



GEOTECHNICAL DUE DILIGENCE ASSESSMENT
238 STOCK ROAD AND 49A DUNDEE DRIVE
HASTINGS

Prepared for:

**HERETAUNGA TAMATEA
SETTLEMENT TRUST**

960 Omaha Road
Frimley
Hastings 4120

Prepared by:

WENTZ-PACIFIC LTD

1 Hukarere Road
Napier 4110
(06) 650-6826

Frederick J. Wentz, Jr.
CPEng, Int PE, CMEngNZ
Principal Engineer

10 September 2021

Project Number: 1448-01-21

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS	II
1.0 INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION.....	1
1.2 PURPOSE.....	1
2.0 INVESTIGATIONS.....	2
2.1 DESKTOP STUDY	2
2.2 FIELD INVESTIGATIONS	2
3.0 SITE AND GROUND CONDITIONS	3
3.1 SITE CONDITIONS.....	3
3.2 GROUND CONDITIONS	3
3.2.1 Geology.....	3
3.2.2 Generalised Subsurface Profile.....	4
3.2.3 Groundwater	4
4.0 GEOLOGIC AND SEISMIC HAZARDS	5
4.1 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH INTERPRETATION	5
4.2 SLOPE INSTABILITY, EROSION, SUBSIDENCE.....	5
4.3 SURFACE FAULT RUPTURE	5
4.4 EARTHQUAKE GROUND SHAKING	5
4.5 LIQUEFACTION HAZARD.....	6
4.5.1 Liquefaction Assessment	6
4.5.2 Potential Consequences of Liquefaction.....	6
4.6 LATERAL SPREADING HAZARD	8
4.7 COMPRESSIBLE OR LOW STRENGTH SOILS	9
4.8 OLD TRANSIT NZ BORROW SITE	9
4.9 EXPANSIVE SOILS	9
4.10 FLOODING	9
4.11 TSUNAMI	9
5.0 CONCLUSIONS	10
5.1 GEOLOGIC/GEOTECHNICAL HAZARDS	10
5.2 FOUNDATION SUPPORT	10
5.3 BULK EARTHWORKS	11
5.4 PAVEMENT DESIGN	11
5.5 FURTHER WORK	11
6.0 APPLICABILITY AND LIMITATIONS.....	12
7.0 REFERENCES.....	13
APPENDIX A – PLATES	
APPENDIX B – CONE PENETRATION LOGS	
APPENDIX C – TEST PIT LOGS	
APPENDIX D – NZ TRANSIT BORROW SITE PLANS	
APPENDIX E – LIQUEFACTION ANALYSES	



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

Project Type	Residential housing development
Nature of Investigation	Due diligence / Conceptual planning
Investigations undertaken	Desktop study, 17 cone penetrometer tests (CPTs) up to ~10m depth; 13 test pits to ~1.5m
Subsurface soils	Topsoil with an inferred thickness of about 0.2m underlain by either dense sandy gravels or loose to dense sand/silty sand. Some areas underlain by shallow, ~2-3m thick, soft clay / organic soil layer.
Groundwater	Groundwater was measured at a depth of 2.3m below existing ground level in eastern part of site. Depth of groundwater across the site estimated to be in the order of 2m based on levels observed in streams running through the site.
Potential Geotechnical Hazards / Constraints	Much of the site away from the two stream channels is considered to have a relatively low liquefaction hazard. The liquefaction hazard is notably higher within the Dundee Drive parcel, but still meets the criteria for MBIE Canterbury 'TC2-equivalent' ground. There is a potential lateral spreading hazard present along the margins of Iron Gate stream and Wellwood Drain and a minimum building setback will be required along the stream and drain. This hazard will need specific engineering mitigation during project design.
Foundation options	For 1-2 storey NZS-3604 timber-frame construction - standard (i.e., NZS 3604-type) foundations in areas of the site not subject to liquefaction or lateral spreading. 'TC-2 type' stiffened shallow foundations in areas of the site subject to liquefaction. In some areas, these may need to be supported on a geogrid-reinforced gravel raft.
Further work required	Geotechnical investigation and assessment for resource/subdivision consent and building consent. This should include additional deep (i.e., CPTs/machined-drilled boreholes) and shallow site investigations (i.e., test pits and dynamic cone penetrometer tests) to further assess the potential for lateral spreading and design mitigation measures, confirm site 'foundation zones', and confirm foundation and pavement design parameters. This work should be completed after the site layout and structure types have been identified.

1.0

INTRODUCTION

This report presents the findings, conclusions and recommendations from Wentz-Pacific Ltd's (WP's) due diligence geotechnical investigation for a proposed residential subdivision (the project) located at 238 Stock Road and 49a Dundee Drive Road in the Flaxmere suburb of Hastings (refer to Plate A-1, Appendix A).

The work described herein was commissioned by Heretaunga Tamatea Settlement Trust (HTST) and was completed in accordance with WP's proposal and Short Form Agreement to HTST dated 19 July 2021.

1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

WP understands that the site will be developed as a residential subdivision. For this assessment, it is assumed that the houses will be one-storey to two-storey structures comprised of NZZ 3604-type timber frame construction and lightweight roofing.

It is also assumed that the existing site level will be largely maintained and that only minimal earthworks will be required to achieve design site levels.

WP's understanding of the project is based on our discussions with Peter Chrisp of Egmont Dixon Ltd.

1.2 PURPOSE

The purpose of WP's geotechnical site investigation was to:

- characterise (from a geotechnical standpoint) the ground conditions across the site;
- identify potential geotechnical constraints that may be present;
- identify the potential need for mitigation of identified geotechnical constraints, the types of foundations are anticipated to be suitable for the proposed development, and whether there are any specific geotechnical issues which may affect earthworks or pavement design.

2.0 INVESTIGATIONS

2.1 DESKTOP STUDY

A review of select and available information pertaining to the site and/or surrounding vicinity was conducted. Specifically, this information included:

- select published and unpublished geotechnical investigation reports from projects within the site vicinity;
- aerial photographs contained on the Hawke's Bay Regional Council (HBRC) and Retrolens websites;
- natural hazard information contained on the HBRC and Hastings District Council (HDC) websites;
- regional geological information published by the Institute of Geological & Nuclear Sciences Limited (GNS).

2.2 FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

Deep Investigations

Seventeen cone penetrometer tests (CPTs) were performed across the site on 02 August 2021 at the approximate locations shown on Plate A-2 in Appendix A. The CPTs were advanced to depths ranging from about 1.0 to 10.0 m below existing ground level (bgl) based on a target depth of 10 m bgl. Eight of the CPTs did not reach the 10 m target depth due to cone refusal on dense gravelly soils. The results of the CPT investigation are presented in Appendix B.

Shallow Investigations

Thirteen machine-excavated test pits were excavated across the site on 06 August 2021 by WP to characterise the near-surface soils at the site. The maximum depth of excavation was 1.7 m. The approximate locations of the test pits are shown in Plate A-2 of Appendix A. The test pit logs are contained in Appendix C.

3.0

SITE AND GROUND CONDITIONS

3.1 SITE CONDITIONS

The site is located between Dundee Drive and State Highway 2 in the suburb of Flaxmere (Hastings). It is comprised of two adjoining parcels having a total area of approximately 28 ha. The 22.5 ha parcel ('Stock Road parcel') is accessed from 238 Stock Road and has a legal description PT LOT 5 DP 2976 SECS 18 20 22 SO 438108. The 5.67 ha parcel ('Dundee Drive parcel') is accessed from 49a Dundee Drive and has a legal description SEC 1 9 SO 454705 - GRAZING LICENSE.

The site is essentially level, and the two parcels are separated by Wellwood drain. The drain forms the western and eastern boundaries of the Dundee Drive and Stock Road parcels, respectively, and merges with the Iron Gate stream which runs along the western and southern sides of the 238 Stock Road parcel. The depth of drain channel was visually estimated to be about 1.5 to 2 m. The depth of the Iron Gate stream channel is estimated to be in the order of 2 to 3 m.

At the time of WP's field investigations, the 238 Stock Road parcel was covered with actively cultivated orchard and vineyard. A house and implement shed were located in the western portion of the property. The Dundee Drive parcel had been recently cultivated and WP understands that it was soon to be planted in crops.

Two water wells are shown to be located on the Stock Road parcel according to HBRC information (well #s 3317 and 10799 – refer to Appendix A, Plate A-3). No pump houses, standpipes or other evidence of the wells was observed by WP during our field investigations, and the status of the two wells was unknown at the time of this report.

Transit NZ plans for the Napier – Hastings Motorway (State Highway 2) show that a borrow site was located in the eastern portion of the Stock Road parcel. The borrow area is shown to have a plan area of 120 x 235 m. A clear discoloration of the vegetation in the approximate location of the borrow site can be seen in Plate A-2. The NZ Transit plans for the borrow area are contained in Appendix D.

The site is bordered on the north by residential housing, on the east and south by State Highway 2 and agricultural land, and on the west by agricultural land.

3.2 GROUND CONDITIONS

3.2.1 Geology

Published geological information show the majority of the site to be underlain by Holocene-age alluvial river gravel (htg) from the Ngaruroro River, with the southern portion underlain by Holocene age alluvial deposits (htz) comprised of gravel, sand, silt and mud (Lee, et al, 2020).

3.2.2 Generalised Subsurface Profile

Based on the findings from the site investigations, the near-surface soils across the subject site can be divided into two relatively distinct units as described below:

238 Stock Road parcel

The soil profile generally consists of about 150 to 200 mm of silty topsoil overlying a layer of medium dense to dense sandy gravel to gravelly sand, some of which is interbedded with loose to medium dense sand and silty sand. The thickness of the gravelly soils throughout the central portion of the site is unknown as the CPTs were refused at depths of between about 1 and 2.5 m bgl throughout much of the site.

Along the eastern and western edges of the site near Iron Gate Stream and Wellwood Drain, the gravelly soil layer was notably thinner (i.e., ~2m or less) or absent, and underlain by a relatively continuous layer of medium dense sand ranging from about 3 to 5m in thickness. The sand layer was underlain by interbedded silt, clay and sand to the maximum depth of investigation (10 m).

An approximately 2m thick layer of soft to firm clay was found at a depth of about 2 m in CPT05-CPT07 along the Iron Gate Stream near the western site boundary.

A layer of soft organic clay / peat was found at a depth of about 2 m in CPT12 and CPT13 near the Wellwood Drain. This layer was in the order of 1-1.5 m thick.

49a Dundee Drive parcel

The gravel layer found across the 238 Block Road parcel appears to be largely absent on the Dundee Drive parcel. The soil profile generally consists of about 200 to 250 mm of silty topsoil overlying interbedded loose sand and non-plastic/low plasticity silt and clay to a depth of about 3 to 5 m. These soils are inferred to underlain by a continuous layer of generally medium dense sand and silty sand to a depth of about 9 m where interbedded sand and firm to stiff clay was found to the maximum depth of investigation (10 m).

An approximately 2 to 3 m thick layer of soft to firm clay was found at depths of about 1 to 3 m in CPT15-CPT17 in the central and northern portion of the site.

3.2.3 Groundwater

Groundwater or wet soils were not observed in any of the test pits. Groundwater could only be only measured in CPT test holes 15 and 17 due to a breakdown of the electronic measuring device. The measured depth to groundwater was 2.3 m bgl. This roughly corresponds to the depth of the water surface observed in both the Iron Gate Stream and Wellwood Drain where they run through the site.

Groundwater levels at the site may fluctuate over time due to variations in rainfall, irrigation practices (both on- and off-site), runoff conditions, and other factors. The groundwater levels reported herein may not be the same as those found during, or after, construction.

4.0

GEOLOGIC AND SEISMIC HAZARDS

4.1 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH INTERPRETATION

A review of historical aerial photographs of the site dating back to the 1940s (HDC Intramaps, 2021) did not indicate any evidence of stream channels, gullies, large open pits, or other potential sources of ground instability.

4.2 SLOPE INSTABILITY, EROSION, SUBSIDENCE

The site is essentially level and not bordered by steeply sloping or ground that otherwise appears to be potentially unstable or prone to slippage. At the time of our site investigation, no evidence of major erosion, slumping or ground subsidence was observed along the banks of either Iron Gate Stream or Wellwood Drain where they run through the site.

The site is not located within in area of ‘suspected filling’ (HDC Intramaps, 2021).

4.3 SURFACE FAULT RUPTURE

The Active Faults Database (2021) and HBRC hazard portal (2021) do not show any active faults (generally defined as faults which have deformed the ground surface within the past 125,000 years) running through, or close to the site, and WP did not observe geomorphic features indicative of active faulting at the site. A relatively well-defined segment of the active (Class IV recurrence interval) Awanui fault zone is shown on the HBRC hazard portal to be located approximately 1.7 km west-northwest of the site and running in southwest-northeast direction. Based on this information, we consider the probability of ground surface rupture along a fault trace at the site to be low.

4.4 EARTHQUAKE GROUND SHAKING

For geotechnical assessment, the peak ground acceleration (PGA) values for the *Serviceability Limit State* (SLS) and *Ultimate Limit State* (ULS) design scenarios were derived using the location-specific seismic hazard information contained in the GNS Science liquefaction hazard update for Hawke’s Bay (Rosser, Dellow, 2017).

The ground motion parameters used for geotechnical assessment of the site are shown in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1 – Ground Motions for Liquefaction Assessment¹

Return Period	Magnitude (M _w)	PGA (g) ²
25 years (SLS)	6.2	0.14
100 years	6.3	0.25
500 years (ULS)	6.5	0.42

¹Assumes an Importance Level 2 structure. ²Assumes site subsoil class D (NZS 1170.5:2004).

Based on the relatively high seismicity of the Hawke's Bay region and the design levels of shaking derived for the site, the probability of at least moderately strong earthquake ground shaking to occur at the site within the assumed 50-year design life of the building is considered to be relatively high.

4.5 LIQUEFACTION HAZARD

4.5.1 Liquefaction Assessment

The eastern and western portions of the site are mapped as having a 'medium' liquefaction vulnerability, and the central part of the site is mapped as having a 'low' liquefaction vulnerability (Hawke's Bay Hazard Portal, 2021). The area mapped as having a 'low' vulnerability coincides quite well with the area of the site where our CPT soundings refused on shallow, dense non-liquefiable gravels.

The liquefaction potential of the soils found in the nine CPTs that did not refuse on shallow gravels was analysed using the CPT-based simplified triggering procedure developed by Boulanger and Idriss (2014). No laboratory testing of subsurface soils was performed as part of WP's investigation, hence a fines content fitting parameter (C_{FC}) of 0.0 was adopted for the analysis. A groundwater depth of 2.0 m bgl was used for analysis.

The results of WP's analyses are contained in Appendix E.

The analyses indicate that little to no liquefaction is expected to occur as a result of SLS-level of ground shaking. Liquefaction is predicted to occur at the site under both the 100- and 500-year levels of ground shaking. The estimated thickness of non-liquefiable crust ranges from about 3.5 to 5 m.

4.5.2 Potential Consequences of Liquefaction

The post-earthquake settlement of the liquefiable layers identified was computed using the CPT-based methodology of Zhang et al (2002). Table 4-2 summarises the liquefaction-induced free-field ground surface settlements computed for each design earthquake scenario.

Table 4-2 – Computed Free-Field Liquefaction-Induced Settlements in upper 10 m of Soil Profile

Design Event	Design Ground Motions	Ground Surface Settlement (mm)	LSN
25 year (SLS)	0.14g / M6.2	5-15 (5)	0-2 (1)
100 year	0.25 / M6.3	10-55 (25)	2-9 (5)
500 year (ULS)	0.42 / M6.5	30-80 (50)	7-13 (9)

Average values shown in brackets.

The potential for ground surface damage as a result of the computed liquefaction settlements was evaluated using a depth-weighted analysis that provides an index parameter termed the *Liquefaction Severity Number* (LSN). The LSN was developed in Christchurch and validated

using site investigation data and structure / land damage observations across the Christchurch region following the 2010-2011 Canterbury earthquakes (van Ballegooy et al., 2014). Table 4-2 summarises the LSN computed for each design earthquake scenario.

The higher the LSN number, the greater the predicted potential for ground surface damage. General descriptors of the typical ground surface damage that might occur for a given range of LSN are shown in Table 4-3.

Table 4-3 – General Performance Levels for Liquefied Deposits¹

Performance Level / Effects	Characteristics of Liquefaction and its Consequences	Characteristic LSN
L0 / Insignificant	No significant excess pore pressures (no liquefaction)	<10
L1 / Mild	Limited excess pore water pressures; negligible deformation of the ground and small settlements	5 - 15
L2 / Moderate	Liquefaction occurs in layers of limited thickness (small proportion of the deposit, say 10% or less) and lateral extent; ground deformation results in relatively small differential settlements.	10 - 25
L3 / High	Liquefaction occurs in significant portion of the deposit (say 30 to 50%) resulting in transient lateral displacements, moderate differential movements, and settlements of the ground in the order of 100mm to 200mm.	15 - 35
L4 / Severe	Complete liquefaction develops in most of the deposit resulting in large lateral displacements of the ground, excessive differential settlements and total settlement of over 200mm.	>30
L5 / Very Severe	Liquefaction resulting in lateral spreading (flow), large permanent lateral ground displacements and/or significant ground distortion (lateral strain/stretch, vertical offsets and angular distortion).	

¹From New Zealand Geotechnical Society (2016)

238 Stock Road parcel

Most of the 238 Stock Road parcel away from the stream channels appears to have a low probability of liquefaction-induced ground surface damage (e.g., ground cracking, differential settlement) as a result of either SLS or ULS ground shaking because the underlying dense, gravelly soils are not susceptible to widespread liquefaction. However, there is a potential for damaging liquefaction-induced lateral spreading to occur along the margins of Iron Gate Stream and the Wellwood Drain as discussed in Section 4.6.

