

Otago Polytechnic

Student Village- Accommodation



Overview

- Strategic AM Plan – outlines rationale for Dunedin Campus modernisation programme
- Student Accommodation 3rd build of a \$110M programme of works over 10 years
- Strategic Sustainability Framework - Living Building Challenge: Red List: Tier 1 (most of) – aim for Tier 2; Tier 3 (aspirational); Certification – Te Punaka Owheo
- SPM Assets strategic asset management system informs future buildings – sustainability & lifecycle analysis and test new /pre builds; inform asset database at commission stage.
- SAM Plan includes Levels of Service standards for assets, spaces, services & sustainability – linked to ILM & SP.

OVERVIEW

- Growing Dunedin Campus- limited accommodation options
- International and 1st year students
- 231 Student Beds
- Mix of dormitory, studio and self catering 3 & 4 bed apartments
- Split 5 & 4 Levels
- Construction Started October 2016
- Forecast Completion **February 2018**
- First of its kind in NZ
- Most sustainable student village in NZ



Some Basics - Want versus Needs

- Meeting an accommodation needs – Internationals & Domestic
- Exemplar of buildings – prefabricated wood innovation
- Sustainability of the building; energy savings, waste management and earthquake prone/risks
- Cost of ownership (building costs, maintenance & renewal)
- Environmental concerns -green builds & living building, living campus – educating future generations – our commitment.

