

#### CONTENTS

COVER PAGE - MATERIALS AND FINISHES SURVEY SURVEY

DA1 DA2 DA3

SITE ANALYSIS AND WASTE MNGMNT PLAN GROUND FLOOR PLAN

CARPORT FLOOR PLAN FIRST FLOOR PLAN ROOF FLOOR PLAN ELEVATIONS, N, S ELEVATIONS, E, W DA11 SECTION A-A, B-B

DA12

CARPORT N, S
CARPORT E, W & SECTION C-C
LANDSCAPING PLAN DA13

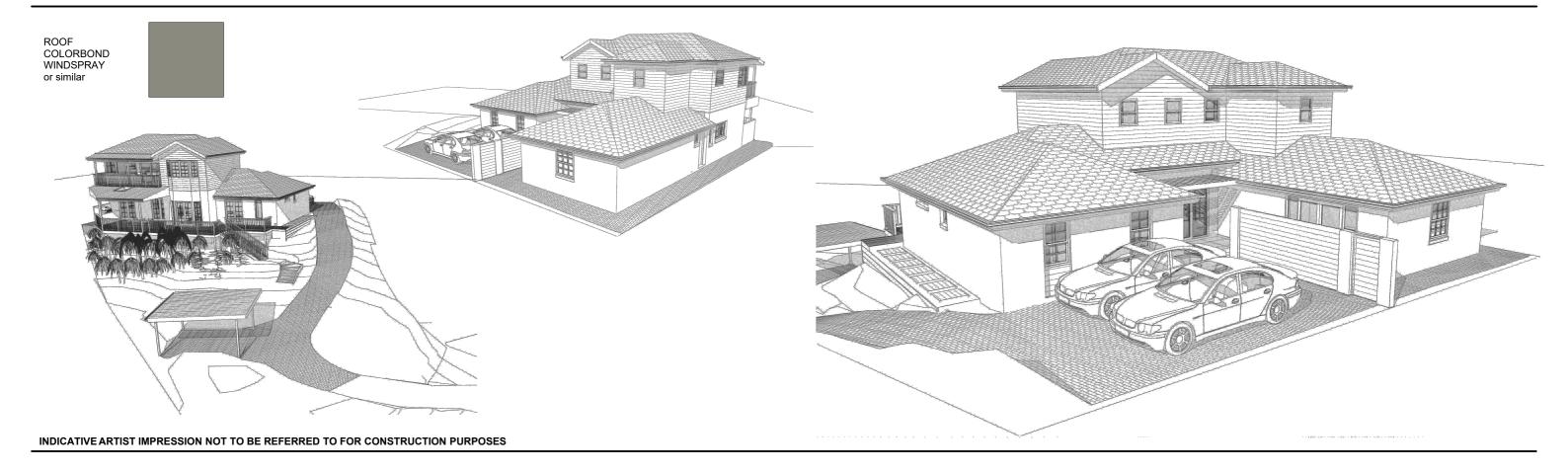
SAFETY NOTES
SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN SOLAR JUNE 21-9AM SOLAR JUNE 21-12PM SOLAR JUNE 21-3PM

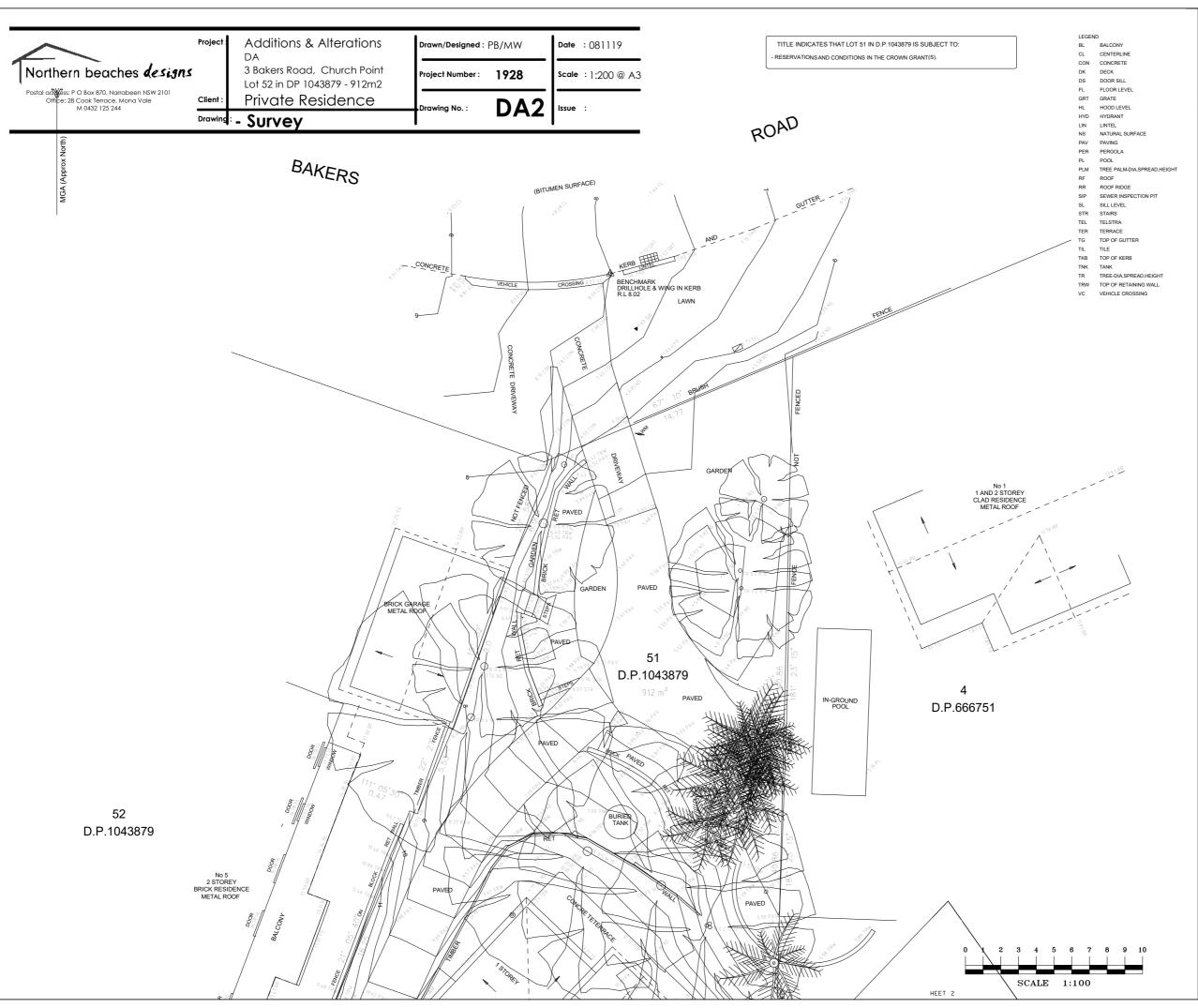
## 3 bakers road, church point

# private residence

additions and alterations development application

architectural perspectives





		·
A	FIRST ISSUE	17/09/19

- BOUNDARIES HAVE NOT BEEN DEFINED, A PRELIMINARY BOUNDARY SURVEY FOR DESIGN AND DA PURPOSES HAS BEEN UNDERTAKEN. LOT DIMENSIONS HAVE BEEN TAKEN FROM THE TITLE DIAGRAM SITE AREA HAS BEEN CALCULATED FROM THESE DIMENSIONS - BOUNDARY DEFINITION IS SUBJECT TO PURTHER SURVEY.

## - IF CONSTRUCTION ON OR NEAR BOUNDARIES IS REQUIRED IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE BOUNDARIES OF THE LAND BE MARKED.

TREE SIZES ARE ESTIMATES ONLY.

. THIS PLAN HAS BEEN PREPARED FOR THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF SCOTT & ISABEL McCLENNAN

RELATIONSHIP OF IMPROVEMENTS TO BOUNDARIES IS DIAGRAMMATIC ONLY.
WHERE OFFSETS ARE CRITICAL THEY SHOULD BE CONFIRMED BY FURTHER SURVEY. - EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN BY DIMENSION LOCATION OF DETAIL WITH RESPECT TO BOUNDARIES IS INDICATIVE ONLY.

- ONLY VISIBLE SERVICES HAVE BEEN LOCATED. UNDERGROUND SERVICES HAVE NOT BEEN LOCATED. DIAL BEFORE YOU DIG SERVICES (ph 100) SHOULD BE USED AND A FULL UTILITY INVESTIGATION, INCLUDING A UTILITY LOCATION SURVEY. SHOULD BE UNDERTAKEN BEFORE CARRYING OUT ANY CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY IN OR NEAR THE SURVEYED AREA.

CRITICAL SPOT LEVELS SHOULD BE CONFIRMED WITH SURVEYOR.

THIS PLAN IS ONLY TO BE USED FOR THE PURPOSE OF DESIGNING NEW CONSTRUCTIONS.

- CONTOUR INTERVAL - 1 metre. - SPOT LEVELS SHOULD BE ADOPTED.

POSITION OF RIDGE LINES ARE DIAGRAMMATIC ONLY (NOT TO SCALE).

