#### GEOTECHNICAL RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY FOR PITTWATER FORM NO. 1 – To be submitted with Development Application

Dev	Development Application for				
	Name of Applicant				
Add	dress of site	100A Wakehurst Parkway, Elanora Heights			
	The following checklist covers the minimum requirements to be addressed in a Geotechnical Risk <b>Declaration made by</b> geotechnical engineer or engineering geologist or coastal engineer (where applicable) as part of a geotechnical report				

on this the \_\_\_\_\_\_31/8/20 certify that I am a geotechnical engineer or engineering geologist or coastal engineer as defined by the Geotechnical Risk Management Policy for Pittwater - 2009 and I am authorised by the above organisation/company to issue this document and to certify that the organisation/company has a current professional indemnity policy of at least \$10million.

I:

#### Please mark appropriate box

- have prepared the detailed Geotechnical Report referenced below in accordance with the Australia Geomechanics Society's Landslide Risk Management Guidelines (AGS 2007) and the Geotechnical Risk Management Policy for Pittwater - 2009
- am willing to technically verify that the detailed Geotechnical Report referenced below has been prepared in accordance with the Australian Geomechanics Society's Landslide Risk Management Guidelines (AGS 2007) and the Geotechnical Risk Management Policy for Pittwater 2009
- have examined the site and the proposed development in detail and have carried out a risk assessment in accordance with Section 6.0 of the Geotechnical Risk Management Policy for Pittwater - 2009. I confirm that the results of the risk assessment for the proposed development are in compliance with the Geotechnical Risk Management Policy for Pittwater - 2009 and further detailed geotechnical reporting is not required for the subject site.
- have examined the site and the proposed development/alteration in detail and I am of the opinion that the Development Application only involves Minor Development/Alteration that does not require a Geotechnical Report or Risk Assessment and hence my Report is in accordance with the Geotechnical Risk Management Policy for Pittwater - 2009 requirements.
- have examined the site and the proposed development/alteration is separate from and is not affected by a Geotechnical Hazard and does not require a Geotechnical Report or Risk Assessment and hence my Report is in accordance with the Geotechnical Risk Management Policy for Pittwater 2009 requirements.
- □ have provided the coastal process and coastal forces analysis for inclusion in the Geotechnical Report

#### Geotechnical Report Details:

Report Title: Geotechnical Report **100A Wakehurst Parkway, Elanora Heights** Report Date: 31/8/20

Author: **BEN WHITE** 

Author's Company/Organisation: WHITE GEOTECHNICAL GROUP PTY LTD

#### Documentation which relate to or are relied upon in report preparation:

Australian Geomechanics Society Landslide Risk Management March 2007.

#### White Geotechnical Group company archives.

I am aware that the above Geotechnical Report, prepared for the abovementioned site is to be submitted in support of a Development Application for this site and will be relied on by Pittwater Council as the basis for ensuring that the Geotechnical Risk Management aspects of the proposed development have been adequately addressed to achieve an "Acceptable Risk Management" level for the life of the structure, taken as at least 100 years unless otherwise stated and justified in the Report and that reasonable and practical measures have been identified to remove foreseeable risk.

Signature	Bellit
Name	Ben White
Chartered Professional Stat	tus MScGEOLAusIMM CP GEOL
Membership No.	222757
Company	White Geotechnical Group Pty Ltd

#### GEOTECHNICAL RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY FOR PITTWATER FORM NO. 1(a) - Checklist of Requirements for Geotechnical Risk Management Report for Development Application

