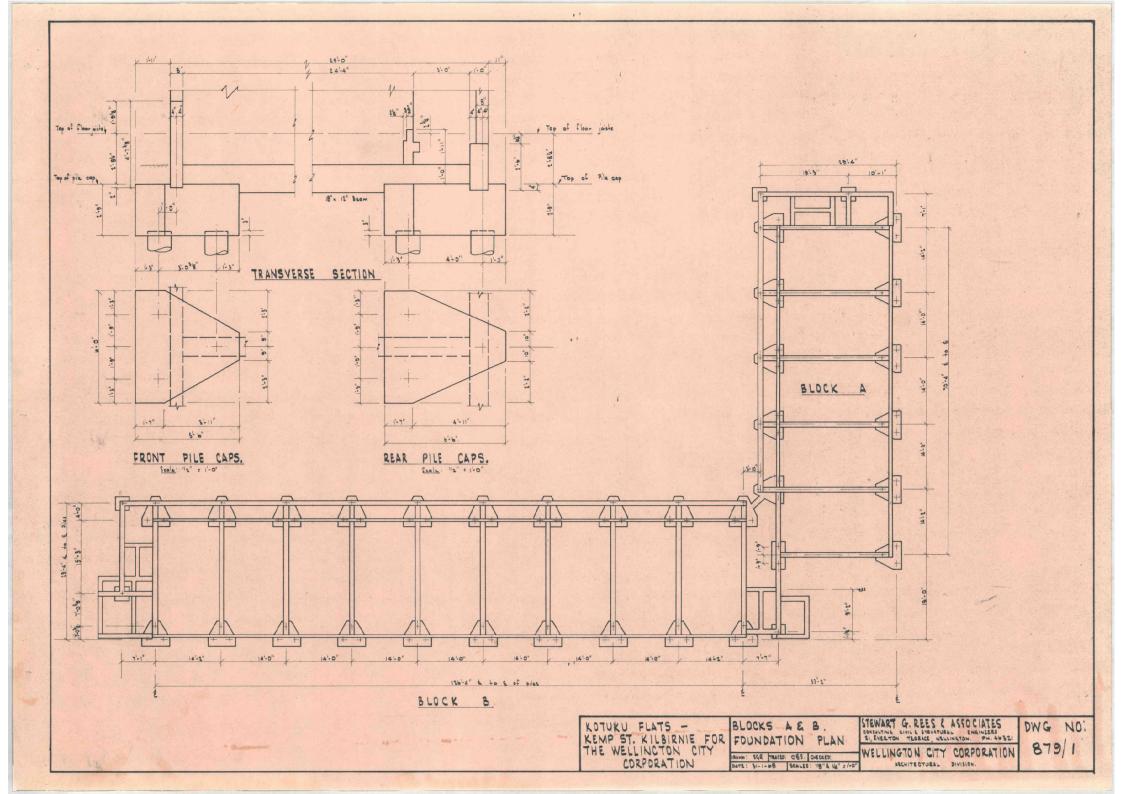
Reinforcing steel as specified above shall extend from the bulb to within two (2) inches of the top of the pile cap.

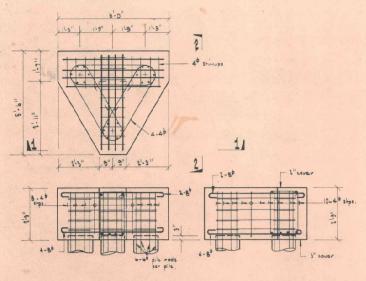
13 The piling sub-contractor shall remove all excess reinforcing steel, and wire, from the site on completion and leave the site clean and tidy.

CLEAN UP

14 The General Contractor, not the piling sub-contractor, shall be responsible for cutting back the concrete pile heads.

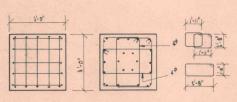
CUTTING OFF



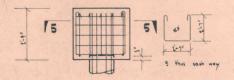


SECTION 1-1 SECTION 2-2

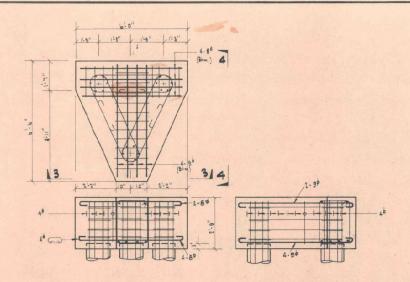
REINFORCEMENT DETAILS FRONT PILECAPS 'A'



SECTION 5-5

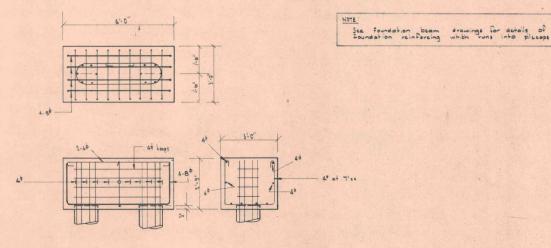


PILE CAP 'C'



SECTION 3-3 SECTION 4-4

REINFORCEMENT DETAILS REAR PILECAPS 'B'



PILECAP 'D'

KOTUKU FLATS KEMP ST. KILBIRNIE, FOR
THE WELLINGTON CITY
CORPORATION

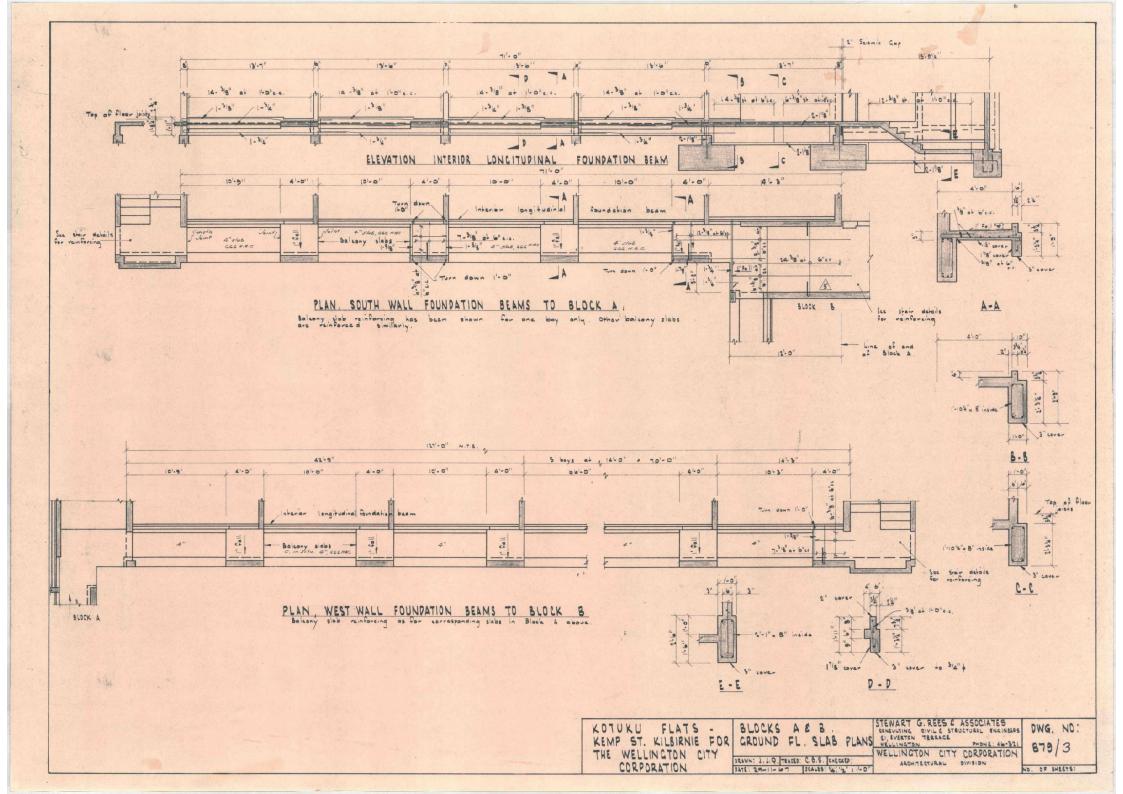
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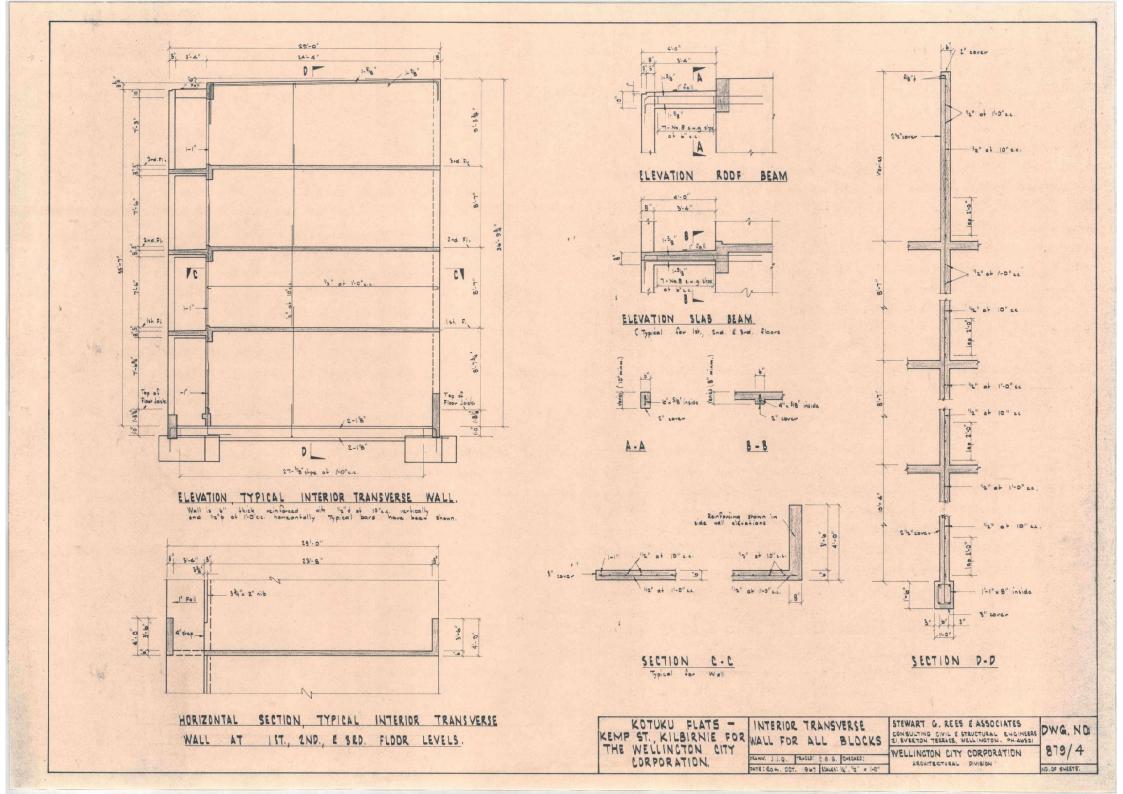
DRING: SGR TRACES: CBS CHECKER:
DATE: 8-1-68 SEALES: "12" = 1".

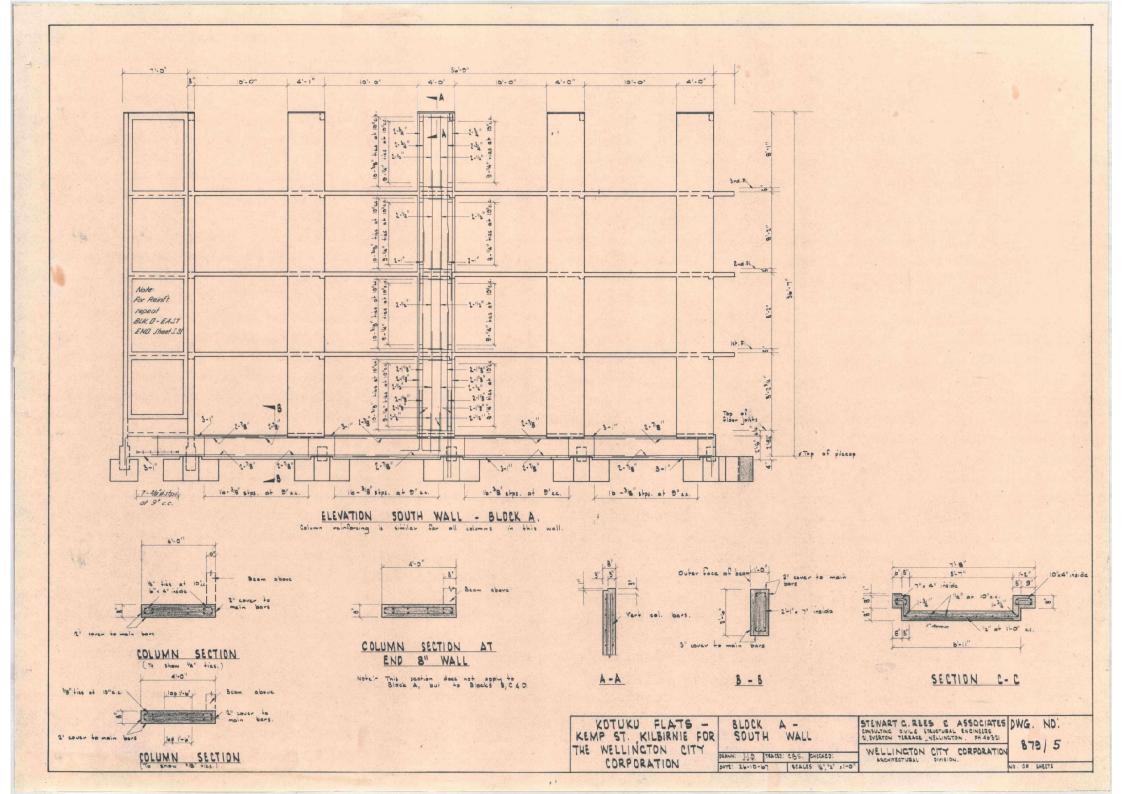
STEWART G. REES & ASSOCIATES
CONSULTING DIVILE STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS
SUBJECTOR TERRACE, NELLINGTON PR. 48-911