THE INFORMATION IS ONLY TO BE USED AT A SCALE ACCURACY OF 1:100. DO NOT SCALE OFF THIS PLAN / FIGURED DIMENSIONS TO BE TAKEN IN PREFERENCE TO SCALED READINGS.

 $\cdot$  IF ACCURATE TRUE NORTH IS REQUIRED A FURTHER SURVEY WOULD BE NECESSARY.

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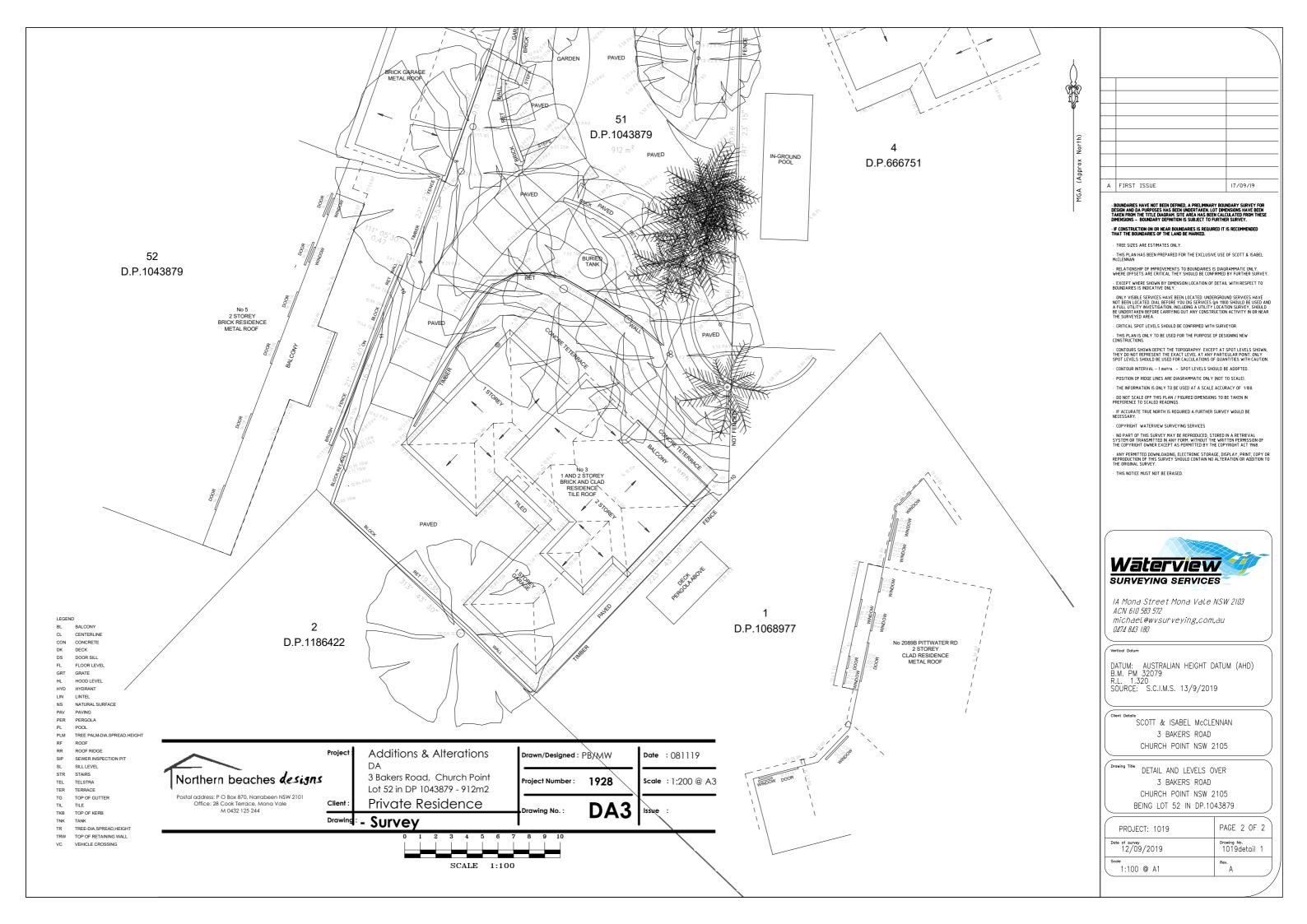
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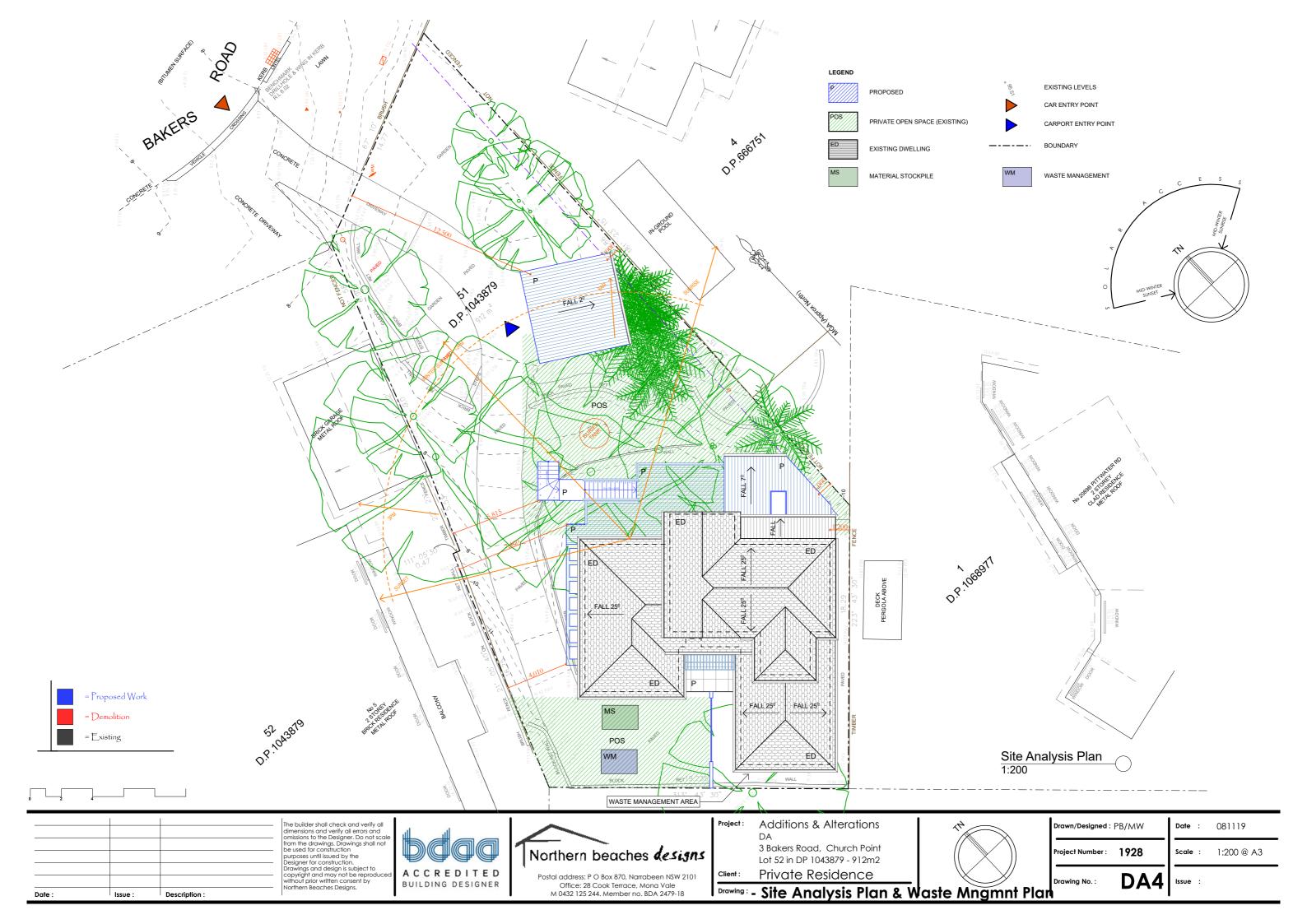
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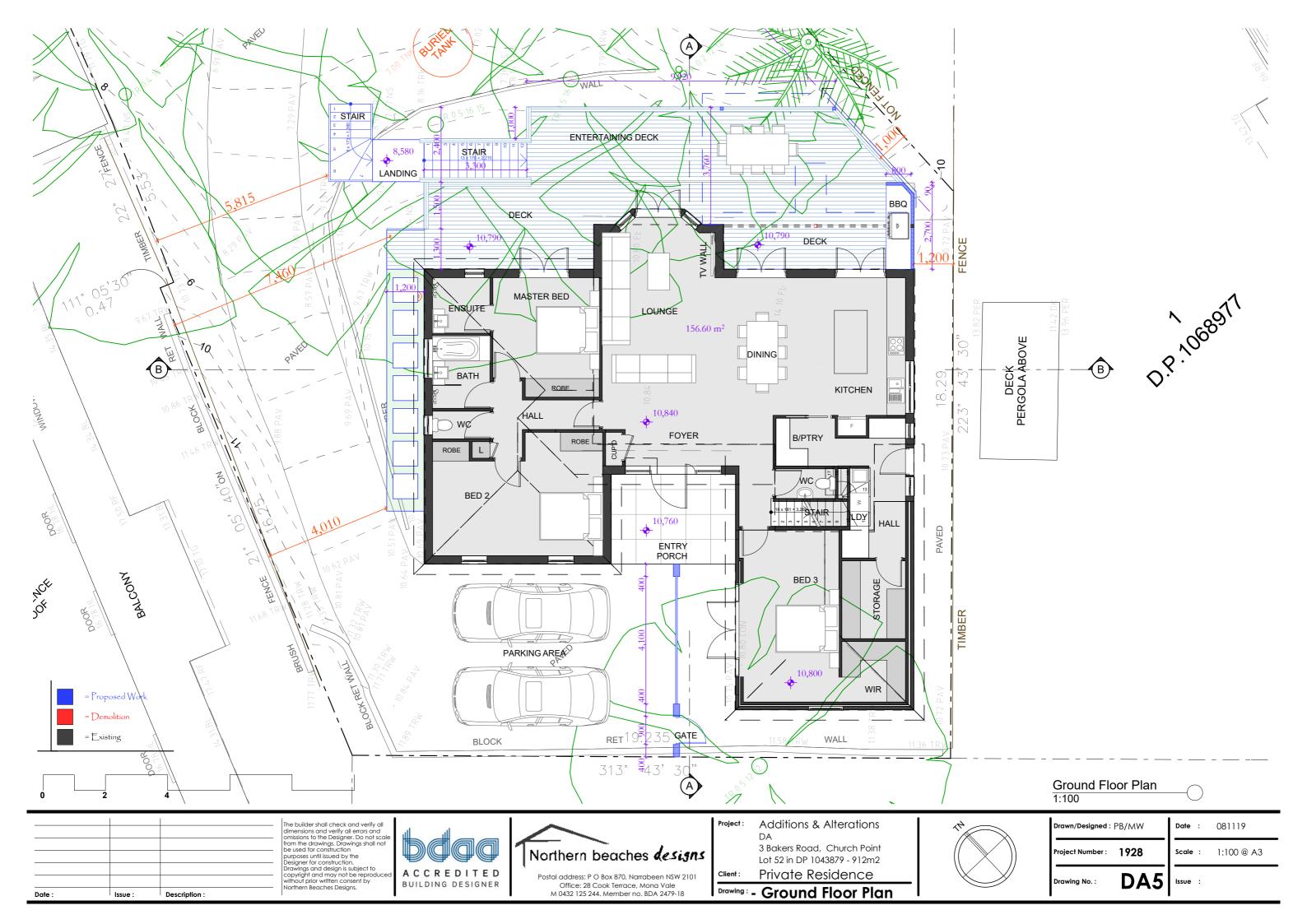
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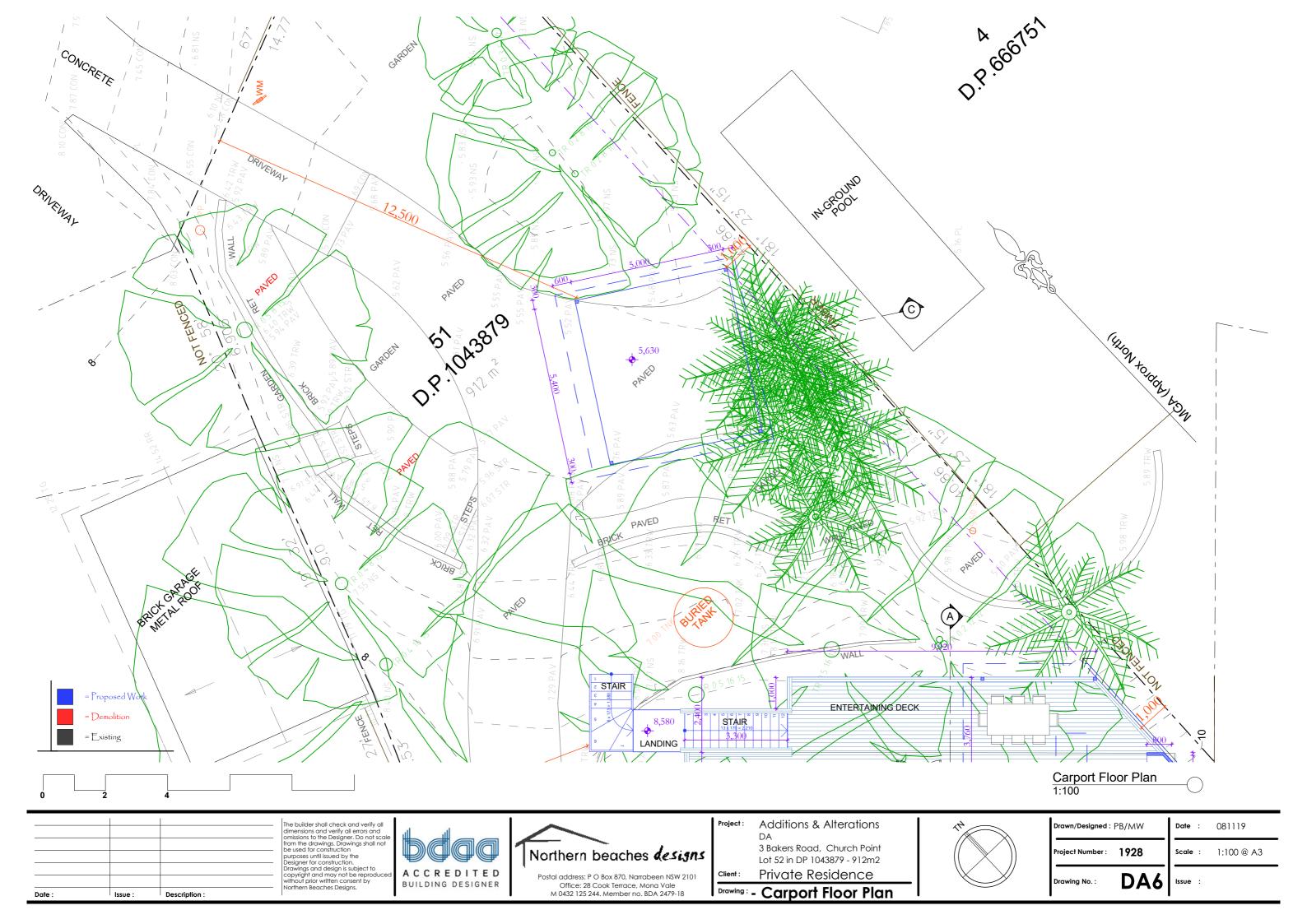
DETAIL AND LEVELS OVER 3 BAKERS ROAD CHURCH POINT NSW 2105 BEING LOT 52 IN DP.1043879

