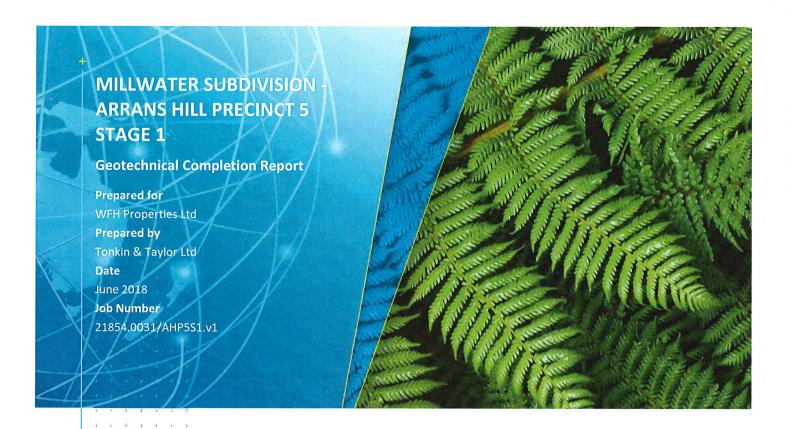
# Tonkin+Taylor

















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#### **Executive summary**

Tonkin + Taylor Ltd (T+T) was engaged by WFH Properties Ltd to monitor and provide earthworks certification for the 48 No. Residential Lots contained within Stage 1 of Arrans Hill Precinct 5 at the Millwater Subdivision in Silverdale. Stage 1 comprises Residential Lots 1 to 36 and 143 to 154, Wetland Reserve Lot 804, Joint Owned Access Lane Lot 600, and Road Lot 900 (parts of Roads 1, 2, 3, and 4 within Stage 1) inclusive as shown on the Woods Final Contour As–Built Plans (Woods Ref 37501–01–100–AB to 102–AB) in Appendix A1.

This Geotechnical Completion Report contains information required for subdivisional earthworks completion reporting, as well as outlining geotechnical design issues that need to be considered for subsequent building design and construction on each residential Lot.

Previous geotechnical investigation work across the subdivision was undertaken by T+T and reported in:

- a 2000 and 2001 Preliminary feasibility reporting (Ref. [1] and [2]).
- b 2003 Major reconnaissance report covering land in the Silverdale North and Orewa West areas (Ref. [3]).
- c March 2013 Geotechnical Investigation Report for the North Bridge to Grand Drive (Ref. [4]).
- d December 2015 Geotechnical Investigation Report for Arrans Hill Precinct 5 (Ref. [5]).

Woods Ltd (Woods) undertook the engineering design for this stage and the overall subdivision.

Bulk earthworks associated with development of Stage 1 of Arrans Hill Precinct 5 commenced in November 2015 and were completed by October 2017. Earthworks comprised the following:

- a Stripping of vegetation, organic materials and topsoil to stockpile.
- b Installation of subsoil drains.
- c Cut to fill earthworks across the entire Stage 1 area as shown on the Woods Cut & Fill As–Built Plans (Woods Ref 37501–01–110–AB to 112–AB) in Appendix A1.
- d Construction of 1 No. Shear Key (SK01) as shown on T+T Drawing 21854.0031–AHP5S1–101 in Appendix A2.
- e Construction of 3 No. geogrid reinforced segmental block walls (i.e. Allan Block Wall 1 and Screen Block Walls 2 and 5) as shown on T+T Drawing 21854.0031–AHP5S1–101 in Appendix A2.
- f Construction of a 5m high, 1 in 2 (V:H) engineered fill batter slope (RE 1) immediately above Wall 1 across Residential Lots 3 to 31 as shown on T+T Drawing 21854.0031–AHP5S1–101 in Appendix A2.
- g Construction of a 9m high, 1 in 1.5 (V:H) engineered fill batter slope (part of RE 7) along the northern boundary of Residential Lots 32 to 36 (immediately above Wall 5 across Residential Lots 34 to 35) as shown on T+T Drawing 21854.0031—AHP5S1—101 in Appendix A2.

Civil earthworks commenced on site in October 2017 and were completed by May 2018, and comprised the following:

- a Minor cut to fill earthworks across parts of the site as part of final Lot development.
- b Construction of a 8m high, 1 in 2 (V:H) engineered fill batter slope (RE 6) along the western boundary of Residential Lots 143 to 153 as shown on T+T Drawing 21854.0031–AHP5S1–101 in Appendix A2.
- c Construction of 1 No. geogrid reinforced segmental block wall (i.e. Allan Block Wall 7) as shown on T+T Drawing 21854.0031—AHP5S1—101 in Appendix A2.

- d Construction of 2 No. gabion basket retaining walls (i.e. Wetland Gabion Walls 1 and 2) as shown on T+T Drawing 21854.0031–AHP5S1–101 in Appendix A2.
- e Installation of roading and services.

Overall subdivisional soil types are moderately expansive (Class M), based on laboratory testing undertaken in accordance with AS 2870:2011 (Ref. [7]). Due to this classification, soils lie outside the definition of good ground within NZS 3604:2011 (Ref. [8]). Building foundations will require either specific foundation design for expansive soils or foundation design in accordance with AS 2870:2011 (Ref. [7]). Subject to design issues outlined in Section 3, and CSIRO recommendations outlined in the Appendices relating to expansive soils foundation design and home owner maintenance, each residential Lot is considered to have a building platform area generally suitable for domestic residential development subject to specific geotechnical assessment and foundation design due to the presence of expansive soils and where Lots contain, or are adjacent to, land with slopes steeper than 1 in 4 (V:H).

Foundation design for residential development should proceed in accordance with Sections 6.5 to 6.10 of this report.

## 1 Introduction

#### 1.1 General

Tonkin + Taylor Ltd (T+T) was engaged by WFH Properties Ltd to monitor and provide earthworks certification for the 48 No. Residential Lots contained within Stage 1 of Arrans Hill Precinct 5 at the Millwater Subdivision in Silverdale. Stage 1 comprises Residential Lots 1 to 36 and 143 to 154, Wetland Reserve Lot 804, Joint Owned Access Lane Lot 600, and Road Lot 900 (parts of Roads 1, 2, 3, and 4 within Stage 1) inclusive as shown on the Woods Final Contour As–Built Plans (Woods Ref 37501–01–100–AB to 102–AB) in Appendix A1.

Previous geotechnical investigation work across the subdivision was undertaken by T+T and reported in:

- a 2000 and 2001 Preliminary feasibility reporting (Ref. [1], [2]).
- b 2003 Major reconnaissance report covering land in the Silverdale North and Orewa West areas (Ref. [3]).
- c March 2013 Geotechnical Investigation Report for the North Bridge to Grand Drive (Ref. [4]).
- d December 2015 Geotechnical Investigation Report for Arrans Hill Precinct 5 (Ref. [5]).

The preliminary (Ref. [1], [2]) and investigation (Ref. [3], [4], [5]) reports noted the presence of existing instability comprising landsliding, soil creep and shallow slope movement across much of Arrans Hill Precinct 5. These features were proposed to be stabilised, and/or undercut and replaced with engineered fill, during development works. Stability analyses further indicated that shear keys and geotechnical remediation works were also required to achieve satisfactory factors of safety against instability for the finished development of Stage 1.

Earthworks compaction control, in terms of minimum shear strengths and maximum air voids, was recommended, and, along with other recommendations, has been incorporated into our control of the works and, where applicable, included in completion reporting.

The scope of work covered by this completion report includes:

- a Review of geotechnical investigation reporting for the site;
- b Monitoring and certification of earthworks operations in compliance with NZS 4431:1989 (Ref. [6]), including construction of 3 No. reinforced earth slope (RE 1, RE 6 and part of RE 7);
- c Monitoring and certification of construction of 4 No. geogrid reinforced segmental block (Screen Block and Allan Block) walls (Wall 1, Wall 2, Wall 5 and Wall 7);
- d Monitoring and certification of construction of 2 No. Gabion retaining walls within the Wetland Reserve (Lot 804 Wetland Walls 1 and 2);
- e Assessment of soils for expansive conditions in accordance with AS 2870:2011 (Ref. [7]);
- f Certification of completed Lots for residential development in accordance with NZS 3604:2011 (Ref. [8]).

Woods Ltd (Woods) undertook subdivision engineering design and civil works construction observations. As-built plans showing final contours and cut and fill depths have been prepared by Woods and are attached in Appendix A1.

## 1.2 Description of Subdivision

The Millwater subdivision is situated to the north of the Silverdale Township, and west of the Metro Park East reserve area, and comprises approximately 260 hectares. The subdivision is bound to the south and west by Wainui Road, to the north by the Orewa Estuary and to the east by the Orewa

Estuary and Millwater Parkway. The original site comprised a mix of farm properties and associated dwellings and existing residential developments.

The Arrans Hill Precinct 5, Stage 1 area of the Millwater subdivision is located within what is known as Precinct 5 in the Orewa West Structure Plan.

The Arrans Hill Precinct 5 area is bound by State Highway 1 to the west, Grand Drive to the north, Arran Drive to the east, and the Orewa estuary to the south. The overall Arrans Hill Precinct 5 and Stage 1 areas are shown on T+T Drawing 21854.0031—AHP5S1—100 in Appendix A2.

Pre-development gradients within the Stage 1 area were gentle to moderately steep (1 in 3, to 1 in 15 (V:H)) with an overall fall to the northeast.

Post-development gradients within the Stage 1 area generally remain gentle to moderately steep (1 in 3, to 1 in 15 (V:H)) and fall to the south, east and north. In order to form more level building platforms, steep reinforced earth slopes of between 1 in 2 and 1 in 1.5 (V:H) and geogrid reinforced segmental block (Screen Block and Allan Block) walls have been constructed as shown on T+T Drawing 21854.0031–AHP5S1–101. In addition, Gabion basket retaining walls have been constructed around the wetland outlet in the south eastern corner of Precinct 5 Stage 1.

Stage 1 is presently accessed from the existing Arran Drive.

## 1.3 Geological Setting

Published geological mapping and information indicates the Arrans Hill Precinct 5 area is underlain by East Coast Bays Formation (ECBF) materials. In addition to the ECBF materials, our investigations identified the presence of alluvial and colluvial materials on site along the stream margins.

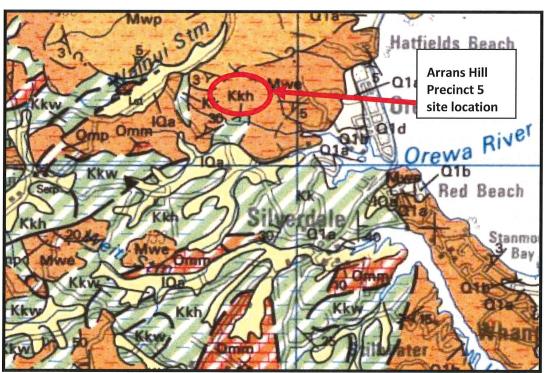


Figure 1 - Local Geology (from Edbrooke)

Summary descriptions of geological units in the Arrans Point area (after Kermode 1991) are as follows:

a East Coast Bays Formation

Alternating sandstone and mudstone with variable volcanic content (volcanic-poor lower in the sequence and mixed volcanic content higher) and interbedded volcaniclastic grit beds. These material typically show a well-developed weathering profile of clay, silt or sand depending on the parent lithology.

## **b** Pleistocene Age Alluvium and Colluvium

Alluvium and Colluvium are generally observed on the lower slopes, along the edges of the tidal tributaries of the Orewa River - along the southern and eastern boundary of the site. In places, it is locally discontinuous or absent.

The alluvial deposits are typically very thinly to very thickly bedded, yellow-grey to orange-brown, angular to well rounded, mixed sizes (usually graded, coarse becoming fine upwards) of mud, sand and gravel, comprising rock fragments and weathered rock residue from the hinterland. They include some beds of black, humus-rich clay and white, pumice silt.

Colluvium closely resembles the undisturbed residual soil materials, comprising a mix of clayey silts and silts, but is often of lesser strength due to the deformation and disturbance that has occurred during transportation down-slope.

Geological cross-sections through the Arrans Hill Precinct 5 Stage 1 area, based on site investigations and observations during construction, are enclosed as Drawing Number 21854.0031–AHP5S1–103 to –110 in Appendix A2.

Fill material placed across the site to form the final design profile typically comprised site-won East Coast Bays Formation materials.

## 2 Earthworks Operations

#### 2.1 Plant

Bulk earthworks and civil works were undertaken by Hick Bros Civil Construction Ltd (Hicks). Various areas of soft and/or wet materials were encountered during the works and were undercut and replaced with engineered fill. Much of this undercut material was considered suitable for re-use as engineered fill if conditioned appropriately. Accordingly, mixing of the cohesive fill materials with lime/cement to facilitate fill placement and compaction was undertaken by Hiway Stabilizers Ltd (Hiway) under Hicks' control. Construction of the retaining walls was undertaken by ICB Retaining and Construction Ltd (ICB), also under Hicks' control.

Various earthworks equipment was used to undertake the works, comprising motor scrapers, articulated dump trucks, tractors and discs, sheepsfoot compactors, padfoot rollers, and a number of 12 to 35 tonne excavators. This plant generally carried out all construction earthworks.

Specialist contractors and plant were brought on site for pavement construction. Certification of the pavement construction is beyond the scope of this report.

## 2.2 Construction Programme

Subdivisional earthworks commenced from November 2015 through to October 2017 under Hicks' control. Civil earthworks and construction for the residential Lots were also under Hicks' control and were undertaken progressively from October 2017 through to completion in May 2018.

Key Stage 1 earthworks components included:

- a Stripping of vegetation, organic materials and topsoil to stockpile.
- b Installation of subsoil drains.
- c Cut to fill earthworks across the entire Stage 1 area as shown on the Woods Cut & Fill As–Built Plans (Woods Ref 37501–01–110–AB to 112–AB) in Appendix A1.
- d Construction of 1 No. Shear Key (SK01), 3 No. geogrid reinforced segmental block walls (i.e. Allan Block Wall 1, and Screen Block Walls 2 and 5) and 2 No. reinforced earth slopes (i.e. RE 1 and part of RE 7), as shown on T+T Drawing 21854.0031–AHP5S1–101 in Appendix A2.

Key Stage 1 civil works components included:

- a Minor cut to fill earthworks across parts of the site as part of final Lot development.
- b Construction of 1 No. reinforced earth slope (i.e. RE 6), 1 No. geogrid reinforced segmental block wall (i.e. Allan Block Wall 7) and 2 No. Gabion basket retaining walls, as shown on T+T Drawing 21854.0031–AHP5S1–101 in Appendix A2.
- c Installation of roading and services.

The earthworks, retaining walls, shear keys, undercuts and subsoil drainage as—built plans are included in Appendix A1 (Woods Drawings 37501–01–100–AB to 102–AB, 110–AB to 112–AB, 120–AB to 122–AB and 130–AB to 134–AB), and show the earthworks undertaken across the site.

## 2.3 Compaction Control

Compaction control criteria, consisting of maximum allowable air voids and minimum allowable shear strengths, were used for cohesive fill control. The Technical Specification included in our Geotechnical Investigation Report (Ref. [4],[5]) included the following requirement for the subdivisional earthworks:

#### Minimum Shear Strength and Maximum Air Voids Method

Minimum Undrained Shear Strength (Measured by insitu vane – IANZ calibrated)

#### General fills:

Average value not less than

140 kPa

Minimum single value

110 kPa

High Strength Structural fills (Shear Key, Undercuts & Reinforced Earth Fill Slopes):

Average value not less than

150 kPa

Minimum single value

120 kPa

#### Maximum Air Voids Percentage (as defined in NZS 4402:1986)

#### General fills:

Average value not more than

10%

Maximum single value

12%

High Strength Structural fills (Shear Key, Undercuts & Reinforced Earth Fill Slopes):

Average value not more than

8%

Maximum single value

10%

The average corrected shear strength value was determined over any ten consecutive tests.

Compaction control criteria consisting of minimum allowable Clegg Impact Values and minimum allowable in-situ dry density were used for cohesionless fill control. The Technical Specification included in our Geotechnical Investigation Report (Ref. [4],[5]) included the following requirement for the subdivisional earthworks (and in particular during construction of Walls 3 and 9):

#### Minimum Clegg Impact Value and Minimum In Situ Dry Density Method

Minimum Clegg Impact Value (Measured by Clegg Impact Hammer – IANZ calibrated)

#### General fills:

Average value not less than

20

Minimum single value

18

#### Minimum In-Situ Dry Density Percentage (as defined in NZS 4402:1986)

#### General fills:

Average value not less than

95%

Minimum single value

90%

The average Clegg Impact value was determined over any ten consecutive tests.

Regular in situ density, strength and water content tests were carried out on the filling at, or in excess of, the frequency recommended by NZS 4431:1989 (Ref. [6]). Test results are contained in Appendix E.

Quality Control (QC) testing showed that the results for the filling were consistently meeting the required undrained shear strength, density and air voids criteria, demonstrating that the water content of placed fill was consistently at, or close to, optimum. To the best of our knowledge, any problems encountered were rectified, where required, by close monitoring of the selection of borrow materials, discing and remixing of the available soil types and minor reworking.

## **3** Geotechnical Development Works

#### 3.1 Subsoil Drainage

A network of subsoil drains has been installed across Arrans Hill Precinct 5 during bulk earthworks as part of the shear key, reinforced earth slopes and geogrid reinforced segmental block walls construction.

The subsoil drains installed within the shear key and reinforced earth slopes were excavated into the underlying soil and rock to intercept groundwater and springs, and are as detailed in Sections 3.2 and 3.4.

Subsoil drains installed as part of the geogrid reinforced segmental block walls construction comprised the following:

- a 160mm diameter, Hiway grade, perforated Nexus pipes along the backface of the wall and base of the rear of the reinforced soil block.
- b SAP50 scoria over the top of the Nexus pipe and up the back face of the reinforced soil block, to within 1m of the ground surface (at time of construction).
- c Bidim A19 geotextile filter-cloth over the top of the scoria prior to placement of the reinforced soil.

The retaining wall drains were connected to the reticulated stormwater system (Walls 1 and 7), discharge directly into the wetland (Wall 2), or via an outlet to the existing stormwater culvert below Grand Drive (wall 5), as shown on the Woods Shear Key, Undercut and Subsoil Drain As–Built Plans (Woods Ref 37501–01–120 to –122–AB) and the Retaining Wall As–Built Plans (Woods Ref 37501–01–130–AB to 134–AB) in Appendix A1, and on T+T Drawing 21854.0031–AHP5S1–101 in Appendix A2.

#### 3.2 Shear Key

Based on stability analyses undertaken as part of the investigation reporting, shear keys were identified as being required across Arrans Hill Precinct 5 to provide satisfactory factors of safety against instability for the finished development of Stage 1.

1 No. Shear Key (i.e. SK01) was excavated within Stage 1 during the bulk earthworks in the location shown on the T+T Drawing 21854.0031—AHP5S1—101, included in Appendix A2. Excavation for the Shear Key was inspected and mapped by an Engineering Geologist to check that the key base had been extended sufficiently into the competent underlying ECBF rock materials, and that there were no apparent adverse structural features or lower strength materials exposed within the base and sides of the excavation. Any areas of suspect ground, including areas of identified land-slippage, were removed under the instruction of our site Engineering Geologist and replaced with well compacted engineered fill, placed in accordance with the bulk earthworks specification (Section 2.3 above).

The shear key long—section for SK01 was developed based on the mapping undertaken and is included in Appendix A2 (T+T Drawings 21854.0031—AHP5S1—128 and -129). This long—section shows the materials exposed within the side of the shear key excavation and relevant geological structural information mapped during our inspections.

Following completion of the shear key excavation, drainage blankets were placed along the rear face of the key, and comprised the following:

a 160mm diameter perforated Hiway grade Nexus drain pipe: This was run along the base of the rear of the excavation and discharges into the Orewa estuary in several locations (as per the Woods As–Built plans 37501–01–120–AB to 122–AB). Additional Novaflo pipes were also

- installed along mid-height benches where appropriate and connected into the key drainage outlet system.
- b SAP50 scoria: A minimum 300mm thick layer of SAP 50 was placed across the entire rear face, and extended to within 2m of the top of the key. It should be noted that the top of the key at this stage generally coincided with the original ground surface.
- c Bidim A19 geotextile filtercloth: This was placed over the surface of the SAP 50 scoria to prevent contamination of the drainage aggregate with overlying bulk earthworks materials.

The rear face drainage blanket was extended up to at least 1 metre above the soil / rock interface to intercept perched groundwater flows which typically flows along this interface.

Ground conditions exposed during shear key construction were generally as anticipated from the design stage of the development. The slope stability analysis results from the original design phase are discussed in Section 4.

## 3.3 Geogrid Reinforced Segmental Block Retaining Walls

4 No. geogrid reinforced segmental block walls (i.e. Allan Block Walls 1 and 7, and Screen Block Walls 2 and 5) were constructed within Stage 1.

Walls 1, 2 and 5 were constructed during the bulk earthworks period, while Wall 7 was constructed during the civil works period. RE 1 and a section of RE 7 (discussed in Section 3.4) were constructed immediately above Wall 1 and Wall 5, respectively.

The Screen Block retaining walls comprise uniaxial High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) geogrids placed at a maximum of 1.0m (vertical) intervals within the well compacted engineered fill (i.e. hardfill and cohesive fill), placed in accordance with the bulk earthworks specification (Section 2.3 above). The grids for Wall 2 extend up to within 0.5m of the ground surface. The grids for Wall 5 extend up to the toe of RE 7 immediately above.

The Allan Block retaining walls comprise uniaxial High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) geogrids placed at a maximum of 0.4m (vertical) intervals within the well compacted engineered fill (i.e. hardfill and cohesive fill), placed in accordance with the bulk earthworks specification (Section 2.3 above). The grids for Wall 1 extend up to the toe of RE 1 immediately above. The grids for Wall 7 extend up to within 0.3m of the ground surface. For the section of wall retaining less than 1m, the reinforced block is backfilled with no fines concrete (i.e. no geogrid reinforcement).

The walls have been designed to accommodate a maximum 10kPa surcharge, or construction of the reinforced earth slope discussed in Section 3.4 where present immediately above, although development immediately behind/above the wall is likely to be precluded by Council planning rules.

Construction of the Screen Block retaining walls comprised the following:

- a placement and compaction of fill to the required levels;
- b placement of the Screen Block units, including starter sections of geogrids cast into the blocks at the appropriate levels;
- c placement of the geogrid and connection to the starter sections using a "Bodkin" joint, ensuring that the grid is held tightly in place;
- d spreading of fill across the surface of the geogrid with lightweight plant;
- e compaction and placement of further fill up to the level of the next grid layer.

Construction of the Allan Block retaining walls comprised the following:

- a placement and compaction of fill to the required levels;
- b placement of the Allan Block units;

- c placement of the geogrid, ensuring that the grid is held tightly in place;
- d spreading of fill across the surface of the geogrid with lightweight plant;
- e compaction and placement of further fill up to the level of the next grid layer.

Typical cross—sections of the geogrid reinforced segmental block walls are shown on T+T Drawings 21854.0031—AHP5S1—112 to -116, -118, -120 to -121 and -123 in Appendix A2.

As noted in Section 3.1, a drainage blanket was installed at the rear of the reinforced block of soil which comprises a minimum 300mm thickness of SAP50 scoria, covered in Bidim A19 geotextile filtercloth. A 160mm diameter perforated Nexus pipe along the backface of the wall and base of the rear of the reinforced soil block provides a discharge outlet for any groundwater captured in the drainage blanket. The drainage pipes from behind the walls are connected into the reticulated stormwater system (Walls 1 and 7), discharge into the wetland directly (Wall 2), or via an outlet to the existing stormwater culvert below Grand Drive (wall 5), as shown on the Woods subsoil drainage asbuilt plan in Appendix A1.

Certification of these walls, in accordance with the relevant Engineering Approval or Approved Building Consent, is to be supplied under separate cover.

### 3.4 Gabion Basket Retaining Wall

2 No. gabion basket retaining wall (i.e. Wetland Gabion Walls 1 and 2) were constructed on either side of the wetland outlet during the civil works period within Stage 1.

Construction of the gabion basket retaining walls comprised the following:

- a excavation to the required levels;
- b placement of the gabion basket units;
- c compaction and placement of fill to backfill any over-excavation.

The gabion basket retaining wall has been designed to accommodate the maintenance access track immediately above.

Certification of this wall, in accordance with the relevant Engineering Approval, is to be supplied under separate cover.

## 3.5 Reinforced Earth Slopes

3 No. reinforced earth slopes (i.e. RE 1, RE 6 and part of RE 7) were constructed within Stage 1.

RE 1 and part of RE 7 were constructed during the bulk earthworks period, while RE 6 was constructed during the civil works period. RE 1 and a section of RE 7 are constructed immediately above Wall 1 and Wall 5 (discussed in Section 3.3), respectively.

The reinforced earth slopes comprise horizontally laid biaxial geogrids placed at 0.5m (vertical) intervals within the engineered, compacted earth fill. The grids extend up to within 1.5 (vertical) metres of the slope crest. They have been placed at various lengths, starting at the face of the slope.

Typical cross—sections of the reinforced earth slopes are shown on T+T Drawings 21854.0031— AHP5S1-112 to -116, -120 to -121 and -124 to -126 in Appendix A2.

The placement of the geogrid allows steeper finished gradients than is possible with bulk fills, and will minimise risk of instability across the face of the slope, particularly where finished gradients across the slopes are up to 1 in 1.5 (V:H).

Construction of the slope comprised the following:

a placement and compaction of fill, or excavation within natural ground, to the required levels;

- b placement of the geogrid, ensuring that the grid is held tightly in place;
- c spreading of fill across the surface of the geogrid with lightweight plant;
- d compaction and placement of further fill up to the level of the next grid layer.

The fill was placed and compacted beyond the limit of the final slope face and then trimmed back to ensure full compaction of the slope face was achieved.

A drainage blanket was installed at the rear of the reinforced block of soil (essentially an extension of the underlying retaining wall drainage discussed in Section 3.3) and comprises a minimum of 300mm thickness of SAP50 scoria, covered in Bidim A19 geotextile filter-cloth. A 160mm diameter Novaflo pipe at the base of the drainage blanket provides regular discharge outlets for any groundwater captured in the drainage blanket. These pipes are connected into the retaining wall drainage system and are ultimately connected into the reticulated stormwater system (RE Slope 1) or into the culvert below Grand Drive (RE Slope 7).

The slopes have been designed to accommodate surcharge of up to 10kPa distributed load at the crest of the slopes.

The slope faces will be subject to a planting covenant and building limitation zone preventing construction within this area. Protection of the geogrids from damage also precludes construction across the slope faces and immediately adjacent to the slope crest. Accordingly, a building restriction zone has been applied across the slopes (See Sections 5.3 and 6.7).

#### 3.6 Undercuts

Undercuts (minimum 2m deep and 5m wide) were excavated below Walls 1 and 5 and below the toe of RE 6 and RE 7 to ensure a consistent subgrade. The undercut was replaced with engineered, compacted fill, placed in accordance with the bulk earthworks specification (Section 2.3 above).

In addition, 1m deep undercuts were excavated to expose more competent soils (minimum shear strength of 75kPa) across the Residential Lots and through the road alignments in Stage 1 due to exposure of some areas of unsuitable subgrade materials (i.e. soft and wet). The undercut was replaced with engineered, compacted fill, placed in accordance with the bulk earthworks specification (Section 2.3 above).

The extent of the undercut areas is shown on the Woods Shear Key, Undercut and Subsoil Drain As—Built Plans (Woods Ref 37501—01—120—AB to 122—AB) in Appendix A1.

## 4 Stability Analyses

As noted in Section 3, slope stability analyses undertaken during the investigation stage of the project identified the need for shear keys to be constructed across Arrans Hill Precinct 5, so as to provide acceptable factors of safety against slope instability for the finished development of Stage 1.

During excavation of Shear Key 01, the excavated faces were mapped to confirm the shear key had been extended sufficiently into the underlying competent ECBF rock materials and to check for any apparent adverse oriented geological structure or other features exposed within the sides and lower part of the key.

We are satisfied that the design stability analyses remain valid for the completed works on the following basis:

- a the exposed ground conditions generally conform to those assumed for design;
- b the as-built profiles match design levels;
- the earthworks monitoring shows compliance with specified criteria, upon which fill properties have been based.

## 5 Project Evaluation / Building Design Considerations

#### 5.1 General

Ground conditions within the Arrans Hill Precinct 5 Stage 1 area straddle a range of "design conditions" including cut ground, filled ground, expansive soils and constructed slopes up to 1 in 1.5 (V:H). The following sections set out relevant geotechnical design issues.

## 5.2 Bearing capacity for building foundations

All filled and natural ground within the influence of conventional residential shallow strip and pad foundation loads is assessed as generally having a geotechnical ultimate bearing capacity of 300kPa, as required by NZS 3604:2011 (Ref. [8]). This corresponds to a factored (Ultimate Limit State) bearing capacity of 150kPa and working (Serviceability Limit State) bearing capacity of 100kPa.

Due to the presence of expansive soils, foundation conditions fall outside the definition of "good ground" contained in NZS 3604:2011 (Ref. [8]). In terms of AS 2870:2011 (Ref. [7]), the soils present are considered to lie within Site Class M (moderately expansive) with characteristic surface movements anticipated to be in the range of 20mm to 40mm. Due allowance should be made for expansive soils, as discussed in Section 5.12.

Where a geotechnical ultimate bearing capacity greater than 300kPa is required to support any dwelling constructed outside the scope of NZS 3604:2011 (Ref. [8]), further specific site investigation and design of foundations will be required.

## 5.3 Building Limitation Zones – RE Slope

Identified steep slopes in the Stage 1 area have been constructed as reinforced earth fill structures with face gradients of between 1 in 1.5 and 1 in 2 (V:H). They are located in Lots 3 to 7, 9 to 19, 28 to 36 and Lots 143 to 153. Construction within the flatter parts of these Lots is intended, and a Building Restriction Zone ("No Build Zone") has been developed across the steeper sections of the Lots to ensure that the reinforcement of the slopes is not detrimentally affected by future development. The extent of the Building Limitation Zone associated with the RE slopes is shown on T+T Drawing 21854.0031–AHP5S1–131 (Building Limitation Plan) in Appendix A2. Excavation, fill placement and/or construction within this zone is not permitted.

Vegetation on slopes that are 1 in 4 (V:H) or steeper is recommended to reduce the potential for shallow slope instability and to minimise surface erosion. Where gradients are 1 in 4 (V:H) or steeper, there is potential for minor shallow creep of the topsoil layer. However, such creep is considered unlikely to detrimentally affect the global stability of the slope.

Where slopes exceed gradients of 1 in 2 (V:H), "Enkamat" or "Geocells" have been anchored to the face of the RE Slope to function as a protective reinforcing layer for the topsoil and plant root system.

## 5.4 Settlement

From our inspections during earthworks operations, the results of compaction quality control testing, and post construction survey monitoring, we consider that differential settlement induced by self-weight of engineered fill should now be largely complete. Further settlements should be within normally accepted design tolerances of 25mm, as outlined in NZS 3604:2011 (Ref. [8]), with respect to conventional building development.

Monitoring points were installed across the top of the retaining walls and reinforced earth slopes following completion of the construction works. The monitoring commenced between August 2017

and November 2017 and has continued through until June 2018. The monitoring shows that while settlements of up to 12mm have occurred, there has been negligible movement since March 2018.

In order to minimise the risk of ground settlements exceeding 25 mm, NZS 3604:2011 (Ref. [8]) allows a maximum fill surcharge of 600 mm over the building platform during future development. Filling in excess of this thickness should be subject to specific foundation design and assessment.

#### 5.5 Retaining walls

Due to the relatively shallow grades across most of the Stage 1 Lots, it is not anticipated that significant retaining walls will be required. However, if walls are required, then retaining wall design will be dependent on the site specific requirements.

For preliminary design we recommend the use of the following geotechnical design parameters:

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\gamma = 18 \text{ kN/m}^3,
c' = 0 \text{ kPa},
Q' = 30^\circ,
K_a = 0.30,
K_p = 3.33,
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"Su" of 50kPa for the embedment soil (subject to confirmation during construction).

These values are based on level ground above and below the wall and will require appropriate amendment to allow for slope, traffic and other surcharges or toe slopes and the specific lot geometry and development requirements, as applicable.

All retaining walls should include a layer of free draining granular fill (with geotextile over the top) immediately behind the wall covered with a 0.3m thick (minimum) compacted clay fill cap, with intercepted groundwater seepage piped into the reticulated stormwater system.

Any walls greater than 1.5m retained height will require a geotechnical assessment, as a minimum, to check and confirm that the stability of the subject (or adjacent) Lot is not detrimentally affected.

The existing geogrid reinforced segmental block walls constructed within the Stage 1 area are shown on the Woods Retaining Wall As–Built Plans (Woods Ref 37501–01–130–AB to 134–AB). These walls have been designed to accommodate a maximum 10kPa surcharge or a reinforced earth slope where present immediately above, although development immediately behind/above the walls is likely to be precluded by Council planning rules. The presence of these walls should be taken into account for any proposed works downslope of the walls, specifically to ensure that any proposed cuts do not undermine the base of the walls. In general, earthworks should be limited to no closer than 1.5m from the top of the walls.

For clarity, the Lots within Stage 1 that will need to consider the presence of the existing retaining walls during site development are:

a Allan Block Wall 7 – Lots 21 to 25 and 27 inclusive

#### 5.6 Subsoil Drainage

Following shear key construction during bulk earthworks, groundwater drainage was installed using Nexus drains covered in scoria and geotextile cloth to permanently handle ground water flows.

The extent of the subsoil drainage systems are shown on the Woods Shear Key, Undercut and Subsoil Drain As—Built Plans (Woods Ref 37501–01–120–AB to 122–AB) in Appendix A1, and on T+T Drawing 21854.0031–AHP5S1–102 in Appendix A2.

This drainage system is relatively deep and located so that it is unlikely to be encountered during future residential site development and is expected to be maintenance free. Any deep excavations should take account of the presence of these drains nonetheless. If a drain is encountered, damaged, or identified as defective, repairs should be observed by a Chartered Professional (Geotechnical) Engineer familiar with this report, and notified to Auckland Council.

## 5.7 Post Earthworks Investigations

Following the completion of earthworks operations, T+T have undertaken supplementary fieldwork to confirm the consistency of the natural subsoils and engineered fill. From the investigations, we confirm that the subsoils are considered to have a geotechnical ultimate bearing capacity of 300kPa, as required by NZS 3604:2011 (Ref. [8]). This corresponds to a factored (Ultimate Limit State) bearing capacity of 150kPa and working (Serviceability Limit State) bearing capacity of 100kPa. Associated borehole logs and site plan (T+T Drawing 21854.0031–AHP5S1–132) are attached in Appendix E.

#### 5.8 Stormwater

Public stormwater services have been installed within Arrans Hill Precinct 5 Stage 1. Stormwater and runoff from roofs, decks and paved areas, together with discharges from future retaining wall drains and other subsoil drainage must be connected directly into the public stormwater drainage network.

## 5.9 Service lines

Trench backfill has been compacted to minimise potential for future settlements. However, where building envelopes lie adjacent to or across service lines, all foundations should extend and be founded below the 45 degree zone of influence line from pipe inverts. This requirement is to avoid excessive pipe surcharges, and to allow for future maintenance of the system without detrimentally affecting adjacent structures. Subject to approval from Auckland Council, foundations may extend and bridge over service lines provided specific foundation design is undertaken.

A copy of the Stormwater and Wastewater As–Built Plans (Woods Ref 37501–01–300–AB to 305–AB and 400–AB to 404–AB) is included in Appendix A1.

#### 5.10 Road subgrades

Based on the fill monitoring and site observations during development, filled and natural ground within the road and vehicle access Lots is considered generally suitable for the proposed residential pavements. Subgrade strength testing was carried out following excavation to formation levels along the road alignments. These subgrade test results were passed on to Woods for use in their pavement design. All road subgrades have been lime and cement stabilised to assist in pavement strengths, and to minimise the impact of expansive soils on road pavements.

For future road construction in other parts of the Arrans Hill Precinct 5 Stage 1 development, within natural ground, a design CBR of 2% is considered appropriate while, within engineered fill areas, a design CBR of 7% is appropriate.

#### 5.11 Topsoil

Following completion of topsoil spreading and grassing, topsoil depths were measured in a representative number of the Lots and these are shown on T+T Drawing 21854.0031–AHP5S1–133

attached in Appendix E. Due to variations in placement depths and earth worked surface levels, topsoil depths may vary from those recorded.

#### 5.12 Expansive soils

Expansive soils (or "reactive soils" using Australian terminology) are clay soils that undergo appreciable volume change upon changes in moisture content. The reactivity and the typical range of movement that could be expected from soils underlying any given building site depend on the amount of clay present, clay mineral type, and proportion, depth and distribution of clay throughout the soil profile. Moisture changes tend to occur slowly in clays and produce swelling upon wetting and shrinkage upon drying.

Apart from seasonal moisture changes (wet winters / dry summers) other factors that can influence soil moisture content include:

- a Influence of garden watering and site drainage;
- b The presence of large trees (especially fast growing Australian species such as eucalyptus) close to building envelopes, and;
- c Initial soil moisture conditions at construction time.

Visually, the surfaces of expansive soils are noted for developing extensive cracking during dry periods (especially late summer through autumn in Auckland) and can be locally identified by this feature when sites are excavated and left for a week or two to dry out. Further information on expansive soils is given in Appendices C and D of this report.

In order to assess for the presence of expansive soils within this stage of the development, representative soil samples were retrieved from near surface strata and tested by Geotechnics Ltd to determine soil shrinkage characteristics in accordance with AS 1289.7.1.1.

Based on the laboratory results (attached in Appendix E), the foundation soils on this stage of the subdivision lie outside the definition of 'good ground' as outlined in NZS 3604:2011 (Ref. [8]).

In terms of AS 2870:2011 (Ref. [7]), the soils present are considered to lie within Site Class M (moderately expansive) with characteristic surface movements anticipated to be in the range of 20mm to 40mm.

Accordingly, building foundations on this stage of the subdivision will need to be subject to specific foundation design by a Chartered Professional Engineer familiar with the contents of this report and responsible for design of structural elements (including foundations) of the building. Reference should be made to AS 2870:2011 (Ref. [7]) for assistance.

## 6 Statement of Professional Opinion as to the Suitability of Land for Building Development

I, Mr A.P. Stiles of Tonkin + Taylor Ltd, P O Box 5271, Wellesley St, Auckland, hereby confirm that:

- 6.1 I am a Chartered Professional Engineer experienced in the field of geotechnical engineering and an authorised representative of Tonkin + Taylor who was retained by WFH Properties Ltd as the Geotechnical Engineer on Arrans Hill Precinct 5 Stage 1 (comprising Residential Lots 1 to 36 and 143 to 154, Wetland Reserve Lot 804, JOAL Lot 600, and Road Lot 900 inclusive) of the Millwater Residential Subdivision Development off Arran Drive in Silverdale. Inspection and observation of the works have been carried out during construction by either myself or staff acting under my direction.
- 6.2 The extents of investigations are described in Tonkin + Taylor Ltd Geotechnical Investigation Report for Arrans Hill Precinct 5 Ref. No. 21854.0031 dated December 2015. The conclusions and recommendations of those documents have been re-evaluated in the preparation of this report. Details of all earthworks control tests performed are enclosed (Appendix E).
- 6.3 The Contractor has confirmed that the work undertaken has been completed in accordance with the drawings, specifications and any variations issued and is consistent with the inspections and observations carried out by Tonkin + Taylor Ltd. Complete Construction Certificates have been provided by the Contractors and are presented in Appendix B. Tonkin + Taylor Ltd accepts no liability for any errors or omissions represented by those documents.
- 6.4 On the basis of our observations and inspections together with the information supplied by others, including the Contractor's Construction Certificates, it is my professional opinion, not to be construed as a guarantee that:
  - 6.4.1 The earth fills shown on the attached Woods drawings, Project No 37501, Millwater, Arrans Hill Precinct 5 Stage 1, Drawing Numbers 37501–01–100–AB to –102–AB, 110–AB to –112–AB and –120–AB to 122–AB, have been generally placed in compliance with NZS 4431:1989 (Ref. ([6]).
  - 6.4.2 The completed earthworks give due regard to land slope and foundation stability considerations.

#### 6.5 For Lots 1 to 24, 28 to 36 and 143 to 154 inclusive:

#### 6.5.1 Foundation design

The filled and natural ground within residential Lot boundaries is considered generally suitable for the erection thereon of light timber framed, flexibly clad residential buildings subject to clauses 6.5.2 to 6.5.6.

#### 6.5.2 Bearing capacity

Foundation design for these Lots should limit geotechnical ultimate bearing capacity to 300 kPa (factored (ULS) 150 kPa, working (SLS) 100 kPa). This is as specified in NZS 3604:2011 (Ref. [8]).

#### 6.5.3 Expansive soils

Due to the presence of expansive clay soils, foundation soils lie outside the definition of 'good ground' in NZS 3604:2011 (Ref. [8]). Soils are considered to lie in Site Class M (moderately expansive) as defined in AS 2870:2011 (Ref. [7]) with anticipated characteristic surface ground movements of 20mm to 40mm. Clause 6.5.3.1 of this

Geotechnical Completion Report may be used for expansive soil foundation design on this subdivision:

#### 6.5.3.1 Specific foundation design for expansive soils

Specific foundation design should be undertaken by a Chartered Professional Engineer familiar with the contents of this report and responsible for design of structural elements (including foundations) of the building.

The minimum specific design requirements set for expansive soils within this clause are:

- i) Minimum foundation embedment of 600 mm following topsoil removal and benching of building platform areas to finished ground levels
- ii) Four bar steel reinforcing cages should be used
- iii) For buildings having brittle exterior cladding, for example brick veneer, stucco plaster, solid plaster, block work, styrofoam type cladding or sprayed plaster over harditex systems etc, the potential effects of seasonal ground movements need to be considered by the building designer.

The above minimum requirements within this clause may be superceded if individual engineers are able to demonstrate their specific design solutions are applicable to site soil conditions to the satisfaction of Auckland Council. Specific design may be undertaken by first principles or by reference to AS 2870:2011 (Ref. [7]), Section 4 and related documents.

#### 6.5.4 Floor Slab Construction

Slab on grade construction is expected to be relatively straightforward across the subdivision, but problems can occur with slab construction on shrink/swell sensitive soils. In soils which become desiccated in summer, subsequent capillary moisture rise may cause dry soils to wet up and swell, causing slab uplift and building distress. Alternatively, construction during winter may result in subgrade soils with high moisture contents drying out through summer, with subsequent soil shrinkage and possible building deformation.

The structural engineer should take likely construction timeframes into account and confirm that their design and construction methodologies will accommodate the soil shrinkage or swelling that may occur.

The Contractor should ensure that the ground beneath the floor slab areas is suitably conditioned to ensure that the subgrade is neither too dry nor too wet prior to hardfill placement and concrete pouring to avoid undue shrink or swell movements.

#### 6.5.5 Building maintenance - Owners responsibility

The owner is responsible for maintenance of the building and site and should be familiar with the performance and maintenance requirements set out in CSIRO sheet BTF18 Foundation Maintenance and Footing Performance: A Home Owners Guide. A copy of this sheet is included in Appendix D.

#### 6.5.6 Retaining walls / Earthworks

No retaining wall construction in excess of 1.5 metres height and no earthworks involving fills in excess of 600mm depth should take place on these Lots unless endorsed by a suitable design undertaken by a Chartered Professional (Geotechnical) Engineer familiar with the contents of this report and responsible for design of structural elements of the building.

#### 6.6 For Lots 25 to 27 inclusive:

#### 6.6.1 Foundation design

The filled and natural ground within residential Lot boundaries is considered generally suitable for the erection thereon of light timber framed, flexibly clad residential buildings subject to clauses 6.6.2 to 6.6.6.

#### 6.6.2 Bearing capacity

Due to the presence of softer natural ground within these Lots, foundation design for these Lots should limit geotechnical ultimate bearing capacity to 240 kPa (factored (ULS) 120 kPa, working (SLS) 80 kPa).

#### 6.6.3 Expansive soils

Due to the presence of expansive clay soils, foundation soils lie outside the definition of 'good ground' in NZS 3604:2011 (Ref. [8]). Soils are considered to lie in Site Class M (moderately expansive) as defined in AS 2870:2011 (Ref. [7]) with anticipated characteristic surface ground movements of 20mm to 40mm. Clause 6.6.3.1 of this Geotechnical Completion Report may be used for expansive soil foundation design on this subdivision:

## 6.6.3.1 Specific foundation design for expansive soils

Specific foundation design should be undertaken by a Chartered Professional Engineer familiar with the contents of this report and responsible for design of structural elements (including foundations) of the building.

The minimum specific design requirements set for expansive soils within this clause are:

- iv) Minimum foundation embedment of 600 mm following topsoil removal and benching of building platform areas to finished ground levels
- v) Four bar steel reinforcing cages should be used
- vi) For buildings having brittle exterior cladding, for example brick veneer, stucco plaster, solid plaster, block work, styrofoam type cladding or sprayed plaster over harditex systems etc, the potential effects of seasonal ground movements need to be considered by the building designer.

The above minimum requirements within this clause may be superceded if individual engineers are able to demonstrate their specific design solutions are applicable to site soil conditions to the satisfaction of Auckland Council. Specific design may be undertaken by first principles or by reference to AS 2870:2011 (Ref. [7]), Section 4 and related documents.

WFH Properties Ltd

#### 6.6.4 Floor Slab Construction

Slab on grade construction is expected to be relatively straightforward across the subdivision, but problems can occur with slab construction on shrink/swell sensitive soils. In soils which become desiccated in summer, subsequent capillary moisture rise may cause dry soils to wet up and swell, causing slab uplift and building distress. Alternatively, construction during winter may result in subgrade soils with high moisture contents drying out through summer, with subsequent soil shrinkage and possible building deformation.

The structural engineer should take likely construction timeframes into account and confirm that their design and construction methodologies will accommodate the soil shrinkage or swelling that may occur.

The Contractor should ensure that the ground beneath the floor slab areas is suitably conditioned to ensure that the subgrade is neither too dry nor too wet prior to hardfill placement and concrete pouring to avoid undue shrink or swell movements.

6.6.5 Building maintenance - Owners responsibility

The owner is responsible for maintenance of the building and site and should be familiar with the performance and maintenance requirements set out in CSIRO sheet BTF18 Foundation Maintenance and Footing Performance: A Home Owners Guide. A copy of this sheet is included in Appendix D.

6.6.6 Retaining walls / Earthworks

No retaining wall construction in excess of 1.5 metres height and no earthworks involving fills in excess of 600mm depth should take place on these Lots unless endorsed by a suitable design undertaken by a Chartered Professional (Geotechnical) Engineer familiar with the contents of this report and responsible for design of structural elements of the building.

#### 6.7 For Lots 3 to 7, 9 to 19, 28 to 36 and 143 to 153 inclusive:

- 6.7.1 These Lots contain a "Building Line Limitation" relating to the reinforced earth slopes which forms the 1 in 1.5 to 1 in 2 (V:H) slopes along the Lot boundaries. The limitation zone is shown on T+T Drawing 21854.0031–AHP5S1–131 in Appendix A2. Excavation, filling and/or construction within this zone is not to be undertaken, to ensure stability of the slopes is not compromised.
- 6.7.2 The presence of geogrids within the reinforced earth slopes is brought to the attention of future building and services designers. The topmost grid is located between 1 to 2 metres below the surface at the top of the slope, and does not generally extend more than 2 metres back from the crest of the slope. It is not expected that the grids will be encountered during future development of this Lot, however, the presence of the grids should be recognized. Any exposure and/or damage and subsequent repair to the grids during any future development must be observed and certified by a Chartered Professional Engineer (Geotechnical) familiar with the contents of this report.

Design of the reinforced earth slopes have assumed a maximum distributed load of 10kPa (dead plus live loads) up to the edge of the Building Limitation Line.

6.7.3 Any cut or fill walls greater than 1.5m retained height, or of any height within 2m of the building restriction lines shown on T+T Drawing 21854.0031–AHP5S1–131 in

Appendix A2, will require a geotechnical assessment, as a minimum, to ensure stability of the subject or adjacent Lot is not detrimentally affected.

6.7.4 Development outside of the Building Line Limitation zone may proceed in accordance with the recommendations outlined in Section 6.5.

#### 6.8 Underfill (Subsoil) drainage

Underfill (Subsoil) drains have been installed during subdivisional development in the locations shown on the Woods Shear Key, Undercut and Subsoil Drain As–Built Plans (Woods Ref 37501–01–120–AB to 122–AB) in Appendix A1, and on T+T Drawing 21854.0031–AHP5S1–102 in Appendix A2. These drains are considered to be maintenance free. This drainage system is relatively deep and located so that it is unlikely to be encountered during future residential site development. Although future works are unlikely to encounter the drains, their location should be considered prior to designing deep foundations and, if damaged, repairs should be observed by a Chartered Professional (Geotechnical) Engineer familiar with this report, and notified to Auckland Council.

#### 6.9 Stormwater and Sanitary Sewer Lines

Where building envelopes lie adjacent to or across service lines, all foundations should extend and be founded below the 45 degree zone of influence line extending from pipe inverts. This requirement is to avoid excessive pipe surcharges, and to allow for future maintenance of the system without detrimentally affecting adjacent structures. Subject to approval from Auckland Council, foundations may extend and bridge over service lines provided specific foundation design is undertaken. A copy of the stormwater and sanitary sewer as—built plans are included in Appendix A1.

#### 6.10 Road and Access Lots

Based on the fill monitoring and site observations undertaken during site development, the filled and natural ground within Arrans Hill Precinct 5 Stage 1 is considered generally suitable for residential road and accessway construction. Scala penetrometer testing should be undertaken when road subgrades have been prepared to confirm subgrade strengths. Subject to such subgrade testing, for future road construction in other parts of the Arrans Hill Precinct 5 Stage 1 development, within natural ground, a design CBR of 2% is considered appropriate, while within engineered fill areas, a design CBR of 7% is appropriate.

