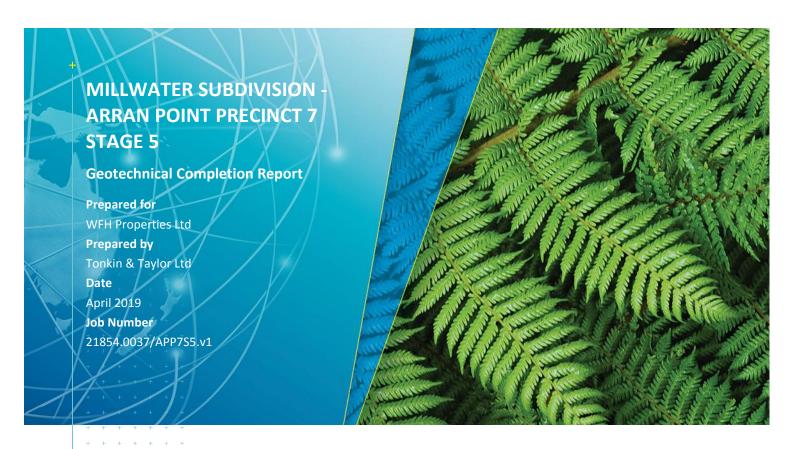
Tonkin + Taylor

















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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 45 No. Residential Lots contained within Stage 5 of Arran Point Precinct 7 at the Millwater Subdivision in Silverdale. Stage 5 comprises residential Lots 14 to 43 and 69 to 83, Joint Owned Access Lane (JOAL) Lot 802, and Road 01 (Arran Point Parade) and Road 03 (Cassidy Drive) inclusive as shown on the Woods Final Contours Plan (Woods Ref 37005–05–100–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 November 2011 Geotechnical Investigation Report for the North Bridge, Southern Abutment (Ref. [4]).
- d November 2013 Geotechnical Investigation Report for Arran Point Precinct 7 (Ref. [5]).

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

Bulk earthworks associated with development of Stage 5 of Arran Point (Precinct 7) were undertaken by Hick Bros Civil Contractors Ltd and commenced in March 2014 with completion by April 2018. Earthworks comprised the following, and are shown on T+T Drawing 21854.0037–APP7S5–101 in Appendix A2:

- a Stripping of vegetation, organic materials and topsoil to stockpile.
- b Installation of subsoil drains.
- Cut to fill earthworks across the entire Stage 5 area as shown on the Woods Cut & Fill As—Built Lowest to Final Surface (Woods Ref 37005–05–110–AB) in Appendix A1.
- d Construction of 1 No. Shear Key (SK1) as shown on T+T Drawing 21854.0037–APP7S5–101 in Appendix A2.
- e Construction of 2 No. Palisade Walls (Palisade Walls 1E and 1F) as shown on T+T Drawing 21854.0037–APP7S5–101 in Appendix A2.
- f Construction of 2 No. 9m high, 1 in 1.5 (V:H) engineered fill batter slopes (parts of RE 3 and RE 4) as shown on T+T Drawing 21854.0037–APP7S5–101 in Appendix A2.
- g Construction of 2 No. geogrid reinforced segmental block walls (Screen Block Wall 05 and part of Allan Block Wall 01) as shown on T+T Drawing 21854.0037–APP7S5–101 in Appendix A2.

We note that landslide ground movement occurred on 15 December 2016 during bulk earthworks across the Stage 5 area. The landslip has been remediated in accordance with the methodology agreed with all parties.

Civil earthworks commenced on site in July 2018 and were completed by March 2019, and comprised the following:

- a Minor cut to fill earthworks across parts of the site as part of final Lot development.
- b Installation of roading and services.

Overall subdivisional soil types are moderately to highly expansive (Class M to H1), 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 6.11 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 45 No. Residential Lots contained within Stage 5 of Arran Point Precinct 7 at the Millwater Subdivision in Silverdale. Stage 5 comprises residential Lots 14 to 43 and 69 to 83, Joint Owned Access Lane (JOAL) Lot 802, and Road 01 (Arran Point Parade) and Road 03 (Cassidy Drive) inclusive as shown on the Woods Final Contours Plan (Woods Ref 37005–05–100–AB) in Appendix A1.

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

- 2000 and 2001 Preliminary feasibility reporting (Ref. [1], [2]). а
- b 2003 Major reconnaissance report covering land in the Silverdale North and Orewa West areas (Ref. [3]).
- November 2011 Geotechnical Investigation Report for the North Bridge, Southern Abutment С (Ref. [4]).
- d November 2013 Geotechnical Investigation Report for Arran Point Precinct 7 (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 Arran Point Precinct 7. 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 5.

Bulk earthworks associated with development of Stage 5 of Arran Point (Precinct 7) were undertaken by Hick Bros Civil Contractors Ltd and commenced in March 2014 with completion by April 2018. The geotechnical works associated with the development are shown on T+T Drawing 21854.0037-APP7S5-101 in Appendix A2.

We note that landslide ground movement occurred on 15 December 2016 during bulk earthworks across the Stage 5 area. The landslip has been remediated in accordance with the methodology agreed with all parties.

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:

- а Review of geotechnical investigation reporting for the site;
- Monitoring and certification of earthworks operations in compliance with NZS 4431:1989 (Ref. b [6]), including construction of 2 No. reinforced earth slopes (parts of RE 3 and RE 4);
- Monitoring and certification of construction of 2 No. Palisade Walls (Palisade Walls 1E and 1F); С
- d Monitoring and certification of construction of 2 No. geogrid reinforced segmental block walls (Screen Block Wall 05 and part of Allan Block Wall 01);
- Assessment of soils for expansive conditions in accordance with AS 2870:2011 (Ref. [7]); e
- 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 Arran Point Precinct 7, Stage 5 area of the Millwater subdivision is located within what is known as Precinct 7 in the Orewa West Structure Plan.

The Arran Point Precinct 7 area is bound by Arran Drive to the west, and the Orewa estuary to the north, south and east. The overall Arran Point Precinct 7 and Stage 5 areas are shown on T+T Drawing 21854.0037–APP7S5–100 in Appendix A2.

Pre-development gradients within the Stage 5 area were gentle to moderately steep (1 in 3 to 1 in 15 (V:H)) with an overall fall to the south.

Post-development gradients within the Stage 5 area remain gentle to moderately steep (1 in 3 to 1 in 15 (V:H)) and generally fall to the south as before. In order to form more level building platforms, steep reinforced earth slopes of up to 1 in 1.5 (V:H) and geogrid reinforced segmental block (Allan Block and Screen Block) walls have been constructed as shown on T+T Drawing 21854.0037—APP7S5—101 in Appendix A2.

Stage 5 is presently accessed from the existing Arran Point Parade.

1.3 Geological Setting

Published geological mapping and information indicates the Arran Point Precinct 7 area is underlain by East Coast Bays Formation (ECBF) materials. In addition to the ECBF materials, our investigations identified the presence of alluvial materials in isolated locations on site.

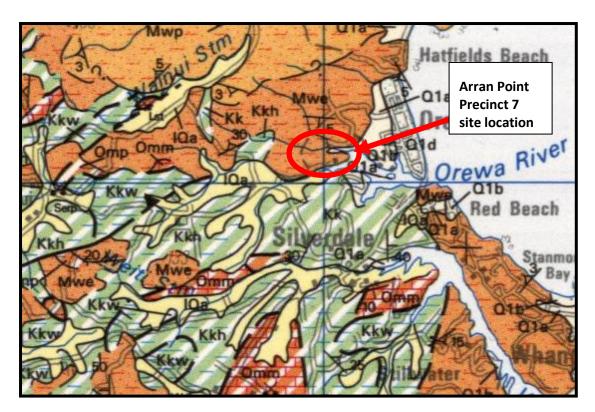


Figure 1 - Local Geology (from Edbrooke)

Summary descriptions of geological units in the Arran 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

Up to 20 m thick and from 3 to 10 m above present base level: forms higher coastal and valley terraces throughout the map area; in places locally discontinuous or absent. These 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.

Geological cross—sections through the Arran Point Precinct 7, Stage 5 area, based on site investigations and observations during construction, are enclosed as Drawing Numbers 21854.0037—APP7S4—103 to —104 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 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 palisade walls and retaining walls was undertaken by ICB Retaining and Construction Ltd (ICB), also under Hicks' control.

Civil works construction has been completed by JG Civil Ltd (JGCL).

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 March 2014 through to April 2018 under Hicks' control. Civil earthworks and construction for the residential Lots were under JGCL's control and were undertaken progressively from July 2018 through to completion in March 2019.

Key Stage 5 earthworks components included:

- a Stripping of vegetation, organic materials and topsoil to stockpile.
- b Installation of subsoil drains.
- Cut to fill earthworks across the entire site as shown on the Woods Cut & Fill As–Built Lowest to Final Surface (Woods Ref 37005–05–110–AB) in Appendix A1.
- d Construction of 1 No. Shear Key (SK1), 2 No. Palisade Walls (Palisade Walls 1E and 1F), 2 No. reinforced earth slopes (parts of RE 3 and RE 4), and 2 No. geogrid reinforced segmental block walls (Screen Block Wall 05 and part of Allan Block Wall 01) as shown on T+T Drawing 21854.0037–APP7S5–101 in Appendix A2.
- e Remediation, as part of bulk earthworks, of a landslide that occurred within the Stage 5 area, as shown on T+T Drawing 21854.0037–APP7S5–101 in Appendix A2.

Key Stage 5 civil works components included:

- a Minor cut to fill earthworks across parts of the site as part of final Lot development.
- b Installation of roading and services.

The earthworks, shear keys, undercuts, retaining walls, and subsoil drainage as—built plans are included in Appendix A1 (Woods Drawings 37005–05–100–AB, –110–AB to –112–AB, –120–AB to –122–AB, and –130–AB to –132–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 (Undercuts, Shear Keys & 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 (Undercuts, Shear Keys & 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 01 and 05):

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, Clegg Impact value, 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 Arran Point Precinct 7 during bulk earthworks as part of the undercut, shear key, reinforced earth slopes and geogrid reinforced segmental block walls construction.

The subsoil drains installed within the undercut, 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 reinforced earth slope construction comprised the following:

- a 160mm diameter, Hiway grade, perforated Nexus pipes along the 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 2.0 metres 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 reinforced earth slope drains were connected to the reticulated stormwater system or discharge into the Orewa Estuary below, as shown on the Woods Shear Key, Undercut and Subsoil Drain AsBuilt Plans (Woods Ref 37005–05–120–AB to –122–AB) in Appendix A1, and on T+T Drawing 21854.0037–APP7S5–102 in Appendix A2.

3.2 Shear Keys

Based on stability analyses undertaken as part of the investigation reporting, shear keys were identified as being required across Arran Point Precinct 7 to provide satisfactory factors of safety against instability for the finished development of Stage 5.

1 No. Shear Key (i.e. SK1) was excavated within Stage 5 during the bulk earthworks in the location shown on the T+T Drawing 21854.0037–APP7S5–101, included in Appendix A2. Excavations for the Shear Key were 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).

Due to the depth of competent rock expected along part of the shear key alignment, 2 No. palisade pile walls were extended through the base of the shear key to be founded within the underlying competent rock. This is discussed further in Section 3.3 below.

The shear key long—section for SK1 was developed based on the mapping undertaken and is included in Appendix A2 (T+T Drawing 21854.0037—APP7S5—107). This 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:

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 37005–05–120–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 layer of minimum 300mm thickness 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. This in essence became the rear face drainage for the reinforced earth slope.

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 Palisade Walls

The ECBF bedding plane shears identified during excavations and mapping within SK1 were assessed as dipping down southwards below the adjacent estuary. In view of that assessment, and the results of stability analyses undertaken as part of the investigation reporting, 2 No. Palisade Walls (Palisade Walls 1E and 1F) were identified as being required along SK1 to provide satisfactory factors of safety against instability for the finished Stage 5 development.

2 No. Palisade Walls (Palisade Walls 1E and 1F) were constructed within Stage 5 during the bulk earthworks in the location shown on the T+T Drawing 21854.0037–APP7S5–101, included in Appendix A2. Palisade Wall 1E comprises 9m to 12m long 310UC97 steel piles installed at 1.0m or 1.8m centres encased in 600mm diameter concreted holes. Palisade Wall 1F comprises 6m to 10m long 300mm diameter timber SED piles installed at 1.8m centres encased in 550mm diameter concreted holes. Drilling for the palisade wall pile bores were inspected and logged by an Engineering Geologist to check that the base of the piles had been extended sufficiently into the competent underlying ECBF rock materials.

Ground conditions exposed during palisade walls' 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.

3.4 Reinforced Earth Slopes

2 No. reinforced earth slopes (i.e. parts of RE 3 and RE 4) were constructed during the bulk earthworks and comprise horizontally laid uniaxial High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) geogrids placed at maximum 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.

A typical cross–section of the reinforced earth slopes is shown on T+T Drawing 21854.0037–APP7S5–105 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 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 shear key drainage) 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 outlets extend to connect into the reticulated stormwater system or discharge out to the adjacent stream system.

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

The slope faces will be subject to a planting covenant 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 limitation zone has been applied across the slope (See Sections 5.3 and 6.7).

3.5 Geogrid Reinforced Segmental Block Retaining Walls

Two geogrid reinforced segmental block walls (Screen Block Wall 05 and part of Allan Block Wall 01) were constructed during bulk earthworks within Stage 5.

Allan Block Wall 01 comprises uniaxial High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) geogrids placed at a maximum of 0.4m (vertical) intervals within the well compacted engineered hardfill, placed in accordance with the bulk earthworks specification (Section 2.3 above). The grids 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).

Construction of the Allan Block retaining wall comprised the following:

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

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- c placement of the geogrid and 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.

Screen Block Wall 05 comprises 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 extend up to within 1m of the ground surface.

Construction of the Screen Block retaining wall 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.

Typical cross—sections of the geogrid reinforced segmental block walls are shown on T+T Drawings 21854.0037—S1–04 and 21854.0037—MBW5–04 to –MBW5–10 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 of 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 (Wall 01) or discharge into the adjacent stream below (Wall 05), as shown on the Woods As–Built plans 37005–05–120–AB to –122–AB in Appendix A1.

These walls have been designed to accommodate a maximum 10kPa surcharge or associated traffic surcharge, although development immediately behind/above the walls is likely to be precluded by Council planning rules.

Certification of these walls, in accordance with the relevant Engineering Approval, has been supplied in:

- a Tonkin & Taylor Ltd., 19 September 2016. *Millwater Arrans Point Precinct 7 Stage 1, Producer statement Construction Review (PS4), Engineering Approval No. RMA 6200 / RDC 21438,* T+T Ref. 21854.0037/APP7S1-W1W2.
- b Tonkin & Taylor Ltd., 7 December 2018. *Millwater Arrans Point Precinct 7, Producer statement Construction Review (PS4), Retaining Wall 05, Engineering Approval Consent No. RDC 21520, Resource Consent No. RMA 62000,* T+T Ref. 21854.0037/APP7S5.

3.6 Undercuts

An undercut (minimum 2m deep and 5m wide) was excavated below the toe of RE 4 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, an undercut extending sufficiently into the competent underlying ECBF rock materials was excavated below the toe of RE 3. Excavations for this undercut were inspected and mapped by an Engineering Geologist to check that the undercut 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).

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 5 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 AsBuilt Plans (Woods Ref 37005–05–120–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 and palisade walls to be constructed across Arran Point Precinct 7, so as to provide acceptable factors of safety against slope instability for the finished development of Stage 5.

During excavation of Shear Key 1, 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.

Inspections were also undertaken by a T+T Engineering Geologist during drilling of the Palisade Walls 1E and 1F pile bores, to confirm the materials encountered and to ensure the piles extended into the competent underlying ECBF rock materials.

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 Arran Point Precinct 7, Stage 5 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 to H1 (moderately to highly expansive) with characteristic surface movements anticipated to be in the range of 20mm to 60mm. 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 5 area have been constructed as reinforced earth fill structures with face gradients of 1 in 1.5 (V:H). They are located in Lots 30 to 43, 69 to 72 and 77 to 83. Construction within the flatter parts of these Lots is intended, and a Building Limitation 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 slope is shown on T+T Drawing 21854.0037—APP7S5—110 (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, and the results of compaction quality control testing, we consider that differential settlement induced by self-weight of engineered fill will now be largely complete. Further settlements should generally be within normally accepted design tolerances of 25mm, as outlined in NZS 3604:2011 (Ref. [8]), with respect to conventional building development.

