

Southern Link Inland Port

Geotechnical Desktop Study and Appraisal

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Table of Contents

Executive Summary	iii
Acronyms / Abbreviations	v
1 General	1
1.1 Scope	1
1.2 Contract Details	1
1.3 Code of Conduct	1
1.4 Project Overview	1
2 Geomorphological and Geological Conditions	4
2.1 Regional Geomorphology	4
2.2 Site Geology	4
2.3 Site Topography	5
3 Land Use	7
3.1 Historical Aerial Imagery	7
4 Historical Climatic and Seismic Events	8
4.1 Extreme Flood Events	8
4.2 Seismicity	9
5 Previous Ground Investigations	11
5.1 Site-Specific Investigations	11
5.1.1 Laboratory Testing	12
5.2 New Zealand Geotechnical Database	15
5.3 Wells Aotearoa New Zealand Database	16
6 Conceptual Ground Model	17
6.1 Ground Conditions	17
6.2 Hydrogeological Conditions	17
7 Geotechnical Considerations	19
7.1 General Design Assumptions	19
7.1.1 Standards and Guidelines	19
7.2 Earthworks	19
7.3 Bearing Capacity and Settlement	20
7.4 Liquefaction, Cyclic Softening and Lateral Spreading	21
7.4.1 Liquefaction Hazard Mapping	21
7.4.2 Preliminary Assessment of Liquefaction Susceptibility	22
7.5 Slope Stability and Erosion	25
8 Conclusions	28
9 References	29
10 Geotechnical Report Limitations	30

List of Tables

Table 1.	Atterberg limit testing results for Site test pit samples
Table 2.	CBR testing results for Site test pit samples
Table 3.	Conceptual Site ground model
Table 4.	Seismic Demand Comparison
Table 5.	LPI-based liquefaction risk categories (Iwasaki et al., 1978)

List of Figures

Figure 1.	Site overview
Figure 2.	Mapped geology (GNS, 2023)
Figure 3.	Hillshade map showing site topography
Figure 4.	Flood hazard characteristics of the Site area, from Otago Regional Council's Natural Hazards Portal and based on ORC (2015)
Figure 5.	Nearby active faults according to GNS NZAFD
Figure 6.	Characterisation of the Akatore Fault (QuakeCoRE)
Figure 7.	Approximate locations of Site test pit investigations
Figure 8.	Plasticity chart for Site test pit samples
Figure 9.	NZGD investigation locations



Southern Link Inland Port

- Figure 10. Site groundwater monitoring locations
- Figure 11. Dunedin City Council liquefaction hazard mapping for the Site area
- Figure 12. Liquefaction Potential Index versus PGA (expected Site groundwater – 5 m bgl)
- Figure 13. Liquefaction-induced settlements versus PGA (expected Site groundwater – 5 m bgl)
- Figure 14. Railway iron (highlighted by a yellow circle) placed along the Silver Stream bank (photograph provided by e3 Scientific)

List of Appendices

Appendix A Historical Aerial Photographs

Appendix B NZGD Logs

Appendix C Independent Reviewer Curriculum Vitae



Executive Summary

This Geotechnical Desktop Study and Assessment has been prepared to support the resource consent application for the proposed Southern Link Inland Port (SLIP) at 270–292 Dukes Road North, Mosgiel. The assessment compiles existing geological, geomorphological, hydrological, and geotechnical information to identify preliminary ground-related risks and considerations relevant to the development.

The site is underlain by Late Pleistocene and Holocene alluvial deposits, comprising fine-grained clays and silts overlying sand and gravel mixtures, consistent with the regional Taieri Plain stratigraphy. Test pit information supplied by Southern Link Property Limited (SLPL) indicates approximately 0.3 m of topsoil overlying 0.8 to 1.6 m of fine-grained soils, with gravel and sand encountered at depths of 2.4 to 2.6 m below ground level (bgl). Available laboratory testing shows highly variable plasticity and California Bearing Ratio (CBR) characteristics across the Site, including low to high plasticity clays, high plasticity silts, and non-plastic silts, with soaked and unsoaked CBR values ranging from 1% to 25%. These results indicate that moisture-sensitive, low-strength, and potentially compressible soils may remain beneath proposed subgrade levels.

Historical aerial imagery and topographic data reveal areas of potential slope instability along the northern bank of Silver Stream, which forms the southeastern boundary of the Site. Evidence of subsidence or instability is first visible in historical aerial imagery from the late 1960s to the 1980s, with no clear indication of recent failures, though ongoing erosion or shallow instability cannot be ruled out. A site visit by other parties indicated that railway iron had been installed at the base of the stream bank along much of the Site boundary potentially as a form of slope protection. However, the timing, intent, and effectiveness of this installation are unknown. The steep and incised stream margins suggest that instability could extend beyond the bank crest into parts of the site.

Groundwater monitoring conducted in late 2025 indicates groundwater depths of approximately 7.5–8 m bgl. For preliminary geotechnical analysis, a maximum groundwater level of 5 m bgl has been adopted to allow for fluctuations. Given these groundwater levels and the nature of the fine-grained soils observed in the test pits, the upper soils are unlikely to be liquefiable. However, deeper sand/silt layers may still be susceptible. A preliminary liquefaction analysis based on representative NZGD CPTs (located up to 2.7 km from the Site) suggests a low liquefaction risk for the assumed conditions, with estimated settlements of less than 4 cm across a range of peak ground accelerations (PGAs) covering the expected Site seismic hazard. Some lateral spreading risk remains adjacent to Silver Stream due to the significant free face and potential presence of deeper liquefiable or strain-softening materials.

Earthworks for the project are expected to exceed 250,000 m³, including excavations to subgrade depths of approximately 0.6–0.7 m. Suitability of excavated material for reuse, potential off-site disposal, and the interaction between earthworks and adjacent infrastructure will require further assessment during design. Where fine-grained soils remain beneath subgrades, additional excavation or ground improvement may be required to manage settlement and bearing capacity considerations.

Because the current geotechnical dataset is limited, the selection and design of mitigation measures for hazards such as slope instability, settlement, liquefaction, and lateral spreading will be developed following the completion of upcoming site-specific investigations. These investigations, expected to include a geological survey, boreholes, CPTs, and laboratory testing, will enable detailed slope stability modelling, refined bearing capacity and settlement analyses, and confirmation of seismic soil



parameters. Mitigation measures may involve slope stabilisation works, setback requirements from stream banks, excavation of weak soils, ground improvement, or other engineering controls. However, the appropriate approach will depend on the geotechnical parameters and subsurface conditions confirmed during the design-phase investigations.

Key data limitations constrain the current assessment, including the absence of site-specific CPTs, boreholes, or geophysical data, as well as a reliance on aerial imagery and topography data for assessment of slope instability features. However, geotechnical investigations and geological surveys recommended to be required through conditions of consent are expected to significantly improve the Site characterisation via targeted data collection, enabling refined geotechnical analyses to address any identified risks.

Based on the collected information, preliminary findings indicate:

- Significant shallow soil variability, including moisture-sensitive and low-strength materials that may influence bearing capacity and settlement behaviour.
- Evidence of historical slope instability at isolated locations along Silver Stream with the potential for future instability at any point along the slope boundary that could impact proposed infrastructure near the stream.
- Low liquefaction risk for the adopted groundwater regime, with deeper layers requiring further verification.
- Overall suitability of the site for the proposed development with appropriate mitigation to be confirmed through design-phase investigations.

Overall, the available information is sufficient to support the resource consent application. Additional geotechnical data will also be obtained from ground investigations anticipated to be undertaken at the start of detailed design. These investigations will be essential to confirm subsurface conditions, refine the Site ground model, develop robust mitigation strategies, and support detailed engineering design.



Acronyms / Abbreviations

Acronym / Abbreviation	Full Name
AEP	Annual Exceedance Probability
ASCE	American Society of Civil Engineers
BH	Borehole
bgl	below ground level
CBR	California Bearing Ratio
CH	High-Plasticity Clay
CL	Low-Plasticity Clay
CPT	Cone Penetration Test
DCP	Dynamic Cone Penetrometer
DEM	Digital Elevation Model
GNS	GNS Science
HA	Hand Auger
IL	Importance Level
LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
LINZ	Land Information New Zealand
LL	Liquid Limit
LPI	Liquefaction Potential Index
MBIE	Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment
MH	High-Plasticity Silt
NP	Non-Plastic
NZAFD	New Zealand Active Fault Database
NZGD	New Zealand Geotechnical Database
NZS	New Zealand Standard
ORC	Otago Regional Council
PGA	Peak Ground Acceleration
PI	Plasticity Index
SLIP	Southern Link Inland Port



1 General

1.1 Scope

This geotechnical desktop study and appraisal has been undertaken to gather, collate, and assess existing knowledge of the expected ground conditions relevant to the proposed Southern Link Inland Port (SLIP) site located at 270 – 292 Dukes Road North, Mosgiel (the Site). The intent of this report is to document the desktop findings, provide a preliminary assessment of the likely geotechnical-related risks at the Site and provide geotechnical considerations for resource consenting. This desktop study does not include a site walkover or site-specific ground investigation.

1.2 Contract Details

Stantec has been commissioned by Southern Link Property Limited (SLPL) to support a substantive application for the SLIP under the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024. The contract works have been undertaken to advance Stantec's design approach for all stages of the SLIP development, with the intent to facilitate the granting of all necessary approvals.

1.3 Code of Conduct

The Independent Reviewer of this report is Ioannis Antonopoulos. Ioannis is a Chartered Geotechnical Engineer with over 30 years of experience in large infrastructure and development projects. His expertise includes working within interdisciplinary teams in both design and construction, with a particular focus on geotechnical earthquake engineering design, roading, ports, seawalls, water reservoirs, surface and deep foundations, cut-and-cover structures, tunnelling, slope stability, hydrogeology, and water resource management.

Ioannis confirms that he has read the Code of Conduct for expert witnesses contained in the Environment Court Practice Note 2023. This report has been prepared in compliance with that Code, as if it were expert evidence presented in proceedings before the Environment Court. Unless Ioannis states otherwise, this report is within his area of expertise, and he has not omitted to consider material facts known to him that might alter or detract from the opinions expressed in this report.

1.4 Project Overview

SLPL seeks to establish an Inland Port / Logistics Hub on an approximately 40-hectare site on the Taieri Plains near Mosgiel to enable freight transfer between trains and trucks. The SLIP Site is located at 270 – 292 Dukes Road North, as outlined in yellow. Ancillary activities will also occur within the KiwiRail corridor marked blue in Figure 1, however those ancillary activities are not being applied for as part of this application, and are not discussed further in this report. This SLIP will deliver critical infrastructure to support regional economic growth, improve freight logistics, and enhance resilience to environmental risks.





Figure 1. Site overview

The development will occur as described in the Project Description of SLPL's Substantive Fast-track Application, which should be referred to for a complete description of the Inland Port development. In summary, the Inland Port will include:

- A new rail siding off the Taieri Branch Line to enable loading, unloading and operation of a rail freight shuttle service to Port Chalmers and the wider rail network;
- Approximately 80,000 m² of high stud warehousing (chilled and ambient);
- Truck canopy and unloading areas;
- A 5 ha container depot facility enabling the inspection, cleaning, upgrading and repair of containers, including for food grade repacking;
- Up to 5 ha of container terminal for storage of full containers, including refrigerated containers;
- Break bulk storage facilities;
- Road widening; and
- Ancillary activities to support the above including earthworks, construction of the rail siding, site access, internal roadways and parking, hardstand areas, landscaping, buildings for storage, administration and maintenance facilities, and associated infrastructure and works including measures necessary to manage stormwater and stabilise the site.

Construction of the Inland Port is anticipated to be undertaken in three stages however the timing of the delivery of each stage, and discrete works within each stage, may change in response to demand for logistics capacity at the Inland Port. Each stage of works will involve site clearance, earthworks, construction of buildings, hardstanding and access, installation of infrastructure, landscaping and works and management activities necessary to manage environmental effects during construction including erosion and sediment controls and construction management activities:

- **Stage 1** is estimated to be completed 1 to 3 years following approval of the Project and will include clearance of the southern area of the site and construction of the 'Stage 1' container storage concrete pad, rail siding, container service area, warehouses, internal roading, parking and loading, road widening and construction of the new intersection on Dukes Road North, stormwater attenuation pond, Silver Stream stormwater outlets, servicing infrastructure, flood management measures, landscaping, acoustic barriers and eastern bund, and lighting.
- **Stage 2** is estimated to be completed 3 to 5 years following approval of the Project and will include clearance of the northern area of the site and construction of the 'Stage 2' container storage concrete pad, warehouses, ancillary offices, internal roading, parking and loading, emergency egress onto Dukes Road North, expansion of the stormwater attenuation pond, landscaping, extension of the servicing infrastructure and lighting.
- **Stage 3** is estimated to be completed 5 to 10 years following approval of the Project and will include clearance of the eastern area of the site, and construction of the 'Stage 3' warehouse and break bulk hardstand areas, internal roading, parking and loading, landscaping, extension of the servicing infrastructure and lighting

2 Geomorphological and Geological Conditions

2.1 Regional Geomorphology

The Site is located on the Taieri Plain, situated within an extensive array of ranges and basins formed from the tectonic uplift, faulting and folding of schist basement rock. The basin containing the Taieri Plain was once a submerged marine inlet following post-glacial sea level rise, with subsequent infilling of Quaternary sediments deposited via alluvial and fluvial processes associated with the Taieri River and its tributaries. Poorly consolidated fine-grained sediments (“Waihola silt/sand”) carried in by the Taieri River dominate southwestern areas of the Taieri Plain, whereas in the northeastern reaches near the project site, Silver Stream has formed an alluvial plain extending over the Waihola silt/sand to the southwest (Barrell, Cox, Glassey, & Lyttle, 2014).

2.2 Site Geology

A review of the 1:250,000 GNS Science geology map (GNS, 2023) indicates that the site is underlain by two geological formations:

- OIS2 Late Pleistocene River Deposits
 - Comprising poorly consolidated, slightly weathered sandy quartz-, schist-, or volcanoclastic-derived gravel and sand.
- OIS1 Holocene Fan Deposits
 - Comprising poorly consolidated, often poorly sorted, fine to bouldery gravel with sand and mud.

Figure 2 shows the mapped geology for the area with the site boundary outlined in red. The Pleistocene River Deposits constitute the primary geological formation mapped as underlying the Site, with a small portion of the southeast corner of the Site comprising Holocene Fan Deposits.

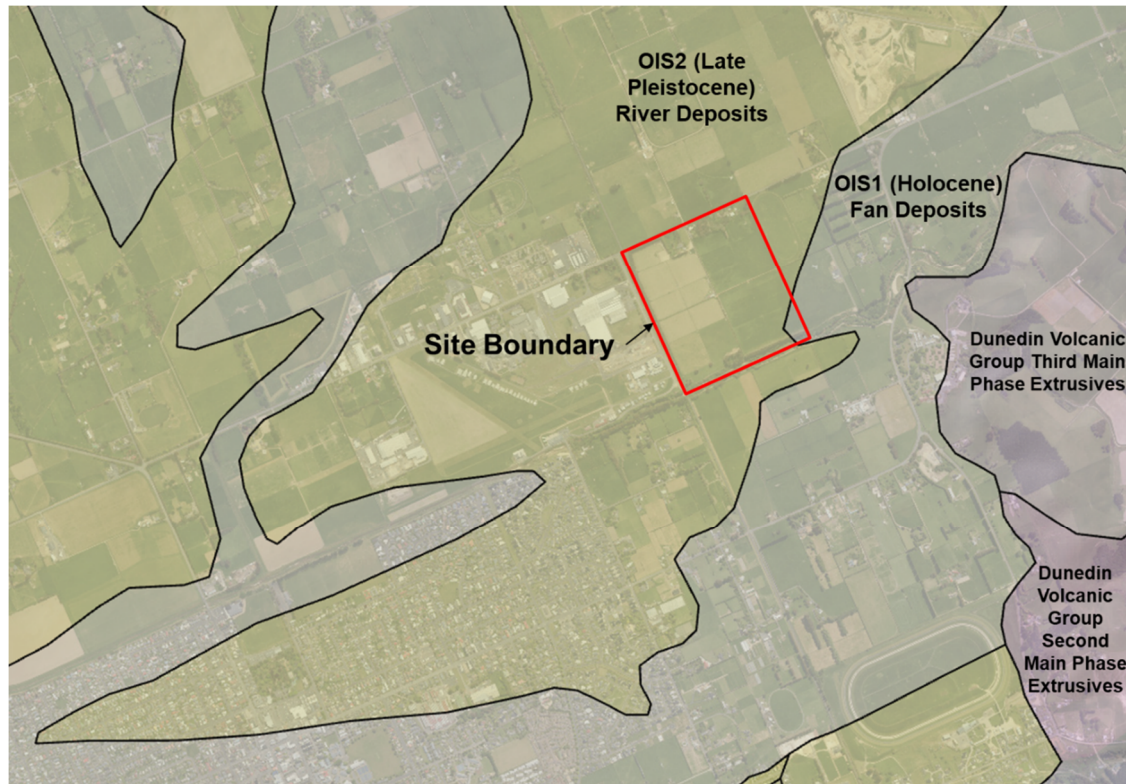


Figure 2. Mapped geology (GNS, 2023)

2.3 Site Topography

Figure 3 presents a hillshade map based on the New Zealand LiDAR 1m DEM (current as of 27 November 2025) obtained from Land Information New Zealand (LINZ). Site topography is generally flat, with an elevation of between approximately 29 to 25 m above mean sea level, sloping gently downward to the south and west across the Site.

Silver Stream forms the southeastern boundary of the Site (flowing to the southwest) and is incised by approximately 7-10 m relative to the adjacent site ground levels. Bank slopes are generally highest and steepest in upstream areas of the stream reach along the Site and decrease slightly in downstream areas. Based on LiDAR data and aerial imagery, areas of potential slope instability have been identified along the northern bank that forms the Site boundary, as shown in Figure 3. These areas are further discussed below in Section 3.1 and Section 7.5.

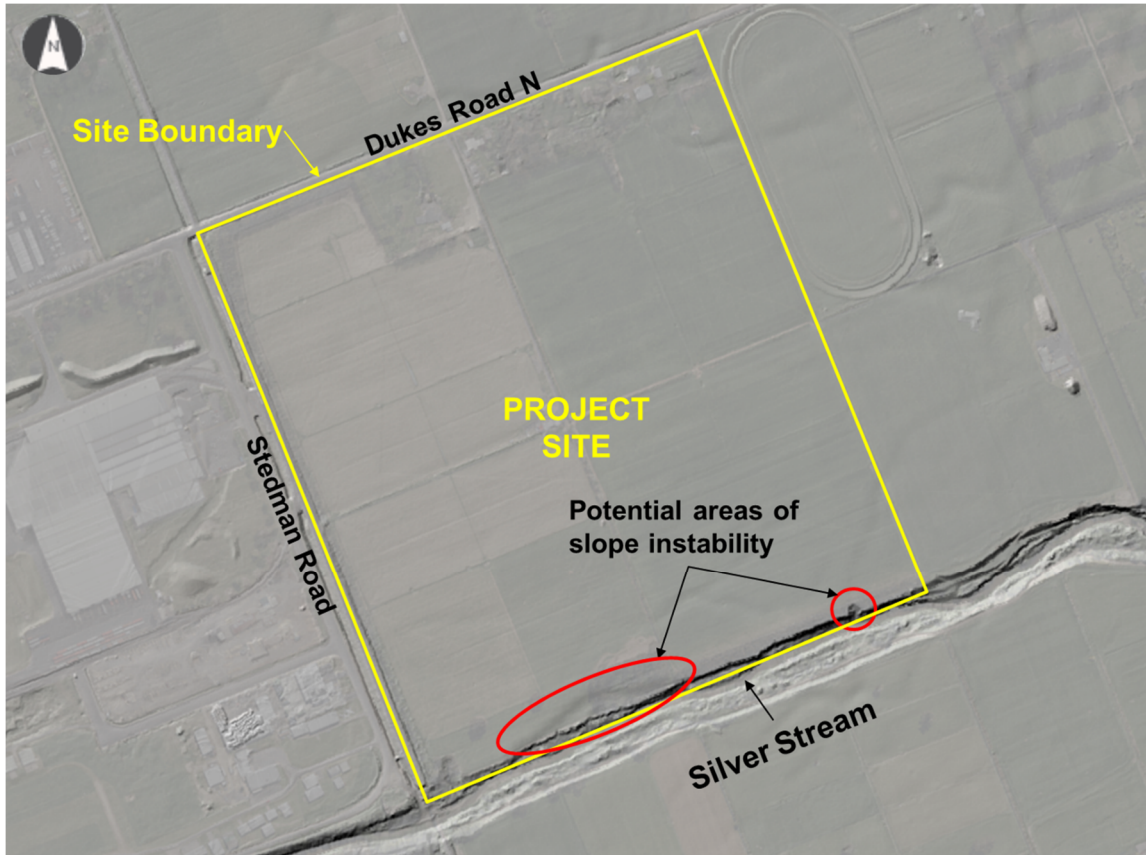


Figure 3. Hillshade map showing site topography

3 Land Use

3.1 Historical Aerial Imagery

A review of historical aerial imagery from Retrolens (Retrolens, 2023) and Google Earth indicates that land use at the Site has remained generally consistent since at least 1942. Photographs are included in Appendix A.

Photographs show that much of the area has been managed as farmland with a small strip of residential and/or farm-related development adjacent to Dukes Road North along the northern site boundary. A plot of development observed in the northwestern quadrant of the site area in 1942 appeared to have been removed by 1950, before reappearing in the same area by 1985 and generally persisting to the present day.

The historical aerial imagery indicates that the alignment of Silver Stream has undergone minor adjustments since 1942, with the channel migrating slightly within its established banks and observable shifts in depositional features (see sequence of aerial photographs in Appendix A). Vegetation cover has also varied considerably over the years, at times obscuring the aerial view of the channel banks.

A relatively unobstructed view from 1970 shows less vegetation and considerable progression of erosional and/or slope instability features in areas where the flow channel passed along the toe of the northern stream bank at that time. In particular, the western (downstream) potential instability area shown in Figure 3 appears to have experienced notable subsidence sometime between 1963 and 1970. The subsided area is still evident in the topography from the recent LiDAR data discussed above in Section 2.3. The eastern (upstream) potential instability area is also labelled in Figure 3 is first observed in aerial imagery from 1985, with little evidence of continued progression between then and the present day.



4 Historical Climatic and Seismic Events

4.1 Extreme Flood Events

As previously described, ground conditions within the Taieri Plain have historically been influenced by flooding of local waterways. The Site is situated in North Taieri, an area that has been characterised as susceptible to high flows and surface runoff from nearby upstream catchments that discharge onto the northern part of the Taieri Plain, as well as exposed to flood hazard from Mill Creek and Silver Stream (Otago Regional Council, 2015).

