



NCC 2016 & Mid-rise Timber Buildings

Dr Alastair Woodard

Program Manager, WoodSolutions



*Timber Industry Forum –
To Create a More Sustainable
Australia
8th Dec 2016*



WoodSolutions™: Who we are



An Australian industry initiative, resourced by Forest and Wood Products Australia (FWPA) –

For architects, engineers, designers and other building professionals

- inspiration
- information & resources
- education
- CPD.

Alastair Woodard
WoodSolutions Program Manager Vic



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Content of this Presentation

- Overview of new 2016 NCC Changes for Mid-rise Timber Buildings.
- Timber Construction Options
 - General Timber Systems
 - Massive Timber Systems
 - Prefabricated and Modular Systems
- Examine the Specific NCC Timber Related Changes for 'Fire'
- Further Information and Resources

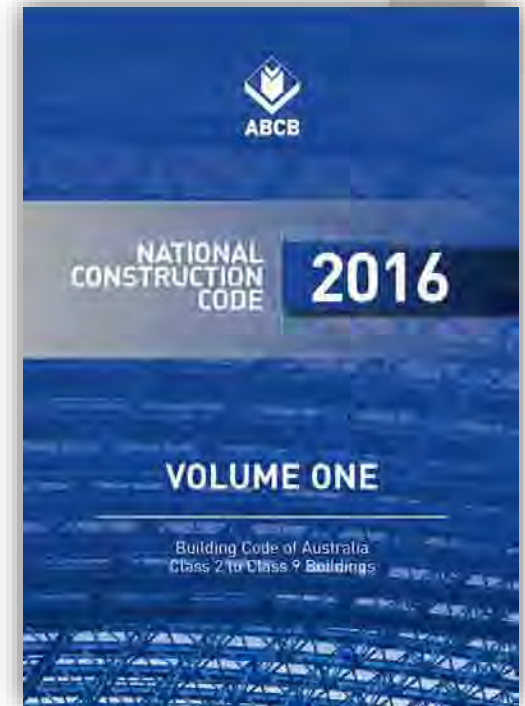


NCC 2016 – A Game Changer

The **National Construction Code (NCC)** is the regulatory framework for determining the minimum design and construction requirements for buildings in Australia.

*NCC Volume 1
the Building Code of Australia
Class 2 to Class 9 Buildings*

is the document relevant to
mid-rise timber buildings
(hereon referred to simply as the NCC)

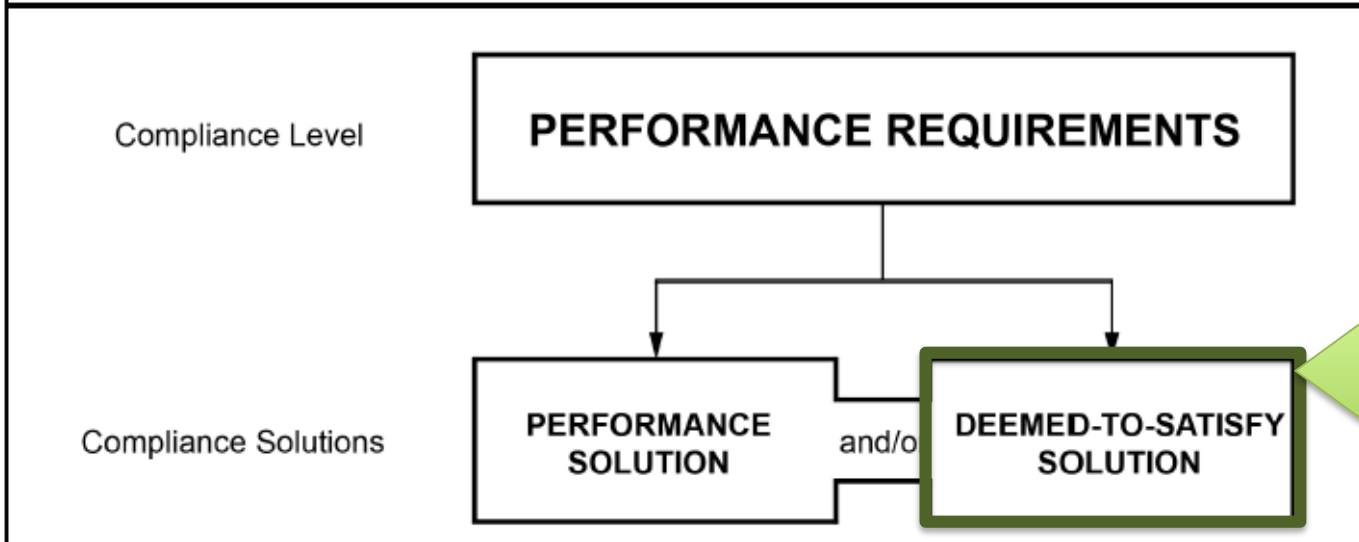


2016 NCC Compliance Pathways

Two pathways are available under the NCC to demonstrate performance

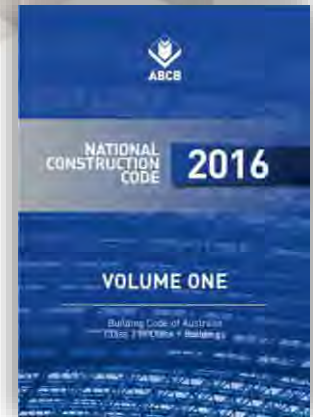
Figure A0.2

NCC COMPLIANCE STRUCTURE



Note:

1. The term *Performance Solution* was formerly known as *Alternative Solution*.
2. The terms *Performance Solution* and *Deemed-to-Satisfy Solution* were formerly used under the term *Building Solution*.



NCC 2016 – Proposal for Change: Timber Construction

Prior to NCC 2016, **timber construction systems** in Australia have been restricted to 3 storeys under the **Deemed-to-Satisfy** (DTS) provisions with higher buildings requiring an '**Alternative Solution**' pathway for compliance purposes.

