Pole Shed App Ver 01 2022	
	BWhite
Issue:	Consulting Ltd
PRODUCER STATEMENT-PS1-DESIGN	
ISSUED BY: BWhite Consulting Ltd (Design Engineer: Bevan White)	
TO BE SUPPLIED TO: Auckland District Council IN RESPECT OF: Proposed NEW Farm S	hed
AT: 4 ONeills Road, Swanson, New Zealand	
LEGAL DESCRIPTION	
We have been engaged by Ezequote Pty Ltd to provide Specific Structural Engineering Design the requirements of Clause(s) B1 of the Building Code for part only (as specified in the attachment the proposed building work.	
☐ ALL	d all connections
The design has been prepared in accordance with compliance documents to NZ Building Code issu Business, Innovation & Employment Clauses B1/VM1 and B1/VM4	ed by Ministry of
The proposed building work covered by the producer statement is described on Ezequote drawings Swanson and numbered A101-A114 Rev-1 dated 21/09/2024 together with the following specificat documents set out in the schedule attached to this statement: Design Featured Report Dated 25/0 "Second Page"	tion, and other
On behalf of BWhite Consulting Ltd, and subject to:	
 Site verification of the following design assumptions: an Ultimate foundation bearing press accordance with NZS3604:2011 The building has a design life of 50 years and am Importance Level 1 Unless specifically noted, compliance of the drawings to None-Specific codes such as N have not been checked by this practice This Certificate does not cover any other building code clause including weather tightn Inspections of the building to be completed by Auckland District Council. As BWhite C not undertaking inspections, we cannot issue a producer Statement-PS4- Construction This Producer Statement- Design is valid for a building consent issued within 1 year from the proprietary products meeting their performance specification requirements 	ZS3604 and NZS4229 ess Consulting Ltd are Review.
I believe on reasonable grounds that a) the building, if constructed in accordance with the drawin other documents provided or listed in the attached schedule, will comply with the relevant provision and that b), the presons who have undertaken the design have the necessary competency to do so. follow level of construction monitoring/observation:	ns of the Building Code
☑ CM1 ☐ CM2 ☐ CM3 ☐ CM4 ☐ CM5 or as per agreement with owner/developer (stated as a continuous).	above)
I, Bevan White am CPEng 108276 I am Member of Engineering New Zealand and hold the follow BE.Civil and holds a current policy of Professional Indemnity Insurance no less than \$200,000	ving qualification:
Signed by Bevan White on behalf of BWhite Consulting Ltd Dated: 25/09/2024	
Email: bwhitecpeng@gmail.com Phone: 0211-979786	

Note: This statement shall only be relied upon by the Building Consent Authority named above. Liability under this statement accrues to the Design Firm only. The total maximum amount of damages payable arising from this statement and all other statements provided to the Building Consent Authority in relation to this building work, whether in contract, tort or otherwise(including negligence), is limited to the sum of \$200,000.

 $This \ form is \ to \ accompany \ Form 2 \ of \ the \ Building (Forms) \ Regulations \ 2004 \ for \ the \ application \ of \ a \ Building \ Consent$

Date: 25/09/2024 BWhite
Consulting Ltd

18B Jules Crescent,

Bell Block New Plymouth 4312

New Zealand File No:

DESIGN FEATURES SUMMARY FOR PROPOSED NEW FARM SHED 4 ONEILLS ROAD, SWANSON, NEW ZEALAND

Site Specific Loads

Roof Live Load	0.25 KPa	Roof Dead Load	0.25 KPa	Roof Live Point Load	1.1 Kn
Snow Zone	N0	Ground Snow Load	0 KPa	Roof Snow Load	0 KPa
Earthquake Zone	1	Subsoil Category	D	Exposure Zone	C
Importance Level	1	Ultimate wind & EQ ARI	100 Years	Max Height	6 m
Wind Region	NZ1	Terrain Category	3.0	Design Wind Speed	30.51 m/s
Wind Pressure	0.56 KPa	Lee Zone	NO	Ultimate Snow ARI	50 Years

Timber

Sawn Timber to be graded to the properties of SG6 and SG8 or better as mentioned on plans, with moisture content of 18% or less for dry and 25% or less for wet.

