

STUDY REPORT

SR 286 (2013)

Physical characteristics of new houses 2012

IC Page, MD Curtis



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Preface

This is the second of a series of reports on the physical characteristics of new housing. The data was obtained from BRANZ surveys to builders of new detached houses. The purpose of the surveys is to obtain data on new housing which is not available from official sources. These includes generic types of materials used by building component, and design information such as number of floors, wind zones, envelop risk matrix scores, stud arrangements, prefabrication, and efficiency measures. The data is useful for studies in the fields of sustainability, energy efficiency, durability and engineering.

Acknowledgments

This work was funded by the Building Research Levy.

Note

This report is intended for researchers and Government officials.

Physical characteristics of new houses update

BRANZ Study Report SR 286 IC Page, MD Curtis

Abstract

The amount of official data on the characteristics of new housing is very limited. Building consents data held by Statistics New Zealand gives numbers by building type, value and floor area, aggregated into territorial authorities. This is valuable data as it is a complete record of all consents; however there is no data on materials used or housing characteristics beyond the floor area. BRANZ began a survey in 1998 to obtain data on materials used in new housing (and other buildings) and has since complied a database of approximately 1,200 new houses per year. This report contains results of those surveys on the generic materials used in new housing, and some of the other physical characteristics of the houses. The aim is to provide information useful to researchers, officials and manufacturers.

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1. INTRODUCTION

BRANZ surveys over 1200 new residential units per year in the BRANZ materials survey. This survey collects a variety of data on materials used in new housing. Using the data collected, representative results are able to be collected on the incidence and proportions of many different materials. The components and design features analysed are:

- Claddings
- Framing types
- House Storeys
- Floor types
- Floor joists
- Insulation
- Downlights
- Window types
- Wind zones
- E2 Risk scores

2. SUMMARY

Data is shown on market shares trends for generic materials used in new housing. The survey used to compile the charts began in 1998 but the regional spread and sample size was not sufficient until 2002 so the charts begin from then. The survey was developed mainly for manufacturers and to preserve confidentiality the results are shown in generic categories. Not all components/ characteristics have been continuously covered since 2002, so some results are for a shorter period.

3. METHOD

Whats-On¹ building consent data is used to obtain a sample of new housing for each period. From this sample, builders or designers of new houses from 31 selected territorial authorities are sent our New Dwelling survey form. Incentives are offered for the completion of the form. The 31 territorial authorities are Auckland, Christchurch, Dunedin, Franklin, Far North, Gisborne, Hutt City, Hamilton, Invercargill, Kapiti, Manukau, Marlborough, Napier, New Plymouth, North Shore, Porirua, Palmerston North, Queenstown, Rodney, Southland, Tauranga, Thames – Coromandel, Tasman, Waikato, Waipa, Wellington, Waimakariri, Western Bay of Plenty, Whangarei and Waitakere.

Where applicable, results have been weighted based on consent values to allow for regional building activity.

¹ Whats-On Report (Monthly). TF Stevens & Co Ltd, Auckland, New Zealand.

The average floor areas since 2002 are presented below to illustrate the accuracy of results. Figure 1 shows the average floor area from our sample of new housing and the consent data average floor area from Statistics New Zealand. The figure shows that pre-2009, there was a comparatively large difference between our sample average floor area and the consent data average floor area, with the sample being much larger. The more recent years have had a much smaller difference, and in 2012 the consent data floor area was larger than the sample floor area. In general, our sample has a slight bias towards larger houses, typically about 4% in most years, less in recent years, but up to 9% in 2007. The 2012 data has a slight bias towards smaller houses. Reasons for the bias in earlier years are not known but may be because some smaller territorial authorities are not surveyed and these may tend to have smaller houses.

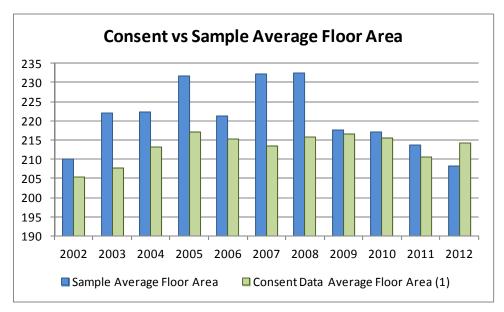


Figure 1 Consent vs Sample Average Floor Area

Figure 2 illustrates the difference between the average consent value and the average survey form value for the houses in our sample. Both the average consent value and the average survey form value follow the same trend throughout the years. The difference between the two is often that builders suggest a lower value in the hope that it will help them obtain the job. Then once they have the job, the actual cost is sometimes higher. As mentioned above, another reason that may contribute to this difference is that the consent may be applied for before the plan has been finalised, and thus extra costs could be incurred.

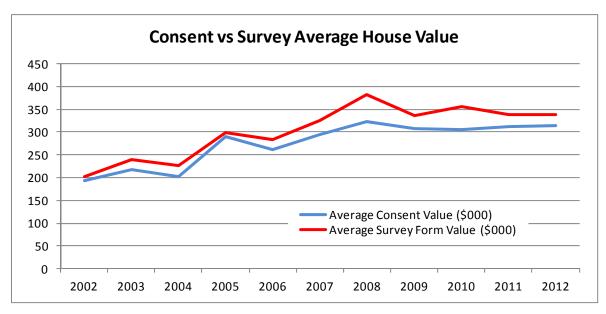


Figure 2 Consent vs Survey Average House Value

4. MAIN RESULTS

Further results are shown in the following charts. The data for these charts is in the tables in the appendix.

4.1 Roof Claddings

Sheet metal is the dominant roof cladding. The last two years have seen a closing of the gap between sheet metal and tiles (both metal and concrete) though.