#### 6.11 Unexpected ground conditions

Our assessment is based on interpolation between borehole positions, site observations and periodic earthworks control visits. Local variations in ground conditions may occur. Although unlikely, unfavourable ground conditions may be encountered during site benching and footing excavations. It is important that we be contacted in this eventuality, or in the event that any variation in subsoil conditions from those described in the report are found. Design assistance is available as required to accommodate any unforeseen ground conditions present.

## 7 Applicability

This report has been prepared for the benefit of WFH Properties Ltd with respect to the particular brief given to us and it may not be relied upon in other contexts or for any other purpose without our prior review and agreement.

It does not remove the necessity for the normal inspection of foundation conditions at the time of erection of any dwelling, especially in cases where concrete blockwork and/or brick veneer or stucco plaster buildings are sited partly on fill or partly on natural ground, or where they are entirely sited on filling whose depth changes significantly across the building platform.

Tonkin & Taylor Ltd

Report prepared by:

Authorised for Tonkin & Taylor Ltd by:

Andrew Linton

Senior Geotechnical Engineer

**Andrew Stiles** 

**Project Director** 

JXXL

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#### 8 References

- [1] Tonkin & Taylor Ltd., October 2001. Stoney Block, T+T Ref. 18214.
- [2] Tonkin & Taylor Ltd., May 2001. *Silverdale Blocks, Silverdale, Geotechnical Issues Future Medium Density Development*, T+T Ref. 18213.
- [3] Tonkin & Taylor Ltd., November 2003. *Silverdale North and Orewa West Blocks, Silverdale, Geotechnical Issues Future Medium Density Development,* T+T Ref. 20914.
- [4] Tonkin & Taylor Ltd., March 2013. *Millwater North South Link, North Bridge to Grand Drive, Geotechnical Investigation Report,* T+T Ref. 21854.012.
- [5] Tonkin & Taylor Ltd., December 2015. *Millwater Subdivision Arrans Hill Precinct 5 Geotechnical Investigation Report*, T+T Ref. 21854.0031.
- [6] New Zealand Standards, 1989. NZS 4431:1989 Code of Practice for Earth Fill for Residential Development.
- [7] Standards Australia, 2011. AS 2870:2011 Residential slabs and footings.
- [8] New Zealand Standards, 2011. NZS 3604:2011 Timber Framed Buildings.

## **Appendix A1: Woods Drawings**

•	37501-01-100-AB to 102-AB	Final Contour AsBuilt Plans
•	37501-01-110-AB	Cut & Fill As–Built – Original to Lowest Surface
•	37501-01-111-AB	Cut & Fill As–Built – Lowest to Final Surface
•	37501-01-112-AB	Cut & Fill As–Built – Original to Final Surface
•	37501-01-120-AB to 122-AB	Shear Key, Undercut and Subsoil Drain AsBuilt Plans
•	37501-01-130-AB to 134-AB	Retaining Wall As-Built Plans
•	37501-01-300-AB to 305-AB	Stormwater As-Built Plans
•	37501-01-400-AB to 404-AB	Wastewater As-Built Plans



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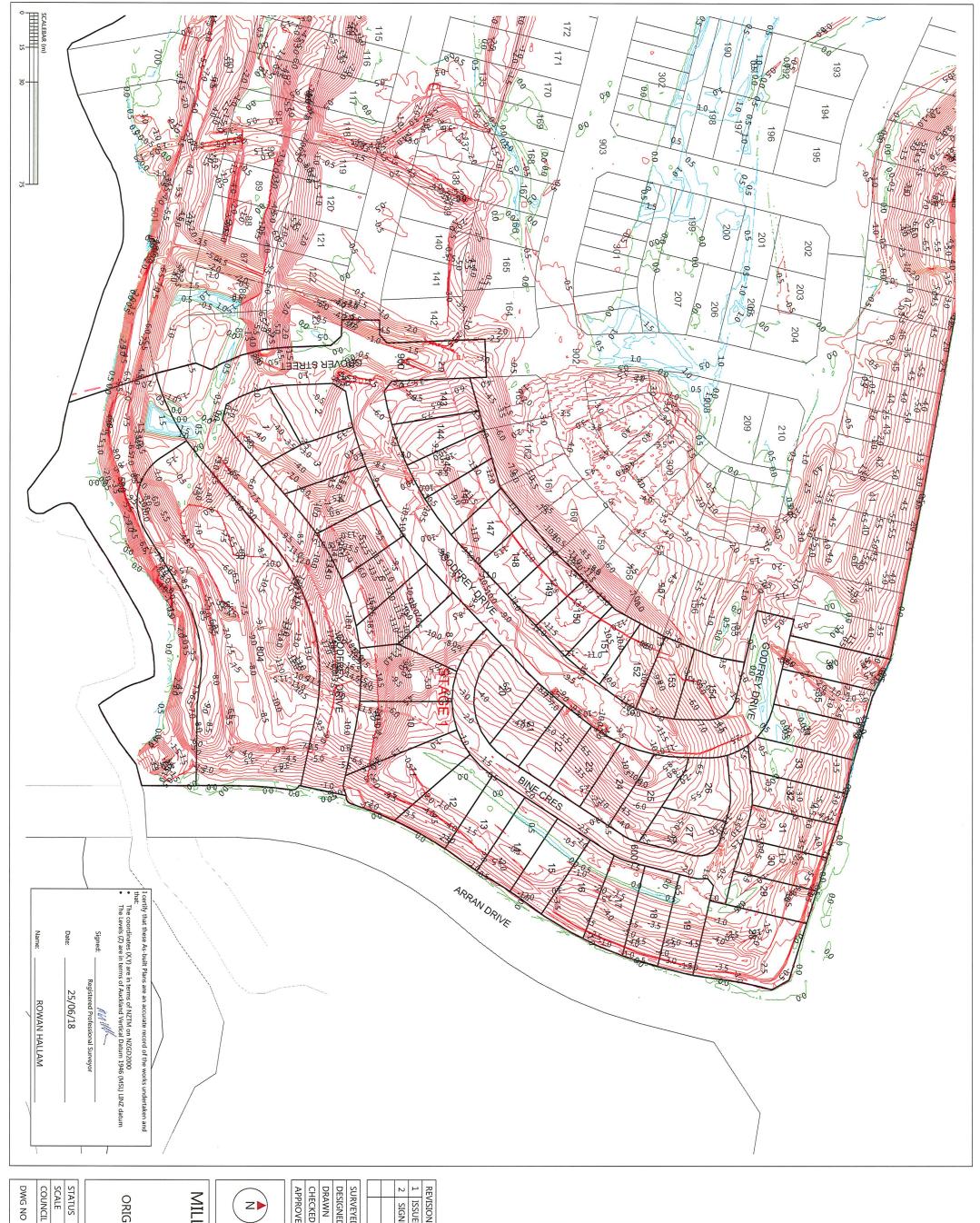


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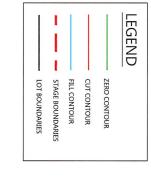
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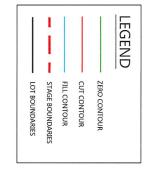
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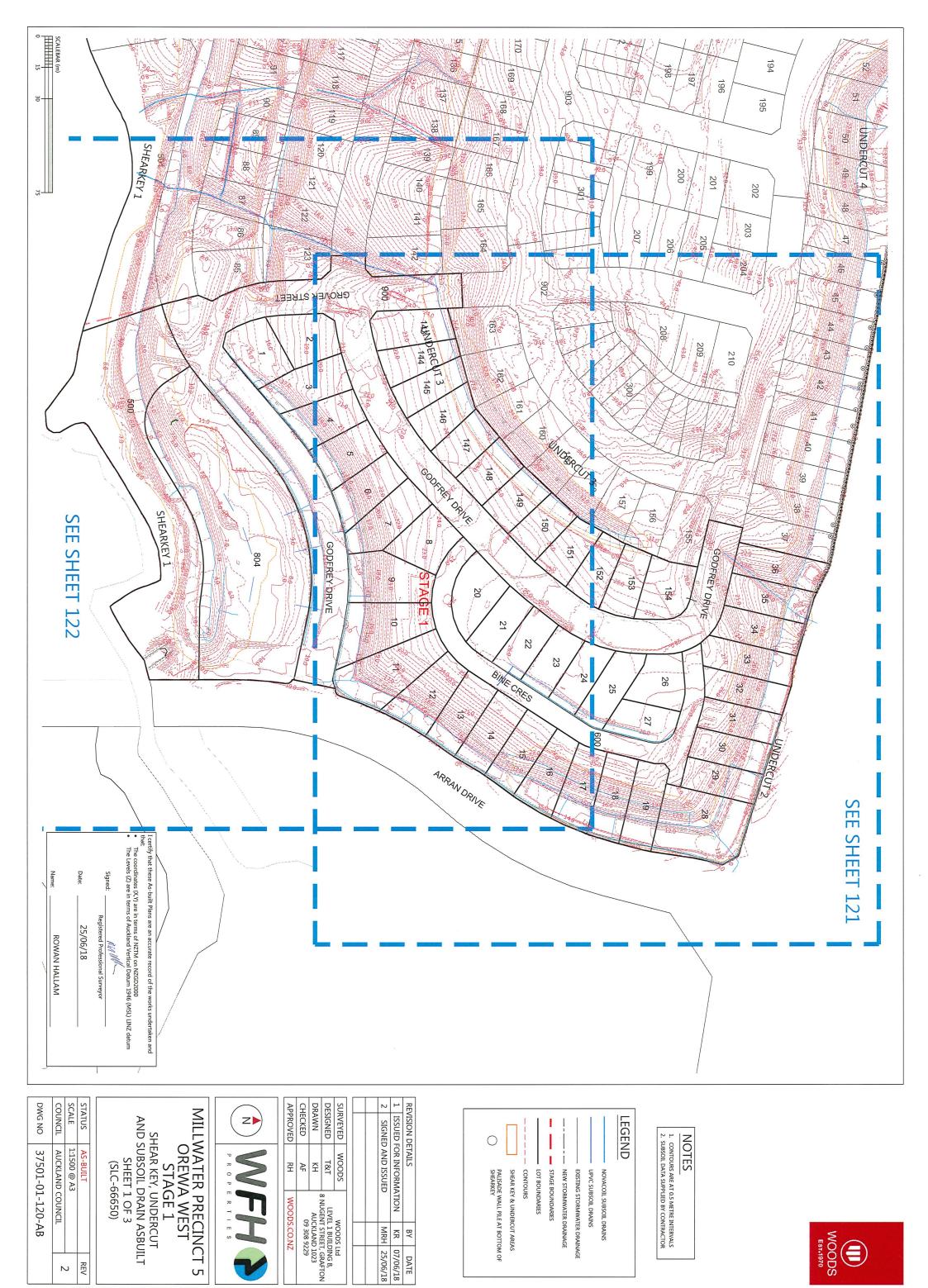






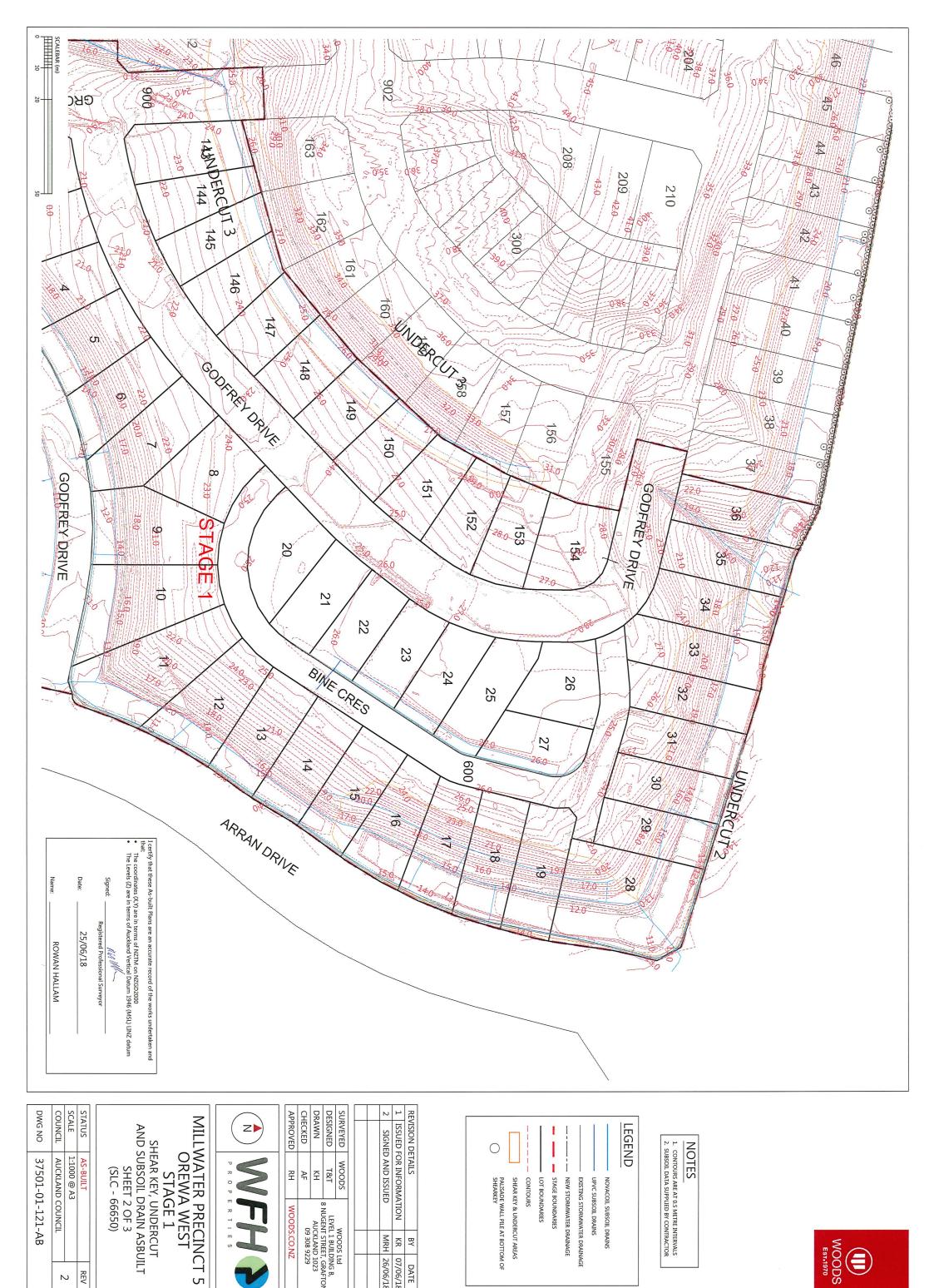


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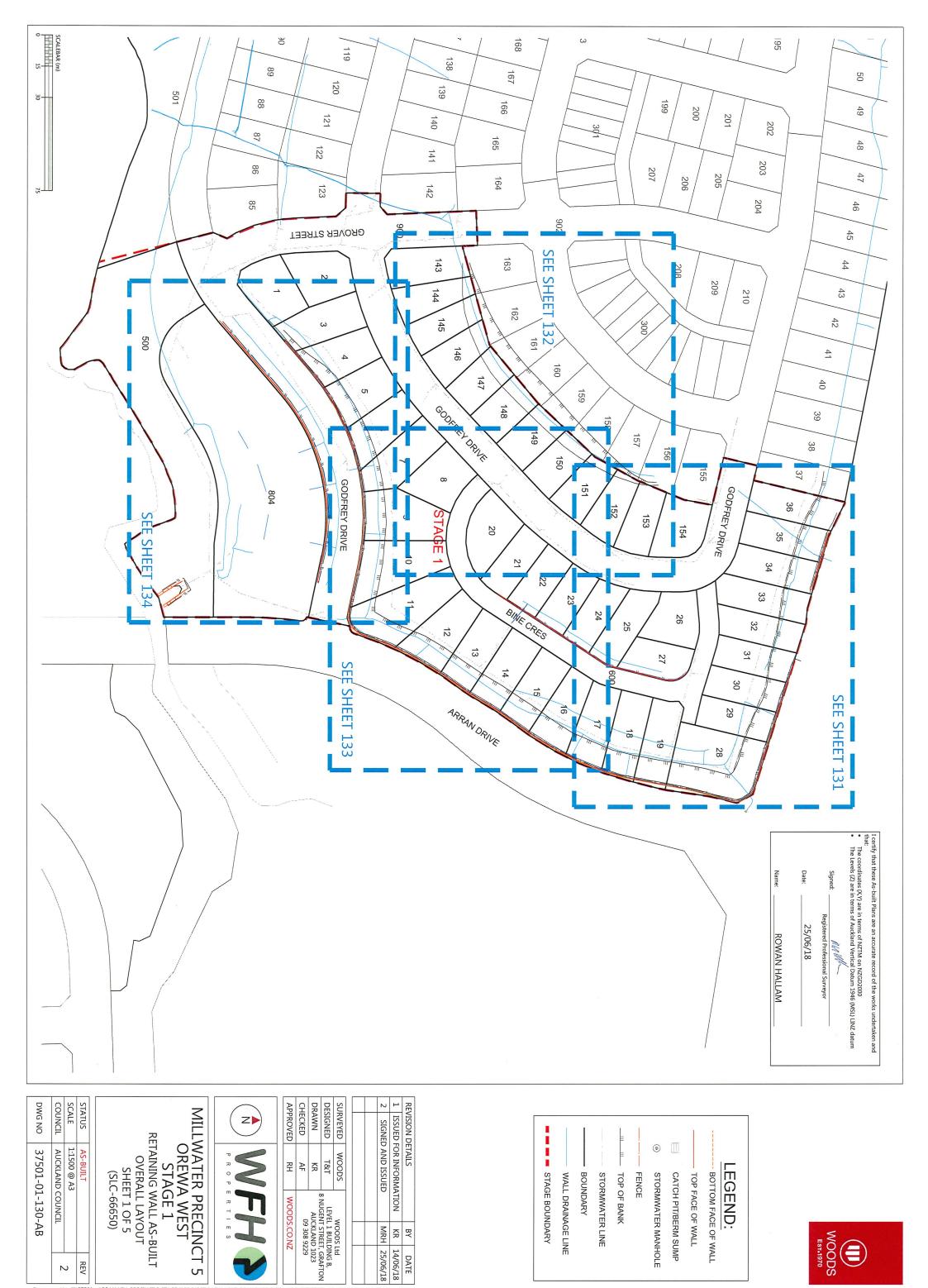
WOODS Ltd
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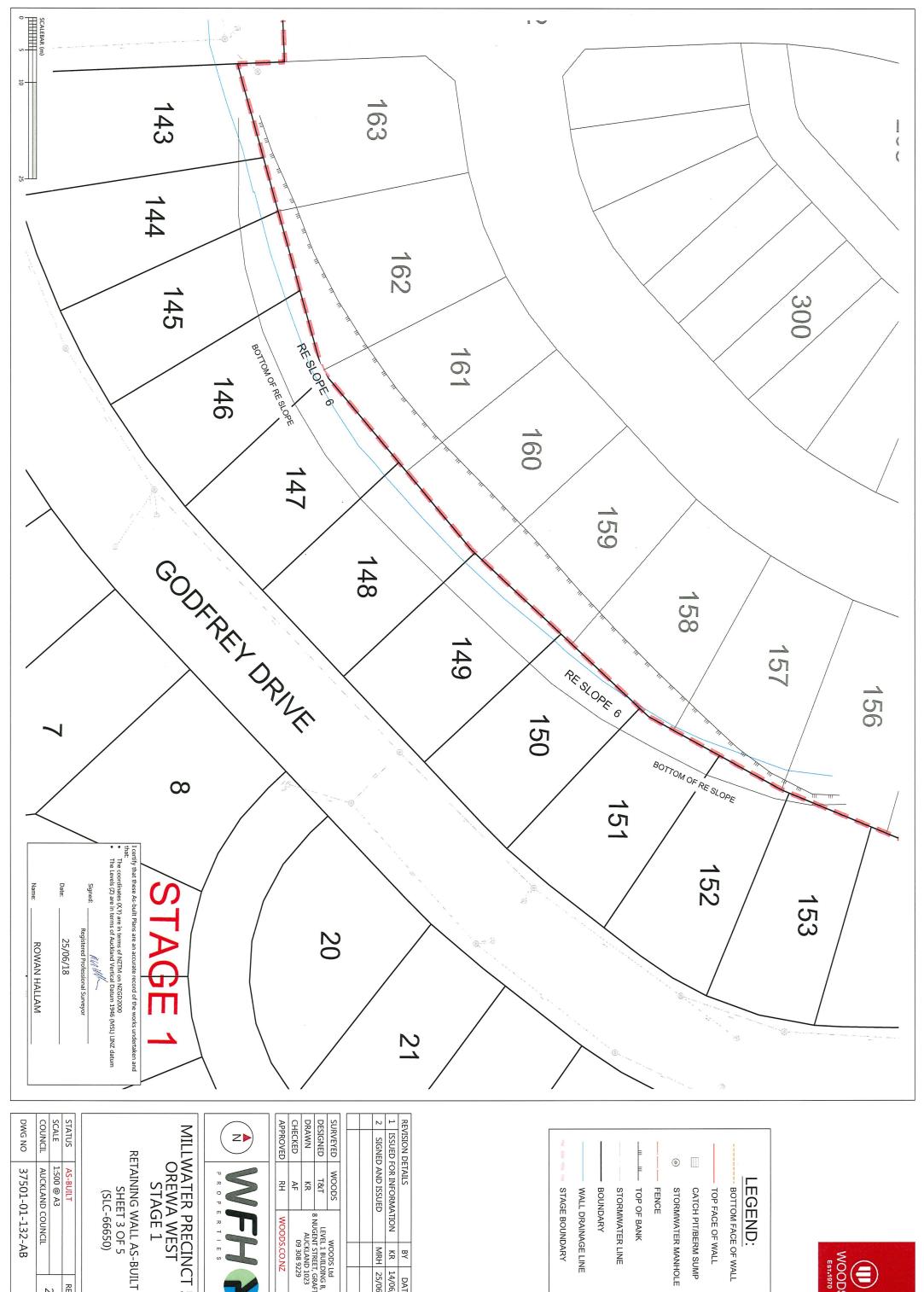
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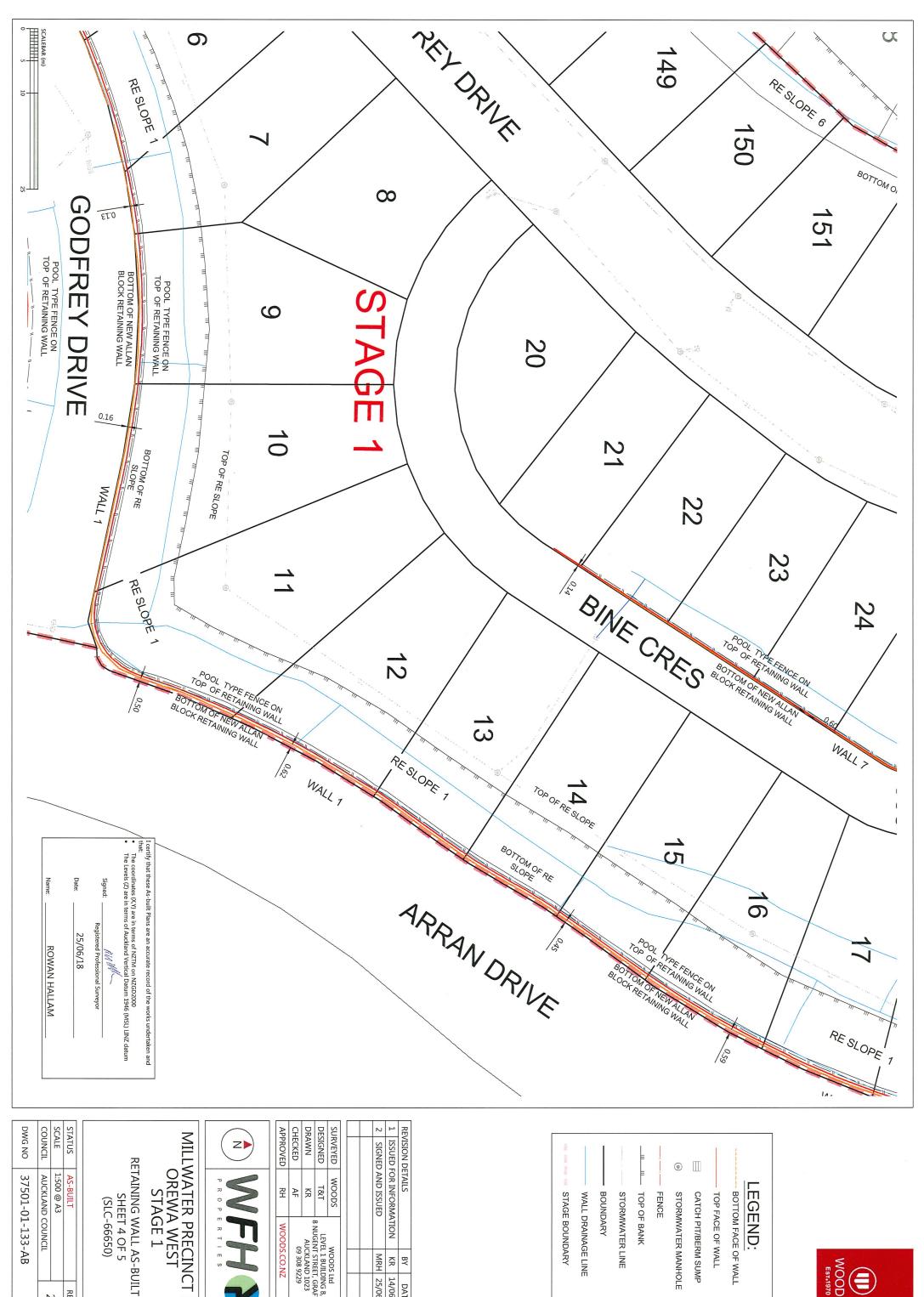
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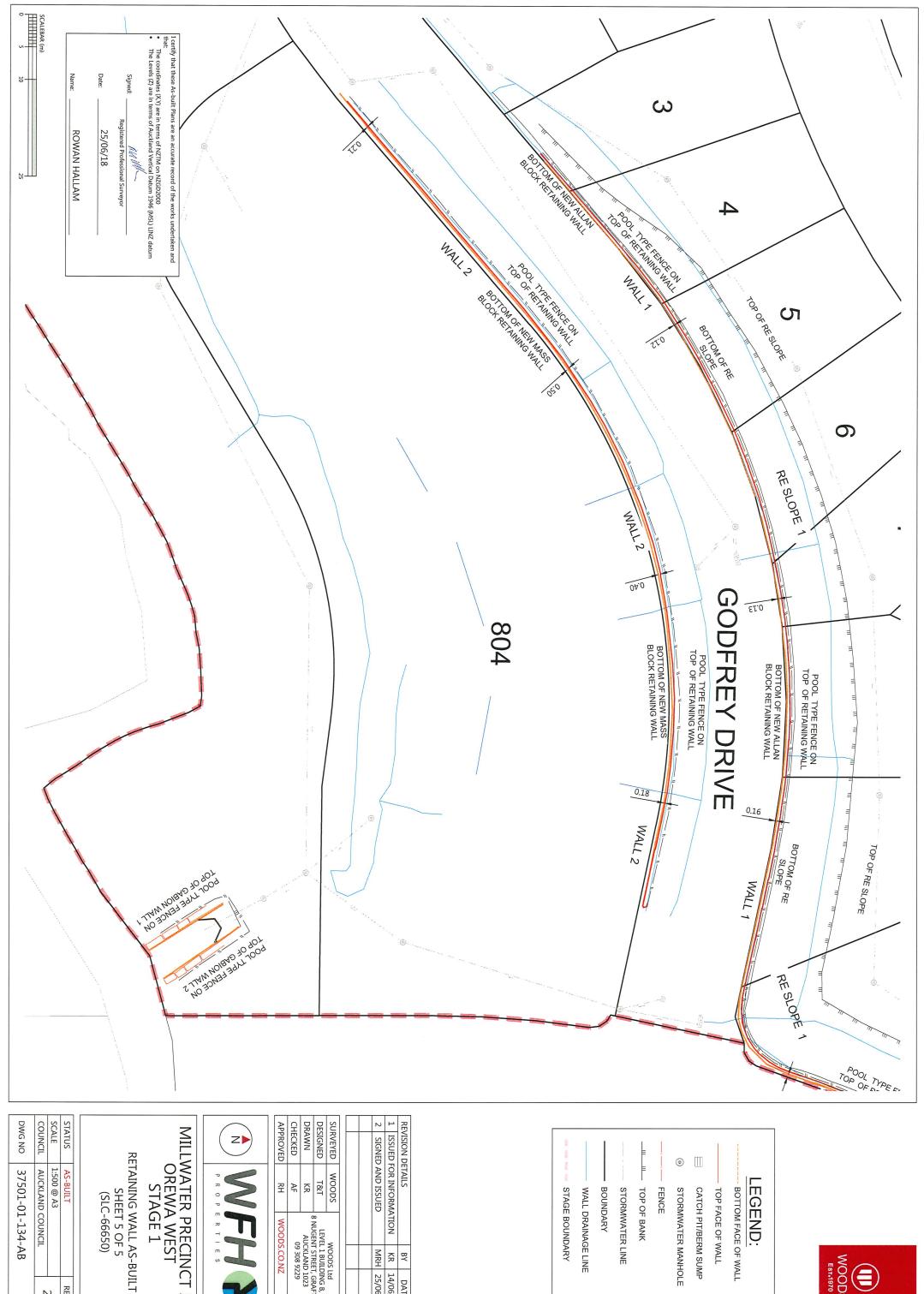
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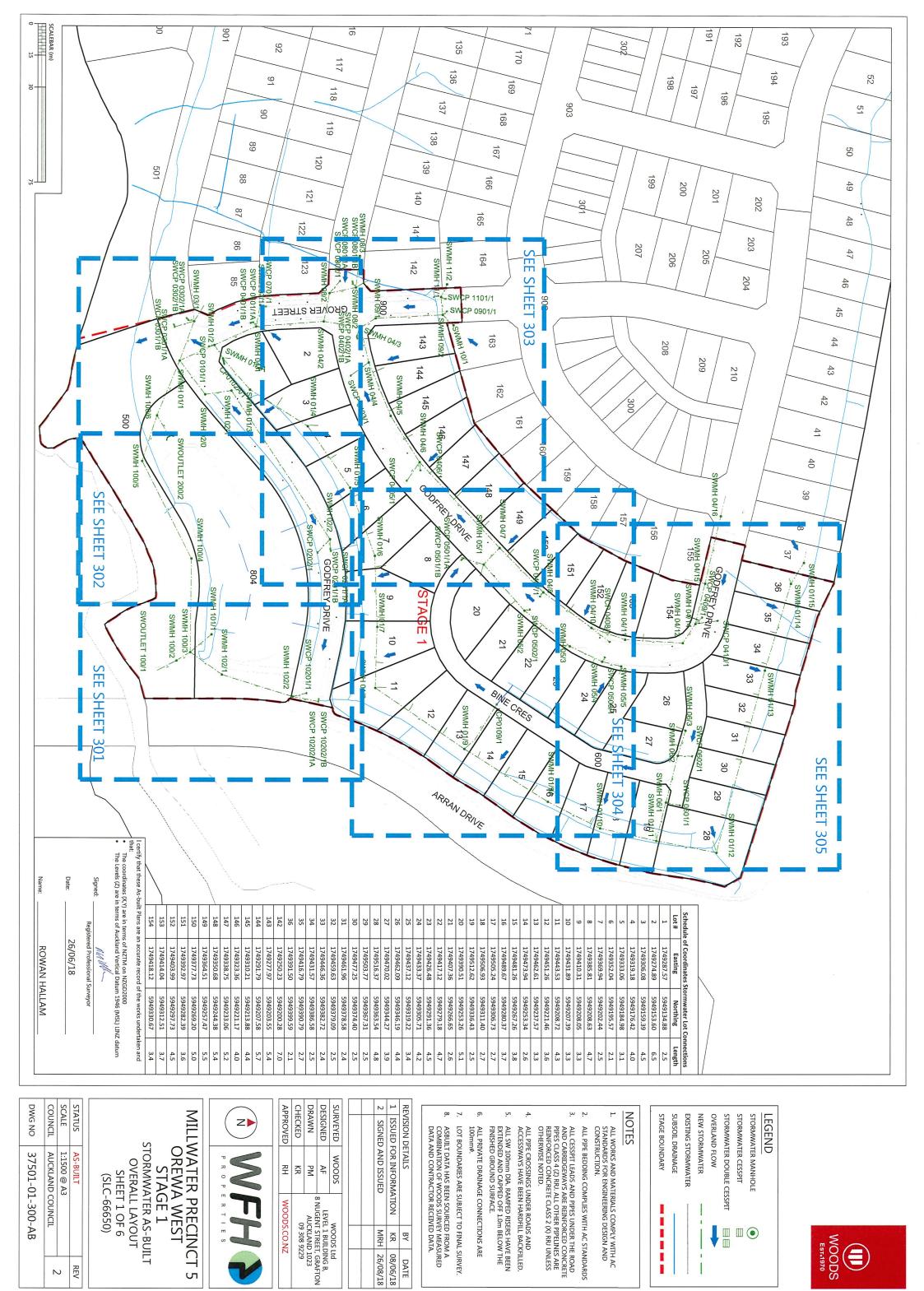


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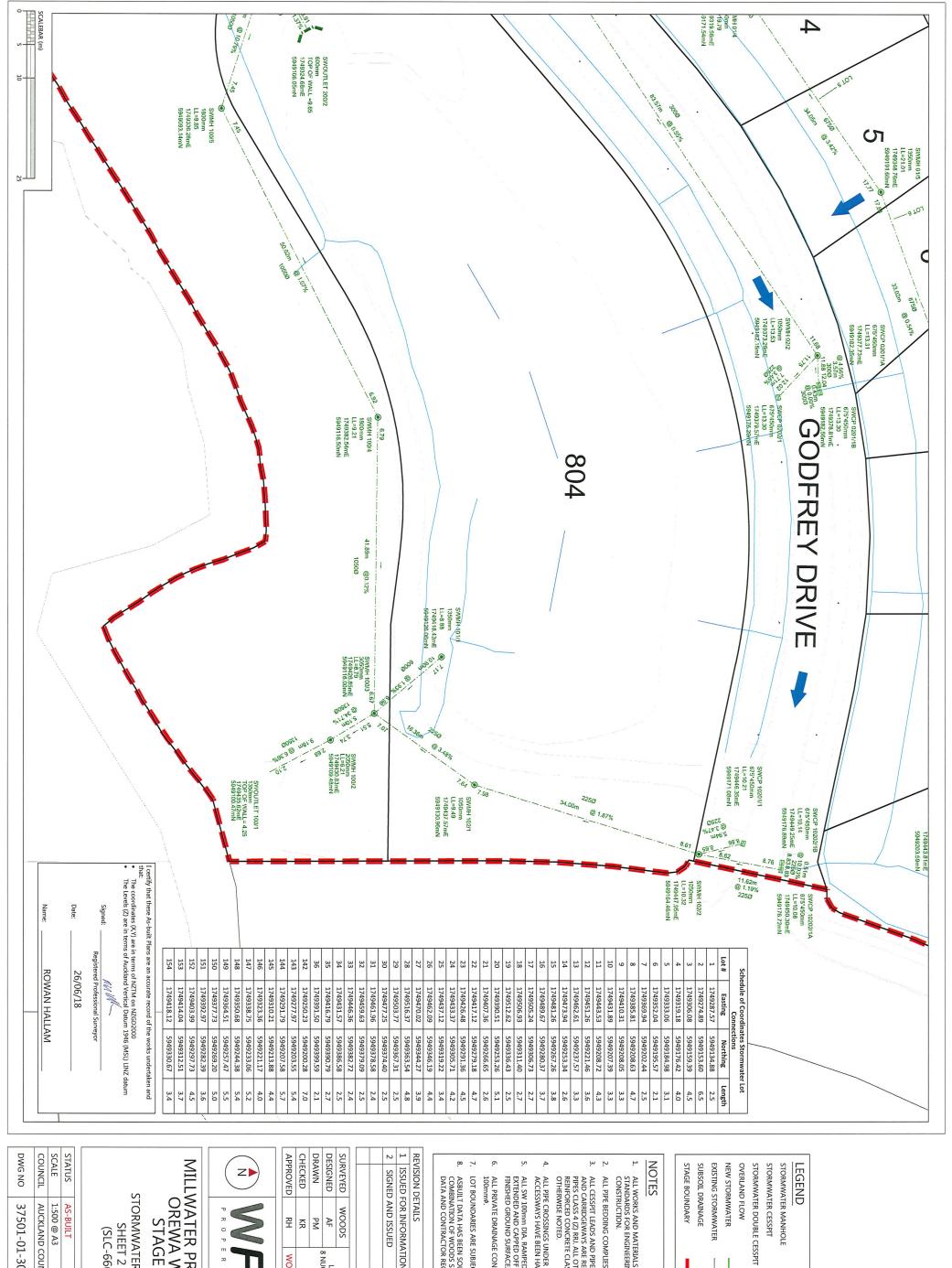
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08/06/18 26/08/18

DATE







## NOTES

ALL WORKS AND MATERIALS COMPLY WITH AC STANDARDS FOR ENGINEERING DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION.

- ALL CESSPIT LEADS AND PIPES UNDER THE ROAD AND CARRIDGEWAYS ARE REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPES CLASS 4 (Z) RRJ. ALL OTHER PIPELINES ARE REINFORCED CONCRETE CLASS 2 (X) RRJ UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED. ALL PIPE BEDDING COMPLIES WITH AC STANDARDS
- ALL PIPE CROSSINGS UNDER ROADS AND ACCESSWAYS HAVE BEEN HARDFILL BACKFILLED. ALL SW 100mm DIA. RAMPED RISERS HAVE BEEN EXTENDED AND CAPPED OFF 1.0m BELOW THE FINISHED GROUND SURFACE.
- ALL PRIVATE DRAINAGE CONNECTIONS ARE  $100 \text{mm} \phi$ .
- LOT BOUNDARIES ARE SUBJECT TO FINAL SURVEY ASBUILT DATA HAS BEEN SOURCED FROM A COMBINATION OF WOODS SURVEY MEASURED DATA AND CONTRACTOR RECEIVED DATA.
- 1 ISSUED FOR INFORMATION REVISION DETAILS SIGNED AND ISSUED MRH ВҮ KR 08/06/18 26/08/18 DATE

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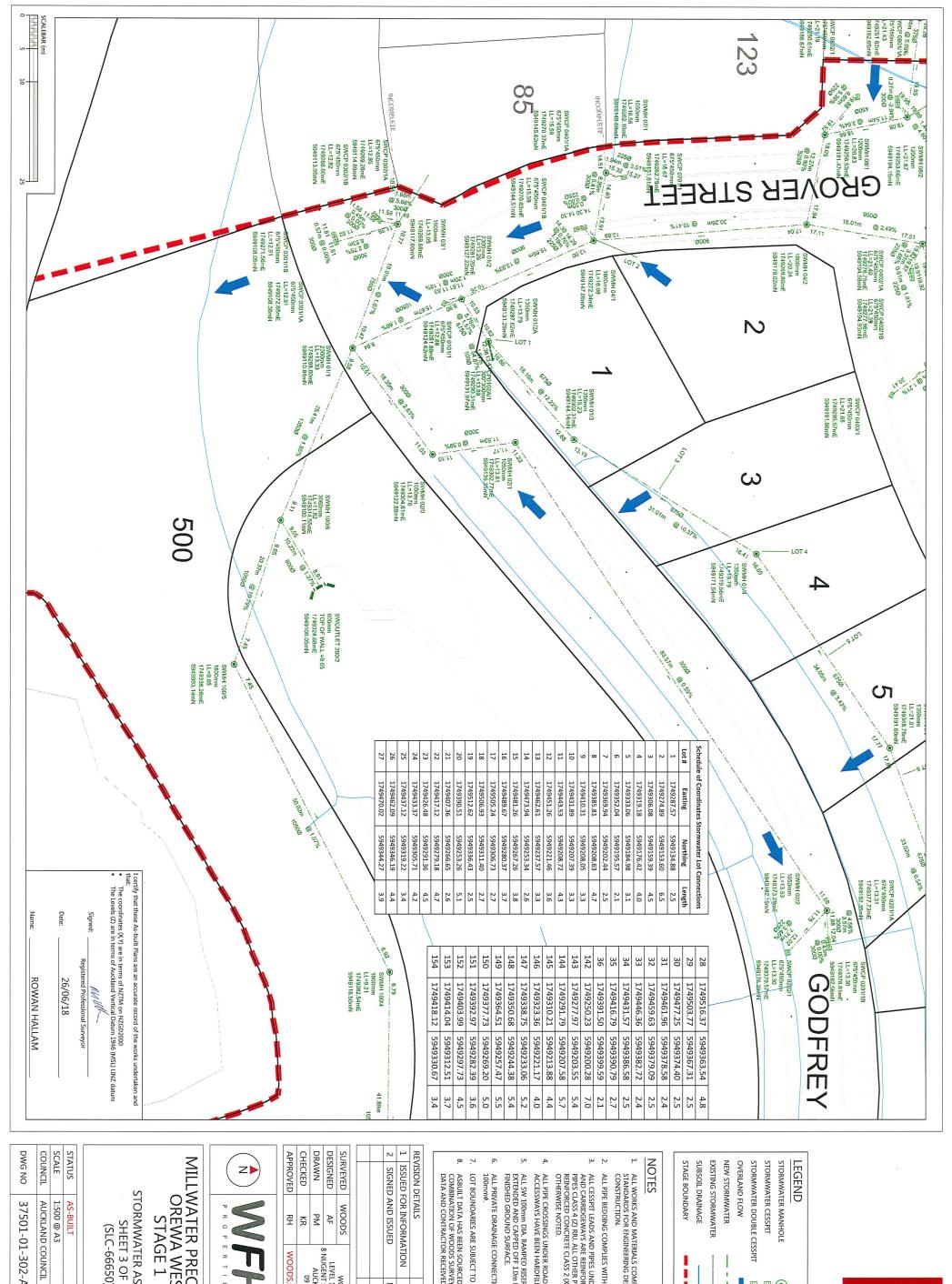
STORMWATER AS-BUILT SHEET 2 OF 6 (SLC-66650)

AUCKLAND COUNCIL 37501-01-301-AB

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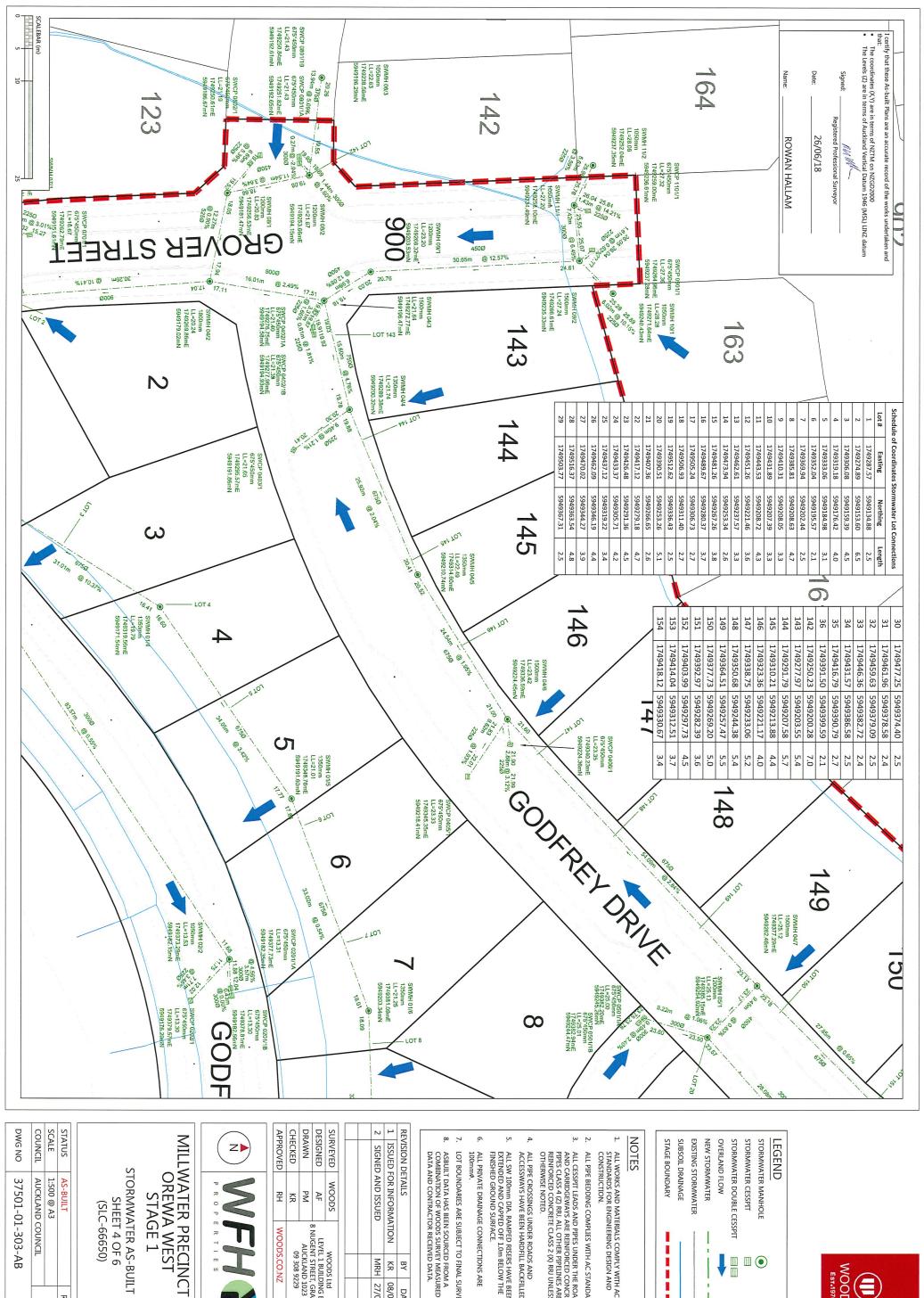
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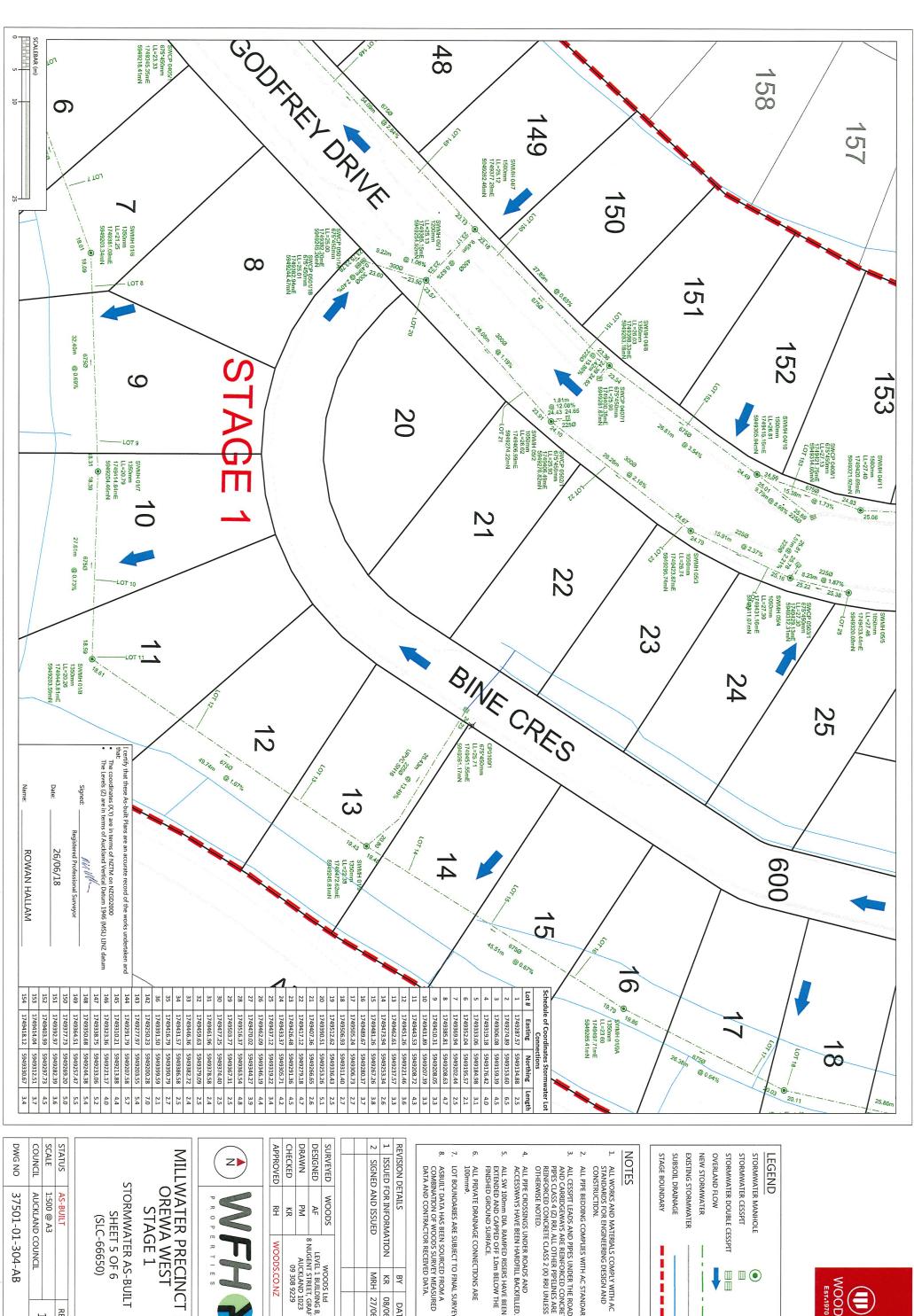
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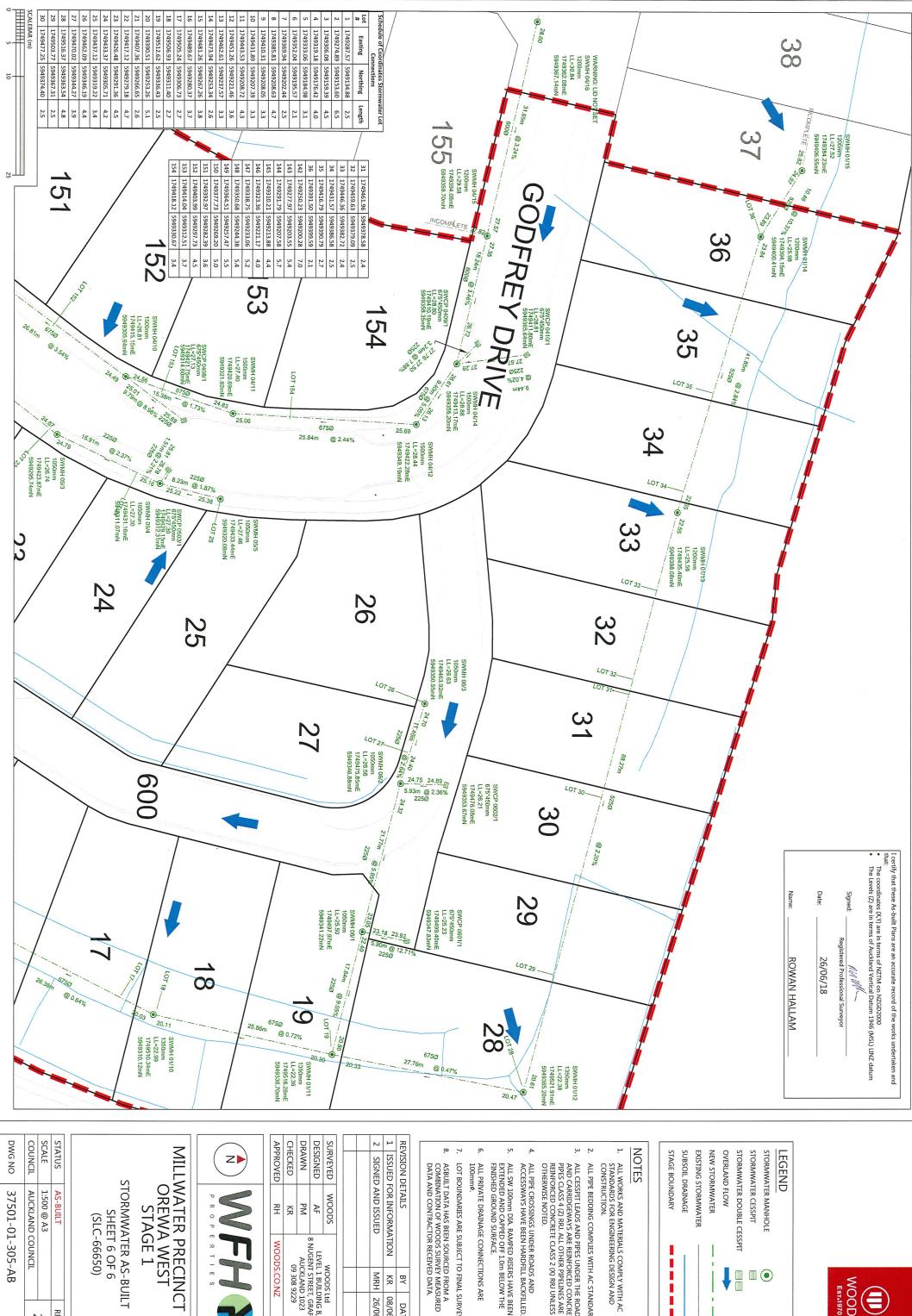


ALL WORKS AND MATERIALS COMPLY WITH AC STANDARDS FOR ENGINEERING DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION.

