

Appendix B

Geotechnical Assessment



Geotechnical Report for Proposed Plan Change

1, 2 & 10 /487 Weedons Road

Issue Date: 24 January 2025

Miyamoto Ref: 200357-08-RP-001[0]

Prepared for: Yoursection Ltd

Report Tracking

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А	DRAFT	13 December 2024	J. Searle	J. Byron-Joyce
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Authorisation

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Appendices

A. Ground Investigation Data

1. Introduction

Miyamoto NZ Limited (Miyamoto) has been engaged by Yoursection Ltd to undertake a geotechnical investigation, evaluation and land suitability assessment as part of the proposed land reclassification and plan change encompassing 1,2 & 10 /487 Weedons Road, Rolleston, Canterbury.

Miyamoto have previously undertaken a geotechnical assessment for a similar purpose for the adjacent land encompassing 151 & 153 Lincoln Rolleston Road (report ref. 200357-002[A]) dated 25 November 2020, 148, 156 & 178 Lincoln Rolleston Road & 487 Weedons Road (report ref. 200357-01-RP-001[A]) dated 22 June 2022, and, 6/487 Weedons Road (report ref. 200357-08-RP-001[B]) dated 7 September 2022.

As part of this phase of works our assessment comprised the following:

- Research of available information; including historic reports, the New Zealand Geotechnical Database (NZGD), Selwyn District Council (SDC) and Environment Canterbury (ECan);
- Site walkover inspection of the land.
- Shallow field investigation comprising:
 - Mechanised Test pit Excavations (TP).
 - Mechanised Augered Boreholes (BH).
 - Dynamic cone penetrometer (DCP) testing.
- Geotechnical Assessment including high-level assessment of the site with regard to the Resource Management Act (RMA) Section 106.

This report presents the findings of our investigation and assessment which were carried out considering the Ministry of Business, Innovation & Employment (MBIE) Guidance documents 'Planning and engineering guidance for potentially liquefaction-prone land' (2017), 'Repairing and rebuilding houses affected by the Canterbury earthquakes' (2012), and the MBIE-NZGS 'Earthquake geotechnical engineering practice' Modules (2021).

It is noted that this report is limited to geotechnical assessment. Advice related to other development requirements (such as roading infrastructure, pavements, services, stormwater management and contaminated land) should be sought from appropriately qualified personnel.

2. Site Description

The site located in a rural setting in Rolleston, Canterbury (Selwyn District), encompassing Lot 2, Lot 3, and Lot 6 DP 47839 (1, 2 and 10 487 Weedons), refer to Figure 1 below. The land covers an area of approximately ~13 ha and comprises of two separate roughly rectangular parcels of land.

The site is predominantly flat with a global elevation difference of \sim 1.5 m (increasing towards the north-west). The land is predominantly used as mixed-farmland:

- The northern paddocks of 1/487 Weedons Road are occupied by a walnut orchard.
- The central paddocks of 1 & 2/487 Weedons Road are occupied by residential and auxiliary structures, and, producing and ornamental shrubs and trees.
- Residential structures occupy the northwestern paddocks of 10/487 Weedons Road.
- The southwestern paddocks of 2/487 Weedons Road are grass-covered.
- The central paddocks of 10/487 Weedons Road are grass-covered.
- A former quarry is located to the southeast of 10/487 Weedons Road.



Figure 1: Site Location / Layout Plan

3. Data Sources

The following sources of third-party information were considered and are referenced in this report:

- GNS Science Geological Maps.
- New Zealand Geotechnical Database (NZGD).

- Environment Canterbury (ECan).
- Selwyn District Council (SDC).
- Canterbury Maps.

4. Geotechnical Assessment

Geological Setting

The geological map for the region (GNS 1:250,000 QMap) indicates that the site is underlain by modern river floodplain/low-level degradation terraces of unweathered, variably sorted gravel/sand/silt/clay.

Field Investigations

Miyamoto completed site-specific ground investigations on 23 October 2024 and 3 December 2024, comprising 13 No. mechanically augered boreholes (MA), 6 No. excavated test pits (TP) and accompanying Dynamic Cone Penetrometer (DCP) tests.

In addition to our site-specific investigation, we have also utilised available geotechnical information from our previous investigations and the NZGD, and a number of ECan well bores as part of our assessment.

The test locations are shown in Figure 2, the general details of the ground investigations are summarised in Table 1, and the engineering and well bore logs are presented in Appendix A.

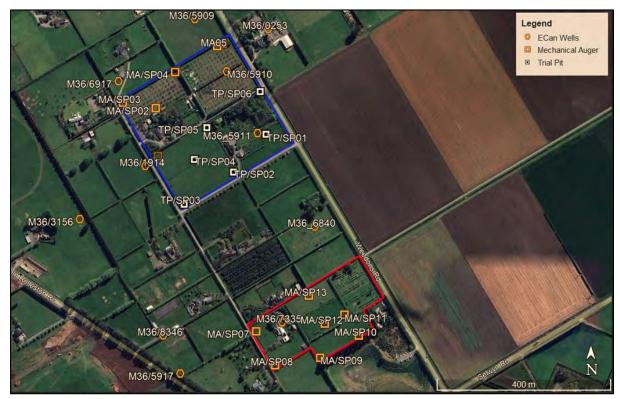


Figure 2: Ground Investigation Location Plan

Table 1: Summary of Ground Investigations

Test Ref.	Source	Source Ref.	Test Type	Depth (mbgl)
TP01 to TP06 and MA01 to MA13	This re	port	TP / MA / DCP	0.6 to 2.2
HA/DCP01 to HA/DCP09	Miyamoto	200357-3	HA / DCP	0.3 to 1.7
M36_0253, M36_59090 to M36_59111 and M36_6840	ECan	Various	Rotary / Cable Tool	38 to 100

Ground Conditions

The ground profile interpreted from the on-site shallow ground investigation, correlated with the available existing data, generally comprises a layer of topsoil (0.1 m to 0.3 m in thickness), overlying low plasticity, firm to very stiff Silt (locally Sandy) to between 0.6 m and 2.1 mbgl, below which dense to very dense Sandy / Silty Gravel and Cobbles are present to depth.

Boreholes logs for the ECan monitoring wells indicate that they primarily intersected gravelly soils.

Groundwater

Standing groundwater was not encountered during our site-specific investigation. Groundwater was encountered in nearby ECan well bores (refer Figure 2) at depths ranging 12 to 13 mbgl.

Liquefaction Assessment

The site is mapped in an area classified as 'Liquefaction Damage Unlikely' as per the Partially Operative Selwyn District Plan.

Additionally, the site is located within an area of 'low geotechnical risk' as defined by Selwyn District Council (McCahon, 2013).

Based on our assessment (including the site-specific ground conditions and groundwater regime) we concur that the risk of damaging effects from liquefaction at the site is low with the seismic performance expected to be equivalent to MBIE Technical Category (TC) 1 as per the MBIE Guidance (2012).

NZS1170.5 Site Sub-soil Class

Based on our geotechnical assessment, geological maps and other available information, NZS1170.5 Site Sub-soil Class D (deep or soft soil site) is considered appropriate for the site.

Flood Hazard

As per the Partially Operative Selwyn District Plan, areas of the site are mapped within the 'Plains Flood Management' area. The new 'Plains Flood Management' area covers much of the eastern plains beneath the foothills of the Southern Alps between the Waimakariri River and Rakaia River, in essence it covers most of the flat land between the main braided rivers. There is a requirement within the Partially Operative Selwyn District Plan to have minimum floor levels of 300 mm above the 200-year Annual Return Interval (ARI) flood event. The relative elevation of each lot with reference to 200-year ARI will need to be determined prior to building consent stage.

Assessment Against RMA Section 106

As per the requirements of Section 106 of the Resource Management Act (RMA) (2017), we have undertaken a high-level assessment of the significant geotechnical hazards that may affect the site. These hazards include, but are not limited to:

- Erosion;
- Falling debris;
- Slippage;
- Subsidence
- Inundation.

At the time of our site visit, there was no evidence of erosion or erosional features on site. The shallow soils could be vulnerable to erosion if the topsoil layer is removed and left unprotected for prolonged periods of time. This can be easily mitigated with appropriate design measures during construction.

Given the proximity of the site to any source, rockfall (falling debris) is not considered a risk to the site and given the site is generally flat with only a minor gradual change in elevation across the site, slope instability (slippage) is not considered to be a risk.

On the basis of our geotechnical assessment herein, we do not consider subsidence (under either static or seismic loading) to be a significant hazard for normal construction (i.e. NZS3604 compliant buildings).

As per the Partially Operative Selwyn District Plan, areas of the site are mapped within the 'Plains Flood Management' area. Requirements around building floor levels must be checked at building consent stage.

5. Development Considerations

At this stage in the project, the future development plans are not defined. However, considering likely residential subdivision similar to that in the local area, the following preliminary guidance is provided:

- Earthworks should be undertaken in general accordance with the requirements of NZS 4431:2022. All unsuitable materials should be stripped from the work areas and stockpiled clear of the operations or removed from site;
- Preliminarily, NZS3604 foundations are considered geotechnically feasible for NZS3604 compliant structures, subject to building-specific geotechnical investigations to assess the available bearing capacity.
- It is recommended that a flood assessment is completed in tandem or prior to earthworks cut and fill civil designs to determine appropriate ground elevations for future lots, given the proposed minimum 300 mm floor elevation above the 200-year ARI flood event.

It is noted that this report is limited to geotechnical assessment. Advice related to other development requirements (such as roading infrastructure, pavements, services, stormwater management and contaminated land) should be sought from appropriately qualified personal.

6. Conclusion

Based on our investigations and assessment, and provided that the geotechnical recommendations given in this report are followed, and the appropriate engineering measures implemented, we consider that the site is suitable for residential land use with such development unlikely to be affected nor worsen, accelerate or result in material damage.

7. Limitations

This report is subject to the following limitations:

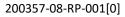
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- Miyamoto's professional services are performed using a degree of care and skill
 reasonably exercised by reputable consultants providing the same or similar services as
 at the date of this report.
- The sub surface information has been obtained from investigation carried out at discrete locations, which by their nature only provide information about a relatively small volume of subsoils. While Miyamoto has taken reasonable skill and care in carrying out the investigation to determine the subsoil condition, the subsoil condition could differ substantially from the results of any sampling investigation. Miyamoto is not responsible for and does not accept any liability in respect of any difference between the actual subsoil conditions and the results of our investigation.
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If you have any queries or you require any further clarification on any aspects of this report, please do not hesitate to contact Miyamoto (NZ) Ltd.

References

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- New Zealand Geotechnical Society and Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment, 2021. Earthquake geotechnical engineering practice Module 4: Earthquake resistant foundation design
- New Zealand Standard NZS1170.5 (2004). Structural Design Actions, Part 5: Earthquake Actions New Zealand Standard.
- New Zealand Standard NZS4431 (2022). Engineered fill construction for lightweight structures New Zealand Standard.
- Selwyn District Council District Plan Online Maps, https://eplan.selwyn.govt.nz/eplan/#/Property/7941662.

Appendices



A. Ground Investigation Data

Miyamoto site-specific investigation logs

Selected ECan well bore logs

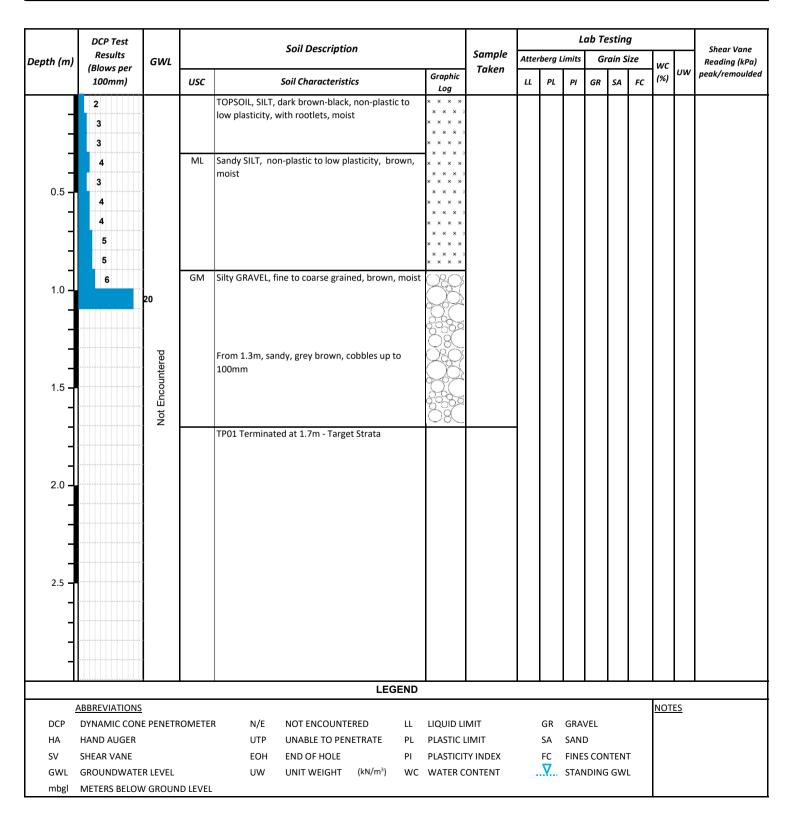
Refer to previous Miyamoto Report (200357-002-[B], dated 25 November 2020) for engineering logs in adjacent land