Otago Regional Council (ORC) developed flood-hazard maps which divide the geographical areas based on flood hazard characteristics. The North Taieri area is further subdivided into areas that are critical for the conveyance or storage of floodwater ('North Taieri overland flow paths' and 'North Taieri floodways'), and the residual floodplain ('North Taieri floodplain'), each of which have been mapped in proximity to the Site (see Figure 4).

As shown in Figure 4, the southwestern boundary of the Site is adjacent to an overland flow path along the Taieri Gorge Railway embankment, with much of the southwestern portion of the Site falling within the North Taieri flood ways area. The rest of the site falls within the North Taieri floodplain area, where runoff is slower and of shorter duration compared to the flood ways.

According to ORC (2015), the North Taieri floodways areas generally experienced flooding depths up to 1.5 m during an extreme flood event in April 2006, while flooding depths in the North Taieri floodplain areas were generally limited to 1 m or less, with the depth and extent of flooding influenced by local features (e.g., embankments, fences, buildings). Hydraulic models produced as part of Stantec's stormwater assessment further suggest flows conveyed across the Site are typically less than 1 m deep (Stantec, 2026).





Figure 4. Flood hazard characteristics of the Site area, from Otago Regional Council's Natural Hazards Portal and based on ORC (2015)

4.2 Seismicity

Figure 5 shows nearby active faults mapped in the GNS New Zealand Active Fault Database (NZAFD). The nearest faults include the North Taieri Fault and Titri Fault, both reaching within approximately 5 km of the Site. The Akatore Fault is the best-known and has generated at least two large earthquakes with surface rupturing (likely magnitude 7) within the past 3,800 years (Barrell, Cox, Glassey, & Lyttle, 2014). According to QuakeCoRE, a research institute funded by the New Zealand Tertiary Education Commission, the seismic hazard corresponding to the Akatore Fault is expected to comprise a M_w 7.14 earthquake with a probability of occurrence of 1.43% in 50 years, as shown in Figure 6.

Possible risks associated with a large seismic event impacting the Site, to be further assessed and characterised during detailed design, may include:

- Soil shear strength reduction (e.g., liquefaction or cyclic softening) affecting the bearing capacity of structure foundations and pavements.
- Liquefaction-induced settlements impacting foundations and pavements.
- Slope instability and lateral spreading along Silver Stream.

Southern Link Inland Port
4 Historical Climatic and Seismic Events

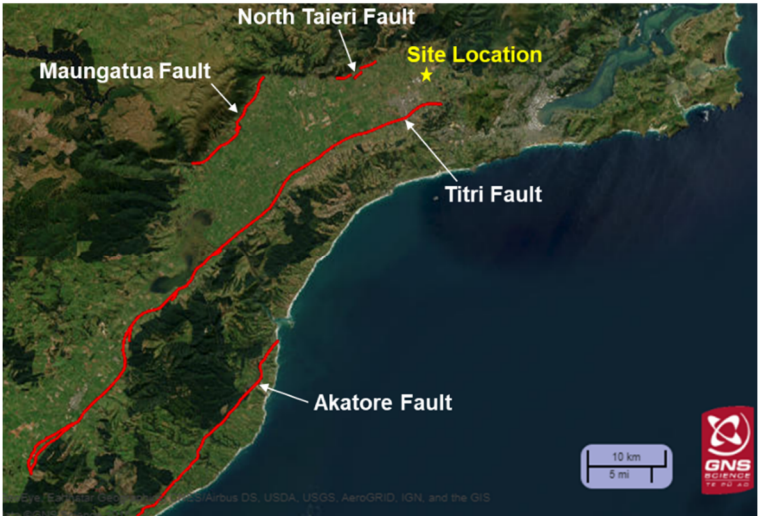


Figure 5. Nearby active faults according to GNS NZAFD



Figure 6. Characterisation of the Akatore Fault (QuakeCoRE)



5 Previous Ground Investigations

5.1 Site-Specific Investigations

SLPL provided Stantec with existing information from a test pit (TP) investigation program that was undertaken at the Site in August 2024. The test pit logs and associated CBR test results were completed by third parties, and Stantec was not involved in the planning, supervision, or logging of this work. The test pits were logged by an experienced technician (Grant Driver, NZCE [Mechanical]), and the CBR field testing was carried out by SouthRoads personnel (Jack Hadlans, NZ Dip Civil). While this information provides useful insight into ground conditions, Stantec is unable to independently verify the methods, observations, or interpretations made during these investigations. Accordingly, the data is considered indicative only and subject to the normal limitations associated with third-party investigation records.

Seven (7) TPs were excavated across the Site at the approximate locations shown in Figure 7. The TP excavation depths ranged from 2.4 to 2.6 m below ground level (bgl).

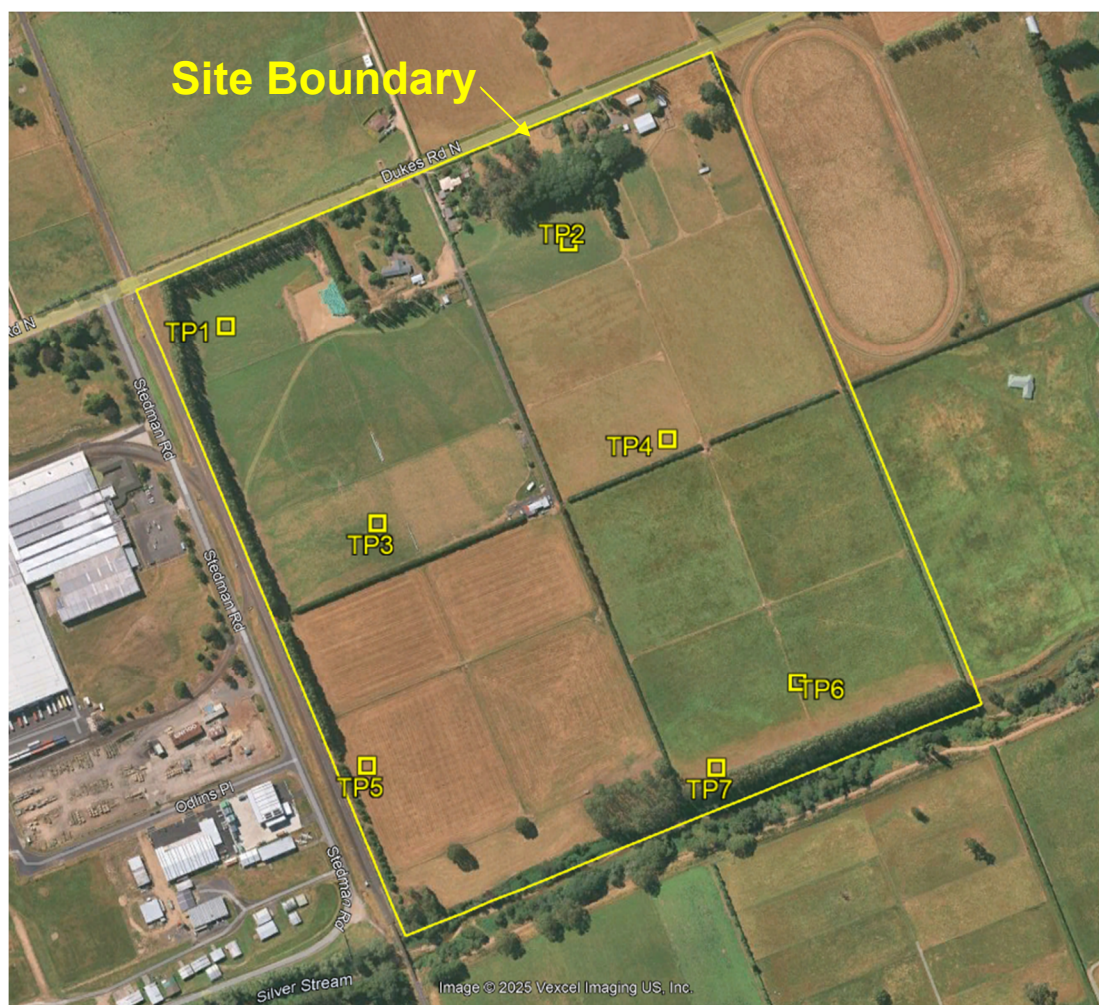


Figure 7. Approximate locations of Site test pit investigations



Ground conditions were generally consistent across the site, with the following materials encountered in the TPs (sequentially from top to bottom):

- Approximately 0.3 m of topsoil.
- Fine-grained soils (logged as firm clay with occasional sand/silt mixtures) to depths ranging from approximately 0.8 to 1.1 m bgl at TP1 through TP5, and from 1.5 to 1.6 m bgl at TP6 and TP7 near Silver Stream.
- Gravel and sand to the maximum investigation depths of 2.4 to 2.6 m bgl.

Additional spot Dynamic Cone Penetrometer (DCP) tests were undertaken near the corner of Dukes Road North and Stedman Road and used to estimate California Bearing Ratios (CBR) for the encountered soils based on correlations with the DCP blow counts.

As further discussed in Section 7 and Section 8, additional site-specific investigations will be undertaken at the start of detailed design to supplement the earlier test pits and confirm ground conditions at the Site.

5.1.1 Laboratory Testing

SLPL provided Stantec with a spreadsheet summary of laboratory testing results, including Atterberg limit and California Bearing Ratio (CBR) testing. Stantec has not been provided with laboratory reports. Based on the provided test summary, bulk samples were collected from each Site TP; however, Stantec is not aware of the specific sample depths as this information was not included in the summary.

5.1.1.1 Atterberg Limits

Atterberg limit testing was conducted on samples collected from the upper fine-grained soil layer at each TP (generally between 0 to 1.6 m bgl). We are advised by SLPL that the plasticity index (PI) tests were performed in accordance with NZS 4402:1986, Tests 2.3 and 2.4. Results are summarised in Table 1. Stantec has plotted the test results on the Casagrande Plasticity Chart in Figure 8.

Table 1. Atterberg limit testing results for Site test pit samples

Sample ID	Liquid Limit (LL)	Plastic Limit (PL)	Plasticity Index (PI)	Plasticity Chart Classification
TP1	42	22	20	CL
TP2	55	28	27	CH
TP3	-	-	-	NP*
TP4	57	28	29	CH
TP5	66	34	32	MH
TP6	-	-	-	NP*
TP7	-	-	-	NP*

*NP = Non-Plastic



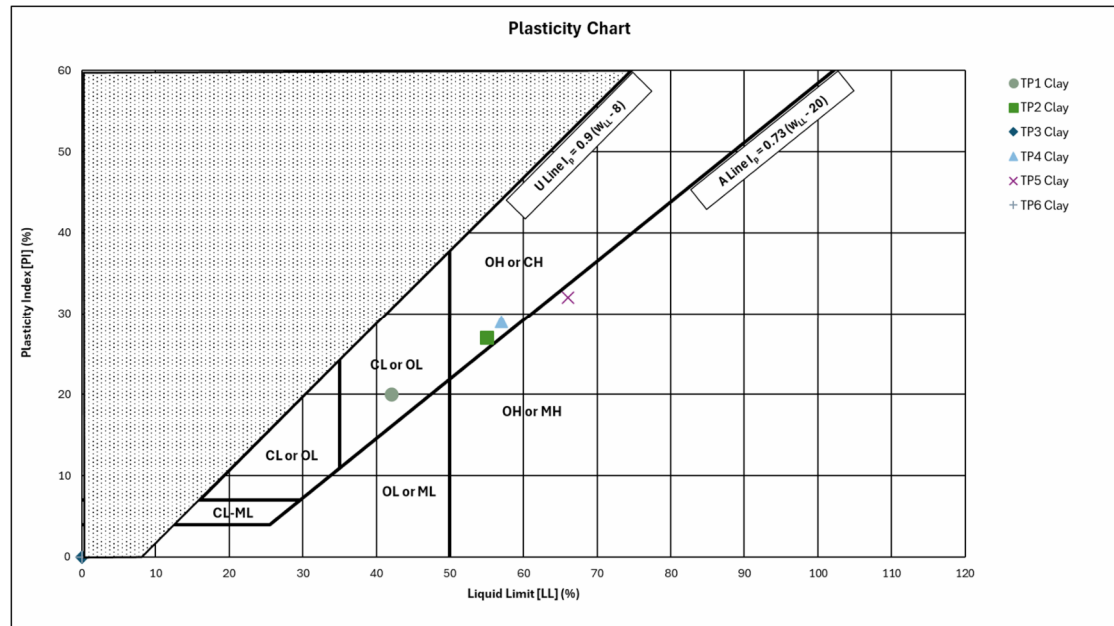


Figure 8. Plasticity chart for Site test pit samples

Based on these test results, the fine-grained soils appear to consist of low- and high-plasticity clays (CL and CH, respectively) and high-plasticity silt (MH), with likely non-plastic silts encountered in TP3, TP6 and TP7, though no additional test data (such as particle-size analysis) is available to confirm the differentiation between fine-grained and coarse-grained materials (e.g., silt versus silty sand) for these three samples.

Based on the test results, the upper fine-grained soil layer is highly variable, and a range of soil behaviours can be expected across the Site.

Higher values of LL and PI (such as those for the CH and MH soils) generally correspond to greater plasticity, compressibility, and moisture sensitivity. CL soils typically exhibit moderate cohesion and plasticity, remaining relatively firm when dry and showing limited volume change with water content variation, whereas CH soils are highly cohesive and exhibit pronounced plasticity, potentially becoming very soft when wet and undergoing shrink-swell cycles, which can lead to substantial changes in consistency and strength. MH soils display lower cohesion than clays but are highly sensitive to moisture, often losing structure and strength rapidly when saturated, and are prone to erosion. In contrast, non-plastic silts lack measurable plasticity and exhibit little cohesion, behaving more like granular soils. These soils can become unstable when saturated and may be highly susceptible to erosion.

Such risks can be managed by undertaking detailed site ground investigations, followed by geotechnical testing and interpretation of soil properties and parameters at the detailed design stage. These interpretations, as well as design calculations, will enable a refined assessment of the expected risks and possible mitigation strategies. Since these potentially challenging fine-grained soils are expected to be present at relatively shallow depths (generally less than 1.6 m bgl), excavation and replacement with suitable fill material may be a feasible option for critical Site facilities where the risk of unstable soils is not within the tolerable limits of a structure. Such limits will be confirmed during detailed design, and design calculations will be undertaken to quantify the expected risk.



5.1.1.2 California Bearing Ratio

Additional laboratory testing included CBR tests conducted on samples of the fine-grained material from each TP (generally between 0 and 1.6 m bgl). The provided test summary indicated the 4-day soaked CBR tests were conducted in accordance with NZS 4407:2015 3.1.5; however, no test standard was identified for the unsoaked CBR tests. Table 2 summarises the CBR results.

Table 2. CBR testing results for Site test pit samples

Sample ID	4-Day Soaked CBR (%) ¹	Unsoaked CBR (%)
TP1	3	-
TP2	4	5
TP3	1	1
TP4	-	7
TP5	4.5	6
TP6	7	10
TP7	2.5	25

¹ Based on NZS 4407:2015 3.1.5

CBR represents a strength index commonly used as an indication of material quality in terms of stiffness and resistance to permanent deformation. While not a fundamental material property, CBR has been found to be reasonably well correlated with more fundamental properties (e.g., resilient modulus) used for pavement design.

The CBR results show substantial variability across the tested samples based on differences in soil type and moisture condition:

- **Clayey soils (CL and CH)**
 - TP1 (CL) and TP2/TP4 (CH) samples exhibited soaked CBR values of 3–4%, with TP4 showing an unsoaked value of 7%, consistent with the low bearing capacity typical of plastic clays, especially under saturated conditions. Such soils are highly moisture-sensitive and require stabilisation or thicker pavement layers for adequate performance.
- **Highly plastic silt (MH)**
 - Soaked and unsoaked CBR values of 4.5% and 6%, respectively, were measured for the TP5 samples. This aligns with expectations for MH soils, which generally behave similarly to clays in terms of strength reduction when wet.
- **Non-plastic silty or sandy silt soils**
 - TP3, TP6, and TP7 sample results show contrasting behaviour. Extremely low CBR values (1% soaked and unsoaked) were measured for the TP3 sample, suggesting poor compaction or very fine silt with high sensitivity to saturation. TP6 material performs better (7% soaked, 10% unsoaked), indicating moderate bearing capacity. TP7 material is notable for its large difference between soaked (2.5%) and unsoaked (25%) CBR, suggesting severe moisture susceptibility, potentially due to loose structure or capillary effects that may occur in a non-plastic silt.

Overall, the fine-grained soil layer observed across the Site is likely to present bearing capacity issues for proposed pavement infrastructure if left in place, based on the laboratory test results presented above. Current plans for the project indicate this material will be partially excavated to achieve the



proposed pavement subgrade levels (approximately 0.7 m bgl). Earthworks and bearing capacity considerations are further discussed below in Section 7.

5.2 New Zealand Geotechnical Database

Stantec searched the New Zealand Geotechnical Database (NZGD) for past investigations with data relevant to the Site assessment. The nearest investigations, including several Boreholes (BH), Cone Penetration Tests (CPT) and Hand Augers (HA), were located approximately 2.2 to 2.7 km away in the town of Mosgiel, as shown in Figure 9. BH logs, HA logs and CPT reports from representative NZGD investigations have been included in Appendix B.



Figure 9. NZGD investigation locations

Relatively consistent ground conditions were observed in the various NZGD investigations across Mosgiel, with some local variation. Groundwater was typically encountered at depths between 1.5 to 4 m bgl. The subsurface profile can generally be described as follows (sequentially from top to bottom):

- Approximately 1 to 3 m of fine-grained soils, including soft to firm silts (clayey to sandy), loose sands and silty sands. Reported CPT soil behaviour types included Clays, Silt Mixtures, and Sand Mixtures.
- Approximately 1 to 4 m of sand and gravel mixtures.
- Additional interlayered fine-grained and coarse-grained layers to maximum investigation depths up to 15 m bgl.

In general, shallow subsurface conditions encountered in the NZGD investigations were consistent with those observed in the Site TPs. Based on the geology of the Taieri Plain, Site ground conditions at depths below the final TP investigation depths (2.4 to 2.5 m bgl) are expected to be similar to those encountered in the NZGD investigations, though perhaps with greater thicknesses of gravel deposits (and deeper groundwater; see Section 6.2) due to the Site's higher-elevation location near the northeastern end of the basin.

5.3 Wells Aotearoa New Zealand Database

Historical well lithology reports were available for a limited number of bore locations near the Site that are documented in the Wells Database. While not suitable for geotechnical assessment, the lithology reports nonetheless provide an indication of a deep soil profile. Drillers logs noted soil deposits and no bedrock to depths of around 30-40 m bgl.



6 Conceptual Ground Model

6.1 Ground Conditions

A conceptual ground model has been inferred for the site based on the assessment of site-specific and NZGD investigations described above.

Table 3. Conceptual Site ground model

Unit	Bottom Depth (m bgl)	Material Description
1	1.1 – 1.6	Fine-grained soils (silts, clays, and fine silty sands)
2	3 - 7	Gravel and sand mixtures
3	>7	Interlayered fine-grained soils (silts, clays and fine silty sands) and coarse-grained soils (sand/gravel mixtures)

Given the lack of site-specific data below depths of 2.4 to 2.6 m bgl, as well as no site-specific geotechnical data from in-situ tests such as CPTs or Standard Penetration Tests, the conceptual model has been developed based on the following key assumptions:

- Site lithology is assumed to be similar to that encountered at deeper NZGD investigations based on local geology and similar shallow ground conditions observed in the Site TPs.
- Additional fine-grained layers are likely present at greater depths underlying the gravel/sand layer in which the Site TPs terminated, similar to the profile observed at NZGD locations.

6.2 Hydrogeological Conditions

The Site is situated in a relatively high area of the Taieri Plain (approximately 25-30 m above sea level) described as a groundwater recharge area by the *Lower Taieri Groundwater Allocation Study* (Rekker & Houlbrooke, 2010). That study found that a segment of Silver Stream, including the length along the Site boundary, experiences net losses to groundwater.

Data loggers have recently been installed in on-site bores, and groundwater level monitoring is ongoing at the time of writing. Preliminary standpipe piezometer readings were taken at the time of instrumentation installation at the three well locations shown in Figure 10.





Figure 10. Site groundwater monitoring locations

Measured groundwater levels, likely representative of average levels considering no extreme rainfall events have occurred in recent months, were as follows:

- IP-S2 – 7.85 m bgl
- IP-P5 – 8.15 m bgl
- IP-P5b – 7.55 m bgl

Groundwater levels at IP-P5 and IP-P5b are similar to the base level of the Silver Stream channel in that area. As previously noted, Silver Stream is incised by approximately 7 to 10 m relative to the Site ground level (increasing from east to west).

The readings indicate groundwater is deeper at the Site compared to the NZGD locations (1.5–4 m bgl), consistent with the Site being more elevated above Silver Stream compared to those locations. Further downstream in Mosgiel, the base of the stream is typically about 3 to 4 m below the surrounding topography.

For geotechnical assessment purposes, Stantec has assumed a maximum groundwater level of approximately 5 m bgl at the Site, assuming rain events cause a rise in water levels from the measured values listed above.

7 Geotechnical Considerations

7.1 General Design Assumptions

Design is expected to proceed based on the following general assumptions:

- Structural seismic loads are to be determined via either:
 - **NZS 1170.5:2004** (incorporating amendment 2016) for easier consenting, or
 - **SNZ TS 1170.5:2025** for future proofing the project
- The Site and buildings are Importance level 2 (IL2) – typical commercial and industrial buildings – with a design life of 50 years.
- While inland “port” terminology is sometimes used operationally, the facility is not expected to function as a maritime structure or lifeline asset. Accordingly, port-specific seismic design criteria such as PIANC or ASCE 61 are potentially not warranted, and standard New Zealand industrial building design criteria may be appropriate.

7.1.1 Standards and Guidelines

Pertinent standards and guidelines for design are expected to include:

- Standards
 - NZS 1170.5:2004
 - ASCE 61-14 (Seismic Design of Piers and Wharves)
- Technical Specifications
 - SNZ TS 1170.5:2025
- Guidelines
 - *PIANC Working Group Report No. 165-2015, Design and Maintenance of Container Terminal Pavement*, or the upcoming update (PIANC WG243)
 - MBIE Earthquake Geotechnical Engineering Practice guidelines

7.2 Earthworks

Large earthworks volumes are anticipated (approximately 250,000 cubic metres of total cut material) to facilitate excavations to subgrade levels for the various Site facilities and structures. Expected subgrade depths for major Site facilities (excluding footpaths) are approximately 0.6 to 0.7 m bgl. The greatest depths (0.7 m bgl) are anticipated at the Container Depot where the heaviest applied loads are likely. The preliminary cut/fill balance has been assessed as part of the Geometrics and Grading report included in the Substantive Fast-Track Application package and indicates a net cut volume of approximately 171,000 m³, including topsoil (some of which will be stockpiled on Site during construction). The cut/fill balance is expected to be further assessed during detailed design to evaluate stockpile requirements, the use of excavated materials as fill for noise barrier bunds or other appropriate applications, and/or the potential off-site disposal of some excavated material.