Stage One - Foundations



CLT - Modular Construction

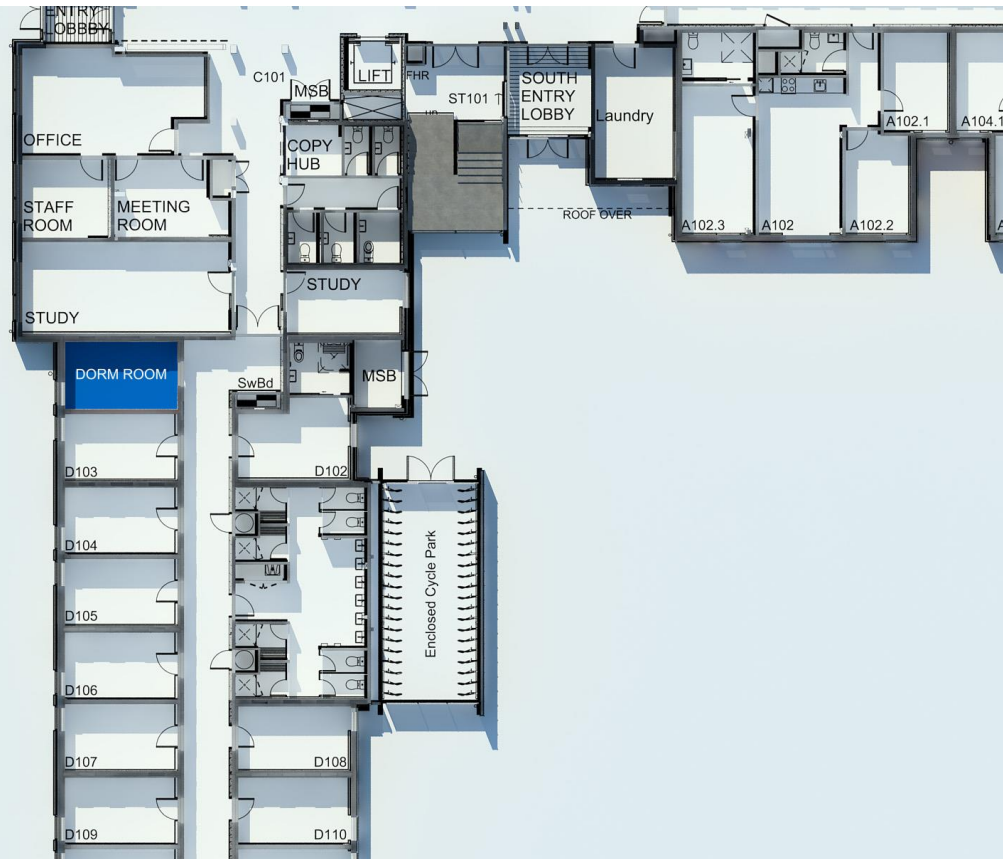


Build - Operational February 2018

- Cross Laminated Timber (CLT) - Multi layered structural panels pressed and glued together
- Sustainable products - Structure is carbon neutral
- CLT is 80% lighter than steel or concrete and therefore reduced the amount of concrete in the foundations
- Large panels that are mechanically fixed together quickly speed up construction
- Offsite manufacture limits storage space needed on site : Just in time delivery
- Costs comparable with traditional materials (steel, concrete) – But savings attained through speed of construction and labour savings
- 700 Stone columns stabilizing ground before construction. Recycled concrete as hard fill. Concrete slab, steel roof, metal and cement sheet cladding (SwissPearl: environmentally sustainable and no painting required)

108

DORMITORY ROOMS

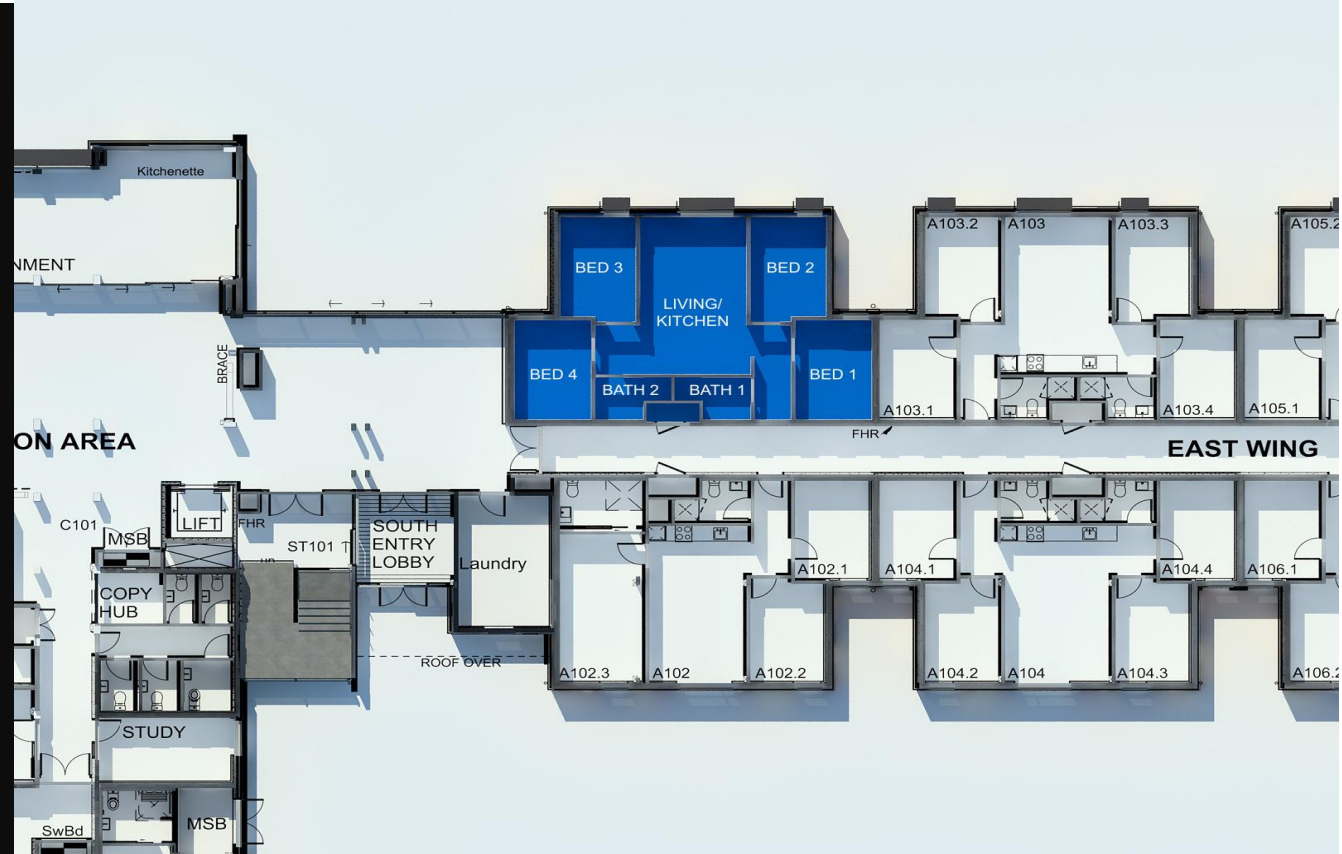


27
STUDIOS



24

FOUR BEDROOM APARTMENTS
(96 rooms)



