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Shed - 002
Styx River Reserve #2
PRK 2546 BLDG 003-EQ2

Detailed Engineering Evaluation
Qualitative Report
FINAL Version

Styx River Reserve, 303 Radcliffe Road, Belfast, Christchurch

INFRASTRUCTURE | MINING & INDUSTRY | DEFENCE | PROPERTY & BUILDINGS | ENVIRONMENT

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303 Radcliffe Road, Belfast,
Christchurch

Christchurch City Council

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Date
17/09/13

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Detailed Engineering Evaluation

Qualitative Report - SUMMARY

FINAL Version

303 Radcliffe Road, Belfast, Christchurch

Background

This is a summary of the Qualitative report for the building structure, and is based in general on the Detailed Engineering Evaluation Procedure document (draft) issued by the Structural Advisory Group on 19 July 2011 and visual inspections on 16 April 2012.

Building Description

The Shed (002) at Styx River Reserve #2 is assumed to have been originally constructed in 1970, with an addition at some unknown later date. Its purpose appears to have been a dairy shed. The site is located on mostly flat ground alongside the Styx River and alongside Radcliffe Road in Belfast, Christchurch. The surrounding area consists of rural lands with occasional barns and other structures. The shed is located roughly 10m from the Styx River.

The shed appears to have been originally constructed of concrete masonry, with a later addition of timber. The roof over the split-level western entry portion is duo-pitch, constructed of transverse timber rafters and purlins and clad in corrugated steel. The undersides of the timber members are clad in gib board. The duo-pitch roof ends within the western entry area, where the floor steps down to ground level, and the roof steps down to a mono-pitch roof which extends over the rest of the shed. The mono-pitch roof section likewise consists of transverse timber rafters and purlins, clad in corrugated steel. The roof over the original shed construction also features gib board lining to the undersides of the timber members, but the roof structure over the newer areas has no internal lining. There is no evidence of cross-bracing to the roof structure. The roof over the original shed is supported by concrete masonry walls. The roof over the newer shed portions is supported by timber external walls, clad in corrugated steel. There is a large open room within the central portion of the shed, which features additional timber beams and a timber frame to support the roof structure. There is a large opening in the northern external wall, which leads to the aforementioned large central open room. There is another entry door with concrete steps at the split-level height in the western external wall, and a third door at ground level in the eastern external wall. The floor of the shed is a concrete slab on-grade, with the exception of the split-level entry, which has a concrete slab at a higher elevation of roughly 1.2m. It is assumed that the external walls are supported by strip footings. There is additional ground slab surrounding the shed to the north and east, with a poured-in-place concrete trough a few meters away from the shed to the north.

The dimensions of the building are approximately 17m long by 6m wide and 5m in height.

Key Damage Observed

The Shed (003) showed many signs of serious damage to a range of structural members. All of the concrete masonry walls showed large cracks, many of which were greater than 5mm in width, and several of which were greater than 10mm in width. Concrete masonry blocks were missing from the concrete masonry walls in several places. The internal roof lining has deteriorated severely, and the timber mono-pitch roof members in the large central room, including the timber framing above the opening in the north wall, are sagging noticeably and are near collapse. The timber framed external wall on the north side of the building is damaged. One concrete masonry corner of the large opening in the northern wall is damaged and crumbling away. The overall IEP score for the building has been decreased by 50% to account for the extensive damage.

Critical Structural Weaknesses

The building exhibits the following critical structural weakness:

- Plan Irregularity (Significant) 30% reduction
- Vertical Irregularity (Significant) 30% reduction

Indicative Building Strength (from IEP and CSW assessment)

Based on the information available, and using the NZSEE Initial Evaluation Procedure, the building's original capacity has been assessed to be in the order of 13% NBS. The building's capacity excluding critical structural weaknesses and damage is in the order of 53% NBS. Therefore the building is potentially Earthquake Prone.

Recommendations

It is recommended that occupancy of the building be restricted until the building can be demolished.

1. Background

GHD has been engaged by the Christchurch City Council (CCC) to undertake a detailed engineering evaluation of several buildings at the Styx River Reserve #2. This report covers the Shed (002).

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

A qualitative assessment involves inspections of the building and a desktop review of existing structural and geotechnical information, including existing drawings and calculations, if available.

The purpose of the assessment is to determine the likely building performance and damage patterns, to identify any potential critical structural weaknesses or collapse hazards, and to make an initial assessment of the likely building strength in terms of percentage of new building standard (%NBS).

