



CIVIL AND STRUCTURAL CONCEPT DESIGN REPORT

Waverley Council Chambers

PREPARED FOR
Lahznimmo Architects

Ref: SY203446-SR01
Rev: 3
Date: 28 February 2022

Structural Report

Revision Schedule

Date	Revision	Issue	Prepared By	Approved By
09.07.21	1	Preliminary Issue	Rod Pratt and Brendan Stokes	Rod Pratt
12.10.21	2	REF Community Consultation	Rod Pratt and Brendan Stokes	Rod Pratt
28.02.22	3	Ground and L3 structural sketches in Appendix A updated	Rod Pratt	Rod Pratt

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Executive Summary

Northrop Consulting Engineers (Northrop) have been engaged by Lahznimmo Architects to provide civil and structural engineering services for the proposed alterations and additions to the Waverley Council Chambers.

The purpose of this report is to provide a summary of the works undertaken to date and provision of a high level concept design to progress the design both from an architectural and services coordination perspective.

We have visited the site on numerous occasions now and have a reasonable grasp of the building structure and site surrounds. We have not undertaken destructive investigation works and we have only been provided with a small number of historical structural documents for an extension at Level 3.

Following this report we plan to progress the design with Lahznimmo and the rest of the design team.

We remain available to provide additional civil and structural advice as required.

Yours faithfully,



Rodney Pratt

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These site inspections have formed the basis of our current concept design, which is significantly influenced by the proposal to remove the older portions of the building whilst retaining the more recent additions to the building.

1.3 Proposed Development

The proposed development is the full refurbishment of the existing building, with the intent being to open up floor plates and provide a regular level across all floor plates. This will be achieved by substantial alterations to the internal building structure, including the extraction of the original brick masonry building.

There is significant works proposed to the front façade of the building, which will involve the removal of the façade and extension of all floor plates, incorporating both a fire stair and lift shaft into the extended floor plates.

It is proposed to provide a structural steel roof across the existing concrete roof for the full building extent.

2. Structural Concept Design

2.1 Existing Building Structure

2.1.1 General Description

The existing Waverley Council Chambers is a four-storey building that has a rich evolution of the building structure.

The below figure shows indicatively the additions that have been made to the original brick masonry building (shown in pink) that have enveloped the building and have created the current building form.



There are a number of different floor levels across most floor plates that represent different additions to the building.

The ad-hoc nature of the evolution of the building presents a number of challenges from a structural perspective in meeting the client brief.

The following provides a commentary on various structural components of the building.

2.1.2 Building Stability

We do not consider that there is any formal lateral stability system to the current building.

Our current concept designs have been progressed taking lateral stability of the structure into account and propose a number of shear walls and cores that will provide the building with a formal lateral stability system.

2.1.3 Foundations

Foundations are anticipated to be pad footings founded in stiff clays. We don't anticipate that footings are deep piles (though this is possible) as the original footings would have been high-level footings.

Our approach to footings will be to maintain high level footings so as not to bear the building on differing substrates and exacerbate the issues relating to differential movement.

2.1.4 Vertical Load Bearing Elements

The original building comprises brick masonry load bearing walls. Further additions to the building comprise concrete columns, concrete and masonry brick/block walls. The main core elements to the centre of the building appear to be brick masonry, although precast concrete panels have also been utilised for the lift overrun and services room at the rooftop levels.

2.1.5 Floor Plates

Floor plates are typically suspended concrete slabs, though portions of the ground floor within the original building are timber framed bearers and joists on nominal brick pier footings.

The only structural drawings that we have indicate a Bondek slab at Level 3 which is supported on structural steel framing.

2.1.6 Roof Structure

The current roof structure comprises suspended concrete slabs with exposed coffers, upstand beams and flying beams.

The roof has recently been waterproofed but we noted the presence of significant ponding in parts of the roof during our site investigations.

2.2 Proposed Building Works

In our review of the existing building and the desire to open up the floor plates, we consider that the greatest challenge is the presence of an ad-hoc building structure and the requirement then to install significant transfer beams and columns in order to remove existing load bearing walls.

This was generally but not exclusively confined to the original building area of the building.

In collaboration with Lahznimmo Architects we have developed a proposal by which the original building was removed from the existing structure and a new grid of columns installed which would provide support to Level 3 and above. The new floors could then be installed in a manner that was sympathetic to a regular column grid layout whilst avoiding the need for significant transfer structures down through the building.

In developing the conceptual design we have put together the following draft construction methodology. This will assist in the ongoing design coordination and preliminary pricing of the refurbishment/alterations.

Per our site investigations, we have focused on two areas as follows:

1. Retrofitting concrete shear walls inside existing building for Lateral Stability

No formal stability system has been identified during our site investigations. It is proposed to remove a significant number of the existing load bearing walls which will further reduce the capacity of the existing building to resist lateral loads including earthquake loads.

We propose the following methodology, which is also shown diagrammatically in Sketch SK05 in Appendix A:

1. Remove existing timber flooring and framing on ground floor to access foundations.
2. Widen/strengthen existing footings to support new shear walls.
3. Construct a concrete wall up to the underside of level 1 using a proprietary formwork system. Install large diameter reinforcement bars through existing level 1 slab and lap with wall reinforcement above and below level 1. Allow to install grout to the top 50mm of wall.
4. Repeat set 3 for the remainder of floors.

2. Removal and replacement of pre-1984 structure

The building has been constructed in a piecemeal fashion. Removing load bearing walls will necessitate the installation of large transfer beams.

It is proposed to remove a significant portion of these load bearing walls which will be difficult to transfer at each floor using a regular grid of columns. We propose to install new column layout to support a new transfer system on Level 3 (Level 3 also supports Level 4), demolish the existing floors below and install a new infill slab to each level.

We note that it is unlikely that existing foundations can be re-utilised.

We propose the following methodology, which is also shown diagrammatically in Sketch SK05 in Appendix A:

1. Remove existing timber flooring and framing on ground floor.
2. Install new foundations (details pending geotechnical investigation)
3. Install new concrete columns to underside of existing transfer beams on level 1. Locate columns directly under existing columns currently being transferred above.
4. Install new concrete columns up to the underside of the existing level 3 structure. This will require penetrations to be created in the existing level 1 and 2 concrete floor slabs. Temporary propping of existing floors will be required in locations to facilitate the construction of penetrations. Install ferules in the concrete columns at each floor for future connection.
5. Install temporary propping from ground to the underside of existing level 3 structure to support portions of level 3.
6. Trim or remove existing structural steel beams supporting level 3 as per SK09.
7. Install new structural steel transfer beams to underside of level 3. Connect into existing structural steel beams and provide fire protection. Allow for site welding.
8. Allow to remove portions of level 3 and roof.
9. Allow to install new structural steel transfer beams around the perimeter of the original building to facilitate the removal of load bearing walls. This may need temporary propping in areas.
10. Remove temporary propping.
11. Demolish level 2 and level 1 to the extent of the pre-1984 structure.
12. Construct new reinforced concrete slabs to ground floor, level 1 and level 2. Tie new slabs into existing slabs the new concrete column grid.

Points 11 and 12 have been indicatively designed on sketch SK10 and SK11 in Appendix A.

We note that there are significant unknowns in the existing building and as such, the design will necessitate a level of destructive investigatory works as well as a construction contingency to take into account latent conditions that are uncovered during the opening up of the structure.

3. Civil Concept Design

3.1 Stormwater Management Strategy

The purpose of this section of the report is undertake the following activities in determining an appropriate, site specific stormwater management strategy:

- reviewed the relevant sections of the DCP and accompanying flood information.
- preliminary assessment of existing and proposed site; and

In demonstrating compliance with Section B6 Stormwater of WDCP2012, this proposed stormwater management strategy has considered the following, which will be discussed in this section of the concept design report:

- Stormwater Quality - Nutrient and Pollution Control.
- Onsite Detention.
- Flooding.
- Erosion and Sediment Control

3.2 Stormwater Quality - Nutrient and Pollution Control

In order to minimise and adverse impacts upon the ecology of downstream watercourses, stormwater treatment devices have been incorporated into the design of the development. The adopted stormwater quality reduction targets were as specified in Waverley Council's Water Management Technical Manual (July 2014), shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Water Quality Reduction Targets

Pollutant Criteria	Required Reduction Target (%)
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	85%
Gross Pollutants (GP)	90%
Total Phosphorus (TP)	65%
Total Nitrogen (TN)	45%

The performance of the proposed stormwater quality management measures was assessed against these targets using the conceptual design software MUSIC (Version 6). The MUSIC model was developed using parameters recommended in the *NSW MUSIC Modelling Guidelines* (WBM, 2018). A schematic of the MUSIC model is provided in Figure 2 below.

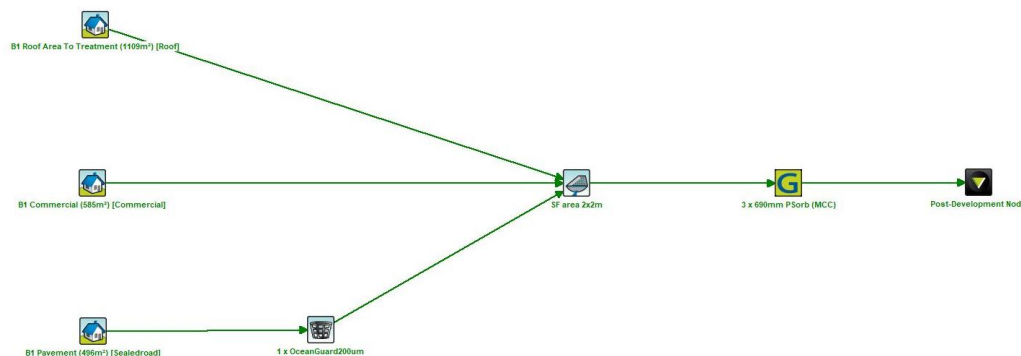


Figure 2: MUSIC Model Schematic

Table 1: MUSIC Modelling Results

Pollutant Criteria	Reduction Target (%)	Sources (kg/yr)	Residual Load (kg/yr)	Achieved Reduction (%)
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	85	197	22.7	88.5
Total Phosphorus (TP)	65	0.458	0.129	71.9
Total Nitrogen (TN)	45	3.7	1.97	46.8
Gross Pollutants (GP)	90	40.8	0	100

Table 1 shows that the proposed stormwater quality management strategy will achieve the required load reduction targets.

3.3 On-Site Detention

In accordance with Part B6 of the Waverley Development Control Plan (WDCP2012) and Section 5 of the Water Management Technical Manual 2014, all major developments are required to provide OSD devices if the increase in impervious area is greater than or equal to 30sqm.

The OSD system must be able to:

- store the runoff caused by a storm event up to the 1% AEP for that site.
- The Permissible Site Discharge (PSD) is limited to the maximum discharge from the site during a 1 in 5-year ARI for a 5minute storm event under the existing site conditions (pre-development)

Runoff from the pre-existing brownfield site and proposed development was modelled using the DRAINS software package, incorporating ARR2019 rainfall data and methodology. The proposed site was calculated to be 73% impervious compared to an impervious area of 64% in the pre-existing brownfield site. The assessment of the existing conditions for the brownfield site utilised the detailed survey completed by Geosuv, refer to Figure 5 below.

The ILSAX hydrological model in DRAINS was used to generate runoff hydrographs for the pre-existing brownfield and post-developed site. Data from the Bureau of Meteorology (BoM) was used to generate the design storms. Runoff parameters were selected to replicate the site conditions that will be present in the post-developed scenario and that which occurred in the pre-existing brownfield scenario. A summary of parameters used for the model are in Table 2 below, these were sourced from Table 5-2 within the adopted Waverley LGA Flood Study (Jan 2021)

Table 2: DRAINS model parameters

Parameter	Value
Impervious depression storage	1 mm
Pervious depression storage	20 mm
Time of concentration (pre)	5 min
Time of concentration (post)	5 min
AMC	1
Soil type	1

Storm durations ranging from 5 minutes to 360 minutes were investigated for each of the design storm events that were analysed for the catchment of 0.219Ha.