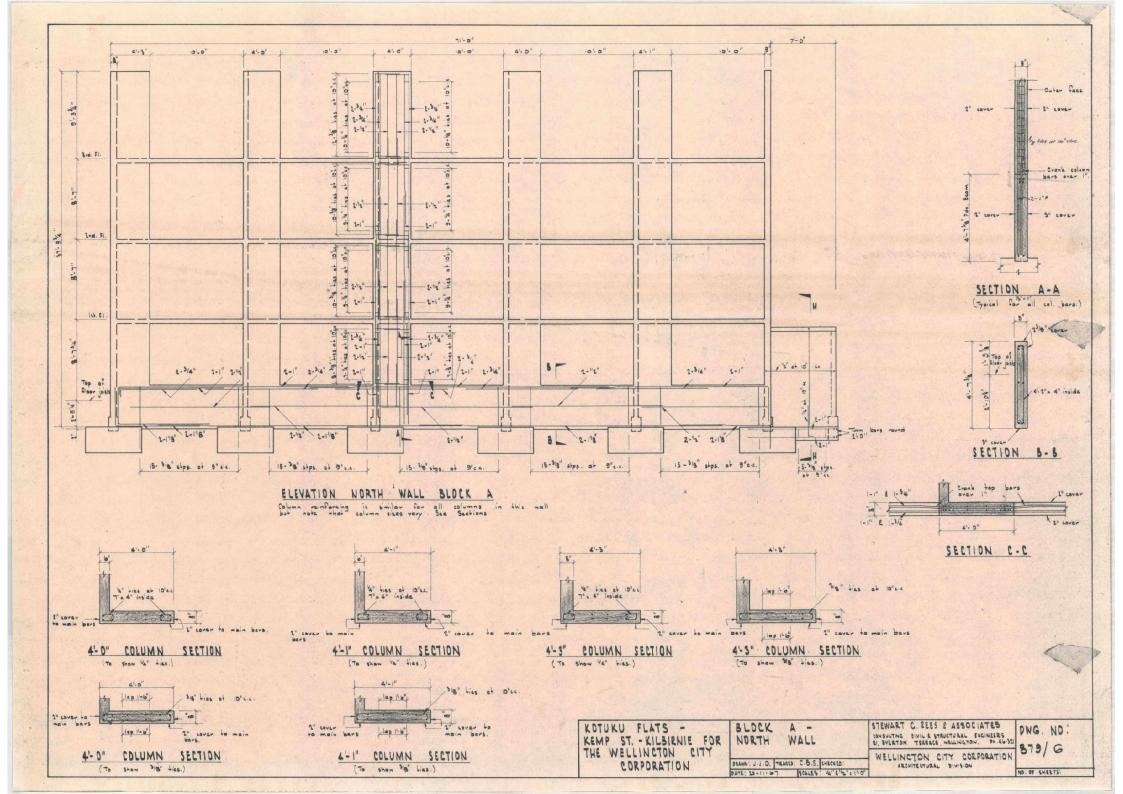
WELLINGTON CITY CORPORATION

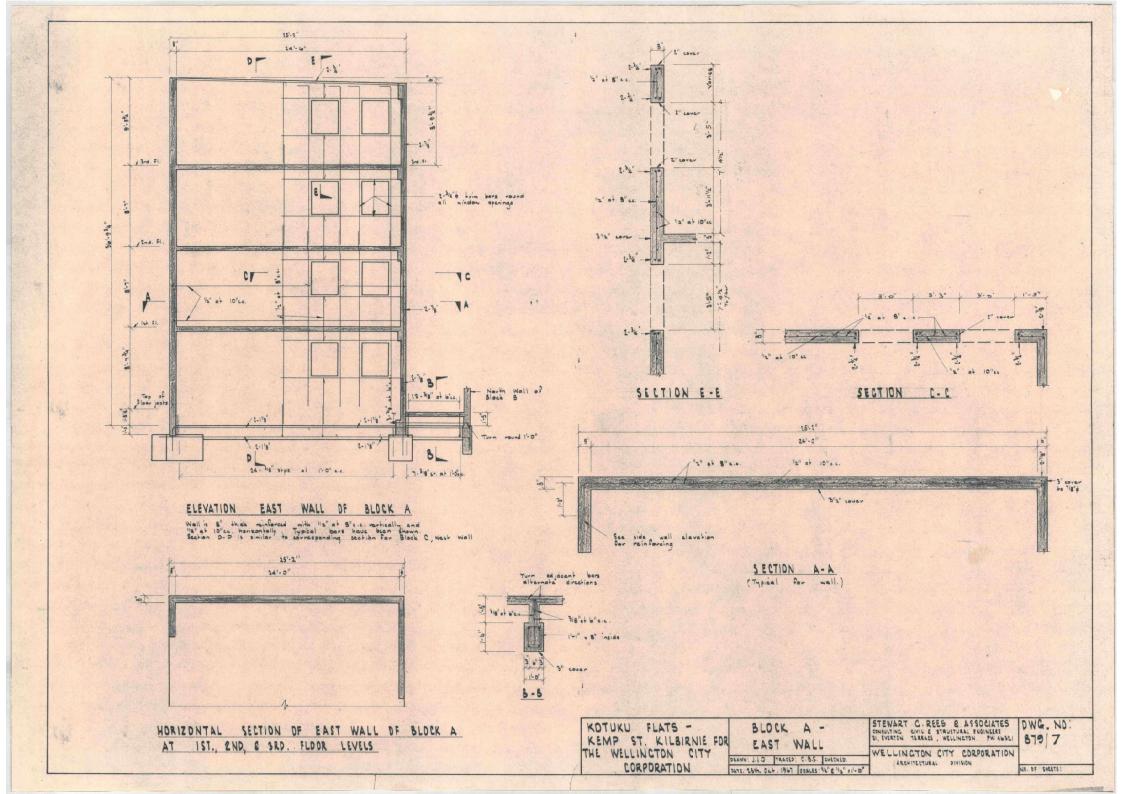
DWG. NO. 879/2

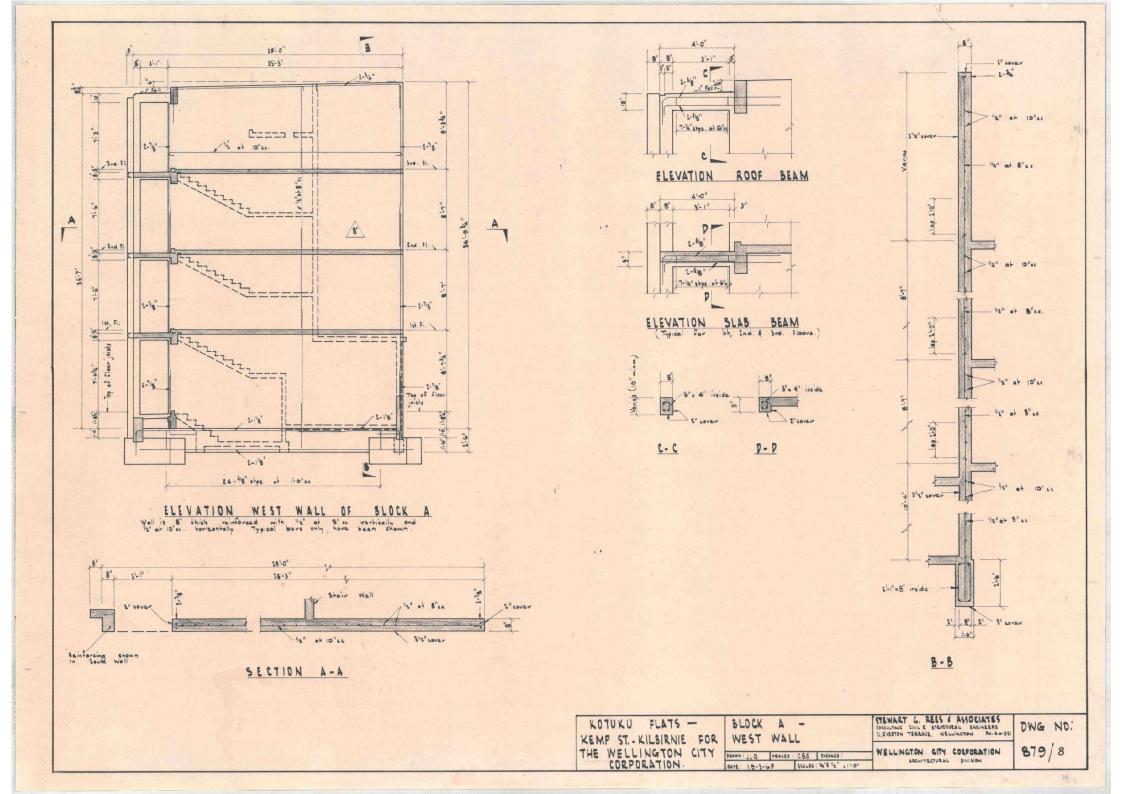


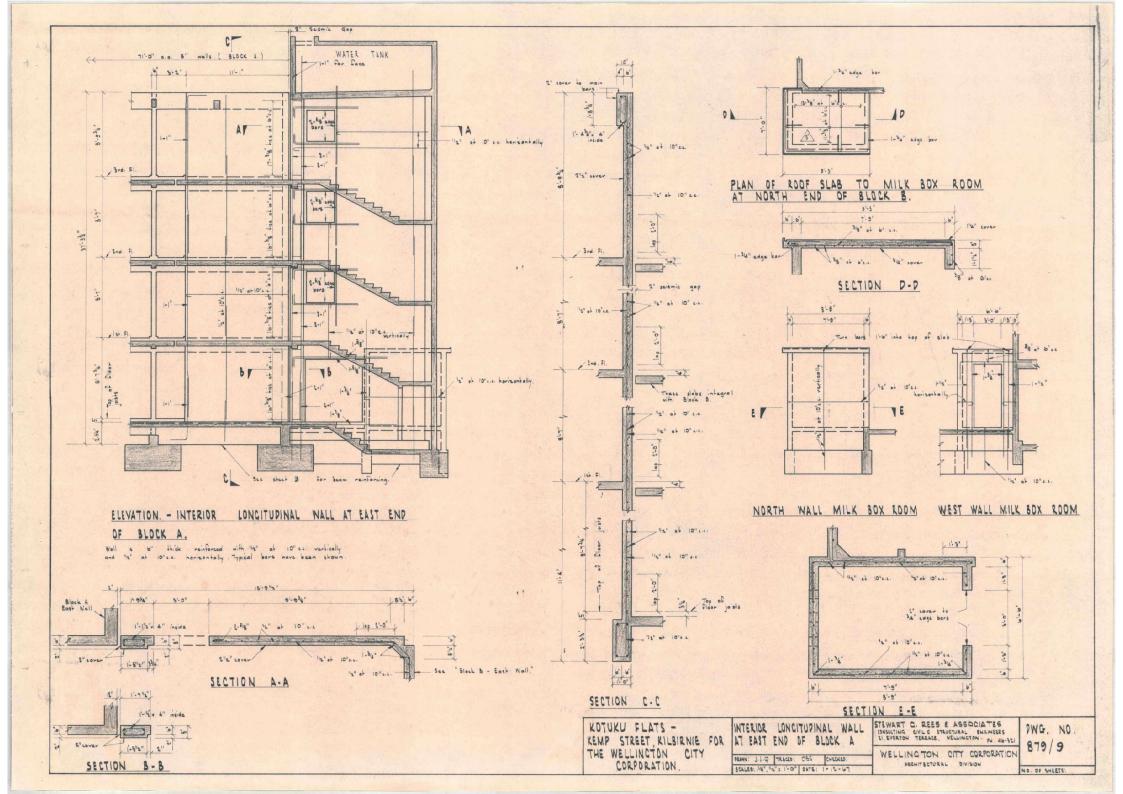


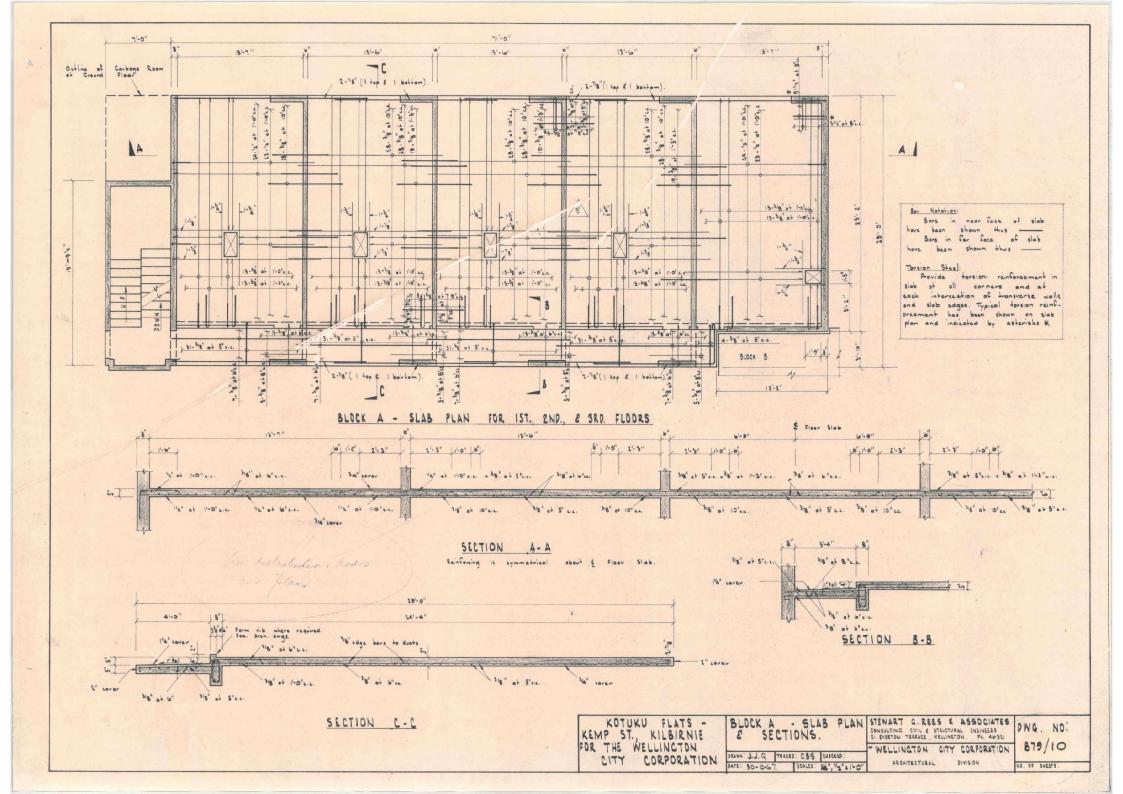


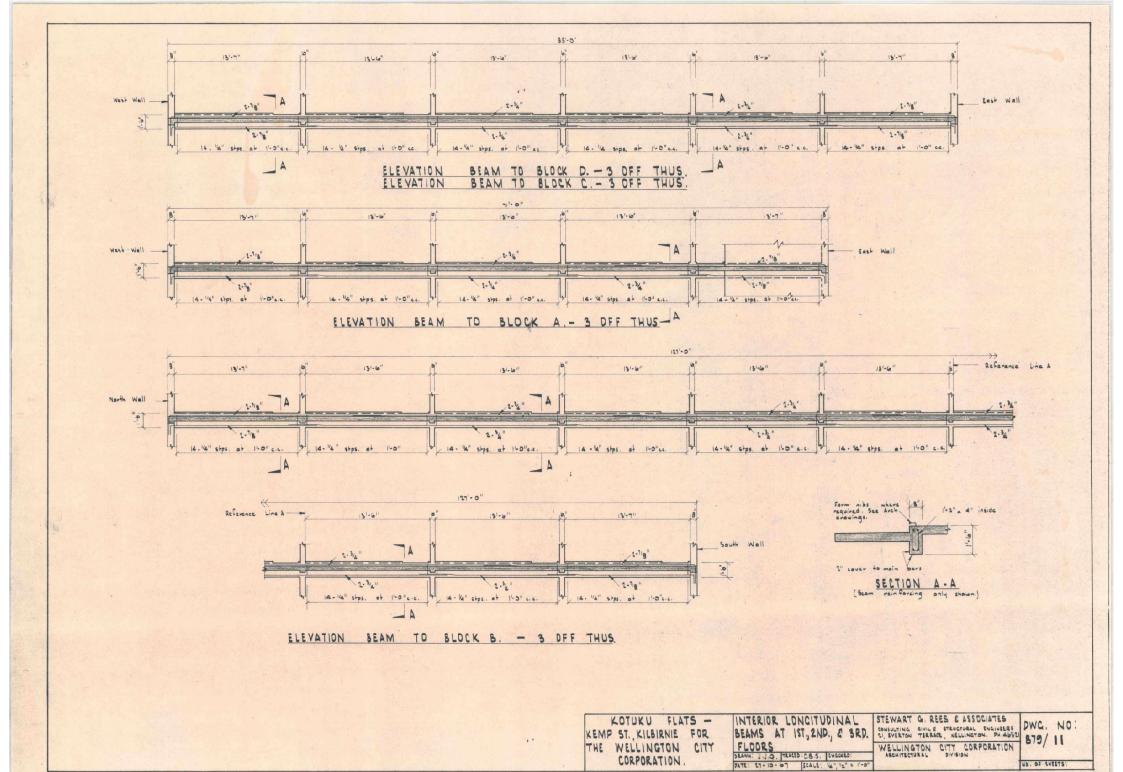


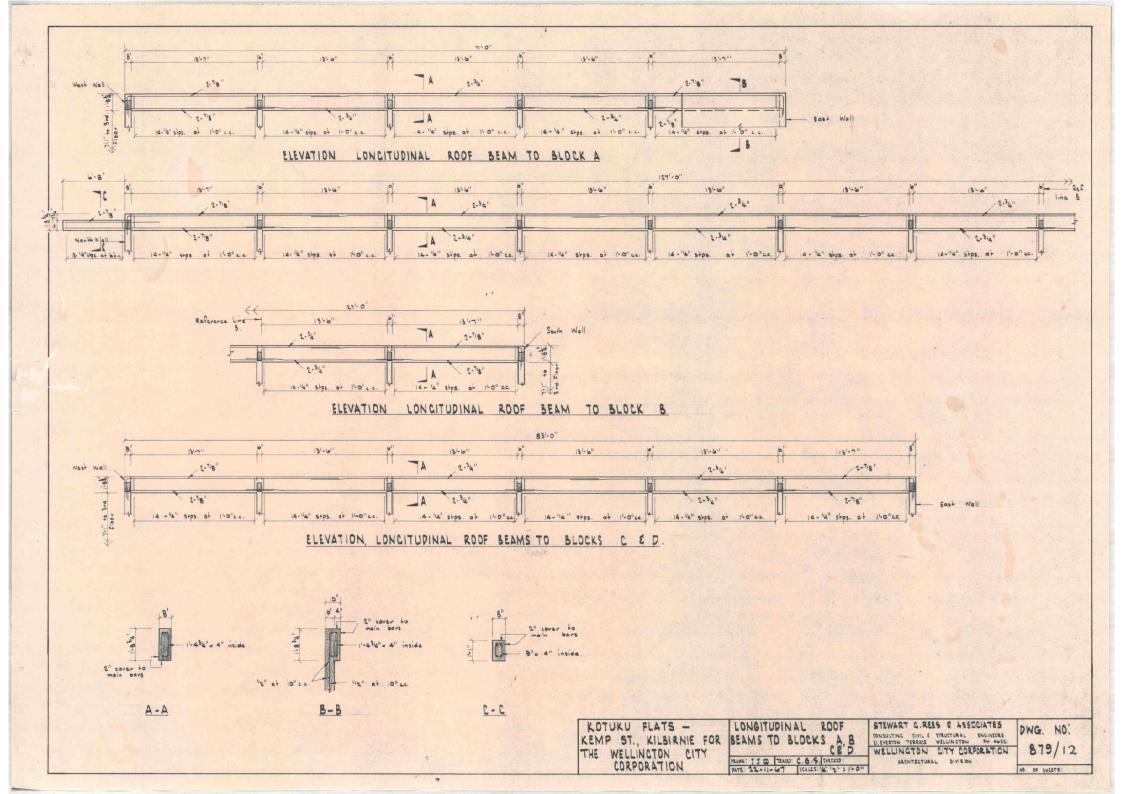