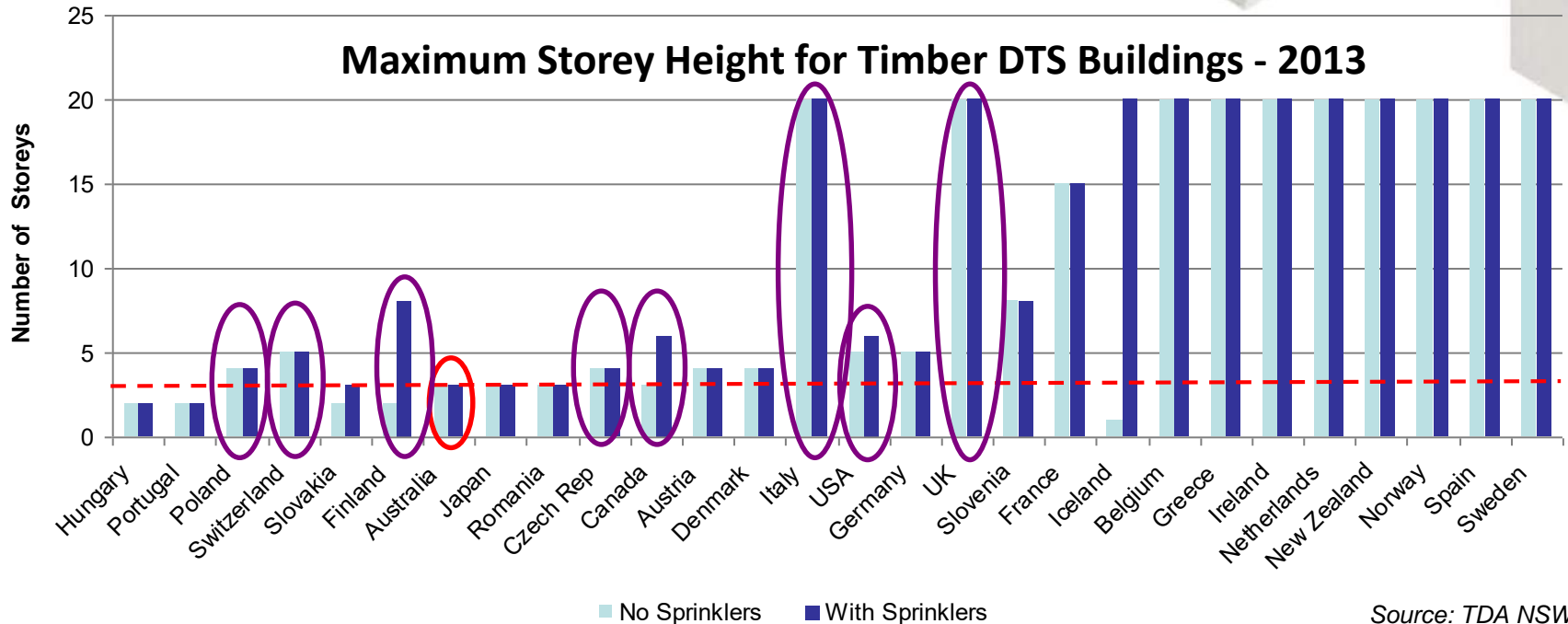


Project :: Ruskin St Townhouses
Architect :: Marcus O'Reilly Architect
Location :: Elwood, VIC
Photographer :: Dianna Snape



Project: Forte Living
Builder: Lend Lease
Location: Docklands ,Melbourne

NCC 2016 – Proposal for Change: Timber Construction



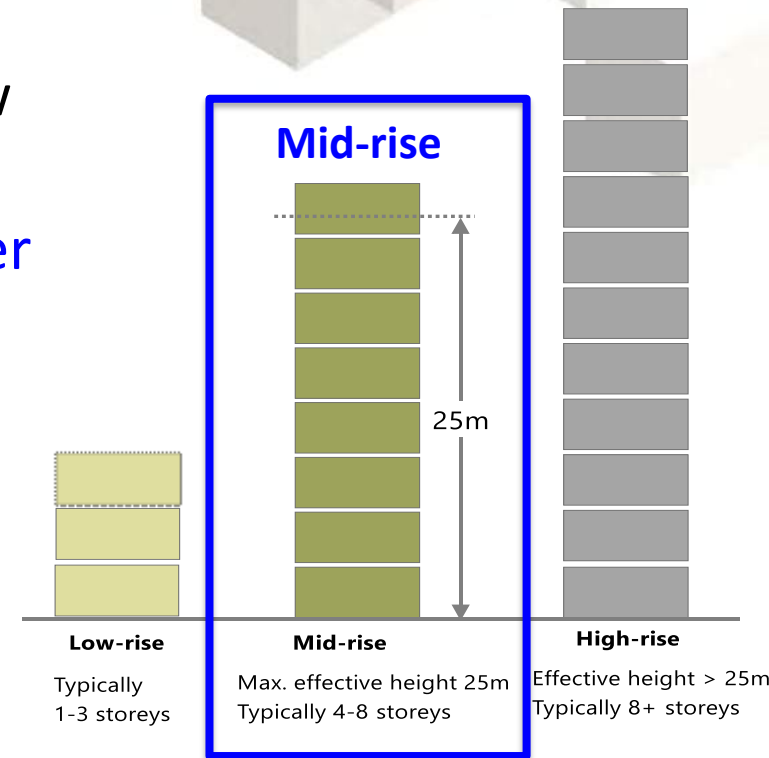
Globally, **many countries** now allow construction of timber systems **well above 3 storeys**.

NCC 2016 – New Timber Construction Provisions

The 2016 NCC, has been amended to now allow under the Deemed-to-Satisfy (DTS) provisions the use of fire-protected timber construction systems in

- ✓ Class 2 (apartments),
- ✓ Class 3 (eg hotels) and
- ✓ Class 5 (offices) buildings

up to 25 metres in effective height
(herein termed '*mid-rise construction*').



Major New Opportunity

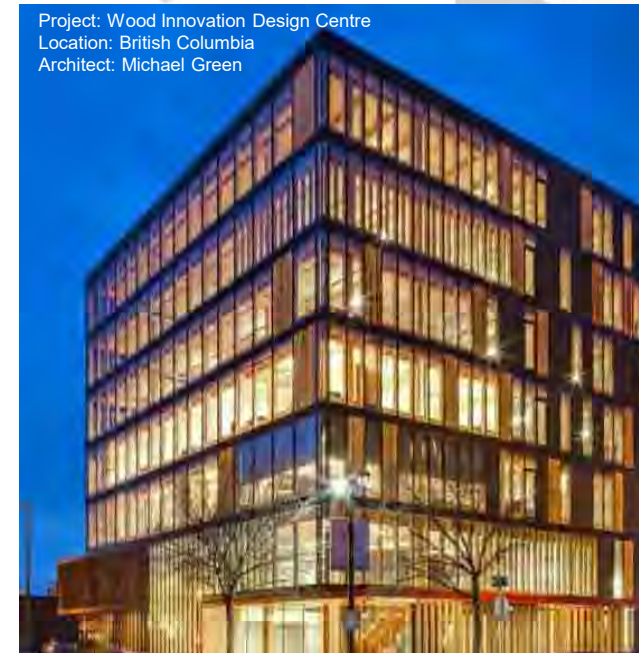
Apartments (Class 2)



eg Hotels (Class 3)