1				
Deve	elopment Application for Name of Applicant			
٨٩٩	ress of site 100A Wakehurst Parkway, Elanora Heights			
Addi	ress of site TODA wakehurst Parkway, Elanora Heights			
	ollowing checklist covers the minimum requirements to be addressed in a Geotechnical Risk Management Geotechnical t. This checklist is to accompany the Geotechnical Report and its certification (Form No. 1).			
Geote	chnical Report Details:			
	ort Title: Geotechnical Report <b>100A Wakehurst Parkway, Elanora Heights</b> ort Date: 31/8/20			
Auth	or: BEN WHITE			
Auth	nor's Company/Organisation: WHITE GEOTECHNICAL GROUP PTY LTD			
Please	e mark appropriate box			
$\boxtimes$	Comprehensive site mapping conducted <u>18/8/20</u> (date)			
$\boxtimes$	Mapping details presented on contoured site plan with geomorphic mapping to a minimum scale of 1:200 (as appropriate)			
$\boxtimes$	Subsurface investigation required			
	□ No Justification			
	⊠ Yes Date conducted <u>18/8/20</u>			
$\boxtimes$	Geotechnical model developed and reported as an inferred subsurface type-section			
$\boxtimes$	Geotechnical hazards identified			
	☑ Above the site			
	☑ On the site			
	□ Below the site			
_	Beside the site			
$\boxtimes$	Geotechnical hazards described and reported			
$\boxtimes$	Risk assessment conducted in accordance with the Geotechnical Risk Management Policy for Pittwater - 2009			
	Consequence analysis			
_	☐ Frequency analysis			
$\boxtimes$	Risk calculation			
$\boxtimes$	Risk assessment for property conducted in accordance with the Geotechnical Risk Management Policy for Pittwater - 2009			
$\boxtimes$	Risk assessment for loss of life conducted in accordance with the Geotechnical Risk Management Policy for Pittwater - 200			
$\boxtimes$	Assessed risks have been compared to "Acceptable Risk Management" criteria as defined in the Geotechnical Risk			
	Management Policy for Pittwater - 2009			
$\times$	Opinion has been provided that the design can achieve the "Acceptable Risk Management" criteria provided that the specified conditions are achieved.			
$\bowtie$	Design Life Adopted:			
	$\boxtimes$ 100 years			
	Specify			
$\boxtimes$	Geotechnical Conditions to be applied to all four phases as described in the Geotechnical Risk Management Policy for Pittwater - 2009 have been specified			
$\boxtimes$	Additional action to remove risk where reasonable and practical have been identified and included in the report.			
	Risk assessment within Bushfire Asset Protection Zone.			

I am aware that Pittwater Council will rely on the Geotechnical Report, to which this checklist applies, as the basis for ensuring that the geotechnical risk management aspects of the proposal have been adequately addressed to achieve an "Acceptable Risk Management" level for the life of the structure, taken as at least 100 years unless otherwise stated, and justified in the Report and that reasonable and practical measures have been identified to remove foreseeable risk.

Signature 2	Bellit
Name	Ben White
Chartered Professional Stat	tus MScGEOLAusIMM CP GEOL
Membership No.	222757
Company	White Geotechnical Group Pty Ltd



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## **GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION:**

New Inclined lift at 100A Wakehurst Parkway, Elanora Heights

## 1. Proposed Development

- **1.1** Construct a new inclined lift.
- 1.2 Details of the proposed development are shown on 1 drawing prepared by P.R.Kings and Sons, drawing number 1, dated 29/7/2020.

## 2. Site Description

**2.1** The site was inspected on the 18<sup>th</sup> of August, 2020.

**2.2** This residential property is on the high side of the road and has a S aspect. It is located on the moderate to steeply graded lower reaches of a hillslope. The natural slope rises at an angle of ~13° from the downhill property boundary before increasing in grade to an angle of ~32° on the natural rock slope before reaching the bottom of a sandstone cliff face that is estimated to be at least ~8m high. The slope below the property decreases in grade and the slope above the property gradually decreases in grade.

**2.3** The property is accessed by a concrete right of carriageway (ROW) which runs up the slope to a parking area and garage (Photos 1 & 2). Uphill of the garage is a large sandstone boulder in a stable position (Photo 3). The part three storey concrete and steel clad house is supported by concrete block walls, formed concrete walls and steel posts (Photos 4 & 5). The supporting walls and posts stand vertical and show no significant signs of movement. Each level of the house has been cut into the slope on the uphill side (Photo 6). The cuts are supported by formed concrete retaining walls up to  $\sim$ 2.3m high and in good condition. A suspended timber deck in good condition extends off the E side of the house. Medium Strength Hawkesbury Sandstone bedrock



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steps up the slope beside the house (Photo 7). Another timber deck is located uphill of the house (Photo 8). Large dislodged sandstone joint blocks are sitting in stable positions on the slope next the deck. Uphill of the deck is sandstone cliff face that is estimated to be at least ~8m high (Photos 8 to 10). No significant geological defects were observed on the exposed rock face that could affect its stability. No signs of slope instability that could have occurred since the site was developed were observed on the property. The adjoining neighbouring properties were observed to be in good order as seen from the street and subject property.

## 3. Geology

The Sydney 1:100 000 Geological sheet indicates the site is underlain by Hawkesbury Sandstone. It is described as a medium to coarse grained quartz sandstone with very minor shale and laminite lenses.