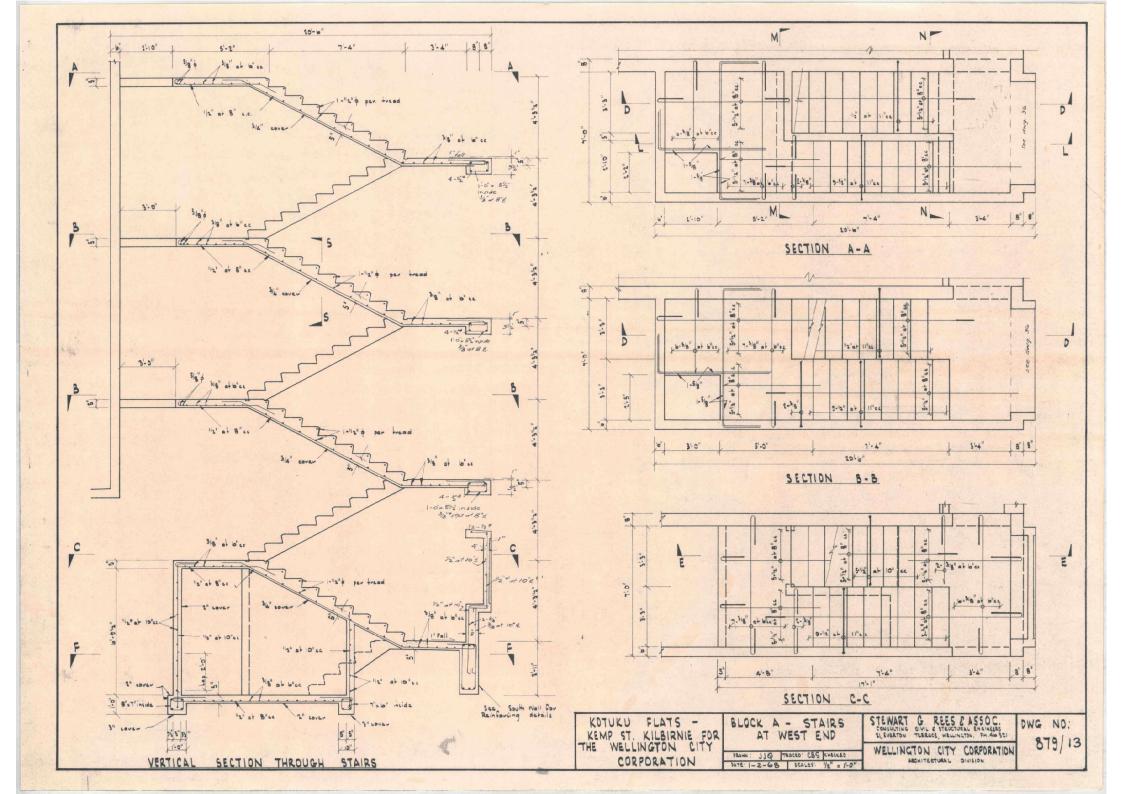


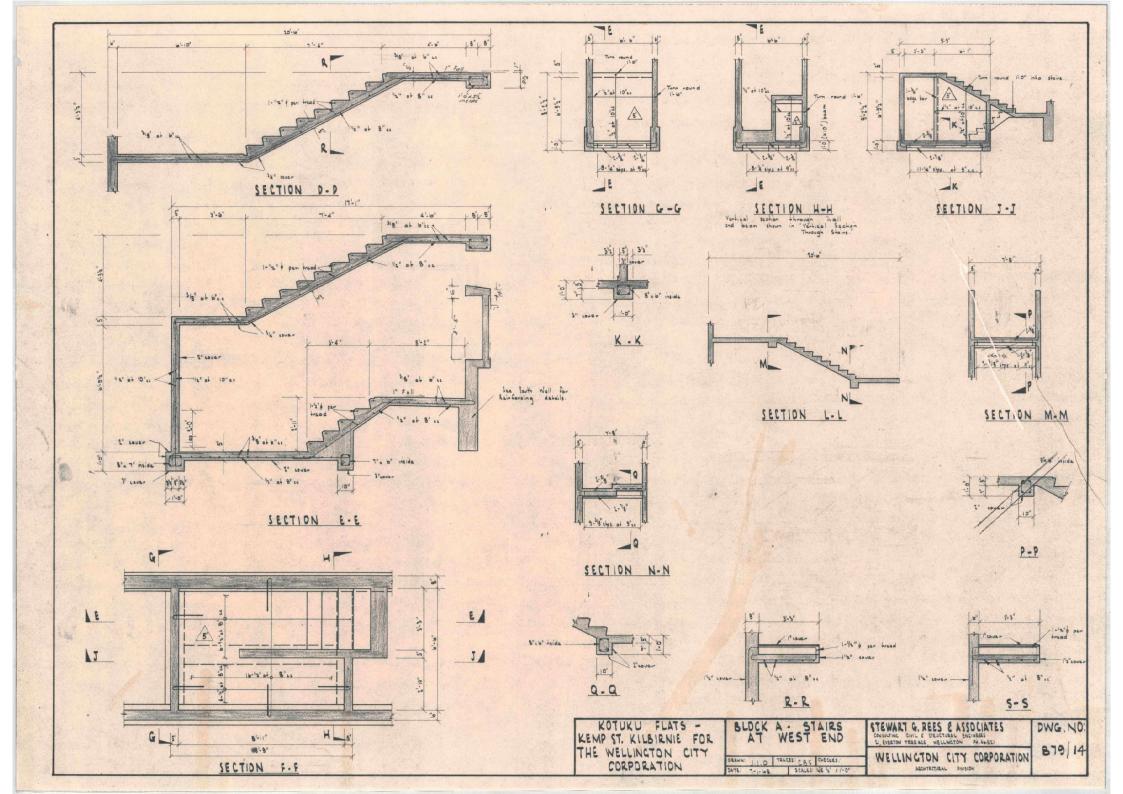


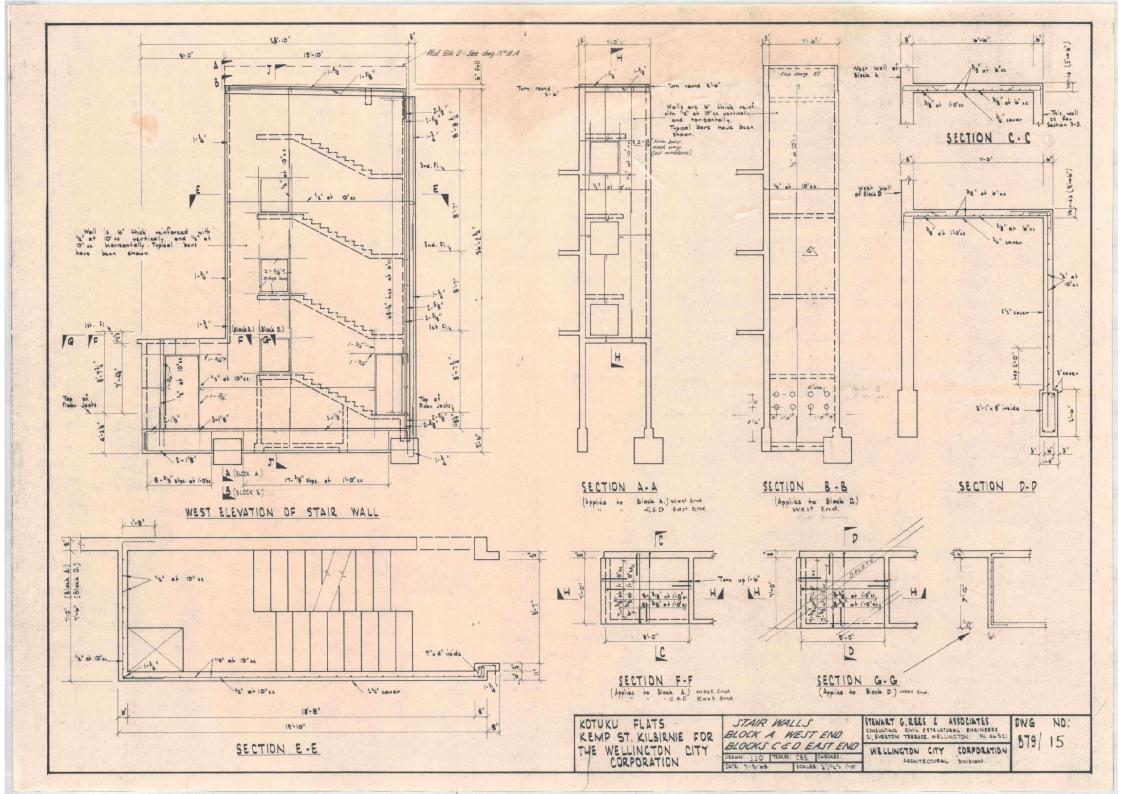


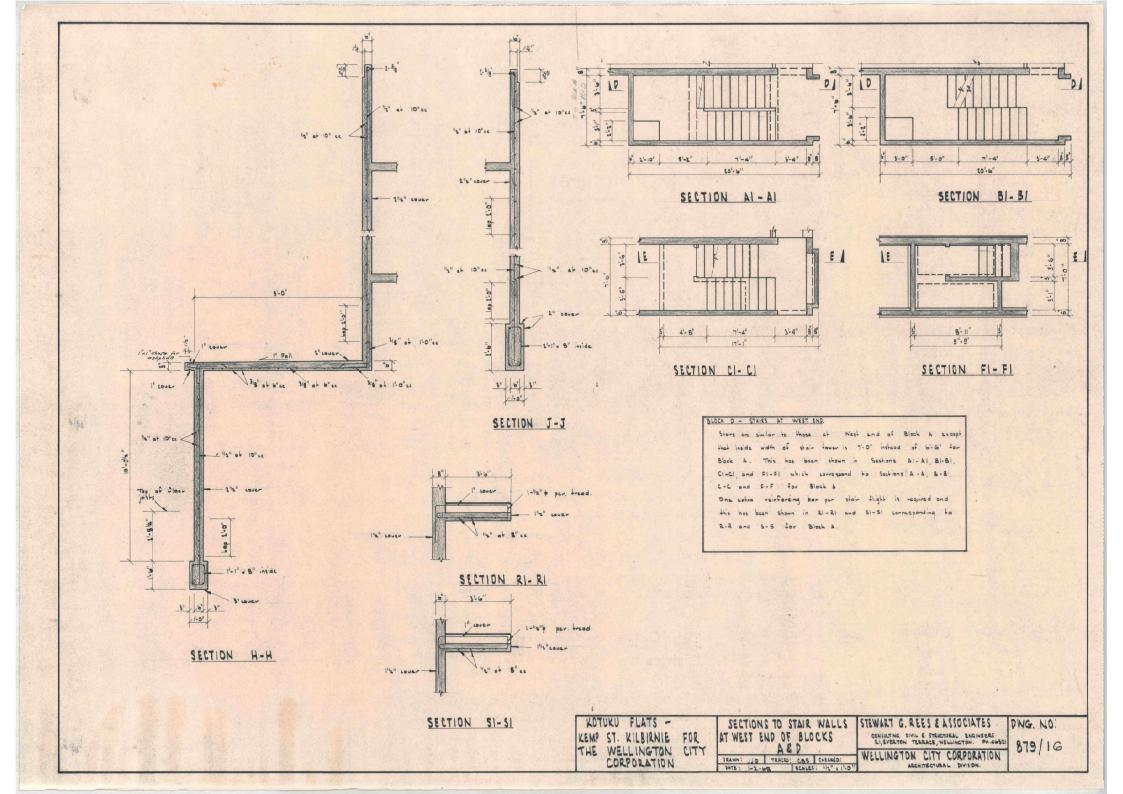


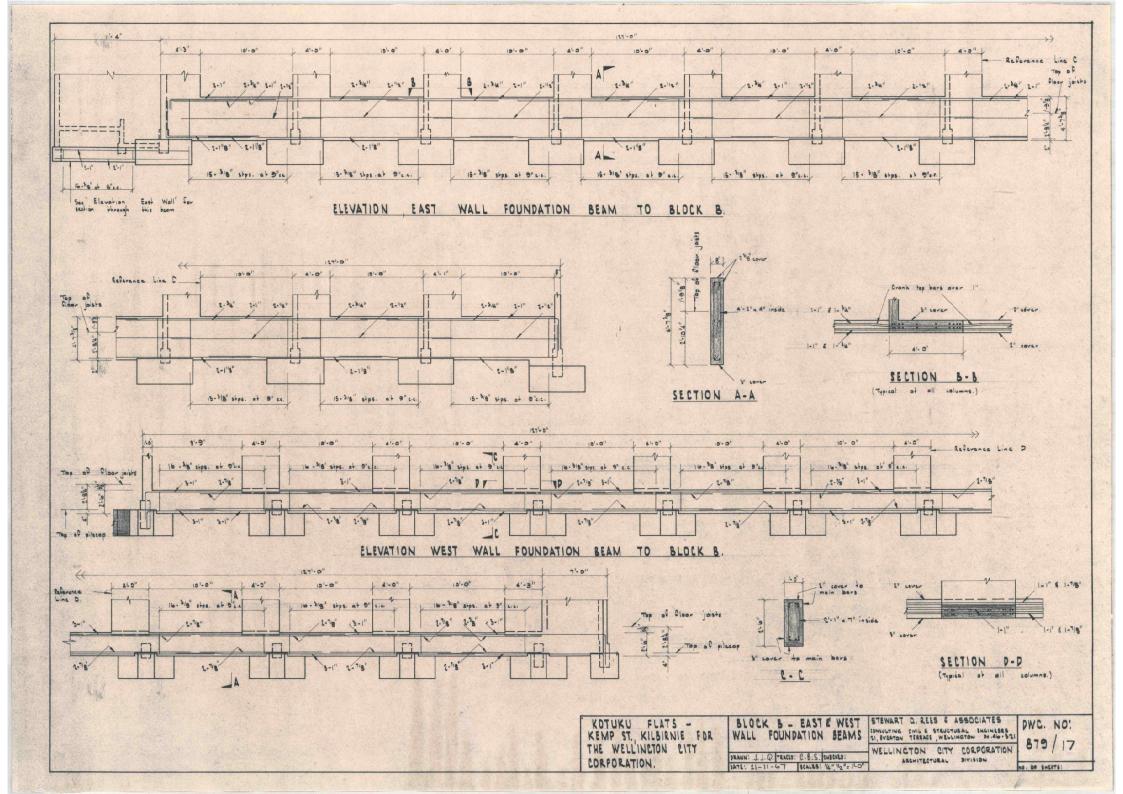


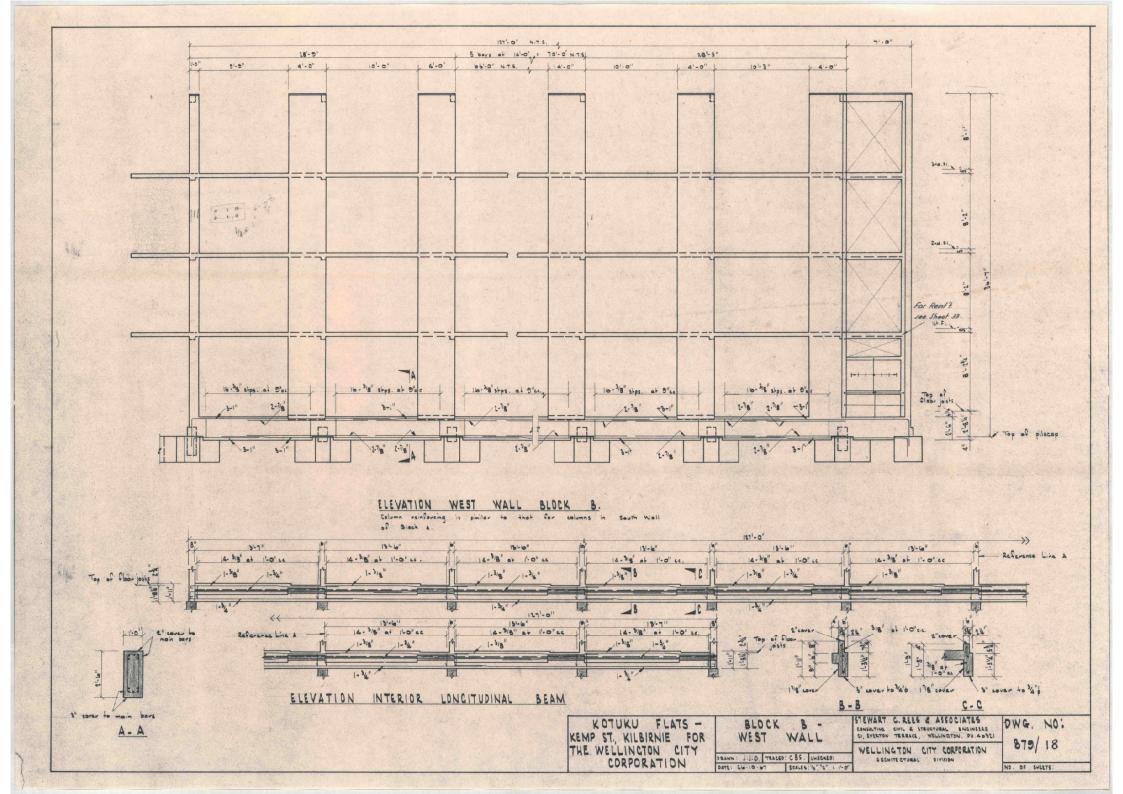


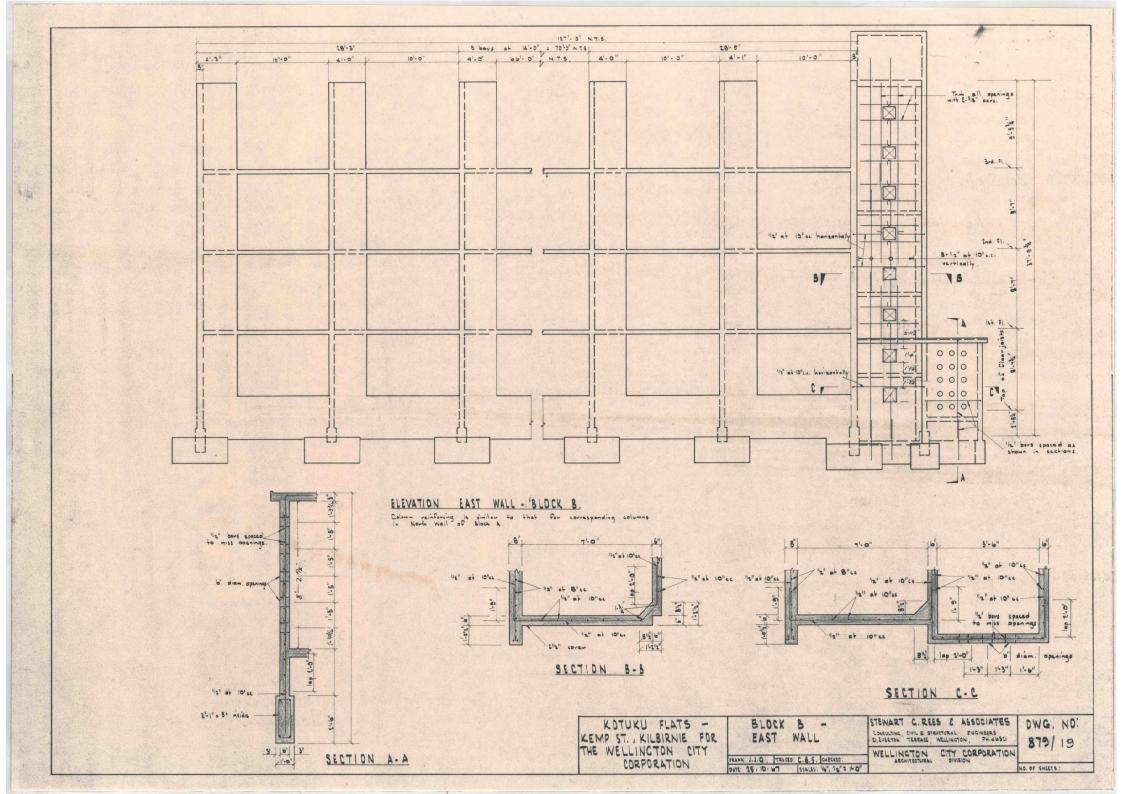


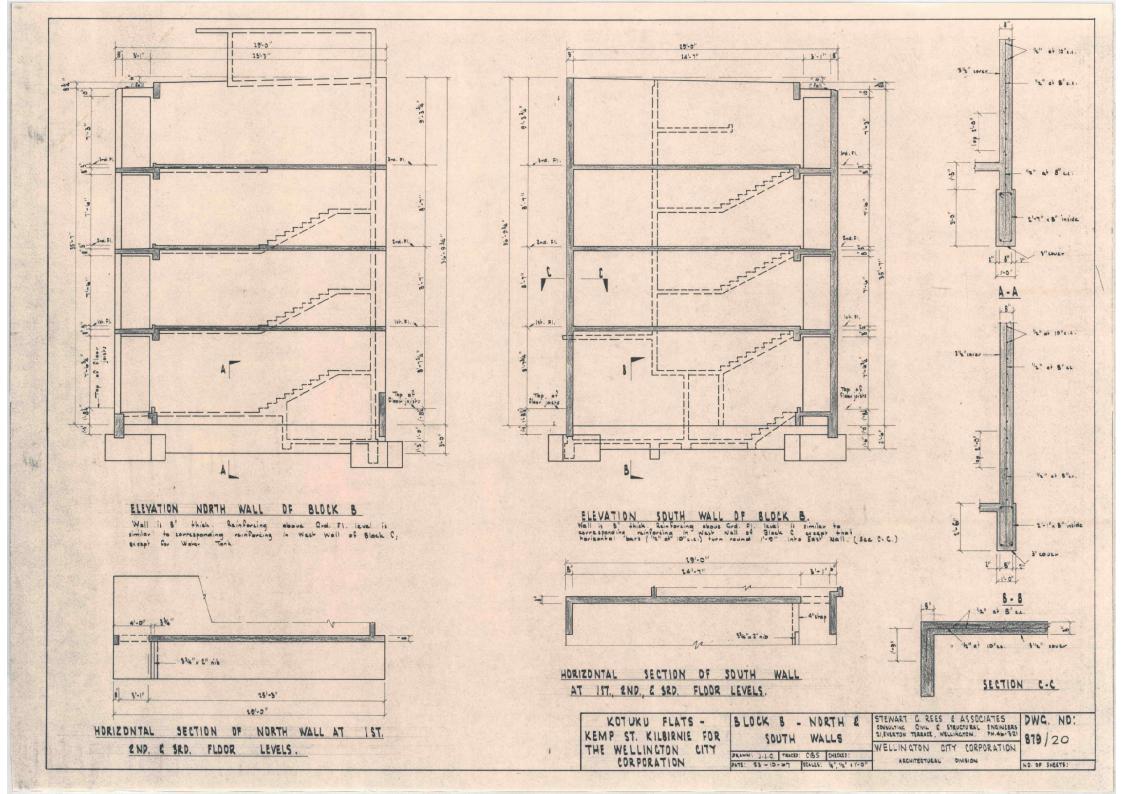