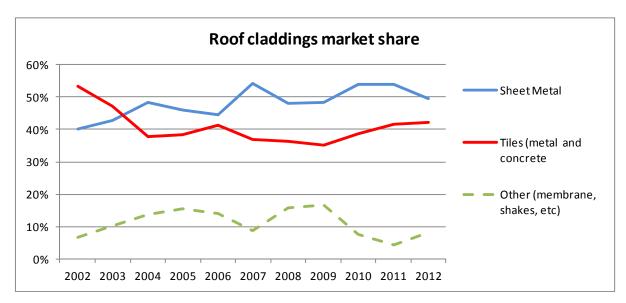


Figure 3 Roof Claddings Market Share

4.2 Wall Claddings

Clay brick is the dominant wall cladding, and had a market share of just over 50% in Christchurch in 2012. Weatherboards have been trending upwards over the period, with just over 30% market share in 2012, up from just 10% in 2002.

The other category, mainly made up of monolithic type claddings, have continued their downward trend since the impact of the leaky homes discovery.

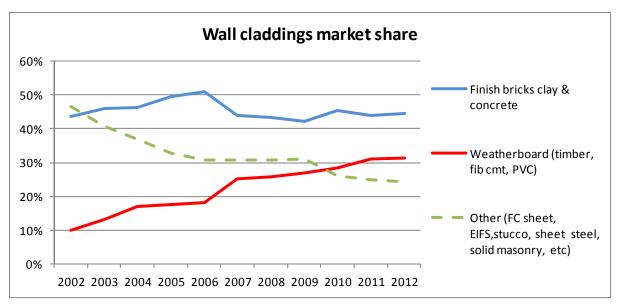


Figure 4 Wall Claddings Market Share

4.3 Wall Frames

Timber wall framing is the predominant structural material, however its use has been trending downwards over the period. This is due to the slow growth in steel framing, as well as the use of concrete masonry.

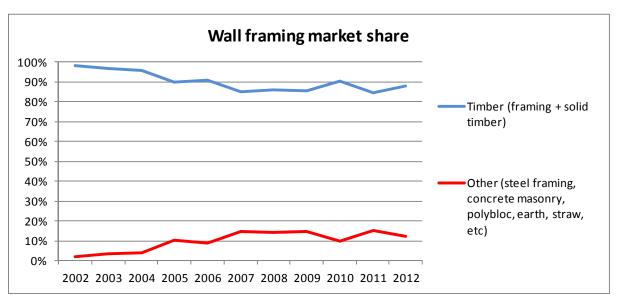


Figure 5 Wall Framings Market Share

4.4 House Storeys

Auckland had the highest proportion of houses that were multi-storeyed with 85% of surveyed houses being multi-storey. This was up from 75% in 2011. The other territorial authorities with a large proportion of multi-storey houses were Manukau, North Shore and Wellington. Generally the main population centres with small sections are more likely than other areas to have upper storeys.

10% of houses surveyed in Christchurch were multi-storey in both 2011 and 2012. This was down from just under 30% in 2010 and the decline is believed to be related to earthquake reconstruction, where the first replacements are simple, quick to construct low-rise houses. Similarly Waimakariri recorded nil two storey houses in 2012 and only 7% in 2011. The previous report had Waimakariri at 15% of houses with upper storeys in 2010.

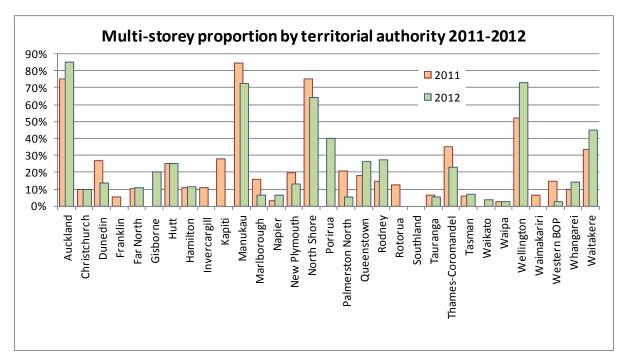


Figure 6 Multi-Storey proportion by Territory 2010

Figure 7 shows where floor area is located. Throughout the survey period, the majority of floor area has been located on the ground floor. More recent new houses have a greater proportion of floor area on the ground floor. This has largely been at the expense of floor area on the first floor, although there has also been a decrease in the proportion of floor area on the second floor and above.

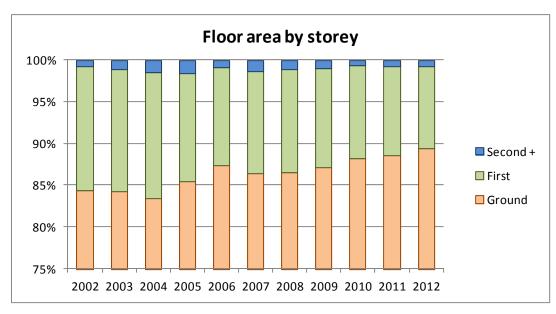


Figure 7 Floor Area by Storey

4.5 Flooring

Concrete flooring is the most common flooring type in new residential construction. This includes both concrete slabs and suspended concrete. The dominance is largely down to the majority of ground floors being concrete slabs. Timber flooring is much more common in upper storeys.

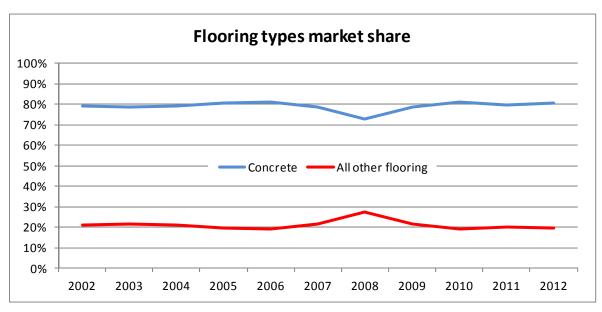


Figure 8 Flooring Types Market Share

4.6 Floor Joists

Solid timber floor joists are the most regularly used floor joist. In the periods from 2002 to 2006, the gap between solid timber and engineered wood was closing, and apart from a strong year for engineered wood floor joists in 2010, solid timber has been trending upwards.