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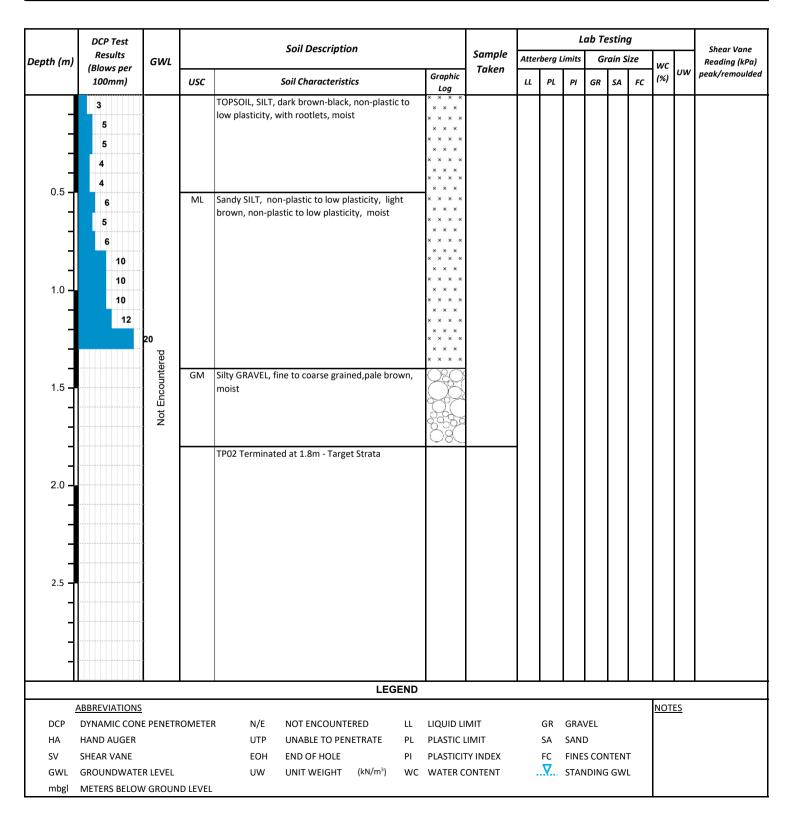


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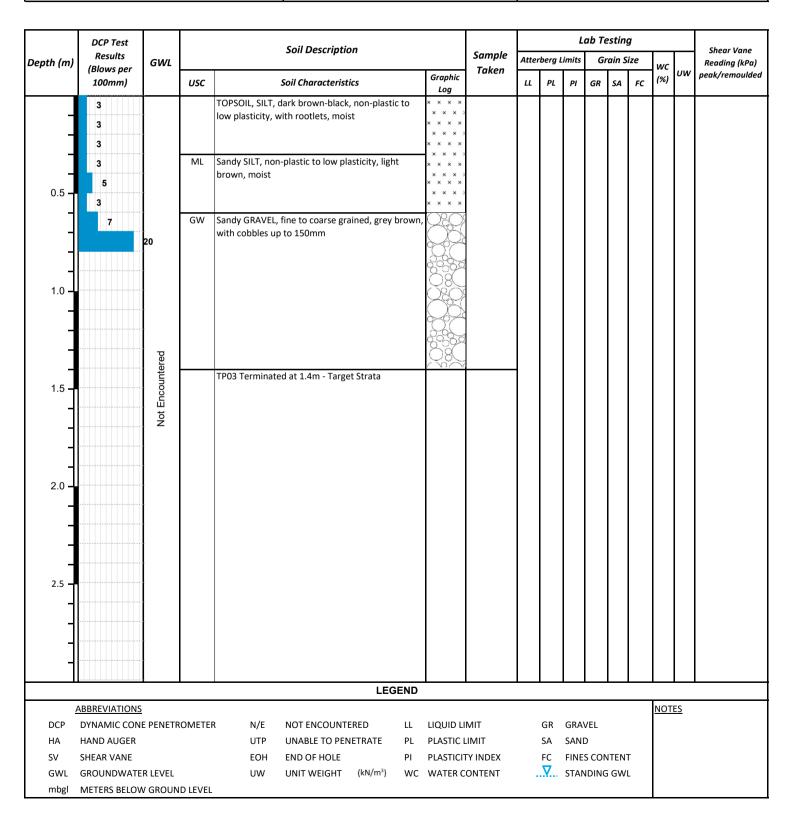
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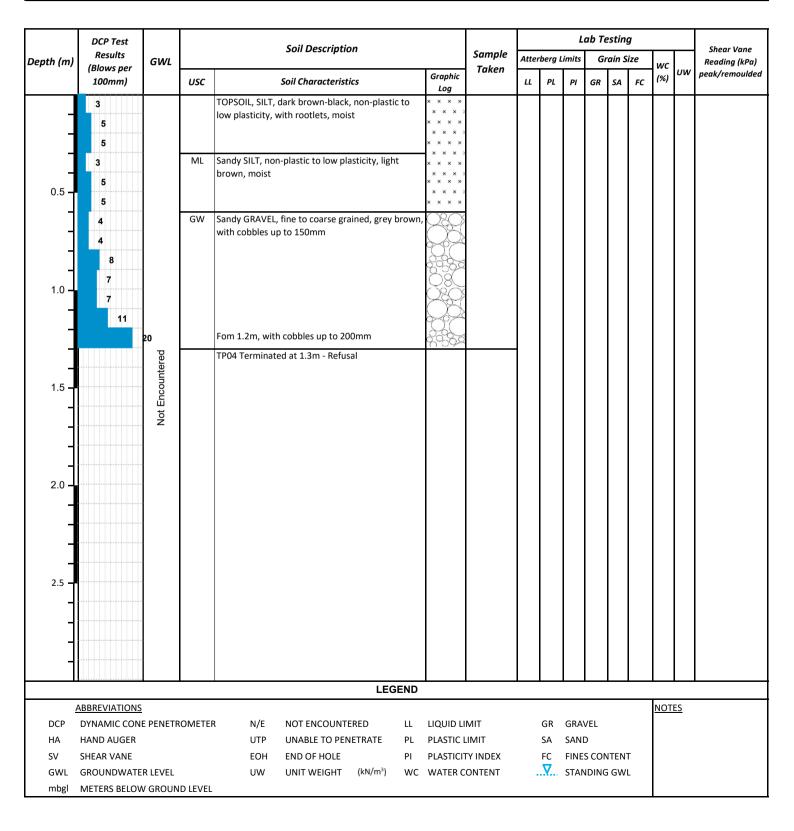




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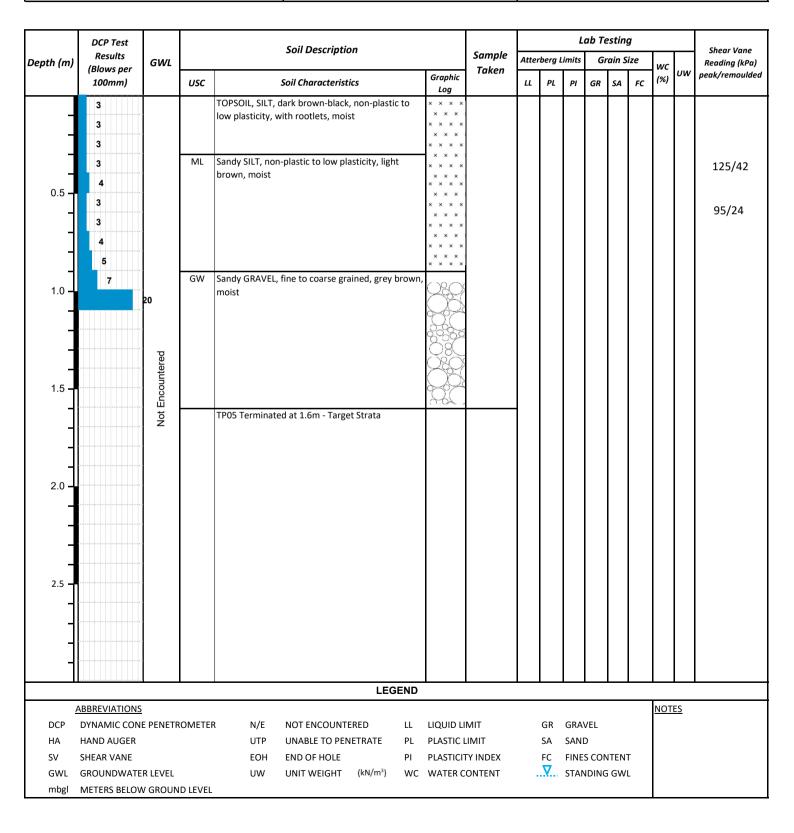
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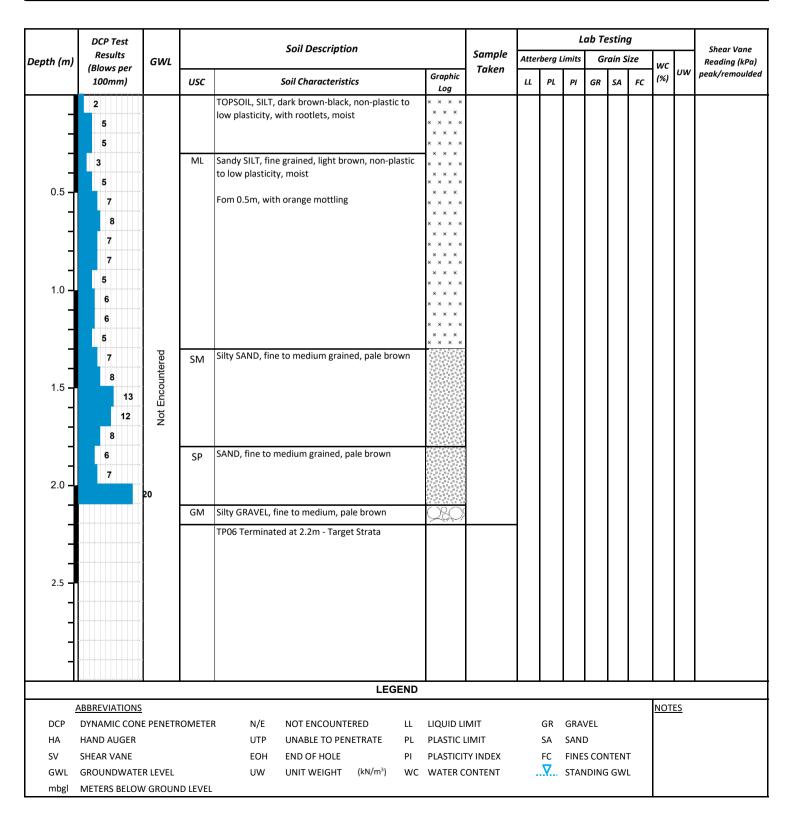


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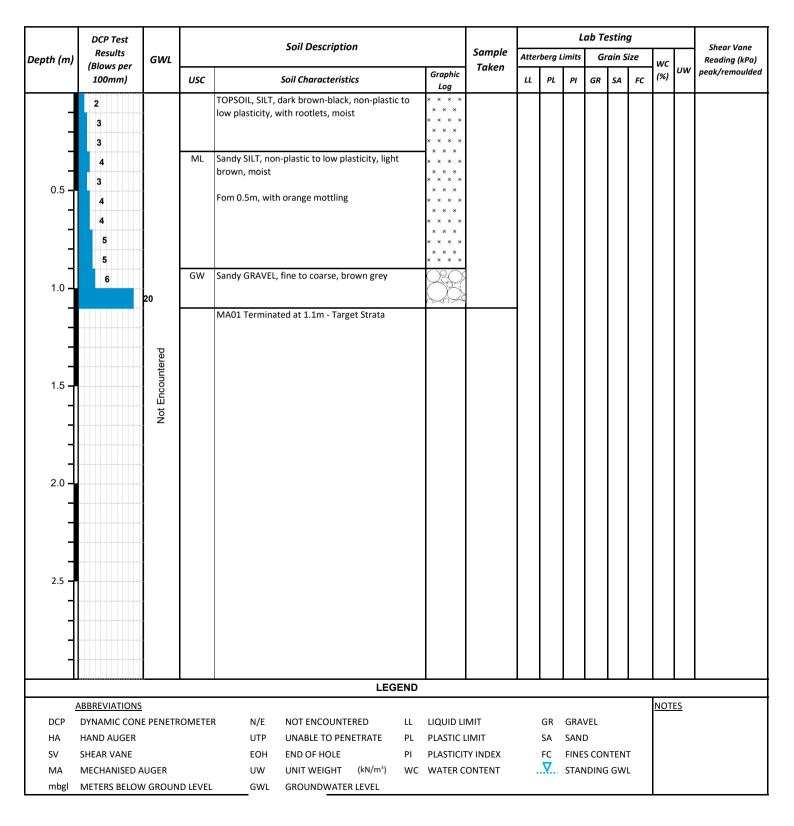


