

## Project Profile

# Adelaide Convention Centre – Deconstruction of Plenary Building



<b>Client</b>	Lend Lease
<b>Location</b>	Adelaide CBD, South Australia
<b>Duration</b>	January 2015 - July 2015
<b>Contract</b>	Stage Two, Deconstruction of building and internal fit outs
<b>Cost</b>	\$7.3 million

## Project Overview

McMahon Services were engaged by Lend Lease to undertake this highly complex project at the Adelaide Convention Centre precinct. The Convention Centre is undergoing a redevelopment that will be delivered over two stages. The first stage is now complete and has been open to the public since March 2015 – the new building expanded westwards over the railway lines to link with the Morphett Street Bridge.

The demolition of the Plenary Building formed the first part of stage two of the project, and was undertaken over a seven month period, making way for new infrastructure to be constructed. It will replace the existing Plenary Building (home of the first Convention Centre in Australia in 1987) with a multi-purpose, state-of-the-art facility with plenary capacity of up to 3,500 seats, scheduled for completion in 2017.

### McMahon Services

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The existing three storey Plenary Building, was originally built using a structural steel frame clad with 350 precast panels, sitting on a suspended slab. Due to the nature of the suspended slab, a traditional method of mechanical demolition was eliminated by all parties, and the method of deconstruction, the majority of this by crane, was executed.

Due to the project's intricacy, McMahon Services were engaged to provide expert advice on suitable demolition methods during the project's conception and feasibility stage. This Early Contractor Involvement (ECI) process required a genuine collaborative approach by all parties to enable clarification of scope, stakeholder expectations, program and budgets to develop and clearly define appropriate work methods. McMahon Services engaged a temporary works engineer, Aztec Analysis, to verify the impact of its proposed work methods on the Plaza Structure and surrounding buildings, conducting over 50 critical lift studies. This independent verification process was a critical factor, due to the nature of the suspended slab construction of the Plenary Building and close proximity to neighbouring buildings.

#### **The scope of works for the project was as follows:**

- › Deconstruction of the existing three storey Plenary Building, which was originally built using a structural steel frame clad with precast panels, sitting on a suspended slab;
- › Work with an external contractor to undertake comprehensive temporary engineering design works, to plan and coordinate the support required for the placing of the plant and equipment for the safe deconstruction of the building, whilst on a suspended slab;
- › Carry out internal strip out of tiered foldup seating and all combustibles;
- › Coordinate the delivery and removal of Roll On Roll Off (RoRo) Bins via one entry ramp, which exited onto North Terrace. The RoRo Bins (which contained the demolished materials) and other plant and equipment needed to be placed over band beams to distribute weight throughout the structure without overloading the suspended post tensioned slab. In total 3,978 tonnes of material was collected, 98% of it being recycled;
- › Use of the 13 tonne Spyder PC130 Longreach with a pulveriser fitted was used to demolish the four circular stair structures, eight metres in diameter, 13 metres high;
- › Use of the 13 tonne Spyder PC130 Longreach with a pulveriser fitted was used to demolish concrete walls 250 mm thick;
- › Removal of the roof involved the removal of two separate layers of Stramit Panel, weighing approximately 80 kgs each, used for acoustic insulation and ceiling purposes;
- › Removal of all low level perimeter precast panels;
- › Removal of the four main supporting tower structures that remained, with two 30 tonne, 36 metre box trusses that were suspended between each pair of towers;
- › High level precast panel and floor slabs were removed under stringent lifting and rigging conditions and outrigger loading controls.

#### **The details of the four main lifts, involving the removal of the four supporting towers included:**

##### Main Lift One – Precast concrete panels:

- › 350 precast concrete panels removed – average weight 4.5 tonnes per panel.

##### Main Lift Two – Main Support Towers:

- › Engineered removal sequence;
- › 12 critical lifts in four towers;
- › Average lift mass 15 tonnes;
- › Largest lift totalling 25 tonnes.

##### Main Lift Three – Main Truss Lift:

- › Total weight 28.6 tonnes.

##### Main Lift Four – Northern Lift Shaft:

- › Two critical lifts;
- › Average mass 14 tonnes;
- › Largest lift 16 tonnes;

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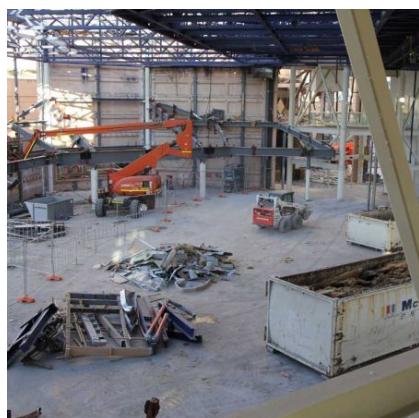
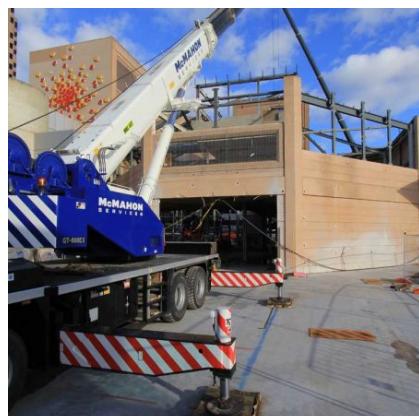


- > Two tonne lift car removed.

This project involved over 5,200 lifts in total, 4,620 crane hours and 49, 057 man hours with five teams of three full time riggers, five full times crane operators and two senior rigging supervisors.

Enforcing and maintaining Active Demolition Zones for all workers and keeping the plant and equipment separated by exclusion zones, in order to minimise overloading of floor slabs, was part of the management of the safety of our workers and other site personnel. The extensive pre-planning and management of coordination of transport through the one entry and exit point, involved strategic communications between the gate operations personnel and laydown area personnel, showcasing the McMahon Services team work, and maintaining the flow of the project.

The complex demolition of a building of this scale over a suspended slab, in close proximity to surrounding stakeholders could not have been achieved without an intensive and collaborative approach between all parties involved. Community relations between the client and key stakeholders were a pivotal part of the successful delivery, noise and vibration monitors were positioned around the perimeter of the site, with pre-set levels to ensure the noise restriction levels were not exceeded and to ensure minimal disruption to surrounding businesses.



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