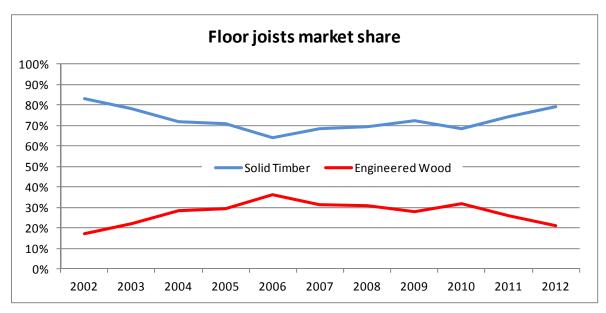


Figure 9 Floor Joists Market Share

250mm solid timber floor joists was the most common joist depth for both 2011 and 2012. The use of 150mm floor joists increased, with 200mm and 300mm being less common in 2012 than in 2011.



Figure 10 Sold timber joist depths share 2010

4.7 Insulation

Wall insulation, ceiling insulation and floor insulation for both concrete slabs and timber floors have been separated in this section.

4.7.1 Wall Insulation

Fibreglass is by far the dominant wall insulation material with well over 95% market share since 2010. The share appears to be increasing. The "other" category is mainly polystyrene and natural wool.

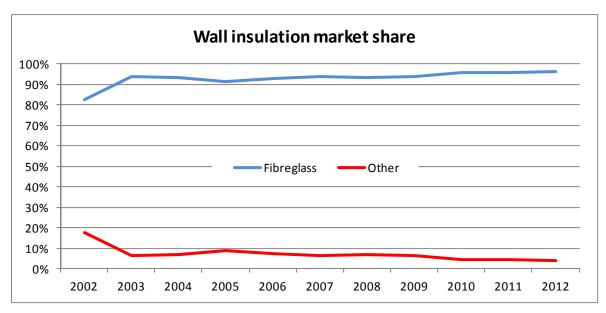


Figure 11 Wall Insulation Market Share

4.7.2 Ceiling Insulation

In recent years, ceiling insulation has been following the same trend as for wall insulation. However, in 2003 fibreglass was decreasing in share in the ceiling insulation market whereas it was increasing in share in the wall insulation market.

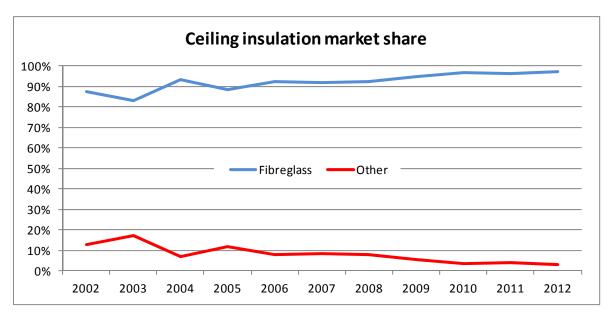


Figure 12 Ceiling Insulation Market Share

4.7.3 Floor Insulation

Sheet polystyrene has become the most common concrete slab insulation over the last two years. Prior to this, the use of waffle pod and sheet polystyrene was fairly evenly split. In 2012 the percentage of slabs that were insulated was approximately 50%. This appears to be flattening.

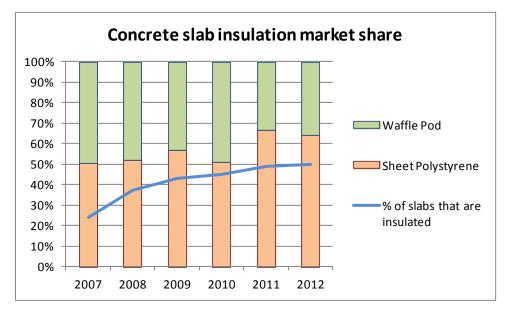


Figure 13 Concrete floor Insulation Market Share

The proportion of houses using polystyrene insulation in timber floors was increasing prior to 2012. However, it's share dropped significantly in 2012, with fibreglass having a strong increase in share. Reasons for this are unclear but it's possible that polystyrene was diverted into retrofit markets and new polyester under-floor products have been coded under the fibreglass category.

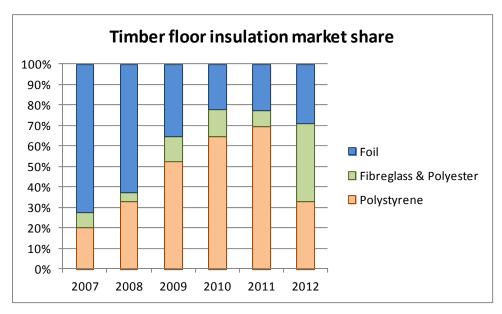


Figure 14 Timber floor insulation market share

4.8 Downlights

The majority of new houses have downlights installed. However, fewer installed downlights in 2012 than 2011. There was also a decrease in the amount of houses installing 31-40 and 41-50 downlights. However, there was an increase in the amount of houses with 51+ downlights. On average there were 25 downlights per new house in 2012. In May 2012 the building regulations related to downlights changed, requiring higher specifications for safety reasons, and the average downlight cost increased. So it is possible that in future downlight numbers will decline.

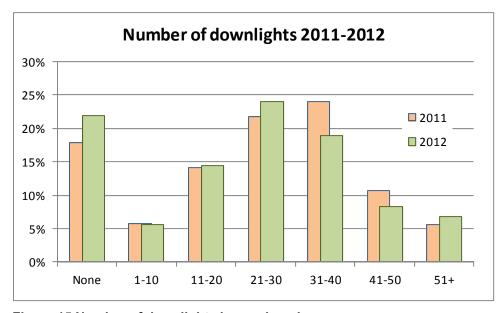


Figure 15 Number of downlights in new housing

4.9 Window Frames

Aluminium was the most common window frames in 2012. The following figure shows that in many of the territorial authorities we survey, all responses received had used aluminium. Timber's use was sporadic apart from in Rotorua. One PVC window was picked up in the surveys, in Auckland.