At the time of this report, no intrusive site investigation, detailed analysis, or modelling of the building structure had been carried out. The building description is based on the visual inspection carried out on site.

2. Compliance

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

2.0 Canterbury Earthquake Recovery Authority (CERA)

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

Section 38 – Works

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

Section 51 – Requiring Structural Survey

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

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

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

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

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

2.1 Building Act

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

Section 112 – Alterations

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

Section 115 – Change of Use

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

2.1.1 Section 121 – Dangerous Buildings

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

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

Section 122 – Earthquake Prone Buildings

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

Section 124 – Powers of Territorial Authorities

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

Section 131 – Earthquake Prone Building Policy

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

2.2 Christchurch City Council Policy

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

The 2010 amendment includes the following:

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

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

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

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

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

2.3 Building Code

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

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

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

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

3. Earthquake Resistance Standards

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

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

The New Zealand Society for Earthquake Engineering has proposed a way for classifying earthquake risk for existing buildings in terms of %NBS and this is shown in Figure 3.1 below.

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

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

Table 3.1 compares the percentage NBS to the relative risk of the building failing in a seismic event with a 10% risk of exceedance in 50 years (i.e. 0.2% in the next year). It is noted that the current seismic risk in Christchurch results in a 6% risk of exceedance in the next year.

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

Table 1 %NBS compared to relative risk of failure

4. Building Description

4.0 General

The Shed (002) at Styx River Reserve #2 is assumed to have been originally constructed in 1970, with an addition at some unknown later date. Its purpose appears to have been a dairy shed. The site is located on mostly flat ground alongside the Styx River and alongside Radcliffe Road in Belfast, Christchurch. The surrounding area consists of rural lands with occasional barns and other structures.

The site is generally flat with some variation in the topography due to the river and some short, gentle hills to the north. The shed is located roughly 10m from the Styx River.

The shed appears to have been originally constructed of concrete masonry, with a later addition of timber. The roof over the split-level western entry portion is duo-pitch, constructed of transverse timber rafters and purlins and clad in corrugated steel. The undersides of the timber members are clad in gib board. The duo-pitch roof ends within the western entry area, where the floor steps down to ground level, and the roof steps down to a mono-pitch roof which extends over the rest of the shed. The mono-pitch roof section likewise consists of transverse timber rafters and purlins, clad in corrugated steel. The roof over the original shed construction also features gib board lining to the undersides of the timber members, but the roof structure over the newer areas has no internal lining. There is no evidence of cross-bracing to the roof structure. The roof over the original shed is supported by concrete masonry walls. The roof over the newer shed portions is supported by timber external walls, clad in corrugated steel. There is a large open room within the central portion of the shed, which features additional timber beams and a timber frame to support the roof structure. There is a large opening in the northern external wall, which leads to the aforementioned large central open room. There is another entry door with concrete steps at the split-level height in the western external wall, and a third door at ground level in the eastern external wall. The floor of the shed is a concrete slab on-grade, with the exception of the split-level entry, which has a concrete slab at a higher elevation of roughly 1.2m. It is assumed that the external walls are supported by strip footings. There is additional ground slab surrounding the shed to the north and east, with a poured-in-place concrete trough a few meters away from the shed to the north.

The dimensions of the building are approximately 17m long by 6m wide and 5m in height.

A plan sketch is provided in the following Figure 2 to illustrate the main structural members of the building. The concrete and concrete masonry walls in red denote the original shed, with the timber walls in blue denoting the later addition.