49a Dundee Drive parcel

The dense gravel layer found on the Stock Road parcel does not appear to be present across much of the 49a Dundee Drive parcel, and as a result, this part of the site is predicted to be potentially subject to ground surface damage as a result of liquefaction. Due to the thickness of the liquefiable crust, the effects at SLS through ULS levels of ground shaking are anticipated to be generally mild, with perhaps limited areas of moderate ground surface damage.

The results of WP's analysis do indicate that there is potential for damaging lateral spread to occur along the margins of the Wellwood Drain channel (refer to Section 4.6).

4.6 LATERAL SPREADING HAZARD

Lateral spreading occurs during or shortly after an earthquake when liquefied soil moves laterally toward a free face (e.g., stream bank or slope of an open channel), or when a non-liquefied “crust” moves laterally toward a free face on an underlying layer of liquefied soil. The greatest displacements typically occur near to the free face, and gradually reduce with increasing distance from the free face.

The magnitude of lateral spread that could potentially occur was calculated using the CPT-based methodology of Zhang et al (2004). Based on the results of WP’s analysis, it is estimated that potentially damaging lateral spreading could occur along the margins of both the Iron Gate Stream and the Wellwood Drain at both the 100-year and ULS design levels of shaking. The calculated magnitudes of lateral spread at both levels of shaking are summarised in Tables 4-4 and 4-5.

Table 4-4 – Calculated Magnitude of Lateral Spread along Iron Bank Stream

CPT	Distance from top of stream bank (m)	Calculated Lateral Spread (mm)	
		100-year shaking	ULS
04	15	150	270
05	15	570	670
06	15	120	420
07	15	300	490
04	30	80	140
05	30	290	330
06	30	60	210
07	30	150	250

Table 4-5 – Calculated Magnitude of Lateral Spread along Wellwood Drain

CPT	Distance from top of stream bank (m)	Calculated Lateral Spread (mm)	
		100-year shaking	ULS
12	10	160	290
13	10	160	510
12	30	80	150
13	30	80	250

The implications of the potential for liquefaction-induced lateral spreading at the site are discussed in Section 5.2. The lateral spreading assessment herein was done for due diligence and conceptual planning purposes. A more detailed assessment of the lateral spreading hazard, and its potential impact on the proposed development will need to be done as part of the subdivision resource consent.

4.7 COMPRESSIBLE OR LOW STRENGTH SOILS

The results of the field investigations did not indicate evidence that the site is likely to be underlain by widespread or thick layers of peat or other highly compressible soils.

The near-surface clayey and silty soils along the two stream channels, as well as in the central and northern portions of the 49a Dundee parcel were generally soft to firm and are anticipated to have an ultimate bearing capacity of less than 300 kPa, and possibly less than 200 kPa.

4.8 OLD TRANSIT NZ BORROW SITE

Due to site access restrictions associated with the vineyard and orchard, it was not possible to thoroughly investigate the reported borrow site. Test pit TP07 located within the inferred extents of the borrow site exposed relatively clean and generally loose sandy gravel and silty sand. The borrow site will need to be more fully investigated as part of the subdivision design.

4.9 EXPANSIVE SOILS

Expansive soils are defined as soils that undergo large volume changes (shrink or swell) due to variations in soil moisture content. Such volume changes may cause damaging settlement and/or heave of foundations, slabs-on-grade, pavements, etc. The near-surface soils found in the site investigations were generally non-plastic or low plasticity and are not considered susceptible to significant moisture-driven volume change.

4.10 FLOODING

The land along both sides of Iron Gate stream and Wellwood drain are located within a Hawkes Bay Regional Council identified 1:50 year “flood risk area” (HBRC, 2021). WP recommends that the HDC and/or HBRC be contacted to confirm if there are required mitigation measures or recommended building floor levels to address the potential for flooding at this site.

4.11 TSUNAMI

The site is not located within a tsunami inundation zone according to information contained in the HBRC hazards portal (HBRC, 2021).

5.0 CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of our site investigations and geotechnical assessment, WP provides the following conclusions regarding the proposed site development.

5.1 GEOLOGIC/GEOTECHNICAL HAZARDS

Away from the Iron Gate Stream and Wellwood Drain, the 238 Stock Road parcel appears to have only a minor liquefaction hazard under the ULS design level of ground shaking (i.e., 500-year return period level of shaking). The potential liquefaction hazard is higher within the Dundee Drive parcel, but it is anticipated to be mitigated through the use of stiffened foundations.

There is a potential for damaging liquefaction-induced lateral spread to occur along the margins of both the Iron Gate stream and Wellwood drain.

Borrow site

The land adjacent to either side of the stream and drain is identified by the HBRC as having a potential flood risk.

5.2 FOUNDATION SUPPORT

The following discussion is for due diligence and conceptual planning purposes only – further field investigations and analysis will be for subdivision consent.

Based on WP's assessment, we have provisionally 'zoned' the site into areas where standard NZS 3604 type foundations are anticipated be suitable to support houses, and areas where stiffened foundations capable of resisting liquefaction-induced differential ground settlement and lateral spreading will be necessary for the proposed development. Refer to Plate A-4 for an aerial photograph of the site showing the zones.

It is emphasized that the extents of the zones, and the criteria used to develop them, will need to be confirmed based on further site-specific investigations prior to submitting for subdivision consent. This additional work should be done once a preliminary site plan is developed.

The 238 Stock Road parcel away from the stream and drain appears to have a low liquefaction hazard, and it is anticipated that NZS 3604-type foundations will be suitable for construction in this area. This area is shown as the green coloured 'Zone 1' on Plate A4.

Based on the liquefaction hazard identified across the majority of the 49a Dundee Drive parcel, it is recommended that houses in this portion of the site (blue 'Zone 2' on Plate A4) be supported on a stiff shallow foundation system (i.e., stiff reinforced raft slabs, waffle slabs) designed to resist liquefaction-induced differential settlement. The calculated ground surface settlements (away from the Wellwood drain channel) meet the criteria for "TC2-type" ground as described in the guidance document *Repairing and rebuilding houses affected by the*

Canterbury earthquakes – Version 3, dated December 2012, by the Ministry of Business, Innovation & Employment (MBIE).

For conceptual planning purposes, WP recommends that ‘Zone 2’ foundations meet the stiffness requirements of a TC2 – Option 2, 3 or 4 enhanced foundation slab (i.e., accommodate a 4 m, two-way interior free span, and a 2 m cantilever at foundation edges, within acceptable deformation limits). The foundations may need to be supported on gravel rafts in areas of soft, shallow soils. The maximum anticipated thickness of the rafts is 600mm, however this will need to be confirmed during design.

Due to the potential for damaging lateral spreading to occur along the margins of both Iron Gate stream and the Wellwood Drain, a minimum setback zone of 20 m (yellow ‘Building Setback Zone’ on Plate 4) is recommended for conceptual planning purposes. Houses located between 20 m and 40 m from the tops of the stream and channel banks should be assumed to require at least a ‘TC2 equivalent’ foundation system as described above.

5.3 BULK EARTHWORKS

Based on the results of WP’s site investigations, the sandy and gravelly soils present below the topsoil layer are anticipated to be suitable for use as engineered fill.

Based on the investigations completed for this report, the average depth of topsoil is estimated to be in the order of 200 mm, however there may be areas where it is deeper – most likely in the lower-lying areas of the site near the stream / drain channels and State Highway 2.

There are two water wells shown to be located on the site (refer to Plate A-3). The wells will need to be abandoned by appropriate backfilling and capping.

5.4 PAVEMENT DESIGN

Based on the results of WP’s site investigation, the site soils (not topsoil) are anticipated to have a California Bearing Ratio (CBR) value of 3% within the ‘Zone 1’ area, and 2% in the ‘Zone 2’ area.

5.5 FURTHER WORK

Should the project proceed, further geotechnical work will be required to support subdivision and building consent. This work will include additional deep and shallow site investigations (e.g., CPTs, test pits, dynamic cone penetrometer tests and potentially machine-drilled boreholes), and further engineering assessment to develop geotechnical criteria for foundation design and earthworks. Additional assessment of the potential for seismically induced lateral spread along Iron Gate stream and Wellwood Drain will also be required. This work should be done after the site layout and proposed structure types are defined.

6.0

APPLICABILITY AND LIMITATIONS

This report was prepared solely for the exclusive use of Mt Brown Holdings Limited (the Client) and their consultants with respect to the particular brief given to WP. No other entity or person shall use or rely upon this report, or any of WP's work products without prior review and written agreement by us.

This report is solely intended to inform a due diligence assessment for land purchase, and it is not to be used for design.

WP's services consist of professional opinions and conclusions developed in accordance with generally accepted geotechnical engineering principles and practices. There is no other warranty, either expressed or implied.

The opinions and recommendations in this report are based on subsurface information collected from discrete investigation / test locations, and the subsurface conditions away from these locations are inferred. It must be appreciated that the actual soil conditions could vary from those described in this report.



7.0

REFERENCES

Boulanger, R. W., and Idriss, I. M. (2014). CPT and SPT Based Liquefaction Triggering Procedures. Report No. UCD/CGM-14/01. Center for Geotechnical Modeling. University of California at Davis. April.

Hastings City Council (2021). IntraMaps – Hazards, viewed 26 August, <<https://www.hastingsdc.govt.nz/services/properties-and-rates/my-property/?rid=25093>>

Hawke's Bay Hazard Portal (2021). Hawke's Bay Regional Council, viewed 26 August, <<https://hbmaps.hbrc.govt.nz/hazards/>>

Lee, J.M., Begg, J.G., Bland K.J., compilers (2020). Geological map of the Napier-Hastings urban area. Lower Hutt (NZ): GNS Science. 1 Map, scale 1:75,000 . GNS Science geological map; 7a.

New Zealand Active Faults Database. (2021). GNS Science, viewed 06 August, <http://data.gns.cri.nz/af/index.html>

New Zealand Geotechnical Society (2016). Earthquake geotechnical engineering practice – Module 3: Identification, assessment and mitigation of liquefaction hazards. Rev 0. May.

New Zealand Standards (2004). Structural Design Actions. Part 5 – Earthquake actions. NZS 1170.5, with MBIE updates for Canterbury.

Rosser B.J., Dellow G.D., compilers (2017). Assessment of liquefaction risk in the Hawke's Bay – Volume 1: The liquefaction hazard model, GNS Science, report 2015/186, April.

van Ballegooy, S., Malan, P., Lacrosse, V., Jacka, M. E., Cubrinovski, M., Bray, J. D., O'Rourke, T. D. O., Crawford, S. A., and Cowan, H. (2014). Assessment of liquefaction-induced land damage for residential Christchurch. Earthquake Spectra, EERI, 30(1), 31-55.

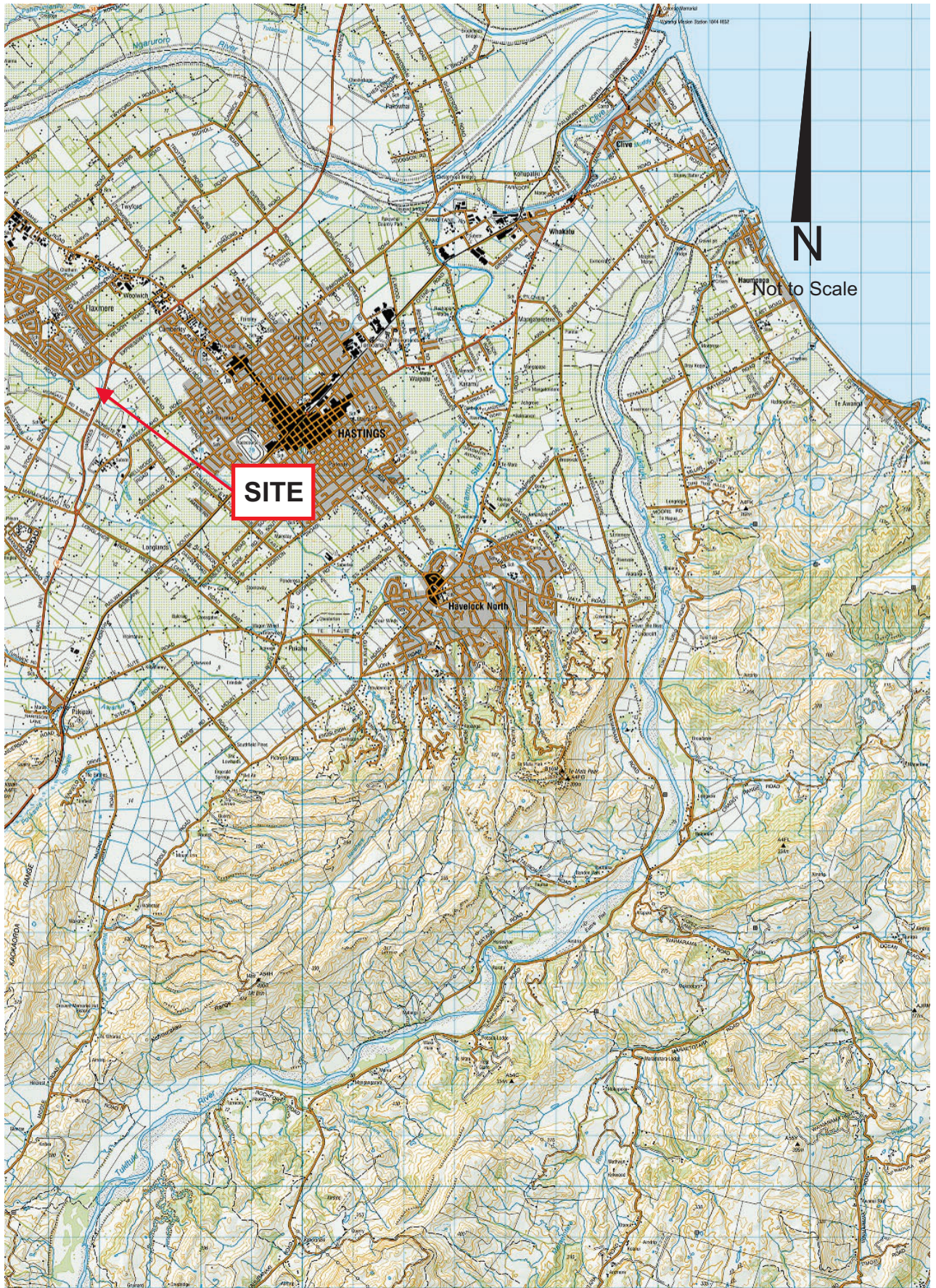
Zhang, G., Robertson, P.K., and Brachman R.W.I. (2002). Estimating Liquefaction-Induced Ground Settlements from CPT for Level Ground. Canadian Geotechnical Journal. 39 (05), pp 1168-1180.

Zhang, G., Robertson, P.K., Brachman, W.I. (2004). Estimating Liquefaction-Induced Lateral Displacements using the Standard Penetration Test or Cone Penetration Test. Journal of Geotechnical and Geoenvironmental Engineering. Vol. 130, Issue 8 (August), pp. 861-871.

APPENDIX A

PLATES





SOURCE - LINZ CROWN COPYRIGHT RESERVED

WENTZ - PACIFIC
GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERS



Project No.: 1448-01-21
Reviewed: DD
Drawn: RW
Date: August 2021

SITE VICINITY MAP

**238 Stock Rd / 49a Dundee Dr
Hastings**

PLATE
A-1



Source: HDC Rural Imagery 2019/2020

Scale: ~ 1:4000 at A4

-  APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF CPT
-  APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF TEST PIT

 SITE BOUNDARY

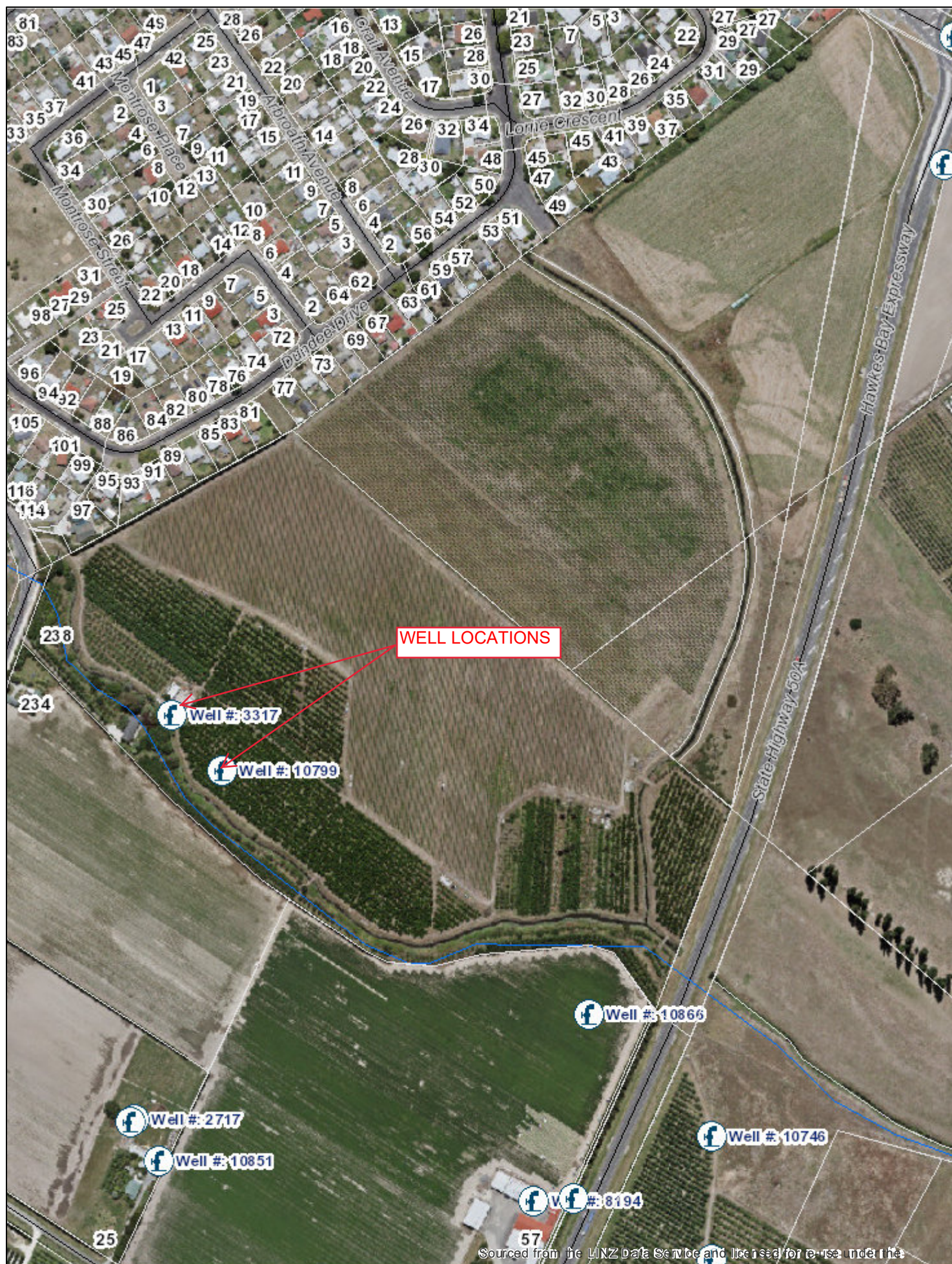
WENTZ - PACIFIC
GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERS



Project No.: 1448-01-21
Reviewed: DD
Drawn: RW
Date: August 2021

SITE INVESTIGATION PLAN
238 Stock Rd / 49a Dundee Dr
Hastings

PLATE
A-2



Sourced from the LINZ Data Service and licensed for re-use under the



Source: HDC Rural Imagery 2019/2020

Scale: ~ 1:4000 at A4



20m WIDE BUILDING SETBACK ZONE FROM TOP OF STREAM BANK



ZONE 1 - TC1-TYPE / NZS 3604 FOUNDATIONS



ZONE 2 - TC2-TYPE FOUNDATIONS

NOTE: ZONING IS FOR CONCEPTUAL
PLANNING PURPOSES ONLY AND IS
NOT TO BE USED FOR CONSENT

 SITE BOUNDARY

WENTZ - PACIFIC
GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERS



Project No.: 1442-01-21
Reviewed: DD
Drawn: RW
Date: August 2021

SITE INVESTIGATION PLAN
238 Stock Rd / 49a Dundee Dr
Hastings

PLATE
A-4

APPENDIX B

CONE PENETRATION TEST LOGS



CONE PENETRATION TESTS

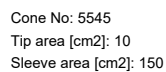
Seventeen cone penetration tests (CPTs) were advanced at the site by Geotech Drilling under the commission of Wentz Pacific Ltd on 02 August 2021. The soundings were conducted with a 20-tonne truck-mounted and a 10-tonne track-mounted cone rig. All CPTs were performed utilizing an integrated electronic piezocone system (cone tip area of 10 cm²). The tests were performed in general accordance with ASTM standard D 5778-12 - *Standard Test Method for Electronic Friction Cone and Piezocone Penetration Testing of Soils*.

The approximate locations of the CPT soundings are shown on Plate A-2, and the CPT logs produced by Geotech Drilling are contained herein.



Figure 1 displays three vertical panels showing geotechnical data versus Depth [m] (0.0 to 10.0 m). The panels are labeled at the top: **qc [MPa]** (red), **fs [MPa]** (green), and **u2 [MPa]** (blue). The y-axis is labeled **Depth: [m]** on the left. The x-axis for the top panels is labeled **qc [MPa]**, **fs [MPa]**, and **u2 [MPa]** respectively. The bottom panel has a scale bar for **Rf [%]** ranging from 0 to 20. The data shows a significant increase in **qc** and **fs** around 1.5 m depth, marked by a red 'x' and a green 'x' respectively. The text **REFUSAL ON MAX MPA GRAVELS** is present in the left panel. The **u2** data shows a sharp drop to zero around 1.5 m depth, marked by a blue 'x'.

Rf [%]

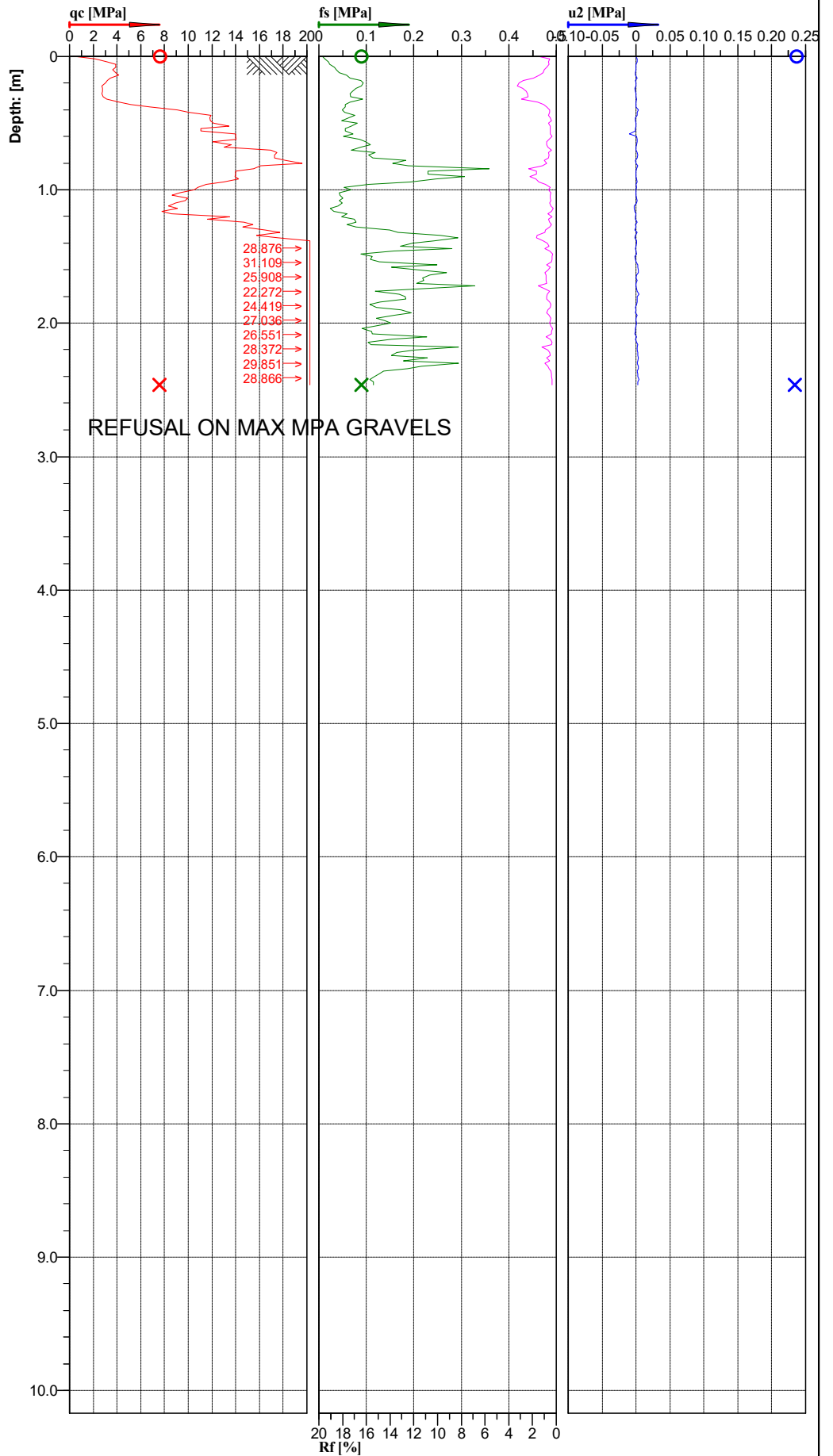


GEOTECH
DRILLING

Classification by
Robertson 1990

Gravely sand to sand (7)
Very stiff sand to clayey sand (8)

Gravely sand to sand (7)



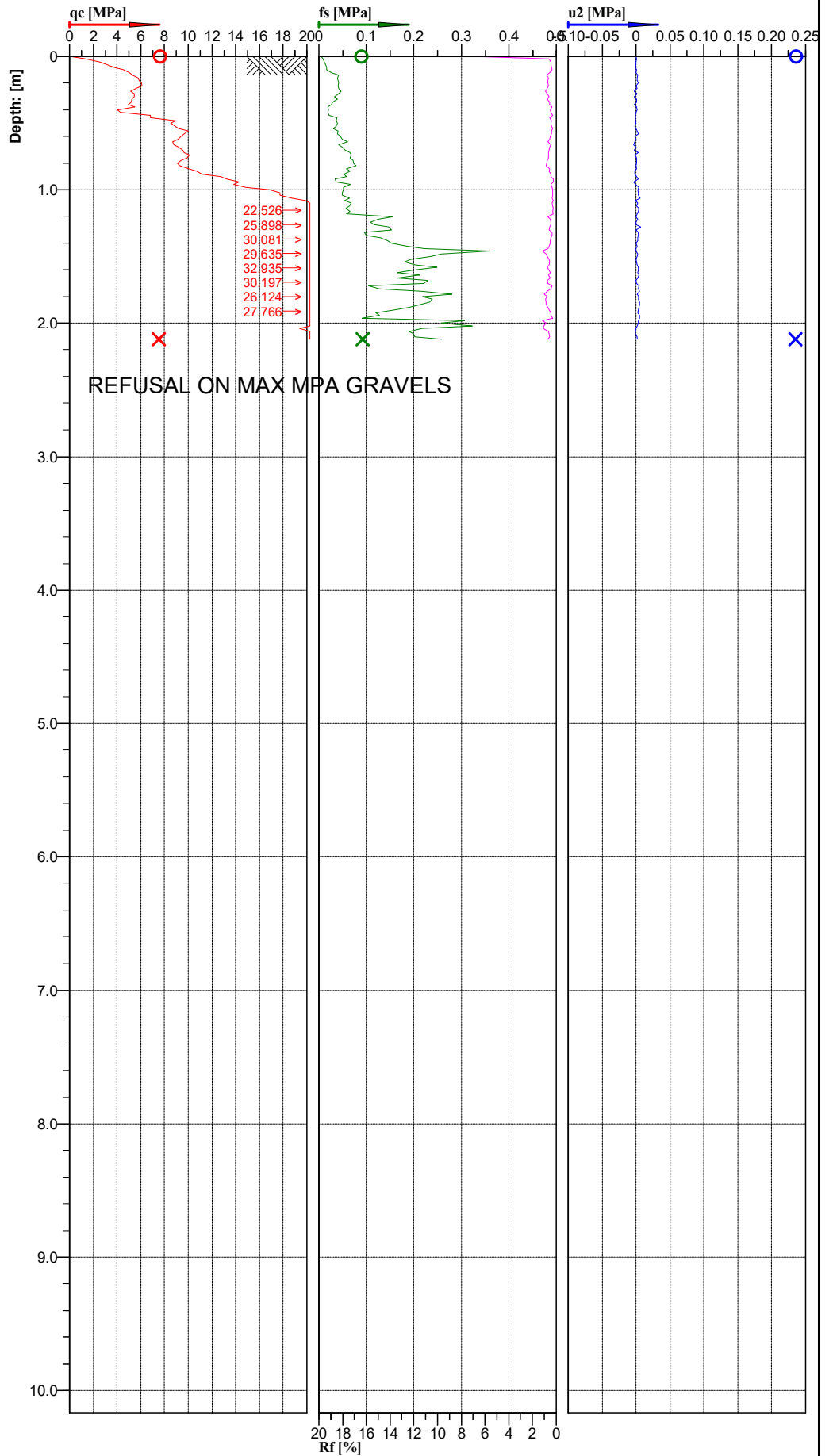
Location:	FLAXMERE	Position:	X: 0.00 m, Y: 0.00 m	Ground level:	0.00	Test No.:	CPT02
Project ID:		Client:	WENTZ PACIFIC LTD	Date:	2/08/2021	Scale:	1 : 45
Project:	238 STOCK RD			Page:	1/1	Fig.:	
				File:	CPT02.cpt		



Cone No: 5545
Tip area [cm2]: 10
Sleeve area [cm2]: 150

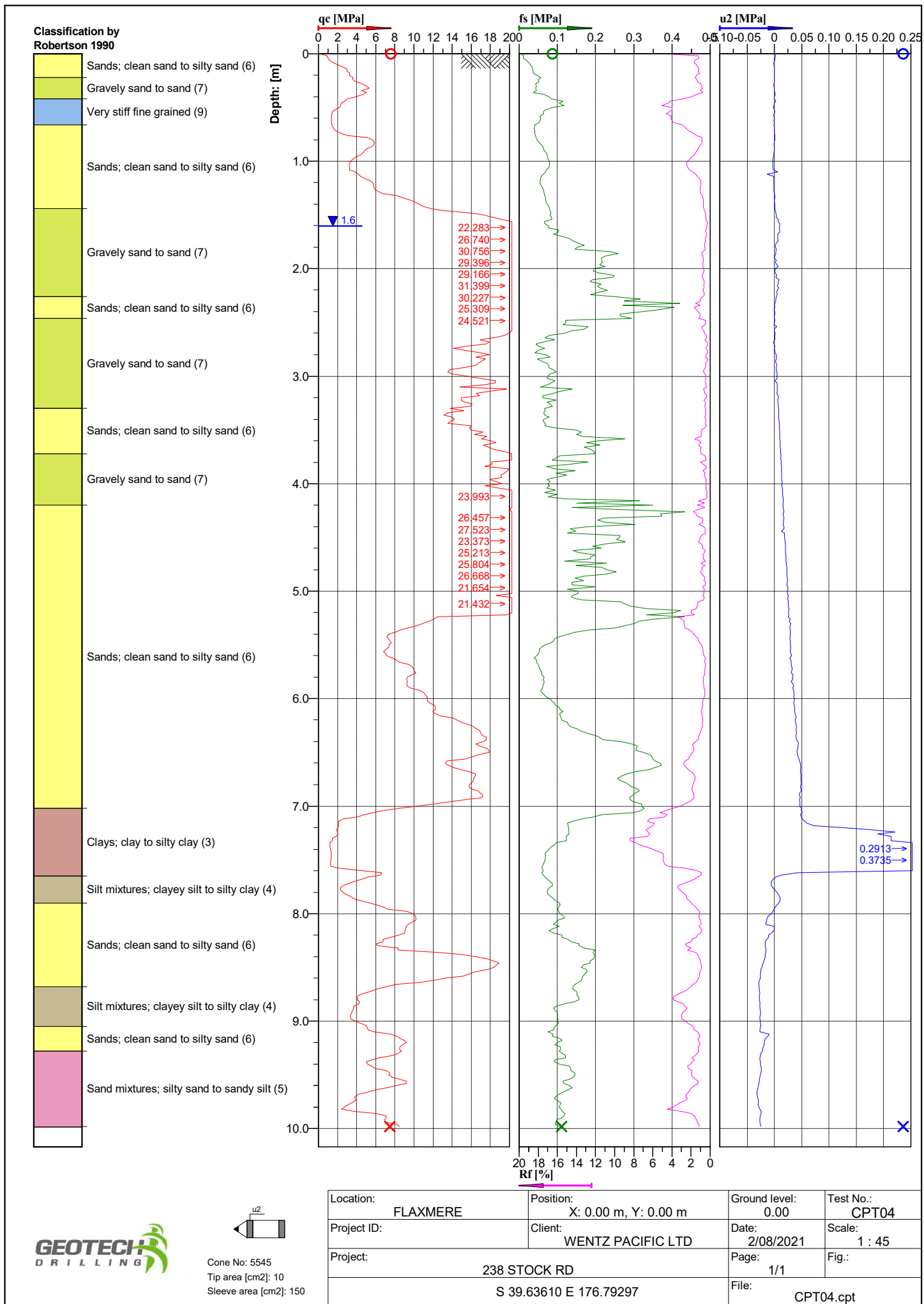
Classification by
Robertson 1990

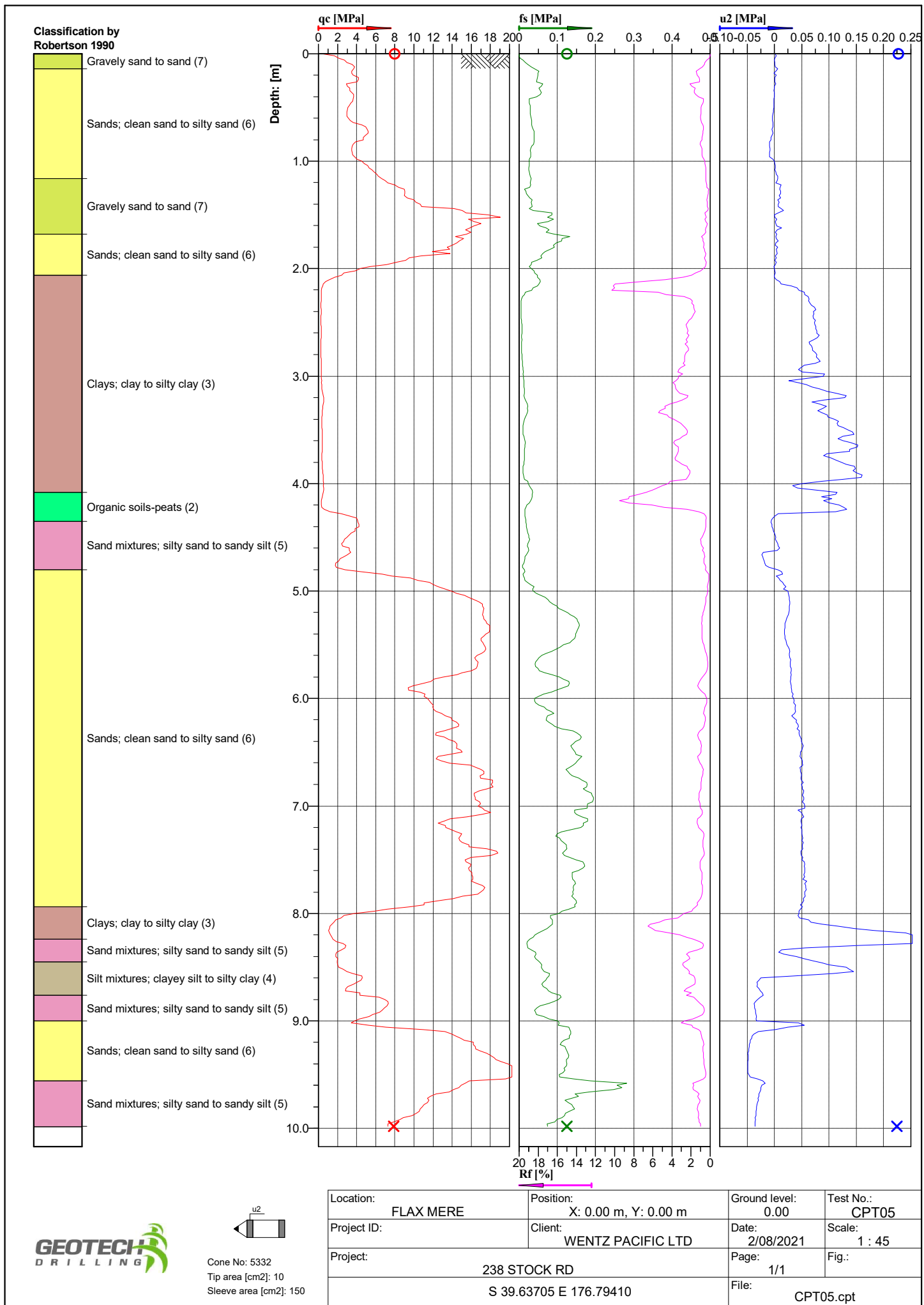
Gravely sand to sand (7)