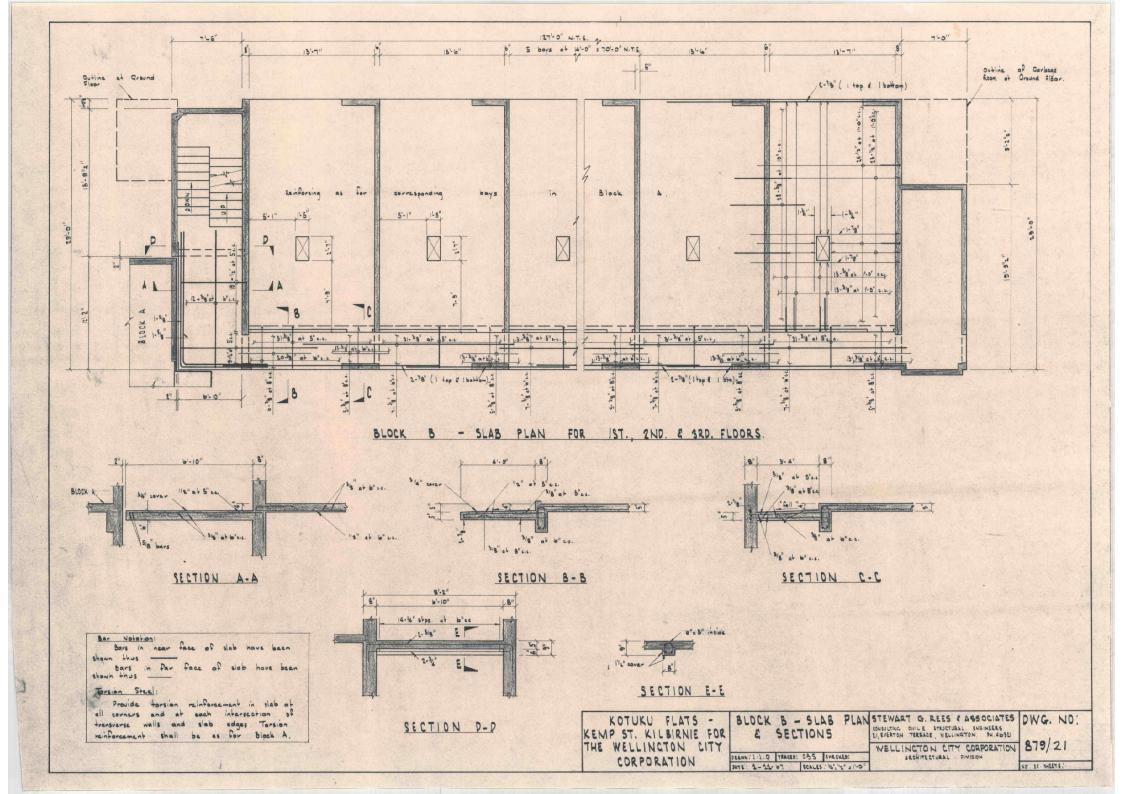


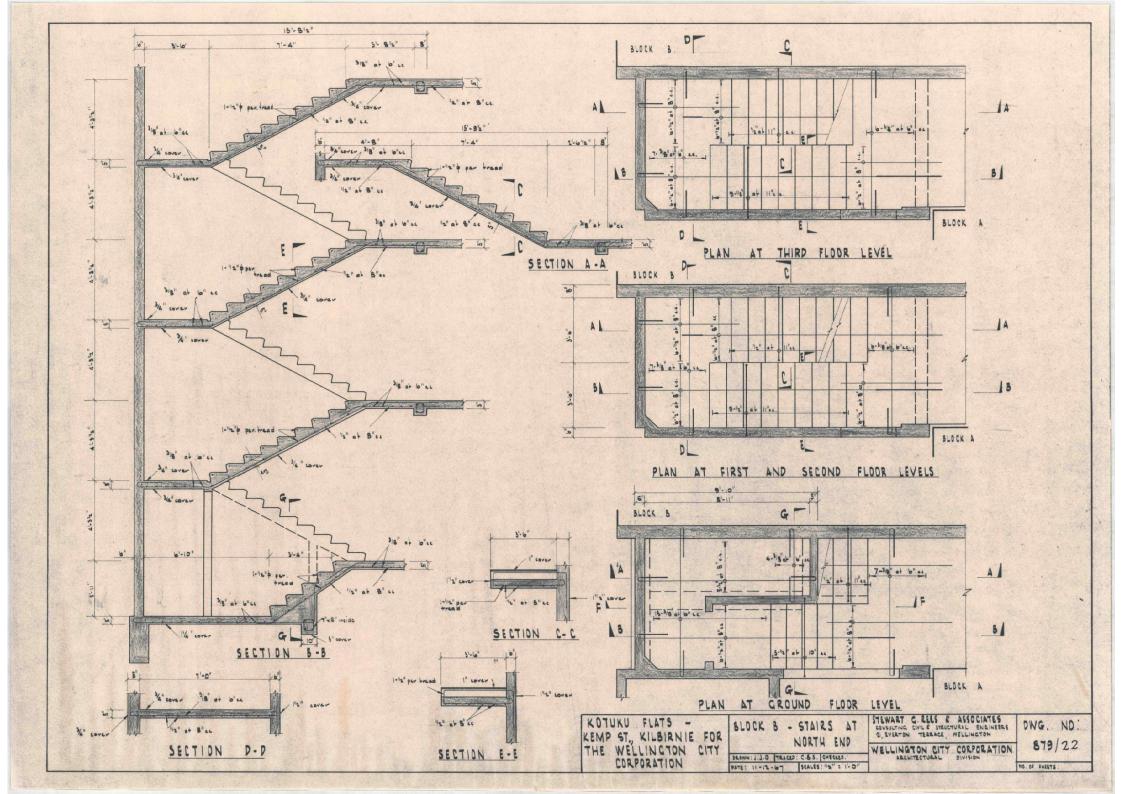


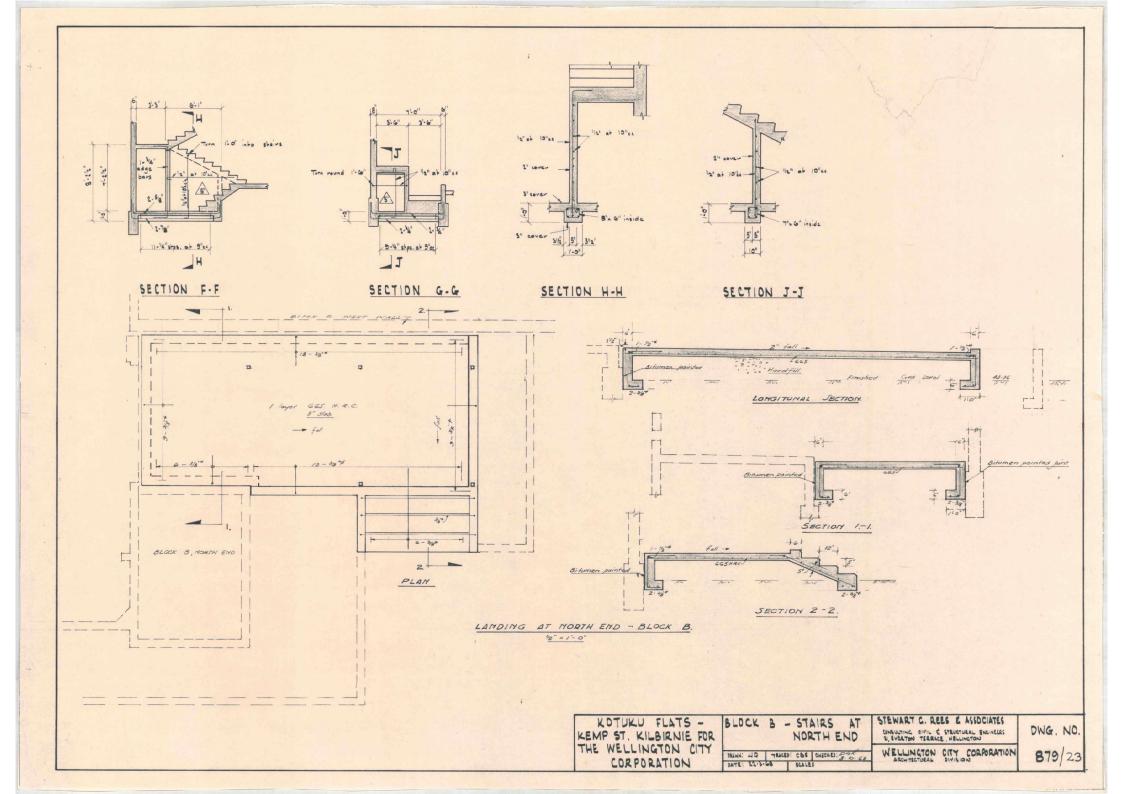


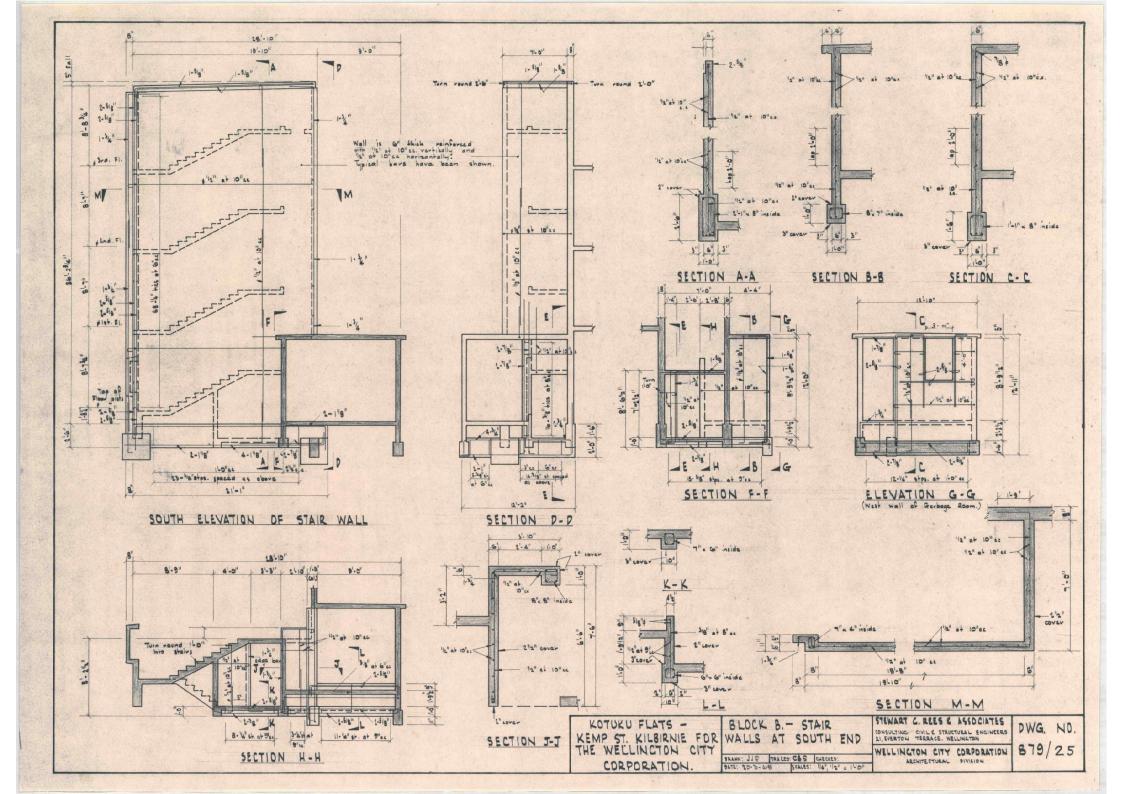


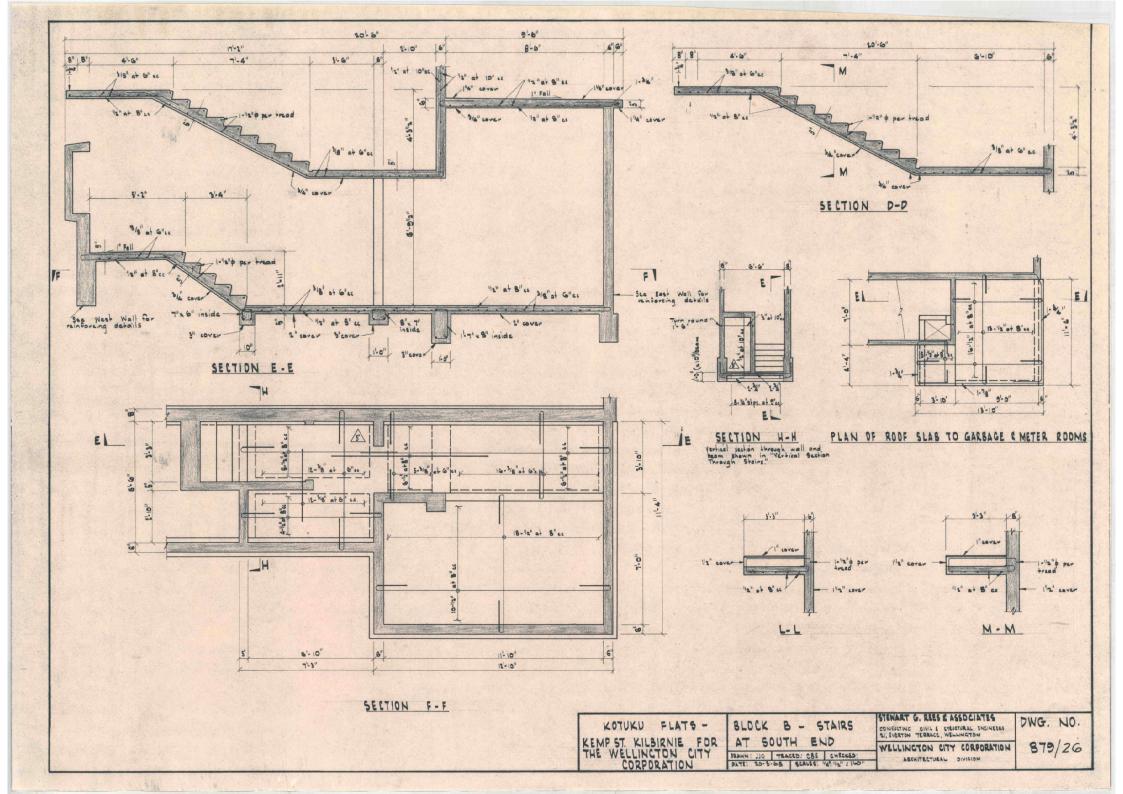


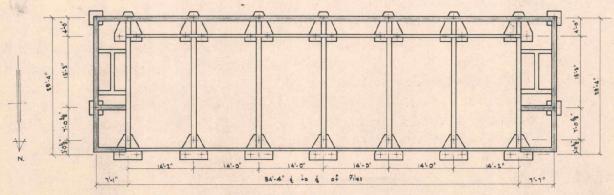




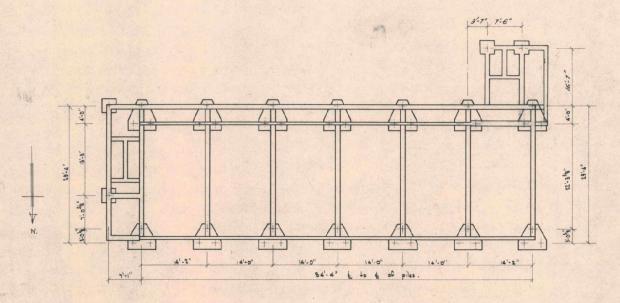








FOUNDATION PLAN - BLOCK D



FOUNDATION PLAN - BLOCK C

