

22 November 2017

Ref No: J00779

Hughes Developments Limited C/- CivilPlan Consultants Limited PO Box 97796

#### Attention: Mr R. Pitkethley

Dear Ryan

#### RE: Geotechnical Investigation Report for Residential Subdivision at 99 Escotts Road, Tuakau

#### 1 PROJECT BRIEF, SCOPE AND OBJECTIVES

This report has been prepared for Hughes Developments Limited in support of an application to the Waikato District Council for Resource Consent in accordance with the requirements of the Resource Management Act 1991.

Where appropriate, it is in accordance with the recommendations of NZS 4404, Land Development and Subdivision Engineering and related documents.

The scope of this report encompasses the geotechnical suitability and stability of the land having regard for the nature of the development proposals.

Its principal objectives were to assess:

- Existing geomorphological features and their effects on existing and proposed site stability.
- The nature, bearing qualities and relative uniformity of the subsoils to the depths likely to be affected by proposed land development works and future building loads.
- Engineering works required to remediate areas having identified slope stability or groundwater problems.

#### 2 RELATED REPORTS

As part of the preparation of this report we have reviewed the following existing geotechnical reports for the site:

- Ground Consulting Limited, Geotechnical Investigation Report at Escotts Road, Tuakau; Ref R1705-1, dated 28 November 2014.
- Ground Consulting Limited, Geotechnical Investigation Report (Addendum Report) at Escotts Road, Tuakau; Ref R1705-2, dated 8 June 2015.

These investigation reports were for a previous residential subdivision layout for the site comprising of 92 residential lots with a similar layout. It is unknown whether these reports were ever submitted to Council for any previous consent application(s) or subdivision scheme.



As part of their investigations, 23 no. hand auger boreholes were drilled to depths up to 4m and we have appended these borehole logs as supplementary information (Appendix 4).

The main findings of these reports were as follows:

- A geotechnical ultimate bearing capacity of 300kPa should apply for all lots contained within the subdivision.
- The soils were assessed to be Class M (moderately expansive) in terms of AS 2870.
- Computer slope stability assessments undertaken showed that some portions of the stream bank edge along the eastern boundary of the site returned factors of safety below required minimums. Building restriction zones, regrading of sections of slopes and subsoil drainage were recommended within areas of concern.

#### 3 SITE DESCRIPTION

The study area (99 Escotts Road) is located off the eastern end of Escotts Road and this site is described as follows from the Ground Consulting Limited Geotechnical Investigation Report. We concur with this assessment and reiterate as follows:

#### Site Topography

The subdivision is located on two predominant landforms as follows:

<u>Gently Sloping Terrace</u>: The majority of the subdivision is located on an extensive gently sloping terrace with measured slope angles of less than 10° to the horizontal. The terrace slopes gently down from a high point at ~RL 41m which is located close to the existing end of Escotts Road.

<u>Kairoa Stream Bank</u>: The eastern extent of the gently sloping terrace is marked by a break of slope which delineates the upper portion of a bank which extends down to the Kairoa Stream. The Kairoa Stream is located on or close to the eastern subdivision boundary. The bank is between 5m and 10m high and consists of a series of moderately steep to steep slopes and gullies with intermediary gently sloping topography.

The steeper portions of the bank within the southern portion of the subdivision have been terraced as part of an abandoned orchard.

A tributary of the Kairoa Stream extends onto the south-western portion of the subdivision. This forms a small, moderately steep gully which extends down to existing ponds located to the south-west of the subdivision.

#### Site Features

The gently sloping terrace and gently sloping portions of the Kairoa Stream bank are presently utilized as a kiwifruit orchard. The orchard consists of series of timber posts, rails and wires which are accessed via. grassed tracks.

The steeper portions of the stream bank are covered in exotics, regenerating bush and fruit trees.

A dwelling is located near the intersection of proposed Roads 1 and 2. The dwelling is accessed via a driveway off Escotts Road.

The subdivision contains no other features of note.



#### Slope Instability Features

The gently sloping terrace which extends across the majority of the subdivision does not contain any slope instability features.

The steeper portions of the stream bank showed signs of shallow seated slumping typically where slope grades are 1(v) on 3(h) or steeper. The slope instability consisted typically of shallow regolith type failures forming creep terracettes and hummocky ground.

Some of the slopes near the stream edge have been terraced as part of an abandoned orchard. It is likely that the terracing has removed pre-existing slope creep.

#### 4 DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS

The attached Civil Plan Consultants Limited plan set (Appendix 1) presents the development proposals for the site and show the following:

- Subdivision into 94 new residential lots.
- Associated road, stormwater and sanitary sewer infrastructure.
- 3 new stormwater control ponds.
- 1 retaining wall up to 2.9m high along the eastern boundary of several lots within the eastern portion of site.

Bulk earthworks for the above proposals will comprise cuts of up to 4m deep and fills up to 3.5m deep.

#### 5 FIELDWORK

We have relied on the Ground Consulting Limited field investigation data (attached in Appendix 4 as supplementary information) as part of the preparation of this report. Their field investigation included the drilling of 23 no. boreholes to depths up to 4m.

In addition, we visited site on 30 October 2017 and drilled 6 no. additional hand auger boreholes to depths up to 5m within proposed stormwater ponds and along the retaining wall alignment. Our borehole logs are attached in Appendix 3.

A summary of findings is as follows:

#### 6 SUMMARY OF GROUND CONDITIONS

#### 6.1 Published Geology

The Geological Map of New Zealand, Sheet 3, at a scale of 1:250,000 maps the subdivision as being underlain by the South Auckland Volcanic Field. The South Auckland Volcanic Field consists of basalt flows, scoria, tuff and ash deposits.

Within the vicinity of stream along the eastern boundary, the presence of Holocene age alluvial deposits overlying the above South Auckland Volcanic Field deposits is expected.



#### 6.2 Previous Fieldwork Findings

#### 6.2.1 Ground Consulting Limited Fieldwork Findings

Below is a summary of ground condition findings from the Ground Consulting Limited Geotechnical Investigation Report. We concur with their assessments and reiterate as follows:

#### Topsoil

Topsoil mantles the grassed and orchard portions of the subdivision to a measured depth of between 0.1m and 0.4m with an average topsoil depth of ~0.2m.

#### Slope Colluvium

Colluvial soil associated with regolith type slope instability features has developed on the steeper portions of the stream bank. The colluvium consists of disturbed weathered volcanic ash to an observed depth of up to 2.0m but typically less than 0.5m thick.

#### Weathered Volcanic Ash

A thick weathered volcanic ash layer underlies the subdivision. The weathered volcanic ash typically consists of clayey SILT with some sand which is very stiff to hard, moist, moderately plastic & insensitive.

Shear strength testing undertaken provided an undrained shear strength of between 142kPa and >199kPa with the majority of readings >199kPa.

#### Volcanic Tuff

Hand auger bore refusal was met within tests HA113, 118, 121 at a depth of between 2.1m and 3.0m. Refusal was typically on very dense silty fine SAND which typically forms the upper portion of weathered tuff deposits.

The hand auger bores are located close to the base of the stream bank. As such it is likely that the stream has eroded down to competent tuff deposits. The tuff deposits likely also underlie the subdivision at depth.

#### Groundwater

Groundwater was not encountered within any of the hand auger bores undertaken indicating a coherent groundwater table depth of at least 2.0m in the vicinity of the subdivision.

#### 6.3 Lander Geotechnical Fieldwork Findings

#### 6.3.1 HA1, HA2 and HA4

These boreholes were drilled along the proposed retaining wall alignment.

Ground conditions encountered below the topsoil comprised of orange/ brown, stiff to hard silty clay and clayey silt (ash) with sand and gravel inclusions and banding. Termination on inferred basalt boulders/ gravel was encountered and 1.7m, 2.2m and 4.9m respectively.

Scala penetrometer testing within the base of boreholes HA1 and HA2 encountered effective refusal (i.e. hammer bouncing) within 300mm.

Groundwater was encountered within HA2 only, with a standing water level at the completion of the borehole measured at 2.1m.



#### 6.3.2 HA3, HA5 and HA6

These boreholes were drilling within proposed stormwater pond areas. Ground conditions encountered below the topsoil were as follows:

- HA3: orange/ brown, very stiff to hard silty clay (ash) with sand and gravel inclusions. Termination on inferred basalt boulders/ gravel at 1m. Scala penetrometer testing within borehole base encountered effective refusal (i.e. hammer bouncing). Standing groundwater level encountered at 0.9m.
- HA5: orange/ brown/ black, stiff to hard silty clay and clayey silt (ash and tuff) with some sand. Standing groundwater level encountered at 3.8m.
- HA6: orange/ grey, firm to hard silty clay (alluvium). Termination on dense materials at 2.5m. Scala penetrometer testing within borehole base encountered effective refusal (i.e. hammer bouncing). Standing groundwater level encountered at 0.2m.

#### 7 SLOPE STABILITY

#### 7.1 Approach to Slope Stability Analyses

A total of eight cross sections were provided to us by Civilplan Consultants Ltd (as appended) and seven of these cross-sections were used for computer slope stability analysis via SlopeW 2012 version 8 software using the Morgenstern-Price method for circular slips, which is considered to be the governing mode of failure for the geotechnical site model (based on geomorphology, as discussed in section 3).

The degree of stability of a slope is expressed as the factor of safety, which is the ratio of the forces resisting failure to the driving forces causing instability. Theoretical failure of a slope is possible when the factor is 1.0, while increasing values above 1.0 indicate improving stability. General industry standards require slopes within residential subdivisions to have minimum factors of safety of 1.5 and 1.3 under normal and worst credible groundwater conditions respectively. The worst credible groundwater level is based on the Ground Consulting Limited assessment of 2m above assumed existing groundwater level. We concur with this and have adopted the same transient groundwater level for our analyses.

Stability risks on this site were assessed by worst case scenario techniques. Worst case scenarios involve the assessment of the theoretically worst groundwater levels for an existing slope and then using <u>assumed</u> realistic parameters to establish the lowest factor of safety for these conditions. Seismic event (1 in 150 year event, as is usual industry standard for residential subdivision<sup>1</sup>) analysis was also undertaken using effective stress (pseudostatic) and also undrained shear strength parameters with a minimum factor of safety of 1.2 generally acceptable in this scenario.