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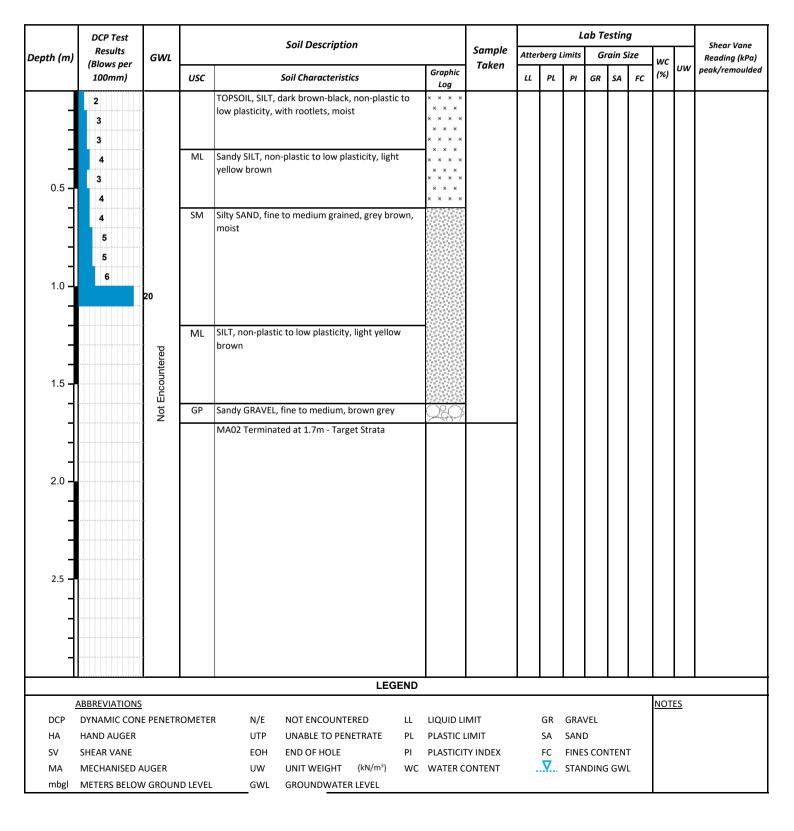
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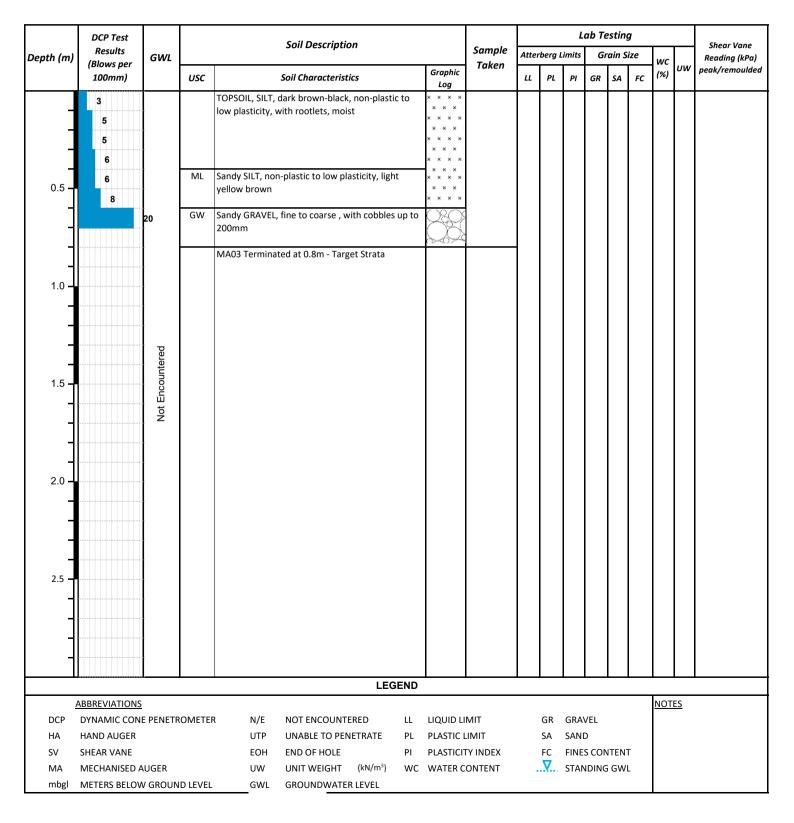
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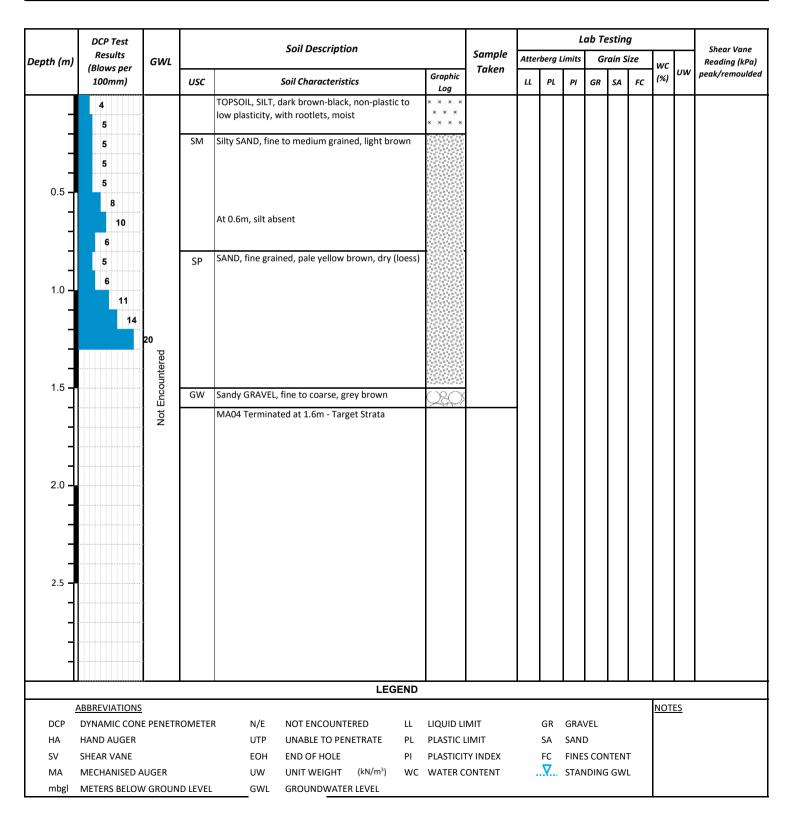


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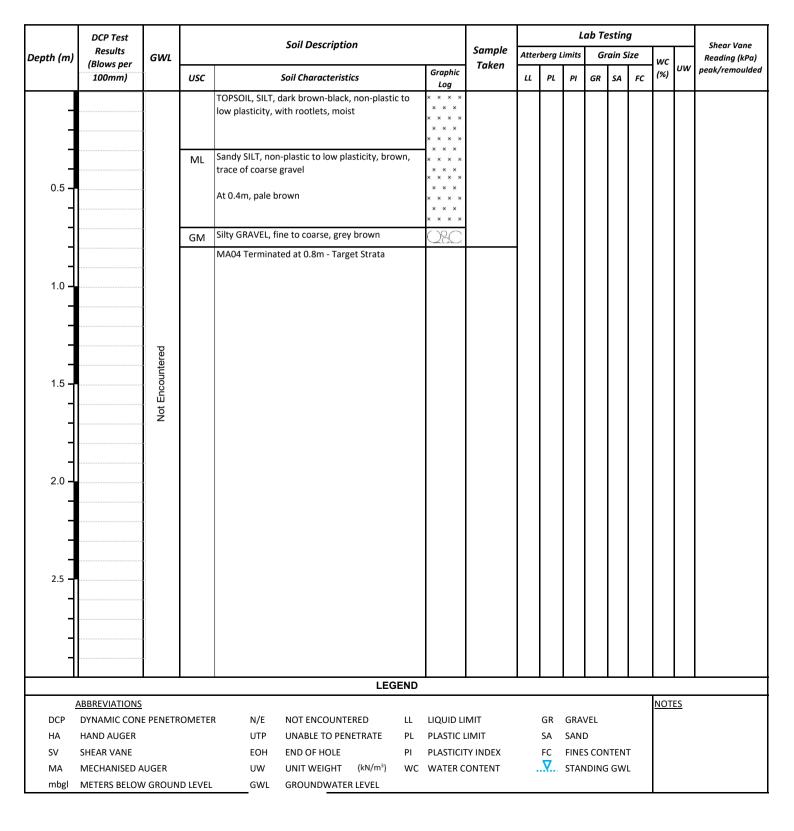
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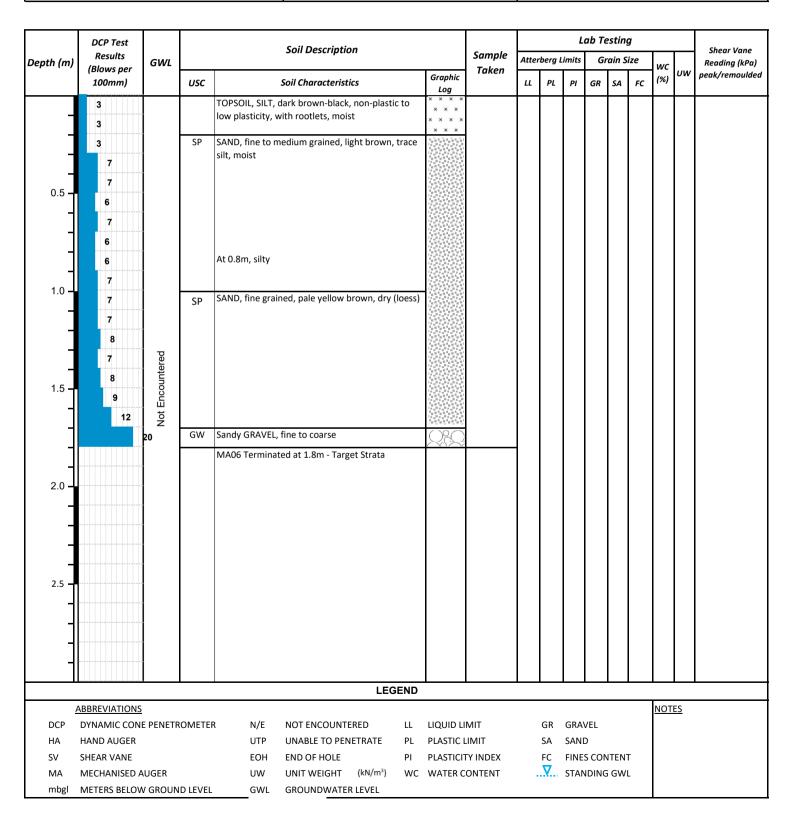


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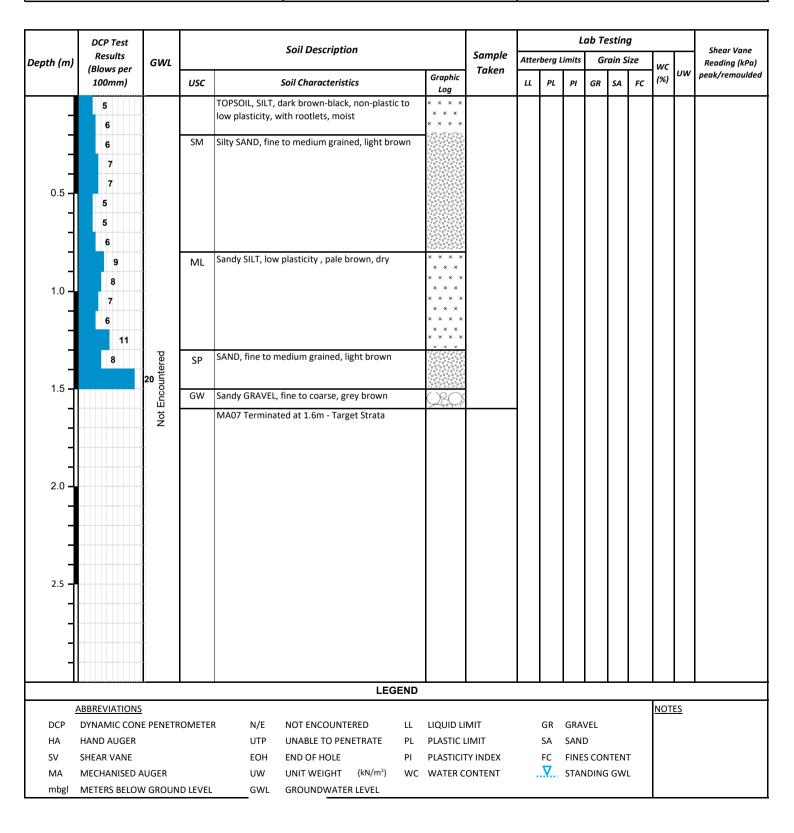




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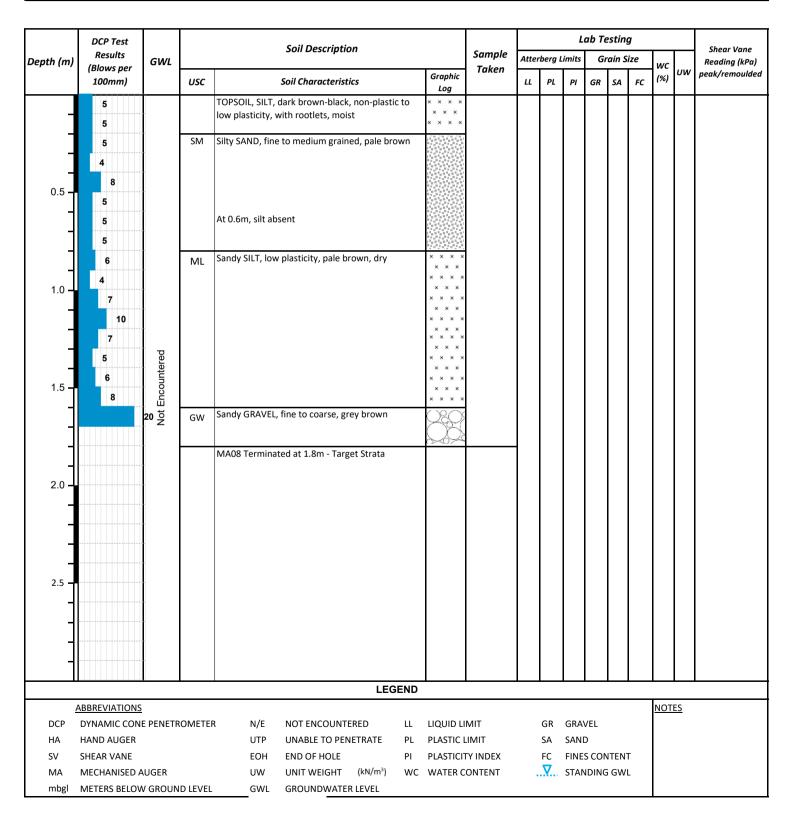