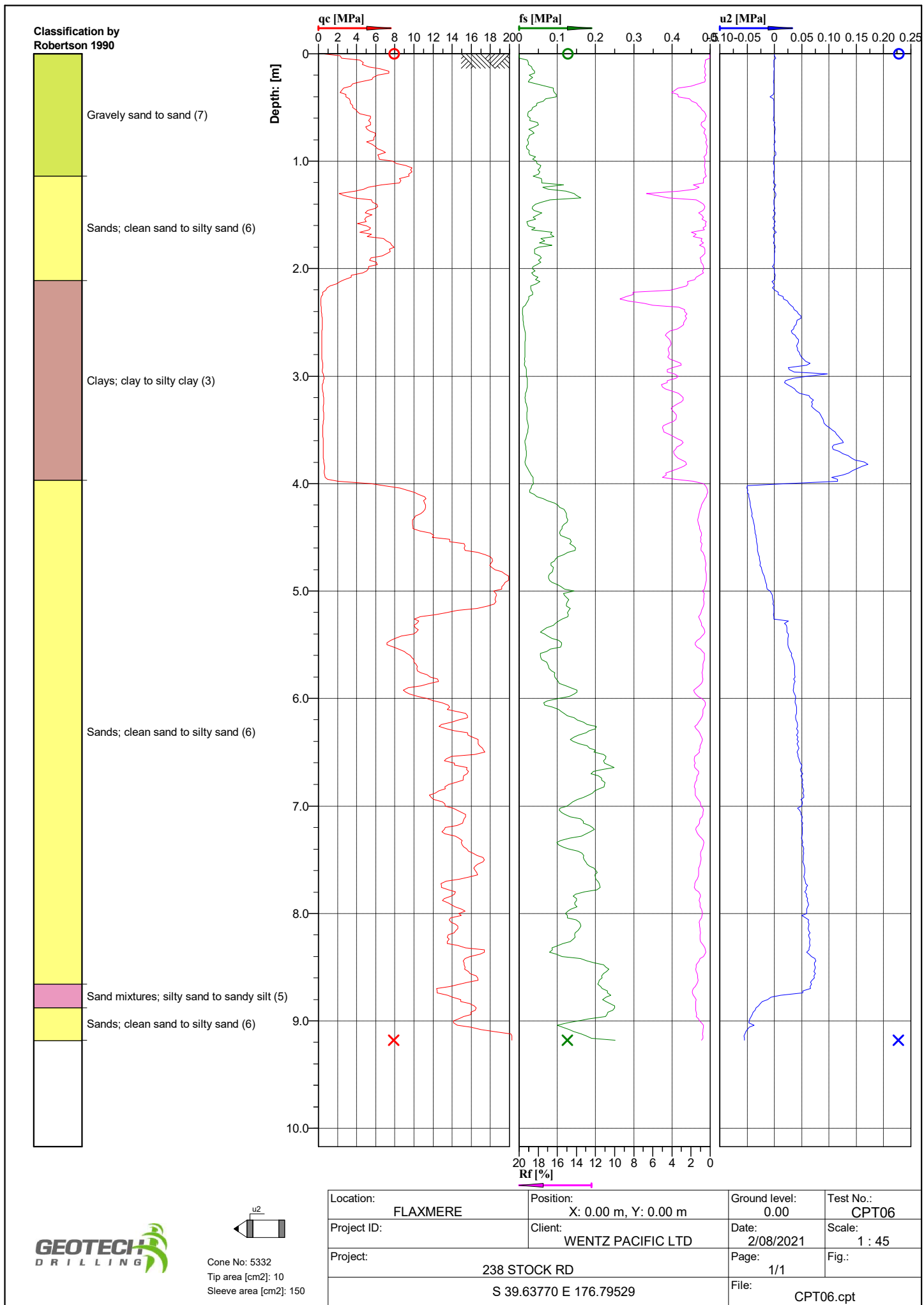


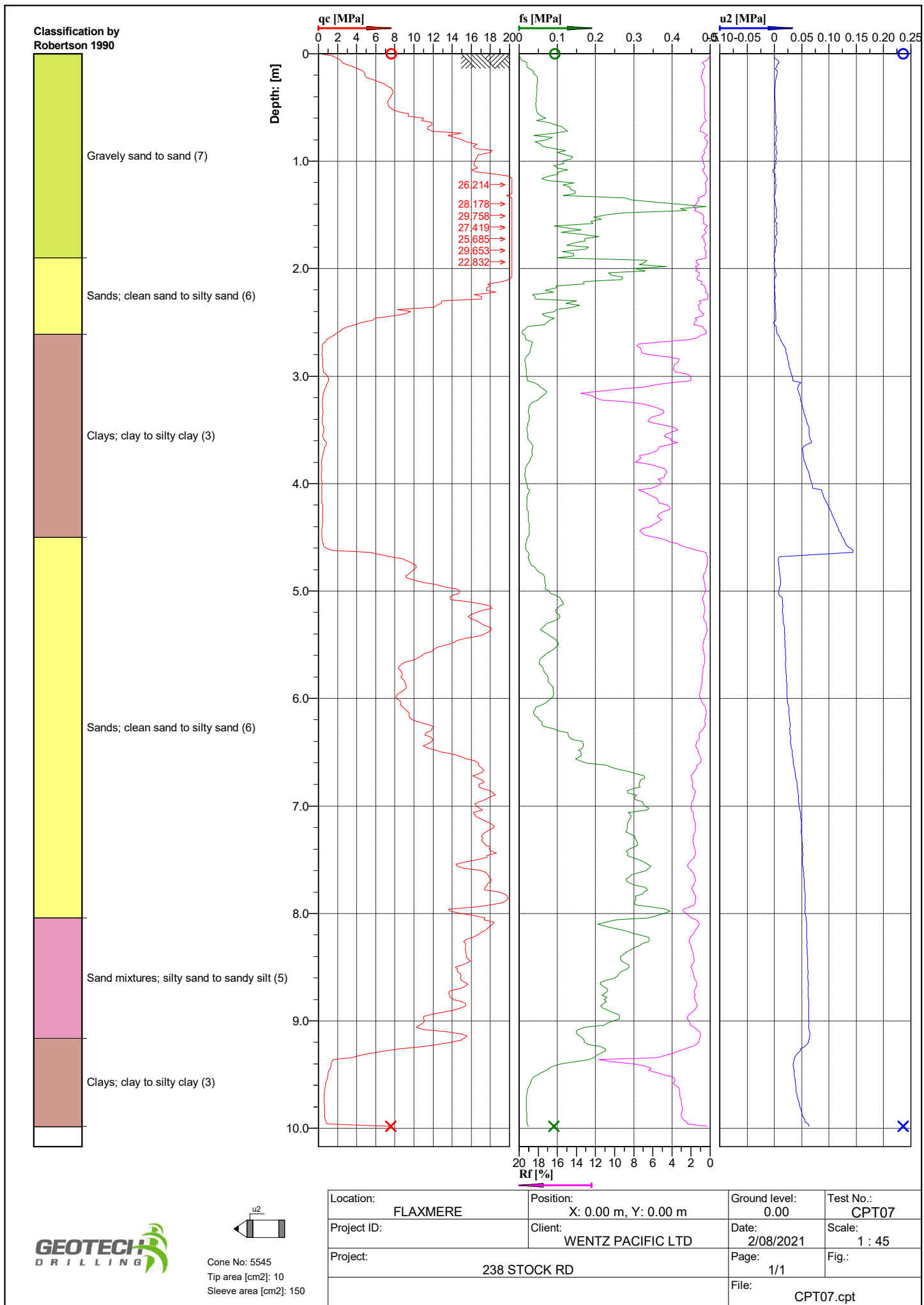
Cone No: 5545
Tip area [cm²]: 10
Sleeve area [cm²]: 150

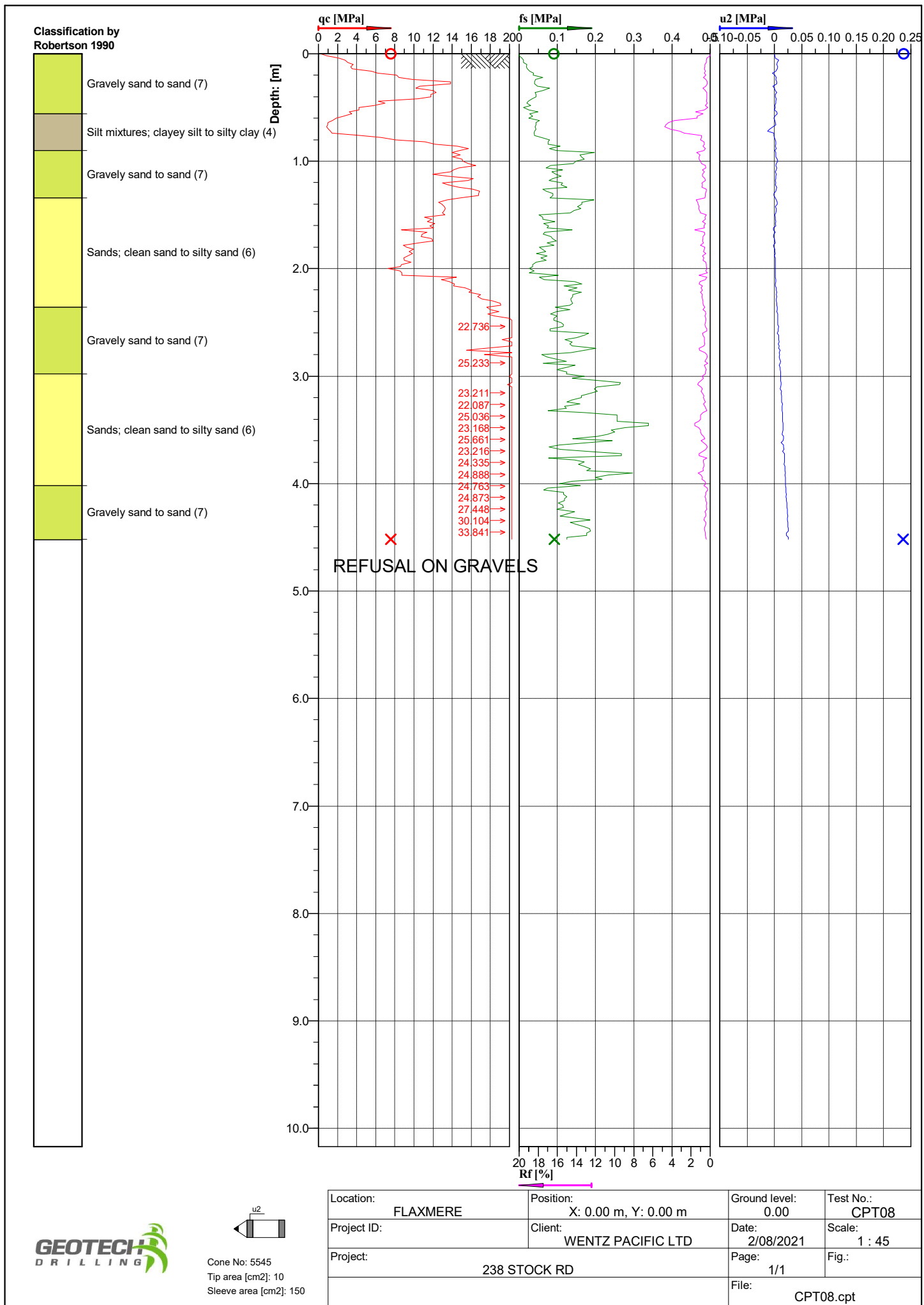
Location: FLAXMERE	Position: X: 0.00 m, Y: 0.00 m	Ground level: 0.00	Test No.: CPT03
Project ID:	Client: WENTZ PACIFIC LTD	Date: 2/08/2021	Scale: 1 : 45
Project: 238 STOCK RD		Page: 1/1	Fig.:
		File: CPT03.cpt	



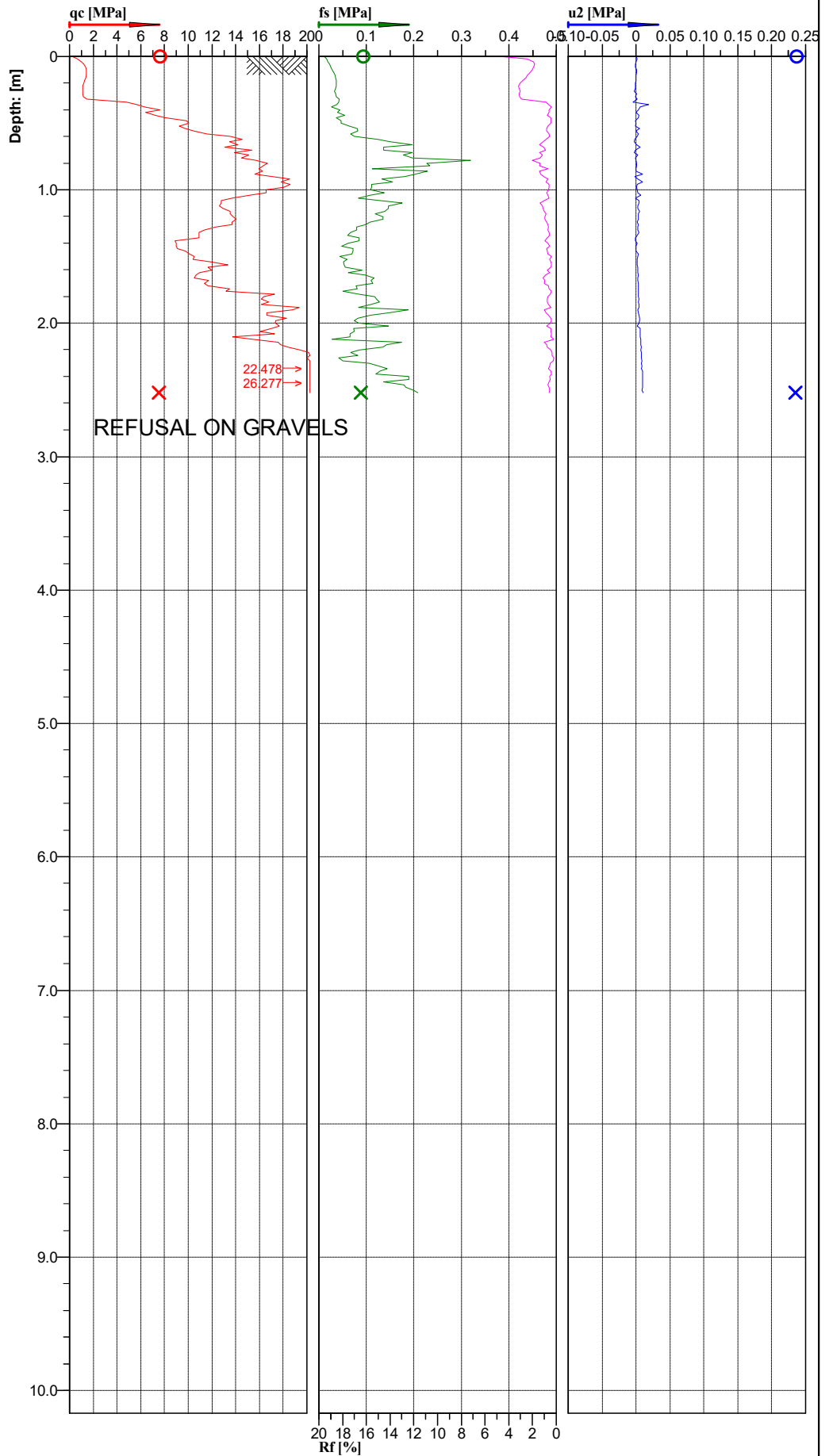
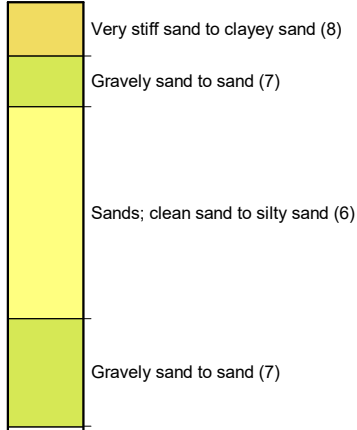








Classification by
Robertson 1990



Cone No: 5545
Tip area [cm²]: 10
Sleeve area [cm²]: 150

Location: FLAXMERE	Position: X: 0.00 m, Y: 0.00 m	Ground level: 0.00	Test No.: CPT09
Project ID:	Client: WENTZ PACIFIC LTD	Date: 2/08/2021	Scale: 1 : 45
Project: 238 STOCK RD		Page: 1/1	Fig.:
S 39.63620 E 176.79858		File: CPT09.cpt	

1000

Figure 1 displays geotechnical data from a Cone Penetration Test (CPTF) performed on a sand-gravel mixture. The vertical axis represents Depth [m], ranging from 0 to 10.0. The horizontal axis represents the friction ratio (Rf) [%], ranging from 0 to 20. The data is presented in three panels:

- Left Panel:** Shows the tip resistance (qc [MPa]) and sleeve friction (fs [MPa]) curves. The qc curve (red) shows a sharp increase at approximately 0.9 m depth, indicating a refusal on gravels. The fs curve (green) shows a corresponding increase at this depth. A red 'X' marks the refusal point at 0.9 m depth.
- Middle Panel:** Shows the fs [MPa] curve (green) and the u2 [MPa] curve (blue). The fs curve (green) shows a sharp increase at approximately 0.9 m depth, indicating a refusal on gravels. The u2 curve (blue) shows a corresponding increase at this depth. A green 'X' marks the refusal point at 0.9 m depth.
- Right Panel:** Shows the u2 [MPa] curve (blue). The u2 curve (blue) shows a sharp increase at approximately 0.9 m depth, indicating a refusal on gravels. A blue 'X' marks the refusal point at 0.9 m depth.