For our analyses, the following table of conservative effective stress soil parameters were selected. These parameters have been selected based on our experience within similar geologies, and are no less conservative than the industry norm<sup>1</sup>.

Footnote 1: Based on Auckland Council Code of Practice for Land Development and Subdivision, Section 2, Version 1.6, Dated 24 September 2013



Description	Unit Weight (kN/m3)	Cohesion (kPa)	Phi (degrees)
Alluvium/ Recent Colluvium	16	3	28
Volcanic Ash	17	5	30
Weathered Volcanic Tuff	18	7	32
Engineer Certified Fill	18.5	5	32

Table 1: Effective Stress Parameters

Existing groundwater, elevated groundwater (2m above existing groundwater) and seismic cases were analysed for each cross section in order to assess the existing (pre development) and post development slope stability, results of which are appended. A summary of critical cases is presented in the following table:

ors of Safety

Case No.	Conditions of Analysis	Factor of Safety (F.O.S)	Meets F.O.S Criteria? (Y/N)
A.1	Section A – Existing Slope – Existing Groundwater	1.532	Y
A.2	Section A – Existing Slope – Elevated Groundwater	1.166	N (<1.3)
A.3	Section A – Existing Slope – Existing Groundwater – Seismic 1/150yr	1.251	Y
A.4	Section A – Proposed Slope – Existing Groundwater	1.854	Y
A.5	Section A – Proposed Slope – Elevated Groundwater	1.317	Y
A.6	Section A – Proposed Slope – Existing Groundwater – Seismic 1/150yr	1.520	Y
B.1	Section B – Existing Slope – Existing Groundwater	2.187	Y
B.2	Section B – Existing Slope – Elevated Groundwater	1.749	Y
B.3	Section B – Existing Slope – Existing Groundwater – Seismic 1/150yr	1.670	Y
B.4	Section B – Proposed Slope – Existing Groundwater	1.978	Y
B.5	Section B – Proposed Slope – Elevated Groundwater	1.627	Y
B.6	Section B – Proposed Slope – Existing Groundwater – Seismic 1/150yr	1.522	Y
C.1	Section C – Existing Slope – Existing Groundwater	4.350	Y
C.2	Section C – Existing Slope – Elevated Groundwater	3.383	Y
C.3	Section C – Existing Slope – Existing Groundwater – Seismic 1/150yr	2.817	Y
C.7	Section C – Remediated Slope (Retaining Wall) – Existing Groundwater	1.595	Y
C.8	Section C – Remediated Slope (Retaining Wall) – Elevated Groundwater	1.352	Y



Case No.	Conditions of Analysis	Factor of Safety (F.O.S)	Meets F.O.S Criteria? (Y/N)
C.9	Section C – Remediated Slope (Retaining Wall) – Existing Groundwater – Seismic 1/150yr	1.343	Y
E.1	Section E – Existing Slope – Existing Groundwater	1.317	N (<1.5)
E.2	Section E – Existing Slope – Elevated Groundwater	0.919	N (<1.3)
E.3	Section E – Existing Slope – Existing Groundwater – Seismic 1/150yr	1.119	N (<1.2)
E.7	Section E – Remediated Slope (3m Deep Counterfort Drains & Retaining Wall) – Existing Groundwater	1.636	Y
E.8	Section E – Remediated Slope (3m Deep Counterfort Drains & Retaining Wall) – Elevated Groundwater	1.572	Y
E.9	Section E – Remediated Slope (3m Deep Counterfort Drains & Retaining Wall) – Existing Groundwater – Seismic 1/150yr	1.341	Y
F.1	Section F – Existing Slope – Existing Groundwater	1.500	Y
F.2	Section F – Existing Slope – Elevated Groundwater	1.241	N (<1.3)
F.3	Section F – Existing Slope – Existing Groundwater – Seismic 1/150yr	1.230	Y
F.4	Section F – Proposed Slope – Existing Groundwater	1.700	Y
F.5	Section F – Proposed Slope – Elevated Groundwater	1.451	Y
F.6	Section F – Proposed Slope – Existing Groundwater – Seismic 1/150yr	1.389	Y
G.1	Section G – Existing Slope – Existing Groundwater	1.900	Y
G.2	Section G – Existing Slope – Elevated Groundwater	1.609	Y
G.3	Section G – Existing Slope – Existing Groundwater – Seismic 1/150yr	1.449	Y
G.4	Section G – Proposed Slope – Existing Groundwater	1.876	Y
G.5	Section G – Proposed Slope – Elevated Groundwater	1.526	Y
G.6	Section G – Proposed Slope – Existing Groundwater – Seismic 1/150yr	1.588	Y
H.1	Section H – Existing Slope – Existing Groundwater	2.186	Y
H.2	Section H – Existing Slope – Elevated Groundwater	1.743	Y
H.3	Section H – Existing Slope – Existing Groundwater – Seismic 1/150yr	1.800	Y
H.4	Section H – Proposed Slope – Existing Groundwater	2.218	Y
H.5	Section H – Proposed Slope – Elevated Groundwater	2.201	Y
H.6	Section H – Proposed Slope – Existing Groundwater – Seismic 1/150yr	1.713	Y



### 7.2 Discussion on Stability Analyses

As can be seen from the above results, the proposed land modification works generally improves the current slope stability factors of safety through easing slope gradients (i.e. removing driving force), filling of the toe of slopes and installation of retaining walls (i.e. increasing resisting force).

However, our stability analyses found that to achieve satisfactory factors of safety post development below the proposed retaining wall within the vicinity of cross-section E-E, a series of 3m deep counterfort drains will be required to control groundwater levels and achieve a satisfactory factor of under worst case scenario elevated ground water conditions (i.e. engineering remediation is required here).

It should be noted however that on slopes steeper than 1(v) in 4(h) shallow soil creep can also occur in the surficial soils and this cannot be modelled accurately using the computer slope stability software. This phenomenon occurs slowly generally due to seasonal fluctuations in moisture content and the expansive nature of the soils, coupled with gravity. Implications associated with this are presented later in the report, and in our experience are normally dealt with by the end user commensurate with the nature of a building development proposal (i.e. at Building Consent).

#### 8 PROJECT EVALUATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 8.1 General

Our review of existing geotechnical reports and recent field investigations have confirmed that the site is generally suitable for the proposed earthworks, subject to the comments and recommendations contained herein.

The undertaking of earthworks construction and drainage works in accordance with NZS 4404, "Code of Practice for Urban Land Subdivision" and related documents should ensure that the completed development is generally suitable for conventional light timber framed dwellings constructed in accordance with the requirements of NZS 3604. However, AS 2870 expansive Site Class provisions will apply.

The results of our computer analyses show that the bulk earthworks should generally improve the long-term factors of safety under both elevated and existing ground conditions. However, cross-section E-E' found that below the proposed retaining wall a series of 3m deep counterfort drains will be required to ensure satisfactory factors of safety are maintained.

#### 8.2 Site Gradients Steeper Than 1(v) in 4(h)

As discussed in section 7.2, where gradients slope steeper than 1(v) in 4(h) soil creep can occur. Building and earthworks restrictions will therefore be imposed on lots where finished slope gradients are steeper than 1(v) in 4(h). This building line restriction will mainly affect the lots along the eastern boundary of the site and portions of the southern boundary of the site, where lots flank gullies and/or proposed ponds.

The extent of any building line restrictions within lots will be imposed as part of the geotechnical completion report. The likely restriction will state that any building development and/or earthworks within the vicinity of areas where slope gradients are 1(v) in 4(h) or steeper will be subject to specific geotechnical site investigation and foundation design, with a view to retaining walls or leading edge foundation piles to mitigate the long term effects of soil creep.



#### 8.3 Geotechnical Drainage

#### 8.3.1 Counterfort Drainage

As discussed in section 7.2 and 8.1, counterfort drainage will be required below the proposed retaining wall within the vicinity of cross-section E-E'. The attached geotechnical engineering plan (Figure 02) shows the proposed location of these drains (4no. in total spaced at approximately 12m centres), the exact location of these drains should be confirmed on site by the certifying geotechnical engineer prior to construction, and will need to ensure they do not conflict with future retaining wall foundations and/or public service lines.

Details on their construction is presented on the attached geotechnical drainage detail plan (Figure 03). This plan shows that the drains should be 450mm to 600mm wide, a 160mm highway grade perforated drain coil should be place within the base of trench and backfill should be with SAP50 scoria (or approved alternative). A 0.5m thick clay capping layer should be placed over the drainage aggregate with non-woven geotextile cloth underlain the cap. The drains should outlet via the detailed outlet structures, just above working stream level.

The counterfort drains will need to be flushed with clean water after their construction to ensure that they will perform as intended. The permanent outlet structure locations for the drains should be positioned above the 100-year stream flood level to prevent debris blockages etc.

Provided the counterfort drains are constructed as specified, outlets are position above the 100-year stream flood level and they are flushed with clean water following construction, the drains are considered robust and will require no specific ongoing maintenance.

#### 8.3.2 Underfill Drainage

The attached geotechnical engineering plan (Figure 02) shows the proposed location of underfill drainage. These drains are to be positioned within the invert of the gully to be filled within the western portion of the site and beneath the proposed fill at the toe of slope within the north-eastern portion of the site. The construction and outlet details for these drains is shown on the geotechnical drainage detail plan (Figure 03).

#### 8.3.3 General

All geotechnical drains and outlets should be carefully recorded on as-built plans by a Registered Surveyor and the details forwarded to us for inclusion in our geotechnical completion report.

#### 8.4 Stormwater Ponds

The CivilPlan Consultants Limited drawings show that three stormwater ponds are proposed. The boreholes drilled within the vicinity of the two eastern most stormwater ponds terminated at depths between 1m and 2.5m (i.e. above the proposed invert depth of the ponds which are up to 4.5m deep) with the possible presence of basalt boulders noted within HA3.

Prior to the construction of these stormwater ponds, further geotechnical investigation should be undertaken (i.e. trial pits) to determine the ground conditions to the invert depth of the proposed ponds and the excavatability of the material.