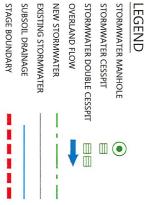
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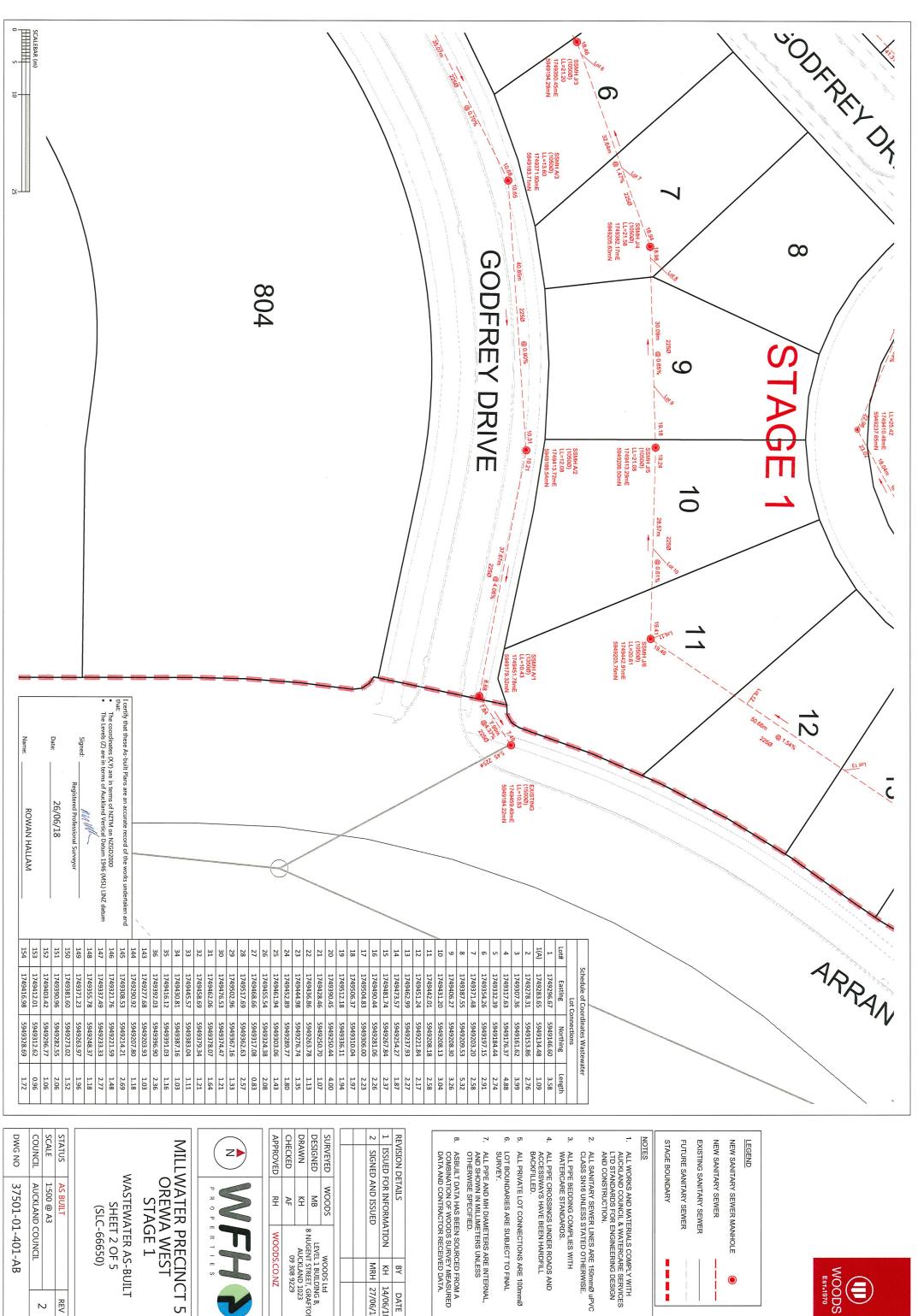
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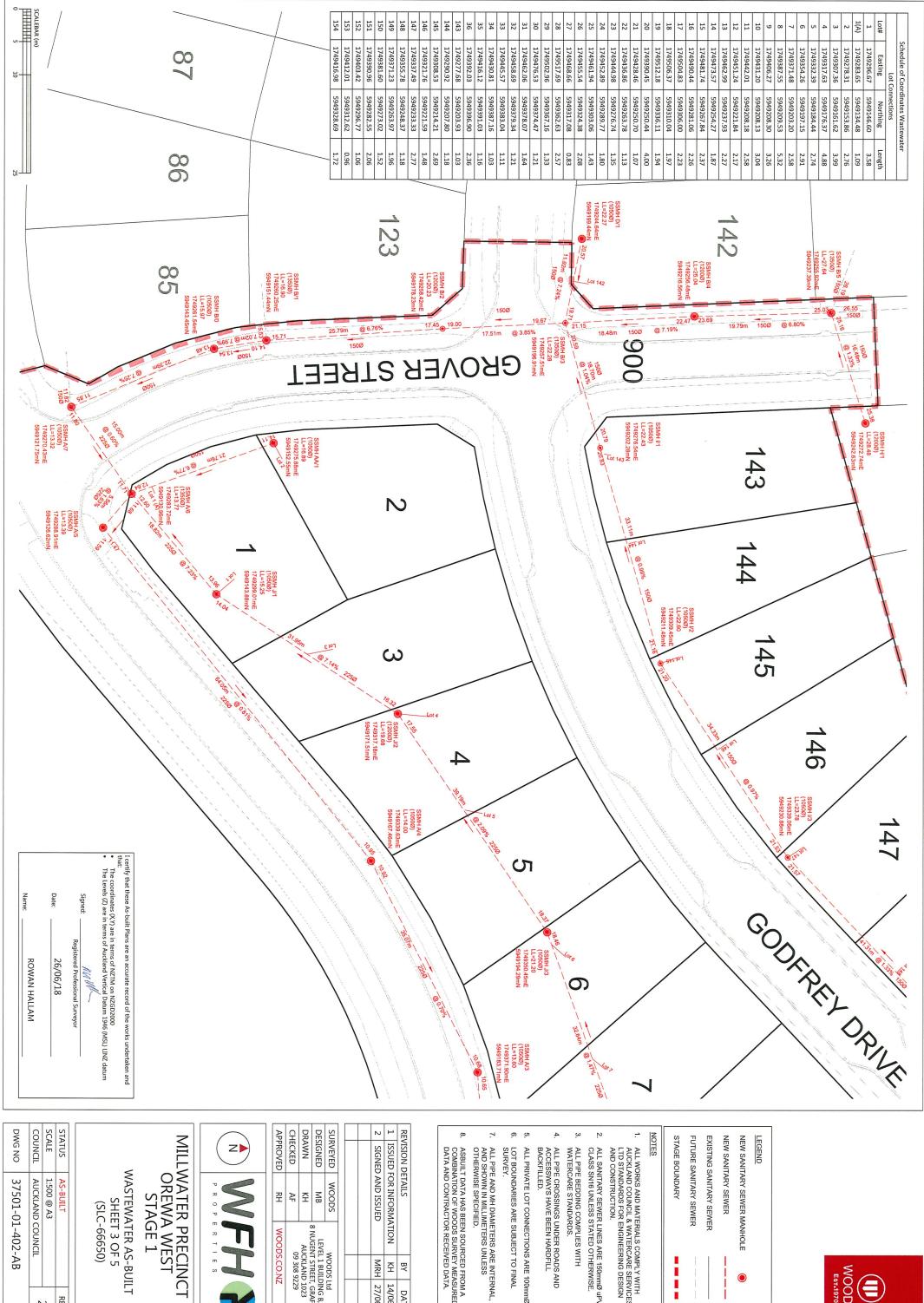
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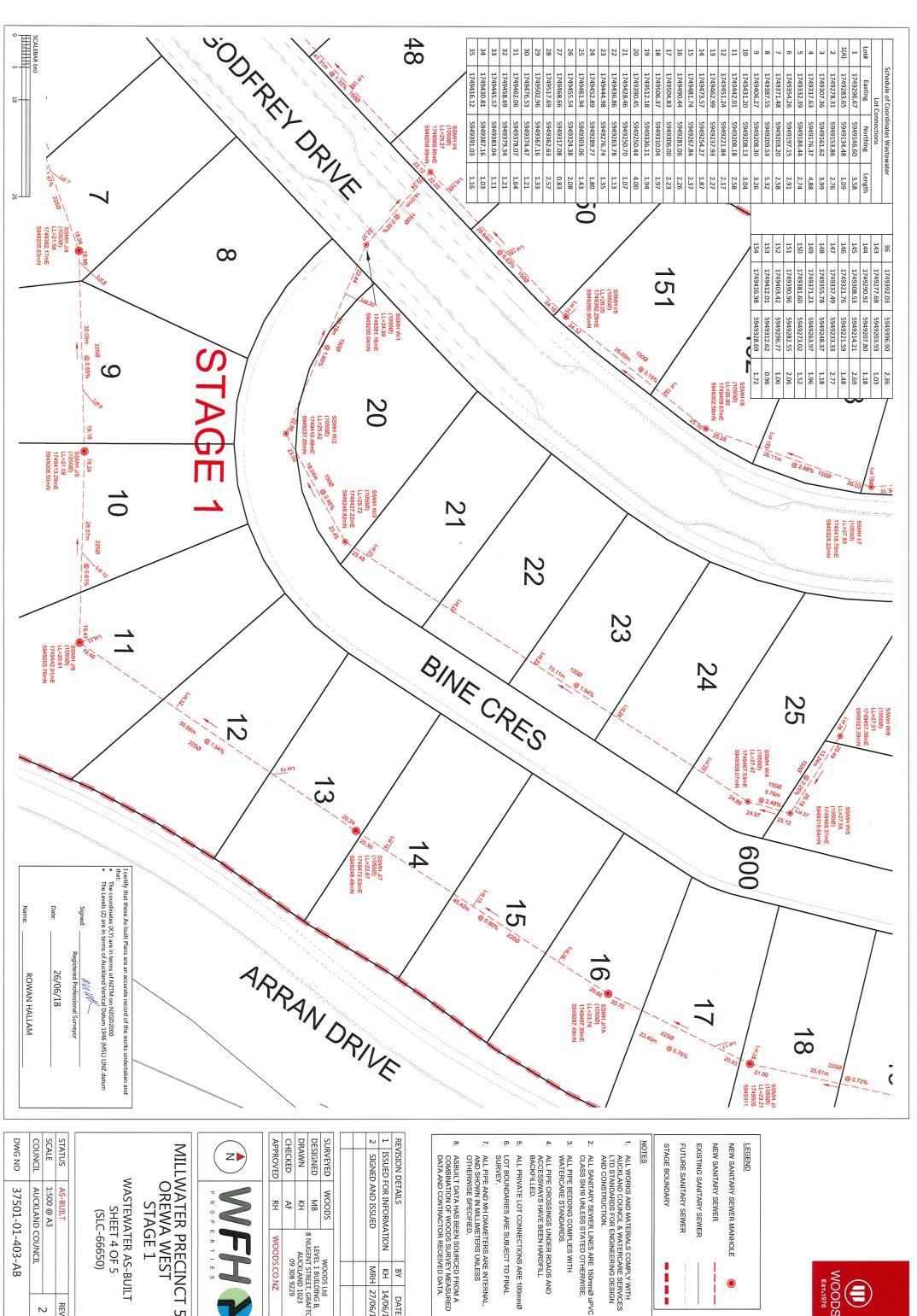
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## FUTURE SANITARY SEWER NEW SANITARY SEWER EXISTING SANITARY SEWER NEW SANITARY SEWER MANHOLE

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- ALL WORKS AND MATERIALS COMPLY WITH AUCKLAND COUNCIL & WATERCARE SERVICES LTD STANDARDS FOR ENGINEERING DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION.
- ALL SANITARY SEWER LINES ARE 150mmØ uPVC CLASS SN16 UNLESS STATED OTHERWISE. ALL PIPE BEDDING COMPLIES WITH WATERCARE STANDARDS.
- ALL PIPE CROSSINGS UNDER ROADS AND ACCESSWAYS HAVE BEEN HARDFILL BACKFILLED.
- ALL PRIVATE LOT CONNECTIONS ARE 100mmØ
- LOT BOUNDARIES ARE SUBJECT TO FINAL SURVEY.





# NEW SANITARY SEWER MANHOLE

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- ALL PIPE AND MH DIAMETERS ARE INTERNAL, AND SHOWN IN MILLIMETERS UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.
- ISSUED FOR INFORMATION SIGNED AND ISSUED KH 14/06/18 MRH 27/06/18 ВҮ DATE

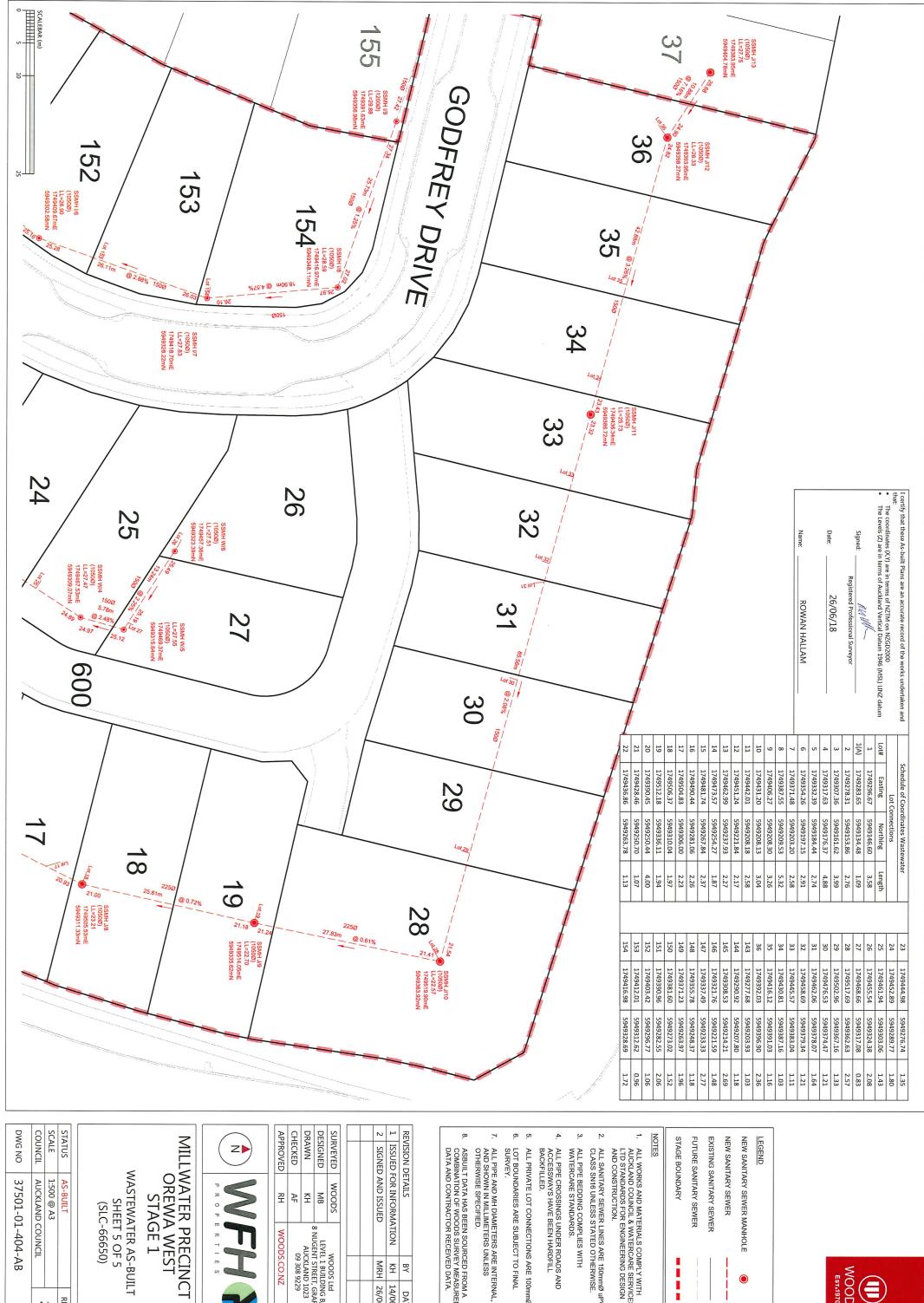
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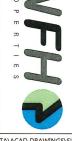
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WOODS Ltd
LEVEL 1 BUILDING B,

8 NUGENT STREET, GRAFTON
AUCKLAND 1023
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		IGNED AND ISSUED MRH 26/06/18	ATION	ATION

WORKS AND MATERIALS COMPLY WITH SKLAND COUNCIL & WATERCARE SERVICES STANDARDS FOR ENGINEERING DESIGN D CONSTRUCTION.
. SANITARY SEWER LINES ARE 150mmØ uPV0 \SS SN16 UNLESS STATED OTHERWISE.
. PIPE BEDDING COMPLIES WITH TERCARE STANDARDS.
. PIPE CROSSINGS UNDER ROADS AND DESSWAYS HAVE BEEN HARDFILL XKFILLED.
PRIVATE LOT CONNECTIONS ARE 100mmØ
BOUNDARIES ARE SUBJECT TO FINAL RVEY.
. PIPE AND MH DIAMETERS ARE INTERNAL, D SHOWN IN MILLIMETERS UNLESS HERWISE SPECIFIED.
BUILT DATA HAS BEEN SOURCED FROM A



- ASBUILT DATA HAS BEEN SOURCED FROM A COMBINATION OF WOODS SURVEY MEASURED DATA AND CONTRACTOR RECEIVED DATA.

### Appendix A2: T+T Drawings

•	21854.0031-AHP5S1-100	<b>Drawing List and Site Location Plan</b>
•	21854.0031-AHP5S1-101	Geotechnical Works Plan
•	21854.0031-AHP5S1-102	Geotechnical Works Subsoil Drain Plan
•	21854.0031-AHP5S1-103	Geological Cross Section 1
•	21854.0031-AHP5S1-104	Geological Cross Section 2
•	21854.0031-AHP5S1-105	Geological Cross Section 3
•	21854.0031-AHP5S1-106	<b>Geological Cross Section 4</b>
•	21854.0031-AHP5S1-107	Geological Cross Section 5
•	21854.0031-AHP5S1-108	<b>Geological Cross Section 6</b>
•	21854.0031-AHP5S1-109	Geological Cross Section 7
•	21854.0031-AHP5S1-110	<b>Geological Cross Section 8</b>
•	21854.0031-AHP5S1-111	Retaining Wall 01 – Plan and Elevation
•	21854.0031-AHP5S1-112	Retaining Wall 01 – Typical Section (CH 0 to 30m)
•	21854.0031-AHP5S1-113	Retaining Wall 01 – Typical Sections (CH 30 to 180m)
•	21854.0031-AHP5S1-114	Retaining Wall 01 – Typical Sections (CH 180 to 280m)
•	21854.0031-AHP5S1-115	Retaining Wall 01 – Typical Sections (CH 280 to 450m)
•	21854.0031-AHP5S1-116	Retaining Wall 01 – Typical Sections (CH 450 to 465m)
•	21854.0031-AHP5S1-117	Retaining Wall 02 – Plan and Elevation
•	21854.0031-AHP5S1-118	Retaining Wall 02 – Typical Sections
•	21854.0031-AHP5S1-119	Retaining Wall 05 – Plan and Elevation
•	21854.0031-AHP5S1-120	Retaining Wall 05 – Typical Section (H<=3m)
•	21854.0031-AHP5S1-121	Retaining Wall 05 – Typical Section (3m <h<=4.7m)< th=""></h<=4.7m)<>
•	21854.0031-AHP5S1-122	Retaining Wall 07 – Plan and Elevation
•	21854.0031-AHP5S1-123	Retaining Wall 07 – Typical Section

•	21854.0031-AHP5S1-124	RE Slope 6 – Typical Section
•	21854.0031-AHP5S1-125	RE Slope 7 – Typical Section (Sheet 1 of 2)
•	21854.0031-AHP5S1-126	RE Slope 7 – Typical Section (Sheet 2 of 2)
•	21854.0031-AHP5S1-127	Shear Key 01 and 02 Plan
•	21854.0031-AHP5S1-128	Shear Key 01 Longsection (Sheet 1 of 2)
•	21854.0031-AHP5S1-129	Shear Key 01 Longsection (Sheet 2 of 2)
•	21854.0031-AHP5S1-130	Geology Legend and Definition of Terms
•	21854.0031-AHP5S1-131	<b>Building Limitation Plan</b>

# WFH PROPERTIES LTD Completion Report Issue PRECINCT 5 STAGE 1 MILLWATER - ARRANS HILL

DRAWING

Rev Title

# **GENERAL**

- 21854.0031-AHP5S1-101 21854.0031-AHP5S1-100 DRAWING LIST AND LOCATION PLAN
- GEOTECHNICAL WORKS PLAN
- 21854.0031-AHP5S1-102 GEOTECHNICAL WORKS SUBSOIL DRAIN PLAN
- 21854.0031-AHP5S1-104 21854.0031-AHP5S1-103 **GEOLOGICAL CROSS SECTION 2** GEOLOGICAL CROSS SECTION 1
- 21854.0031-AHP5S1-105 **GEOLOGICAL CROSS SECTION 3**
- 21854.0031-AHP5S1-106 **GEOLOGICAL CROSS SECTION 4**
- 21854.0031-AHP5S1-107 **GEOLOGICAL CROSS SECTION 5**
- 21854.0031-AHP5S1-108 GEOLOGICAL CROSS SECTION 6
- 21854.0031-AHP5S1-110 21854.0031-AHP5S1-109 **GEOLOGICAL CROSS SECTION 8** GEOLOGICAL CROSS SECTION 7
- 21854.0031-AHP5S1-111 RETAINING WALL 01 - PLAN AND ELEVATION
- 21854.0031-AHP5S1-112 RETAINING WALL 01 - TYPICAL SECTION (CH 0 TO 30m)
- 21854.0031-AHP5S1-113 RETAINING WALL 01 - TYPICAL SECTION (CH 30 TO 180m)
- 21854.0031-AHP5S1-114 RETAINING WALL 01 - TYPICAL SECTION (CH 180 TO 280m)
- 21854.0031-AHP5S1-115 RETAINING WALL 01 - TYPICAL SECTION (CH 280 TO 450m)
- 21854.0031-AHP5S1-116 RETAINING WALL 01 - TYPICAL SECTION (CH 450 TO 465m)

RETAINING WALL 02 - PLAN AND ELEVATION

21854.0031-AHP5S1-118 RETAINING WALL 02 - TYPICAL SECTIONS

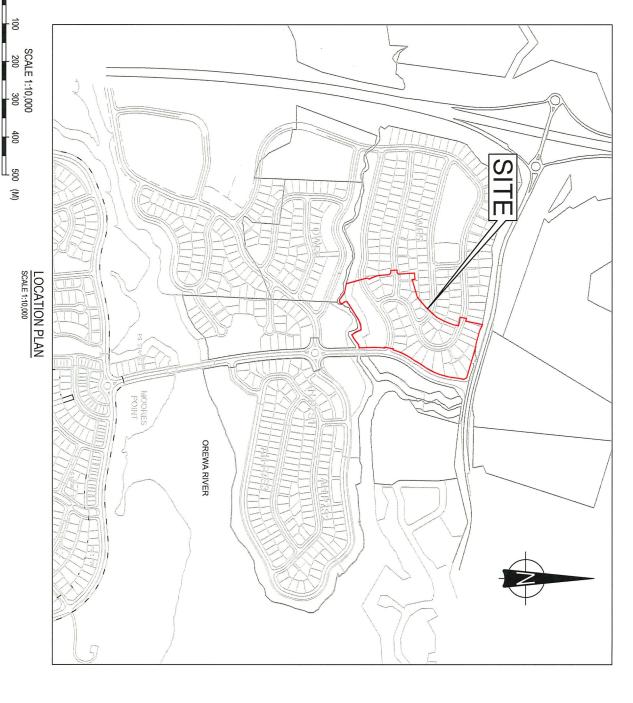
21854.0031-AHP5S1-117

- 21854.0031-AHP5S1-119 RETAINING WALL 05 - PLAN AND ELEVATION
- 21854.0031-AHP5S1-120 RETAINING WALL 05 - TYPICAL SECTION (H≤3m)
- 21854.0031-AHP5S1-121 RETAINING WALL 05 - TYPICAL SECTION (3m<H≤4.7m)
- 21854.0031-AHP5S1-122 RETAINING WALL 07 - PLAN AND ELEVATION
- 21854.0031-AHP5S1-123 RETAINING WALL 07 - TYPICAL SECTION
- 21854.0031-AHP5S1-124 **RE SLOPE 6 - TYPICAL SECTION**
- 21854.0031-AHP5S1-126 21854.0031-AHP5S1-125 RE SLOPE 7 - TYPICAL SECTION (SHEET 2 OF 2) RE SLOPE 7 - TYPICAL SECTION (SHEET 1 OF 2)
- 21854.0031-AHP5S1-127 SHEAR KEY 01 AND 02 PLAN
- 21854.0031-AHP5S1-128
- 21854.0031-AHP5S1-129 SHEAR KEY 01 LONGSECTION (SHEET 1 OF 2) SHEAR KEY 01 LONGSECTION (SHEET 2 OF 2)
- 21854.0031-AHP5S1-130 GEOLOGY LEGEND AND DEFINITION OF TERMS
- Denotes drawing this issue: 29/06/2018

# DESIGNED ORIGINAL IN COLOUR

DRAWING

- 21854.0031-AHP5S1-131 **BUILDING LIMITATION** PLAN
- 21854.0031-AHP5S1-132 POST EARTHWORKS INVESTIGATION PLAN
- 21854.0031-AHP5S1-133 TOPSOIL DEPTHS PLAI
- 21854.0031-AHP5S1-134 EARTHWORKS TESTING LOCATION PLAN



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COMPLETION REPORT ISSUE DRAWING CHECKED DESIGN CHECKED NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION DRAWN JXXL Ö Jun.18 Jun.18 DRAWING STATUS

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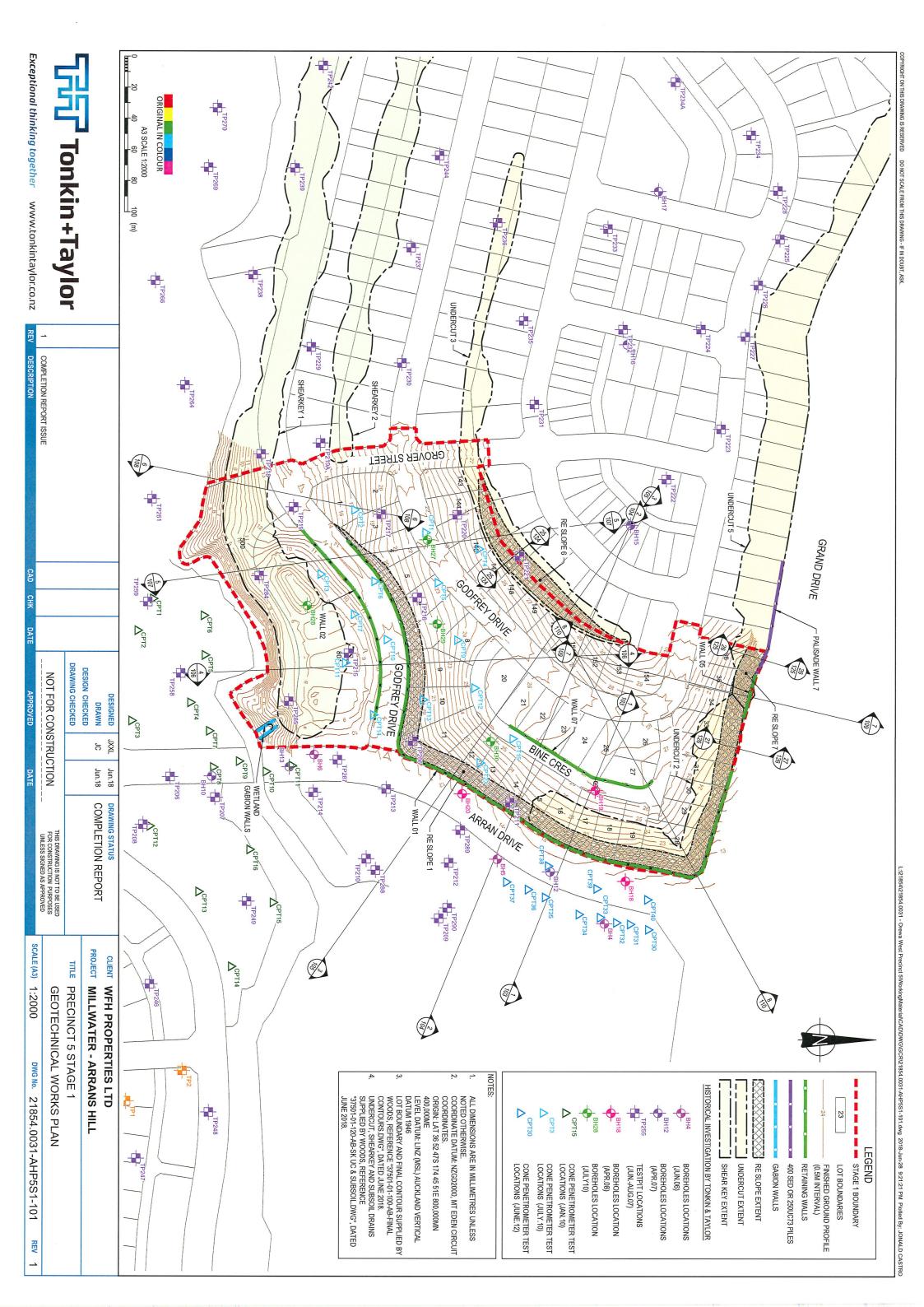
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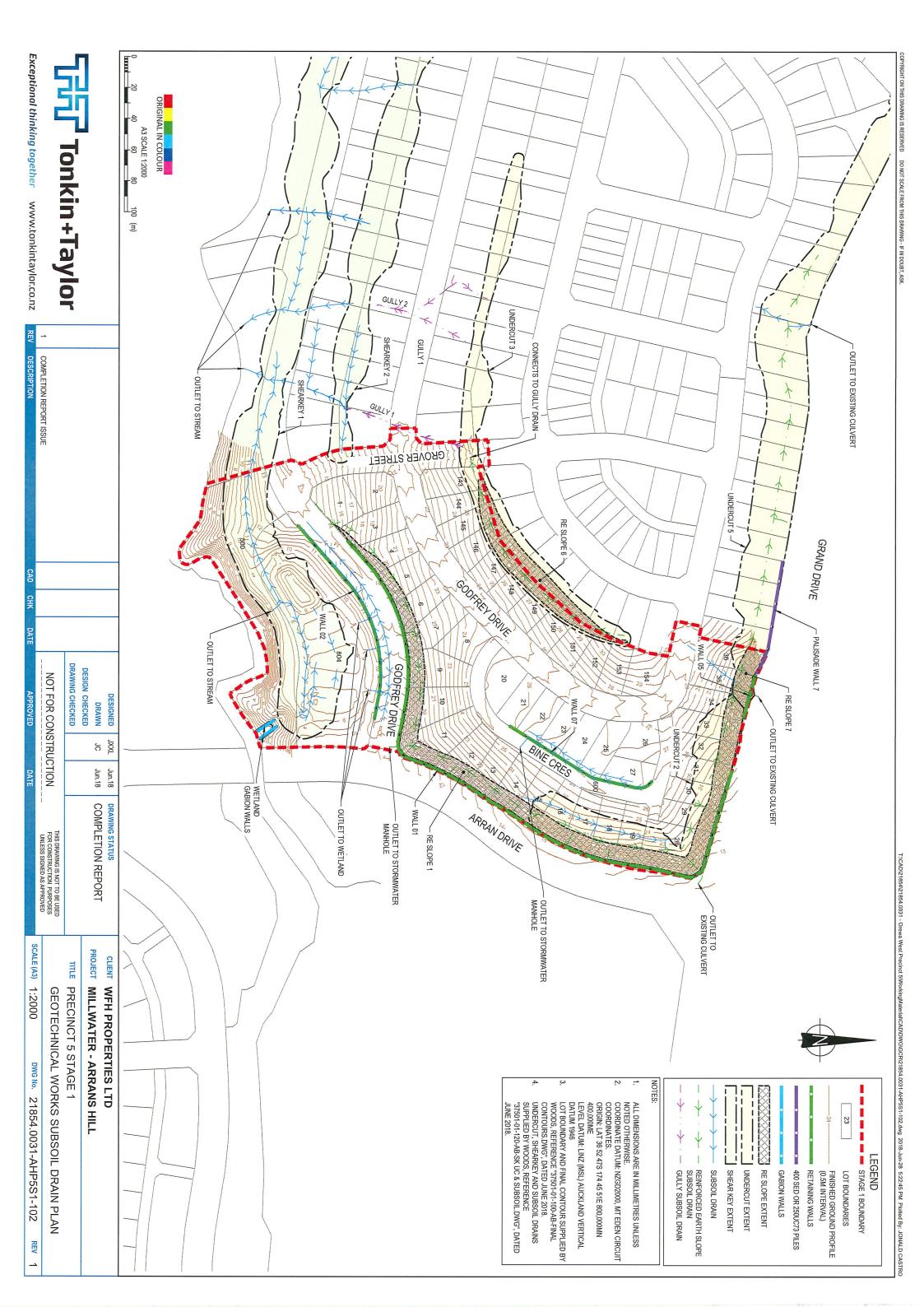
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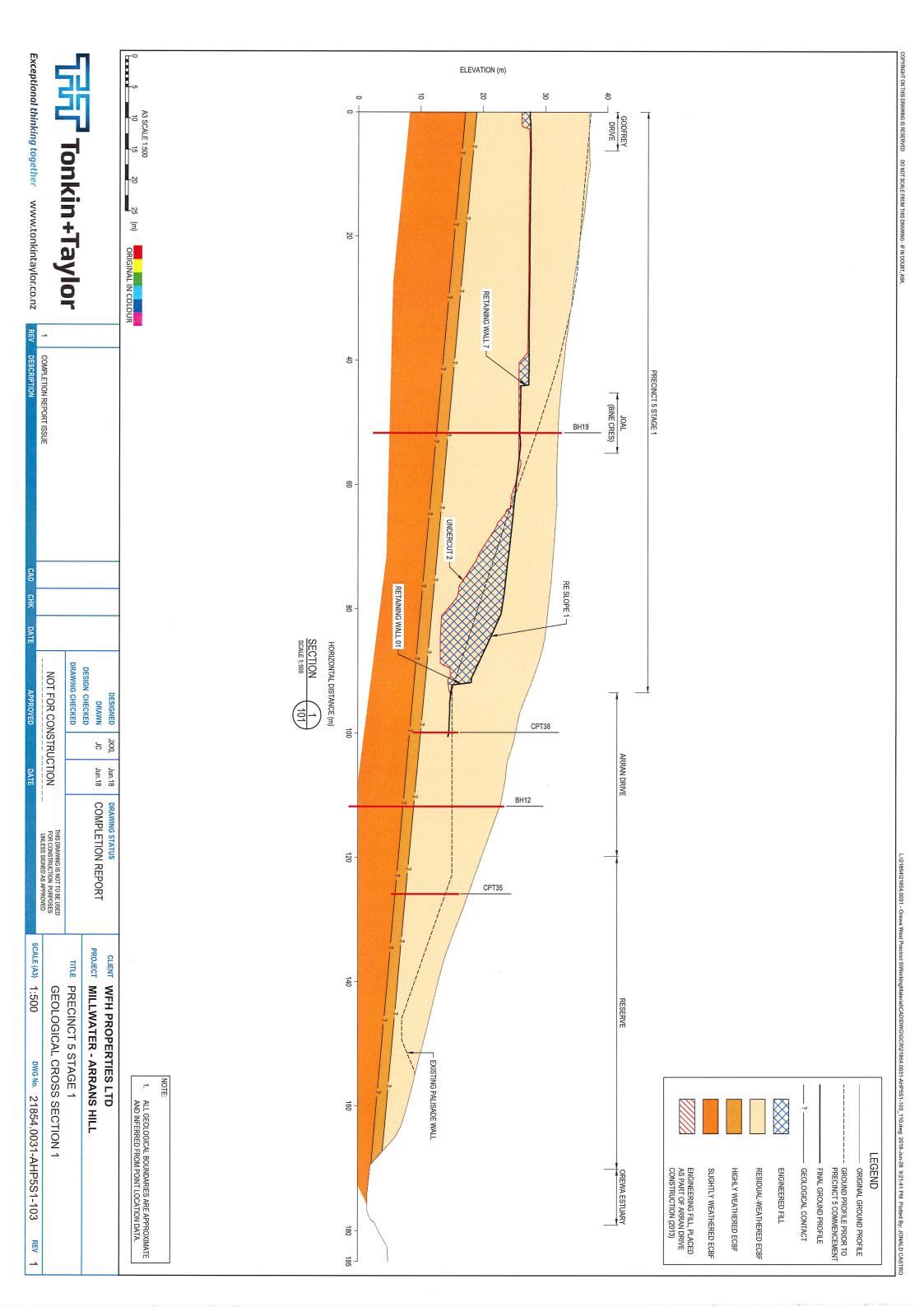
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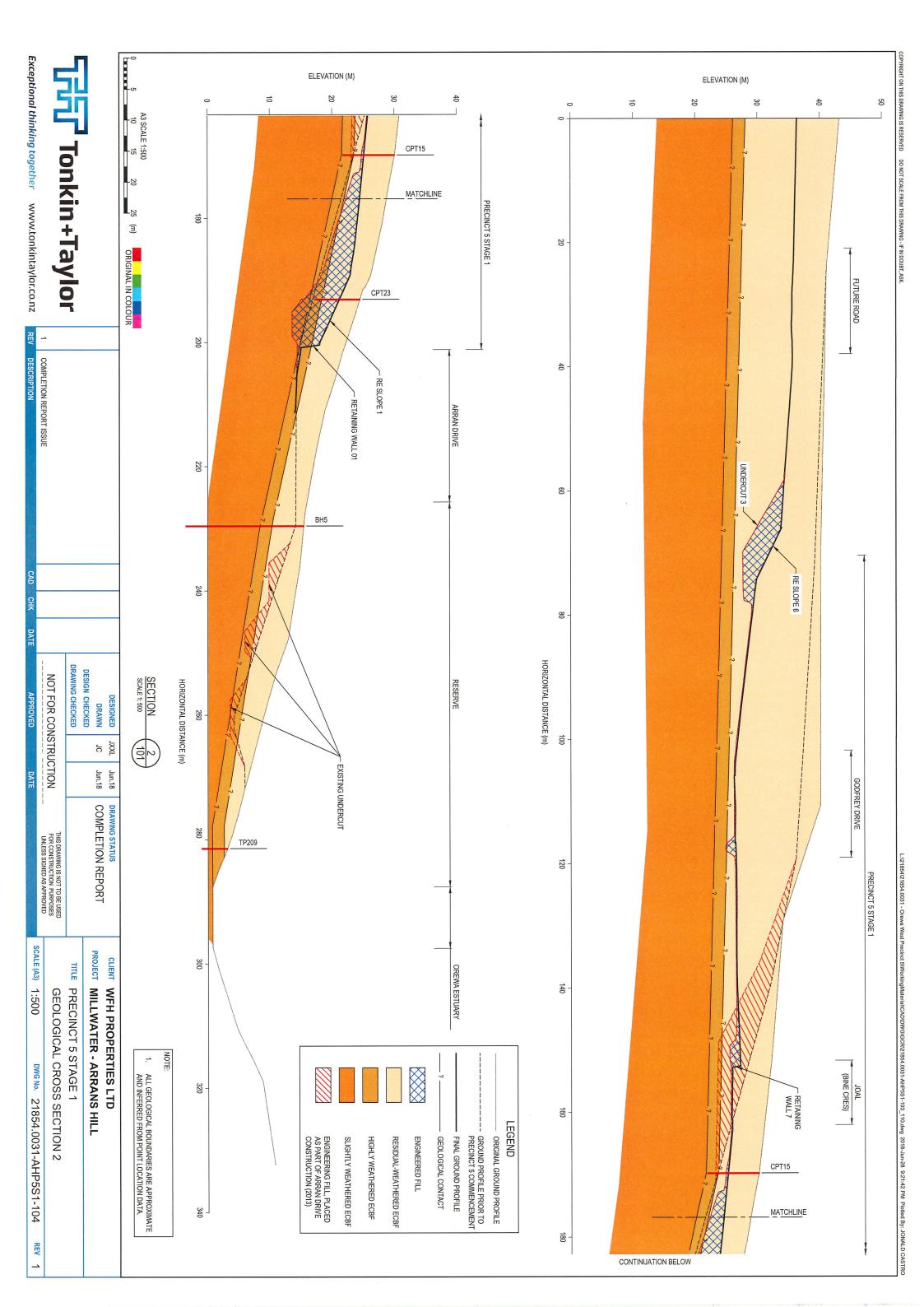
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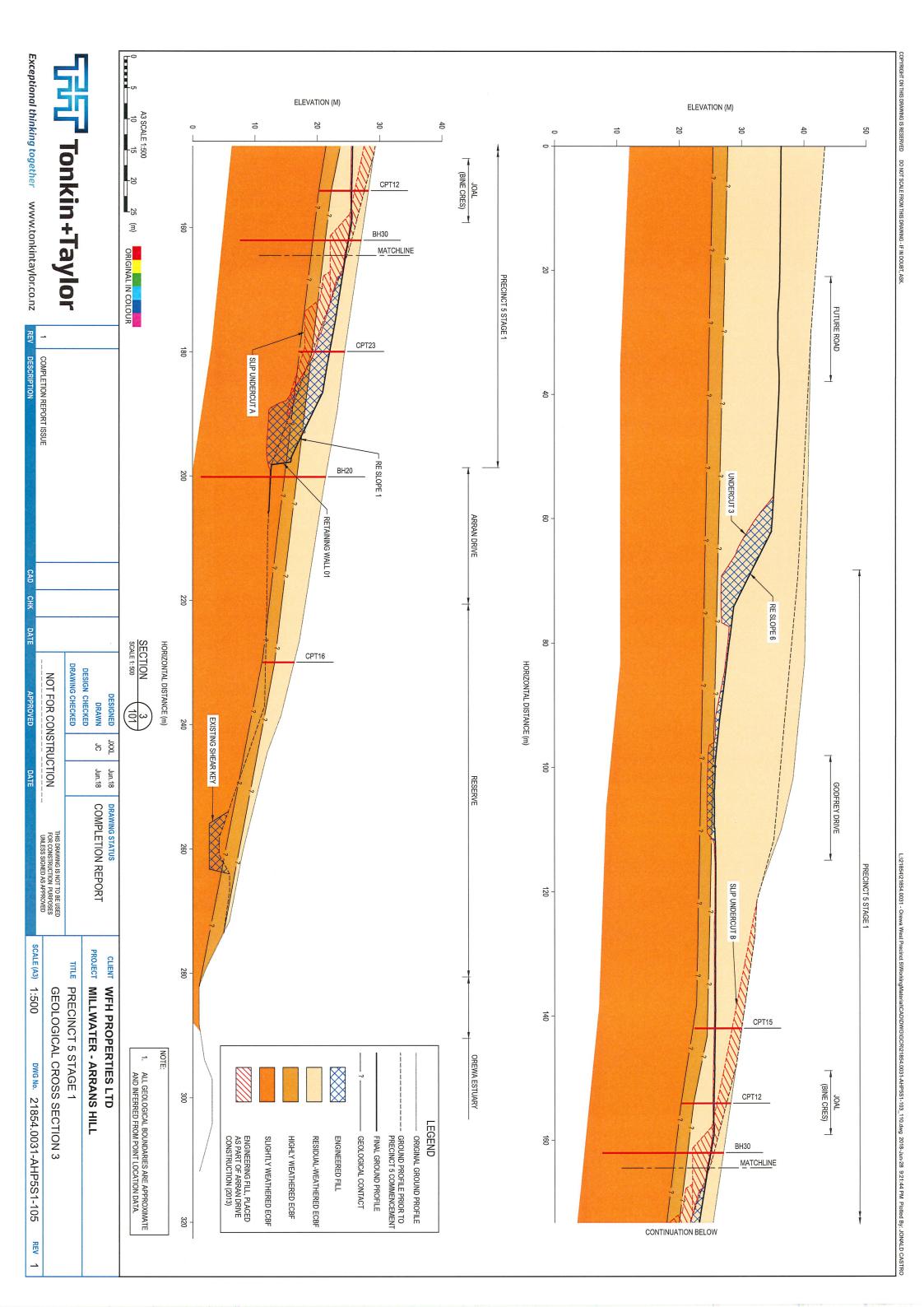
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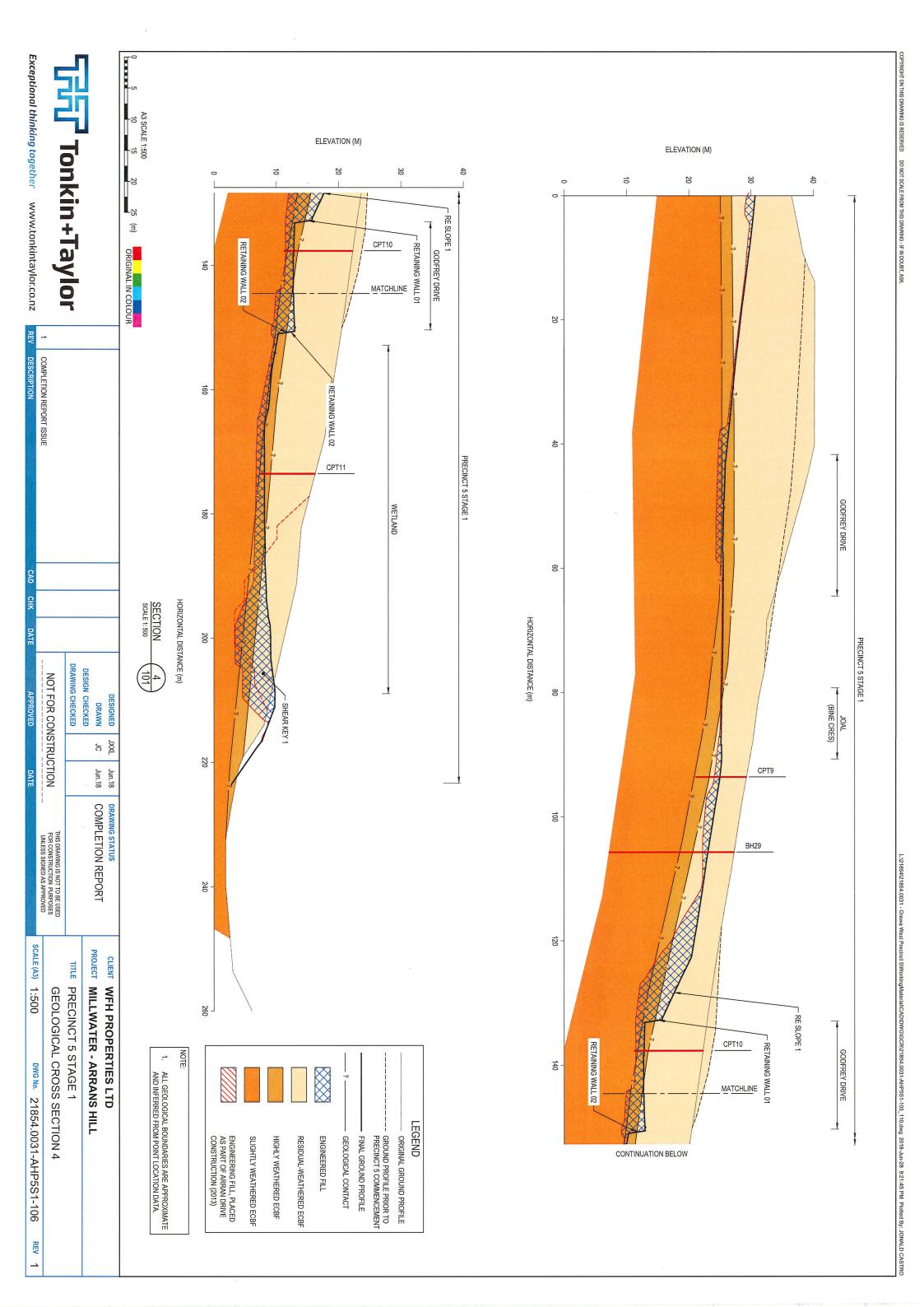