Potential quarries for source materials have also been identified for imported material, and laboratory testing has been performed for initial evaluation of material suitability. The intended material is AP65 Basecourse sourced from the Finlayson Road Quarry. Preliminary CBR test results from December



2025 for material sampled in November 2025 indicate a CBR at 5.0 mm of 70% for the AP65, with a fines percentage of 10%.

Initial planning indicates excavations will proceed in stages for different areas of the Site to avoid worst-case scenarios involving site-wide excavations, which exacerbate potential flooding and stormwater drainage issues.

The following items include key considerations to be further assessed and verified during the detailed design phase:

- Quality/suitability and available volume of source fill material shall be further verified during detailed design.
- Stormwater assessments will be conducted during the design phase, in addition to those already in progress and documented separately for resource consent purposes. These assessments will verify the potential worst-case impacts of staged excavations on flooding and water accumulation, ensuring the safe drainage or discharge of stormwater through the proposed collection pond and/or to Silver Stream.
- Slope stability assessments shall be undertaken during detailed design (following ground investigations and geotechnical interpretation), considering the effects of earthworks in proximity to the incised stream face (see Section 7.5) and adjacent infrastructure outside of the Site boundaries (e.g., the Taieri Branch railway line bridge and abutments at the Silver Stream crossing), as well as internal stability of excavation sidewalls.
- Impacts of Site earthworks on adjacent road and railway infrastructure (e.g., Taieri Branch Line, Stedman Road, Dukes Road North) and existing buried services along the Site perimeter shall be further evaluated during design.
- Appropriate excavation side slope angles shall be implemented during construction, with buffer zones for worker safety.

7.3 Bearing Capacity and Settlement

The upper fine-grained soil layer presents potential bearing capacity issues, based on the previous identification of potentially compressible soils (e.g., clays and highly plastic silts) in some areas of the Site. Clays and highly plastic silts were identified in test pits TP1, TP2, TP4, and TP5, spaced over an area covering more than half of the Site (see Figure 7), and could be present in other areas not yet investigated. The fine-grained layer, generally extending to depths of 0.8 to 1.1 m bgl (though up to 1.6 m bgl in southeastern areas near Silver Stream), is expected to be partially excavated across much of the Site based on the anticipated subgrade depths.

Where a substantial layer of fine-grained soil remains following subgrade excavations, particularly in the vicinity of Silver Stream where TPs indicated the depth to gravelly material is greatest, additional excavations or ground improvements may be required, depending on the specific properties (e.g., plasticity, compressibility, etc.) of the encountered soils. Such measures shall be further assessed and managed following interpretation of site-specific ground investigations and during detailed design using calculations for expected bearing capacities and settlements.

The following items include key assumptions and considerations to be further assessed and verified during later stages of the project:



- A maximum of four full shipping containers will be allowed to be stacked vertically, potentially inducing ground deformation in compressible fine-grained soils (possibly present throughout the container yard) due to container self-weights and the weight of contents.
 - Anticipated container loads will be further assessed during design based on PIANC *Working Group Report No. 165-2015, Design and Maintenance of Container Terminal Pavement*, or the upcoming update (PIANC WG243).
 - Up to six empty containers may be stacked vertically (based on height restrictions associated with the Taieri Aerodrome flight fan); potential settlement effects from container self-weights, much lighter than the full container weights, will be evaluated during the design.
- Settlement risk in shallow fine-grained soils, as well as deeper fine-grained layers that may be underlying the sand/gravel layer (i.e., below about 3-7 m bgl) shall be quantified and verified during the design, considering staged construction of pavement subbase and application of pavement loads.
- Potential settlement effects on adjacent infrastructure outside of the Site boundary (such as the Taieri Branch railway line, Stedman Road, Dukes Road N, or any other as yet unidentified services) shall be assessed during the design.

The potential bearing capacity and settlement risks described above are manageable given additional Site geotechnical data. Upcoming ground investigations at the Site are expected to result in an improved characterisation of ground conditions and geotechnical properties, as well as verification of the expected level of risk. This information, in conjunction with assessed tolerance limits for Site structures, will be used to develop specific mitigation strategies for potential bearing capacity or settlement issues, if necessary.

7.4 Liquefaction, Cyclic Softening and Lateral Spreading

7.4.1 Liquefaction Hazard Mapping

According to (Barrell, Cox, Glassey, & Lyttle, 2014), the Site is in an area mapped as Liquefaction Domain A, comprising little or no likelihood of liquefaction. Figure 11 shows the associated Dunedin City Council hazard mapping for the site area based on the 2014 GNS study.



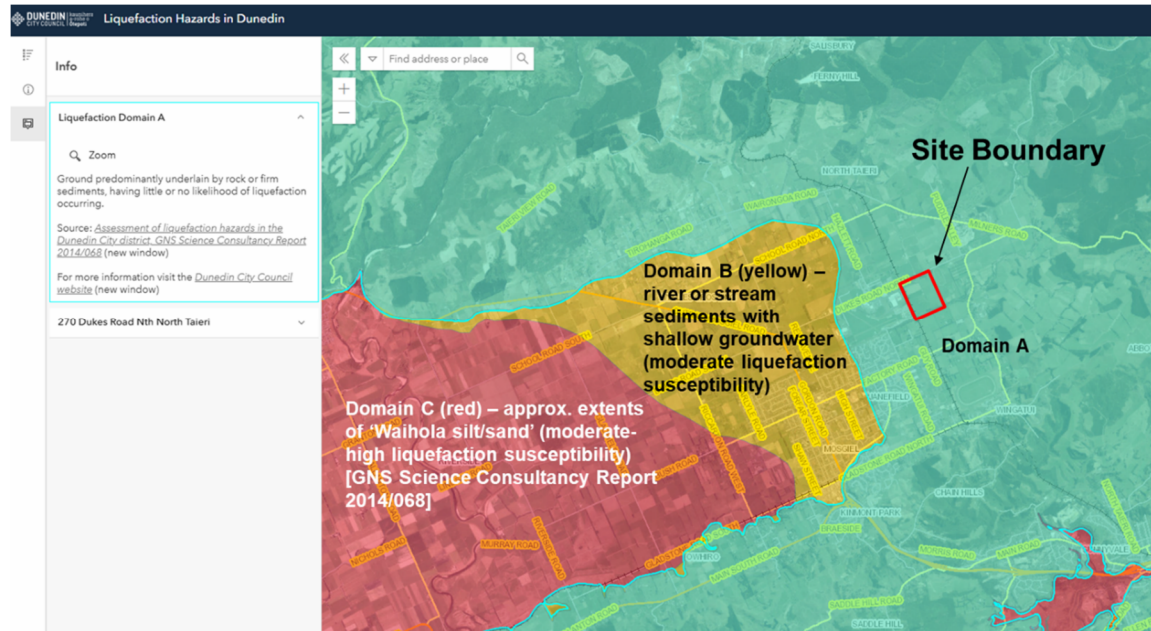


Figure 11. Dunedin City Council liquefaction hazard mapping for the Site area

The GNS study developed the Domains accounting mainly for geological factors (e.g., limited to coarse silt and fine sand material types) and not necessarily other geotechnical characteristics and behaviours. New studies since that study's publication in 2014 have shown that other soil types (such as gravels) may also be susceptible to liquefaction when assessed using shear-wave velocity profiles. Therefore, liquefaction cannot be ruled out for the Site based on this map alone.

7.4.2 Preliminary Assessment of Liquefaction Susceptibility

Since Site investigations only included test pits, no other site-specific geotechnical data is currently available to quantify liquefaction susceptibility. Key information required for liquefaction assessments includes the site subsoil class and time-averaged shear-wave velocity in the upper 30 metres bgl (V_{s30}). The currently available data is insufficient to assess these parameters, since no geophysics data is available, NZGD CPTs are too shallow to estimate V_{s30} , and NZGD boreholes do not have downhole shear-wave velocity data. Additional site-specific data will be required to confirm liquefaction susceptibility and triggering potential of site soils during detailed design and prior to construction.

Based on Site TP findings and the expected Site groundwater levels, the upper fine-grained layer identified at the Site is likely non-liquefiable due to:

- The presence of plastic, clayey materials based on Atterberg limits testing (CL: low plasticity clay and CH: high plasticity clay); however, these materials could potentially be susceptible to cyclic softening without groundwater present, i.e., structural degradation of the soil fabric under cyclic strain (less severe effect than in saturated conditions).
- Non-plastic silts are likely to be located above the water table and unsaturated.

Stantec undertook a preliminary liquefaction assessment and parametric analysis of select NZGD CPTs to further evaluate deeper materials expected to be encountered at the Site. The liquefaction triggering assessment indicated that saturated sand/silt mixtures in the upper 10 m bgl are potentially liquefiable for a range of potential Ultimate Limit State (ULS) Peak Ground Accelerations (PGA), as described below.

To determine seismic demand for the Site, two different New Zealand earthquake loading frameworks are considered: NZS 1170.5:2004, the Building Code–referenced standard that derives design actions using return-period-based AEP values, and the more recent SNZ TS 1170.5:2025, a technical specification incorporating the updated 2022 National Seismic Hazard Model. While NZS 1170.5 provides PGA values consistent with traditional hazard zoning and Importance Level requirements, TS 1170.5 introduces revised hazard estimates and updated geotechnical parameters, resulting in higher and more contemporary representations of seismic demand. The details are shown in Table 4.

Table 4 Seismic Demand Comparison

Standard	Basis	Underlying Seismic Hazard Model	Relevant PGA (g)
NZS 1170.5 2004	Importance Level 2 50-year Design Life 1/500 Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP) - ULS Soil Class C (assumed)	Uses 2002 National Seismic Hazard Model (NSHM).	0.17
SNZ TS1170.5:2025	1/500 AEP - ULS V _{s30} of 300-400 m/s	Uses 2022 NSHM, incorporating 20 years of updated science and fault data.	0.25 – 0.26

Five selected NZGD CPTs were evaluated, all located in Liquefaction Domain B – low to moderate likelihood of liquefaction (yellow zone shown in Figure 11). The assessment considered a groundwater level at 5 m bgl, corresponding to the assumed maximum level expected for the Site.

Parametric analyses are presented below for Liquefaction Potential Index (LPI) and liquefaction-induced settlements versus PGA across a range of PGAs. Figure 12 and Figure 13 present the analyses of LPI and expected free-field settlements, respectively.

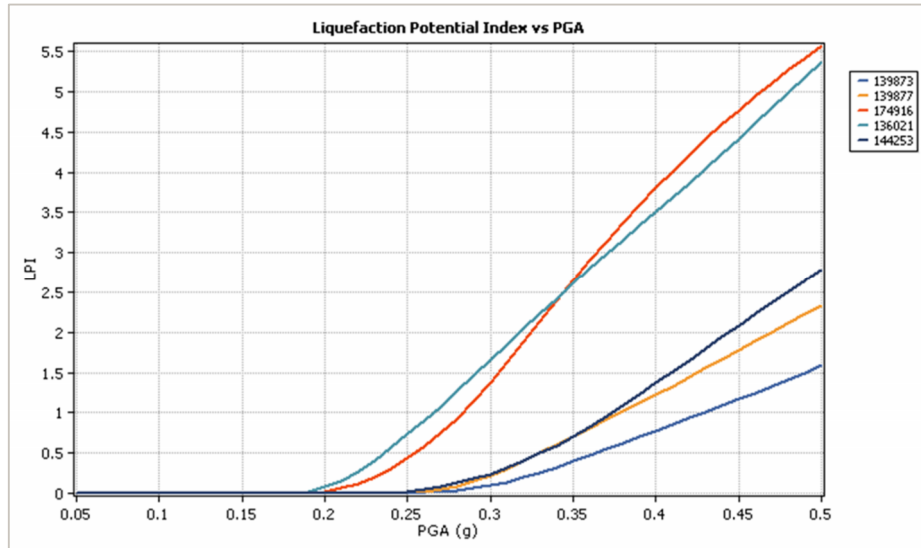


Figure 12. Liquefaction Potential Index versus PGA (expected Site groundwater – 5 m bgl)

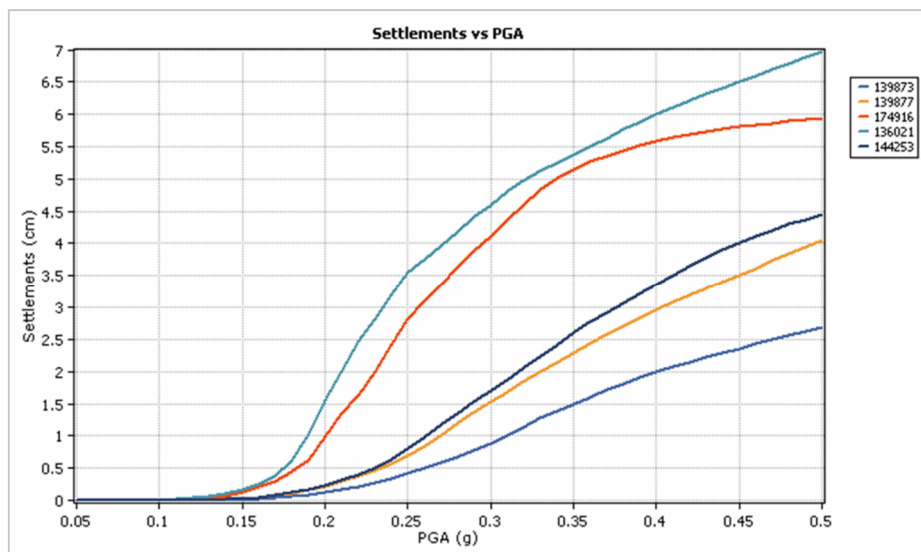


Figure 13. Liquefaction-induced settlements versus PGA (expected Site groundwater – 5 m bgl)

LPI can be correlated to expected liquefaction risk based on categories developed by Iwasaki et al. (1978), as defined in Table 5.

Table 5. LPI-based liquefaction risk categories (Iwasaki et al., 1978)

Liquefaction Potential Index	Liquefaction Risk
0	Very Low
0-5	Low
5-15	High
≥15	Very High



Although the CPT profiles are from Domain B locations (see Figure 9 and Figure 11), LPI results from the parametric analyses suggest a Low risk of liquefaction when the expected Site (Domain A) groundwater level (5.0 m bgl) is considered. The analyses further indicate that liquefaction-induced settlements less than 4 cm are expected for PGA up to 0.26 g.

The following key assumptions and considerations have been identified for further assessment and verification during detailed design of the project:

- **Possible (as yet unidentified) silt/sand mixtures underlying sand/gravel layer** (i.e., below about 3-7 m bgl) may be below the groundwater table (expected to be approximately 5.0 m bgl) and potentially liquefiable, though expected liquefaction-induced settlements are small and considered manageable for design.
- **Existing NZGD investigation data** have been assumed to be appropriate for the initial estimation of liquefaction susceptibility for similar material types anticipated at the Site. Additional ground investigations will be required prior to construction to obtain site-specific parameters for confirmation of the liquefaction hazard.
- **Lateral spreading risk** exists adjacent to Silver Stream, associated with the presence of a significant free face formed by steep, high banks, and potential layers susceptible to liquefaction or strain softening underlying a sand/gravel crust above the stream base elevation.
- **Based on NZS 1170.5 2012, the site subsoil class is not A, B, or E**, considering historical well lithology reports showing potential depths of soil deposits. Whether the site subsoil class is C or D shall be confirmed during design, following additional Site ground investigations.
- **Site-specific liquefaction, cyclic softening and lateral spreading hazards** shall be quantified during preliminary/detailed design stages using new Site ground investigation data, and the risk appropriately managed during detailed design and construction.

7.5 Slope Stability and Erosion

As discussed in Section 3.1, areas of potential slope instability and erosion along Silver Stream have been identified from historical aerial photographs and recent LiDAR topography data. Although these features (identified in Figure 3) appear to have initiated prior to the year 1985, and no other recent instabilities or slope failures are evident in the LiDAR data, it is possible that ongoing erosion has occurred along the stream bank.

These observations, particularly the possible subsidence area, suggest a potential risk of shallow transitional slope failures affecting the stream bank and potentially a sizable area extending beyond the top of the bank and into the Site. Based on the groundwater characterisation, the toe of the slope is expected to remain saturated as groundwater is recharged from Silver Stream, which may contribute to the potential for future slope instability.

A site visit was undertaken by **e3 Scientific** (e3) as part of a Site freshwater ecological assessment focusing on Silver Stream. During their site visit, e3 observed railway iron installed at the base of the stream banks that appears to have been placed as a form of slope protection, though the original intent is unknown. Figure 14 presents a photograph from the e3 site visit showing the iron inserted vertically into the ground at the base of the slope.





Figure 14. Railway iron (highlighted by a yellow circle) placed along the Silver Stream bank (photograph provided by e3 Scientific)

According to e3, the iron rails appeared to have been placed along most of the stream length along the Site boundary, presumably at a similar spacing as shown in the photo above. The timing of installation is unknown since they are not visible in historical aerial imagery. Nonetheless, their presence suggests that bank erosion has been a concern in the past. Whether the measures have been effective at stabilising the bank remains unknown at this stage, though they will be further assessed during and after the upcoming site walkover and geotechnical investigations, as described below.

The following activities will be undertaken prior to detailed design to inform the assessment of slope stability along Silver Stream:

- Site walkover / geological survey by a qualified Engineering Geologist to visually assess existing conditions along the length of the stream bank forming the Site boundary, and to confirm the preliminary findings described herein, which have been developed from aerial imagery and LiDAR data. The condition of the existing railway iron pieces will also be observed during the walkover to inform geotechnical assessments of their effectiveness.
- Geotechnical investigations and laboratory testing to characterise the ground profile, identify potential layers contributing to slope instability, develop geotechnical material parameters, and perform slope stability analyses.

The contributing factors to slope instability appear to primarily be a result of natural processes along Silver Stream and not necessarily associated with adjacent land development activities (since the area

has persisted as farmland since at least 1942). However, vegetation removal in past decades may have also contributed to erosion and instability along the stream banks.

Findings from upcoming geotechnical investigations and analyses will be incorporated into the detailed design of Site infrastructure near Silver Stream to reduce the potential for Site activities to exacerbate existing instability. Mitigation measures will depend on the findings but could include slope stabilisation measures (to improve the resistance of slopes to failure) and/or the implementation of minimum setback distance requirements between the stream bank and new Site infrastructure (to reduce or eliminate additional loadings on slope crests).

Potential stabilisation measures, if required, would be assessed with the intent to avoid impacts to the stream itself, and could include the installation of shear piles along the top of the slope to cut off potential slope failure planes. However, additional investigations will inform whether potential slope instability is more likely to be a result of subsurface ground conditions in the slope or from progressive erosion of the stream bank at the toe of the slope (causing undercutting). If the latter case is true, then erosion control measures on the slope face and/or at the bottom of the bank may be required (e.g., rock armouring, geotextile placement, or additional revegetation).



8 Conclusions

Based on the review of available information and preliminary site assessments, the available data is considered sufficient to support the resource consenting process. Upcoming ground investigations will further improve the characterisation of Site ground conditions and groundwater levels at the detailed design stage, allowing for in-depth assessments of risks and potential mitigation methods.

- Test pits and NZGD data provide a consistent subsurface profile supported by regional geology, with fine-grained soils overlying a sand/gravel layer, followed by additional interlayering of fine-grained and sand/gravel layers. Thicker deposits of the uppermost fine-grained soil layer are expected in southeastern areas of the Site near Silver Stream.
- On-site groundwater level measurements, as well as assumptions based on hydrogeological assessment of topography and regional datasets, are considered reasonable for preliminary design.
- The anticipated excavation to subgrade level will partially remove weaker soils, reducing the immediate large settlement risk, though manageable risks remain in areas potentially containing clay or highly plastic silts. Long-term settlement risk relating to Site operations can be assessed during detailed design, with improved identification and assessment of potentially compressible soils following additional Site geotechnical investigations.
- Preliminary earthworks volumes and material sourcing strategies have been identified, with the client's commitment to manage fill requirements.
- Regional mapping and preliminary assessment of NZGD data indicate relatively low liquefaction risk overall for the expected site conditions (based on estimated LPI and settlements), with manageable lateral spreading risk near Silver Stream. Site-specific seismic hazard and liquefaction susceptibility shall be further quantified during detailed design to reduce uncertainties.
- Slope stability risks are anticipated along Silver Stream based on the identification of potential instability features from aerial imagery and LiDAR topography data. Given the relatively consistent geology across the Site, instability is possible (assuming some triggering mechanism resulting from a change in ground conditions) at any point along the stream boundary, including locations outside of the already identified instability areas. Field surveys and ground investigations shall be undertaken prior to design to characterise the existing slope conditions and obtain geotechnical data for stability assessments. Field findings will be used to inform mitigation methods for design.
- Targeted geotechnical investigations are strongly recommended (and as stated above, expected to proceed) at the start of the design phase to confirm site ground conditions, establish the V_{s30} in case the SNZ TS 1170.5:2025 pathway is adopted, and acquire data to quantify the hazards identified above.

Overall, the assumptions and supporting data provide a reasonable basis for resource consent, with residual geotechnical risks clearly identified and mitigation strategies outlined for the coming detailed design stages.



9 References

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- GNS. (2023). *Geology 2.0.0*. Retrieved from <https://data.gns.cri.nz/geology/>
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- Stantec. (2026). *Southern Link Inland Port; Stormwater Assessment*. Prepared for Southern Link Property Limited.



10 Geotechnical Report Limitations

This geotechnical report (the report) has been prepared in accordance with the scope of services set out in the contract based on your project-specific requirements and criteria. In some circumstances the scope of the report may have been limited by a range of factors such as time, budget, access and/or site disturbance constraints.

Stantec may have relied upon data, surveys, analyses, designs, plans and other information provided by the client and other individuals and organisations, (the data). Except as otherwise stated in the report, Stantec has not verified the accuracy or completeness of the data. Stantec will not be liable in relation to incorrect conclusions should any data, information or condition be incorrect or have been concealed, withheld, misrepresented or otherwise not fully disclosed to Stantec.

This report was prepared expressly for the client and expressly for purposes indicated by the client or its representative. This report may not be relied upon by any other persons for any purpose. The client should not use this report for other than its intended purpose without seeking additional geotechnical advice. The report applies only to the site investigated as outlined within. This report should not be relied upon if there are any changes to the project without first asking Stantec to review our recommendations and design.

Our ground conditions assessment is based on publicly available information and recorded subsurface conditions at the selective discrete test and sampled locations, the type, spacing and frequency of which were selected to meet the project requirements agreed by the Client. Site exploration identifies specific subsurface conditions only at those points from which samples have been taken. Our overall interpretation is based on inferred soil, rock, and groundwater conditions between discrete points; actual conditions may differ from those inferred. Stantec accepts no liability for any unknown or adverse ground conditions that would have been identified had further investigations, sampling, and testing been undertaken. No warranty is expressed or implied that the conditions encountered following investigation or during construction will conform to the conditions described herein.