The following standards have been used in the design of this structure

- NZS 3603:1993 Timber Structures Standard
- NZS 3604:2011 Timber Framed Buildings. Standards New Zealand, 2011
- NZS 3404:1997 Steel Structures
- AS/NZS 1170 2003 Structural Design Actions
- AS/NZS 1170.2 2021 Structural Design Actions-Wind Action
- Branz. "Engineering Basis of NZS 3604". April 2013

Yours Faithfully

BWhite CONSULTING LTD

Bevan White

Director | BE Civil . CMengNZ CPEng

Email: bwhitecpeng@gmail.com Contact: 0211 979 786

Job No.:4 ONeills Road SwansonAddress:4 ONeills Road, Swanson, New ZealandDate:25/09/2024Latitude:-36.866736Longitude:174.587101Elevation:40 m

General Input

Roof Live Load	0.25 KPa	Roof Dead Load	0.25 KPa	Roof Live Point Load	1.1 Kn
Snow Zone	N0	Ground Snow Load	0 KPa	Roof Snow Load	0 KPa
Earthquake Zone	1	Subsoil Category	D	Exposure Zone	C
Importance Level	1	Ultimate wind & Earthquake ARI	100 Years	Max Height	6 m
Wind Region	NZ1	Terrain Category	3.0	Design Wind Speed	30.51 m/s
Wind Pressure	0.56 KPa	Lee Zone	NO	Ultimate Snow ARI	50 Years
Wind Category	Low	Earthquake ARI	100		

Note: Wind lateral loads are governing over Earthquake loads, So only wind loads are considered in calculations

Pressure Coefficients and Pressues

Shed Type = Mono Open

For roof Cp, i = 0.63

For roof CP,e from 0 m To 5.70 m Cpe = -0.9 pe = -0.45 KPa pnet = -0.83 KPa

For roof CP,e from 5.70 m To 11.40 m Cpe = -0.5 pe = -0.25 KPa pnet = -0.63 KPa

For wall Windward Cp, i = 0.63 side Wall Cp, i = -0.52

For wall Windward and Leeward CP,e from 0 m To 36 m Cpe = 0.7 pe = 0.35 KPa pnet = 0.67 KPa

For side wall CP,e from 0 m To 5.7 m Cpe = pe = -0.33 KPa pnet = -0.01 KPa

Maximum Upward pressure used in roof member Design = 0.83 KPa

Maximum Downward pressure used in roof member Design = 0.42 KPa

Maximum Wall pressure used in Design = 0.67 KPa

Maximum Racking pressure used in Design = 0.60 KPa

Design Summary

Purlin Design

Purlin Spacing = 900 mm Purlin Span = 5250 mm Try Purlin 240x45 SG8

Moisture Condition = Dry (Moisture in timber is less than 16% and timber does not remain in continuous wet condition after installation)

 $K1 \; Short \; term = 1 \qquad K1 \; Medium \; term = 0.8 \qquad K1 \; Long \; term = 0.6 \qquad K4 = 1 \qquad K5 = 1 \qquad K8 \; Downward = 0.94 \qquad K1 \; Short \; term = 1 \qquad K1 \; Medium \; term = 0.8 \qquad K1 \; Long \; term = 0.6 \qquad K4 = 1 \qquad K5 = 1 \qquad K8 \; Downward = 0.94 \qquad K1 \; Long \; term = 0.8 \qquad K1 \; Long \; term = 0.8 \qquad K4 = 1 \qquad K5 = 1 \qquad K8 \; Downward = 0.94 \qquad K1 \; Long \; term = 0.8 \qquad K3 \; Long \; term = 0.8 \qquad K4 = 1 \qquad K5 = 1 \qquad K8 \; Downward = 0.94 \qquad K1 \; Long \; term = 0.8 \qquad K2 \; Long \; term = 0.8 \qquad K3 \; Long \; term = 0.8 \qquad K4 = 1 \qquad K5 = 1 \qquad K8 \; Downward = 0.94 \qquad K1 \; Long \; term = 0.8 \qquad K2 \; Long \; term = 0.8 \qquad K3 \; Long \; term = 0.8 \qquad K4 \; Long \;$

K8 Upward =0.51 S1 Downward =13.82 S1 Upward =23.49

Shear Capacity of timber = 3 MPa Bending Capacity of timber = 14 MPa NZS3603 Amt 4, table 2.3

Capacity Checks

M1.35D	1.05 Kn-m	Capacity	2.73 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	260.00 %
M1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	2.37 Kn-m	Capacity	3.64 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	153.59 %
Mo.9D-WnUp	-1.88 Kn-m	Capacity	-2.48 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	131.91 %