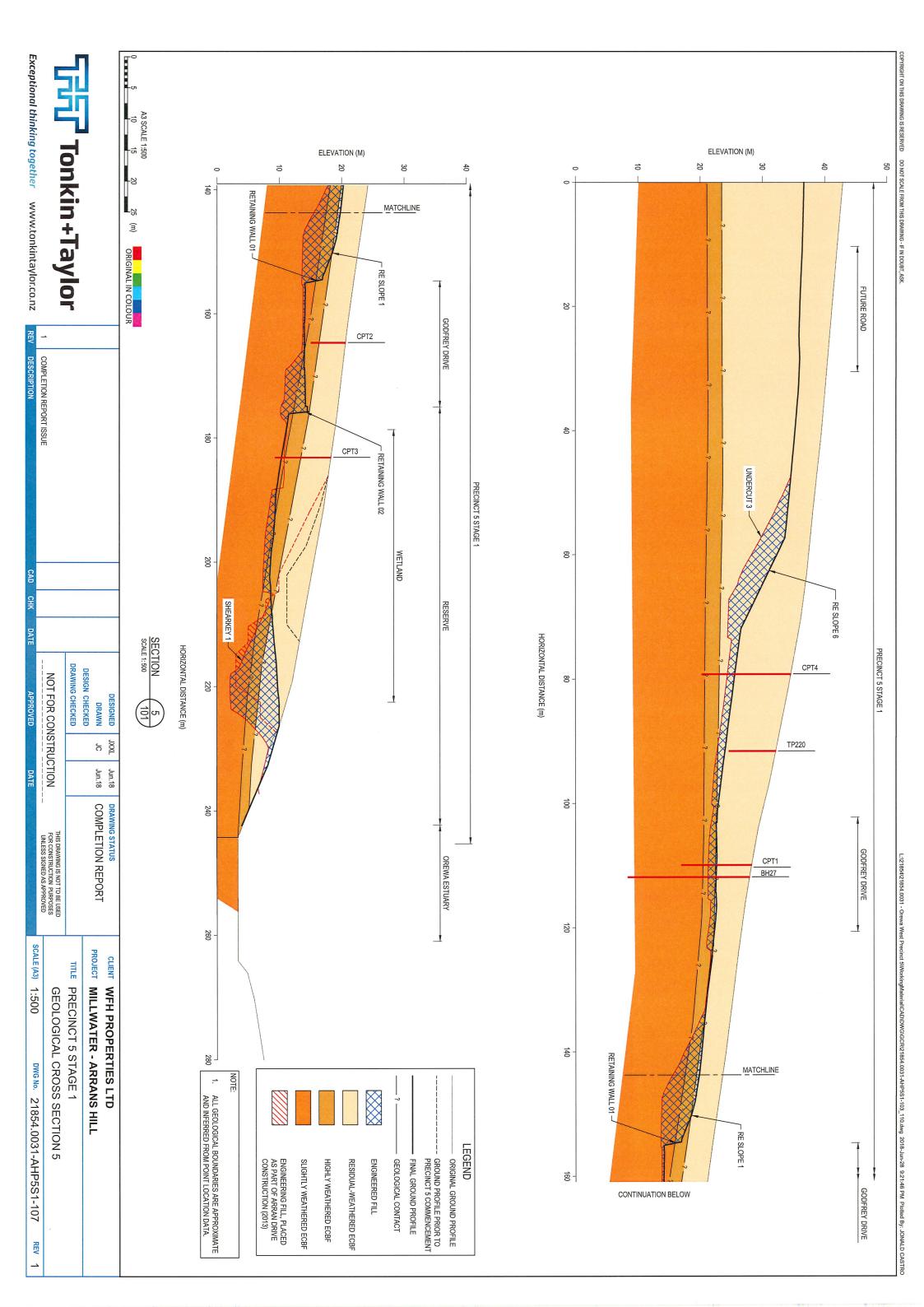


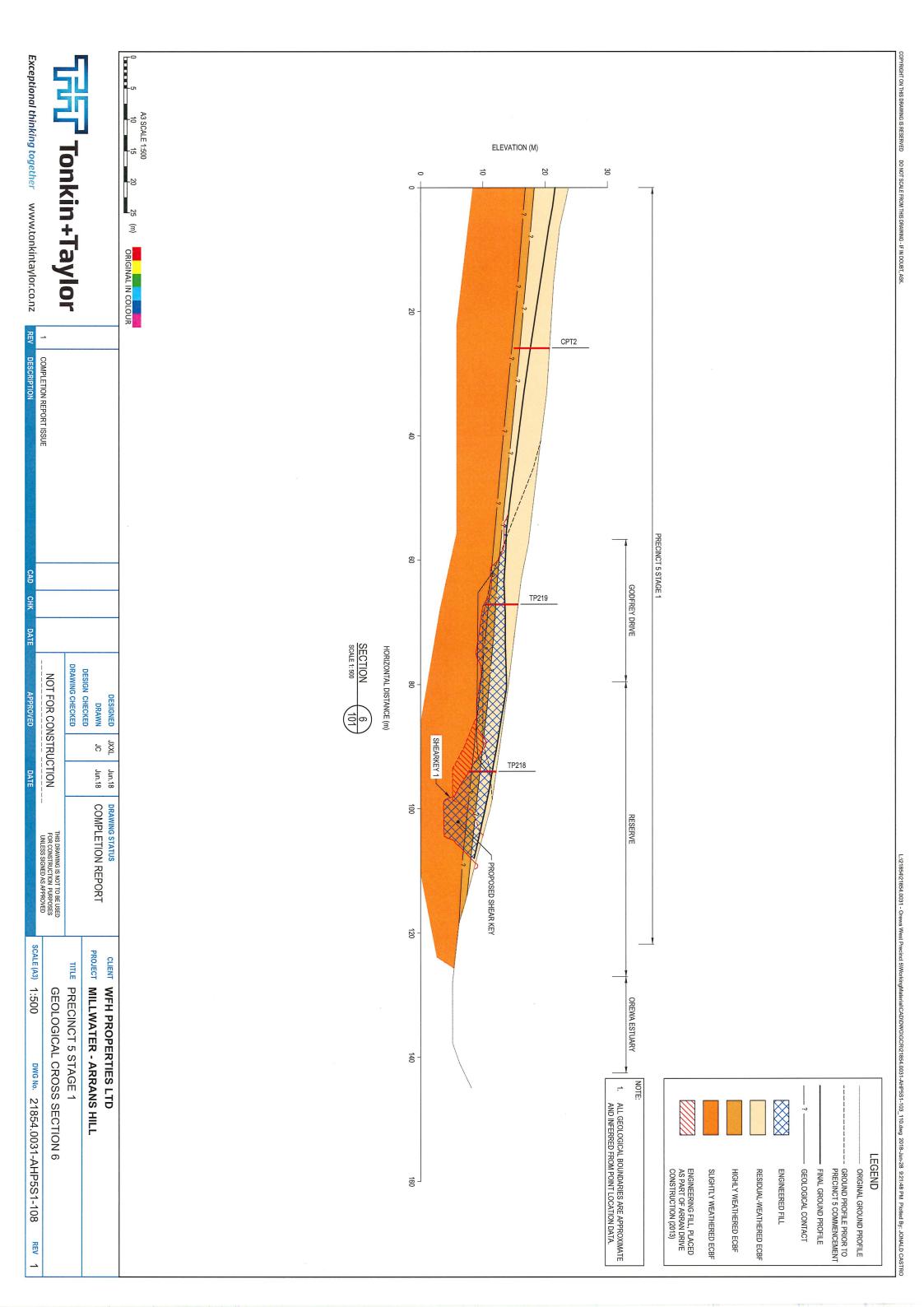


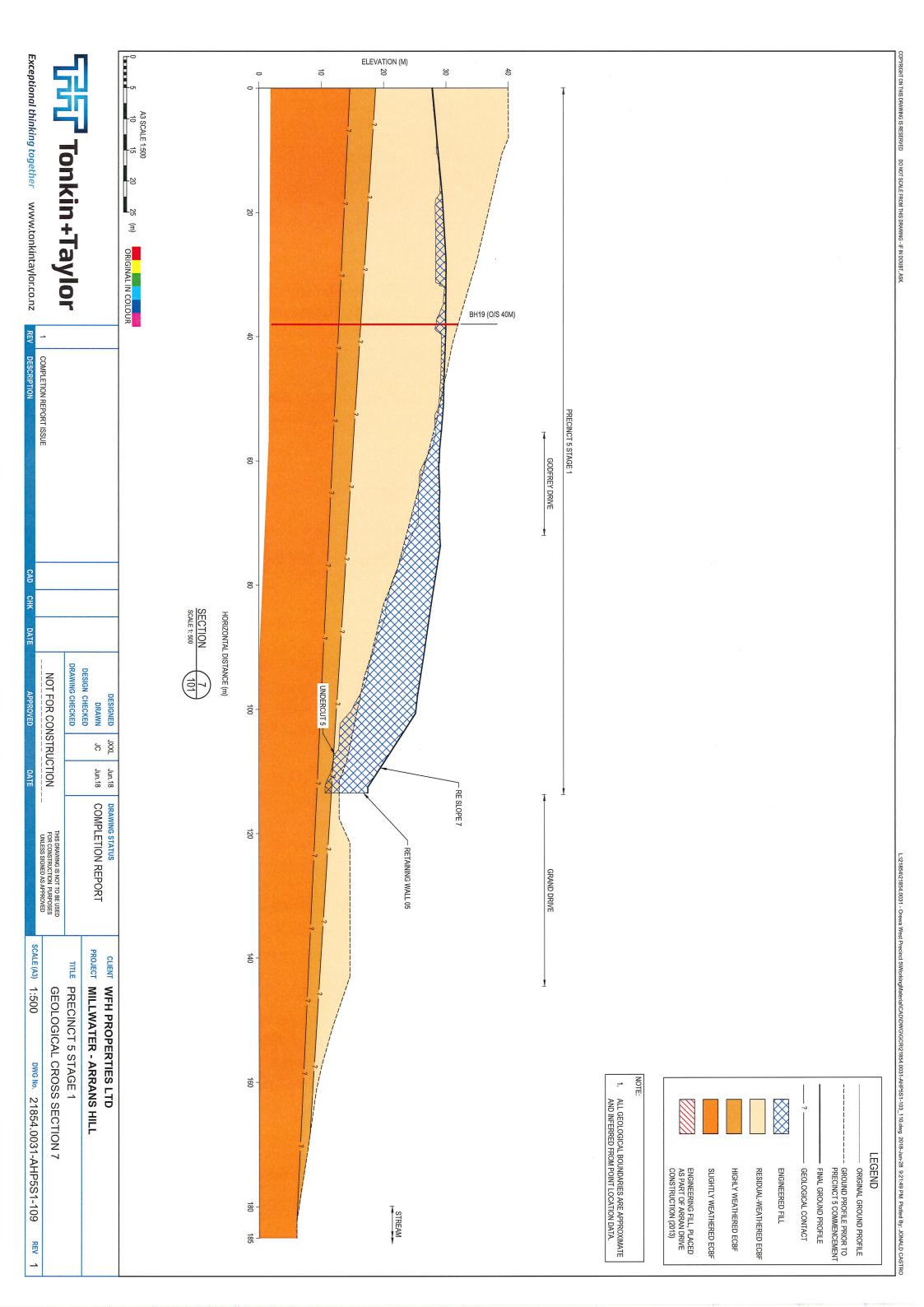


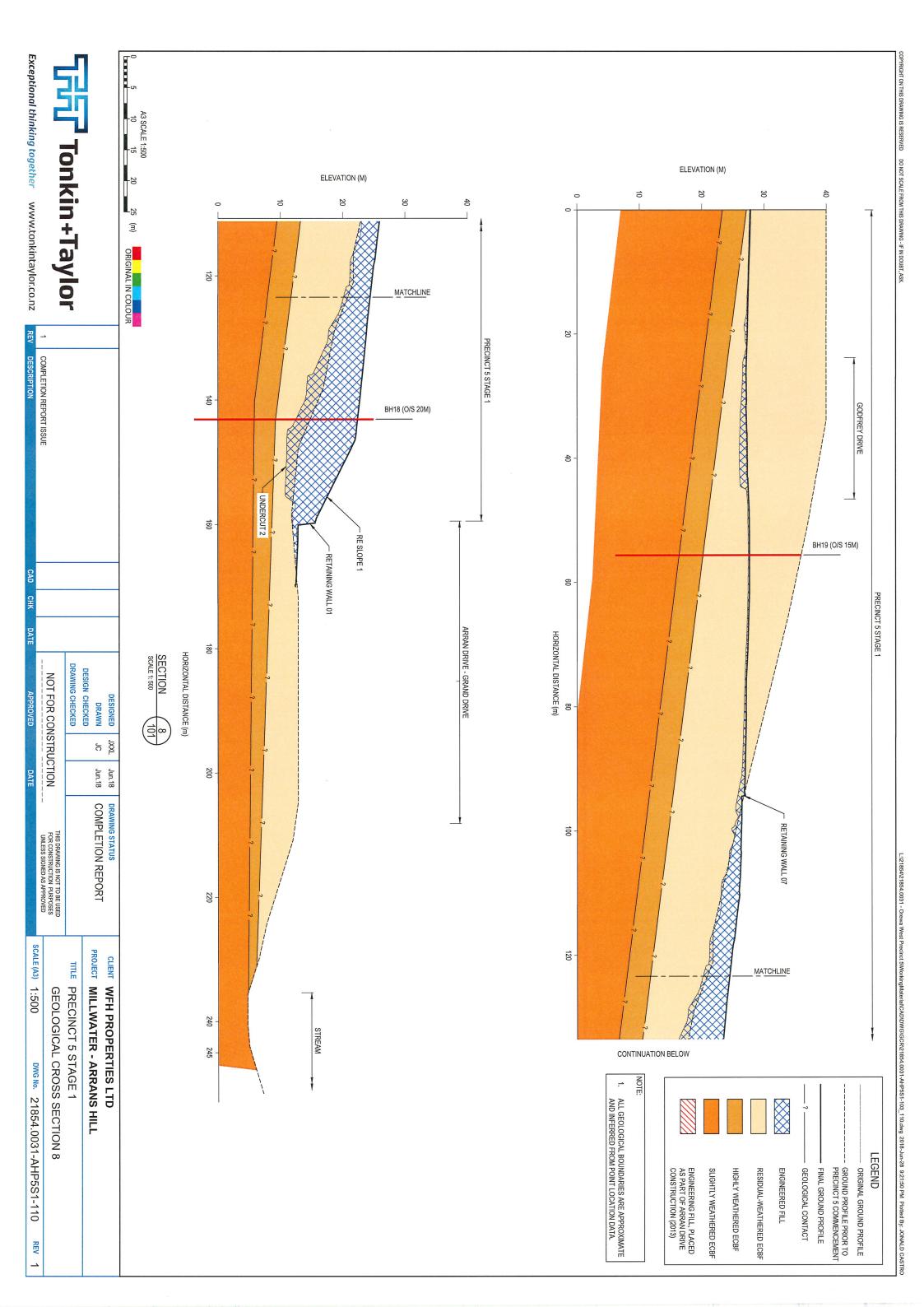


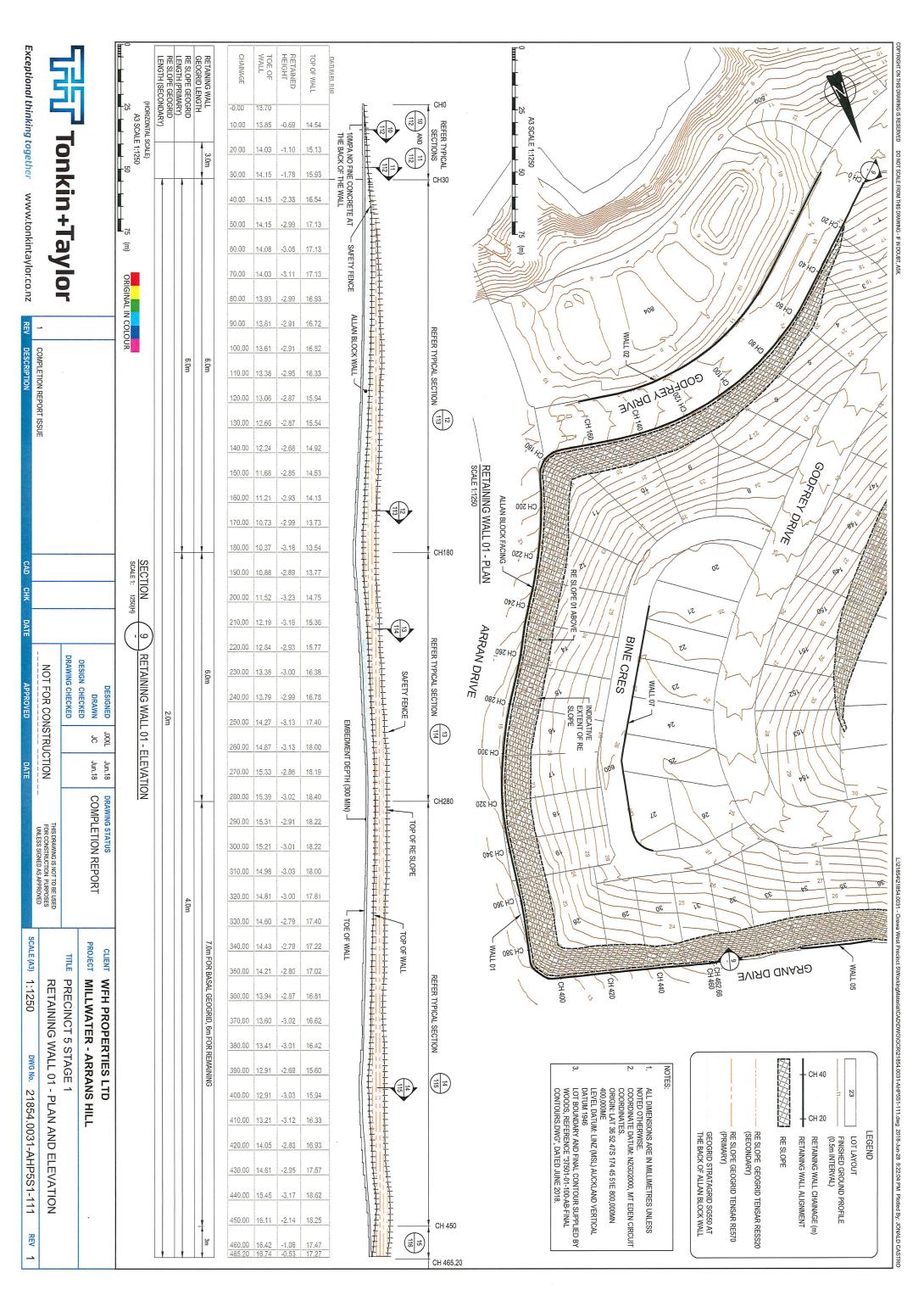


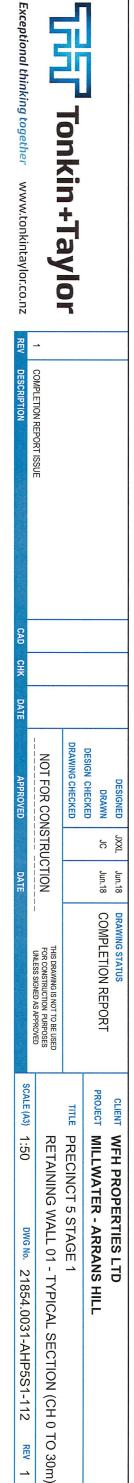












0.5

SCALE 1:50 1.0 1.5 SCALE 1:50 SECTION 160Ø NEXUS HIGHWAY GRADE PIPE (NON-PERFORATED). TRENCH FOR PIPE TO BE CUT INTO UNDERLYING GROUND WITH FALL AT MIN GRADE OF 1V:50H AND INSTALLED AT APPROXIMATELY 40m CENTRES Tonkin+Taylor 300 MIN. COMPACTED CLAY CAP WITH BIDIM A19 -GEOTEXTILE OR SIMILAR APPROVED SEPARATING CLAY AND DRAINAGE MATERIAL 160Ø PERFORATED NEXUS HIGHWAY GRADE PIPE OR SIMILAR APPROVED 2.0 SAP50 SCORIA DRAINAGE (300 WIDE) **BIDIM A19 GEOTEXTILE** ∐.25 CHAINAGE 0 TO 15m TYPICAL ALLAN BLOCK WALL (FOR WALLS H≤1m) 10MPA NO FINES CONCRETE 100 MIN. TOPSOIL & GRASS -FINISHED GROUND LEVEL <u>a</u> ORIGINAL IN COLOUR MIN. WALL BASE WIDTH 'BW' 50 SAFETY FENCE PLACE 'FORM TUBE' DURING CONSTRUCTION DO NOT DRILL FENCE POST HOLES AFTER CONSTRUCTION IS COMPLETE ALLAN BLOCK CAP UNIT OE OF THE WALL TOP OF WALL — 160Ø PERFORATED NEXUS
HIGHWAY GRADE PIPE OR SIMILAR
APPROVED, ALONG REAR OF WALL. 150 THICK COMPACTED GAP40 OR APPROVED EQUIVALENT LEVELLING PAD - EMBEDMENT DEPTH (300 MIN.) STEP THE ALLAN BLOCK BACK 25mm EVERY 200 LIFT RETAINED HEIGHT

160Ø NEXUS HIGHWAY GRADE PIPE (NON-PERFORATED). TRENCH FOR PIPE TO BE CUT INTO UNDERLYING GROUND WITH FALL AT MIN GRADE OF 1V:50H AND INSTALLED AT APPROXIMATELY 40m CENTRES

SECTION SCALE 1: 50

TYPICAL ALLAN BLOCK WALL (FOR WALLS 1M<H<2m)

APPROVED, ALONG REAR OF WALL.

160Ø PERFORATED NEXUS HIGHWAY GRADE PIPE OR SIMILAR

150 THICK COMPACTED GAP40 OR APPROVED EQUIVALENT LEVELLING PAD

CHAINAGE 15 TO 30m

160Ø PERFORATED NEXUS HIGHWAY GRADE PIPE OR SIMILAR APPROVED

SAP50 SCORIA DRAINAGE (300 WIDE) SAP50 SCORIA DRAINAGE (300 WIDE)

400

- STEP THE ALLAN
BLOCK BACK 25mm
EVERY 200 LIFT

RETAINED HEIGHT

LENGTH OF GEOGRID SEE TABLE 1

TOE OF THE WALL

(300 MIN.)

1000

STRATAGRID SG550 (SEE TABLE 1)

300 MIN. COMPACTED CLAY CAP WITH BIDIM A19 —
GEOTEXTILE OR SIMILAR APPROVED
SEPARATING CLAY AND DRAINAGE MATERIAL

GAP65 OR APPROVED -EQUIVALENT FINISHED GROUND LEVEL — 100 MIN. TOPSOIL & GRASS —

SAFETY FENCE

PLACE 'FORM TUBE' DURING CONSTRUCTION DO NOT DRILL FENCE POST HOLES AFTER CONSTRUCTION IS COMPLETE

ALLAN BLOCK CAP UNIT

OP OF WALL

BIDIM A19 GEOTEXTILE

0.3

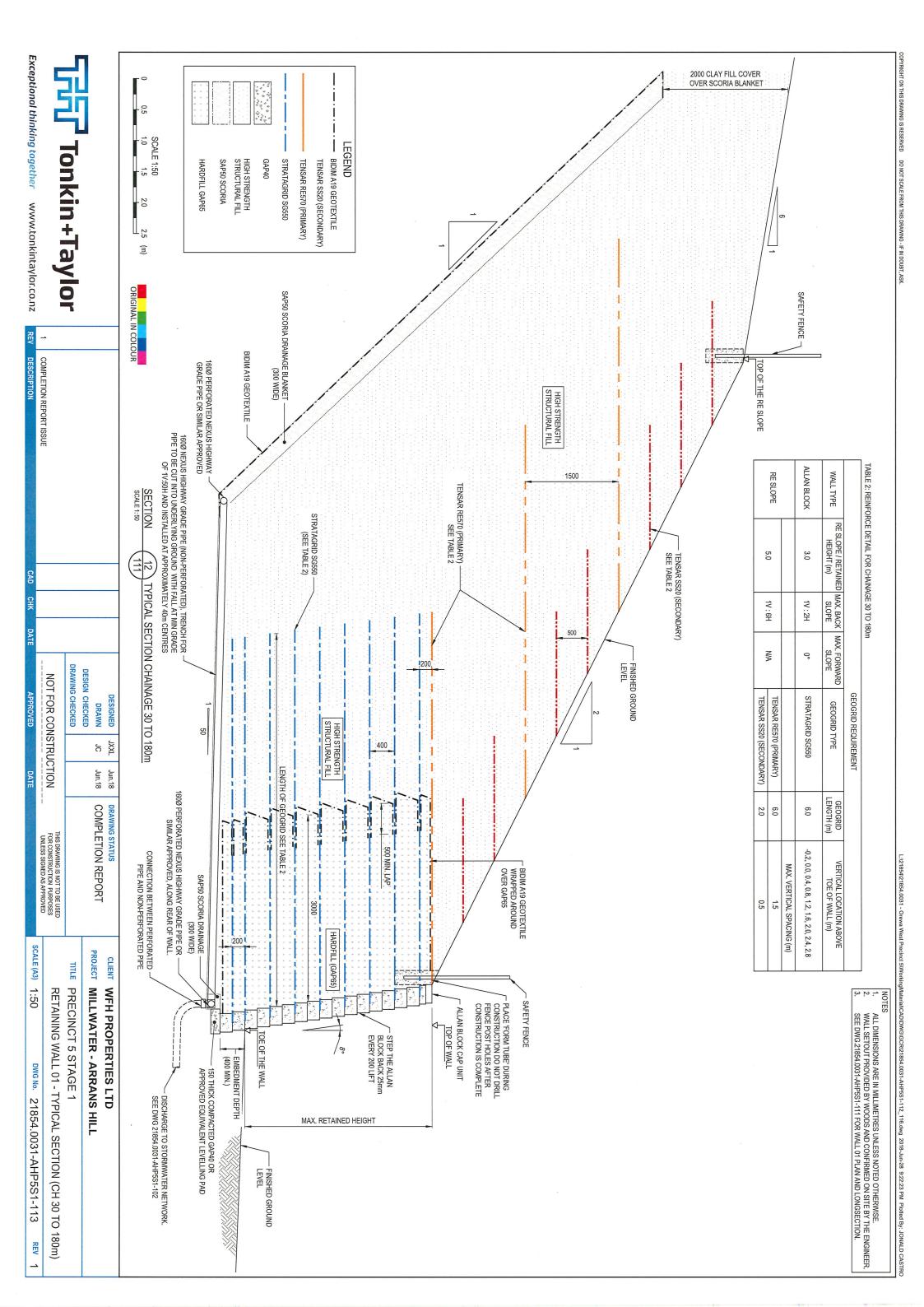
IABLE 1: REINFOR	TABLE 1: REINFORCE DETAIL FOR CHAINAGE 0 TO 30m	GE 0 10 30m					
					GEOGF	GEOGRID REQUIREMENT	NT
WALL TYPE	RE SLOPE / RETAINED MAX. BACK HEIGHT (m) SLOPE	MAX. BACK SLOPE	MAX. FORWARD MIN. WALL BASE SLOPE WIDTH (BW)	MIN. WALL BASE WIDTH (BW)	GEOGRID TYPE	GEOGRID LENGTH (m)	MAX.VERTICAL SPACING
ALLAN BLOCK	<0.5	1V:10H	0°	1.1	,	1	,
ALLAN BLOCK	0.5 TO 1.0	1V:10H	0°	1.4			
ALLAN BLOCK	1.0 TO 2.0	1V:10H	0°		STRATAGRID SG550	3.0	4.0

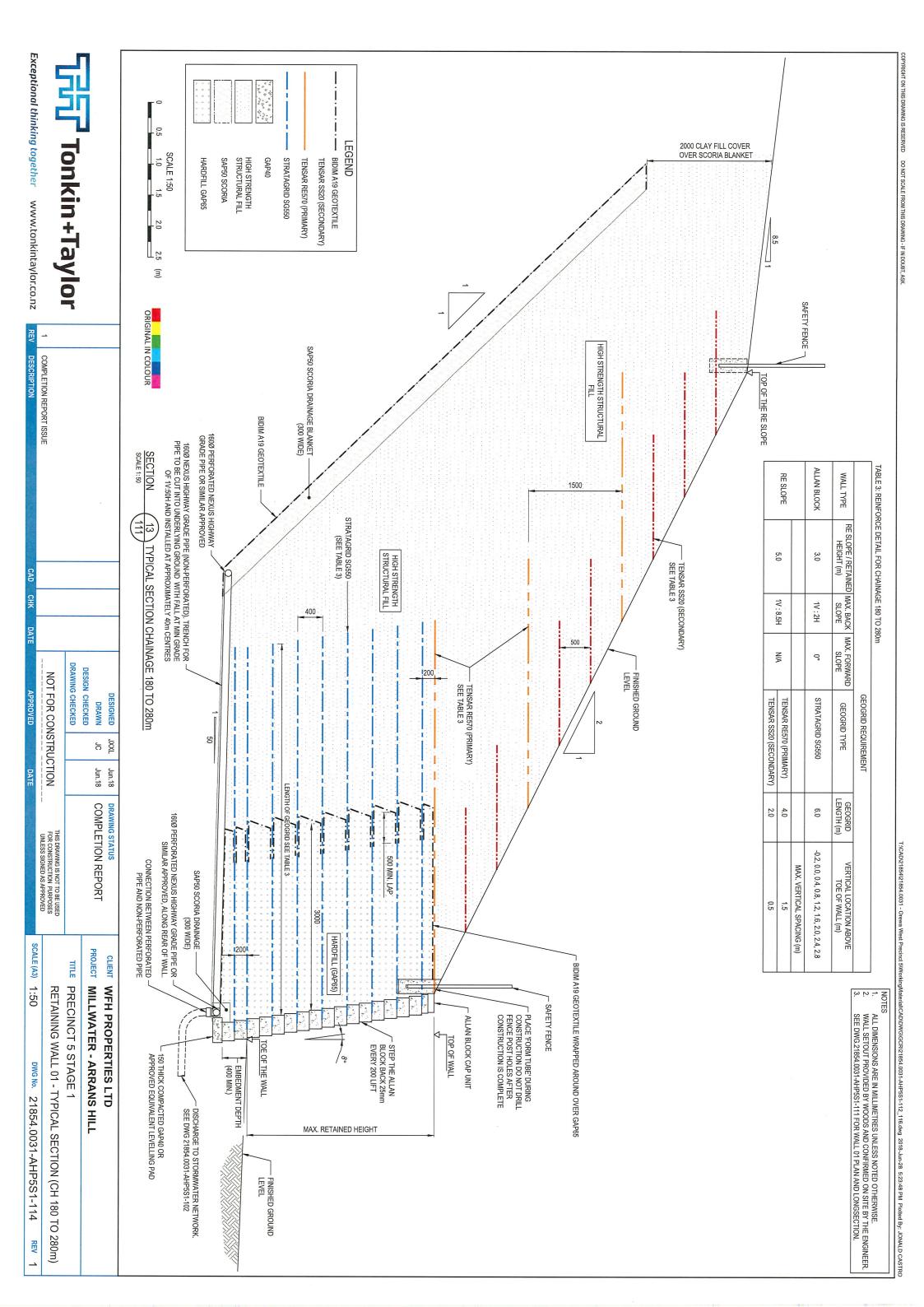
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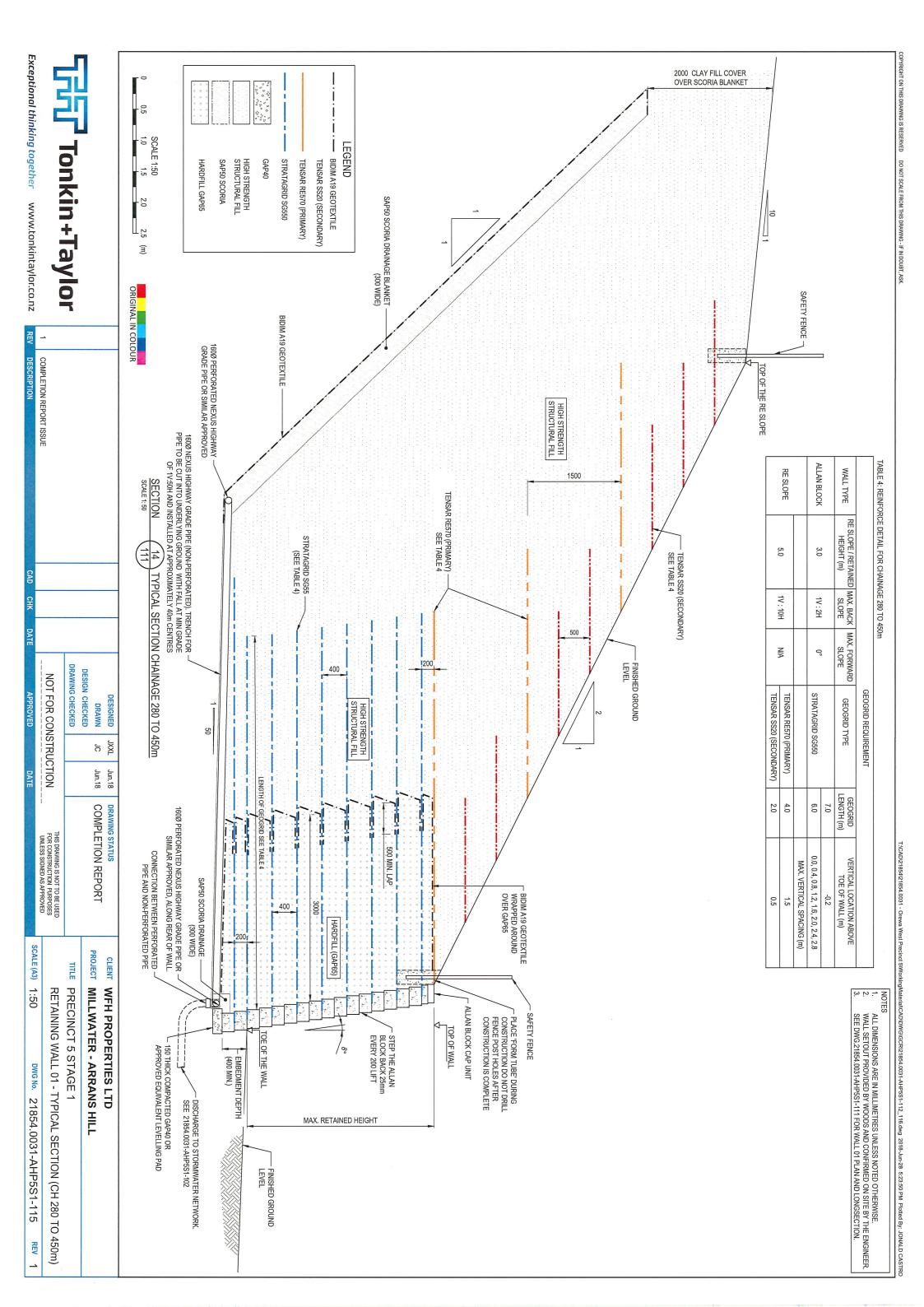
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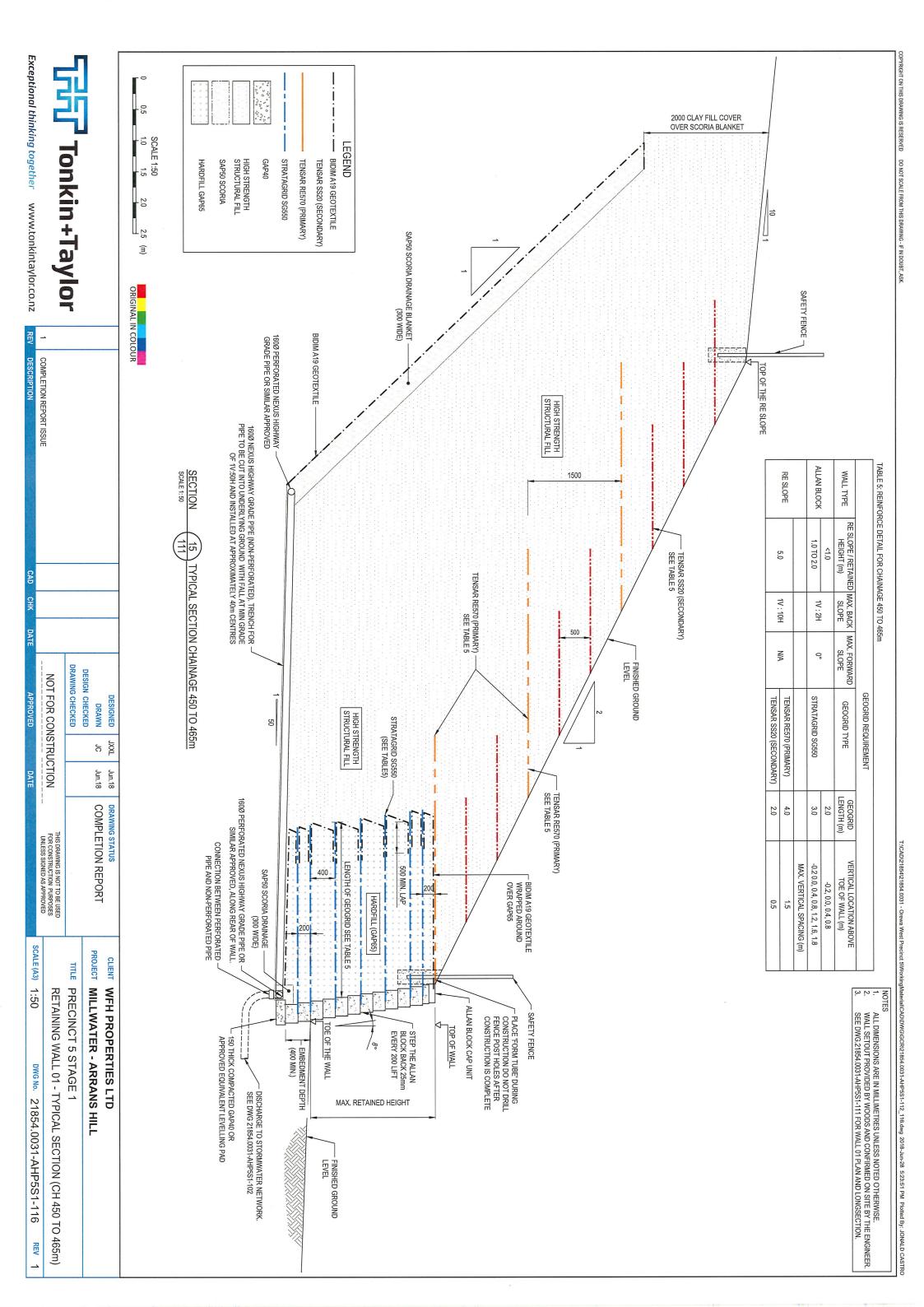
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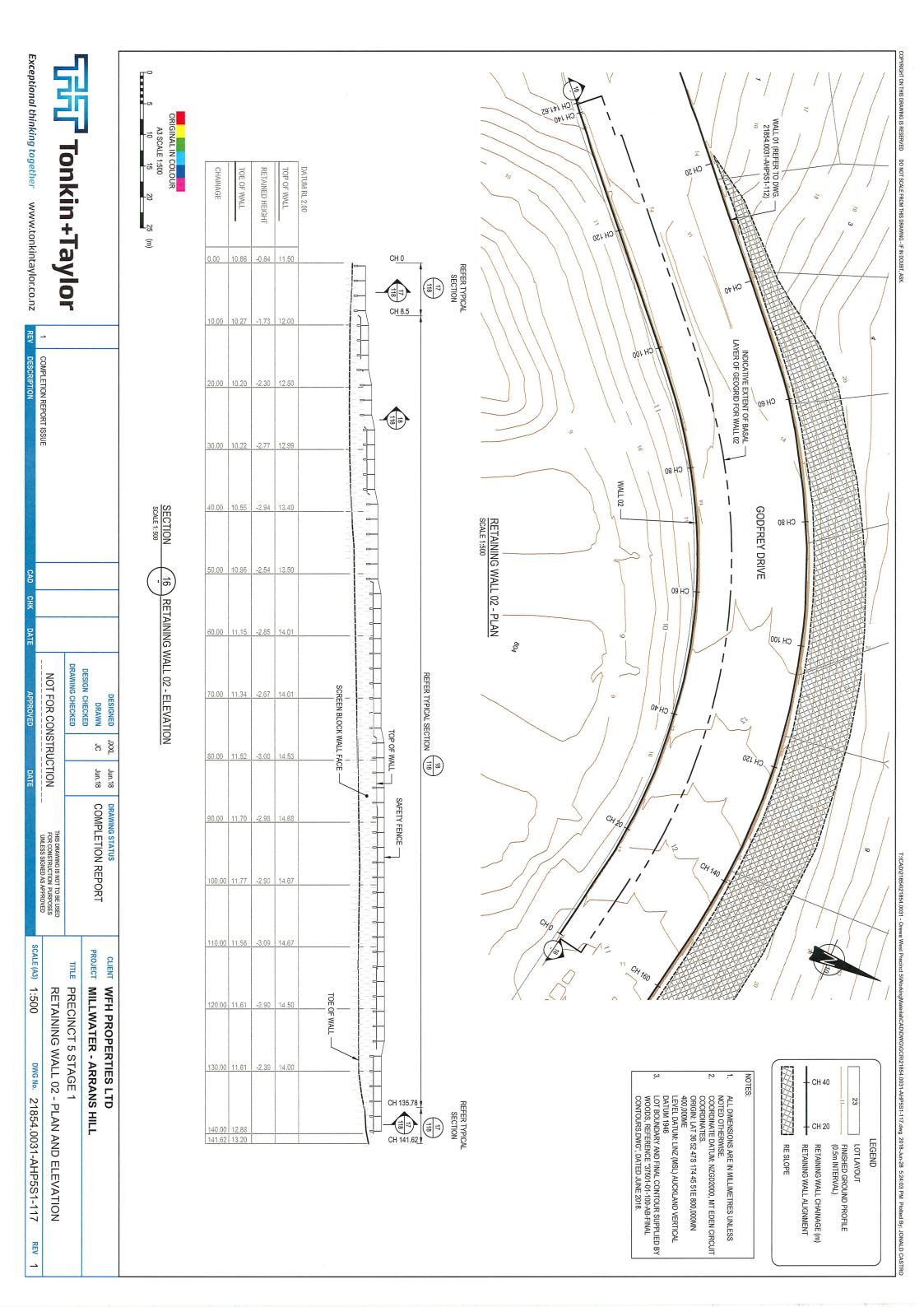
ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETRES UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.
WALL SETOUT PROVIDED BY WOODS AND CONFIRMED ON SITE BY THE ENGINEER.
SEE DWG.21854.0031-AHP5S1-111 FOR WALL 01 PLAN AND LONGSECTION.