Subsurface conditions are created by natural processes and human activities that evolve and change over time and can result in changes to ground conditions. Groundwater levels presented in this report may vary over time due to diurnal, tidal and seasonal influences. Construction operations at or adjacent to the site, and natural events such as floods, or groundwater fluctuations, may also affect subsurface conditions, and thus the continuing adequacy of a geotechnical report. The geotechnical engineer should be kept apprised of any such events and should be consulted to determine if additional tests are necessary.

Ground conditions cannot be fully substantiated until project implementation has commenced and therefore this report's recommendations require confirmation onsite during construction. As such, uncertainty in ground conditions should be verified by Stantec geotechnical professionals required at nominated design milestones and during construction. Only Stantec, who prepared this report, is fully familiar with the background information needed to assess whether this report's recommendations are valid and whether changes should be considered as the project develops. If another party undertakes the implementation of the recommendations of this report, there is risk of misinterpretation and Stantec cannot be held responsible for such misinterpretation. Stantec should be notified and be given an opportunity to review the report recommendations made in this report where conditions encountered at the site differ from those inferred; and if there are changes to design or construction methodologies.



The report as a whole presents the findings of the site assessment, and the report should not be copied in part or altered in any way. The contents of this document are customarily included and developed by scientists, engineers or geologists based on their interpretation of field logs (assembled by field personnel), laboratory evaluation of field samples, and using current practices and standards. These should not under any circumstances be redrawn for inclusion in other documents or separated from the report.



Appendices



Appendix A Historical Aerial Photographs





Figure A1. 1942 aerial imagery (Retrolens)



Figure A2. 1950 aerial imagery (Retrolens)





Figure A3. 1963 aerial imagery (Retrolens)



Figure A4. 1985 aerial imagery (Retrolens)





Figure A5. 2005 aerial imagery (Google Earth)



Figure A6. 1963 aerial imagery of Silver Stream (Retrolens)





Figure A7. 1970 aerial imagery of Silver Stream (Retrolens)



Figure A8. 1975 aerial imagery of Silver Stream (Retrolens)



Figure A9. 1985 aerial imagery of Silver Stream (Retrolens), showing first noted occurrence of potential slope instability area (circled in red) near southeastern corner of Site

Appendix B NZGD Logs





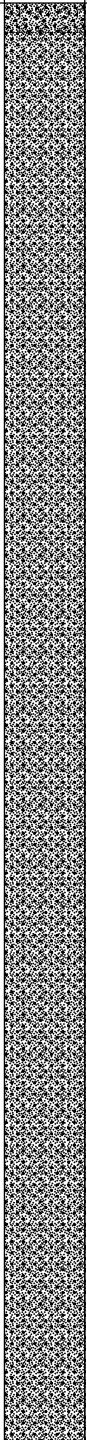
LOG OF DRILLHOLE

HOLE
IDENTIFICATION

BH01

Client Dunedin City Council
Project Mosgiel Pump Station Upgrade
Project number 60555639

Co-ordinates 1394188mE 4917296mN
Orientation -90° Elevation 22m (Approx)
Location 5 Reid Avenue, Mosgiel
Feature Carpark near stopbank.

GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION		Test Records			Drilling Method Casing remarks	Core Loss/Lift 0 - 100%	Depth	Graphic Log	SOIL PROPERTIES Subordinate MAJOR minor; colour; structure. Strength; moisture condition; grading; bedding; plasticity; sensitivity; major fraction description; subordinate fraction description; minor fraction description etc	Instrumentation
		Shear Vane residual - peak 0 - 200 kPa	N Values 0 - 50							
Non Engineered Fill	0m: Asphalt.								0m: Asphalt.	
	0.1m: Subbase.								0.1m: Silty, sandy fine to medium GRAVEL; dark brown. Tightly packed; wet; well graded; angular to subangular; schist; sand is fine to coarse.	
	0.25m: Non-Engineered Fill.				PQWL				0.25m: Sandy SILT; dark brown. Firm to stiff; wet; non-plastic.	
					PQWL				0.4m: Sandy fine to coarse GRAVEL with some silt; brown. Wet; well graded; subrounded to subangular; sand is fine to coarse.	
					PQWL				0.6m: SILT with some sand and gravel; brown, grey and black. Firm; moist; sand is fine to medium; gravel is medium; black material is odourless, possibly reworked bituminous material.	
			SS 2,1,0, 1,1,2 N=4		SPT				1m: Sandy SILT; greyish brown. Soft; wet; non-plastic; sand is fine.	
			SS 1,0,1, 1,1,2 N=5		PQWL				1.25m: CLAY with minor silt and trace organic material; grey with brown mottles. Soft; moderate plasticity; organic material is rootlets.	
					SPT				1.6m: SILT with minor clay and trace organic material; grey with brown mottles. Soft; wet; non-plastic; organic material is rootlets.	
			SS 2,5,6, 6,7,6 N=25		PQWL				1.95m: Silty fine SAND; grey. Loose; wet; uniformly graded.	
					SPT				2.1m: Sandy fine to medium GRAVEL; light brownish orange. Medium dense; moist; well graded; angular to subangular; schist; sand is fine to coarse.	
Alluvial Deposits	2.95m: Alluvial Deposits.		SS 3,5,5, 5,5,4 N=19		PQWL			2.45m: Gravelly fine to coarse SAND with minor silt; light brown and black. Medium dense; moist; well graded; gravel is fine to medium, angular to subangular, schist; black material has slight hydrocarbon odour, possibly reworked bituminous material.		
					SPT			2.6m: No silt.		
					PQWL			2.95m: Sandy fine to medium GRAVEL with minor silt; brown. Medium dense; wet; well graded; angular to subangular; schist; sand is fine to coarse.		
			SS 2,3,1, 2,4,4 N=11		SPT			3.6m: Gravel is fine to coarse.		
					PQWL			4.1m: Silty, gravelly CLAY with some sand and trace organic material; grey. Soft; wet; low plasticity; gravel is fine to medium, angular to subangular, schist; sand is fine to coarse.		
					PQWL			4.2m: Gravelly fine to coarse SAND; brown. Medium dense; wet; well graded; gravel is fine to medium, angular to subangular, schist.		
GROUNDWATER OBSERVATIONS					Remarks				Driller	Started
Date Time	Piezometer	Reading ID	Water Depth	(m)	Coordinates are in NZTM and are approximate. SPT hammer efficiency 62.7%. Hole backfilled with cement grout. Driller reported soft zones from ~10.5m to 13m bgl.				Speight Drilling	30/07/2018
31/07/2018 09:00		1	1.8		Casing Details Date logged 31/07/2018				Drill Rig Rotary Core	Finished 30/07/2018
Hand Held Shear Vane					Depth	Diameter	Logged	JKH	Core Boxes	5
vane shear strength per NZGS guideline					15	122.6	Checked	KDL	Page 1	of 3

DRILLHOLE LOG SOIL MOSGIEL INVESTIGATION LOGS.GPJ BASE.GDT 07/08/18



LOG OF DRILLHOLE

HOLE IDENTIFICATION

BH01

Client Dunedin City Council
Project Mosgiel Pump Station Upgrade
Project number 60555639

Co-ordinates 1394188mE 4917296mN
Orientation -90° Elevation 22m (Approx)
Location 5 Reid Avenue, Mosgiel
Feature Carpark near stopbank.

GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	Test Records			Drilling Method Casing remarks	Core Loss/Lift 0 - 100%	Depth	Graphic Log	SOIL PROPERTIES Subordinate MAJOR minor; colour; structure. Strength; moisture condition; grading; bedding; plasticity; sensitivity; major fraction description; subordinate fraction description; minor fraction description etc	Instrumentation
	Shear Vane residual - peak 0 - 200 kPa	N Values 0 - 50							
ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS		SS 4,4,3, 3,4,5 N=15		SPT					
				PQWL				5.45m: Sandy fine to medium GRAVEL with trace silt; brown. Medium dense; wet; well graded; angular to subangular; schist; sand is fine to coarse.	
		SS 4,4,2, 3,3,5 N=13		SPT		6		6.1m: Clayey SILT with minor gravel; grey. Soft; wet; non-plastic; gravel is fine to medium, subangular, schist.	
				PQWL				6.45m: Sandy fine to medium GRAVEL with minor silt; brown. Medium dense; wet; well graded; angular to subangular; schist; sand is fine to coarse.	
		SS 3,5,2, 1,3,4 N=10		SPT		7		7.2m: CLAY; grey. Firm; moist; moderate plasticity.	
				PQWL				7.35m: Sandy fine to medium GRAVEL with minor silt; brown. Medium dense; wet; well graded; angular to subangular; schist; sand is fine to coarse.	
		SS 3,6,6, 9,8,10 N=33		SPT		8			
				PQWL					
		SS 2,6,4, 4,2,3 N=13		SPT		9		9.6m: Silty fine SAND; brownish grey. Medium dense; wet; uniformly graded.	
				PQWL				description next page	
GROUNDWATER OBSERVATIONS				Remarks				Driller	Started
Date Time	Piezometer	Reading ID	Water Depth (m)	Coordinates are in NZTM and are approximate. SPT hammer efficiency 62.7%. Hole backfilled with cement grout. Driller reported soft zones from ~10.5m to 13m bgl.				Speight Drilling	30/07/2018
Hand Held Shear Vane				Casing Details Date logged 31/07/2018				Drill Rig	Finished
vane shear strength per NZGS guideline				Depth	Diameter	Logged	JKH	Rotary Core	30/07/2018
				Checked KDL				Core Boxes	5
								Page 2	of 3



LOG OF DRILLHOLE

HOLE
IDENTIFICATION

BH01

Client Dunedin City Council
Project Mosgiel Pump Station Upgrade
Project number 60555639

Co-ordinates 1394188mE 4917296mN
Orientation -90° Elevation 22m (Approx)
Location 5 Reid Avenue, Mosgiel
Feature Carpark near stopbank.

GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	Test Records		Drilling Method Casing remarks	Core Loss/Lift 0 - 100%	Depth	Graphic Log	SOIL PROPERTIES Subordinate MAJOR minor; colour; structure. Strength; moisture condition; grading; bedding; plasticity; sensitivity; major fraction description; subordinate fraction description; minor fraction description etc	Instrumentation
	Shear Vane residual - peak 0 - 200 kPa	N Values 0 - 50						
ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS		SS 2,7,7, 10,7,7 N=31	SPT				9.85m: Sandy fine to medium GRAVEL with minor silt; brown. Dense; wet; well graded; angular to subangular; schist; sand is fine to coarse. (continued)	
			PQWL					
		SS 6,10,8, 9,9,8 N=34	SPT		11		11.45m: Gravel is fine to coarse.	
			PQWL					
		SS 1,4,6, 8,8,8 N=30	SPT		12		12.6 to 12.75m: Silty.	
			PQWL					
		SS 5,10,9, 12,9,11 N=41	SPT		13		13.5 to 13.8m: Silty.	
			PQWL					
		SS 4,10,10, 12,12,10 N=44	SPT		14			
			PQWL					
BH01 terminated at 15m Target Depth								
GROUNDWATER OBSERVATIONS				Remarks			Driller	
Date Time	Piezometer	Reading ID	Water Depth (m)	Coordinates are in NZTM and are approximate.			Speight Drilling	Started
				SPT hammer efficiency 62.7%.			Drill Rig	Finished
				Hole backfilled with cement grout.			Rotary Core	30/07/2018
				Driller reported soft zones from ~10.5m to 13m bgl.			Core Boxes	5
Hand Held Shear Vane				Casing Details	Date logged	31/07/2018		
				Depth	Diameter	Logged	JKH	
vane shear strength per NZGS guideline						Checked	KDL	
							Page 3	of 3

DRILLHOLE LOG SOIL MOSGIEL INVESTIGATION LOGS.GPJ BASE.GDT 07/08/18



Project : Mosgiel Aquatic Facility - Geotechnical Input
 Client : Dunedin City Council
 Site : Mosgiel Caravan Park - top of floodbank
 Job Number: 12519887

Commenced: 22/02/2020

Completed: 22/02/2020

Hole No. : BH01 (CE16/0110)

Sheet : 1 of 2

Hole Length : 10.45m

Scale @ A4 : 1:30

Logged : MF

Processed : MF

Checked : SW

Easting: 404927.5298

Northing: 799298.7413

System: TAIETM2000

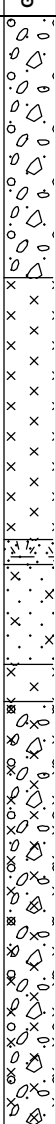
RL: 18.6

Datum: NZVD2016

RL (m)	Depth (m)	Graphic	Material Description	Geological Unit	Moisture condition	Consistency / Relative density	Number / Type	Result	Casing	Method	Flush Return (%)	Weathering	Estimated Strength (MPa)	TCR SQR RQD (%)	Defect	Instrumentation	Water level
18.6	0.00		Fine to medium sandy SILT; dark brown. Soft to firm, moist, non-plastic (FLOODBANK FILL)	FLOODBANK FILL	M	ST	0.30			SNC				80			
	0.55		0.55 - 0.75 m: CORE LOSS (inferred)				0.50										
	0.75		Gravelly SILT; brown. Gravel is medium grainsize, basaltic														
	1.00		1.00 - 1.20 m: CORE LOSS (inferred)					SPT 2/2 1/0 0/0 N = 1		SPT				56			
	1.20		Silty SAND; brown. Very loose, moist, poorly graded; sand is fine to medium; possible buried topsoil (DUKES FORMATION)		M	VL	1.70			SNC				100			
	2.00		2.00 - 2.45 m: loose			L	2.00	SPT 1/1 1/1 2/1 N = 5		SPT				87			
	2.45		2.45 - 2.78 m: CORE LOSS (inferred)							SNC				40			
	2.78		Silty SAND; brown. Loose, moist, poorly graded; sand is fine to medium		M	L		SPT 2/1 2/3 7/9 N = 21		SPT				89			
	3.13		SILT, minor clay, trace fine to medium sand; light grey and orange-brown. Medium dense, moist, low plasticity		M	VSt				SPT							
	3.4		Sandy GRAVEL, minor silt; brown. Medium dense, moist to wet, well graded; sand is coarse; gravel is fine, angular to subrounded, quartz and schist	DUKES FORMATION	M-W	MD		SPT 5/5 4/4 4/4 N = 16		SPT				78			
	4.50		4.90 - 4.95 m: fine to medium SAND, no gravel				4.70	SPT 5/9 8/5 6/5 N = 24		SPT				91			
	5.00									SNC				100			

Notes and Comments: End of Hole @ 10.45m, Target Depth. Nested piezos - screens at 0.6 - 1.2 m and 3.5 - 5.5 m Refer to explanation sheets for abbreviation and symbols	Inclination: Vertical		Orientation:		Ground Water Level			
	Contractor: Speight Drilling Limited			Date	Time	Reading (mbgl)	Hole depth (mbgl)	
	Equipment: Sonic Rig							
	Shear Vane Id:							

Report ID: GENERAL_LOG || Project: 12519887_MOSGIEL POOL.GPJ || Library: GHD - NZGD.GLB || Date: 18 March 2020

		Project : Mosgiel Aquatic Facility - Geotechnical Input Client : Dunedin City Council Site : Mosgiel Caravan Park - top of floodbank Job Number: 12519887 Commenced: 22/02/2020 Completed: 22/02/2020						Hole No. : BH01 (CE16/0110) Sheet : 2 of 2 Hole Length : 10.45m Scale @ A4 : 1:30											
		Easting: 404927.5298 Northing: 799298.7413 System: TAIETM2000 RL: 18.6 Datum: NZVD2016						Logged : MF Processed : MF Checked : SW											
RL (m)	Depth (m)	Graphic	Material Description	Geological Unit	Moisture condition	Consistency / Relative density	Sample		Casing	Method	Flush Return (%)	Weathering	Estimated Strength (MPa)	TCR SCR RQD (%)	Defect	Instrumentation	Water level		
							Number / Type	Result											
12	7.05		Sandy GRAVEL, minor silt; brown. Medium dense, moist to wet, well graded; sand is coarse; gravel is fine, angular to subrounded, quartz and schist (continued from layer starting at 3.4m)	DUKES FORMATION			SPT 8/7 7/6 5/6 N = 24		SPT					67					
7	7.40 - 7.45 m: fine to medium sandy SILT 7.45 - 7.85 m: minor fine, angular to subrounded, quartz and schist gravel 7.85 - 8.10 m: trace fine gravel		M		St	SPT 2/1 2/2 3/4 N = 11		SPT						98					
11															82				
8															89				
10															100				
9															76				
19															100				
10															82				
18					End of Hole @ 10.45m, Target Depth.														
11																			
7																			
Notes and Comments: End of Hole @ 10.45m, Target Depth. Nested piezos - screens at 0.6 - 1.2 m and 3.5 - 5.5 m Refer to explanation sheets for abbreviation and symbols				Inclination: Vertical Orientation: Contractor: Speight Drilling Limited Equipment: Sonic Rig Shear Vane Id:				Ground Water Level Date: 05/03/20 Time: 10:00 Reading (mbgl): 5.015 Hole depth (mbgl): 10.45											



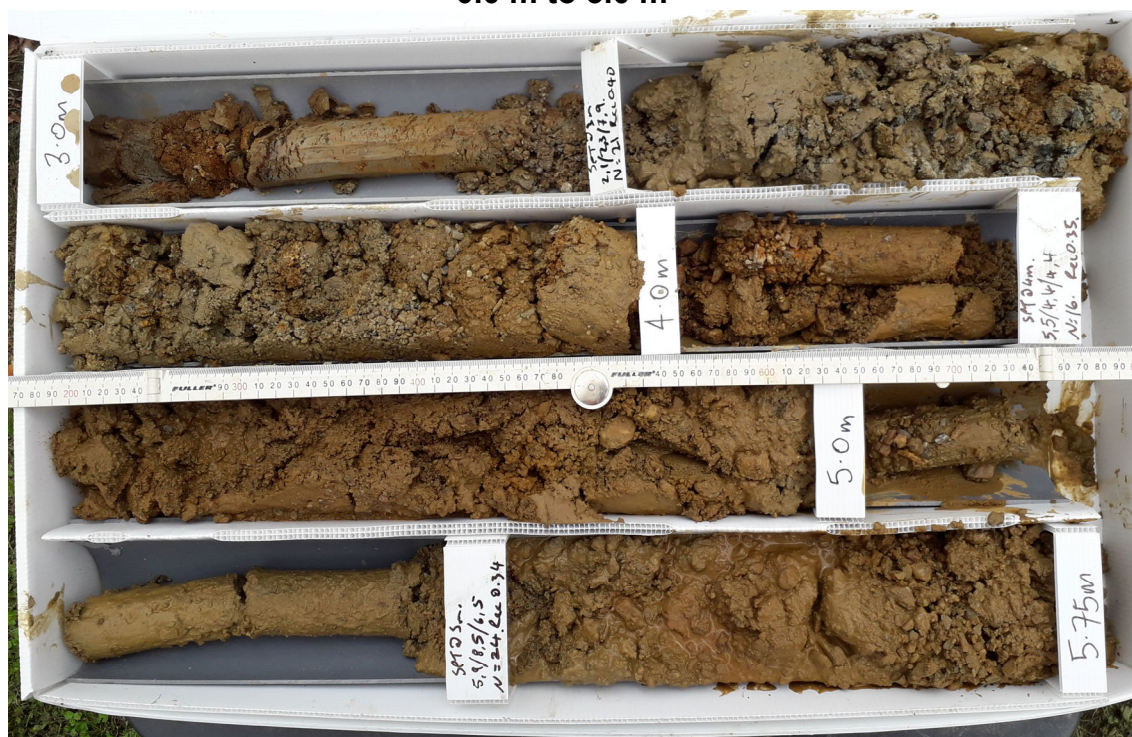
Report of Photographs

Site Identification: BH01

Project	Mosgiel Aquatic Facility – Geotechnical Input	Commenced	22/02/20	Completed	22/02/20
Site	On top of floodbank	Logged By	MF		
Job #	12519887	Checked By	SW		
Client	Dunedin City Council	Hole Depth	10.45 m		



0.0 m to 3.0 m



3.0 m to 5.75 m



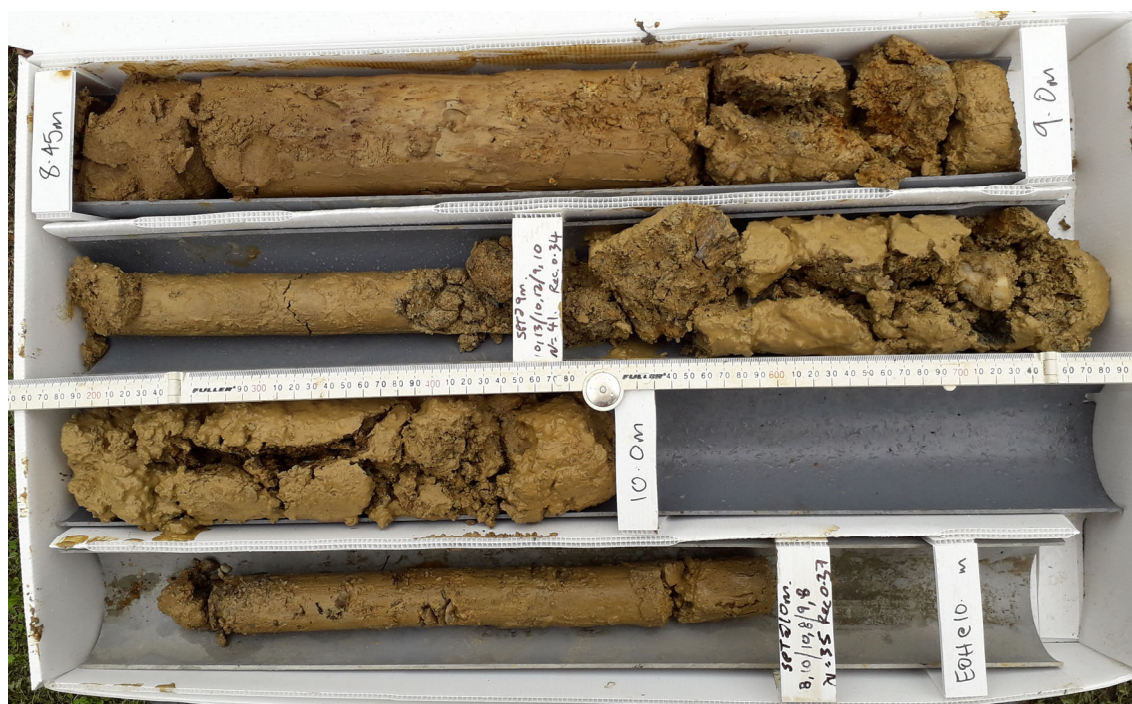
Report of Photographs

Site Identification: BH01

Project	Mosgiel Aquatic Facility – Geotechnical Input	Commenced	22/02/20	Completed	22/02/20
Site	On top of floodbank	Logged By	MF		
Job #	12519887	Checked By	SW		
Client	Dunedin City Council	Hole Depth	10.45 m		



5.75 m to 8.45 m



8.45 m to 10.45 m (EOH)



Project : Mosgiel Aquatic Facility - Geotechnical Input
 Client : Dunedin City Council
 Site : Mosgiel Caravan Park - adjacent to ablutions block
 Job Number: 12519887

Hole No. : BH02 (CE16/0109)

Sheet : 1 of 2
 Hole Length : 10.45m
 Scale @ A4 : 1:30

Commenced: 22/02/2020

Completed: 22/02/2020

Logged : MF

Processed : MF

Checked : SW

Easting: 404932.59

Northing: 799291.3075

System: TAIETM2000

RL: 17.3

Datum: NZVD2016

RL (m)	Depth (m)	Graphic	Material Description	Geological Unit	Moisture condition	Consistency / Relative density	Number / Type	Result	Casing	Method	Flush Return (%)	Weathering	Estimated Strength (MPa)	TCR SQR RQD (%)	Defect	Instrumentation	Water level
17.3	0.0		Fine sandy SILT; dark brown. Soft, moist to wet, non-plastic (TOPSOIL / FLOODBANK FILL)	FILL	M-W	S											
	0.3		Fine SAND / SILT intermixed; brown. Stiff, moist, low plasticity (FLOODBANK FILL)		M	St											
	0.5		Silty SAND; brown. Loose, moist, poorly graded; sand is fine to medium (DUKES FORMATION)		M	L								50			
	0.50 - 1.00		CORE LOSS (inferred)														
	1.0		Silty SAND; brown. Loose, moist, poorly graded; sand is fine to medium		M	L		SPT 1/1 0/1 1/1 N = 3		SNC							
	1.2		20 mm Organic SILT; dark grey SILT, some fine to medium sand, minor clay; light grey with orange-brown mottles. Soft to firm, moist, low plasticity		M	S-F				SPT				91			
	1.8		Sandy GRAVEL, minor to some silt; grey and orange-brown. Medium dense, moist, poorly graded; sand is coarse; gravel is fine, angular to subrounded, quartz and schist		M	MD		SPT 6/8 7/7 7/5 N = 26		SNC				100			
	2.0		2.45 - 2.50 m: 50 mm silty fine to medium SAND							SPT				58			
	2.45 - 2.50		2.80 - 2.90 m: 100 mm fine to coarse SAND							SNC				100			
	2.80 - 2.90		3.90 - 3.95 m: 50 mm silty fine to medium SAND							SPT				67			
	3.0		5.00 - 5.10 m: 100 mm CORE LOSS							SNC				100			
	5.00 - 5.10		5.10 - 5.20 m: silty GRAVEL							SPT				38			
	5.0		SILT, some clay to clayey, minor fine sand; brown with orange-brown mottles. Firm to stiff, moist, high plasticity		M	F-St		SPT 3/4 3/2 3/3 N = 11		SNC				100			
	5.05		5.45 - 5.65 m: CORE LOSS (inferred)							SPT				78			
	5.65		Silty sandy GRAVEL; brown and light brown. Loose to medium dense, saturated, well graded; sand is fine; gravel is fine, angular to subrounded quartz and schist		S	L-MD		SPT 4/5 4/3 4/4 N = 15		SNC				64			

Notes and Comments:

End of Hole @ 10.45m, Target Depth.