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 5 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:

```
\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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Undrained shear strength, "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 5 area are shown on the Woods Retaining Wall As–Built Plans (Woods Ref 37005–05–130–AB to –132–AB). These walls have been designed to accommodate a maximum 10kPa surcharge or associated traffic surcharge, 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 toe of the walls.

For clarity, the Lots within Stage 5 that will need to consider the presence of the existing retaining wall during site development are:

a Allan Block Wall 01 – Lots 14 to 18 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 AsBuilt Plans (Woods Ref 37005–05–120–AB to –122–AB) in Appendix A1, and on T+T Drawing 21854.0037–APP7S5–102 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 21854.0037–APP7S5–111) are attached in Appendix E.

5.8 Stormwater

Public stormwater services have been installed within Arran Point Precinct 7, Stage 5. 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 37005–05–300–AB to -303–AB and -400–AB to -403–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 Arran Point Precinct 7 Stage 5 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 each of the Lots and these are shown on T+T Drawing 21854.0037–APP7S5–112 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 to H1 (moderately to highly expansive) with characteristic surface movements anticipated to be in the range of 20mm to 60mm.

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.

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 Arran Point Precinct 7 Stage 5 (comprising residential Lots 14 to 43 and 69 to 83, JOAL Lots 802, Road 01 (Arran Point Parade) and Road 03 (Cassidy Drive) 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 Arran Point Precinct 7 Ref No. 21854.0037 dated November 2013. 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 37005, Millwater, Arran Point Precinct 7, Stage 5, Drawing Numbers 37005–05–100–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 14 to 43 and 69 to 80 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:

- 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 81 and 83 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

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]).

6.6.3 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 H1 (highly expansive) as defined in AS 2870:2011 (Ref. [7]) with anticipated characteristic surface ground movements of 40mm to 60mm. 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:

- Minimum foundation embedment of 750 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.

6.6.4 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 30 to 43, 69 to 72 and 77 to 83 inclusive:

- 6.7.1 These Lots contain a "Building Limitation Zone" relating to the reinforced earth slope which forms the 1 in 1.5 (V:H) slope along the Lot boundaries. The restriction zone is shown on T+T Drawing 21854.0037–APP7S5–110 in Appendix A2. Excavation, filling and/or construction within this zone is not to be undertaken, to ensure stability of the slope 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 slope has assumed a maximum distributed load of 10kPa (dead plus live loads) up to the edge of the Building Limitation Zone.

6.7.3 Any cut or fill walls greater than 1.5m retained height, or of any height within 2m of the building limitation zones shown on T+T Drawing 21854.0037–APP7S5–110 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 Limitation Zone may proceed in accordance with the recommendations outlined in Sections 6.5 and 6.6.

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 AsBuilt Plans (Woods Ref 37005–05–120–AB to –122–AB) in Appendix A1, and on T+T Drawing 21854.0037–APP7S5–102 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 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 Arran Point Precinct 7, Stage 5 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 Arran Point Precinct 7 Stage 5 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:

James Lee

Geotechnical Engineer

Andrew Stiles

Project Director

JXXL

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- [1] Tonkin & Taylor Ltd., October 2001. Stoney Block, T+T Ref. 18214.
- Tonkin & Taylor Ltd., May 2001. Silverdale Blocks, Silverdale, Geotechnical Issues Future [2] Medium Density Development, T+T Ref. 18213.
- Tonkin & Taylor Ltd., November 2003. Silverdale North and Orewa West Blocks, Silverdale, [3] Geotechnical Issues – Future Medium Density Development, T+T Ref. 20914.
- [4] Tonkin & Taylor Ltd., November 2011. Millwater – North Bridge, Southern Abutment, Geotechnical Investigation Report, T+T Ref. 21854.012.
- [5] Tonkin & Taylor Ltd., November 2013. Millwater Subdivision, Arrans Hill – Precinct 7 – Geotechnical Investigation Report, T+T Ref. 21854.0037.
- New Zealand Standards, 1989. NZS 4431:1989 Code of Practice for Earth Fill for Residential [6] Development.
- [7] Standards Australia, 2011. AS 2870:2011 Residential slabs and footings.
- New Zealand Standards, 2011. NZS 3604:2011 Timber Framed Buildings. [8]

WFH Properties Ltd

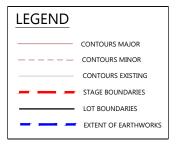
Appendix A1: Woods Drawings

•	37005-05-100-AB	Final Contours Plan
•	37005-05-110-AB	Cut & Fill As–Built – Lowest to Final Surface
•	37005-05-111-AB	Cut & Fill As-Built - Original to Lowest Surface
•	37005-05-112-AB	Cut & Fill As-Built - Original to Final Surface
•	37005-05-120-AB to -122-AB	Shear Key, Undercut and Subsoil Drain AsBuilt Plans
•	37005-05-130-AB to -132-AB	Retaining Wall As-Built Plans
•	37005-05-300-AB to -303-AB	Stormwater As-Built Plans
•	37005-05-400-AB to -403-AB	Wastewater As-Built Plans





1. CONTOURS ARE AT 0.5 METRE INTERVALS



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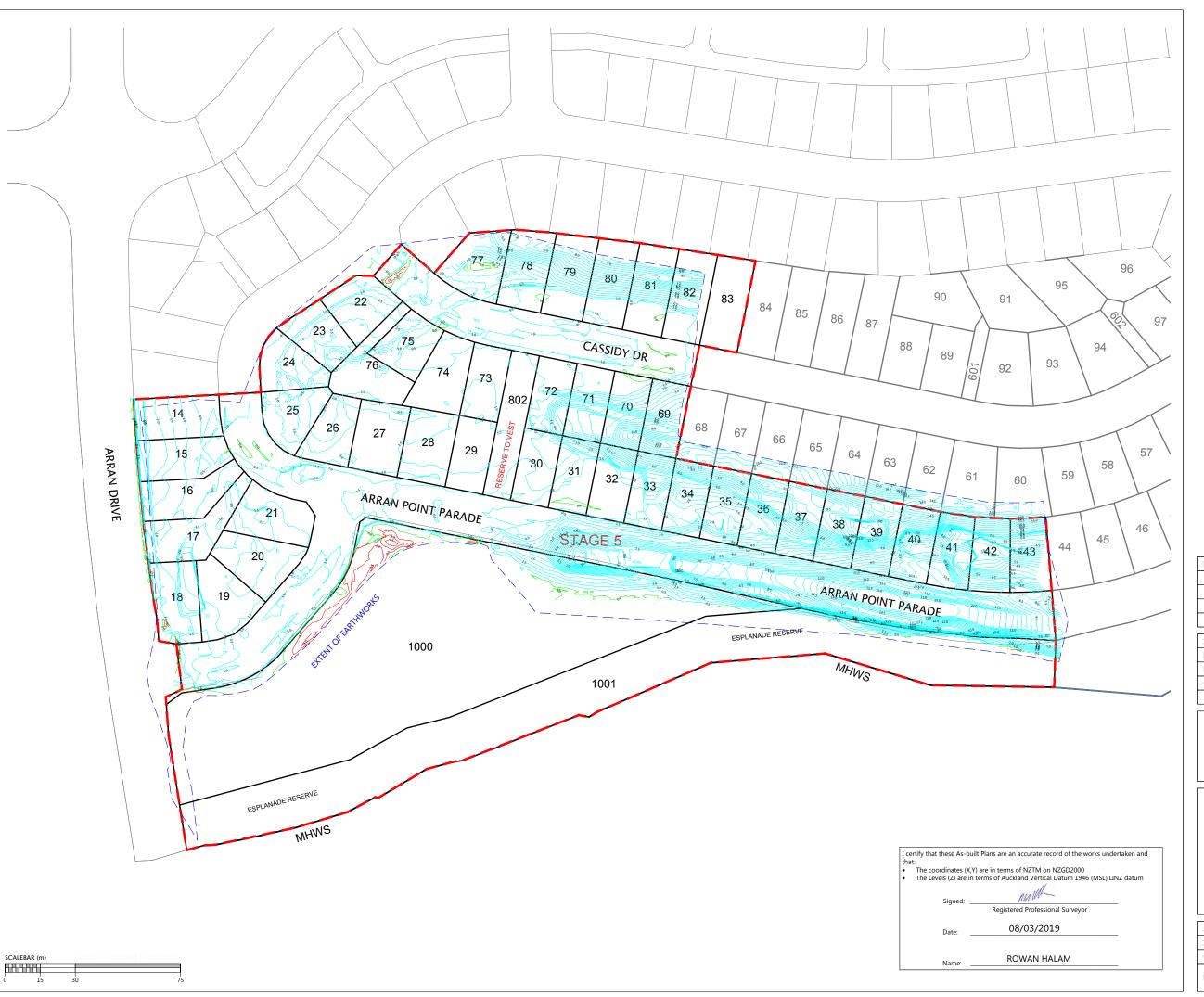
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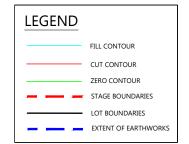
FINAL CONTOURS PLAN

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DESIGNED	T&T	Grafton	
DRAWN	SK	Auckland	
CHECKED	KR		
APPROVED	MRH	WOODS.CO.NZ	





MILLWATER ARRAN POINT STAGE 5

CUT & FILL AS-BUILT LOWEST TO FINAL SURFACE SHEET 1 OF 3

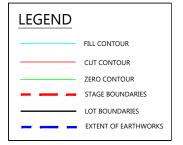
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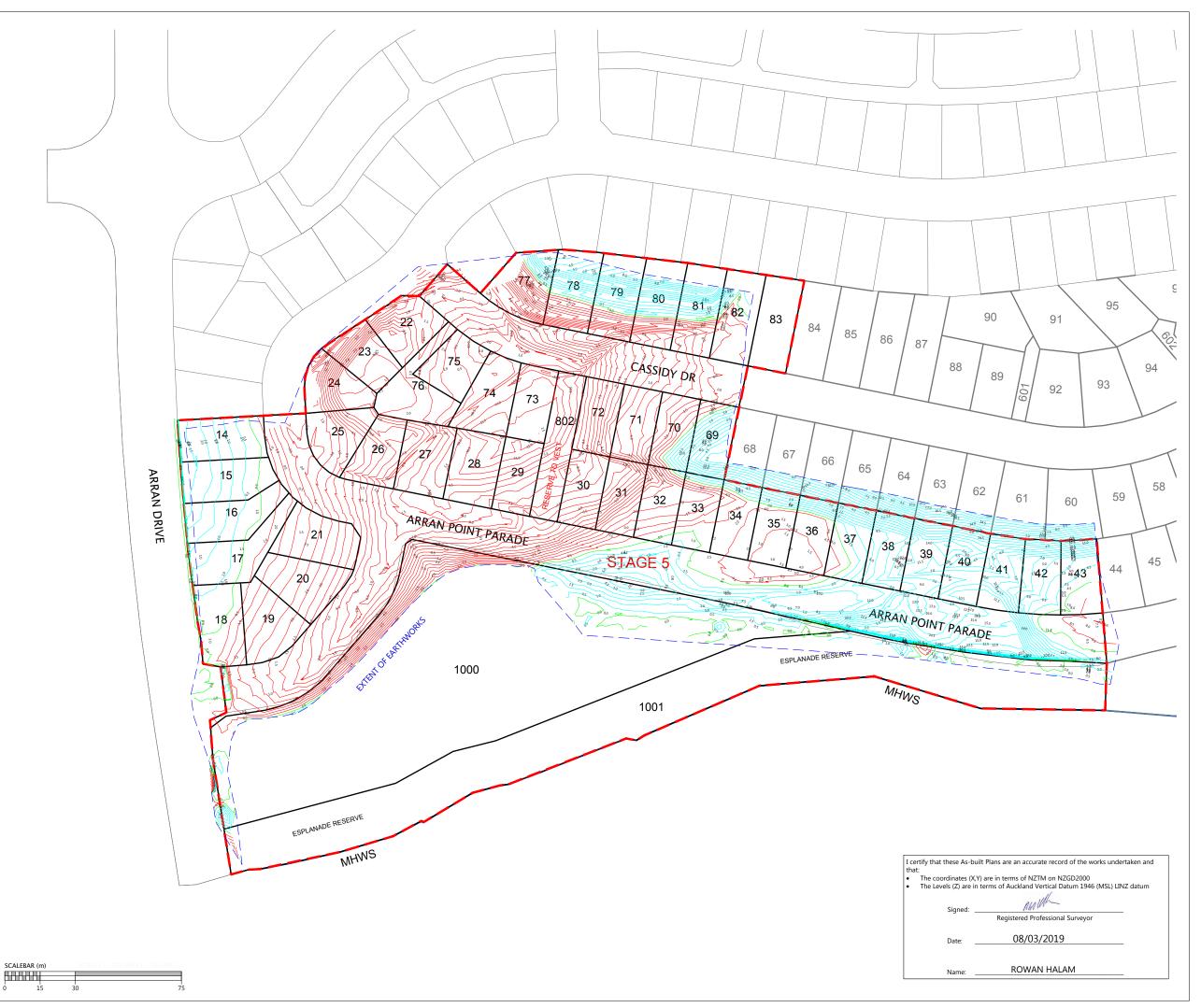


MILLWATER ARRAN POINT STAGE 5

CUT & FILL AS-BUILT ORIGINAL TO LOWEST SURFACE SHEET 2 OF 3

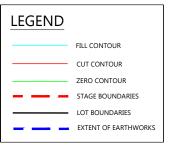
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Document No. K\\37005 - ARRAN HILL PRECINCT 7





1. CONTOURS ARE AT 0.5 METRE INTERVALS



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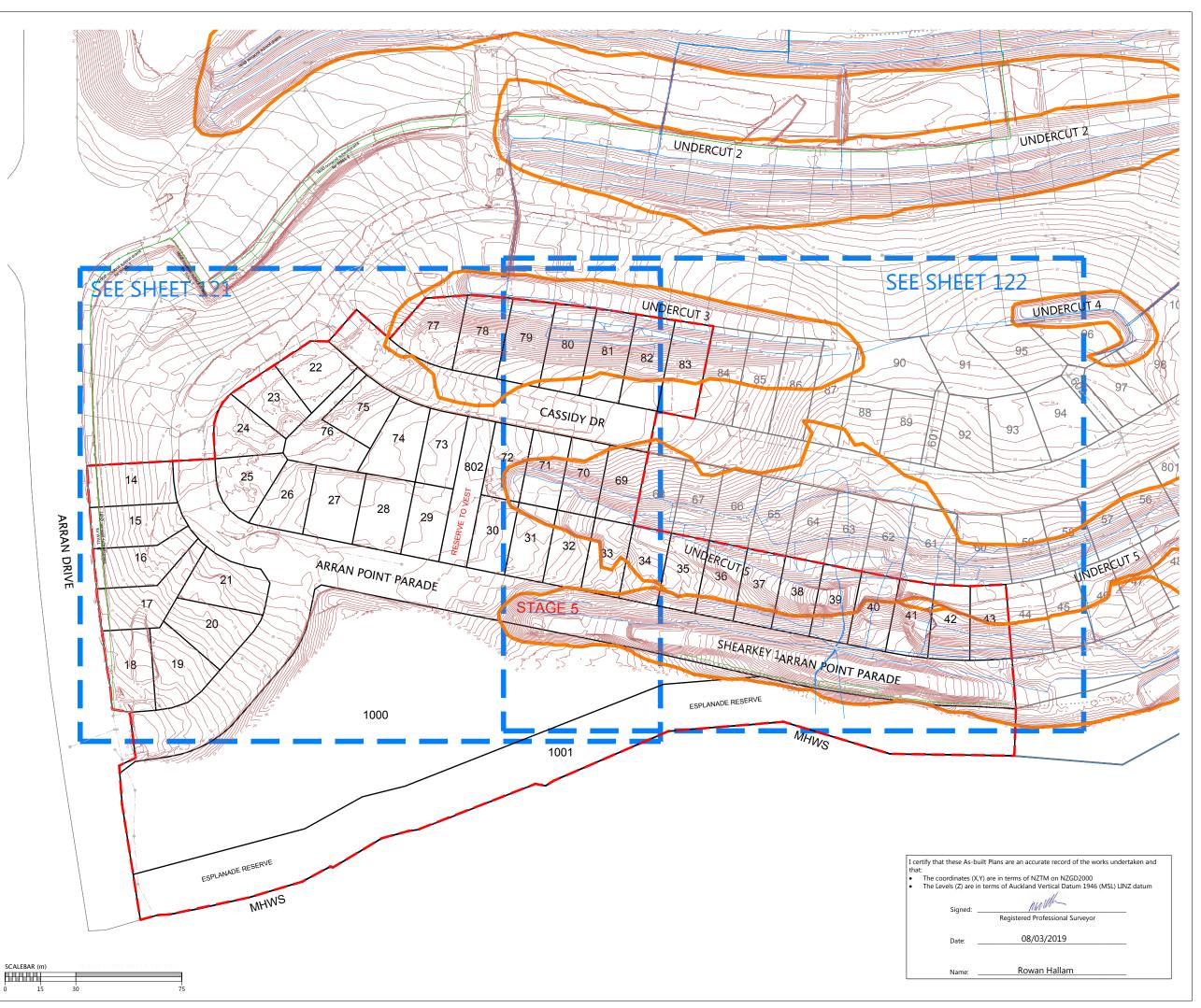


MILLWATER ARRAN POINT STAGE 5

CUT & FILL AS-BUILT ORIGINAL TO FINAL SURFACE SHEET 3 OF 3

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DWG NO	37005-05-112-AB		Document No.

Document No. K:\37005 - ARRAN HILL PRECINCT 7 STAGE 5\D





- 1. CONTOURS ARE AT 0.5 METRE INTERVALS
- 2. SUBSOIL DATA SUPPLIED BY CONTRACTOR

LEGEND	
	150 PVC RETAINING WALL DRAINAGE
	NOVACOIL SUBSOIL DRAINS
	REINFORCED EARTH & RETAINING WALL SUBSOIL DRAINS
	EXISTING STORMWATER DRAINAGE
	NEW STORMWATER DRAINAGE
	STAGE BOUNDARIES
	LOT BOUNDARIES
	CONTOURS
	SHEAR KEY & UNDERCUT AREAS
	PALISADE WALL PILE
	SUBGRADE UNDERCUT AREAS

	RE	VISION DETAILS	BY	DATE
	1 ISSUED FOR INFORMATION		KR	08/03/19

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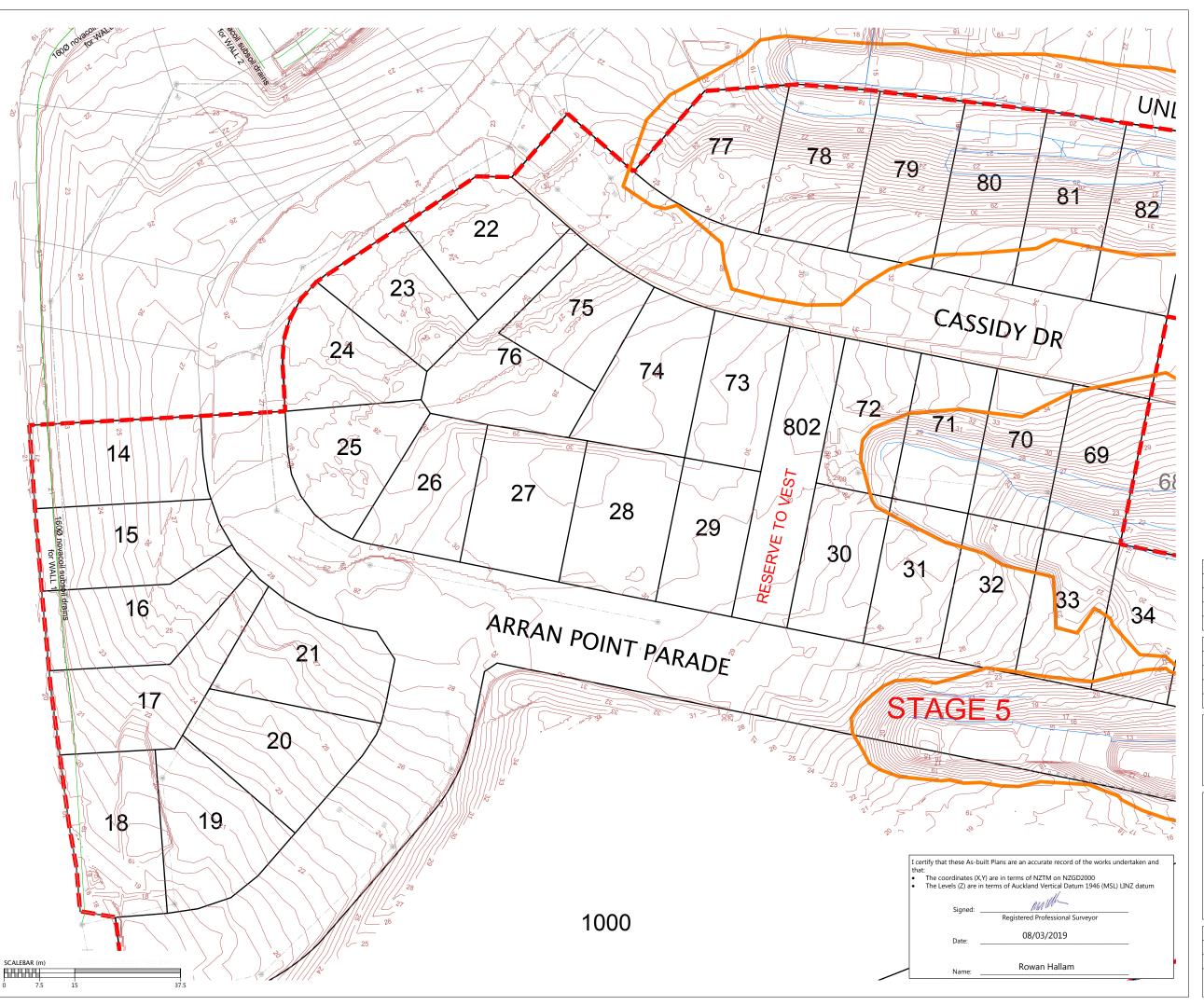


MILLWATER ARRAN POINT STAGE 5

SHEAR KEY, UNDERCUT AND SUBSOIL DRAIN ASBUILT OVERALL LAYOUT SHEET 1 OF 3

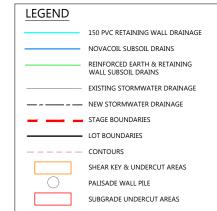
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COUNCIL	AUCKLAND COUNCIL		
DWG NO	37005-05-120-AB		Document

Document No. K\37005 - ARRAN HILL PRECINCT 7 STAGE S\DRAWINGS\SURVASBUII





CONTOURS ARE AT 0.5 METRE INTERVALS
 SUBSOIL DATA SUPPLIED BY CONTRACTOR



RE'	VISION DETAILS	BY	DATE
1 ISSUED FOR INFORMATION		KR	08/03/19

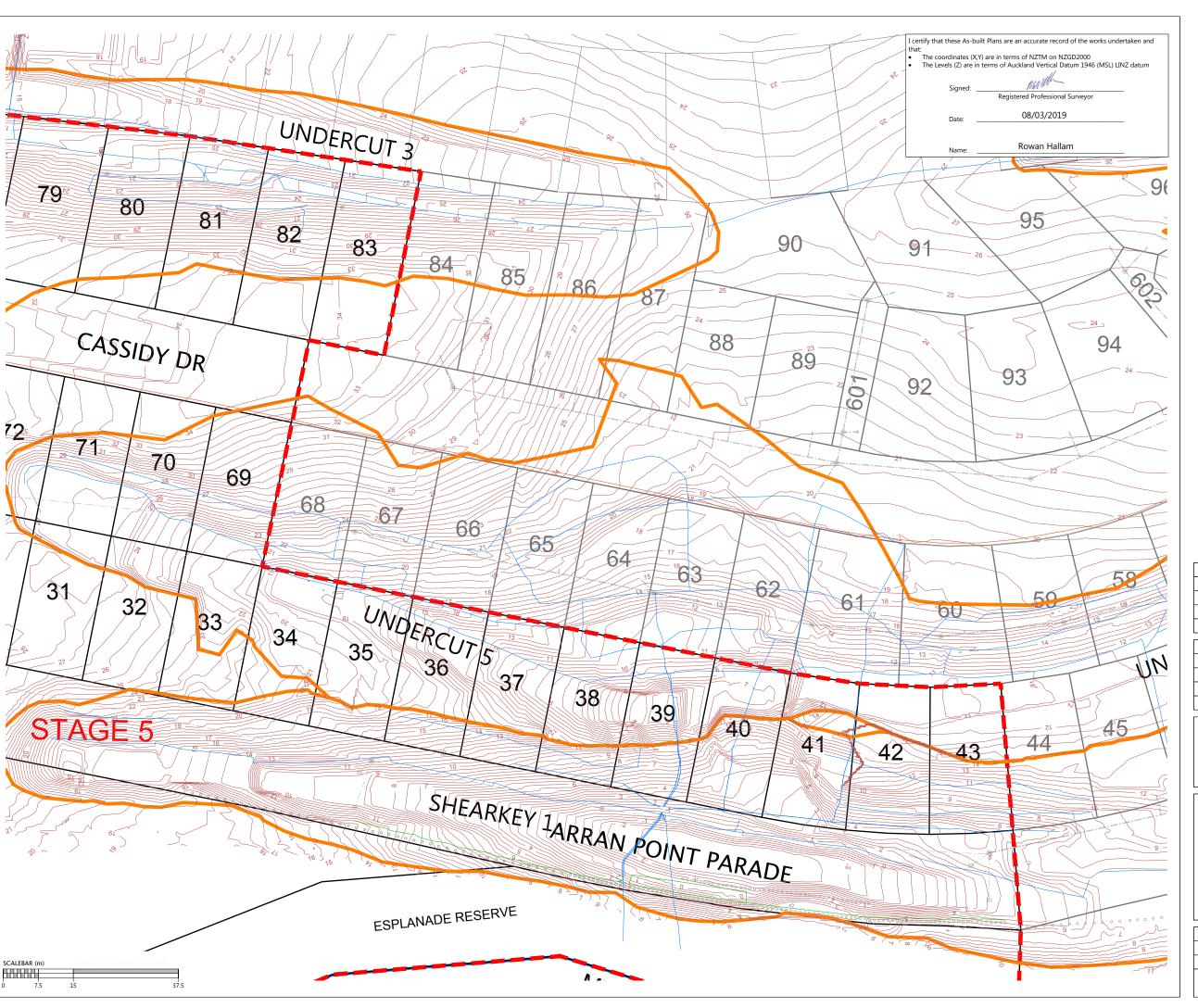
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DESIGNED	T&T	Grafton	1
DRAWN	MRB	Auckland	٥
CHECKED	KR		ò
APPROVED	MRH	WOODS.CO.NZ	



MILLWATER ARRAN POINT STAGE 5

SHEAR KEY, UNDERCUT AND SUBSOIL DRAIN ASBUILT SHEET 2 OF 3

			. 22
STATUS	AS-BUILT	REV	K:\37005
SCALE	1:750 @ A3	1	No. K:\
COUNCIL	AUCKLAND COUNCIL		
DWG NO	37005-05-121-AB		Document





CONTOURS ARE AT 0.5 METRE INTERVALS
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SURVEYED	WOODS	8 Nugent St	OIL
DESIGNED	T&T	Grafton	SUBSOIL
DRAWN	MRB	Auckland	8 2
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APPROVED	MRH	WOODS.CO.NZ	0-AB

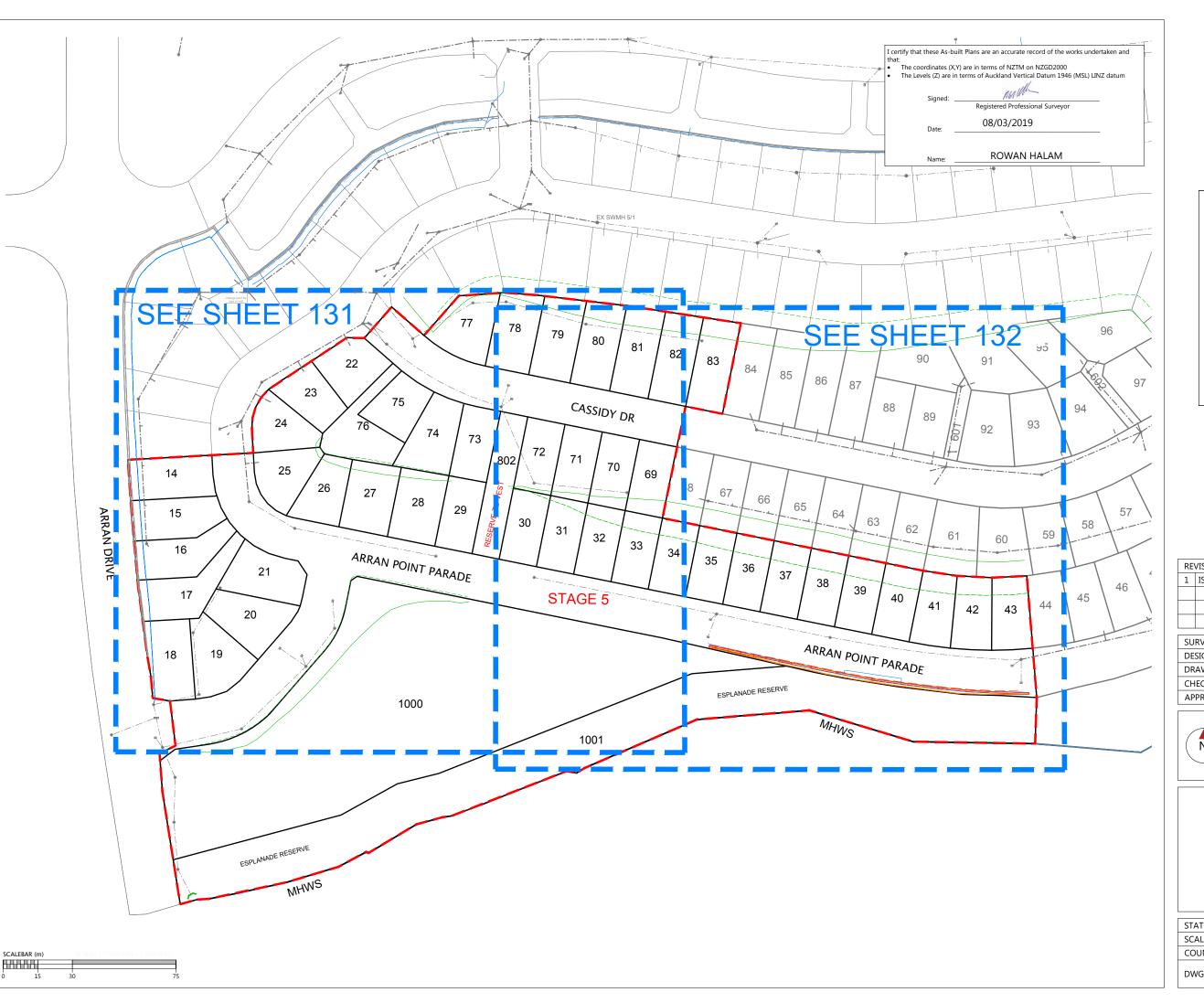


MILLWATER ARRAN POINT STAGE 5

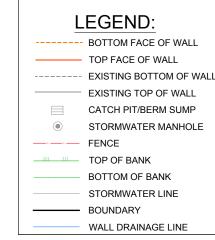
SHEAR KEY, UNDERCUT AND SUBSOIL DRAIN ASBUILT SHEET 3 OF 3

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COUNCIL	AUCKLAND COUNCIL	T	ent No.
DWG NO	37005-05-122-AB		Document

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1	ISSUED FOR INFORMATION	KR	08/03/19

SURVEYED W	/OODS	8 Nugent St	
DESIGNED	T&T	Grafton	
DRAWN	KR	Auckland	
CHECKED	NC		
APPROVED	RH	WOODS.CO.NZ	1

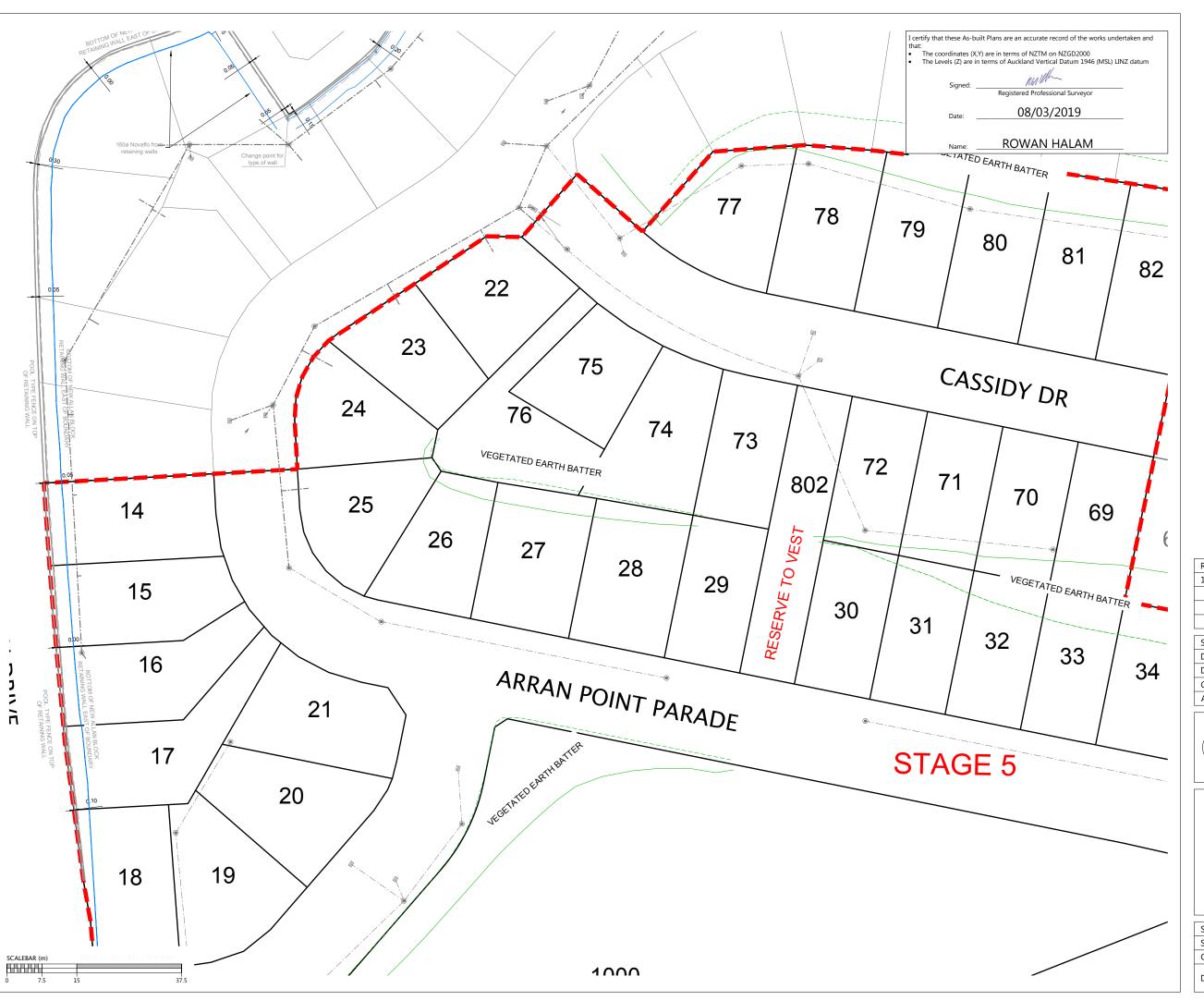


MILLWATER ARRAN POINT STAGE 5

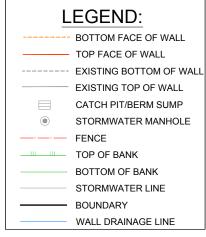
RETAINING WALL AS-BUILT OVERALL LAYOUT SHEET 1 OF 3

STATUS	AS-BUILT	REV	37005
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COUNCIL	AUCKLAND COUNCIL	1	aut N
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1	1 ISSUED FOR INFORMATION		08/03/19

SURVEYED	WOODS	8 Nugent St
DESIGNED	T&T	Grafton
DRAWN	KR	Auckland
CHECKED	NC	
APPROVED	RH	WOODS.CO.NZ

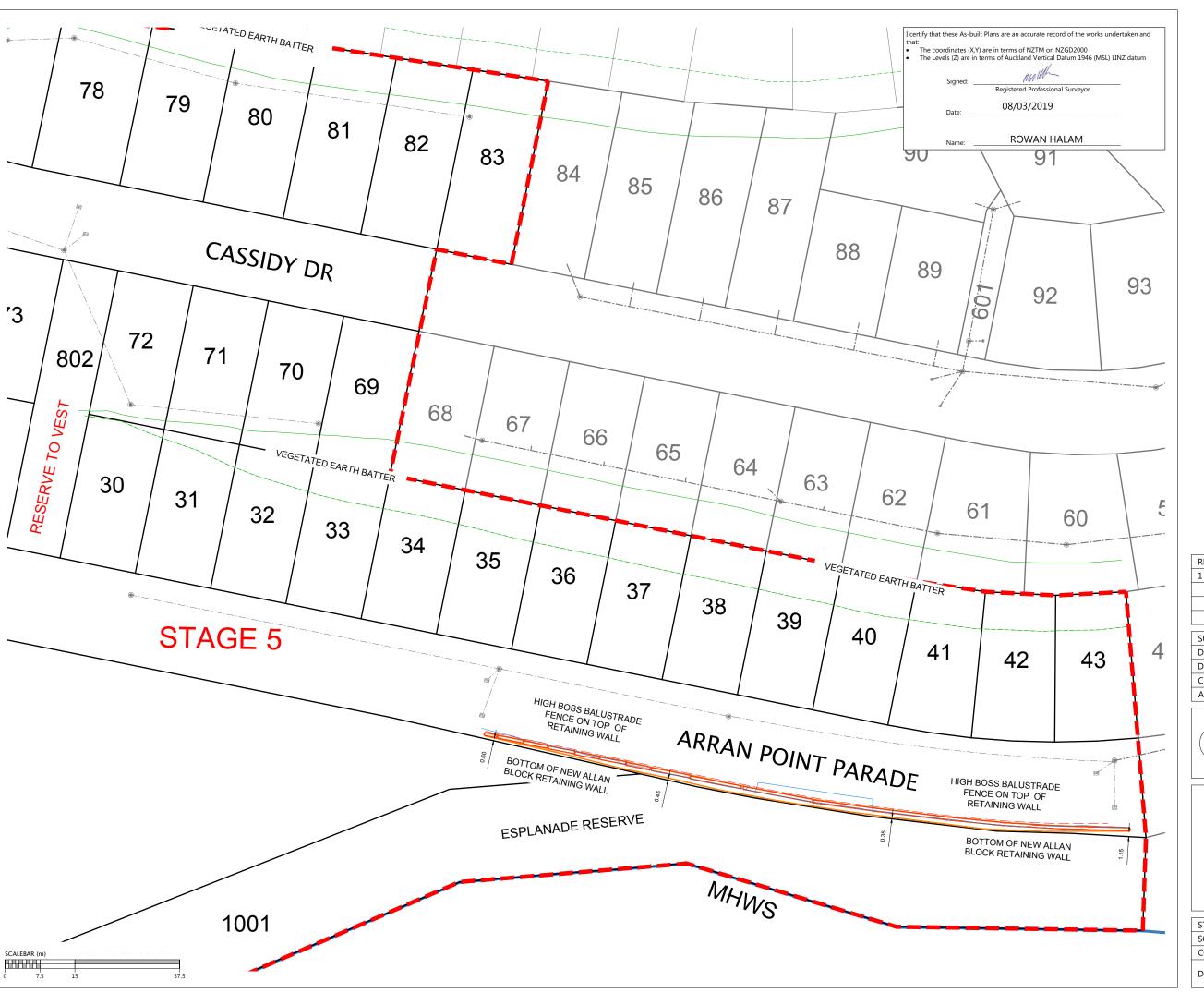


MILLWATER ARRAN POINT STAGE 5

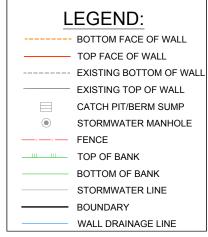
RETAINING WALL AS-BUILT SHEET 2 OF 3

STATUS	AS-BUILT	REV	K:\3700
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COUNCIL	AUCKLAND COUNCIL	1	ant N
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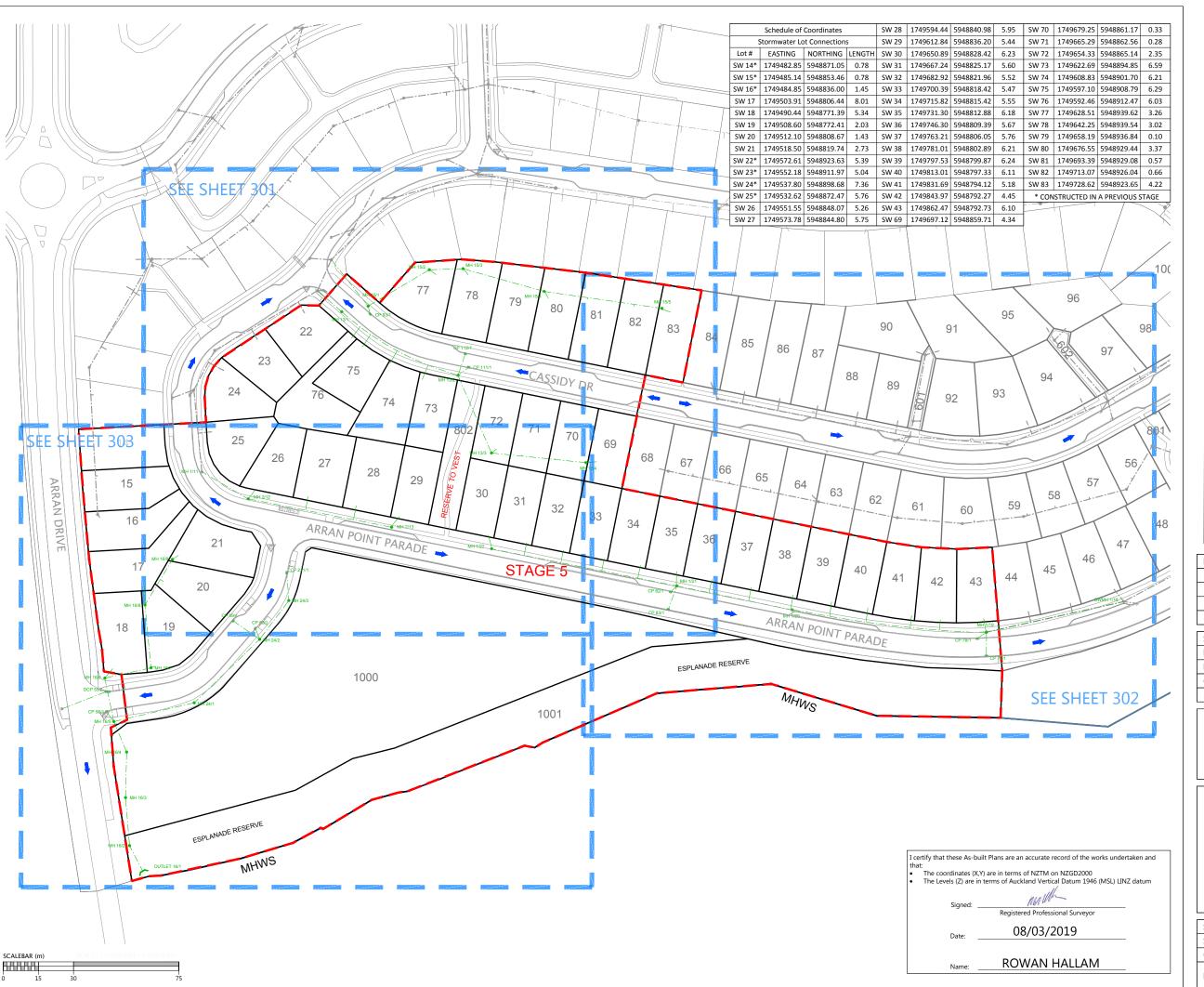
SURVEYED	WOODS	8 Nugent St	
DESIGNED	T&T	Grafton	ر ا
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MILLWATER ARRAN POINT STAGE 5

RETAINING WALL AS-BUILT SHEET 3 OF 3 (SLC-62000)

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STATUS	AS-BUILT	REV	K:\37005
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COUNCIL	AUCKLAND COUNCIL	1	
DWG NO	37005-05-132-AB		Document





LEGEND STORMWATER MANHOLE STORMWATER OUTLET STORMWATER CESSPIT STORMWATER DOUBLE CESSPIT OVERLAND FLOW NEW STORMWATER EXISTING STORMWATER SUBSOIL DRAINAGE STAGE BOUNDARY REVISED EXISTING INFORMATION 19.17

NOTES

- .. ALL WORKS AND MATERIALS COMPLY WITH AC STANDARDS FOR ENGINEERING DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION.
- 2. ALL PIPE BEDDING COMPLIES WITH AC STANDARDS
- 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.
- 4. 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.
- 6. ALL PRIVATE DRAINAGE CONNECTIONS ARE $100 \text{mm} \phi$.
- 7. LOT BOUNDARIES ARE SUBJECT TO FINAL SURVEY.
- 8. ASBUILT DATA HAS BEEN SOURCED FROM A COMBINATION OF WOODS SURVEY MEASURED DATA AND CONTRACTOR RECEIVED DATA.

RE	REVISION DETAILS		DATE
1	1 ISSUED FOR INFORMATION		08/03/19

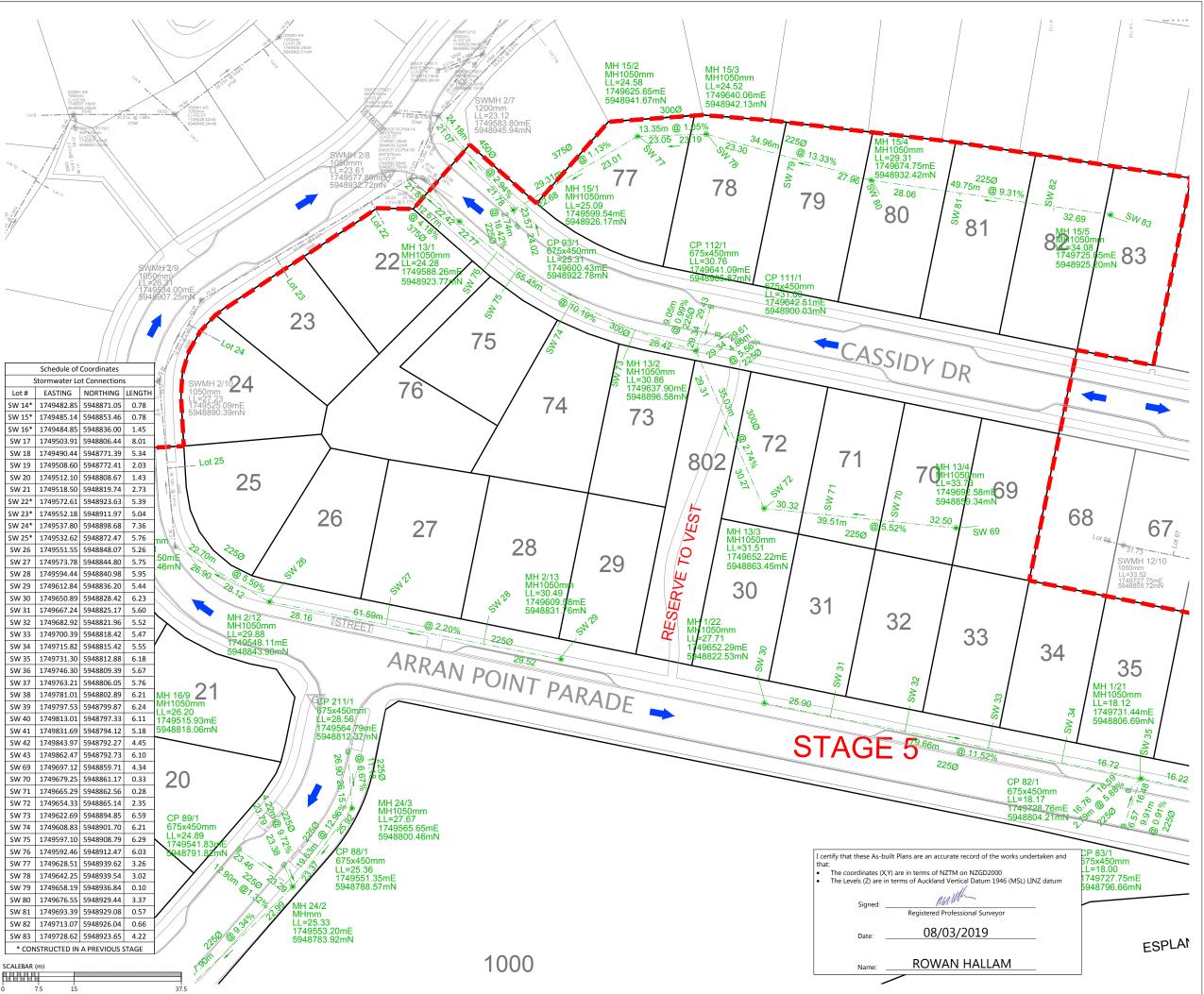
SURVEYED	WOODS	8 Nugent St	STORMWATER.DW
DESIGNED	MB	Grafton	/ATE
DRAWN	SK	Auckland	Σ×
CHECKED	NC		
APPROVED	RH	WOODS.CO.NZ	300-AB
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MILLWATER
ARRAN POINT
STAGE 5
STORMWATER AS-BUILT
OVERALL LAYOUT
SHEET 1 OF 4

STATUS	AS-BUILT	REV	K:\37005
SCALE	1:1500 @ A3	1	
COUNCIL	AUCKLAND COUNCIL	T	ent No.
DWG NO	37005-05-300-AB		Document

Document No. K:\37005 - ARRAN HILL PRECINCT 7 STAGE 5





LEGEND	
STORMWATER MANHOLE	
STORMWATER OUTLET	€
STORMWATER CESSPIT	È
STORMWATER DOUBLE CESSPIT	
OVERLAND FLOW	-
NEW STORMWATER -	
EXISTING STORMWATER —	
SUBSOIL DRAINAGE	
STAGE BOUNDARY	
REVISED EXISTING INFORMATION	19.17

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RE'	VISION DETAILS	BY	DATE
1	ISSUED FOR INFORMATION	KR	08/03/19

SURVEYED	WOODS	8 Nugent St	
DESIGNED	MB	Grafton	
DRAWN	SK	Auckland	
CHECKED	NC		į
APPROVED	RH	WOODS.CO.NZ	

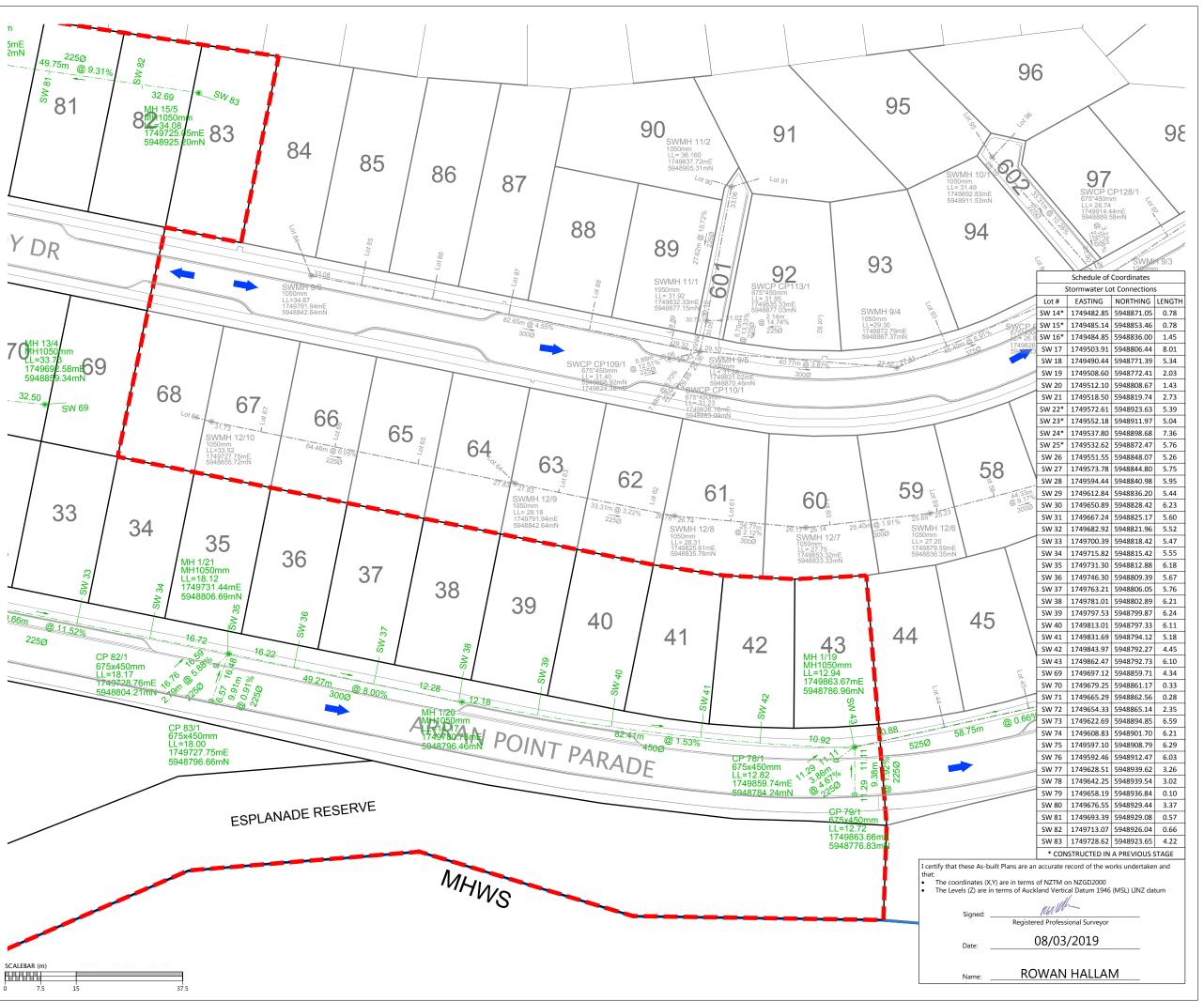


MILLWATER ARRAN POINT STAGE 5

STORMWATER AS-BUILT SHEET 2 OF 4

			. 22
STATUS	AS-BUILT	REV	K:\37005
SCALE	1:750 @ A3	1	0. K:
COUNCIL	AUCKLAND COUNCIL	1	ant N
DWG NO	37005-05-301-AB		Docume

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LEGEND	
STORMWATER MANHOLE	
STORMWATER OUTLET	(
STORMWATER CESSPIT	Ē
STORMWATER DOUBLE CESSPIT	
OVERLAND FLOW	-
NEW STORMWATER —	
EXISTING STORMWATER —	
SUBSOIL DRAINAGE	
STAGE BOUNDARY	
REVISED EXISTING INFORMATION	19.17

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 100mmø
- LOT BOUNDARIES ARE SUBJECT TO FINAL SURVEY.
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RE	REVISION DETAILS		DATE
1	ISSUED FOR INFORMATION	KR	08/03/19

			. 6
SURVEYED	WOODS	8 Nugent St	R.DW
DESIGNED	MB	Grafton	MWATER
DRAWN	SK	Auckland	RMM
CHECKED	NC		-STO
APPROVED	RH	WOODS.CO.NZ	0-AB

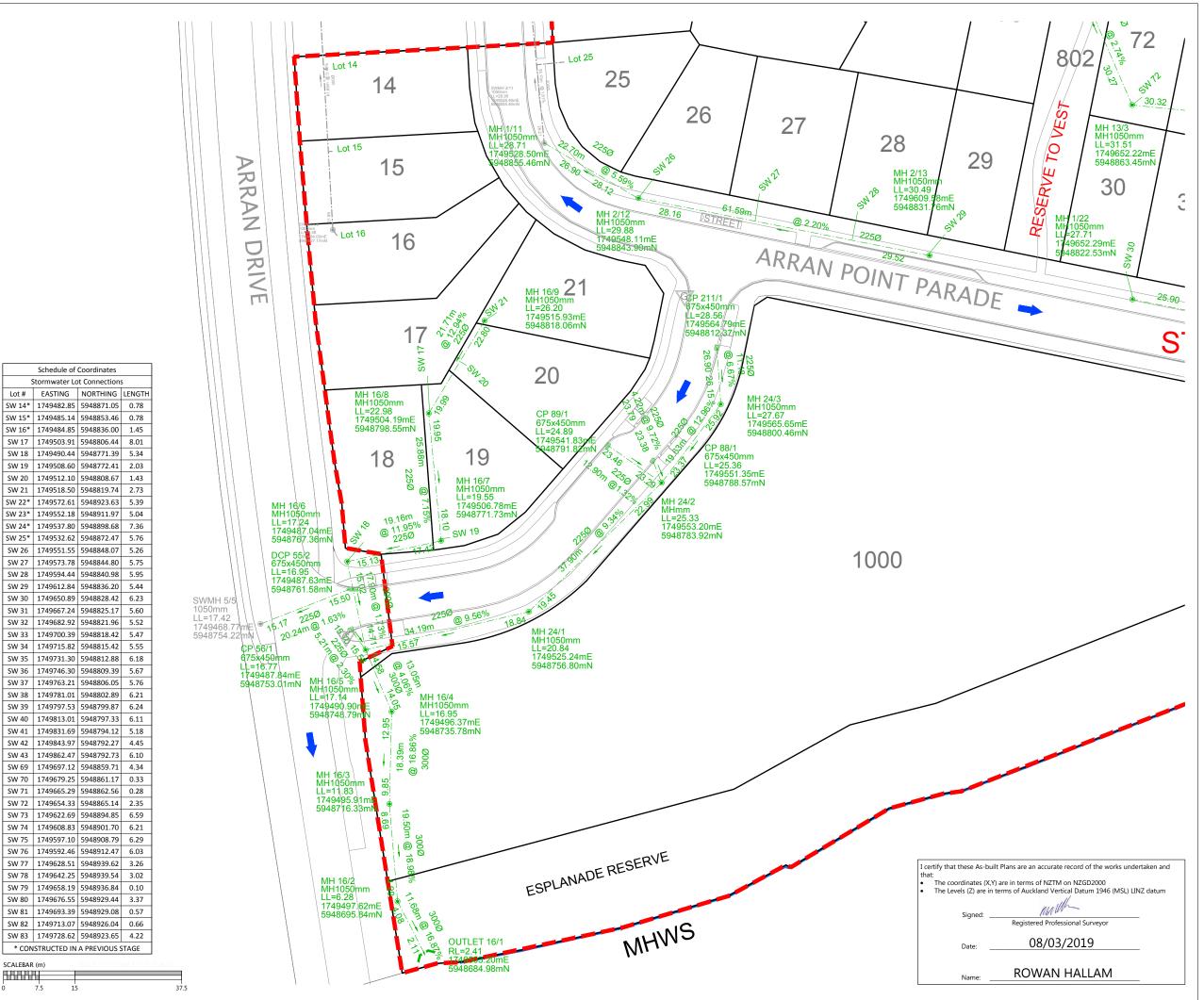


MILLWATER ARRAN POINT STAGE 5

STORMWATER AS-BUILT SHEET 3 OF 4

			ιώ
STATUS	AS-BUILT	REV	K:\37005
SCALE	1:750 @ A3	1	No. K:
COUNCIL	AUCKLAND COUNCIL		n L
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LEGEND

STORMWATER MANHOLE

STORMWATER OUTLET

STORMWATER CESSPIT

OVERLAND FLOW

NEW STORMWATER

EXISTING STORMWATER

SUBSOIL DRAINAGE

STAGE BOUNDARY

REVISED EXISTING INFORMATION

19.17

NOTES

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RE'	VISION DETAILS	BY	DATE
1	ISSUED FOR INFORMATION	KR	08/03/19

SURVEYED	WOODS	8 Nugent St	%D.W
DESIGNED	MB	Grafton	MTEF
DRAWN	SK	Auckland	ORMWATER.
CHECKED	NC		Ϋ́
APPROVED	RH	WOODS.CO.NZ	0-AB

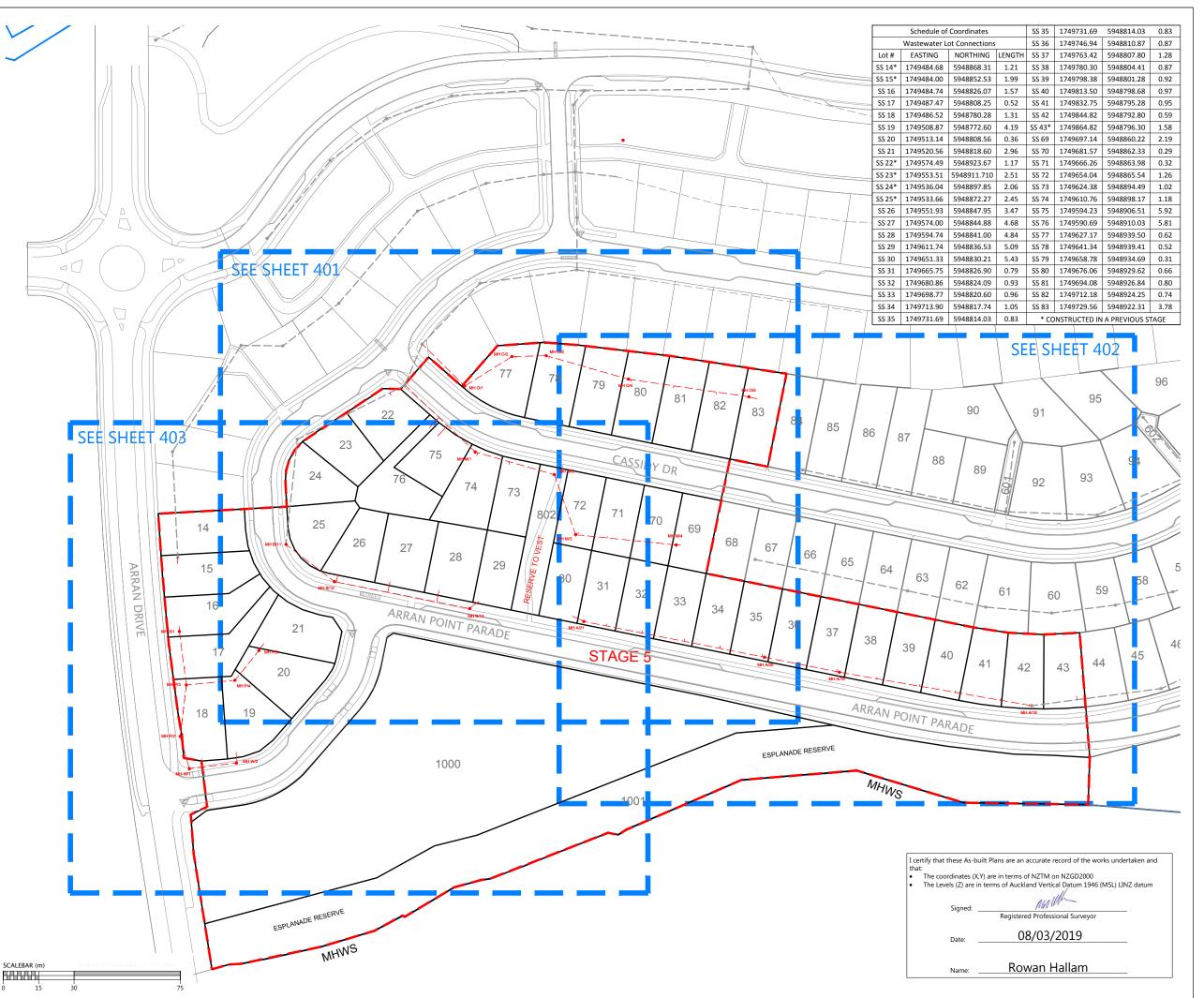


MILLWATER ARRAN POINT STAGE 5

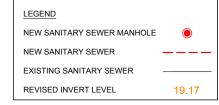
STORMWATER AS-BUILT SHEET 4 OF 4

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COUNCIL	AUCKLAND COUNCIL	1	ant N
DWG NO	37005-05-303-AB		Document No.

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- ALL WORKS AND MATERIALS COMPLY WITH AUCKLAND COUNCIL & WATERCARE SERVICES LTD STANDARDS FOR ENGINEERING DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION.
- 2. ALL SANITARY SEWER LINES ARE 150mmØ uPVC CLASS SN16 UNLESS STATED OTHERWISE.
- 3. ALL PIPE BEDDING COMPLIES WITH WATERCARE STANDARDS.
- ALL PIPE CROSSINGS UNDER ROADS AND ACCESSWAYS HAVE BEEN HARDFILL BACKFILLED.
- 5. ALL PRIVATE LOT CONNECTIONS ARE 100mmØ
- 6. LOT BOUNDARIES ARE SUBJECT TO FINAL SURVEY.
- ALL PIPE AND MH DIAMETERS ARE INTERNAL, AND SHOWN IN MILLIMETERS UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.
- . ASBUILT DATA HAS BEEN SOURCED FROM A COMBINATION OF WOODS SURVEY MEASURED DATA AND CONTRACTOR RECEIVED DATA.

RE	REVISION DETAILS		DATE
1	ISSUED FOR INFORMATION	KR	08/03/19

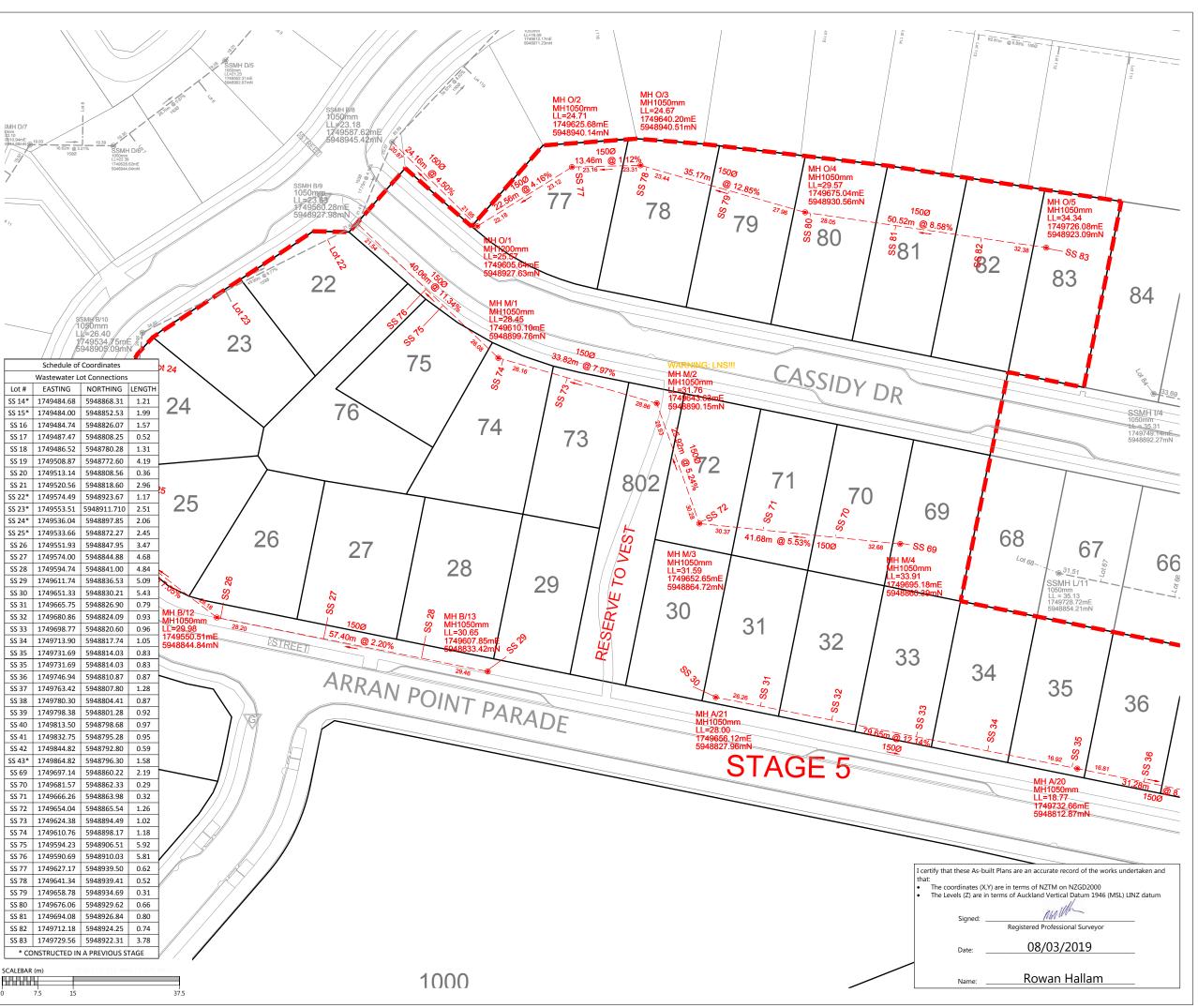
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DESIGNED	MB	Grafton	מאַט
DRAWN	SK	Auckland	SEWER D
CHECKED	NC		
APPROVED	RH	WOODS.CO.NZ	-0-



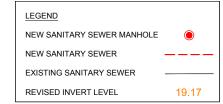
MILLWATER ARRAN POINT STAGE 5

WASTEWATER AS-BUILT OVERALL LAYOUT SHEET 1 OF 4

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STATUS	AS BUILT	REV	K:\37005
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- ALL WORKS AND MATERIALS COMPLY WITH AUCKLAND COUNCIL & WATERCARE SERVICES LTD STANDARDS FOR ENGINEERING DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION.
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RE	REVISION DETAILS		DATE
1	ISSUED FOR INFORMATION	KR	08/03/19

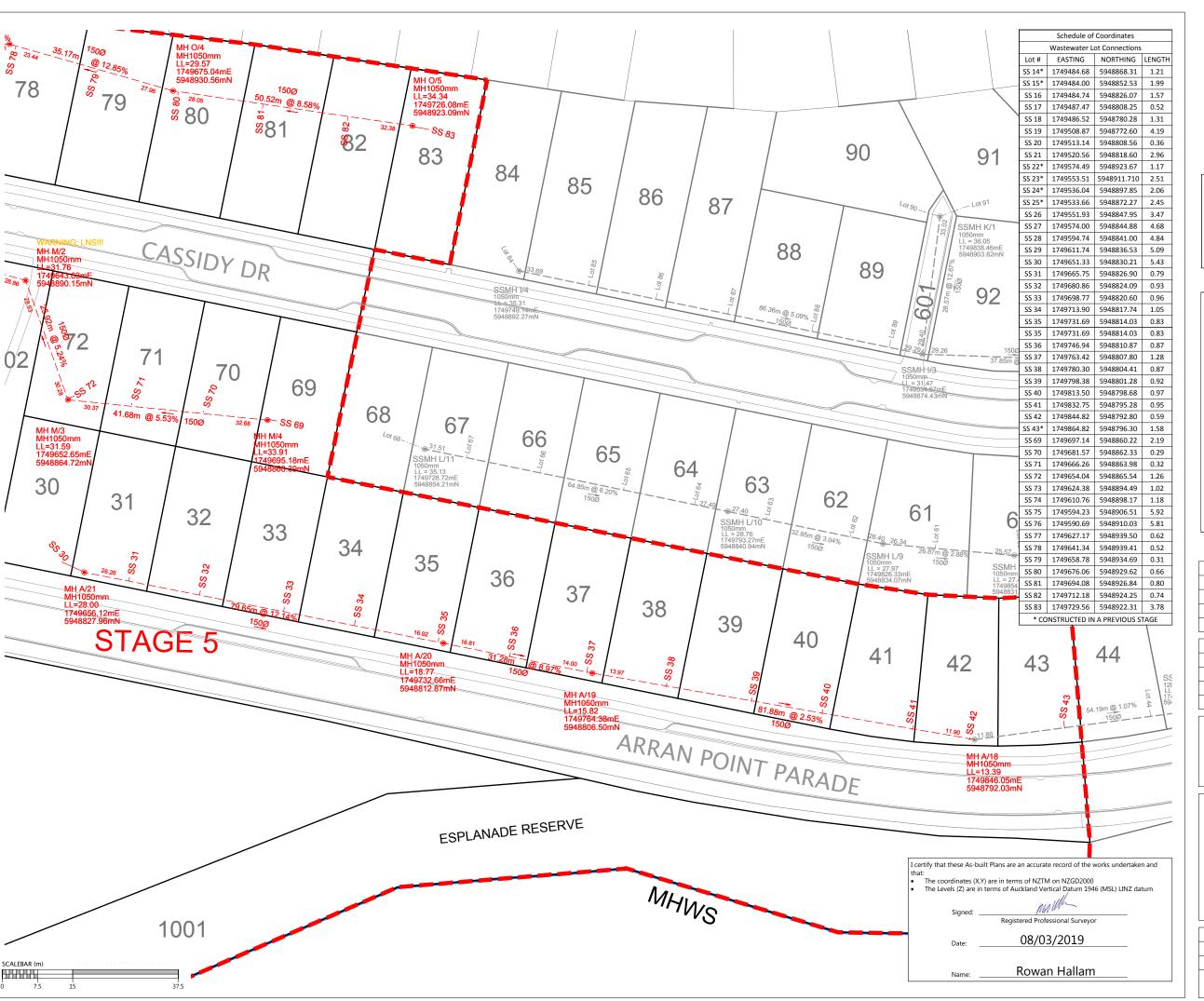
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DESIGNED	MB	Grafton
DRAWN	SK	Auckland
CHECKED	NC	
APPROVED	MRH	WOODS.CO.NZ



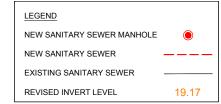
MILLWATER ARRAN POINT STAGE 5

WASTEWATER AS-BUILT SHEET 2 OF 4

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STATUS	AS BUILT	REV	K:\3700!
SCALE	1:750 @ A3	1	No. K
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- ALL WORKS AND MATERIALS COMPLY WITH AUCKLAND COUNCIL & WATERCARE SERVICES LTD STANDARDS FOR ENGINEERING DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION.
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RE	VISION DETAILS	BY	DATE
1	ISSUED FOR INFORMATION	KR	08/03/19

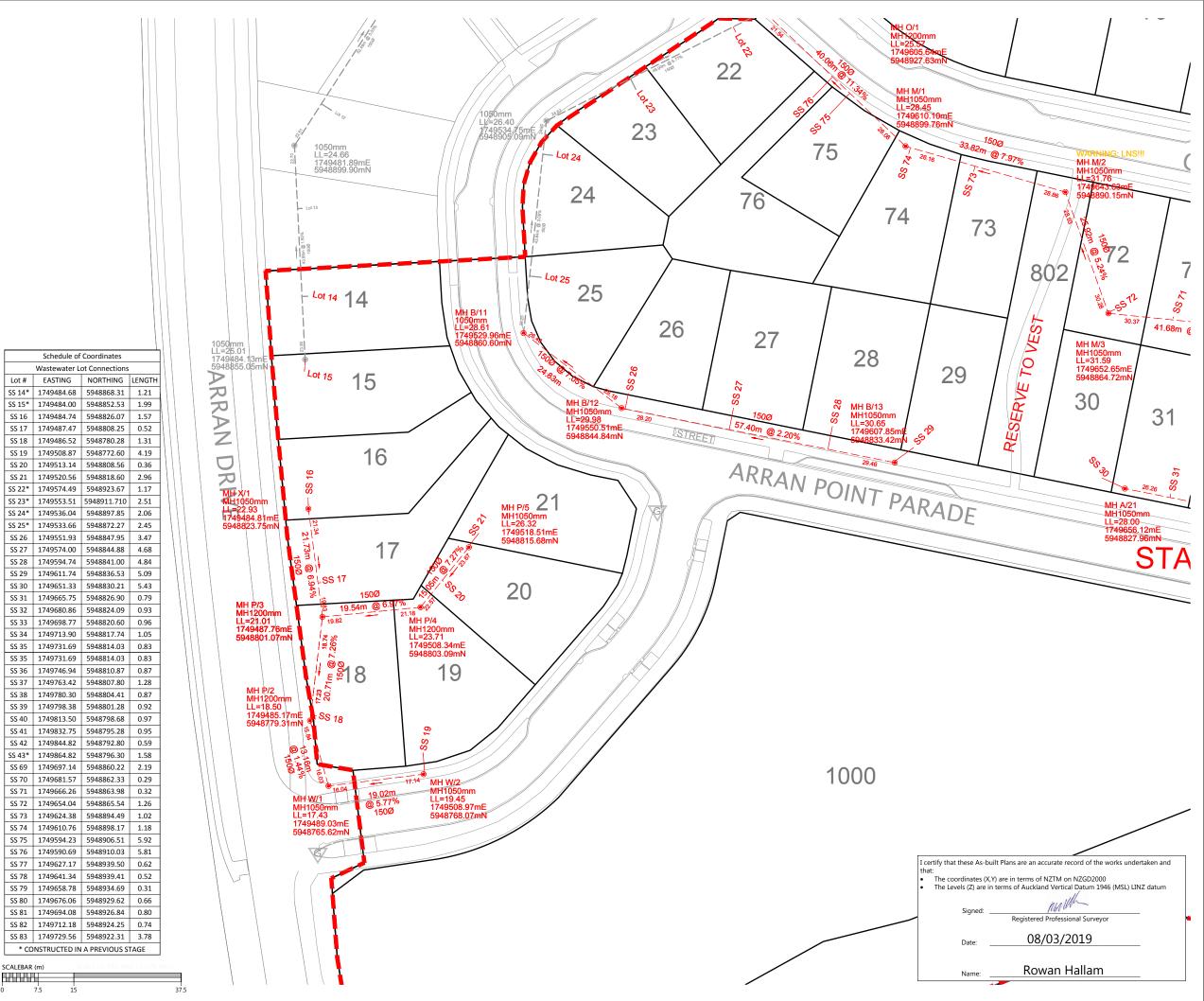
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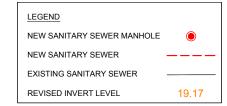
MILLWATER ARRAN POINT STAGE 5

WASTEWATER AS-BUILT SHEET 3 OF 4