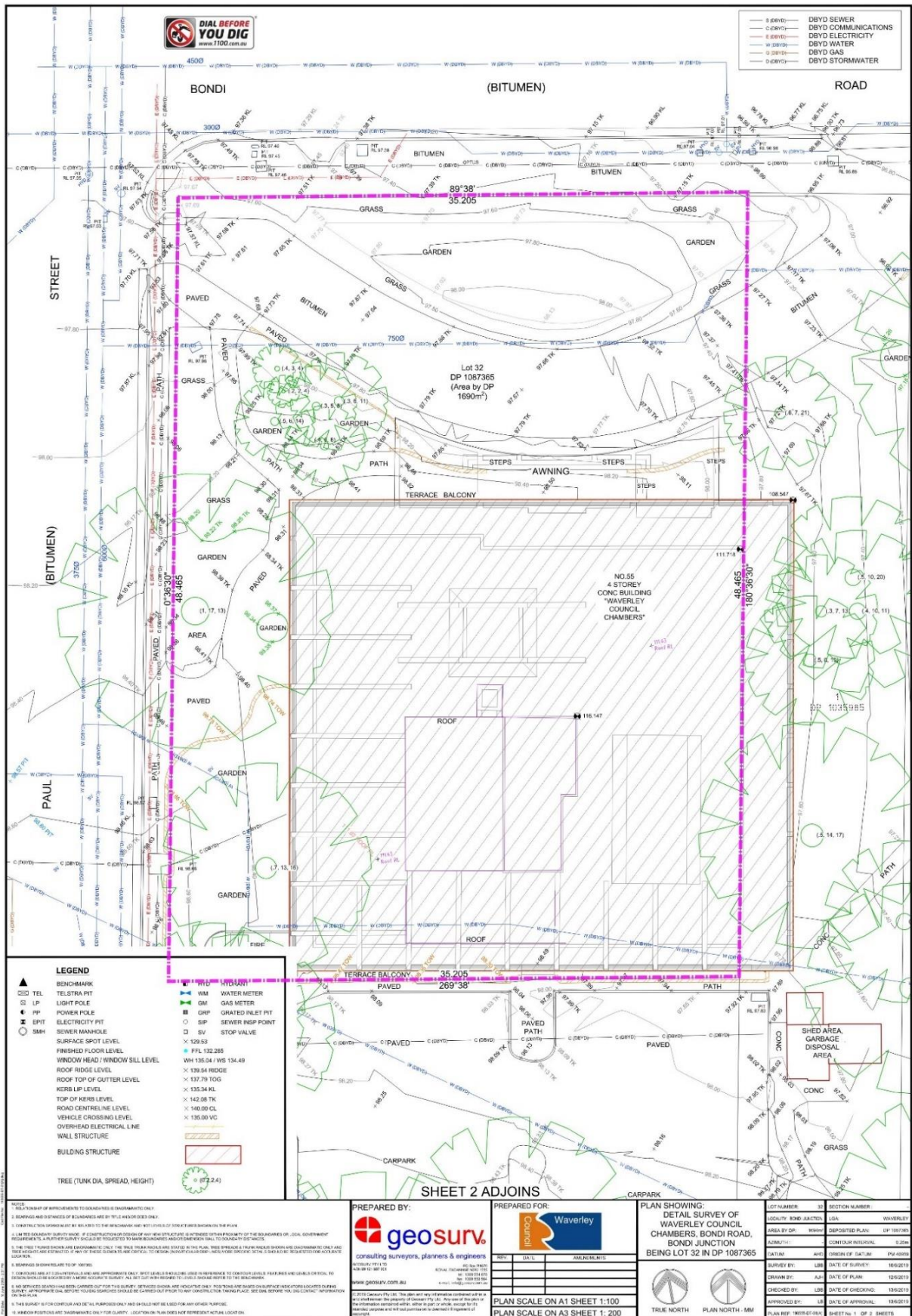


Figure 5. Contour & Detailed Survey prepared by Geosurv

It is proposed that OSD will be provided via an underground tank with a volume of 42m³ dedicated storage. A comparison between the pre-existing and post-developed scenario runoff for design storm events up to and including the 1% AEP are presented in Table 3 below.

Table 3: DRAINS Peak Discharge Comparison

AEP	Pre-existing Peak discharge (L/s)	Post-developed Peak discharge (L/s)
20%	7.6	4.8
10%	9.2	5.6
5%	10.6	6.2
2%	12.7	7.0
1%	14.3	7.6

As shown above, the peak discharge for all design storms in the post-developed scenario have been detained to equal or less than that for the pre-existing brownfield site, confirming the proposed OSD facility will achieve the design intent. Refer to Figure 5 below shows the concept stormwater layout for the site including the OSD tank.

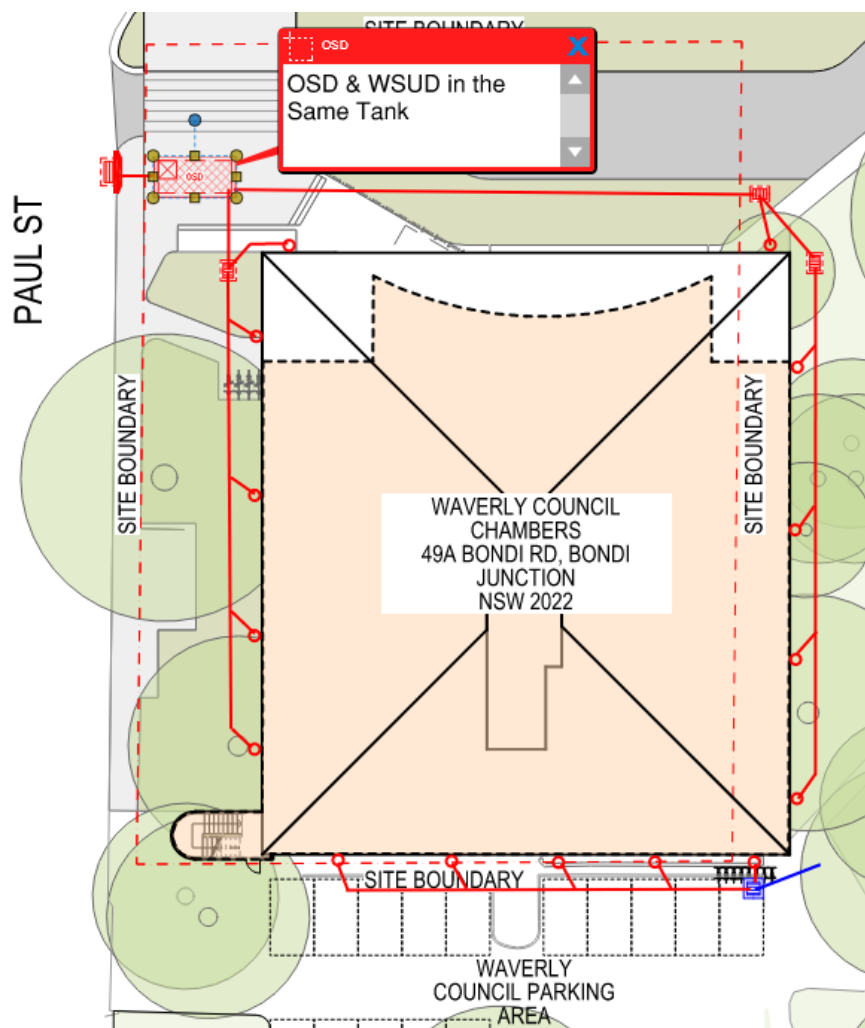


Figure 6. Concept Stormwater Layout

3.4 Flooding

Flood Hazard Mapping have been sourced from the adopted Waverley LGA Flood Study Final Report (January 2021) to provide flood level data and inundation mapping for the 1% AEP & PMF storm events in the immediate site surrounds (refer to Appendix B for this information). Upon review of this information, the following conclusions can be made: -

- The site is not considered to be flood affected.
- There is no applicable Flood Planning Level (FPL) for the determination of floor levels;

3.5 Erosion and Sediment Control

As the disturbed area for the proposed site is greater than 250sqm but less than 2500sqm an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) is required under Section 9.1.2 of the Water Management Technical Manual 2014.

Figure 7 below provides a concept Erosion and Sediment Control Plan for your information.

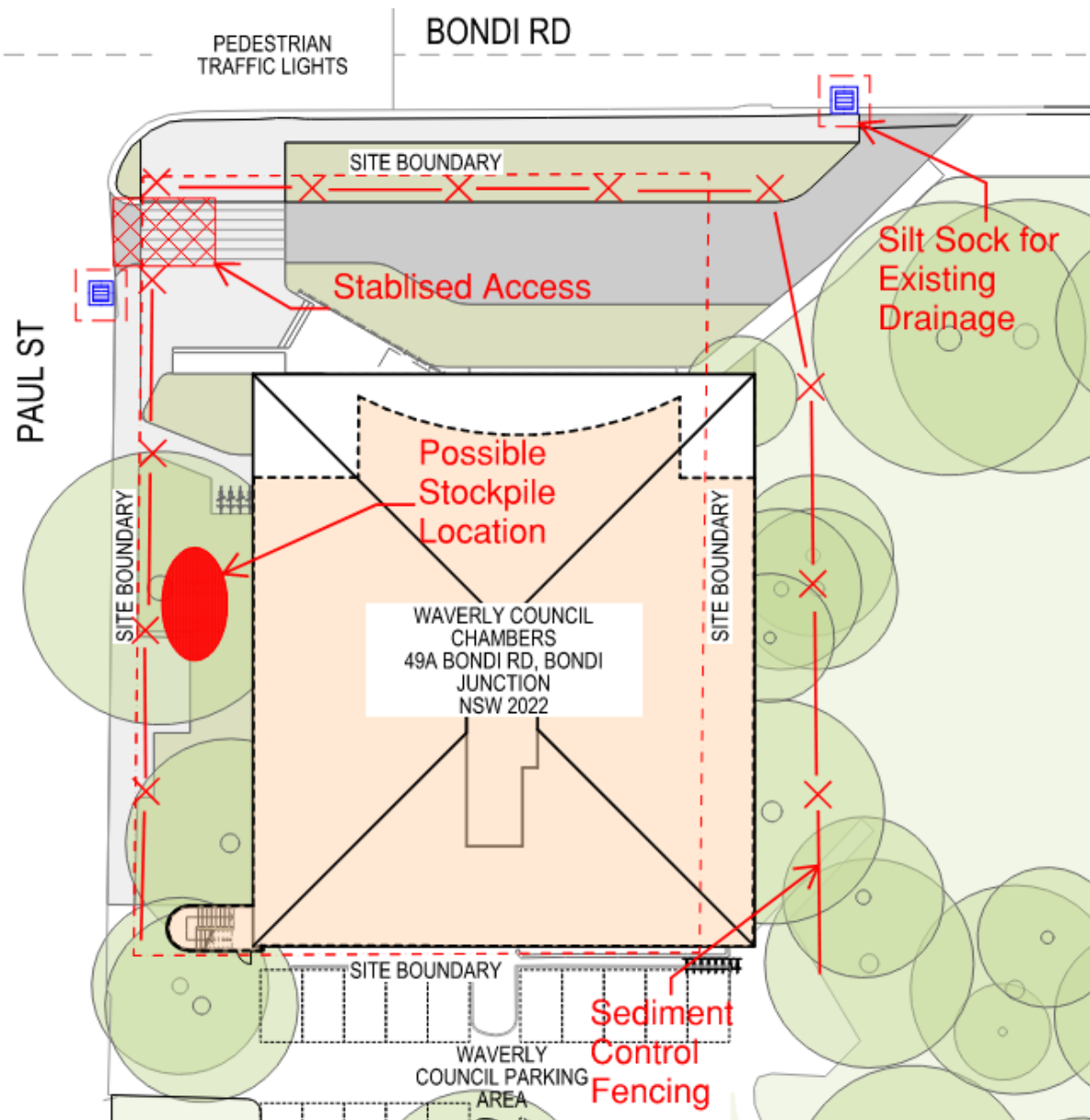


Figure 7. Concept Erosion and Sediment Control Plan

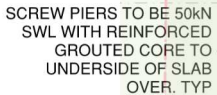
Appendix A – Structural Sketches

Description	Embedment Depth	Allowable Bearing Capacity	Elastic Modulus
	m	kPa	MPa
Highly weathered, very low strength sandstone	0.5	800	100

FOUND CONCRETE DROPPED EDGE ON FOOTING FOUNDED
ON BUCKET PIERS TO ROCK. TYP

1,450kN SERVICE LOAD ON COLUMNS. PAD FOOTING FOUND IN ROCK (800kPA ABP IN HW SANDSTONE AT APPROXIMATELY 1.4-1.8m DEPTH BELOW EGL) WOULD BE 1400x1400. TYP