The legend at the bottom indicates the Rf [%] scale, ranging from 0 to 20.

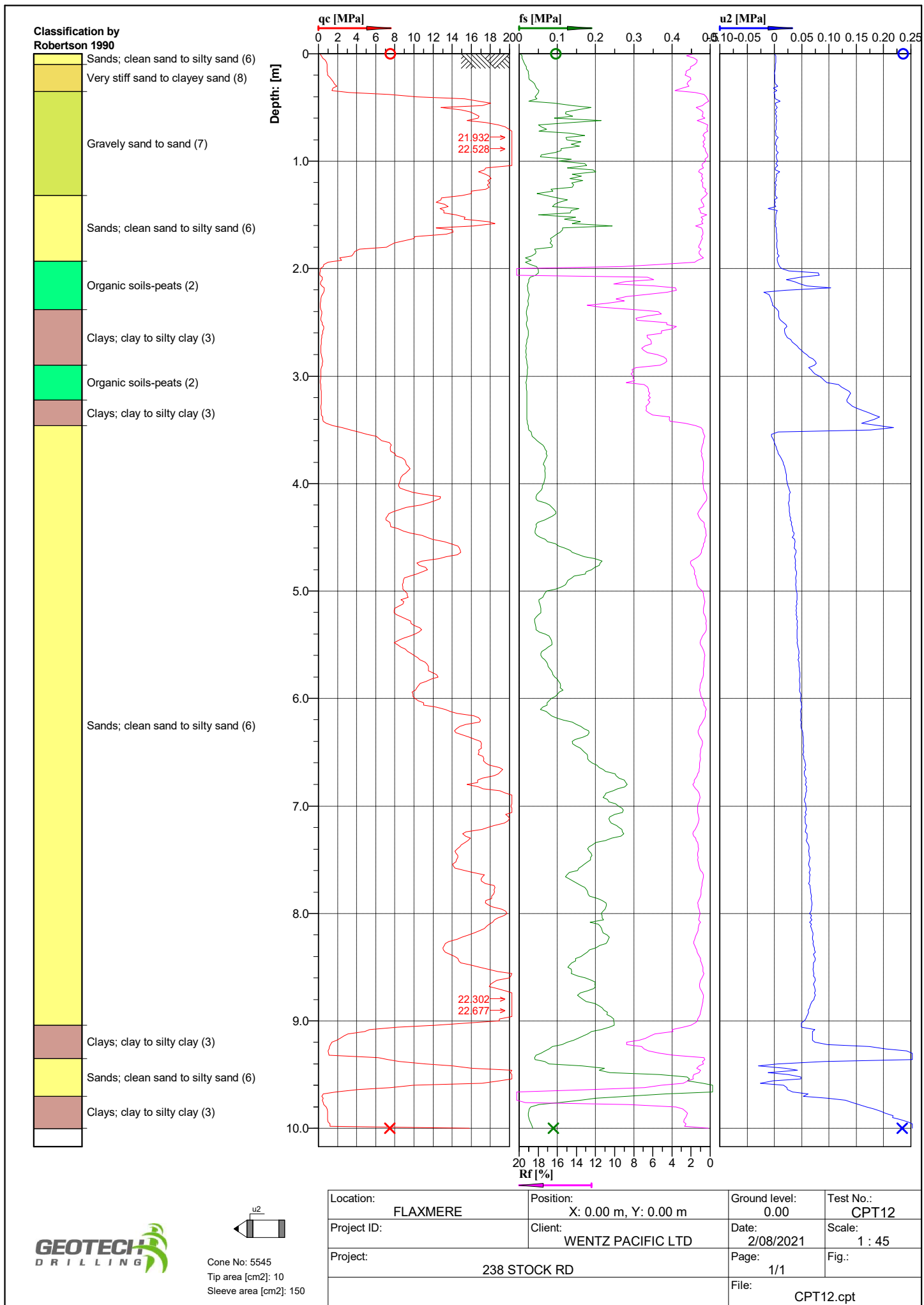
Rf [%]

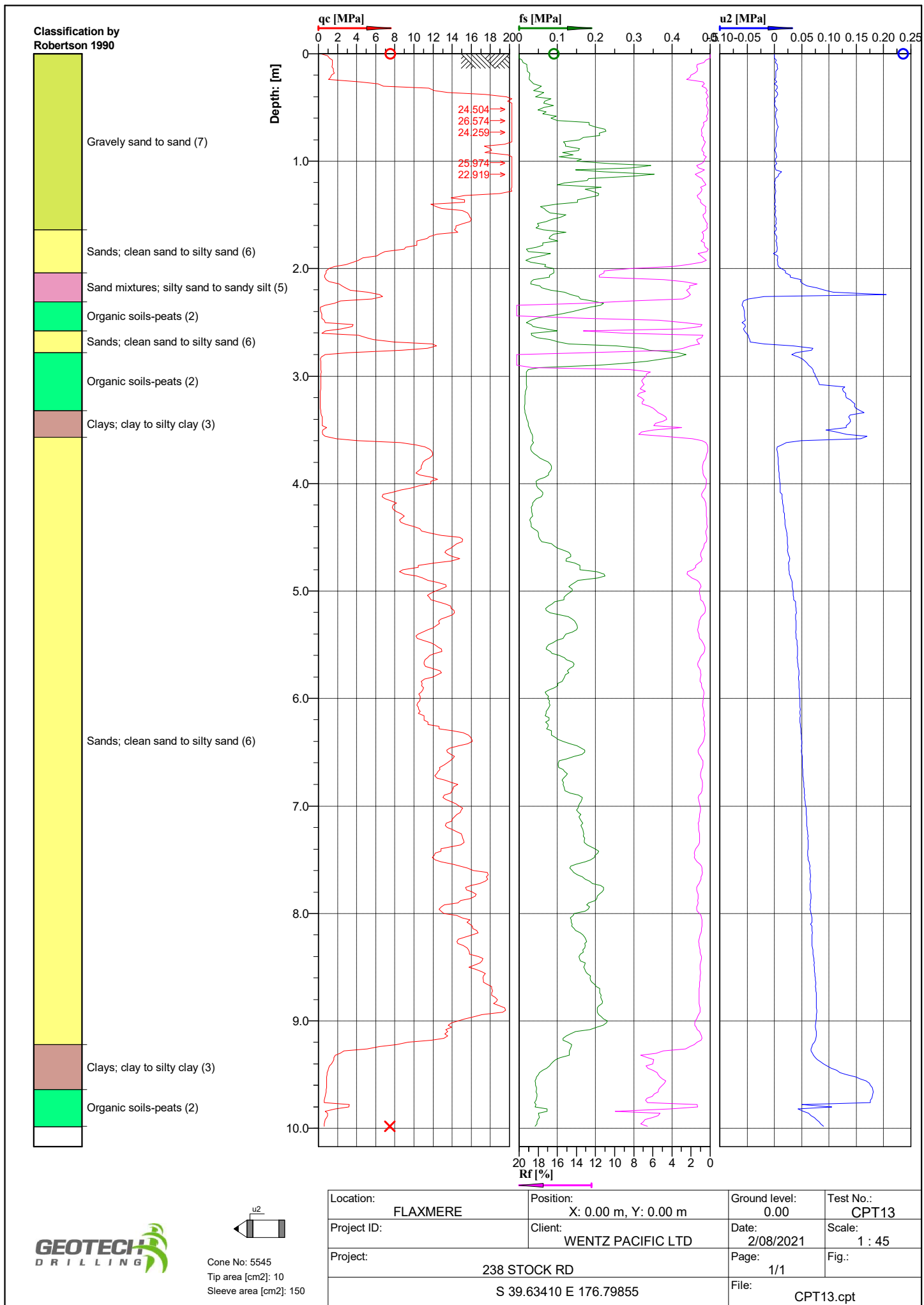


GEOTECH
DRILLING



Cone No: 5545
Tip area [cm2]: 10
Sleeve area [cm2]: 150





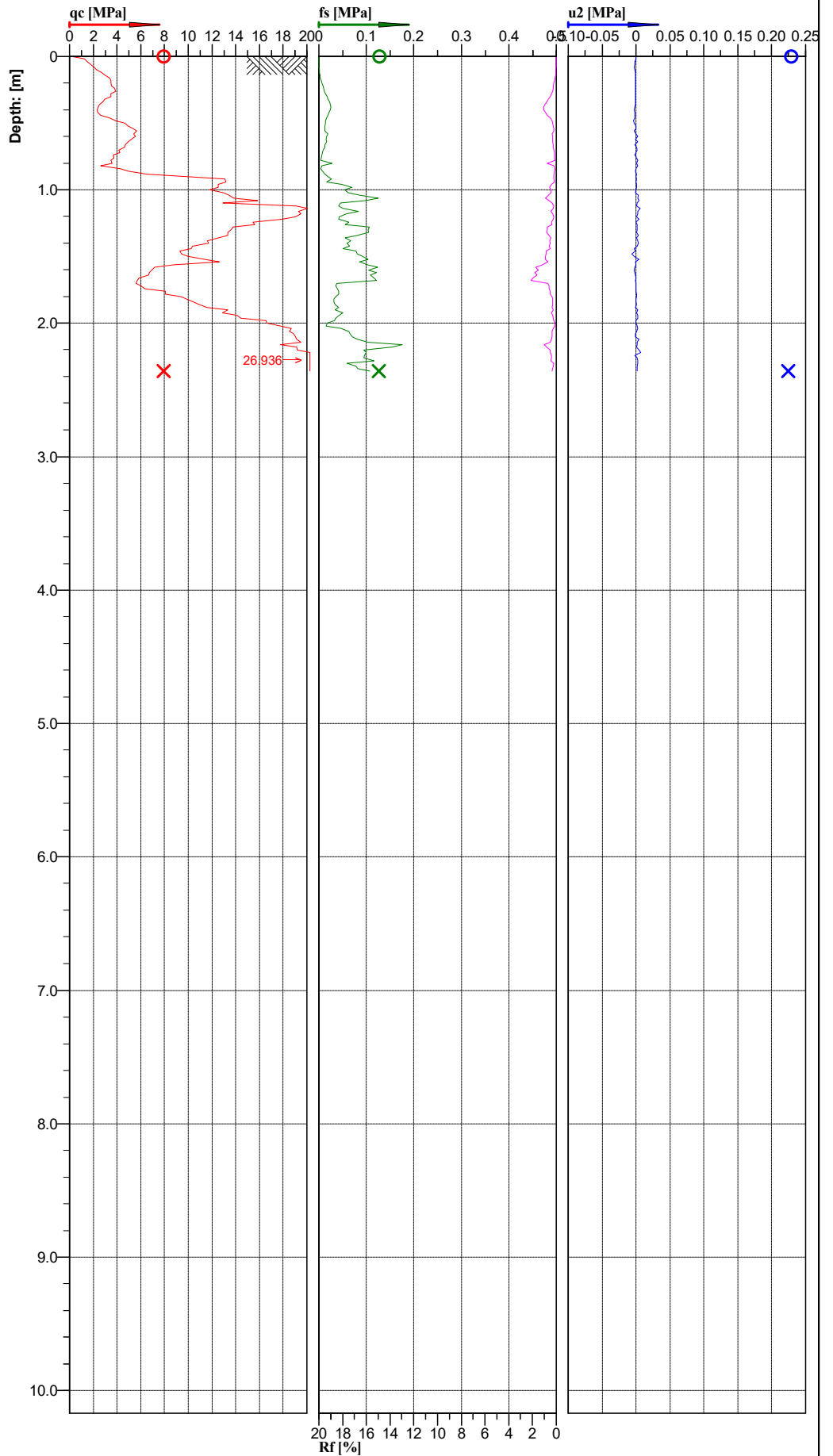
Classification by
Robertson 1990



Gravelly sand to sand (7)

Sands; clean sand to silty sand (6)

Gravelly sand to sand (7)