STATUS	AS-BUILT	REV	K:\3700
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COUNCIL	AUCKLAND COUNCIL		aut N
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- ALL WORKS AND MATERIALS COMPLY WITH AUCKLAND COUNCIL & WATERCARE SERVICES LTD STANDARDS FOR ENGINEERING DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION.
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RE	VISION DETAILS	BY	DATE
1	ISSUED FOR INFORMATION	KR	08/03/19

SURVEYED	WOODS	8 Nugent St	
DESIGNED	MB	Grafton	DWG
DRAWN	SK	Auckland	ا ا
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APPROVED	RH	WOODS.CO.NZ	0-AB



MILLWATER ARRAN POINT STAGE 5

WASTEWATER AS-BUILT SHEET 4 OF 4

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STATUS	AS-BUILT	REV	K:\3700
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COUNCIL	AUCKLAND COUNCIL		ent N
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Appendix A2: T+T Drawings

•	21854.0037-APP7S5-100	Drawing List and Site Location Plan
•	21854.0037-APP7S5-101	Geotechnical Works Plan
•	21854.0037-APP7S5-102	Geotechnical Works Subsoil Drain Plan
•	21854.0037-APP7S5-103	Geological Cross Sections 1 & 2
•	21854.0037-APP7S5-104	Geological Cross Sections 3, 5 & 6
•	21854.0037-APP7S5-105	RE Slopes 3 and 4 Typical Details
•	21854.0037-APP7S5-106	Shear Key 1 Plan
•	21854.0037-APP7S5-107	Shear Key 1 Longsection
•	21854.0037-APP7S5-108	Geology Legend and Definition of Terms
•	21854.0037-APP7S5-110	Building Limitation Plan

Allan Block Wall 01 Drawing:

• 21854.0037-S1-04 Retaining Wall 01 Typical Cross Section Details

Screen Block Wall 05 Drawings:

<u> 301 e</u>	en block wan os brawings.	
•	21854.0037-MBW5-04	Retaining Wall 05 – Typical Cross Section (Sheet 1 of 3)
•	21854.0037-MBW5-05	Retaining Wall 05 – Typical Cross Section (Sheet 2 of 3)
•	21854.0037-MBW5-06	Retaining Wall 05 – Typical Cross Section (Sheet 3 of 3)
•	21854.0037-MBW5-07	Retaining Wall 05 – Typical Cross Section (6m <h<=7.3m)< td=""></h<=7.3m)<>
•	21854.0037-MBW5-08	Retaining Wall 05 – Typical Cross Section (5m <h<=6m)< td=""></h<=6m)<>
•	21854.0037-MBW5-09	Retaining Wall 05 – Typical Cross Section (3m <h<=5m)< td=""></h<=5m)<>
•	21854.0037-MBW5-10	Retaining Wall 05 – Typical Cross Section (H<=3m)

WFH PROPERTIES LTD RESIDENTIAL SUBDIVISION MILLWATER-ARRANS POINT PRECINCT 7 (STAGE 5) COMPLETION REPORT ISSUE

DRAWING

Rev Title

GENERAL

• 21854.0037-APP7S5-100 1 DRAWING LIST AND LOCATION PLAN

• 21854.0037-APP7S5-101 1 GEOTECHNICAL WORKS PLAN

• 21854.0037-APP7S5-102 1 GEOTECHNICAL WORKS SUBSOIL DRAIN PLAN

• 21854.0037-APP7S5-103 1 GEOLOGICAL CROSS SECTIONS 1 & 2

• 21854.0037-APP7S5-104 1 GEOLOGICAL CROSS SECTIONS 3, 5 & 6

• 21854.0037-APP7S5-105 1 RE SLOPES 3 AND 4 TYPICAL DETAILS

• 21854.0037-APP7S5-106 1 SHEAR KEY 1 PLAN

• 21854.0037-APP7S5-107 1 SHEAR KEY 1 LONGSECTION

• 21854.0037-APP7S5-108 1 GEOLOGY LEGEND AND DEFINITION OF TERMS

• 21854.0037-APP7S5-110 1 BUILDING LIMITATION PLAN

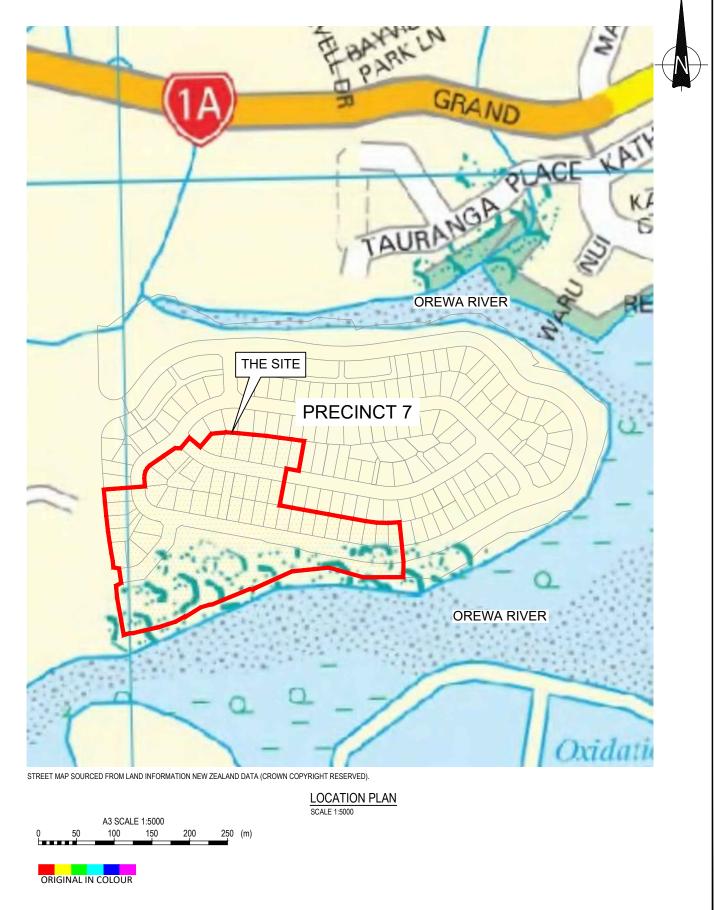
APPENDIX E

• 21854.0037-APP7S5-111 1 POST EARTHWORKS INVESTIGATION PLAN

• 21854.0037-APP7S5-112 1 TOPSOIL DEPTHS PLAN

• 21854.0037-APP7S5-113 1 EARTHWORKS TESTING LOCATION PLAN

• Denotes drawing this issue: 08/04/2019

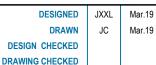














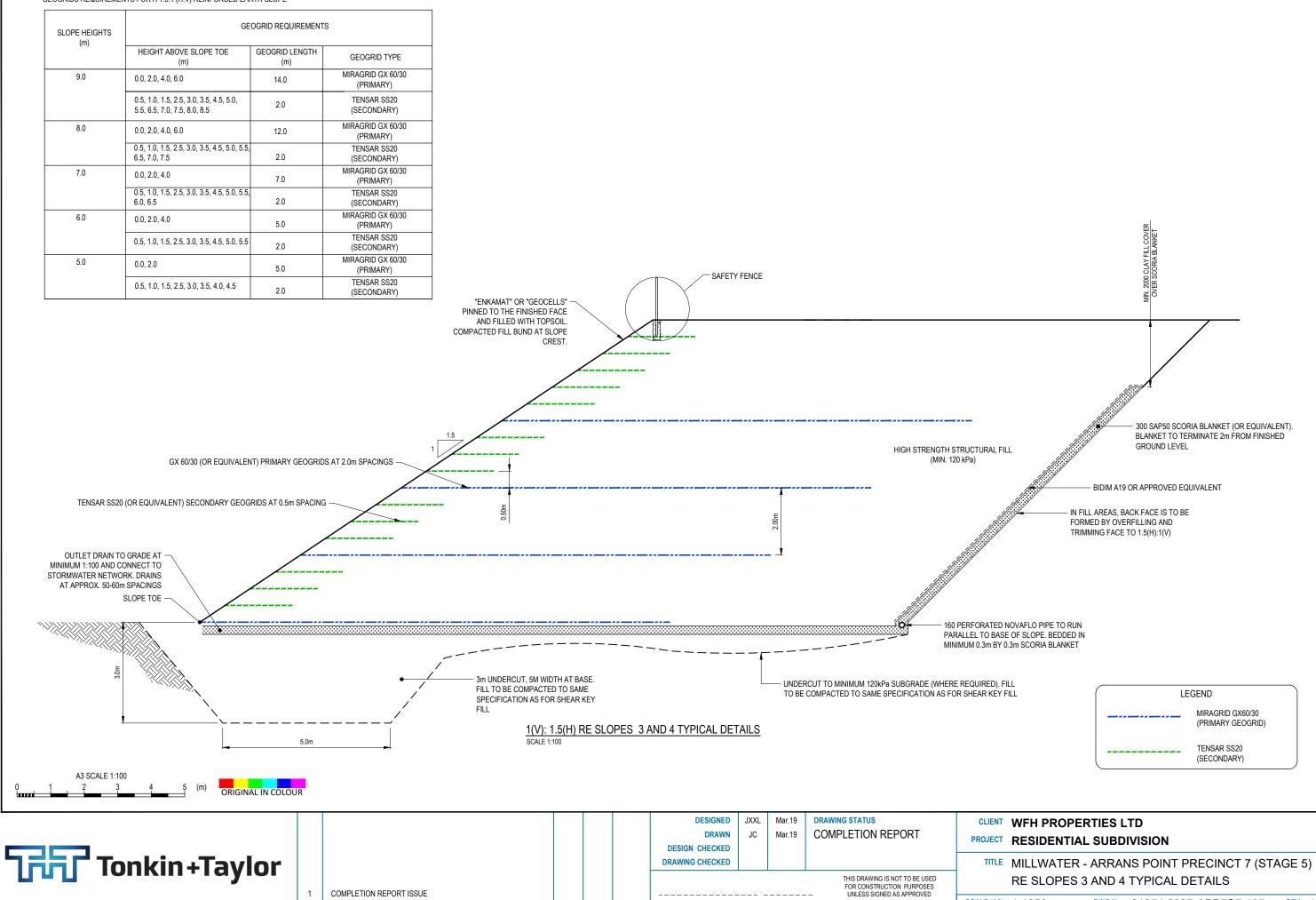


TITLE MILLWATER - ARRANS POINT PRECINCT 7 (STAGE 5)
DRAWING LIST AND LOCATION PLAN

THIS DRAWING IS NOT TO BE USED FOR CONSTRUCTION PURPOSES UNLESS SIGNED AS APPROVED

APPROVED DATE

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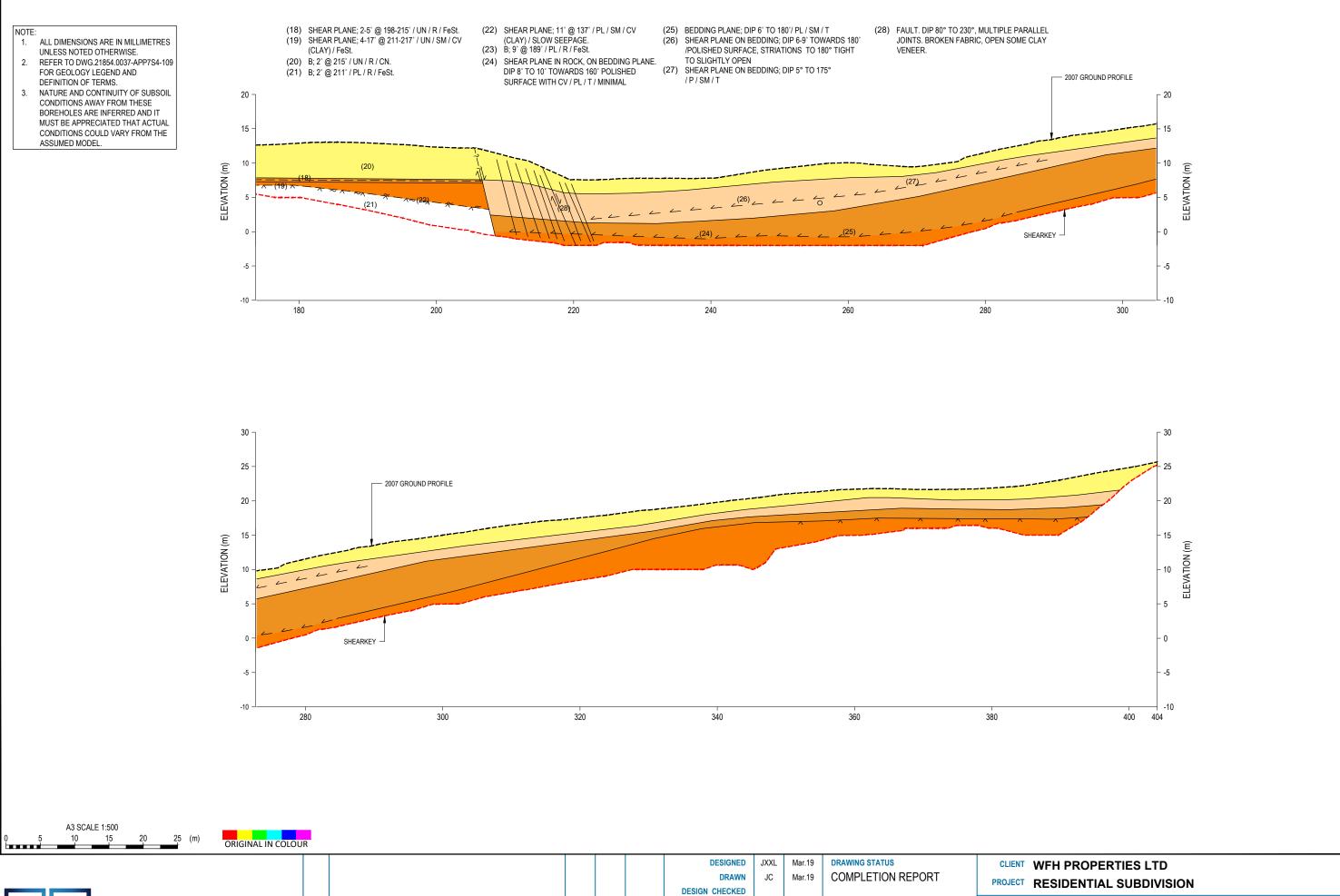
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REV 1

DWG No. 21854.0037-APP7S5-105

COMPLETION REPORT ISSUE

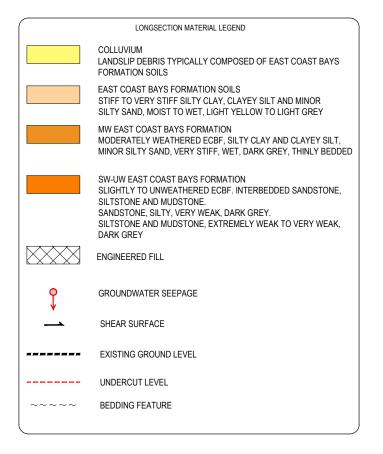
Exceptional thinking together www.tonkintaylor.co.nz





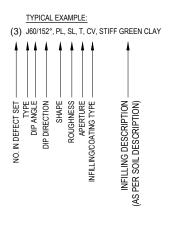
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TITLE	MILLWATER - SHEAR KEY 1		NS POINT PRECINCT 7 (STA SECTION	(GE 5)
SCALE (A3)	1:500	DWG No.	21854.0037-APP7S5-107	REV 1



SHAPE			ROUGHNESS		APERTURE		
TERM	CODE		DESCRIPTION OF JOINT SURFACE	CODE	TERM	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION (SEPERATION)
PLANAR SLIGHTLY CURVED CURVED IRREGULAR STEPPED WAVY UNDULATING	PL SC CV IR ST WV UN		SLICKENSIDED SMOOTH DEFINED RIDGES SMALL STEPS ROUGH VERY ROUGH	SL SM DR ST R VR	VERY TIGHT TIGHT OPEN VERY OPEN VERY NARROW MODERATELY NARRO NARROW	VT T O VO VN WN N	LESS THAN 0.1mm 0.1 TO 1.0mm 1.0 TO 10.0mm MORE THAN 10mn
INFILLINGS AND COA	ATINGS						
CLAY GOUGE		CG	OF 1MM FI	LLED WITH CLAY GO	/EEN OPPOSING FACES OF I UGE. ED IN TERMS OF SOIL PROPE		JBSTANCE IN EXCESS
CLAY VENEERS		CV			IG WHOSE MAXIMUM THICKN MS OF SOIL PROPERTIES.	NESS DOES NOT	EXCEED 1MM.
PENETRATIVE LIMON	NITE	PL			N TERMS OF WELL DEFINED RRUGINISED ROCK-SUBSTA		=
LIMONITE STAINED		FeSt			O OR COATED WITH LIMONIT JACENT TO THE JOINTS IS F		HE ROCK
COATED		CT SC	JOINTS EX SILICA (SC		HER THAN CLAY OR LIMONIT	E, EG. CARBON	ATE (CT) OR
CEMENTED		CL CS CC	JOINTS AR	RE CEMENTED WITH	LIMONITE (CL), SILICA (CS), (OR CARBONATE	S (CC)

TYPE		
TERM	CODE	SYMBOL
BEDDING	В	15° DIP ANGLE STRIKE
JOINT	J	55° — DIP ANGLE — STRIKE
SHEAR ZONE	SZ	DIP ANGLE STRIKE
OHEARCEONE	<u> </u>	DIP ANGLE STRIKE
FAULT TRACE	F	







COMPLETION REPORT ISSUE

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CLIENT WFH PROPERTIES LTD PROJECT RESIDENTIAL SUBDIVISION

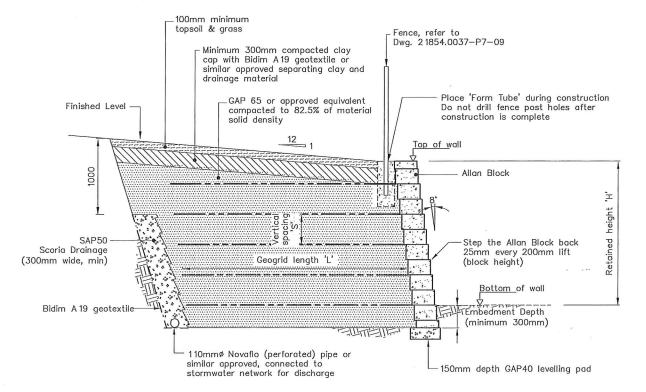
TITLE MILLWATER - ARRANS POINT PRECINCT 7 (STAGE 5) GEOLOGY LEGEND AND DEFINITION OF TERMS

Retained	Geogrid Type	Min Geogrid	Max. Vertical
Height 'H'		Length 'L'	Spacing 'S'
(m)		(m)	(m)
1.0 - 3.0	Tensar RE540	3.0	0.4

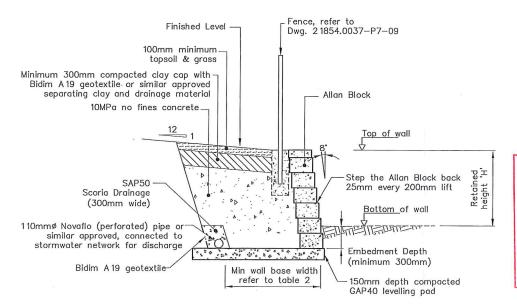
NOTE: Refer to Table 2 for walls with retained height less than 1m

TABLE 2: Minimum wall width for walls ≤1m height

Reinforced	Min. base
height 'H'	width
(m)	(m)
< 0.5	1. 1
0.5 - 1.0	1.4



TYPICAL ALLAN BLOCK WALL (FOR WALLS > 1m HEIGHT)



NOTES:

- 1. All dimensions are in millimetres unless noted otherwise.
- 2. See Drawing 21854.0037-P7-03 for long section.
- 3. Foundation to be inspected by T&T geotechnical engineer. The subgrade material shall have minimum undrained shear strength of greater than 120 kPa
- The bottom geogrid layer shall start at finished ground level.
- All fill shall be placed and compacted
- according to the construction specification. The Contractor shall ensure that temporary
- excavated faces are stable. Excavation in front of the wall to be
- reinstated with compacted, engineered fill. Hard fill shall be spread using mechanical plant such as an excavator bucket or a dozer with an opening bucket, which causes
- the hard fill to cascade onto the grids. All construction plant and other vehicles having a mass exceeding 1000kg shall not be used within 1.0m of the back face of the Allan Block. The plant used for compacting this zone shall be restricted to:
 - a)Vibrating rollers having a total mass not exceeding 1000kg
 - b) Vibrating plate compactors having a total mass not exceeding 100kg
 - c)Vibro tampers having a mass not
- exceeding 75kg

 10. Density testing of backfill around grids is required (refer to Specification)
- 11. Geogrids shall be laid horizontally (perpendicular to wall) on compacted layers of GAP65 fill. They shall be tensioned to remove all slack prior to back filling and anchored by either placing a small volume of GAP65 fill on, or staking, the free end. They shall remain tensioned whilst the balance of
- GAP65 fill is placed. No traffic or site plant shall be permitted to travel on the grids where cover is less than 100mm. The Engineer shall inspect and approve
- installation of at least the first layer of
- geogrid and other layers as necessary.

 13. Wall setout to be as provided by Woods and confirmed on site by the Engineer.

Engineering plans approved

L62000

Refer covering letter and ensure meeting held with council's Development Engineer prior to works commencing

Auckland Count

SCALE 1:50

ALLAN BLOCK WALL (FOR WALLS < 1m HEIGHT)

RDC 21438

1,0 1,5 2,0 2,5 (m) DESIGNED : JKK Nov. 14 NOTES :

AGI Nov. 14 DRAWN: Nov. 14 DESIGN CHECKED DRAFTING CHECKED CADFILE: \\2 1854.0037-S1-04.dwg NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION REVISION DESCRIPTION BY DATE REFERENCE : YRIGHT ON THIS DRAWING IS RESERVED

Tonkin & Taylor Environmental and Engineering Consultants

105 Carlton Gore Road, Newmarket, Auckland Tel. (09) 355 6000 Fax. (09) 307 0265 www.tonkin.co.nz

DRAWING STATUS: DESIGN REPORT ISSUE CLIENT, PROJECT

WFH PROPERTIES LTD

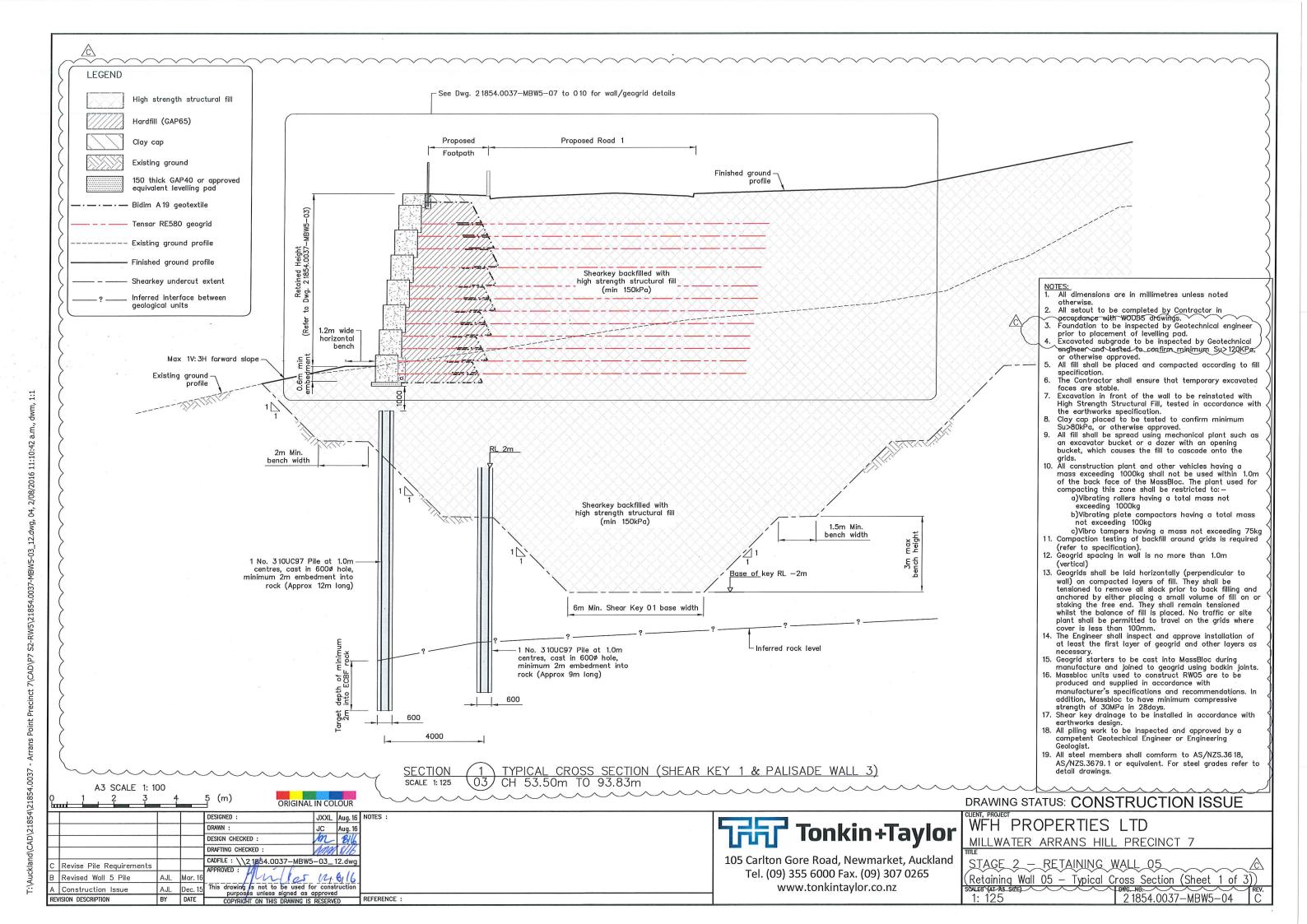
MILLWATER ARRANS HILL PRECINCT 7

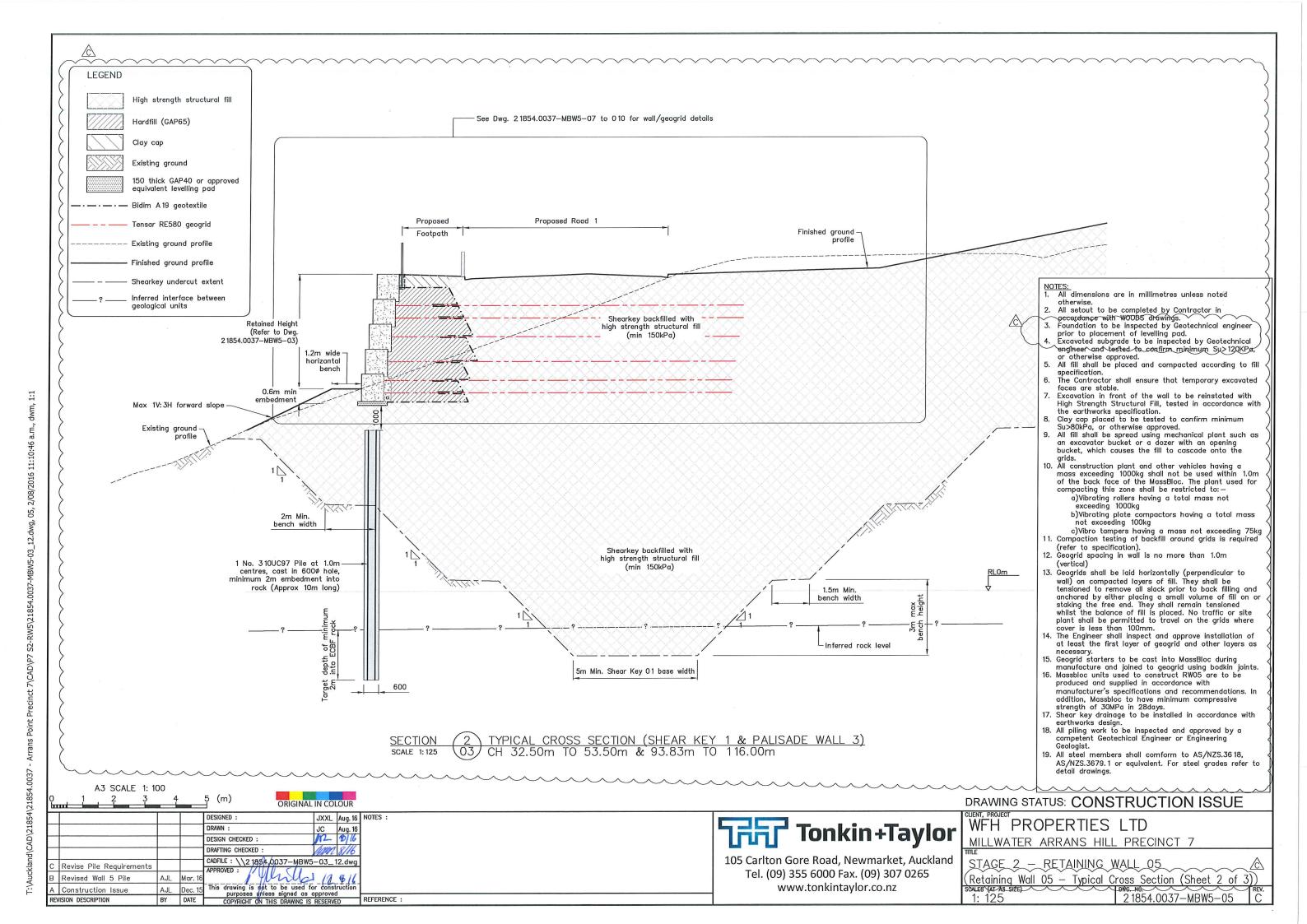
RETAINING WALLS

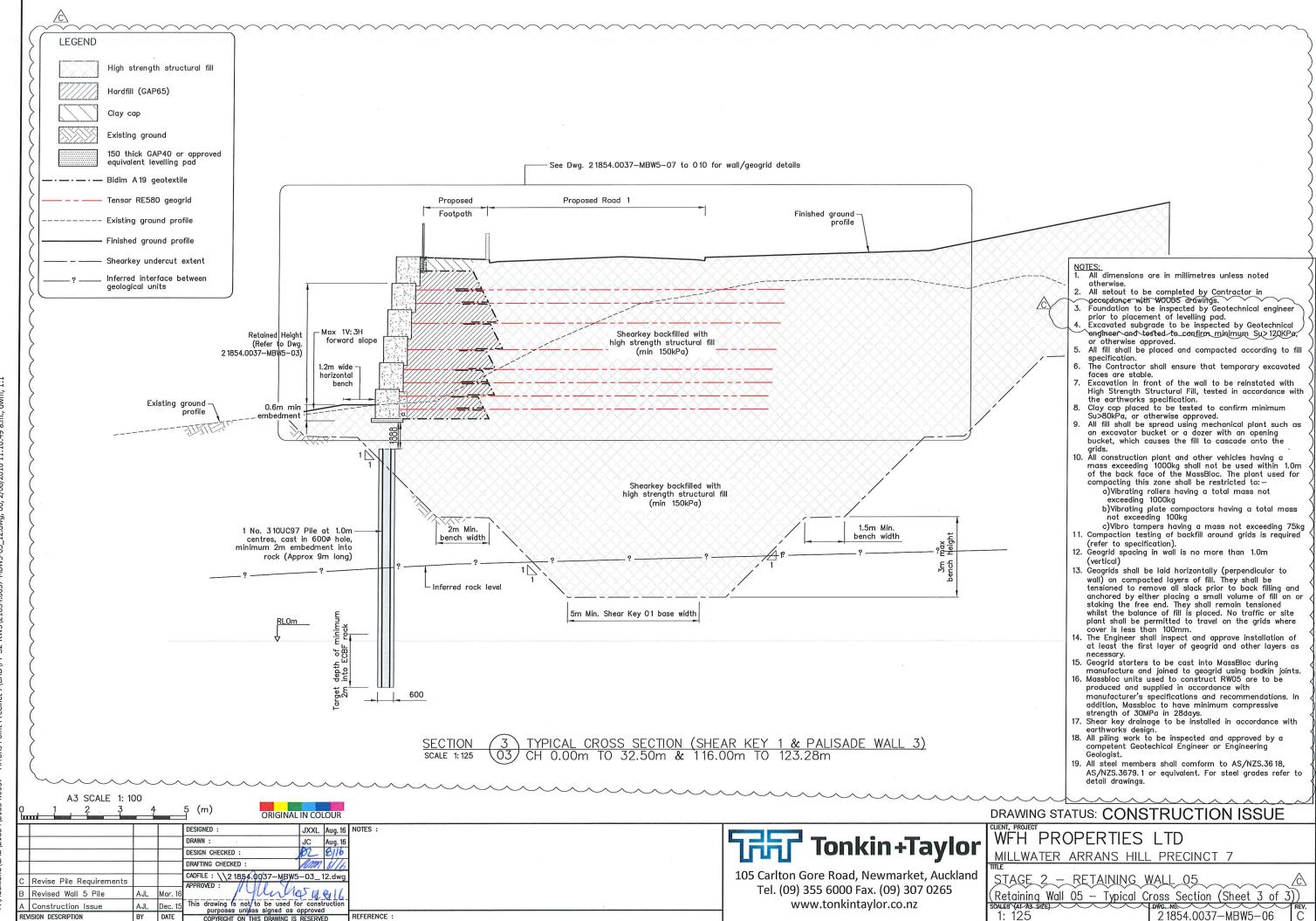
Retaining Wall 01 Typical Cross Section Details SCALES (AT A3 SIZE DWG. No. 2 1854.0037-S 1-04 AS SHOWN

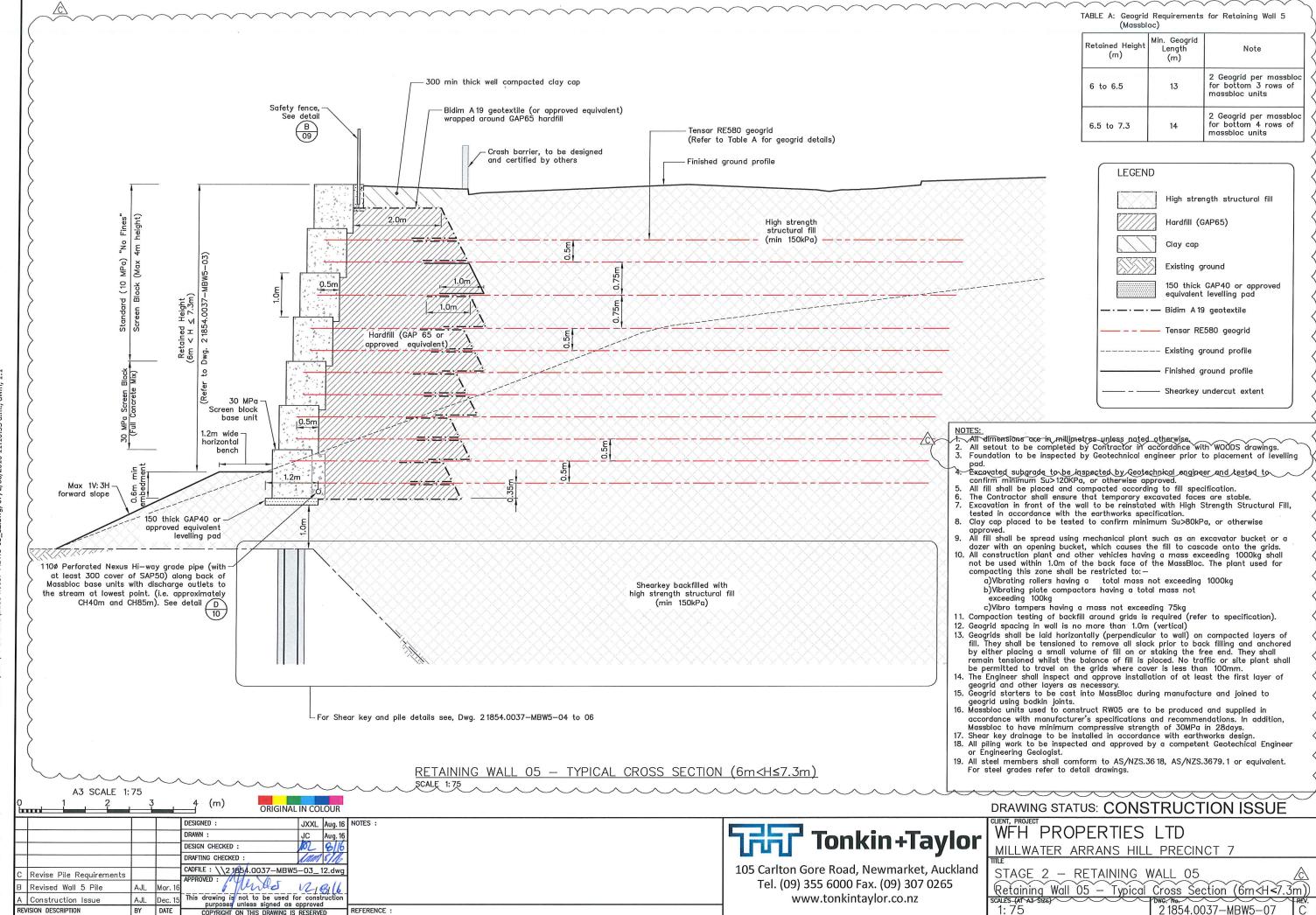
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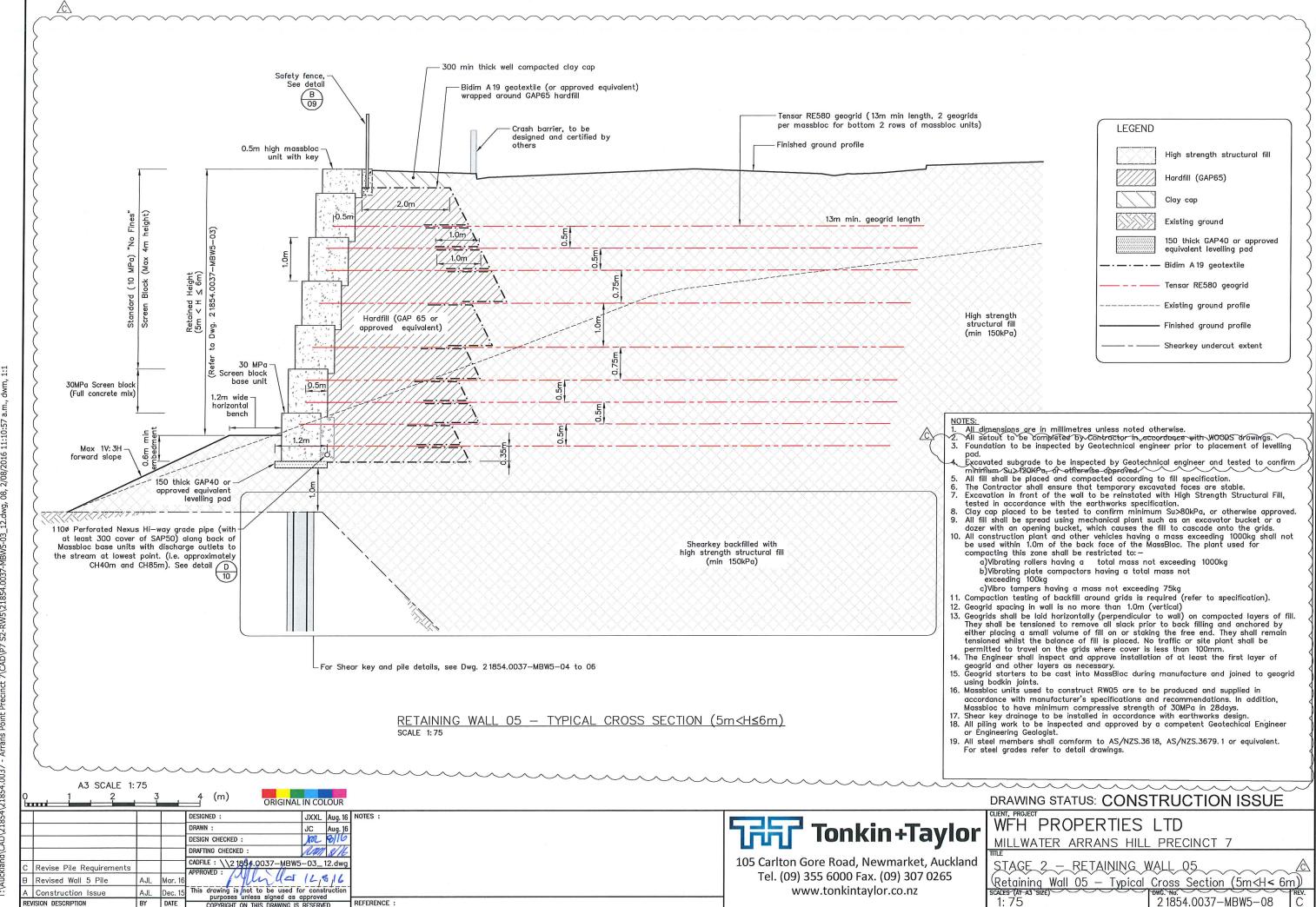
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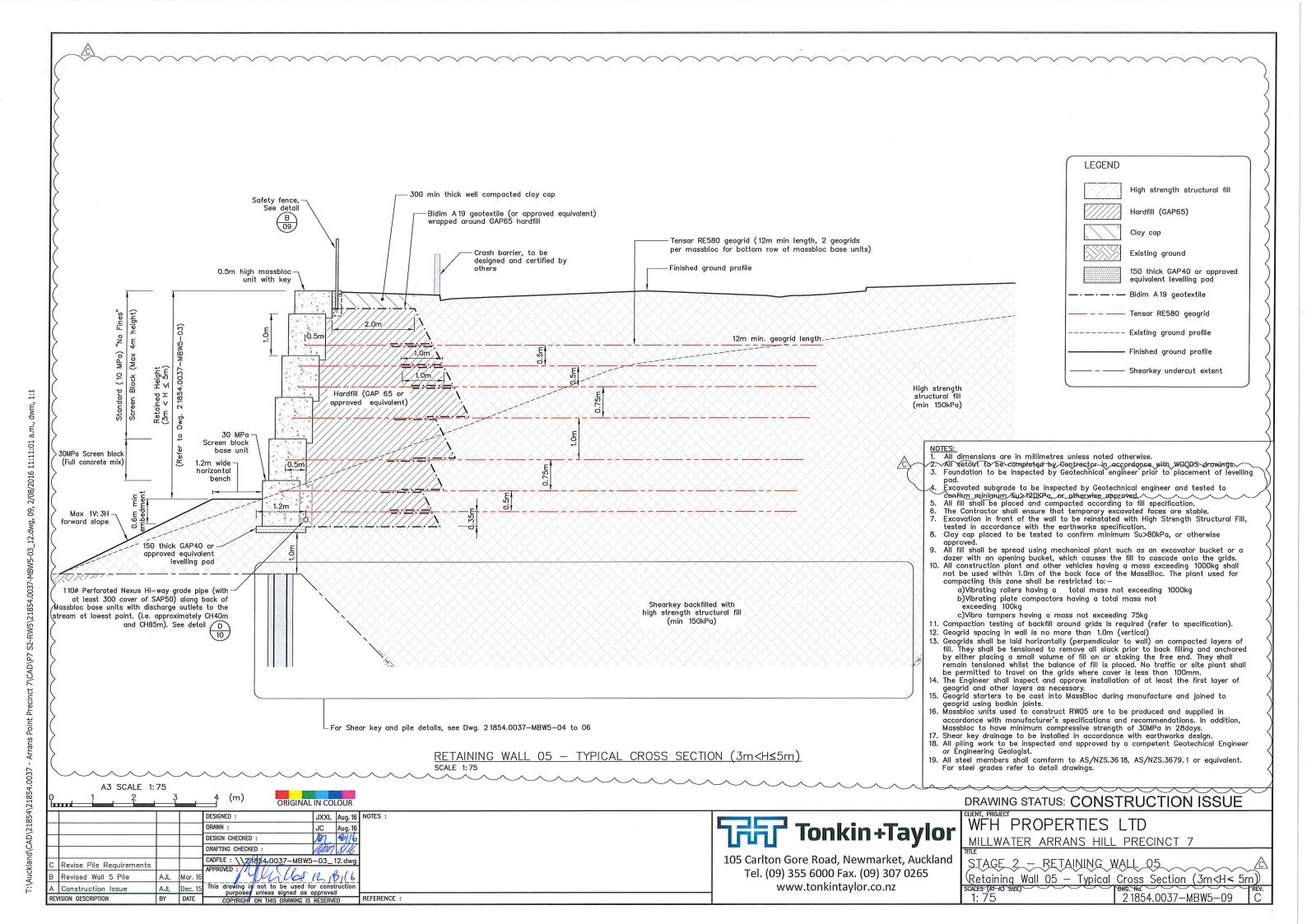


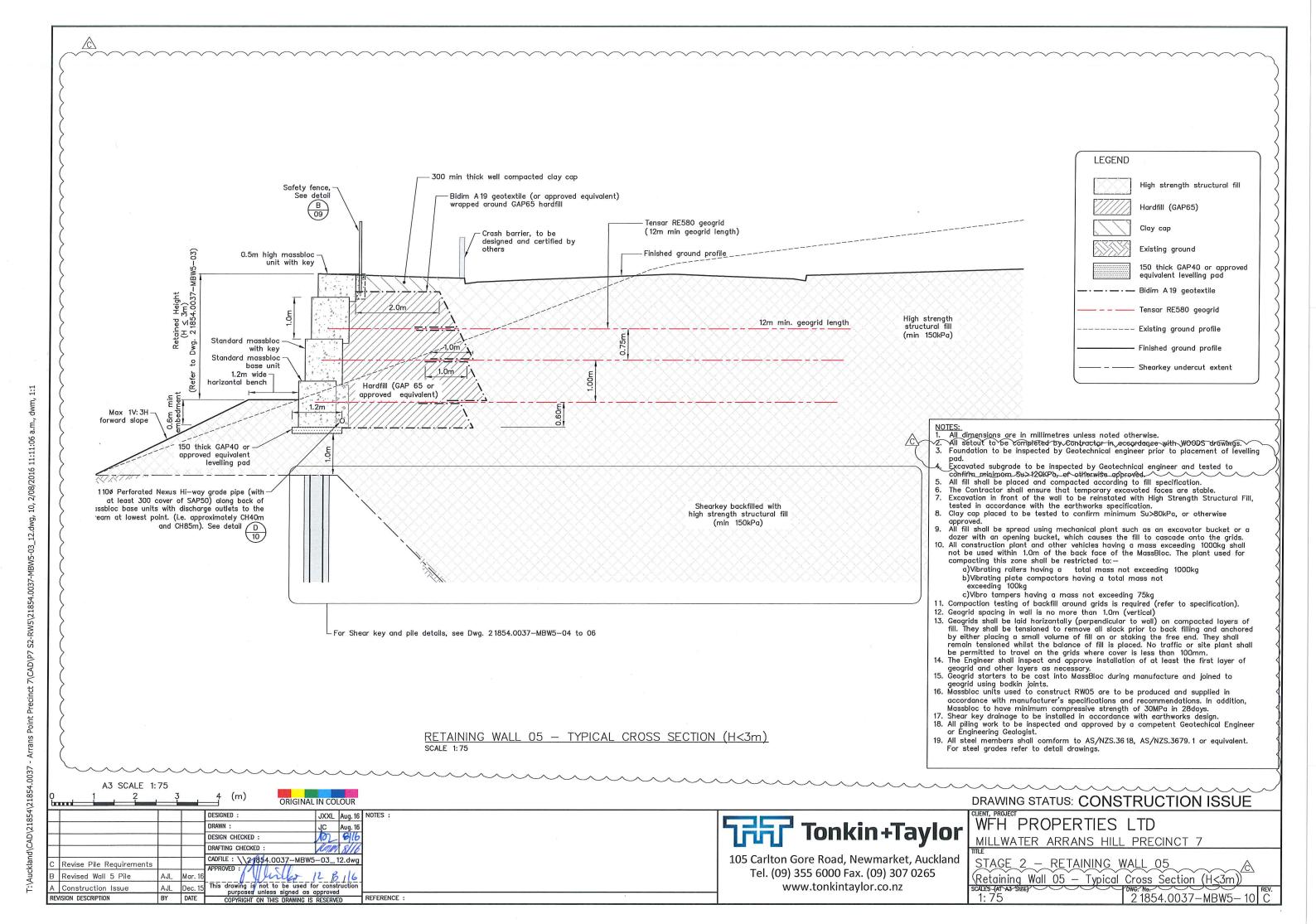






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Appendix B: Contractors Certificates

- Hick Bros Civil Construction Ltd Sixth Schedule Contract 37000-02 (Stages 4 & 5 Bulk Earthworks)
- JG Civil Ltd Sixth Schedule Stage 5 Civil Earthworks
- ICB Retaining & Construction Producer Statement PS3 Construction of Palisade
 Wall 1E
- ICB Retaining & Construction Producer Statement PS3 Construction of Palisade
 Wall 1F
- ICB Retaining & Construction Producer Statement PS3 Construction of Allan Block Wall 01
- ICB Retaining & Construction Producer Statement PS3 Construction of Screen Block Wall 05
- North Harbour Fencing Ltd Producer Statement PS3 (Fencing for RE Slopes 3 and 4, and Screen Block Wall 05)
- Getgroup.co.nz Ltd Producer Statement PS3 (Fencing for Allan Block 01)

NZS 3910:2013 Conditions of contract for building and civil engineering construction

Schedule 6 - Form of Producer Statement - Construction

ISSUED BY	HICK BROS CIVIL CONSTRUCTION Ltd	(Contractor)
ТО	WFH PROPERTIES Ltd	(Principal)
IN RESPECT OF	PRECINCT 7 OREWA WEST 37000-02 BULK EARTHWORKS AND GEOTECHNICAL REMEDIATION	(Description of Contract Works)
AT	ARRAN POINT	(Address)
complete certain but 02 ('the Contract') I Ames Blue Ltd (Contractor) believe and completed: □ All	CONSTRUCTION Ltd (Contractor) has contracted to WFH PROPERTIEs illding works in accordance with a Contract titled PRECINCT 7 OREWAY (Duly Authorised Agent) a duly authorised representative of HICK BROS CIVIL CONSTRUCTION (Specified in the attached particulars of the contract works in accordance and the contract works in accordance).	WEST CONTRACT 37000- OS CIVIL CONSTRUCTION Ltd (Contractor) has carried out
(Contractor) 42 FORGE (Address)		

M

Schedule 6 – Form of Producer Statement – Construction

ISSUED BY	JG Civil Ltd		(Outtooks)
TO			(Contractor)
	WFH PROPERTIES Ltd		(Principal)
IN RESPECT OF	Millwater Precinct 7, Orewa West Stage 5		(Description of Contract Works)
AT	Arran Point, Millwater		(Address)
	ctor) has contracted to WFH PROPERTIES Ltd (Principal a Contract titled PRECINCT 7 STAGE 5 (the Contra		emplete certain building works
,	uthorised Agent) a duly authorised representative of JG Contractor) has carried out and completed:	ivil Ltd (Contractor) be	elieve on reasonable grounds
☑ AII			
☐ Part only as	s specified in the attached particulars of the contract w	orks in accordance	with the Contract
	<u></u>	Date	28 February 2019
(Signature of Authorise	ed Agent on behalf of)		
JG Civil Ltd			
(Contractor)			
180 Foundry Roa	d, Silverdale		
(Address)			

(NZS 3910:2003)

ISSUED BY	ICB R	etaining & Construction Limited
		(Contractor)
то		Hick Bros Civil
		(Principal)
IN RESPECT OF	Mil	Key Wall 1E, Stage 5 at Precinct 7, Iwater, Arran Point, Auckland
	(Description of Contract Works)
AT	Pre	cinct 7, Millwater, Arran Point
		(Address)
	ICE	Retaining & Construction Ltd
		(Contractor)
has contracted to	**** ** ****** *** **** *** *** *** **	Hick Bros Civil
		(Principal)
to carry out and complete cert	ain building works	s in accordance with a contract, titled
Supply and Installation		
Millwater, Arran Point, Au	ckland – for WFI	·
<i>(Th</i>	ne Project)	(The Contract)
•		
		a duly authorised
(Duly Au	thorised Agent)	
representative of	ICB Retainin	g & Construction Limited
		(Contractor)
Believe on reasonable grounds	that ICB	Retaining & Construction Limited
		(Contractor)
has carried out and completed	:	
•		ned particulars of the building works in
		Authorised Instruction / Variations that
have been issued during the c	ourse of the work	
	4	Their (1). Is
	(Signat	ure of Authorised Agent on Behalf of)
		29 October 2018
		(Date)
		•
		ICB Construction Limited
		(Contractor)
	РО Вох	303 340, North Harbour, Auckland
		(Address)

(NZS 3910:2003)

ISSUED BY	ICB Retai	ning & Construction Limited
		(Contractor)
ТО		Hick Bros Civil
		(Principal)
IN RESPECT OF	Millwa	Wall 1F, Stage 5 at Precinct 7, ter, Arran Point, Auckland
	(Desc	cription of Contract Works)
AT	Precinc	t 7, Millwater, Arran Point
		(Address)
	ICB Re	taining & Construction Ltd
		(Contractor)
has contracted to	***************************************	Hick Bros Civil
		(Principal)
to carry out and complete certa	in building works in a	accordance with a contract, titled
Supply and Installation o		
Millwater, Arran Point, Aucl		(The Country -1)
(The	Project)	(The Contract)
•		
I, <u>C</u>	hris Burke	a duly authorised
(Duly Auti	horised Agent)	
representative of	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	Construction Limited
	((Contractor)
Believe on reasonable grounds	that ICB Reta	ining & Construction Limited
		(Contractor)
has carried out and completed:		
•	ied in the attached	particulars of the building works in
accordance with the Building C	consent and any Aut	horjsed Instruction / Variations that
have been issued during the co	urse of the work	
	(hu	es (Laulae
	(Signature	of Authorised Agent on Behalf of)
	, ,	
		29 October 2018 (Date)
		(Date)
	IC	B Construction Limited
		(Contractor)
	PO Box 303	340, North Harbour, Auckland
		(Address)

(NZS 3910:2003)

ISSUED BY	ICB Retaining & Construction Limited
то	(Contractor)
	Hick Brothers (Principal)
IN RESPECT OF	Allen Block Wall No. 1
	(Description of Contract Works)
AT	Lot 1 DP 463561, Silverdale 0931, (Arran Point, Millwater Precent 7)
	(Address)
	ICB Retaining & Construction Ltd
	(Contractor)
has contracted to	Hick Brothers
	(Principal)
to carry out and complete certain bu	ilding works in accordance with a contract, titled
	int, Millwater Precent 7 (The Contract)
(The Proj	ect)
I, Chris (Duly Authorise	Burke a duly authorised ed Agent)
representative of IC	B Retaining & Construction Limited
•	(Contractor)
Believe on reasonable grounds that	ICB Retaining & Construction Limited
	(Contractor)
	Chan Bul
	(Signature of Authorised Agent on Behalf of)
ė.	15 August 2016
	(Date)
	ICB Construction Limited
	(Contractor)
	PO Box 303 340, North Harbour, Auckland
	(Address)

(NZS 3910:2003)

ISSUED BY	ICB Retaining & Construction Limited
	(Contractor)
то	Hicks Bros Civil
	(Principal)
IN RESPECT OF	Mass Block Wall 5 at Precinct 7, Millwater, Arran Point, Auckland
	(Description of Contract Works)
AT	Precinct 7, Millwater, Arran Point
	(Address)
,	ICB Retaining & Construction Ltd
	(Contractor)
has contracted to	Hicks Bros Civil
	(Principal)
	illding works in accordance with a contract, titled
Supply and Installation of Mass	
(The Proj	d – for WFH Properties Ltd (The Contract)
	Burke a duly authorised
(Duly Authoris	eu Agent)
representative of IC	B Retaining & Construction Limited
	(Contractor)
Believe on reasonable grounds that	ICB Retaining & Construction Limited
	(Contractor)
has carried out and completed:	
	n the attached particulars of the building works in
have been issued during the course	ent and any Authorised Instruction / Variations that
have been issued during the course	of the work.
	of hui (au),
	(Signature of Authorised Agent on Behalf of)
	9 October 2018
	(Date)
	ICB Construction Limited
	(Contractor)
	PO Box 303 340, North Harbour, Auckland
	(Address)

At project completion, this form shall be completed by the building contractor and supplied to the Engineer.
ISSUED BY: NORTH HARBOUR FENCINE LTD (Building Contractor)
TO: I G CULL LTD (Owner/Principal)
IN RESPECT OF: PAMEL FENCING ON BATTOL (Description of Contract Works)
AT: CASIDY RO, MILLUSTER.
T/A: BUILDING CONSENT No: (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