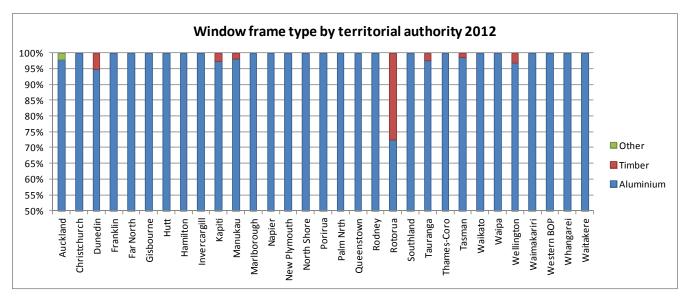


Figure 16 Window frame type

4.10 Double Glazing

The double glazing rate by territorial authority in 2011 and 2012 is shown below. The majority of territorial authorities surveyed had 100% double glazing. However, territorial authorities such as Auckland and Manukau and further north, have some houses without double glazing.

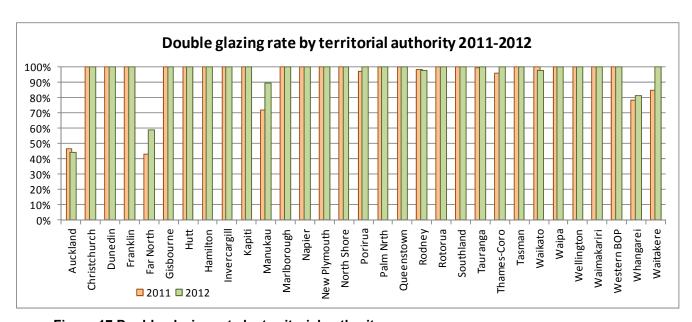


Figure 17 Double glazing rate by territorial authority

A further option to improve the performance of windows is advanced glazing. This is the use of low-emissivity (low-E) panes and/or argon gas-filled. Most houses did not use advanced glazing. However, all three responses from the Rotorua territorial authority did. The percentages in Figure 18 are based on floor area.

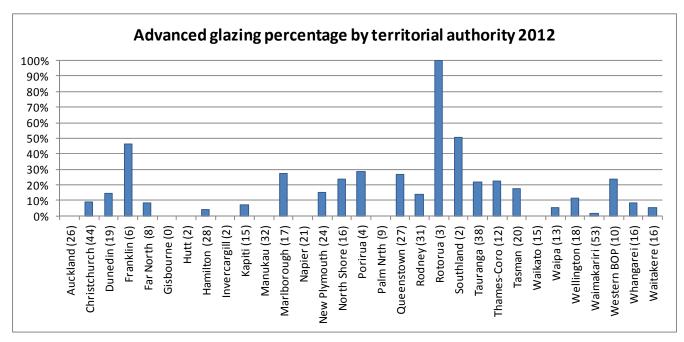


Figure 18 Advanced glazing by territorial authority

4.11 Wind Zones

The following figure shows the number of new houses surveyed in each wind zone. The number of responses is shown over each bar. Houses built in high wind zones are the most common, followed by medium wind zones.

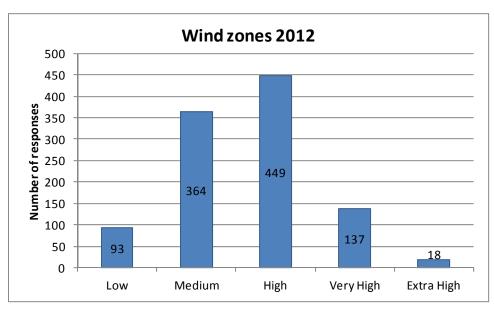


Figure 19 Wind zones frequency in new houses

Figure 20 shows the breakdown of wind zones by territorial authorities. The line illustrates the average wind zone for each territorial authority (1 = low, 2 = medium, 3= high, 4 = very high, 5= extra high). It shows that there is quite a bit of variation between houses in the same territorial authority, with wind zones often spread over 3 or 4 wind zones. In Dunedin and Marlborough, we received survey responses encompassing all of the different wind zones. The number in brackets after each territorial authority is the number of responses.

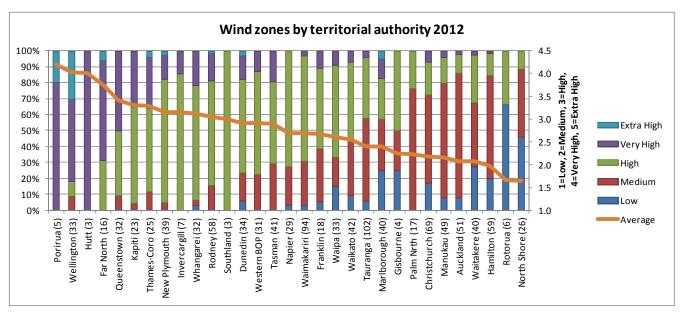


Figure 20 Wind Zones by Territory

4.12 E2 Risk Scores

The average risk scores by territorial authority are shown in Figure 21 as well as the breakdown of risk score range (0-6 = low, 7-12 = medium, 13-20 = high, over 20 = very high).

Comparison of the rankings in Figure 20 and Figure 21 indicate interesting findings. Kapiti and Far North houses are in the higher wind zones but have quite low risk scores. Conversely, North Shore and Waitakere houses are in the low wind zones but have high risk scores. This indicates the former regions have simple "low-risk" houses compared to the latter regions.