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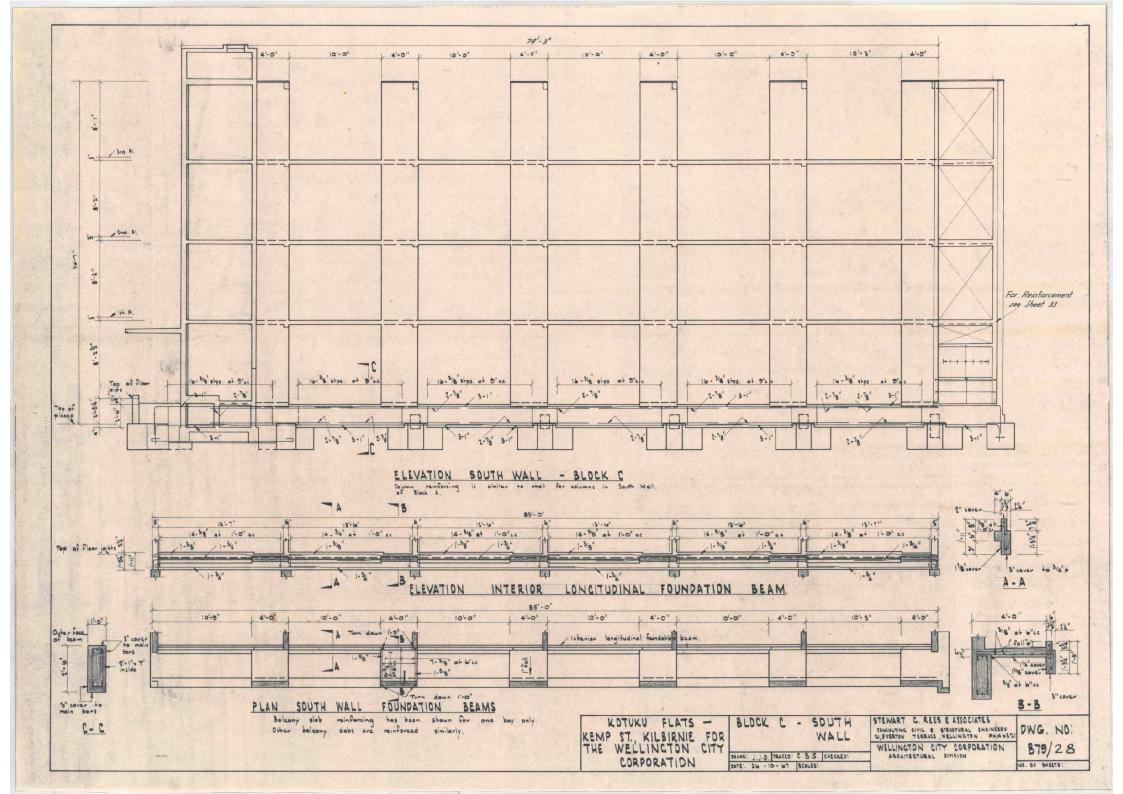
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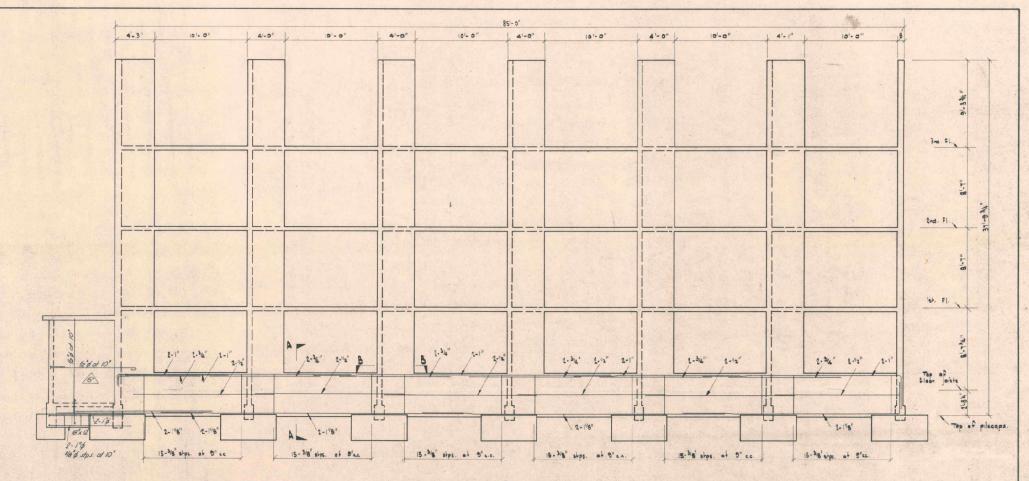
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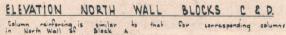
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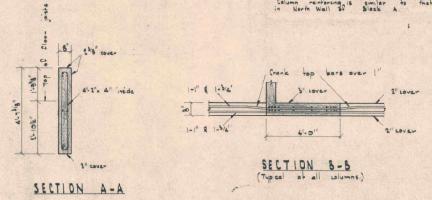