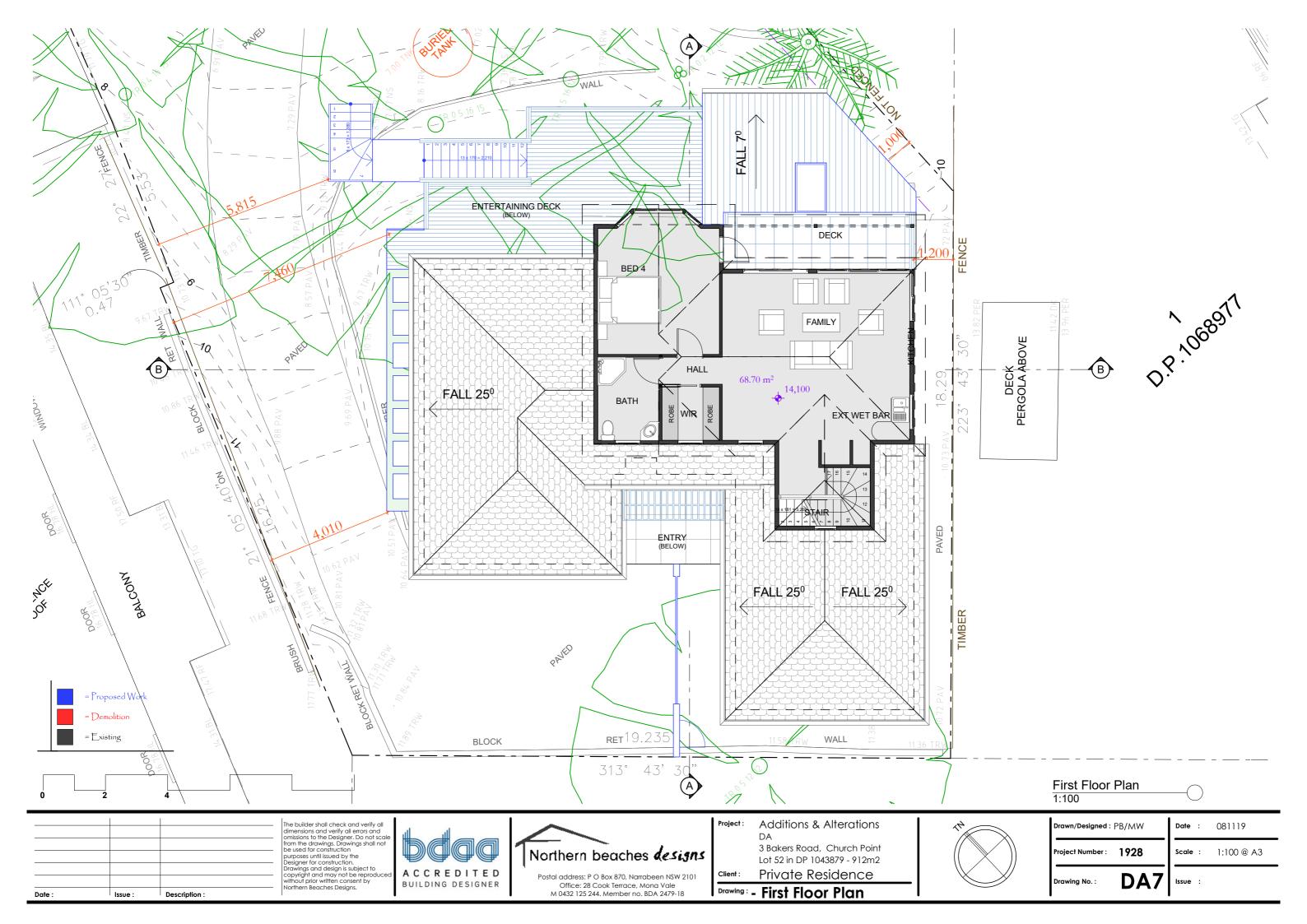
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Date of survey 12/09/2019	Drawing No. 1019detail 1
Scale 1:100 @ A1	Rev.