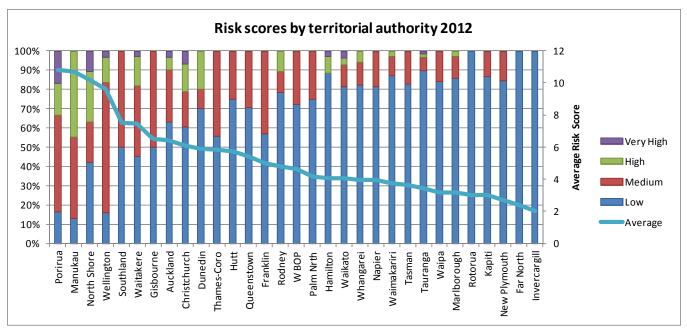


Figure 21 Average E2 risk score by territorial authority

5. CONCLUSIONS

In general, many of the market shares of materials have been relatively steady over the years surveyed. There are a few exceptions to this though:

- Timber wall framing share trended downward in the early 2000s as concrete masonry and other framing systems gained some market share. More recently light steel framing has gained share to about 4% while concrete has declined slightly.
- In the wall claddings market the long-term trend is a decline in monolithic type claddings (fibre cement sheet materials and EIFS). Weatherboard products have benefitted from this, with both timber and fibre cement weatherboard having large rises in market share since the early 2000s.
- In the floor joist market engineered wood products appeared to have levelled out in market share at about 30% in the mid to late 2000s but now they may be declining in share slightly.
- The proportion of concrete slabs being insulated is increasing every year, though the penetration rate appears to have slowed as it approaches the 50% mark.
- Double glazing is near 100% of new housing, except in northern parts of the North Island, and also Auckland. The latter is puzzling because BRANZ believes it is difficult to trade-off single glazing for more bulk insulation in a cost efficient way for most new houses.

6. APPENDIX

The appendix contains the three items:

- BRANZ materials survey details
- · Tables of data for the charts
- A cost analysis of insulation and glazing.

6.1 BRANZ New Dwellings survey

This survey has been underway since 1998 and was originally developed to obtain data not otherwise available from official or other sources. The main users are building materials manufacturers and the results enable companies to monitor their market share (e.g. claddings, insulation, etc).

Some questions relate to the layout and design features of new dwellings which are relevant to building officials and researchers, e.g. ground and upper floors, wind zones, envelope risk matrix scores, efficiency measures, heating types, stud sizes and spacings, etc. Samples of the forms are shown below. Some questions change from survey to survey but most have remained the same since the start.

It is a postal survey to the builder identified on the building consent application form and the questions relate to that particular consent. Over 300 returns are received each quarter. The response rate is about 30% and an incentive is offered (lotto ticket, book voucher or reduced price for BRANZ publications). The main issue is to keep the form as simple and clear as possible, and on one page. It is apparent from the density of the form an upper limit on the number of questions has been reached, and preferably the form should be simpler to help improve the response rate. At the least any new questions that arise from time to time require the dropping of existing questions.

The responses are weighted by the share of building activity in each territorial authority (as indicated by building consents) in the calculation of the national market share.

6.2 Results Tables

The data contained in some of the charts

Table 1 Average Floor Area (square metres)

Average Floor Area (square metres) Yearly Data 2002-2012											
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Sample Average Floor Area	210.0	222.0	222.2	231.6	221.3	232.1	232.6	217.5	217.0	213.7	208.2
Consent Data Average Floor Area (1)	205.4	207.7	213.1	217.1	215.2	213.4	215.8	216.5	215.6	210.6	214.3
Note: survey average floor area weighted	to allow t	for region	al buildir	g activity	1						
(1) Source: Statistics New Zealand											

Table 2 Average House Value (\$000)

Average House Value Yearly Data 2002-2012											
Tearry Data 2002-2012	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Average Consent Value (\$000)	193.4	218.0	202.6	289.0	260.8	293.4	322.2	306.8	305.7	312.8	313.4
Average Survey Form Value (\$000)	201.8	239.7	225.4	297.7	283.9	324.0	381.6	336.0	355.6	338.6	337.2
Note: average survey form values are we	eighted to a	allow for reg	gional buildi	ng activity							

Table 3 Roof Claddings Market Share

Roof Claddings Market Share Yearly Data 2002-2012											
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Sheet Metal	40.1%	42.8%	48.4%	46.1%	44.7%	54.2%	48.0%	48.3%	53.8%	53.9%	49.6%
Tiles (metal and concrete)	53.3%	47.1%	37.7%	38.3%	41.3%	36.9%	36.2%	35.0%	38.6%	41.6%	42.1%
Other (membrane, shakes, etc)	6.7%	10.2%	13.9%	15.6%	14.0%	8.8%	15.8%	16.7%	7.6%	4.5%	8.3%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
lote: percentage weighted to allow for the regional building activity.											

Table 4 Wall Claddings Market Share

Wall Claddings Market Share Yearly Data 2002-2012											
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Finish bricks clay & concrete	43.5%	46.1%	46.3%	49.5%	51.0%	44.0%	43.5%	42.1%	45.5%	44.0%	44.5%
Weatherboard (timber, fib cmt, PVC)	10.0%	13.3%	16.9%	17.7%	18.2%	25.3%	25.7%	26.8%	28.3%	31.2%	31.3%
Other (FC sheet, EIFS,stucco, sheet steel, solid masonry, etc)	46.5%	40.6%	36.8%	32.8%	30.8%	30.7%	30.8%	31.1%	26.2%	24.8%	24.2%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
lote: percentage weighted to allow for the regional building activity.											

Table 5 Wall Framings Market Share

Wall Framing Market Share Yearly Data 2002-2012											
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Timber (framing + solid timber)	98.1%	96.5%	95.9%	89.8%	90.9%	85.1%	86.0%	85.4%	90.4%	84.7%	87.8%
Other (steel framing, concrete	1.9%	3.5%	4.1%	10.2%	9.1%	14.9%	14.0%	14.6%	9.6%	15.3%	12.2%
masonry, polybloc, earth, straw, etc)											
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100.0%
Note: percentage weighted to allow for th	e regional	building a	ctivity.								