Assessment of any requirement for pond liners (i.e. clay liners using material source from site) should be made at this time, and re-evaluated throughout the construction of the ponds.



Construction of the pond fill embankments should comprise of undercutting/benching the subgrade down to suitable stiff inorganic natural ground to the satisfaction of the certifying geotechnical engineer. Pond fill embankments should consist of suitable plastic materials sourced from site, the fill testing control criteria for these materials is presented in section 8.9. As is good engineering practice, a seepage key should be provided beneath the centreline of any impoundment fill bunds, approximately 1m deep by 3m wide, and subject to ground conditions observed during construction.

If pond fill or cut batters are proposed steeper than 1(3) in 3(h) then the matter should be referred to us for further stability assessments.

#### 8.5 Retaining Wall

A retaining wall up to 2.9m (wall type to be confirmed) is proposed within the eastern portion of the site. As part of the specific design of this wall during the building consent phase, further investigation is recommended given the depth some of our boreholes terminated at within the vicinity of this wall (i.e. HA1 and HA2 terminated at 1.7m and 2.2m respectively with gravel/ boulders inferred). This may require rotary cored (machine drilled) boreholes or trial pits that are appropriately positioned.

Building foundations and earthworks restrictions within a zone equal to the height of the completed retaining wall will apply and this will be addressed as part of the geotechnical completion report.

#### 8.6 Earthworks

#### 8.6.1 General

The bulk earthworks for this development involves cuts within the central and eastern portions of the site and filling of the gully within the western portion of the site along with the construction of the stormwater ponds and installation of civil services and roads.

#### 8.6.2 Site Preparation

Within areas of the subdivision affected by earthworks, all vegetation should be cleared. Outside the extent of the earthworks, vegetation cover should be disturbed as little as possible and reinstated wherever practical.

Topsoil should be stripped from all cut and fill areas, stripping operations being planned to extend well beyond cut and fill lines to avoid peripheral fill contamination. Stockpiles of topsoil and unsuitable materials should be sited well clear of the works on suitable areas of natural ground.

#### 8.6.3 Material Suitability

Earthworks operations involving borrow materials should be relatively straightforward. Generally, we envisage these earthworks will involve inorganic, clayey silts and silty clays that should be suitable, with conditioning, for handling and compaction by conventional earthmoving plant.

It is likely that optimum water contents will be lower than the range of natural water contents and accordingly it might be necessary for some drying to take place before compaction. Conversely, the ash materials on this site likely contain the presence of allophanic soils. Allophanic soils show marked irreversible changes in their physical properties when dried below the natural water content. This is attributed to the collapse of the allophanic gel-like structure and aggregation into much coarser grain sizes. Therefore, there may be a risk that the soils may become problematic if over dried. Careful management of the borrow fill materials will therefore be necessary by the Contractor.



It is recommended that standard compaction curve testing and solid density testing is undertaken from representative borrow areas once the contractors digger has established and prior to bulk cut to fill commencing.

In addition, as stated in section 8.4, the boreholes drilled within the vicinity of the two eastern most stormwater ponds terminated at depths between 1m and 2.5m (i.e. above the proposed invert depth of the ponds which are up to 4.5m deep) with the possible presence of basalt boulders noted within HA3. Prior to the construction of these stormwater ponds, further geotechnical investigation should be undertaken (i.e. trial pits) to determine the ground conditions to the invert depth of the proposed ponds, the excavatability of the material and its suitability for re-use as Engineered fill.

#### 8.6.4 Benching of Slopes

All benching of slopes prior to the placement and compaction of filling should be in accordance with the normal requirements of NZS 4404 and related documents and should be the subject of Engineering inspections prior to the placement of any drainage works or filling.

#### 8.6.5 Unsuitables

Any identifiable deposits of unsuitable materials, including existing uncertified filling and organic alluvial deposits, that are considered unfit for reworking should be undercut and disposed of off the site or on topsoil stockpiles if appropriate.

#### 8.7 Foundations for Buildings

#### 8.7.1 Bearing Capacity and Settlement Potential

A geotechnical ultimate bearing capacity of 300 kPa should generally be available for all shallow strip and pad foundations constructed on certified filling and on the stiff to hard natural ground.

However, within the areas of deeper cut, a value of less than 300 kPa may be specified subject to ground conditions exposed near finished subgrade level.

These issues will be re-addressed in our geotechnical completion report at which time it is recommended that a series of additional hand auger boreholes are undertaken within lots in cut ground.

#### 8.7.2 Expansive Site Class

Based on the assessments made in the previous Ground Consulting Limited geotechnical reports (refer Section 2 above), the preliminary AS 2870 expansive Site Class for the subdivision is M (Moderate) where characteristic surface movement ( $y_s$ ) up to 40mm can be expected.

However, this preliminary assessment will need to be re-assessed with laboratory testing at the completion of the subdivision, and in our experience of ground conditions within the Tuakau area (i.e. volcanic ashes) expansive site classes can typically range from M (moderate) to H1 (high).

Where Site Class M applies (subject to the aforementioned laboratory testing as part of the geotechnical completion report), foundation design may be carried out in accordance with AS 2870 or in accordance with NZS 3604 provided that in this latter case the minimum foundation depth below cleared ground level following topsoil removal and benching of building platform areas is 600mm, and for Class H1 this would increase to 900mm.



#### 8.8 Roading and Services

#### 8.8.1 Roading

We recommend that a programme of penetration resistance testing is carried out along the proposed Road to assess design CBR values once it is cut to subgrade level.

However, based on our past experience and review of vane shear strengths in the borehole logs, we anticipate that CBR values are likely to range from 3 to 5%. It should be noted that experience on previous subdivisions in the area showed that penetrometers may return unrealistically low values in subgrades where the volcanic soils are sensitive to disturbance. In these instances, additional testing of the subgrade by Benkelman Beam and design precedence set on other developments within the area may prove useful in determining a pragmatic approach to dealing with such areas less conservatively than usual mechanistic CBR design approaches. In our experience, undercutting of areas displaying weak CBR subgrade is an economical approach. Chemical stabilisation (e.g. using lime/cement additives) will be subject to reactivity testing on the volcanic soils.

#### 8.8.2 Trench Excavation

Some of the hand auger boreholes did not reach target depth (i.e. the boreholes drilled within the vicinity of the two eastern most stormwater ponds terminated at depths between 1m and 2.5m with the possible presence of basalt boulders noted within HA3). The excavatability of the deeper stormwater and sanitary lines (i.e. beyond the reach of the boreholes drilled to date) may therefore require determining prior to construction, the drain laying contractor should be made aware of the contents of this report in this regard.

#### 8.8.3 Trench Backfill

The attached CivilPlan Consultants Limited drainage reticulation plan shows the proposed location of proposed stormwater and sanitary sewer lines.

Were trenches run parallel to contours, backfilling should be to the highest attainable and where possible the pipe bedding should contain a Novaflo drain coil that is either connected into a stormwater manhole (if possible) or outletted down slope into the stream reserve area. This is to help prevent instability arising from the ingress of surface water and/or lateral movement of trench sides that could lead to progressive land slippage and is especially important where the lines are in close proximity to buildings.

These recommendations should especially apply to **sewer line trenches A/3 to A/7 and B/4 to B/6**. The subdivision drainlaying contractor must be made aware of these requirements and of the need to contact us when trench backfilling is to take place, **and we recommend the 'For Construction' drawings highlight this requirement.** 

#### 8.8.4 Groundwater Problems

Construction of the stormwater and sanitary sewage reticulation during the winter months could involve raised groundwater levels and could cause problems with the stability of trench sides, leading to a need for additional subsoil drainage and/or dewatering, especially in areas where deep lines are required.



#### 8.9 Compaction Control

Our preliminary recommendation for control criteria are as follows:

	Minimum Shear Strength and Maximum Air Voids Method	
(a)	Air Voids Percentage	
	(As defined in NZS 4402)	
	General Fill	
	Average value less than	10%
	Maximum single value	12%
	Within 500mm of carriageway subgrade	
	Average value less than	8%
	Maximum single value	10%
	Stormwater Pond Embankment	
	Average value less than	6%
	Maximum value	8%
(b)	Undrained Shear Strength	
	(Measured by Pilcon shear vane - calibrated using NZGS 2001 method)	
	General fill	
	Average value not less than	140 kPa
	Minimum single value	110 kPa
	Within 500mm of carriage subgrade	
	Average value not less than	150 kPa
	Minimum single value	120 kPa
	Stormwater Pond Embankment	
	Average value not less than	140 kPa
	Minimum single value	110 kPa
Note:	The average value shall be determined over any ten consecutive tests	

#### 8.10 Fill Induced Settlements

Provided the recommendations of this report (i.e. geotechnical drainage, gully muckouts) are followed and given the presence of very stiff subsoils within the site in general, it is expected that any consolidation settlement will have abated by the time bulk earthworks have been completed (which are likely take a minimum of 3 months).

#### 8.11 Plan Review and Further Work

If significant changes are proposed to be made to the earthworks plans reviewed to date, we reserve the right to revisit our evaluations and recommendations when they come to hand. Prior to bulk earthworks commencing, standard compaction curve testing is recommended to confirm the compaction control criteria.



It should be noted that it was not possible to cover all proposed building lots during the site investigation works carried out to date. Accordingly, it may be necessary at the time of preparation of our Geotechnical Completion report to undertake specific site investigation work on any previously uninvestigated lots that have either been cut or not affected by the earthworks.

In addition, as discussed in sections 8.4 and 8.5, additional geotechnical investigation is recommended prior to the construction of the stormwater ponds and to aid in the specific design of the proposed retaining wall in due course (i.e. as part of the building consent process).

#### 8.12 Inspections

It is important that we are given the opportunity to examine the site during construction, so that the nature and quality of the exposed subsoils can be related to the report assumptions. In all circumstances however, if variations in the subsoils occur from those described or assumed to exist then the matter should be referred back to us immediately.

Following satisfactory completion of the works we should be in a position to issue a geotechnical completion report (and PS4's for retaining walls inspected by us).