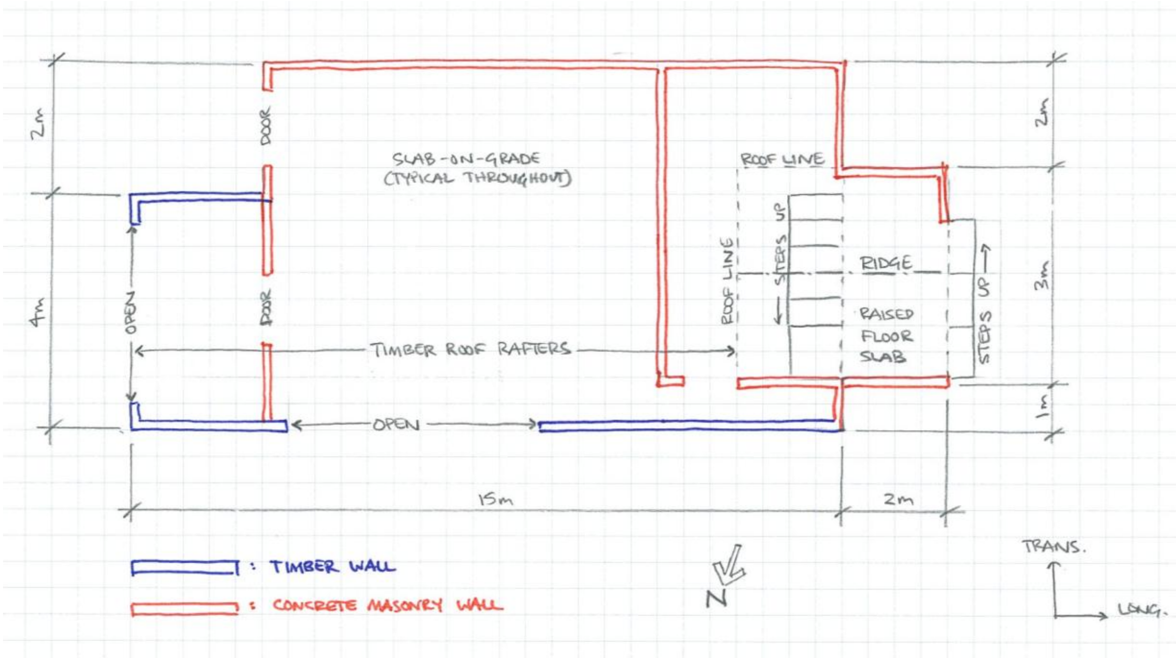

Figure 2 Plan Sketch Showing Key Structural Elements

4.1 Gravity Load Resisting System

The gravity loads in the structure are carried via direct bearing through the steel roof cladding to the timber roof purlins and down through the rafters. Gravity loads are then translated axially down through the concrete masonry and timber external walls through direct bearing to the concrete foundations and into the ground.

4.2 Lateral Load Resisting System

In the longitudinal direction, lateral loads on the building will be translated in-plane through the roof cladding into the purlins. The purlins will combine with the steel roof cladding and timber rafters to form some diaphragm action, which will help carry lateral loads to the longitudinal external walls. The longitudinal timber beams in the central open room will aid in carrying lateral loads in the longitudinal direction. Lateral loads will be carried through the roof and into the external concrete masonry and timber walls via shear through the corresponding connections. The lateral loads will then be transferred axially through the concrete masonry walls, and through limited diaphragm action in the timber framed, steel-clad external walls, into the concrete foundations through shear in the connections, and into the ground. Lateral loads in the northern external wall will be carried around the large door opening via frame action.

In the transverse direction, lateral loads on the building will be translated through the steel roof cladding into the timber rafters. The rafters, purlins and steel roof cladding will combine to form some diaphragm action, which will carry lateral loads to the internal and external transverse walls. Lateral loads will be carried through the roof and into the internal and external transverse concrete masonry and timber walls via shear through the corresponding connections. The transverse portal frame in the large central room will help carry transverse lateral loads across the room. The transverse walls will carry lateral loads in-plane axially and through limited diaphragm action in the eastern timber wall, into the concrete foundations through shear in the corresponding connections, and into the ground. Lateral loads in the eastern and western external walls will be carried around the door openings through frame action.

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5. Assessment

A visual inspection of the building was undertaken on 16 April 2012. Both the interior and exterior of the building were inspected. There was no placard observed in place at the building. Most of the main structural components of the building were able to be viewed due to the exposed nature of the structure. No detailed inspection of the foundation of the structure was able to be undertaken, though the top of the concrete footings and part of the concrete foundation walls were visible.

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

The %NBS score is determined using the IEP procedure described by the NZSEE which is based on the information obtained from visual observation of the building. Critical structural weaknesses in Plan Irregularity and Vertical Irregularity were observed, which further reduced the overall %NBS.

6. Damage Assessment

6.0 Surrounding Buildings

The Shed (002) at Styx River Reserve is located in a rural area with open lands adjacent to the site. There are a few other small sheds and barns on the same property. Most of the surrounding buildings showed little sign of seismic damage, but the Shed (003) showed significant signs of damage.