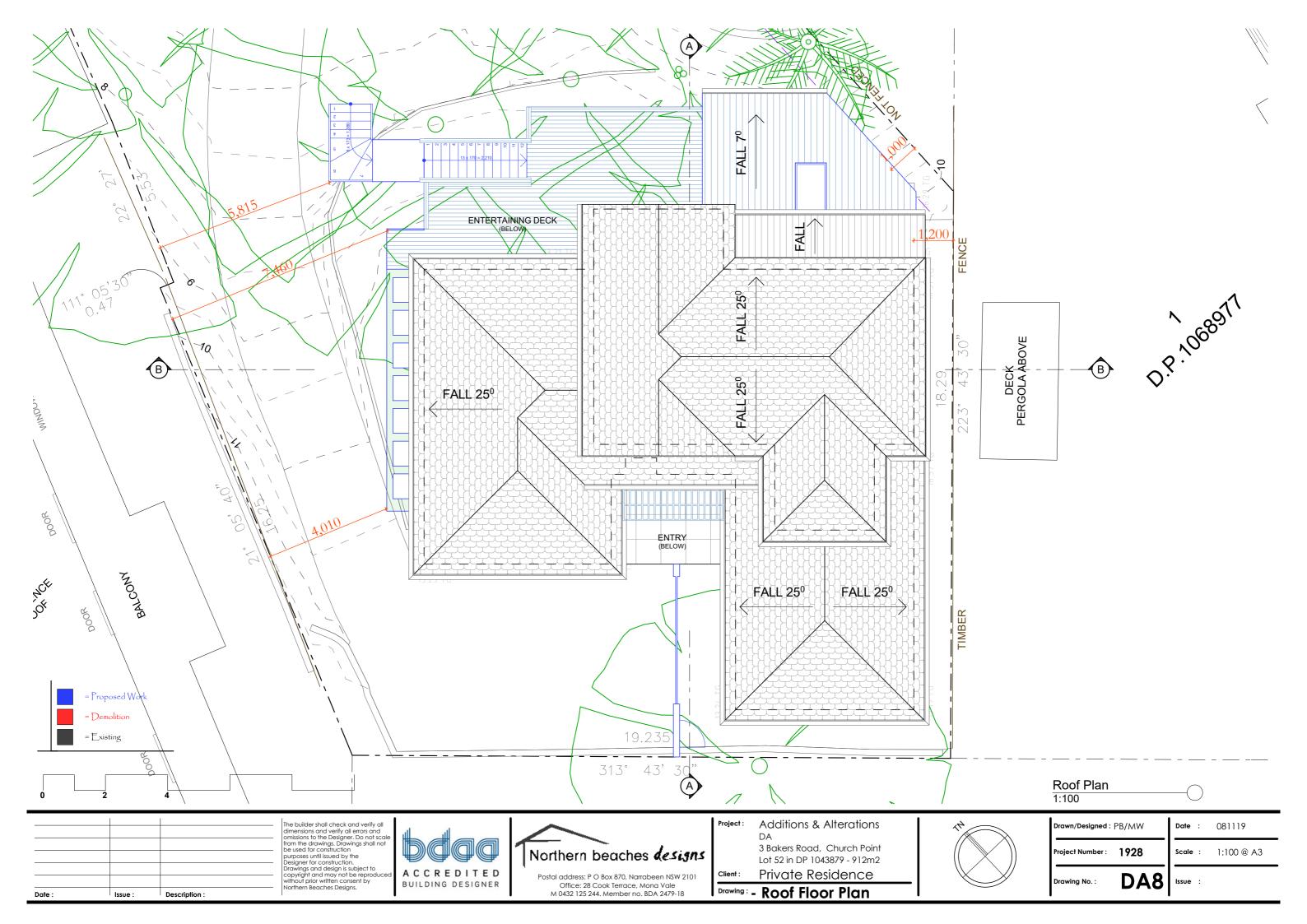


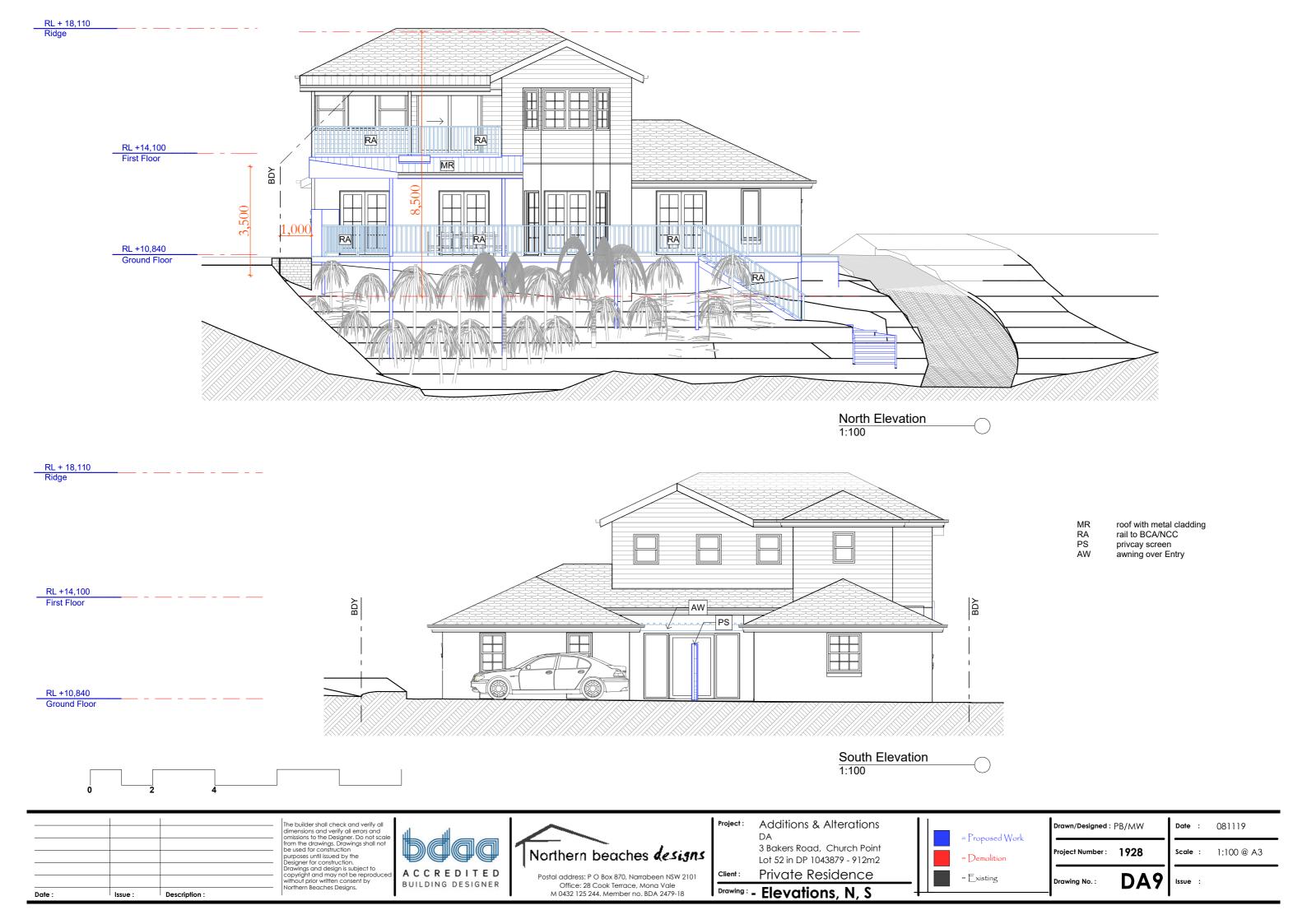


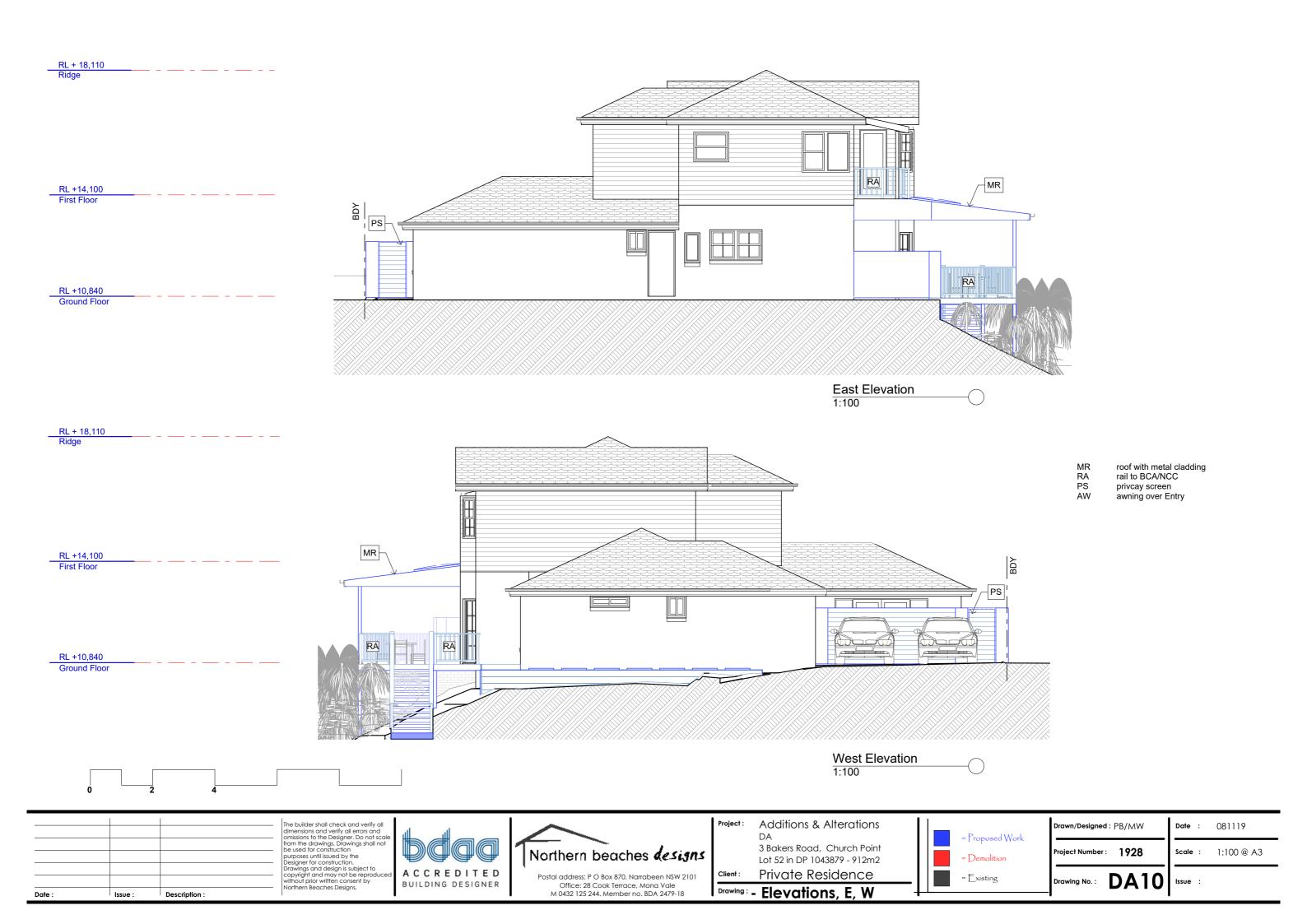


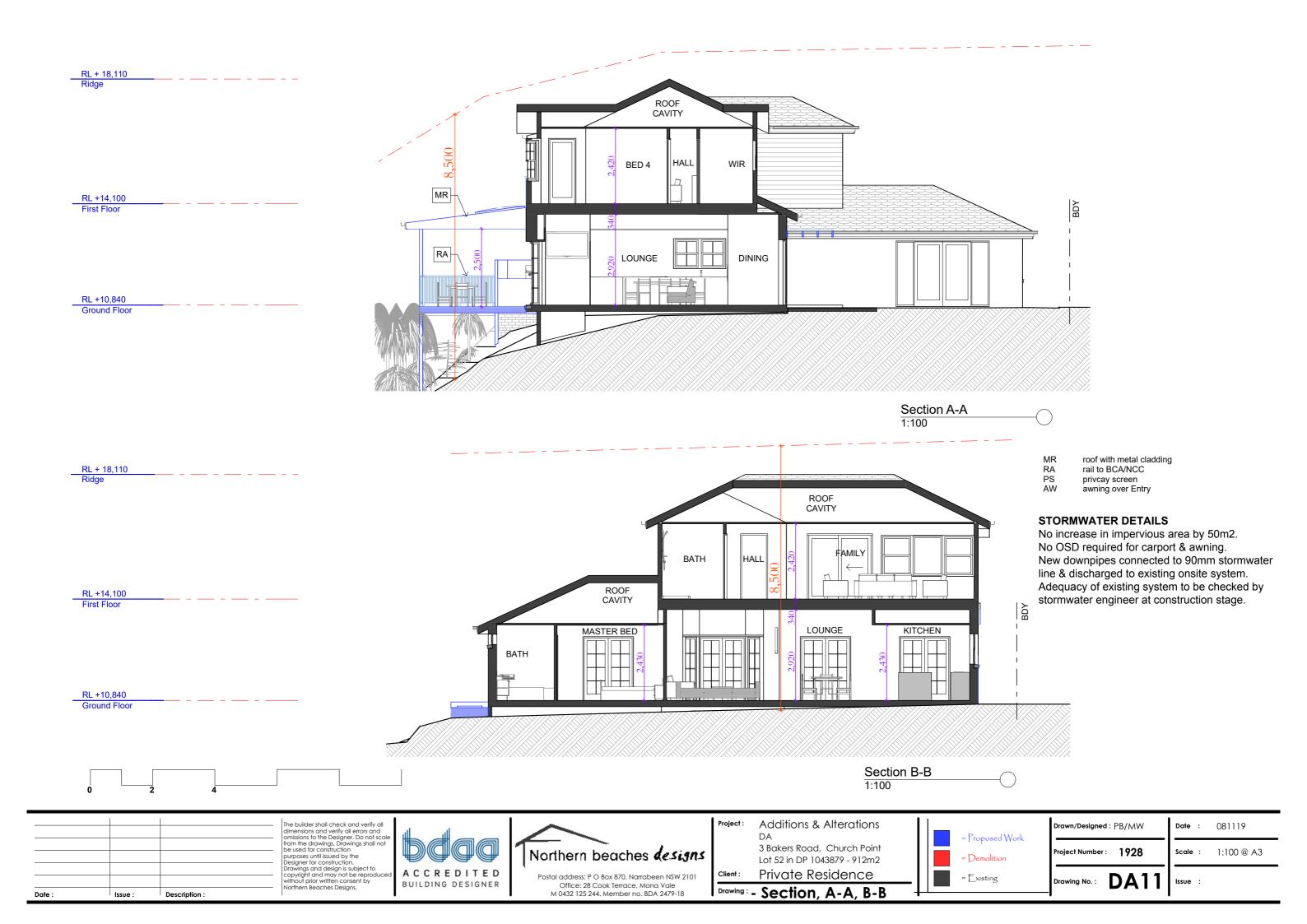


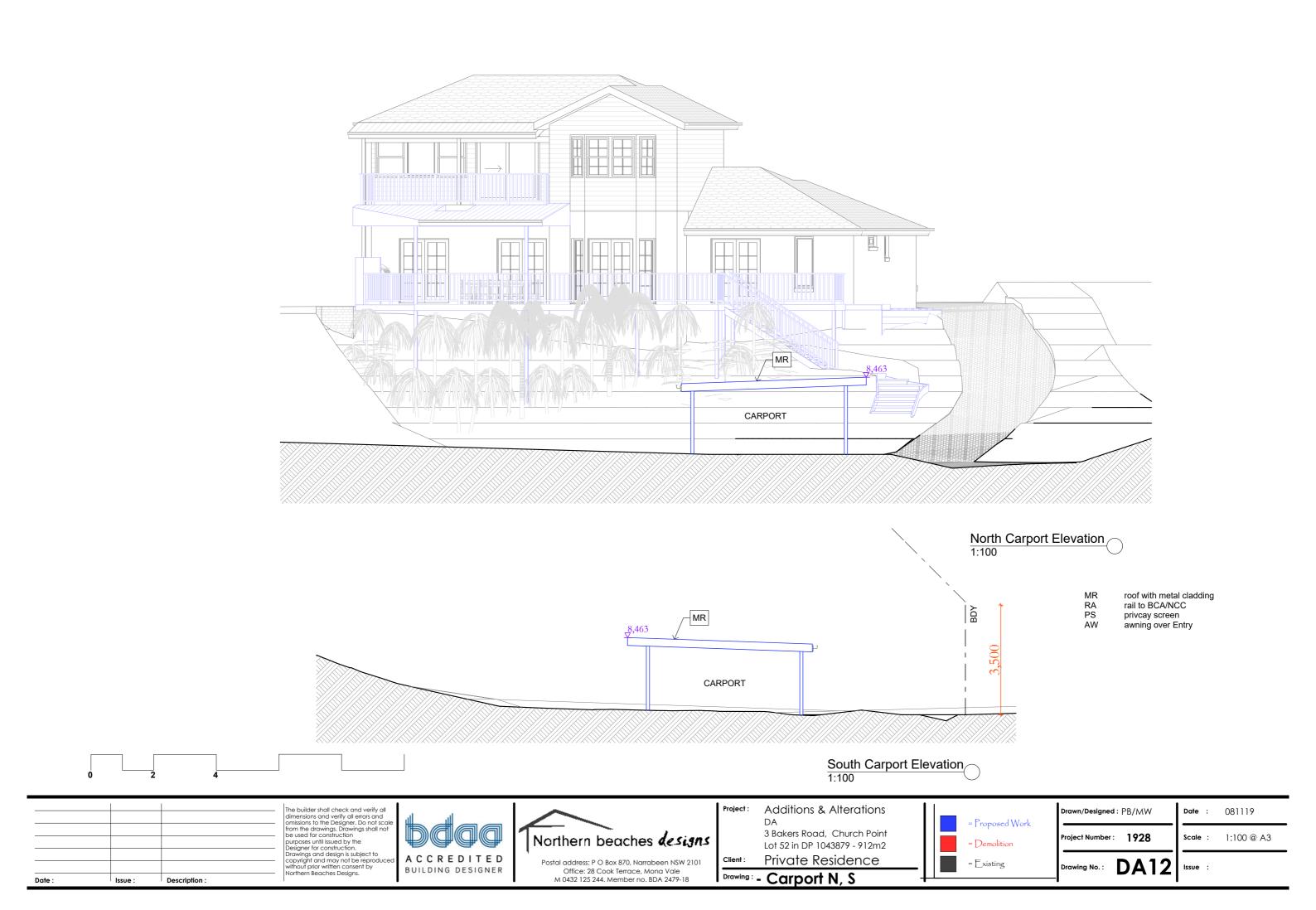


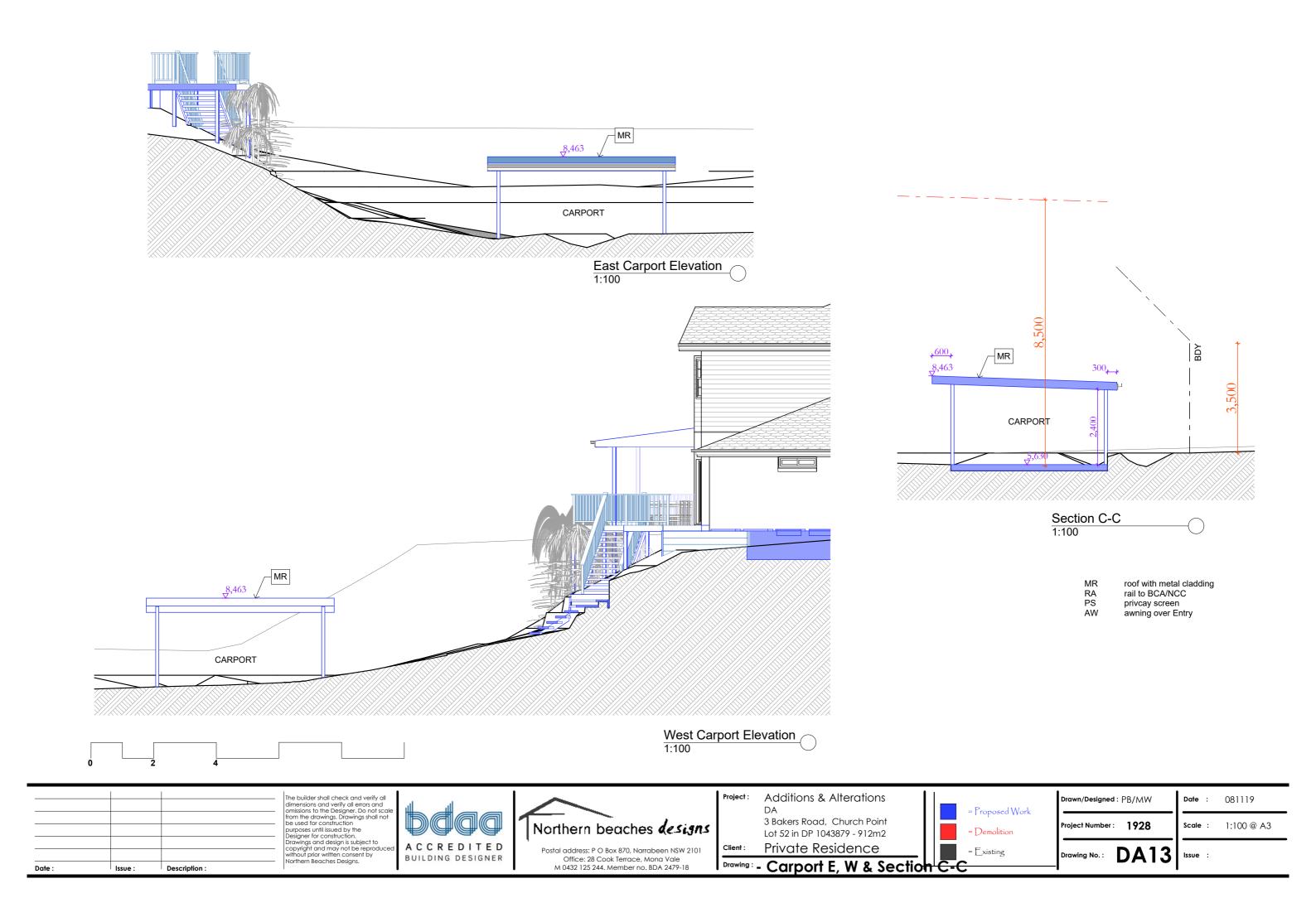


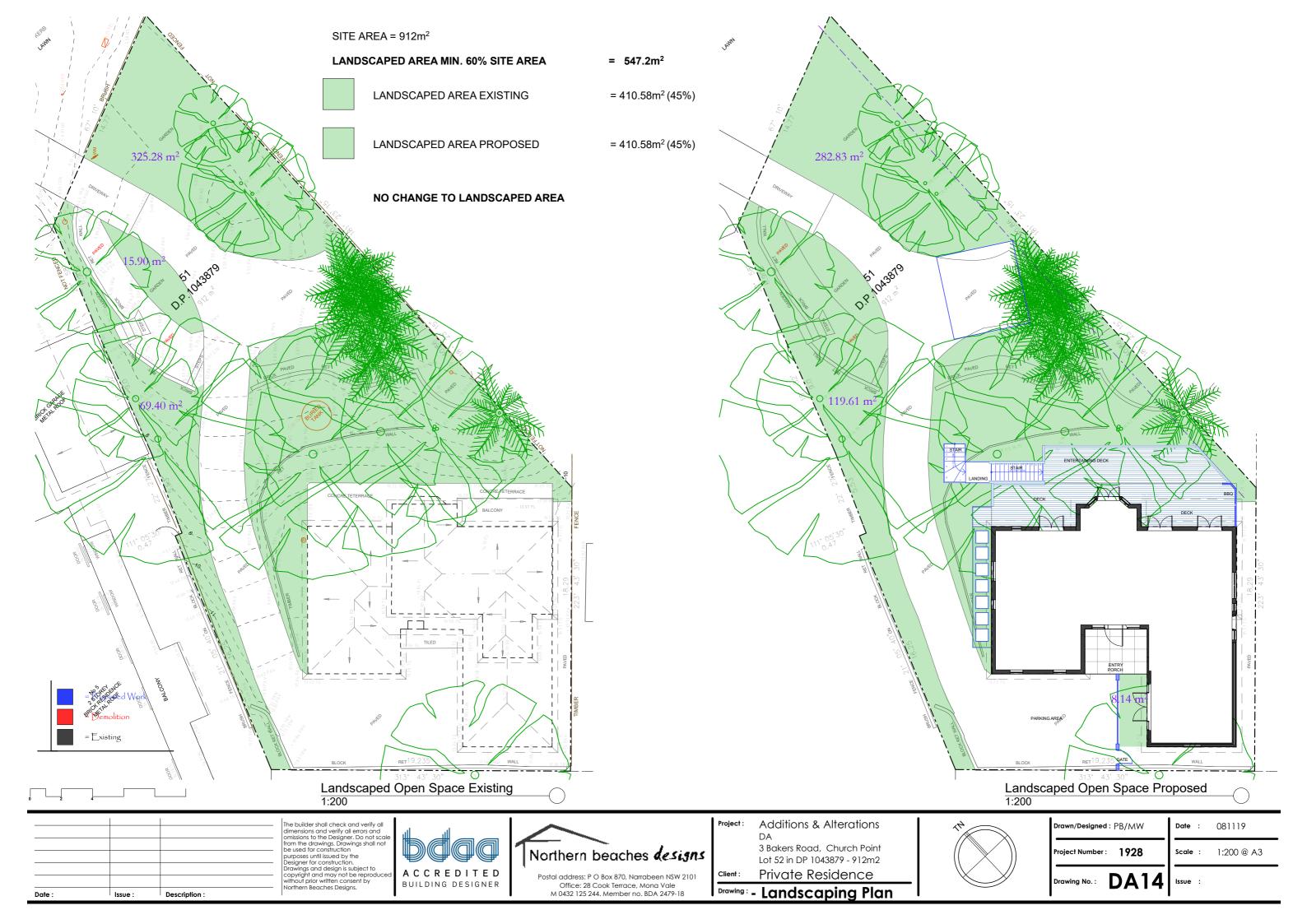












#### 1. FALLS, SLIPS, TRIPS

#### a) WORKING AT HEIGHTS

#### DURING CONSTRUCTION

Wherever possible, components for this building should be prefabricated off-site or at ground level to minimise the risk of workers falling more than two metres. However, construction of this building will require workers to be working at heights where a fall in excess of two metres is possible and injury is likely to result from such a fall. The builder should provide a suitable barrier wherever a person is required to work in a situation where falling more than two metres is a possibility.

#### DURING OPERATION OR MAINTENANCE

For houses or other low-rise buildings where scaffolding is

Cleaning and maintenance of windows, walls, roof or other components of this building will require persons to be situated where a fall from a height in excess of two metres is possible. Where this type of activity is required, scaffolding, ladders or trestles should be used in accordance with relevant codes of practice. regulations or legislation.

For buildings where scaffold, ladders, trestles are not appropriate: Cleaning and maintenance of windows, walls, roof or other components of this building will require persons to be situated where a fall from a height in excess of two metres is possible. Where this type of activity is required, scaffolding, fall barriers or Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) should be used in accordance with relevant codes of practice, regulations or legislation.

#### ANCHORAGE POINTS

Anchorage points for portable scaffold or fall arrest devices have been included in the design for use by maintenance workers. Any persons engaged to work on the building after completion of construction work should be informed about the anchorage points.

## b) SLIPPERY OR UNEVEN SURFACES

## FLOOR FINISHES Specified

If finishes have been specified by designer, these have been selected to minimise the risk of floors and paved areas becoming slippery when wet or when walked on with wet shoes/feet. Any changes to the specified finish should be made in consultation with the designer or, if this is not practical, surfaces with an equivalent or better slip resistance should be chosen.

#### FLOOR FINISHES By Owner

If designer has not not been involved in the selection of surface finishes, the owner is responsible for the selection of surface finishes in the pedestrian trafficable areas of this building. Surfaces should be selected in accordance with AS HB 197:1999 and AS/NZ