SUPPORT TO LIFT TBC






250 THROAT AND LANDINGS

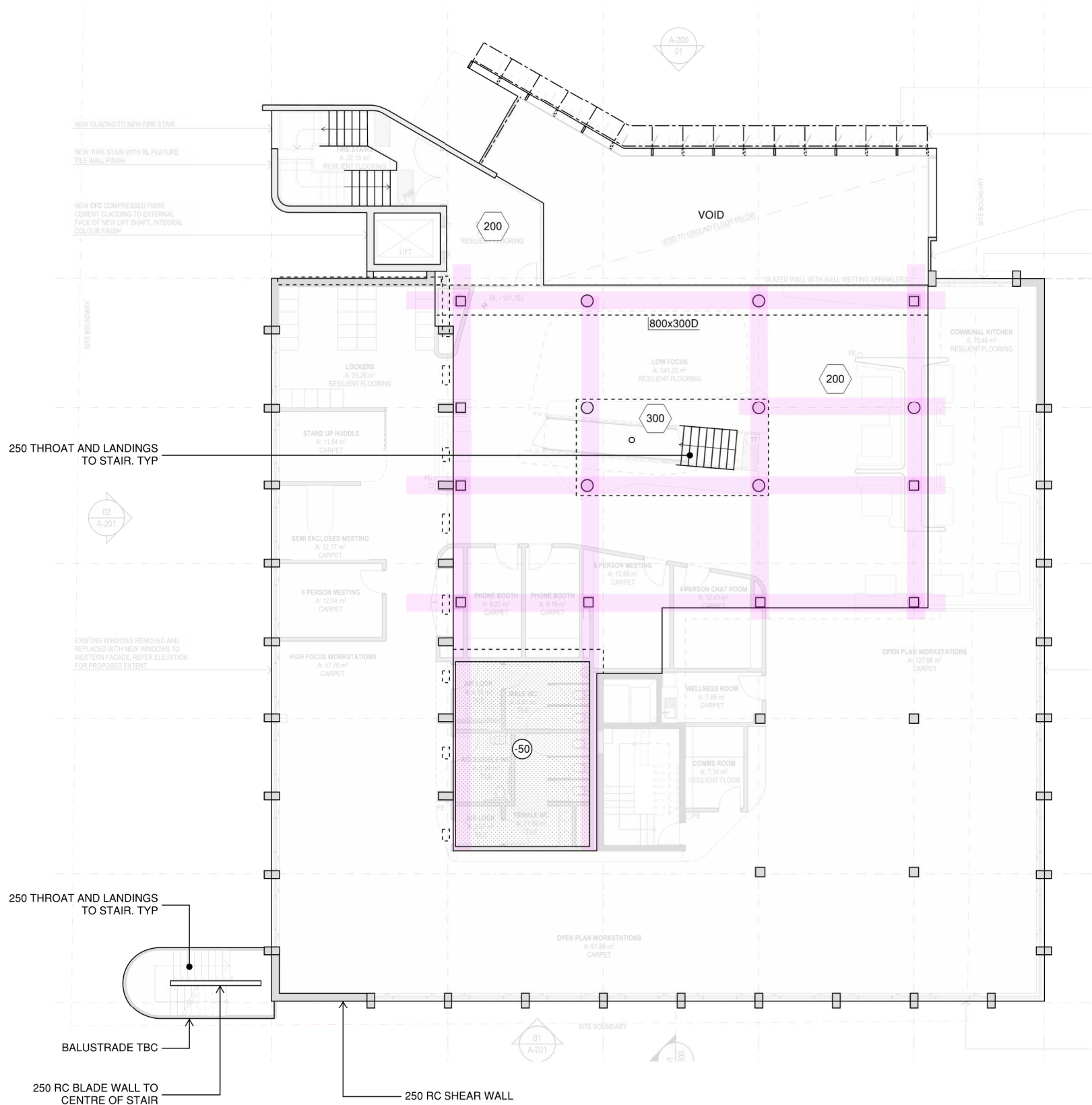
BALUSTRADE TBC

250 RC BLADE WALL TO
CENTRE OF STAIR

DRAWN: ROD PRATT
DESIGNED: ROD PRATT
JOB MANAGER: BRAD WHITING
VERIFIER:

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PROJECT

WAVERLEY COUNCIL CHAMBERS

DRAWING TITLE

LEVEL 1 PLAN

JOB NUMBER

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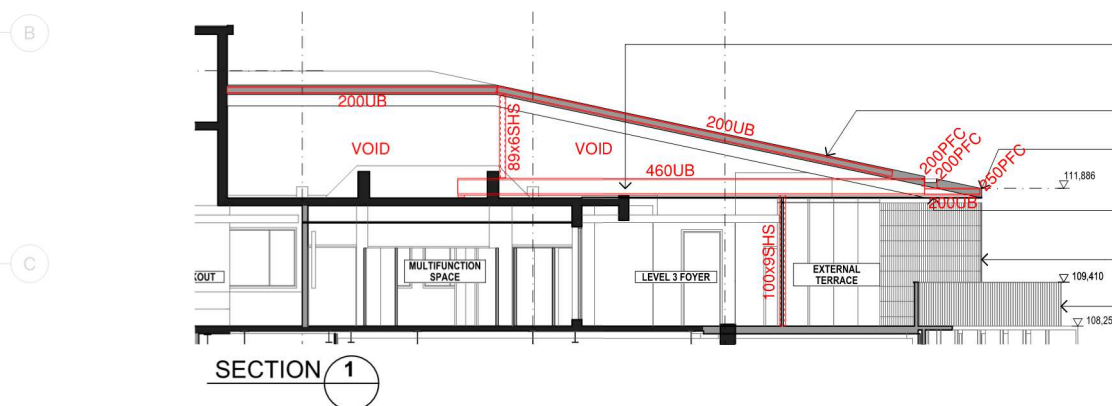
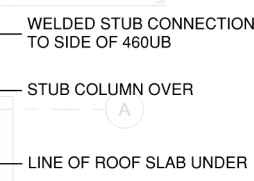
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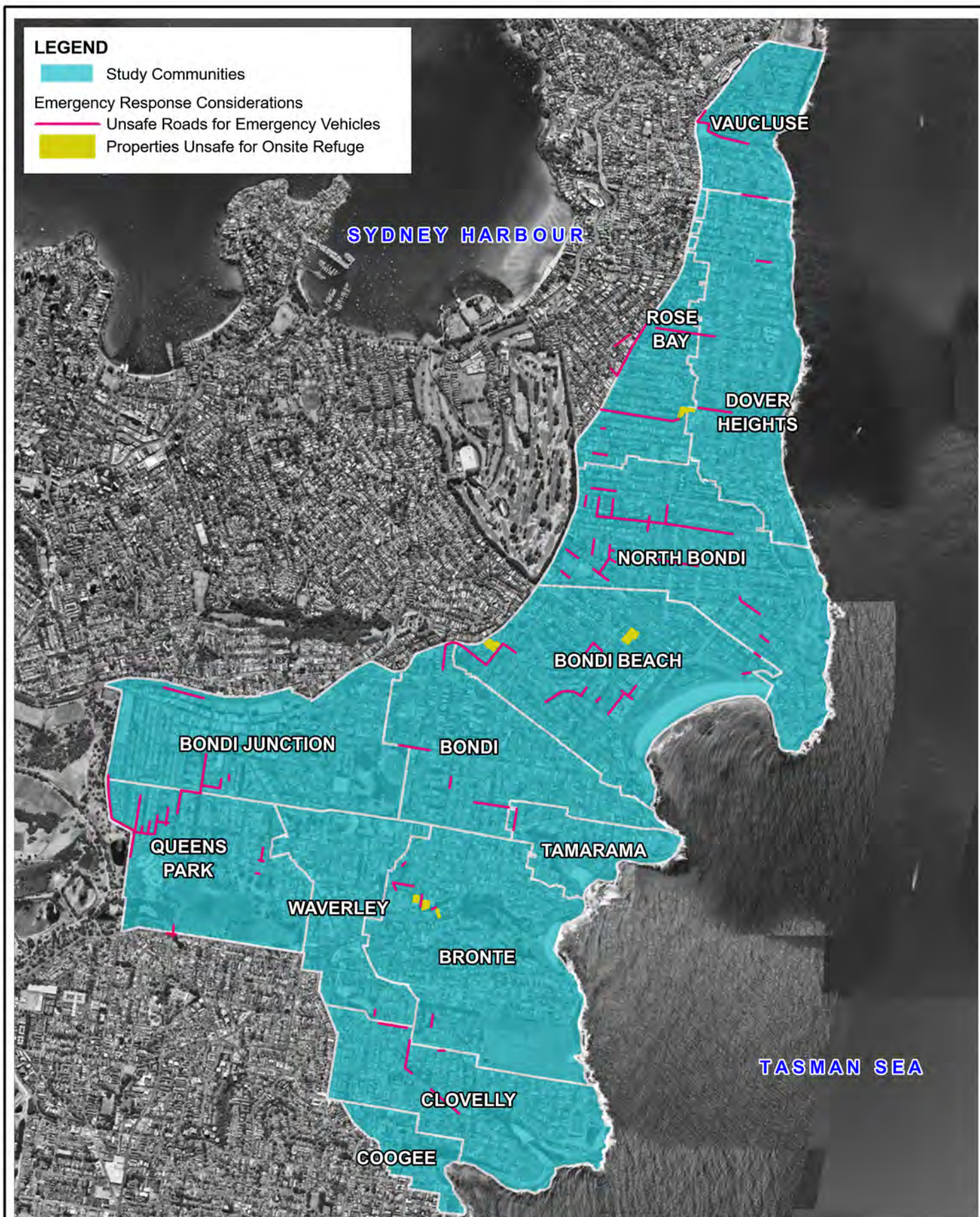


SECTION 1

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Appendix B – Flood Hazard Mapping



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**Emergency Response Classification
 1% AEP Event**

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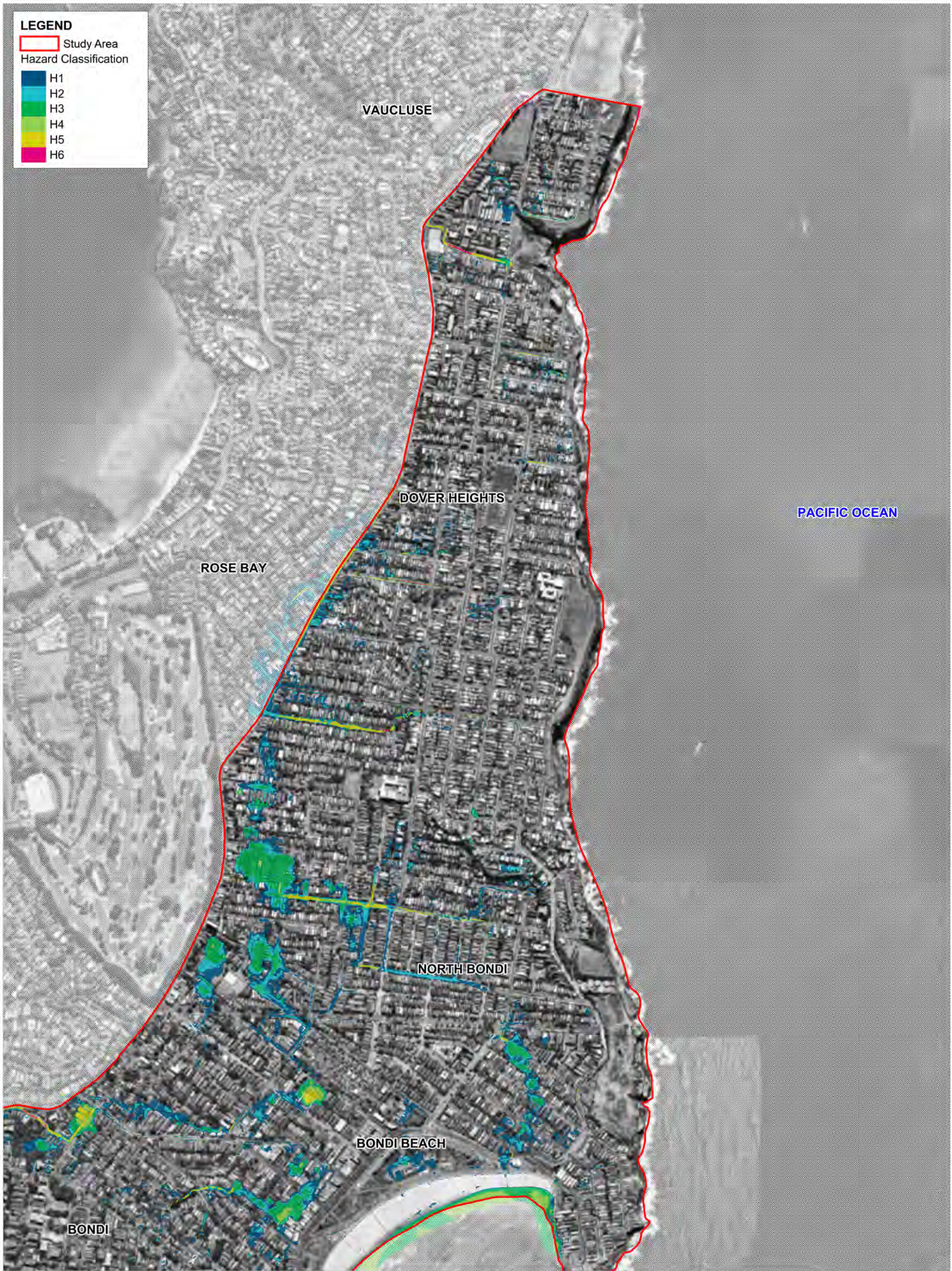
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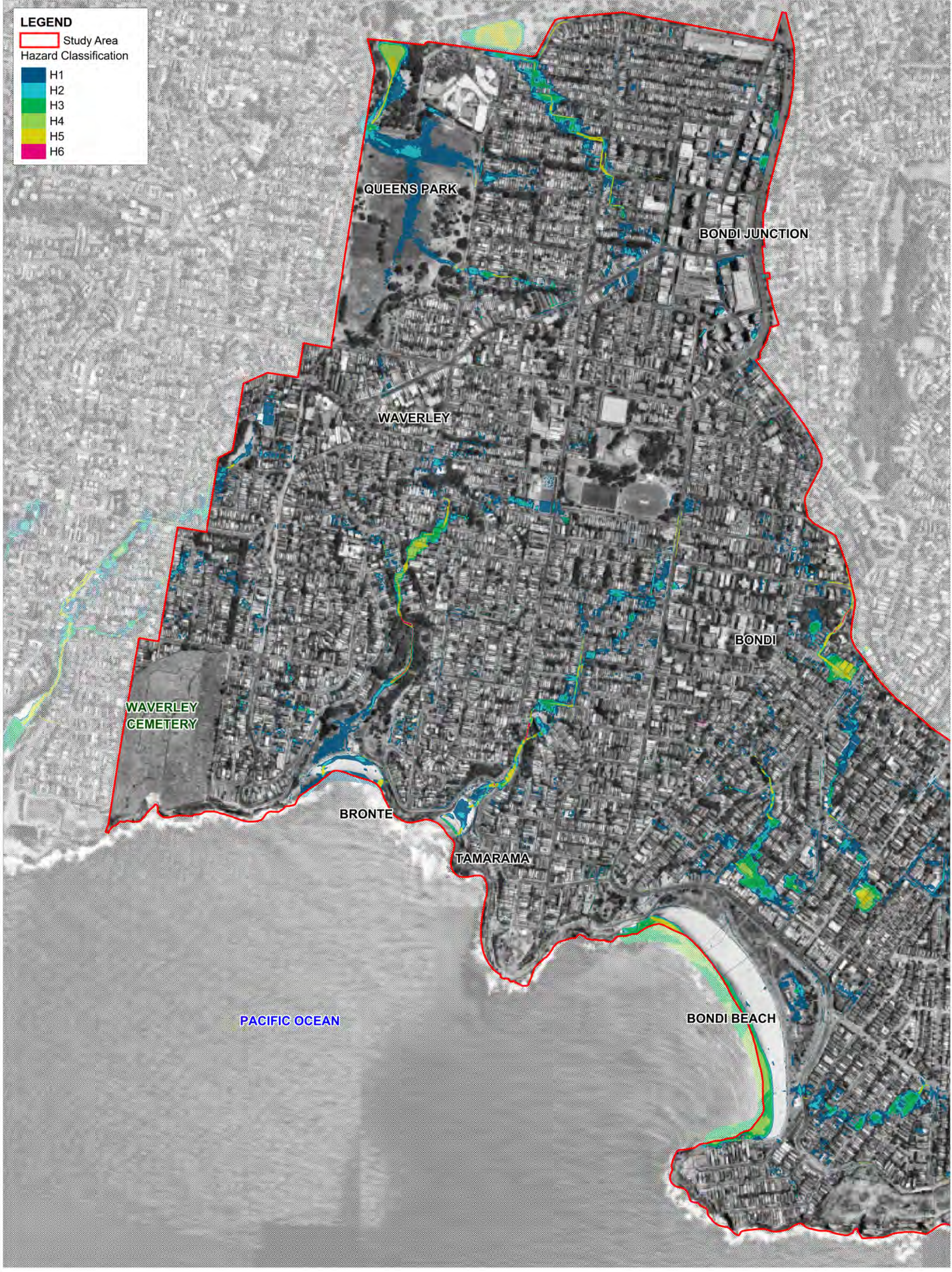