WELLINGTON CITY CORPORATION

879/27









KOTUKU FLATS -KEMP ST., KILBIRNIE FOR THE WELLINGTON CITY CORPORATION

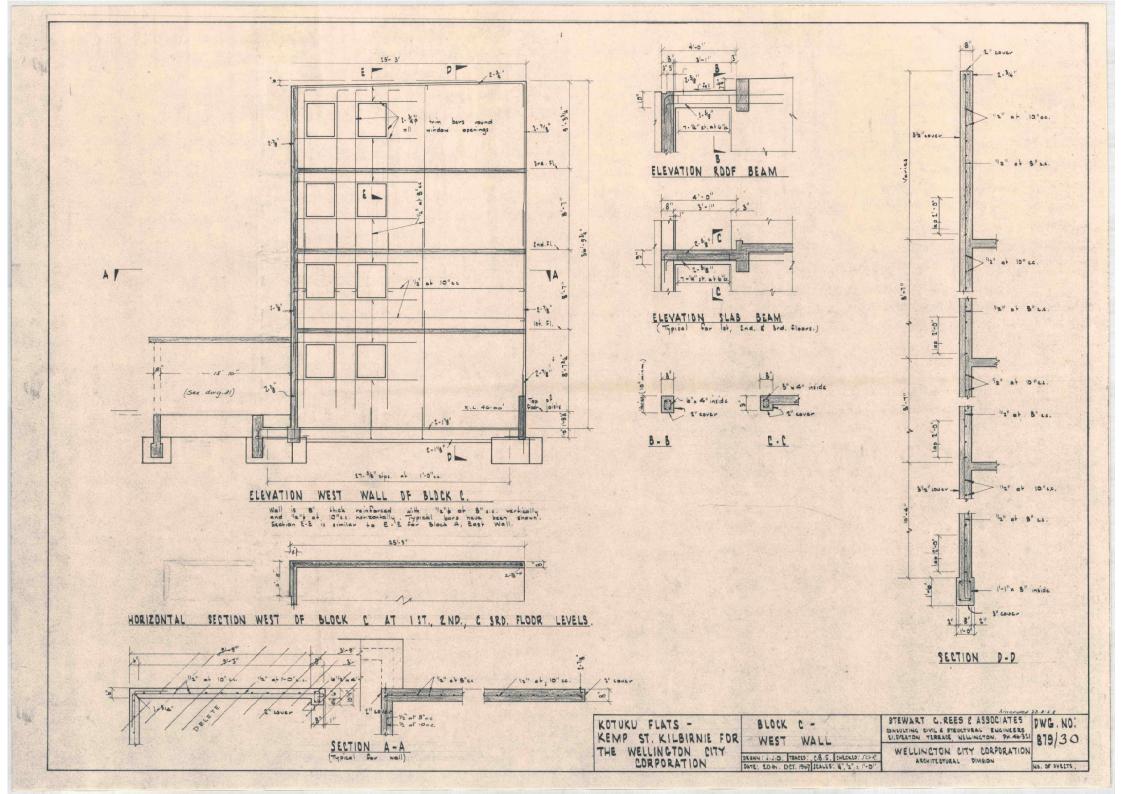
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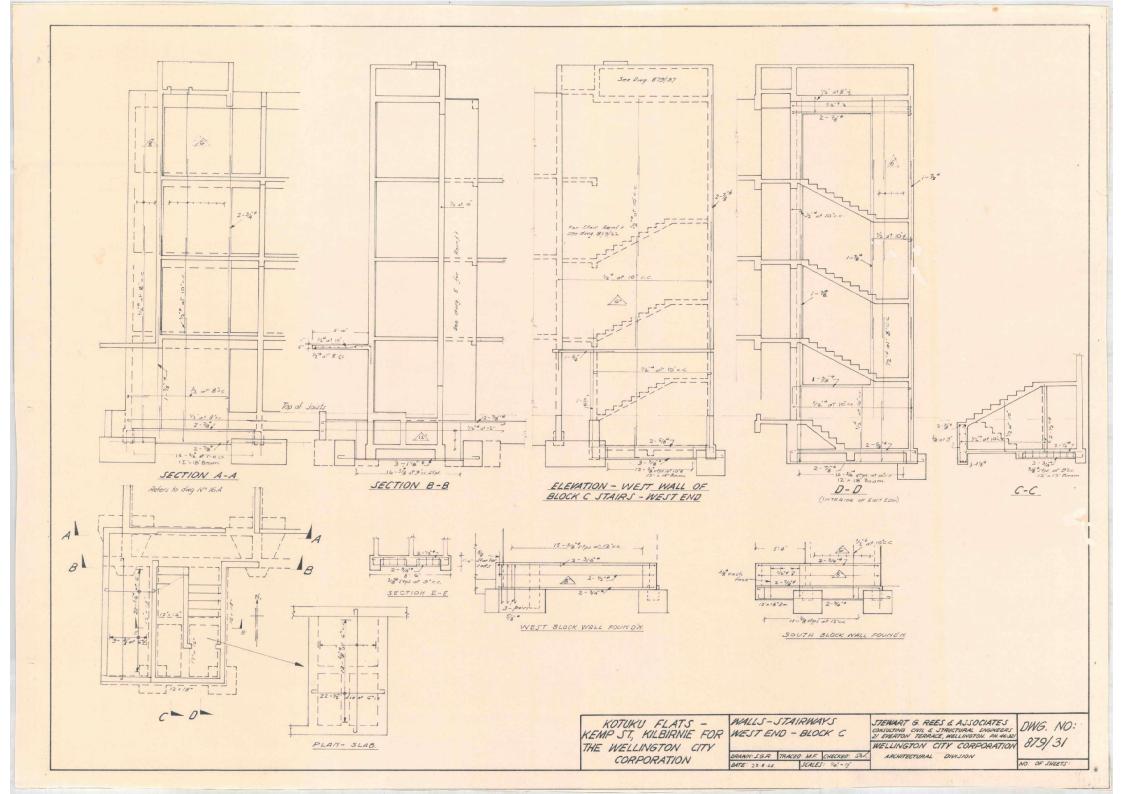
DRAWN: J.J. Q. TRACED.CBS CHECKED:
DATE: L7 - 10 - 67 SCALES: 14", 12" =1"-0"