6.1 Residual Displacements and General Observations

The Shed (003) showed many signs of serious damage to a range of structural members. All of the concrete masonry walls showed large cracks, many of which were greater than 5mm in width, and several of which were greater than 10mm in width. Concrete masonry blocks were missing from the concrete masonry walls in several places. The internal roof lining has deteriorated severely, and the timber mono-pitch roof members in the large central room, including the timber framing above the opening in the north wall, are sagging noticeably and are near collapse. The timber framed external wall on the north side of the building is damaged. One concrete masonry corner of the large opening in the northern wall is damaged and crumbling away.

6.2 Ground Damage

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

7. Critical Structural Weakness

7.1 Short Columns

The building does not contain any significant short columns.

7.2 Lift Shaft

The building does not contain a lift shaft.

7.3 Roof

The duo-pitch and mono-pitch roof structures feature timber rafters and purlins, clad in corrugated steel. Most of the roof is also lined with gib board on the underside. No other forms of cross-bracing were evident in the inspection of the building. In its newly-constructed state, adequate diaphragm action would be expected out of the roof structure. As such, no critical structural weakness has been accorded to the building due to the roof structure.

7.4 Staircases

The building does not contain a staircase.

7.5 Plan Irregularity

The building shape in plan is a roughly rectangular. The concrete and concrete masonry walls are spread evenly throughout the structure. The north-eastern portion of the building is framed in un-braced timber walls and is therefore not as stiff as the rest of the structure. Accordingly, a significant critical structural weakness has been attributed to the structure for Plan Irregularity.

7.6 Vertical Irregularity

The majority of the building is built at the same elevation on-grade. However, the western entry portion rises contains a floor at roughly 1.2m above grade, with stiff foundation walls and stairs to the exterior. As such, a significant critical structural weakness has been attributed to the structure in the form of Vertical Irregularity.

7.7 Liquefaction and Lateral Spreading

No liquefaction was observed at the site. The geotechnical investigation has identified a high liquefaction potential for the site, as well as the potential for lateral spreading. It is not expected, however, that liquefaction occurring at the site will lead to a premature collapse of the structure. Accordingly, no critical structural weakness has been noted in the IEP assessment for site characteristics.

8. Geotechnical Consideration

This desktop geotechnical study outlines the ground conditions, as indicated from sources quoted within. This is a desktop study report and no site visit has been undertaken by geotechnical personnel.

This report is only specific to the south-western section of the property at 303 Radcliffe Rd, Harewood. The property is located off Radcliffe road. It is bounded by residential and agricultural properties. The property is owned and maintained by the Christchurch City Council.

8.0 Site Description

The site is situated within a large property on the banks of the Styx River. The site is relatively flat at approximately 5m above mean sea level. It is located approximately 5km south of the Waimakariri River, and 5km west of the coast (Pegasus Bay). Running through the property there is what appears to be an old river channel, which may also have been altered mechanically in size and shape. A section of this appears to be used as a small lake, perhaps for irrigation.

8.1 Published Information on Ground Conditions

8.1.1 Published Geology

The geological map of the area[1] indicates that the site is underlain by grey river alluvium beneath plains or low-level terraces (Q1a), Holocene in age.

8.1.2 Environment Canterbury Logs

Information from Environment Canterbury (ECan) indicates three boreholes are located within a 200m of the site. However, these boreholes do not have records of the strata encountered. One borehole approximately 250m from the site indicates the ground to comprise layers of gravelly sand, sand and clay, clay-bound gravels and sand.

Table 2 ECan Borehole Summary

Bore Name	Log Depth	Groundwater	Distance & Direction from Site
M35/8937	~30m	~0.72m bgl	250m NE

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

[1] Forsyth P.J., Barrell D.J.A., & Jongens R. 2008: Geology of the Christchurch Area. Institute of Geological and Nuclear Sciences 1:250,000 Geological Map 16. Lower Hutt. Institute of Geological and Nuclear Sciences Limited.

8.1.3 EQC Geotechnical Investigations

The Earthquake Commission has not undertaken geotechnical testing in the area of the subject site.

8.1.4 Land Zoning

Canterbury Earthquake Recovery Authority (CERA) has published areas showing the Green Zone Technical Category in relation to the risk of future liquefaction and how these areas are expected to perform in future earthquakes. The site is classified as Technical Category Not Applicable (TC N/A). This means that non-residential properties in urban areas, properties in rural areas or beyond the extent of land damage mapping have not been given a Technical Category.