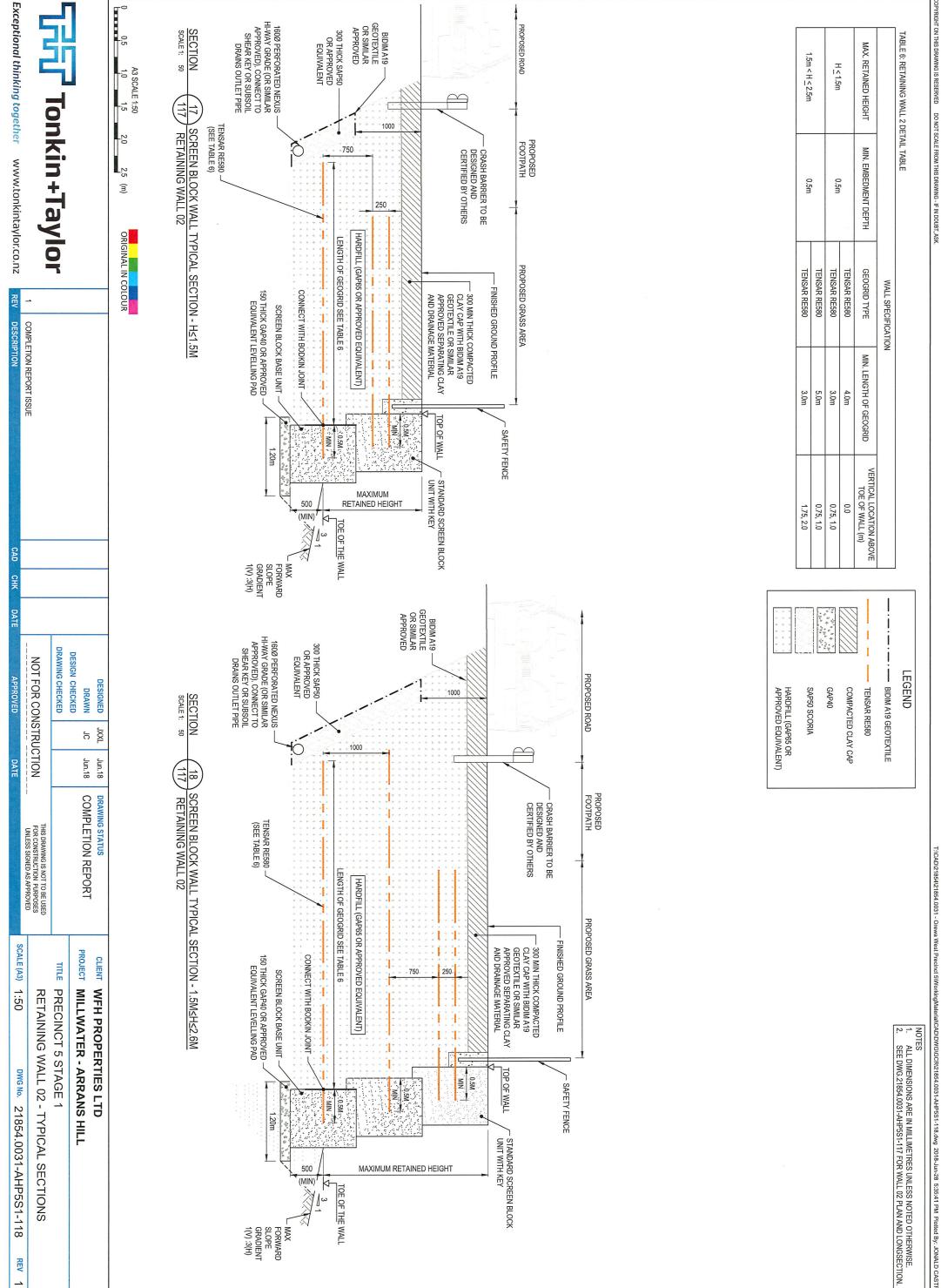


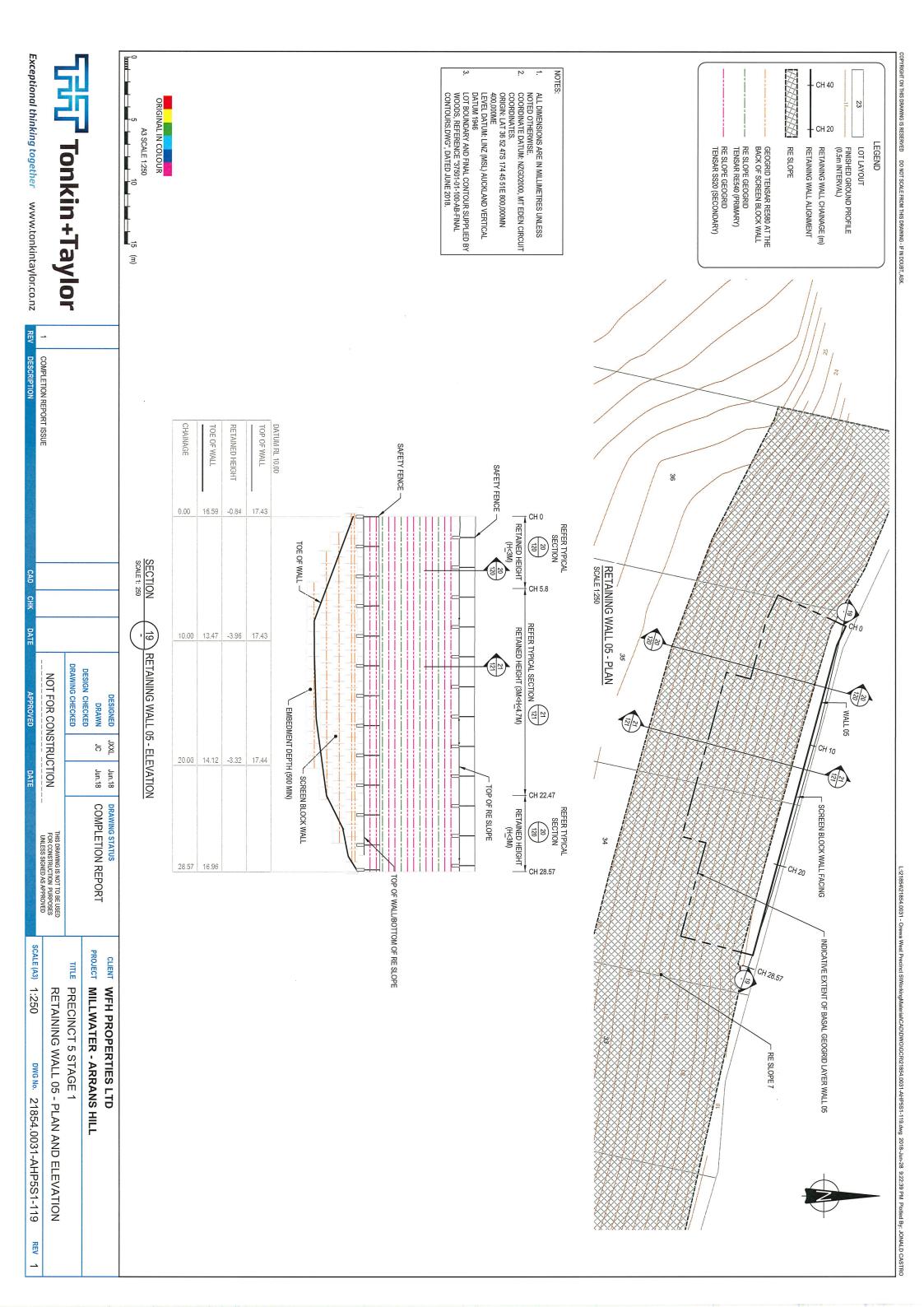


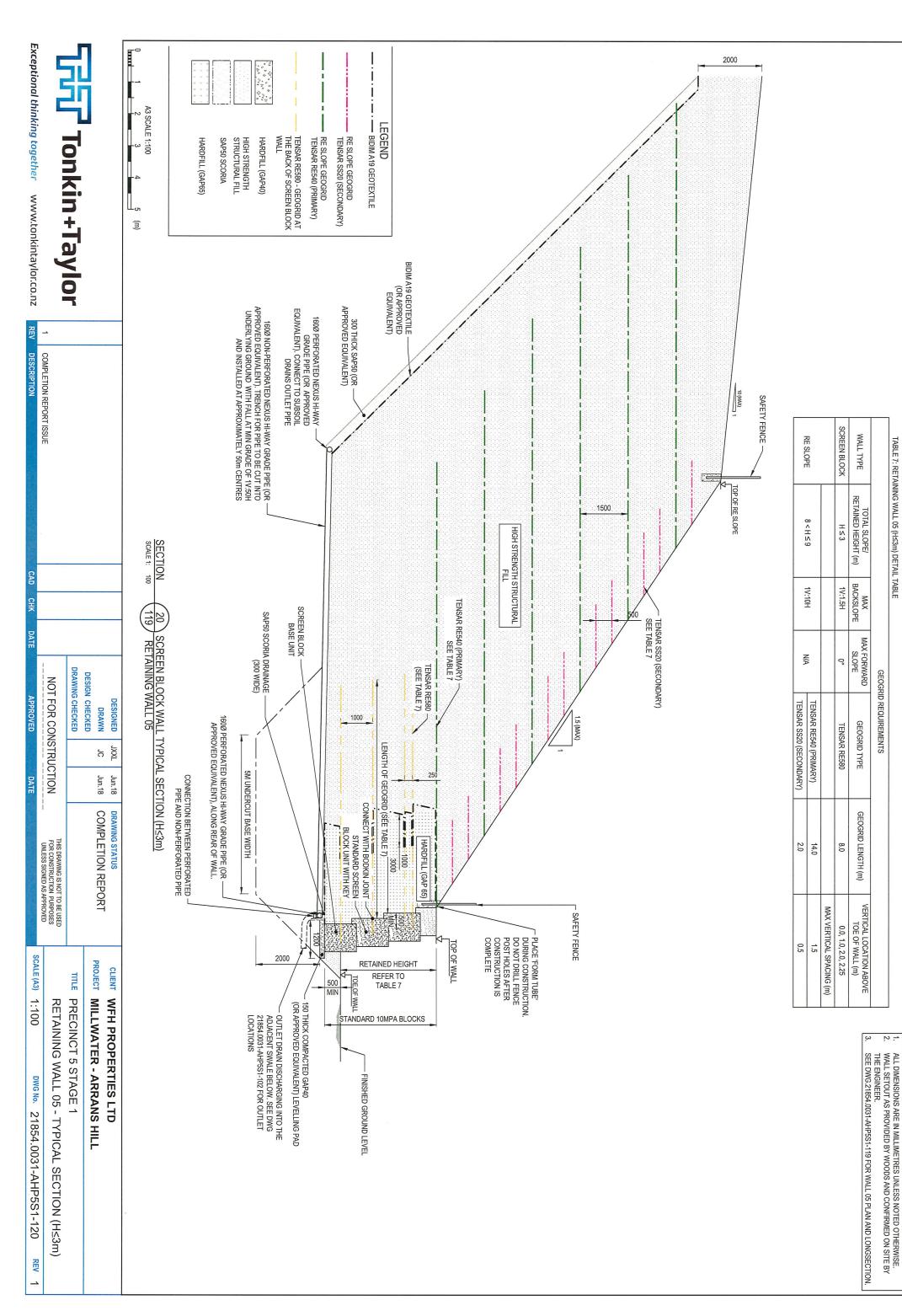






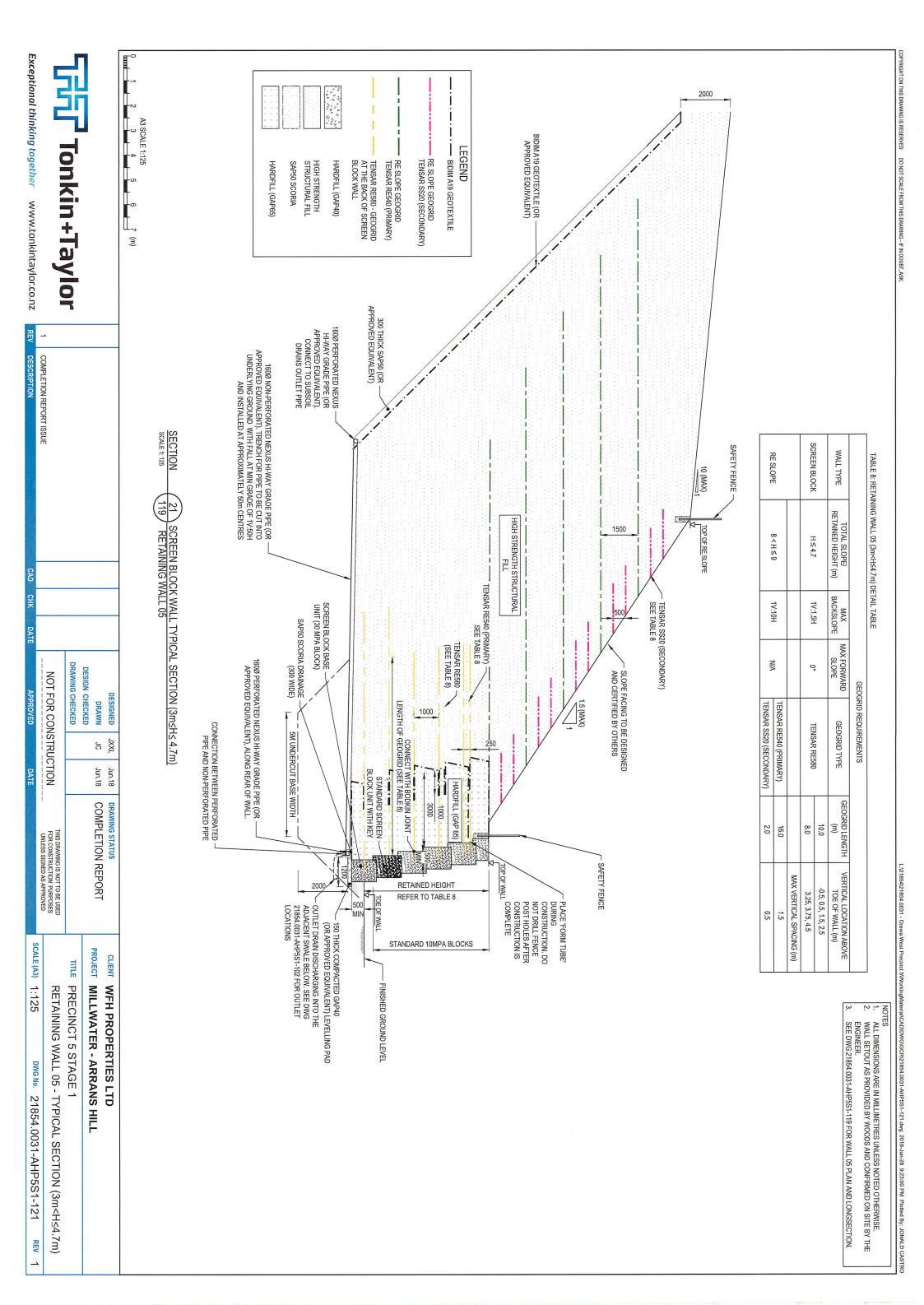


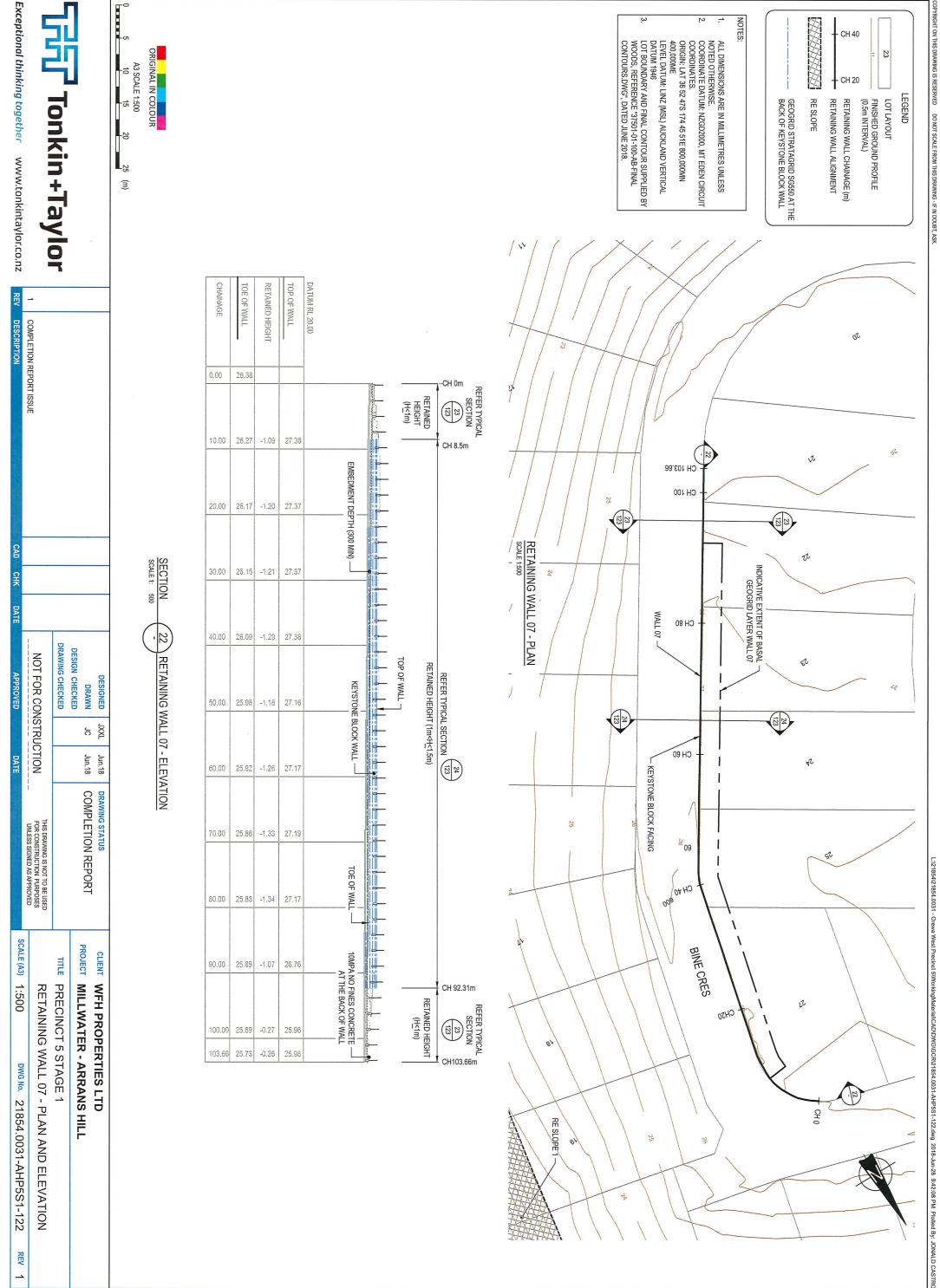




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COPYRIGHT ON THIS DRAWING IS RESERVED DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING - IF IN DOUBT, ASK TABLE 9: RETAINING WALL 07 DETAIL TABLE KEYSTONE BLOCK KEYSTONE BLOCK WALL TYPE RETAINED HEIGHT (m) 1 < H ≤ 1.5 H ≤ 1 MAX BACK SLOPE 1V:10H 1V:10H MAX FORWARD SLOPE 0° MIN. WALL BASE WIDTH (BW) (m) STRATAGRID SG550 GEOGRID TYPE MIN. LENGTH OF GEOGRID (m) GEOGRID REQUIREMENTS 2.0 3.0 VERTICAL HEIGHT ABOVE TOE OF WALL (m) 0.4, 0.8, 1.0 -0.2, 0.0, LEGEND STRATAGRID SG550 10MPA NO FINES CONCRETE BIDIM A19 GEOTEXTILE HARDFILL (GAP40) .:\21854\21854.0031 - Orewa West Precinct 5\Wo NOTES ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETRES UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.
WALL SETOUT AS PROVIDED BY WOODS AND CONFIRMED ON SITE BY THE ENGINEER.
SEE DWG.21854.0031-P5S1-127 FOR WALL 07 PLAN AND LONGSECTION. CR\(\text{21854.0031-AHP5S1-123.dwg}\) 2018-Jun-28 9:23:22 PM Plotted By: JONALD CASTRO

SAP50 SCORIA HARDFILL (GAP65)

TOPSOIL & GRASS

160Ø PERFORATED NEXUS HI-WAY GRADE PIPE (OR APPROVED EQUIVALENT). CONNECT TO SUBSOIL DRAINS OUTLET PIPE 160Ø NON-PERFORATED NEXUS HI-WAY — GRADE PIPE (OR APPROVED EQUIVALENT).
TRENCH FOR PIPE TO BE CUT INTO UNDERLYING GROUND WITH FALL AT MIN GRADE OF 1V:50H AND INSTALLED AT APPROXIMATELY 50m CENTRES 300 THICK COMPACTED CLAY CAP WITH BIDIM A19 GEOTEXTILE (OR APPROVED EQUIVALENT) SEPARATING CLAY AND DRAINAGE MATERIAL BIDIM A19 GEOTEXTILE (OR APPROVED EQUIVALENT) SAP50 SCORIA DRAINAGE (300 WIDE) 100 THICK TOPSOIL & GRASS -COMPACTED CLAY CAP FINISHED GROUND LEVEL 1000 STRATAGRID SG550 (SEE TABLE 9) SAP50 SCORIA DRAINAGE 10 (MAX) LENGTH OF GEOGRID 50 (300 WIDE) SEE TABLE 9

PLACE 'FORM TUBE' DURING CONSTRUCTION. DO NOT DRILL FENCE POST HOLES AFTER CONSTRUCTION IS COMPLETE

KEYSTONE BLOCK CAP UNIT

TOP OF WALL

å

STEP THE KEYSTONE BLOCK BACK 25 EVERY 200 LIFT

RETAINED HEIGHT

SEE TABLE 9

TOE OF WALL

EMBEDMENT DEPTH (300 MIN.)

150 THICK COMPACTED GAP40 (OR APPROVED EQUIVALENT)

LEVELLING PAD

SAFETY FENCE



CONNECTION BETWEEN PERFORATED PIPE AND NON-PERFORATED PIPE

SEE DWGS 21854.0031-AHP5S1-102 OUTLET DRAIN DISCHARGING INTO THE STORMWATER NETWORK.

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160Ø NON-PERFORATED NEXUS HI-WAY GRADE PIPE (OR APPROVED EQUIVALENT). TRENCH FOR PIPE TO BE CUT INTO UNDERLYING GROUND WITH FALL AT MIN GRADE OF 1V:50H AND INSTALLED AT

SECTION SCALE 1: 50

23

KEYSTONE BLOCK WALL TYPICAL SECTION (H≤1m)

CHAINAGE 0 TO 10.5m & CHAINAGE 92.31 TO 10103.66m

160Ø PERFORATED NEXUS HI-WAY GRADE PIPE (OR APPROVED EQUIVALENT), ALONG REAR OF WALL.

APPROXIMATELY 50m CENTRES

MIN. WALL BASE WIDTH 'BW'

CONNECTION BETWEEN PERFORATED PIPE AND NON-PERFORATED PIPE

SEE DWGS 21854.0031-AHP5S1-102 OUTLET DRAIN DISCHARGING INTO THE STORMWATER NETWORK. 150 THICK COMPACTED GAP40
(OR APPROVED EQUIVALENT) LEVELLING

SEE TABLE 9

A3 SCALE 1:50 1,0 1,5

2.0

2.5

(E

160Ø PERFORATED NEXUS HI-WAY GRADE PIPE (OR APPROVED EQUIVALENT). CONNECT TO SUBSOIL DRAINS OUTLET PIPE

BIDIM A19 GEOTEXTILE (OR APPROVED EQUIVALENT)

TOE OF WALL

STEP THE KEYSTONE BLOCK BACK 25 EVERY 200 LIFT

RETAINED HEIGHT SEE TABLE 9

— EMBEDMENT DEPTH (300 MIN.)

SAP50 SCORIA DRAINAGE (300 WIDE)

300 THICK COMPACTED CLAY CAP WITH BIDIM A19 — GEOTEXTILE (OR APPROVED EQUIVALENT) SEPARATING CLAY AND DRAINAGE MATERIAL

PLACE 'FORM TUBE' DURING
CONSTRUCTION. DO NOT DRILL
FENCE POST HOLES AFTER
CONSTRUCTION IS COMPLETE

KEYSTONE BLOCK CAP UNIT

TOP OF WALL

80

10MPA NO FINES CONCRETE

10 (MAX)

100 THICK TOPSOIL & GRASS

FINISHED GROUND LEVEL

SAFETY FENCE

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DRAWING CHECKED NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION THIS DRAWING IS NOT TO BE USED FOR CONSTRUCTION PURPOSES UNLESS SIGNED AS APPROVED SCALE (A3) 1:500

DESIGN CHECKED

DRAWN

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Jun.18 Jun.18

**COMPLETION REPORT** 

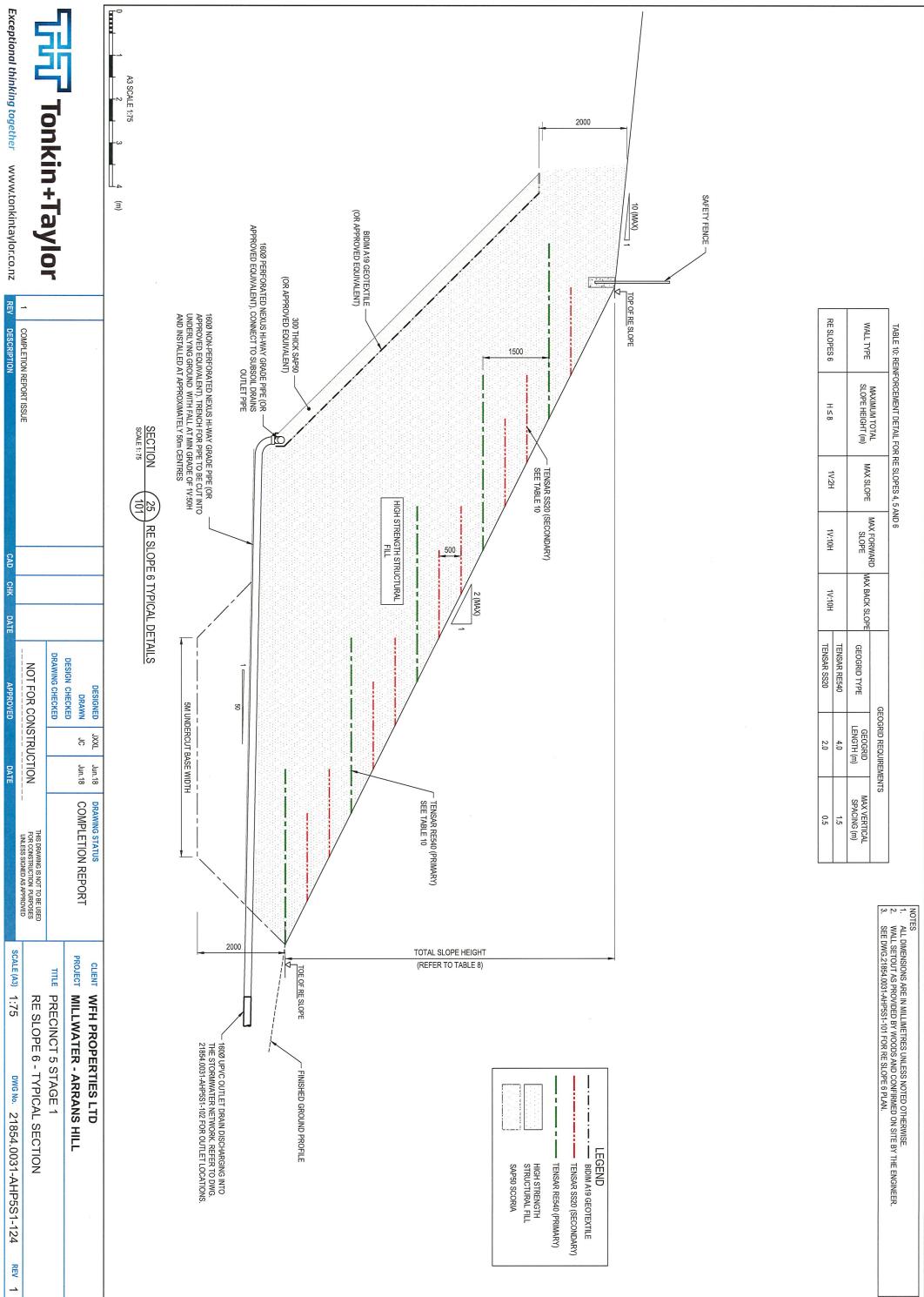
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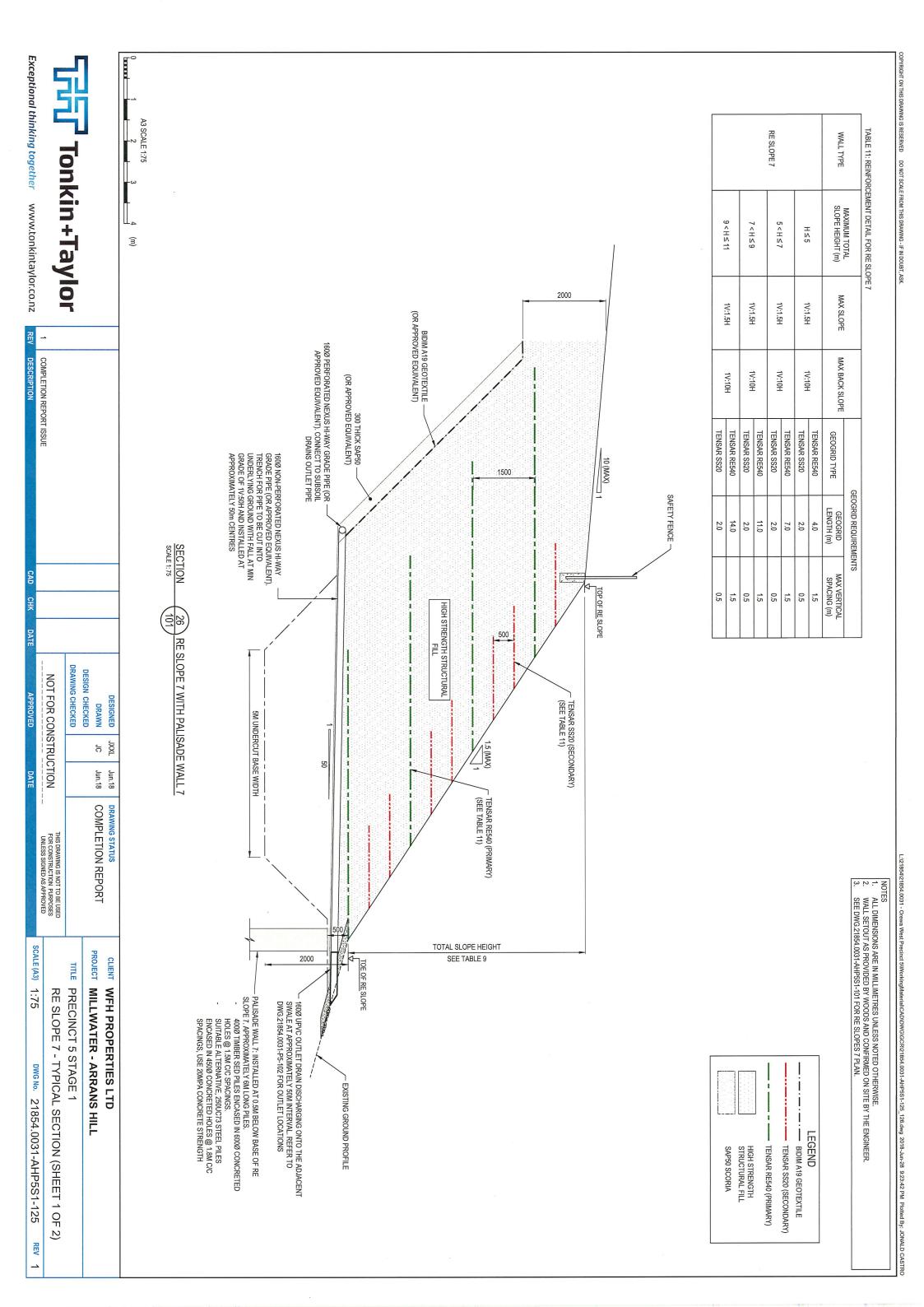
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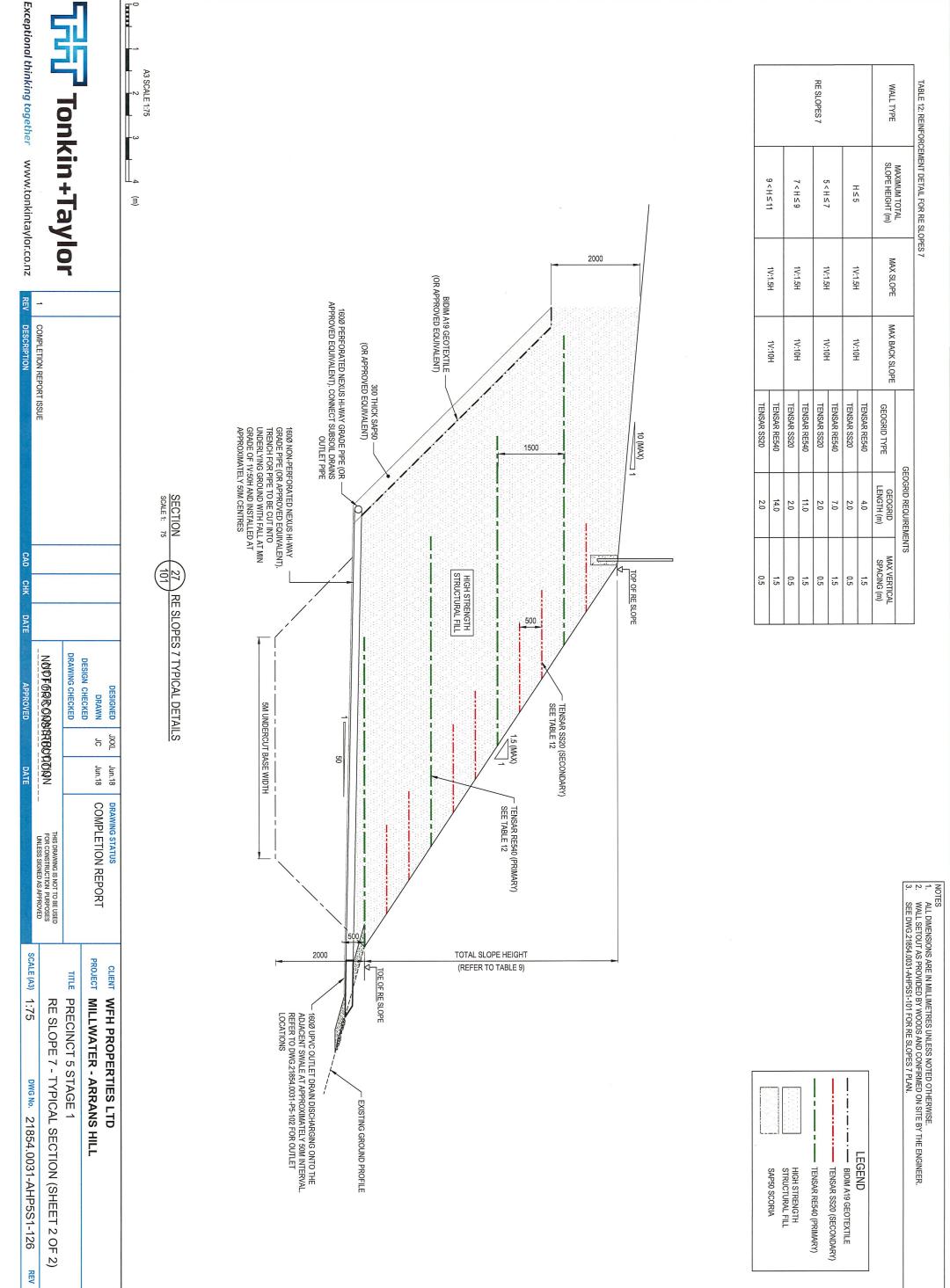
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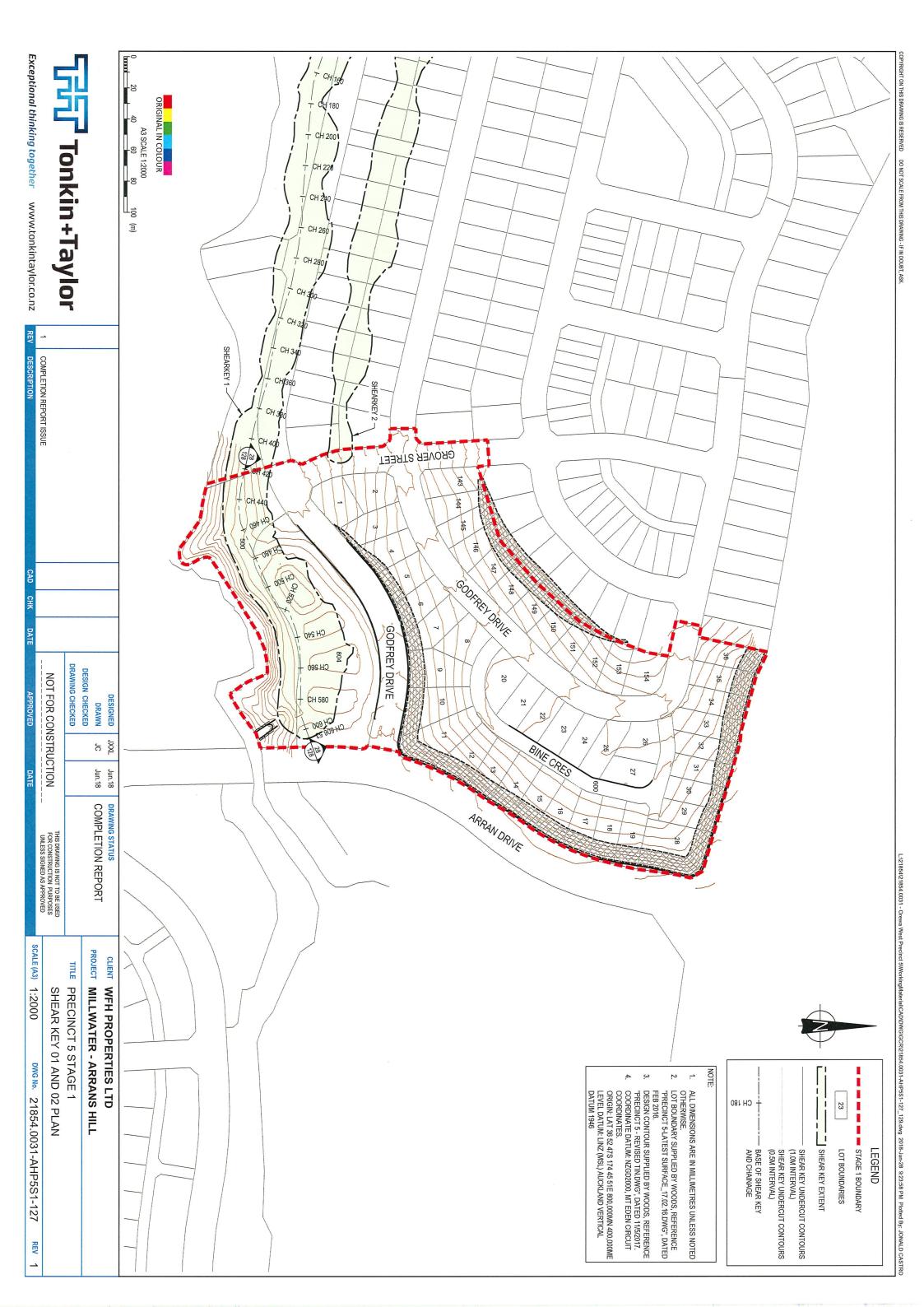
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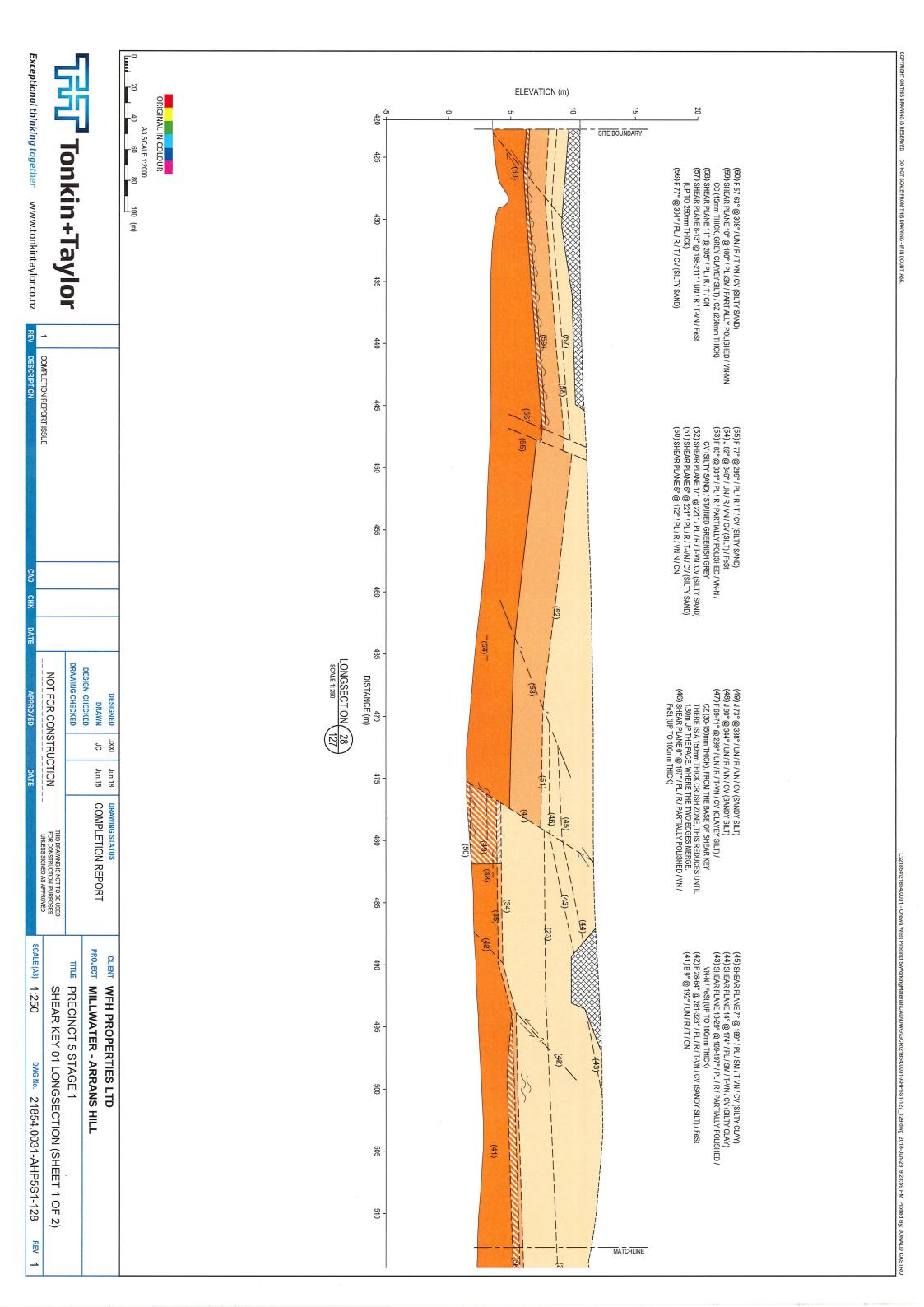


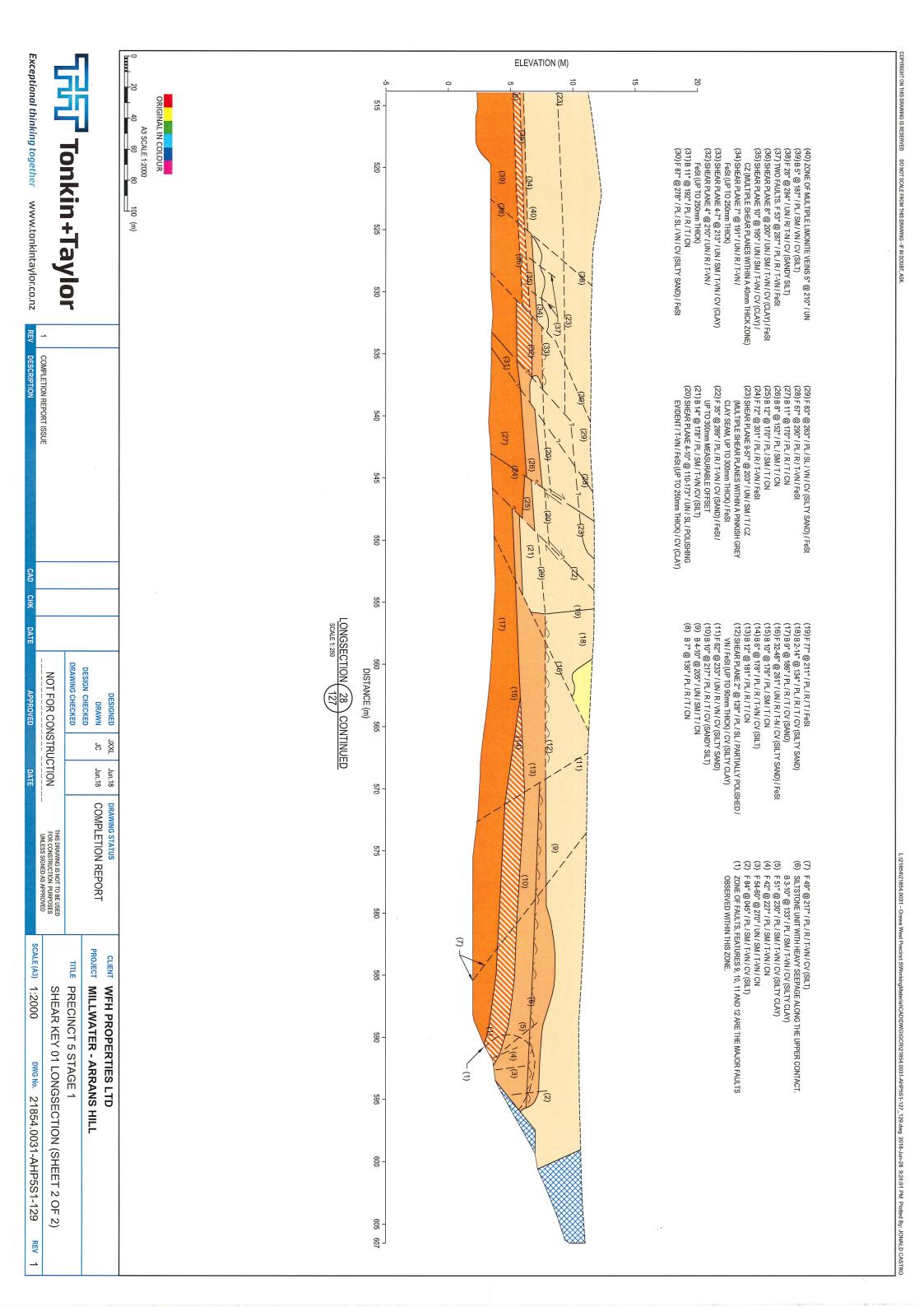


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CLAY GOUGE

CG

JOINTS HAVE OPENINGS BETWEEN OPPOSING FACES OF INTACT ROCK OF 1MM FILLED WITH CLAY GOUGE.
CLAY IS GENERALLY DESCRIBED IN TERMS OF SOIL PROPERTIES.

SUBSTANCE IN EXCESS

INFILLINGS AND COATINGS

CLAY VENEERS

CV

STEPPED UNDULATING PLANAR

P S S

SLICKENSIDED SMOOTH ROUGH

R SK

TIGHT
VERY NARROW
NARROW
MODERATELY NARROW
MODERATELY WIDE
WIDE
VERY WIDE

 $\underset{\leqslant}{\leqslant}\underset{\approx}{\leqslant}\underset{\approx}{\leqslant}\underset{\sim}{\leqslant}$ 

NIL 0 TO 2mm 2 TO 6mm 6 TO 20mm 20 TO 60mm 60 TO 200mm >200mm

TERM SHAPE

DESCRIPTION OF JOINT SURFACE

CODE

TERM APERTURE

SYMBO

DESCRIPTION (SEPERATION)

ROUGHNESS

DEFECT CODE LEGEND

\ \			ļ									
SEEPAGE	UNDERCUT LEVEL	EXISTING GROUND LEVEL	SHEAR SURFACE	PREVIOUS SHEARKEY (FILL)	ENGINEERED FILL	SW-UW EAST COAST BAYS FORMATION INTERBEDDED SANDSTONE, SILTSTONE AND MUDSTONE. SANDSTONE, SILTY, VERY WEAK, DARK GREY. SILTSTONE AND MUDSTONE, EXTREMELY WEAK TO VERY WEAK, DARK GREY	SW-JUW EAST COAST BAYS FORMATION (SHEARED) INTERBEDDED SANDSTONE, SILTSTONE AND MUDSTONE. SANDSTONE, SILTY, VERY WEAK, DARK GREY. SILTSTONE AND MUDSTONE, EXTREMELY WEAK TO VERY WEAK, DARK GREY	HW-MW EAST COAST BAYS FORMATION (SHEARED)	HW-MW EAST COAST BAYS FORMATION SOILS	RESIDUAL EAST COAST BAYS FORMATION SOILS	ALLUVIUM SILTY CLAY AND CLAYEY SILT, FIRM TO STIFF, MOIST TO WET, LIGHT GREY TO WHITE, ORGANIC LAYERS, GENERALLY THINLY BEDDED (SUBHORIZONTAL)	LONGSECTION MATERIAL LEGEND

	FAULT TRACE	SHEAR ZONE	JOINT	BEDDING	TERM	TYPE
	П	SZ	ے	В	CODE	
·	40° DIP ANGLE STRIKE	20° DIP ANGLE STRIKE	55° DIP ANGLE STRIKE	15° DIP ANGLE STRIKE	SYMBOL	
	NO. IN	DEFECT	SET —		<b>-</b> (	(5)

CLEAN

9

JOINT SURFACES SHOW NO TRACE OF CLAY, LIMONITE, OR OTHER COATINGS

COATED

SC

JOINTS EXHIBIT COATINGS OTHER THAN CLAY OR LIMONITE, EG. CARBONATE (CT) OR SILICA (SC)

JOINTS ARE CEMENTED WITH LIMONITE (CL), SILICA (CS), OR CARBONATES (CC)

JOINT SURFACES ARE STAINED OR COATED WITH LIMONITE, ALTHOUGH THE ROCK SUBSTANCE IMMEDIATELY ADJACENT TO THE JOINTS IS FRESH.

JOINT TRACES ARE MARKED IN TERMS OF WELL DEFINED ZONES OF SLIGHTLY TO MODERATELY WEATHERED FERRUGINISED ROCK-SUBSTANCE WITHIN THE ADJACENT ROCK.

JOINTS CONTAIN CLAY COATING WHOSE MAXIMUM THICKNESS DOES NOT EXCEED 1MM. NOTE: DESCRIBE CLAY IN TERMS OF SOIL PROPERTIES.