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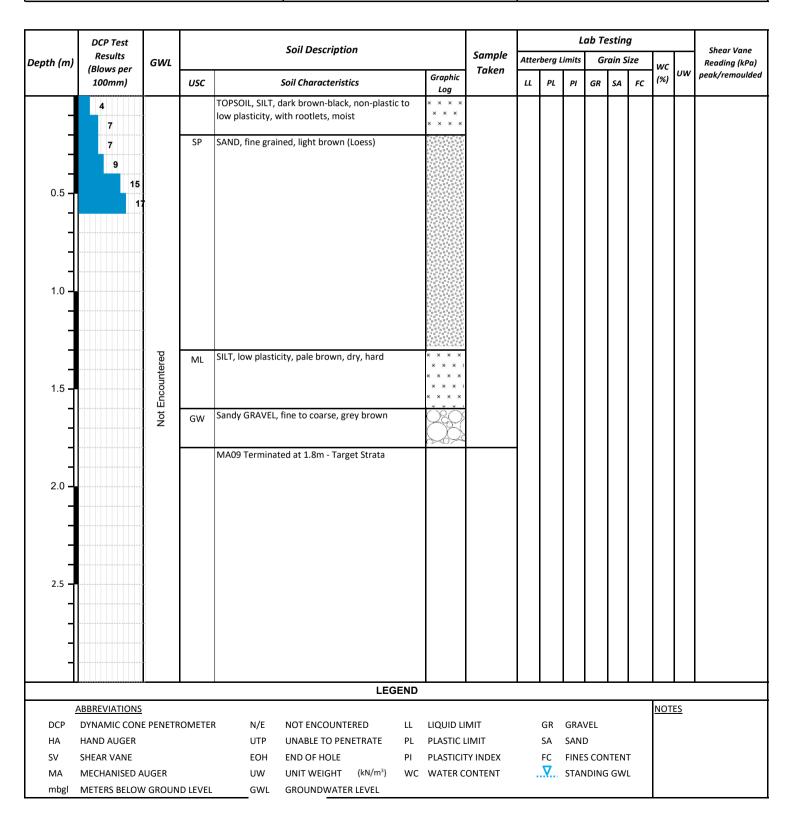




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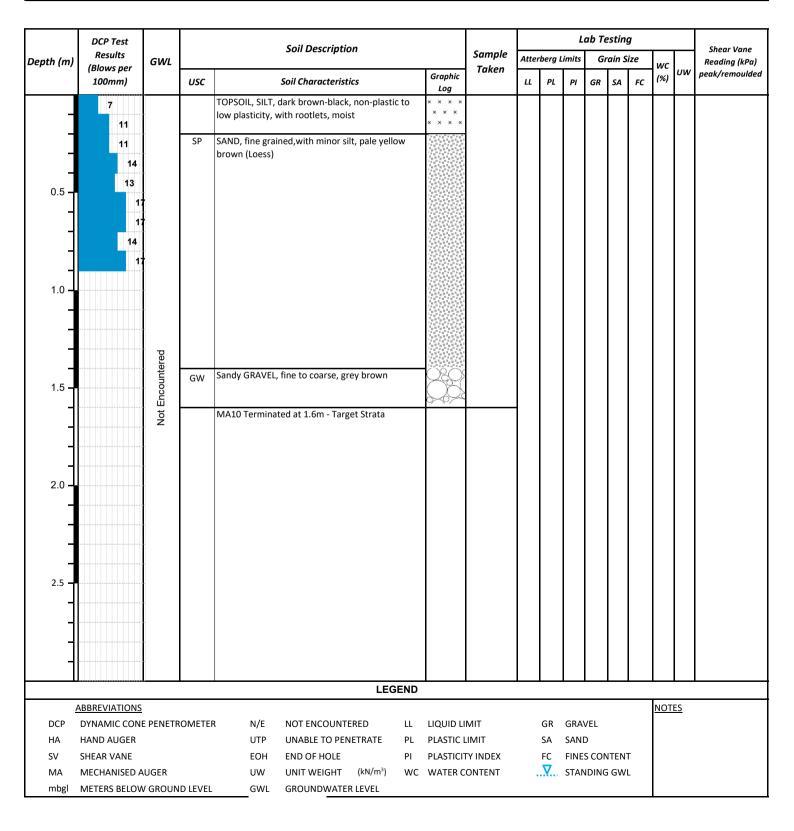




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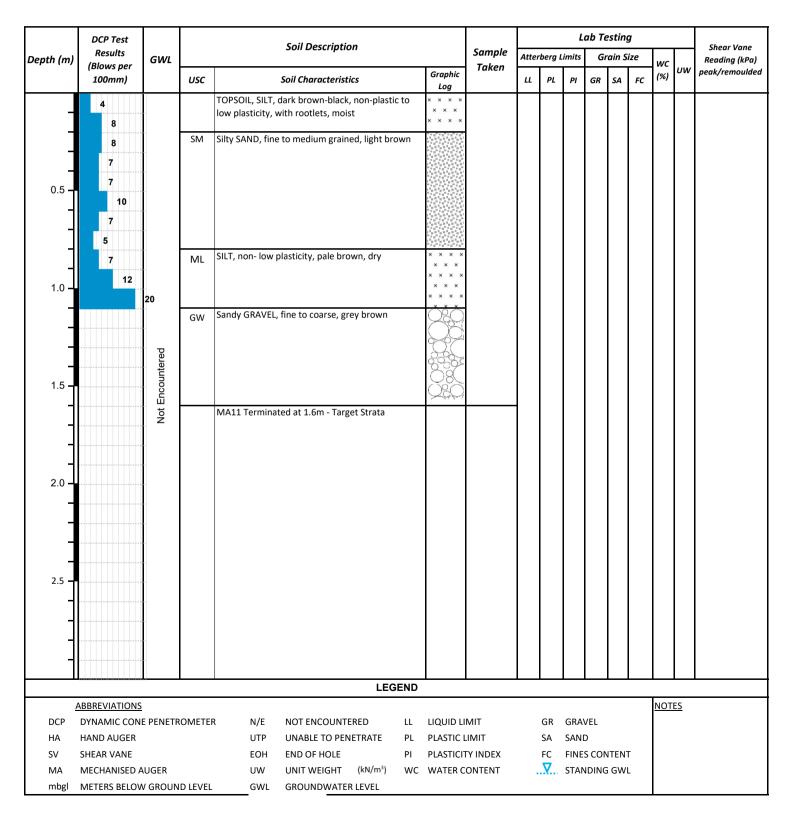




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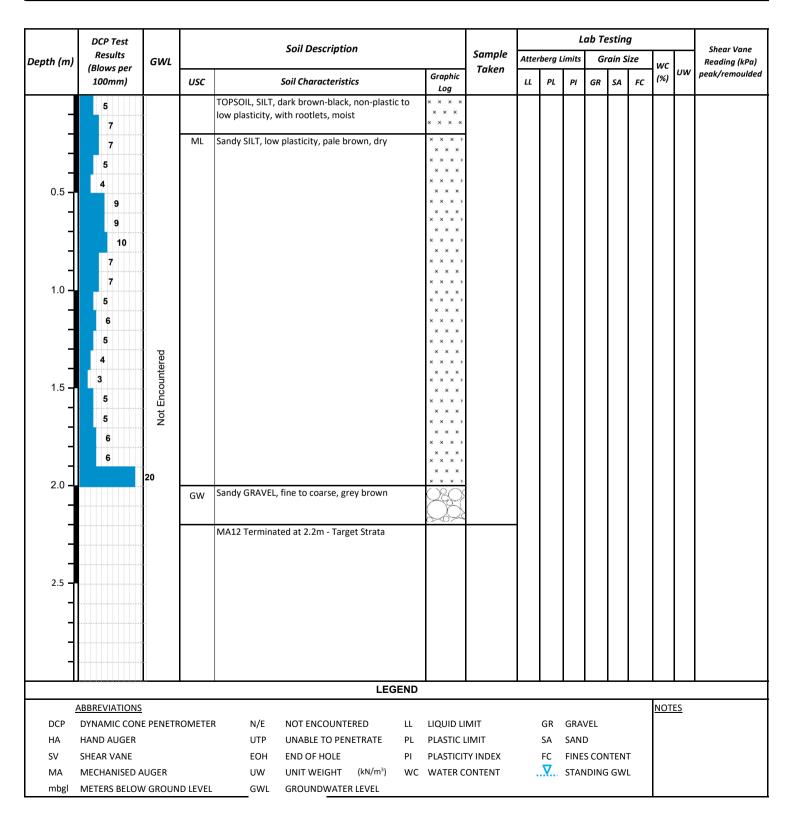
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SHALLOW GROUND INVESTIGATION LOG

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PROCESSED BY:	JBJ	TESTING METHOD:	MA		SHEAR VANE NUMBER:	N/A
LOCATION:	REFER TO SITE PLAN	GROUNDWATER LEVEL:	N/A		This report may only be reproduced in full	



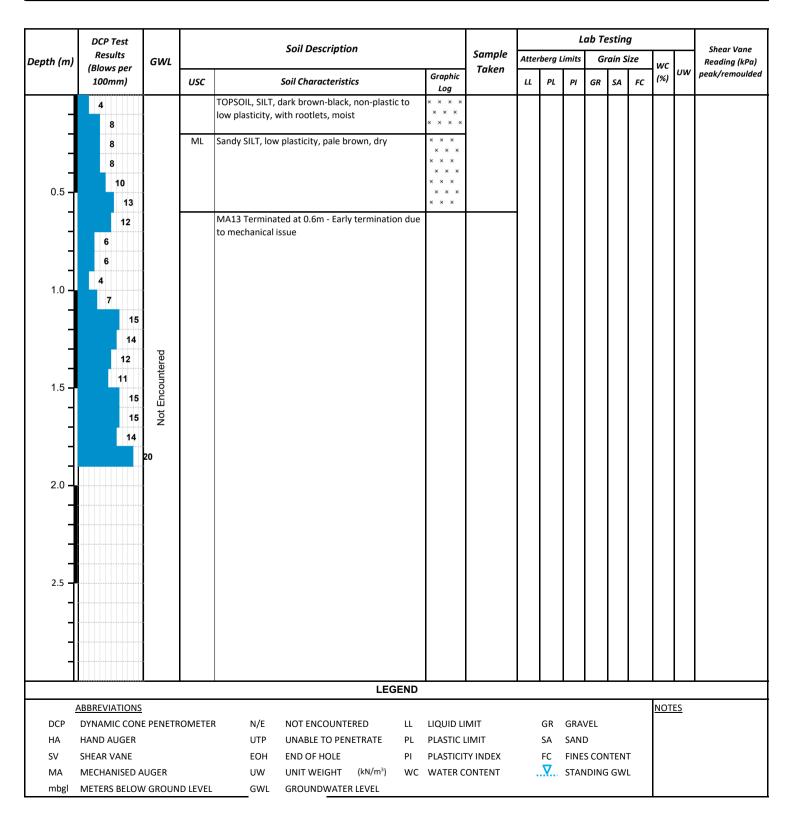


TESTING COMPLETED:

200357-8 Yoursection Ltd 3 December 2024

SHALLOW GROUND INVESTIGATION LOG

PROJECT:	10 / 487 Weedons	s Road, Rolleston				
LOGGED BY:	JBJ	TOTAL TESTING DEPTH:	2.2	mbgl	HOLE DIAMETER:	200 mm
PROCESSED BY:	JBJ	TESTING METHOD:	MA		SHEAR VANE NUMBER:	N/A
LOCATION:	REFER TO SITE PLAN	GROUNDWATER LEVEL:	N/A		This report may only be reproduced in full	



Borelog for well M36/1914

Grid Reference (NZTM) 1653300 mE 6171914 mN Location Accuracy: 3 - 15m

Ground Lavel Althode: 37.0 m +MSD Appuraço: < 0.5 m

Dritter # M Bistoy & Go Onli Method: Cable Tool

Borolog Dapth 100 0 m Drill Date 28-Mar-1984



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Borelog for well M36/5909

Grid Reference (NZTM): 1553366 mE, 5171950 mN Location Accuracy: 50 - 300m Ground Level Attitude: 38.6 m +MSD Accuracy: < 2.5 m

Oriller: Smiths Welldrilling
Orill Method: Rotary Rig
Borelog Depth: 48.0 m | Drill Date: 04-Apr-2000



Board(m)	Water Level Deptrim	ų.	Full Drillers Description	Formation
	0.50m	000	Sai	SP SP
	2.00m		Sandy grave	
		0::0::0::	Claybound sandy grave	FI
		.00.0		
5		-0.0.0		
		000		
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		0::0::0::0		
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	43.00m	7:0:0:0	Free sarridy graver	
Н			A PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE	
10		2:.0:.0:.0		
		20.0.0.0		
H	48.00m	0.0.0.		