8.1.5 Post February Aerial Photography

Aerial photography taken following the 22 February 2011 earthquake shows a large amount of material on site (and properties adjacent) that maybe liquefaction as shown in Figure 3, although this material could also be evident on the surface due to a dry summer. However, lateral spreading is visible to the south along the Styx River. Material in the base of the drainage channel appears to be sand ejected from liquefaction.

Figure 3 Post February 2011 Earthquake Aerial Photography [2]

8.1.6 Summary of Ground Conditions

From the information presented above, the ground conditions underlying the site are anticipated to comprise layers of gravelly sand, sand and clay, clay-bound gravels, and sand.

[2] Aerial Photography Supplied by Koordinates sourced from http://koordinates.com/layer/3185-christchurch-post-earthquake-aerial-photos-24-feb-2011/

8.2 Seismicity

8.2.1 Nearby Faults

There are many faults in the Canterbury region, however only those considered most likely to have an adverse effect on the site are detailed below.

Table 3 Summary of Known Active Faults[3,4]

Known Active Fault	Distance from Site	Direction from Site	Max Likely Magnitude	Avg Recurrence Interval
Alpine Fault	120 km	NW	~8.3	~300 years
Greendale (2010) Fault	26 km	W	7.1	~15,000 years
Hope Fault	100 km	N	7.2~7.5	120~200 years
Kelly Fault	100 km	NW	7.2	150 years
Porters Pass Fault	60 km	NW	7.0	1100 years

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

8.2.2 Ground Shaking Hazard

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

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

In addition, anticipation of recent alluvial deposits, a 475-year PGA (peak ground acceleration) of ~0.4 (Stirling et al, 20023), and bedrock anticipated to be in excess of 500m deep, ground shaking is expected to be moderate to high.

8.3 Slope Failure and/or Rockfall Potential

The topography surrounding the site is typically flat, and hence rockfalls are not considered to be a hazard at this site. However, given the site’s proximity to the Styx River, it is considered possible that lateral spreading may occur in the area.

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

[4] GNS Active Faults Database

In addition, any localised retaining structures should be investigated to better establish the site-specific slope instability.

8.4 Liquefaction Potential

Due to the presence of alluvial deposits, and evidence from the post-earthquake aerial photography it is possible and likely that liquefaction will occur where sands and silts are present.

This may result in lateral spreading along and towards the Styx River, which was evident following 4 September and 22 February earthquakes, south of the subject site, or along the old river channel.

Further investigation is recommended to better determine subsoil conditions. An intrusive investigation comprising one piezocone CPT test to 20m bgl is recommended to allow a more comprehensive liquefaction assessment to be undertaken.

8.5 Conclusions & Summary

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

The site appears to be situated on stratified alluvial deposits, comprising gravel, sand and silt. Associated with this the site also has a moderate to high liquefaction potential, in particular where sands and/or silts are present. There is the potential for liquefaction to manifest as lateral spreading at this site.

To allow a more comprehensive liquefaction and/or ground condition assessment to be undertaken, it is recommended that an intrusive investigation comprising of at least one piezocone CPT be conducted.

A soil class of **D/E** (in accordance with NZS 1170.5:2004) should be adopted for the site. Further refinement can only be made by reviewing intrusive investigation data.

9. Survey

No level or verticality surveys have been undertaken for this building at this stage as indicated by Christchurch City Council guidelines.

10. Initial Capacity Assessment

10.1 % NBS Assessment

The building's capacity was assessed using the Initial Evaluation Procedure based on the information available. The building's capacity including and excluding any critical structural weaknesses and damage are expressed as a percentage of new building standard (%NBS) and are in the order of that shown below in Table 4. These capacities are subject to confirmation by a more detailed quantitative analysis.

Item	%NBS
Building Capacity excluding CSW's	53%
Building Capacity including:	
Plan Irregularity (Significant, 30% Reduction), and	
Vertical Irregularity (Significant, 30% Reduction)	26%
Building Capacity including damage (50% reduction)	13%

Table 4 Indicative Capacities based on the NZSEE Initial Evaluation Procedure

Following an IEP assessment, the building has been assessed as achieving 13% New Building Standard (NBS). Under the New Zealand Society for Earthquake Engineering (NZSEE) guidelines the building is considered potentially Earthquake Prone as it achieves less than 34% NBS. The overall %NBS has been reduced by 30% for significant Plan Irregularity, and by an additional 30% for Vertical Irregularity. The overall %NBS was also decreased by 50% to account for the severe damage to many of the structural members of the building.