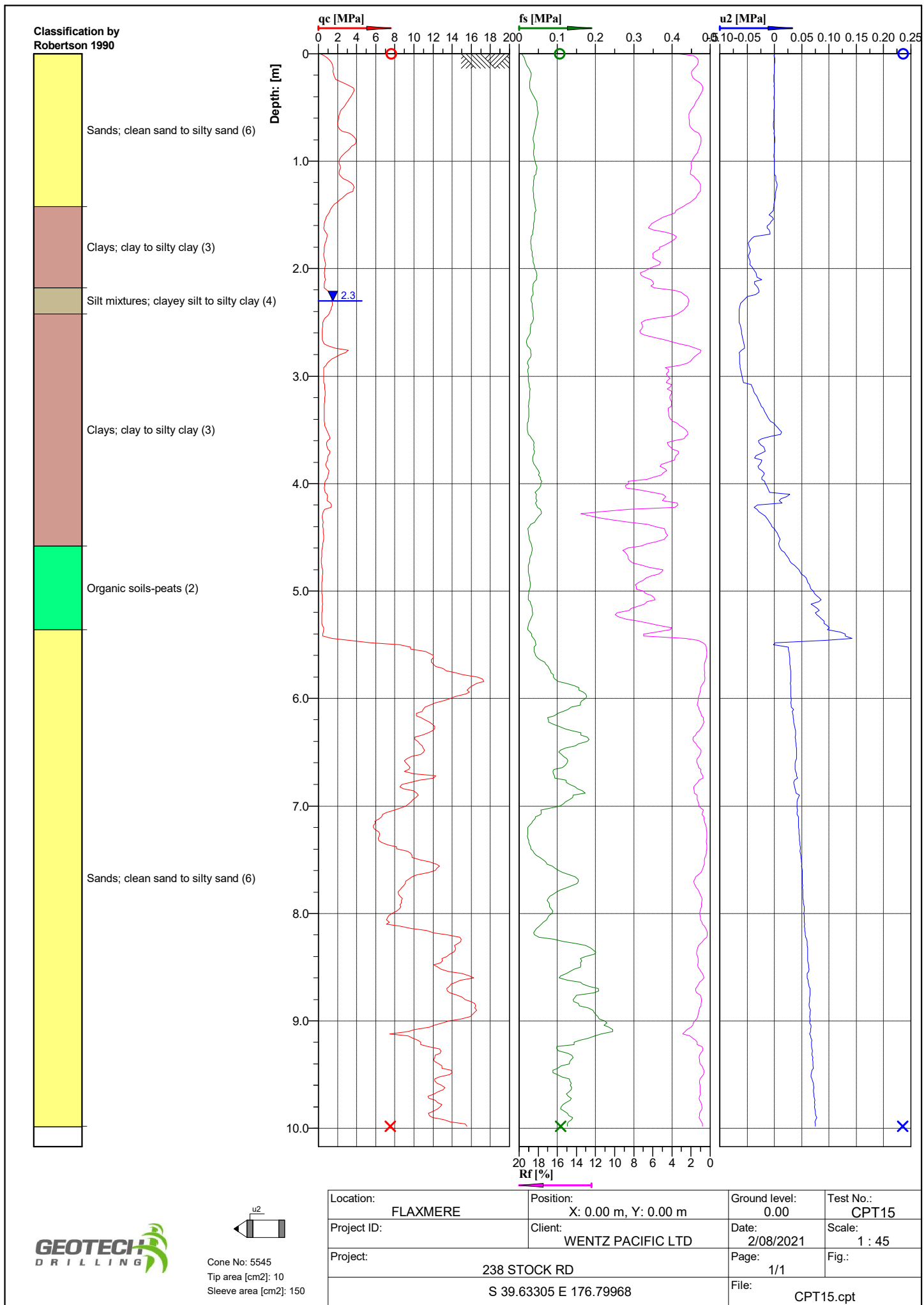


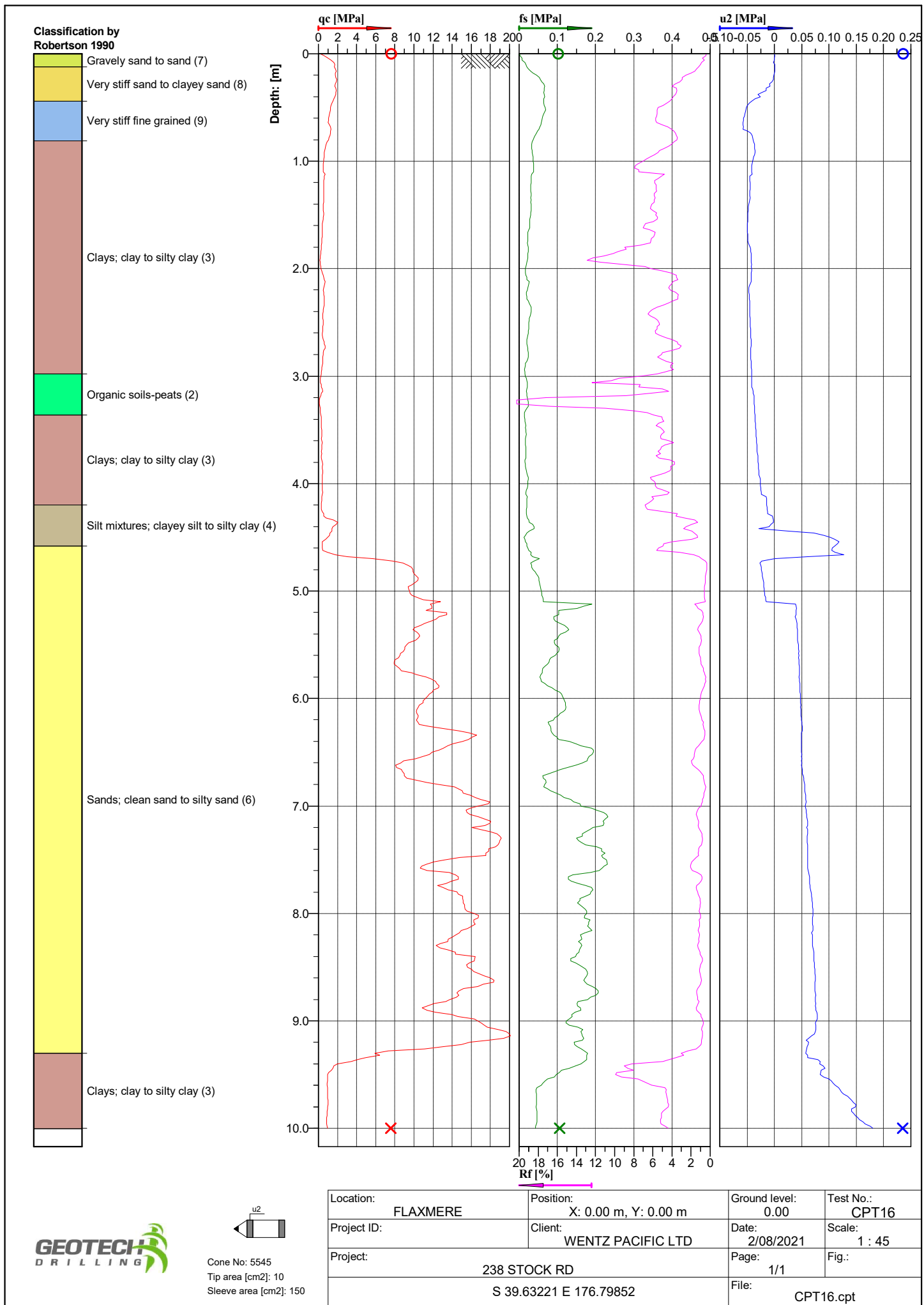
Rf [%]

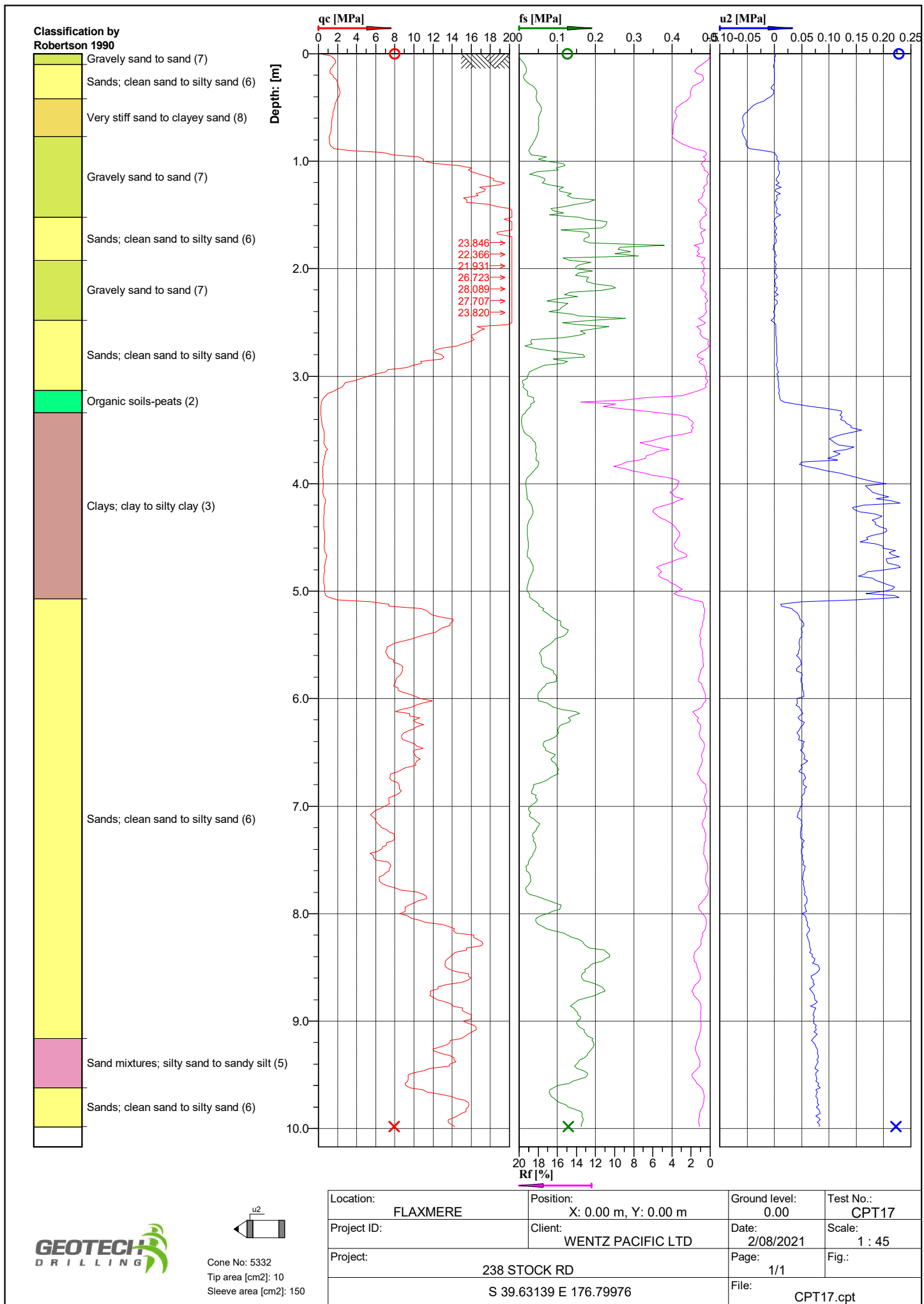


Cone No: 5332
Tip area [cm²]: 10
Sleeve area [cm²]: 150

Location:	FLAXMERE	Position:	X: 0.00 m, Y: 0.00 m	Ground level:	0.00	Test No.:	CPT14
Project ID:		Client:	WENTZ PACIFIC LTD	Date:	2/08/2021	Scale:	1 : 45
Project:	238 STOCK RD			Page:	1/1	Fig.:	
	S 39.63483 E 176.79945			File:	CPT14.cpt		







APPENDIX C

TEST PIT LOGS



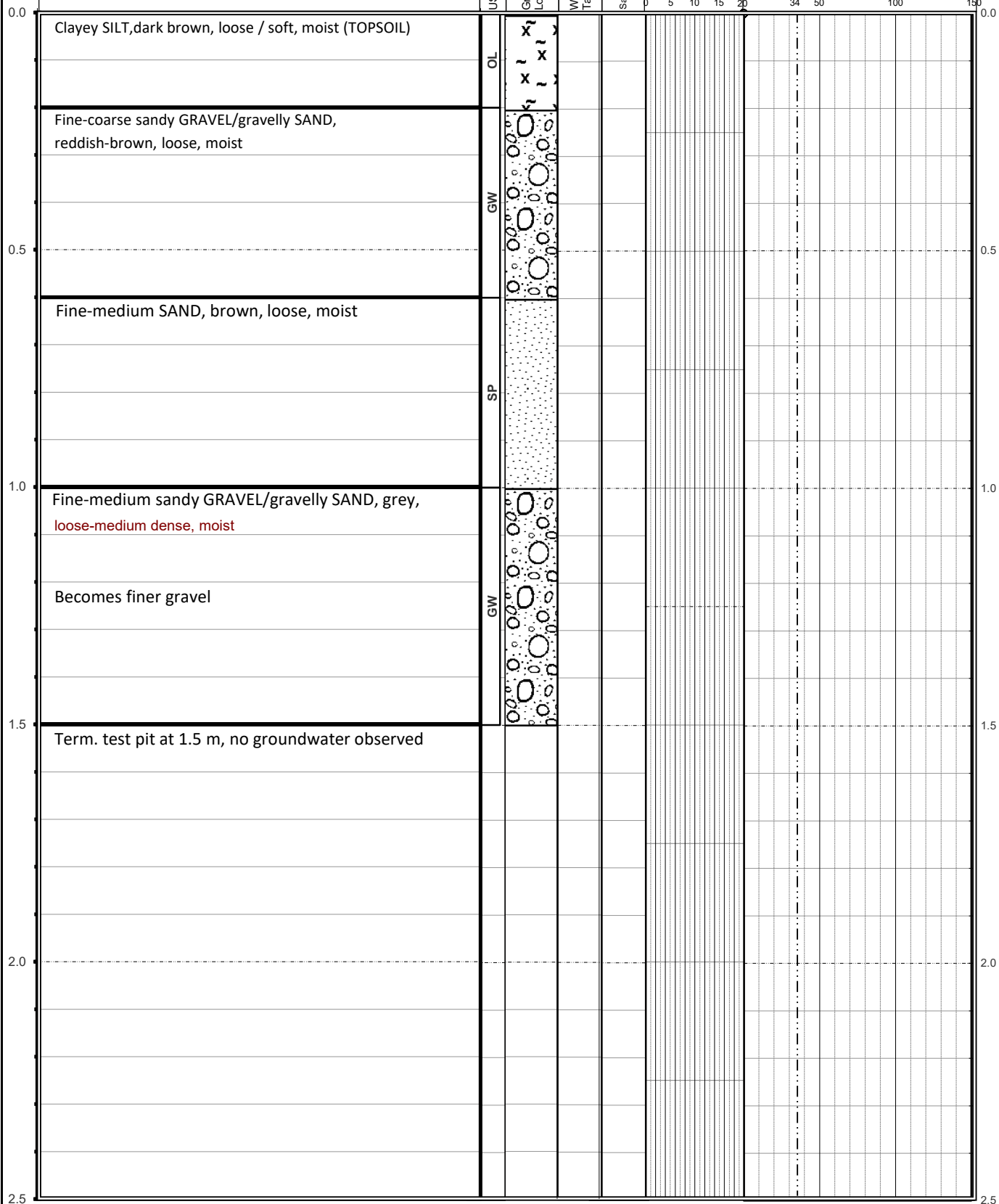
5	0	5
---	---	---

Term. test pit at 1.7 m, no groundwater observed

2.5

2.5

2.5





WENTZ-PACIFIC LTD TEST PIT LOG

Hole No: **TP08**
Job No: 1448-01-21
Logged by: RW
Date drilled: 6/08/2021
Checked by: DD
Date checked: 13/08/2021
Max depth: 1.50

Driller: Contractor: Fulton Hogan Equipment: Sun SWE35UF R.L.: ~14

Notes: 400 mm wide bucket

LITHOLOGY		USCS	Graphic Log	Water Table	Samples	SCALA (blows/100mm)	SCALA PENETROMETER (mm/blow)				
0.0						0 5 10 15 20	34 50 100 150	0.0			
	Clayey SILT, dark brown, loose / soft, moist (TOPSOIL)	OL	x x x								
	Fine-medium sandy GRAVEL, grey-brown, loose, moist, sub-rounded.		o o o								
0.5	Becomes finer, more sand	GW	o o o								
1.0			o o o								
1.5	Term. test pit at 1.5 m, no groundwater observed		o o o								
2.0			o o o								
2.5			o o o								

2.5



WENTZ-PACIFIC LTD TEST PIT LOG

Hole No: **TP10**
Job No: 1448-01-21
Logged by: RW
Date drilled: 6/08/2021
Checked by: DD
Date checked: 13/08/2021
Max depth: 1.00

Driller: Contractor: Fulton Hogan Equipment: Sun SWE35UF R.L.: ~13

Notes: 400 mm wide bucket

LITHOLOGY		USCS	Graphic Log	Water Table	Samples	SCALA (blows/100mm)	SCALA PENETROMETER (mm/blow)
0.0	Clayey SILT, dark brown, loose / soft, moist (TOPSOIL)	OL					
	Fine-medium sandy GRAVEL, grey-brown, medium dense moist						
0.5	Rust-coloured between 500-600mm	GW					
1.0	Term. test pit at 1.0 m, no groundwater observed						
1.5							
2.0							
2.5							

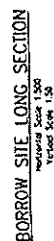
USCS		Graphic Log	Water Table	Samples	SCALA (blows/100mm)	SCALA PENETROMETER (mm/blow)	
OL							0.0
							0.5
GW							1.0
							1.5
							2.0
							2.5

2.

APPENDIX D

**NZ TRANSIT PLANS FOR BORROW SITE
ON 238 STOCK ROAD PARCEL**





WASHINGTONS MOTORWAY DUNHAM ROAD - YORK ROAD (THAMESIDE AVENUE) SECTION BORSLOW SITE	
SCHEME: LONG SECTION	
SCALE 1:100	DATE 22/07/99
NAME V0909.50.01.2ND	FILE 3/112/4
SHEET 2	CODE 5304
ALLOC 2	ALLOC 2