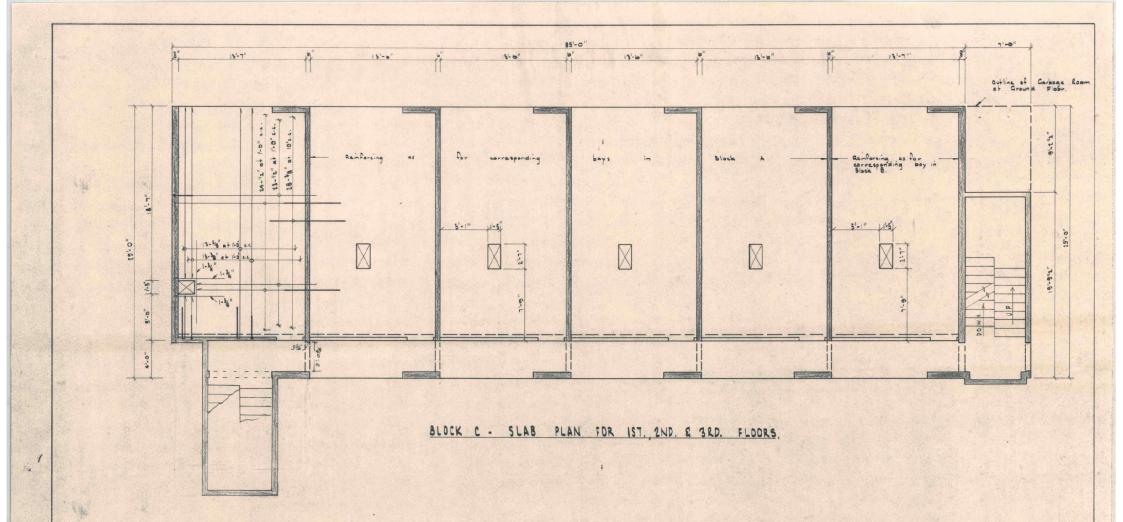
STENART C. REES & ASSOCIATES DWG. NO. OUR ENGINEERS DWG. NO. OUR EXAMPLE STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS DWG. NO. OUR EXAMPLE STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS DWG. NO. OUR EXAMPLE STRUCTURE STRUCTURE

ARCHITECTURAL DIVISION

NO: OF SHEETS:







Bars in near face of slab have been shown thus face of slab have been shown thus

Torsion Star

Provide torsion reinforcement in slab at all corners and at each intersection of transverse walls and slab adges. Torsion reinforcement shall be as for Block A

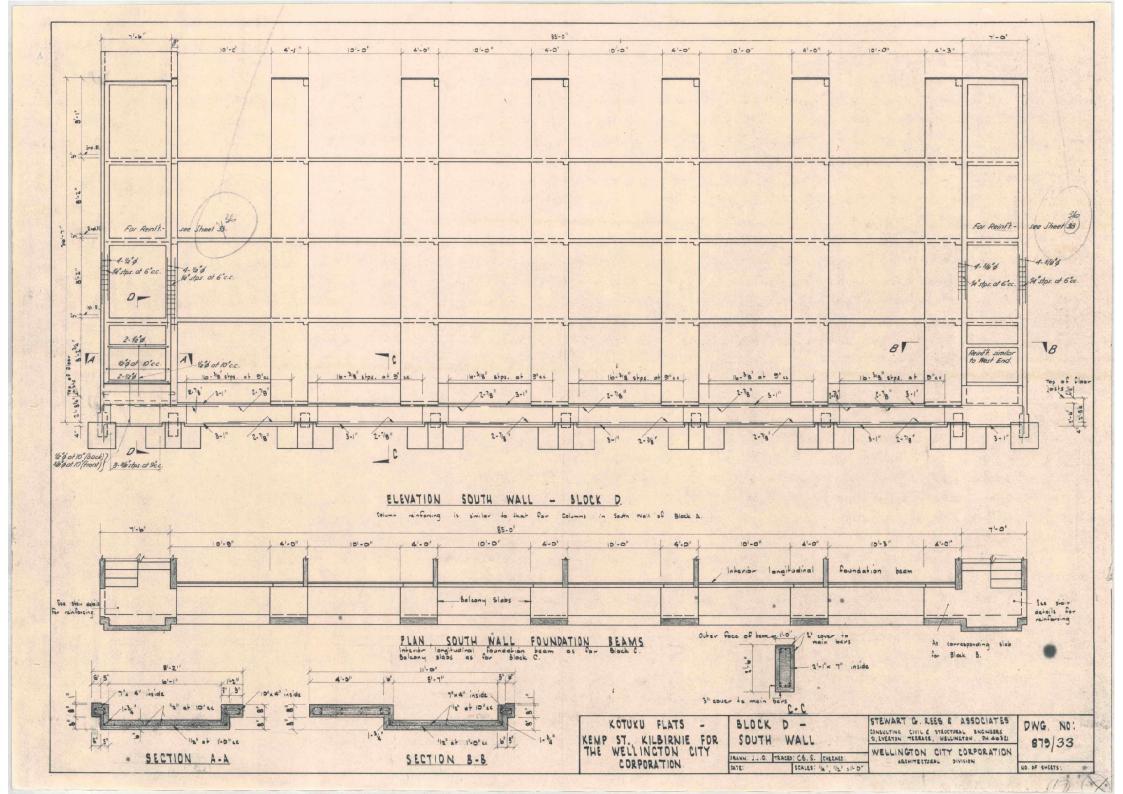
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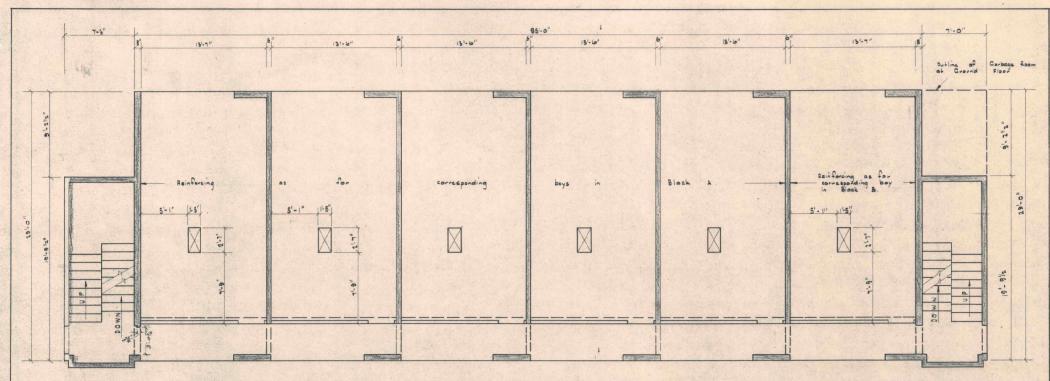
BLOCK C -SLAB PLAN

DRIWN: 110, TRACED: CAS CHECKED:
DATE: 31-10-67 SCALES 4",12" > 11-0"

STEWART G. REES & ASSOCIATES DWG. NO: CONSULTING EIVIL & STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS 21, EVERTON TERRACE, WELLINGTON: PHAGES WELLINGTON CITY CORPORATION 879/32 ARCHITECTURAL DIVISION

NO . OF SHEETS:





BLOCK D. - SLAB PLAN FOR IST, 2ND. & 3RD FLOORS.

KOTUKU FLATS KEMP ST. KILBIRNIE FOR
THE WELLINGTON CITY
CORPORATION

BLOCK D -SLAB PLAN

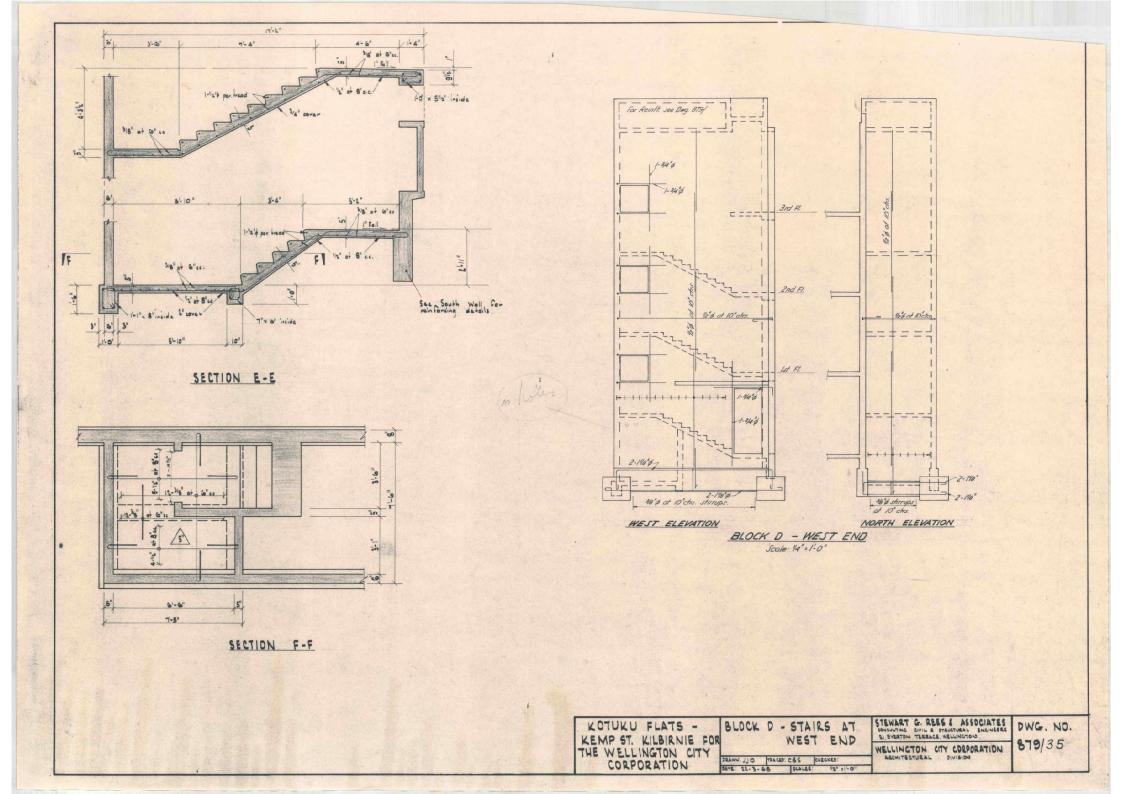
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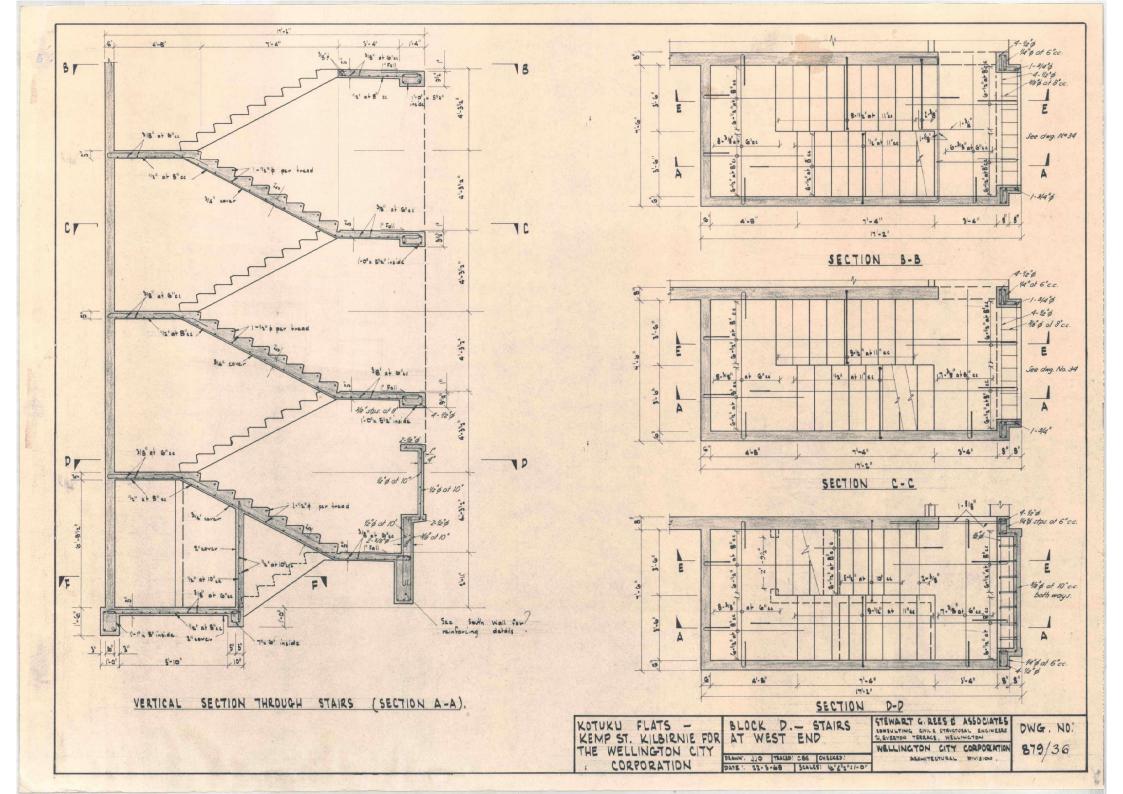
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COMMUNING OVIL & STRUCTURAL ENGINEES
LISURETON TERRICE, WELLINGTON. PH.46-521