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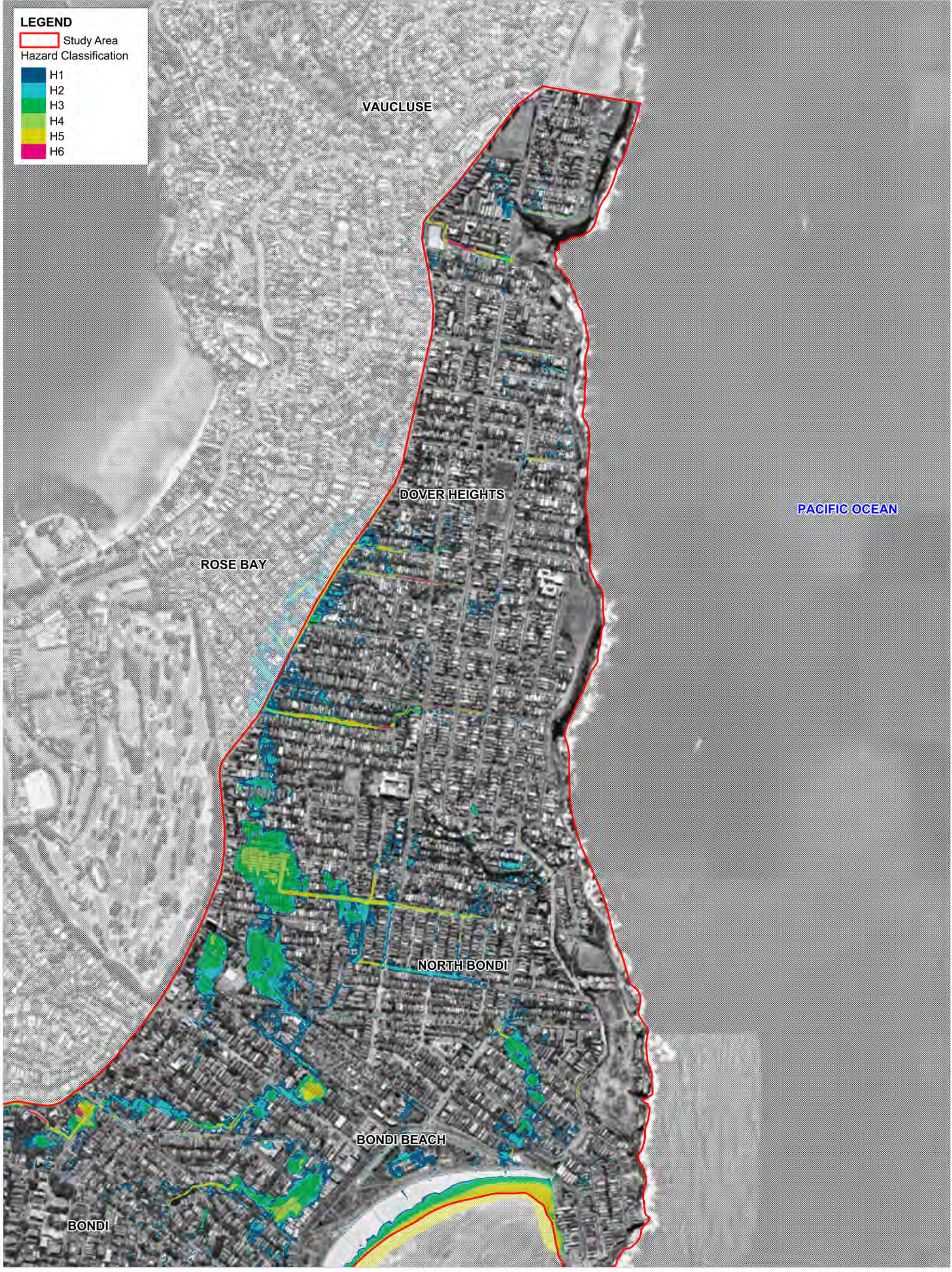



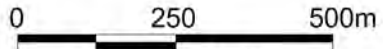

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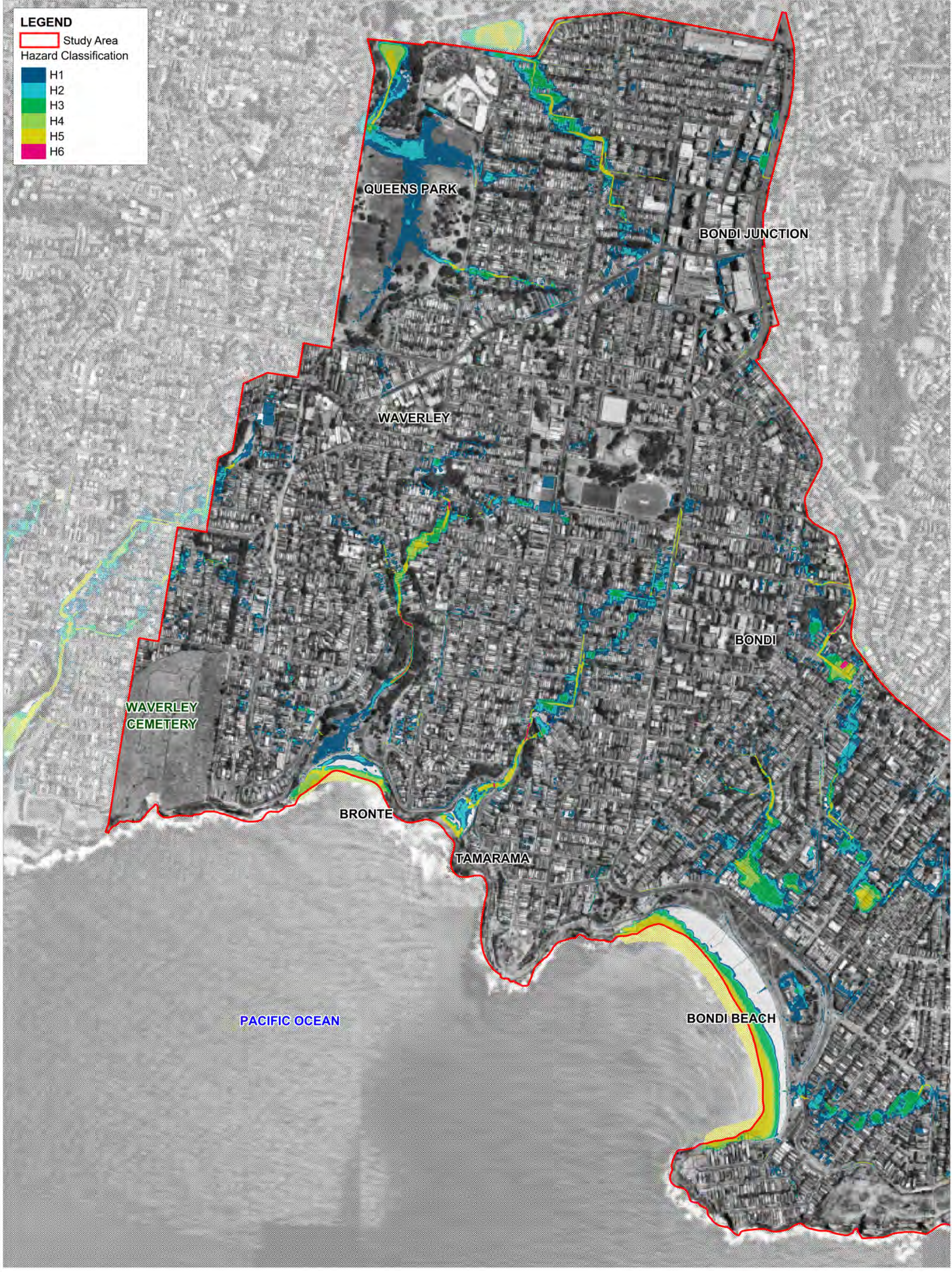
Study Area

Hazard Classification

- H1
- H2
- H3
- H4
- H5
- H6



Title: Provisional Flood Hazard 1% AEP		Figure: W-23_A	Rev: A
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Title:
**Provisional Flood Hazard
1% AEP**

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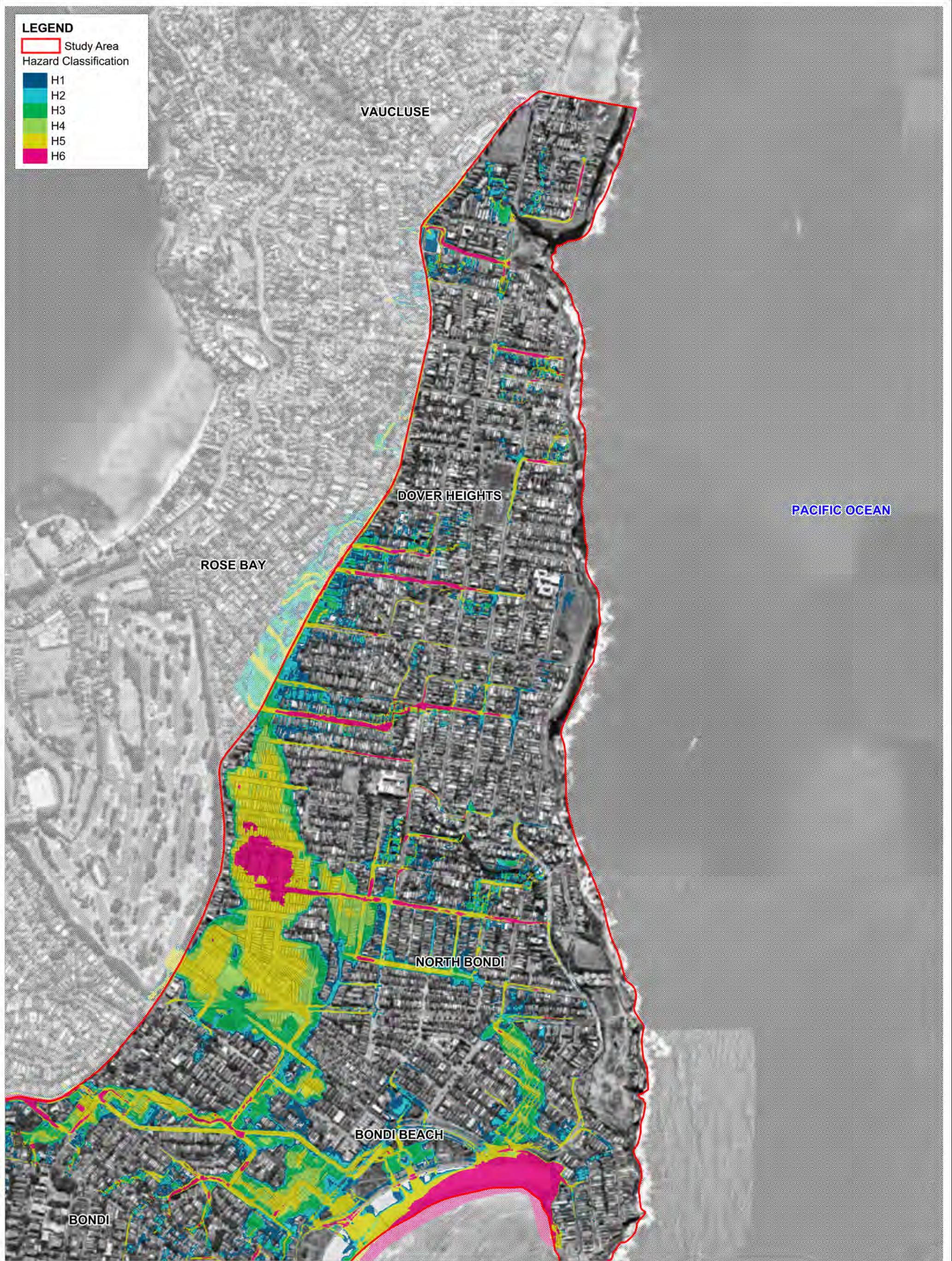