#### 9 LIMITATIONS

This report has been prepared solely for the use of our client, Hughes Developments Limited, their professional advisers and the relevant Territorial Authorities in relation to the specific project described herein. No liability is accepted in respect of its use for any other purpose or by any other person or entity. All future owners of this property should seek professional geotechnical advice to satisfy themselves as to its ongoing suitability for their intended use.

The opinions, recommendations and comments given in this report result from the application of normal methods of site investigation. As factual evidence has been obtained solely from boreholes which by their nature only provide information about a relatively small volume of subsoils, there may be special conditions pertaining to this site which have not been disclosed by the investigation and which have not been taken into account in the report.

If variations in the subsoils occur from those described or assumed to exist then the matter should be referred back to us immediately.

For and on behalf of Lander Geotechnical Consultants Limited

Prepared By:

15 shorts

Chris Edwards Senior Engineering Geologist MEngNZ.

Attachments:

Reviewed/ Authorised By:

111 0

Shane Lander Principal Geotechnical Engineer CMEngNZ, CPEng

Appendix 1: CivilPlan Consultants Limited Plan Set Appendix 2: Lander Geotechnical Consultants Limited Figures 1 to 3 Appendix 3: Lander Geotechnical Field Investigation Data Appendix 4: Ground Consulting Limited Field Investigation Data (Supplementary Data) Appendix 5: Slope Stability Analysis Results

# Appendix 1

**CivilPlan Consultants Limited Plan Set** 



#### NOTES:

- 1. LEVELS ARE IN TERMS OF AUCKLAND VERTICAL DATUM 1946.
  - ORIGIN OF LEVELS RM II DP 56282 (C5FF)
    - RL 39.48
- 2. EXISTING CONTOURS ARE SHOWN AT 0.5m INTERVALS.
- 3. DESIGN CONTOURS ARE SHOWN AT 0.5m INTERVALS.
- 4. CONTOURS SHOWN ARE FINISHED SURFACE LEVELS.
- 5. SILT AND STORMWATER CONTROL IS TO BE IMPLEMENTED DAILY AND COMPLY WITH THE GENERAL SPECIFICATION.
- 6. THE CONTRACTOR MUST BE AWARE OF AND COMPLY WITH COUNCIL REQUIREMENTS FOR EARTHWORKS, AT ALL TIMES.
- IT IS INTENDED THAT THE CONTRACTOR SHALL GRADE THE EARTHWORKS TO THE FINISHED CONTOURS SHOWN. HOWEVER, THE FINAL MARRYING AND SHAPING OF THE EARTHWORKS AREAS ARE SUBJECT TO THE ENGINEERS APPROVAL.
- ROAD LONGSECTION SUBGRADE LEVELS, TYPICAL CROSS-SECTION LEVELS AND BOUNDARY LEVELS TAKE PRECEDENCE OVER PLAN CONTOUR LEVELS.

#### LEGEND

\_\_\_\_\_10.0 \_\_\_\_ EXISTING CONTOUR

10.0	PROPOSED MAJOR CONTOUR
	EARTHWORK EXTENT
<u> </u>	PROPOSED RETAINING WALL

	ISSUE STATUS:		D	RAFT@	9 <b>03.1</b>	1.17
PLAN	SCALE: (A1/A3)	1:1000 / 1:2000				
	SCALE BAR 0 1:2000@A3	20	40	60	80	100m
J	DRAWING NUMBER:	20	11-0	1-200	REV:	- )



#### NOTES:

- 1. PROPOSED ISOPACHS ARE SHOWN AT 0.5m INTERVALS.
- 2. ALL WORKS AND MATERIALS ARE TO COMPLY WITH RELEVANT COUNCIL ENGINEERING STANDARDS
- ALL TOPSOIL TO BE STRIPPED AND STOCKPILED CLEAR OF THE PROPOSED EARTHWORKS IN A LOCATION AGREED WITH THE ENGINEER.
- 4. ALL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL DEVICES TO BE INSTALLED, AS-BUILT AND INSPECTED BY THE ENGINEER / COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVE PRIOR TO COMMENCING THE EARTHWORKS ON THE SITE.
- 5. AREA OF EARTHWORKS = X.XXX ha.
- 6. EARTHWORK VOLUMES ARE FROM EXISTING SURFACE TO FINISHED SURFACE AND ARE:

CUT VOLUME=	XXXX m <sup>2</sup>
FILL VOLUME=	XXXX m <sup>3</sup>

#### LEGEND

10.0 10.0	PROPOSED CUT ISOPACH PROPOSED FILL ISOPACH
	EARTHWORKS ZERO CUT/FILL LINE EARTHWORK EXTENT



PROPOSED CUT

PROPOSED FILL

	ISSUE STATUS:		D	RAFT@	9 <b>03.1</b> 2	1.17
AN	SCALE: (A1/A3)	1:100	0/1:20	000		
	SCALE BAR 0 1:2000@A3	20	40	60	80	100m
	DRAWING NUMBER:	20	11-0	1-220	REV:	-





— — — — EXISTING GROUND LINE
 — PROPOSED GROUND LINE

	ISSUE STATUS:		D	RAFT@	<b>@03.1</b> 1	L.17
SECTIONS	SCALE: (A1/A3) SCALE BAR 0	1:500 , 10	/ 1:100 0	)0 <sub>30</sub>	40	<u>50</u> m
	DRAWING NUMBER:	202	11-0	1-240	REV:	-



EARTHWORKS CROSS SHEET 2

— — — — EXISTING GROUND LINE
 — PROPOSED GROUND LINE

	ISSUE STATUS:		D	RAFT@	903.11	l.17
SECTIONS	SCALE: (A1/A3) SCALE BAR 0	1:500 10	/ 1:100 0	)0 <sub>30</sub>	40	50m
	DRAWING NUMBER:	20	11-0	<u></u>	REV:	-





# Appendix 2

Lander Geotechnical Consultants Limited Figures 1 to 3



1. LEVELS ARE IN TERMS OF AUCKLAND VERTICAL DATI

ORIGIN OF LEVELS RM II DP56282 757089.231mN 415881.197mE RL 39.48

- 2. EXISTING CONTOURS ARE SHOWN AT 0.5m INTERVA
- 3. DESIGN CONTOURS ARE SHOWN AT 0.5m INTERVAL
- 4. CONTOURS SHOWN ARE FINISHED SURFACE LEVELS.
- 5. SILT AND STORMWATER CONTROL IS TO BE IMPLI AND COMPLY WITH THE GENERAL SPECIFICATION.
- 6. THE CONTRACTOR MUST BE AWARE OF AND AUCKLAND COUNCIL REQUIREMENTS FOR EARTH' TIMES.
- IT IS INTENDED THAT THE CONTRACTOR SHA EARTHWORKS TO THE FINISHED CONTOURS SHO THE FINAL MARRYING AND SHAPING OF THE EART ARE SUBJECT TO THE ENGINEERS APPROVAL.
- ROAD LONGSECTION SUBGRADE LEVELS, TYPICAL LEVELS AND BOUNDARY LEVELS TAKE PRECEDEN CONTOUR LEVELS.

#### LEGEND

10.0 EXISTING CONTOUR



- EARTHWORK EXTENT PROPOSED RETAINING WALL

LANDER GEOTECHNICAL HAND AUGER BOREHOLE (OCTOBER

2017) GROUND CONSULTING HAND AUGER BOREHOLE (NOVEMBER 2014)

#### HUGHES DEVELOPMENTS LTD

### 99 ESCOTTS ROAD, TUAKAU

#### SITE INVESTIGATION PLAN

figure no:

01



- 1. PROPOSED ISOPACHS ARE SHOWN AT 0.5m INTERV/
- 2. ALL WORKS AND MATERIALS ARE TO COMPLY WITH COUNCIL ENGINEERING STANDARDS .
- ALL TOPSOIL TO BE STRIPPED AND STOCKPILED 3. PROPOSED EARTHWORKS IN A LOCATION AGR ENGINEER.
- 4. ALL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL DEVICES T( AS-BUILT AND INSPECTED BY THE ENGINEE REPRESENTATIVE PRIOR TO COMMENCING THE E/ THE SITE.
- 5. AREA OF EARTHWORKS = X.XXX ha.
- 6. EARTHWORK VOLUMES ARE FROM EXISTING SURFA SURFACE AND ARE:

CUT VOLUME=	XXXX m <sup>3</sup>
FILL VOLUME=	XXXX m <sup>3</sup>

#### LEGEND

—10.0——	PROPOSED CUT ISOPACH
	PROPOSED FILL ISOPACH
	EARTHWORKS ZERO CUT/FILL LINE
	EARTHWORK EXTENT



PROPOSED CUT

PROPOSED FILL

GEOTECHNICAL DRAINAGE LEGEND (SEE FIGURE 03 FOR CONSTRUCTION DETAILS)

> INDICATIVE ALIGNMENT OF UNDERFILL DRAINAGE. (TO BE CONFIRMED ON SITE DURING CONSTRUCTION)

INDIGATIVE ALIGNMENT OF 3M DEEP COUNTERFORT DRAINAGE (12M SPACINGS). RETAINING WALL DRAINAGE TO CONNECT INTO COUNTERFORT DRAINAGE LINES (TO BE CONFIRMED ON SITE DURING CONSTRUCTION)

INDICATIVE POSITION OF ENGINEER APPROVED OUTLET STRUCTURE (TO BE CONFIRMED ON SITE DURING CONSTRUCTION)

HUGHES DEVELOPMENTS LTD

#### 99 ESCOTTS ROAD, TUAKAU

#### **GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING PLAN**

figure no:

02

### **OUTLET STRUCTURE\* - CROSS SECTION VIEW**



	description	drawn	approved	date	drawn	rawn MPC	
_					approved	pproved CE	
evision					date	ate 9.11.17	
Гe					scale	cale NTS	<b>LANDE</b>
					original size	riginal A3	geereennie