Borelog for well M36/5910

Grid Reference (NZTM): 1553446 mE, 5171830 mN Location Accuracy: 10 – 50m Ground Level Altitude: 37.8 m +MSD Accuracy: < 2.5 m

Driller: Dynes Road Drilling Drill Method: Cable Tool



Scale(m)	Water Level Depthin	nj	Full Drillers Description	Formation Code
	***	0=0=0=0	Tight sit-bound grave!	SP
H	3.00m	0=0=0=	Small gravel sit-bound tight	SP.
5	4.20m	000	Small medium gravel, sandy traces, yellow sit.	RI
10	12,00m	000		
+5	17.20m		Small medium sendy gravel	RI .
20	21.70m	0=0=0= 0=0=0=0 =0=0=0=0 =0=0=0=0	Small medium gravel traces yellow sit enough water to keep sand pump going	RI
25	26.00m	0:0:0:0:	Medium small gravel, sandy	RI
			Orange sit sealed off water	BR
30	29.00m	0:0:0:0: :0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0	Small medium gravel, sandy	u
35	38.00m	0:0:0:0 0:0:0:0 0:0:0:0	Small medium gravel all band started	
46	40,20m	0=0=0	Small medium gravel all band started to seal off water. Pulled back to 38m.	L

Borelog for well M36/5911

Grid Reference (NZTM): 1553526 mE 5171710 mN Location Accuracy: 50 - 300m Ground Level Altitude: 37'4 m+MSD Accuracy: < 2.5 m



(Water mele(m) Level	Deptif (m)		Full Drivers Description	Formation
T		1100000	Topsoil, yellow sity sand	SP.
	1 80m	Section 1		
П		0::0::0::	Medium large sandy gravel	R1
II		:0::0::0:		
H	-	2:.0::0::0		
11				
Н	- 0	0.0.0.		
[]	5000	D::O::O::C		
	8,00m	RI SURW	Barrio and same account and	=1
	1	0.0.0.	Sinsi to use medium sanity gravel	3.0
Ш	- 1	:0::0::0:		
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	- 3	.00.:0:		
1	1			
1	- 1	0::0::0::		
		0::0::0::0		
H		0.0.0		
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П				
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		000000000	Small medium graver, water	11
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		00000000		
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		2000000000		
	26 00m	000000000		
	-	00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 0000	Heaving small graves	(2)
8		000000000		
	1	200000000		
B	- 3	000000000		
[]	1	20000000000		
П		2000000000		
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11	1	000000000		
П		00000000		
[]	î	000000000		
H		000000000		
11		00000000		
H	45 70m	200000000		
11	III	000000000	Sme! medium grave	4
	51.50m	55555555		

Borelog for well M36/6840

Grid Reference (NZTM): 1553670 mE, 5171476 mN

Location Accuracy: 2 - 15m

Ground Level Altitude: 36.4 m +MSD Accuracy: < 0.5 m

Driller, Smiths Welldrilling Drill Method, Rotary Rig

Borelog Depth: 48.0 m Drill Date: 20-Jul-2000



Scale(m) Le	vel Degittimi	Full Orllers Description	Formation
	1.00m	Soil	SP
	2.00m	Clay	SP.
D.		OOO Claytound gravels	SP-RI
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- 1	0::0	0::0::	
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12 December 2024

Att: Dean Gregory & Hamish Wheelans

Yoursection Ltd

Technical Memorandum: Soakage Testing at 1/487 Weedons Road, Rolleston

MNZ Ref: 220357-8 TM-001[A]

1. Introduction

Miyamoto New Zealand Ltd (Miyamoto) have been engaged by Yoursection Ltd to complete soakage testing at 487 Weedons Road. Miyamoto completed the following scope of works:

- Engage and supervise drilling contractor to complete soakage testing.
- Prepare a technical memorandum report detailing the results and findings.

Soakage testing was completed at 1/487 Weedons Road and comprised of drilling two boreholes to 4.5 m depth, with soakage testing was completed at the base of the boreholes using water from a 10,000-liter water cart. It is understood that results from the soakage testing will likely inform the design of possible future land developments within the wider area.

2. Site Location

The location of testing is shown below in figure 1. Two boreholes and associated soakage testing was completed at the eastern and western end of 1/487 Weedons Road, Rolleston, within grassed paddocks to the east of the Rolleston township.



Figure 1: Test locations

3. Site Geology

3.1 Mapped Geology

The mapped geology for the site comprises of modern river floodplain/low-level degradation terraces of unweathered, variably sorted gravel/sand/silt/clay. Typically, the surficial deposits of silt and sand overlying sandy gravel comprise a combination of alluvial silts and sands and aeolian / windblown (Loess) silt and fine sand deposits.

3.2 Gound Profile

The following ground profile was encountered in boreholes BH01 and BH02 and has been interpreted from nearby well data. The soil was logged from disturbed cuttings, with depth of gravel determined from observing drilling progress and response. Grain size is interpretive and based on experience within the geology. Ground water was not encountered and is expected at greater than 10 m depth.

Table 1: Ground Conditions Summary

Layer	Typical thickness (m)	Soil Description
Тр	0.3	Topsoil, SILT, brown
ML / SM	1.0* to 2.5**	Sandy SILT and Silty SAND, pale brown
GW	51.6***	Sandy GRAVEL, fine to coarse grained, grey, sub-rounded to rounded, with inclusions of cobbles

^{*}BH02, **BH01, ***Maximum depth of well log M36_5911 located at 1/487 Weedons Road. Boreholes BH01 and BH02 terminated at 4.5m bgl.

Well bore data sourced from Environment Canterbury's Well Search database has been reviewed when preparing this report. Wellbore with ID M36_5911 located at 1/487 Weedons Road terminates at 51.6m bgl. The well log indicates 1.8 m of SILT overlying Sandy GRAVEL to 51.6 m. Ground water appears to have been encountered at 19 m below ground within the unconfined gravel aquifer, and approximately 12 m below ground level (bgl) within the 'confined', likely artesian water bearing strata the with well screen located at 49.7 to 51.6 m bgl.

The sandy gravel deposits beneath surficial sand and silt soils are typically free draining at some depth below the ground surface. The surficial deposits of silt overlying the gravel (which are often Loess / aeolian derived and likely hydrophobic) can infill the free draining sandy gravel voids over time, typically to between 0.3 and 1.0 m below the top of the gravel deposits. See figure 2 below for typical appearance of the sandy gravel deposits in Rolleston.



Figure 2: An excavation in a neighbouring subdivision showing typical sandy gravel deposits.

4. Soakage Testing

4.1 Drilling and Equipment

Soakage testing was completed within two separate boreholes (BH01 and BH02) with 154 mm internal diameter, 186 mm external diameter steel casing, and drilled to 4.5 m below ground level (bgl). The boreholes were completed by East Coast Drilling on 21 November 2024 using a truck mounted water well drilling rig. Casing was advanced immediately behind the drill string, with soil cuttings removed via compressed air and disposed of adjacent to the borehole.

Borehole soakage testing is preferred within the sandy gravel deposits as it allows a smaller total surface area to be tested (versus a machine excavated test pit) and hence reducing water demand, making it possible to sustain a fixed head during a soakage test. The depth of boreholes and soakage testing was determined based on past soakage testing in the area and the approximate depth of future soak pits. A 3.5 mm gauge well screen was installed at the base of the borehole to enable a casing to be raised or lowered if required.

Water was delivered to the borehole via a pump and water cart with 10,000 litre capacity. Water flow rates were measured using a Euromag electromagnetic flow meter connected in parallel between the water cart and borehole. An electronic dip meter was used to measure the water level within casing when performing soakage testing.

Borehole casing, flow meter, and well screen is shown below in figures 3 and 4.



Figure 3: The flow meter used during testing set inline between water cart and top of steel casing (left). The 6 meter long, 154 mm ID, 184 mm OD streel casing prior to advancing into ground to 4.5m bgl for soakage testing.





Figure 4: The 0.5 m long 3.5 mm gauge well screen inserted at the base of casing (left). Euromag flow meter with flow reported in litres per second and volume in cubic meters (m³) providing values to the nearest to 0.1 m³ increment.

4.2 Soakage Testing Methodology

Steel cased boreholes were advanced to 4.5 m bgl within the sandy gravel deposits at 1/487 Weedons Road for both BH01 and BH02, with a well screen (see figure 4) inserted at the base of the casing. The depth of the boreholes approximates the depth of future soak pit design.

Three constant head soakage tests and one falling head test was performed in total following presoaking of boreholes BH01 and BH02. The boreholes were not filled for 4 hours prior to the constant head test in either BH01 or BH02 as the drainage rate is too high to maintain a head of water within the borehole for more than a few minutes (or seconds). A presoak of approximately 200 litres of water was completed 3 times per borehole. Testing was completed in general accordance with Tauranga City Council's (TCC) Infrastructure Development Code, Appendix F.3.1 and F.3.2¹.

One constant head test was completed in BH01 with casing elevated 0.5 m from the base of the borehole. Casing was elevated to 0.5 m above the base (4.0 m bgl) to allow some sidewall soakage as it is possible the base of the borehole is 'contaminated' with fine sediment restricting drainage. This methodology was derived from previous testing completed in the area by PDP Ltd for GW Wilfield. The elevation of casing height was reduced in future tests within BH02 to reduce water consumption, with casing at 4.5 m bgl (not elevated above base) and 4.35 m bgl (elevated 0.15 m above base) in test 1 and 2 within BH02 respectively.

4.3 BH01 Soakage Tests

Water consumption with casing elevated 0.5 m above the base of the borehole resulted in the 6 m column of water draining within 3 seconds during the pre-soakage. Due to the high rate of soakage it was not possible to complete a falling head test in BH01 with casing at 0.5 m above the base of the borehole. A total of \sim 600 litres of water was used during the three pre-soaks.

¹ Tauranga City Council (TCC). October 2021. 'Infrastructure Development Code'. Design Standard DS-5 Stormwater.

BH01 Constant Head Soakage Test 1: A water flow rate of 20 litres per second (72,000 litres per hour) was required (maximum flow rate of water cart pump) during the fixed head test to maintain a head of 2.9 m (1.6 m bgl). The constant head soakage test in BH01 was completed in less than 8 minutes (465 Seconds) consuming 9 ,400 litres of water. The test was completed when the water cart was empty. The total soakage area is calculated at 0.320 m² resulting in a soakage rate of 225 meters per hour (m/hr).

4.4 BH02 Soakage Tests

Two constant head soakage tests were completed in borehole BH02, with the first test (Test 1) completed within BH02 with the casing base at 4.5 m bgl (not elevated). The second test (Test 2) within BH02 was completed with casing elevated 0.15 m above the base (4.35 m bgl).

It was possible to complete a falling head soakage test within BH02 when casing was not elevated above the base of the borehole. With the base of casing at 4.5 m bgl, a full 6 m column of water within the casing drained in ~4 minutes. By comparison, when casing was elevated 0.15 m above the base of the borehole in test 2, the full column of water drained in ~30 seconds.

Table 2: BH02 Falling Head Soakage Test with Casing at 4.5 m bgl

Time (seconds)	Head height (falling head)	Soakage rate (m/hr)
0	6.0	-
30	4.5	~124
60	3.3	~99
90	2.3	~82
120	2.0	~58
150	1.3	~58
180	0.6	~50
210	0.3	~25
240	0.2	~8

The falling head soakage test completed in borehole BH02 prior to the constant head soakage tests resulted in comparable soakage rates to a constant head with a 4.5 m water head height. The constant head Soakage test is considered more representative of the performance of ground soakage when considering the head height of water within a soak pit near the limits of capacity. Given that the falling head test was performed using manual measurements of water head using an electronic dip meter, there is a large degree of inaccuracy when compared to the constant head test.

BH02 Constant Head Soakage Test 1: A water flow rate of 1.35 litres per second (4,860 litres per hour) was required to maintain a head of \sim 4.5 m (0.0 m bgl). The test was completed over 11 minutes (660 seconds) consuming \sim 900 litres of water. The total soakage area is calculated at 0.027 m² resulting in a soakage rate of 180 meters per hour (m/hr).

BH02 Constant Head Soakage Test 2: A water flow rate of 4.86 litres per second (17,496 litres per hour) was required to maintain a head of $^{\sim}4.5$ m (0.0 m bgl). The test was completed over 25 minutes (1500 seconds) consuming $^{\sim}7300$ litres of water while maintaining a head of $^{\sim}4.5$ m (0.0 m bgl). Total soakage area is calculated at 0.115 m² resulting in a soakage rate of 152 meters per hour (m/hr).

4.5 Constant Head Soakage Test Results Summary

The results from the soakage tests completed on 21 November 2024 completed at 1/487 Weedons Road in Boreholes BH01 and BH02 are summarised below in table 3 below.

Table 3: Constant Head Soakage Summary

Test No.	Casing height above base (m)	Diameter of borehole (m)	Test Soakage Area (m²)	Flow Rate with Stabilised Head (liters/ second)	Stabilised Head (m)	Soakage Rate (m/hr)
BH01 – Test 1	0.5	0.186	0.320	20.0	2.9	225
BH02 – Test 1	0.0	0.186	0.027	1.35	4.5	180
BH02 – Test 2	0.15	0.186	0.115	4.86	4.5	152

Measured soakage rates were greater in BH01, this is likely due to a slight variation in ground conditions between the two test locations. The driller noted that it felt like cobbles towards the base of BH01 versus gravel in BH02. It should be noted that the higher recorded soakage rate in BH01 was achieved with a lower head height (2.9 m) and hence if a higher flow rate from the water cart was available, soakage rates would have likely been higher than recorded. Based on the testing, sidewall soakage area within the borehole contributed proportionally to the overall soakage rates. Considerable additional soakage is achieved when casing is lifted above the base of the borehole.

5. Discussion and Recommendations

The sandy gravel soils which are encountered beneath a thin (1.0 - 2.5m) deposit of silt and sand at the site has very high soakage potential. Past soakage tests in the area completed by PDP ltd achieved similar results with unfactored rates of between 120 and 204 meters per hour (m/hr).

It is recommended that the lowest value of stabilised soakage rate of 152 m/hr is used in design with a factor of safety of 3 applied, resulting in a factored design value of 50 m/hr (50,000 mm/hr). A soakage rate of 50 m/hr is considered appropriate in soak pit design where similar geology is encountered, and the soak pit depth is approximately 4.0 to 4.5 m depth. The upper 0.3 to 1.0 m of gravel deposits can become infilled with fine sediment from the overlying fine grained soils reducing soakage potential, so it is important to design soak pits with a base depth which is greater than 1.0 m below the top of the sandy gravel deposits i.e. the depth of overlying soils (sand and silt) plus 1.0 m minimum.

Maintenance of the soakage system is required to ensure high soakage rates are maintained. A reduction in design soakage value could account for some future clogging of the soakage system form fine sediment. Table 4 below is taken from the Auckland Council's 'Stormwater Disposal via Soakage in the Auckland Region' 2013 report² and details results from a clogging assessment completed by PDP in the Auckland region. Based on table 4, within a residential subdivision, some maintenance is expected to be required prior to 18 years after construction to maintain design drainage levels.