LIMONITE STAINED

FeSt

PENETRATIVE LIMONITE

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CEMENTED

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NO. IN DEFECT SET		
TYPE		IH
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		S S
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APERTURE	<del></del>	
	2	
INFILLING/COATING TYPE		
	~ ~	
	¥.	
INFILLING DESCRIPTION	₹	
(AS PER SOIL DESCRIPTION)	은	
	₹	
	_	



ORIGINAL IN COLOUR

Exceptional thinking together www.tonkintaylor.co.nz COMPLETION REPORT ISSUE

> DRAWING CHECKED DRAWN DESIGN CHECKED NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION P Z Z Z Z Jun.18 Jun.18 COMPLETION REPORT THIS DRAWING IS NOT TO BE USED FOR CONSTRUCTION PURPOSES UNLESS SIGNED AS APPROVED

DESIGNED

DRAWING STATUS

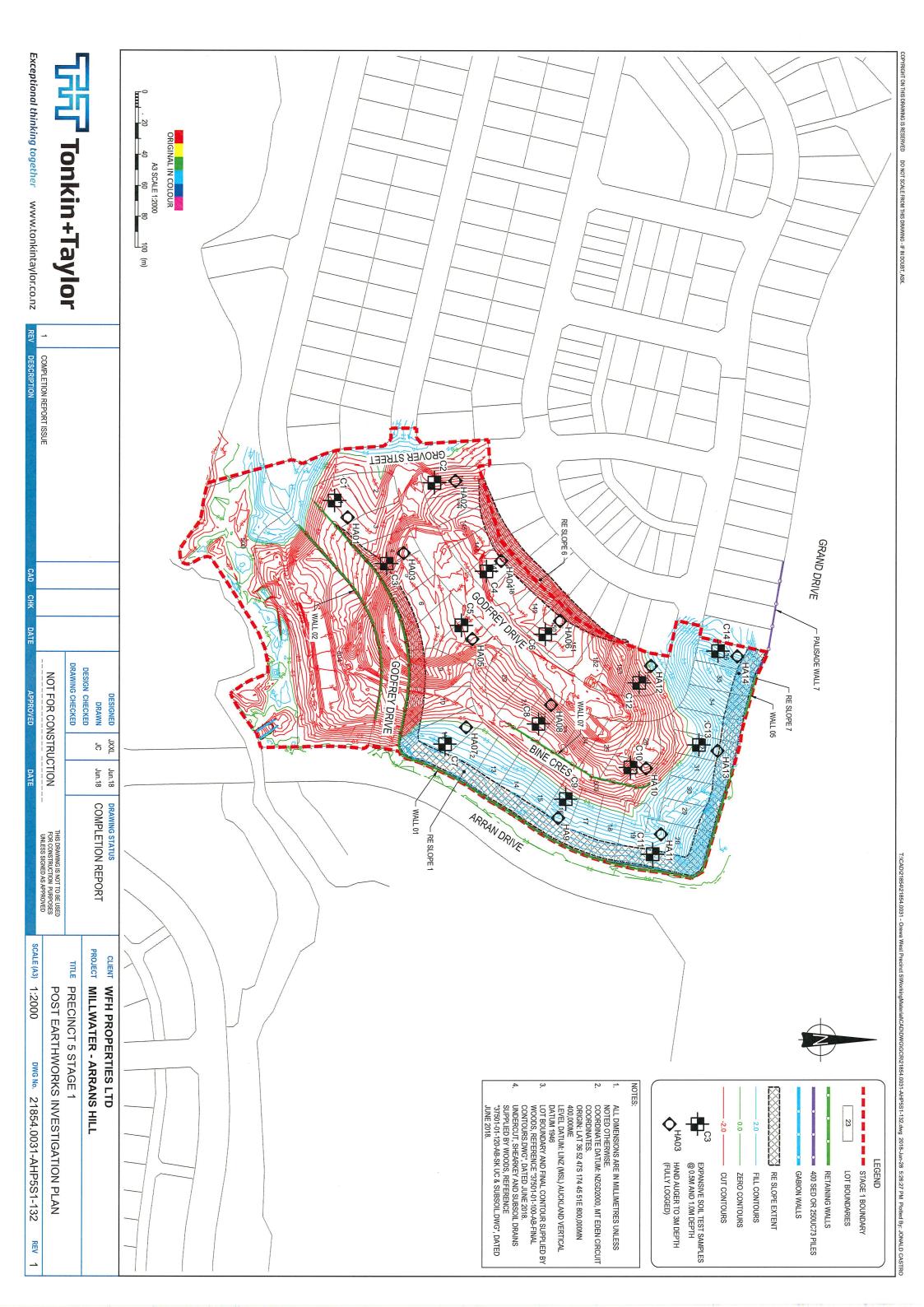
PROJECT CLIENT MILLWATER - ARRANS HILL WFH PROPERTIES LTD

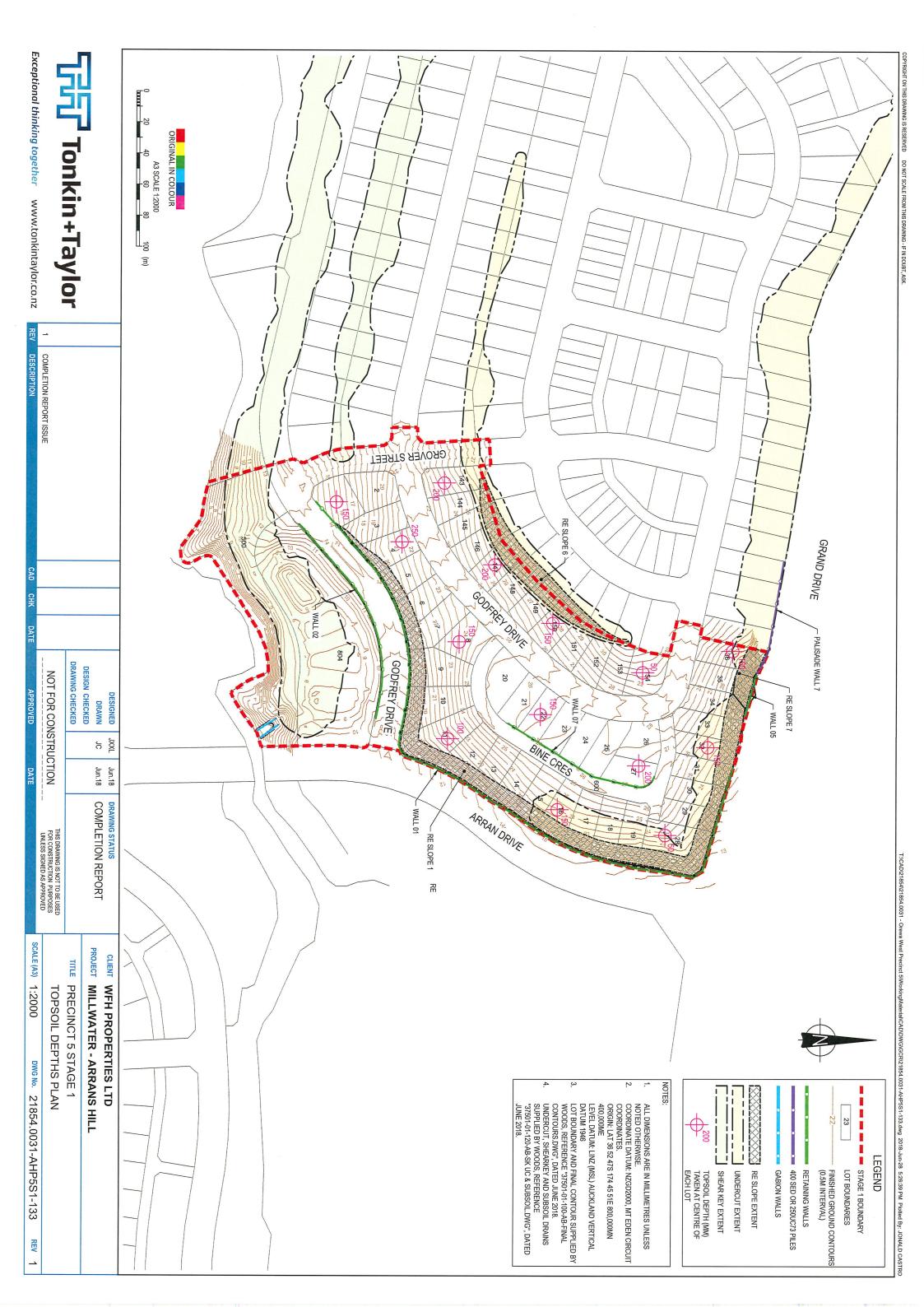
TITLE PRECINCT 5 STGE 1 GEOLOGY LEGEND AND DEFINITION OF TERMS

REV

SCALE (A3) SLN DWG No. 21854.0031-AHP5S1-130







# **Appendix B: Contractors Certificates**

- Hick Bros Civil Construction Ltd Producer Statement PS3 Contract 37501–01
   (Stage 1 Bulk Earthworks)
- Hick Bros Civil Construction Ltd Producer Statement PS3 Contract 37501–01
   (Stage 1 Civil works)
- ICB Retaining and Construction Ltd Producer Statement 3 (Allan Block Wall 01 Construction)
- ICB Retaining and Construction Ltd Producer Statement 3 (Screen Block Wall 02 Construction)
- ICB Retaining and Construction Ltd Producer Statement 3 (Screen Block Wall 05 Construction)
- ICB Retaining and Construction Ltd Producer Statement 3 (Allan Block Wall 07 Construction)
- ICB Retaining and Construction Ltd Producer Statement 3 (Wetland Gabion Wall Construction)
- North Harbour Fencing Ltd Producer Statement 3 (Walls 01, 02, 05 & 07, Wetland Gabion Wall, and RE Slope 1 Fences)

### PS3 - FORM OF PRODUCER STATEMENT- CONSTRUCTION

**ISSUED BY: HICK BROS CIVIL CONSTRUCTION LIMITED** 

TO: WFH Development Ltd

IN RESPECT OF: Precinct 5 Stage 1 Earthworks

AT: 157 Grand Drive, Orewa

HICK BROS CIVIL CONSTRUCTION LTD has contracted to WFH Development Ltd to carry out and complete certain building works in accordance with a contract, titled Precinct 5 Stage 1 Earthworks ("the contract")

I JAMES BILKEY a duly authorized representative of HICK BROS CIVIL CONSTRUCTION LIMITED believe on reasonable grounds that HICK BROS CIVIL CONSTRUCTION LIMITED has carried out and completed all of the contract works in in accordance with the contract.

Date: 16th May 2018

(Signature of Authorized Agent on behalf of)

HICK BROS CIVIL CONSTRUCTION LIMITED (Contractor)

42 FORGE ROAD, SILVERDALE (Address)

#### PS3 - FORM OF PRODUCER STATEMENT- CONSTRUCTION

**ISSUED BY: HICK BROS CIVIL CONSTRUCTION LIMITED** 

TO: WFH Development Ltd

IN RESPECT OF: Precinct 5 Stage 1 Civils

AT: 157 Grand Drive, Orewa

HICK BROS CIVIL CONSTRUCTION LTD has contracted to WFH Development Ltd to carry out and complete certain building works in accordance with a contract, titled Precinct 5 Stage 1 Civils ("the contract")

I JAMES BILKEY a duly authorized representative of HICK BROS CIVIL CONSTRUCTION LIMITED believe on reasonable grounds that HICK BROS CIVIL CONSTRUCTION LIMITED has carried out and completed all of the contract works in in accordance with the contract.

Date: 31st May 2018

(Signature of Authorized Agent on behalf of)

HICK BROS CIVIL CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

(Contractor)

42 FORGE ROAD, SILVERDALE

(Address)

(NZS 3910:2003)

ISSUED BY	ICB Retaining & Construction Limited		
	(Con	tractor)	
то		s Construction.	
	•	incipal)	
IN RESPECT OF		o. 1, Precent 5, Orewa Lot 805 DP463561	
		f Contract Works)	
AT	157 Grand Drive	e, Orewa, Auckland	
		ldress)	
	ICB Retaining 8	& Construction Ltd	
	(Con	itractor)	
has contracted to	Hick Brothe	rs Construction	
	·	incipal)	
to carry out and complete certain bu	ıilding works in accordan	ce with a contract, titled	
Supply and Installation of Alla		ent 5,	
Orewa West (Arran Hill) – for V		(The Contract)	
(The Pro	 ject)	(1110 30111 400)	
I, Chris	Burke	a duly authorised	
, (Duly Authoris	ed Agent)	-	
representative of IC	B Retaining & Constru	ction Limited	
•	(Contracto		
Believe on reasonable grounds that	ICB Retaining &	Construction Limited	
	(Co	ntractor)	
has carried out and completed:			
☑ All □ Part only as specified i	n the attached particula	rs of the building works in	
accordance with the Building Cons Instruction / Variations that have be	ent No. REG66652, REG	66703 and any Authorised	
instruction / variations that have be	en issued during the cod	inse of the work.	
	Red	9/	
	(Signature of Autho	rised Agent on Behalf of)	
	23 Sept	ember 2017	
	(	'Date)	
	ICB Const	ruction Limited	
		ntractor)	
	PO Box 303 340. N	orth Harbour, Auckland	
		ddress)	

(NZS 3910:2003)

ISSUED BY	ICB Retaining & Construction Limited (Contractor)			
то	Hick Brothers Construction. (Principal)			
IN RESPECT OF	Mass Block Walls 02, 5 and 4B, Precent 5, Orewa West, Auckland, Lot 805 DP463561 (Description of Contract Works)			
AT	157 Grand Drive, Orewa, Auckland (Address)			
	ICB Retaining & Construction Ltd (Contractor)			
has contracted to	Hick Brothers Construction (Principal)			
to carry out and complete certain bu	ilding works in accordance with a contract, titled			
Supply and Installation of Mas and 6 to Precent 5, Orewa W Properties Ltd				
	(The Contract)			
(The Proj	iect)			
I, Chris (Duly Authoris	Burke a duly authorised ed Agent)			
representative of IC	B Retaining & Construction Limited			
	(Contractor)			
Believe on reasonable grounds that	ICB Retaining & Construction Limited			
	(Contractor)			
accordance with the Building Conse	n the attached particulars of the building works in ent No. REG66652, REG66703 and any Authorised een issued during the course of the work.			
	(Signature of Authorised Agent on Behalf of)			
	23 November 2017			
	(Date)			
	ICB Construction Limited			
	(Contractor)			
	(Contractor)			
	PO Box 303 340, North Harbour, Auckland (Address)			

(NZS 3910:2003)

ISSUED BY	ICB Retaining & Construction Limited
	(Contractor)
ТО	Hick Brothers Construction.
IN RESPECT OF	(Principal)  Mass Block wall No. 7, Precent 5, Orewa
	West, Auckland, Lot 805 DP463561
	(Description of Contract Works)
AT	157 Grand Drive, Orewa, Auckland (Address)
	,
	ICB Retaining & Construction Ltd (Contractor)
has contracted to	Hick Brothers Construction
	(Principal)
to carry out and complete certain but	illding works in accordance with a contract, titled
Supply and Installation of Mas	
Orewa West (Arran Hill) - for W	(The Contract)
(The Proj	
I, Regan	Burke a duly authorised
(Duly Authoris	ed Agent)
representative of IC	B Retaining & Construction Limited
	(Contractor)
Believe on reasonable grounds that	ICB Retaining & Construction Limited
	(Contractor)
has carried out and completed:	
accordance with the Building Conse	n the attached particulars of the building works in ent No. REG66652, REG66703 and any Authorised en issued during the course of the work.
	the beautiful to the second of
	(Signature of Authorised Agent on Behalf of)
	9 April 2018
	(Date)
	ICB Construction Limited
	(Contractor)
	PO Box 303 340, North Harbour, Auckland
	(Address)

(NZS 3910:2003)

ISSUED BY	ICB Re	taining & Construction Limited
70		(Contractor)
то	Hick	s Bros Civil Contractors Ltd
		(Principal)
IN RESPECT OF	********	Gabion Basket Weir
	(D	escription of Contract Works)
AT	A	Arran Hills, P5, SW Outlet
		(Address)
	ICB	Retaining & Construction Ltd
		(Contractor)
has contracted to	Hich	s Bros Civil Contractors Ltd
•		(Principal)
to carry out and complete certain bu	ilding works	in accordance with a contract, titled
		(The Contract)
(The Proj	ect)	
I, Chris	Burke	a duly authorised
(Duly Authoris	ed Agent)	
representative ofIC	<b>B</b> Retaining	& Construction Limited
		(Contractor)
Believe on reasonable grounds that	ICB R	etaining & Construction Limited
		(Contractor)
has carried out and completed:		
	nt No. ABA 2	ed particulars of the building works in 016198 and any Authorised Instruction area of the work.
	(Signati	ure of Authorised Agent on Behalf of)
	(Signate	- ,
		24 <sup>th</sup> May 2018
		(Date)
	ICB R	etaining & Construction Limited
		(Contractor)
	DO Boy	303 340, North Harbour, Auckland
	FU DUX	(Address)

At project completion, this form shall be completed by the building contractor and supplied to the Engineer.
ISSUED BY: NONTH HANBOUR FRANCISCO
TO: Hick Bros Civiz (Owner/Principal)
IN RESPECT OF: ACCIOCO - WALL (Description of Contract Works)
AT: 157 GRAND DRIVE CREWA (Address)
T/A: BUILDING CONSENT No: 40 2 (603 (Territorial Authority / Building Consent Authority)
The above Building Contractor has contracted to the above Owner/Principal to carry out and complete certain building works in accordance with the contract, titled
("the contract")
(Builder's Authorised Agent)  a duly authorised representative of the
above building contractor, believe on reasonable grounds that the above building contractor has carried out and completed
ПАII ПРагt only as specified in the attached particulars
of the building works in accordance with the contract.
(Signature of Authorised Agent on behalf of the Building Contractor)
//- 05-/8 (Date)
20 A MANGA ROAD
SILVICADALE (Address)

Work covered by this statement should have been supervised and checked by suitably qualified tradespersons.

FORM OF PRODUCER STATEMENT PS3 – CONSTRUCTION At project completion, this form shall be completed by the building contractor and supplied to the Engineer.
ISSUED BY: NORTH HARBOUR FRANCING (Building Contractor)
To: Hick Bros Civiz (Owner/Principal)
IN RESPECT OF: CONG - WALL 2 (Description of Contract Works)
AT: 157 GMNO DMINE OPENA (Address)
T/A: BUILDING CONSENT No: 120 21638 (Territorial Authority / Building Consent Authority)
The above Building Contractor has contracted to the above Owner/Principal to carry out and complete certain building works in accordance with the contract, titled
(Title of building contract) ("the contract")
(Builder's Authorised Agent) a duly authorised representative of the
above building contractor, believe on reasonable grounds that the above building contractor has carried out and completed
ПАII ПРагt only as specified in the attached particulars
of the building works in accordance with the contract.
(Signature of Authorised Agent on behalf of the Building Contractor)
(/-05.(8 (Date)
20 MANGA ROAD
SILVIEROAUE (Address)

Work covered by this statement should have been supervised and checked by suitably qualified tradespersons.

FORM OF PRODUCER STATEMENT PS3 — CONSTRUCTION At project completion, this form shall be completed by the building contractor and supplied to the Engineer.
ISSUED BY: MORTH HARBOUR Francia 6 (Building Contractor)
TO: Hick Bros CiviL (Owner/Principal)
IN RESPECT OF: Fancing 6 - WALL 5 (Description of Contract Works)
AT: 157 GNAND DNIVE DREWA (Address)
T/A: BUILDING CONSENT No: BC010266162 (Territorial Authority / Building Consent Authority)
The above Building Contractor has contracted to the above Owner/Principal to carry out and complete certain building works in accordance with the contract, titled
(Title of building contract) ("the contract")
(Builder's Authorised Agent)  a duly authorised representative of the
above building contractor, believe on reasonable grounds that the above building contractor has carried out and completed
□All □Part only as specified in the attached particulars
of the building works in accordance with the contract.
(Signature of Authorised Agent on behalf of the Building Contractor)
(Date)
20 MANGA ROAD
SILUCE DALE (Address)

Work covered by this statement should have been supervised and checked by suitably qualified tradespersons.

FORM OF PRODUCER STATEMENT PS3 — CONSTRUCTION At project completion, this form shall be completed by the building contractor and supplied to the Engineer.
ISSUED BY: MONTH HANBOUR FONCING (Building Contractor)
TO: HICK BROS CIVIL
IN RESPECT OF: Francis - WALL 7 (Description of Contract Works)
AT: 157 Grano Onive Orawa (Address)
T/A: BUILDING CONSENT No: 3 C 0 10 266 16 2 (Territorial Authority / Building Consent Authority)
The above Building Contractor has contracted to the above Owner/Principal to carry out and complete certain building works in accordance with the contract, titled
(Title of building contract) ("the contract")
(Builder's Authorised Agent) a duly authorised representative of the
above building contractor, believe on reasonable grounds that the above building contractor has carried out and completed
ПАII ПРагт only as specified in the attached particulars
of the building works in accordance with the contract.  (Signature of Authorised Agent on behalf of the Building Contractor)
(/_ 65 - (8
20 mari6A Roso
SILVICADACE Address)
This produces at the second in

Work covered by this statement should have been supervised and checked by suitably qualified tradespersons.

FORM OF PRODUCER STATEMENT PS3 – CONSTRUCTION At project completion, this form shall be completed by the building contractor and supplied to the Engineer.
ISSUED BY: NORTH HARSON FINCING (Building Contractor)
TO: Hick Boos Civil (Owner/Principal)
IN RESPECT OF: Concins 6 - GABion wall (Description of Contract Works)
AT: 157 GRAND DRIVE OREWA (Address)
T/A: BUILDING CONSENT No: 6-166068239 (Territorial Authority / Building Consent Authority)
The above Building Contractor has contracted to the above Owner/Principal to carry out and complete certain building works in accordance with the contract, titled
(Title of building contract) ("the contract")
(Builder's Authorised Agent) a duly authorised representative of the
above building contractor, believe on reasonable grounds that the above building contractor has carried out and completed
□All □Part only as specified in the attached particulars
of the building works in accordance with the contract.
(Signature of Authorised Agent on behalf of the Building Contractor)
// · 05 · (8
20 MANGA ROAD
SILUCROAUE Address)

Work covered by this statement should have been supervised and checked by suitably qualified tradespersons.

FORM OF PRODUCER STATEMENT PS3 – CONSTRUCTION At project completion, this form shall be completed by the building contractor and supplied to the Engineer.
ISSUED BY: NORTH HAMBOUR FRACING (Building Contractor)
TO: Hick Bas Civil (Owner/Principal)
IN RESPECT OF: CONCING - RESLOPE / (Description of Contract Works)
AT: 157 GRAND DAIVE ORKWA (Address)
T/A: (Territorial Authority / Building Consent Authority)  BUILDING CONSENT No: Cn 6 2 1 6 0 3
The above Building Contractor has contracted to the above Owner/Principal to carry out and complete certain building works in accordance with the contract, titled
(Title of building contract) ("the contract")
(Builder's Authorised Agent) a duly authorised representative of the
above building contractor, believe on reasonable grounds that the above building contractor has carried out and completed
□All □Part only as specified in the attached particulars
of the building works in accordance with the contract.
(Signature of Authorised Agent on behalf of the Building Contractor)
//· 05 · i8 (Date)
20 may 64 Roxo
SILWIRADAUE (Address)

Work covered by this statement should have been supervised and checked by suitably qualified tradespersons.

Appendix C: NZS 3604:2011 Expansive Soils

(Extract)



#### NZS 3604:2011 Expansive Soils (Extract)

Expansive soils tend to be moderately to highly plastic clays that undergo appreciable volume change upon changes in moisture content. Technically, they are defined in NZS 3604:2011 as those soils having a liquid limit of more than 50% and a linear shrinkage of more than 15%. Where soils are quite silty or sandy, shrink and swell is less of a problem, due to the lower clay contents.

Building damage resulting from expansive soil movement can range from relatively minor brick veneer cracking and internal cracking on wall corners and wall ceiling corners with attendant door and windows jamming, through to extensive cracking of foundation block framework, extensive internal visual cracking and significant warping of building frames. Damage is dependent on building construction and materials and is rarely of structural concern.

NZS 3604:2011 "Timber Framed Buildings" defines good ground as follows:

"Any soil or rock capable of permanently withstanding an ultimate bearing capacity of 300 kPa (i.e. an allowable bearing pressure of 100 kPa using a factor of safety of 3.0), but excludes:

- a) Potentially compressible ground such as topsoil, soft soils such as clay which can be moulded easily in the fingers, and uncompacted loose gravel which contains obvious voids;
- b) Expansive soils being those that have a liquid limit of more than 50% when tested in accordance with NZS 4402 Test 2.2, and a linear shrinkage of more than 15% when tested in accordance with NZS 4402 Test 2.6, and
- c) Any ground which could forseeably experience movement of 25 mm or greater for any reason including one or a combination of: land instability, ground creep, subsidence, seasonal swelling and shrinking, frost heave, changing ground water level, erosion, dissolution of soil in water, and effects of tree roots."

Foundations on expansive soils are outside the scope of NZS 3604:2011 as an acceptable solution to the New Zealand Building Code (NZBC). Specific engineering design of foundation elements is involved where expansive soils are present with a recommendation that AS 2870:2011 is used for building design. While not mandatory, AS 2870 designs will allow for a non-specific design foundation to be used without resorting to further ongoing investigation or design.

This geotechnical completion report has classified the soils present on this subdivision to be in Site Class M as per the requirements of AS 2870:2011. Descriptions of the various site classes, together with characteristic surface ground movements are outlined below.

Allowing for some correlation with NZS 3604, the various site classes applicable to NZ conditions are considered to be:

Characteristic Surface Movements	Site Class	Description
a) 20 mm (Note NZS 3604:2011 assumes movement of 25 mm as part of underlying design.	Class A (sand) and/or Class S (Silts) Equivalent to NZS 3604:2011 "Good Ground" sites	Poor to slightly expansive
b) 20 mm - 40 mm c) 40 mm - 60 mm d) 60 mm - 75mm e) > 75 mm	Class M Class H1 Class H2 Class E	Moderately expansive Highly expansive Highly expansive Extremely expansive

AS 2870 uses a range of factors to assess characteristic soil movement including:

- i. Building distress due to ground movement visible on adjacent structures,
- ii. Known soil properties and site specific testing to determine the shrink / swell index of a soil (Test 7.1.1 in AS 1289 Methods of Testing Soils for Engineering Purposes).

AS 2870 is based on defining soil types into various hazard classes based on expected surface movement and depth of desiccation that could occur. It then applies various foundation designs and embedment depths based on the form of building construction (slab on ground, strip footing, stiffened raft, stiffened slab with deep edge beams, etc). AS2870 uses more reinforcing steel than NZ designs generally would to create stiffer foundations that are better able to tolerate ground movement.

The Australian approach also regards expansive soil to a considerable extent being a home owner maintenance issue and significant emphasis is put into ensuring that people understand the influence that trees and dry summers etc may have on foundation performance. See Appendix D.

Appendix D: CSIRO – BTF18 – Foundation

**Maintenance and Footing** 

**Performance: A Homeowners Guide** 



# Foundation Maintenance and Footing Performance: A Homeowner's Guide



BTF 18 replaces Information Sheet 10/91

Buildings can and often do move. This movement can be up, down, lateral or rotational. The fundamental cause of movement in buildings can usually be related to one or more problems in the foundation soil. It is important for the homeowner to identify the soil type in order to ascertain the measures that should be put in place in order to ensure that problems in the foundation soil can be prevented, thus protecting against building movement.

This Building Technology File is designed to identify causes of soil-related building movement, and to suggest methods of prevention of resultant cracking in buildings.

### Soil Types

The types of soils usually present under the topsoil in land zoned for residential buildings can be split into two approximate groups — granular and clay. Quite often, foundation soil is a mixture of both types. The general problems associated with soils having granular content are usually caused by erosion. Clay soils are subject to saturation and swell/shrink problems.

Classifications for a given area can generally be obtained by application to the local authority, but these are sometimes unreliable and if there is doubt, a geotechnical report should be commissioned. As most buildings suffering movement problems are founded on clay soils, there is an emphasis on classification of soils according to the amount of swell and shrinkage they experience with variations of water content. The table below is Table 2.1 from AS 2870, the Residential Slab and Footing Code.

### Causes of Movement

Settlement due to construction

There are two types of settlement that occur as a result of construction:

- Immediate settlement occurs when a building is first placed on its foundation soil, as a result of compaction of the soil under the weight of the structure. The cohesive quality of clay soil mitigates against this, but granular (particularly sandy) soil is susceptible.
- Consolidation settlement is a feature of clay soil and may take
  place because of the expulsion of moisture from the soil or because
  of the soil's lack of resistance to local compressive or shear stresses.
  This will usually take place during the first few months after
  construction, but has been known to take many years in
  exceptional cases.

These problems are the province of the builder and should be taken into consideration as part of the preparation of the site for construction. Building Technology File 19 (BTF 19) deals with these problems.

### Erosion

All soils are prone to erosion, but sandy soil is particularly susceptible to being washed away. Even clay with a sand component of say 10% or more can suffer from erosion.

### Saturation

This is particularly a problem in clay soils. Saturation creates a bog-like suspension of the soil that causes it to lose virtually all of its bearing capacity. To a lesser degree, sand is affected by saturation because saturated sand may undergo a reduction in volume — particularly imported sand fill for bedding and blinding layers. However, this usually occurs as immediate settlement and should normally be the province of the builder.

Seasonal swelling and shrinkage of soil

All clays react to the presence of water by slowly absorbing it, making the soil increase in volume (see table below). The degree of increase varies considerably between different clays, as does the degree of decrease during the subsequent drying out caused by fair weather periods. Because of the low absorption and expulsion rate, this phenomenon will not usually be noticeable unless there are prolonged rainy or dry periods, usually of weeks or months, depending on the land and soil characteristics.

The swelling of soil creates an upward force on the footings of the building, and shrinkage creates subsidence that takes away the support needed by the footing to retain equilibrium.

### Shear failure

This phenomenon occurs when the foundation soil does not have sufficient strength to support the weight of the footing. There are two major post-construction causes:

- · Significant load increase.
- Reduction of lateral support of the soil under the footing due to eroslon or excavation.
- In clay soil, shear failure can be caused by saturation of the soil adjacent to or under the footing.

	GENERAL DEFINITIONS OF SITE CLASSES
Class	Foundation
Α.	Most sand and rock sites with little or no ground movement from moisture changes
S	Slightly reactive clay sites with only slight ground movement from moisture changes
M	Moderately reactive clay or silt sites, which can experience moderate ground movement from moisture changes
H	Highly reactive clay sites, which can experience high ground movement from moisture changes
E	Extremely reactive sites, which can experience extreme ground movement from moisture changes
A to P	Filled sites
P	Sites which include soft soils, such as soft clay or silt or loose sands; landslip; mine subsidence; collapsing soils; soils subject to erosion; reactive sites subject to abnormal moisture conditions or sites which cannot be classified otherwise

Tree root growth

Trees and shrubs that are allowed to grow in the vicinity of footings can cause foundation soil movement in two ways:

- Roots that grow under footings may increase in cross-sectional size, exerting upward pressure on footings.
- Roots in the vicinity of footings will absorb much of the moisture in the foundation soil, causing shrinkage or subsidence.

### Unevenness of Movement

The types of ground movement described above usually occur unevenly throughout the building's foundation soil. Settlement due to construction tends to be uneven because of:

- Differing compaction of foundation soil prior to construction.
- · Differing moisture content of foundation soil prior to construction.

Movement due to non-construction causes is usually more uneven still. Erosion can undermine a footing that traverses the flow or can create the conditions for shear failure by eroding soil adjacent to a footing that runs in the same direction as the flow.

Saturation of clay foundation soil may occur where subfloor walls create a dam that makes water pond. It can also occur wherever there is a source of water near footings in clay soil. This leads to a severe reduction in the strength of the soil which may create local shear failure.

Seasonal swelling and shrinkage of clay soil affects the perimeter of the building first, then gradually spreads to the interior. The swelling process will usually begin at the uphill extreme of the building, or on the weather side where the land is flat. Swelling gradually reaches the interior soil as absorption continues. Shrinkage usually begins where the sun's heat is greatest.

### **Effects of Uneven Soil Movement on Structures**

### Erosion and saturation

Erosion removes the support from under footings, tending to create subsidence of the part of the structure under which it occurs. Brickwork walls will resist the stress created by this removal of support by bridging the gap or cantilevering until the bricks or the mortar bedding fail. Older masonry has little resistance. Evidence of failure varies according to circumstances and symptoms may include:

- Step cracking in the mortar beds in the body of the wall or above/below openings such as doors or windows.
- Vertical cracking in the bricks (usually but not necessarily in line with the vertical beds or perpends).

Isolated piers affected by erosion or saturation of foundations will eventually lose contact with the bearers they support and may tilt or fall over. The floors that have lost this support will become bouncy, sometimes rattling ornaments etc.

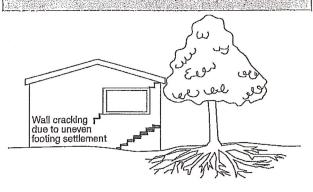
Seasonal swelling/shrinkage in clay

Swelling foundation soil due to rainy periods first lifts the most exposed extremities of the footing system, then the remainder of the perimeter footings while gradually permeating inside the building footprint to lift internal footings. This swelling first tends to create a dish effect, because the external footings are pushed higher than the internal ones.

The first noticeable symptom may be that the floor appears slightly dished. This is often accompanied by some doors binding on the floor or the door head, together with some cracking of cornice mitres. In buildings with timber flooring supported by bearers and joists, the floor can be bouncy. Externally there may be visible dishing of the hip or ridge lines.

As the moisture absorption process completes its journey to the innermost areas of the building, the internal footings will rise. If the spread of moisture is roughly even, it may be that the symptoms will temporarily disappear, but it is more likely that swelling will be uneven, creating a difference rather than a disappearance in symptoms. In buildings with timber flooring supported by bearers and joists, the isolated piers will rise more easily than the strip footings or piers under walls, creating noticeable doming of flooring.

ලෙනාවේ ව්යාව අලාවිත්ත්ව්ව නොනා වෙන සෙනට



As the weather pattern changes and the soil begins to dry out, the external footings will be first affected, beginning with the locations where the sun's effect is strongest. This has the effect of lowering the external footings. The doming is accentuated and cracking reduces or disappears where it occurred because of dishing, but other cracks open up. The roof lines may become convex.

Doming and dishing are also affected by weather in other ways. In areas where warm, wet summers and cooler dry winters prevail, water migration tends to be toward the interior and doming will be accentuated, whereas where summers are dry and winters are cold and wet, migration tends to be toward the exterior and the underlying propensity is toward dishing.

Movement caused by tree roots

In general, growing roots will exert an upward pressure on footings, whereas soil subject to drying because of tree or shrub roots will tend to remove support from under footings by inducing shrinkage.

Complications caused by the structure itself

Most forces that the soil causes to be exerted on structures are vertical — i.e. either up or down. However, because these forces are seldom spread evenly around the footings, and because the building resists uneven movement because of its rigidity, forces are exerted from one part of the building to another. The net result of all these forces is usually rotational. This resultant force often complicates the diagnosis because the visible symptoms do not simply reflect the original cause. A common symptom is binding of doors on the vertical member of the frame.

Effects on full masonry structures

Brickwork will resist cracking where it can. It will attempt to span areas that lose support because of subsided foundations or raised points. It is therefore usual to see cracking at weak points, such as openings for windows or doors.

In the event of construction settlement, cracking will usually remain unchanged after the process of settlement has ceased.

With local shear or erosion, cracking will usually continue to develop until the original cause has been remedied, or until the subsidence has completely neutralised the affected portion of footing and the structure has stabilised on other footings that remain effective.

In the case of swell/shrink effects, the brickwork will in some cases return to its original position after completion of a cycle, however it is more likely that the rotational effect will not be exactly reversed, and it is also usual that brickwork will settle in its new position and will resist the forces trying to return it to its original position. This means that in a case where swelling takes place after construction and cracking occurs, the cracking is likely to at least partly remain after the shrink segment of the cycle is complete. Thus, each time the cycle is repeated, the likelihood is that the cracking will become wider until the sections of brickwork become virtually independent.

With repeated cycles, once the cracking is established, if there is no other complication, it is normal for the incidence of cracking to stabilise, as the building has the articulation it needs to cope with the problem. This is by no means always the case, however, and monitoring of cracks in walls and floors should always be treated seriously.

Upheaval caused by growth of tree roots under footings is not a simple vertical shear stress. There is a tendency for the root to also exert lateral forces that attempt to separate sections of brickwork after initial cracking has occurred.

The normal structural arrangement is that the inner leaf of brickwork in the external walls and at least some of the internal walls (depending on the roof type) comprise the load-bearing structure on which any upper floors, ceilings and the roof are supported. In these cases, it is internally visible cracking that should be the main focus of attention, however there are a few examples of dwellings whose external leaf of masonry plays some supporting role, so this should be checked if there is any doubt. In any case, externally visible cracking is important as a guide to stresses on the structure generally, and it should also be remembered that the external walls must be capable of supporting themselves.

Effects on framed structures

Timber or steel framed buildings are less likely to exhibit cracking due to swell/shrink than masonry buildings because of their flexibility. Also, the doming/dishing effects tend to be lower because of the lighter weight of walls. The main risks to framed buildings are encountered because of the isolated pier footings used under walls. Where erosion or saturation cause a footing to fall away, this can double the span which a wall must bridge. This additional stress can create cracking in wall linings, particularly where there is a weak point in the structure caused by a door or window opening. It is, however, unlikely that framed structures will be so stressed as to suffer serious damage without first exhibiting some or all of the above symptoms for a considerable period. The same warning period should apply in the case of upheaval. It should be noted, however, that where framed buildings are supported by strip footings there is only one leaf of brickwork and therefore the externally visible walls are the supporting structure for the building. In this case, the subfloor masonry walls can be expected to behave as full brickwork walls.

Effects on brick veneer structures

Because the load-bearing structure of a brick veneer building is the frame that makes up the interior leaf of the external walls plus perhaps the internal walls, depending on the type of roof, the building can be expected to behave as a framed structure, except that the external masonry will behave in a similar way to the external leaf of a full masonry structure.

### Water Service and Drainage

Where a water service pipe, a sewer or stormwater drainage pipe is in the vicinity of a building, a water leak can cause erosion, swelling or saturation of susceptible soil. Even a minuscule leak can be enough to saturate a clay foundation. A leaking tap near a building can have the same effect. In addition, trenches containing pipes can become watercourses even though backfilled, particularly where broken rubble is used as fill. Water that runs along these trenches can be responsible for serious erosion, interstrata seepage into subfloor areas and saturation.

Pipe leakage and trench water flows also encourage tree and shrub roots to the source of water, complicating and exacerbating the

Poor roof plumbing can result in large volumes of rainwater being concentrated in a small area of soil:

 Incorrect falls in roof guttering may result in overflows, as may gutters blocked with leaves etc.

- · Corroded guttering or downpipes can spill water to ground.
- Downpipes not positively connected to a proper stormwater collection system will direct a concentration of water to soil that is directly adjacent to footings, sometimes causing large-scale problems such as erosion, saturation and migration of water under the building.

### Seriousness of Cracking

In general, most cracking found in masonry walls is a cosmetic nuisance only and can be kept in repair or even ignored. The table below is a reproduction of Table CI of AS 2870.

AS 2870 also publishes figures relating to cracking in concrete floors, however because wall cracking will usually reach the critical point significantly earlier than cracking in slabs, this table is not reproduced here.

### Prevention/Cure

Plumbing Where building movement is caused by water service, roof plumbing, sewer or stormwater failure, the remedy is to repair the problem. It is prudent, however, to consider also rerouting pipes away from the building where possible, and relocating taps to positions where any leakage will not direct water to the building vicinity. Even where gully traps are present, there is sometimes sufficient spill to create erosion or saturation, particularly in modern installations using smaller diameter PVC fixtures. Indeed, some gully traps are not situated directly under the taps that are installed to charge them, with the result that water from the tap may enter the backfilled trench that houses the sewer piping. If the trench has been poorly backfilled, the water will either pond or flow along the bottom of the trench. As these trenches usually run alongside the footings and can be at a similar depth, it is not hard to see how any water that is thus directed into a trench can easily affect the foundation's ability to support footings or even gain entry to the subfloor area.

Ground drainage

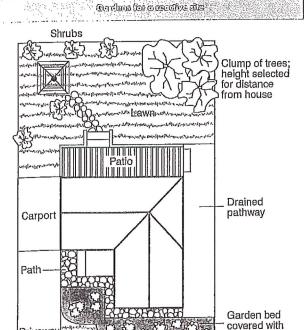
In all soils there is the capacity for water to travel on the surface and below it. Surface water flows can be established by inspection during and after heavy or prolonged rain. If necessary, a grated drain system connected to the stormwater collection system is usually an easy

It is, however, sometimes necessary when attempting to prevent water migration that testing be carried out to establish watertable height and subsoil water flows. This subject is referred to in BTF 19 and may properly be regarded as an area for an expert consultant.

Protection of the building perimeter It is essential to remember that the soil that affects footings extends well beyond the actual building line. Watering of garden plants, shrubs and trees causes some of the most serious water problems.

For this reason, particularly where problems exist or are likely to occur, it is recommended that an apron of paving be installed around as much of the building perimeter as necessary. This paving

#### CLASSIFICATION OF DAMAGE WITH REFERENCE TO WALLS Damage Approximate crack width Description of typical damage and required repair limit (see Note 3) category 0 <0.1 mmHairline cracks Fine cracks which do not need repair <1 mm 1 Cracks noticeable but easily filled. Doors and windows stick slightly 2 <5 mm Cracks can be repaired and possibly a small amount of wall will need 5-15 mm (or a number of cracks 3 3 mm or more in one group) to be replaced. Doors and windows stick. Service pipes can fracture. Weathertightness often impaired 4 Extensive repair work involving breaking-out and replacing sections of walls, 15-25 mm but also depend especially over doors and windows. Window and door frames distort. Walls lean on number of cracks or bulge noticeably, some loss of bearing in beams. Service pipes disrupted



mulch

should extend outwards a minimum of 900 mm (more in highly reactive soil) and should have a minimum fall away from the building of 1:60. The finished paying should be no less than 100 mm below brick vent bases.

It is prudent to relocate drainage pipes away from this paving, if possible, to avoid complications from future leakage. If this is not practical, earthenware pipes should be replaced by PVC and backfilling should be of the same soil type as the surrounding soil and compacted to the same density.

Except in areas where freezing of water is an issue, it is wise to remove taps in the building area and relocate them well away from the building – preferably not uphill from it (see BTF 19).

It may be desirable to install a grated drain at the outside edge of the paving on the uphill side of the building. If subsoil drainage is needed this can be installed under the surface drain.

### Condensation

Drivewa

In buildings with a subfloor void such as where bearers and joists support flooring, insufficient ventilation creates ideal conditions for condensation, particularly where there is little clearance between the floor and the ground. Condensation adds to the moisture already present in the subfloor and significantly slows the process of drying out. Installation of an adequate subfloor ventilation system, either natural or mechanical, is desirable.

Warning: Although this Building Technology File deals with cracking in buildings, it should be said that subfloor moisture can result in the development of other problems, notably:

- Water that is transmitted into masonry, metal or timber building elements causes damage and/or decay to those elements.
- High subfloor humidity and moisture content create an ideal environment for various pests, including termites and spiders.
- Where high moisture levels are transmitted to the flooring and walls, an increase in the dust mite count can ensue within the living areas. Dust mites, as well as dampness in general, can be a health hazard to inhabitants, particularly those who are abnormally susceptible to respiratory ailments.

The garder

The ideal vegetation layout is to have lawn or plants that require only light watering immediately adjacent to the drainage or paving edge, then more demanding plants, shrubs and trees spread out in that order.

Overwatering due to misuse of automatic watering systems is a common cause of saturation and water migration under footings. If it is necessary to use these systems, it is important to remove garden beds to a completely safe distance from buildings.

Existing trees

Where a tree is causing a problem of soil drying or there is the existence or threat of upheaval of footings, if the offending roots are subsidiary and their removal will not significantly damage the tree, they should be severed and a concrete or metal barrier placed vertically in the soil to prevent future root growth in the direction of the building. If it is not possible to remove the relevant roots without damage to the tree, an application to remove the tree should be made to the local authority. A prudent plan is to transplant likely offenders before they become a problem.

Information on trees, plants and shrubs

State departments overseeing agriculture can give information regarding root patterns, volume of water needed and safe distance from buildings of most species. Botanic gardens are also sources of information. For information on plant roots and drains, see Building Technology File 17.

### Excavation

Excavation around footings must be properly engineered. Soil supporting footings can only be safely excavated at an angle that allows the soil under the footing to remain stable. This angle is called the angle of repose (or friction) and varies significantly between soil types and conditions, Removal of soil within the angle of repose will cause subsidence.

### Remediation

Where erosion has occurred that has washed away soil adjacent to footings, soil of the same classification should be introduced and compacted to the same density. Where footings have been undermined, augmentation or other specialist work may be required. Remediation of footings and foundations is generally the realm of a specialist consultant.

Where isolated footings rise and fall because of swell/shrink effect, the homeowner may be tempted to alleviate floor bounce by filling the gap that has appeared between the bearer and the pier with blocking. The danger here is that when the next swell segment of the cycle occurs, the extra blocking will push the floor up into an accentuated dome and may also cause local shear failure in the soil. If it is necessary to use blocking, it should be by a pair of fine wedges and monitoring should be carried out fortnightly.

This BTF was prepared by John Lewer FAIB, MIAMA, Partner, Construction Diagnosis.

The information in this and other issues in the series was derived from verious sources and was believed to be correct when published.

The information is advisory. It is provided in good faith and not claimed to be an exhaustive treatment of the relevant subject.

Further professional advice needs to be obtained before taking any action based on the information provided.

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# **Appendix E:** Test Results

• 21854.0031-AHP5S1-132

**Post Earthworks Investigation Plan** 

• 21854.0031-AHP5S1-133

**Topsoil Depths Plan** 

• 21854.0031-AHP5S1-134

**Earthworks Test Locations Plan** 

- Soil Expansion Test Results
- Post Earthworks Investigation Borehole Logs HA01 to HA14
- Earthworks Test Results



Our Ref: 1006879.0000.0.0

Customer Ref: 21854.0031

10 May 2018

Tonkin & Taylor PO Box 5271, Wellesley Street, Auckland 1141

Attention: Mr Andrew Linton

Dear Andrew

# Millwater, Precinct 5, Stage 1 Laboratory Test Report

Samples from the above mentioned site have been tested as received according to your instructions. Test results are included in this report.

Samples were destroyed during testing.

Please reproduce this report in full when transmitting to others or including in internal reports.

If we can be of any further assistance, feel free to get in touch. Contact details are provided at the bottom of this page.

**GEOTECHNICS LTD** 

Report prepared by:

Sim Tirunahari I am the author of this document 2018.05.10 12:38:48 +12'00'

.....

Sim Tirunahari Soils Laboratory Manager Approved Signatory Authorised for Geotechnics by:

Steven Anderson
I am approving this
document
2018.05.10 13:55:14 +12'00

Steven Anderson Project Director

Report checked by:

700

Steven Anderson I have reviewed this document 2018.05.10 13:55:31 +12'00'

Steven Anderson

Operations & Technical Manager

This document consists of 5 pages.

10-May-18

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Ground Floor, 19 Morgan Street, Newmarket, Auckland 1023 PO Box 9360, Newmarket, Auckland 1149

www.geotechnics.co.nz GEOTECHNICS

Site: Millwater, Precinct 5, Stage 1

Our Job No: 1006879.0000.0.0 Your Job No: 21854.0031

Test Method Used: AS 1289.7.1.1 - 2003 Determination of the Shrink - Swell Index

		SUMM	ARY OF SHRINK	SUMMARY OF SHRINK - SWELL TEST RESULTS	RESULTS				
HA No.:		-	-	2	2	3	3	4	4
DEPTH	(m)	0.5	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.5	1.0
Applied Pressure	(kPa)	55	55	55	22	22	22	55	55
ž	Initial Water Content (%)	49.8	43.3	30.1	29.7	39.7	38.3	28.3	27.1
SWELL	Bulk Density (Vm³)	1.68	1.71	1.81	1.79	1.79	1.80	1.83	1.86
TEST	Dry Density (Vm³)	1.12	1.19	1.39	1.38	1.28	1.30	1.43	1.46
	Final Water Content (%)	50.9	42.5	32.3	32.4	41.3	40.3	31.0	29.2
	Swelling Strain (%)	0.07	-0.15	0.03	0.03	0.15	-0.03	-0.17	-0.04
	Final Water Content (%)	12.5	32.4	18.3	21.4	21.2	24.8	14.1	12.1
SHRINKAGE	Shrinkage Strain (%)	4.7	2.9	0.83	2.0	5.9	7.0	1.9	2.7
TEST	Inert Material Estimate in (%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Soil Crumbling During Shrinkage	ΙΪΖ	Nil	Nii	Nil	Nil	Nii	Nii	ΙΪΖ
	Cracking of the Shrinkage Specimen	Major	Major	Moderate	Major	Major	Major	Major	Major
SHRINK - SWELL INDEX	NDEX (%)	2.6	1.6	0.5	1.1	3.3	3.9	1.0	1.5
Remarks: The test re	Remarks: The test results are IANZ accredited.								
Entered by:	<u> </u>	Date: 10/	10/05/2018		Checked by:	57		Date: 10/05/2018	2018
>	_								



Ground Floor, 19 Morgan Street, Newmarket, Auckland 1023

PO Box 9360, Newmarket, Auckland 1149

GEOTECHNICS www.geotechnics.co.nz

Site: Millwater, Precinct 5, Stage 1

Your Job No: 21854.0031 Our Job No: 1006879.0000.0.0

Test Method Used: AS 1289.7.1.1 - 2003 Determination of the Shrink - Swell Index

			SUMMA	RY OF SHRINK	SUMMARY OF SHRINK - SWELL TEST RESULTS	RESULTS				
HA No.:			5	5	9	9	7	7	8	8
DEPTH		(m)	0.5	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.5	1.0
Applied Pressure		(kPa)	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
a.	Initial Water Content	(%)	36.1	39.9	32.5	34.8	28.6	43.5	34.3	65.6
SWELL	Bulk Density	(t/m³)	1.72	1.75	1.79	1.81	1.88	1.67	1.82	1.77
TEST	Dry Density	(t/m³)	1.26	1.25	1.35	1.34	1.46	1.16	1.36	1.07
	Final Water Content	(%)	38.6	41.5	34.0	36.5	30.8	44.2	36.1	66.5
	Swelling Strain	(%)	00.00	0.04	-0.02	0.07	0.08	-0.05	90.0	0.03
	Final Water Content	(%)	19.9	20.0	16.5	19.8	19.6	28.0	22.3	37.3
SHRINKAGE	Shrinkage Strain	(%)	2.7	1.6	1.2	3.3	4.3	1.5	2.9	3.8
TEST	Inert Material Estimate in the Soil Specimen	(%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Soil Crumbling During Shrinkage	e Je	Nil	IIN	Nil	Nil	Nii	ΞÏ	Ē	ijZ
	Cracking of the Shrinkage Specimen	cimen	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Major
SHRINK - SWELL INDEX	NDEX	(%)	1.5	6.0	0.7	1.8	2.4	0.8	1.6	2.1

Remarks: The test results are IANZ accredited.

Entered by: JK

Date: 10/05/2018

Checked by: 51

Date: 10/05/2018

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Site: Millwater, Precinct 5, Stage 1

Test Method Used: AS 1289.7.1.1 - 2003 Determination of the Shrink - Swell Index

Our Job No: 1006879.0000.0.0

Your Job No: 21854.0031

-0.06 1.70 32.0 15.2 Major 30.1 1.31 1.0 1. 12 55 Ē 0 Moderate 33.0 34.0 -0.03 1.76 1.32 13.4 0.83 12 55 Ē 0 -0.08 1.73 35.3 Major 34.7 1.28 15.7 1.0 1.2 Ē 7 55 0 Moderate 36.4 37.0 1.77 1.30 0.04 24.4 1.7 55 3.1 Ē 7 0 SUMMARY OF SHRINK - SWELL TEST RESULTS -0.05Major 52.5 1.08 32.9 1.64 53.1 1.0 2.9 5.2 22 9 Ē 0 Moderate -0.12 42.3 26.5 1.70 0.5 44.1 3.3 1.8 19 55 Ē 0 28.9 1.45 29.3 Major 1.0 1.87 1.02 1.4 9.4 6 55 Ē 0 27.0 27.4 1.77 1.39 0.02 14.1 Minor 1.0 0.5 1.8 Ē 55 6 0 Cracking of the Shrinkage Specimen  $(Vm^3)$ (t/m3) (kPa) (%) (%) %) (%) %) Œ %) (%) Soil Crumbling During Shrinkage Inert Material Estimate in nitial Water Content Finall Water Content Final Water Content the Soil Specimen Shrinkage Strain Swelling Strain **Bulk Density Dry Density** SHRINK - SWELL INDEX Applied Pressure SHRINKAGE HA No.: DEPTH SWELL TEST TEST

Remarks: The test results are IANZ accredited.

K Entered by:

10/05/2018 Date:

2 Checked by:

Date: 10/05/2018



Ground Floor, 19 Morgan Street, Newmarket, Auckland 1023

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Site: Millwater, Precinct 5, Stage 1

Test Method Used: AS 1289.7.1.1 - 2003 Determination of the Shrink - Swell Index

Your Job No: 21854.0031 Our Job No: 1006879.0000.0.0

			SUMMA	RY OF SHRINK	SUMMARY OF SHRINK - SWELL TEST RESULTS	RESULTS	
HA No.:			13	13	14	14	
DEPTH		(m)	0.5	1.0	0.5	1.0	
Applied Pressure	)	(kPa)	55	22	55	55	
	Initial Water Content	(%)	39.0	31.4	26.8	36.2	
SWELL	Bulk Density	(t/m³)	1.78	1.80	1.85	1.82	
TEST	Dry Density (	(t/m³)	1.28	1.37	1.46	1.34	
	Final Water Content	(%)	39.6	33.5	27.7	37.6	
	Swelling Strain	(%)	0.02	0.02	0.10	-0.07	
	Final Water Content	(%)	12.4	11.9	12.5	16.4	
SHRINKAGE	Shrinkage Strain	(%)	2.8	3.2	2.6	1.2	
TEST	Inert Material Estimate in the Soil Specimen	(%)	0	0	0	0	
	Soil Crumbling During Shrinkage	е	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nii	
	Cracking of the Shrinkage Specimen	imen	Major	Major	Major	Moderate	
SHRINK - SWELL INDEX	DEX	(%)	1.6	1.8	1.5	0.6	

Remarks: The test results are IANZ accredited.