Office Buildings (Class 5)

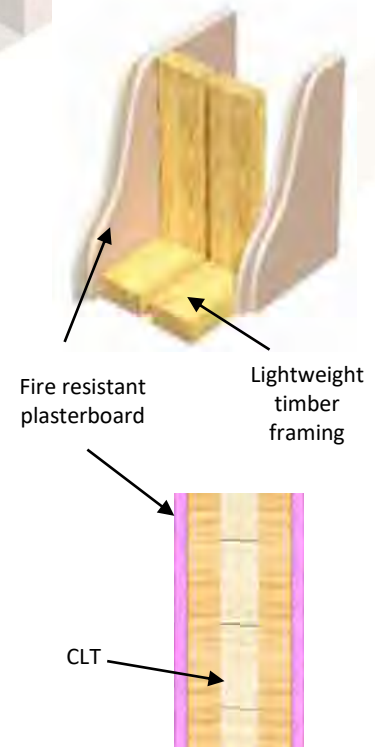


- A **major new opportunity** for a wide range of timber products and systems

Summary - New DTS Provisions

- The new DTS provisions cover both
 - traditional 'lightweight timber framing'
 - and
 - new 'massive timber systems' such as cross laminated timber (CLT)

and consist of the use of appropriate layers of fire resistant plasterboard – to provide '*fire-protected timber*' - and the use of compliant automatic sprinkler systems.



Key Issues - Fire & Sound Protection

- A range of factors need to be considered as part of the design of these types of construction, but particularly the key issues of: **fire protection** and **sound attenuation**.

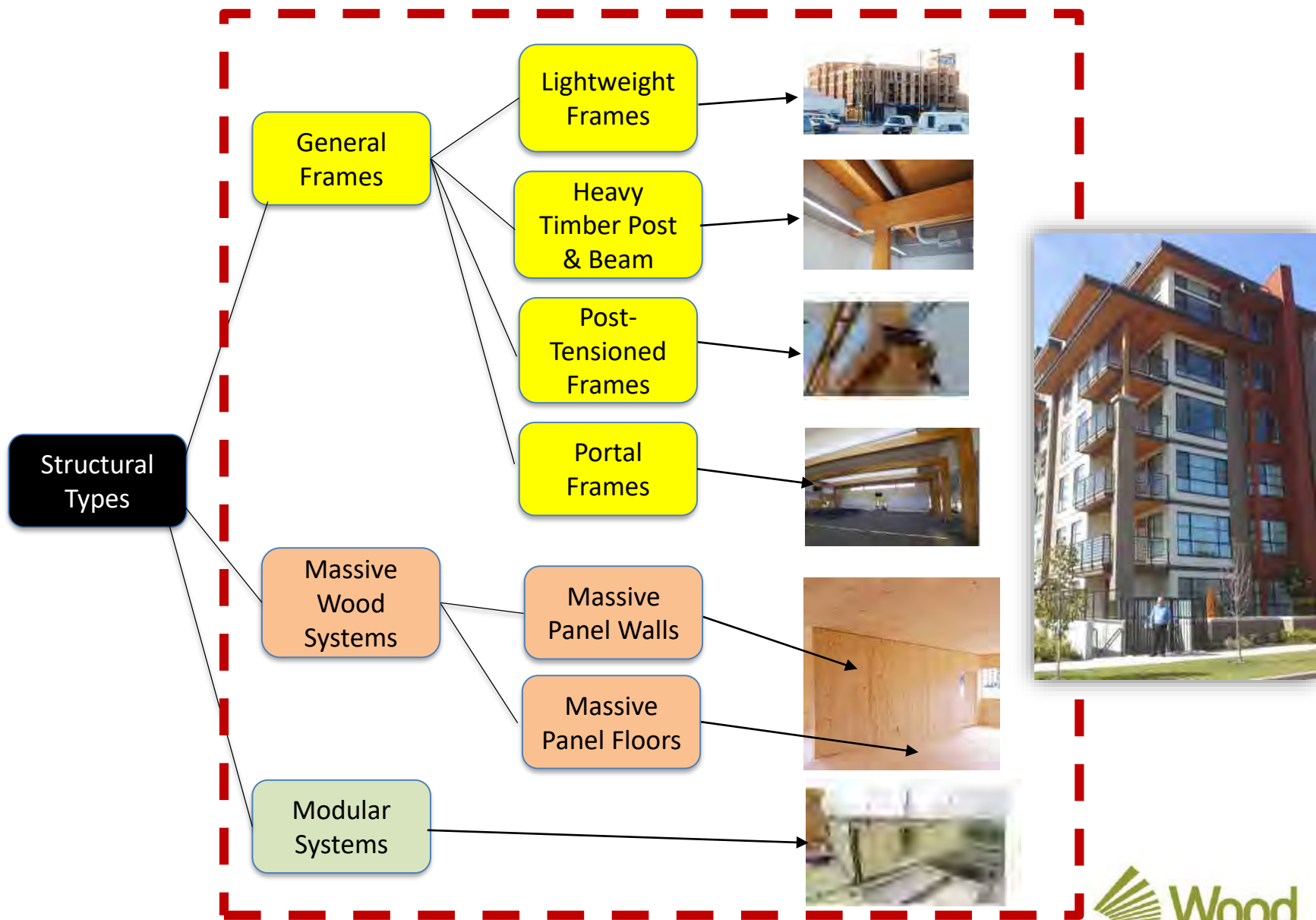
Appropriate fire-resisting construction is critical to providing acceptable levels of **fire safety**

Sound insulation is important because of its daily impact on the **quality of life**.