Napier Office

Printed May 2019
Napier, New Zealand

For (06) 433 2196
Fax (06) 433 0081

 **OPUS**

UNIVERSITY OF NAPIER
1001 BAYVIEW AVENUE

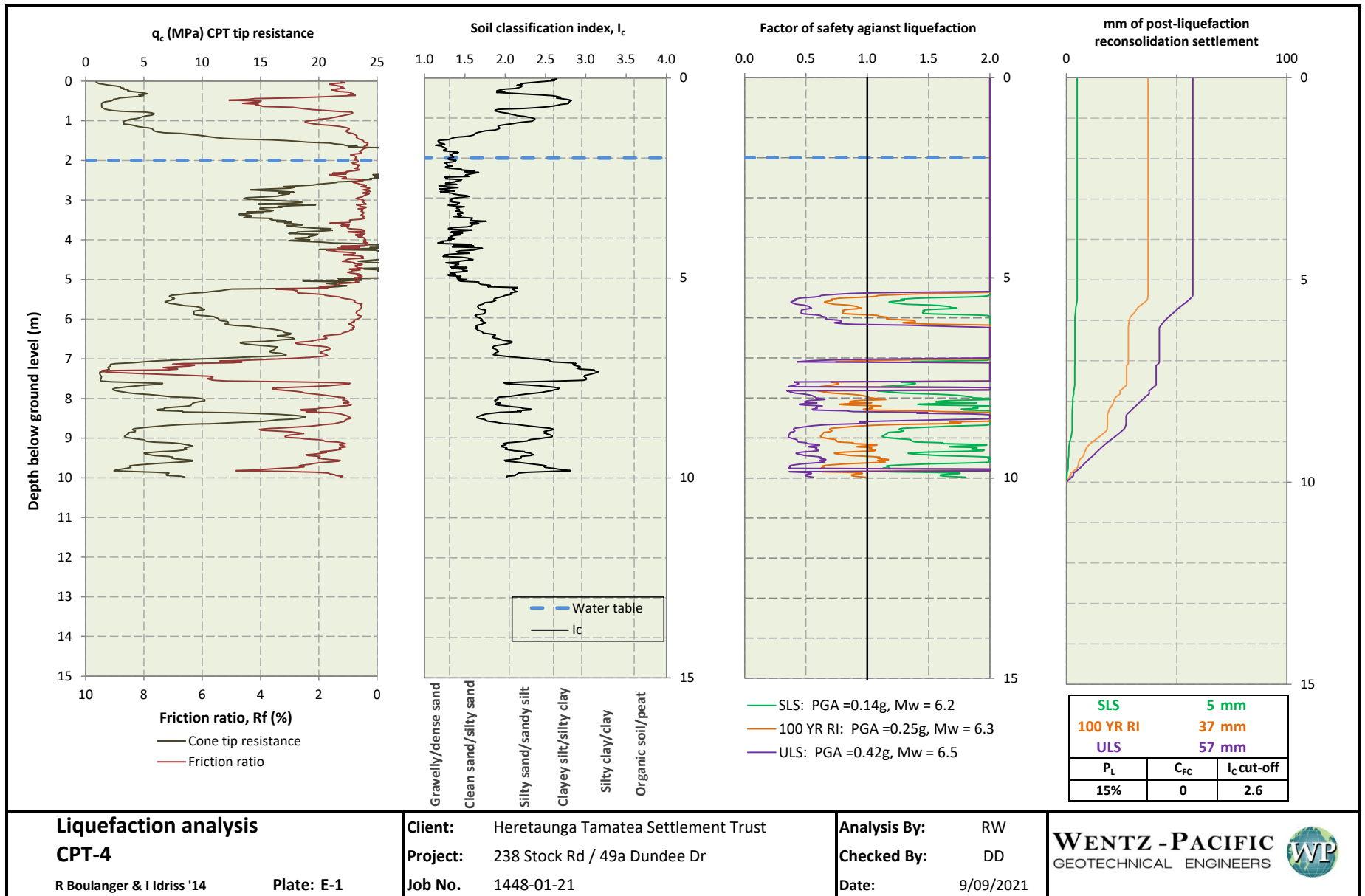
TRANSIT
NEW ITALY
REAR 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011 1012 1013 1014 1015 1016 1017 1018 1019 1020 1021 1022 1023 1024 1025 1026 1027 1028 1029 1030 1031 1032 1033 1034 1035 1036 1037 1038 1039 1040 1041 1042 1043 1044 1045 1046 1047 1048 1049 1050 1051 1052 1053 1054 1055 1056 1057 1058 1059 1060 1061 1062 1063 1064 1065 1066 1067 1068 1069 1070 1071 1072 1073 1074 1075 1076 1077 1078 1079 1080 1081 1082 1083 1084 1085 1086 1087 1088 1089 1090 1091 1092 1093 1094 1095 1096 1097 1098 1099 1100 1101 1102 1103 1104 1105 1106 1107 1108 1109 1110 1111 1112 1113 1114 1115 1116 1117 1118 1119 1120 1121 1122 1123 1124 1125 1126 1127 1128 1129 1130 1131 1132 1133 1134 1135 1136 1137 1138 1139 1140 1141 1142 1143 1144 1145 1146 1147 1148 1149 1150 1151 1152 1153 1154 1155 1156 1157 1158 1159 1160 1161 1162 1163 1164 1165 1166 1167 1168 1169 1170 1171 1172 1173 1174 1175 1176 1177 1178 1179 1180 1181 1182 1183 1184 1185 1186 1187 1188 1189 1190 1191 1192 1193 1194 1195 1196 1197 1198 1199 1200 1201 1202 1203 1204 1205 1206 1207 1208 1209 1210 1211 1212 1213 1214 1215 1216 1217 1218 1219 1220 1221 1222 1223 1224 1225 1226 1227 1228 1229 1230 1231 1232 1233 1234 1235 1236 1237 1238 1239 1240 1241 1242 1243 1244 1245 1246 1247 1248 1249 1250 1251 1252 1253 1254 1255 1256 1257 1258 1259 1260 1261 1262 1263 1264 1265 1266 1267 1268 1269 1270 1271 1272 1273 1274 1275 1276 1277 1278 1279 1280 1281 1282 1283 1284 1285 1286 1287 1288 1289 1290 1291 1292 1293 1294 1295 1296 1297 1298 1299 1300 1301 1302 1303 1304 1305 1306 1307 1308 1309 1310 1311 1312 1313 1314 1315 1316 1317 1318 1319 1320 1321 1322 1323 1324 1325 1326 1327 1328 1329 1330 1331 1332 1333 1334 13

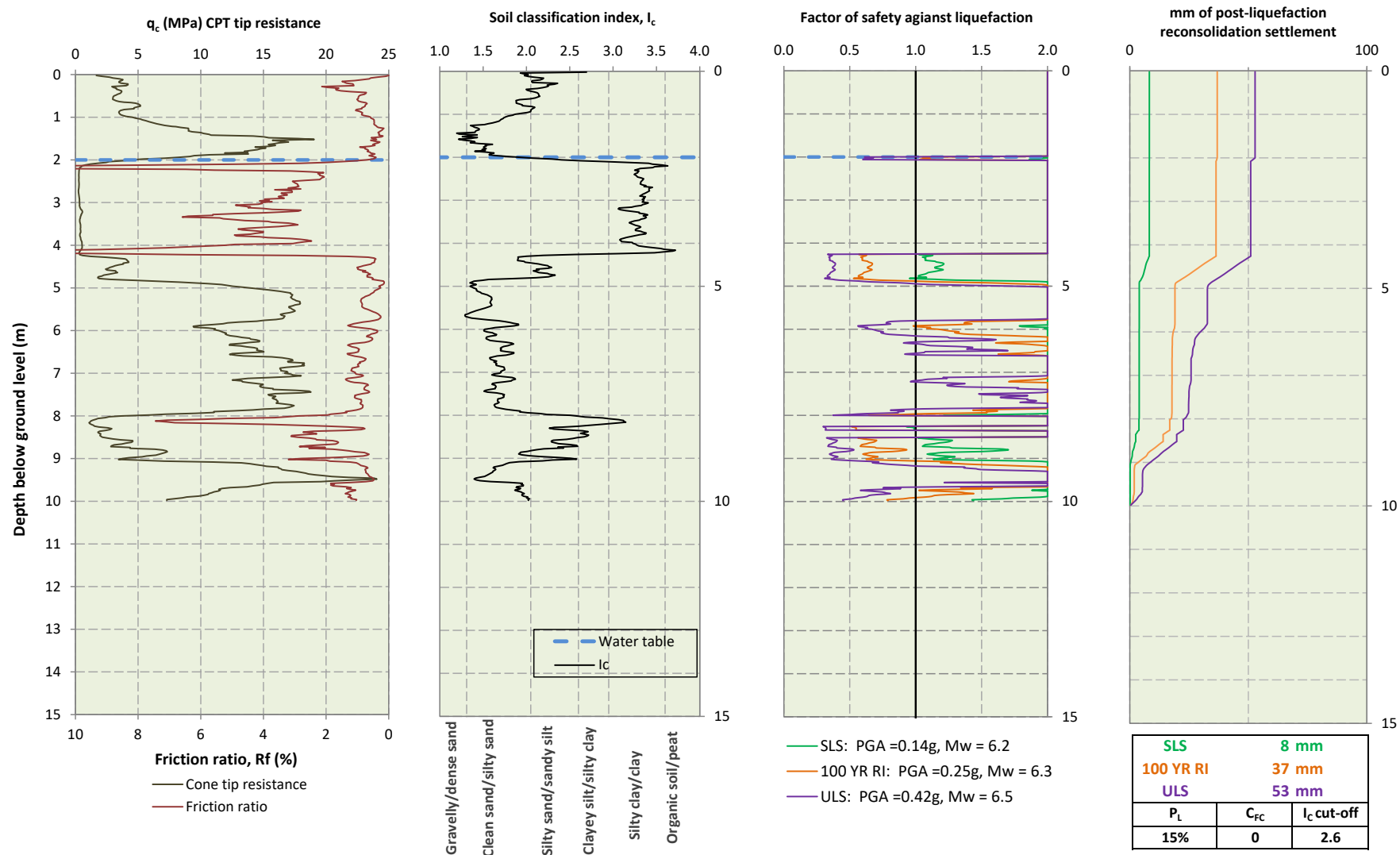
[illegible]

APPENDIX E

LIQUEFACTION ANALYSIS







Liquefaction analysis CPT-5

R Boulanger & I Idriss '14

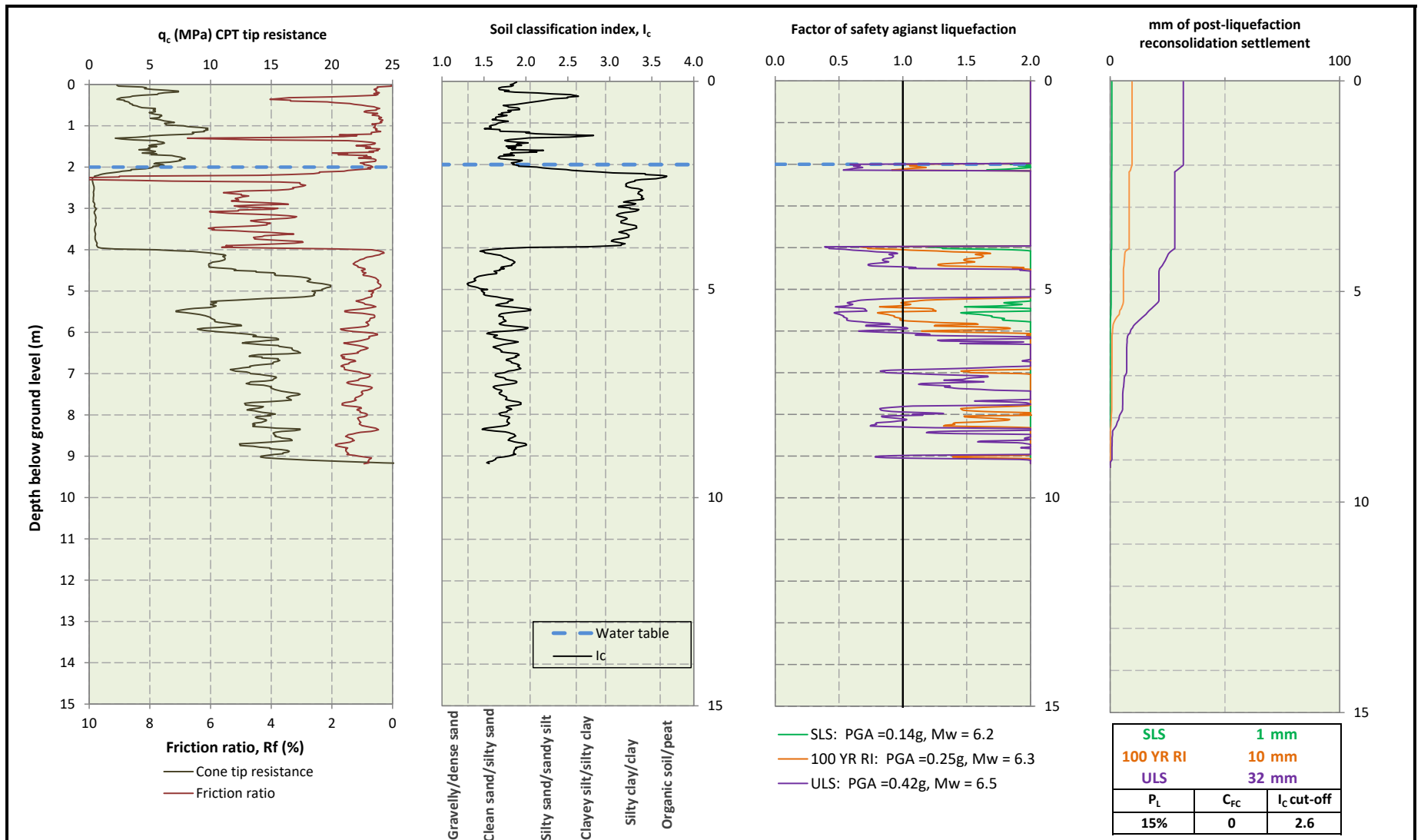
Plate: E-2

Client: Heretaunga Tamatea Settlement Trust
Project: 238 Stock Rd / 49a Dundee Dr
Job No. 1448-01-21

Analysis By: RW
Checked By: DD
Date: 9/09/2021

WENTZ - PACIFIC
GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERS





Liquefaction analysis **CPT-6**

R Boulanger & I Idriss '14

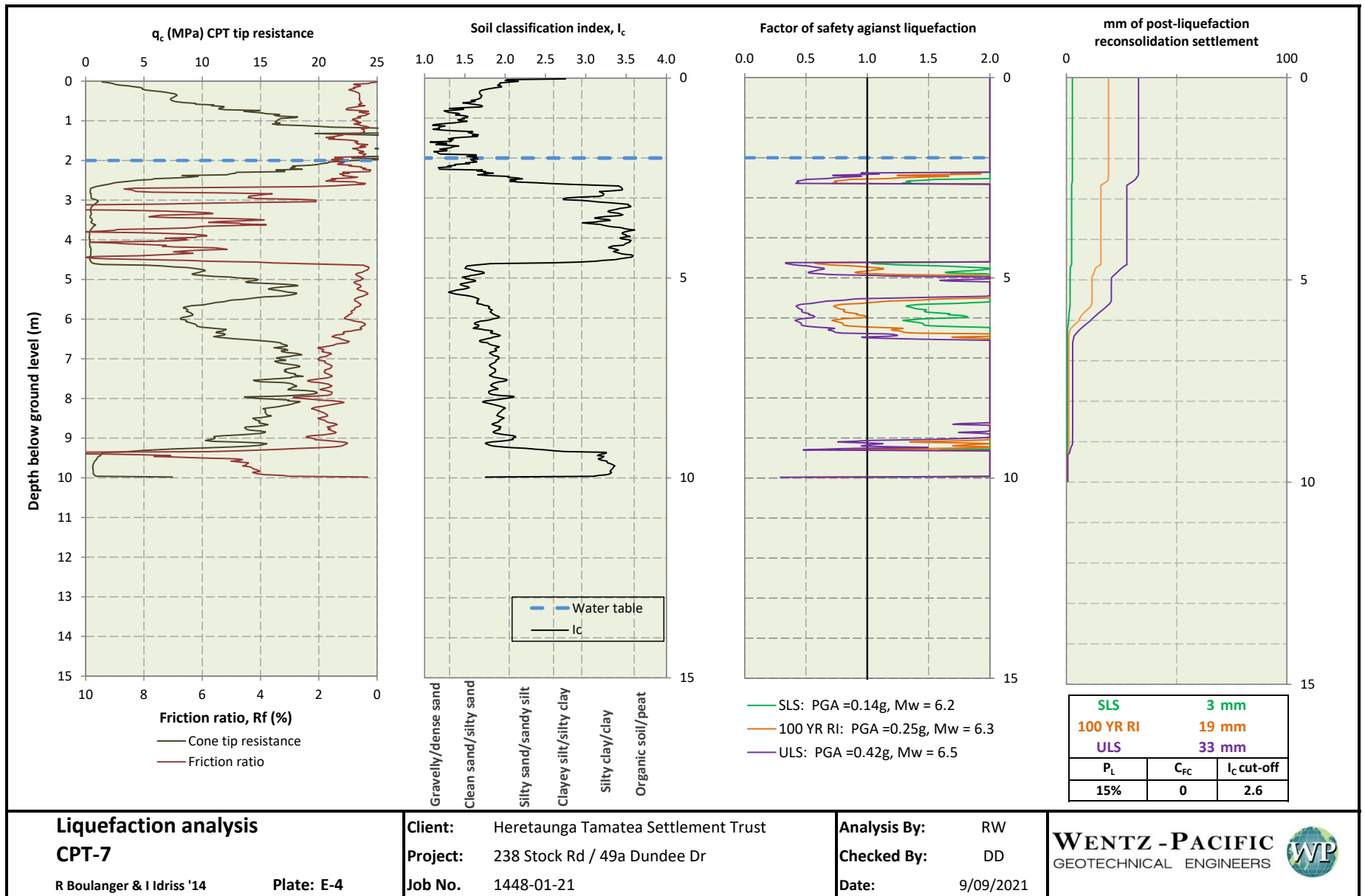
Plate: E-3

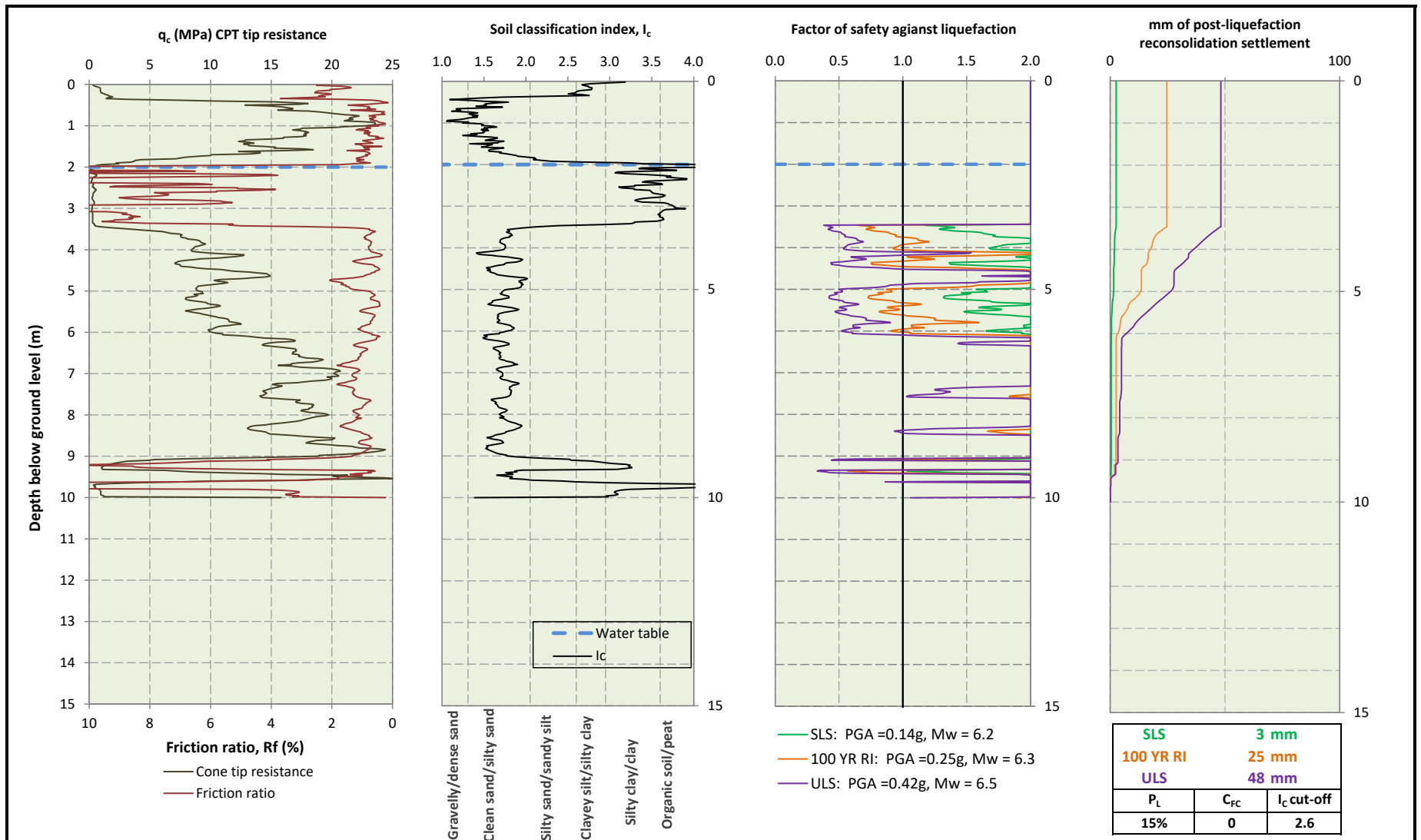
Client: Heretaunga Tamatea Settlement Trust
Project: 238 Stock Rd / 49a Dundee Dr
Job No. 1448-01-21