# Appendix 3

Lander Geotechnical Field Investigation Data

Client :HUGHES DEVELOPMENTS LTDProject Location :99 ESCOTTS ROAD, TUAKAU						Auger Borehole No. HA01 Sheet 1 of 6								
	mbor		00779				ļ	Vane H	lead:	Logge	d By:	Process	sor : D	ate:
	mN	JU	mE	Gro	und R I		-	94	6	e _	L (m) (m) (m)	LJ		30.10.17
Borehole Location:	Description:		Refer to site plan					gend	pth (m	anding er Lev	/ane ar(kPa / residu	sitivity	Sar Labora	nple and itory / Other
		so	IL DESCRIPTIC	N				, Leç	Del	Sta Wate	She: Peak	Sen	Ľ	Test Details
TOPSOIL			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						-					
silty CLAY, o	orange/brown	Very sti	iff, moist, medium pl	asticity	y [ASH]			*-*-*-*-*-*-* *-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*	-					
- — becoming hi	gh plasticity						ۍ <u>د . د . د .</u> د	**************************************	- - 0.5		186+			
-							يغ يغ يغ	*-3-5-5-3-3-3 *-3-3-3-3-3-3-3 *-3-5-3-3-3-3-3- *-3-5-5-3-3-3-3-3-3-3-3-3-3-3-3-3-3-3-3-	-					
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<ul> <li>becoming in clavev SILT</li> </ul>	sensitive	e sand. d	orange/brown, Verv	stiff. m	noist. low to medi	ium	÷.÷		<del>-</del> 1.0		155/106	1.5		
plasticity, mo	oderately sens	sitive, wit	th occasional fine gr	avel s	ized inclusions		থথথথ	*****	-				Scala Penetr	ometer
- -							প্রহায়ায		- 		163/61	2.7	Test	/100mm)
- with some fi	ne sand, with	minor fin	e gravel sized inclu	sion	lusion Scala per	etromete	K		-		UTP		L	/100/11/1)
test commer	nced and foun	id effecti	ve refusal at 2.0m.		iusion. Scala per	letioniete	51		-				- 16 - 12	
- -						<			<b>-</b> 2.0				<b>-</b> 20+	(ER)
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		Comme	ents:		Borehole Diameter:	Topsoil		s	and		Sandston		Pluto	nic
		Ground UTP = ι	water not encounter unable to penetrate.	red.	50mm	Fill		G	ravel		Siltstone	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	No C	ore
geotech	nnical	EOB =	end of borehole.		TT	Silt	****		umice		Volcanic		₩ 	

Client : HUGHES DEVELOPMENTS LTD					Auger Borehole No. HA02									
Project	Locatior	ו: <sup>9</sup>	9 ESCOTTS ROAL	D, TU	AKAU							Sheet	2 of	f 6
Job Nu	mber:	J(	00779				Vane 94	Head: 46	Logge J	d By: L	Process LJ	or :	or : Date: 30.10.17	
Borehole	mN		mE	Grou	und R.L.		- P	(m) r	ding Level	ne (kPa) ∗sidual	il ivity	Sa	ample a	nd Other
	Description:	<u></u>					Lege	Depti	Stan Water	Val Shean <sub>peak</sub> / re	Soi Sensit	Lado	Test Details	Junet
TOPSOIL					<u> </u>			 						
-														
silty CLAY v moderately	vith trace fine sensitive, with	sand, or occasio	ange/brown. Very sti onal course sand to fi	ff, moi ne gra	st, medium plasti vel sized inclusio	city, ons [ASH]		<b>-</b> 0.5		131/45	2.9			
- ·								x- x- x-						
-								- - 1.0		184/70	2.6			
-							· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·							
-								- 15		186+				
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<ul> <li>becoming sized</li> <li>gravel sized</li> </ul>	aturated, inser	nsitive, v	with some fine sand, w	with m	inor course sand	to tine		- 2.0		139/75 UTP	1.9	l(plow	/s/100n	nm)
EOB at 2.2r test comme	n. Too hard to nced and foun	auger f nd effect	urther. Inferred bould ive refusal immediate	ler inc ely.	lusion. Scala pen	etrometer		F				- 20	+ (ER) = Effect	tive
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[														
<b>-</b>		C			Borehole Diameter	Topsoil		-6.0		Sandsto	ne litit	<u> </u> ::::Грі	utonic F	******
		Groun	dwater encountered :	2.0m.	50mm	Fill		Gravel		Siltstone		2 2 Z 2 Z Z 2 Z Z 2 Z Z	o Core	<u></u> .
LAN geotec	DER hnical	EOB =	end of borehole.		Checked:	Clay	*****	Organic Pumice		Limesto				

Client : HUGHES DEVELOPMENTS LTD				Auger Borehole No. HA03												
Proje	ect	Locatior	n: 9	9 ESCOTTS ROAL	D, TU	AKAU								Shee	et 3 of	f 6
loh	Nu	mher <sup>.</sup>	.11	00779					Vane ⊦ م∧	lead: 6	Logge	d By: L	Process	or :	Date: 30.10	0.17
					Grou	Ind R I				-	اھ	- al ()			<u> </u>	
Boreho Locatio	le n:	Description:		Refer to site plan					Jend	oth (m	anding er Lev	/ane ar(kP / residu	Soil sitivity	Lab	Sample a	nd Other
			so		N				Le(	Del	Sta Wate	She Peak	Sen		l est Details	
TOPSO	IL -									<u>,                                    </u>						
silty CL/ moderat	Y w ely s	ith trace fine s sensitive [ASH et. with occasi	sand, or {] ional co	ange/brown. Very sti urse sand to fine gra	ff, mois	st, medium ed inclusion	plastic	city,		- - - 0.5		152/70	2.2	See	la	
- - -	0.63	iturated									V			Per Tes (blo	ietromet t ws/100n	er nm)
EOB at test com	1.0m	n. Too hard to need and foun	auger f d effect	urther. Inferred bould ive refusal immediate	er incl ely.	usion. Scal	la pene	etrometer	(- <u>1</u> - <u>1</u>	- - -		UTP		- 2 ER	0+ (ER) = Effec	tive
- - -										- 				Re	tusal	
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Ē										<b>—</b> 5.0						
F																
<b> </b>			0	monte		Borehole Dia	meter:	Tonsoil		<b>— 6.0</b> Sand		Sandste	ne		Plutonic	*****
			Grour	nents: ndwater encountered	0.9m.	50mn	n	Fill		Gravel		Siltston	2222 2222 2222	2 Z Z Z Z 2 Z Z Z 2 Z Z Z Z	No Core	
	N	DER		= unable to penetrate		Chec	ked:	Clay		Organic		Limesto	ine	麗	_	
geo	tec	nnical	LEOR:	- end of borehole.		I TT		Silt		Pumice		Volcani	c 💥	****		

Client : HUGHES DEVELOPMENTS LTD						Auger Borehole No. HA04							
Project	Location	99 ESCOTTS ROAD,	TUAKAU			- V				Sheet	eet 4 of 6		
Job Nu	imber:	J00779			Vane ⊢ 94	lead: 6	Logged	d By: L	Process LJ	or: Da	ate: 30.10.	17	
Borehole Location:	mN Description:	mE (	Ground R.L.		gend	pth (m)	anding er Level	/ane ar(kPa) / residual	Soil Isitivity	San Labora	iple and tory / O	d other	
		SOIL DESCRIPTION			L L	De	St: Vat	She	Sen	D	etails		
TOPSOIL			. <u></u>										
-													
silty CLAY,	orange/brown.	Very stiff, moist, medium plast	icity [ASH]			-							
-					4-2-8-8-8-2-2- -2-8-8-8-8-7-2- -2-8-8-8-8-7-7-7- -2-8-8-8-8-7-7-7- -2-8-8-8-7-7-7-7-7-7-7-7-7-7-7-7-7-7-7-7	- 0,5		UIF					
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	ery suit, insens				x-2-2-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-								
-						L						I	
<ul> <li>with some c</li> <li>with trace c</li> </ul>	course sand to f ourse sand to f	fine gravel sized inclusions ine gravel sized inclusions				-1.5		UTP					
- - becoming h	igh plasticity	-			<pre></pre>								
	<u></u>				(								
-						- 2.0		117/65	1.8				
- ⊢ becoming y	ellow/brown, w	ith minor course sand to fine g	ravel sized inclusio	ons	**************************************			1					
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-						-							
<ul> <li>becoming s</li> </ul>	stiff, wet				(-X-X-X-X-X-X-) (-X-X-X-X-X-) (-X-X-X-X-X-X-) (-X-X-X-X-X-X-)			69/35	2.0				
at 3.2m, wi	th intermixed w	hite, high plasticity clay				-							
clayey SILT	r, orange. Very	stiff, wet, medium plasticity, m	oderately sensitive	;		ू 		140/65	2.2				
F .													
F						4.0		156/67	2.3				
F													
ţ													
clayey SIL	T, orange strea	ked light yellow/brown. Stiff, w	et, low to medium (	plasticity,		∰ <b></b> 4.5		86/45	1.9				
insensitive													
fine GRAV	EL, black. Loos	se, saturated, no plasticity	r inclusion.			4		UTP					
		augor familier, monea boulde				- 5.0							
F						F							
ŀ	,									1			
F						-5.5			1				
F						F							
L						-6.0							
F		Comments:	Borehole Diamete	r: Topsoil		Sand		Sandsto	one	Plut	onic	*****	
		Groundwater not encountere	d. 50mm	Fill		Gravel	*****	Siltston	e 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	No	Core	*	
LAN geoteo	I <b>DER</b> chnical	EOB = end of borehole.	Checked:	Clay	****	Organic		Limesto					
I ———				Silt ×	******	rumice	<u> </u>	Volcani	0 0000	, i i i i			