## STEPS, LOOSE OBJECTS AND UNEVEN SURFACES

Due to design restrictions for this building, steps and/or ramps are included in the building which may be a hazard to workers carrying objects or otherwise occupied. Steps should be clearly marked with both visual and tactile warning during construction, maintenance, demolition and at all times when the building operates as a

Building owners and occupiers should monitor the pedestrian access ways and in particular access to areas where maintenance is routinely carried out to ensure that surfaces have not moved or cracked so that they become uneven and present a trip hazard. Spills, loose material, stray objects or any other matter that may cause a slip or trip hazard should be cleaned or removed from

Contractors should be required to maintain a tidy work site during construction, maintenance or demolition to reduce the risk of trips and falls in the workplace. Materials for construction or maintenance should be stored in designated areas away from access wavs and work areas

## 2. FALLING OBJECTS

#### LOOSE MATERIALS OR SMALL OBJECTS

Construction, maintenance or demolition work on or around this building is likely to involve persons working above ground level or above floor levels. Where this occurs one or more of the following measures should be taken to avoid objects falling from the area where the work is being carried out onto persons below.

- Prevent or restrict access to areas below where the work is being carried out.
- Provide toeboards to scaffolding or work platforms.
- Provide protective structure below the work area.
- Ensure that all persons below the work area have Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).

#### **BUILDING COMPONENTS**

During construction, renovation or demolition of this building, parts of the structure including fabricated steelwork, heavy panels and many other components will remain standing prior to or after supporting parts are in place. Contractors should ensure that temporary bracing or other required support is in place at all times when collapse which may injure persons in the area is a possibility.

Mechanical lifting of materials and components during construction, maintenance or demolition presents a risk of falling objects. Contractors should ensure that appropriate lifting devices are used, that loads are properly secured and that access to areas below the load is prevented or restricted.

## 3. TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT

For building on a major road, narrow road or steeply sloping road: Parking of vehicles or loading/unloading of vehicles on this roadway may cause a traffic hazard. During construction, maintenance or demolition of this building designated parking for workers and loading areas should be provided. Trained traffic management personnel should be responsible for the supervision of these areas. For building where on-site loading/unloading is restricted: Construction of this building will require loading and unloading of materials on the roadway. Deliveries should be well planned to avoid congestion of loading areas and trained traffic management personnel should be used to supervise loading/unloading areas. For all buildings:

Busy construction and demolition sites present a risk of collision where deliveries and other traffic are moving within the site. A traffic management plan supervised by trained traffic management personnel should be adopted for the work site.

## 4. SERVICES

#### **GENERAL**

Rupture of services during excavation or other activity creates a variety of risks including release of hazardous material. Existing services are located on or around this site. Where known, these are identified on the plans but the exact location and extent of services may vary from that indicated. Services should be located using an appropriate service (such as Dial Before You Dig). appropriate excavation practice should be used and, where necessary, specialist contractors should be used. Locations with underground power: Underground power lines MAY be located in or around this site. All underground power lines must be disconnected or carefully located and adequate warning signs used prior to any construction, maintenance or demolition commencing Locations with overhead power lines: Overhead power lines MAY be near or on this site. These pose a risk of electrocution if struck or approached by lifting devices or other plant and persons working above ground level. Where there is a danger of this occurring, power lines should be, where practical, disconnected or relocated. Where this is not practical adequate warning in the form of bright coloured tape or signage should be

## 5. MANUAL TASKS

Components within this design with a mass in excess of 25kg should be lifted by two or more workers or by mechanical lifting device. Where this is not practical, suppliers or fabricators should be required to limit the component mass.

All material packaging, building and maintenance components

should clearly show the total mass of packages and where practical all items should be stored on site in a way which minimises bending before lifting. Advice should be provided on safe lifting methods in all areas where lifting may occur. Construction, maintenance and demolition of this building will require the use of portable tools and equipment. These should be fully maintained in accordance with manufacturer's specifications and not used where faulty or (in the case of electrical equipment) not carrying a current electrical safety tag. All safety quards or devices should be regularly checked and Personal Protective Equipment should be used in accordance with manufacturer's specification.

#### 6. HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

#### **ASBESTOS**

For alterations to a building constructed prior to 1990: If this existing building was constructed prior to: 1990 - it therefore may contain asbestos 1986 - it therefore is likely to contain asbestos either in cladding material or in fire retardant insulation material. In either case, the builder should check and, if necessary, take appropriate action before demolishing, cutting, sanding, drilling or otherwise disturbing the existing structure.