I a duly authorised representative of the (Builder's Authorised Agent)
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)
01)11 \
20 A MANGA PI
20 A MANGA AT SILVERDALE (Address)
This producer statement is confirmation by the builder(s) that they have carried out the building work in

This producer statement is confirmation by the builder(s) that they have carried out the building work in accordance with the drawings, specifications (and site amendments) that are part of the contract / building consent documents.

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

The Engineer requires this producer statement and a copy of the T/A's building consent conditions, to confirm that items of the contract that he has not personally examined, have in fact been built according to the documents, so that the Engineer may issue appropriate documents to the T/A for it to release the Code Compliance Certificate.

Producer statement construction (PS3) General construction work



All sections of this form must be completed

Author name:	1).	20	A STEAM OF STATE OF S	ASIN		TO STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PA	THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF TH	BENEFIT KOMMANDERSON	g conse	nt l			
			141-4		F. C.	e a Na				o:	171		
Author company:	Ger	-GR	oup.	CO.N	20	(M)		Regist	Auth ration N				
Description of building work:	W	ALL	1	Fan	JCE.								
Performance standard for maintenance and nspection, if applicable	SUS	SEET.	R	00	VGOI	NG	COR	Rono	N f	ROTE	C710n]	N/A
Legal description:		<i>i</i>	F is	9 90 2			7337 1	11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1				3 3	
Site address:	PRECI	NCT	7,	ORF	JA a	JEST	STAC	SE =	1+2	_ C((IIL W	JORK	S
	(B1)	B2	C1	C2	СЗ	C4	C5	C6	D1	D2	E1	E2	E3
NZBC clauses: (select as applicable)	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	F6	F7	F8	G1	G2	G3	G4	G5
	G6	G7	G8	G9	G10	G11	G12	G13	G14	G15	H1		
uilding consent.	Council will rely upon this producer statement, for the purposes of establishing compliance with the above												
<u> </u>	etails:		e "Special III.			0 1 0 00	4 5 30						
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froducer statements are accepted solely at Auckland Council's discretion; please refer to the Producer Statement Policy which can be found on Councils website for further details

http://www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/EN/ratesbuildingproperty/consents/Consent%20documents/ac2301producerstatementpolicy.pdf

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: NONTH HANSOUR FRU CING (Building Contractor)
To: Hick Baos CiviL (Owner/Principal)
IN RESPECT OF: / STALLATION OF FRAUNG - WALL OS (Description of Contract Works)
AT: LOT 1 OP 463561 ARRAN OR SILVEROALE 093 (Address)
T/A: BUILDING CONSENT No: (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
PARCINCT 7 ONCW 4 WEST ("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)
(Signature of Authorised Agent on behalf of the Bullding Contractor)
30.04.2018 (Date)
2-0 A MANGA RO
SILVICE OALE

This producer statement is confirmation by the builder(s) that they have carried out the building work in accordance with the drawings, specifications (and site amendments) that are part of the contract / building consent documents.

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

The Engineer requires this producer statement and a copy of the T/A's building consent conditions, to confirm that items of the contract that he has not personally examined, have in fact been built according to the documents, so that the Engineer may issue appropriate documents to the T/A for it to release the Code Compliance Certificate.

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 to H1 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	Class M	Moderately expansive
c) 40 mm – 60 mm	Class H1	Highly expansive
d) 60 mm – 75mm	Class H2	Highly expansive
e) > 75 mm	Class E	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 erosion 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
A	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
М	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
Е	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 cars 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

Brosion 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.

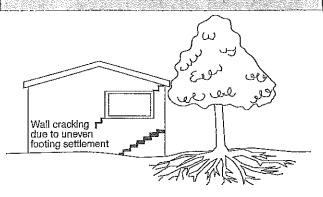
Seasonal swelling/shrinkage in clay

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.

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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 problem

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 C1 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 solution.

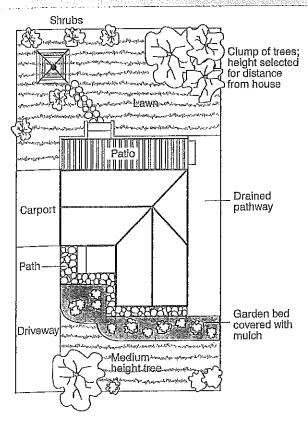
It is, however, sometimes necessary when attempting to prevent water migration that testing be carried out to establish watertable height and subsoil water flows. This subject is referred to in BTF 19 and may properly be regarded as an area for an expert consultant.

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

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



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 paving 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

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 garden

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 various 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

• 21854.0037-APPP7S5-111 Post Earthworks Investigation Plan

• 21854.0037–APPP7S5–112 Topsoil Depths Plan

21854.0037–APPP7S5–113 Earthworks Testing Location Plan

• Soil Expansion Test Results

Post Earthworks Investigation Borehole Logs (HA5–01 to HA5–12)

• Earthworks Test Results



Our Ref: 1009253.0.0.0/Rep 1 Customer Ref: 21854.0037

08 January 2019

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

Attention: Mr James Lee

Dear James

Arran Point - Precinct 7, Stage 5, Millwater 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:

Kin,

Sim Tirunahari I am the author of this document 2019.01.11 15:11:05 +13'00'

Sim Tirunahari Soils Laboratory Manager Approved Signatory

Report checked by:

Z

James Kimiangatau Laboratory Technician Authorised for Geotechnics by:

Vic O'Connor Project Director



All tests reported herein have been performed in accordance with the laboratory's scope of accreditation

This document consists of 4 pages.

11-Jan-19

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Flat Ti Geometroicogouph 1008050000 ring Material Arron Point, P7, Stage 6, Millester, Shrink, Swell, Summary Labox

Site: Arran Point - Precinct 7, Stage 5, Millwater

Your Job No: 21854.0037 Our Job No: 1009253.0.0.0

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

			SUMMA	ARY OF SHRINE	C - SWELL TEST	RESULTS				
HA No.:			1	1	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 Pressur	re .	(kPa)	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
	Initial Water Content	(%)	38.0	41.5	27.1	33.5	30.9	26.7	31.3	34.2
SWELL	Bulk Density	(t/m³)	1.79	1.78	1.91	1.84	1.82	1.87	1.86	1.81
TEST	Dry Density	(t/m³)	1.30	1.26	1.50	1.38	1.39	1.48	1.42	1.35
	Final Water Content	(%)	38.7	43.2	28.9	34.2	32.2	27.5	32.1	34.8
	Swelling Strain	(%)	0.06	-0.04	0.44	0.03	0.11	0.04	0.09	0.04
	Initial Water Content	(%)	37.9	37.4	26.5	30.7	30.1	29.0	26.3	29.5
SHRINKAGE	Shrinkage Strain	(%)	2.6	3.0	2.3	1.6	2.4	2.8	2.0	1.1
TEST	Inert Material Estimate in the Soil Specimen	(%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Soil Crumbling During Shrin	kage	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Cracking of the Shrinkage S	Specimen	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Major	Moderate	Major	Moderate	Moderate
SHRINK - SWEL	L INDEX	(%)	1.4	1.7	1.4	0.9	1.4	1.5	1.1	0.6

Remarks: The test results are IANZ accredited.

Entered by: JK Date: 11/01/2019 Checked by: \$7 Date: 11/01/2019



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Your Job No: 21854.0037

Our Job No: 1009253.0.0.0

Site: Arran Point - Precinct 7, Stage 5, Millwater

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

			SUMMA	RY OF SHRIN	K - SWELL TEST	RESULTS				
HA No.:			5	5	6	6	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)	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
	Initial Water Content	(%)	24.7	27.1	27.6	29.2	28.2	35.8	25.3	27.4
SWELL	Bulk Density	(t/m³)	1.93	1.88	1.82	1.88	1.88	1.86	1.87	1.89
TEST	Dry Density	(t/m³)	1.55	1.48	1.43	1.46	1.47	1.37	1.49	1.48
	Final Water Content	(%)	26.5	28.8	30.5	30.5	29.7	37.2	27.7	28.2
	Swelling Strain	(%)	0.58	0.03	0.37	0.02	0.06	0.07	0.09	0.03
	Initial Water Content	(%)	29.1	27.7	28.9	26.4	29.8	24.2	28.2	23.8
SHRINKAGE	Shrinkage Strain	(%)	3.4	2.4	1.4	1.8	3.7	0.9	2.7	0.7
TEST	Inert Material Estimate in the Soil Specimen	(%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Soil Crumbling During Shrir	nkage	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Cracking of the Shrinkage S	Specimen	Moderate	Major	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Major	Major	Major
SHRINK - SWELL I	NDEX	(%)	2.1	1.3	0.9	1.0	2.1	0.5	1.5	0.4

Remarks: The test results are IANZ accredited.

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Your Job No: 21854.0037

Our Job No: 1009253.0.0.0

Site: Arran Point - Precinct 7, Stage 5, Millwater

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

			SUMM	ARY OF SHRINE	(- SWELL TEST	RESULTS				
HA No.:			9	9	10	10	11	11	12	12
DEPTH		(m)	0.5	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.5	1.0
Applied Pressure		(kPa)	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
	Initial Water Content	(%)	35.1	30.3	31.3	46.8	27.3	29.6	37.0	32.4
SWELL	Bulk Density	(t/m³)	1.77	1.89	1.84	1.66	1.91	1.84	1.74	1.80
TEST	Dry Density	(t/m³)	1.31	1.45	1.40	1.13	1.50	1.42	1.27	1.36
	Final Water Content	(%)	37.3	32.5	32.8	49.2	28.8	32.0	39.0	33.8
	Swelling Strain	(%)	0.13	0.62	0.04	0.18	0.17	0.03	0.08	0.10
	Initial Water Content	(%)	37.2	33.1	30.7	46.5	28.2	29.1	35.3	34.5
SHRINKAGE	Shrinkage Strain	(%)	1.8	1.8	2.8	7.5	1.7	4.4	2.5	5.9
TEST	Inert Material Estimate in the Soil Specimen	(%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Soil Crumbling During Shrin	nkage	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Cracking of the Shrinkage S	Specimen	Major	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Major	Major	Moderate
SHRINK - SWELL I	NDEX	(%)	1.1	1.2	1.6	4.2	1.0	2.5	1.4	3.3

Remarks: The test results are IANZ accredited.

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HOLE Id: HA5-01

SHEET: 1 OF 1

PROJECT: Arran Point Precinct 7 - Stage 5 LOCATION: Arran Point, Millwater JOB No.: 21854.0037/s3 CO-ORDINATES: (NZTM2000) 5948790.00 mN DRILL TYPE: 50mm hand auger HOLE STARTED: 28/11/2018 1749515.00 mE HOLE FINISHED: 28/11/2018 DRILL METHOD: HA 31.00m DRILLED BY: GEOTECHNICS R.L.: DATUM AUCKHT1946 LOGGED BY: JOTI CHECKED: OP **GEOLOGICAL ENGINEERING DESCRIPTION** GEOLOGICAL UNIT MOISTURE WEATHERING SHEAR STRENGTH (kPa) Description and Additional Observations MATERIAL COMPOSITION CORE RECOVERY (%) TESTS 22222 SILT, dark brown. Hard, dry, non plastic Fill SILT, brown and yellow, some clay & gravel. Hard, dry, non plastic. Friable UTP 0.5 ● >224 kPa ●>224 kPa 30 1.0-Residual Soil ● 100/71 kPa М Clayey SILT, greenish yellow brown, some gravel. Stiff to hard, moist, low to moderate plasticity ● 88/48 kPa 1.5 1.5m: light grey/white DRY; 28/11/2018 on completion **●** UTP D-M SILT, greenish grey, some gravel. Hard, dry-moist, non plastic Н 2m: Refusal 2.5 - 28 3.0-3.5-COMMENTS

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Hole Depth

Scale 1:20



HOLE Id: HA5-02

SHEET: 1 OF 1

PROJECT: Arran Point Precinct 7 - Stage 5 LOCATION: Arran Point, Millwater JOB No.: 21854.0037/s3 CO-ORDINATES: (NZTM2000) 5948850.00 mN DRILL TYPE: 50mm hand auger HOLE STARTED: 28/11/2018 1749502.00 mE HOLE FINISHED: 28/11/2018 DRILL METHOD: HA 38.00m DRILLED BY: GEOTECHNICS R.L.: DATUM AUCKHT1946 LOGGED BY: RBE CHECKED: OP **GEOLOGICAL ENGINEERING DESCRIPTION** GEOLOGICAL UNIT MOISTURE WEATHER ING SHEAR STRENGTH (kPa) Description and Additional Observations MATERIAL COMPOSITION CORE RECOVERY (%) TESTS RL (m) 22222 TS SILT, dark brown. Hard, moist, non plastic <u>₩</u> T SILT, yellow brown, minor angular gravel. Hard, moist, non plastic UTP VSt-H SILT, yellow brown and grey. Very stiff to hard, moist, non plastic Fill 0.5 ● 172/60 kPa ●>201 kPa 1.0 37 SILT, dark grey. Very stiff to hard, moist, non ●>201 kPa 1.3m: Sandy SILT, dark grey. moist, non plastic 1.4m: SILT, dark grey, moist. Non plastic. ●>201 kPa 1.5 ●>201 kPa 36 2.0 Residual East Coast Bays Formation 2.1m: Sandy SILT, grey. moist, non plastic ●>201 kPa 2.2m: SILT, grey, moist, non plastic 2.4m: moist to wet ● 184/46 kPa 2.5 ● 201/66 kPa 35 3.0 ●>201 kPa 3.1m: Target depth 3.5-COMMENTS

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Hole Depth 3.1m

Scale 1:20



HOLE Id: HA5-03

SHEET: 1 OF 1

PROJECT: Arran Point Precinct 7 - Stage 5 LOCATION: Arran Point, Millwater JOB No.: 21854.0037/s3 CO-ORDINATES: (NZTM2000) 5948854.00 mN DRILL TYPE: 50mm hand auger HOLE STARTED: 28/11/2018 1749562.00 mE HOLE FINISHED: 28/11/2018 DRILL METHOD: HA 38.00m DRILLED BY: GEOTECHNICS R.L.: DATUM AUCKHT1946 LOGGED BY: JOTI CHECKED: OP **GEOLOGICAL ENGINEERING DESCRIPTION** GEOLOGICAL UNIT MOISTURE WEATHER ING SHEAR STRENGTH (kPa) Description and Additional Observations MATERIAL COMPOSITION CORE RECOVERY (%) TESTS RL (m) 22222 LS Clayey SILT, dark brown with yellowish brown inclusions. Hard, moist, low plasticity <u>₩</u> T St-SILT some clay, minor gravel, grey dark VSt brown. Stiff to hard, moist, low plasticity ● >201 kPa 0.5 ● 201/43 kPa 0.7m: grey some gravel 0.8m: grey non to low plasticity minor yellow brown inclusions and grey weak sandstone gravel ● 129/66 kPa 1.0 37 Fill 1.1m: yellowish brown with grey inclusions ● 83/37 kPa 1.3m: grey, minor yellow brown inclusions ● 135/52 kPa ● 75/34 kPa 36 2.0 2.1m: yellow brown and grey ● 173/49 kPa VSt Sandy SILT, grey. Very stiff, moist, non Residual Soil VSt-M-W SILT, grey. Very stiff to hard, moist to wet, non plastic ● 175/60 kPa 2.5 Residual East Coast ●>201 kPa Bays Formation 35 3.0 ●>201 kPa 3.1m: Target depth 3.5 COMMENTS



HOLE Id: HA5-04

SHEET: 1 OF 1

PROJECT: Arran Point Precinct 7 - Stage 5 LOCATION: Arran Point, Millwater JOB No.: 21854.0037/s3 CO-ORDINATES: (NZTM2000) 5948905.00 mN DRILL TYPE: 50mm hand auger HOLE STARTED: 28/11/2018 1749571.00 mE HOLE FINISHED: 28/11/2018 DRILL METHOD: HA 33.00m DRILLED BY: GEOTECHNICS R.L.: DATUM AUCKHT1946 LOGGED BY: JOTI CHECKED: OP **GEOLOGICAL ENGINEERING DESCRIPTION** GEOLOGICAL UNIT MOISTURE WEATHERING SHEAR STRENGTH (kPa) Description and Additional Observations MATERIAL COMPOSITION CORE RECOVERY (%) TESTS 22222 Clayey SILT, brown with yellow brown speckles. Hard, moist, low plasticity VSt-H Clayey SILT, yellow brown with grey streaks. Hard to very stiff, moist, low plasticity ● >224 kPa Fill ● 192/99 kPa D Sandy SILT, greenish brown. Very stiff to Residual Soil hard, dry, non plastic. Friable, very difficult to ● UTP auger and recover 1m: Refusal 1.5 2.0-31 2.5 39-3.0-3.5-COMMENTS

HandAugerLog - 5/04/2019 4:40:12 PM - Produced with Core-GS by GeRoc

COMMENT

Hole Depth

cale 1:20 Rev.



HOLE Id: HA5-05

SHEET: 1 OF 1

PROJECT: Arran Point Precinct 7 - Stage 5 LOCATION: Arran Point, Millwater JOB No.: 21854.0037/s3 CO-ORDINATES: (NZTM2000) 5948882.00 mN DRILL TYPE: 50mm hand auger HOLE STARTED: 28/11/2018 1749611.00 mE HOLE FINISHED: 28/11/2018 DRILL METHOD: HA 41.00m DRILLED BY: GEOTECHNICS R.L.: DATUM AUCKHT1946 CHECKED: OP LOGGED BY: JOTI **GEOLOGICAL ENGINEERING DESCRIPTION** GEOLOGICAL UNIT MOISTURE WEATHER ING SHEAR STRENGTH (kPa) Description and Additional Observations MATERIAL COMPOSITION CORE RECOVERY (%) TESTS 22222 12 SILT, brown. Hard, dry, non plastic <u>₩</u> T Fill Clayey SILT, blue grey, brown. Hard, moist, ● >224 kPa non plastic 0.4m: streaked grey and brown VSt Clayey SILT, grey. Very stiff, moist, non to low plasticity ● 193/33 kPa 0.7m: orange brown mottles Residual East Coast Bays Formation ● 192/71 kPa 4 1.0 SILT, grey. Hard, dry-moist, non plastic. Friable, low recovery D-M Н East Coast Bays Formation 1.2m: Refusal 1.5 39 2.0-2.5 -88 3.0-3.5-COMMENTS

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Hole Depth 1.2m

Scale 1:20



HOLE Id: HA5-06

SHEET: 1 OF 1