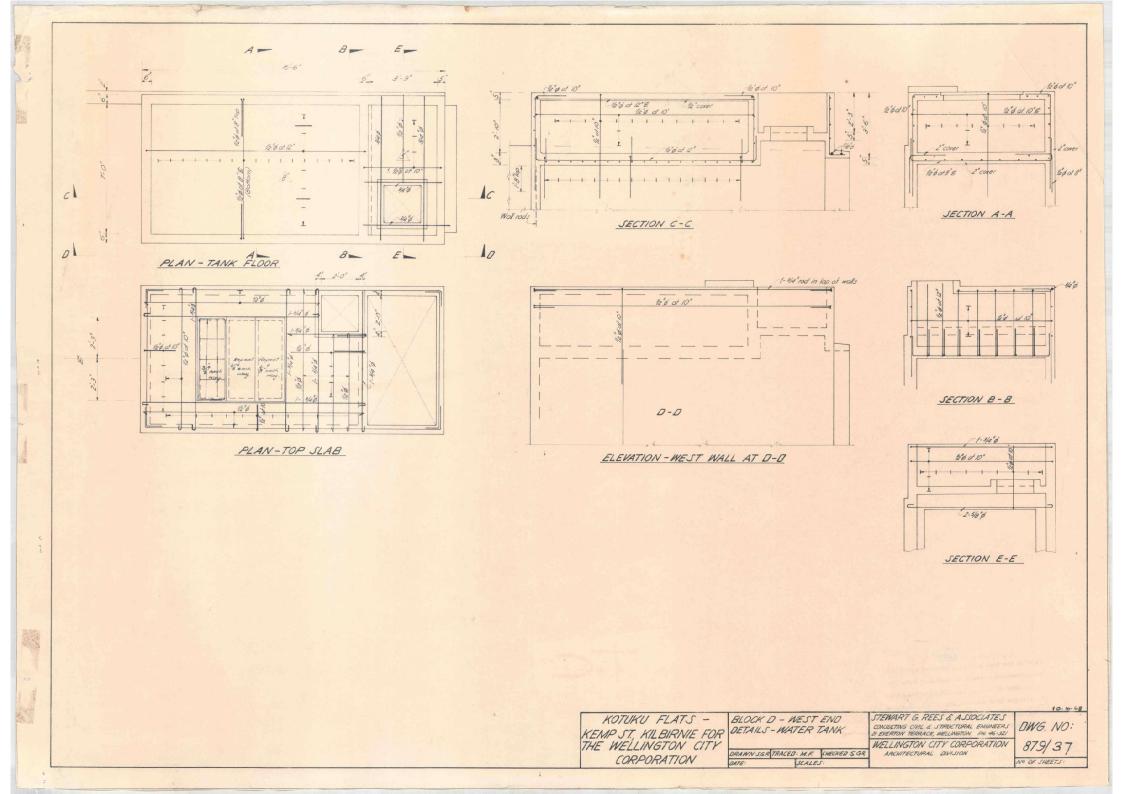
WELLINGTON CITY CORPORATION

DWG. NO. 879/34

NO. OF SHEETS:







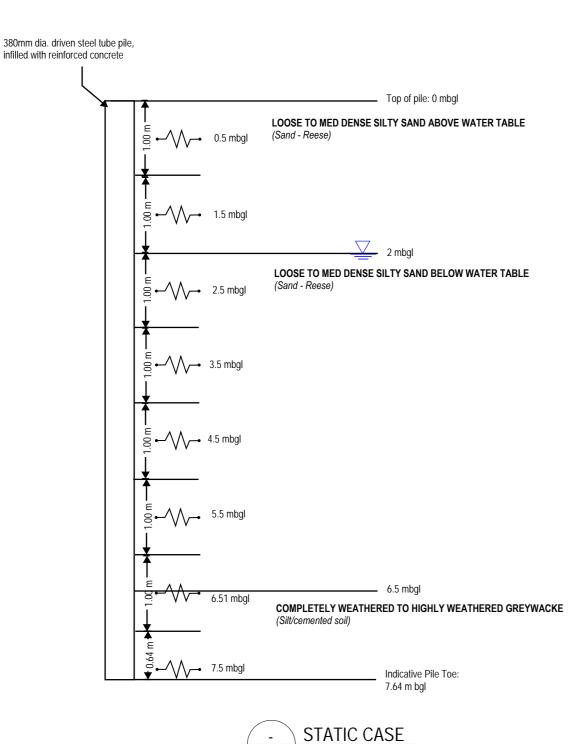
This is the Plan No.....referred to in the Specification annexed to Contract made the19.69 of 19.69 between the Marken One Council and O.V.L. Builders Ltd Ones [L. sted] [193]











380mm dia. driven steel tube pile, infilled with reinforced concrete Top of pile: 0 mbgl LOOSE TO MED DENSE SILTY SAND ABOVE WATER TABLE (Sand - Reese) •**-**∕√√ 0.5 mbgl LOOSE TO MED DENSE SILTY SAND BELOW WATER TABLE (Liquefied Sand - Rollins) 6.5 mbgl 6.51 mbgl COMPLETELY WEATHERED TO HIGHLY WEATHERED GREYWACKE (Silt/cemented soil) Indicative Pile Toe: 7.64 m bgl



No. Revision By Chk Appd Date

#Beca

Original Scale (A1) Design Scale (A1) Dissan Dosg Verifler Scale (A3) Dug Check Refer to Original Signature

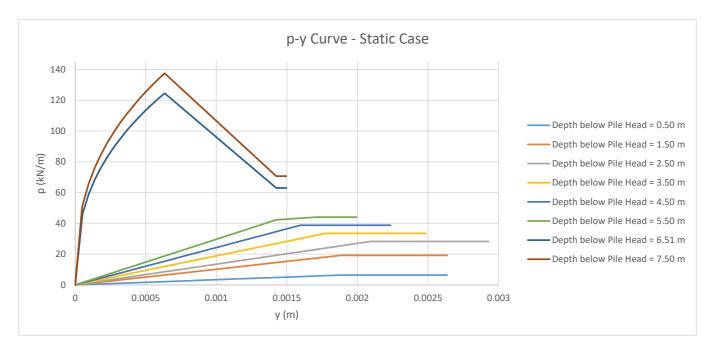
WELLINGTON CITY COUNCIL KEMP STREET DSA LATERAL SPRINGS PILE

GEOTECHNICAL

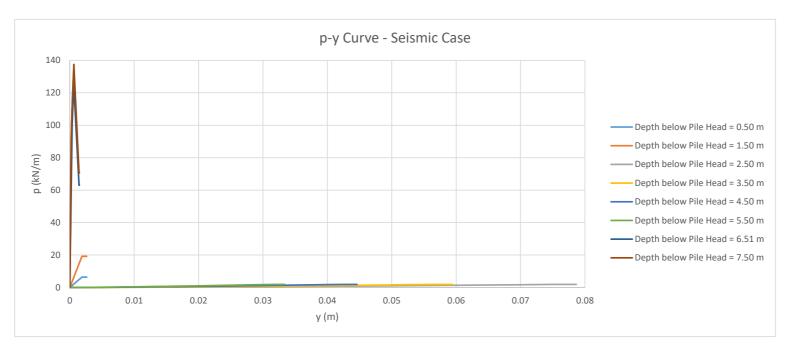
Yawing No.

5275599-SK-GE-001

DO NOT SCALE



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	0.000149	2.017202	0.000127	2.393746	0.000114	2.770291	0.001313	38.99167	5.17E-05	46.28538	4.92E-05	50.88712
0.000269	0.914465	0.000269	2.743395	0.000299	4.034404	0.000253	4.787493	0.000228	5.540581	0.001321	39.24789	9.64E-05	59.21258	9.41E-05	65.50523
0.000403	1.371697	0.000403	4.115092	0.000448	6.051606	0.00038	7.181239	0.000342	8.310872	0.00133	39.5041	1.41E-04	68.83446	0.000139	76.24741
0.000538	1.82893	0.000538	5.486789	0.000598	8.068808	0.000507	9.574985	0.000456	11.08116	0.001339	39.76032	1.86E-04	76.74315	0.000184	85.02316
0.000672	2.286162	0.000672	6.858487	0.000747	10.08601	0.000633	11.96873	0.00057	13.85145	0.001347	40.01654	2.31E-04	83.56766	0.0002289	92.5673
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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
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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

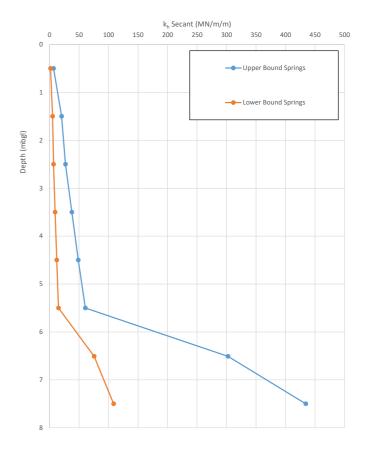


Spring 1	= 0.5m	Spring 2	= 1.5m	Spring 3	= 2.5m	Spring 4	= 3.5m	Spring 5	= 4.5m	Spring 6	= 5.5m	Spring 7 =	6.51m	Spring 8	= 7.5m
y (m)	p (kN/m)	y (m)	p (kN/m)	y (m)	p (kN/m)										
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00E+00	0	0	0
0.000134	0.457232	0.000134	1.371697	0.004993	0.032307	0.003774	0.040389	0.002833	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 3.00 mRL Pile Diameter 0.38 m

Lateral	Pile	Design	Values	

				STATIC Case						
		L	ower Bound Springs		Upper Bound Springs					
Depth (mbgl)	Elevation at spring location (mRL)	Ultimate Lateral Resistance (kN/m length of pile)	Pile Deflection at ultimate capacity (mm)	k _h Secant Stiffness (MN/m/m)	Ultimate Lateral Resistance (kN/m length of pile)	Pile Deflection at ultimate capacity (mm)	kh Secant Stiffness (MN/m/m)			
0.5	2.5	3	2	1.7	13	2	6.8			
1.5	1.5	10	2	5.1	38	2	20.4			
2.5	0.5	14	2	6.8	56	2	27.0			
3.5	-0.5	17	2	9.4	67	2	37.8			
4.5	-1.5	19	2	12.2	78	2	48.6			
5.5	-2.5	22	1	15.2	88	1	60.6			
6.5	-3.5	32	0	76	126	0	303			
7.5	-4.5	35	0	108.6	141	0	434.3			



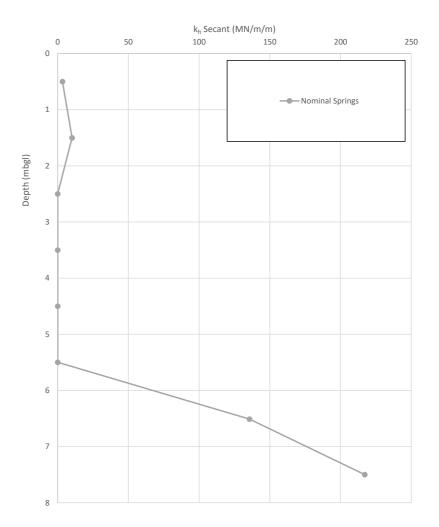
Elevation 3 mRL Pile Diameter 0.38 m

Lateral Pile Design Values

SEISMIC case with liquefiable layer

SEISMIC case with liquefiable layer								
		'Design	Event'					
Depth (mbgl)	Elevation at spring location (mRL)	Ultimate Lateral Resistance (kN/m length of pile)	Pile Deflection at ultimate capacity (mm)	k _h 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				

Seismic Event



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