Entered by: JK

Date: 10/05/2018

Checked by: 51

Date: 10/05/2018



HOLE Id: HA01

Hole Location: Refer to site plan

SHEET: 1 OF 1

PROJECT: Orewa West P5S1 JOB No.: 21854.0031-P5S1 LOCATION: Orewa West Precinct 5 stg1 CO-ORDINATES: (EDENTM2000) 831984.33 N DRILL TYPE: 50mm hand auger HOLE STARTED: 12/04/2018 391488.88 E HOLE FINISHED: 12/04/2018 DRILL METHOD: HA R.L.: 16.46m DRILLED BY: GEOTECHNICS DATUM: AUCKHT1946 CHECKED: AJL LOGGED BY: RBE GEOLOGICAL ENGINEERING DESCRIPTION GENERIC NAME. SHEAR STRENGTH (kPa) ORIGIN, MATERIAL COMPOSITION Description and Additional Observations CORE RECOVERY (%) SCALA PENETROMETER (Blows/0mm) 52355 SILT, non plastic, moist, dark brown with yellowish brown inclusions М VSt Fill SILT, non plastic, moist, yellowish brown and brown with grey inclusions ● 104/43 kPa clayey SILT, low plasticity, moist, yellowish brown with red speckles Residual Soil 0.6m: orange brown and grey ● 102/21 kPa VSt-H M-W SILT, non plastic, moist, grey ● 83/6 kPa 1.0 1.1m: wet ● 98/25 kPa Residual East Coast 15 Bays Formation ● 104/15 kPa 1.5 ● >215 kPa • UTP 2.2m: solid refusal 2.2m: Refusal 4 2.5 3.0 13 3.5-COMMENTS:



HOLE Id: HA02

Hole Location: Refer to site plan

SHEET: 1 OF 1

PROJECT: Orewa West P5S1 JOB No.: 21854.0031-P5S1 LOCATION: Orewa West Precinct 5 stg1 CO-ORDINATES: (EDENTM2000) DRILL TYPE: 50mm hand auger 832053.50 N HOLE STARTED: 01/04/2018 391465.43 E HOLE FINISHED: 01/04/2018 DRILL METHOD: HA R.L.: 25.07m DRILLED BY: GEOTECHNICS CHECKED: AJL DATUM: AUCKHT1946 LOGGED BY: RBE **GEOLOGICAL ENGINEERING DESCRIPTION** GEOLOGICAL UNIT, SHEAR STRENGTH (kPa) Description and Additional Observations MOISTURE WEATHERIN MATERIAL COMPOSITION CORE RECOVERY (%) TESTS SCALA PENETROMETER (Blows/0mm) 28888 Н SILT, non plastic, moist, dark brown 25 VSt-H SILT, non plastic, moist, reddish brown, grey and UTP Fill 0.6m: non plastic, yellowish brown with grey inclusions UTP ● 156/49 kPa 24 St-VSt SILT, non plastic, moist, dark grey ● 93/28 kPa ● 55/6 kPa ● 68/3 kPa 2.0 Residual East Coast 23 ● 108/37 kPa Bays Formation ● 144/46 kPa 2.5 ● 132/28 kPa 2.8m: trace water inflow 3.0 ● 83/- kPa 3.1m: END OF BOREHOLE 3.5 COMMENTS:



HOLE Id: HA03

Hole Location: Refer to site plan

SHEET: 1 OF 1

PROJECT: Orewa West P5S1 JOB No.: 21854.0031-P5S1 LOCATION: Orewa West Precinct 5 stg1 CO-ORDINATES: (EDENTM2000) 832020.30 N 391511.83 E DRILL TYPE: 50mm hand auger HOLE STARTED: 12/04/2018 HOLE FINISHED: 12/04/2018 DRILL METHOD: HA DRILLED BY: GEOTECHNICS R.L.: 21.45m DATUM: AUCKHT1946 LOGGED BY: RBE CHECKED: AJL **GEOLOGICAL ENGINEERING DESCRIPTION** GEOLOGICAL UNIT, GENERIC NAME, ORIGIN, SHEAR STRENGTH (KPa) Description and Additional Observations MOISTURE WEATHERING CORE RECOVERY (%) SCALA PENETROMETER (Blows/0mm) TESTS WATER 28888 SILT, non plastic, moist, dark brown with М yellowish brown inclusions 111 Fill fine GRAVEL, angular, dark grey ● 166/70 kPa VSt SILT, some clay, low plasticity, moist, light whitish grey 21 ● 67/18 kPa St clayey SILT, low to medium plasticity, moist, light whitish grey Residual Soil 0.8m: low plasticity ● 105/40 kPa VSt SILT, some clay, low plasticity, moist, light ● 77/28 kPa St-VSt SILT, some clay, low plasticity, moist, grey 20 1.5 ● 81/18 kPa ● 116/37 kPa 2.0 ● 104/25 kPa Residual East Coast Bays Formation St SILT, non plastic, moist, grey ● 86/34 kPa 19 25 SILT, some clay, low plasticity, moist, grey ● 80/15 kPa M-W SILT, some sand, non plastic, moist to wet, grey 3.0 ● 89/18 kPa 3.1m: END OF BOREHOLE 18 3.5 COMMENTS:



HOLE Id: HA04

Hole Location: Refer to site plan

SHEET: 1 OF 1

PROJECT: Orewa West P5S1 JOB No.: 21854.0031-P5S1 LOCATION: Orewa West Precinct 5 stg1 CO-ORDINATES: (EDENTM2000) 832083.02 N DRILL TYPE: 50mm hand auger HOLE STARTED: 01/04/2018 391516.88 E HOLE FINISHED: 01/04/2018 DRILL METHOD: HA R.L.: 26.76m DRILLED BY: GEOTECHNICS DATUM: AUCKHT1946 LOGGED BY: RBE CHECKED: AJL **GEOLOGICAL ENGINEERING DESCRIPTION** GEOLOGICAL UNIT, GENERIC NAME, ORIGIN, Description and Additional Observations SHEAR STRENGT (kPa) CORE RECOVERY (%) SCALA PENETROMETER (Blows/0mm) TESTS STRENGTH/DENSITY CLASSIFICATION MOISTURE WATER 52255 Н SILT, non plastic, moist, dark brown with yellowish brown inclusions 110 VSt SILT, non plastic, moist, brown and yellowish brown and reddish brown ● >215 kPa Fill ● 135/43 kPa 56 ● 144/52 kPa 0.9m: grey inclusions ● 162/52 kPa VSt-H SILT, some clay, non plastic, moist, dark grey ● 120/12 kPa 25 96/10 kPa 2.0 ● 144/46 kPa Residual East Coast Bays Formation ● 150/40 kPa 2.5 ● 202/52 kPa 24 3.0 ● >215 kPa 3.1m: END OF BOREHOLE 3.5 23 COMMENTS:



HOLE Id: HA05

Hole Location: Refer to site plan

SHEET: 1 OF 1

PROJECT: Orewa West P5S1 LOCATION: Orewa West Precinct 5 stg1 JOB No.: 21854.0031-P5S1 CO-ORDINATES: (EDENTM2000) 832064.47 N 391567.19 E DRILL TYPE: 50mm hand auger HOLE STARTED: 12/04/2018 HOLE FINISHED: 12/04/2018 DRILL METHOD: HA DRILLED BY: GEOTECHNICS R.L.: 24.56m AUCKHT1946 DATUM: LOGGED BY: RBE CHECKED: AJL GEOLOGICAL **ENGINEERING DESCRIPTION** SHEAR STRENGTH (kPa) Description and Additional Observations MATERIAL COMPOSITION CORE RECOVERY (%) TESTS SCALA PENETROMETER (Blows/0mm) MOISTURE WATER 58888 VSt SILT, non plastic, moist, dark brown VSt-H SILT, non plastic, moist, reddish brown, minor grey inclusions ● 193/25 kPa 24 ● >215 kPa Fill ● >215 kPa Н SILT, non plastic, moist, grey ● >215 kPa SILT, non plastic, moist, orange brown and yellowish brown, with bands of rusty oxides • UTP UTP sandy SILT, non plastic, moist to wet, yellowish M-W brown 2.0 UTP 2.2m: light greyish brown mottled yellowish orange Residual Soil • UTP 2.5 22 2.6m: light greyish brown • UTP SILT, non plastic, moist, light brown mottled yellowish orange brown 3.0 • UTP 3.1m: END OF BOREHOLE 3.5 7 COMMENTS:



HOLE Id: HA06

Hole Location: Refer to site plan

SHEET: 1 OF 1

PROJECT: Orewa West P5S1 JOB No.: 21854.0031-P5S1 LOCATION: Orewa West Precinct 5 stg1 832120.83 N 391555.52 E DRILL TYPE: 50mm hand auger CO-ORDINATES: (EDENTM2000) HOLE STARTED: 01/04/2018 HOLE FINISHED: 01/04/2018 DRILL METHOD: HA R.L.: 28.40m DRILLED BY: GEOTECHNICS AUCKHT1946 LOGGED BY: RBE CHECKED: AJL DATUM: GEOLOGICAL **ENGINEERING DESCRIPTION** GEOLOGICAL UNIT, GENERIC NAME, SHEAR STRENGTH (KPa) Description and Additional Observations ORIGIN, CORE RECOVERY (%) TESTS SCALA PENETROMETER (Blows/0mm) 52255 Н SILT, non plastic, moist, dark brown SILT, non plastic, moist, brown and grey ● >215 kPa 28 0.5 VSt SILT non plastic, moist, grey Fill ● 114/18 kPa ● 172/13 kPa VSt-H sandy SILT non plastic, moist, orange brown mottled light greyish white, with rusty oxides UTP 27 1.5 1.5m: light whitish brown ● 111/15 kPa ● 141/21 kPa 2.0 Residual Soil 2.1m: moist to wet, light brown speckled orange ● 202/32 kPa VSt SILT, non plastic, moist, light whitish brown 26 99/16 kPa 2.5 2.7m: grey ● 102/21 kPa sandy SILT, non plastic, wet, light brown 3.0 ● 141/31 kPa 3.1m: END OF BOREHOLE 25 3.5 COMMENTS:



HOLE Id: HA07

Hole Location: Refer to site plan

SHEET: 1 OF 1

PROJECT: Orewa West P5S1 LOCATION: Orewa West Precinct 5 stg1 JOB No.: 21854.0031-P5S1 832060.55 N 391623.87 E CO-ORDINATES: (EDENTM2000) DRILL TYPE: 50mm hand auger HOLE STARTED: 12/04/2018 HOLE FINISHED: 12/04/2018 DRILL METHOD: HA R.L.: 23.61m DRILLED BY: GEOTECHNICS AUCKHT1946 LOGGED BY: RBE CHECKED: AJL DATUM: GEOLOGICAL **ENGINEERING DESCRIPTION** GEOLOGICAL UNIT, GENERIC NAME, SHEAR STRENGTH (kPa) Description and Additional Observations ORIGIN, CORE RECOVERY (%) SCALA PENETROMETER TESTS 28888 H SILT, non plastic, moist, dark brown SILT, non plastic, moist, yellowish brown, minor grey inclusions ● 215/86 kPa VSt-H SILT, minor clay, low plasticity, moist, yellowish brown with grey inclusions Fill 0.5 ● 86/46 kPa 23 0.6m: non plastic, yellowish brown mottled reddish ● 67/21 kPa St sandy SILT, non plastic, moist, yellowish orange brown ● 59/3 kPa F-St SILT, non plastic, moist, yellowish orange brown Residual Soil ● 43/6 kPa 22 ● 49/6 kPa 2.0 2.0m: moist to wet, yellowish brown mottled light grey ● 71/22 kPa St SILT, non plastic, moist, grey mottled yellowish orange brown ● 89/13 kPa 2.5 Residual East Coast 21 Bays Formation ● 80/21 kPa DRY; 12/04/2018 on completion ● 87/28 kPa 3.1m: END OF BOREHOLE 3.5 50 COMMENTS:



HOLE Id: HA08

Hole Location: Refer to site plan

SHEET: 1 OF 1

PROJECT: Orewa West P5S1 LOCATION: Orewa West Precinct 5 stg1 JOB No.: 21854.0031-P5S1 CO-ORDINATES: (EDENTM2000) DRILL TYPE: 50mm hand auger 832115.08 N HOLE STARTED: 01/04/2018 391609.51 E HOLE FINISHED: 01/04/2018 DRILL METHOD: HA DRILLED BY: GEOTECHNICS R.L.: 26.45m DATUM: AUCKHT1946 LOGGED BY: RBE CHECKED: AJL GEOLOGICAL **ENGINEERING DESCRIPTION** GEOLOGICAL UNIT. SHEAR STRENGTH (kPa) Description and Additional Observations MATERIAL COMPOSITION. CORE RECOVERY (%) TESTS SCALA PENETROMETER MOISTURE WATER 28888 VSt SILT, some clay, non plastic, moist, dark brown, minor yellowish brown inclusions Fill St clayey SILT, low plasticity, moist, yellowish brown and reddish brown, stiff. ● 120/31 kPa M-W St-VSt SILT, non plastic, moist, reddish brown mottled yellowish brown and light greyish white 26 0.5 ● 104/26 kPa 0.8m: moist to wet, light whitish grey mottled pink ● 62/7 kPa 1.1m: pink and orange ● 77/15 kPa Residual Soil 1.3m: wet, orange with rusty bands St clayey SILT, low plasticity, moist, yellowish 25 orange brown ● 116/25 kPa St-VSt SILT, non plastic, moist, yellowish orange brown ● 55/13 kPa 2.0m: orange brown 2.0 ● >215 kPa Н SILT, non plastic, moist, dark grey ● >215 kPa Residual Fast Coast 24 Bays Formation 2.5 2.6m: dry to moist 2.7m: solid refusal UTP 2.7m: Refusal 3.0 23 3.5 COMMENTS:



HOLE Id: HA09

Hole Location: Refer to site plan

SHEET: 1 OF 1

PROJECT: Orewa West P5S1 LOCATION: Orewa West Precinct 5 stg1 JOB No.: 21854.0031-P5S1 CO-ORDINATES: (EDENTM2000) DRILL TYPE: 50mm hand auger 832119.63 N HOLE STARTED: 01/04/2018 391682.26 E HOLE FINISHED: 01/04/2018 DRILL METHOD: HA DRILLED BY: GEOTECHNICS R.L.: 23.49m AUCKHT1946 LOGGED BY: RBE CHECKED: AJL DATUM: **ENGINEERING DESCRIPTION GEOLOGICAL** GEOLOGICAL UNIT SHEAR STRENGTH (kPa) Description and Additional Observations MATERIAL COMPOSITION. CORE RECOVERY (%) TESTS SCALA PENETROMETER (Blows/0mm) MOISTURE WATER 22222 Н SILT non plastic, moist, dark brown Topsoil clayey SILT, low plasticity, moist, yellowish brown and reddish brown ● >215 kPa SILT non plastic, moist, yellowish brown with minor fine gravel and grey inclusions ● >215 kPa UTP SILT, some clay, low plasticity, light brown and yellowish brown with grey silt inclusions VSt-H ● 150/99 kPa Fill 22 • UTP ● 178/86 kPa ● 116/78 kPa VSt SILT, non plastic, moist, light whitish grey mottled yellowish orange brown ● 104/26 kPa 21 2.5-Residual Soil ● 120/18 kPa 3.0 ● 133/21 kPa 3.1m: END OF BOREHOLE 20 COMMENTS:



HOLE Id: HA10

Hole Location: Refer to site plan

SHEET: 1 OF 1

PROJECT: Orewa West P5S1 LOCATION: Orewa West Precinct 5 stg1 JOB No.: 21854.0031-P5S1 832176.04 N 391650.39 E CO-ORDINATES: (EDENTM2000) DRILL TYPE: 50mm hand auger HOLE STARTED: 01/04/2018 HOLE FINISHED: 01/04/2018 DRILL METHOD: HA R.L.: 26.86m DRILLED BY: GEOTECHNICS DATUM: AUCKHT1946 LOGGED BY: RBE CHECKED: AJL GEOLOGICAL **ENGINEERING DESCRIPTION** GEOLOGICAL UNIT, GENERIC NAME, ORIGIN, SHEAR STRENGTH (KPa) CORE RECOVERY (%) SCALA PENETROMETER (Blows/0mm) TESTS MOISTURE WATER 528858 Н SILT, non plastic, moist, dark brown Fill SILT, non plastic, moist, reddish brown • UTP F-St SILT, some clay, low plasticity, moist, pink 0.5 0.5m: non plastic, some yellowish brown inclusioins • 43/12 kPa 26 ● 58/7 kPa ● 87/28 kPa ● 58/15 kPa Residual Soil 49/16 kPa 25 2.0 ● 44/15 kPa ● 50/18 kPa 2.5 ● 55/18 kPa 24 3.0 ● 64/22 kPa 3.1m: END OF BOREHOLE 3.5 23 COMMENTS:



HOLE Id: HA11

Hole Location: Refer to site plan

SHEET: 1 OF 1

LOCATION: Orewa West Precinct 5 stg1 PROJECT: Orewa West P5S1 JOB No.: 21854.0031-P5S1 CO-ORDINATES: (EDENTM2000) 832185.70 N DRILL TYPE: 50mm hand auger HOLE STARTED: 01/04/2018 391692.72 E HOLE FINISHED: 01/04/2018 DRILL METHOD: HA DRILLED BY: GEOTECHNICS R.L.: 23.85m DATUM: AUCKHT1946 LOGGED BY: RBE CHECKED: AJL ENGINEERING DESCRIPTION GEOLOGICAL GENERIC NAME, SHEAR STRENGTH (kPa) CORE RECOVERY (%) TESTS SCALA PENETROMETER (Blows/0mm) METHOD WATER VSt-H (trace topsoil) SILT non plastic, moist, friable, yellowish brown mottled pink >215 kPa ● 70/2 kPa 23 ● 166/22 kPa 1.0m: hard, friable 1.2m: grey inclusions UTP St clayey SILT, low plasticity, moist, yellowish brown, minor inclusions of topsoil ● 80/40 kPa ● 74/37 kPa SILT, non plastic, moist, yellowish brown with 22 brown and grey inclusions ● 80/18 kPa ● 89/37 kPa UTP SILT, non plastic, moist, yellowish brown with grey inclusions and minor fine gravel Н 7 UTP 3m: END OF BOREHOLE 3.5 20



HOLE Id: HA12

Hole Location: Refer to site plan

SHEET: 1 OF 1

PROJECT: Orewa West P5S1 LOCATION: Orewa West Precinct 5 stg1 JOB No.: 21854.0031-P5S1 CO-ORDINATES: (EDENTM2000) 832179.17 N 391584.29 E DRILL TYPE: 50mm hand auger HOLE STARTED: 01/04/2018 HOLE FINISHED: 01/04/2018 DRILL METHOD: HA DRILLED BY: GEOTECHNICS R.L.: 30.14m AUCKHT1946 DATUM: LOGGED BY: RBE CHECKED: AJL **GEOLOGICAL ENGINEERING DESCRIPTION** GEOLOGICAL UNIT. SHEAR STRENGTH (kPa) Description and Additional Observations MATERIAL COMPOSITION CORE RECOVERY (%) TESTS SCALA PENETROMETER (Blows/0mm) MOISTURE WATER 52858 Н SILT, non plastic, dry to moist, brown and grey 30 UTP UTP Fill UTP 0.9m: grey with red mottles 29 • UTP 1.4m: grey and yellowish brown, gravel at base ● 77/25 kPa St SILT, some clay, low plasticity, moist, light brownish white ● 58/12 kPa 2.0m: non plastic, light brown and light yellowish brown 2.0 ● 55/15 kPa 28 Residual Soil sandy SILT, non plastic, moist, yellowish brown ● 74/22 kPa 25 F SILT, non plastic, moist, yellowish brown ● 41/15 kPa SILT, non plastic, moist to wet, dark grey Residual East Coast **Bays Formation** 3.0 ● 41/10 kPa 3.1m: END OF BOREHOLE 27 3.5 COMMENTS:



HOLE Id: HA13

Hole Location: Refer to site plan

SHEET: 1 OF 1

PROJECT: Orewa West P5S1 LOCATION: Orewa West Precinct 5 stg1 JOB No.: 21854.0031-P5S1 CO-ORDINATES: (EDENTM2000) 832221.92 N DRILL TYPE: 50mm hand auger HOLE STARTED: 01/04/2018 391639.05 E HOLE FINISHED: 01/04/2018 DRILL METHOD: HA R.L.: 24.36m DRILLED BY: GEOTECHNICS AUCKHT1946 CHECKED: AJL DATUM: LOGGED BY: RBE GEOLOGICAL **ENGINEERING DESCRIPTION** GENERIC NAME, SHEAR STRENGTH (kPa) SCALA PENETROMETER (Blows/0mm) TESTS M St-VSt SILT, non plastic, moist, dark brown SILT, non plastic, moist, yellowish brown mottled reddish brown, some sandy layers ● 95/46 kPa 24 0.5 ● 135/22 kPa Fill ● 104/- kPa 93/15 kPa 23 VSt clayey SILT, low to medium plasticity, moist, vellowish brown 121/83 kPa ● 116/52 kPa 1.9m: low plasticity 2.0 SILT, some clay, non plastic, moist, yellowish and reddish brown ● 108/52 kPa Residual Soil 22 ● 138/56 kPa SILT, some sand, non plastic, moist, yellowish orange brown 2.5 ● 141/59 kPa ● 129/41 kPa 3m: END OF BOREHOLE 7 3.5 COMMENTS: Hole Depth



HOLE Id: HA14

Hole Location: Refer to site plan

SHEET: 1 OF 1

PROJECT: Orewa West P5S1 LOCATION: Orewa West Precinct 5 stg1 JOB No.: 21854.0031-P5S1 CO-ORDINATES: (EDENTM2000) 832234.53 N DRILL TYPE: 50mm hand auger HOLE STARTED: 01/04/2018 391578.11 E HOLE FINISHED: 01/04/2018 DRILL METHOD: HA R.L.: 26.65m DRILLED BY: GEOTECHNICS DATUM: AUCKHT1946 LOGGED BY: RBE CHECKED: AJL GEOLOGICAL **ENGINEERING DESCRIPTION** GEOLOGICAL UNIT, GENERIC NAME, ORIGIN, MATERIAL COMPOSITION. SHEAR STRENGTH (kPa) Description and Additional Observations CORE RECOVERY (%) SCALA PENETROMETER MOISTURE WATER 28888 VSt SILT, non plastic, moist, dark brown VSt-H SILT, some clay, some sand, low plasticity, moist, light brown mottled light yellowish brown and reddish brown ● 150/28 kPa 0.4m: friable, some sand ■ 120/9 kPa 26 0.7m: minor clay 0.9m: minor fine gravel ● UTP D-M SILT non plastic, dry to moist, pink and yellowish ● >215 kPa Fill >215 kPa 25 • UTP 2.0m: abundant inclusions grey silt/sandy silt ● 132/77 kPa ● 156/92 kPa 24 • UTP sandy SILT, friable, dry to moist, yellowish brown, with grey inclusions UTP 3m; END OF BOREHOLE 23 COMMENTS:

Job: P5 Silverdale Arran's Hill

NZS 4407:1991 Field water content and field dry density using a nuclear densometer

Client: Tonkin & Taylor T&T Job #: 21854.0037

Job # 614089.040/1 Entered By: TA/CBEN/ELHO Checked By:

pass / fail (Specification > 140 kPa and < 10 % Air Voids) Д Д Д ۵. Д. ۵ ۵ Д Δ. Д Д щ Δ. Δ. Д Д ۵ Re -Test (Y) Average Shear Strength (kPa) 205 205 169 171 185 154 195 161 137 205 205 112 205 205 205 205 205 Test 4 205 186 Shear Strength (kPa) (UTP = Unable to penetrate) 205 161 174 147 188 171 205 205 106 205 205 205 205 205 9 Test 3 205 205 157 188 192 157 147 205 104 205 205 205 205 171 171 205 205 Test 1 Test 2 205 205 171 157 198 205 150 112 205 137 154 205 205 205 205 205 205 205 205 188 171 195 144 195 205 126 205 161 161 205 205 205 205 205 Oven Calculated Air Voids (%) 0.0 8.6 5.5 5.8 3.9 2.8 2.0 1.9 0.9 8.9 4.6 4.8 5.6 6.0 6.4 6.7 7.7 6.9 1.8 6.0 5.8 4.9 4.7 4.3 0.0 0.0 3.7 4.3 2.2 1.7 0.0 0.0 4.2 4.0 Solid Density (t/m3) assumed 2.7 Oven Moisture content (%) 40.5 44.2 44.2 42.5 33.5 33.5 29.3 29.3 34.5 34.5 40.4 40.4 45.0 45.0 26.8 26.8 29.5 29.5 28.8 43.9 26.4 26.4 36.3 36.3 40.5 42.5 29.7 29.7 34.9 34.9 34.6 34.6 28.8 43.9 NZGS August 2001 Guidelines for hand held shear vane test. Oven Dry Density (f/m3) 1.24 1.26 1.29 1.32 1.48 1.42 1.29 1.28 1.25 1.30 1.44 1.21 1.13 1.13 1.49 1.33 1.33 1.34 1.49 1.32 1.21 1.21 1.25 1.44 1.31 1.47 1.48 1.42 1.34 1.49 1.33 1.21 1.51 1.51 **Nuclear Wet** Test 4.2.1 Direct Transmission Mode Density 1.76 1.75 1.76 1.74 1.74 1.79 1.73 1.73 1.86 1.77 1.70 1.63 1.65 1.93 1.87 1.89 1.79 1.79 1.74 1.78 1.86 1.77 1.69 1.91 1.84 1.84 1.81 1.80 1.91 1.92 1.91 1.91 1.91 1.91 29/01/2016 29/01/2016 30/01/2016 30/01/2016 23/02/2016 27/02/2016 11/03/2016 11/03/2016 10/03/2016 10/03/2016 10/03/2016 4/02/2016 4/02/2016 4/02/2016 5/02/2016 5/02/2016 9/03/2016 Date Tech ΙĄ Z ΤĀ Ā Z TA. ΙĄ ΤĀ Ι¥ TAJ TA TA2 TA IA ΤĀ A IA P5 Behind wall1 Behind Wall 1 P5 Undercut P5 Undercut P5 Undercut P5 Undercut P5 Undercut P5 Undercut Behind wall 1 Behind Wall Behind wall 1 P5 Undercut P5 Undercut P5 Undercut Behind wall 1 Location Behind wall P5 wall1 12.19 15.64 15.63 12.05 14.41 11.06 13.73 13.77 13.83 12.64 13.37 12.07 꿉 6511008.15 6510919.13 6510954.65 6511007.08 6511087.87 6511065.39 6511047.08 6511047.28 6511078.76 6510911.22 6510931.72 6510946.00 Northing No GPS 2659999.65 2660007.13 2659949.70 2659964.82 2660018.91 2660019.66 2660016.63 2660015.03 2660024.97 2659946.74 2659956.92 2659970.56 Easting S16 047/10 S16 047/12 \$16 021/8 S16 047/11 S16 021/7 s16 022/5 s16 026/5 s16 027/2 s16 022/6 s16 026/6 \$16 036/4 s16 042/1 S16 047/1 S16 047/2 s16 026/7 s16 027/1 S16 046/1 URN

Job: P5 Silverdale Arran's Hill Client: Tonkin & Taylor
Earth Works T&T Job #: 21854.0037
NZS 4407:1991 Field water content and field dry density using a nuclear densometer
Test 4.2.1 Direct Transmission Mode

Northing	NZGS August 2001 G Location Tech Date	Guidelines for han Nuclear Wet	- 모	est. Oven		Oven	Shear	Shear Strength (kPa)	$\vdash$		pass / fail
į.		Density (t/m³)	ă	Moisture content (%)	. 0	Calculated Air Voids (%)	UTP = Un	ible to penetrate	Shear Strength (KPa)	Re - Test (Y)	(Specification > 140 kPa and < 10 % Air Voids)
							Test 1 Test	2 Test 3	Test 4		
P5 behind wall1 TAJ	11/03/2016	1.88	1.48	27.0	2.7	5.5	205 205	205	205 205	ji	۵
		1.87	1.47	27.0	2.7	5.7	$\dashv$		_		
P5 behind wall1 TA.1	11/03/2016	1.86	1.45	28.3	2.7	5.3	205 205	205	205 205		۵
	-	1.84	1.44	28.3	2.7	6.2					
6510960.46 15.17 P5 wall1 T	TAJ 15/03/2016	1.83	1.41	29.7	2.7	5.9	196 196	196	196 196		۵
	-	1.84	1.42	29.7	2.7	5.3	-				
P5 wall1	TA.1 15/03/2016	1.86	1.43	29.5	2.7	4.6	196 196	196	196 196		۵
		1.86	1.44	29.5	2.7	4.5	-		4		
P5 shear key	TA:1 16/03/2016	1.90	1.43	32.8	2.7	0.0	196 196	196	196 196		۵
	_	1.90	1.43	32.8	2.7	0.2	-				
P5 shear key	TAJ 16/03/2016	1.86	1.30	42.3	2.7	0.0	196 196	196	196 196		۵
		1.85	1.30	42.3	2.7	0.0	$\dashv$		4		
P5 shear key 4 39 4 39	TAJ 17/03/2016	1.88	1.45	29.4	2.7	3.7	196   196	196	196 196		۵
	-	1.87	1.45	29.4	2.7	3.9	$\dashv$				
P5 shear key 4 59 4 59	TAJ 17/03/2016	1.89	1.49	26.5	2.7	5.3	196 196	196	196 196		Δ.
		1.88	1.48	26.5	2.7	5.8	$\dashv$		4		
P5 shear key	TA.1 17/03/2016	1.92	1.52	26.3	2.7	3.9	196 196	196	196 196		۵
		1.91	1.52	26.3	2.7	4.0	-				
P5 shear key	TA.1 17/03/2016	1.85	1.40	32.6	2.7	2.7	154 150	182	175 165		۵
	_	1.84	1.39	32.6	2.7	3.3	+				
6510832.48 6.16 P5 shear key	TAJ 17/03/2016	1.92	1.43	33.7	2.7	0.0	150 154	158	150 153		۵
	$\dashv$	1.91	1.43	33.7	2.7	0.0	-				
6510838 63 5.84 P5 shear key	TAJ 17/03/2016	1.86	1.25	48.3	2.7	0.0	150 158	168	182 165		<u>α</u> .
	_	1.87	1.26	48.3	2.7	0.0					
6510830.37 6.18 p5 shear key	TAJ 18/03/2016	1.85	1.41	31.5	2.7	3.5	196 196	196	196 196		۵
	_	1.85	1.41	31.5	2.7	3.4	_				
p5 shear key	TA1 18/03/2016	1.85	1.44	28.4	2.7	5.7	196 196	196	196 196		۵
		1.84	1.44	28.4	2.7	6.0	_	3			
6510837 27 7 39 Shear key	TAJ 19/03/2016	1.88	1.43	31.6	2.7	2.1	196 196	196	196 196		۵
		1.87	1.42	31.6	2.7	2.4	_				
6510834 62 5 75 Shear key	TA.J 19/03/2016	1.84	1.39	32.2	2.7	3.5	196 196	196	196 196	_	۵
		1.86	1.40	32.2	2.7	2.7	_				>
6510827.81 7.13 P5 Shear Key	TAJ 22/03/2016	1.81	1.35	34.6	2.7	3.5	129 126	126	127 127		۵
	_						_				

Job # 614089.040/1 Entered By: TA/CBEN/ELHO Checked By: Job: P5 Silverdale Arran's Hill Client: Tonkin & Taylor
Earth Works T&T Job #: 21854.0037
NZS 4407:1991 Field water content and field dry density using a nuclear densometer
Test 4.2.1 Direct Transmission Mode

	pass / fail (Specification > 140 kPa and < 10 % Air Voids)			۵		۵		۵		۵		۵.		۵		۵		۵	,	۵		۵		۵.		۵.		۵		۵		۵.		۵			
	Re - Test																																				
	Average Shear Strength (kPa)			135		142	!	196	:	196	3	196		196		196		196	:	196	:	196		192		192		165	3	140	<u> </u>	140		175		175	
	rate)		l est 4	126		143	2	196		196	3	196		196		196		196		196		196	3	192		192		192	70.	123	2	123		192		192	
	Shear Strength (KPa) (UTP = Unable to penetrate)	ŀ	lest 3	126		125	2	196		106	2	196		196	2	196		196		196	3	196	3	192		192		164	2	164	5	164		192	!	192	
	near Stre = Unable		lest 2	146		168	3	196		196	2	196		196	3	196		196		196	3	196	3	192		192		151	2	137	2	137		164	:	164	
			l est 1	140		132	70	196		196	2	196		196	2	196		196		196	3	196	3	192		192		151	2	137	2	137		151	:	151	:
	Oven Calculated Air Voids (%)			4.2	4.0	4.9	4.3	4.8	5.2	8.2	8.7	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.1	1.2	1.9	3.8	3.3	2.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.3	3.3	2.9	0.5	0.0	1.5	1.7	0.5	0.1	2.4	2.4	3.3	3.6
	Solid Density (4m3) assumed			2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
st.	Oven Moisture content (%)			20.5	20.5	40.3	40.3	33.2	33.2	32.2	32.2	24.4	24.4	23.3	23.3	25.3	25.3	29.3	29.3	27.1	27.1	33.5	33.5	26.6	26.6	28.4	28.4	30.0	30.0	32.4	32.4	43.8	43.8	28.7	28.7	30.6	30.6
NZGS August 2001 Guidelines for hand held shear vane test.	Oven Dry Density (t/m3)			1.66	1.67	1.23	1.24	1.36	1.35	1.33	1.32	1.57	1.58	1.60	1.61	1.58	1.57	1.45	1.46	1.53	1.52	1.43	1.43	1.54	1.54	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.49	1.42	1.42	1.23	1.24	1.48	1.48	1.43	1.43
lines for hand	Nuclear Wet Density (t/m³)			2.01	2.01	1.73	1.74	1.81	1.80	1.75	1.74	1.96	1.96	1.98	1.98	1.99	1.97	1.88	1.88	1.94	1.94	1.91	1.90	1.95	1.94	1.90	1.91	1.93	1.94	1.88	1.88	1.77	1.78	1.91	1.91	1.87	1.86
just 2001 Guide	Date			22/03/2016		22/03/2016	0102/00/22	20/03/20/16	01070000	24/02/2016	0103/2016	5/04/2016	0.024-0.0	5/04/2016	2107	5/04/2018	0107100	8/04/2016	0107100	8/07/7018	0102100	8/04/2016	0102/40/0	13/04/2016		13/04/2016		15/04/2016	0104/2010	200010000	20/04/2010	20/04/2018	2021002	21/04/2016	2102112112	21/04/2016	2102112
IZGS Aug	Tech			TAJ	!	14	2	ŕ	<u>c</u>	ŕ	<u> </u>	4⊥		Ý	<u>c</u>	4	<u>c</u>	4	<u>c</u>	Ý	<u>c</u>	4	<u> </u>	ΤA	<u> </u>	4	<u>.</u>	É	<u> </u>	ŕ	<u> </u>	۷ ⊢	<u> </u>	۵ ۲	<u> </u>	۵	<u>c</u>
2	Location			P5 Shear Key		P5 Shear Key		P5 Behind wall 1		P5 Wall 1		D5 Behind Well 1		DE Bohind 30/011 2		D5 Bohind W/2   3		DE Bohind Wall 1		DE Bohind Woll 1		DE Bohind Wall 1		D5 Behind Wall 1		D5 Behind Well 1		1 10/W 30	- III	7 11 - 7 4 7 5 6		DE Wall 1	- IIBAA CL	DE W/211 1	ר אאמוו	D5 Well 1	ר אאמוו
	చ			7 70		7 50	00.7			200	80.0	14.40	r F	44.45	? <del>!</del>	14.26	2	20	- - - -	27	20.	14.75	67.4					7	9		13.60	15.76	2.5	15.00	 	15 50	5.0
	Northing			6510835 09		6610843 74	9310043.71			20000	6511062.34	6511045 46	2	44	26.000.150	6644072 20	03.5.00	6644036.00	20.020.02	14000	65.1002.95	11000	65.1005.39					7 0000 12	6510909.73	7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	17.15011.69	6511062 20	62:1002:23	19 0200130	6010970.04	6611002 07	0011002.01
	Easting			2659919 41		000000	70:018807			07 7000000	2660024.42	2660015 64	to:00000	000000	2000010.49	2660000 40	2000027.42	000000	200014:03	0000000	07://0007	07 7000000	2660024.49					000000000000000000000000000000000000000	2659936.53		79.070.97	90 100030	200024.20	2000000	78388237	2660001 43	2000001.43
	URN			516 056/2		040	2/00/03/2	0	1/000 010		5/60 015	216 062/11	\$10,002/14	0.00	210 002/13	0000	01/200 015	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	01/000 010	000	11/000 010	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	21/690 915	7,050	1600 010	9000	0/600 010	0.70	516 071/3		S16 0/4//	07470	016 0/4/0	000	516 074/20	10,470	516 0/4/21

Job: P5 Silverdale Arran's Hill Client: Tonkin & Taylor
Earth Works T&I Job #: 21854.0037
NZS 4407:1991 Field water content and field dry density using a nuclear densometer
Test 4.2.1 Direct Transmission Mode

	pass / fail (Specification	> 140 kPa and < 10 % Air Voids)			r	۵		۵		۵		۵		۵		۵		۵		۵		۵		۵		۵		۵		۵		۵		۵		۵	
		Re - Test																																			
	Average Shear	Strength (kPa)		,	6/1	158	3	168		192		161		161		161		171		165		168		168	!	159		164		175		175		192		192	
	a) etrate)		Tect 4	3	761	164	5	192		192	701	178		178	:	178	2	192	!	192		192	1	192		175		178		192	!	192		192		192	
	ength (kP le to pene		Tect 3	_	187	164	2	178		192	201	164		164		164		178		151		164	2	164		156		164		192	!	192		192		192	
	Shear Strength (kPa) (UTP = Unable to penetrate)		Test 2	_	104	121	2	151		192	301	151	:	151		151	<u>:</u>	164	:	164		164	2	164		153		164		164		164		192		192	
			F to to	3	<u> </u>	1,4	2	15.	:	192	2	15		151		151	2	151	:	15		15	2	151		151		15		151		151		192		192	
	Oven Calculated Air	Voids (%)		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	2.3	1.5	2.3	4.6	5.2	4.1	3.8	6.8	7.0	4.3	4.8	1.0	1.3	5.6	4.9	2.3	2.2	3.9	4.9	3.7	2.9	3.9	4.5	4.1	3.8	5.4	5.0	4.2	4.2
	Solid	(t/m3) assumed		2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
	Oven	content (%)		32.2	32.2	38.0	38.0	31.0	31.0	29.5	29.5	26.5	26.5	25.8	25.8	26.2	26.2	29.2	29.2	29.6	29.6	30.1	30.1	28.8	28.8	29.7	29.7	29.2	29.2	30.6	30.6	28.8	28.8	27.3	27.3	28.0	28.0
NZGS August 2001 Guidelines for hand held shear vane test.	Oven Dry Density (t/m3)			1.46	1.47	1.33	1.34	1.44	1.44	1.48	1.47	1.50	1.49	1.53	1.53	1.47	1.47	1.44	1.44	1.49	1.48	1.41	1.42	1.48	1.49	1.44	1.43	1.45	1.47	1.42	1.41	1.46	1.46	1.47	1.48	1.47	1.47
elines for hand	Nuclear Wet Density	(tm³)		1.93	1.94	1.84	1.85	1.88	1.88	1.92	1.90	1.90	1.89	1.92	1.93	1.86	1.86	1.87	1.86	1.92	1.92	1.83	1.84	1.91	1.91	1.87	1.85	1.88	1.89	1.86	1.84	1.88	1.88	1.87	1.88	1.88	1.89
VZGS August 2001 Guidelines for h	Date				21/04/2016	26/04/2016	20104/2010	27/04/2016	2127212	27/04/2018	2104/2010	27/04/2016	0102112	27/04/2016	202	27/04/2016	010210112	27/04/2018	20212	27/04/2016	210212	28/04/2016	20104/2010	28/04/2018	0107107	28/04/2016		28/04/2016	2012212	20/04/2018	01071007	29/04/2016		2/05/2016		2/02/2016	
NZGS Au	Tech			1	Ψ	É	<u> </u>	ΔŢ	ξ.	٠ ۲	<u> </u>	ΔŢ	<u> </u>	TA	<u>{</u>	4	<u> </u>	4	<u> </u>	<b>∀</b>	<u>c</u>	۲	<u> </u>	4	<u> </u>	4	<u> </u>	٥	<u> </u>	É	<u> </u>	Ā	<u> </u>	4	<u> </u>	TA	2
	Location				P5 Wall 1	20040	TO Ollegi Ney	D5 Shear Key	o onear ney	No. J. zeod S 90	73 Siledi Ney	D5 Well 1		D5 Wall 1	3	DE Wall 1	- 1000	No. No. No. No.	College New	No. Viscola Section 1	ro olical ney	D6 Shoot Key	ro ollegi ney	S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	TO Ollegi Ney	DS Shear	50000	S Show Year	ro olical ney	70/20043 90	ro olical ney	D5 Shear Key	for mono	D5 Pe Well 1		D5 Re Wall 1	
	귐				15.54																													18.50	200	16.42	2t-01
	Northing				6511047.65																													6511043 01	200	6511007 58	20.1001
	Easting				2660016.34																													2660011 38	00000	2660002 16	2000002.10
	URN				S16 074/22	E 0 0 0 0 0	7/9/n 91/s	1720 313	2000	0,10,041	8// /n als	01220 313	8770 918	012770	0000	111770 213	11//0 919	17710 040	71770010	040 047	81770 918	2000	5.16 0/8/4	2000	6/8/0 818	210000	21/0/0010	111000	41/0/0 010	1000	1/8/0 01/8	516 07013	210 01 312	77080 313	7000 010	216 080/8	0100000

Job: P5 Silverdale Arran's Hill Client: Tonkin & Taylor
Earth Works T&T Job #: 21854.0037
NZS 4407:1991 Field water content and field dry density using a nuclear densometer
Test 4.2.1 Direct Transmission Mode

	pass / fail (Specification > 140 kPa and < 10 % Air Voids)		۵		۵		۵		۵		۵		۵		۵		۵		۵		۵		0.		α.		۵.		۵.		۵		۵	•	۵		۵		۵	
	Re - Test (Y)																																							_
	Average Shear Strength (kPa)		192	!	192		192		192		175		214		214		168		181		191		199		184		173		214		214		187	2	214	i	214	i	177	
	a) trate)	Test 4	192		192		192	701	192		192	!	214		214		191		214		214		199		199		174		214		214	-	214		214	:	214		199	
:	ngth (kPa	Test 3	192		192	,	192	70.	192		192		214		214		168		199		153		199		191		186		214		214	-	214	-	214		214	1	191	
	Shear Strength (kPa) (UTP = Unable to penetrate)	Test 2	192		192		192	701	192		164		214		214		168		141		183		183		171		168		214		214	-14	168	2	214		214	1	186	
	SI (UTP	Test 1	192		192		192	301	192		151		214		214		145		168		214		214		174		165		214		214	117	153	3	214	-	214	1	130	
	Oven Calculated Air Voids (%)		6.7	6.2	5.9	6.0	2.3	1.6	3.1	3.2	0.5	0.0	3.1	3.0	0.0	0.3	4.9	5.7	1.1	1.5	5.6	0.9	2.8	2.9	0.4	1.2	3.2	2.9	2.3	0.2	1.9	1.2	4.4	4.9	3.6	3.9	6.2	6.2	2.2	2.7
	Solid Density (t/m3) assumed		2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
	Oven Moisture content (%)		27.6	27.6	26.4	26.4	28.5	28.5	29.8	29.8	30.8	30.8	42.5	42.5	32.8	32.8	25.7	25.7	30.9	30.9	34.1	34.1	35.3	35.3	29.4	29.4	34.3	34.3	36.3	36.3	38.3	38.3	35.2	35.2	29.1	29.1	21.30	21.30	31.0	31.0
NZGS August 2001 Guidelines for hand held shear vane test.	Oven Dry Density (ťm3)		1.44	1.45	1.48	1.48	1.49	1.50	1.45	1.45	1.47	1.48	1.22	1.22	1.45	1.43	1.52	1.50	1.46	1.45	1.33	1.32	1.34	1.34	1.50	1.49	1.36	1.36	1.33	1.36	1.30	1.31	1.32	1.32	1.46	1.45	1.61	1.61	1.44	1.43
elines for hand	Nuclear Wet Density (f/m³)		1.84	1.85	1.87	1.87	1.92	1.93	1.88	1.88	1.92	1.93	1.74	1.74	1.92	1.90	1.91	1.89	1.91	1.90	1.78	1.77	1.82	1.82	1.94	1.93	1.82	1.83	1.82	1.86	1.80	1.81	1.79	1.78	1.88	1.88	1.95	1.95	1.88	1.87
NZGS August 2001 Guidelines for ha	Date		2/05/2016	210012012	2/05/2016	01021017	2/05/2018	0102/20/0	3/05/2016	0.02/20/0	3/05/2016	010200	7/12/2016	0107171	9/12/2016		9/12/2016		9/12/2016		12/12/2016	0102121	12/12/2016	010212121	12/12/2016		12/12/2016		13/12/2016	010717101	14/12/2018	0102/21/41	4417010016	0107/71/41	4611010016	0102/21/01	710010010	2/02/2017	2/02/2017	110414011
ZGS Aug	Tech		4	<u> </u>	ΤĀ	<u> </u>	ŕ	<u>c</u>	₽ E	<u>c</u>	TA	<u> </u>	ΤA	<u> </u>	ΤA	<u>.</u>	TA		TA	:	ΤA	<u> </u>	٩	<u> </u>	٩	<u> </u>	₽ P	<u> </u>	4	<u> </u>	×	<u> </u>	ŕ	<u> </u>	É	<u> </u>	6	3	89	3
	Location		D5 De \\(\text{M/all 1}\)		DS Re Wall 1		20040 30	ro olleal ney	D5 Shear key	TO Olical Ney	D5 Shear key	o o o o o o	Allin droN	900	North Gully		North Gully		North Gully		North Gully	(in)	AtroN	المواقل وهالم	Apoly	(10)	Atron		10/V/ Prind 0	מוווס אמוויס	100	North Guily	11110	North Guily	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Delillia Wall 3	00 90 W III	TII W OT OTICE	Fill W of Office	) ) )
	귐		16 53	2	12 35	12.33	0	67:0	8 31	5.5	8 12	71.0	19 91	16:61	24.31	10:14	21.57		21.47		22.30	06:37	22.50	22.30	23.57	10:03	22.41	1.07	12 27	13.21	90 70	07:47	000	23.90	0077	14.20	1,107	14.8/	13 89	2.2.
	Northing		6640077 42	24.7.20100	6510906.97	00000000	011000110	6310827.18	6610830 13	93.0830.13	6510828 77	0210828.77	6511102 79	62.73	6511095 71		6511099.31		6511102 70	220	6511003 54	100	6511001 57	76.1801.160	6511103 88	0000	6511004.01	0.1	0511117 60	06.711160	0000	6511098.87	000	6511093.33		0.811100	000000	65108/9.28	6510897 91	19.7900100
	Easting		36,000 36	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	2650046 40	7038340.40	70000000	7038800.04	2650803 12	2038083.12	2650871.35	203001.33	2650000 26	2039302.20	2659878 43	24.0.000	2659904.24		2659896.84	1000	2650002 01	16.208802	2660803.44	7033037.41	2660882.62	20.500	26 60808 36	20.00000	700000	76.0188007	0000000	2659885.58	00000	2659898.38		7028912.00		2659831.14	2659869 21	7000007
	URN		0,000	8000 010	C16 080/13	21,000,015	2	5/16/06/1/3	218 00 177	4/100 01/2	218 084/5	6/100 016	216 181 5	2000	C16 182.2	7-701 010	\$16 182-3	200	516 182.4	120 010	216.184.2	2-401 010	2,61912	2-401 010	7 181 7	1-101 010	0 707 0	0-10	0.00	6-69 919	000	S16 186-3		516 186-4		516 188-10	7	S17 021-11	\$17 021-12	217 021-12