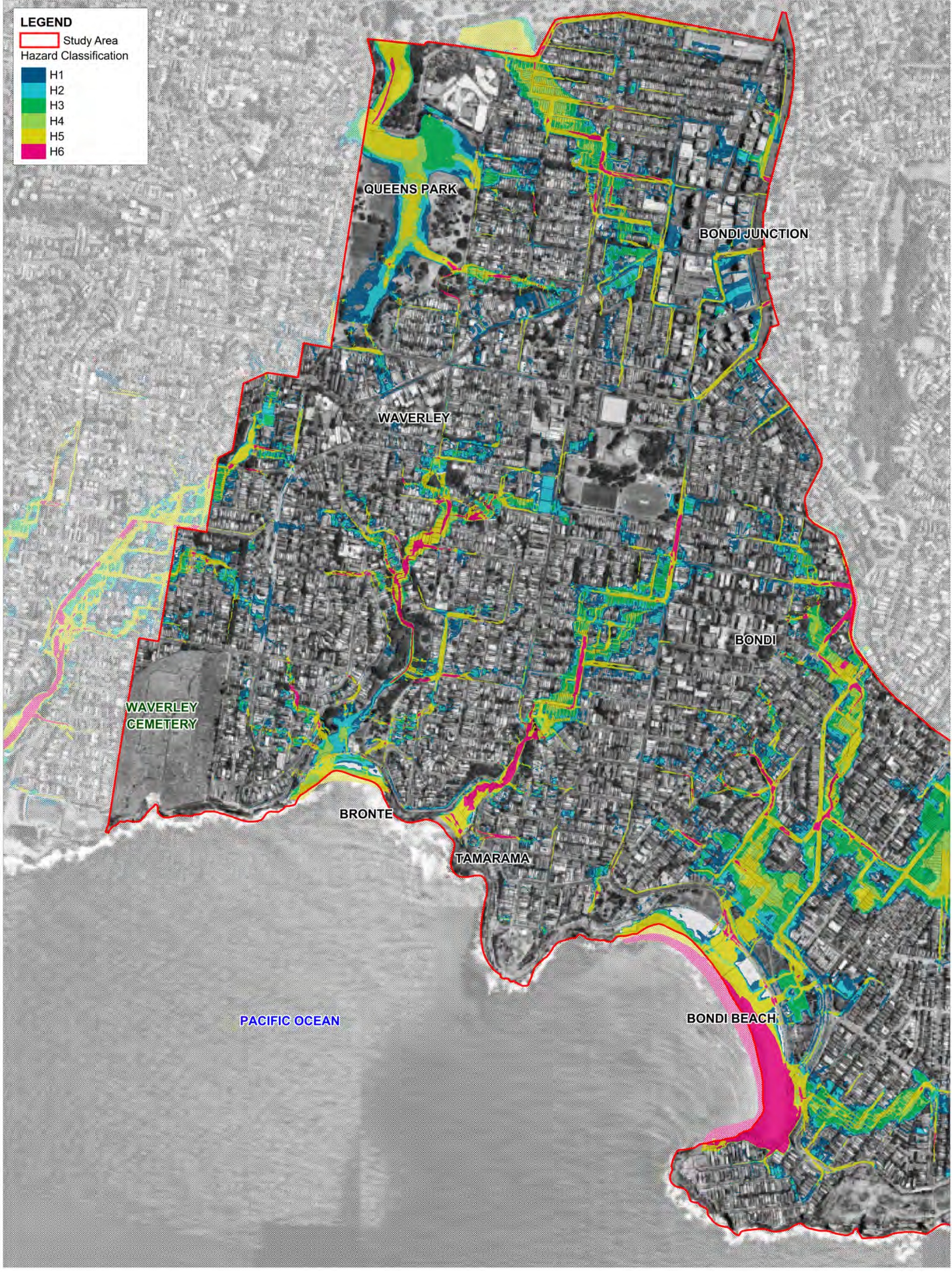
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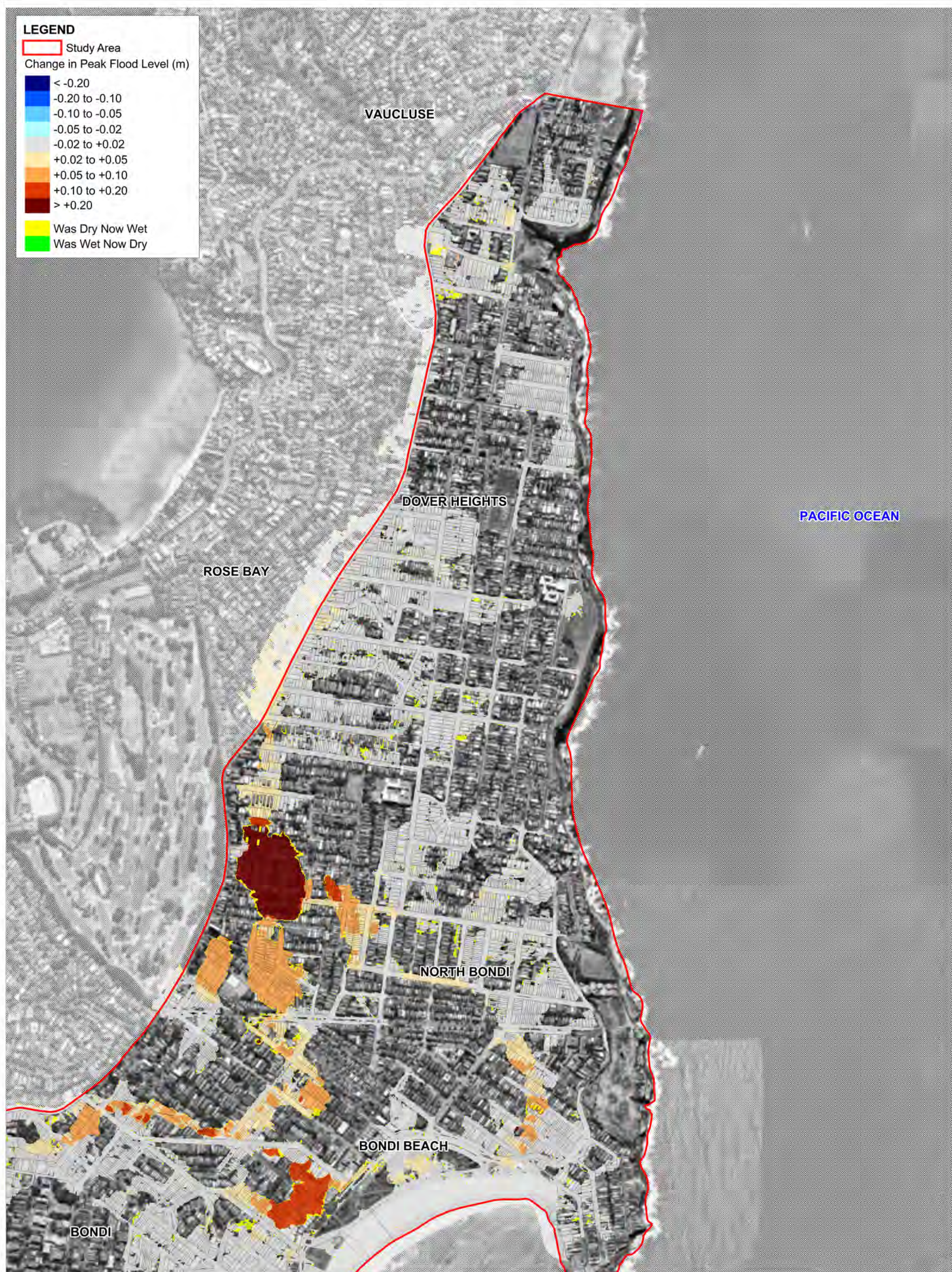
Figure:
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Title:

Change in 1% AEP Peak Flood Level

10% Increase in Intensity Against Design Intensity

Figure:

W-25_A

Rev:

A

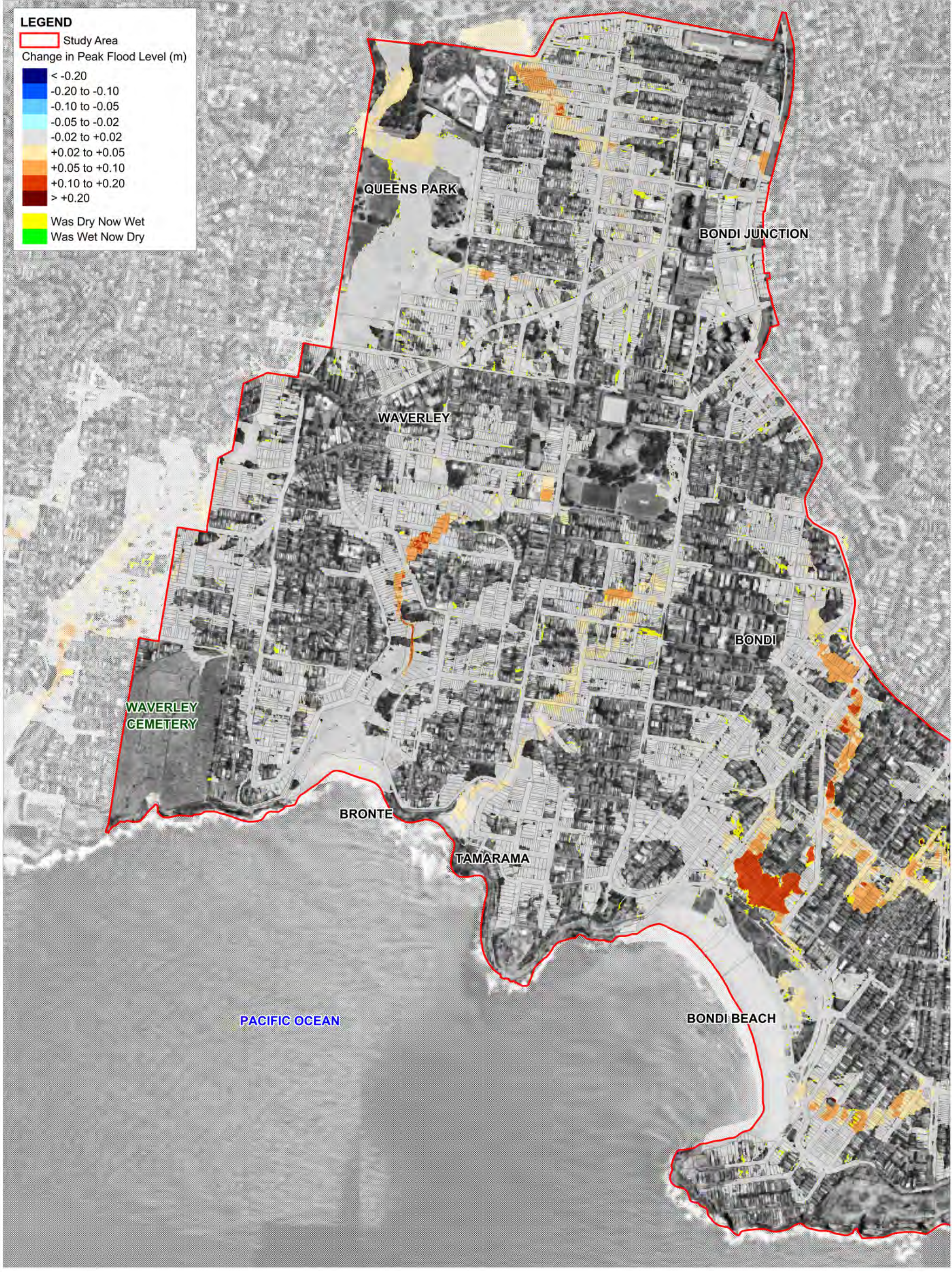
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Title:
**Change in 1% AEP Peak Flood Level
10% Increase in Intensity Against Design Intensity**