Nested piezos - screens at 2.5 - 4.5 m and 6.1 - 7.1 m

Refer to explanation sheets for abbreviation and symbols

Inclination: Vertical

Orientation:

Contractor: Speight Drilling Limited

Equipment: Sonic Rig

Shear Vane Id:

Ground Water Level

Date Time Reading (mbgl) Hole depth (mbgl)



Project : Mosgiel Aquatic Facility - Geotechnical Input
 Client : Dunedin City Council
 Site : Mosgiel Caravan Park - adjacent to ablutions block
 Job Number: 12519887

Commenced: 22/02/2020

Completed: 22/02/2020

Hole No. : BH02 (CE16/0109)

Sheet : 2 of 2

Hole Length : 10.45m

Scale @ A4 : 1:30

Logged : MF

Processed : MF

Checked : SW

Easting: 404932.59

Northing: 799291.3075

System: TAIETM2000

RL: 17.3

Datum: NZVD2016

RL (m)	Depth (m)	Graphic	Material Description	Geological Unit	Moisture condition	Consistency / Relative density	Number / Type	Sample Result	Casing	Method	Flush Return (%)	Weathering	Estimated Strength (MPa)	TCR SCR RQD (%)	Defect	Instrumentation	Water level
11	6.05	X	SILT, minor clay, trace to minor fine to medium sand; brown and grey. Stiff, moist, low plasticity	DUKES FORMATION	M	St	7.70 C 7.50	SPT 1/1 1/3 2/4 N = 10		SPT				98			
	6.5	X	6.50 - 7.00 m: CORE LOSS inferred from minimal recovery: gravelly SILT, soft							SNC				9			
7	7	X	SILT, minor clay, trace to minor fine sand; brown and grey. Very stiff, moist, low plasticity		M	VSt		SPT 1/2 4/11 12/14 N = 41		SPT				100			
10	7.3	X	Gravelly SAND; brown. Dense, wet to saturated, poorly graded; gravel is fine; sand is coarse		S	D				SNC				100			
8								SPT 10/8 10/9 8/5 N = 32		SPT				58			
19			8.55 - 8.60 m: light grey SAND (no gravel), high mica content - muscovite?							SNC				100			
9	9.05	X	SILT, minor clay, trace to minor fine to medium sand; brown and grey. Stiff, moist, low plasticity		M	St		SPT 1/1 2/3 5/5 N = 15		SPT				91			
18	9.45	X	9.20 - 9.45 m: minor fine to medium sand, trace clay														
	9.63	X	9.45 - 9.63 m: CORE LOSS (inferred)							SNC				67			
	9.63	X	SILT, minor clay, trace to minor fine to medium sand; brown and grey. Stiff, moist, low plasticity		M	St											
10	10	X															
	10.16	X	10.00 - 10.16 m: CORE LOSS (inferred)					SPT 6/7 9/9 9/10 N = 37		SPT				64			
17	10.16	X	Fine to coarse SAND, minor silt, trace fine gravel; brown. Dense, moist, poorly graded		M	D											
			End of Hole @ 10.45m, Target Depth.														
11																	
16																	

Notes and Comments:

End of Hole @ 10.45m, Target Depth.

Nested piezos - screens at 2.5 - 4.5 m and 6.1 - 7.1 m

Refer to explanation sheets for abbreviation and symbols

Inclination: Vertical

Orientation:

Contractor: Speight Drilling Limited

Equipment: Sonic Rig

Shear Vane Id:

Ground Water Level

Date	Time	Reading (mbgl)	Hole depth (mbgl)
05/03/20	09:50	3.6	10.45



Report of Photographs

Site Identification: BH02

Project	Mosgiel Aquatic Facility – Geotechnical Input	Commenced	22/02/20	Completed	22/02/20
Site	Adjacent to ablutions block	Logged By	MF		
Job #	12519887	Checked By	SW		
Client	Dunedin City Council	Hole Depth	10.45 m		

(Not photographed)

0.0 m to 3.0 m



3.0 m to 6.0 m

Report of Photographs

Site Identification: BH02

Project	Mosgiel Aquatic Facility – Geotechnical Input	Commenced	22/02/20	Completed	22/02/20
Site	Adjacent to ablutions block	Logged By	MF		
Job #	12519887	Checked By	SW		
Client	Dunedin City Council	Hole Depth	10.45 m		



6.0 m to 8.8 m



8.8 m to 10.45 m (EOH)

Report ID: GENERAL_LOG || Project: 12519887_MOSGIEL POOL.GPJ || Library: GHD - NZGD.GLB || Date: 18 March 2020

		Project : Mosgiel Aquatic Facility - Geotechnical Input Client : Dunedin City Council Site : Mosgiel Caravan Park - Memorial Park field Job Number: 12519887 Commenced: 21/02/2020 Completed: 21/02/2020				Hole No. : BH03 (CE16/0118) Sheet : 1 of 2 Hole Length : 10.45m Scale @ A4 : 1:30											
		Easting: 404899.7401 Northing: 799227.8324 System: TAIETM2000 RL: 16.72 Datum: NZVD2016				Logged : MF Processed : MF Checked : SW											
RL (m)	Depth (m)	Graphic	Material Description	Geological Unit	Moisture condition	Consistency / Relative density	Sample		Casing	Method	Flush Return (%)	Weathering	Estimated Strength (MPa)	TCR SQR RQD (%)	Defect	Instrumentation	Water level
							Number / Type	Result									
16.72	0.0		SILT, minor fine to medium sand; grey-brown. Firm, moist, low plasticity; rootlets (TOPSOIL)	TS	M	F	0.0										
	0.2		Fine to medium SAND, minor to some silt; brown with orange staining. Loose, moist, poorly graded (DUKES FORMATION)		M	L	0.20										
	0.4						0.40										
	0.6						0.60										
	0.8						0.80										
	1.0		0.70 - 1.13 m: grey and orange-brown				1.00										
	1.183		Organic SILT; dark grey. Soft, moist to wet, high plasticity		M-W	S	1.30										
	1.3		SILT, minor clay, trace to minor fine to medium sand; grey with orange-brown streaks. Soft, moist to wet, high plasticity		M-W	S	1.30										
	1.5						1.50										
	1.9		1.75 - 1.90 m: gravelly (fine)														
	2.0		Sandy GRAVEL, some silt; grey and brown. Medium dense, wet to saturated, poorly graded; sand is coarse; gravel is fine, angular to subrounded quartz and schist		S	MD											
	2.1																
	2.2																
	2.3																
	2.4																
	2.5																
	2.6																
	2.7																
	2.8																
	2.9																
	3.0																
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	3.3																
	3.4																
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	5.6																
	5.7																
	5.8																
	5.9																
	6.0																

Notes and Comments: End of Hole @ 10.45m, Target Depth. Groundwater measured 1 hour post-drilling Refer to explanation sheets for abbreviation and symbols	Inclination: Vertical		Orientation:		Ground Water Level			
	Contractor: Speight Drilling Limited				Date	Time	Reading (mbgl)	Hole depth (mbgl)
	Equipment: Sonic Rig							
	Shear Vane Id:							

Commenced: 21/02/2020

Completed: 21/02/2020

Sheet : 2 of 2

Hole Length : 10.45m

Scale @ A4 : 1:30

Logged : MF

Processed : MF

Checked : SW

Easting: 404899.7401

Northing: 799227.8324

System: TAIETM2000

RL: 16.72

Datum: NZVD2016

sticity; occasional	DUKES	M	F-St
ilt; brown. Medium		M	MD

End of Hole @ 10.45m, Target Depth.

Groundwater measured 1 hour post-drilling

Refer to explanation sheets for abbreviation and symbols

Inclination: Vertical

Orientation:

Contractor: Speight Drilling Limited

Equipment: Sonic Rig

Shear Vane Id:

Ground Water Level

Date

Time

Reading

21/02/20

0	14:00
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(mg/l)
2.7

	(mg/L)
	10.45



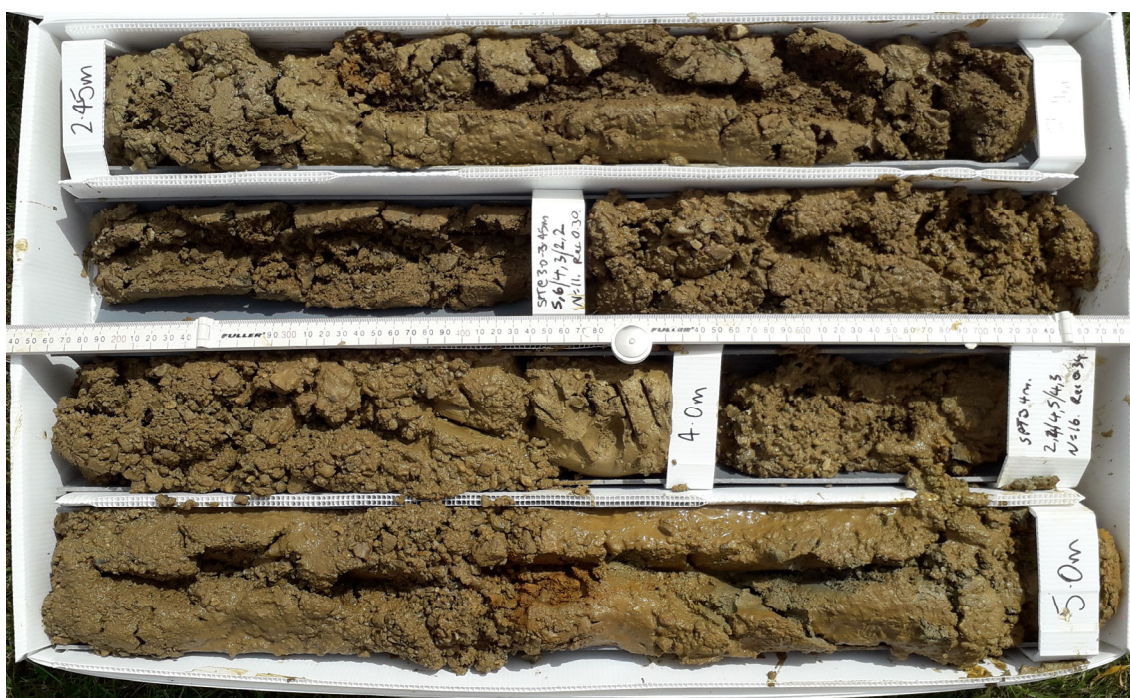
Report of Photographs

Site Identification: BH03

Project	Mosgiel Aquatic Facility – Geotechnical Input	Commenced	21/02/20	Completed	21/02/20
Site	Memorial Park field	Logged By	MF		
Job #	12519887	Checked By	SW		
Client	Dunedin City Council	Hole Depth	10.45 m		



0.0 m to 2.45 m



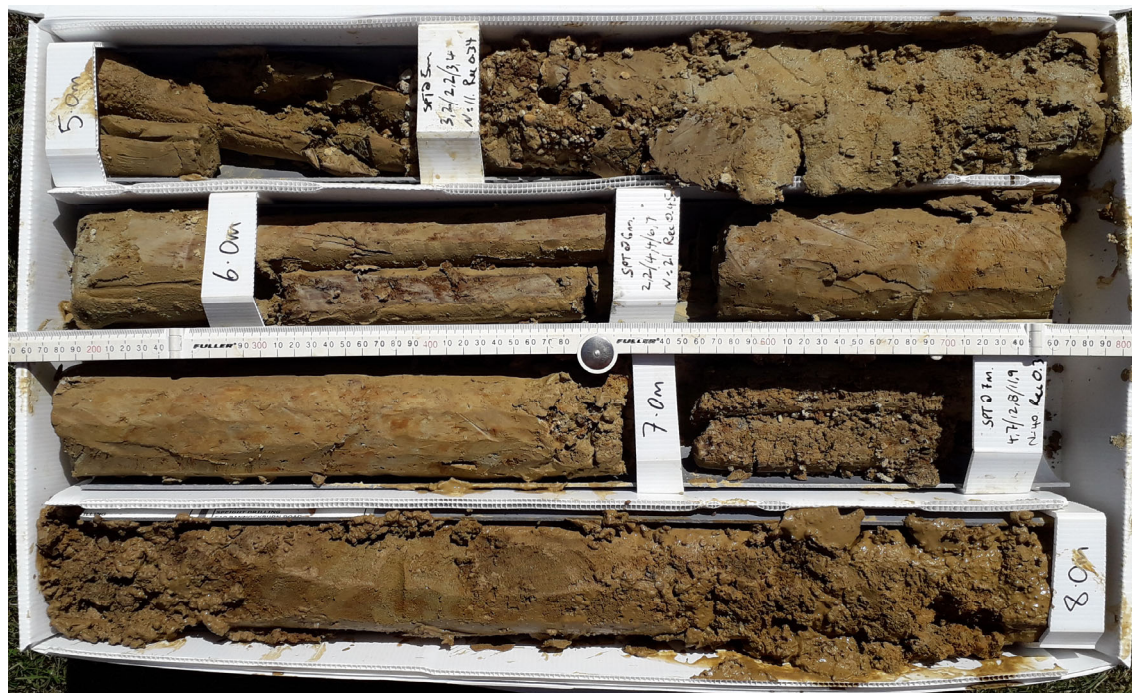
2.45 m to 5.0 m



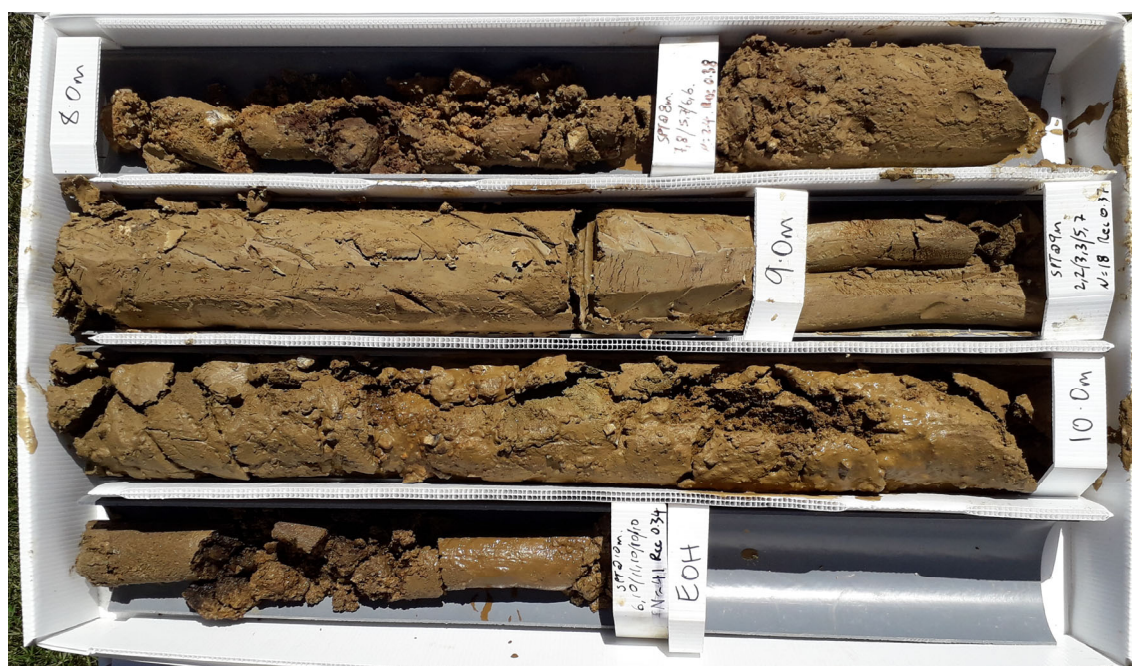
Report of Photographs

Site Identification: BH03

Project	Mosgiel Aquatic Facility – Geotechnical Input	Commenced	21/02/20	Completed	21/02/20
Site	Memorial Park field	Logged By	MF		
Job #	12519887	Checked By	SW		
Client	Dunedin City Council	Hole Depth	10.45 m		



5.0 m to 8.0 m



8.0 m to 10.45 m (EOH)



Project : Mosgiel Aquatic Facility - Geotechnical Input
 Client : Dunedin City Council
 Site : Mosgiel Caravan Park - Memorial Park field
 Job Number: 12519887

Commenced: 21/02/2020

Completed: 21/02/2020

Hole No. : BH04 (CE16/0119)

Sheet : 1 of 2

Hole Length : 10.45m

Scale @ A4 : 1:30

Logged : MF

Processed : MF

Checked : SW

Easting: 404947.2618

Northing: 799248.0089

System: TAIETM2000

RL: 16.82

Datum: NZVD2016

RL (m)	Depth (m)	Graphic	Material Description	Geological Unit	Moisture condition	Consistency / Relative density	Number / Type	Result	Casing	Method	Flush Return (%)	Weathering	Estimated Strength (MPa)	TCR SCR RQD (%)	Defect	Instrumentation	Water level
16.82	0.15		Fine sandy SILT; brown-grey. Firm, moist, low plasticity (TOPSOIL)	TS	M	F	0.02										
	0.40		Fine to medium SAND, minor to some silt; brown and orange-brown. 'Loose', moist, poorly graded (DUKES FORMATION)		M	'L'	0.20										
	0.50						0.50			SNC				70			
	0.80						0.80										
	1.00		20 mm red-brown SILT 50 mm dark grey SILT Sandy SILT; grey with orange-brown streaks. Soft, moist, low plasticity; sand is fine		M	S-F	1.00	SPT 0/0 0/1 0/1 N = 2		SPT				82			
	1.30						1.30										
	1.50		Gravelly SAND; grey and brown. Medium dense, moist, poorly graded; gravel is fine; sand is medium to coarse		M	MD	1.50			SNC				100			
	2.00							SPT 5/6 7/6 7/7 N = 27		SPT				80			
	2.60		2.60 - 3.00 m: grades into sandy GRAVEL; sand is coarse; gravel is fine							SNC				100			
	3.00							SPT 1/2 4/5 4/3 N = 16		SPT				71			
	3.30		Silty SAND; grey and orange-brown. Medium dense, wet to saturated, poorly graded; sand is fine to medium	DUKES FORMATION	S	MD											
	3.50		Sandy GRAVEL; brown. Medium dense, wet to saturated, poorly graded; sand is coarse; gravel is fine		S	MD											
	3.70		Silty SAND; grey and orange-brown. Loose, wet, poorly graded; sand is fine to medium		W	L											
	4.00		Sandy GRAVEL; brown. Medium dense, wet to saturated, poorly graded; sand is coarse; gravel is fine, angular to subrounded, quartz and schist		S	MD		SPT 5/6 5/4 2/2 N = 14		SPT				53			
	4.45		4.45 - 4.60 m: 150 mm gravelly SAND; gravel is fine; sand is coarse							SNC				100			
	5.20		5.20 - 5.40 m: silty fine SAND; loose			L		SPT 4/4 3/2 0/0 N = 5		SPT				71			
	5.40		5.40 - 6.05 m: fine to medium gravel			MD				SNC				76			

Notes and Comments: End of Hole @ 10.45m, Target Depth. Groundwater measured 1 hour post-drilling Refer to explanation sheets for abbreviation and symbols	Inclination: Vertical		Orientation:		Ground Water Level			
	Contractor: Speight Drilling Limited				Date	Time	Reading (mbgl)	Hole depth (mbgl)
	Equipment: Sonic Rig							
	Shear Vane Id:							



Project : Mosgiel Aquatic Facility - Geotechnical Input
 Client : Dunedin City Council
 Site : Mosgiel Caravan Park - Memorial Park field
 Job Number: 12519887
 Commenced: 21/02/2020 Completed: 21/02/2020

Hole No. : BH04 (CE16/0119)
 Sheet : 2 of 2
 Hole Length : 10.45m
 Scale @ A4 : 1:30
 Logged : MF
 Processed : MF
 Checked : SW

Easting: 404947.2618 Northing: 799248.0089 System: TAIETM2000
 RL: 16.82 Datum: NZVD2016

RL (m)	Depth (m)	Graphic	Material Description	Geological Unit	Moisture condition	Consistency / Relative density	Number / Type	Sample Result	Casing	Method	Flush Return (%)	Weathering	Estimated Strength (MPa)	TCR SCR RQD (%)	Defect	Instrumentation	Water level
6.05	6.05		Clayey SILT, trace to minor fine sand; yellow-brown. Very stiff, moist, high plasticity	DUKES FORMATION	M	VSt		SPT 1/3 3/6 7/8 N = 24		SPT				96			
6.9	6.9		Silty GRAVEL; light brown. Dense, moist, poorly graded; gravel is fine		M	D		SPT 9/12 12/9 9/8 N = 38		SNC				100			
7.45	7.45		SILT, minor fine gravel; grey and brown. Very stiff, moist, low plasticity		M	VSt				SPT				71			
7.7	7.7		7.55 - 7.70 m: no gravel		M	D				SNC				100			
8	8		Fine to medium SAND, minor fine gravel; grey and orange-brown. Dense, moist, poorly graded		M	D				SPT				64			
8.75	8.75		Silty sandy GRAVEL; brown. Dense, moist, poorly graded; sand is fine; gravel is fine, angular to subrounded quartz and schist		M	D		SPT 7/10 9/8 7/8 N = 32		SNC				100			
9	9		SILT, minor clay, trace to minor fine sand; brown. Very stiff, moist, low plasticity		M	VSt				SPT				89			
9.25	9.25		Fine to medium SAND; brown. Dense, moist to wet, poorly graded		M-W	D		SPT 1/2 6/12 9/10 N = 37		SNC				100			
9.55	9.55		Silty GRAVEL; brown. Dense, wet, poorly graded; gravel is fine to medium, angular to subrounded, quartz and schist		W	D				SPT				80			
10	10		9.55 - 10.45 m: grades into sandy, silty, fine to medium GRAVEL					SPT 8/11 12/12 11/12 N = 47		SPT							
10.45	10.45		End of Hole @ 10.45m, Target Depth.														