PROJECT: Arran Point Precinct 7 - Stage 5 LOCATION: Arran Point, Millwater JOB No.: 21854.0037/s3 CO-ORDINATES: (NZTM2000) 5948847.00 mN DRILL TYPE: 50mm hand auger HOLE STARTED: 28/11/2018 1749620.00 mE HOLE FINISHED: 28/11/2018 DRILL METHOD: HA 41.00m DRILLED BY: GEOTECHNICS R.L.: DATUM AUCKHT1946 LOGGED BY: JOTI CHECKED: OP **GEOLOGICAL ENGINEERING DESCRIPTION** GEOLOGICAL UNIT MOISTURE WEATHER ING SHEAR STRENGTH (kPa) Description and Additional Observations MATERIAL COMPOSITION CORE RECOVERY (%) TESTS 22222 LS SILT, dark brown with yellow brown inclusions. Hard, moist, non plastic ۱<u>س</u>۲ ŤS ● >201 kPa SILT, yellow brown with grey inclusions, some grey gravel . Hard, moist, non plastic ■ UTP 0.7m: dry to moist, hard to auger Clayey SILT, yellow brown grey. Very stiff, moist, low plasticity VSt ● 122/50 kPa Fill -6 1.0 St-VSt SILT, grey minor yellow brown inclusions. Stiff to very stiff, moist, non plastic ● 167/58 kPa ● 98/53 kPa ● 86/46 kPa Residual East Coast Н Sandy SILT, dark grey orange mottles. Hard, Bays Formation moist, non plastic 2m: Refusal 2.5 -88 3.0-3.5-COMMENTS

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Hole Depth 2m

Scale 1:20



HOLE Id: HA5-07

SHEET: 1 OF 1

PROJECT: Arran Point Precinct 7 - Stage 5 LOCATION: Arran Point, Millwater JOB No.: 21854.0037/s3 CO-ORDINATES: (NZTM2000) 5948928.00 mN DRILL TYPE: 50mm hand auger HOLE STARTED: 28/11/2018 1749641.00 mE HOLE FINISHED: 28/11/2018 DRILL METHOD: HA 35.00m DRILLED BY: GEOTECHNICS R.L.: DATUM AUCKHT1946 LOGGED BY: JOTI CHECKED: OP **GEOLOGICAL ENGINEERING DESCRIPTION** GEOLOGICAL UNIT MOISTURE WEATHERING SHEAR STRENGTH (kPa) Description and Additional Observations MATERIAL COMPOSITION CORE RECOVERY (%) STRENGTH/DENSIT CLASSIFICATION TESTS RL (m) 22222 LS VSt SILT, brown. Very stiff, dry, non plastic <u>44</u>] Topsoil D-M SILT yellow brown, some clay. Very stiff, dry-■ 132/64 kPa moist, non plastic 0.3m: greenish brown grey, some gravel М VSt-SILT, grey, trace gravel. Very stiff to hard, moist, non plastic ● 176/84 kPa Fill ● 208/49 kPa - 8 1.0 SILT, yellow orange brown. Hard, moist, non ● 174/59 kPa VSt Sandy SILT, grey. Very stiff, moist, non plastic ● 164/54 kPa 1.5 VSt-SILT, grey, some clay. Very stiff to hard, moist, medium to low plasticity ● 168/61 kPa 33 2.0 ● >224 kPa Residual East Coast Bays Formation ● 195/68 kPa 2.5 ● 206/59 kPa 32 3.0 ● 160/65 kPa 3.1m: Target depth 3.5 COMMENTS

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Hole Depth 3.1m Scale 1:20



HOLE Id: HA5-08

SHEET: 1 OF 1

PROJECT: Arran Point Precinct 7 - Stage 5 LOCATION: Arran Point, Millwater JOB No.: 21854.0037/s3

CO-ORDINATES: 5948871.00 mN DRILL TYPE: 50mm hand auger HOLE STARTED: 28/11/2018

CO-ORDINATES: (NZTM2000)	1749			0 m 0 m						n hand	auger			LE STARTED: 28/11/2018 LE FINISHED: 28/11/2018
R.L.: DATUM	37.0 AUC			046	•	DR	ILL IV	EIN	OD:	пА				ILLED BY: GEOTECHNICS
GEOLOGICAL	AUC	-NF	111	946)									GGED BY: JOTI CHECKED: JASM SINEERING DESCRIPTION
GEOLOGICAL UNIT, GENERIC NAME, ORIGIN, WITERIAL COMPOSITION.		WATER	CORE RECOVERY (%)	МЕТНОБ	SCALA PENETROMETER (Blows/0mm) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	TESTS	SAMPLES	RL (m)	DEРТН (m)	GRAPHIC LOG	MOISTURE WEATHERING	STRENGTH/DENSITY CLASSIFICATION	10 25 SHEAR STRENGTH 50 (kPa) 200	Description and Additional Observations
		W	0	M		● 190/80 kPa	Ø	·	0.5	" T	M	VSt- H	-005%	Silty CLAY, dark brown, some organics. Very stiff, moist, low plasticity SILT minor clay, brownish grey. Very stiff to hard, moist, low plasticity
						●>214 kPa				$\overset{\otimes}{\otimes}$				SILT minor clay, grey. Very stiff to hard,
Fill						●>214 kPa		. 98	1.0-					moist, low plasticity
						● 184/52 kPa		•	-					
						● 187/77 kPa		- -	1.5 -					
						● UTP			-			н		SILT, grey, minor clay, trace sand. Hard,
						● UTP		35	2.0	× × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × ×				moist, low plasticity
Residual East Coa Bays Formation						● UTP			2.5-	× × × × × × × × × × × × × × ×				2.4 - 2.6m: limonite rust brownish orange
	OV. 20/12/2010	DRY; 28/12/2018 on completion				●UTP			- - - -	× × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × ×				2.7 - 2.9m: limonite rust
		0				UTP		- 	3.0					3m: Target depth
COMMENTS														

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Hole Depth

Scale 1:20



HOLE Id: HA5-09

SHEET: 1 OF 1

PROJECT: Arran Point Precinct 7 - Stage 5 LOCATION: Arran Point, Millwater JOB No.: 21854.0037/s3 CO-ORDINATES: 5948834.00 mN (NZTM2000) 1749675.00 mE DRILL TYPE: 50mm hand auger HOLE STARTED: 28/11/2018 HOLE FINISHED: 28/11/2018 DRILL METHOD: HA

AUG	CKF	HT1	946	i														10	COED DV: JOTI CLIECKED: JACM		
				DATUM AUCKHT1946 GEOLOGICAL													DRILLED BY: GEOTECHNICS LOGGED BY: JOTI CHECKED: JASM				
				_														ENG	BINEERING DESCRIPTION		
	WATER	CORE RECOVERY (%)	МЕТНОВ	1	2		(Blows	s/0mm		8 9	TESTS	SAMPLES	r (m)	DEРТН (m)	GRAPHIC LOG	MOISTURE WEATHER ING	STRENGTH/DENSITY CLASSIFICATION	10 25 50 SHEAR STRENGTH 00 (KPa)	Description and Additional Observations		
	^		V									0			TŠ ≝""T:	M	Н		SILT, brown. Hard, moist, non to low plasticity		
											● >224 kPa		- -	0.5-			VSt- H		Clayey SILT, yellow brown, some fine gravel. Very stiff to hard, moist, non to low plasticity 0.35m: green white, dry, friable		
											● UTP		- -								
											● 170/112 kPa		- 28	1.0-					1.0m: mottled grey		
											● 212/100 kPa		- - -	1.5-					1.3m: grey silt		
											● 88/55 kPa ● 80/32 kPa		27	2.0-	**************************************		St- VSt		Silty CLAY, yellow brown, grey splotches, some gravel. Stiff to very stiff, moist, moderate plasticity		
											● 112/29 kPa		- -	2.5-	× × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × ×				2.3m: rusty brown sand 2.5m: dark orange brown, white splotches, moist-		
	8										● 126/26 kPa		-		× × × ×						
	DRY; 28/11/201 on completion										● 113/35 kPa		- 5e	3.0-	* * *				3.0m: white/light grey		
													-	3.5-					3.2m: Target depth		
												● >224 kPa ● UTP ● 170/112 kPa ● UTP ● 212/100 kPa ● 88/55 kPa ● 80/32 kPa ● 112/29 kPa ● 126/26 kPa	● >224 kPa ● UTP ● 170/112 kPa ● UTP ● 212/100 kPa ● 88/55 kPa ● 80/32 kPa ● 112/29 kPa ● 126/26 kPa	● >224 kPa • UTP • UTP • UTP • 212/100 kPa • 88/55 kPa • 88/32 kPa • 112/29 kPa • 126/26 kPa	● >224 kPa - 0.5- ● UTP ● 170/112 kPa - ② 1.0- ● UTP ● 212/100 kPa - □ 1.5- ● 88/55 kPa - □ 2.0- ● 80/32 kPa ● 112/29 kPa - □ 126/26 kPa - □ 126/26 kPa - □ 13/35 kPa - □ 13/35 kPa - □ 13/35 kPa - □ 13/35 kPa	● >224 kPa ■ 170/112 kPa ■ 170/112 kPa ■ 1.0 ■ UTP ■ 212/100 kPa ■ 1.5 ■ 88/55 kPa ■ 80/32 kPa ■ 112/29 kPa ■ 126/26 kPa ■ 113/35 kPa ■ 113/35 kPa ■ 113/35 kPa	● >224 kPa ■ 170/112 kPa ■ 170/112 kPa ■ 1.5 ■ UTP ■ 212/100 kPa ■ 1.5 ■ 88/55 kPa ■ 80/32 kPa ■ 112/29 kPa ■ 113/35 kPa ■ 113/35 kPa ■ 3.0 ■ 113/35 kPa	●	● -224 kPa ● -324 kPa ● 170/112 kPa ● 170/112 kPa ● 212/100 kPa 1.5- ■ 88/55 kPa ● 80/32 kPa ● 112/29 kPa ● 126/26 kPa ● 113/35 kPa ● 3.0		

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HOLE Id: HA5-10

SHEET: 1 OF 1

PROJECT: Arran Point Precinct 7 - Stage 5 LOCATION: Arran Point, Millwater JOB No.: 21854.0037/s3 CO-ORDINATES: 5948916.00 mN (NZTM2000) 1749710.00 mE DRILL TYPE: 50mm hand auger HOLE STARTED: 28/11/2018 HOLE FINISHED: 28/11/2018

(NZTM2000) R.L.:	1749 35.0			00 m	ηE					DF	RILL N	ИΕΤΗ	IOD:	НА		HOLE FINISHED: 28/11/2018 DRILLED BY: GEOTECHNICS						
DATUM	AUC			946	6											LOGGED BY: JOTI CHECKED: JASM						
GEOLOGICAL																	ENG	GINEERING DESCRIPTION				
GEOLOGICAL UNIT, GENERIC NAME, ORIGIN, MATERIAL COMPOSITION.		WATER	CORE RECOVERY (%)	МЕТНОВ	1	2	APEN (Blow	rs/0mm	8 9	TESTS	SAMPLES	RL (m)	DЕРТН (m)	GRAPHICLOG	MOISTURE WEATHERING	STRENGTH/DENSITY CLASSIFICATION	10 25 550 SHEAR STRENGTH 100 (APa) 200	Description and Additional Observations				
		1		_							0,			TŠ <u>"</u> T	M	VSt		Silty CLAY, dark brown. Very stiff, moist, moderate plasticity. Some rootlets				
										● 168/70 kPa			0.5			VSt- H	-	Clayey SILT, light orange, minor gravel. Very stiff to hard, moist, moderate plasticity				
										●>214 kPa			0.0									
F:II										●>214 kPa		34-	1.0			Н		Gravelly SILT, light orange, some clay. Hard, moist, low plasticity				
Fill										● >214 kPa												
										● >214 kPa		<u>-</u> -	1.5									
										● >214 kPa		33	2.0									
										● >214 kPa						St-		Clayey SILT, brownish orange, minor fine				
										● 77/34 kPa		-	2.5	# * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *		VSt		gravel and organic material. Stiff to very stiff, moist, moderate plasticity				
Residual Soil	0,004	11/2018 etion								● 80/34 kPa				* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *								
	, you	DRY; 28/11/2018 on completion								● 116/28 kPa		32	3.0	****								
												-	3.5	-				3.1m: Target depth				
COMMENTS]								

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Hole Depth 3.1m



HOLE Id: HA5-11

SHEET: 1 OF 1

PROJECT: Arran Point Precinct 7 - Stage 5 LOCATION: Arran Point, Millwater JOB No.: 21854.0037/s3 CO-ORDINATES: (NZTM2000) 5948826.00 mN DRILL TYPE: 50mm hand auger HOLE STARTED: 28/11/2018 1749551.00 mE HOLE FINISHED: 28/11/2018 DRILL METHOD: HA 20.00m DRILLED BY: GEOTECHNICS R.L.: DATUM AUCKHT1946 LOGGED BY: JOTI CHECKED: JASM **GEOLOGICAL ENGINEERING DESCRIPTION** GEOLOGICAL UNIT MOISTURE WEATHER ING SHEAR STRENGTH (kPa) Description and Additional Observations MATERIAL COMPOSITION CORE RECOVERY (%) TESTS 22222 LS SILT, dark brown. Hard, dry, no to low plasticity <u>₩</u> T М SILT, yellow brown, minor clay. Hard, moist, no to low plasticity ● >201 kPa 0.4m: silt grey non plastic inclusions 0.5 0.6m: layer of sandstone/siltstone gravel, penetrated with difficulty. Gravel is medium to ●>201 kPa SILT, yellowish brown and grey. Hard, moist, non plastic ●>201 kPa 9 1.0 1.0m: inclusions of fine to medium gravel, grey ● 175/106 kPa VSt Sandy SILT, grey, with yellow brown inclusions. Very stiff, moist, non plastic ● 172/83 kPa Clayey SILT, yellow brown. Very stiff to hard, moist, non plastic, with inclusions of grey non VSt-Fill plastic silt. Minor angular gravel ●>201 kPa ∞ 2.0 ● 155/99 kPa ●>201 kPa ● 161/89 kPa VSt Clayey SILT, yellow brown. Very stiff, moist low plasticity 3.0 ● 118/66 kPa 3.1m: Target depth 3.5

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COMMENTS

Hole Depth 3.1m

Scale 1:20



HOLE Id: HA5-12

SHEET: 1 OF 1

PROJECT: Arran Point Precinct 7 - Stage 5 LOCATION: Arran Point, Millwater JOB No.: 21854.0037/s3 CO-ORDINATES: (NZTM2000) 5948813.00 mN 1749816.00 mE DRILL TYPE: 50mm hand auger HOLE STARTED: 28/11/2018 HOLE FINISHED: 28/11/2018 DRILL METHOD: HA

R.L.:	12.00m			DRI	LL N	IETH	OD:	HA			DRILLED BY: GEOTE	CHNICS
DATUM	AUCKHT ²	1946									LOGGED BY: JOTI	CHECKED: JASM
SEOLOGICAL											ENGINEERING DESC	CRIPTION
SECLOGICAL UNIT, SENERIC NAME, ORIGIN, ATERIAL COMPOSITION.	WATER CORE RECOVERY (%)	МЕТНОВ	SCALAPENETROMETER (Blows-Umm)	TESTS	SAMPLES	RL (m)	DЕРТН (m)	GRAPHICLOG	MOISTURE WEATHER ING	STRENGTH/DENSITY CLASSIFICATION	SHEARSTREAGTH (67-8) (78-9) (78-9) (79-9)	Description and ditional Observations
		2			S			TŠ ≝""T	M	Н		d, moist, non plastic
				●UTP			• • •		D-M		SILT, some clay, y moist, non plastic	yellow brown. Hard, dry- c. Friable
				● 135/96 kPa		- -	0.5			VSt- H	Silty CLAY, trace Very stiff to Hard,	fine gravel, yellow brown. dry-moist, low plasticity
				●>224 kPa		- =	1.0-		D	Н	non plastic	ry orange white. Hard, dry,
				● 173/103 kPa			-		М	VSt- H	Clayey SILT, yello moist, low plastic 1.0m: grey streaks	w brown. Very stiff to Hard, ity , trace gravel
Fill				● 152/81 kPa		- -	1.5-				1.4m: grey blue sil	t
				● 113/62 kPa								
				● 129/94 kPa		-6	2.0-					
				● UTP		- -	2.5				2.4m: grey blue sil	t
	82			● >224 kPa		- -					2.8m: grey silt	
	DRY; 28/11/2018 on completion			● 155/93 kPa		- o	3.0-					
	[0]					- -	3.5-				3.1r	n: Target depth
COMMENTS						-	- - - -					

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Hole Depth 3.1m



23 Morgan Street, Newmarket Auckland 1023, New Zealand **p.** +64 9 356 3510 **w.** www.geotechnics.co.nz

Job: Silverdale Arran's Point

NZGS August 2001 Guidelines for hand held shear vane test.

Client: Tonkin & Taylor T&T Job #: 21854.0370

21854.037 Job#

Page of

Entered By: TA/CBEN/CMO NZS 4407:1991 Field water content and field dry density using a nuclear densometer Checked By: Test 4.2.1 Direct Transmission Mode

URN	Easting	Northing	RL	Location	Tech.	Date	Nuclear Wet Density (t/m³)	Oven Dry Density (t/m3)	Oven Moisture content (%)	Solid Density (t/m3) assumed	Oven Calculated Air Voids (%)	culated (UTP = Unable to p pids (%) Test 1 Test 2 Test 2 Test 2 Test 3.0				Average Shear Strength (kPa)	Re - Test (Y)	pass / fail Specification > 140 kPa and < 10 % Air Voids)	Comments These results have not yet passed our entire quality assurance process. They should be used with caution and may be subject to change.
							1.81	1.33	35.8	2.7	3.0			rest 3	Test 4				
S16 174-4	2660276.243	6510511.975	9.859	Behind Wall 6	TA	28/11/2016	1.80	1.33	35.8	2.7	3.3	176	173	183	214	187		Р	
							1.82	1.38	31.3	2.7	5.5							_	
S16 177-6	2660270.85	6510508.408	8.595	Behind Wall 6	TA	1/12/2016	1.81	1.38	31.3	2.7	5.7	199	214	214	214	210		Р	
S16 180-1	2660311.614	6510496.424	2.178	Chaar Kay 1D	TA	6/12/2016	1.89	1.42	33.1	2.7	0.5	199	177	214	214	201		Р	
310 100-1	2000311.014	0310490.424	2.176	Shear Key 1D	IA	0/12/2010	1.90	1.43	33.1	2.7	0.0	199	177	214	214	201		F	
S16 180-2	2660323.233	6510499.589	2.142	Shear Key 1D	TA	6/12/2016	1.87	1.42	31.2	2.7	3.0	214	214	214	214	214		Р	
0.0.002	2000020.200	00.10.100.000		5.16a. 1.6y 1.5	.,,	0,12,2010	1.86	1.42	31.2	2.7	3.0								
S16 185-10	2660097.51	6510634.766	25.485	Pond Undercut	TA	13/12/2016	1.82	1.37	33.2	2.7	4.1	214	214	214	214	214		Р	
							1.83	1.37	33.2	2.7	3.5								
S16 185-11	2660079.907	6510628.254	25.193	Pond Undercut	TA	13/12/2016	1.89	1.45	30.8	2.7	1.8	214	214	214	214	214		Р	
							1.89	1.44	30.8	2.7	2.2								
S16 185-12	2660061.55	6510612.499	25.498	Pond Undercut	TA	13/12/2016	1.90 1.91	1.49 1.50	27.4 27.4	2.7	3.7	214	214	214	214	214		Р	
							1.79	1.37	30.8	2.7	7.2								
S16 186-7	2660079.628	6510617.894	26.084	Pond Undercut	TA	14/12/2016	1.77	1.35	30.8	2.7	8.3	199	194	183	159	184		Р	
_							1.97	1.59	23.7	2.7	3.4								
S16 186-8	2660049.179	6510616.917	25.987	Pond Undercut	TA	14/12/2016	1.95	1.57	23.7	2.7	4.4	214	214	214	214	214		Р	
040,400,0	2000000 000	0540000 074	05.00	Danid Hadasant	Τ.	4.4/4.0/004.0	1.87	1.40	34.1	2.7	0.7	04.4	04.4	04.4	04.4	214		Р	
S16 186-9	2660080.638	6510636.874	25.28	Pond Undercut	TA	14/12/2016	1.86	1.38	34.1	2.7	1.6	214	214	214	214	214		P	
S17 007-2	2660083.769	6510645.691	24.613	Fill next to Pond 7-9	РО	12/01/2017	1.96	1.52	29.4	2.7	0.0	214	214	214	214	214		Р	
017 007-2	2000003.703	0310043.031	24.013	Till flext to Folia 7-5	10	12/01/2017	1.91	1.48	29.4	2.7	1.8	214	217	217	217	2.14		'	
S17 007-3	2660093.289	6510635.516	27.94	Fill next to Pond 7-9	РО	12/01/2017	1.88	1.43	31.3	2.7	2.2	214	214	214	214	214		Р	
							1.87	1.42	31.3	2.7	2.8								
S17 007-4	2660346.337	6510492.613	4.847	Shear Key 1E	РО	12/01/2017	1.89	1.48	27.6	2.7	4.5	214	214	214	214	214		Р	
							1.89	1.48	27.6	2.7	4.1								
S17 007-10				Shear Key 1E	PO	12/01/2017	1.90	1.45	31.2	2.7	1.3	153	186	214	199	188		Р	
							1.90	1.45	31.2	2.7	1.4								
S17 008-1				Shear Key 1E	PO	13/01/2017	1.84	1.44 1.44	27.8 27.8	2.7	6.7 6.5	168	168	186	214	184		Р	
							1.87	1.44	29.6	2.7	3.7								
S17 008-2				Shear Key 1E	PO	13/01/2017	1.88	1.45	29.6	2.7	3.6	168	214	214	214	203		Р	
				<u> </u>			1.83	1.39	32.4	2.7	3.8							_	
S17 008-11				Shear Key 1E	PO	13/01/2017	1.84	1.39	32.4	2.7	3.6	199	214	214	214	210		Р	
C47.000.40				Cheer Key 15	DO	12/01/2017	1.86	1.37	35.8	2.7	0.2	100	100	24.4	214	202		В	
S17 008-12				Shear Key 1E	PO	13/01/2017	1.86	1.37	35.8	2.7	0.5	186	199	214	214	203		Р	
S17 009-2	2660358.685	6510483.258	9.977	Shear Key 1E	PO	16/01/2017	1.78	1.31	36.1	2.7	4.2	214	214	214	214	214		Р	
317 000 2	200000.000	0010400.200	0.017	Official No. 12		.0/01/2017	1.79	1.31	36.1	2.7	3.9	217	217	217	217	2.17			
S17 009-8	2660363.434	6510498.325	9.658	Shear Key 1E	PO	16/01/2017	1.82	1.39	30.9	2.7	5.7	168	199	214	214	199		Р	
							1.82	1.39	30.9	2.7	5.6								
S17 009-9	2660360.228	6510484.887	10.458	Shear Key 1E	РО	16/01/2017	1.81	1.38	31.3	2.7	5.6	199	214	214	214	210		Р	
	1						1.82	1.39	31.3	2.7	5.2						<u> </u>	ļ	



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Test 4.2.1 Direct Transmission Mode

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

Client: Tonkin & Taylor T&T Job #: 21854.0370

Job # 21854.037 Entered By: TA/CBEN/CMO

Checked By:

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NZGS August 2001 Guidelines for hand held shear vane test. URN Easting Northing RL Location Tech. Date Nuclear Wet Oven Dry Density Oven Solid Density Oven Shear Strength (kPa) Average pass / fail Comments Calculated Density (t/m³) (t/m3) Moisture (t/m3) (UTP = Unable to penetrate) Shear Specification These results have not yet passed our entire content (%) assumed Air Voids (% Strenath > 140 kPa and quality assurance process. They should be Test (kPa) < 10 % Air used with caution and may be subject to Voids) change. Test 1 Test 2 Test 3 Test 4 1.91 1.46 30.9 2.7 0.9 214 214 210 S17 010-3 2660361 248 6510488 887 10 994 Shear Key 1E PO 17/01/2017 199 214 2.7 1.90 1.45 30.9 1.5 2.7 1.87 1.45 28.5 4.7 S17 011-1 2660362 228 6510508 09 TΑ 18/01/2017 199 214 203 10.69 Shear Key 1E 186 214 1.87 1.45 28.5 2.7 4.7 1.84 1.37 34.3 2.7 2.5 2660310.911 153 153 158 S17 019-7 6510504.874 4.798 Shear Key 1E $\mathsf{T}\mathsf{A}$ 31/01/2017 141 186 1.83 1.36 34.3 2.7 3.0 1.35 33.3 2.7 5.1 1.80 S17 019-8 2660325.82 6510504.747 4.458 Shear Key 1E $\mathsf{T}\mathsf{A}$ 31/01/2017 130 141 153 214 160 1.80 1.35 33.3 2.7 5.2 1.79 1.35 32.8 2.7 5.7 199 S17 019-9 2660330.567 6510498.221 4.906 Shear Key 1E $\mathsf{T}\mathsf{A}$ 31/01/2017 168 199 214 214 1.80 1.35 32.8 2.7 5.4 38.9 2.7 1.78 1.28 2.8 S17 024-1 2660202.569 6510521.138 19.626 West of Wall 6 CBEN 7/02/2017 141 153 183 214 173 1.80 1.29 38.9 2.7 1.7 1.80 1.34 34.0 2.7 4.5 S17 025-1 2660196.714 6510524.292 21.492 West of Wall 7 CBEN 8/02/2017 171 189 214 214 197 1.35 34.0 2.7 1.81 4.1 27.5 2.7 1.92 1.51 2.7 S17 036-1 Fill E of Hole Above Shear Key 1E CBEN 28/02/2017 214 214 214 214 214 27.5 2.7 1.94 1.52 2.0 1.81 1.34 34.5 2.7 3.8 S17 036-2 2660347.806 6510538.04 Fill E of Hole Above Shear Key 1E CBEN 28/02/2017 214 214 214 214 14.433 214 1.81 1.34 34.5 2.7 4.0 1.87 1.45 29.0 2.7 4.3 S17 037-13 2660356.331 6510538.998 17.442 Fill E of Hole Above Shear Key 1E CBEN 1/03/2017 214 214 214 214 214 1.87 1.45 29.0 2.7 4.4 1.86 1.42 31.6 2.7 2.8 S17 038-10 2660321.043 6510508.03 6.225 Shear Key 1E CBEN 2/03/2017 191 214 214 214 208 1.85 1.41 31.6 2.7 3.5 1.87 1.41 32.4 2.7 2.1 S17 038-11 2660313.506 6510509.334 CBEN 214 214 191 205 6.385 Shear Key 1E 2/03/2017 199 1.88 1.42 32.4 2.7 1.6 1 84 1.38 32.9 27 3.3 S17 039-2 2660310.285 6510502.668 CBEN 3/03/2017 199 199 214 214 207 Shear Key 1E 1.83 1.38 32.9 2.7 3.7 1.86 1.39 34.0 2.7 1.5 CBEN 214 214 195 S17 039-6 3/03/2017 153 199 Shear Kev 1E 1.85 1.38 34.0 2.7 1.7 1.83 1.43 27.8 2.7 7.0 CBEN 214 214 214 S17 041-1 2660330.021 6510500.182 6.475 Shear Key 1E 6/03/2017 214 214 Р 1.83 1.43 27.8 2.7 7.3 1 74 1 20 44 5 27 1.8 Removal of failed material occurred and S17 046-1 2660335.247 6510496.044 Shear Key 1E CBEN 15/03/2017 108 108 120 125 115 retested as Test S17 046-5 1.75 1.21 44.5 2.7 1.4 1.74 1.22 42.40 2.7 2.8 CBEN 173 S17 046-2 2660313.518 6510500.012 15/03/2017 204 168 193 8.384 Shear Key 1E 125 1.74 1.22 42.40 2.7 3.0 1.77 1.34 31.7 2.7 7.7 CBEN 176 S17 046-3 2660329.964 6510495.02 15/03/2017 163 204 204 131 7.234 Shear Key 1E 1.77 1.35 31.7 2.7 7.4 1.80 39.0 2.7 1.6 1.29 137 S17 046-4 2660305.386 6510503.604 CBEN 15/03/2017 147 176 92 Retested as Test S17 046-6 8.358 Shear Key 1E 134 1.80 1.29 39.0 2.7 1.7 1.88 1.46 28.2 2.7 4.5 S17 046-5 2660323.053 6510499.771 7.534 Shear Key 1E CBEN 15/03/2017 184 140 174 160 165 Р Retest of Test S17 046-1 1.88 1.47 28.2 2.7 4.4 Retest of Test S17 046-4, further failure lead CBEN 149 109 118 119 S17 046-6 Shear Key 1E 15/03/2017 98 to removal of material. 1.74 1.31 33.4 2.7 8.0 CBEN 171 173 182 S17 047-1 2660290.241 6510502.57 8.541 16/03/2017 168 Retest of Test S17 046-6 Shear Key 1E 214 1.75 1.31 33.4 2.7 7.8 1.84 1.46 26.3 2.7 7.8 CBEN 214 214 214 S17 047-5 2660324.794 6510497.059 7.97 214 Behind Wall 5 16/03/2017 214 1.83 1.45 26.3 2.7 8.0 1.74 1.28 36.4 2.7 6.3 S17 048-1 Behind Wall 5 CMO 17/03/2017 214 214 214 214 214 1.74 1.28 35.7 2.7 6.7 1.77 1.35 31.5 2.7 7.7 2660279.994 CMO 214 214 214 214 S17 050-1 6510493.811 7.419 Behind Wall 5 20/03/2017 214

1.76

33.2

1.32

2.7

7.2



S17 084-2

2660313.762

6510518.293

8.233

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Job: Silverdale Arran's Point

Test 4.2.1 Direct Transmission Mode

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

Client: Tonkin & Taylor T&T Job #: 21854.0370

191

9.7

214

214

183

201

Job# 21854.037 Entered By: TA/CBEN/CMO

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NZGS August 2001 Guidelines for hand held shear vane test. URN Easting Northing RL Location Tech. Date Nuclear Wet Oven Dry Density Oven Solid Density Oven Shear Strength (kPa) Average pass / fail Comments Calculated Density (t/m³) (t/m3) Moisture (t/m3) (UTP = Unable to penetrate) Shear Specification These results have not yet passed our entire content (%) assumed Air Voids (% Strenath > 140 kPa and quality assurance process. They should be Test (kPa) < 10 % Air used with caution and may be subject to Voids) change. Test 1 Test 2 Test 3 Test 4 32.4 2.7 1.78 1.34 6.6 214 2660327 393 176 193 S17 050-6 6510496 426 4.924 Shear Key 1E CMO 20/03/2017 199 183 1.77 2.7 1.35 31.3 7.9 2.7 1.89 1.46 29.5 2.9 S17 052-9 2660337 085 6510509 305 8 908 CMO 22/03/2017 214 214 214 214 Shear Key 1E 214 1.89 1.48 28.1 2.7 3.9 1.84 1.40 31.5 2.7 4.1 168 176 182 S17 059 -1 Shear Key 1E CMO 31/03/2017 183 199 31.1 2.7 1.85 1.41 3.8 1 97 1 47 29.8 27 17 S17-060-4 2660334.546 6510500.35 Shear Key 1E CMO 3/04/2017 160 214 168 176 180 1.91 1.48 29.4 2.7 1.9 1.87 2.7 2.8 1.43 31.1 S17-060-5 2660311.545 6510502.79 9.892 Shear Key 1E CMO 3/04/2017 191 214 183 168 189 1.87 1.44 30.0 2.7 3.6 1.87 1.39 34.4 2.7 0.6 S17-060-6 2660266.555 6510511.695 Shear Key 1E CMO 183 191 168 176 180 10.644 3/04/2017 1.86 1.38 34.5 2.7 1.1 CBEN 10/04/2017 141 214 214 191 190 Trench behind wall 5 ~2m deep around Manhole CBEN 10/04/2017 183 199 214 191 197 Trench behind wall 5 ~1m deep around manhole Trench behind wall 5 CBEN 10/04/2017 186 180 189 208 191 Р CBEN 214 214 214 214 11/04/2017 214 ground level Trench behind wall 5 1.79 1.36 31.8 2.7 S17 067-4 TA 214 191 183 193 Shear Key 1E - Trench Backfill 183 20/04/2017 1.79 1.36 31.8 2.7 6.7 1.84 1.38 33.2 2.7 3.0 Shear Key 1E - Trench Backfill TA 176 153 178 S17 067-5 183 199 20/04/2017 1.85 1.39 33.2 2.7 2.7 1.39 1.87 34.0 2.7 1.0 S17 069-1 Shear Key 1E - Trench Backfill TΑ 22/04/2017 168 214 168 183 183 1.86 1.38 34.0 2.7 1.6 1.86 1.38 34.7 2.7 1.0 S17 070-1 2660299.655 6510513.621 Shear Key 1E - Trench Backfill TA 160 160 9.733 24/04/2017 153 168 160 1.86 1.38 34.7 2.7 0.7 2.7 1.87 1.40 33.50 1.2 S17 070-4 2660321.308 6510507.427 TA 214 214 214 214 9.814 Shear Key 1E - Trench Backfill 24/04/2017 214 1.88 1.41 33.50 2.7 8.0 1.87 1.42 31.8 2.7 2.4 S17 070-5 2660303.158 6510512.624 TA 183 150 159 9.793 Shear Key 1E - Trench Backfill 24/04/2017 141 160 1.87 1.42 31.8 2.7 2.4 2.7 1.82 1.36 34.3 3.3 S17 072-1 2660360.803 6510508.896 10.61 Shear Key 1E TΑ 27/04/2017 214 153 170 168 176 Р 1.84 1.37 34.3 2.7 2.5 1.84 1.39 32.1 2.7 3.8 2660279.441 214 214 S17 072-6 6510508.566 10.823 Shear Key 1E TA 27/04/2017 214 214 214 1.83 1.39 32.1 2.7 4.1 1.88 1.43 31.1 2.7 2.6 S17 078-7 2660360.56 6510522.238 СМО 183 186 184 15.347 Shear Key 1E 6/05/2017 168 199 1.87 1.45 28.8 2.7 4.5 1.86 1.43 30.0 2.7 4.1 S17 077-7 2660362.301 СМО 199 191 214 205 6510507.268 13,535 Shear Kev 1E 8/05/2017 214 1.87 1.44 29.7 4.0 21.6 1.86 1.47 26.4 2.7 6.7 2660330.061 СМО 214 199 214 203 S17 079 -4 6510528.805 12.9 Shear Key 1E 183 9/05/2017 1.87 1.48 26.5 2.7 6.0 1.82 1.37 33.1 2.7 3.9 S17 080-3 2660329.675 6510536.278 15.514 Shear Key 1E CMO 15/05/2017 141 168 183 183 169 1.82 1.37 32.8 2.7 4.3 1.89 1.46 29.1 2.7 3.2 S17 083-3 2660299.832 6510501.175 10.966 СМО 23/05/2017 214 199 214 168 199 Shear Kev 1E 1.90 1.48 28.7 2.7 3.0 1.90 1.45 30.7 2.7 1.5 145 162 S17 084-1 2660302.499 6510521.157 7.969 Shear Key 1E Undercut CMO 24/05/2017 145 160 199 1.80 1.38 30.1 2.7 7.1 1.78 1.37 30.3 2.7 8.0

CMO

24/05/2017

1.79

1.41

27.1

2.7

Shear Kev 1E Undercut



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Job: Silverdale Arran's Point

Test 4.2.1 Direct Transmission Mode

NZGS August 2001 Guidelines for hand held shear vane test.

Client: Tonkin & Taylor T&T Job #: 21854.0370 NZS 4407:1991 Field water content and field dry density using a nuclear densometer

21854.037 Job# Entered By: TA/CBEN/CMO

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URN	Easting	Northing	RL	Location	Tech.	Date	Nuclear Wet		Oven	Solid Density			hear Stre			Average		pass / fail	Comments
							Density (t/m ³)	(t/m3)	Moisture content (%)	(t/m3) assumed	Calculated Air Voids (%)		P = Unable	e to pene	etrate)	Shear Strength	Re -	Specification > 140 kPa and	These results have not yet passed our entire quality assurance process. They should be
																(kPa)	Test (Y)	< 10 % Air Voids)	used with caution and may be subject to change.
												Test 1	Test 2	Test 3	Test 4			v olus)	Change.
S17 085-4	2660327.709	6510515.819	13.06	Shear Key 1E Undercut	СМО	25/05/2017	1.81	1.35	33.6	2.7	4.3	153	168	183	214	180		Р	
317 085-4	2000321.709	0310313.819	13.00	Silear Rey 12 Officercut	CIVIO	23/03/2017	1.84	1.39	31.9	2.7	3.8	100	100	100	214	100			
S17 086 -1	2660326.459	6510516.023	13.147	Shear Key 1E Undercut	СМО	26/05/2017	1.77	1.30	36.4	2.7	4.7	186	179	196	214	194		Р	
							1.77 1.77	1.28 1.30	38.5 35.9	2.7 2.7	3.5 5.0								
S17 086 -2	2660312.215	6510516.296	11.106	Shear Key 1E Undercut	СМО	26/05/2017	1.80	1.33	35.0	2.7	4.0	214	180	189	214	199		Р	
S17 086-6	2660292.151	6510505.293	12.021	Shear Key 1E Undercut	СМО	26/05/2017	1.79	1.32	35.4	2.7	4.2	186	183	174	206	187		P	
							1.78	1.31	36.0	2.7	4.4							<u> </u>	
S17 086-7	2660304.23	6510503.319	12.258	Shear Key 1E Undercut	СМО	26/05/2017	1.79	1.32	35.70	2.7	4.10	206	214	179	214	203		Р	
							1.78	1.30 1.28	37.10 38.4	2.7	3.70 3.1								
S17 089-1	2660305.016	6510516.271	11.587	Behind Wall 5	TA	1/06/2017	1.79	1.29	38.4	2.7	2.4	153	168	141	199	165		Р	
S17 089-1	2660305.552	6510536.651	13.882	Behind Wall 5	TA	7/06/2017	1.77	1.33	33.10	2.7	6.8	199	176	214	214	201		Р	
317 009-1	2000303.332	0310330.031	13.802	beriiliu vvaii 5	IA	7/00/2017	1.79	1.34	33.10	2.7	5.9	199	176	214	214	201			
S17 093-1				Behind Wall 5	TA	12/06/2017	1.80 1.80	1.32 1.32	36.30 36.30	2.7 2.7	3.2 3.2	161	153	183	176	168		Р	
							1.86	1.36	36.1	2.7	0.3								
S17 093-2				Behind Wall 5	TA	12/06/2017	1.86	1.36	36.1	2.7	0.2	168	183	183	214	187		Р	
S17 096-7	2660321.772	6510502.941	12.544	Behind Wall 5	TA	15/06/2017	1.80	1.32	36.2	2.7	3.4	214	183	199	153	187		Р	
	2000272	00.0002.0		Domina Train o		10,00,2011	1.79	1.32	36.2	2.7	3.6		.00					<u> </u>	
S17 098-4	2660285.862	6510519.272	10.986	Behind Wall 5	TA	19/06/2017	1.82	1.35	35.3	2.7	2.5	214	214	214	214	214		Р	
							1.82 1.87	1.35 1.43	35.3 30.9	2.7 2.7	2.5 3.0								
S17 100-1	2660299.507	6510517.751	12.511	Undercut Behind Wall 5	TA	21/06/2017	1.89	1.44	30.9	2.7	2.0	153	183	191	214	185		Р	
S17 102-2	2660269.53	6510511.608	12.852	Behind Wall 5	TA	29/06/2017	1.81	1.32	37.7	2.7	1.7	199	214	153	168	184		P	
							1.82	1.32	37.7	2.7	1.0								
S17 104-1	2660290.105	6510532.376	13.514	Behind Wall 5	TA	30/06/2017	1.82 1.81	1.41 1.41	29.0 29.0	2.7	7.0 7.1	145	191	199	161	174		Р	
							1.84	1.41	39.6	2.7	0.0								
S17 108-1	2660350.11	6510500.997	13.515	Behind Wall 5	TA	1/08/2017	1.83	1.31	39.6	2.7	0.0	199	214	183	141	184		Р	
S17 108-2	2660315.747	6510502.73	13.495	Behind Wall 5	TA	1/08/2017	1.83	1.31	39.8	2.7	0.0	168	183	183	214	187		Р	
	2000010	0010002.10		Domina Train o		1,00,2011	1.83	1.31	39.8	2.7	0.0	.00	.00						
				Infront of wall 5	TA	4/08/2017	1.84	1.33	38.20	2.7	0.0	145	168	183	199	174		Р	
							1.84 1.85	1.33 1.39	38.20 33.5	2.7	0.0								
S17 113-1	2660268.381	6510508.331	13.575	Behind Wall 5	TA	23/08/2017	1.86	1.40	33.5	2.7	2.0 1.5	183	199	214	214	203	1	Р	
C17 44 4 4				Pohind Wall 5	т^	25/00/2047	1.83	1.36	34.4	2.7	2.6	183	100	24.4	107	101	1	P	
S17 114-1				Behind Wall 5	TA	25/08/2017	1.84	1.37	34.4	2.7	2.3	183	199	214	167	191		"	
S17 115-3	2660262.531	6510513.385	13.679	Behind Wall 5	TA	5/09/2017	1.78	1.33 1.33	33.9	2.7	5.5	141	168	153	153	154	1	Р	
2,2,				5		= 10.0 **- **	1.78 1.80	1.33	33.9 34.0	2.7	5.9 4.4	45-	4.5-				+	 	
S17 115-4	2660249.561	6510514.197	13.789	Behind Wall 5	TA	5/09/2017	1.80	1.34	34.0	2.7	4.7	153	168	141	150	153	1	Р	
S17 118-1	2660250.110	6510513.048	14.674	Behind Wall 5	CBEN	20/09/2017	1.87	1.44	29.7	2.7	3.8	183	168	153	214	180		Р	
							1.87	1.44	29.7	2.7	3.7				1		1		
S17 122-1	2660227.393	6510518.128	15.432	Behind Wall 5	CBEN	4/10/2017	1.83 1.83	1.34 1.34	36.8 36.8	2.7	1.2	102	117	117	131	117	1	Р	
							1.83	1.34	33.3	2.7	4.0				+	<u> </u>	+	+	
S17 122-6				Behind Wall 5	CBEN	4/10/2017	1.84	1.38	33.3	2.7	3.1	146	160	175	175	164	1	Р	
S17 124	2660239.721	6510518.267	15.981	Behind Wall 5 W End	CBEN	6/10/2017	1.85	1.39	32.7	2.7	3.0	153	128	120	131	133		Р	
017 124	2000200.721	0010010.207	10.001	Domina Wan J W Lila	OBLIN	G 10/2017	1.86	1.40	32.7	2.7	2.4	100	120	120	131	1.55			



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Test 4.2.1 Direct Transmission Mode

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

Client: Tonkin & Taylor T&T Job #: 21854.0370 Job# 21854.037 Entered By: TA/CBEN/CMO

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NZGS August 2001 Guidelines for hand held shear vane test. URN Northing RL Easting Location Tech. Date Nuclear Wet Oven Dry Density Oven Solid Density Oven Shear Strength (kPa) Average pass / fail Comments Calculated (UTP = Unable to penetrate) Density (t/m³) (t/m3) Moisture (t/m3) Shear Specification These results have not yet passed our entire content (%) assumed Air Voids (% Strenath > 140 kPa and quality assurance process. They should be Test (kPa) < 10 % Air used with caution and may be subject to Voids) change. Test 1 Test 2 Test 3 Test 4 1.81 1.31 38.5 2.7 1.3 S17 124 2660371.068 6510522.322 15.951 Behind Wall 5 W End CBEN 6/10/2017 134 137 175 204 163 1.81 1.31 38.5 2.7 1.1 1.84 1.34 37.2 2.7 0.5 CBEN 175 168 S17 128-2 2660230.294 6510519.133 16.946 Behind Wall 5 13/10/2017 146 160 190 1.84 1.34 37.2 2.7 0.2 1.30 1.78 37.0 2.7 4.0 S17 131-3 **GPS ERROR** Behind Wall 5 W End CBEN 18/10/2017 204 204 204 204 204 1.77 1.29 37.0 2.7 4.3 1.76 1.29 36.2 2.7 5.2 **GPS ERROR** CBEN 204 204 204 Р S17 131-4 Behind Wall 5 W End 18/10/2017 204 204 1 77 1.30 36.2 27 49 1.80 1.35 33.2 2.7 5.1 S17 132-7 2660240.228 6510527.118 17.924 Behind wall 5 CBEN 19/10/2017 204 204 204 204 204 1.81 1.36 33.2 2.7 4.4 1.47 1.89 28.5 2.7 3.4 186 175 2660229.173 6510522.502 CBEN 175 190 204 Р S17 134-6 18.170 Behind wall 5 25/10/2017 1 91 28.5 27 1 48 28 1 72 37.3 27 1 26 6.7 S17 140-5 2660229.876 6510504.906 15.361 Infront of wall 5 CBEN 1/11/2017 160 175 175 204 179 27 1 71 37.3 74 1 25 1.80 33.5 27 1.35 4.8 S17 142-1 2660246.859 6510535.204 16.609 CBEN 3/11/2017 190 160 204 186 W of slip remediation 190 1 82 33.5 27 1.36 3.8 27 1 85 33.4 1 39 24 S17 143-1 2660227.120 6510531.117 CBEN 6/11/2017 160 160 175 175 19.222 W of slip remediation 204 33.4 27 1 85 1 39 2 1 1.83 33.1 2.7 1.38 3.5 CBEN 193 S17 143-2 2660241.690 6510541.521 19.237 W of slip remediation 6/11/2017 204 204 204 160 1 84 1.38 33.1 2.7 3 1 1.78 1.34 33.4 2.7 5.9 S17 144-1 2660336.054 6510533.507 CBEN 160 204 204 179 12.077 Slip Remediation 7/11/2017 1.79 1.34 33.4 2.7 5.6 30.9 2.7 1.78 1.36 7.8 2660339.677 CBEN 182 173 S17 144-2 6510538.046 12.758 Slip Remediation 7/11/2017 204 146 160 2.7 1.79 1.37 30.9 7.2 30.7 2.7 1.6 1.90 1.45 CBEN 175 Р S17 144-5 2660341.266 6510529 198 14.364 Slip Remediation 7/11/2017 175 175 175 175 1 89 1 45 30.7 27 19 1.86 1.37 35.5 2.7 0.5 S17 144-7 CBEN 204 177 Slip Remediation 7/11/2017 146 160 197 1 85 1.36 35.5 2.7 1.1 27 1 91 1 48 29.3 2.1 2660342.099 6510538.419 CBEN 149 156 170 154 S17 145-1 16.242 Slip Remediation 9/11/2017 142 1 91 1 47 29.3 2.7 2.2 1.83 1.39 31.7 2.7 4.4 170 199 179 S17 145-9 2660307.226 6510537.126 6.281 Slip Remediation CBEN 9/11/2017 149 199 1.83 1.39 31.7 2.7 4.7 1.79 1.34 33.60 2.7 5.4 2660308.156 CBEN 170 184 S17 145-10 6510537.818 5.799 Slip Remediation RL5 9/11/2017 170 199 181 1.80 1.34 33.60 2.7 5.1 1.83 1.39 31.5 2.7 4.5 170 184 177 S17 145-11 2660307.100 6510534.642 7.211 Slip Remediation RL6 CBEN 9/11/2017 156 199 1.83 1.39 31.5 2.7 4.8 1.79 1.33 34.0 2.7 5.2 185 Р S17 145-12 2660307 987 6510540.487 7.565 Slip Remediation RL7 CBEN 9/11/2017 156 184 199 199 1 77 1.32 34 0 27 6.1 1 87 1 41 32 4 27 2.0 6510537.798 CBEN S17 146-1 2660308.911 10.273 Slip Remediation 10/11/2017 160 204 204 204 1.86 1.41 32 4 2.7 2.4 1 81 1.37 32.4 2.7 5.0 CBEN 160 175 204 204 S17 148-1 2660194.384 6510515.069 20.516 RE Wall W of Wall 5 14/11/2017 186 32.4 4.9 1.81 1.37 2.7 1.81 1.38 31.40 2.7 5.6 S17 148-2 2660181.336 6510512.432 20.293 RE Wall W of Wall 5 CBEN 14/11/2017 204 190 160 160 179 2.7 1.81 1.37 31.40 6.0 32.6 2.7 1.83 1.38 3.8 173 175 168 146 Р S17 148-3 2660177.952 6510521.298 23.032 RE Wall W of Wall 5 CBEN 14/11/2017 204 1.82 1.37 326 27 46 1.83 1.38 32.3 27 4.3 2660169.666 6510520.966 CBEN 204 160 193 S17 148-4 22.232 RE Wall W of Wall 5 14/11/2017 204 204 1 82 1.37 32.3 2.7 48 1 82 1.33 37 1 2.7 1.7 175 190 182 S17 150-8 2660318.248 6510532.330 9.857 Slip Remediation CBEN 16/11/2017 160 204