Table 6 Multi-Storey Proportion by Territorial Authority

Multi-Storey Proportion 2011-2012	ру ГА	
ZV 1 1-ZV 1Z	2011	2012
Auckland	75%	85%
Christchurch	10%	10%
Dunedin	27%	14%
Franklin	5%	0%
Far North	11%	11%
Gisborne	0%	20%
Hutt	25%	25%
Hamilton	11%	11%
Invercargill	11%	0%
Kapiti	28%	0%
Manukau	84%	73%
Marlborough	16%	6%
Napier	3%	6%
New Plymouth	20%	13%
North Shore	75%	64%
Porirua	0%	40%
Palmerston North	21%	5%
Queenstown	18%	26%
Rodney	15%	27%
Rotorua	13%	0%
Southland	0%	0%
Tauranga	6%	6%
Thames-Coromandel	35%	23%
Tasman	6%	7%
Waikato	0%	4%
Waipa	2%	3%
Wellington	52%	73%
Waimakariri	7%	0%
Western BOP	15%	3%
Whangarei	10%	14%
Waitakere	33%	45%

Table 7 Percentage of Floor Area by Storey

Perce	ntage of Flo	or Area	by Storey							
	Yearly Data 2002-2012									
	Ground	First	Second +							
2002	84.4%	14.8%	0.8%							
2003	84.2%	14.7%	1.1%							
2004	83.4%	15.1%	1.5%							
2005	85.4%	13.0%	1.6%							
2006	87.4%	11.8%	0.8%							
2007	86.5%	12.2%	1.3%							
2008	86.6%	12.3%	1.2%							
2009	87.1%	11.9%	1.0%							
2010	88.2%	11.1%	0.7%							
2011	88.6%	10.6%	0.8%							
2012	89.4%	9.9%	0.7%							

Table 8 Flooring Types Market Share

Flooring Types Ma	arket Sha	re									
Yearly Data	2002-201	2									
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Concrete	79.0%	78.7%	79.1%	80.6%	80.8%	78.4%	72.6%	78.4%	81.0%	79.7%	80.4%
All other flooring	21.0%	21.3%	20.9%	19.4%	19.2%	21.6%	27.4%	21.6%	19.0%	20.3%	19.6%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Note: percentage w	lote: percentage weighted to allow for the regional building activity.										

Table 9 Floor Joists Market Share

Floor Joists Market	Share										
Yearly Data 20	002-2012										
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Solid Timber	82.9%	78.1%	71.6%	70.8%	63.8%	68.5%	69.2%	72.0%	68.4%	74.0%	79.0%
Engineered Wood	17.1%	21.9%	28.4%	29.2%	36.2%	31.5%	30.8%	28.0%	31.6%	26.0%	21.0%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Note: percentage wei	Note: percentage weighted to allow for the regional building activity.										

Table 10 Solid Timber Joist Depths

	Solid Timber Joist Depths 2011-2012									
	2011	2012								
100mm	0.5%	0.5%								
150mm	23.4%	25.0%								
200mm	24.9%	23.6%								
250mm	37.8%	38.9%								
300mm	12.9%	10.1%								
Other	0.5%	1.9%								

Table 11 Wall Insulation Market Share

Wall Insulation Market Share Yearly Data 2002-2012											
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Fibreglass	82.4%	93.6%	93.0%	91.3%	92.8%	93.5%	93.2%	93.7%	95.4%	95.5%	96.1%
Other	17.7%	6.4%	7.0%	8.7%	7.2%	6.5%	6.8%	6.3%	4.6%	4.5%	3.9%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Note: percent	Note: percentage weighted to allow for the regional building activity.										

Table 12 Ceiling Insulation Market Share

Ceiling Insulation Market Share Yearly Data 2002-2012											
_	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Fibreglass	87.4%	83.1%	93.0%	88.3%	92.0%	91.9%	92.2%	94.6%	96.7%	96.2%	96.9%
Other	12.6%	16.9%	7.0%	11.7%	8.0%	8.1%	7.8%	5.4%	3.3%	3.8%	3.1%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Note: percentage weighted to allow for the regional building activity.											

Table 13 Floor Insulation Market Share

Floor Insulation Market Share											
Yearly Data 2007	Yearly Data 2007-2010										
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012					
Concrete Slab											
Waffle Pod	49.6%	48.1%	43.3%	48.9%	33.4%	35.8%					
Sheet Polystyrene	50.4%	51.9%	56.7%	51.1%	66.6%	64.2%					
% insulated	23.8%	36.9%	42.9%	45.0%	48.6%	49.8%					
Timber Floor											
Foil	72.3%	62.5%	35.5%	22.3%	22.6%	29.2%					
Fibreglass & Polyester	7.6%	4.6%	12.1%	13.1%	8.1%	38.1%					
Polystyrene	20.2%	32.9%	52.5%	64.6%	69.3%	32.7%					
Note: percentage weighte	ed to allow	for the regi	onal buildin	g activity.							

Table 14 Number of Downlights

Number of Downlights 2011-2012							
2011 2012							
None	17.9%	21.9%					
1-10	5.7%	5.6%					
11-20	14.2%	14.4%					
21-30	21.8%	24.0%					
31-40	24.0%	18.9%					
41-50	10.8%	8.4%					
51+	5.6%	6.8%					