Client: Tonkin & Taylor
Earth Works
NZS 4407:1991 Field water content and field dry density using a nuclear densometer
Test 4.2.1 Discret Transmission Mode

	pass / fail (Specification > 140 kPa and < 10 % Air Voids)		۵		۵		۵		۵		۵		۵		۵		۵		۵		۵		۵		۵		۵		۵		۵		۵		۵		۵		۵	L	۵	
	Re - Test (Y)																																									
	Average Shear Strength (kPa)		205		176		214		199		149		152		213		214		206		198		214		214		214		191		180		164		210		180	1	110	<u>†</u>	185	3
	rate)	Test 4	214		180		214		214		168		168		214		214		214		214		214		214		214		214		202		122	!	214		206	2	770	<u>†</u>	90	3
	gth (kPa to penet	Test 3	214		214		214	2000	214		153		154		214		214		214		214		214		214		214		191		153		134		214		153	3	27.5	414	194	2
	Shear Strength (KPa) (UTP = Unable to penetrate)	Test 2	199		183		214		183		145		145		214		214		214		186		214		214		214		183		196		214		214		176	)	77	417	183	3
	STU)	Test 1	191		125		214		183		130		141		211		214		183		176	:	214		214		214		176		168		186		90		183	3		414	80	3
	Oven Calculated Air Voids (%)		2.4	2.9	3.1	3.8	5.4	5.5	2.0	2.1	1.3	0.5	3.7	3.5	2.6	2.3	5.3	4.9	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	3.9	2.9	6.3	6.3	8.4	7.4	4.2	3.2	5.0	5.0	4.6	4.1	3.9	2.9	3.6	2.1	8.1	8.1	3.0	3.5
	Solid Density (t/m3) assumed		2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
est.	Oven Moisture content (%)		31.1	31.1	20.9	20.9	29.2	29.2	33.5	33.5	35.6	35.6	30.7	30.7	33.1	33.1	24.6	24.6	31.4	31.4	31.2	31.2	24.1	24.1	25.5	25.5	24.7	24.7	31.3	31.3	33.3	33.3	33.9	33.9	34.2	34.2	27.1	27.1	18.5	18.5	34.8	34.8
Test 4.2.1 Direct Transmission Mode NZGS August 2001 Guidelines for hand held shear vane test.	Oven Dry Density (ťm3)		1.43	1.43	1.67	1.66	1.43	1.43	1.39	1.39	1.36	1.37	1.42	1.42	1.39	1.39	1.54	1.54	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.57	1.59	1.50	1.50	1.48	1.50	1.40	1.42	1.35	1.35	1.34	1.35	1.35	1.36	1.50	1.53	1.65	1.65	1.35	1.34
ission Mode lelines for hanc	Nuclear Wet Density (t/m³)		1.88	1.87	2.02	2.01	1.85	1.84	1.86	1.85	1.84	1.86	1.86	1.86	1.85	1.85	1.91	1.92	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.95	1.97	1.88	1.88	1.85	1.87	1.84	1.86	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.81	1.81	1.83	1.91	1.94	1.96	1.96	1.82	1.81
Test 4.2.1 Direct Transmission Mode NZGS August 2001 Guidelines for har	Date		2/02/2017		22/02/2017		22/02/2017		72/02/2017		23/02/2017	102220102	23/02/2017	102720102	28/02/2017	1077007	28/02/2017	1077007	1/03/2017		1/03/2017	10700	1/03/2017		1/03/2017	20200	1/03/2017	10700	2/03/2017	102/00/2	2/03/2017		2/03/2017	107/00/7	2/00/2017	107/00/7	7100/00/0	7102/50/7	1	2/03/201/	1,000,000	3/03/2017
est 4.2.1 ZGS Au	Tech		CB		CBEN		CBEN		NERN		NERN	1	N H	1	NHAC	1	NHAC		OWO	2	OWO	2	OWO	2	Q.	5	OM	)	OWO	2	OW	2	QW	2	9	2		0 0		CMO	1	OM C
řZ	Location		Fill W of Office		Fill Behind S End of Wall 1	_	Fill NF of Wall 2		Eill NE of W/all 2		EII NE of W/all 2		C IIE/VL JO EN II:E		IIs/N ad N		on Moled Baca		eoff)O moled bacd		egiffO woled baca		1 II Dobing S End of Well 1	_	Lillow So being a lillow	_	Fill Behind S End of Wall 1	_	Pond Below Office		IIC/N IIG N		IIC/N/ IIG N		170		0			Pond Below Office		N KE Wall
	R		13.00		14.02		11 18	2	11.05	27:11	17.15	2	13 00	2	17.44	F	7 65	8	20	4.0	9 74	t o	77	20.	37 77	50.	14.67	2	0 17	<u>.</u>	17.06	2	17.77	11.11	10 11	70.71	9	0.47		9.66		17.88
	Northing		6510899 24		6510910.23		6510821 82	20:1200	6510830 60	00.000	8E1084E E1	0.00	6610843 86	00.00	6511110 00	66.00	6510856 10	0.000	6610846.87	0.00	6640872 62	65100125	6510804 13	600100	25,0000	62.00800.78	6510908 31	5.000	6510851 22	27.1000100	277	62.13	77	06.011100	0000	60.61	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	6510859.35		6510872.63		6511117.24
,	Easting		2659890 46	2	2659873.97		28 UU8659C	2000	2650804 45	203204.13	2660786 44	***:00.85	35 00803	2038003.33	2650040 50	7079340.00	7560886 67	70,000,07	2650808.24	to:000000	2650804.00	7038081.00	02 000390	2038032.13	00 000000	2039043.39	2650850 07	203903.37	2650006.22	77:0086607	04.00000	2009949.19	0000000	2038932.30	11	2038300.73	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	88.188802		2659888.94		2659916.50
	URN		\$17 021-13	21-120-110	S17 031-4		217 031-7		6 120 031 8	9-150	247 020 4	317 032-1	0 000 2	2-750 /16	2 036 E	6-050	617 036 10	01-020	2 7 00 7 1	120	2 7 00 7 10	6-750 716	9 100 110	0-750	1 100	017 037-7	217 027 11	11-/20/10	1 000 1	1-020	0000	7-020 / 10	000	2-020-712		VI/ U38-4		517 038-8		S17 038-9		S17 039-1

Job: P5 Silverdale Arran's Hill Client: Tonkin & Taylor
Earth Works T&T Job #: 21854.0037
NZS 4407:1991 Field water content and field dry density using a nuclear densometer
Test 4.2.1 Direct Transmission Mode

	pass / fail (Specification > 140 kPa and t < 10 % Air Voids)		Δ.		۵		۵		۵		۵		۵		۵		۵		۵		۵		۵		۵		۵		۵		۵		۵		۵.		۵		۵		۵	
	Re - Test (Y)																											_		_												$\dashv$
	Average Shear Strength (kPa)		214	i	214	i	214	i	214		214		158	2	214		214		214		206		205		203		214		214		180		203		214	i	214		21.4		202	
	a) trate)	Test 4	214		214		214		214		214		183	3	214		214		214		214	-	214		214	:	214		214		183	3	214		214		214		24.4	117	214	i
	ogth (kP.	Test 3	214		214		214		214		214	:	153	2	214		214		214		214		214		199	2	214		214		168	3	183		214		214	-	24.6	-17	214	:
	Shear Strength (kPa) (UTP = Unable to penetrate)	Test 2	214		214		214		214		214		141	:	214		214		214		183	3	214	-1.7	214		214		214		214		199		214		214	1	24.4	717	194	:
	R (UTP.	Test 1	214		214	;	214		214		214		153	3	214		214	;	214	:	214		176	2	183	3	214		214		153	3	214		214		214	-	24.5	<u>+</u>	185	<u>:</u>
	Oven Calculated Air Voids (%)		3.7	3.6	2.9	3.2	0.1	0.1	4.0	3.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	2.7	2.4	0.0	0.0	5.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	3.4	3.4	3.1	2.9	1.6	1.8	5.1	4.7	4.6	4.0	1.6	2.0	4.3	4.2	3.4	2.7	4.4	4.8
	Solid Density (t/m3) assumed		2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
est.	Oven Moisture content (%)		31.6	31.6	35.2	35.2	35.9	35.9	30.7	30.7	38.3	38.3	39.7	39.7	38.7	38.7	26.7	26.7	35.1	35.1	38.7	38.7	35.8	35.8	33.3	33.3	34.1	34.1	29.3	29.3	31.7	31.7	32.2	32.2	31.2	31.2	30.9	30.9	30.4	30.4	30.1	30.1
NZGS August 2001 Guidelines for hand held shear vane test.	Oven Dry Density (t/m3)		1.40	1.40	1.34	1.34	1.37	1.37	1.42	1.43	1.32	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.32	1.32	1.53	1.53	1.40	1.40	1.25	1.25	1.38	1.38	1.37	1.37	1.36	1.36	1.48	1.48	1.38	1.39	1.38	1.39	1.44	1.44	1.41	1.41	1.43	1.44	1.42	1.42
elines for hand	Nuclear Wet Density (t/m³)		1.85	1.85	1.82	1.81	1.86	1.86	1.85	1.86	1.82	1.85	1.88	1.88	1.83	1.82	1.93	1.94	1.89	1.89	1.74	1.73	1.87	1.87	1.83	1.83	1.83	1.83	1.92	1.91	1.82	1.83	1.82	1.83	1.89	1.89	1.84	1.85	1.87	1.88	1.85	1.84
gust 2001 Guid	Date		6/03/2017	2000	6/03/2017	2000	6/03/2017	10000	7700100177	102/00/1	17/03/2017	20000	7100100171	1103/2011	17/03/2017	107/2011	20/03/2017	107/00/07	20/03/2017	107/00/07	20/03/2017	7000000	7,00,00,00	7103/2017	21/03/2017	7103/5011	21/03/2017	1070017	21/03/2017	102/00/12	21/03/2017	7103/2011	24/03/2017	7 0000017	22/03/20147	102/20/22	7,00,00,00	7103/50/17	1700000	7103/5017	22/03/2017	7100170
IZGS Au	Tech		NERN	בו בו	O D D		n a c	1	i i		1		1		O C		a u		O C		n a		1		a C		na c		a n		a n		2		2		1		i		N H N	
. 2	Location		II S/V/ EI N		IIC/V/ IIG IV		115/8/ HG N		i - w		10/01			ווא איז איז	10/8/ HG N		44.100 t   c/0/ prido	2	4400 1 llo/0/ bridge	2	II-/V/ II O IV			ווא אם אימוו	11~10 N		II⇔JØV ⊞G IV		CH Chort Key		S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S		N 2004O EIO		II-)W LIGHT		11-741	26		N KE Wall	S end Wall 1	
	RL		20 27	10.20	17.44	ŧ.	00	6.03	000	19.23	77	<del>+</del>	1007	19.57	10.67	19.01	75 00	00.61	77	<del>1</del>	00	18.00	0 07	19.00	0,000	20.10	66	50.03	70.00	70.37	0,000	9.70	c	9.29	20.67	76.07	000	20.70		20.75	16 22	77.01
	Northing		851111	÷	651116	60.00	77	00:81118:00	000	6911110.03	0	0.01110.0		6511124.85	44	601114.03	000	60.081.00	00000	02.0080160	25 000 70	07.6011109		6511105.55	2000	6511119.03	0544444	h + - - - - -	6511100 60	20.5011109	000	6510805.84	0000	02.00100	000	65.7111100		65.11108.58		6511102.75	651089030	02.0800.00
	Easting		2650030 65	7038838303	35 60034 66	7038924.33	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	7038810.00		7038831.48	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	2038929.10	1000	2659897.48	7,000	06.7188602	2000000	7038070.01	30 00000	2038038.03	27 0000300	2639932.72		2659944.42	0.000	2639910.39	10 1000000	40.108807	70 000000	7038300.34	00000000	2659803.86	0000000	7629878.88	0,000000	Z629906.49		2659924.06		2659950.95	2659824 74	7.472
	URN		217 041 11	01/ 04  -11	77	21/ 041-12	200	51. 041-13		0.17 048-5	0 0	ST/ 048-5		51/ 048-11	07	217 048-12	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	7-0c0 /1s	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	5-17 030-3		S17 050-4		517 050-5		1-160 /TS	0 730 170	7-100 /10		2-100/10	7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	517 051-4	1	S-I (05I-5		517 052-4		S1/ 052-5		S17 052-6	217 052 7	S1/ 052-/

Job: P5 Silverdale Arran's Hill Client: Tonkin & Taylor
Earth Works T&T Job #: 21854.0037
NZS 4407:1991 Field water content and field dry density using a nuclear densometer
Test 4.2.1 Direct Transmission Mode

	pass / fail (Specification > 140 kPa and < 10 % Air Voids)			۵		۵.	c		۵		۵		۵		۵		۵		Δ.		۵		۵		۵.		۵		۵.		۵.		۵		۵		۵		۵	_	Δ.	
	Re - Test	3																																								
	Average Shear Strength (kPa)			160		180	007	001	167	5	214		193		214		162	!	196		170	:	214		168		184		193		210		189	2	182	!	214		214	1.1	204	
	rate)	Tect 4	120	141	1	83	27	2	214		214		214		214		165		168		165		214		168	3	168		214		214		199	2	183	1	214	:	214	117	214	:
	igth (kPa to penel		255	141		168	2.50	+17	214	- 1	214		214		214	;	156		186		159		214		162		191		206		214		191	2	168	3	214		214	T17	183	3
	Shear Strength (kPa) (UTP = Unable to penetrate)	Test 2	7 1631	183		214	6	2	214	-1.4	214	:	176		214	:	167		214		186		214		183	3	176		176		214		153	3	176	:	214		214	11	206	3
	R (UTP.)	Test 1	-	176	1	153	0	8	24		214		168	3	214	:	16.5	3	214		171		214		159	3	199		176		199	2	214	- 1	90	2	214	-	214	1	214	
	Oven Calculated Air Voids (%)		2.2	5.5	2.6	2.0	4.6	5.5	2.9	2.6	3.6	3.4	4.3	3.1	4.6	4.5	2.5	1.9	3.9	4.6	3.6	3.3	2.0	1.9	2.4	2.2	4.7	5.2	0.1	0.0	1.3	0.0	7.1	4.5	4.4	3.2	2.1	2.3	3.2	3.3	4.1	3.8
	Solid Density (t/m3) assumed		7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
est.	Oven Moisture content (%)		0 00	38.8	35.6	35.6	31.5	31.5	33.7	33.7	35.2	35.2	34.0	34.0	33.3	33.3	34.5	34.5	29.5	29.5	33.7	33.7	30.8	30.8	33.3	33.3	32.1	30.7	32.0	32.8	32.5	35.7	29.4	32.5	25.4	27.0	30.0	30.0	28.8	28.8	33.3	33.3
NZGS August 2001 Guidelines for hand held shear vane test.	Oven Dry Density (t/m3)		4.05	1.25	134	1.35	1.39	1.38	1.37	1.38	1.33	1.34	1.35	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.37	1.44	1.43	1.36	1.37	1.44	1.45	1.39	1.39	1.38	1.40	1.45	1.44	1.42	1.38	1.40	1.37	1.53	1.51	1.46	1.46	1.47	1.47	1.36	1.37
elines for hand	Nuclear Wet Density (t/m³)		1	1.73	182	183	1.83	1.81	1.84	1.84	1.80	1.81	1.81	1.83	1.81	1.81	1.83	1.84	1.87	1.86	1.82	1.83	1.89	1.89	1.85	1.85	1.82	1.83	1.91	1.91	1.88	1.87	1.81	1.82	1.92	1.92	1.90	1.89	1.89	1.89	1.82	1.82
NZGS August 2001 Guidelines for ha	Date			22/03/2017		23/03/2017	1	23/03/2017	23/03/2017	1102/00/07	23/03/2017	107100107	23/03/2017	102/00/07	23/03/2017	107000	2410312017	107/00/47	24/03/2017	102100112	2410312017	102/00/12	24/03/2017	07/00/17	24/03/2017	1102/00/42	3/04/2017	2021-000	3/04/2017	107100	3/04/2017	1107/40/5	710011010	3/04/2017	710011010	102/40/0	7700170107	107/40/01	7,000,1000	10/04/201/	11/04/2017	1104/4011
ZGS Aug	Tech			CBEN		CBEN	1	CBEN	N I	200	NI G		N II		N H	-	N III		A I		NII	1	n a		I I	-	OWO	2	OWO	2	OWO	2		2		)	i i		Ī	CBEN	a n	חבו
2	Location			S end Wall 1		S Shear Key		S Shear Key	llo)vi ad iv		II DE WALL		II S/V/ II O IV		II E/W HG N		, io Nacoda		No. No. of St. O		1000		1000		10/4/10		School		School		School			o ollear vey	2			N NE Wall		N RE Wall	II DA MOIN	
	RL			16.32		5.70		5.3/	24	21.30	21.43	2 <del>1</del> .13	30.00	66.03	21.38	21.30	3	67.0	90 9	ò	32	21.30	23.80	60:17	94.60	69.17	7 20	67:1	7 34	t ::	7 8.5	69.7	1	06.7	1	00.7	000	71.00	3	21.82	77 77	14.77
	Northing			6510909.43		6510804.10		6510816.18	7	10.88.01	6511006 16	02.1030.10	6611110 22	77.0111100	6511106 15	2001	6510815 82	69.00100	661082174	+1.1290109	27777	06:01	6611100 80	69.60	6511104 70	6311104.70	6610803 37	25.5000	8640806 84	10.000	6510827.06	08.7200100	10 0010	18.88.101.69	77	65 100 14.11		95.7111100	000	6511105.26	00 707	001112
	Easting			2659858.47		2659804.25		2659836.81	07	Z039900.40	000000	7038807	26.50034.22	67.1 688607	2650047.00	60.746807	000000	76.0206602	2650846.04	7.040.57	26 3700330	76.01 88.02	2650043 44	7038845.4	00000	71.0288207	2650704.33	2039784.55	2650840 52	2039019.03	7650844 07	7028044.07		2659801.46	1	60.7108607		71.7088097		2659918.11	00 0000000	2659898.39
	URN			S17 052-8		S17 053-1		S17 053-2	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	5-17 035-3	7 020 7	4-550 /15	270	6-560 /16	247 062 6	9-550 /15	2 10 17	01/ 034-1	0.120	2-1/ 034-2	041054.0	017 034-5	247 051 4	017 034-4	2 7 7 7 7 7	S1/ U34-5	7 000	1-000 /10	0000	7- 000 /18	000	5- 090 /15	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	/- 090 /LS		2- 090 /IS		S17 U64-3		S17 064-4	100	517 065-1

Job: P5 Silverdale Arran's Hill Client: Tonkin & Taylor
Earth Works T&T Job #: 21854.0037
NZS 4407:1991 Field water content and field dry density using a nuclear densometer
Test 4.2.1 Direct Transmission Mode

UNIDARY         EMPRINGA         FRANCE         CARRADO         CARRADO <t< th=""><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th>,</th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th></t<>							,											
Part		Easting	Northing	R	Location	Tech	Date	Nuclear Wet	Oven Dry	Oven	Solid	Oven		ear Streng	h (kPa)	Average		pass / fail
								(tm³)	Density (uns)	content (%)	(t/m3) assumed	Voids (%)			— —	Strength (kPa)	Re - Test (Y)	> 140 kPa and < 10 % Air Voids)
2558762.54         CHINELY													Test 1	_		4		
1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,0		2650005 74	6511002 52	22 56	N BE Wall	n a	11/04/2017	1.84	1.40	32.1	2.7	3.5	214					۵
	7.	1.000000	20.750	25:35				1.85	1.40	32.1	2.7	3.0		$\dashv$	$\dashv$	_		
2589518.24   17.27   19.00		2650876.65	6510014 02	16.20	Pond W of Shear Key 1	OMO	24/04/2017	1.95	1.47	32.5	2.7	0.0	168					۵
2000         Control 10 (2000)         Contro	7-6	2039070.03	20.4160100	67.01	rolla vy ol olleal ney i	5	1102/10/112	1.97	1.48	33.3	2.7	0.0	2					
2000000000000000000000000000000000000	2	2650820.82	6510894 35	17 37	Pond W of Shear Key 1	OMO	24/04/2017	1.83	1.40	30.6	2.7	5.2	214					Δ.
26869179143         6680179244         68901792444         68901792444         68901792444         68901792444         68901792444         6	?	20,39023.02	2000	10:11	Tolla va ol ollegi Ney		1102110112	1.83	1.41	30.1	2.7	5.6		$\dashv$	$\dashv$			
SEGNETIAL STATEMENT AND ALL ALL ALL ALL ALL ALL ALL ALL ALL AL		00000000	2640007.05	30.0		OWO	71001101110	1.86	1.40	32.7	2.7	2.3	214					Δ
2565 65 10 13         65 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	9-0	2659758.94	65.1280169	9.25		OM O	24/04/2017	1.86	1.42	31.2	2.7	3.3	417		-			_
6000001543         5000001543         5000001544         5000001544         5000001544         5000001544         5000001544         5000001544         5000001544         50000001544         50000001544         50000001544         50000001544         5000000000000000000000000000000000000		07 70100	00 0000710	200	7 / / / W. L /		75/04/2047	1.85	1.43	29.6	2.7	4.9	171		H			۵
2008/2001/20         Control C	1-1	2659761.43	62.7280169	9.8J	Fond W of Shear Key 1	0 0 0	20/04/2017	1.85	1.41	31.5	2.7	3.6	-	_	_			_
2008/2002/25         STANIENT CANADA         CIMO         CONDAZIONI         144         28.6         27         5.8         17         169         17         169         17         169         17         169         17         169         17         169         17         169         17         169         17         169         17         169         17         169         17         169         17         169         17         169         17         169         17         169         17         169         167         169         160					:	00	1,000	1.82	1.41	28.9	2.7	6.9	,1	$\vdash$				
4.00         50.00         CNOTATION         137         144         20.0         27         3.5         Th         150         170         187         144         20.0         27         3.5         Th         150         170         180         144         20.0         27         3.5         17         3.6         17         17         17         180         144         20.0         27         3.0         17         27         3.0         17         27         3.0         17         27         3.0         17         27         3.0         27         3.0         17         27         3.0         27         3.0         27         3.0         27         3.0         27         3.0         27         3.0         27         3.0         27         3.0         27         3.0         27         3.0         27         3.0         27         3.0 </td <td>1-5</td> <td>2659815.02</td> <td>6510810.50</td> <td>10.22</td> <td>S Shear Key</td> <td>CMO</td> <td>26/04/2017</td> <td>1.83</td> <td>1.41</td> <td>29.6</td> <td>2.7</td> <td>5.9</td> <td>1/4</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>ı</td>	1-5	2659815.02	6510810.50	10.22	S Shear Key	CMO	26/04/2017	1.83	1.41	29.6	2.7	5.9	1/4					ı
Secretary   Secr		000000	07 0700710	0			7,000,000	1.87	1.43	30.6	2.7	3.2	176					۵
26569262         6511102.49         10.41         Pound W of Shear Key I         CMO         20702017         1.68         1.44         33.4         2.7         3.6         214         214         214         214         227         3.6         214         214         214         214         217         227         229         116         214         116         214         116         214         217         227         229         116         116         116         116         214         116         116         214         116         214         116         214         116         214         116         214         217         227         20         116         116         116         214         217         20         116         116         116         214         116	1-6	2659830.63	6510816.18	9.56	S snear key	OM O	71.07/50/97	1.87	1.44	29.9	2.7	3.6	0/-					L
The continue of the continue		11 00100	00000	77		CNC	77/04/2047	1.85	1.41	31.4	2.7	3.6	214		$\vdash$			۵
2006   2006   2011   2010	7-7	7659768.57	62.628.129	10.41		0 0	21/04/2011	1.83	1.37	33.7	2.7	3.2	±17	_	_			
2000000000000000000000000000000000000		00000	0.00	07	11-747 110 14		210612017	1.89	1.45	30.3	2.7	2.3	183					۵
258599028.3         6511112.13         24.46         CARD         146         227         0.0         16         14         189	4	2039940.39	6511105	23.10	IN NE Wall	2	1102/00/0	1.90	1.49	27.6	2.7	3.8	3	_	-			
20556026 92         6511103 08         24.45         NREWNIII         CMO         ROGOTOT         184         1.45         23.1         27         4.7         187         1.46         31.0         27         6.7         17         18.1         1.43         23.1         27         4.7         18         1.7         18.4         1.43         23.1         27         4.7         18         1.7         18.2         1.4         27         4.7         18         1.7         18         1.4         27         4.7         18         1.7         1.7         1.8         1.4         27         4.7         18         1.7 </td <td>4</td> <td>2650000 20</td> <td>2,11</td> <td>25.30</td> <td>II DE Wal</td> <td>OMO</td> <td>3/05/2017</td> <td>1.92</td> <td>1.45</td> <td>32.0</td> <td>2.7</td> <td>0.0</td> <td>160</td> <td>214</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>۵</td>	4	2650000 20	2,11	25.30	II DE Wal	OMO	3/05/2017	1.92	1.45	32.0	2.7	0.0	160	214				۵
4 Sesses 50 S		2028920.39	6311117.13	23.30	IN NE Wall	2	2102/2012	1.91	1.46	31.0	2.7	9.0	2	-1-7				
2658908.74         6611110.00         2.446         N RE Wall         CMO         CMOSZOTI         188         1442         227         4.7         188         188         188         188         188         188         188         188         188         188         188         188         188         188         188         188         188         188         188         188		000000000000000000000000000000000000000	6544400 00	24.68	II-)W EI N	CW.C	8/05/2017	1.84	1.43	29.1	2.7	5.7	214					۵
4.1         6.51111.58         2.445         NREWall         CMO BOSCORD         1.84         1.40         31.5         2.7         4.1         183         1.84         1.89         183         1.84         1.89		76.0288007	00.00	90:43	וו ויר אמוו	2	07/00/0	1.85	1.42	29.9	2.7	4.7		-	-			
265980243         6511102.65         25.50         N RE Wall         TA         1005/2017         1.83         1.40         31.0         2.7         6.0         1.61         1.42         31.3         2.7         6.0         1.7         1.7         1.8         1.42         31.3         2.7         4.2         2.1         4.2         2.1         4.2         2.1         4.2         2.1         4.2         2.1		2550805 75	861111 60	27.45	II S) M EI M	OMO	8/05/2017	1.84	1.40	31.5	2.7	4.1	183					۵
26599024.1         6511103.65         25.50         NREWall         TA         10052017         186         142         36.9         27         3.5         27         4.2         12         214         214         214         214         214         214         214         214         217         4.2         21         214 <td>7-</td> <td>2039090.73</td> <td>86.111.00</td> <td>24:43</td> <td>IN NE Wall</td> <td>2</td> <td>1102/20/0</td> <td>1.83</td> <td>1.40</td> <td>31.0</td> <td>2.7</td> <td>5.0</td> <td>2</td> <td>_</td> <td>-</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	7-	2039090.73	86.111.00	24:43	IN NE Wall	2	1102/20/0	1.83	1.40	31.0	2.7	5.0	2	_	-			
265982335         651102.65         2.5.24         NREWall         TATE TATE         1.84         140         31.3         2.7         4.2         1.7         1.7         1.7         1.33         35.0         2.7         4.2         1.7         1.7         1.7         1.3         35.0         2.7         4.2         1.7         1.7         1.7         1.3         35.0         2.7         4.2         1.4         214         <		2650008 44	6641406 43	25.50	10 N DC 18/21	Ā	10/05/2017	1.86	1.42	30.9	2.7	3.5	214		_			۵
2659892335         6511102.65         2522         NREWall         TA         1009201         1.79         1.33         35.0         2.7         4.5         1.4         1.4         1.4         214	7-1	7038300.41	621.100.13	25.50	IN NE VVAII	<u> </u>	1102/00/01	1.84	1.40	31.3	2.7	4.2		$\dashv$	$\dashv$			
2659863.24         651109 61         2.734         N RE Wall         CBEN         26062017         1.79         1.32         36.5         2.7         4.0         157         160         168         169         169           2659863.22         651109 61         24.32         N RE Wall         CBEN         260652017         1.78         1.30         36.9         2.7         4.0         157         160         168         169         169           2659863.44         651109 15.7         1.73         Behind Wall 1 South End         CBEN         15/06/2017         1.31         38.9         2.7         4.0         15         214         18         175         214         187         19         27         24.0         16         18	3-3	2659923.35	6511102 65	25.22	N RF Wall	Ϋ́	10/05/2017	1.79	1.33	35.0	2.7	4.5	214					۵
2659883.24         6511110.33         27.34         N RE Wall         CBEN         260/05/2017         1.78         1.30         36.9         2.7         4.0         157         160         168         169         169         169           2659880.34         6511109.61         24.32         N RE Wall         1.81         1.77         1.31         38.9         2.7         1.4         18         175         214         187         27         1.4         18	2	200025000	00:30	77:07				1.79	1.32	35.5	2.7	4.2		$\dashv$	$\dashv$			
2659880.94 6511109.61 24.32 NREWall CeBn 26/05/2017 1.82 1.31 8.8.9 2.7 4.4 183 175 214 197 97 265980.94 6511109.61 1.33 Behind Wall 1 South End CeBn 20/06/2017 1.89 1.41 31.8 2.7 5.4 1.4 183 175 214 197 214 214 214 214 214 214 214 214 214 214		2659883.22	6511110.33	27.34	N RF Wall	CBEN	26/05/2017	1.78	1.30	36.9	2.7	4.0	157	_	_			۵
2659880.34         6511109.61         24.32         NREWall         CBEN         26/05/2017         182         131         38.9         27         0.6         14         183         175         214         187         214         187         187         214         187         187         187         188         1								1.77	1.29	36.9	2.7	4.4		+	+	4		
2659902.46 6510915.07 17.33 Behind Wall 1 South End CBEN 15/06/2017 1.93 1.57 23.3 2.7 5.4 14 214 214 214 214 214 205 205 205 205 205 205 205 205 205 205	7	265980 94	6511109 61	24.32	N RF Wall	CBEN	26/05/2017	1.82	1.31	38.9	2.7	9.0	214	_				۵
265902.46         6510915.57         17.33         Behind Wall 1 South End         CBEN         15/06/2017         1.93         1.57         23.3         2.7         5.4         1.4         1.4         214         214         214         214         214         214         214         214         214         214         214         214         214         214         21         21         1.4         214         21         21         214         214         21         21         214         214         21         21         214         214         21         21         214         214         21	<u> </u>	16.00000	0.00	20:12	ואויר אאמוו		10000	1.81	1.30	38.9	2.7	1:1		+	-			
2659882.43         6510917.61         1.65         2.33         2.7         6.5         1.8         1.9         2.1         2.0         2.7         6.5         1.8		2650002 46	6510019 57	17 33	Babind Wall 1 South End	NI R	15/06/2017	1.93	1.57	23.3	2.7	5.4	214	_				۵
26598243         6510917.61         18.71         Behind Wall 1 South End         CREN         2006/2017         1.86         1.41         31.8         2.7         3.0         1.8 </td <td></td> <td>202222</td> <td></td> <td>20.</td> <td></td> <td>j</td> <td></td> <td>1.91</td> <td>1.55</td> <td>23.3</td> <td>2.7</td> <td>6.5</td> <td></td> <td><math>\dashv</math></td> <td><math>\dashv</math></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>		202222		20.		j		1.91	1.55	23.3	2.7	6.5		$\dashv$	$\dashv$			
2659910.00 6510910.37 18.56 Behind Wall 1 South End CBEN 2006/2017 1.89 1.46 29.57 2.7 3.0 168 176 178 189 189 189 189 189 189 189 189 189 18		2650992 42	6510017.61	18 71	Babind Wall 1 South End	N H H	20/06/2017	1.86	1.41	31.8	2.7	3.0	199	_	_			۵
2659901.00         6510915.03         18.84         Behind Wall 1 South End         CBEN         20/06/2017         1.92         1.48         29.7         2.7         1.4         1.5         1.8         188         184         184         184         184         184         184         184         184         184         184         184         185         184         189         184         189         184         185         184         185         184         185         18	† †	2039002.43	10.7180100	10.01	Delillia wall I South Ella		1102/00/02	1.86	1.41	31.8	2.7	2.7	3	-	$\dashv$			
2659882.35         6510920.37         13.56         Behind Wall 1 South End         CBEN         21/06/2017         1.87         1.52         23.7         2.7         0.0         2.7         2.7         3.0         2.7         3.0         2.7         3.0         1.89         1	4	2650040 00	SE4004E 02	78 87	Popiad W/oll 1 Courts End	n a c	20/06/2017	1.92	1.48	29.7	2.7	1.4	153	_	_			۵
2659862.35         6510920.37         18.56         Behind Wall 1 South End         CBEN         21/06/2017         1.89         146         29.5         2.7         3.0         168         176         147         18.5         2.7         2.2         188         176         189         18	0	2039910.00	20.00	000	Delinia Wall   South Ella		107/00/07	1.97	1.52	29.7	2.7	0.0			$\dashv$			
2659925.39 6510994.19 19.35 Behind Wall 1 South End CBEN 28/06/2017 1.87 1.46 27.9 2.7 5.9 18 18 18 16 15 18 18 18 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	,	2660000 26	8540020 27	18 56	Dobing Wall 1 Couth End	O III	21/06/2017	1.89	1.46	29.5	2.7	3.0	168	_	_			۵
2658925.39         6510994.19         19.35         Behind Wall 1 South End         CBEN         28/06/2017         1.87         1.44         30.0         2.7         3.5         145         145         165         145         2.7         3.5         145         145         2.7         3.5         183         161         150         170         185         145         2.7         3.5         183         181         18		2039002.33	10.0250.00	000	Delilla wall I Soull Fild		1102/00/12	1.90	1.47	29.5	2.7	2.2		$\dashv$	$\dashv$			
2659862.31 6510913.27 23.09 Behind Wall 1 South End Roll	,	2650825 30	6510804 10	10.35	41.00 t   0/// peido	n n	28/06/2017	1.87	1.44	30.0	2.7	3.3	145	_				۵
2659862.31 6510913.27 23.09 Behind Wall 1 South End CBEN 28/06/2017 1.87 1.46 27.9 2.7 6.9 183 183 161 153 170		2039023.39	0010034.10	2.00	Definite wan 1 cours Line	; ; ;	700000	1.87	1.44	30.0	2.7	3.5		$\dashv$	$\dashv$	_		
2659862.31 6510913.27 23.09 Behind Wall 1 South End CBEN 26/08/2017 1.87 1.46 27.9 2.7 4.9 100 100 101 100 110		20000	200700730	00 55	And the Day of the Board	O C	70000000	1.85	1.45	27.9	2.7	5.9	183	183				۵
	1-2	2659862.31	6510913.27	23.09	Behind Wall 1 South End	CRE	78/00/2017	1.87	1.46	27.9	2.7	4.9	3	3	_			L

Job: P5 Silverdale Arran's Hill Client: Tonkin & Taylor
Earth Works T&T Job #: 21854.0037
NZS 4407:1991 Field water content and field dry density using a nuclear densometer
Test 4.2.1 Direct Transmission Mode

1, 4-11	pass / rail (Specification > 140 kPa and < 10 % Air Voids)			۵.		۵		۵		c	<b>L</b>	c			r		<b>L</b>		۵		۵.	1	۵.	٥	L	c	<b>L</b>	۵	•0	۵	-	۵		۵		۵		۵		۵		۵		a	L	a	-	۵	-	
	rage ear ngth Re- 'a) Test (Y)		_													L				L		L																												_
	Average Shear Strength (KPa)			168		203		24.4	<u>†</u>	,,,,	417	00,	001		/61		15/	NEW PROPERTY.	164		184		204	700	704	907	130	177	:	204		204		204		204		204		204		204		700	407	700	404	204	704	
	rate)		Test 4	183		214		211	<u>†</u>	7,70	417	00,	20	1	204		146		146		204		204	50	204	9,7	041	100	2	204	107	204		204		204		204	5	204		204	104	,	404	200	104	204	±04	
	Snear Strengtin (k.k.a) (UTP = Unable to penetrate)		Test 3	168		214	1.7	214	<b>t</b> 1 <b>7</b>	,,,,	714	00,	001	-	1/5		1/5		160		175		204	*00	204	700	204	169	2	204	201	204		204		204		204	107	204		204	1	700	404	700	104	204	404	
č	= Unable		Test 2	168		100	2	214	<b>+</b> 17	,,,,	714	, ,	204		204		160		175		190		204	700	704	100	204	180	2	204	204		3			204		204	107	204		204	204		204		204		404	
Ī	aTU)		Test 1	153		183	3	244	<u>+</u>	7,7	417	,	04-		204		146		175		168		204	200	204	3	204	9	2	204	107	204		204		204		204	201	204	504	204	107	700	204	700	204	204	404	
	Oven Calculated Air Voids (%)			4.3	4.7	7.9	7.8	1.6	7.0	1.4	2.6	2.3	2.6	3.0	2.6	17	2.2		0.0	9.0	4.5	0.4	0 60	0.0	0.0	2.3	1.7	5.8	5.1	0.0	0.0	9.9	7.1	7.2	8.0	7.8	8.2	5.2	4.8	0.0	0.0	8.0	2.0	6.2	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.7	4.7	
	Solid Density (t/m3) assumed			2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	100	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	27	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	
	Oven Moisture content (%)			27.8	27.8	34.7	34.7	33.8	33.8	42.2	42.2	34.2	34.2	35.8	35.8	35.5	35.5	200	30.2	28.4	28.4	20.0	29.0	37.8	37.8	31.4	31.4	25.1	25.1	37.3	37.3	28.6	28.6	31.3	31.3	25.8	25.8	28.6	28.6	34.0	34.0	37.9	37.9	28.1	28.1	26.0	26.0	27.4	27.4	
NZGS August 2001 Guidelines for hand held shear vane test.	Oven Dry Density (t/m3)		2	1.48	1.47	1.28	1.29	1.39	1.40	1.24	1.23	1.37	1.37	133	1.34	1 36	1.35	22.	1.33	1 45	1.45	1.46	1.46	1.38	1.37	1.43	1.44	1.52	1.53	1.35	1.35	1.42	1.42	1.36	1.35	1.47	1.46	1.44	1.45	1.42	1.43	1.32	1.31	1.44	1.47	1.52	1.52	1.48	1.48	
lines for hand	Nuclear Wet Density (t/m³)			1.89	1.88	1.73	1.73	1.86	1.88	1.77	1.75	184	183	181	182	1 84	183	8 6	98. 1	1.07	1.0/	1.07	88.	1.91	1 89	88.	1.89	1.90	1.91	1.85	1.86	1.83	1.82	1.78	1.77	1.85	1.84	1.86	1.87	1.90	1.92	1.83	1.80	1.84	1 89	1.92	1.91	1.88	1.88	
ust 2001 Guide	Date			28/06/2017		70000000	7107/00/67	1,000,001,1	14/03/2011	15/09/2017			20/08/2017		20/09/2017		29/09/2017		13/10/2017		16/10/2017		16/10/2017		2/11/2017		6/11/201/	1700177170	/107/11/17	11/10/10/11	/102/21/1	12/12/2017	1102/21/21	18/12/2017	107171101	15/01/2018	212212121	45/04/2048	0102/10/61	26/04/2048	0102/10/02	0,000	0107/10/07		30/01/2018		31/01/2018	0,000,000	31/07/10/18	
ZGS Aug	Tech			CBEN		141100	NII 0	CBEN		CBEN		ΤĀ				<u>4</u>			¥		¥		¥		CBEN		CBEN		CBEN		CBEN		1	CBEN		ELHO		ЕГНО		ELHO		Ç I		ELHO			ELHO	9	ELHO	
	Location			Rehind Wall 1 South End	_				Shear Key 1	Shear Key 1		Shear Key 1			Shear Key 1		Shear Key 1		Shear Key 1		W End Wall 2		W End Wall 2		Shear key 2		Shear key 2		Shear Key 1	t	Subgrade above wall 1	I IIc/M except obcased: 0		-	TIII OIL IOD OIL IAOLIII NE VVaii	7 Alice			onlly /		Lots 143-146	Lots 143-148 ELF				T	Lots 143-148		Lots 143-148	
	귛			19.45		24.70		8.90		9.93		10.99		10.80		10.80			9.45		14.14		13.66		20.90		21.79		8.69		21.64	79 70	40.47	27.33	77:17	35 56	73.30	22.38		21.20	67.12	0	22.46		25.75	3 3 3	23.44		22.14	
	Northing			6510918 64		14 1004470	65/108/199	6510805.66		6510803.60		6510808.62			6510810.21		6510809.74		6510821.27		6510832.73		6510825.58		6510906.34		6510911.02		6510828.16		65109/0.24	6541000 44	02011020	244400 E0	02.11100	08 6700733	00.10942.00	21 0100110	6510918.41	0000	6510908.85		6510911.04		6510986.30		6510943.80		6510927.75	
	Easting			265988855	000000	0000000	7658976.80		2659785.59		2659763.33		2659782.26		2659765.37		2659786.92		2659792.56		2659783.37		2659767.81		2659745.84		2659745.05		2659860.02		2659945.10	200001	76.1888602	200000000000000000000000000000000000000	2039000.03	25 25 05 05	2038033.00	00 0100000	2659812.08		2659776.71		2659794.33		2659894.08		2659838.03		2659791.04	
	URN			\$17 101-3			51/102-1		S17 116-2		S17 117-2		S17 118-2		S17 118-3		S17 120-1		S17 128-5		S17 129-4		S17 129-5		S17 141-1		S17 143-4		S17 153-5	0,000	S17 168-12	244	0-601 /10	7 017	51/ 1/3-5	7 300 070	910 000-4		S18 006-5		S18 015-5		S18 015-6		S18 017-5		S18 018-1		S18 018-3	

Job: P5 Silverdale Arran's Hill Client: Tonkin & Taylor
Earth Works T&T Job #: 21854.0037
NZS 4407:1991 Field water content and field dry density using a nuclear densometer
Test 4.2.1 Direct Transmission Mode

	pass / fail (Specification > 140 kPa and < 10 % Air Voids)			۵		۵		۵		٥	_	۵	_	۵	_	۵		۵		۵		۵		۵		۵		۵		۵		۵.		۵.		r		٦	۵		۵		۵		۵	-	۵		_
	Re-	Test (Y)																					$\perp$						1				$\perp$		L		L			$\Box$			L		L		_	2	_
	Average Shear Strength	(RPd)		204		204		204		707	407	204	407	VOC.	404	204		204		204		204		204		204		204		204		204		204		204	700	204	204	401	204		204	104	204	404	204		
ŀ	rate)		Test 4	204		204		204	204		404	204	404	204		204		204		204	204		204		204			204		204	204			204		204		204		404	204		204		204	104	204		
	gth (kPa to penet		Test 3	204	204		204			204		204		204		204		204		204	204		204		204			204	204			204		204		204		<b>2</b> 04	204		204		204		204	204		1	
	Shear Strength (kPa) (UTP = Unable to penetrate)		Test 2	204		204			204		204		204		204		204		204	204		204		204		1	204		204		204		204		204		204		204		204		204		204				
	She (UTP =	_	Test 1	204	1	204		204	204		404			5	+04	204	107	204		204		204		204	1	204	+	204	1	204	$\dagger$	204		204	1	204	700	404	204	±0.4	204	-	204		204	107	204	-	1
	Oven Calculated Air Voids (%)			7.9	8.1	4.6	5.5	2.4	1.5	5.3	8.6	6.5	6.0	5.4	5.1	5.9	5.8	9.0	0.0	4.1	4.0	4.8	4.4	4.4	4.9	7.2	8.2	6.1	4.9	5.9	6.3	3.0	2.4	3.3	80, 67	3.6	3.7	3.6	7.1	6.8	4.6	5.0	4.8	4.6	5.6	5.8	7.4	6.8	
	Solid Density (t/m3)	assumed		2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	
idelines for hand held shear vane test.	Oven Moisture content (%)			30.7	30.7	28.0	28.0	26.5	26.5	31.3	27.2	30.0	30.0	30.8	30.8	29.3	29.3	30.1	30.1	30.7	30.7	32.8	32.8	32.5	32.5	32.4	32.4	33.2	33.2	32.9	32.9	31.9	31.9	25.0	35.2	35.2	34.6	34.6	34.6	34.6	32.8	32.8	33.8	33.8	29.2	29.2	30.0	30.0	
d held shear vane to	Oven Dry Density (t/m3)			1.36	1.36	1.47	1.45	1.54	1.55	1.39	1.42	1.39	1.40	1.39	1.40	1.42	1.42	1.48	1.49	1.42	1.42	1.36	1.37	1.38	1.37	1.34	1.32	1.34	1.35	1.34	1.34	1.40	1.39	10.7	1.33	1.33	1.34	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.37	1.36	1.34	1.35	1.43	1.42	1.38	1.39	
11 Guidelines for hand held	Nuclear Wet Density (t/m³)			1.78	1.77	1.88	1.86	1.94	1.96	1.82	1.81	1.81	1.82	1.82	1.83	1.83	1.84	1.93	1.94	1.85	1.85	1.81	1.82	1.82	1.81	1.77	1.75	1.78	1.80	1.79	1.78	1.84	1.83	1.02	1.80	1.80	181	1.81	1.75	1.75	1.81	1.81	1.80	1.80	1.84	1.84	1.80	1.81	
lest 4.z.1 Direct Transif VZGS August 2001 Guid	Date			7/02/2018		7/02/2018		8/02/2018	010212010	19/02/2018		20/02/2018		20/02/2018		21/02/2018		21/02/2018		21/02/2018	0102120112	22/02/2018		22/02/2018		23/02/2018		28/02/2018		28/02/2018		1/03/2018		1/03/2018		1/03/2018		1/03/2018	0,000,001	5/03/2010	5/03/2018	2/02/2010	5/03/2018	0/02/20/0	970010010	6/03/2018	7/03/2018	7100170	
ESI 4.2. IZGS AL	Tech			ЕГНО		ELHO		ЕГНО		ЕГНО		EFR		ЕГНО		ЕГНО		ЕГНО		ЕГНО		ЕГНО		ЕГНО		ЕГНО	ELHO		ELHO		ELHO		ELHO		ī	ELHC	E E	2	_										
- 2	Location			Lots 143-148		Lots 143-148		Lots 134-138		Lots 24-27		Undercut 3		Undercut 3			Gully 2		RE Wall 6		RE Wall 6		NE Silt Pond		NE Silt Pond		NE Silt Pond		RE Wall 6	RE Wall 6		NE Silt Pond EI		Para di N			RE Wall 6	A 116/V/ 319		_									
	R			24.54	24.54		1	24 95	20:14	27.03		00.70	24.82	0	25.46	77 90	71.07	26.23	22.02	27.74	11.12	76 97		27.56		28.73		27.78		27.90		30.55		24.17		25.27		28.66	9	26.43	22.45	64.77	73 70	74.67	77 00	30.44	20 12	73.12	
	Northing			6510945.53		6510956 58		6640030 88	00.0350.00	0000	6511032.02	100	6510947.68	1000	6510957.85	00000	02.8080.00	6510075 47	7.000	6511013 56	0000	6510985 68		6511005.46		6511038 51		6510964.86		6510972.38		6511084.29		6511078.86		6511073.92	The second secon	6510978.17		6510984.34	SE11070 1E	6511072.15	10 7301130	6511067.31	00 1001110	6511025.89	6510003 36	00.0880.00	
	Easting			2659788 19		2659815 12	7	2650844.76	7033014.70		2659927.45	0.00	2659772.52		2659799.64		cc.208co2	2650920 46	7039030.10	2650865 88	203000.00	2659842 49	21.32	2659861.13		2659900 87		2659806.20		2659823.43		2659975.06		2659974.66		2659969.08		2659829.67		2659835.11	2650003 45	2659993.15	00.100	2659981.39	00 01000	2659872.20	2650841 20	2659841.29	
	URN			S18 020-2		S18 020-3	222000	9 100 010	0-170 015		S18 027-3		S18 028-4		S18 028-5	000000	518 029-3	7 000 873	7-670 010	000 a 000	0-670 010	S18 030-2	7.00.010	\$18 030-3		518 031-3		S18 034-3		S18 034-4		S18 035-3		S18 035-7		S18 035-8		S18 035-10		S18 037-4	2 700 027	S18 037-5	07 100	S18 037-12		S18 038-5	618 030 4	518 039-4	

Job: P5 Silverdale Arran's Hill Earth Works

Test 4.2.1 Direct Transmission Mode

Client: Tonkin & Taylor T&T Job #: 21854.0037 NZS 4407:1991 Field water content and field dry density using a nuclear densometer

Job # 614089.040/1 Entered By: TA/CBEN/ELHO Checked By:

pass / fail (Specification > 140 kPa and < 10 % Air Voids) ۵. Д Д Δ. Д. Д Д. Д Д ۵. Д. Δ. Д Δ. Д. Д Д Д Re-Test Average Shear Strength (kPa) 204 204 204 204 204 204 204 204 204 204 204 204 204 204 204 204 204 204 Test 4 204 204 204 204 204 204 204 204 204 204 204 204 204 204 204 204 204 204 Shear Strength (kPa) (UTP = Unable to penetrate) Test 3 204 204 204 204 204 204 204 204 204 204 204 204 204 204 204 204 204 204 Test 2 204 204 204 204 204 204 204 204 204 204 204 204 204 204 204 204 204 204 Test 1 204 204 204 204 204 204 204 204 204 204 204 204 204 204 204 204 204 204 Oven Calculated Air Voids (%) 4.2 7.9 5.4 4.9 5.2 6.4 8.3 5.1 6.3 6.3 6.7 8.5 7.9 4.8 4.3 5.9 5.6 5.3 Solid Density (4m3) assumed 2.7 Oven Moisture content (%) 14.5 16.6 16.6 16.6 26.6 26.6 28.8 31.4 29.1 29.1 24.1 NZGS August 2001 Guidelines for hand held shear vane test.
Tech Date Nuclear Wet Oven Dry Oven Dry Density (t/m3) 1.80 1.177 1.177 1.144 1.145 1.144 1.144 1.144 1.144 1.143 1.143 1.139 1.139 1.139 1.139 1.141 1 1.42 1.54 1.55 1.55 1.55 1.37 1.37 1.38 Density (t/m³) 1.83 1.83 1.79 1.79 2.06 2.05 2.07 2.06 1.85 1.85 1.92 1.85 1.86 1.87 1.79 1.80 1.90 1.90 1.84 1.84 1.83 1.83 1.92 1.92 1.85 1.84 1.92 1.80 1.80 1.80 1.81 20/03/2018 4/04/2018 9/03/2018 4/04/2018 4/04/2018 4/04/2018 5/04/2018 5/04/2018 6/04/2018 6/04/2018 6/04/2018 9/04/2018 9/04/2018 9/03/2018 9/03/2018 3/04/2018 3/04/2018 4/04/2018 ELHO ELHO ELHO ELHO CBEN Wetland (Below Rd 1) Wetland (Below Rd 1) Wetland (Below Rd 1) Wetland (Below Rd 1) N Pond Stage 1 N Pond Stage N Pond Stage N Pond Stage N Pond Stage Undercut 3 RE Wall 6 RE Wall 6 RE Wall 6 Location 31.97 27.74 26.80 12.09 27.39 25.63 26.35 28.98 30.45 6.89 7.19 9.43 28.78 28.61 28.51 29.74 8.04 8.62 씸 6511081.13 6510860.32 6510864.48 6511016.88 6511094.10 6511079.29 6511080.14 6511086.13 6511089.46 6511084.43 6510858.55 6510868.73 6510861.78 6510834.87 6511086.54 6511092.25 6511076.25 Northing 6510953.91 2659915.18 2659902.47 2659750.80 2659901.64 2659899.08 2659845.90 2659876.03 2659891.94 2659897.28 2659882.14 2659892.18 2659885.19 2659896.58 2659873.08 2659864.71 2659879.64 2659887.04 2659875.71 Easting S18 041-11 S18 041-5 S18 056-6 S18 041-4 S18 056-2 S18 056-5 S18 057-2 S18 048-1 S18 055-5 S18 055-6 S18 056-4 S18 057-6 S18 058-3 S18 058-6 S18 058-7 S18 059-6 S18 059-7 URN