Client : HUGHES DEVELOPMENTS LTD						Auger Borehole No. HA05							
Proiect	Location	99 ESCOTTS ROA	D, TU	AKAU		Sheet 5 of 6							
						Vane H	lead:	Logge	d By:	Process	or :	Date:	) 17
JOD NU	inner:					21	00		~			50.10	
Borehole	N	m⊢	Grou	Ind R.L.		- pue	th (m)	nding r Leve	tne r(kPa residua	oil itivity	Sa Labo	ample a ratory /	nd Other
	Description.			· - · · ·		Leg	Dept	Star Natei	Va Shea <sub>peak /</sub>	Sens		Test Details	
TOPSOIL			)N 										
		unint modium planticity [AC											
_ silty CLAY, o	orange. Haro, r	noist, medium plasticity [Ac	งกุ										
-					u.	4-2-2-2-2-2-3-7-X-X- 4-2-2-2-2-2-X-X-X- 4-2-2-2-2-X-X-X-X- 4-2-2-2-2-X-X-X-X-X- 4-2-2-2-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-	- 0.5		UTP				
-							_						
clayey SILT	, orange. Hard,	moist, medium plasticity											
-							<b>-</b> 1.0		UTP				
-													
-							-						
F							<b>–</b> 1.5	ļ					
							- 2.0		UTP				
							-						
F							-						
- - becoming v	very stiff, moder	rately sensitive					- 2.5	ĺ	101/39	2.6			
-													
clayey SILT	with fine sand	, orange/brown. Stiff, moist	, mediu	im plasticity, inse	nsitive, wit								
some black	streaks [10FF						and and a set of the		91/49	1.9			
- with moder	ately thin bed o	f fine gravel inclusions, and	l some	limonite staining									
→ becoming v	very stiff						입 <b>-</b> 3.5 입-		196+				
F						CXXXXX CXXXXXX CXXXXXX CXXXXXX CXXXXXX CXXXXXX	8-						
-	anaitius					KXXXXX KXXXXX KXXXXX KXXXXXX			156/35	4.5			
- becoming s		ek energidee with some fine	cond										
	orown, with diad	ck speckles, with some the	Sanu										
E .							ž <b>–</b> 4.5		UTP				
Ę													
-													
FOB at 5.0	m. Target Dep	th.					<b>≥</b> 		UTP				
							┝						
Ę.							F						
F							<b>-</b> 5.5						
Ł							F						
F							<b> </b>						
<b>F</b>		Comments:		Borehole Diameter:	Topsoil		<b>— 6.0</b> Sand		Sandsto	ne	P	lutonic	• + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +
		Groundwater encountered	l 4.0m.	50mm	Fill		Gravel		Siltstone	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	o Core	
LAN	DER	UTP = unable to penetrate EOB = end of borehole.	э.	Checked:	Clay		Organic	<b>***</b> *********************************	Limesto		鸝		
geored				17	Silt Silt	*****	Pumice		Volcani				

Client : HUGHES DEVELOPMENTS LTD				Auger Borehole No. HA06									
Project	Location	: 99 ESCOTTS RO	AD, TUA	KAU			5				Sheet	6 of	6
	mhor	100779				Vane H	ead:	Logged	l By: F	Process	sor :	Date: 30.10	.17
			Grou			21	~	ں اور	<u>a</u> ]				-1
Borehole Location:	 Description	Refer to site plan		ju n.L,		lend	xth (m	nding sr Lev	'ane ar(kP; ′ residu	oil sitivity	S Labo	ample ar pratory / (	nd Other
		SOIL DESCRIPT				Leg	Dep	Sta Wate	V She∶ Peak	Sens		Test Details	
TOPSOIL													
-							-   -						
silty CLAY,	orange. Stiff, m	oist, high plasticity, insen	sitive [AL	LUVIUM]		<pre>&lt;</pre>	-		70/20	1.0			
-						C-2-X-X-X-X-X-X C-2-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-	- 0.5		10138				
-							F						
- — becoming f	irm, wet, sensiti	ve, push probed to 2.0m					-1.0		28/7	4.0			
-											ł		
- becoming li	ight grey, stiff						F						
- becoming s	stiff					(-1-1-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-	<b>-</b> 1.5		98/17	5.8			
							-						
							L		115/00				
becoming v	very stiff					(	E 2.0		115/28	4.1	Sca Pen	la etromet	er
silty CLAY	with trace fine s	sand, grey. Hard, moist, n	nedium pla	asticity			-		1		Tes (blo	t ws/100n	nm)
			airous ci	toot commonand	and found	k-1-1-X-X-X-X-1 k-1-1-X-X-X-X-1 k-1-1-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-	- 2.5		UTP				,
EOB at 2.5 effective re	m. Too hard to fusal immediate	auger turtner. Scala pen ely.	enometer	test commenced			F		1		$\int_{FR}^{20}$	י+ (ER) = Effec	tive
Ł							F				Re	fusal	
-							- 3.0						
Ł							Ę						
F							- 35						
F							L						
F							F						
F_							-4.0						
È i							F						
È i							F						
F							<b>-</b> 4.5						
Ł							Ę						
F							-						
F							- 5.0						
Ę							F						
Ľ							-5.5	;					
È.							F						
t							F						
							-6.0	)   				Plutonic	*****
		Comments: Groundwater encounte	red 0.8m.	Borenole Diameter:	Topsoil Fill		Gravel		Sandst		7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	No Core	*****
	IDER	UTP = unable to penetr	rate.	Checked:	Clay		Organic		Limest	one			
geote	chnical		•	ITT	Silt		Pumice		Volcar	nic 👯			

# Appendix 4

Ground Consulting Limited Field Investigation Data (Supplementary Data)

## HAND-AUGER LOG

Date:

F.W

Bore No.: **HA 101** 

Augered by:

J.M

Checked by:

Project: **Escotts Rd, Tuakau.** 

03 November 2014



Geology	Soil Description	Soil Symbol	Depth (m)	Water Leve	Vane Shear Strength (kPa)	Scala Penetrometer Test (blows/50mm)
	TOPSOIL	~ ~		-		
UIC ASH	Clayey SILT with some sand; Hard, moist, moderate plasticity, insensitive.	~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~			>199	
VOLCAN	Becoming light brown with orange mottles.	× × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × ×	- 		100	
WEATHERED		x     x     x     x     x     x       x     x     x     x     x     x       x     x     x     x     x     x       x     x     x     x     x     x       x     x     x     x     x     x	- - -		>!99	
		* * * * *				
	EOB @2.0m No groundwater encountered		- -		>199	
			-			
			— 3 — - - -			
			- 4 - - - 5			
			- - - - 6			

## HAND-AUGER LOG

Date:

F.W

HA 102 Bore No.: J.M

Augered by:

Checked by:

Project: Titchmarsh Subdivision. Escotts Rd, Tuakau.

03 November 2014



Geology	Soil Description	soil Symbol	Jepth (m)	Vater Level	Vane Shear Strength (kPa)	Scala Penetrometer Test (blows/50mm)
	TOPSOIL	~ ~			100 200	2 4 6 8 10
WEATHERED VOLCANIC ASH	Clayey SILT with some sand; Very stiff to hard, moist, moderate plasticity, insensitive.	<pre></pre>			>199	
	Becoming light brown with orange mottles.	x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x	- - -1-		>199	
		א או א או א או א או א א או א או א או א	 		>199	
		יו אין	- - 2		>199	
		x     x     x     x     x     x       x     x     x     x     x     x       x     x     x     x     x     x       x     x     x     x     x     x       x     x     x     x     x     x	-		>199	
	Becoming dark orange/brown.	(x)       x	— 3 — - -		193/108 >199	
	EOB @4.0m No groundwater encountered		— 4 — - -		>199	
			-  5			
			– – – <u>6 –</u>			

## HAND-AUGER LOG

Date:

F.W

HA 103 Bore No.: J.M

Augered by:

Checked by:

Project: Titchmarsh Subdivision. Escotts Rd, Tuakau.

03 November 2014



Geology	Soil Description	Soil Symbol	Depth (m)	Water Level	Vane Shear Strength (kPa)	Scala Penetrometer Test (blows/50mm)
<u> </u>	TOPSOIL	~ ~			100 200	
	Clayey SILT with some sand; Very stiff to hard, moist, moderate plasticity, insensitive. Becoming light brown with orange mottles.	1     2     2     2     2       1     2     2     2     2     2       1     2     2     2     2     2       1     2     2     2     2     2       1     2     2     2     2     2	-		>199	
WEATHERED VOLCANIC ASH	Becoming orange with pink mottles. Becoming dark orange/brown.	<pre>x   x x</pre>	- 1 - - - 2 - - - - - - - - - - - -		>199 196/102 >199 >199 >199 >199 >199	
		× × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × ×	- - - 4		187/119	
	EOB @4.0m No groundwater encountered		-			
			- 5 - - - 6			
Date:

F.W

Bore No.: **HA 104** 

Augered by:

J.M

Checked by:

Project: Titchmarsh Subdivision. Escotts Rd, Tuakau.



eology	Soil Description	oil /mbol	epth (m)	ater Level	Vane Shear Strength (kPa)	Scala Penetrometer Test (blows/50mm)
U	TOPSOIL.	~ ~ ~	Ω	3	100 200	2 4 6 8 10
JLCANIC ASH	Clayey SILT with some sand; Hard, moist, moderate plasticity, insensitive. Becoming light brown with orange mottles.	<pre></pre>	-		>199	
WEATHERED VO	Becoming orange with pink mottles.	<pre>c1 X x1 X</pre>	— 1 — - -		>199 >199	
		× _ × _ × × × >	- 2 -		>199	
	EOB @2.0m No groundwater encountered		_			
			— 3 — - -			
			— 4 — - -			
			_ _ _ _ 6			

Date:

F.W

HA 105 Bore No.: J.M

Augered by:

Checked by:

Project: Titchmarsh Subdivision. Escotts Rd, Tuakau.



Geology	Soil Description	Soil Symbol	Depth (m)	Water Leve	Vane Shear Strength (kPa)	Scala Penetrometer Test (blows/50mm)
	TOPSOIL.	~ ~~			100 200	
	Clayey SILT with some sand; Very stiff to hard, moist, moderate plasticity, insensitive. Becoming light brown with orange mottles.	(x)         x	- - -		>199	
WEATHERED VOLCANIC ASH	Becoming orange with pink mottles.	וא או אין	- 1 - - 2    - 3		>199 >199 >199 >199 193/111 193/111	
	Becoming dark orange/brown.	x x 1     x x 1     x x 1     x x 1     x x 1     x x 1       x 1     x 1     x 1     x 1     x 1     x 1       x 1     x 1     x 1     x 1     x 1     x 1       x 2     x 1     x 1     x 1     x 1     x 1       x 2     x 1     x 1     x 1     x 1     x 1       x 3     x 1     x 1     x 1     x 1     x 1	- - - - 4		>199	
	EOB @4.0m No groundwater encountered		- - - - 5		>199	
			- - - 6			

Date:

F.W

Bore No.: HA 106 Augered by: J.M

Checked by:

Project: Titchmarsh Subdivision. Escotts Rd, Tuakau.