10.2 Seismic Parameters

The seismic design parameters based on current design requirements from NZS1170:2002 and the NZBC clause B1 for this building are:

- Site soil class: E, NZS 1170.5:2004, Clause 3.1.3, Very Soft Soil
- Site hazard factor, Z = 0.3, NZBC, Clause B1 Structure, Amendment 11 effective from 1 August 2011
- Return period factor R_u = 0.5, NZS 1170.5:2004, Table 3.5, Importance Level 1 structure with a 50-year design life.

Some key seismic parameters have influenced the %NBS score obtained from the IEP assessment. The building has been assessed as an Importance Level 1 building. An increased Z factor of 0.3 for Christchurch has been used in line with recommendations from the Department of Building and Housing recommendations.

10.3 Expected Structural Ductility Factor

A structural ductility factor of 1.25 has been assumed based on the filled concrete masonry structure and date of construction.

10.4 Discussion of Results

The results obtained from the initial IEP assessment are consistent with those expected for a building of this age, construction type, and Importance Level founded on Class E soils. This building would have been designed to the standards at the time, namely NZS1900:1965. The design loads used in this code would have been significantly less than those required by the current loading standard. When combined with the increase in the hazard factor for Christchurch to 0.3 and the significant Plan Irregularity of the building, it is reasonable to expect the building to be classified as potentially Earthquake Prone.

10.5 Occupancy

The building poses an immediate risk to users and occupants as it is prone to collapse. In addition, the building is potentially Earthquake Prone. Occupancy of the building should be restricted in accordance with Christchurch City Council's policy not to occupy Earthquake-Prone buildings.

11. Initial Conclusions

The building has been assessed to have a seismic capacity in the order of 13% NBS and is therefore potentially Earthquake Prone. As a result, occupancy of the building is not allowed under the CCC's policy to close potentially Earthquake Prone buildings.

12. Recommendations

The building has achieved less than 34% NBS capacity according to an initial IEP assessment, which classifies the building as potentially Earthquake Prone. In addition, the building presents a clear collapse hazard. The level of damage to the building is beyond repair. Occupancy of the building should therefore be restricted until the building can be demolished.

13. Limitations

13.1 General

This report has been prepared subject to the following limitations:

- No inspection of the bracing in in the timber framed walls could be undertaken.
- No intrusive structural investigations have been undertaken.
- No intrusive geotechnical investigations have been undertaken.
- No level or verticality surveys have been undertaken.
- No material testing has been undertaken.
- No calculations, other than those included as part of the IEP in the CERA Building Evaluation Report, have been undertaken. No modelling of the building for structural analysis purposes has been performed.

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

13.2 Geotechnical Limitations

This report presents the results of a geotechnical appraisal prepared for the purpose of this commission, and for prepared solely for the use of Christchurch City Council and their advisors. The data and advice provided herein relate only to the project and structures described herein and must be reviewed by a competent geotechnical engineer before being used for any other purpose. GHD Limited (GHD) accepts no responsibility for other use of the data.

The advice tendered in this report is based on a visual geotechnical appraisal. No subsurface investigations have been conducted. An assessment of the topographical land features have been made based on this information. It is emphasised that Geotechnical conditions may vary substantially across the site from where observations have been made. Subsurface conditions, including groundwater levels can change in a limited distance or time. In evaluation of this report cognisance should be taken of the limitations of this type of investigation.

An understanding of the geotechnical site conditions depends on the integration of many pieces of information, some regional, some site specific, some structure specific and some experienced based. Hence this report should not be altered, amended or abbreviated, issued in part and issued incomplete in any way without prior checking and approval by GHD. GHD accepts no responsibility for any circumstances, which arise from the issue of the report, which have been modified in any way as outlined above.

Appendix A
Photographs

Photograph 1: Northwest corner elevation.

Photograph 2: Northeast corner elevation.

Photograph 3: East elevation at Southeast corner.

Photograph 4: View of western entry area (facing east).

Photograph 5: Interior view of shed from large opening in northern wall.

Photograph 6: Interior view of shed from large opening in northern wall.

Photograph 7: Interior view of western room (facing east).

Photograph 8: Interior view of western entry area (facing southwest).

Photograph 9: Displaced timber wall and missing masonry at northern room.

