Seismic Resilience of Residential Houses



- Our strategy
- Research drives
- BRANZ projects currently underway
- Intended research outcomes
- Open discussions
- Collaborations

BRANZ Strategy



OUR ASPIRATION

Affordable, resilient, sustainable and quality buildings for Aotearoa New Zealand





Affordability

Housing is affordable for people to build, maintain and live in

> Focusing on the issues that matter



Resilience

Buildings protect people from earthquakes, fire, extreme weather and climate change

Being an independent,

sought-after expert with a

clear vision for the future



Strengthening our revenue

base to support long term investment and impact

Empowering high performing people,



Quality

Buildings are safe, warm,





- To be a trusted, independent expert in building and construction
- · To provide practical research, testing, assurance and expertise to improve New Zealanders' lives

Trusted expertise

We bring more than 50 years of independent knowledge and a focus on the future

Practical solutions

We develop accessible evidence-based solutions testing and assurance to support better buildings

Collaboration

We work in partnership with others to create impact and improve lives

System wide influence

From industry, to decision-makers, to all New Zealanders - we work across the entire system to influence change



Initiatives: Earthquake damage evidence



In Canterbury earthquakes

- 1. All light timber framed (LTF) houses achieved life safety, but huge cost
- 2. Highlighted vulnerable house stocks



Houses with hybrid bracing systems



Hillside Houses

Our projects Currently underway



- Seismic behavior of LTF houses with hybrid bracing systems
- Seismic behavior of LTF hillside houses
- Damage controlled design of LTF houses

Research progresses: Hybrid LTF houses



- Investigated at an elemental level:
 "Why did the inclusion of hybrid
 bracing systems exacerbate the
 damage?"
- Identified the causes and developed a solution
- With collaborators, produced guideline for professional engineers and BCAs to use. Widely used now

Intended outcomes:

- Engineering dataset of common bracing systems for engineers to use
- Based on evidence, guideline developed for bracing designs of hybrid LTF houses
- Design examples of hybrid LTF houses

Research progresses: Hillside LTF houses



- Characterized the common practice (literature reviews)
- Hypothesis of likely seismic vulnerabilities of hillside houses (desk-top studies)
- Tested subfloor systems commonly used in hillside houses
- Yet to develop retrofit solutions and guidelines

Intended outcomes include:

- Diagrams, sketches for improving hillside house performance
- Design examples for engineering professionals

Research progresses: Damage controlled design



Desktop and experimental studies have been conducted at a systems level, identifying shortcomings of current LTF construction standard, namely:

- Different test procedure for bracing walls on suspended timber floors
- Plasterboard bracing walls have much lower energy dissipating capacities than currently assumed.
- Current irregularity limit is too lenient.
 The new NZS3604 expected to change
- Continue the damage quantification work for common structural systems

Intended outcomes:

- A guideline for 3-storey LTF houses
- A design example of a 3-storey LTF house
- Informing future LTF design standard

Other issues about seismic resilience of houses building building with science

- Impact of NEW TS1170.5 on house construction, especially for Wellington
- Soil-foundation-structural interactions
- Land-sliding and flooding (work with Earth Sciences Institute on landsliding)
- BRANZ's project about flooding. Effect of flooding on the condition of houses.

We want to engage with people like you!



- We need your input to deliver useful outputs common practice, topology classification, common details
- We can work together to achieve better outcomes
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