Geology	Soil Description	Soil Symbol	Depth (m)	Water Level	Vane Shear Strength (kPa)	Sc	cala Penetrometer Test (blows/50mm)
	TOPSOIL.	~ ~~		-			
SH	Clayey SILT with some sand; Very stiff to hard, moist, moderate plasticity, insensitive.	× × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × ×			159/119		
	Becoming orange with brown mottles.	× × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × ×	_ _ 1 _		>199		
		ר אין	_				
OLCANIC AS		x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x	_		>199		
EATHERED V		x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x	_ 2 _		>199		
WE		x     x     x       x     x     x       x     x     x       x     x     x	_		>199		
		x   x x   x	— 3 — - -		>199		
	Becoming dark orange/brown.	x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x	_		>199	<b></b>	
			- 4 -		>199	-	
	EOB @4.0m No groundwater encountered		_ _ _				
			- - 5 -				
			- - -				
			6 —				

Date:

F.W

Bore No.: **HA 107** 

Augered by:

J.M

Checked by:

Project: **Escotts Rd, Tuakau.** 



٨			(m)	eve	Vane Shear		Scala Penetrometer
olog	Soil Description		oth (	ter	(kPa)		(blows/50mm)
Geo		Soil	Dep	Wat	100	200	2 4 6 8 10
	TOPSOIL.	~ ~~					
			<b>–</b>				
	Clayey SILT with some sand; Hard, moist, moderate plasticity,						
т	insensitive.	<u> </u>	-				
AS		× × × × ×	L		>199		
NIC		× × × >					
A.	Becoming dark orange/brown.	* * * * *	-				
10,		× × × × × ×	L 1 _				
Ď		<u> </u>			>199		
ERI		× × × × ×	-				
ATH		× × × ×	L				
ME		× - × - >					
		× × × × ×	-		>!99		
			L				
		<u> </u>					
		× × × >	- 2 -		>199	+	
			L				
	EOB @2.0m						
	No groundwater encountered		-				
			L				
			-				
			2				
			<u> </u>				
			-				
			L				
			Γ				
			-				
			Γ				
			- 4 -				
			Γ				
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			Γ				
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			F				
			<b>–</b>				
			$\vdash$				
			Γ				
			<u> </u>				
		-					

Date:

F.W

Bore No.: **HA 108** 

Augered by:

J.M

Checked by:

Project: Titchmarsh Subdivision. Escotts Rd, Tuakau.



Geology	Soil Description	Soil Symbol	Depth (m)	Water Leve	Vane Shear Strength (kPa) 100 200	Scala Penetrometer Test (blows/50mm) 2 4 6 8 10
	TOPSOIL.	~ ~~				
IC ASH	Clayey SILT with some sand; Very stiff to hard, moist, moderate plasticity, insensitive.	x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x			>199	
/OLCAN	Becoming light brown with orange mottles.	<pre></pre>	_			
WEATHERED \		ען אין אין אין אין אין א אוא אין אין אין אין גי אין אין אין אין אין אין אין אין אין אי	— I — - -		>199 >!99	
		× × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × ×	-			
	EOB @2.0m No groundwater encountered		- 2 - -		162/91	
			— 3 — - - -			
			- 4 - - - 5			
			_ _ _ 6			

Date:

F.W

Bore No.: **HA 109** Augered by: J.M

Checked by:

Project: Escotts Rd, Tuakau.



ieology	Soil Description	oil ymbol	)epth (m)	Vater Level	Vane Shear Strength (kPa)	Scala Penetrometer Test (blows/50mm)
	TOPSOIL.	~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~	_	>		
	Clayey SILT with some sand; Hard, moist, moderate plasticity, insensitive.	× × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × ×	× × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × ×		>199	
	Becoming light brown with orange mottles.	x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x	- - 1		>199	
т		x   x x   x x     x x   x x     x x x   x x     x x   x x	-			
ICANIC ASI		x   x x   x		>199		
ATHERED VC			- 2		>199	
WEA		א יוא יוא יו א' אאן אין אין א' אין אין אין א' אין אין אין אין	-		>199	
		<pre></pre>	— 3 — -		>199	
	Becoming light orange/brown.	x * * x * 1	-		>199	
	EOB @4.0m		– 4 – -		>199	
	No groundwater encountered		- - -			
			— 5 — -			
			-			
			- 6 -			

Date:

F.W

Bore No.: **HA 110** Augered by: J.M

Checked by:

Project: Titchmarsh Subdivision. Escotts Rd, Tuakau.



ieology	Soil Description	oil ymbol	epth (m)	/ater Leve	Vane Shear Strength (kPa)	Scala Penetrometer Test (blows/50mm)
0	TOPSOIL.	~ ~		>	100 200	2 4 6 8 10
	Clayey SILT with some sand; Hard, moist, moderate plasticity, insensitive.	גן אין אין אין אין אין אין אין אין אין אין אין אין אין	-		>199	
IC ASH	Becoming light brown with orange mottles.	<pre>x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x</pre>	- 1 - -		>199 >199	
D VOLCANI		אן א <sup>א</sup> ן א <sup>א</sup> ן א <sup>י</sup> א אלא אלא א אין אין אין א א עוע עוע ע	- - 2		>199	
WEATHERE	Becoming pinkish orange with brown mottles.	x         x	-		>199	
	Becoming dark orange/brown.	א א א'ן אאן אאן אאן אאן אאן אין א אוצ אוצ אוצ אוצ אוצ אוצ אין א אאן אאן אאן אאן אאן אאן אין אין א טוע טוע טוע טוע טע טע טע טע	— 3 — - - -		>199	
			_ 4 _		>199	
	EOB @4.0m No groundwater encountered		- - -			
			- - - 6			

Date:

F.W

Bore No.: **HA 111** 

Augered by:

J.M

Checked by:

Project: Escotts Rd, Tuakau.



		(m)	Leve	Vane Shear Strength	Scala Penetrometer Test
Soil Description	il	epth	ater	(kPa)	(blows/50mm)
	ک ح ~	ă	3	100 200	2 4 6 8 10
	~	_			
Clayey SILT with some sand; Hard, moist, moderate plasticity, insensitive.	<pre></pre>	_		>199	
Becoming light brown with orange mottles.	א א א א א א א א א א ען א א א א א א א א א א א א א א א א א א א	_			
Becoming light orange with light brown mottles.	יו אין אין אין אין אין אין יצן אין אין אין אין אין אין יון אין אין אין אין אין אין אין אין אין אי	- 1 - -		>199 >199	
		- 2 -		>199	
EOB @2.0m No groundwater encountered		-			
		_ 3			
		— 4 — - - - 5 —			
	Soil Description         TOPSOIL.         Clayey SILT with some sand; Hard, moist, moderate plasticity, insensitive.         Becoming light brown with orange mottles.         Becoming light orange with light brown mottles.         EOB @2.0m         No groundwater encountered	Soil Description     Image: Constraint of the second	Soil Description     Image: Construction       TOPSOIL.     Image: Construction of the second secon	Soil Description     Image: Construction       TOPSOL.     Image: Construction       Clayey SUT with some sand; Hard, moist, moderate plasticity, insensitive.     Image: Construction       Becoming light brown with orange mottles.     Image: Construction       Becoming light orange with light brown mottles.     Image: Construction       Becoming light orange with light brown mottles.     Image: Construction       No groundwater encountered     Image: Construction       Image: Construction     Image: Co	Soil Description         Image: second s

Date:

F.W

Bore No.: **HA 112** 

Augered by:

J.M

Checked by:

Project: **Escotts Rd, Tuakau.** 



Geology	Soil Description	Soil Symbol	Depth (m)	Water Leve	Vane Shear Strength (kPa)	Scala Penetrometer Test (blows/50mm)
	TOPSOIL.	~ ~~				
	Clayey SILT with some sand; Very stiff to hard, moist, moderate plasticity, insensitive. Becoming light orange with brown mottles.	X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X			>199	
OLCANIC ASH	Becoming light brown.	ער אין אין אין אין אין אין קוא אין אין אין אין אין אין גין אין אין אין אין אין אין גין אין אין אין אין אין אין	- 1 - - - -		>199 >199	
WEATHERED V		<pre>x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x</pre>	— 2 — - - -		>199	
	Becoming dark reddish brown.	X     X     X     X     X     X     X       X     X     X     X     X     X     X       X     X     X     X     X     X     X       X     X     X     X     X     X     X	- 3 - - - 1		>199 >199	
	EOB @4.0m No groundwater encountered		- 4 - - -		>199	
			- - - -			

Date:

F.W

Bore No.: **HA 113** 

Augered by:

J.M

Checked by:

Project: Titchmarsh Subdivision. Escotts Rd, Tuakau.



Geology	Soil Description	Soil Symbol	Depth (m)	Water Leve	Vane Shear Strength (kPa)	Scala Penetrometer Test (blows/50mm)
	TOPSOIL.	~ ~~				
Т	Clayey SILT with some sand; Hard, moist, moderate plasticity, insensitive. Becoming light brown with orange mottles.	x   x x   x	- - -		>199	
VEATHERED VOLCANIC AS		x         x	— 1 — - -		>199	
>	Becoming dark brown with red mottles.	x     x <td>— 2 — — — —</td> <td></td> <td>&gt;199</td> <td></td>	— 2 — — — —		>199	
			— 3 —		UTP	
	EOB @3.0m on auger refusal. No groundwater encountered		-			
			— 4 — - -			

Date:

F.W

Bore No.: **HA 114** 

Augered by:

J.M

Checked by:

Project: **Escotts Rd, Tuakau.** 



seology	Soil Description	ioil iymbol	)epth (m)	Vater Level	Vane Shear Strength (kPa)		Scala Penetrometer Test (blows/50mm)
	TOPSOIL.	~ ~~~		>	100	200	2 4 6 8 10
IC ASH	Clayey SILT with some sand; Hard, moist, moderate plasticity, insensitive.	x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x	 		>199		
VOLCAN	Becoming light brown with orange mottles.	× × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × ×	- 1				
WEATHERED	Becoming reddish brown.	x     x     x     x     x     x       x     x     x     x     x     x     x       x     x     x     x     x     x     x	- - -		>!99		
					>199		
	EOB @2.0m						
	No groundwater encountered		-				
			— 3 —	-			
			- - -				
			— 4 —				
			- - -				
			- 3 -				
			- 6	-			

Date:

F.W

Bore No.: **HA 115** 

Augered by:

J.M

Checked by:

Project: Titchmarsh Subdivision. Escotts Rd, Tuakau.