Photograph 10: Damaged masonry walls at southeast corner.

Photograph 11: Damaged linings and concrete walls at western entry area.

Photograph 12: Damaged masonry wall at western entry area.

Photograph 13: Damaged masonry wall at western entry area.

Photograph 10: Damaged walls, ceiling and roof at western entry area.

Appendix B

Existing Drawings

Note: no existing drawings for this building were able to be located.

Appendix C

CERA Building Evaluation Form

Detailed Engineering Evaluation Summary Data V1.11

Location

Building Name:	Shed 002 - Styx River Reserve #2	Reviewer:	Derek Chinn
	Unit / No: / Street	CPEng No:	177243
Building Address:	303 Radcliffe Rd, Belfast, Christchurch	Company:	GHD
Legal Description:		Company project number:	513059653
		Company phone number:	6433780900
	Degrees / Min / Sec		
GPS south:		Date of submission:	
GPS east:		Inspection Date:	16/4/2012
		Revision:	FINAL
Building Unique Identifier (CCC):	PRK 2456 BLDG 002-EQ2	Is there a full report with this summary?	yes

Site

Site slope:	flat	Max retaining height (m):	
Soil type:	sandy silt	Soil Profile (if available):	
Site Class (to NZS1170.5):	E		
Proximity to waterway (m, if <100m):	25	If Ground improvement on site, describe:	
Proximity to clifftop (m, if < 100m):			
Proximity to cliff base (m,if <100m):		Approx site elevation (m):	

Building

No. of storeys above ground:	1	single storey = 1	Ground floor elevation (Absolute) (m):	
Ground floor split?	yes		Ground floor elevation above ground (m):	1.20
Storeys below ground	0			
Foundation type:	strip footings		if Foundation type is other, describe:	assumed
Building height (m):	5.00		height from ground to level of uppermost seismic mass (for IEP only) (m):	4.8
Floor footprint area (approx):				
Age of Building (years):	42		Date of design:	1965-1976
Strengthening present?	no		If so, when (year)?	
			And what load level (%g)?	
Use (ground floor):	public		Brief strengthening description:	
Use (upper floors):				
Use notes (if required):	Dairy Shed			
Importance level (to NZS1170.5):	IL1			

Gravity Structure

Gravity System:	load bearing walls		
Roof:	timber framed	rafter type, purlin type and cladding	
Floors:			Slab on-grade
Beams:	timber	type	
Columns:	timber	typical dimensions (mm x mm)	
Walls:	fully filled concrete masonry	#N/A	

Lateral load resisting structure

Lateral system along:	fully filled CMU	**Note: Define along and across in detailed report!**	note total length of wall at ground (m):	
Ductility assumed, μ:	1.25		wall thickness (m):	
Period along:	0.12	##### enter height above at H31	estimate or calculation?	calculated
Total deflection (ULS) (mm):			estimate or calculation?	
maximum interstorey deflection (ULS) (mm):			estimate or calculation?	
Lateral system across:	fully filled CMU		note total length of wall at ground (m):	
Ductility assumed, μ:	1.25		wall thickness (m):	
Period across:	0.12	##### enter height above at H31	estimate or calculation?	calculated
Total deflection (ULS) (mm):			estimate or calculation?	
maximum interstorey deflection (ULS) (mm):			estimate or calculation?	

Separations:

north (mm):		leave blank if not relevant
east (mm):		
south (mm):		
west (mm):		

Non-structural elements

Stairs:	cast insitu	notes	
Wall cladding:	profiled metal	describe	Corrugated steel
Roof Cladding:	Metal	describe	Corrugated steel
Glazing:			
Ceilings:	plaster, fixed		
Services(list):			

Available documentation

Architectural	none	original designer name/date	
Structural	none	original designer name/date	
Mechanical		original designer name/date	
Electrical		original designer name/date	
Geotech report		original designer name/date	

Damage

Site:

(refer DEE Table 4-2)

Site performance:		Describe damage:	
Settlement:	none observed	notes (if applicable):	
Differential settlement:	none observed	notes (if applicable):	
Liquefaction:	none apparent	notes (if applicable):	High Liquefaction Potential
Lateral Spread:	none apparent	notes (if applicable):	Lateral Spread Potential
Differential lateral spread:	none apparent	notes (if applicable):	
Ground cracks:	none apparent	notes (if applicable):	
Damage to area:	none apparent	notes (if applicable):	