Design of Mid-Rise Timber Buildings

Timber Construction Options for Mid-rise Timber Buildings

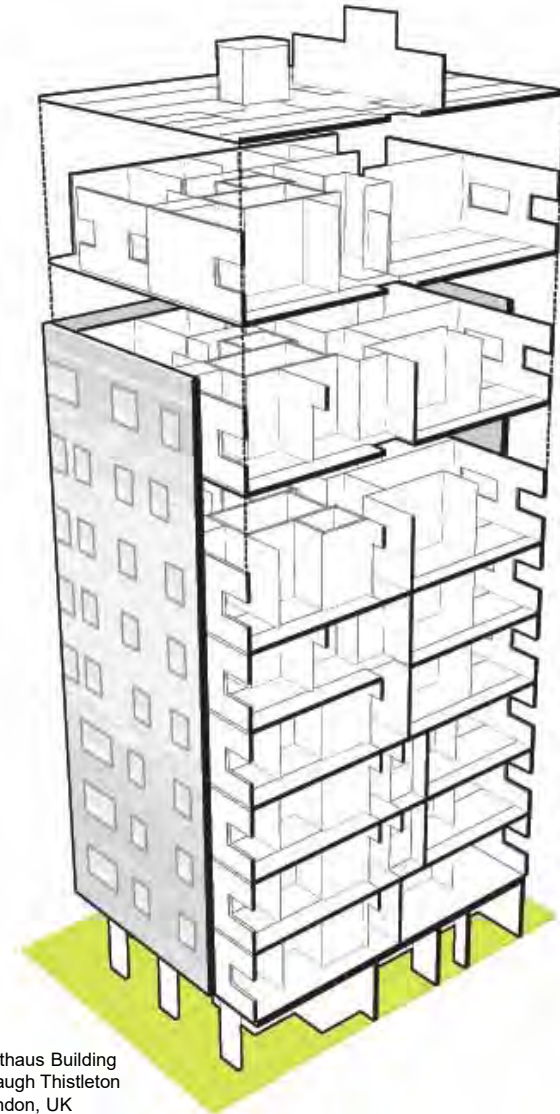


Timber Construction - Lots of Options

Building Form – Class 2 or 3: Multi-residential or Hotels

Class 2 - Apartments and Class 3 – eg Hotels tend to be honeycombed type structures with many closely spaced walls.

There are a number of ways these could be constructed



Project: Stadthaus Building
Architect: Waugh Thistleton
Location: London, UK

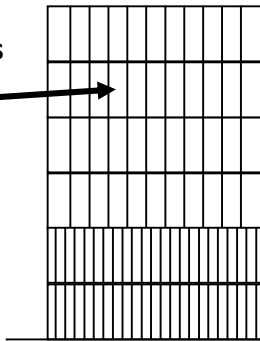
Building Form – Class 2 or 3: Multi-residential or Hotels

Multi-Res Apartments

1-6 Storeys

Lightweight Timber

*Conventional framing
upper walls closer stud
centres lower walls*

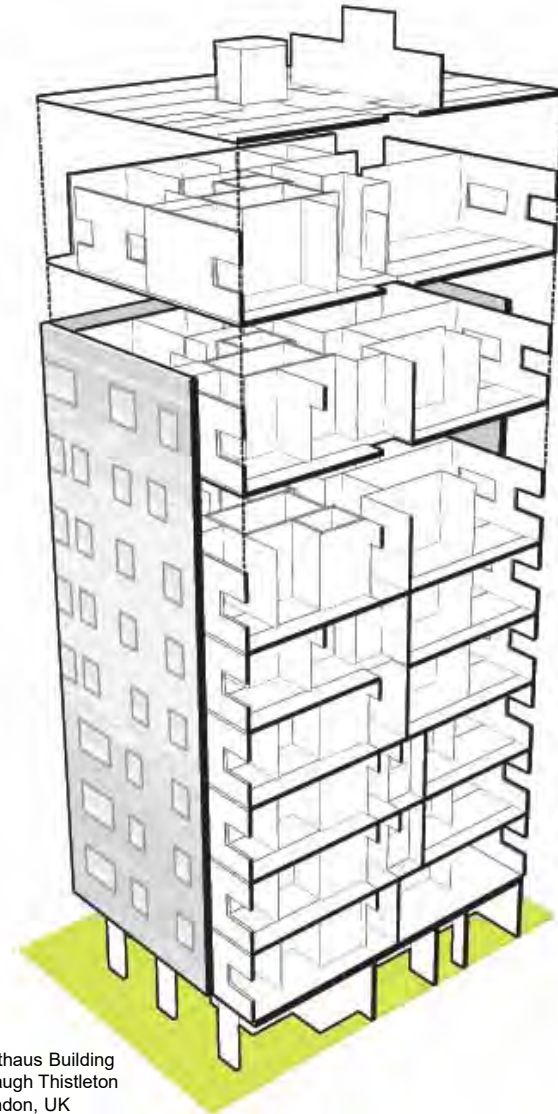
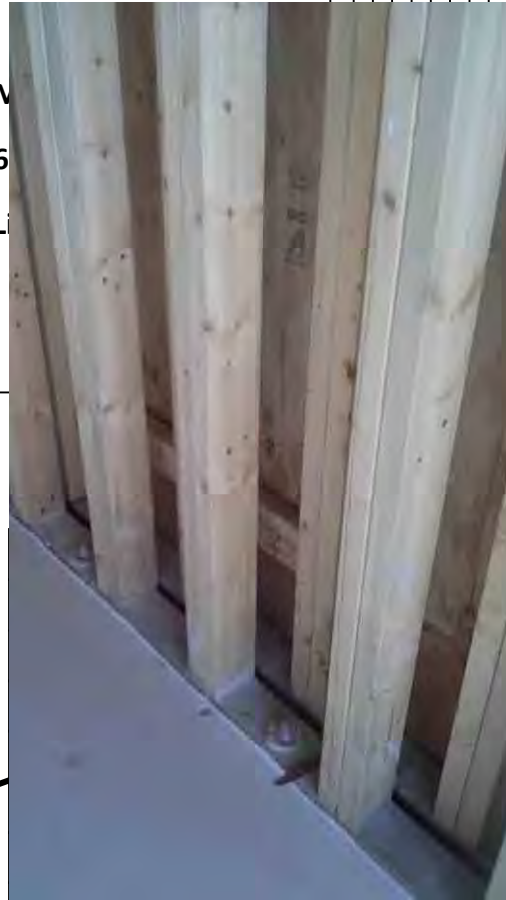


Multi-Res Apartments

6 - 12 Storeys

Massive Timber

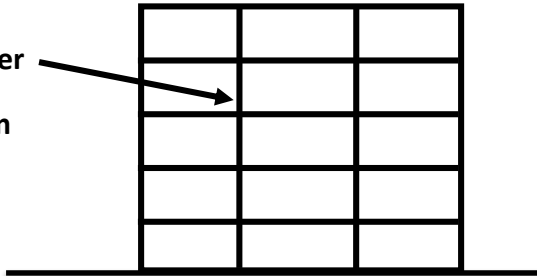
(CLT)