	NEW D	WELLING						
Please give this form Number of dwelling		-	Out for the b Contract val					ncl GST.
Floor areas	Total floor area	Sq met	res (include attac			s).		
	Particleboard	Plywood	•	· (not overlay, lude decks).		Concrete		
Ground level	Sq metres	Sq metres		Sq metres		Sq metres		
First level	Sq metres	Sq metres		Sq metres		Sq metres		
2nd or more levels	Sq metres	Sq metres	Sq n	netres		Sc	metres	
Decks (above groun		patios) (circle one deck? Yes/No		(circle one or r	more)			
Deck areaSq met	tres		Deck s	surface materia bstrate = plywo	al = radiata/ h		•	•
Wall Framing Radiata	(tick a	ppropriate box) Douglas	s fir	Concrete bloc	k	Other	(state	e)
	framing precut or pre			114.0		'4 O ()		110.4
Framing timber trea	Tick one or more	eated kiln dry	Untreated wet	H1.2	┐ '	1.2 (orange)		H3.1
State where used (eg oute					⊣ 			
Floor joists	Solid	Hybeam	1		Origin	Other		
Tick one or more	None timber	Posistrut (I beam)	Steel T	winaplate	(I beam)	(state)		
	depth mmmm					mm		
	R value Pink	Bradford Premier			Other	Treated	Wool	Other
l`	nsulation Batts	Gold Fibreglas	s Rocwool (p	oolyester)	polyester	paper		(state)
Ceiling insulation F	₹-							
	Expol F Warmfeet	Polystyrene Cosy panel Floor	Sisalation Foil	Othe (state				
_	₹-	parier		(State				
Installer (name) . Noise Control								
Have you installed nois	se control products?	(circle o Yes / N		?				
	amestop Thermakraft		GIB underlay				Black Paper	Other (state)
(tick one or more) Fla	amestop Tyvek	Thermakraft coverup	Framegard II	I Greenw	rap	Fastwrap	Black Paper	Other (state)
Wall cladding S	State type (and approx	x % wall coverage)						
Туре		area	eg fibre cen	nent sheet, 75%	% also	plywood, sol	lid plaster(mi	in 18mm),
Туре	%	area		clay brick, 15%	%	plaster or	n polystyrene	, concrete
Type	%	area		cedar 109	%	block, P\	VC weatherb	oard, etc.
r , F:: 0 , , ,			Г	Hardies	BGC	CSR	PRIMA	Other
If yes to Fibre Cement clac	_		-					
Fibre Cement Product use	ed as (Circle one	or more) Applied text	ure finish sheet,	Flat she	eet, FC pla	ank, FC we	eatherboard/	Linea
If solid plaster, what backing	ng? (circle one i	f solid plaster) fibre ce	ement, plywood,	, paper, Tripl	e S, block/b	rick, metal la	athe	
Roof cladding	••			(or circle one	•			
eg metal tiles, prepainted	corrugated, other stee	el profiles, concrete tile	es, butyl, asphal	t shingles, fibre	eglass shingle	es, etc.		
Wet wall linings		ore in each row)	Hardie		Standard	GIB	011	(1 1)
Bathroom	a Aquapanel	Seratone	Villaboard H	lardiglaze	GIB	Aqualine	Other	(state)
Laundry								
	ent sheet flooring under							
Energy efficiency	=			Energ	-		-	Built-in
Double glazing	Solar water heat	ers Dual flush to	ilets efficient li	ghts Heat	pump Lo	ow flow showe	ers win	dow vents
Type of Builder +	How many houses or d	welling units does you	ur company build	per year (appr	ox)			1
Construction Dolars	<u> </u>							
Construction Delays		ntract with the owner r	now. how many w	eeks before or	n-site work w	ould start?	wks	
	ii jou oigilou u to		, now many w	CONC DOIDIG OF	. SILO WOIN WO	,		

Thank You. Please fold this form, and freepost it in the return envelope

Oct-06

NEW DWELLIN	IG			
Please give this form to the builder or designamber of dwelling units in this consent.				page. incl GST.
Floor areas Total floor area	Sq metres (include a	ttached garage, exclude	decks).	
Particleboard Plywoo		nber (not overlay, exclude decks).	Concret	9
Ground levelSq metres		Sq metres		Sq metres
First level Sq metres	Sq metres	Sq metres		Sq metres
2nd or more levels Sq metres	Sq metres	Sq metres		Sq metres
				·
	If the floor is concrete ncrete does it have concre	e is it Ribraft or similar (ie ete masonry perimeter fo		, ,
Wall Framing (tick appropriate box) Radiata Steel Was the wall framing precut or prenailed ? Yes / No	Douglas fir (circle one)	Concrete block	Other	(state)
Heating Systems Heat pump Wood/Pellet b	,	eating Underfloor hea	ting Underfloor hea	iting DVS/HRV Gas
Tick one or more	(Not including DVS	•	-	
Floor joists Solid None timber Posistrut	Hyjoist Steel	Twinaplate	Origin Laminated (I beam) veneer lumb	
Tick one or more Joist depthmm			mmr	
Insulation R value Pink Bradford	Premier Blown F		Other	Other
(tick one or more) of insulation Batts Gold	Fibreglass Rocwoo	(polyester) p	oolyester Wool	(state)
Wall insulation R -				<u> </u>
Ceiling insulation R -				<u> </u>
Expol Polystyre Warmfeet Under sl			Other Cupolex (state)	
Floor Insulation R -	Other places enesity			
Insulation Installer (name) Please tick	Other, please specify			
Noise Control	Pink Batts	Gib Other Gib	Bradford Pink	Other
Have you installed (circle one) If so then will noise control products? Yes / No (Tick one or m	actypo.	Noiseline Products	Gold Batts	Specify
Roof wrap Flamestop Thermakraft Bitumac	Greencap Pa	auloid Black Pape	r Other (state) Dir	flex 130 Tekton Home RAB
(tick one or more) Flamestop Tyvek Thermakra Wall wrap	ft Framegard Greenwra	Fastwrap Black Pap		130 Tekton Home RAB
DPC Damp-a	-thene Mathiod	Supercourse	Other, specify	<u> </u>
What DPC products have you installed?				
Flashing Tapes Weatherseal	Aluband Tyvek Flexwi	ap Protectowra	p Other, specify	′
What flashing tapes are installed?				
Wall cladding State type (and approx % wall c	overage)			
Type % area	eg 1	ibre cement sheet, 75%		solid plaster(min 18mm),
Type % area		clay brick, 15%	•	r on polystyrene, concrete
Type % area		cedar 10%		, PVC weatherboard, etc.
If Fibre Cement cladding is used, who is the Manufacturer		ardies BGC	CSR PRIMA	Other Eterpan
Fibre Cement Product used as (Circle one or more)	Applied texture finish she	et, Flat sheet,	FC plank, FC	weatherboard/Linea
If solid plaster, what backing? (circle one if solid plast	er) fibre cement, plywo	ood, paper, Triple S, b	olock/brick, metal lath	ne
Roof cladding Type		(or circle one)		
eg metal tiles, prepainted corrugated, other steel profiles,	concrete tiles, butyl, asp	halt shingles, fibreglass	shingles, etc.	
Windows	Aluminium	PVC plastic	Steel Other (sta	ate)
Please tick what windows are used				
Exterior doors Please tick what exterior doors are used (include entry/exit, french and sliding doors)	Timber	Aluminium	Composi (timber and aluminiu	
Fascia Timb	er Board Metal	Other, State	<u> </u>	
What type of material was used? (tick one)			,	
Wet wall linings (Tick one or more in each	ch row) Hardies	Standard	GIB	Other,
Formica Aquapanel Seratone Bathroom		diglaze GIB	Aqualine [specify Timber
Laundry				
Is fibre cement sheet flooring underlay used in the bathro	oom or laundry ? Yes/ No.	circle one)		
Energy efficiency Tick if any of the following are be	•	Energy	Low flow	Sliding air vents
, ,	-	ent lights Heat pump		built into window frame