#### POWDERED MATERIALS

Many materials used in the construction of this building can cause harm if inhaled in powdered form. Persons working on or in the building during construction, operational maintenance or demolition should ensure good ventilation and wear Personal Protective Equipment including protection against inhalation while using powdered material or when sanding, drilling, cutting or otherwise disturbing or creating powdered material

#### TREATED TIMBER

The design of this building may include provision for the inclusion of treated timber within the structure. Dust or fumes from this material can be harmful. Persons working on or in the building during construction, operational maintenance or demolition should ensure good ventilation and wear Personal Protective Equipment including protection against inhalation of harmful material when sanding, drilling, cutting or using treated timber in any way that may cause harmful material to be released. Do not burn treated timber.

#### **VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS**

Many types of glue, solvents, spray packs, paints, varnishes and some cleaning materials and disinfectants have dangerous emissions. Areas where these are used should be kept well ventilated while the material is being used and for a period after installation. Personal Protective Equipment may also be required. The manufacturer's recommendations for use must be carefully considered at all times.

#### SYNTHETIC MINERAL FIBRE

Fibreglass, rockwool, ceramic and other material used for thermal or sound insulation may contain synthetic mineral fibre which may be harmful if inhaled or if it comes in contact with the skin, eyes or other sensitive parts or the body. Personal Protective Equipment including protection against inhalation of harmful material should be used when installing, removing or working near bulk insulation material.

#### TIMBER FLOORS

This building may contain timber floors which have an applied finish. Areas where finishes are applied should be kept well ventilated during sanding and application and for a period after installation. Personal Protective Equipment may also be required. The manufacturer's recommendations for use must be carefully considered at all times

#### 7. CONFINED SPACES

## **EXCAVATION**

Construction of this building and some maintenance on the building will require excavation and installation of items within excavations. Where practical, installation should be carried out using methods which do not require workers to enter the excavation. Where this is not practical, adequate support for the excavated area should be provided to prevent collapse. Warning signs and barriers to prevent accidental or unauthorised access to all excavations should be provided.