1.82

1.33

2.7

1.4

37.1



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Job: Silverdale Arran's Point

Client: Tonkin & Taylor T&T Job #: 21854.0370 NZS 4407:1991 Field water content and field dry density using a nuclear densometer

Job # 21854.037 Entered By: TA/CBEN/CMO

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Test 4.2.1 Direct Transmission Mode NZGS August 2001 Guidelines for hand held shear vane test.

URN	Easting	Northing	RL	Location	Tech.	Date	Nuclear Wet Density (t/m³)	Oven Dry Density (t/m3)	Oven Moisture content (%)	Solid Density (t/m3) assumed	Oven Calculated Air Voids (%)	(UTF	Shear Stre P = Unabl		,	Average Shear Strength (kPa)	Re - Test (Y)	pass / fail Specification > 140 kPa and < 10 % Air Voids)	Comments These results have not yet passed our entire quality assurance process. They should be used with caution and may be subject to change.
												Test 1	Test 2	Test 3	Test 4				
S17 150-9	2660318.720	6510540.405	9.246	Slip Remediation	CBEN	16/11/2017	1.83	1.36	34.4	2.7	2.9	168	160	204	204	184		Р	
			0.2.10	отр т.			1.83	1.36	34.4	2.7	2.7								
S17 150-12	2660318.512	6510532.041	10.924	Slip Remediation	CBEN	16/11/2017	1.84	1.38	33.9	2.7	2.5	175	175	160	175	171		Р	
				·			1.84	1.37	33.9	2.7	2.7								
S17 151-4	2660323.234	6510530.582	12.560	Slip Remediation	CBEN	17/11/2017	1.77	1.31 1.31	34.8 34.8	2.7 2.7	5.8 5.8	146	160	160	204	168		Р	
							1.84	1.40	31.3	2.7	4.2								
S17 151-5				Slip Remediation	CBEN	17/11/2017	1.84	1.40	31.3	2.7	4.0	146	160	160	190	164		Р	
2/- / 2			4	a 5	05511		1.89	1.41	33.5	2.7	0.3					470		_	
S17 153-2	2660328.216	6510535.531	15.350	Slip Remediation	CBEN	21/11/2017	1.88	1.41	33.5	2.7	0.4	160	146	204	204	179		Р	
S17 154-1	2660308.558	6510535.489	9.246	Slip Remediation	CBEN	22/11/2017	1.87	1.41	32.0	2.7	2.4	146	204	182	204	184		Р	
317 154-1	2000308.338	0510555.469	9.240	Slip Kemedialion	CBEIN	22/11/2017	1.88	1.42	32.0	2.7	1.9	140	204	102	204	104		Г	
S17 154-2	2660298.159	6510537.922	7.327	Slip Remediation	CBEN	22/11/2017	1.86	1.40	33.1	2.7	1.8	146	160	160	204	168		Р	
22				2F 3711001001011			1.86	1.40	33.1	2.7	2.0								
S17 154-3	2660303.972	6510533.580	9.404	Slip Remediation	CBEN	22/11/2017	1.87	1.43	31.2	2.7	2.7	175	182	190	160	177		Р	
							1.88	1.43	31.2	2.7	2.5								
S17 154-8	2660333.876	6510538.316	32.018	Slip Remediation	CBEN	22/11/2017	1.85	1.39	32.6	2.7	2.9	160	175	204	160	175		Р	
							1.86 1.86	1.40 1.39	32.6 33.6	2.7 2.7	2.2 1.9								
S17 155-1	2660302.608	6510539.793	8.139	Slip Remediation	CBEN	23/11/2017	1.85	1.38	33.6	2.7	2.2	160	160	204	204	182		Р	
S17 155-3	2660285.007	6510533.688	7.460	Slip Remediation	CBEN	23/11/2017	1.85	1.46	27.4	2.7	6.2	175	160	146	204	171		Р	
317 133-3	2000283.007	0310333.000	7.400	Only internediation	CBLIN	23/11/2017	1.86	1.46	27.4	2.7	5.8	173	100	140	204	.,,		Г	
S17 155-4				Slip Remediation	CBEN	23/11/2017	1.84	1.40	32.0	2.7	3.7	204	204	204	204	204		P	
				onp remodiation	052.1	20/11/2011	1.86	1.41	32.0	2.7	3.0								
S17 156-8	2660298.486	6510533.013	10.180	Slip Remediation	TA	24/11/2017	1.85	1.45	28.10	2.7	5.7	160	190	204	146	175		Р	
							1.87	1.46	28.10	2.7	5.1								
S17 156-9	2660278.300	6510532.057	10.037	Slip Remediation	TA	24/11/2017	1.84	1.39	32.10	2.7	3.6	204	146	146	190	172		Р	
							1.84	1.39 1.50	32.10 29.70	2.7	3.6								
S17 157-1	2660271.580	6510532.252	9.958	Slip Remediation	CBEN	27/11/2017	1.94 1.94	1.50	29.70	2.7	0.2	182	182	204	204	193		Р	
							1.91	1.51	25.90	2.7	4.8								
S17 157-2				Slip Remediation	CBEN	27/11/2017	1.91	1.52	25.90	2.7	4.3	160	190	204	204	190		Р	
21-1				a a	05511		1.91	1.49	27.60	2.7	3.4							_	
S17 157-3	2660301.647	6510533.987	11.512	Slip Remediation	CBEN	27/11/2017	1.91	1.50	27.60	2.7	3.2	204	204	204	204	204	L	Р	
S17 157-4	2660292.544	6510531.294	11.949	Slip Remediation	CBEN	27/11/2017	1.88	1.45	30.0	2.7	3.0	160	204	160	175	175		Р	
5 107 4	255252.544	33.3301.204		Sup Administration	SELIV	2.7.172017	1.87	1.44	30.0	2.7	3.8			.00	.,,			<u> </u>	
S17 157-5	2660273.522	6510532.665	12.006	Slip Remediation	CBEN	27/11/2017	1.91	1.44	32.8	2.7	0.0	146	146	175	204	168		Р	
							1.88	1.42	32.8	2.7	0.9								
S17 158-1	2660289.906	6510537.714	11.988	Slip Remediation	CBEN	28/11/2017	1.90	1.51	26.2	2.7	4.6	146	204	204	204	190		Р	
							1.88	1.49	26.2	2.7	5.8								
S17 158-2				Slip Remediation	CBEN	28/11/2017	1.86 1.91	1.54 1.58	21.0	2.7	10.6 8.6	146	204	204	204	190		Р	
							1.91	1.35	21.0 34.5	2.7	3.5								
S17 158-5				Slip Remediation	CBEN	28/11/2017	1.81	1.35	34.5	2.7	3.7	139	153	160	204	164		Р	
0.7				a. a			1.88	1.42	32.7	2.7	1.2					4.5.5		_	
S17 158-6				Slip Remediation	CBEN	28/11/2017	1.87	1.41	32.7	2.7	1.5	139	153	160	204	164		Р	
S17 159-1	2660272.525	6510528.943	13.656	Slip Remodiation	CDEN	29/11/2017	1.89	1.42	32.8	2.7	0.6	146	160	204	146	164		Р	
317 138-1	2000212.020	0010020.940	13.030	Slip Remediation CBEN	23/11/2017	1.91	1.44	32.8	2.7	0.0	140	100	204	140	104		r		
S17 159-2	2660290.806	6510524.728	14.600	Slip Remediation	CBEN	29/11/2017	1.91	1.42	34.6	2.7	0.0	204	146	146	175	168		Р	
550 2		11.00220		5p 1.00didii011	552,11		1.90	1.41	34.6	2.7	0.0		0	0	5			<u> </u>	



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Test 4.2.1 Direct Transmission Mode

NZGS August 2001 Guidelines for hand held shear vane test.

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

Client: Tonkin & Taylor T&T Job #: 21854.0370

Job # 21854.037 Entered By: TA/CBEN/CMO

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URN Easting Northing RL Location Tech. Date Nuclear Wet Oven Dry Density Oven Solid Density Oven Shear Strength (kPa) Average pass / fail Comments Calculated Density (t/m³) (t/m3) Moisture (t/m3) (UTP = Unable to penetrate) Shear Specification These results have not yet passed our entire content (%) assumed Air Voids (% Strenath > 140 kPa and quality assurance process. They should be Test (kPa) < 10 % Air used with caution and may be subject to Voids) change. Test 1 Test 2 Test 3 Test 4 1.86 1.40 33.0 2.7 2.0 175 S17 159-9 160 204 179 Slip Remediation CBEN 29/11/2017 175 2.7 1.87 1.41 33.0 1.4 32.7 2.7 1.87 1.41 1.6 S17 159-10 CBEN 29/11/2017 175 160 175 204 179 Slip Remediation 1.86 1.40 32.7 2.7 2.0 1.88 1.43 31.0 2.7 2.6 2660302.768 146 204 182 S17 160-1 6510543.686 14.525 Slip Remediation CBEN 30/11/2017 175 204 1.87 1.43 31.0 2.7 3.0 1.41 32.2 2.7 2.5 1.86 160 S17 160-2 2660271.592 6510543.383 17.185 Slip Remediation CBEN 30/11/2017 160 160 146 175 1.86 1.41 32.2 2.7 2.4 1.86 1.41 32.2 2.7 2.4 204 S17 161-1 2660268.192 6510524.045 10.643 Slip Remediation CBEN 1/12/2017 204 204 204 204 1.87 1.41 32.2 2.7 2.2 32.3 2.7 1.83 1.39 3.9 204 S17 161-2 2660304.163 6510521.469 14.638 Slip Remediation CBEN 1/12/2017 204 204 204 204 1.82 1.38 32.3 2.7 4.4 1.94 1.47 31.5 2.7 0.0 S17 161-7 2660260.205 6510539.472 17.487 Slip Remediation CBEN 1/12/2017 146 204 204 204 190 31.5 2.7 1.95 1.48 0.0 34.7 2.7 1.80 1.34 3.9 S17 161-8 2660300.821 6510536.493 16.701 Slip Remediation CBEN 1/12/2017 146 160 204 204 179 34.7 2.7 1.81 1.34 3.5 1.87 1.39 34.8 2.7 0.3 S17 162-2 2660276.831 6510542.221 Slip Remediation CBEN 4/12/2017 204 204 204 204 204 2.7 1.88 1.40 34.8 0.0 1.89 1.54 23.3 2.7 7.3 S17 162-8 2660257.378 6510537.578 18.425 Slip Remediation CBEN 4/12/2017 204 204 204 204 204 23.3 1.89 1.54 2.7 7.3 1.88 1.42 32.6 2.7 1.4 S17 162-10 2660282.463 6510544.274 19.099 Slip Remediation CBEN 4/12/2017 160 160 175 190 171 1.89 1.42 32.6 2.7 8.0 1.89 1.49 27.2 2.7 4.5 S17 164-9 2660272.014 6510551.314 Slip Remediation CBEN 6/12/2017 204 204 204 204 204 1.91 1.50 27.2 2.7 3.5 1.90 1.41 34.6 2.7 0.0 S17 168-1 2660355.238 6510536.396 RE Wall 3 RL 18 CBEN 11/12/2017 204 204 204 204 204 1.91 1.42 34.6 2.7 0.0 1.87 1.48 25.7 2.7 6.9 S17 169-1 2660326.436 6510537.513 RE Wall 3 RL19 CBEN 12/12/2017 204 204 204 204 204 1.87 1.48 25.7 2.7 6.9 1.89 1.50 26.2 2.7 5.1 S17 171-2 2660310.664 6510542.643 20.357 RE Wall 3 RL 20 CBEN 14/12/2017 160 190 175 204 182 1.90 1.50 26.2 2.7 48 1.85 1.45 27.1 2.7 6.8 S17 172-1 2660270.684 6510551.266 19.165 RE Wall 3 RL 20.5 CBEN 15/12/2017 204 204 204 204 204 1.86 1.46 27.1 2.7 6.2 1.88 1.47 28.1 2.7 4.5 S17 172-2 2660357.51 6510538.94 20.737 RE Wall 3 RL 20.5 CBEN 15/12/2017 204 204 204 204 204 1.86 1.45 28.1 2.7 5.4 1.87 1.39 34.5 2.7 0.7 S17 174-5 2660271.7 6510550.1 21.36 RE Wall 3 RL 21.5 CBEN 19/12/2017 204 175 140 160 170 1.86 1.38 34.5 2.7 1.1 1.85 1.38 33.9 2.7 1.9 S18 006-8 2660025.847 6510498.896 22.994 RE Wall 3 RL 30 CBEN 15/01/2018 204 204 204 204 204 1.86 1.39 33.9 2.7 1.3 1.86 1.38 34.1 2.7 1.5 S18 006-9 2660041.077 6510531.932 RE Wall 3 RL 30 CBEN 15/01/2018 204 204 204 204 204 Р 26.037 1.87 1.39 34.1 2.7 1.0 1.85 1.38 34.4 2.7 1.7 S18 008-9 2660003.789 6510489.795 19.081 West Boundary by Site Office CBEN 17/01/2018 140 110 120 100 118 1.85 1 37 34 4 27 19 37.4 2.7 1.90 1.38 0.0 S18 015-9 2660010.933 6510481.032 19.625 SW Bondary Corner CBEN 26/01/2018 146 204 204 204 190 Р 1.89 1.37 37.4 2.7 0.0 1.83 1.35 34.8 2.7 2.7 S18 017-3 2660022 945 6510480 925 21 427 CBEN 30/01/2018 175 204 204 182 Р SW Bondary Corner 146 1.82 1.35 34.8 2.7 3.3 1.91 1.46 31.1 2.7 0.7 S18 020-1 2660211.584 6510561.992 17.832 CBEN 7/02/2018 204 204 204 204 204 Shear Key 2018 1.91 1.46 31.1 2.7 0.7 1.91 1.46 31.1 2.7 0.7 S18 020-4 2660211.319 6510557.399 Shear Key 2018 CBEN 7/02/2018 190 175 204 204 193 1.91 1.46 31.1 2.7 0.8



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Job: Silverdale Arran's Point

Client: Tonkin & Taylor T&T Job #: 21854.0370

21854.037 Job# Entered By: TA/CBEN/CMO

NZS 4407:1991 Field water content and field dry density using a nuclear densometer Checked By: Test 4.2.1 Direct Transmission Mode Page of NZGS August 2001 Guidelines for hand held shear vane test.

| Nuclear Wet | Oven Dry Density | Oven | Solid Density | Oven |

URN	Easting	Northing	RL	Location	Tech.	Date	Nuclear Wet Density (t/m ³)	Oven Dry Density (t/m3)	Oven Moisture content (%)	Solid Density (t/m3) assumed	Oven Calculated Air Voids (%)	(UTF	Shear Stre			Average Shear Strength (kPa)	Re - Test (Y)	pass / fail Specification > 140 kPa and < 10 % Air Voids)	Comments These results have not yet passed our entire quality assurance process. They should be used with caution and may be subject to change.
												Test 1	Test 2	Test 3	Test 4				
S18 021-1	2660205.889	6510562.837	21.852	Shear Key 2018	CBEN	8/02/2018	1.89	1.45	30.5	2.7	2.4	160	146	140	140	147		Р	
				,			1.88	1.44	30.5	2.7	2.8								
S18 021-2	2660193.9	6510560.713	22.245	Shear Key 2018	CBEN	8/02/2018	1.88 1.88	1.45 1.45	30.0 30.0	2.7 2.7	3.0	146	140	140	160	147		Р	
							1.83	1.37	33.2	2.7	3.6								
S18 021-3	2660224.953	6510555.526	22.344	Shear Key 2018	CBEN	8/02/2018	1.85	1.39	33.2	2.7	2.5	140	140	146	160	147		Р	
S18 021-4	2660096.963	6510545.566	30.043	Undercut S Boundary	CBEN	8/02/2018	1.87	1.43	30.4	2.7	3.4	140	140	160	204	161		Р	
010 021-4	2000030.303	0310343.300	30.040	Officered o Bourlaary	OBLIV	0/02/2010	1.87	1.43	30.4	2.7	3.3	140	140	100	204	101		'	
S18 021-5	2660086.401	6510539.734	30.185	Undercut S Boundary	CBEN	8/02/2018	1.87	1.44	29.8	2.7	3.7	204	160	160	140	166		Р	
							1.86 1.83	1.44 1.37	29.8 34.0	2.7 2.7	4.1 2.8								
S18 025-1	2660211.035	6510556.95	23.196	Undercut S Boundary	CBEN	15/02/2018	1.84	1.37	34.0	2.7	2.5	204	204	204	204	204		Р	
0.0.000					00=11	1=10010010	1.81	1.34	34.8	2.7	3.8					201		_	
S18 025-2	2660203.631	6510567.483	23.623	Undercut S Boundary	CBEN	15/02/2018	1.82	1.35	34.8	2.7	3.0	204	204	204	204	204		Р	
C40.006.4	2000402.050	6540564.040	24.054	Chaor Kay 2010	CDEN	16/02/2019	1.84	1.36	35.3	2.7	1.5	140	146	146	140	143		Р	
S18 026-1	2660182.056	6510564.049	24.951	Shear Key 2018	CBEN	16/02/2018	1.83	1.36	35.3	2.7	1.9	140	146	146	140	143		P	
040.007.0	0000477.000	0540504 404	00.000	DE W-II DI OS S	ODEN	40/00/0040	1.90	1.48	28.2	2.7	3.3	400	004	004	004	402		Р	
S18 027-2	2660177.696	6510564.491	26.292	RE Wall RL 25.5	CBEN	19/02/2018	1.90	1.49	28.2	2.7	3.1	160	204	204	204	193		P	
040.007.4	0000000 074	0540500 000	00.055	DE W DI 00	ODEN	10/00/0010	1.88	1.40	34.6	2.7	0.0	4.40	440	004	00.4	470		-	
S18 027-4	2660203.974	6510569.238	26.055	RE Wall RL 26	CBEN	19/02/2018	1.88	1.40	34.6	2.7	0.0	140	140	204	204	172		Р	
0.0000.1				25.00.00	05511		1.91	1.50	27.3	2.7	3.3							_	
S18 028-1	2660189.972	6510571.374	26.751	RE Wall RL 27	CBEN	20/02/2018	1.91	1.50	27.3	2.7	3.7	160	160	204	204	182		Р	
							1.86	1.44	29.5	2.7	4.4							_	
S18 029-4	2660197.702	6510569.15	28.565	RE Wall RL 28.5	CBEN	21/02/2018	1.87	1.44	29.5	2.7	3.9	204	204	204	204	204		Р	
040.004.4	0000470 000	0540504.47	00.000	DE W DI 00 5	ODEN	00/00/0040	1.93	1.55	24.5	2.7	4.4	20.4	20.4	20.4	00.4	201		Р	
S18 031-1	2660173.033	6510581.17	29.639	RE Wall RL 29.5	CBEN	23/02/2018	1.96	1.57	24.5	2.7	3.4	204	204	204	204	204		P	
S18 033-7	2660189.708	6510585.08	39.795	RE Wall RL 32.5	CBEN	27/02/2018	1.84	1.46	26.2	2.7	7.8	204	204	204	204	204		Р	
010 035-7	2000103.700	0510303.00	33.735	INE WAII NE 32.3	OBLIV	27/02/2010	1.84	1.46	26.2	2.7	7.6	204	204	204	204	207		'	
S18 034-1	2660193.61	6510583.545	33.092	RE Wall RL	CBEN	28/02/2018	1.97	1.58	24.5	2.7	2.7	204	204	204	204	204		Р	
							1.95 1.95	1.57 1.52	24.5 28.3	2.7 2.7	3.4 0.8								
S18 035-1	2660203.901	6510581.345	34.597	RE Wall RL	CBEN	1/03/2018	1.94	1.51	28.3	2.7	1.1	204	204	204	204	204		Р	
C10 005 5	2660494.90	6510570 224	27.624	DE Wall Di	CDEN	1/02/2019	1.86	1.42	31.1	2.7	3.5	204	204	204	204	204		Р	
S18 035-5	2660184.89	6510578.234	27.624	RE Wall RL	CBEN	1/03/2018	1.87	1.42	31.1	2.7	3.0	204	204	204	204	204		۲	
S18 036-1	2660095.511	6510545.359	30.353	Between Site Entrance and RE	CBEN	2/03/2018	1.86	1.44	29.1	2.7	4.8	204	204	204	204	204		Р	
				Wall			1.84 1.88	1.43 1.41	29.1 33.3	2.7 2.7	5.6 0.8						-		
S18 036-2	2660076.174	6510556.661	30.732	Between Site Entrance and RE Wall	CBEN	2/03/2018	1.88	1.41	33.3	2.7	0.8	175	175	204	204	190		Р	
046.007.1	000045775	0540500 000	00.5:-		0551	E/00/22:2	1.86	1.41	31.7	2.7	2.9	00.1	00.1	00.1	00.1	001		_	
S18 037-1	2660107.784	6510562.958	30.915	N of RE Wall	CBEN	5/03/2018	1.85	1.41	31.7	2.7	3.2	204	204	204	204	204		Р	
S18 037-2	2660084.333	6510572.84	30.436	N of RE Wall	CBEN	5/03/2018	1.87	1.42	31.3	2.7	2.8	204	204	204	204	204		Р	
2.300. 2		22.23.2.0				5.55,20.0	1.86	1.42	31.3	2.7	3.2								
S18 038-1	2660110.631	6510583.871	30.113	Between Site Entrance and RE Wall	CBEN	6/03/2018	1.83	1.39	31.8	2.7	4.3	146	146	160	175	157		Р	
				Between Site Entrance and RE			1.83 1.86	1.39 1.43	31.8 29.5	2.7 2.7	4.3 4.6								
S18 038-2	2660080.616	6510593.233	28.612	Wall	CBEN	6/03/2018	1.85	1.43	29.5	2.7	4.8	175	160	146	146	157		Р	
S18 038-3	2660086.984	6510578.306	31.334	Between Site Entrance and RE	CBEN	6/03/2018	1.86	1.44	29.3	2.7	4.4	190	175	160	146	168		Р	
310 030-3	2000000.904	0010076.300	31.334	Wall	CBEN	0/03/2016	1.86	1.44	29.3	2.7	4.4	190	1/5	160	140	100		r	
S18 038-4	2660099.594	6510572.35	31.257	Between Site Entrance and RE	CBEN	6/03/2018	1.90	1.52	24.6	2.7	6.1	146	160	160	146	153		Р	
]			Wall			1.90	1.52	24.6	2.7	6.2								



S18 162-4

2659993.199

6510527.411

23.071

Stage 5 SW Corner

CBEN

18/10/2018

1.84

1.46

26.3

2.7

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Job: Silverdale Arran's Point

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

Client: Tonkin & Taylor T&T Job #: 21854.0370

196

7.6

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Job# 21854.037 Entered By: TA/CBEN/CMO