Analysis By: RW
Checked By: DD
Date: 9/09/2021

WENTZ - PACIFIC
GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERS







Liquefaction analysis **CPT-12**

R Boulanger & I Idriss '14

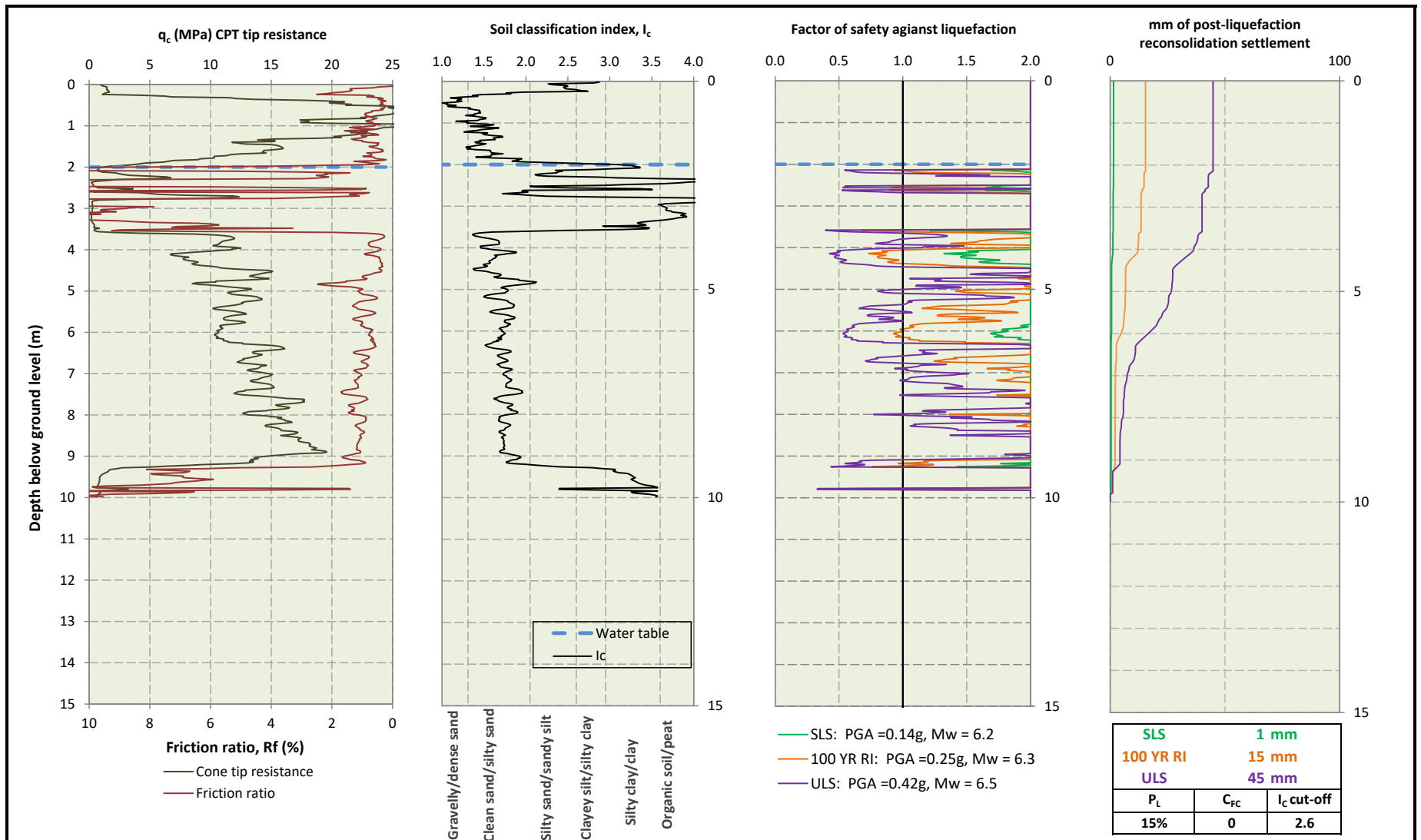
Plate: E-5

Client: Heretaunga Tamatea Settlement Trust
Project: 238 Stock Rd / 49a Dundee Dr
Job No. 1448-01-21

Analysis By: RW
Checked By: DD
Date: 9/09/2021

WENTZ - PACIFIC
GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERS





**Liquefaction analysis
CPT-13**

R Boulanger & I Idriss '14

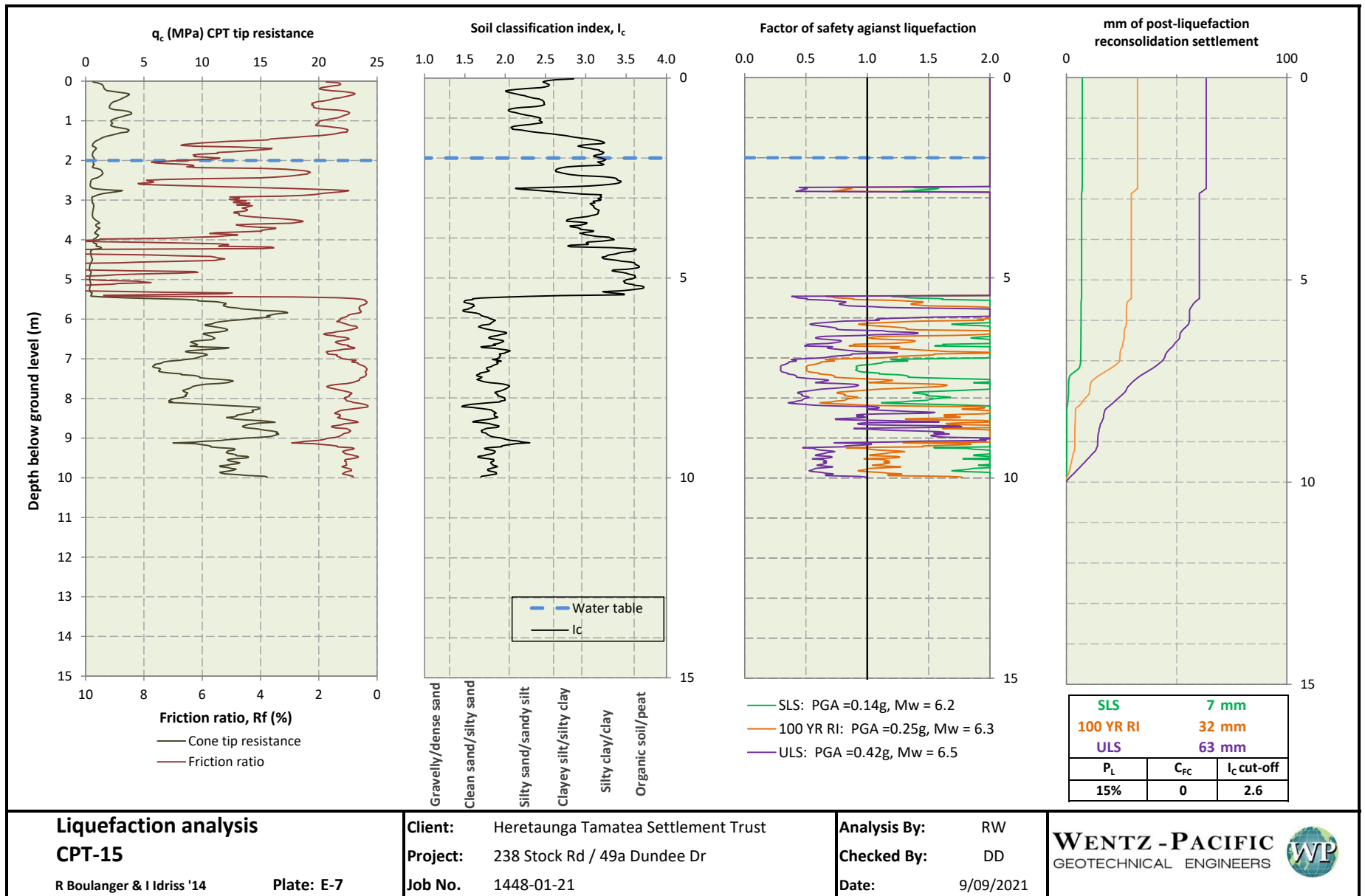
Plate: E-6

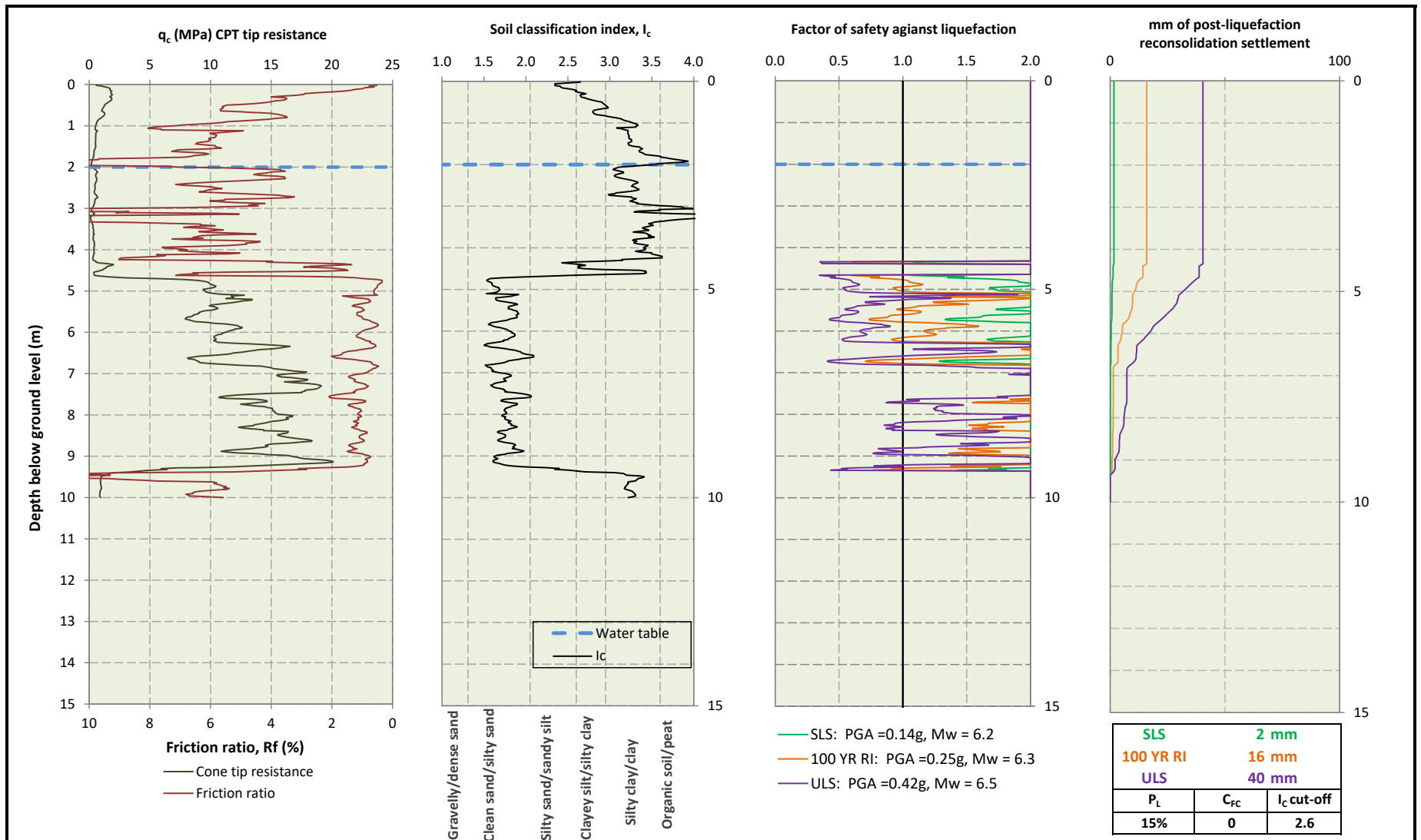
Client: Heretaunga Tamatea Settlement Trust
Project: 238 Stock Rd / 49a Dundee Dr
Job No. 1448-01-21

Analysis By: RW
Checked By: DD
Date: 9/09/2021

WENTZ - PACIFIC
GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERS







Liquefaction analysis **CPT-16**

R Boulanger & I Idriss '14

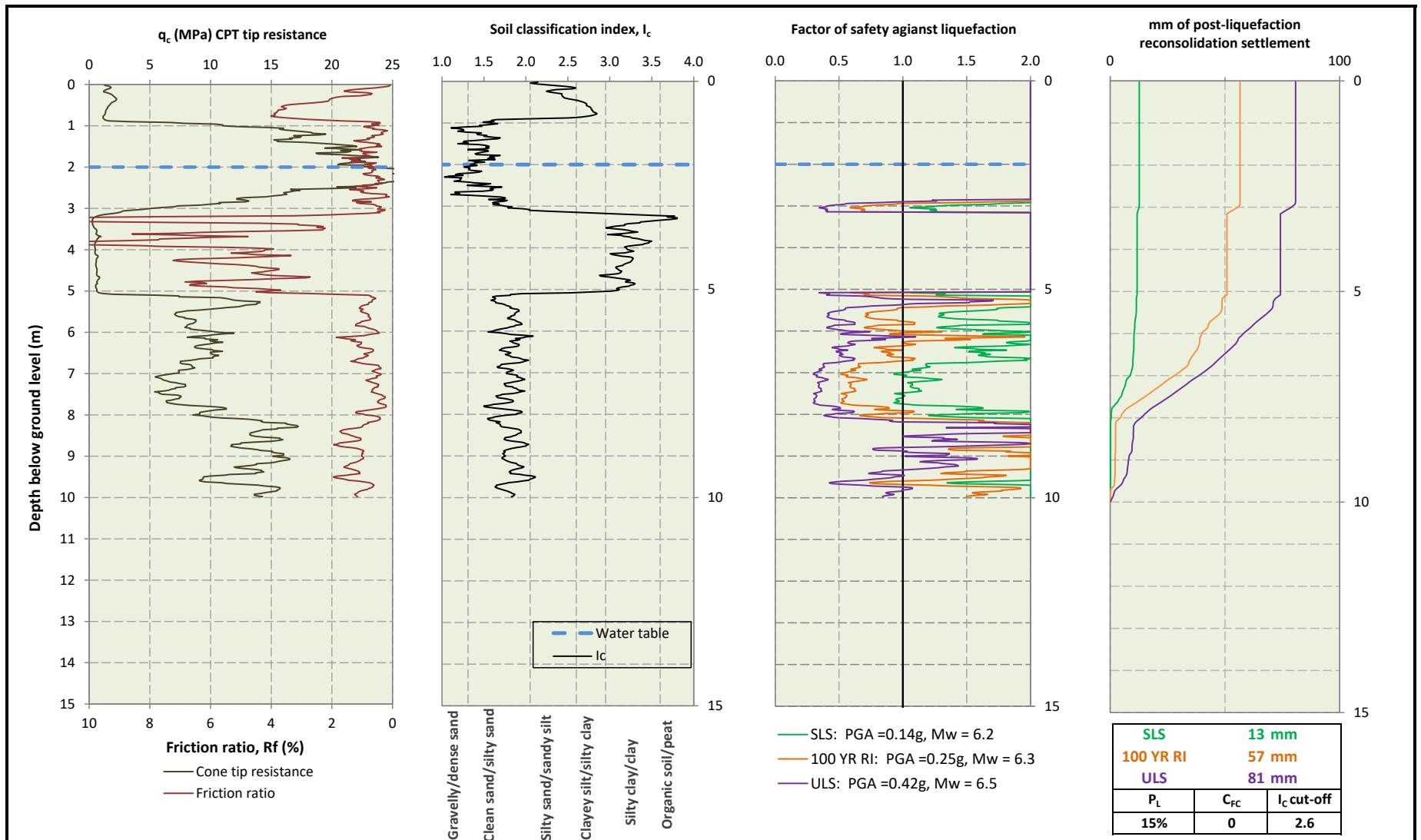
Plate: E-8

Client: Heretaunga Tamatea Settlement Trust
Project: 238 Stock Rd / 49a Dundee Dr
Job No. 1448-01-21

Analysis By: RW
Checked By: DD
Date: 9/09/2021

WENTZ - PACIFIC
GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERS





Liquefaction analysis **CPT-17**

R Boulanger & I Idriss '14

Plate: E-9

Client: Heretaunga Tamatea Settlement Trust
Project: 238 Stock Rd / 49a Dundee Dr
Job No. 1448-01-21

Analysis By: RW
Checked By: DD
Date: 9/09/2021

WENTZ -PACIFIC
GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERS