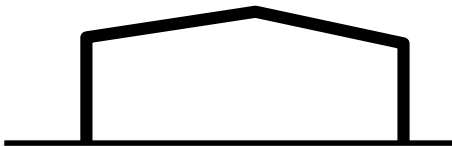
Project: Stadthaus Building
Architect: Waugh Thistleton
Location: London, UK

Building Form – Class 5 Offices

Heavy Timber
Post & Beam
(Glulam)



Portal Frames



Project: Library at the Dock
Builder: Lend Lease
Location: Docklands ,Melbourne



Efficiencies & Cost Benefits of Timber Systems

- Direct savings from **faster methods of construction** compared to traditional steel and concrete structures due to both:
 - **increased scope** for **off-site prefabrication**
 - **lighter** and more **easily manipulated** and **installed** materials
- Reduced foundation requirements due to **lighter above-ground structure**;
- **Reduced on-site costs & OH&S issues**, particularly with a shift to more prefabricated solutions;
- Increased **ability to commence follow-on trades earlier** in the construction process, reducing the overall construction program time to completion;
- **Reduced on-site construction infrastructure** (*preliminary costs*) such as fixed cranes, site accommodation, storage areas, scaffolding and edge protection, hoists and so on ; and
- **Increased accessibility** of the construction site and **far lower impacts** on noise and site activities **on local neighbourhoods** (less truck movements); **a major benefit for suburban multi-residential developments.**

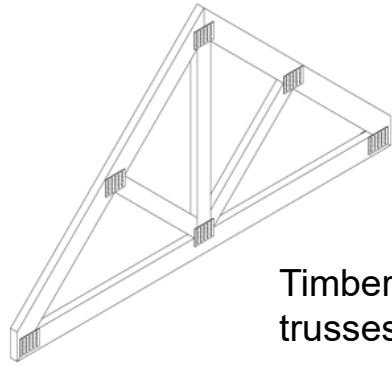




General Timber Systems - Lightweight



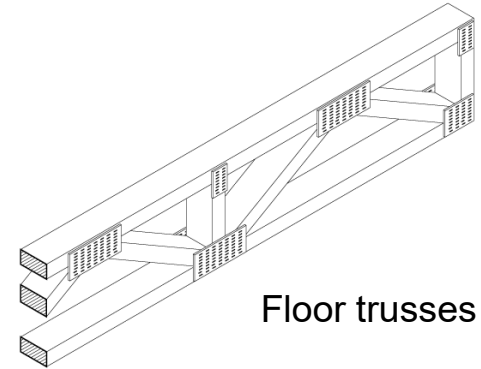
Lightweight Timber Products



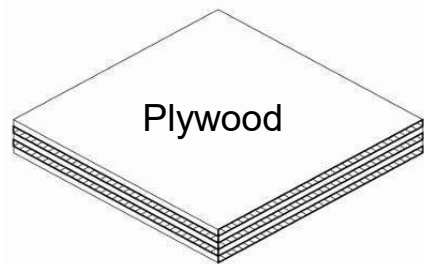
Timber roof trusses



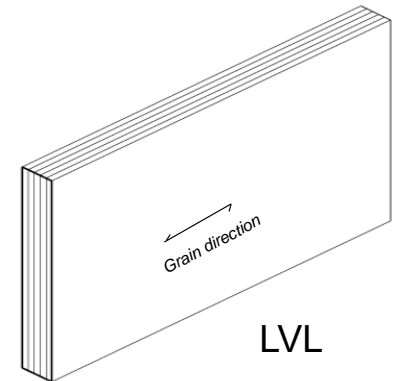
Sawn timber



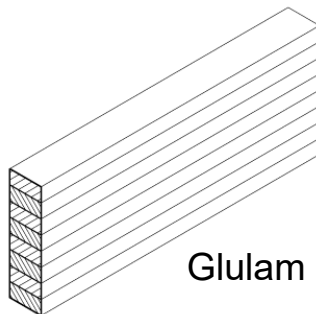
Floor trusses



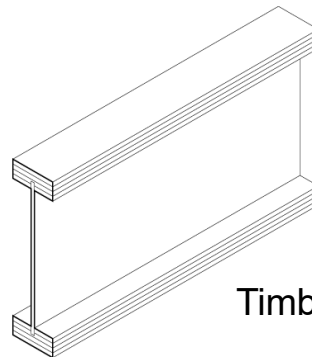
Plywood



LVL

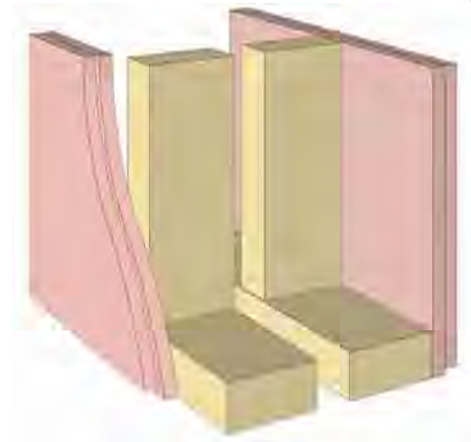


Glulam



Timber I-beams

Lightweight Timber Systems



Small section timber framing plus fire-rated plasterboard lining

The Green Parkville, Victoria



Design Team

IrwinConsult

TimberTruss & SmartStruct

Timber Systems

TecBeam Floor Cassette & Prefabricated Wall Frames

Build Period

Floor System – 1.5 Days per Level

Wall System – 5.0 Days per Level

Project: The Green

Builders: Frasers Property (prev Australand)

Location: Parkville, Melb, Vic



Australand (now Frasers Property) Frame Australia Conference presentation

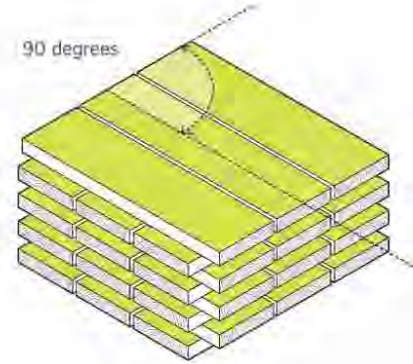


Massive Wood Panel Systems



Cross Laminated Timber

Multiple layers of laminated timber cross at each laminate i.e.
“Jumbo plywood”



Typical Dimensions:

Thickness: 50 to 500 mm

Widths: 0.6 m, 1.2 m and 3 m

Lengths: up to 18 m but transport issues affect length, i.e. 12 m is normal max.



**807 Bourke St
Victoria Harbour**

**10 storeys
23 apartments
4 townhouses**

Project: Forte Living
Builders: Lend Lease
Location: Melbourne, Vic





Full timber
construction
including lift
shafts

Simple screwed
connections

Project: Forte Living
Builders: Lend Lease
Location: Melbourne, Vic

Low impact –
small workforce,
low impact tools,
reduced OH&S
issues

Lightweight –
smaller foundations

Small remote
control crane

Low impact
– one truck
movement
per day

Low impact
– very quick:
1/3 of the
time of a
concrete
building

32.17M THE WORLD'S
HIGH TALLEST TIMBER
APARTMENT BUILDING

5★ EXPECTED TO BE THE
FIRST RESIDENTIAL
GREEN BUILDING TO
STAR ACHIEVE THIS

485
TONNES OF
TIMBER

759
CLT PANELS

34,550
SCREWS

5,500
ANGLE BRACKETS

SHIPPED IN
25
CONTAINERS

ON
2SHIPS

BUILT WITH **2**
LL APPRENTICES

SAVING
1,451
TONNES OF CARBON

Low
carbon
footprint



Prefabricated & Modular Wood Systems



Prefabricated Cassette Floor Systems



Photo: A. Woodard



Photo: A. Woodard



The Green, Parkville
Fraser's Property Australia

- Typical Size: 3m wide up to 12m long
- Very fast installation times
- Dramatically reduces 'fall-from-height' risks

Timber/Concrete Composite Floors



- For acoustic and vibration control & composite structural performance



Panelised Elements



Image source: Drouin West Timber & Truss

- Panelised elements either partially or fully enclosed
- Electrical & plumbing pre-fitted off-site

Modular Timber Systems

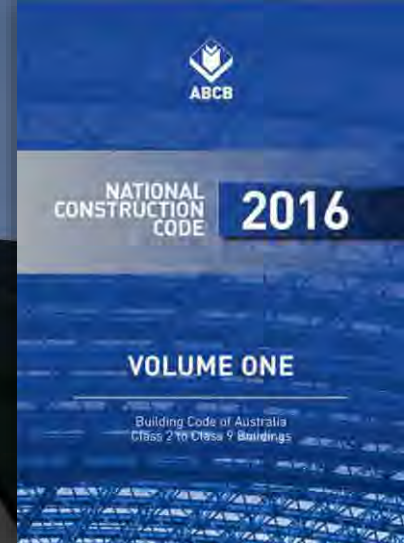


Treet Apartments, Norway
Kodumaja Constructions

Winter Olympic Village Torino



- Full off-site prefabricated volumetric modules



Design of Mid-Rise Timber Buildings

2016 NCC Changes for Mid-rise Timber Buildings - Fire

Summary of NCC Changes for Timber Construction

Provide in **Section A General Provisions, Part A1 Interpretations**, new definitions in **Clause A1.1 Definitions** for *Fire Protected Timber* and *Massive Timber*

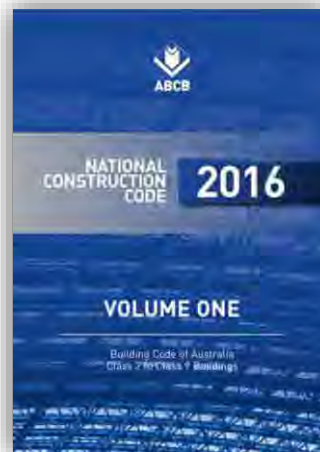
Provide in **Section A General Provisions** a new **Specification A1.1 Fire Protected Timber** defining the required performance of fire protected timber and method of verification with deemed to satisfy plasterboard solutions

Add to **Section C Fire Resistance, Part C1 Fire Resistance and Stability** a new clause- **Clause C1.13 Fire Protected Timber: Concession** to deem fire-protected timber non combustible subject to appropriate controls

Amend **Section C Fire Resistance , Specification C1.1 Fire-resisting Construction, Clauses 3.1 Type A Fire Resisting Construction and 4.1 Type B Fire Resisting Construction** to permit the use of fire-protected timber subject to appropriate controls in list of concrete and masonry elements

Provide to **Section C Fire Resistance** a new **Specification C1.13 Cavity Barriers for Fire Protected Timber** defining locations and required performance of cavity barriers to address risk of spread through cavities

6 major
clause
changes or
inclusions



Summary of NCC Changes for Timber Construction

C1.13 Fire-protected timber: Concession

Fire-protected timber in a Class 2, 3 or 5 building may be used wherever an element is *required* to be *non-combustible*, provided—

- (a) the building is—
 - (i) a separate building; or
 - (ii) a part of a building—
 - (A) which only occupies part of a *storey*, and is separated from the remaining part by a *fire wall*; or
 - (B) which is located above or below a part not containing *fire-protected timber* and the floor between the adjoining parts is provided with an *FRL* not less than that prescribed for a *fire wall* for the lower *storey*; and
- (b) the building has an *effective height* of not more than 25 m; and
- (c) the building has a *sprinkler system* throughout complying with **Specification E1.5**; and
- (d) any insulation installed in the cavity of the timber building element *required* to have an *FRL* is *non-combustible*; and
- (e) *cavity barriers* are provided in accordance with **Specification C1.13**.

DtS Solution for Mid-rise Timber Buildings

Automatic sprinkler suppression system
*to suppress a fire before
the timber structure is threatened
which greatly reduces the fire risk to
people and property.*



High Success Rate:

BRANZ - sprinkler reliability may range from 95% - 98%; the higher value also reported being supported by the US National Sprinkler Association.

