PRELIMINARY GEOTECHNICAL ASSESSMENT:

34 Pavilion Street, Queenscliff

1.0	***LANDSLIP RISK CLASS*** *(Highlight indicates Landslip Risk Class of property)*
☐	*A - Geotechnical Report not normally required*
■	*B - Geotechnical Engineer (Under Council Guidelines) to decide if Geotechnical Report is required*
☐	*C - Geotechnical Report is required*
☐	*D - Geotechnical Engineer (Under Council Guidelines) to decide if Geotechnical Report is required*
☐	*E - Geotechnical Report required*

2.0 Proposed Development

2.1 Construct an extension and balcony off the downhill side of the house.

2.2 Construct an upper floor addition over the footprint of the existing house.

2.3 Extend the existing balcony on the uphill side of the house.

2.5 Various other minor internal alterations.

2.6 Apart from those for footings, no excavations are required. No fills are shown on the plans.

2.7 Details of the proposed development are shown on 13 drawings prepared by cvma_architects, job number HA2313, drawings numbered A1.01 to A1.05, A2.01 to A2.04, A3.01, and A4.01 to A4.03, dated 21.2.24.

3.0 Site Location

3.1 The site was inspected on the 4th March, 2022.

3.2 This residential property on the low side of the road and has a S aspect. It is located on the gently graded upper reaches and crest of a hillslope. The Sydney 1:100

000 Geological sheet indicates the site is underlain by Hawkesbury Sandstone that is described as a medium to coarse grained quartz sandstone with very minor shale and laminite lenses. The natural surface of the block has been altered with filling to level the lawn area. A cut to a maximum depth of ~1.5m is required to construct the proposed development.

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

The natural slope falls across the property at an average angle of ~7°. At the road frontage, a concrete driveway runs down the slope to a parking area underneath the uphill side of the house. In between the road frontage and the house is a gently sloping lawn area. The part three-storey timber clad house is supported on brick walls and timber posts. The brick walls show no significant signs of movement and the timber posts stand vertical. Competent Medium Strength Sandstone outcrops underneath the house. A stable, ~1.1m high brick retaining wall supports a fill for a level lawn area that extends off the downhill side of the house. Another stable ~1.0m high brick retaining wall that runs along the downhill common boundary supports the fill for a second level lawn area and a cut for the neighbouring property. No significant signs of movement associated with slope instability were observed on the grounds. The adjoining neighbouring properties were observed to be in good order as seen from the road and the subject property.

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.

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

Reviewed By:

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

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.