Notes and Comments: End of Hole @ 10.45m, Target Depth. Groundwater measured 1 hour post-drilling Refer to explanation sheets for abbreviation and symbols	Inclination: Vertical		Orientation:		Ground Water Level			
	Contractor: Speight Drilling Limited				Date	Time	Reading (mbgl)	Hole depth (mbgl)
	Equipment: Sonic Rig Shear Vane Id:				21/02/20	17:30	2.68	10.45



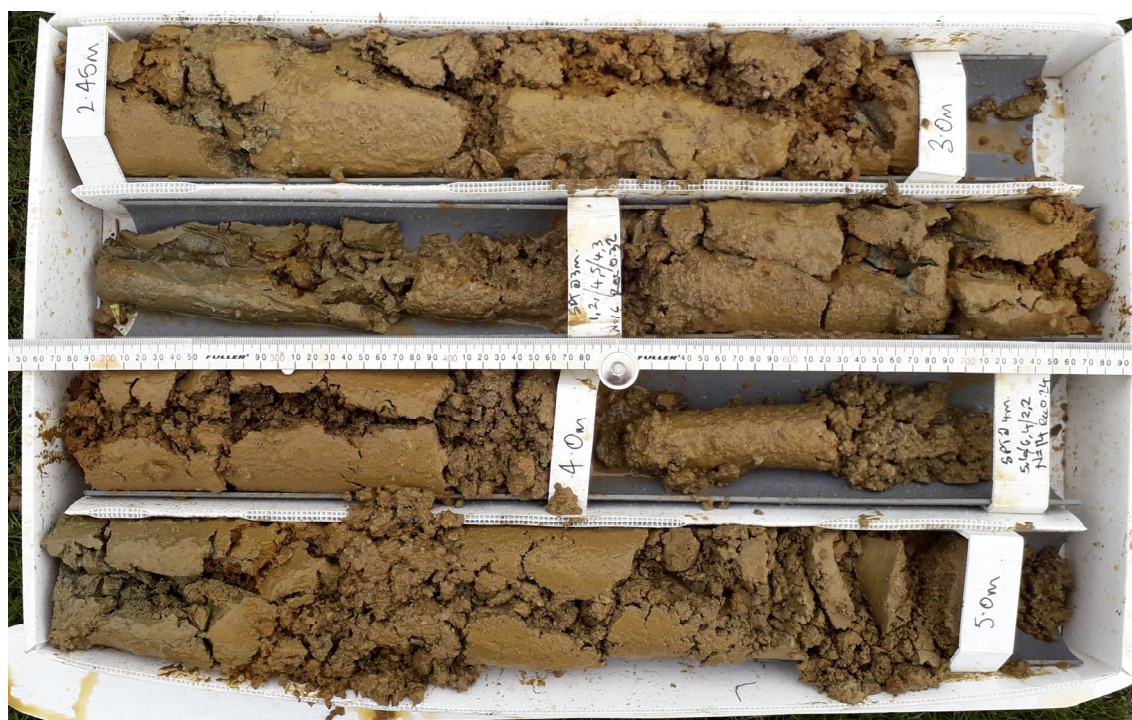
Report of Photographs

Site Identification: BH04

Project	Mosgiel Aquatic Facility – Geotechnical Input	Commenced	21/02/20	Completed	21/02/20
Site	Memorial Park field	Logged By	MF		
Job #	12519887	Checked By	SW		
Client	Dunedin City Council	Hole Depth	10.45 m		



0.0 m to 2.45 m



2.45 m to 5.0 m



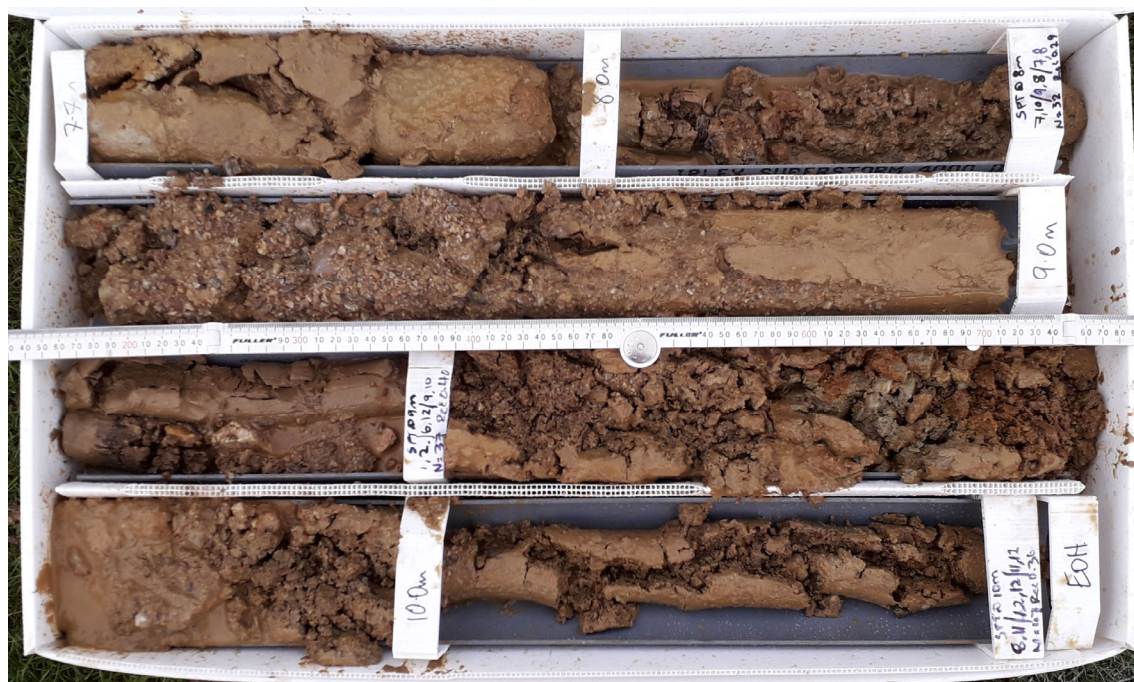
Report of Photographs

Site Identification: BH04

Project	Mosgiel Aquatic Facility – Geotechnical Input	Commenced	21/02/20	Completed	21/02/20
Site	Memorial Park field	Logged By	MF		
Job #	12519887	Checked By	SW		
Client	Dunedin City Council	Hole Depth	10.45 m		

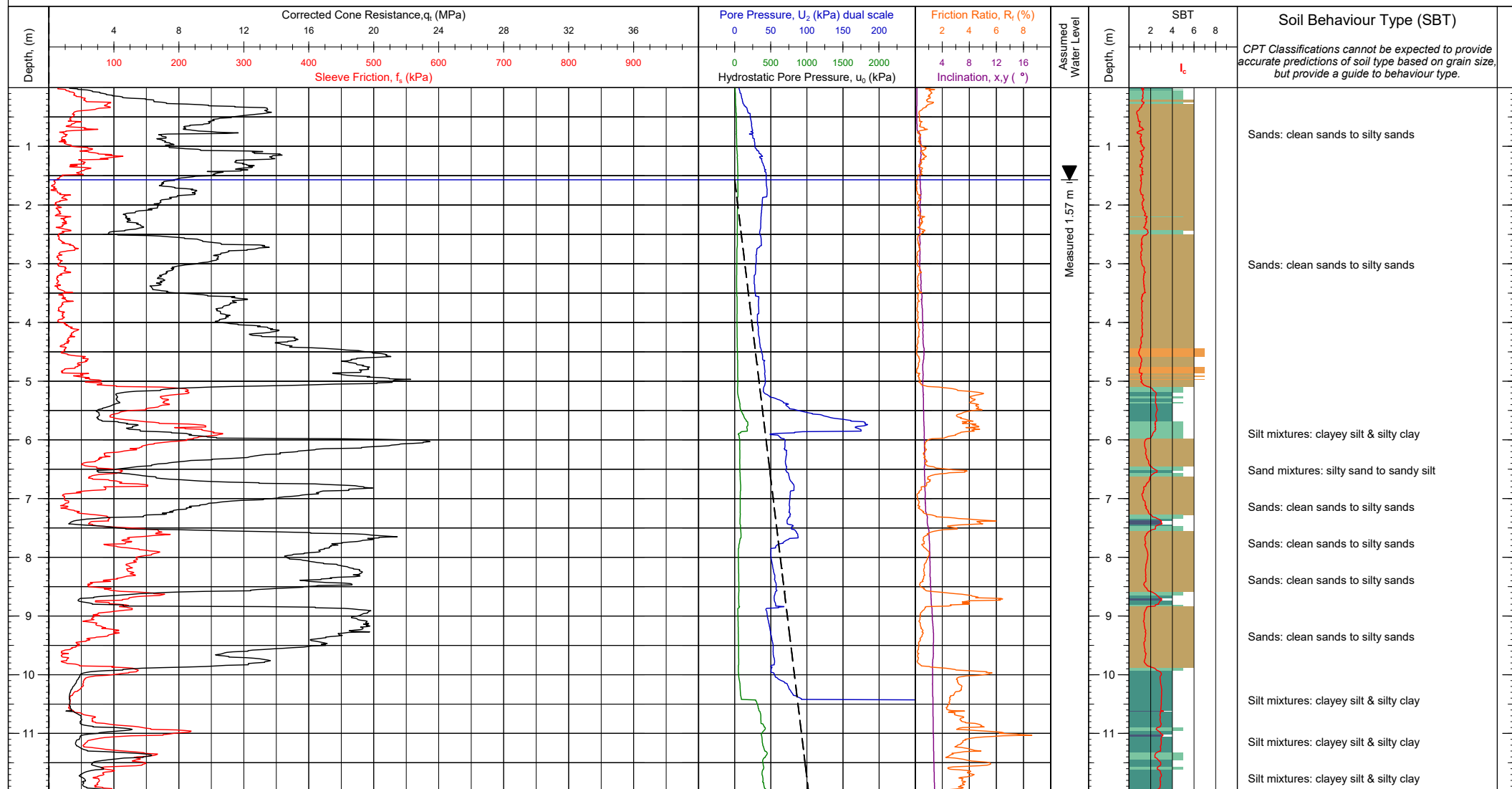


5.0 m to 7.7 m



7.7 m to 10.45 m (EOH)

CONE PENETRATION TEST (CPT) LOG



Client:	Tonkin + Taylor
Project:	Housing New Zealand Investigation
Location:	2 Murray & 29-31 Oban Streets, Fairfield, Mosgiel
Engineer:	Danny Beasant
Contractor:	Ground Investigation Ltd.

Operator: Brendon Lemm
Cone Ref: MKJ208
Cone Type: 10cm2 Compression
Area Ratio: 0.8
Filter Type: u2

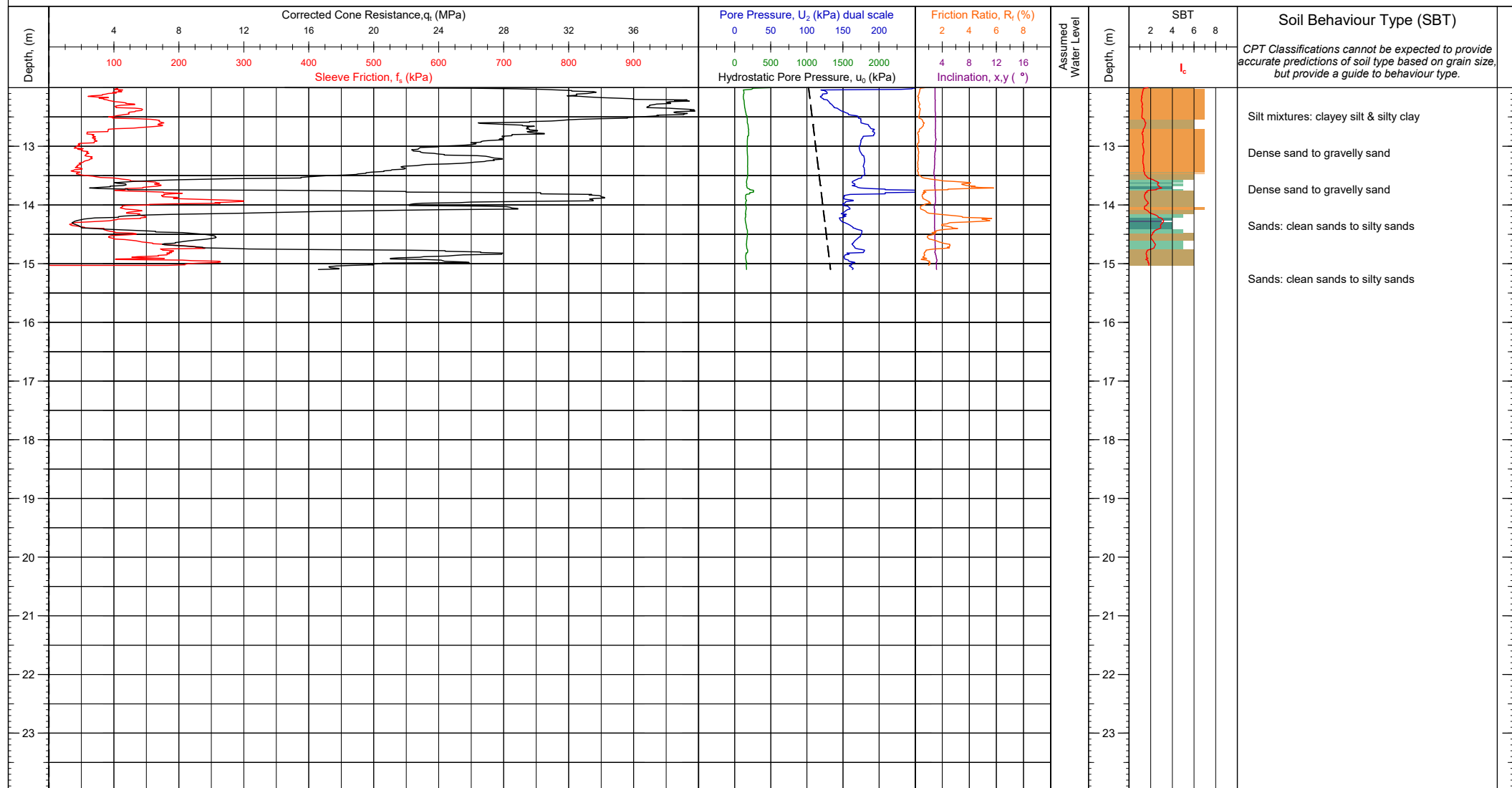
NZTM 2000 N, E (m):	4917066.56, 1394310.28
WGS84 (deg):	-45.869227, 170.349828
Location Method:	Handheld GPS
Surveyor:	
Termination Reason:	Target depth

Elevation (m):	Unknown
Date of Test:	17/12/2019
Depth (m):	15.10
Pre Drill (m):	N/A

Client Job Ref:	
Test Number:	CPT-01
G.I. Job Ref:	190972

Comments:

CONE PENETRATION TEST (CPT) LOG



Client:	Tonkin + Taylor
Project:	Housing New Zealand Investigation
Location:	2 Murray & 29-31 Oban Streets, Fairfield, Mosgiel
Engineer:	Danny Beasant
Contractor:	Ground Investigation Ltd.

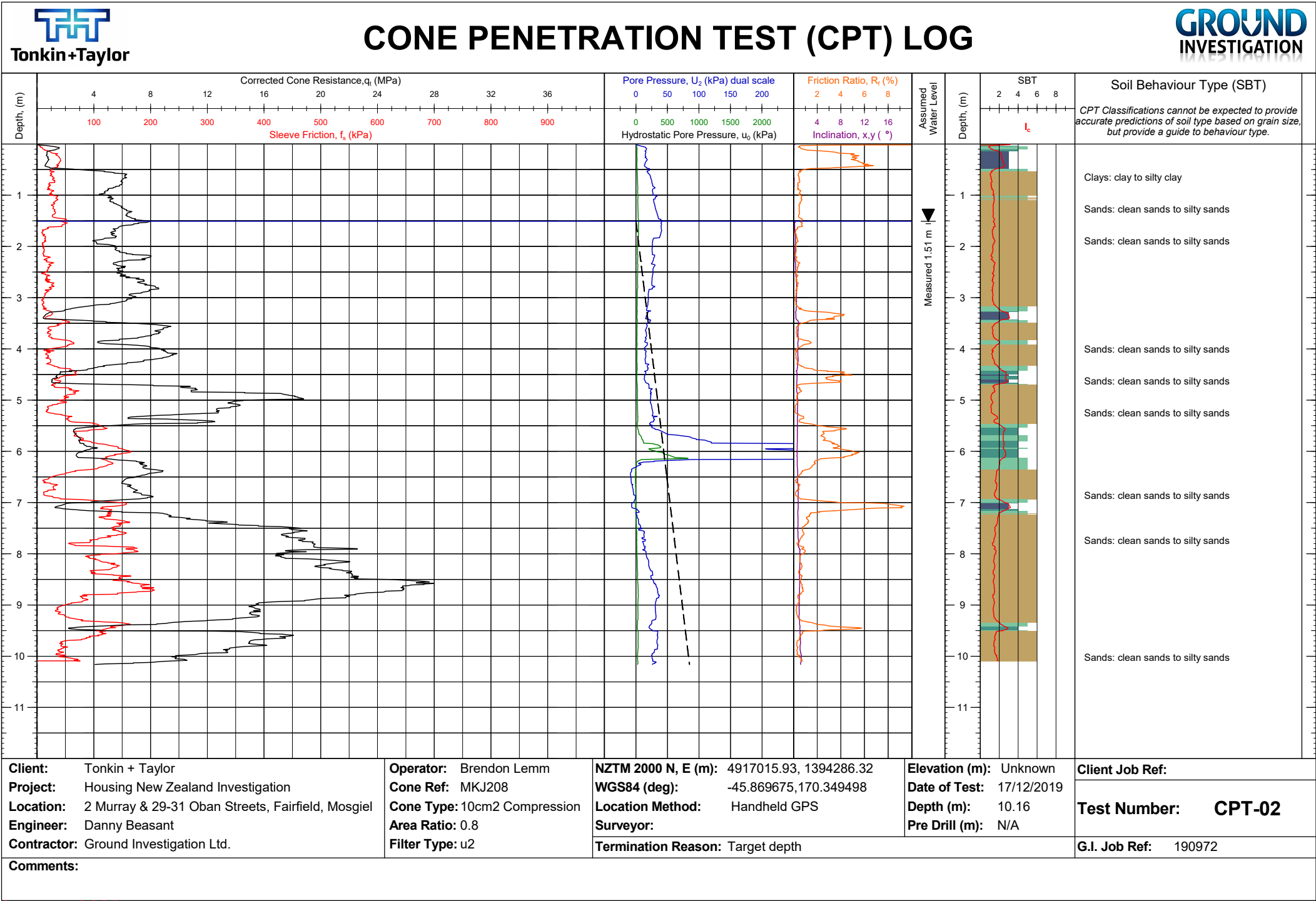
Operator: Brendon Lemm
Cone Ref: MKJ208
Cone Type: 10cm2 Compression
Area Ratio: 0.8
Filter Type: u2