Figure:
W-25_B

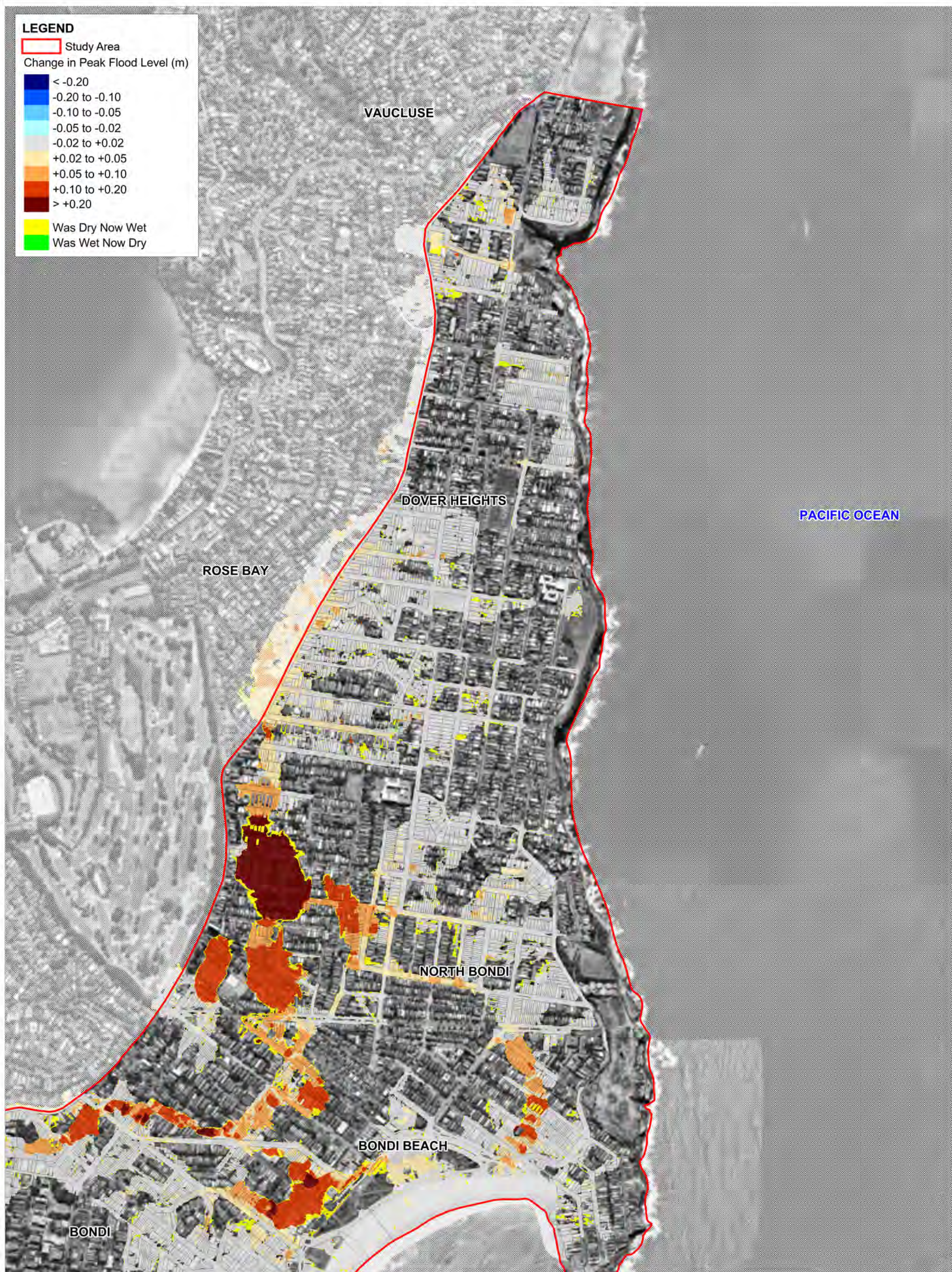
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Title:

Change in 1% AEP Peak Flood Level

20% Increase in Intensity Against Design Intensity

Figure:

W-26_A

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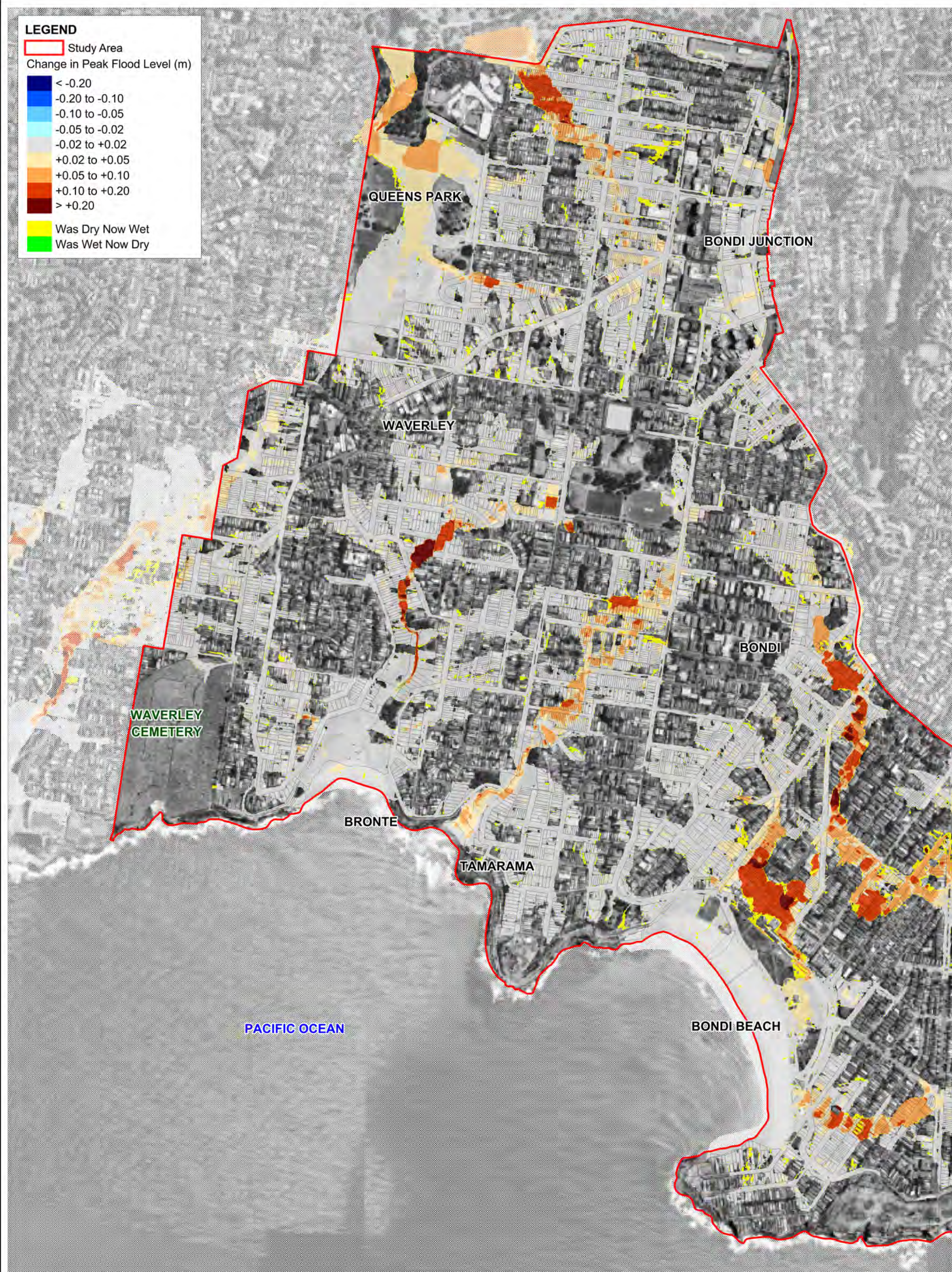
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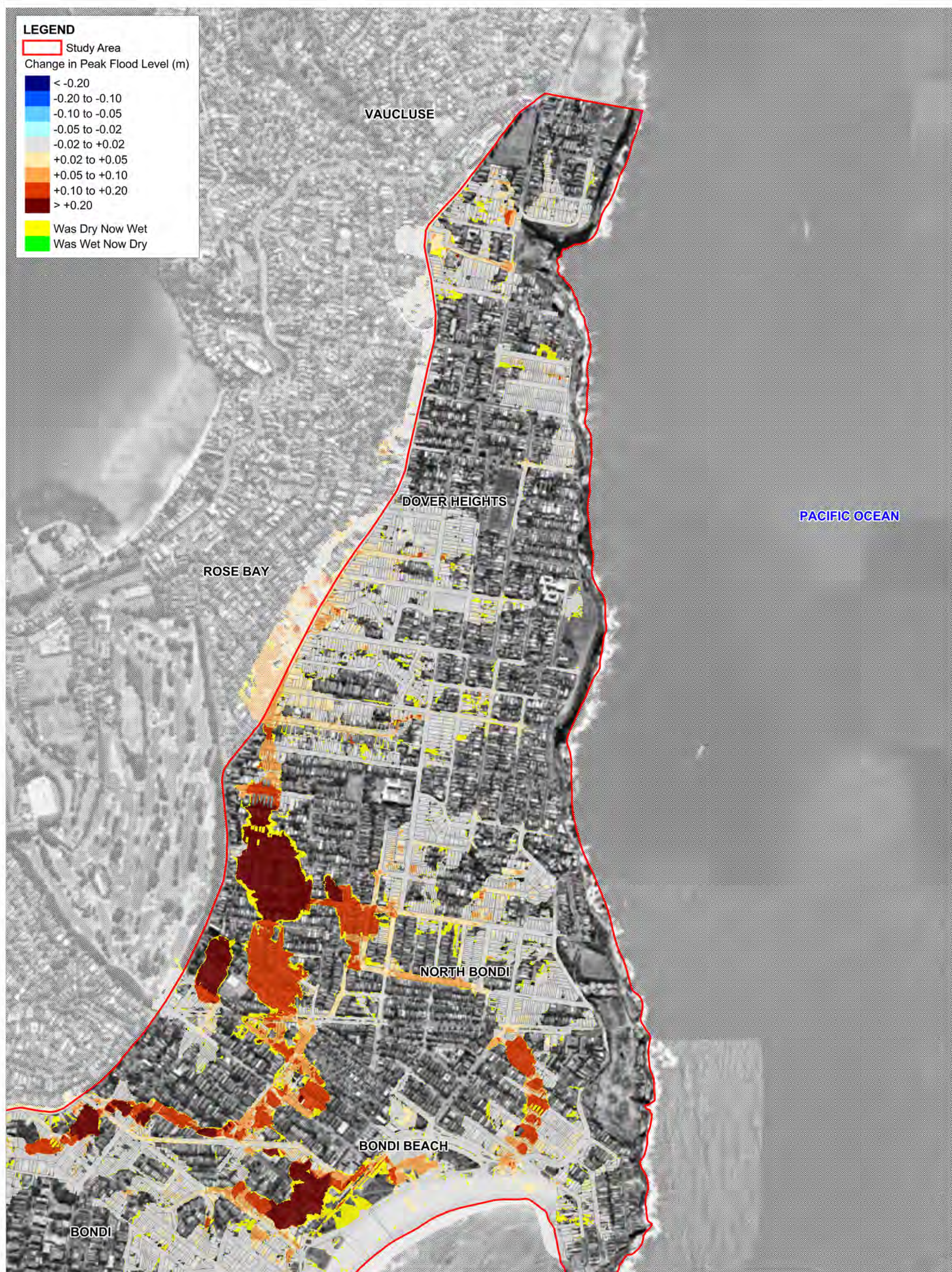


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Title:

Change in 1% AEP Peak Flood Level

30% Increase in Intensity Against Design Intensity

Figure:

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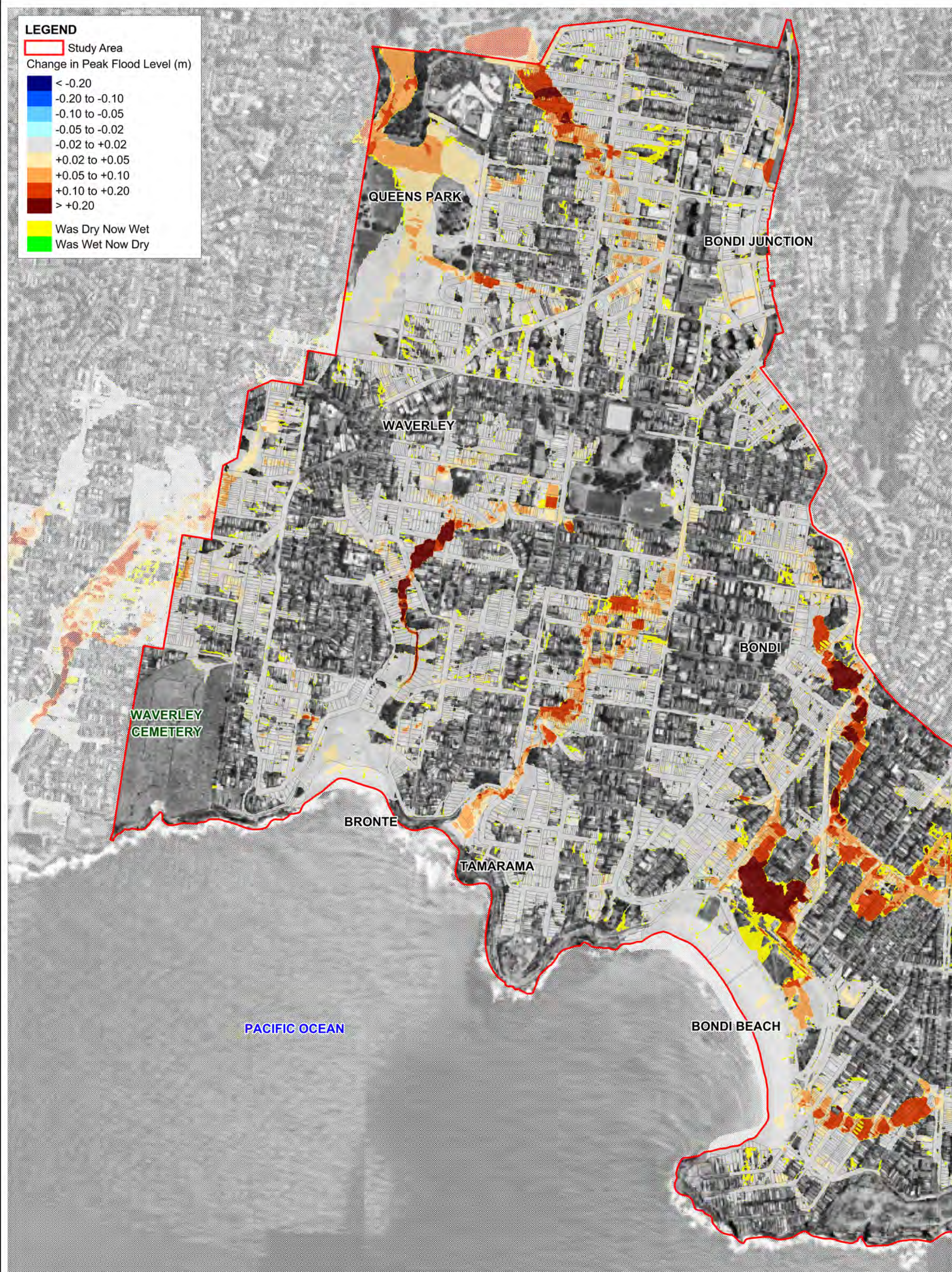