Building:

	Current Placard Status:		
Along	Damage ratio:	50%	Describe how damage ratio arrived at:
	Describe (summary):		
Across	Damage ratio:	50%	
	Describe (summary):		
Diaphragms	Damage?:	yes	Describe: ceiling linings
CSWs:	Damage?:	no	Describe:
Pounding:	Damage?:	no	Describe:
Non-structural:	Damage?:	no	Describe:

$$Damage\_Ratio = \frac{(\%NBS(before) - \%NBS(after))}{\%NBS(before)}$$

Recommendations

	Level of repair/strengthening required:	demolition		Describe: Too damaged to repair
	Building Consent required:	no		Describe:
	Interim occupancy recommendations:	do not occupy		Describe:
Along	Assessed %NBS before:	26%	26% %NBS from IEP below	If IEP not used, please detail assessment methodology:
	Assessed %NBS after:	13%		
Across	Assessed %NBS before:	26%	26% %NBS from IEP below	
	Assessed %NBS after:	13%		

IEP **Use of this method is not mandatory - more detailed analysis may give a different answer, which would take precedence. Do not fill in fields if not using IEP.**

Period of design of building (from above): 1965-1976

h_n from above: 4.8m

Seismic Zone, if designed between 1965 and 1992: B

not required for this age of building: C shallow soil

not required for this age of building:

	along	across
Period (from above):	0.12	0.12
(%NBS)nom from Fig 3.3:	6.4%	6.4%

Note:1 for specifically design public buildings, to the code of the day: pre-1965 = 1.25; 1965-1976, Zone A =1.33; 1965-1976, Zone B = 1.2; all else 1.0	1.00
Note 2: for RC buildings designed between 1976-1984, use 1.2	1.0
Note 3: for buildngs designed prior to 1935 use 0.8, except in Wellington (1.0)	1.0

	along	across
Final $(\%NBS)_{nom}$:	**6%**	**6%**

2.2 Near Fault Scaling Factor

Near Fault scaling factor, from NZS1170.5, cl 3.1.6: 1.00

	along	across
Near Fault scaling factor (1/N(T,D), **Factor A**:	1	1

2.3 Hazard Scaling Factor

Hazard factor Z for site from AS1170.5, Table 3.3:	0.30
Z_{1992}, from NZS4203:1992	
Hazard scaling factor, **Factor B:**	3.333333333

2.4 Return Period Scaling Factor

Building Importance level (from above):	1
Return Period Scaling factor from Table 3.1, **Factor C**:	2.00

2.5 Ductility Scaling Factor

	along	across
Assessed ductility (less than max in Table 3.2)	1.25	1.25
Ductility scaling factor: =1 from 1976 onwards; or =kμ, if pre-1976, fromTable 3.3:	1.14	1.14
Ductiity Scaling Factor, **Factor D**:	1.14	1.14

2.6 Structural Performance Scaling Factor:

	along	across
Sp:	0.925	0.925
Structural Performance Scaling Factor **Factor E**:	1.081081081	1.081081081

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

	along	across
$\%NBS_b$:	**53%**	**53%**

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

3.1. Plan Irregularity, factor A:	significant	0.7
3.2. Vertical irregularity, Factor B:	significant	0.7
3.3. Short columns, Factor C:	insignificant	1
3.4. Pounding potential	Pounding effect D1, from Table to right	1.0
	Height Difference effect D2, from Table to right	1.0
	Therefore, Factor D:	1
3.5. Site Characteristics	insignificant	1

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

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

3.6. Other factors, Factor F

	Along	Across
For ≤ 3 storeys, max value =2.5, otherwise max valule =1.5, no minimum	1.0	1.0
Rationale for choice of F factor, if not 1		

Detail Critical Structural Weaknesses: (refer to DEE Procedure section 6)
List any: Refer also section 6.3.1 of DEE for discussion of F factor modification for other critical structural weaknesses

	along	across
3.7. Overall Performance Achievement ratio (PAR)	**0.49**	**0.49**
4.3 PAR x (%NBS)b: PAR x Baselline %NBS:	**26%**	**26%**

4.4 Percentage New Building Standard (%NBS), (before) **26%**

GHD

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Document Status

Rev No.	Author	Reviewer		Approved for Issue		
		Name	Signature	Name	Signature	Date
DRAFT	Nate Oakes	Derek Chinn				26/06/12
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