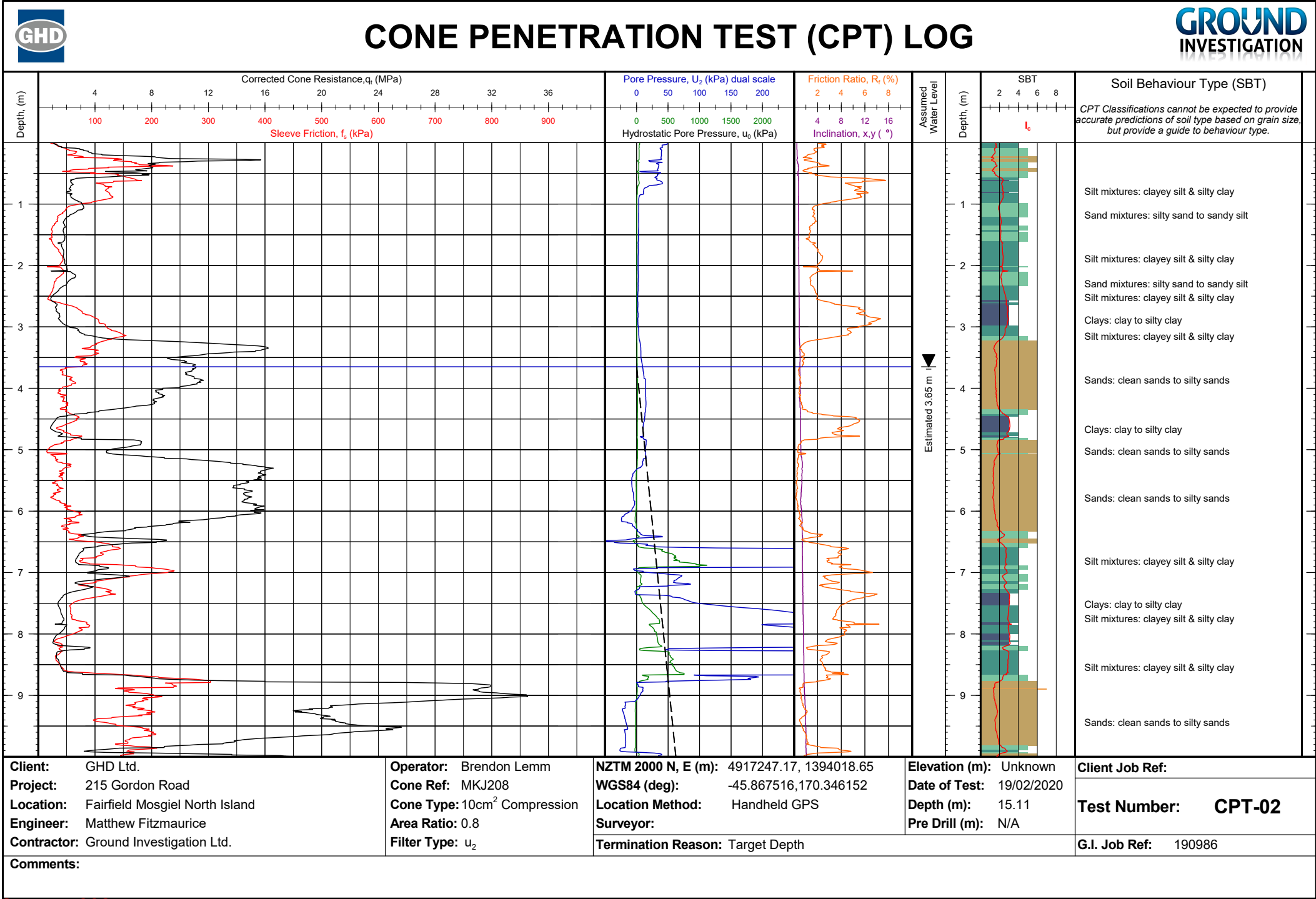
NZTM 2000 N, E (m):	4917066.56, 1394310.28
WGS84 (deg):	-45.869227, 170.349828
Location Method:	Handheld GPS
Surveyor:	
Termination Reason:	Target depth

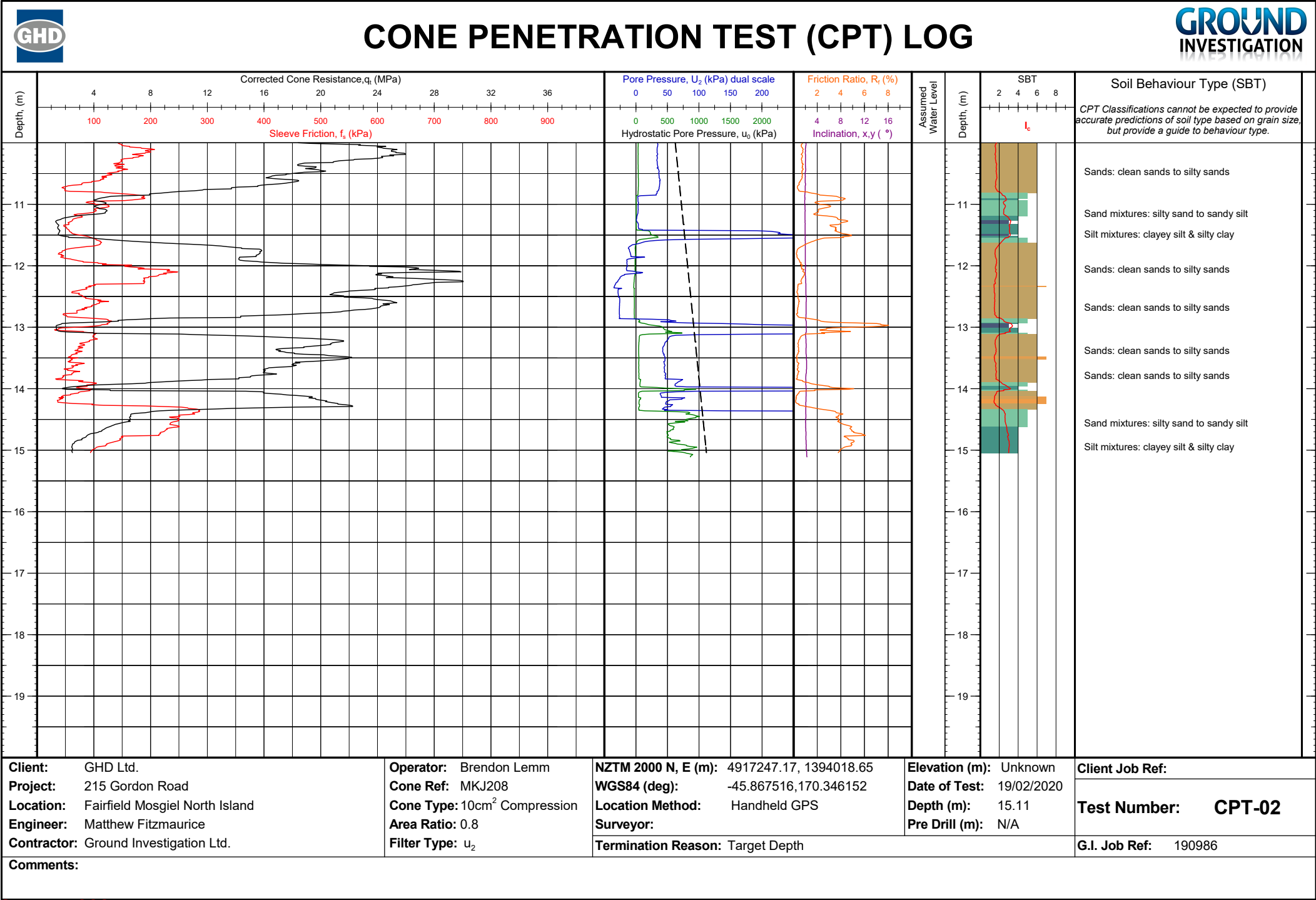
Elevation (m):	Unknown
Date of Test:	17/12/2019
Depth (m):	15.10
Pre Drill (m):	N/A

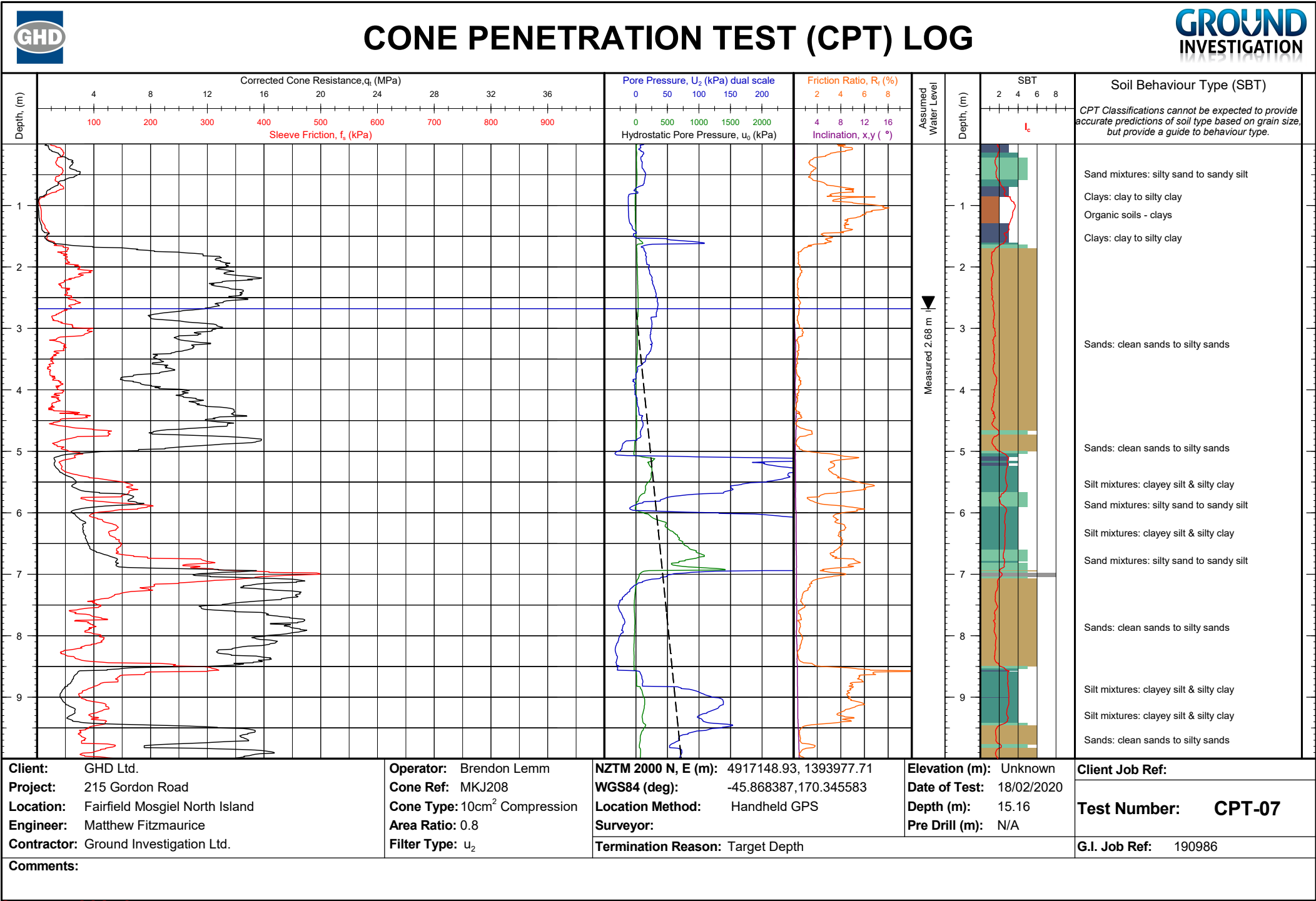
Client Job Ref:	
Test Number:	CPT-01
G.I. Job Ref:	190972

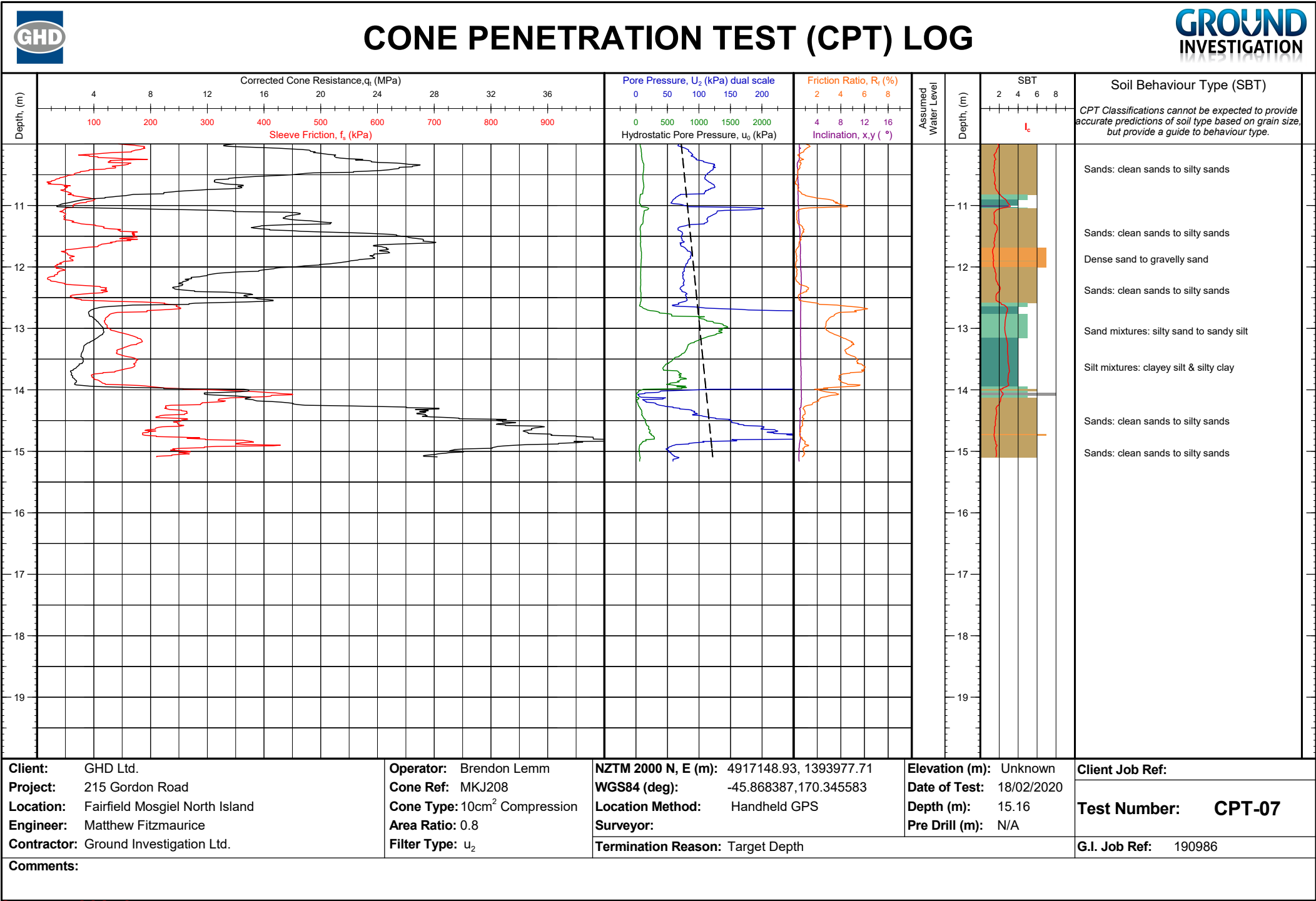
Comments:



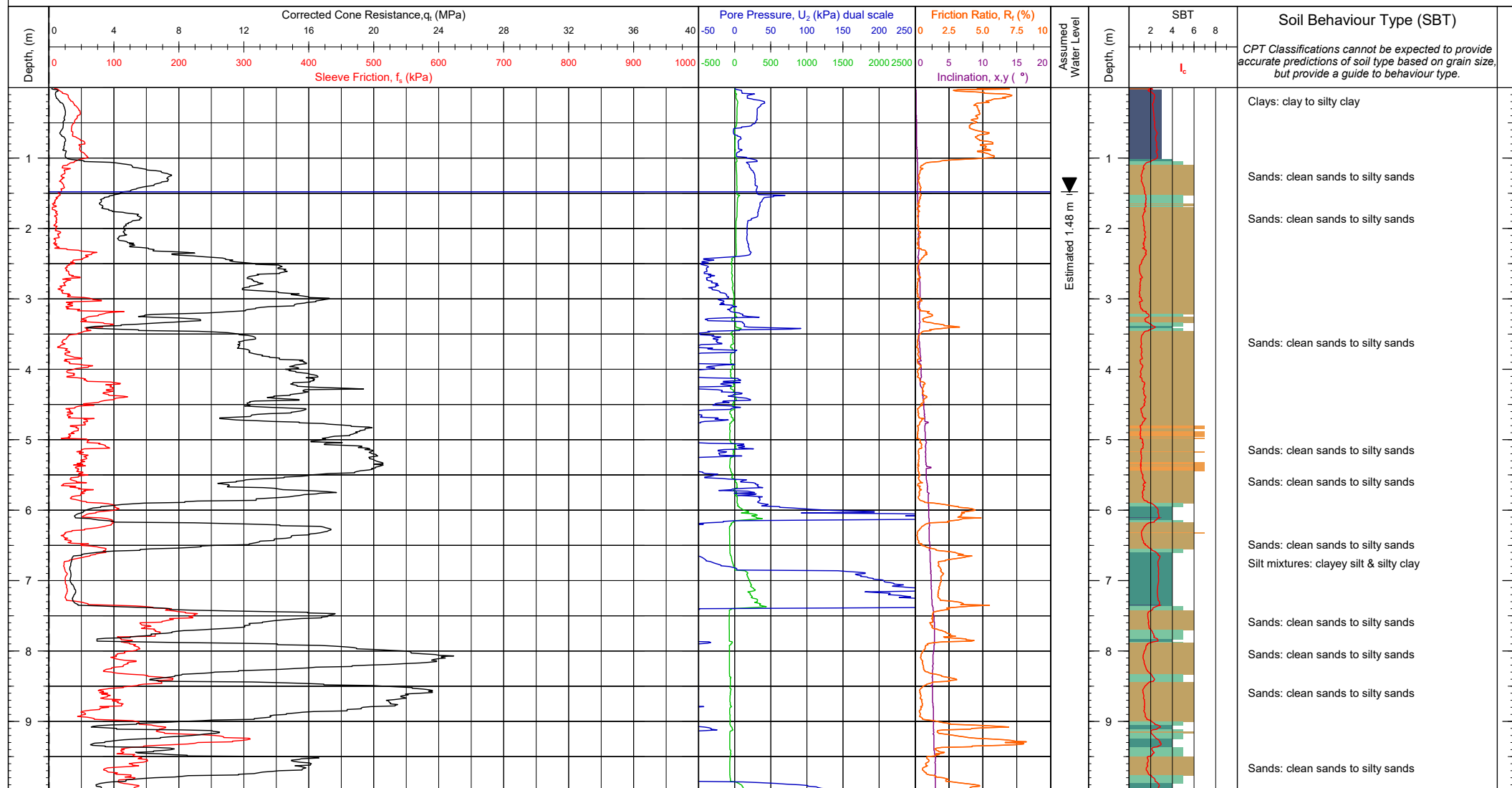








CONE PENETRATION TEST (CPT) LOG



Client: Tonkin + Taylor
Project: 6 Stirling Cresent
Location: Fairfield, Mosgiel
Engineer: Danny Beasant
Contractor: Ground Investigation Ltd.

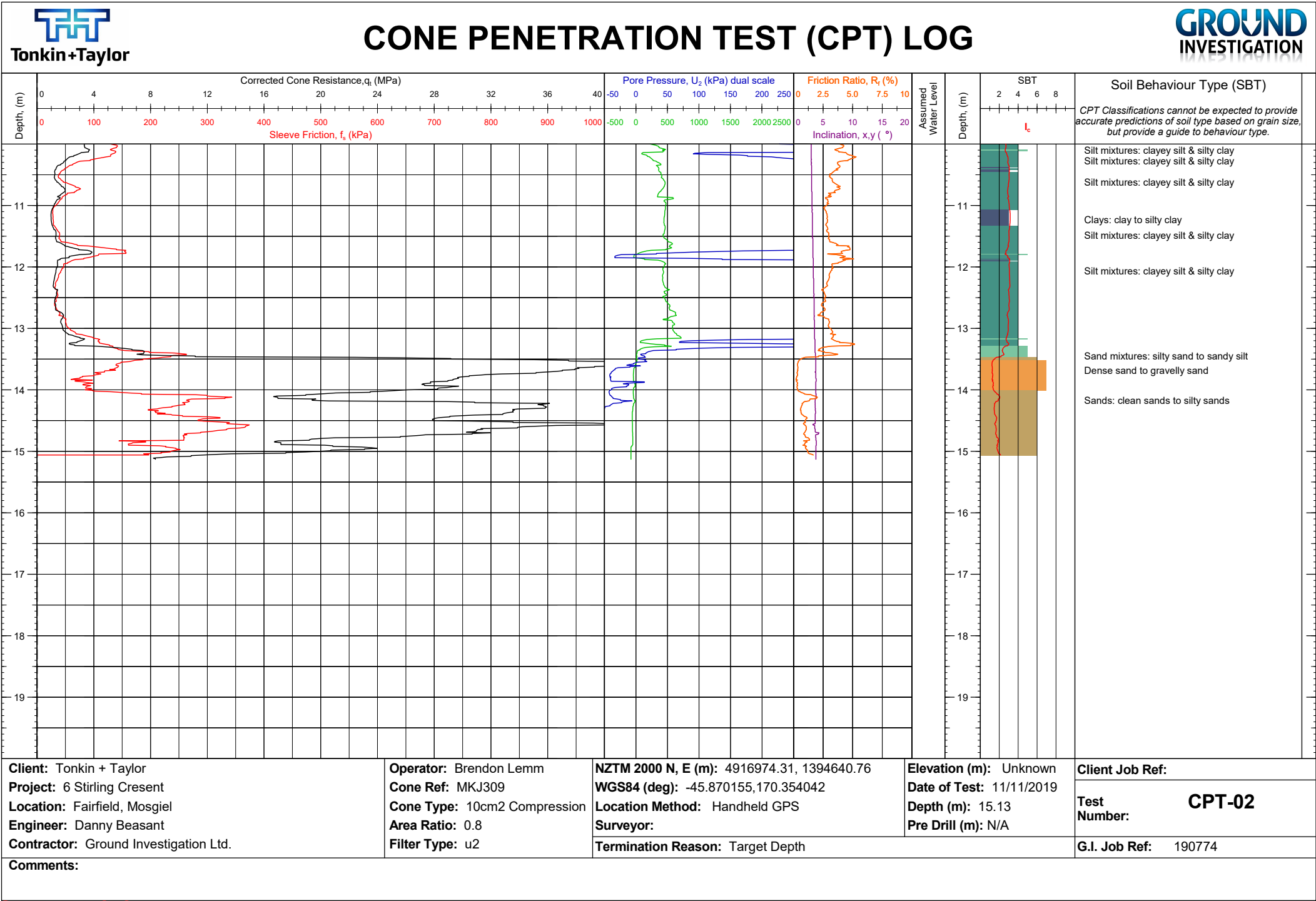
Operator: Brendon Lemm
Cone Ref: MKJ309
Cone Type: 10cm2 Compression
Area Ratio: 0.8
Filter Type: u2