Faster – Timber versus Concrete/Steel

- CLT product = large panels enables the build to progress exponentially faster than a traditional build.
- No waiting for concrete curing time meaning service trades first fix earlier
- Subcontractors have larger numbers on site for a shorter period of time (7 rather than 10 weeks)
- Less requirement for propping and strutting - More room to move, cleaner safer site
- Less truck movements (also sustainable/environmental plus)
- Minimum waste - Timber cut to size in factory
- Safer working platforms (floor) are installed as the works progresses

Lighter

- Different type of piling method Stone Columns used - Ground stabilization (re-cycled concrete aggregate)
- Allows reduced Foundations – Built on the shores of Lake Logan
- CLT – Circa 80% weight of concrete/steel

Smarter

- Largest CLT timber framed building in NZ- using cutting edge construction techniques
- Earth quake –Flexibility of wooden structure
- Piling choice and ground stabilisation re soft ground/swamp (ex Christchurch earthquake)
- Cladding – SwissPearl, limestone/concrete, air dried, pre painted – 50 year plus life
- Built in two sections- gap between allows pipe network to move independently
- CAD drawn to minimal tolerance, structure is modeled in BIM 3D which allowed greater coordination of services. Panels cut on CNC machine
- Lifecycle analysis - Electricity over wood burner – CAPEX /OPEX
- Organisational structure / collaborative team - working closely during design, procurement and construction.
- The working relationships of key team members – OP project manager, external project manager (Logic Group), main contractor (Naylor Love).
- Open knowledge sharing by all parties – ongoing student visits throughout the project, tours internal/external and presentations; student projects
- Communications – up to date relevant and regularly circulated including staff and students



RED LIST BUILDING MATERIALS

Worst Materials used in building industry that are harmful to living creatures and the environment.

Common materials include PVC, Epoxy Resins and Vinyl

- Formaldehyde - glue for particle board manufacture
- Chromium VI – used in textile dyes and pigments
- Bisphenol A (BPA) – water pipe linings

Student Accommodation

Sustainability Features



LOV – VOC
MATERIALS



NO UPVC PIPES
IN PLUMBING



Noise



Recyclable
materials

Student Accommodation

Sustainability Features



CROSS LAMINATED
TIMBER



SOLAR PANEL
POWER SUPPLY



HIGH PERFORMING
THERMAL ENVELOPE



FSC CERTIFIED
TIMBER

Student Accommodation

Sustainability Features



LED LIGHTING



LOW E GLASS
ARGON FILLED
GAS
THERMALLY
BROKEN WINDOWS



LOW FLOW
WATER FITTINGS



HEAT RECOVERY
VENTILATION

Student Accommodation

Sustainability Features



ON SITE BIKE
STORAGE



WASTE
MANAGEMENT



ENERGY EFFICIENT
APPLIANCES



SUSTAINABILITY
EDUCATION

Lessons Learned

- Panel construction – 1st corner took 3wks; Now ½ level in 3wks
- Ensure the contractor and subcontractors are aware of the ease of construction to enable the client to realise the savings. (10 weeks down to 7 weeks – re fixing to wooden structure)
- Just in Time : Stored products earlier rather than on time deliveries – to ensure manufacturing delays, earthquakes, roading issues do not cause project delays.
- Passive Fire – Due to the unique nature of the building limited fire testing information available. Future builds will benefit from the testing and as CLT becomes a more common method
- Future projects greater prefabrication – external walls pre-cut and pre-nailed.
- Better use of SPM Assets modelling of lifecycle analysis build options for BC 's and capital intentions.