#### **ENCLOSED SPACES**

For buildings with enclosed spaces where maintenance or other access may be required:

Enclosed spaces within this building may present a risk to persons entering for construction, maintenance or any other purpose. The design documentation calls for warning signs and barriers to unauthorised access. These should be maintained throughout the life of the building. Where workers are required to enter enclosed spaces, air testing equipment and Personal Protective Equipment

#### SMALL SPACES

For buildings with small spaces where maintenance or other access may be required:

Some small spaces within this building will require access by construction or maintenance workers. The design documentation calls for warning signs and barriers to unauthorised access. These should be maintained throughout the life of the building. Where workers are required to enter small spaces they should be scheduled so that access is for short periods. Manual lifting and other manual activity should be restricted in small spaces.

#### 8. PUBLIC ACCESS

Public access to construction and demolition sites and to areas under maintenance causes risk to workers and public. Warning signs and secure barriers to unauthorised access should be provided. Where electrical installations, excavations, plant or loose materials are present they should be secured when not fully

## 9. OPERATIONAL USE OF BUILDING RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

This building has been designed as a residential building. If it, at a later date, it is used or intended to be used as a workplace, the provisions of the Work Health and Safety Act 2011 or subsequent replacement Act should be applied to the new use.

## 10.OTHER HIGH RISK ACTIVITY

All electrical work should be carried out in accordance with Code of Practice: Managing Electrical Risks at the Workplace, AS/NZ 3012and all licensing requirements.

All work using Plant should be carried out in accordance with Code of Practice: Managing Risks of Plant at the Workplace. All work should be carried out in accordance with Code of Practice: Managing Noise and Preventing Hearing Loss at Work. Due to the history of serious incidents it is recommended that particular care be exercised when undertaking work involving steel construction and concrete placement. All the above applies.

THESE NOTES MUST BE READ AND UNDERSTOOD BY ALL INVOLVED IN THE PROJECT. THIS INCLUDES (but is not excluded to): OWNER, BUILDER, SUB-CONTRACTORS, CONSULTANTS, RENOVATORS, OPERATORS, MAINTENORS, DEMOLISHERS.

used or a protective barrier provided.

## **Work Health and Safety Regulation - important information**

Description Date:

The builder shall check and verify all The builder shall check and verify all dimensions and verify all errors and omissions to the Designer. Do not scal from the drawings. Drawings shall not be used for construction purposes until issued by the Designer for construction. Drawings and design is subject to copyright and may not be reproduce without prior written consent by Northern Beaches Designs.





Postal address: P.O. Box 870, Narrabeen NSW 2101 Office: 28 Cook Terrace, Mona Vale M 0432 125 244. Member no. BDA 2479-18

Additions & Alterations

3 Bakers Road, Church Point Lot 52 in DP 1043879 - 912m2

Private Residence Drawing: - Safety Notes

Drawn/Designed: PB/MW

Project Number: 1928

Scale: 1:200 @ A3

Date :

081119

#### **EROSION & SEDIMENT NOTES.**

Minimise area to be cleared and leave as much vegetation as possible. Install temporary fences to define 'no go' areas that are not to be disturbed.

Install sediment fence(s) along the low side of the site before work beains.

Divert water around the work site and stabilise channels,

but ensure that you do not flood the neighbouring property.

Establish a single stabilised entry/exit point. Clearly mark the access point and give an access map that has a delivery point indicated for all supplies.

Leave or lay a kerb-side turf strip (for example, the nature strip) to slow the speed of water flows and to trap sediment.

Check the erosion and sediment controls every day and keep them in good working condition.

Stockpile topsoil within the sediment controlled zone.

Always be aware of the weather forecast.

Stabilise exposed earth banks (e.g. vegetation, erosion control mats). Fill in and compact all trenches immediately after services have been

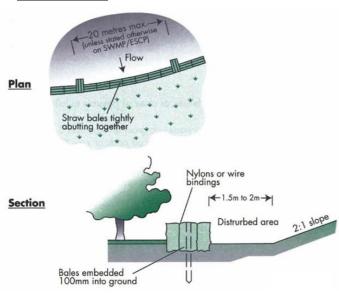
Install site waste receptacles (mini-skip, bins, wind-proof litter receptors).

Sweep the road and footpath every day and put soil behind the sediment controls. Hosing down roads and footpaths is unacceptable.

Connect downpipes from the guttering to the stormwater drain as soon as the roof is installed.

Revegetate the site as soon as possible. The erosion and sediment control devices must be kept in place until 70% of the site has been reveaetated.

#### **STRAW BALES**

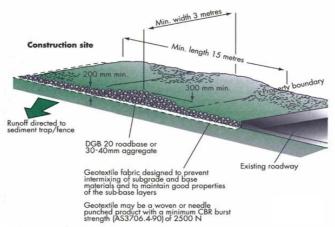


## **Construction Notes**

- 1. Construct the straw bale filter as close as possible to being parallel to the contours of the site.
- Place bales lengthwise in a row with ends tightly abutting. Use straw to fill any gaps between bales. Straws are to be placed parallel to ground.
- 3. Ensure that the maximum height of the filter is one bale.
- Embed each bale in the ground 75 mm to 100 mm and anchor with two 1.2 metre star pickets or stakes. Angle the first star picket or stake in each bale towards the previously laid bale. Drive them 600 mm into the ground and, if possible, flush with the top of the bales. Where star pickets are used and they protrude above the bales, ensure they are fitted with safety caps.
- Where a straw bale filter is constructed downslope from a disturbed batter, ensure the bales are placed 1 to 2 metres downslope from the toe.
- Establish a maintenance program that ensures the integrity of the bales is retained they could require replacement each two to four months.

## SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN

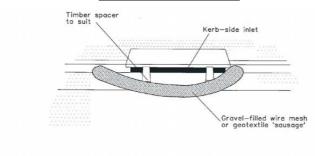
#### STABILISED ENTRY / EXIT

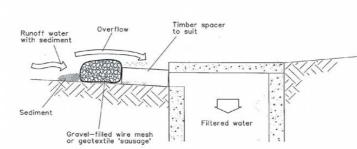


#### **Construction Notes**

- Strip at least 150 mm of topsoil, level area and stockpile on site if space available
- Compact sub-grade.
- Cover area with needle-punched geotextile.
- Construct a 200 mm thick pad over geotextile using aggregate at least 40 mm in size. Minimum length 15 metres or to building alignment. Minimum width 3 metres.
- Construct diversion hump immediately within boundary to divert water to a sediment fence or other sediment trap.

#### **INLET SEDIMENT TRAP**

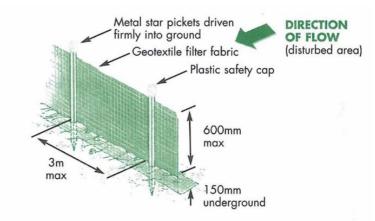




## **Construction Notes**

- 1. Install filters to kerb inlets only at sag points.
- 2. Fabricate a sleeve made from geotextile or wire mesh longer than the length of the inlet pit and fill it with 25 mm to 50 mm gravel.
- 3. Form an elliptical cross-section about 150 mm high x 400 mm wide.
- Place the filter at the opening leaving at least a 100-mm space between it and the kerb inlet. Maintain the opening with spacer blocks.
- 5. Form a seal with the kerb to prevent sediment bypassing the filter.
- Sandbags filled with gravel can substitute for the mesh or geotextile providing they are placed so that they firmly abut each other and sediment-laden waters cannot pass between.

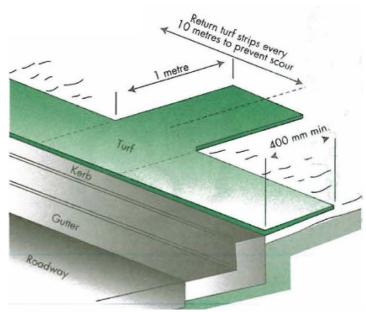
#### SEDIMENT FENCING



#### **Construction Notes**

- Construct sediment fences as close as possible to follow the contours
- Drive 1.5 metre long posts into ground, maximum 3 metres apart.
- 3. Staple to 40 mm square hardwood posts or wire tied to steel posts.
- Dig a 150 mm deep trench along the up-slope line of the fence for the bottom of the fabric to be entrenched.
- Backfill trench over base of fabric and compact on both sides.

#### **GRASS FILTER STRIPS**



## **Construction Notes**

- Install a 400-mm minimum wide roll of turf on the footpath next to the kerb and at the same level as
- 2. Lay 1.4 metre long turf strips normal to the kerb every 10 metres.
- 3. Rehabilitate disturbed soil behind the



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Project: Additions & Alterations

3 Bakers Road, Church Point Lot 52 in DP 1043879 - 912m2

Sediment Control Plah

Private Residence

Project Number: 1928 Scale: 1:200 @ A3 Drawing No.: DA16

Date :

081119

Drawn/Designed: PB/MW