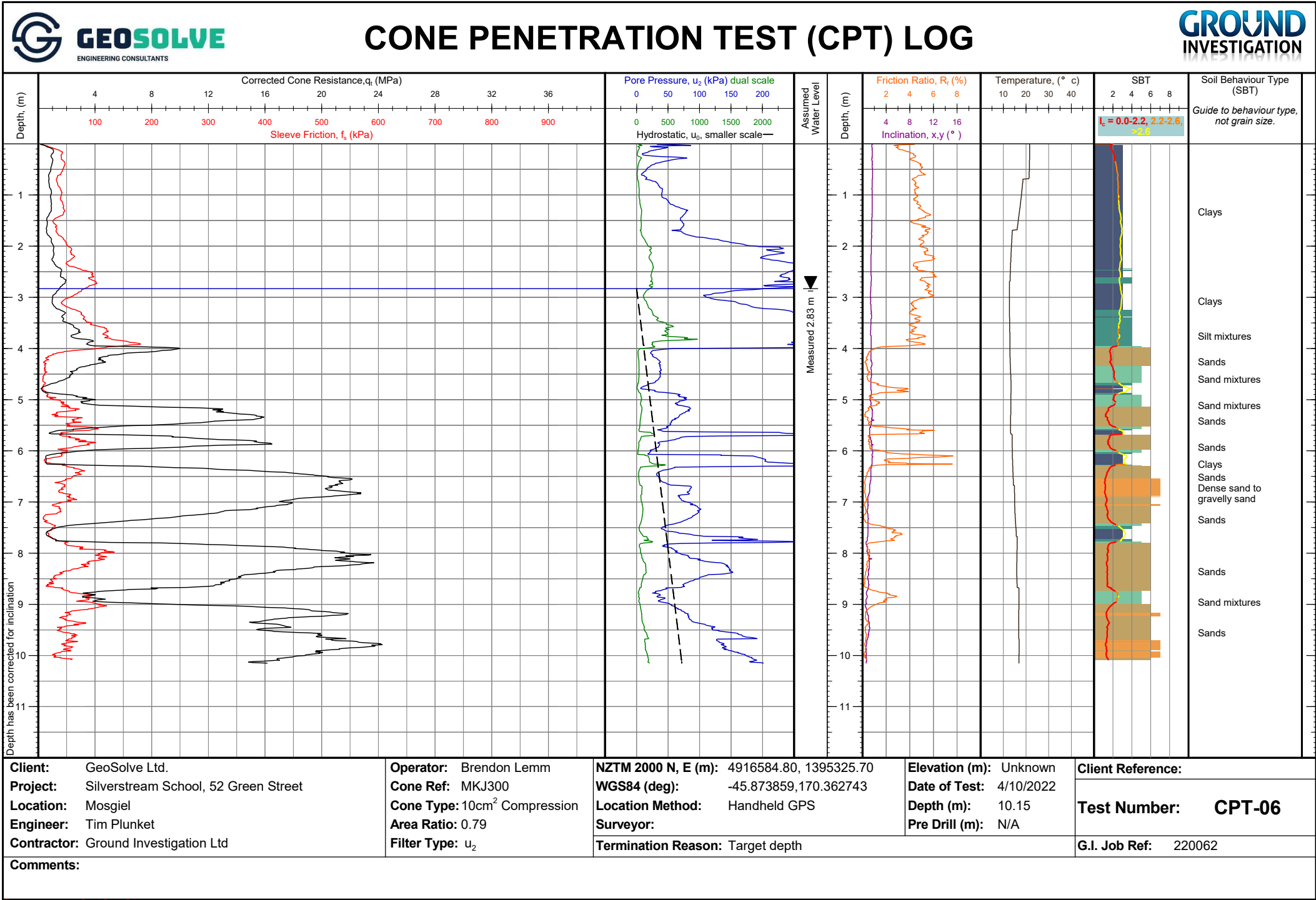
NZTM 2000 N, E (m): 4916974.31, 1394640.76
WGS84 (deg): -45.870155, 170.354042
Location Method: Handheld GPS
Surveyor:
Termination Reason: Target Depth

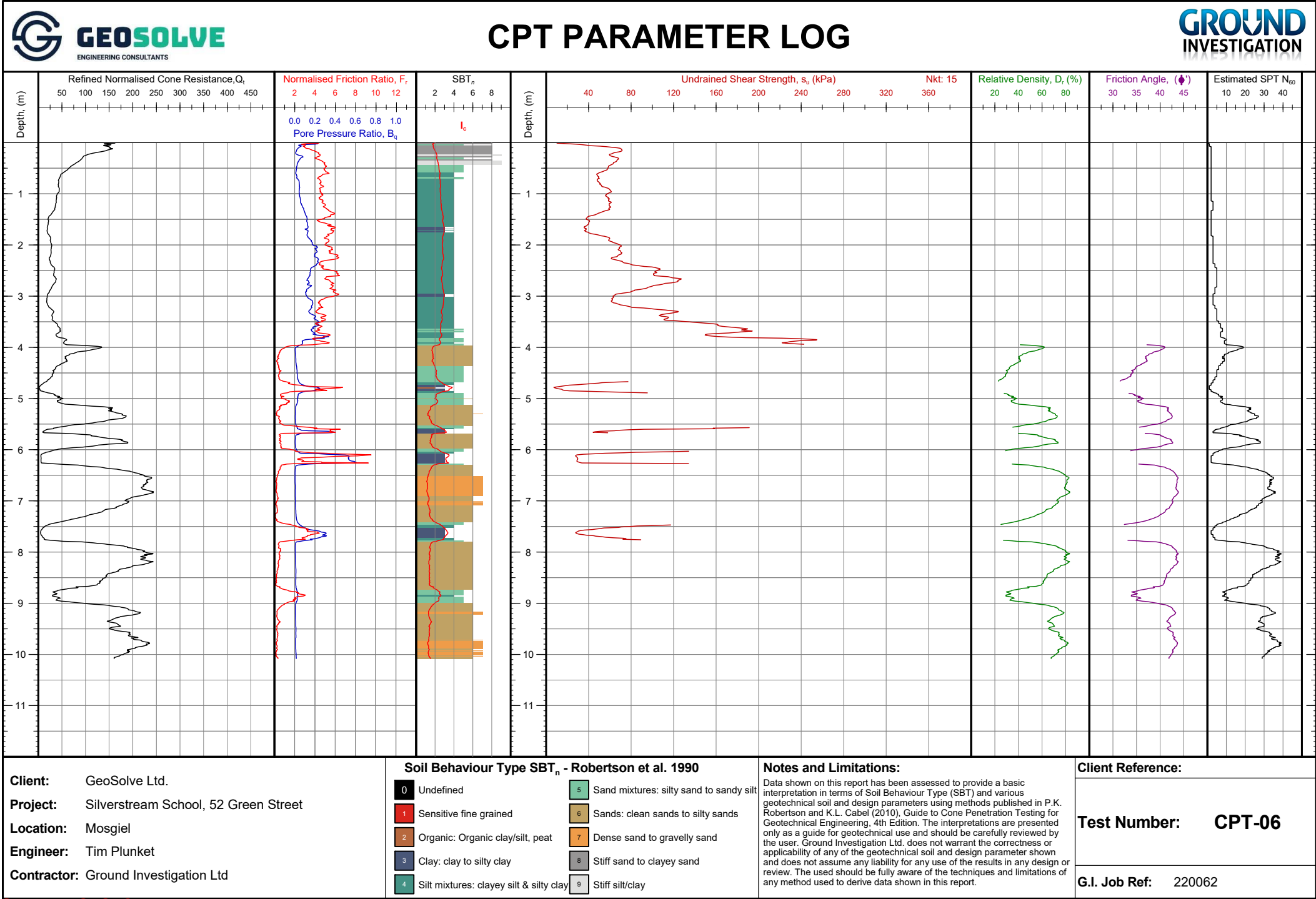
Elevation (m): Unknown
Date of Test: 11/11/2019
Depth (m): 15.13
Pre Drill (m): N/A

Client Job Ref:	
Test Number:	CPT-02
G.I. Job Ref:	190774

Comments:









HAND AUGER LOG

HOLE Id: HA1 [6_Stirling]

Hole Location: 6 Sterling Crescent

SHEET: 1 OF 1

PROJECT: Housing New Zealand				LOCATION: Mosgiel, Dunedin				JOB No.: 1011895.1000																		
CO-ORDINATES: (NZTM2000)		4916956.05 mN 1394622.61 mE		DRILL TYPE: Hand Auger		HOLE STARTED: 11/11/2019																				
R.L.:		20.00m		DRILL METHOD: HA		HOLE FINISHED: 11/11/2019																				
DATUM:		DUNEHT1958		LOGGED BY: NIMO		CHECKED: SWSU																				
GEOLOGICAL										ENGINEERING DESCRIPTION																
GEOLOGICAL UNIT, GENERIC NAME, ORIGIN, MATERIAL COMPOSITION.	WATER	CORE RECOVERY (%)	METHOD	SCALA PENETROMETER (Blows/50mm)										TESTS	SAMPLES	RL (m)	DEPTH (m)	GRAPHIC LOG	MOISTURE CONDITION WEATHERING	STRENGTH/DENSITY CLASSIFICATION	SHEAR STRENGTH (kPa)	Description and Additional Observations				
				0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9													
Topsoil	11/11/2019	100	HA+DCP																		0.0m: SILT, minor roots, trace ash; dark brown. Firm, dry to moist, non-plastic					
Alluvial Deposits																					HA1 @ 0.50m	0.5	D-M	F		
																					HA1 @ 1.10m	19	1.0	M	L	0.7m: SILT, some sand; brown mottled orange brown. Firm, moist, low plasticity; sand; fine
																						HA1 @ 1.60m	15	1.5	W	
																					1.3m: Grades gravelly SAND, some silt; light brown, wet					
		0	DCP																		1.6m: Silty sandy GRAVEL; light brown. Loosely packed, saturated; sand, fine to coarse; gravel; fine to medium					
																					2.9m: Target depth					
									</																	

COMMENTS: Levels are in terms of Dunedin 1958. Estimated from <https://www.topomap.co.nz/NZTopoMap/nz22123/DUNEDIN/>

Hole Depth

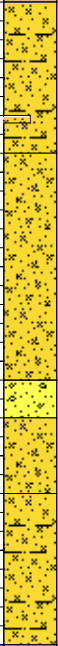
Scale 1:20

HAND AUGER LOG

HOLE Id: HA2 [6 Stirling]

Hole Location: 6 Sterling Crescent

SHEET: 1 OF 1

PROJECT: Housing New Zealand				LOCATION: Mosgiel, Dunedin				JOB No.: 1011895.1000						
CO-ORDINATES:		4916975.42 mN (NZTM2000) 1394652.35 mE		DRILL TYPE: Hand Auger		HOLE STARTED: 11/11/2019		HOLE FINISHED: 11/11/2019						
R.L.:		20.00m		DRILL METHOD: HA		DRILLED BY: T+T		LOGGED BY: DSA		CHECKED: SWSU				
DATUM:		DUNEHT1958												
GEOLOGICAL						ENGINEERING DESCRIPTION								
GEOLOGICAL UNIT, GENERIC NAME, ORIGIN, MATERIAL COMPOSITION.		WATER	CORE RECOVERY (%)	METHOD	SCALA PENETROMETER (Blows/50mm)	TESTS	SAMPLES	RL (m)	DEPTH (m)	GRAPHIC LOG	MOISTURE / WEATHERING CONDITION	STRENGTH/PLASTICITY CLASSIFICATION	SHEAR STRENGTH (kPa)	Description and Additional Observations
					0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18									
Topsoil											S	F		0.0m: SILT, minor sand and roots, trace ash; dark brown. Firm, saturated, low plasticity. 0.1m: Grades brown mottled orange brown and grey
Alluvial Deposits		11/11/2019	100	HA+DCP		HA2 @ 0.70m		19	0.5		W	F-St		0.3m: SILT, minor clay, trace sand; brown mottled orange brown and grey. Firm to stiff, wet, low plasticity 0.6 - 0.62m: Lense sandy SILT; grey, micaceous
											St		0.7m: Sandy SILT; grey. Stiff, wet, non plastic; sand, fine to medium, micaceous 0.9 - 0.95m: Grades orange brown	
											S	L		1.3m: Gravelly SAND, minor silt; brown. Loosely packed, saturated; gravel, fine to medium; sand, fine to coarse
											F		1.4m: Sandy SILT interbedded with very thin to thin beds of silty fine SAND; brown. Firm, saturated, low plasticity; sand; fine 1.6m: SILT, minor clay, minor sand; brown. Firm, saturated, low plasticity; sand, fine 1.9 - 1.92m: Lense sandy SILT; orange brown	
			0	DCP				18	2.0					
									2.5					
								17	3.0					2.9m: Target depth
									3.5					

COMMENTS: Levels are in terms of Dunedin 1958. Estimated from <https://www.topomap.co.nz/NZTopoMap/nz22123/DUNEDIN/>

[illegible]

ID: 1

Rev - A



HAND AUGER LOG

HOLE Id: HA2 [Murray_Oban]
Hole Location: 2 Murray St / 29-31 Oban St
SHEET: 1 OF 1

PROJECT: Housing New Zealand				LOCATION: Mosgiel, Dunedin				JOB No.: 1011895.1000															
CO-ORDINATES: 4917058.05 mN (NZTM2000) 1394304.10 mE				DRILL TYPE: Hand Auger				HOLE STARTED: 17/12/2019															
R.L.: 17.00m				DRILL METHOD: HA				HOLE FINISHED: 17/12/2019															
DATUM: DUNEHT1958								DRILLED BY: T+T															
								LOGGED BY: NIMO															
								CHECKED: DSA															
GEOLOGICAL												ENGINEERING DESCRIPTION											
GEOLOGICAL UNIT, GENERIC NAME, ORIGIN, MATERIAL COMPOSITION												Description and Additional Observations											
WATER												SCALA PENETROMETER (Blows/100mm)											
CORE RECOVERY (%)												TESTS											
METHOD												SAMPLES											
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9												RL (m)											
												DEPTH (m)											
Topsoil												GRAPHIC LOG											
												MOISTURE CONDITION											
												WEATHERING											
												STRENGTH/DENSITY CLASSIFICATION											
												SHEAR STRENGTH (kPa)											
												10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200											
												0.0m: SILT, with trace rootlets; dark brown. Soft; non-plastic; dry.											
												0.3m: Clayey SILT, with trace rootlets; dark grey. Stiff; low plasticity; dry to moist.											
												0.4m: Grades brown with mottled orange and grey. Moderate plasticity.											
												0.80m: SAND, with some gravel; dark grey. Tightly packed, moist; sand, fine; gravel, fine, angular.											
												1m: Refusal											

COMMENTS: Levels are in terms of Dunedin 1958. Estimated from Beca Topographical Survey (refer Beca Group Ltd 19/10/2018. 2 Murray St & 29-31 Oban St, Mosgiel. Drawing Ref: 7614900-402-WS-05. Rev A). Original Levels in terms of Otago Drainage Datum (Dunedin 1958 + 100m)



HAND AUGER LOG

HOLE Id: HA5 [Murray_Oban]

Hole Location: 2 Murray St / 29-31 Oban St

SHEET: 1 OF 1

PROJECT: Housing New Zealand				LOCATION: Mosgiel, Dunedin				JOB No.: 1011895.1000											
CO-ORDINATES: 4917008.64 mN (NZTM2000) 1394292.71 mE				DRILL TYPE: Hand Auger				HOLE STARTED: 17/12/2019											
R.L.: 17.00m				DRILL METHOD: HA				HOLE FINISHED: 17/12/2019											
DATUM: DUNEHT1958								DRILLED BY: T+T											
								LOGGED BY: NIMO CHECKED: DSA											
GEOLOGICAL										ENGINEERING DESCRIPTION									
GEOLOGICAL UNIT, GENERIC NAME, ORIGIN, MATERIAL COMPOSITION:										Description and Additional Observations									
WATER CORE RECOVERY (%) METHOD										SCALA PENETROMETER (Blows/100mm)									
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9										TESTS									
SAMPLES										DEPTH (m)									
RL (m)										GRAPHIC LOG									
MOISTURE CONDITION										WEATHERING									
STRENGTH/DENSITY CLASSIFICATION										SHEAR STRENGTH (kPa)									
10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200																			
Topsoil										0.0m: SILT, with some rootlets; dark brown. Soft; moderate plasticity; moist.									
Alluvial Deposits										0.3m: SILT, with some sand, with trace gravel; dark grey. Stiff; high plasticity; moist; sand, fine; gravel, fine.									
										0.45m: SAND, with some silt, with trace gravel; dark grey mottled orange. Tightly packed; moist to wet; sand, fine; gravel, fine.									
										0.95m: Gravelly SAND; brown. Tightly packed; wet; sand, fine to coarse; gravel, fine to medium.									
										1.8m: Refusal									

COMMENTS: Levels are in terms of Dunedin 1958. Estimated from Beca Topographical Survey (refer Beca Group Ltd 19/10/2018. 2 Murray St & 29-31 Oban St, Mosgiel. Drawing Ref: 7614900-402-WS-05. Rev A). Original Levels in terms of Otago Drainage Datum (Dunedin 1958 + 100m)

Hole Depth
3m
Scale 1:20

Appendix C Independent Reviewer Curriculum Vitae





Ioannis Antonopoulos

Geo-Professionals Discipline Lead, Technical Specialist Earthquake Engineering



Ioannis is a Chartered Geotechnical Engineer specialising in large infrastructure and development projects. His expertise include working within interdisciplinary teams in both design and construction, with a particular focus on geotechnical earthquake engineering design, water reservoirs, roading, ports, seawalls, surface and deep foundations, cut-and-cover structures, tunnelling, slope stability, hydrogeology, and water resource management. Ioannis key areas of expertise revolve around earthquake geotechnical engineering, soil-foundation-structure interaction (SFSI), numerical analysis and modelling, retaining structures, geotechnical design of soft soils, and the characterisation of geotechnical material properties. He places strong emphasis on technical proficiency and maintaining a client-focused approach. By adopting a collaborative mindset, Ioannis strives to deliver focused, pragmatic, and value-driven engineering solutions. He is committed to implementing innovative design strategies that align with clients' expectations and project objectives. To achieve this, he incorporates state-of-the-art research-based methods and effectively manage risks throughout the project lifecycle.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

MSc DIC Engineering Geology, Imperial College, University of London, 1992

BSc, National & Kapodistrian University, Athens, 1990

Project Management Training - Level 1, Tetra Tech, 2018

Advanced Seismic Training, Itasca, Christchurch 2017

Knowledge Assessment, Engineering New Zealand, Equivalence to a Washington Accord qualification, 2015

Height Safety, Safety'n Action, Dunedin, 2014

BLS/AED Provider Course, European Resuscitation Council, Athens, 2008

Computational Geotechnics for Experienced Users, Plaxis, Delft, 2002

AutoCAD Map R5 update, Infostudio, Athens, 2003

AutoCAD 2002 update Level I, Infostudio, Athens, 2003

Plaxis Course, Plaxis, Istanbul, 2001

PROJECT EXPERIENCE

Lyttelton Port of Christchurch Te Awaparahi Bay Stage 1 Wharf | Tetra Tech Coffey | Technical Advisor | 2021-2022

Ioannis provided technical advice for geotechnical and earthquake geotechnical engineering design, including, reviewing Proof of Concept and Preliminary Design geotechnical inputs, setting up programming, bespoke coding, and reviewing numerical models and outputs, participating in meetings with the design team and engaging in

general discussions with the design team to assist with design optimisation.

Water Urban Flooding Risk Reduction Gore and Wyndham Flood Protection | Environment Southland | Geotechnical Lead | 2021-2022

Ioannis role involved Geotechnical design for the upgrade of existing levees (stopbanks) and the design and construction of new ones to accommodate climate change and sea level rise. Responsibilities included planning geotechnical site investigations, such as geophysical MASW surveys, test pits, and laboratory testing.

Port Nelson Seismic Resilience Study | Port Nelson Limited | Project Technical Lead/Designer | 2020-2021

Ioannis completed assessment of the seismic performance of various assets of Port Nelson Limited and the soil-structure interaction effects under OLE and CLE shaking conditions. The behaviour of soil materials under shaking is examined through 2D non-linear dynamic analyses (NDA) using the two-dimensional finite difference software FLAC (Itasca Consulting Group, Inc., 2019). These simulations allow for the development of liquefaction and strain-softening using dedicated plasticity constitutive models. The NDA are conducted over pertinent cross sections that include wharves and buildings with their appropriate structural elements. These sections were selected in collaboration with PNL to capture a wide range of assets and performances, providing a benchmark to aid future design, resilience assessments, and

Ioannis Antonopoulos

Geo-Professionals Discipline Lead, Technical Specialist Earthquake Engineering

construction planning. The numerical simulations are carried out using 2D NDA according to ASCE/COPRI 61-14 (Seismic Design of Piers and Wharves, 2014), section C4.5.5. To support this study, a series of additional work was carried out, comprising of a seismic hazard assessment to provide interim seismic demands based on the current knowledge of the seismicity and vulnerability of the area, and to provide recommendations for design and further work, a detailed site investigation program comprising CPTu, boreholes, seismic CPTu, laboratory testing, and MASW geophysical surveys, along with factual and interpretive geotechnical reports and seismic site characterisation.

Water Distribution and Transmission Pipelines | Wellington Water | Soil Mechanics and Geotechnical Earthquake Engineering Lead | 2019-2020

The purpose of the Cross-Harbour Pipeline (CHP) project is to improve the disaster and operational resilience of Wellington City's water supply by providing an alternative pipeline route that does not cross the Wellington Fault. The project consists of a new bulk water supply pipeline that connects the Waterloo Water Treatment Plant (WTP) in Petone to the Carmichael Reservoir in Wellington City via a Cross-Harbour Pipeline (CHP). Ioannis led the planning of laboratory tests on undisturbed samples extracted from marine boreholes and assessed the results. He also led the interpretation and cross-correlation of existing and new marine site investigations, which included boreholes, CPTs, down-the-hole shear vanes, and lab results. This work resulted in a consistent ground model across the investigated alignment, populated with material properties to assist the next phase of the design. Additionally, he led the geotechnical earthquake engineering aspects of the project by providing the design methodology, pertinent material properties, and reviewing the PSHA.

Main Collecting Sewer Duplication Pipeline | Wellington Water | Designer | 2019-2020

Ioannis served as the Designer for the assessment of ground conditions along the pipeline and the dewatering-induced settlements. His responsibilities included, planning, managing, and participating in the assessment of the site

investigation, which comprised boreholes, CPTs, and laboratory testing, estimating material properties, assessing liquefaction potential, and conducting time history analysis of critical sections of the site using advanced plasticity constitutive models for liquefaction and strain softening and estimating dewatering-induced settlements and dewatering demands.

WP-WC-CP Whitmore Street to Bowen | Wellington Water | Technical Lead | 2019

Ioannis served as the Technical Lead for the assessment of ground conditions along the pipeline and the dewatering-induced settlements. His responsibilities included, planning, managing, and participating in the assessment of the site investigation, which comprised geophysical surveys and a borehole and reviewing the estimated material properties and the numerical analyses conducted.

Jeffreys Pump Station Suction Tank | Christchurch City Council | Technical Lead | 2019

Ioannis conducted a sophisticated liquefaction assessment using plasticity models that account for liquefaction, refining the understanding of earthquake shaking effects on the soil. This approach enabled the re-evaluation of the preferred foundation solution and the performance of existing and older structures by assessing the kinematic effects of the non-improved soil and the associated soil-structure interactions. A new optimized foundation solution was tested and proposed.

Kilbirnie Pump Station | Wellington Water | Designer | 2019

Ioannis was responsible for design of Deep Soil Mixing ground improvement to reduce earthquake induced liquefaction settlements by providing a minimum composite shear strength within the specified improved area. Various options for liquefaction mitigation and reduction of liquefaction-induced settlements were considered and evaluated using quasi-static modelling. The reduction of settlements option was selected as a cost-effective solution.



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