Table 4: Soak pit clogging results (Auckland Region)

Sediment Loading (kg/ha/yr)	Time to clog base of soak pit (months)	Time to clog soak pit flow below design flow (years)
5000 (construction site or bare soil)	2	1.5
1500 (industrial site)	6	4.5
350 (residential site)	10	18

² Auckland Council. October 2013. Stormwater Disposal via Soakage in the Auckland Region' Section 7.3.2.3, table 8.

Sediment Loading (kg/ha/yr)	Time to clog base of soak pit (months)	Time to clog soak pit flow below design flow (years)
20 (roof runoff)	186	>30

Verification testing in the form of full-scale soakage testing is recommended following completion of soak pit construction. It is likely that no water 'return' will be achieved during the full-scale soakage testing due to the high rate of soakage, i.e. it should not be possible to measure a head of water when completing the test. This may provide sufficient evidence that the soakage system is functioning as intended.

6. Limitations

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7. Closure

If you have any queries or you require any further clarification on any aspects of this memorandum, please do not hesitate to contact Miyamoto International (NZ) Ltd.

Prepared by:

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Geotechnical Assessment Report

9/487 Weedons Road, Rolleston

Issue Date: 4 July 2025

MNZ Reference: **200357-11-RP-001[A]**

Prepared for: YourSection Ltd

Report Tracking – 9/487 Weedons Road, Rolleston

Revision	Status	Date	Prepared by	Reviewed by
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Authorisation

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Miyamoto New Zealand Limited

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Appendix A: Site Photographs

Appendix B: Geotechnical Investigation Results

1. Introduction and Scope

Miyamoto New Zealand Ltd (Miyamoto) has been engaged by YourSection Ltd (the Client) to conduct a geotechnical assessment for the proposed subdivision of 9/487 Weedons Road, Rolleston (the Site). The purpose of this assessment is to characterise the geotechnical conditions and hazards at the site in support of the subdivision application at Selwyn District Council.

The following has been undertaken as part of this phase of works:

- Desktop study to identify relevant available geological and geotechnical information.
- Site walkover inspection of the land.
- Geotechnical site investigation, comprising:
 - o 4 No. Hand-augered boreholes (HA).
 - o 4 No. Dynamic Cone Penetrometer (DCP) tests.
- Geotechnical assessment and reporting of the findings, including development and foundation design recommendations.

The geotechnical investigation and assessment were carried out considering the Ministry of Business, Innovation & Employment (MBIE) and New Zealand Geotechnical Society (NZGS) Guidance documents Earthquake geotechnical engineering practice - Modules 1 to 4 (November 2021), and other relevant documents as required.

2. Site Description and Proposed Development

The site, legally described as LOT 5 DP 47839, is located in Rolleston and is approximately 4.3 hectares (ha) in area. The topography of the site is relatively flat with a difference in elevation of ~1.0 m and slight shallow undulations / channel features. The property is bound by Weedons Road to the northeast and by rural properties on all other boundaries. A site location plan is provided as Figure 1.

The site currently houses a residential dwelling and a number of out buildings / sheds (southwest paddock). The groundcover comprises predominantly grassland and a rectangular block of what appeared to be an olive grove (northwest paddock). Tree lines are present along the boundaries between the paddocks. Site photographs are provided in Appendix A.

The site is not located within the MBIE Residential Foundation Technical Categories (TC), with the land mapped as 'N/A - Urban Non-residential'.

The proposed development comprises residential subdivision of the site. At this stage the number of lots and the layout of such have not been specified. Earthworks will be required to form the building platforms, services, and roading.



Figure 1: Site Location Plan

3. Desktop Study

3.1 References

The following third-party resources have been reviewed and are referenced in our assessment:

- New Zealand Geotechnical Database (NZGD).
- Environment Canterbury (ECan).
- Selwyn District Council (SDC).
- Canterbury Maps.
- GNS Science Geological Maps.
- Google Earth Imagery.

3.2 Contaminated Land Considerations

An independent assessment of contaminated land is being undertaken by others and will be presented under separate cover.

3.3 Natural Hazards

3.3.1 Flooding

As per the Partially Operative Selwyn District Plan, the site is mapped within the 'Plains Flood Management...2023' area, the requirements of SDC regarding such should be followed.

3.3.2 Liquefaction

The site is mapped in an area classified as 'Liquefaction Damage Unlikely...2023' as per the Partially Operative Selwyn District Plan.

With reference to the Canterbury Maps, liquefaction was not mapped on site during the 2010-2011 Canterbury Earthquake Sequence (CES).

3.4 Ground Motion

The site is not located within the NZGD 'Conditional PGA for Liquefaction Assessment' mapping layers, however, it is in close proximity and we have extrapolated the data for the site.

Using the MBIE and Bradley & Hughes (2012) procedures, we have found that the site was 'sufficiently tested' to the Serviceability Limit State (SLS) level of earthquake demand during the September 2010 event of the CES. This indicates that land and building damage in a future SLS event is likely to be similar to the September event.

Utilising a derivation of the Bradley and Hughes method, we can suggest that the site was not tested to Ultimate Limit State (ULS) level of shaking during the CES. Based on the probabilistic analysis of the PGAs experienced at the site, the nature of land and building damage is likely to be more severe during a future ULS event than that already experienced during the individual CES events.

4. Geotechnical Site Investigation

Geotechnical data available from the New Zealand Geotechnical Database (NZGD), previous works within proximity of the site, and Environment Canterbury (ECan) has been used as part of our assessment.

On 2 July 2025 Miyamoto undertook a site investigation comprising the following:

- 4 No. Hand-augered boreholes (HA).
- 4 No. Dynamic Cone Penetrometer (DCP) tests.

The exploratory hole locations are shown in Figure 2, summarised in Table 1, and the engineering logs / plots are included as Appendix B.



Figure 2: Exploratory Hole Location Plan

Table 1: Geotechnical Investigation Summary

Ref	Source	Source Test Type	
2025_HA01 to 04	Miyamoto Hand Auger with associated Dynamic (200357-11) Cone Penetrometer		1.9 to 3.1 mbgl
2024_MA/SP07 & 13	Miyamoto (200357-8)	Machine Auger with associated Dynamic Cone Penetrometer	0.5 to 1.9 mbgl
2022_TP16 to 18	Miyamoto (200357-1)	Trial Pit with associated Dynamic Cone Penetrometer	0.6 to 1.3 mbgl
M36_7335 ECan		Machine Borehole (Rotary)	42 mbgl
M36_6840	ECdII	Machine Borehole (Rotary)	48 mbgl

5. Geotechnical Evaluation and Assessment

5.1 Ground Profile

The ground profile interpreted from the on-site shallow ground investigation, correlated with the available existing data, generally comprises a layer of topsoil (0.4 m to 0.5 m in thickness), overlying predominantly firm Sandy Silt and medium dense Silty Sand to between 1.9 and 3.1 mbgl, below which dense to very dense Silty Gravel and Cobbles are present to depth.

The ECan well bore logs indicate the gravel layer continues to depth.

5.2 Groundwater Conditions

Standing groundwater was not encountered during our site-specific investigation. With reference to the nearby ECan well bores and the Canterbury Maps, groundwater is likely to be present at a depth of >10 mbgl.

5.3 Site Subsoil Class

Based on the results of our site-specific investigation, investigation data from the surrounding area, geological maps and other published information, we consider NZS1170.5 Site Subsoil 'Class D - deep or soft soil' to be appropriate.

5.4 Liquefaction Assessment

Based on our assessment, including published mapping (Partially Operative Selwyn District Plan), the performance of the land during previous seismic events, the site-specific ground conditions and groundwater regime, we concur that the risk of damaging effects from liquefaction at the site is low with the seismic performance expected to be equivalent to MBIE Technical Category (TC) 1 as per the MBIE Guidance (2012).

6. Assessment of Geotechnical Hazards as per RMA Section 106

As per the requirements of Section 106 of the Resource Management Act (RMA) (2017), we have undertaken an assessment of the significant geotechnical hazards that may affect the site. These hazards include, but are not limited to erosion, falling debris, slippage, subsidence, and inundation.

At the time of our site visit, there was no evidence of erosion or erosional features on site. The shallow soils could be vulnerable to erosion if the topsoil layer is removed and left unprotected for prolonged periods of time. This can be easily mitigated with appropriate design measures during construction.

Given the proximity of the site to any source, rockfall (falling debris) is not considered a risk to the site and given the site is generally flat with only a minor gradual change in elevation across the site, slope instability (slippage) is not considered to be a risk.

On the basis of our geotechnical assessment herein, we do not consider subsidence (under either static or seismic loading) to be a significant hazard for normal construction (i.e. NZS3604 compliant buildings).

As per the Partially Operative Selwyn District Plan, the site is mapped within the 'Plains Flood Management...2023' area, the requirements of SDC regarding such should be followed.

Provided that the geotechnical recommendations given in this report are followed, and the appropriate engineering measures implemented, we consider that the land is unlikely to be affected nor worsen, accelerate, or result in material damage by the proposed development.

7. Development Recommendations

7.1 Earthworks

Earthworks will be required to form the building platforms, services and roading.

As general guidance, earthworks are to be undertaken in accordance with NZS4431:2022 (Engineered fill construction for lightweight structures) and WorkSafe New Zealand (July 2016) Good Practice Guidelines - Excavation Safety. For a site of this nature, the following would typically be required for the earthworks:

- Review and approval of earthworks methodology by suitably qualified geoprofessional / engineer.
- Removal of vegetation, topsoil and organic matter (organic rich soils or peat) as well as any uncontrolled fill from the development areas (staged as required).
- Excavate to the required level(s) with incorporation of temporary and / or permanent support / retention as required (e.g. areas where a cut may exceed 0.5 m in loose, cohesionless soils).
- Subgrade to be proof rolled and inspected by suitably qualified geo-professional / engineer.
- Fill to be placed and compacted as specified in 4431:2022 (in layers of suitable
 thickness to achieve the required compaction) with testing of fill material by nuclear
 densometer testing (NDM), or other approved methods, undertaken by an
 accredited third-party. Testing frequency will be confirmed during the future stages
 of the project with the results provided to a suitably qualified geo-professional /
 engineer (along with particle size distribution and compaction curves for the fill) for
 certification.

If the existing buildings are to be removed, their foundations and associated services are to be removed along with any underlying soft or otherwise unsuitable material, and replaced in line with the above recommendations.

7.2 Foundation Recommendations

Preliminarily, NZS3604 foundations specifically designed for the available bearing capacity are considered geotechnically feasible for NZS3604 compliant structures, subject to building-specific geotechnical investigations.

Consideration should be given to cut / fill boundaries intersecting the building locations.

Preliminarily, the following Geotechnical Ultimate Bearing Capacity (GUBC) may be assumed below the topsoil and within natural soils:

- 0.4 m square pile footing:
 - o 150 kPa at 0.3 mbgl.
 - o 190 kPa at 0.4 mbgl.
- 0.3 m wide strip footing:
 - o 120 kPa at 0.3 mbgl.
 - o 150 kPa at 0.4 mbgl.

Over excavation of topsoil or otherwise unsuitable material and backfilling with suitable fill will likely be required considering the findings of the site-specific investigation.

7.3 Stormwater Management

Stormwater management is outside the scope of our works and will require detailed design by a suitably experienced person, however, it is recommended that the design of any stormwater systems that discharge to land, is reviewed by Miyamoto to ensure there are no adverse effects on the development from a geotechnical perspective.

7.4 Pavement / Roading Infrastructure / Services

As for stormwater management, roading / pavements / services are outside the scope of our works and will require detailed design by a suitably experienced person. Miyamoto would be happy to provide geotechnical advice as and when required.

7.5 Contaminated Land

An independent assessment of contaminated land is being undertaken by others and will be presented under separate cover.

8. Additional Considerations

As we have undertaken the initial investigation and are familiar with the site, we are in a good position to assist with the future stages of the project including the recommendations included in this report. We would be pleased to provide a detailed scope and fee estimate for these works. However, should we not be engaged to undertake the future works, it is recommended that a suitably qualified geo-professional / engineer be engaged for the following works:

- Review of earthworks management plan.
- Construction monitoring of earthworks as per 4431:2022.
- Provision of a Geotechnical Completion Report and associated certification.

9. Limitations

This report is subject to the following limitations:

- This report has been prepared by Miyamoto for the Client for the purpose(s) agreed with the Client (Purpose). Miyamoto accepts no responsibility for the validity, appropriateness, sufficiency, or consequences of the Client using the report for purposes other than for the Purpose.
- This report is not intended for general publication or circulation. This report is not to be reproduced by the Client except in relation to the Purpose, without Miyamoto's prior written permission. Miyamoto disclaims all risk and all responsibility to any third party.
- This report is provided based on the various assumptions contained in the report.
 The assumptions were based on the professional judgment of Miyamoto.
- Miyamoto's professional services are performed using a degree of care and skill reasonably exercised by reputable consultants providing the same or similar services as at the date of this report.
- The sub surface information has been obtained from investigation carried out at discrete locations, which by their nature only provide information about a relatively small volume of subsoils. While Miyamoto has taken reasonable skill and care in carrying out the investigation to determine the subsoil condition, the subsoil condition could differ substantially from the results of any sampling investigation. Miyamoto is not responsible for and does not accept any liability in respect of any difference between the actual subsoil conditions and the results of our investigation.
- Any susceptibility analysis carried out in respect of liquefaction is based on Miyamoto's current understanding as an experienced professional engineering consultant of the data, methods etc. Future seismic events may change our understanding of liquefaction and its affects, which may affect the content of this report. Miyamoto is not responsible for and does not accept any liability where the content of this report is changed due to a change in industry knowledge of matters relating to liquefaction.
- This report specifically excludes assessment or advice relating to hazardous materials, such as asbestos.
- Where the Client provides information to Miyamoto, including design calculations and drawings of the as-built structure, or where the report indicates that we have obtained and/or relied upon information provided from a third party, Miyamoto has not made any independent verification of this information except as expressly stated in the report. Miyamoto assumes no responsibility for any inaccuracies in, or omissions to, that information.
- A change in circumstances, facts, information after the report has been provided may affect the adequacy or accuracy of the report. Miyamoto is not responsible for the adequacy or accuracy of the report because of any such changes.