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Test 4.2.1 Direct Transmission Mode NZGS August 2001 Guidelines for hand held shear vane test URN Easting Northing RL Location Tech. Date Nuclear Wet Oven Dry Density Oven Solid Density Oven Shear Strength (kPa) Average pass / fail Comments Density (t/m³) (t/m3) Moisture (t/m3) Calculated (UTP = Unable to penetrate) Shear Specification These results have not yet passed our entire content (%) assumed Air Voids (% Strenath > 140 kPa and quality assurance process. They should be Test (kPa) < 10 % Air used with caution and may be subject to Voids) change. Test 1 Test 2 Test 3 Test 4 1.83 1.37 33.8 2.7 2.9 S18 040-1 2660167.245 6510512.39 RE Wall W of Wall 5 CBEN 8/03/2018 160 160 190 204 179 1.85 1.38 33.8 2.7 2.1 1.38 1.84 33.8 2.7 2.4 S18 040-2 2660157.675 6510515.002 21.266 RE Wall W of Wall 5 CBEN 8/03/2018 204 190 160 160 179 1.85 1.38 33.8 2.7 2.0 2.7 1.80 1.35 33.3 4.9 CBEN 146 175 160 Р S18 041-1 2660162.112 6510516.382 21.565 RE Wall W of Wall 5 9/03/2018 160 160 1.80 1.35 33.3 27 4.8 1.39 32.1 4.1 1.83 2.7 S18 041-7 2660149.973 6510515.954 CBEN 204 204 204 204 Р 22,638 RE Wall W of Wall 5 9/03/2018 204 1.82 1.38 32.1 2.7 4.6 1.83 1.39 31.7 2.7 4.5 204 Р S18 041-8 2660156.802 6510516.659 RE Wall W of Wall 5 CBEN 9/03/2018 204 204 204 22,924 204 1.84 1.40 31.7 2.7 3.9 1 90 1.51 25.6 2.7 5.4 S18 042-1 2660148.068 6510518.58 23.9 RE Wall W of Wall 5 CBEN 12/02/2018 204 204 204 204 204 2.7 5.6 1.89 1.51 25.6 1.89 1.48 28.3 2.7 3.5 S18 042-2 2660161.891 6510521.068 25.335 RE Wall W of Wall 5 CBEN 12/03/2018 204 204 204 204 204 1.89 1.47 28.3 2.7 3.9 1.82 1.38 32.0 2.7 4.6 S18 043-1 2660148.96 6510519.535 24.395 RE Wall W of Wall 5 CBEN 13/03/2018 204 204 204 204 204 Р 1.84 1.39 32.0 2.7 3.8 1.84 1.39 32.2 2.7 3.9 S18 043-2 2660158.184 6510519.349 24.838 RE Wall W of Wall 5 CBEN 13/03/2018 204 204 204 204 204 1.83 1.38 32.2 2.7 4.2 1.88 1.43 31.1 2.7 2.3 171 CBEN 160 175 190 Р S18 044-1 2660137.844 6510521.326 26.69 RE Wall W of Wall 5 14/03/2018 160 1.88 1.44 31.1 2.7 2.1 1.88 1.44 30.9 2.7 2.4 2660154.8 6510521.823 CBEN 204 204 204 204 Р S18 044-2 26.278 RE Wall W of Wall 5 14/03/2018 204 1.88 1.43 30.9 2.7 2.5 1.85 1.41 31.2 2.7 3.8 S18 045-1 2660149.334 6510523.992 RE Wall W of Wall 5 CBEN 15/03/2018 175 204 204 190 Ρ 27.261 175 1.84 1.40 31.2 2.7 4.3 1 84 1 42 29.5 27 55 S18 045-4 2660169.034 6510623.96 E of Pond 7/9 CBEN 15/03/2018 160 160 146 175 160 34.613 1.85 1.43 29.5 2.7 5.0 1.81 1.33 36.2 2.7 2.4 S18 049-10 2660050.11 6510607.924 25.569 Pond 7/9 CBEN 21/03/2018 204 204 204 204 204 1.83 1.35 36.2 2.7 1.4 1.83 1.35 36.0 2.7 1.5 S18 049-11 2660064.277 6510614.738 25.336 Pond 7/9 CBEN 21/03/2018 204 204 204 204 204 Р 1.83 1.34 36.0 2.7 2.0 1.83 1.40 31.0 2.7 5.0 CBEN 204 204 204 Р S18 050-1 2660045 145 6510611 176 25 797 Pond 7/9 22/03/2018 204 204 1.82 27 5.3 1 39 31.0 1.83 1.37 34.0 2.7 2.8 CBEN S18 050-2 2660065.881 6510616.036 25.588 Pond 7/9 22/03/2018 204 204 204 204 204 1.83 1.37 34.0 2.7 2.8 1.84 1.42 29.6 2.7 5.6 S18 050-5 2660056.563 6510611.38 27.895 Pond 7/9 CBEN 22/03/2018 204 204 204 204 204 2.7 5.0 1.85 1.43 29.6 1 86 1 42 31.2 27 3.1 204 S18 052-5 2660060.252 6510615.17 27.017 Pond 7/9 CBEN 27/03/2018 204 204 204 204 1.87 1.42 31.2 2.7 2.9 1.86 30.8 2.7 3.5 1.42 S18 052-6 2660051.253 6510592.829 CBEN 204 204 204 204 204 Pond 7/9 27/03/2018 1.85 1.42 30.8 2.7 3.9 1.83 1.36 34.9 2.7 2.3 S18 065-10 2660177.307 6510609.673 33.868 Undercut Road 3 ELHO 20/04/2018 204 204 204 204 204 1.83 1.36 34.9 27 2.2 1.84 1.35 36.1 2.7 1.0 S18 065-11 2660175.468 6510609.559 32,775 Undercut Road 3 ELHO 20/04/2018 204 204 204 204 204 Р 1.84 1.35 36.1 2.7 1.1 1.88 1.43 2.7 2.5 31.0 S18 065-12 2660139.895 6510616.278 31,191 ELHO 20/04/2018 204 204 204 204 Undercut Road 3 204 1.86 2.7 3.3 1.42 31.0 1.87 1.43 31.0 2.7 2.6 S18 065-13 2660139.368 6510617.935 ELHO 20/04/2018 204 204 204 204 Р 30.254 Undercut Road 3 204 1.86 1.42 31.0 2.7 3.5 1 88 1 48 27.0 27 5.4 175 S18 156-2 2659993.679 6510500.708 19 Stage 5 SW Corner CBEN 9/10/2018 168 196 168 168 1.89 1.49 27.0 2.7 4.6 1.80 1.35 33.1 2.7 5.1 S18 156-3 2659992.23 6510520.426 CBEN 9/10/2018 168 168 182 168 Ρ Stage 5 SW Corner 154 1.80 1.35 33.1 2.7 5.1 1.87 1.52 22.9 2.7 8.9 S18 157-4 2659990.997 6510516.239 21.085 Stage 5 SW Corner CBEN 10/10/2018 196 196 196 196 196 1.86 1.51 22.9 2.7 9.4 1.88 1.48 27.5 4.8 2.7 S18 157-5 2659993.745 6510501.037 19.944 Stage 5 SW Corner CBEN 10/10/2018 196 196 196 196 196 1 88 1.48 27.5 27 47 1.87 1.45 29.1 2.7 4.4 2659995 702 6510523 871 CBEN 17/10/2018 154 196 154 165 Р S18 160-6 22 431 Stage 5 SW Corner 154 1 85 29 1 27 5.0 1 44 1.82 1.45 25.6 2.7 9.3 S18 162-3 2659988.28 6510505.149 CBEN 18/10/2018 196 196 196 196 196 20.905 Stage 5 SW Corner 1.81 2.7 9.6 1.44 25.6 1.83 1.45 26.3 2.7 8.1



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Job: Silverdale Arran's Point

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

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614089.032/1

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

NZGS August 2001 Guidelines for hand held shear vane test.

Test 4.2.1 Direct Transmission Mode

URN	Easting	Northing	RL	Location	Tech.	Date	Nuclear Wet Density (t/m³)		Oven Moisture content (%)	Solid Density (t/m3) assumed	Oven Calculated Air Voids (%)		hear Stro = Unabl			Average Shear Strength (kPa)	Re - Test (Y)	pass / fail Specification > 140 kPa and < 10 % Air Voids)	Comments These results have not yet passed our entire quality assurance process. They should be used with caution and may be subject to change.
												Test 1	Test 2	Test 3	Test 4				
S14-021/3	2659982.342	6510566.312	23.837	Bulk Earthworks	YA	30/09/2014	1.79	1.35 1.35	32.8 32.8	2.7	5.8 5.9	154	157	140	150	150		Р	
S14-025/1	2659983.9	6510558.757	24.28	Bulk Earthworks	YA	2/10/2014	1.76 1.76	1.29 1.29	36.3 36.3	2.7 2.7	5.4 5.6	127	137	154	157	144		Р	
S14-025/2	2659984.222	6510588.862	24.47	Bulk Earthworks	YA	2/10/2014	1.78	1.30	36.2 36.2	2.7	4.5 5.1	130	147	154	161	148		Р	
S14-044/2	2659986.544	6510580.69	27.417	Bulk Earthworks	YA	10/10/2014	1.76	1.27	38.8	2.7	3.9	137	154	171	188	163		Р	
S14-044/3	2659983.738	6510558.36	26.898	Bulk Earthworks	YA	10/10/2014	1.76	1.27	38.8 36.5	2.7	3.8 5.6	137	144	154	168	151		Р	
S14-138/1	2660336.172	6510536.081	12.726	Shear Key	НА	4/12/2014	1.76	1.29	36.5 37.7	2.7	5.2 2.6	171	180	205	154	178		P	
S14-138/2	2660325.847	6510539.432	10.922	Shear Key	НА	4/12/2014	1.82	1.32	37.7	2.7	1.2	111	120	103	140	119	Υ	F	Removal of failed material, retested as Test S14-142/2.
S14-142/1	2660335.864	6510536.489	8.101	Shear Key	НА	5/12/2014	1.80	1.30	38.2	2.7	2.1	154	137	162	197	163		P	1001 014-142/2.
S14-142/2	2660325.788	6510542.289	7.951	Shear Key	НА	5/12/2014	1.80 1.81	1.30 1.33	38.2 36.5	2.7	2.0	162	171	137	162	158		P	Retest of Test S14-138/2
S14-145/2		6510540.439	12.306	,	НА	5/12/2014	1.80 1.71	1.32 1.25	36.5 37.0	2.7 2.7	2.9 7.7	145	205	188	171	177		P	
	2660335.918			Shear Key			1.71 1.78	1.25 1.30	37.0 36.5	2.7 2.7	7.7 4.4								
S14-148/2	2660332.127	6510539.332	15.389	Shear Key	YA	6/12/2014	1.78	1.30	36.5 38.5	2.7	4.1	140	137	154	137	142		P	
S14-152/1	2660316.673	6510543.682	16.068	Shear Key	НА	8/12/2014	1.84	1.32	38.5	2.7	0.0	188	205	171	188	188		Р	
S14-152/2	2660333.843	6510537.812	16.27	Shear Key	НА	8/12/2014	1.81	1.31	37.7 37.7	2.7	1.8 2.1	137	188	145	205	169		Р	
S14-155/2	2660329.848	6510532.968	14.945	Shear Key	НА	8/12/2014	1.80	1.31 1.30	37.9 37.9	2.7	2.2	137	137	188	205	167		Р	
S14-162/1	2660327.576	6510535.627	15.903	Shear Key	НА	9/12/2014	1.87 1.86	1.38 1.38	34.8 34.8	2.7 2.7	0.6	188	154	154	171	167		Р	
S14-162/2	2660348.096	6510527.459	13.29	Shear Key	НА	9/12/2014	1.74 1.75	1.29 1.29	34.9 34.9	2.7 2.7	7.1 6.9	188	188	205	137	180		Р	
S14-166/1	2660337.428	6510537.993	15.332	Shear Key	НА	10/12/2014	1.85	1.36 1.36	35.9 35.9	2.7 2.7	0.7	145	205	180	188	180		Р	
S14-169/2	2660362.186	6510533.142	14.796	Shear Key	НА	10/12/2014	1.78	1.27	40.3	2.7	2.0	137	154	154	205	163		Р	
S14-174/1	2660350.436	6510538.277	16.358	Shear Key	НА	11/12/2014	1.78	1.27	40.3 34.9	2.7	2.0	162	154	188	205	177		P	
S14-195	2660348.265	6510533.371	17.219	Bulk Earthworks	НА	16/12/2014	1.82	1.35	34.9 36.9	2.7	3.8	137	137	188	205	167		P	
S14-267	2660304.887	6510536.404	9.06	Shear Key	НА	15/01/2015	1.79 1.88	1.31 1.45	36.9 30.1	2.7	3.2 2.9	188	205	205	171	192		P	
S14-268	2660306.493	6510537.422	10.015	Shear Key	НА	16/01/2015	1.88 1.77	1.44 1.31	30.1 34.8	2.7 2.7	3.2 5.6	145	205	188	205	186		P	
S14-200	2660296.735	6510537.422	6.179	Shear Key	НА	23/01/2015	1.77 1.89	1.31 1.43	34.8 32.0	2.7 2.7	5.7 1.0	205	205	205	205	205		Р	
S14-312/1	2660296.042	6510535.028	7.652	Shear Key	YA	23/01/2015	1.89 1.85	1.43 1.41	32.0 30.9	2.7	1.0 3.9	205	205	205	205	205		Р	
				,			1.86 1.86	1.42 1.43	30.9 29.4	2.7 2.7	3.6 4.7								
S14-316/2	2660303.183	6510538.32	9.757	Shear Key	YA	23/01/2015	1.86 1.87	1.43 1.34	29.4 39.4	2.7 2.7	4.7	205	205	205	205	205		P	
S14-319/1	2660305.135	6510538.977	12.079	Shear Key	YA	24/01/2015	1.88	1.34	39.4	2.7	0.0	154	171	188	205	180		Р	



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

Job# Entered By: YA Checked By:

614089.032/1

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

Test 4.2.1 Direct Transmission Mode

							NZGS Augus	t 2001 Guide	lines for hand	d held shear	vane test.								
URN	Easting	Northing	RL	Location	Tech.	Date	Nuclear Wet	Oven Dry	Oven	Solid	Oven			ength (kP	,	Average		pass / fail	Comments
							Density	Density	Moisture	Density	Calculated	(UTP	= Unable	e to pene	etrate)	Shear	_	Specification	These results have not yet passed our
							(t/m³)	(t/m3)	content (%)	(t/m3)	Air Voids					Strength		> 140 kPa and	entire quality assurance process. They
										assumed	(%)					(kPa)	Test	< 10 % Air	should be used with caution and may be
																	(Y)	Voids)	subject to change.
												Test 1	Test 2	Test 3	Test 4				
S14-324/1	2660328.237	6510537.338	15.465	Shear Key	НА	27/01/2015	1.86	1.41	31.9	2.7	2.6	205	205	205	205	205		P	
014 024/1	2000020.201	0010001.000	10.100	Official 110y	1.,	2770172010	1.86	1.41	31.9	2.7	3.0	200	200	200	200			-	
							1.77	1.32	34.1	2.7	6.4							D	
S14-324/2	2660314.962	6510538.856	12.225	Shear Key	HA	27/01/2015	1.76	1.31	34.1	2.7	6.5	171	1 205 205	205	197		Р		
S14-328/1	2660329.796	6510539.914	15.227	Shear Key	HA	27/01/2015	1.89	1.42	33.3	2.7	0.4	188	205	205	205	201		P	
							1.90	1.42	33.3	2.7	0.0								
S14-328/2	2660303.98	6510537.537	14.126	Shear Key	НА	27/01/2015	1.72	1.27	35.1	2.7	8.4	205	205	205	205	205		P	Pass following discussion with AJL,
314-320/2	2000303.90	0510537.537	14.120	Sileal Key	ПА	27/01/2015	1.71	1.27	35.1	2.7	8.6	205	205	205	205	205		F	confirming that close to target Air voids.
							1.75	1.32	32.2	2.7	8.4		05 205 205 2				_	Pass following discussion with AJL,	
S14-328/3	2660304.184	6510538.076	12.38	Shear Key	HA	27/01/2015	1.75	1.32	32.2	2.7	8.6	205		205	205	205		Р	confirming that close to target Air voids.
044.554/4	0000050 745	0540507.000	40.400	O'll Dead		0/00/0045	1.85	1.45	27.5	2.7	6.3	005	005	005	005	205		D	
S14-554/1	2660359.715	6510527.933	16.138	Silt Pond	HA	9/03/2015	1.84	1 11	27.5	2.7	6.8	205	205 205	205	205		Ρ		

1.44

27.5

2.7

6.8

1.84



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Job: Silverdale Arran's Point

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614089.032/1

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

Test 4.2.1 Direct Transmission Mode

NZGS August 2001 Guidelines for hand held shear vane test.

NZGS August 2001 Guidelines for hand held												e test.					•			
	URN	Easting	Northing	RL	Location	Tech.	Date	Nuclear Wet Density (t/m³)	Oven Dry Density (t/m3)	Oven Moisture content (%)	Solid Density (t/m3) assumed	Oven Calculated Air Voids (%)		hear Stre = Unable			Average Shear Strength (kPa)	Re - Test	pass / fail Specification > 140 kPa and < 10 % Air	Comments These results have not yet passed our entire quality assurance process. They should be used with caution and may be
														i		1		(Y)	Voids)	subject to change.
											_	_	Test 1	Test 2	Test 3	Test 4				
	S15-095/1	2660310.217	6510545.523	20.307	Re Wall	TAJ	19/11/2015	1.77	1.31	35.7 35.7	2.7	5.0 5.2	196	196	196	196	196		P	
	S15-095/2	2660334.012	6510540.809	20.866	Re Wall	TAJ	19/11/2015	1.86	1.42	31.4	2.7	3.1	196	196	196	196	196		Р	
-	3.0 000/2	2000007.012	0010040.000	20.000	Re Wall	17.0	10/11/2010	1.87	1.42	31.4	2.7	2.7	1.50	1.50	100	1.50	.50			
	S15-105/9	2660287.151	6510549.486	21.322	Re Wall	TAJ	3/12/2015	1.82	1.36 1.36	33.5 33.5	2.7	4.1 3.9	196	196	196	196	196		Р	
	S16 031/2	2660140.178	6510662.460	19.568	Shear Key	TAJ	13/02/2016	1.85	1.43	29.7	2.7	4.6	205	205	205	205	205		Р	
_					Wall4			1.87 1.89	1.44 1.44	29.7 31.8	2.7 2.7	3.9 1.2								
	S16 055/8	2660189.951	6510657.852	21.623		TAJ	21/03/2016	1.89	1.44	31.8	2.7	1.2	196	196	196	196	196		Р	
	S16 057/13	2660199.537	6510656.857	22.418	P7 Shear key	TAJ	29/03/2016	1.84 1.84	1.36 1.36	34.9 34.9	2.7 2.7	2.1	160	196	140	154	163		Р	
	\$16.057/15	2660146 52	6510661 192	22 511	P7 Shear key	TAJ	20/02/2016	1.85	1.39	33.3	2.7	2.3	150	167	15/	175	162		Р	
	S16 057/15	2660146.52	6510661.182	22.511	D7 D5 VV "	IAJ	29/03/2016	1.85	1.39	33.3	2.7	2.3	150	167	154	175	162			
	S16 059/21	2660168.003	6510656.595	23.122	P7 RE Wall	TA	31/03/2016	1.85 1.86	1.42 1.43	29.6 29.6	2.7 2.7	5.1 4.4	196	196	196	196	196		Р	
	S16 060/11	2660132.936	6510659.66	24.18	P7 RE Wall	TA	1/04/2016	1.85	1.35	37.4	2.7	0.0	196	196	196	196	196		Р	
-	2.2.000/11		11.0000.00	29			5 2010	1.85 1.85	1.34 1.37	37.4 34.8	2.7 2.7	0.0 1.5	-50							
	S16 060/12	2660164.024	6510652.566	24.187	P7 RE Wall	TA	1/04/2016	1.85	1.37	34.8	2.7	1.3	196	196	196	196	196		Р	
	S16 060/13	2660181.243	6510658.102	24.216	P7 RE Wall	TA	1/04/2016	1.82	1.34	35.9	2.7	2.2	196	196	196	196	196		Р	
	040.004/0	0000450 004	0540057 470	04.747	D7 D5 W "	-	4/04/2012	1.82 1.78	1.34 1.29	35.9 37.6	2.7	2.2 3.7	400	400	460	400	465			
	S16 061/9	2660152.064	6510657.176	24.715	P7 RE Wall	TA	4/04/2016	1.77	1.28	37.6	2.7	4.3	196	196	196	196	196		Р	
	S16 061/10	2660177.519	6510656.646	25.05	P7 RE Wall	TA	4/04/2016	1.76 1.77	1.27 1.28	38.1 38.1	2.7 2.7	4.5 4.0	196	196	196	196	196		Р	
	S16 061/11	2660190.183	6510647.301	24.282	P7 RE Wall	TA	4/04/2016	1.76	1.29	36.7	2.7	5.0	196	196	196	196	196		Р	
	310 001/11	2000 190. 103	0310047.301	24.202	I / NE VVali	14	7/04/2010	1.76	1.29	36.7	2.7	5.1	190	190	130	190	130		Г	
	S16 061/12	2660158.459	6510649.251	24.784	P7 RE Wall	TA	4/04/2016	1.74 1.75	1.27 1.28	36.8 36.8	2.7	6.1 5.5	196	196	196	196	196		Р	
	S16 062/21	2660227.169	6510648.609	24.968	P7 RE Wall	TA	5/04/2016	1.81	1.33	36.1	2.7	2.5	168	168	154	196	172		Р	
-								1.80 1.85	1.32 1.35	36.1 37.3	2.7 2.7	3.1 0.0								
	S16 062/22	2660200.129	6510648.122	24.978	P7 RE Wall	TA	5/04/2016	1.85	1.35	37.3	2.7	0.0	168	154	196	196	179		Р	
	S16 063/8	2660159.786	6510653.497	24.605	P7 Re Wall	TA	6/04/2016	1.83	1.36	34.7	2.7	2.8	150	154	196	168	167		Р	
-	046.000/-	0000100 :	0540040 ===	05.05-	D7 5 100 0		0/01/05:5	1.82 1.87	1.35 1.39	34.7 34.0	2.7	3.1 1.1		40-		40-	475		-	
	S16 063/9	2660183.681	6510648.556	25.059	P7 Re Wall	TA	6/04/2016	1.84	1.37	34.0	2.7	2.4	154	182	168	196	175		Р	
	S16 063/10	2660203.408	6510650.193	24.907	P7 Re Wall	TA	6/04/2016	1.87 1.86	1.43 1.42	31.2 31.2	2.7 2.7	2.7 3.1	150	150	151	182	158		Р	
	S16 064/17	2660202.663	6510646.758	25.14	P7 RE Wall	TA	7/04/2016	1.79	1.42	38.2	2.7	2.7	168	155	196	196	179		Р	
-	010 004/17	2000202.003	0310040.730	20.14	17 IXE VV all	1/	170-7/2010	1.78	1.29	38.2	2.7	3.0	100	100	130	130	113		r	
	S16 064/18	2660182.097	6510646.26	25.434	P7 RE Wall	TA	7/04/2016	1.80 1.81	1.31 1.31	37.8 37.8	2.7	2.2 1.8	168	155	196	196	179		Р	
	S16 064/19	2660146.189	6510656.134	26.01	P7 RE Wall	TA	7/04/2016	1.75	1.31	33.8	2.7	7.1	168	155	196	196	179		Р	
-								1.77 1.76	1.33 1.32	33.8 33.3	2.7	6.1 7.0							_	
	S16 070/6	2660194.789	6510652.437	27.401	P7 RE Wall	TA	14/04/2016	1.77	1.33	33.3	2.7	6.8	192	192	164	151	175		Р	
	S16 070/7	2660229.713	6510650.938	27.288	P7 RE Wall	TA	14/04/2016	1.89 1.91	1.44 1.45	31.5 31.5	2.7 2.7	1.3 0.3	151	151	164	192	165		Р	
\vdash	S16 070/9	2660149.131	6510649.984	26.455	P7 RE Wall	TA	14/04/2016	1.91	1.45	31.5	2.7	4.1	164	151	192	181	172		Р	
	310 070/8	2000 143. 131	0310043.304	20.400	I / NE vvali	IA	14/04/2010	1.82	1.37	32.7	2.7	4.4	104	101	132	101	112		F	
	S16 074/28	2660169.603	6510646.433	29.297	P7 RE Wall	TA	21/04/2016	1.80 1.80	1.33 1.33	35.5 35.5	2.7	3.6	151	151	164	178	161		Р	
	S16 074/29	2660208.445	6510644.156	28.757	P7 RE Wall	TA	21/04/2016	1.78	1.30	36.4	2.7	4.3	151	151	164	178	161		Р	
-								1.80 1.83	1.32 1.38	36.4 32.7	2.7 2.7	3.3 3.7								
	S16 075/9	2660232.203	6510649.377	28.949	P7 Re Wall	TA	22/04/2016	1.85	1.39	32.7	2.7	3.0	192	192	192	192	192		Р	