V _{1.35D}	0.80 Kn	Capacity	10.42 Kn	Passing Percentage	1302.50 %
V1.2D+1.5L 1.2D+Sn 1.2D+WnDn	1.70 Kn	Capacity	13.89 Kn	Passing Percentage	817.06 %
V _{0.9D-WnUp}	-1.43 Kn	Capacity	-17.37 Kn	Passing Percentage	1214.69 %

Deflections

Modulus of Elasticity = 6700 MPa NZS3603 Amt 4, Table 2.3 considering at least 4 members acting together

k2 for Long Term Loads = 2

Deflection under Dead and Live Load = 14.80 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/240 = 21.67 mm

Deflection under Dead and Service Wind = 17.52 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 52.00 mm

Reactions

Maximum downward = 1.70 kn Maximum upward = -1.43 kn

Number of Blocking = 1 if 0 then no blocking required, if 1 then one midspan blocking required

Girt Design Front and Back

Girt's Spacing = 900 mm Girt's Span = 5400 mm Try Girt 240x45 SG8

Moisture Condition = Dry (Moisture in timber is less than 16% and timber does not remain in continuous wet condition after installation)

K1 Short term = 1 K4 = 1 K5 = 1 K8 Downward = 0.94

K8 Upward =0.50 S1 Downward =13.82 S1 Upward =23.93

Shear Capacity of timber = 3 MPa Bending Capacity of timber = 14 MPa NZS3603 Amt 4, table 2.3

Capacity Checks

$M_{Wind+Snow}$	2.20 Kn-m	Capacity	2.40 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	109.09 %
V _{0.9D-WnUp}	1.63 Kn	Capacity	17.37 Kn	Passing Percentage	1065.64 %

Deflections

Modulus of Elasticity = 6700 MPa NZS3603 Amt 4, Table 2.3

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 19.22 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al, 1999 Span/100 = 54.00 mm

Sag during installation = 63.65 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 1.63 kn

Girt Design Sides

Girt's Spacing = 1300 mm Girt's Span = 6500 mm Try Girt 190x45 SG8

Moisture Condition = Dry (Moisture in timber is less than 16% and timber does not remain in continuous wet condition after installation)

K1 Short term = 1 K4 = 1 K5 = 1 K8 Downward = 0.98

K8 Upward =0.27 S1 Downward =12.23 S1 Upward =32.86

Shear Capacity of timber = 3 MPa Bending Capacity of timber = 14 MPa NZS3603 Amt 4, table 2.3

Capacity Checks

4/8

$M_{Wind+Snow}$	4.60 Kn-m	Capacity	0.82 Kn-m	Passing Percentage	17.83 %
V _{0.9D-WnUp}	2.83 Kn	Capacity	13.75 Kn	Passing Percentage	485.87 %

Deflections

Modulus of Elasticity = 6700 MPa NZS3603 Amt 4, Table 2.3

Deflection under Snow and Service Wind = 117.47 mm

Limit by Woolcock et al. 1999 Span/100 = 65.00 mm

Sag during installation =133.62 mm

Reactions

Maximum = 2.83 kn

Middle Pole Design

Geometry

250 SED H5 (Minimum 275 dia. at Floor Level)	Dry Use	Height	5550 mm
Area	54091 mm2	As	40568.5546875 mm2
Ix	232952248 mm4	Zx	1774874 mm3
Iy	232952248 mm4	Zx	1774874 mm3
Lateral Restraint	1300 mm c/c		

Loads

Total Area over Pole = 35.1 m2

Dead	8.78 Kn	Live	8.78 Kn
Wind Down	14.74 Kn	Snow	0.00 Kn
Moment wind	21.82 Kn-m		
Phi	0.8	K8	1.00
K1 snow	0.8	K1 Dead	0.6
K1wind	1		

Material

Peeling	Steaming	Normal	Dry Use
fb =	36.3 MPa	$f_S =$	2.96 MPa
fc =	18 MPa	fp =	7.2 MPa
ft =	22 MPa	E =	9257 MPa

Capacities

PhiNcx Wind	778.92 Kn	PhiMnx Wind	51.54 Kn-m	PhiVnx Wind	96.07 Kn
PhiNcx Dead	467.35 Kn	PhiMnx Dead	30.93 Kn-m	PhiVnx Dead	57.64 Kn

Checks

(Mx/PhiMnx)+(N/phiNcx) = 0.46 < 1 OK

 $(Mx/PhiMnx)^2+(N/phiNcx) = 0.22 < 1 OK$

Deflection at top under service lateral loads = 47.33 mm < 55.50 mm

Drained Lateral Strength of Middle pile in cohesionless soils Free Head short pile