## 4. Subsurface Investigation

One auger hole was put down to identify the soil materials. Six Dynamic Cone Penetrometer (DCP) tests were put down to determine the relative density of the overlying soil and the depth to weathered rock. The locations of the tests are shown on the site plan. It should be noted that a level of caution should be applied when interpreting DCP test results. The test will not pass through hard buried objects so in some instances it can be difficult to determine whether refusal has occurred on an obstruction in the profile or on the natural rock surface. This is not expected to be an issue for this site. But due to the possibility that the actual ground conditions vary from our interpretation there should be allowances in the excavation and foundation budget to account for this. We refer to the appended "Important Information about Your Report" to further clarify. The results are as follows:

## **TEST RESULTS ON NEXT PAGE**



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## AUGER HOLE 1 (~RL12.1) – AH1 (photo 11)

Depth (m)	Material Encountered
0.0 to 0.1	FILL, sandy soil, dark brown, fine to medium grained, damp.
0.1 to 0.5	FILL, sand, grey, damp, medium grained.
0.5 to 1.1	SILTY SAND, dark brown and grey, moist, fine to medium grained.

Refusal @ 1.1m, auger grinding on rock. No watertable encountered.

DCP TEST RESULTS – Dynamic Cone Penetrometer						
Equipment: 9kg hammer, 510mm dro			op, conical tip. Stand		lard: AS1289.6.3.2 - 1997	
Depth(m)	DCP 1	DCP 2	DCP 3	DCP 4	DCP 5	DCP 6
Blows/0.3m	(~RL10.0)	(~RL12.1)	(~RL15.1)	(~RL16.5)	(~RL20.0)	(~RL23.2)
0.0 to 0.3	3F	3	#	15	#	F
0.3 to 0.6	20	4		#		1
0.6 to 0.9	19	4				2
0.9 to 1.2	7	6				#
1.2 to 1.5	9	#				
1.5 to 1.8	13					
1.8 to 2.1	27					
2.1 to 2.4	#					
2.4 to 2.7						
	Refusal @ 2.1m	Refusal @ 1.1m	Rock exposed at surface	Refusal @ 0.2m	Rock exposed at surface	Refusal @ 0.7m

#refusal/end of test. F=DCP fell after being struck showing little resistance through all or part of the interval.

## DCP Notes:

DCP1 – Refusal @ 2.1m, DCP bouncing, dark brown soil on moist tip.

- DCP2 Refusal @ 1.1m, DCP bouncing, white sandstone fragments on moist tip.
- DCP3 Rock exposed at surface
- DCP4 Refusal @ 0.2m, white sandstone fragments on moist tip.
- DCP5 Rock exposed at surface
- DCP6 Refusal @ 0.7m, DCP bouncing, white impact dust on dry tip.



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#### 5. Geological Observations/Interpretation

The surface features of the block are controlled by the underlying sandstone bedrock that steps down the property forming sub-horizontal benches between the steps. Where the grade is steeper, the steps are larger and the benches narrower. Where the slope eases, the opposite is true. The rock is overlain by fill, silty sands and clays that fill the bench step formation. Fill provides a near level lawn area on the downhill side of the property. In the test locations the depth to rock ranged from exposed at the surface to a depth of ~2.1m below. Note that due to the large number of dislodged boulders in the profile interpreting bedrock depth on this site is difficult with hand tools. See Type Section attached for a diagrammatical representation of the expected ground materials.

#### 6. Groundwater

Normal ground water seepage is expected to move over the buried surface of the rock and through the cracks in the rock.

Due to the slope and elevation of the block, the water table in the location is expected to be many metres below the proposed works.

## 7. Surface Water

No evidence of surface flows were observed on the property during the inspection. It is expected that normal sheet wash will move onto the site from above the property during heavy down pours. Due to the steep slope above this is expected to flow at high velocities.

## 8. Geotechnical Hazards and Risk Analysis

No geotechnical hazards were observed beside the property that could impact the subject property. The moderate to steep slope that falls across the property and continues above is a potential hazard (**Hazard One**). The sandstone cliff face that rises above the property is a potential hazard (**Hazard Two**).



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#### Geotechnical Hazards and Risk Analysis - Risk Analysis Summary

HAZARDS	Hazard One	Hazard Two		
ТҮРЕ	The moderate to steep slope that	The sandstone cliff face above the		
	falls across the property and	property failing and impacting on		
	continues above failing and	the property.		
	impacting on the property.			
LIKELIHOOD	'Unlikely' (10 <sup>-4</sup> )	'Rare' (10 <sup>-5</sup> )		
CONSEQUENCES TO PROPERTY	'Medium' (12%)	'Medium' (20%)		
RISK TO PROPERTY	'Low' (2 x 10 <sup>-5</sup> )	'Low' (2 x 10 <sup>-6</sup> )		
RISK TO LIFE	9.1 x 10 <sup>-7</sup> /annum	8.3 x 10 <sup>-7</sup> /annum		
COMMENTS	This level of risk is 'ACCEPTABLE' provided the recommendations in <b>Section 13</b> are carried out.	This level of risk is 'ACCEPTABLE'.		