Thank You. Please fold this form, and freepost it in the return envelope

Oct-08

Please give this form	to the builder or		NEW DWELLING out for the building	g consent listed o	ver the page.	
Number of dwelling u				of work (incl sub-tra		Incl GST.
Floor Areas and	Total Floor Area		s (include attached ga	rage, exclude deck	s).	
Ceiling Height	Particleboard	S	trip timber (not overlay exclude decks)	Strandboard	Concrete	Height of level to ceiling
Ground level	Sq m	Sq m	Sq m	Sq m	Sq m	metres
First level	Sq m	Sq m	Sq m	Sq m	Sq m	metres
2nd or more levels	Sq m	Sq m	Sq m	Sq m	Sq m	metres
Building Envelope Ris What is the	k Score and Win risk score (enter s		evation) North	West	South Ea	ast
	wind zone (tick or	-	Medium	High	Very High	Extra High
Radiata	ck appropriate box) Steel	Douglas Fir	Concrete Block / No (circle one)	Solid Woo	d Other	(state)
Floor Joists		olid	, ito (entire one)		Hyne	Other
(tick one or more)		mber Posistrut	t Hyjoist Ste	el Twinaplate	(I beam) lumbers	
	Joist depth:	mm	mmmm	mm mm	mm	mm mm
Insulation	Insulation	Pink Bradford			Other	Other
(tick one or more) Wall insulat	R Value	Batts Gold	Premier Earthwoo	ol Greenstuf Po	lyester Wool Pol	ystyrene (state)
Ceiling insulat						
Is the floor insulated		/ No If yes	what floor insulation	was used?		
is the noor madated	(Shore one) les		rene (not Polythene) Pi		n Ribraft	Other
		Warmfeet I	Under Slab Sn	ug Floor Foil	Floor Cupolex	(state)
Floor insulat						
Insulation Installer (name) Builde	er Other (please	specity)			
Window Frames	,	Aluminium	Thermally broken alu	ıminium PVC	Timber Otl	ner (state)
What are the window f	rames made of?	Aldinimani	Thermany broken are	The state of the s	Timber Ott	(State)
Are windows double gl	azed? (circle one) Ye	s / No / Unsure	Do the windows have lo	ow-e panes and/or Arg	on gas fill? (Circle one	Yes / No / Unsure
Noise Control			Pink Batts	GIB Other		Pink
Have you installed	(cicle one) ? Yes / No			Noiseline Produ	cts Gold	Batts Polyester
noise control products	? Yes/No	(tick all that a		ease specify)		
Building Wraps Flame	stop Thermakraft	Bitumac Cov			tate) Watergate plus	Tekton
Roof Wrap						
(tick one or more) Flamesto Wall Wrap			Home RAB Fastwrap	Other Watergate	Tekton Ecoply Barr	ier Bitumac Pauloid
DPC What DPC products ha		Damp-a-thene	Mathoid Sup	ercourse C	Other, Specify:	
Flashing Tapes What flashing tapes ar		eatherseal A	luband Tyvek Flexy	wrap Protectowra	ap Flameflash	Other, Specify:
Wall Cladding St	ate type and approxi	mate % wall covera	ge			
e.g. Fibre cement sh			de: plywood sheet, pl			cement plank,
Clay Brick, 15% Cedar WB, 10%	gı	azıng, EIFS, aerot	e concrete panel, radi	ata ws, linea ws e	tc.	
Type			% area			
			% area % area			
77-				ardies BGC	CSR PRIMA Ot	her Eterpan
If Fibre Cement c	ladding is used, wh	o is the manufac	turer?			
Fibre Cement pro	duct used as	Applied to	exture finish sheet,F	lat sheet, Linea (1	6mm), FC plank (7.5	imm)
If solid plaster, w	hat backing was us	ed?	Fibre cement, ply	wood, paper, Trip	le S, block/brick, n	netal lathe
Roof Cladding			,			
What roof cladding was metal tiles. co) I, trough zincalum, c	corrugated zincalum	other steel profile	es, concrete tiles.
			,		,	,,
If roof is metal tiles,						
		3-7.9°	3-9.9° 10-11.9°	12°+	Do <u>n't Kno</u> w	
Is the majority of the	roof slope:					
Wet Wall Linings	(tick one or more in			andard GIB	Other	. Haris
Bathroom	ca Aquapanel S	Seratone Villabo	ard Hardiglaze	GIB Aqualine	specify Timber	Horizon
Laundry	$\overline{}$					
Has the showe	r been:	Pre-Formed	Built insitu	Ceramic Tile	, <u> </u>	
			or laundry? Yes / No If			
Have tiles been used in	-		•	,,		
Ceiling Linings and Ba	ttens	10mm plaste	rboard 13mm_pla	sterboard Ultr	aline Tiles	Other
Ceiling Linings (tick	one or more)					
Ceiling Battens (circl	e one): timber or i	metal Are ther	e any downlights recess	ed in to ceiling? Yes	/ No (circle one) IF Y	ES, how many
Thank You. Please fold	his form, and free	post it in the retu	rn envelope			Aug-12