

## PRELIMINARY GEOTECHNICAL ASSESSMENT:

### 39 Lovett Street, Manly Vale

<b>1.0</b>	<b>LANDSLIP RISK CLASS</b> (Highlight indicates Landslip Risk Class of property)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A - Geotechnical Report not normally required
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B - Geotechnical Engineer (Under Council Guidelines) to decide if Geotechnical Report is required
<input type="checkbox"/>	C - Geotechnical Report is required
<input type="checkbox"/>	D - Geotechnical Engineer (Under Council Guidelines) to decide if Geotechnical Report is required
<input type="checkbox"/>	E - Geotechnical Report required

## 2.0 Proposed Development

- 2.1 Construct a new secondary dwelling on the uphill side of the property.
- 2.2 Apart from those for footings, no excavations are required. No fills are shown on the plans.
- 2.3 Details of the proposed development are shown on 6 drawings prepared by Scope Architects, Project number 02409, drawings numbered A01 to A06, Revision 1, dated 1/11/24.

## 3.0 Site Location

- 3.1 The site was inspected on the 12<sup>th</sup> November, 2024.
- 3.2 This residential property is on the high side of the road and has a NE aspect. The site runs longways to the S so the slope is a cross-fall. It is located on the gently graded upper reaches of a hillslope. Medium Strength Hawkesbury Sandstone bedrock outcrops and steps up the property. Where sandstone is not exposed, it is expected to underlie the surface at relatively shallow depths. The natural surface of the block

has been altered with filling for landscaping across the uphill side of the property. The proposed development will not alter the surface further for the proposed works.

**3.3** The site shows no indications of historical movement in the natural surface that could have occurred since the property was developed. We are aware of no history of instability on the property.

#### **4.0 Site Description**

At the road frontage, a concrete driveway runs up the slope to a garage on the lower ground floor of the house and to a brick-paved parking area between the road frontage and the house. The remaining portion of the slope between the road frontage and the house is lawn and garden-covered. Competent Medium Strength Sandstone outcrops through the garden. The part two-storey house is supported on rendered brick walls, sandstone blocks, and steel posts. The supporting walls display no significant signs of movement and the supporting posts stand vertical. A lawn-covered fill extends off the uphill side of the house to the uphill common boundary. The fill is supported by a stable timber retaining wall reaching ~1.0m high. More stable sandstone bedrock outcrops in the SW corner of the property. The area surrounding the house and driveway is mostly lawn and garden-covered with some paved areas. No significant signs of movement associated with slope instability were observed on the grounds. No cliffs or large rock faces were observed on the property or in the near vicinity. No geotechnical hazards that could impact on the subject property were observed on the surrounding neighbouring properties as viewed from the subject property and the street.

#### **5.0 Recommendations**

The proposed development and site conditions were considered and applied to the current council requirements. See the required inspection below that is to be carried out during construction and is a requirement for the final geotechnical certification. Apart from the inspection, it is not expected additional geotechnical input will be required provided good design and building practices are followed.

## 6.0 Inspection

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 owners or the regulating authorities 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 and contractors are still onsite and before steel reinforcing is placed or concrete is poured.

White Geotechnical Group Pty Ltd.



Nathan Gardner B.Sc. (Geol. & Geophys. & Env. Stud.)  
AIG., RPGeo Geotechnical & Engineering.  
No. 10307  
Engineering Geologist & Environmental Scientist.

Reviewed By:



Tyler Jay Johns  
BEng (Civil)(Hons),  
Geotechnical Engineer.



## Information about your Preliminary Assessment

This Preliminary Assessment relies on visual observations of the surface features observed during the site inspection. Where reference is made to subsurface features (e.g., the depth to rock) these are interpretations based on the surface features present and previous experience in the area. No ground testing was conducted as part of this assessment and it is possible subsurface conditions will vary from those interpreted in the assessment.

In some cases, we will recommend no further geotechnical assessment is necessary despite the presence of existing fill or a rock face on the property that exceed the heights that would normally trigger a full geotechnical report, according to the Preliminary Assessment Flow Chart. Where this is the case, if it is an existing fill, it is either supported by a retaining wall that we consider stable, or is battered at a stable angle and situated in a suitable position on the slope. If it is a rock face that exceeds the flow chart limit height, the face has been deemed to be competent rock that is considered stable. These judgements are backed by the inspection of over 5000 properties on Geotechnical related matters.

The proposed excavation heights referred to in section 2.0 of this assessment are estimated by review of the plans we have been given for the job. Although we make every reasonable effort to provide accurate information excavation heights should be checked by the owner or person lodging the DA. If the excavation heights referred to in in section 2.0 of this assessment are incorrect, we are to be informed immediately and before this assessment is lodged with the DA.