(See Aust. Geomech. Jnl. Mar 2007 Vol. 42 No 1, for full explanation of terms)

#### 9. Suitability of the Proposed Development for the Site

The proposed development is suitable for the site. No geotechnical hazards will be created by the completion of the proposed development provided it is carried out in accordance with the requirements of this report and good engineering and building practice.

#### 10. Stormwater

No significant stormwater runoff will be created by the proposed development.

#### 11. Excavations

Apart from those for footings and minor levelling, no excavations are required.

#### **12.** Foundations

Extending up the slope following the line of the proposed lift the slope materials vary from clays to Medium Strength Rock. Where rock is present footings can be supported off level pads cut into the rock. Where clay is present (on the downhill landing of the proposed lift)



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pads can be cut to a minimum depth of 0.6m from the downhill side of the foundation. A maximum allowable bearing pressure of 1000kPa can be assumed for footings on Medium Strength Sandstone and a maximum allowable bearing pressure of 200kPa can be assumed for footings on the firm to stiff clays of the natural profile.

**NOTE**: If the contractor is unsure of the footing material required it is more cost effective to get the geotechnical professional on site at the start of the footing excavation to advise on footing depth and material. This mostly prevents unnecessary over excavation in clay like shaly rock but can be valuable in all types of geology.

## 13. Inspections

The client and builder are to familiarise themselves with the following required inspection as well as council geotechnical policy. We cannot provide geotechnical certification for the Occupation Certificate if the following inspection has not been carried out during the construction process.

 All footings are to be inspected and approved by the geotechnical consultant while the excavation equipment is still onsite and before steel reinforcing is placed or concrete is poured.

White Geotechnical Group Pty Ltd.

Fulite

Ben White M.Sc. Geol., AusIMM., CP GEOL. No. 222757 Engineering Geologist



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Photo 1



Photo 2

White Geotechnical Group ABN 96164052715

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Photo 3



Photo 4

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Photo 5



Photo 6

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Photo 7



Photo 8

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Photo 9



Photo 10

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Photo 11: AH1 – Downhole is from top to bottom



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## Important Information about Your Report

It should be noted that Geotechnical Reports are documents that build a picture of the subsurface conditions from the observation of surface features and testing carried out at specific points on the site. The spacing and location of the test points can be limited by the location of existing structures on the site or by budget and time constraints of the client. Additionally, the test themselves, although chosen for their suitability for the particular project, have their own limiting factors. The testing gives accurate information at the location of the test, within the confines of the test's capability. A geological interpretation or model is developed by joining these test points using all available data and drawing on previous experience of the geotechnical consultant. Even the most experienced practitioners cannot determine every possible feature or change that may lie below the earth. All of the subsurface features can only be known when they are revealed by excavation. As such, a Geotechnical report can be considered an interpretive document. It is based on factual data but also on opinion and judgement that comes with a level of uncertainty. This information is provided to help explain the nature and limitations of your report.

With this in mind, the following points are to be noted:

- If upon the commencement of the works the subsurface ground or ground water conditions prove different from those described in this report, it is advisable to contact White Geotechnical Group immediately, as problems relating to the ground works phase of construction are far easier and less costly to overcome if they are addressed early.
- If this report is used by other professionals during the design or construction process, any questions should be directed to White Geotechnical Group as only we understand the full methodology behind the report's conclusions.
- The report addresses issues relating to your specific design and site. If the proposed project design changes, aspects of the report may no longer apply. Contact White Geotechnical if this occurs.
- This report should not be applied to any other project other than that outlined in section 1.0.
- This report is to be read in full and should not have sections removed or included in other documents as this can result in misinterpretation of the data by others.
- It is common for the design and construction process to be adapted as it progresses (sometimes to suit the previous experience of the contractors involved). If alternative design and construction processes are required to those described in this report, contact White Geotechnical Group. We are familiar with a variety of techniques to reduce risk and can advise if your proposed methods are suitable for the site conditions.

#### SITE PLAN – showing test locations



**TYPE SECTION – Diagrammatical Interpretation of expected Ground Materials** 



 $\square$ 



# EXAMPLES OF **POOR** HILLSIDE PRACTICE