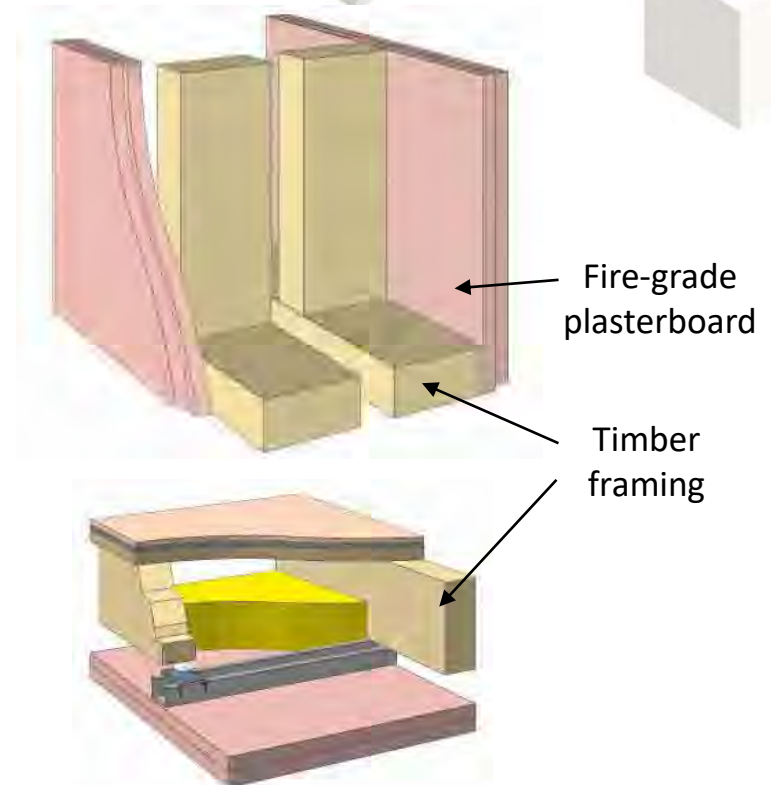
*BRANZ, 2000, Fire Protection for High Rise Buildings,
a report prepared by BRANZ, March 2000*

DtS Solution for Mid-rise Timber Buildings

Fire-protected timber

Use of fire-grade plasterboard to prevent or delay ignition of the timber structural members,

in the low probability event of sprinkler failure, so that the response to an enclosure fire will be similar to non-combustible elements, (i.e. masonry or concrete) during the growth period and prior to fire brigade intervention.

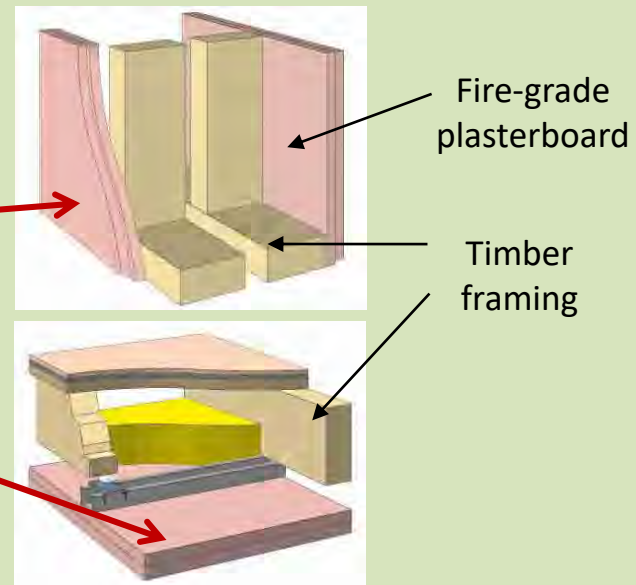


Fire-Protected Timber – **Lightweight Timber**

General Timber *(High level of protection to timber)*

- FRL **lightweight** timber-framed construction
e.g. 90, 120, 140 x 45mm

- Fire-grade plasterboard linings required (typical solution):
 - 2 x **13mm** fire-grade plasterboard for walls, and
 - 2 x **16mm** fire-grade plasterboard for ceilings

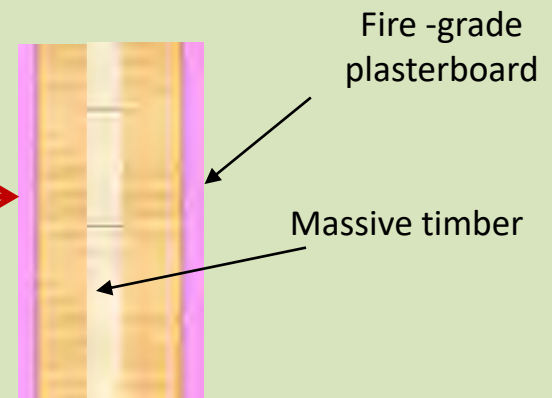


Fire-Protected Timber – **Massive Timber**

Massive Timber *(Lower level of protection to timber)*

- **Minimum 75mm thickness** of massive timber element, with required FRL, with no concealed spaces between plasterboard coverings and timber
e.g. CLT, Glulam, LVL

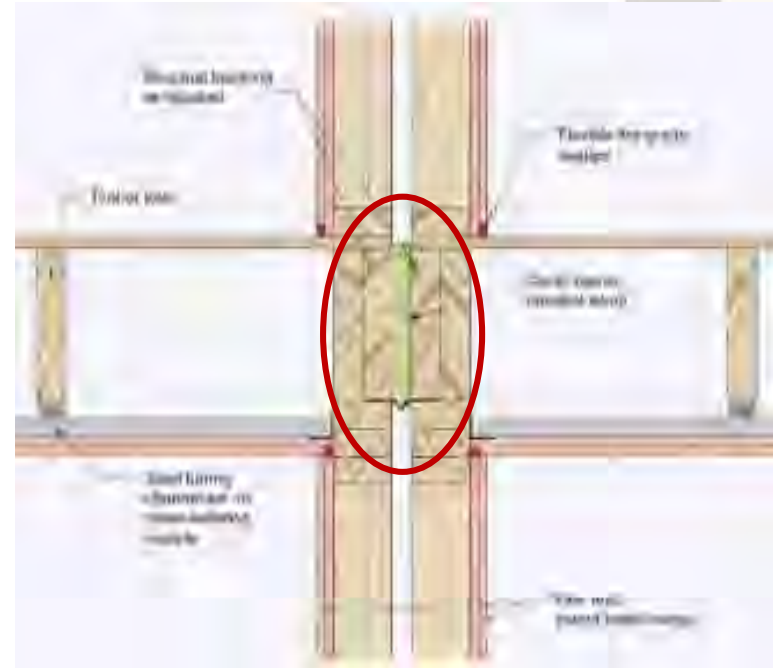
- Fire protective covering required:
 - Element with appropriate layers of fire protective covering, generally 1 layer of **16mm** fire-grade plasterboard for walls and ceilings



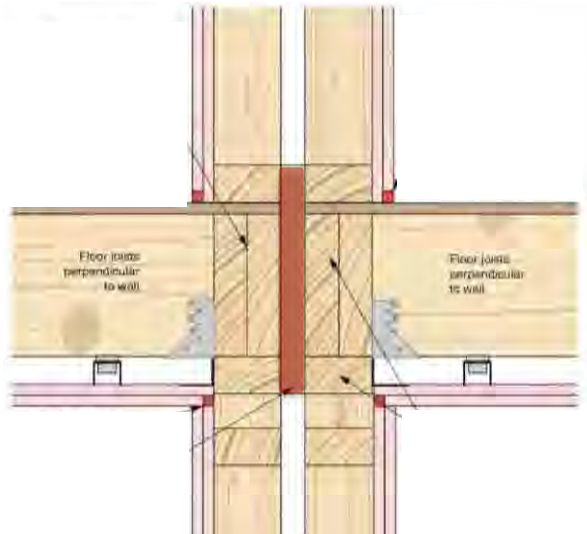
DtS Solution for Mid-rise Timber Buildings