ŝeology	Soil Description	ioil iymbol	)epth (m)	Vater Level	Vane Shear Strength (kPa)	Scala Penetrometer Test (blows/50mm)
0	TOPCOU	~ ~		>	100 200	2 4 6 8 10
/OLCANIC ASH	Clayey SILT with some sand; Very stiff to hard, moist, moderate plasticity, insensitive. Becoming light brown with orange mottles.	<pre></pre>	-		196/131	
WEATHERED	Becoming reddish brown.	x     x     x     x     x     x       x     x     x     x     x     x     x       x     x     x     x     x     x     x     x       x     x     x     x     x     x     x     x     x	_ 1 _ _ _ _ _ 2		>199 >199	
	EOB @2.0m No groundwater encountered				>199	
			— 3 — - - -			
			— 4 — - - -			
			- 5 - - - 6			

Date:

F.W

Bore No.: **HA 116** 

Augered by:

J.M

Checked by:

Project: Titchmarsh Subdivision. Escotts Rd, Tuakau.



Geology	Soil Description	soil Symbol	Jepth (m)	Vater Level	Vane Shear Strength (kPa)	Scala Penetrometer Test (blows/50mm)	
	TOPSOU	~ ~		>			
CANIC ASH	Clayey SILT with some sand; Very stiff to hard, moist, moderate plasticity, insensitive. Becoming dark brown with orange mottles.	<pre> {</pre>	- 		182/136		
WEATHERED VOL	Becoming reddish brown.	x x         x	- 1 - - - - -		>199		
	EOB @2.0m No groundwater encountered		- - -				
				— 3 — - - -			
			- 4 - - -				
			- 5 - - - -				

Date:

F.W

Bore No.: **HA 117** 

Augered by:

J.M

Checked by:

Project: Titchmarsh Subdivision. Escotts Rd, Tuakau.



eology	Soil Description	oil ymbol	epth (m)	/ater Leve	Vane Shear Strength (kPa)	Scala Penetrometer Test (blows/50mm)
U	TOPSQII	~ ~		3	100 200	2 4 6 8 10
	Clayey SILT with some sand; Very stiff to hard, moist, moderate plasticity, insensitive. Becoming dark brown with orange mottles.	<pre></pre>	-		159/105	
DICANIC ASH		x   x x   x	- 1 - - - -		>199	
WEATHERED V		x x <sup>1</sup> x x x x x <sup>1</sup>	- 2 - - -		142/105	
	Becoming dark orange/brown.	x     x <td>— 3 — - - -</td> <td></td> <td>156/88</td> <td></td>	— 3 — - - -		156/88	
	EOB @4.0m No groundwater encountered		- 4 - - -		>199	
			- - 5 - -			

Date:

F.W

Bore No.: **HA 118** 

Augered by:

J.M

Checked by:

Project: Titchmarsh Subdivision. Escotts Rd, Tuakau.



Vgc	Soil Description	loo	h (m)	r Level	Vane Shear Strength	Scala Penetrometer Test
Beolo	Son Description	soil	Dept	Vate	(kPa)	(blows/50mm)
	TOPSOIL	~ ~		>		
	Clayey SILT with some sand; Very stiff to hard, moist, moderate plasticity, insensitive.	~ . x 1 x 1 x 1 x 1 x 1 x 1 x 1 x 1 x 1 x			>199	
ANIC ASH	Becoming dark brown with orange mottles.	× × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × ×	_ _ 1 _			
WEATHERED VOLC		X X   X X	- - -		>199 >199	
	Very dense, silty SAND at base of auger.	X x   X x   X x   X x   X x   X x   X x   X x   X x   X x   X x   X x	— 2 — - -		190/82	
	EOB @2.5m on auger refusal. No groundwater encountered		_		UIP	
			— 3 — - - -			
			— 4 — - - -			
			- - -			

Date:

F.W

Bore No.: **HA 119** 

Augered by:

J.M

Checked by:

Project: Titchmarsh Subdivision. Escotts Rd, Tuakau.



Y.		_	(m)	eve	Vane Shear		Scala Penetrometer
olog	Soil Description	l nbo	pth (	ter [	(kPa)		(blows/50mm)
Ge		Soi Syr	Del	Wa	100	200	2 4 6 8 10
	TOPSOIL.	~ ~~					
		- ~ - 、	-				
	Clayey SILT with some sand; Very stiff to hard, moist, moderate	× ^ × ^					
H	plasticity, insensitive.	× - × - × × - × - ×	Γ			<u> </u>	
Ğ		<u> </u>	-		193/133		
N	Perceming light brown with erange mettles	× × × › - × - ›					
LC/	becoming light brown with orange motiles.	× × × >	Γ				
2		* - * ·	<u> </u>		5199		
RED		× × × × × ×					
Ē		× × × ×	_				
EAT		<u> </u>	<u> </u>				
≥		× × × ›			>199		
		× × × ·	_				
	Becoming dark reddish brown.	× × × ×	<b>–</b>				
		× × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × ×					
			<u> </u>	1	>199		
	FOB @2.0m		<b>-</b>				
	No groundwater encountered		Γ				
			-				
			Γ				
			- 3 -				
			L				
			-				
			L				
			-				
			L 4 _				
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			L				
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			⊢ 5 —				
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			-				
			L				
			-				
			L 6 _				
		I	0-	I			

Date:

F.W

HA 120 Bore No.: J.M

Augered by:

Checked by:

Project: Titchmarsh Subdivision. Escotts Rd, Tuakau.



Geology	Soil Description	Soil Symbol	Depth (m)	Water Leve	Vane Shear Strength (kPa) 100 200	Scala Penetrometer Test (blows/50mm) 2 4 6 8 10
	TOPSOIL.	~ ~				
	Clayey SILT with some sand; Very stiff to hard, moist, moderate plasticity, insensitive.	X X   X X   X X   X X X X X X X   X X   X X   X X   X X   X X   X X   X X   X X   X X   X X   X	_		196/125	
	Becoming dark brown with orange mottles.	אן אין אין א וא אוא אוא אן אין איא יין עיוע עוא	- - 1			
c ASH		אן אין אין אין א א אין אין אין אין א אין אין אין אין אין א אין אין אין אין אין א	_		>199	
VOLCANIC		x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x	- - 2			
WEATHERED		x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x	_		>199	
		x   x x   x	- - _ 3		>199	
	December deductores with brown mottles	× × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × ×	-		153/94	
	becoming dark orange with brown mottles.	א אן אין אין אין אין א אן אין א אין א אן אין אין אין אין אין אין אין	- - - 4		184/11b	
	FOR @4.0m		т		>199	
	No groundwater encountered		- - -			
			— 6 —			

Date:

F.W

Bore No.: **HA 121** 

Augered by:

J.M

Checked by:

Project: Titchmarsh Subdivision. Escotts Rd, Tuakau.



eology	Soil Description	oil /mbol	epth (m)	ater Leve	Vane Shear Strength (kPa)	Scala Penetrometer Test (blows/50mm)
9		تى تى ~ ~		3	100 200	2 4 6 8 10
OLCANIC ASH	Clayey SILT with some sand; Hard, moist, moderate plasticity, insensitive. Becoming dark brown with orange mottles.	<pre></pre>	- - -		>199	
WEATHERED V	Dense, silty SAND on base of auger	א אין אין אין אין אין אין איז אין אין אין אין אין אין אין אין אין אין אין אין אין אין אין	- I - - -		165/111 176/114	
		× × × >	- 2 -		UTP	
	EOB @2.1m on auger refusal. No groundwater encountered		_ _ _ _ 3			
			_ _ _ 4			
			- - -			
			— 5 — - - -			

Date:

F.W

Bore No.: **HA 122** 

Augered by:

J.M

Checked by:

Project: Titchmarsh Subdivision. Escotts Rd, Tuakau.



gy		10	(m)	Level	Vane Shear Strength	Scala Penetrometer Test
eolo	Soil Description	oil ymbo	epth	/ater	(kPa)	(blows/50mm)
G	TOPSOIL.	~ ~ ~	Δ	>	100 200	2 4 6 8 10
VOLCANIC ASH	Clayey SILT with some sand; Hard, moist, moderate plasticity, insensitive.	<pre></pre>	_		>199	
	Becoming dark brown with orange mottles.	x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x	- - -1-		5199	
WEATHERED		X X   X X   X X   X   X X   X X   X X   X   X X   X X   X X   X X   X X   X X   X V   Y   Y	-		>199	
	Becoming light reddish brown.	× × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × ×	- 			
	EOB @2.0m No groundwater encountered		-		>199	
			– – 3 –			
			- - -			
			— 4 — - - -			
			_			
			- 6 -			

Date:

F.W

Bore No.: **HA 123** 

Augered by:

J.M

Checked by:

Project: **Escotts Rd, Tuakau.** 



ieology	Soil Description	oil ymbol	epth (m)	/ater Leve	Vane Shear Strength (kPa)	Scala Penetrometer Test (blows/50mm)
	TOPSOIL.	s s ~ ~~~~		5	100 200	
NIC ASH	Clayey SILT with some sand; Hard, moist, moderate plasticity, insensitive.	X x   X x			>199	
D VOLCA	Becoming dark brown with orange mottles.	, x x x , x x x , x x x , x x x , x x x x	- 		>199	
WEATHERE	Becoming light reddish brown.	x     x <td>_ _ _ _ 2</td> <td></td> <td>&gt;199</td> <td></td>	_ _ _ _ 2		>199	
	FOB @2.0m		_		>139	
	No groundwater encountered					
			— 3 — - - -			
			- 4 - - - 5			
			_ _ _ _ _ 6			

# Appendix 5

Slope Stability Analysis Results






























































