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Appendix A: Site Photographs



Photograph 1: Looking South from HA/SP02



Photograph 2: Looking ~Southeast from HA/SP02



Photograph 3: Looking ~Southeast from HA/SP01



Photograph 4: Looking ~Northwest from HA/SP02

Appendix B: Geotechnical Investigation Results



200357-11 YourSection Ltd 2 July 2025

SHALLOW GROUND INVESTIGATION LOG

PROJECT:	9/487 Weedons R	9/487 Weedons Road					
LOGGED BY:	JBJ	TOTAL TESTING DEPTH:	3.1	mbgl			
PROCESSED BY:	CMD	TESTING METHOD:	HA + D	СР	SHEAR VANE NUMBER:	2012	
LOCATION:	REFER TO SITE PLAN	GROUNDWATER LEVEL:	N/E		This report may only be reproduced in full		

	DCP Test				Soil Description	.n						L	ab Te	esting	g			Shear Vane
Depth (m)	Results (Blows per	GWL			Joil Description				Sample Taken	Atter	berg L	imits	Gr	ain S	ize	wc		Reading (kPa)
	100mm)		usc		Soil Characteristic	cs		raphic Log	ruken	LL	PL	PI	GR	SA	FC	(%)	UW	peak/remoulded
_	2 2			SILT; brown,	moist (TOPSOIL)		少 少 少 少 少 少 少 少 少 少 少 一	、										
0.5	2 3 2 2				sticity, pale grey		× × × ×	\(\I_\) \(\I_\) \(\I_\) \(\X \times \										113/45
1.0 -	4 3 3 3			Sandy SILT; n brown	on-low plasticity	, pale grey	× × × × × × × × × ×	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *										
- - 1.5 -	2 2 2 1 2	NOT ENCOUNTERED		Silty SAND; fi	ne grained, pale	brown, mo	» » » »	× × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × ×										
2.0	3 3 4 4 4	Z		becomes dry	/moist and friabl	le												
2.5 — —	5 4 4 6			becomes fine	e to medium grai	ned												
-	6			SAND; fi	ne to medium, p	ale brown) (2.25) (2.25) (3.25) (3.25) (3.25)											
	20			3.1 mbgl E	OH - Target Stra	itum (grav	el)											
						LEGI	END											
DCP HA	ABBREVIATIONS DYNAMIC CONF HAND AUGER	E PENETF	ROMETEI	UTP	NOT ENCOUNTE		PL PL		MIT		SA	GRA\ SANI	D			NOT	<u>ES</u>	
MA SV GWL	MACHINE AUGI SHEAR VANE GROUNDWATE			EOH UW	END OF HOLE UNIT WEIGHT	(kN/m³)	PI PL/ WC W/		Y INDEX ONTENT		FC V		S CON					



200357-11 YourSection Ltd 2 July 2025

SHALLOW GROUND INVESTIGATION LOG

PROJECT:	9/487 Weedons R	oad				
LOGGED BY:	JBJ	TOTAL TESTING DEPTH:	2.4	mbgl		
PROCESSED BY:	CMD	TESTING METHOD:	HA + D	СР	SHEAR VANE NUMBER:	2012
LOCATION:	REFER TO SITE PLAN	GROUNDWATER LEVEL:	N/E		This report may only be reproduced in full	

	DCP Test			Soil Description					L	ab Te	estin	g			Shear Vane
Depth (m)	Results (Blows per	GWL		SC Soil Characteristics Graphi Log SILT; brown, moist (TOPSOIL)		Sample Taken	Atte	rberg L	imits	Gı	rain S	ize	wc		Reading (kPa)
	100mm)		USC	Soil Characteristics	Graphic Log	такеп	LL	PL	PI	GR	SA	FC	(%)	UW	peak/remoulded
-	3 2			SILT; brown, moist (TOPSOIL)											
0.5 -	3 2 3 3			Sandy SILT; non-low plasticity, pale grey brown, moist-wet	× × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × ×										144/46
1.0 - -	2 2 3	. 0:			* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *										216/45
1.5 -	3 4 4 4 8	NOT ENCOUNTERED		Silty SAND; fine grained, pale brown	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *										
2.0 -	6 4 4 9			SAND; fine to medium grained, pale brown											
2.5	13))		with some silt EOH - Target Stratum (gravel)											
-															
				LEGEND									1		
DCP HA MA	ABBREVIATIONS DYNAMIC CONE HAND AUGER MACHINE AUGE	PENETF	ROMETEI	UTP UNABLE TO PENETRATE PL EOH END OF HOLE PI	PLASTICI	LIMIT TY INDEX			SANI	D S CON			NOT	<u>ES</u>	
	SHEAR VANE GROUNDWATE	R LEVEL		UW UNIT WEIGHT (kN/m³) WC	WATER C	ONTENT	•	.	SIAN	אווטוי	J GW	L			



200357-11 YourSection Ltd 2 July 2025

SHALLOW GROUND INVESTIGATION LOG

PROJECT:	9/487 Weedons R	oad			
LOGGED BY:	JBJ	TOTAL TESTING DEPTH:	1.9 mbgl		
PROCESSED BY:	CMD	TESTING METHOD:	HA + DCP	SHEAR VANE NUMBER:	2012
LOCATION:	REFER TO SITE PLAN	GROUNDWATER LEVEL:	N/E	This report may only be reproduced in full	

	DCP Test			Soil Description					L	ab Te	estin	g			Chanallana
Depth (m)	Results (Blows per	GWL		Son Description		Sample	Atte	berg L	imits	Gı	rain S	ize	wc		Shear Vane Reading (kPa)
	(Blows рег 100mm)		usc	Soil Characteristics	Graphic Log	Taken	LL	PL	PI	GR	SA	FC	(%)	UW	peak/remoulded
-	1 2			SILT; brown, moist (TOPSOIL)	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4										
- 0.5 - -	2 2 3 3			Sandy SILT; non-low plasticity 200 mm lens of silty SAND, wet	/, \l/, \l/, \l/, \l/, \l/, \l/, \l/, \l										167/62
- 1.0 - - -	3 3 3 3	0		200 mm lens of silty SAND	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *										240+
- 1.5 - -	3 5 5 5	NOT ENCOUNTERED		SILT, low plasticity pale brown with orrange mottles, dry to moist	x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x										
2.0 -	8 20			with some Sand EOH - Target Stratum (gravel)	× × × × × × ×										
2.5 -															
- - -				LEGEND											
A	BBREVIATIONS			LEGEND									NOT	ES	
DCP HA MA	DYNAMIC CONI HAND AUGER MACHINE AUGI	PENETF	ROMETE	UTP UNABLE TO PENETRATE PL EOH END OF HOLE PI		IMIT TY INDEX		FC	SANI FINE	o S con				_	
SV	SHEAR VANE GROUNDWATE			UW UNIT WEIGHT (kN/m³) WC	WATER C	ONTENT		.∇	STAN	IDING	GW	L			



200357-11 YourSection Ltd 2 July 2025

SHALLOW GROUND INVESTIGATION LOG

PROJECT:	9/487 Weedons R	oad				
LOGGED BY:	JBJ	TOTAL TESTING DEPTH:	1.9	mbgl		
PROCESSED BY:	CMD	TESTING METHOD:	HA + D	СР	SHEAR VANE NUMBER:	2012
LOCATION:	REFER TO SITE PLAN	GROUNDWATER LEVEL:	N/E		This report may only be reproduced in full	

	DCP Test			Soil Description					L	ab Te	estin	g			Shear Vane
Depth (m)	Results (Blows per	GWL		Son Description		Sample Taken	Attei	berg L	imits	Gı	rain S	ize	wc		Reading (kPa)
	100mm)		usc	Soil Characteristics	Graphic Log	raken	LL	PL	PI	GR	SA	FC	(%)	UW	peak/remoulded
- -	1 1 2			SILT; brown, moist (TOPSOIL)	6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6										
0.5 -	2 2 4 3			Sandy SILT; non-low plasticity, brown grey becomes pale brown	/, \l/, \l/, \l/, \l/, \l/, \l/, \l/, \l										128/34
1.0 -	2 3 2 2				* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *										
1.5 -	2 2 4 4 5	NOT ENCOUNTERED		SILT, low plasticity pale brown, moist	× × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × ×										
2.0	10	Z		EOH - Target Stratum (gravel)	× × × × × × × ×										
2.5 -															
-				LEGEND											
,	ABBREVIATIONS			LEGEND									NOT	ES	
_	DYNAMIC CON		OMETER	R N/E NOT ENCOUNTERED LL	LIQUID LI	MIT		GR	GRA	√EL					
	HAND AUGER			UTP UNABLE TO PENETRATE PL					SANI						
	MACHINE AUGI	R		EOH END OF HOLE PI	PLASTICI					S CON					
	SHEAR VANE GROUNDWATE	ם ו בו יבי		UW UNIT WEIGHT (kN/m³) WC	WATER C	ONTENT		.∇	STAN	IDING	G GW	L			



PROJECT NUMBER: CLIENT:

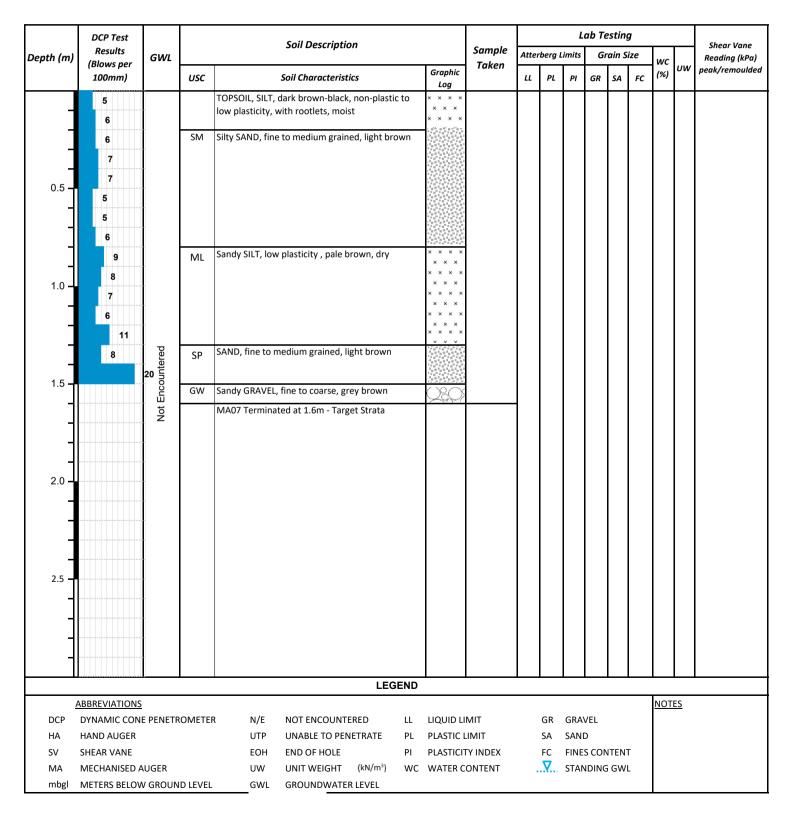
TESTING COMPLETED:

200357-8 Yoursection Ltd 3 December 2024

SHALLOW GROUND INVESTIGATION LOG

MA07

PROJECT:	10 / 487 Weedons	Road, Rolleston				
LOGGED BY:	JBJ	TOTAL TESTING DEPTH:	1.6	mbgl	HOLE DIAMETER:	200 mm
PROCESSED BY:	JBJ	TESTING METHOD:	MA		SHEAR VANE NUMBER:	N/A
LOCATION:	REFER TO SITE PLAN	GROUNDWATER LEVEL:	N/A		This report may only be reproduced in full	





PROJECT NUMBER:

CLIENT:

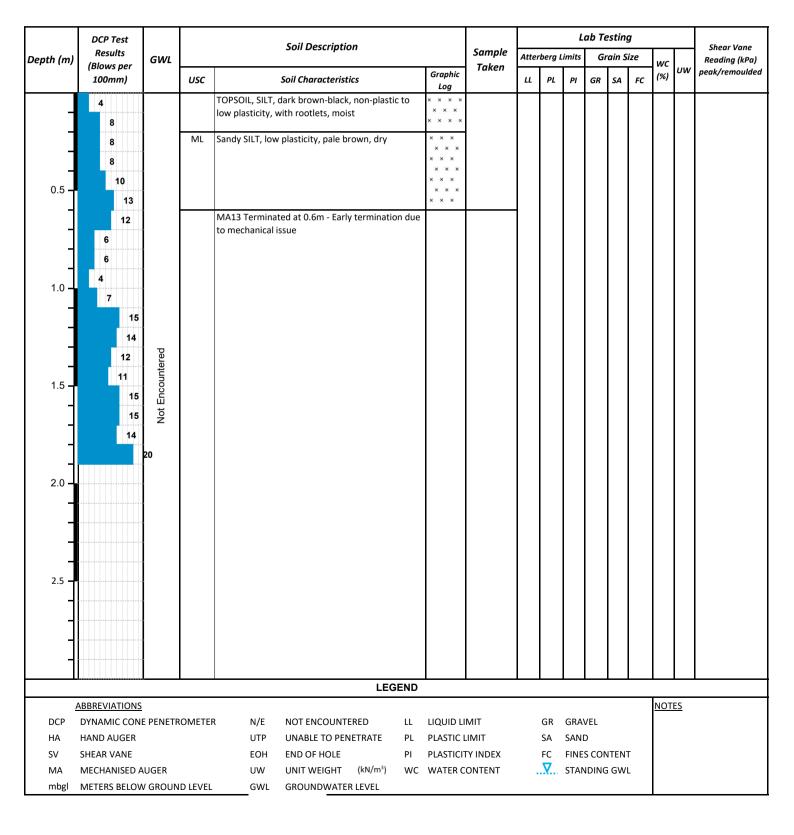
TESTING COMPLETED:

200357-8 Yoursection Ltd 3 December 2024

SHALLOW GROUND INVESTIGATION LOG

MA13

PROJECT:	10 / 487 Weedons	Road, Rolleston				
LOGGED BY:	JBJ	TOTAL TESTING DEPTH:	2.2	mbgl	HOLE DIAMETER:	200 mm
PROCESSED BY:	JBJ	TESTING METHOD:	MA		SHEAR VANE NUMBER:	N/A
LOCATION:	REFER TO SITE PLAN	GROUNDWATER LEVEL:	N/A		This report may only be reproduced in full	





200357-1 YourSection Ltd 10 June 2022

SHALLOW GROUND INVESTIGATION LOG

2022_TP16

PROJECT:	148, 156 & 178 Lir	ncoln Rolleston Road & 4	87 Weedens Road	1	
LOGGED BY:	CMD / CM	TOTAL TESTING DEPTH:	1.2 mbgl	HOLE DIAMETER:	50 mm
PROCESSED BY:	CM	TESTING METHOD:	HA + DCP	SHEAR VANE NUMBER:	-
LOCATION:	REFER TO SITE PLAN	GROUNDWATER LEVEL:	N/E	This report may only be reproduced in full	

	DCP Test			Soil Description					L	ab Te	esting	g			Shear Vane
Depth (m)	Results (Blows per	GWL		Jon Description	· ·	Sample Taken	Atter	berg L	imits	Gr	ain S	ize	wc	,,,,,	Reading (kPa)
	100mm)		usc	Soil Characteristics	Graphic Log	raken	LL	PL	PI	GR	SA	FC	(%)	UW	peak/remoulded
-	3 3			Silty TOPSOIL, dark brown to black with rootlets	7 W W										
0.5	9 11 10 12 15 Refusal			SILT, light brown, dry, low plasticity with trace Sand	x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x										
1.0 - -	Refusal			Sandy / Silty GRAVEL & COBBLES, gravel is greywacke, medium to coarse, rounded to sub-	× × × × × × × × × × × × × × ×										
1.5 - - -		NOT ENCOUNTERED		rounded: sand is fine to course EOH - Target Stratum											
2.0															
2.5 — — —															
-															
<u> </u>	ABBREVIATIONS			LEGEND									NOT	ES_	
DCP HA SV	DYNAMIC CON HAND AUGER SHEAR VANE	E PENETF	OMETE	UTP UNABLE TO PENETRATE PL EOH END OF HOLE PI		LIMIT TY INDEX		FC	SANI FINE	O S CON				_	
	GROUNDWATE METERS BELOV		ID LEVEL		: WATER C	LONIENI		.∇	SIAN	אוטוא	o GWI	L,			



200357-1 YourSection Ltd 10 June 2022

SHALLOW GROUND INVESTIGATION LOG

2022_TP17

PROJECT:	148, 156 & 178 Li	ncoln Rolleston Road & 4	87 Wee	edens Roa	d	
LOGGED BY:	CMD / CM	TOTAL TESTING DEPTH:	1.2	mbgl	HOLE DIAMETER:	50 mm
PROCESSED BY:	СМ	TESTING METHOD:	HA + D	СР	SHEAR VANE NUMBER:	-
LOCATION:	REFER TO SITE PLAN	GROUNDWATER LEVEL:	N/E		This report may only be reproduced in full	

	DCP Test			Soil Description			Lab Testing								Shoar Mano
Depth (m)	Results (Blows per	GWL	Soil Description		Sample	Atterberg Limits		Grain Size		ize	re wc		Shear Vane Reading (kPa)		
(m)	(Biows per 100mm)		usc	Soil Characteristics	Graphic Log	Taken	LL	PL	PI	GR	SA	FC	(%)	uw	peak/remoulded
	2 3			Silty TOPSOIL, dark brown to black with rootlets	7 Y Y Y										
0.5 -	3 6 6 8 15			SILT, light brown, dry, low plasticity with trace Sand	*** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** ***										
1.0 -		ITERED		Sandy / Silty GRAVEL & COBBLES, gravel is greywacke, medium to coarse, rounded to subrounded; sand is fine to course EOH - Target Stratum	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *										
1.5 -		NOT ENCOUNTERED													
2.0															
2.5 -															
				LEGEND)			I	1				1		
DCP HA SV	ABBREVIATIONS DYNAMIC CONI HAND AUGER SHEAR VANE	E PENETF	ROMETE	UTP UNABLE TO PENETRATE PL EOH END OF HOLE PI		IMIT TY INDEX		FC	SAN	D S COI			NOT	ES	
	GROUNDWATE METERS BELOV		ID LEVE		C WATER C	ONTENT		.∇	STAN	NDING	G GW	'L			

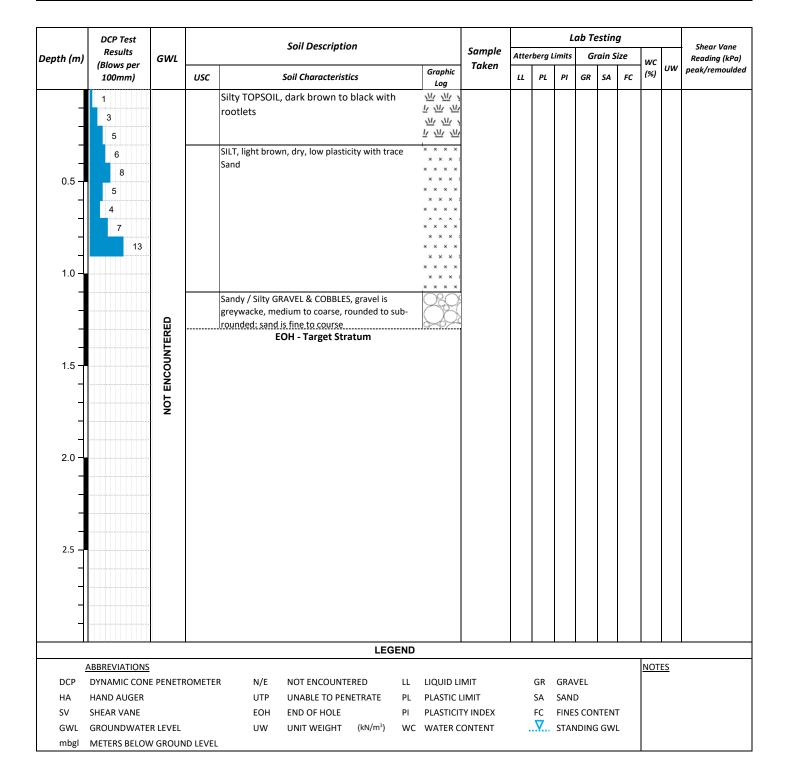


200357-1 YourSection Ltd 10 June 2022

SHALLOW GROUND INVESTIGATION LOG

2022_TP18

PROJECT:	148, 156 & 178 Lir	148, 156 & 178 Lincoln Rolleston Road & 487 Weedens Road						
LOGGED BY:	CMD / CM	TOTAL TESTING DEPTH:	1.1 mbgl	HOLE DIAMETER:	50 mm			
PROCESSED BY:	CM	TESTING METHOD:	HA + DCP	SHEAR VANE NUMBER:	-			
LOCATION:	REFER TO SITE PLAN	GROUNDWATER LEVEL:	N/E	This report may only be reproduced in full				



Borelog for well M36/7335

Grid Reference (NZTM): 1553586 mE, 5171271 mN

Location Accuracy: 50 - 300m Ground Level Altitude: 35.9 m +MSD Accuracy: < 2.5 m

Driller: Smiths Welldrilling Drill Method: Rotary Rig

Borelog Depth: 42.0 m Drill Date: 13-Dec-2002



Scale(m) Lev			Full Drillers Description	Formation Code
		2222	Soil	SP
П	1.50m _	2222	Clay	SP
Н	3.00m		Clay	36
Н	3,00m	000000	Claybound gravels	RI
Н		200000		
		000000		
H		000000		
H	- 4	000000		
4	13	000000		
H				
10	1.19	000000		
Н	100	000000		
4		000000		
H				
H	10	000000		
15		000000		
		000000		
	17.00m	221722		
	18.00m		Sand	RI
		000000	Claybound gravels	RI
20	3.13	000000		
Ц		000000		
		000000		
		000000		
25	25,00m	000000		
			Claybound sand	BR
30.	30.00m			
· 1	3030	0:.0::0::	Sandy gravels	Ç1+1
Н		0:0:0:		
Н		0::0::0::0		
Н		0:0:0:		
. H		0::0::0::0		
35	1.13	:0::0::0::		
H)::0::0::0		
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- 1		:.0::0::0		
		0::0::0::(
40		:0::0::0:		
Н		0::0::0		
H	45.70m	200000000000000000000000000000000000000		
		000000000	Small madium grave	4
1.1.	51.50m	000000000		

Borelog for well M36/6840

Grid Reference (NZTM): 1553670 mE, 5171476 mN

Location Accuracy: 2 - 15m

Ground Level Altitude: 36.4 m +MSD Accuracy: < 0.5 m

Driller, Smiths Welldrilling Drill Method, Rotary Rig

Borelog Depth: 48.0 m Drill Date: 20-Jul-2000



	vel Degittim)	Full Drillers Description	Formation
	1.00m	Sol	SP
	2.00m	Clay	SP
D D		OOOO Claytound gravels	SP-RI
Н	00	0000	
10		0000	
4			
	-	0000	
0		0000	
10	00	0000	
Н	00	0000	
H	00	0000	
		0000	
0			
		0000	
1	18.00m -00	0000	
. 0	0:	Sandy graves	RI
20	:0:	:0:0	
H	2:0	2::0::0	
Н			
Ī	.0.	0::0::	
25	5::0)::0::d	
- 1	Ö:	0:0:	
1	:.0	::0::0	
1	28.50m D:•	O::O:(BR
0	29.50m	O::O: Caybound sandy gravel	U-1
H		<u> </u>	
Н			
Н		0.:0:	
is [.0	:·o.:o	
	38.60m O.	0.:0:	-
- 1		Sand	LI
ă .	38.00m	0000 Caybound grave	L)
10		0000	
А			
H	-	0000	
H	43.00m -80	Free sandy gravels	LI
15 D	Ö	0:0	
	5:0	0::0::0	
	III.O.:	:0::0:	
	45 DOW 1		

5.5 APPENDIX 1 STATEMENT OF PROFESSIONAL OPINION ON THE SUITABILITY OF LAND FOR SUBDIVISION

ISSUED BY: Miyamoto New Zealand Limited (Geotechnical engineering firm or suitably qualified Geoprofessional) **SELWYN DISTRICT COUNCIL** (Territorial authority) TO BE SUPPLIED YourSection Ltd (Owner/Developer) IN RESPECT OF: Residential Subdivision (Description of infrastructure/land development) 9/487 Weedons Road, Rolleston (Address) I Charles McDermott on behalf of (Geoprofessional) Miyamoto New Zealand Limited (Geotechnical engineering firm) hereby confirm: 1 a suitably qualified and experienced Geoprofessional am Miyamoto New Zealand Limited and the geotechnical firm named above was retained by the owner/developer as the Geoprofessional on the above proposed development. Ref: 200357-11-RP-001[A] The geotechnical assessment report, dated 4 July 2025 has been carried out in 2. accordance with the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment Part D - Guidelines for the geotechnical investigation and assessment of subdivisions in the Canterbury region and the Christchurch City Council Infrastructure Design Standard - Part 4: Geotechnical Requirements, and Selwyn District Council's Engineering Code of Practice and includes: Details of and the results of my/the site investigations. (i) A liquefaction and lateral spread assessment. (iii) An assessment of rockfall and (ii) slippage, including hazards resulting from seismic activity. An assessment of the slope stability and ground bearing capacity confirming the (iv) location and appropriateness of building sites. Recommendations proposing measures to avoid, remedy or mitigate any potential (v) hazards on the land subject to the application, in accordance with the provisions of Section 106 of the Resource Management Act 1991. 3. In my professional opinion, not to be construed as a guarantee, I consider that Council is justified in granting consent incorporating the following conditions: (i) As detailed in the Geotechnical Report (200357-11-RP-001[A]).

4. This professional opinion is furnished to the territorial authority and the owner/developer for their purposes alone, on the express condition that it will not be relied upon by any other person

and does not remove the necessity for the normal inspection of foundation conditions at the time of erection of any building limited to those items referred to in clause 2 only.

- 5. This statement shall be read in conjunction with the geotechnical report referred to in clause 2 above, and shall not be copied or reproduced except in conjunction with the full geotechnical completion report.
- 6. Liability under this statement accrues to the geotechnical firm only and no liability shall accrue to the individual completing this statement.
- 7. The geotechnical engineering firm issuing this statement holds a current policy of professional indemnity insurance of no less than \$ 250,000

(Minimum amount of insurance shall be commensurate with the current amounts recommended by ENGINEERING, NEW ZEALAND, ACENZ, NZTA, INGENIUM.)

Date: 4 July 2025

(Signature of engineer, for and on behalf of: Miyamoto New Zealand Limited

Qualifications, experience and professional memberships:

BEng(Hons) CMEngNZ CPEng IntPE(NZ)

This form is to accompany Form 9 – Resource Management Act 1991 (Application for a Resource Consent.

(Subdivision)