Cavity Barriers

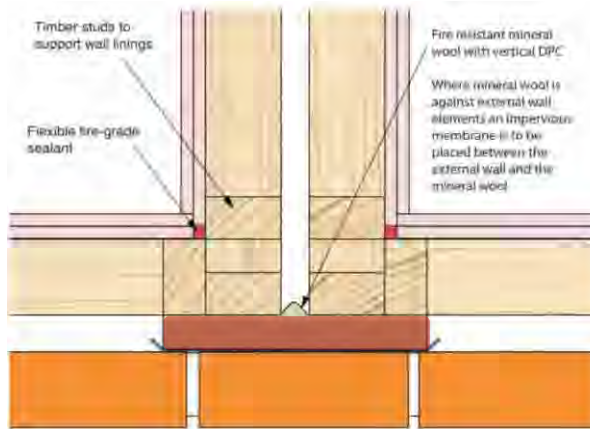
to prevent uncontrolled spread of fire through cavities in the low probability events of either failure of the protective covering or fire starting within the cavity.



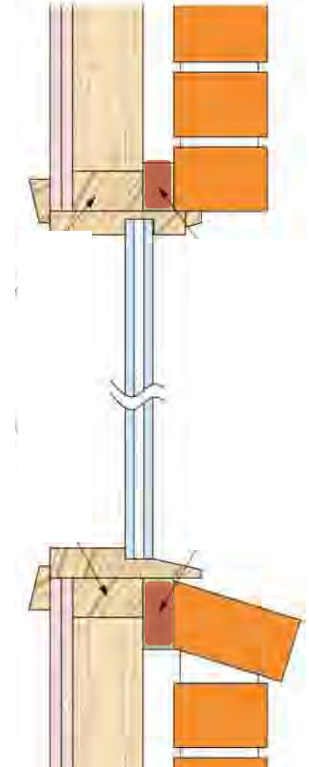
Cavity Barriers



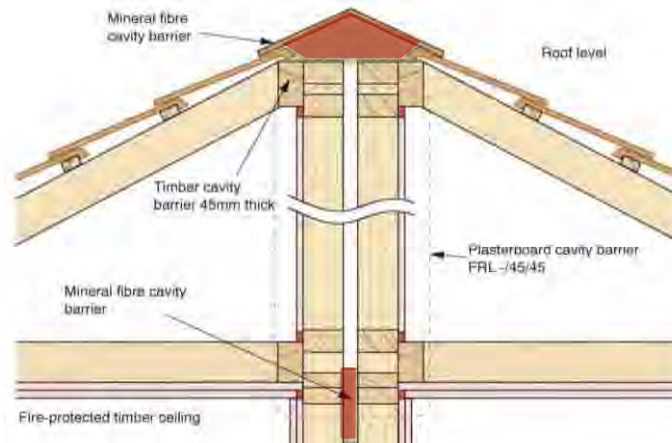
Floor/Wall Junction



External Brick Veneer Wall



Windows



Roof Space

Cavity Barriers
Must be installed
in all required
locations

DtS Solution for Mid-rise Timber Buildings

Non-Combustible Insulation

to minimise the risk of fire spread through cavities by removing a potential source of fuel i.e. combustible insulating materials.



DtS Solution for Mid-rise Timber Buildings

- If, the building or building part is **Class 2, 3 or 5**.
- the building has an *effective height of not more than 25m*;
- and utilises:
 - *automatic sprinkler systems*
 - *fire-protected timber*
 - *cavity barriers*
 - *non-combustible insulation*

Then it meets the DtS Solution for
Mid-rise Timber Buildings



Key Roles & Responsibilities



Roles & responsibilities of the project team need to be clear and agreed from the start

- Design & documentation ← Architect, building designer, engineer, service designers, prefabricator
- Assessment/certification ← Building surveyor, planner, regulators
- Building construction ← Builder
- Construction inspection ← Building surveyor, engineer(s), regulators
- Building commissioning ← Builder, design team rep, Owner
- Ongoing maintenance and oversight

*Note: may vary depending
on specific State and
Territory regulations*

WoodSolutions: Assistance & Resources



WS Design Guide 37: New DtS Requirements



New Technical Guide No 37
detailing the **NCC DtS
requirements** for lightweight
and massive systems in
Mid-rise Timber Buildings



WS: On-line Education Resource

New **video based education resource** detailing the DTS requirements for lightweight and massive systems



WoodSolutions Campus

WS Design Guide 38: Fires Safety Design



Provides the basis for
the **timber and fire**
related changes in the
2016 National
Construction Code

WS Design Guide 39: Robustness in Structures



“... Buildings need to be designed to sustain local damage, with the structural system as a whole remaining stable and not being damaged to an extent disproportionate to the original local damage”

Figure 1.1: NCC Clause BP1.1(a)(iii)



Figure 1.2: Ronan Point, UK – progressive collapse of one side of building due to gas explosion.

WS Design Guide 20: Fires During Construction



A **major consideration** during construction.

Only addressed to a limited extent in BCA

Guide published June 2014
– being referenced by contractors

WS Design Guide 26-29: Costing Case Studies



Costing case study guides also available for:
apartments, offices, aged care and industrial
buildings

WS Mid-rise Advisory Team – Vic Pilot

WoodSolutions technical staff (engineers, architects) on the ground to provide **face-to-face assistance** to building professionals in getting **new timber buildings specified and constructed**



Discover WoodSolutions



The laptop screen shows the WoodSolutions website at <http://www.woodsolutions.com.au>. The website features a navigation bar with links: Home, Inspiration, Why Wood, Species/Materials, Applications/Products, Resources/Events, and Suppliers. The main content area includes a large image of the 'Advanced Engineering Building' and a section titled 'WoodSolutions The website for wood' with links to reviews, products, expert advice, presentations, and tutorials. Below this are sections for 'Latest Inspiration', 'Latest News & Blogs', and an 'Events Calendar'. A sidebar on the right promotes 'WoodSolutions technical design guides'.

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