Assumed Soil Properties

Gamma 18 Kn/m3 Friction angle 30 deg Cohesion 0 Kn/m3

 $K0 = \frac{(1-\sin(30)) / (1+\sin(30))}{Kp} = \frac{(1+\sin(30)) / (1-\sin(30))}{(1-\sin(30))}$

Geometry For Middle Bay Pole

Ds = 0.6 mm Pile Diameter

L= 1900 mm Pile embedment length

f1 = 4500 mm Distance at which the shear force is applied

f2 = 0 mm Distance of top soil at rest pressure

Loads

Moment Wind = 21.82 Kn-m Shear Wind = 4.85 Kn

Pile Properties

Safety Factory 0.55

Hu = 9.55 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

Mu = 25.19 Kn-m Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.87 < 1 OK

End Pole Design

Geometry For End Bay Pole

Geometry

225 SED H5 (Minimum 250 dia. at Floor Level) Dry Use Height 5800 mm

 Area
 44279 mm2
 As
 33209.1796875 mm2

 Ix
 156100441 mm4
 Zx
 1314530 mm3

 Iy
 156100441 mm4
 Zx
 1314530 mm3

Lateral Restraint mm c/c

Loads

Total Area over Pole = 35.1 m^2

Dead	8.78 Kn	Live	8.78 Kn
Wind Down	14.74 Kn	Snow	0.00 Kn

Moment Wind 10.91 Kn-m

 Phi
 0.8
 K8
 0.48

 K1 snow
 0.8
 K1 Dead
 0.6

K1wind 1

Material

Peeling	Steaming	Normal	Dry Use
fb =	36.3 MPa	$f_S =$	2.96 MPa

6/8

fc =	18 MPa	fp =	7.2 MPa
ft =	22 MPa	E =	9257 MPa

Capacities

PhiNcx Wind	305.22 Kn	PhiMnx Wind	18.27 Kn-m	PhiVnx Wind	78.64 Kn
PhiNcx Dead	183.13 Kn	PhiMnx Dead	10.96 Kn-m	PhiVnx Dead	47.18 Kn

Checks

(Mx/PhiMnx)+(N/phiNcx) = 0.70 < 1 OK

 $(Mx/PhiMnx)^2 + (N/phiNcx) = 0.46 < 1 \text{ OK}$

Deflection at top under service lateral loads = 38.09 mm < 59.85 mm

Ds = 0.6 mm Pile Diameter

L = 1500 mm Pile embedment length

f1 = 4500 mm Distance at which the shear force is applied

f2 = 0 mm Distance of top soil at rest pressure

Loads

Total Area over Pole = 35.1 m^2

Pile Properties

Safety Factory 0.55

Hu = 5.01 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

Mu = 13.00 Kn-m Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.84 < 1 OK

Drained Lateral Strength of End pile in cohesionless soils Free Head short pile

Assumed Soil Properties

Gamma 18 Kn/m3 Friction angle 30 deg Cohesion 0 Kn/m3

 $K0 = \frac{(1-\sin(30)) / (1+\sin(30))}{Kp} = \frac{(1+\sin(30)) / (1-\sin(30))}{(1-\sin(30))}$

Geometry For End Bay Pole

Ds = 0.6 mm Pile Diameter

L= 1500 mm Pile embedment length

f1 = 4500 mm Distance at which the shear force is applied f2 = 0 mm Distance of top soil at rest pressure

Loads

Moment Wind = 10.91 Kn-m

Shear Wind = 2.42 Kn

Pile Properties

Safety Factory 0.55

Hu = 5.01 Kn Ultimate Lateral Strength of the Pile, Short pile

Mu = 13.00 Kn-m Ultimate Moment Capacity of Pile

Checks

Applied Forces/Capacities = 0.84 < 1 OK

Uplift Check

Density of Concrete = 24 Kn/m3

Density of Timber Pole = 5 Kn/m3

Due to cast in place pile, the surface interaction between soil and pile will be rough thus angle of friction between both is taken equal to soil angle of internal friction

Ks (Lateral Earth Pressure Coefficient) for cast into place concrete piles = 1.5

Formula to calculate Skin Friction = Safecty factor (0.55) x Density of Soil(18) x Height of Pile(1900) x Ks(1.5) x 0.5 x tan(30) x Pi x Dia of Pile(0.6) x Height of Pile(1900)

Skin Friction = 29.16 Kn

Weight of Pile + Pile Skin Friction = 32.97 Kn

Uplift on one Pile = 21.24 Kn

Uplift is ok