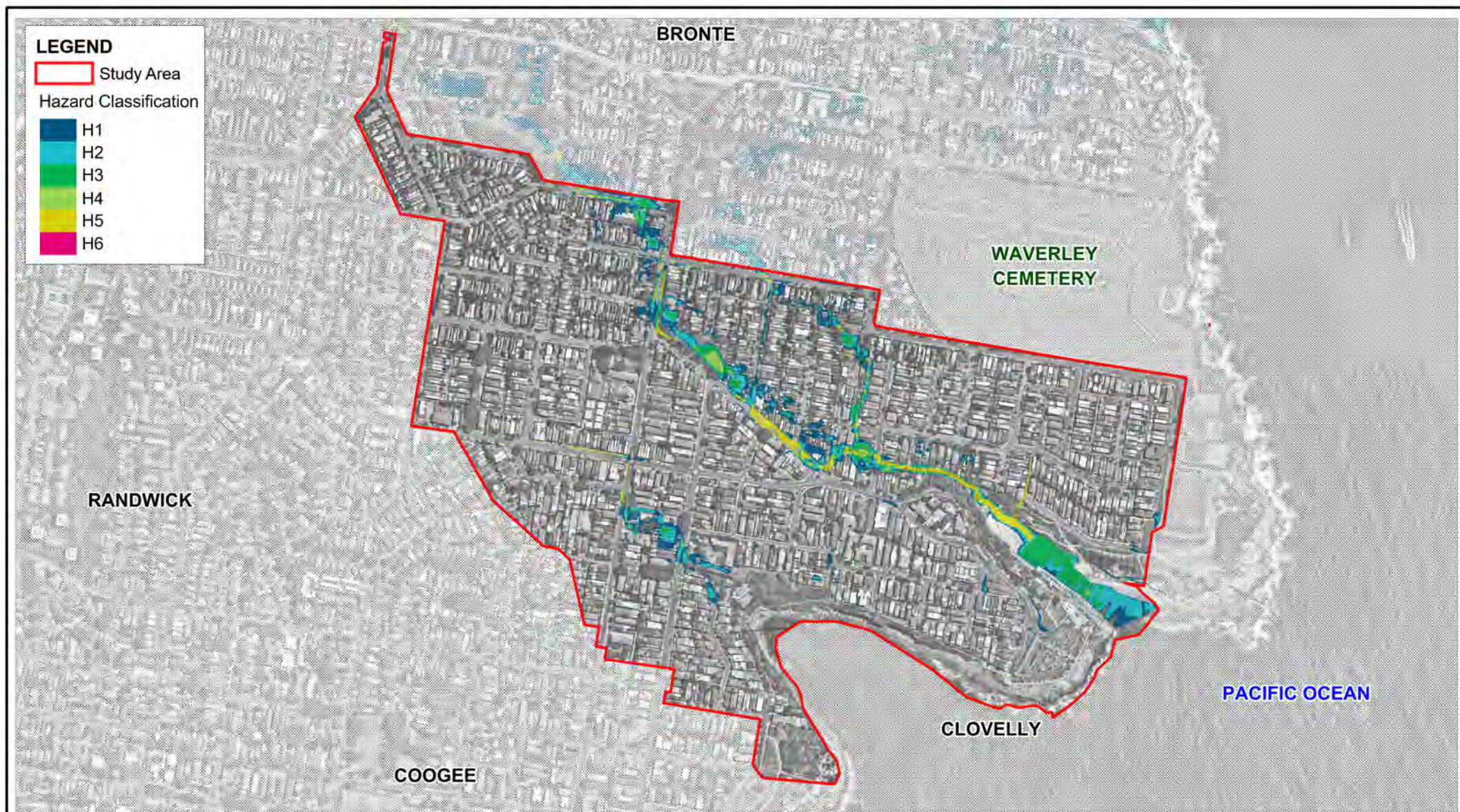
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Approx. Scale



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Title:

Provisional Flood Hazard 5% AEP

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0 200 400m
Approx. Scale

Figure:

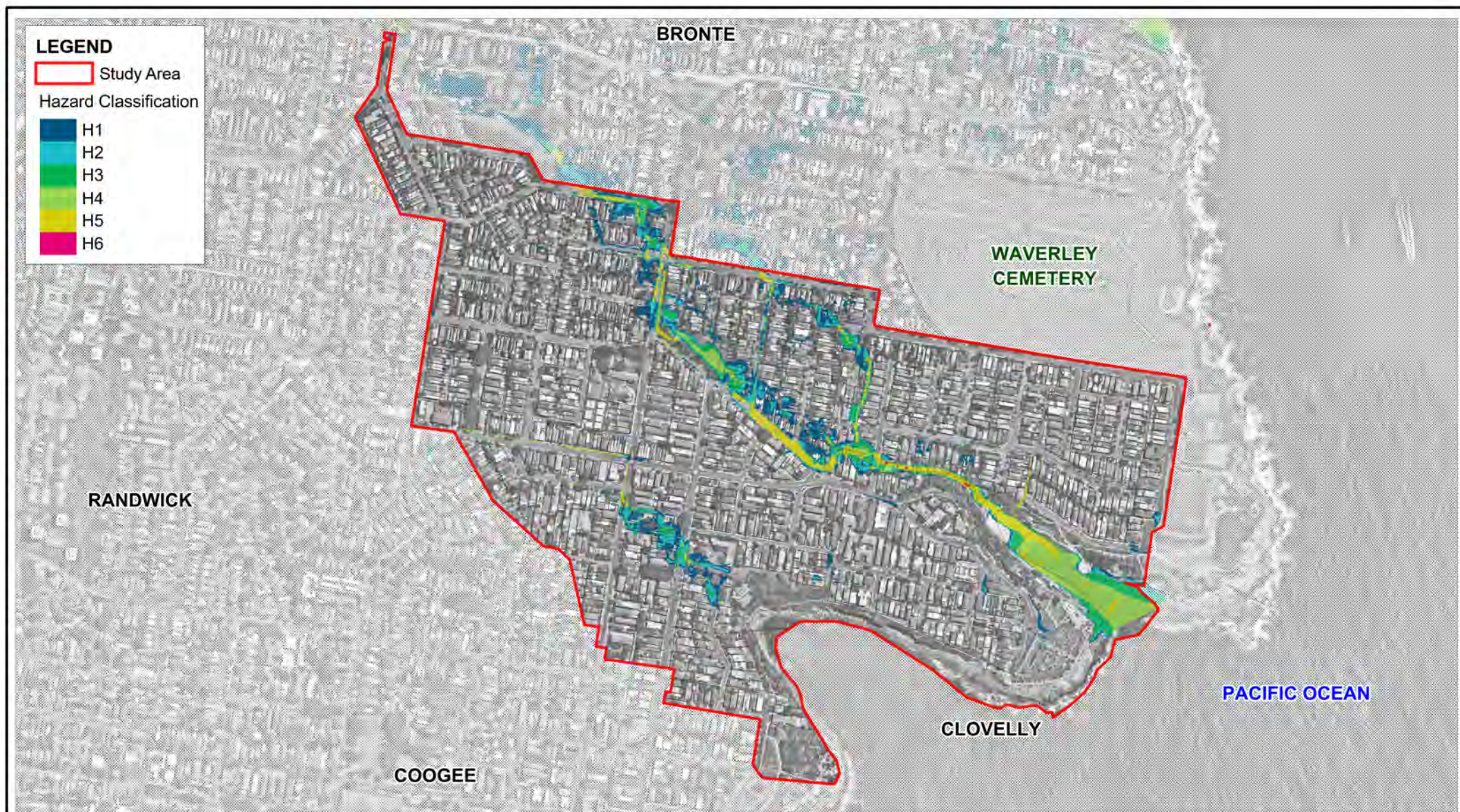
R-22

Rev:

A



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Title:

Provisional Flood Hazard 1% AEP

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0 200 400m
Approx. Scale

Figure:

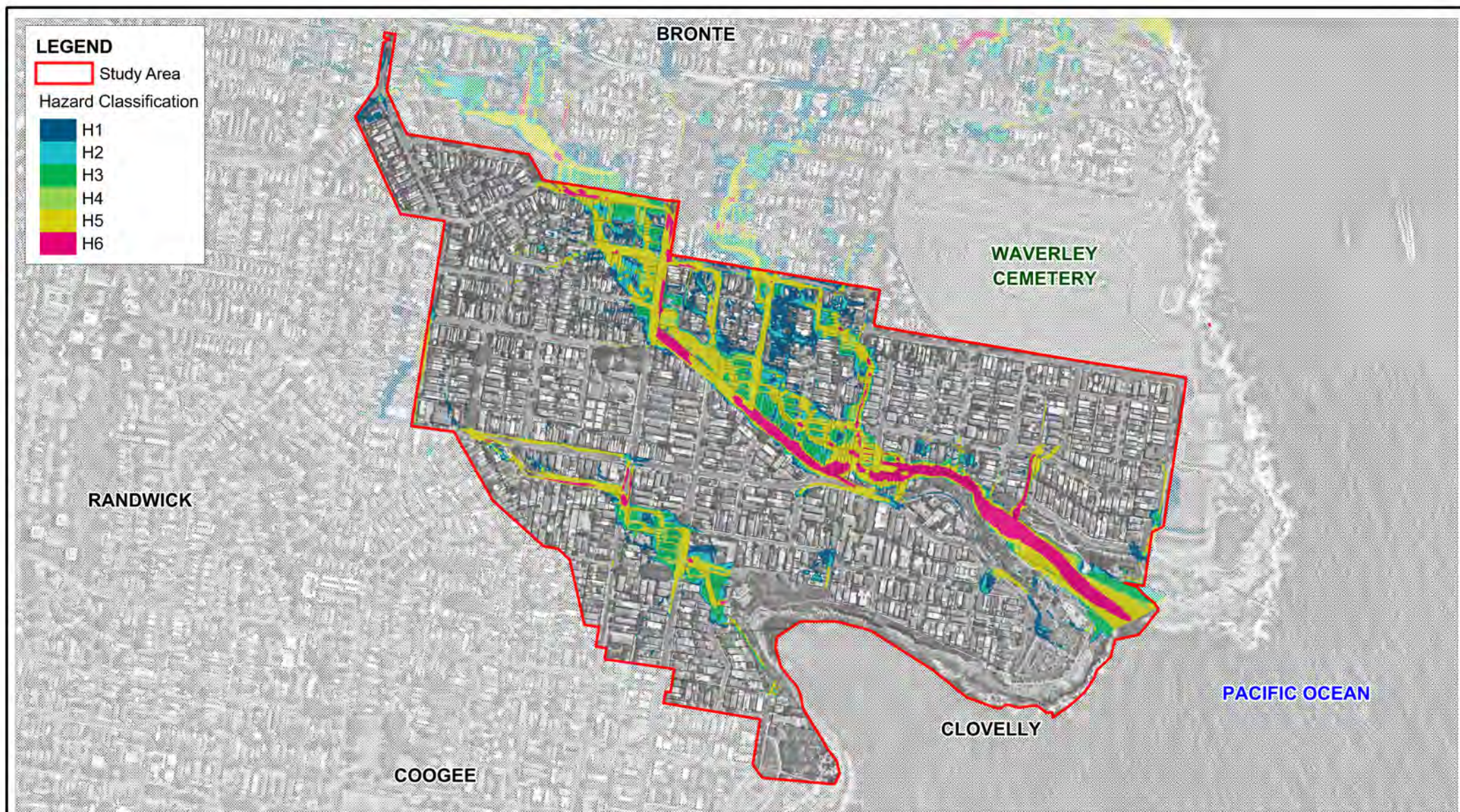
R-23

Rev:

A



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Title:

Provisional Flood Hazard PMF

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0 200 400m
Approx. Scale

Figure:

R-24

Rev:

A

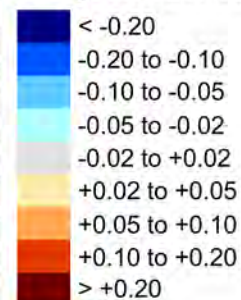


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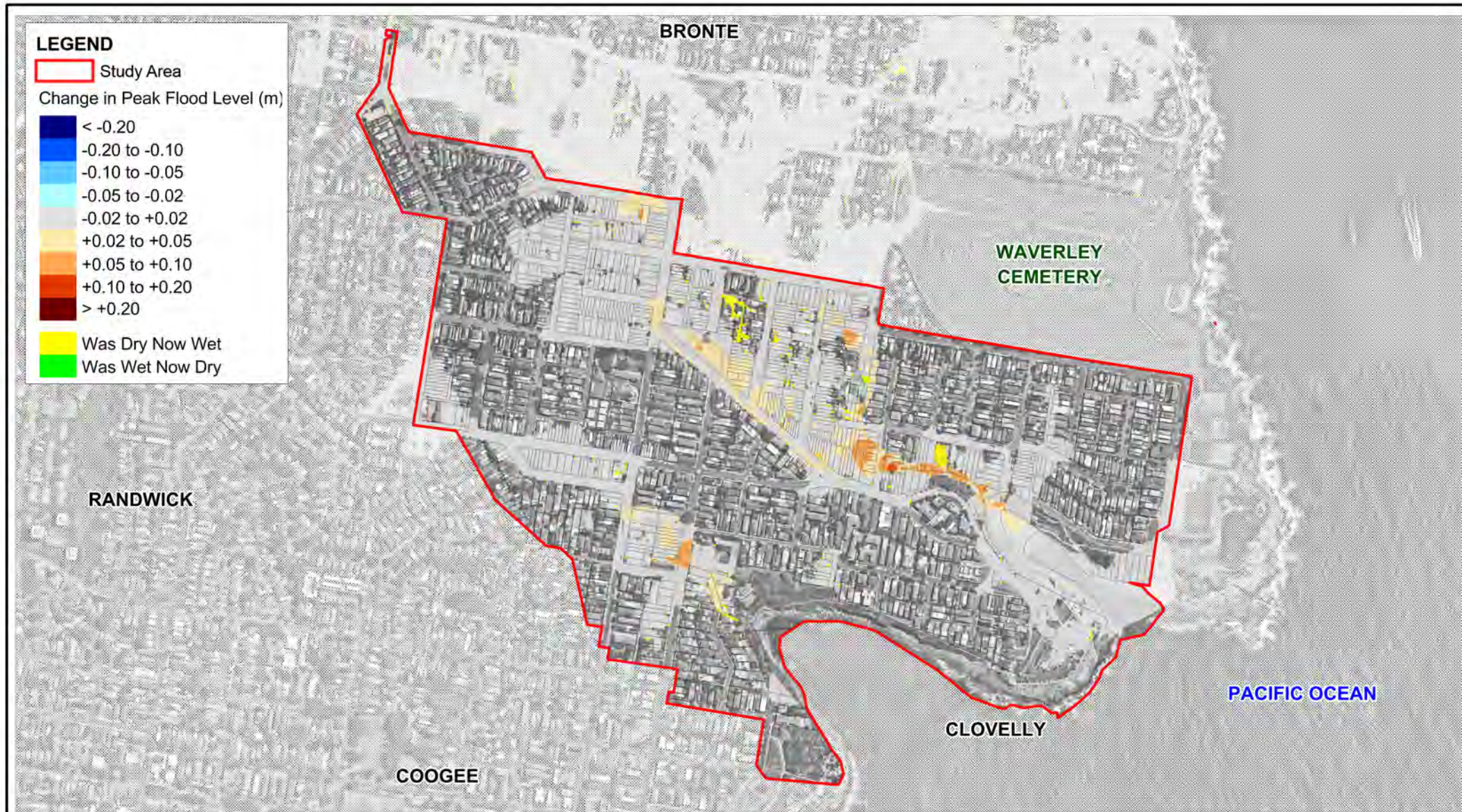
LEGEND

Study Area

Change in Peak Flood Level (m)



Was Dry Now Wet
 Was Wet Now Dry



Title:

Change in 1% AEP Peak Flood Level 10% Increase in Intensity Against Design Intensity

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0 200 400m
Approx. Scale

Figure:

R-25

Rev:

A

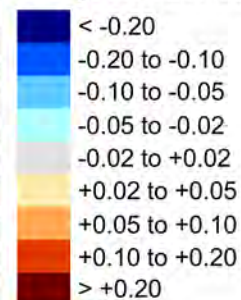


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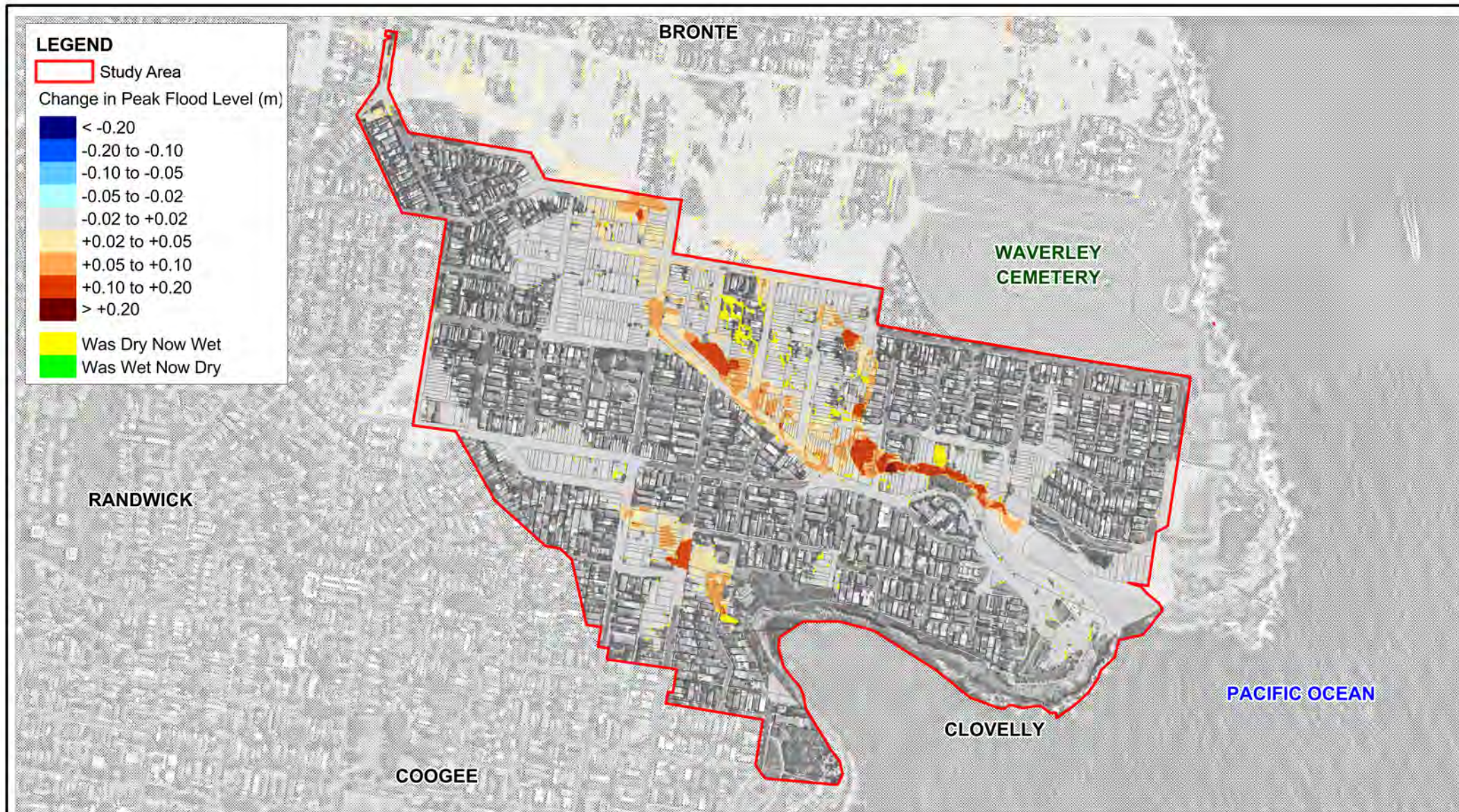
LEGEND

Study Area

Change in Peak Flood Level (m)



Was Dry Now Wet
 Was Wet Now Dry



Title:

Change in 1% AEP Peak Flood Level 20% Increase in Intensity Against Design Intensity

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0 200 400m
Approx. Scale

Figure:

R-26

Rev:

A

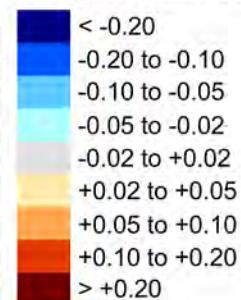


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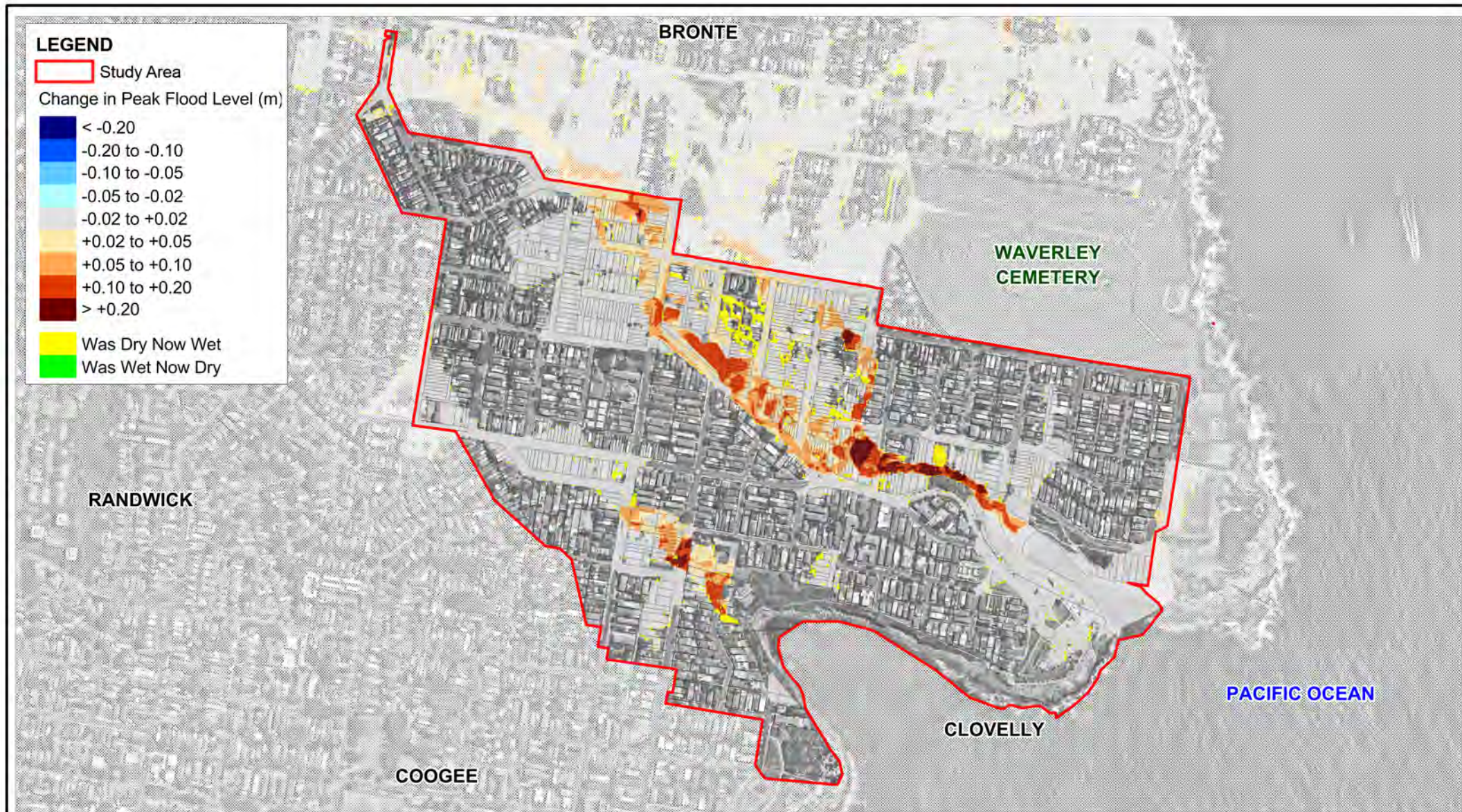
LEGEND

Study Area

Change in Peak Flood Level (m)



Was Dry Now Wet
Was Wet Now Dry



Title:

Change in 1% AEP Peak Flood Level 30% Increase in Intensity Against Design Intensity

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0 200 400m
Approx. Scale

Figure:

R-27

Rev:

A



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