



ENGINEERING GEOLOGY & GEOTECHNICAL MODELS

# ENGINEERING GEOLOGY

## Brickworks Stabilisation

# Geotechnical Overview of the Brickworks Projects

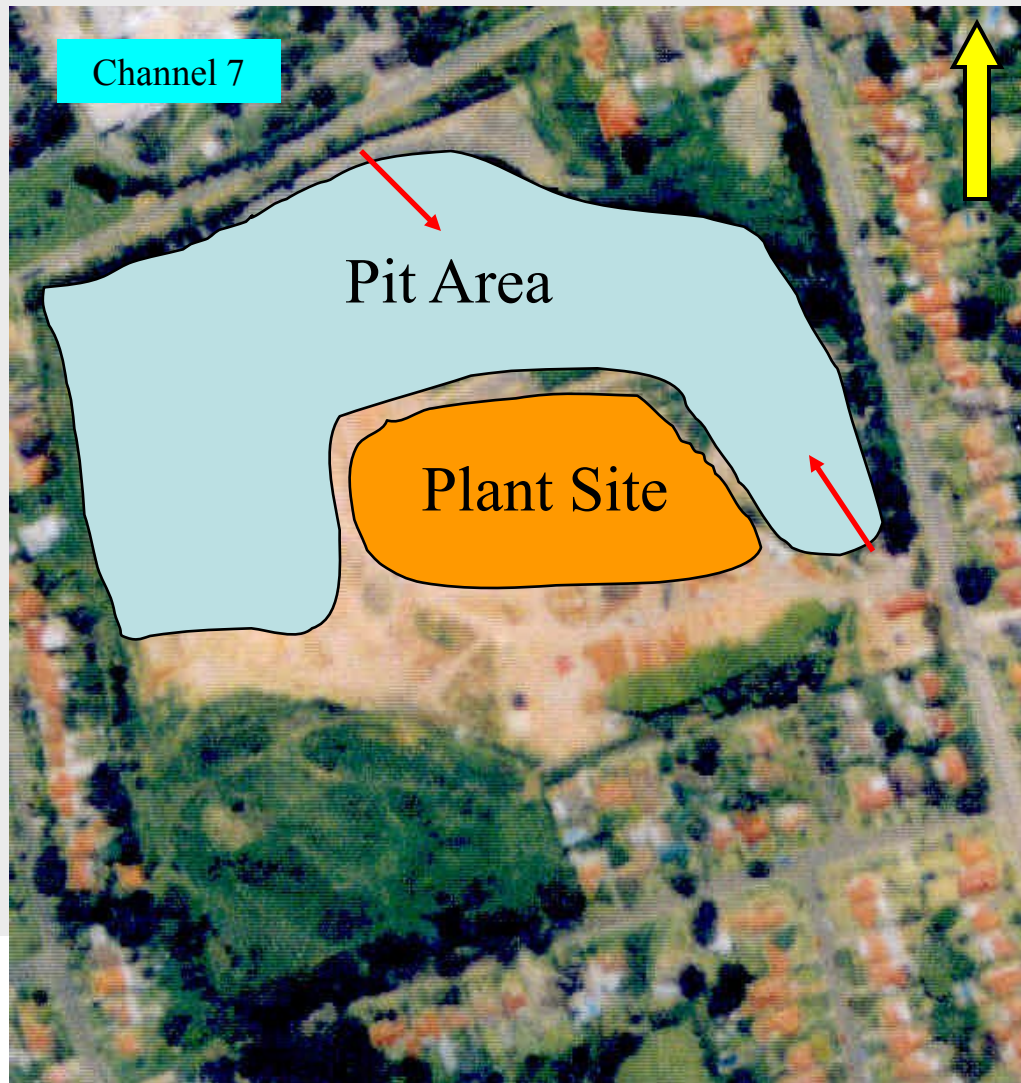


# Introduction

- History of the Brickworks
- Overview of the Proposed Development
- Geotechnical Features
- Geotechnical Design
- Progress of the Work



# Brickworks



- Site Covers about 15 hectares
- Maximum Pit Depth about 30m





## Brickworks History

- Brickworks commenced operations early last century
- Originally coal fired kilns, later changed to gas.
- Bricks are made from a dry pressed mixture of shale and clay.
- Very labour intensive operation, high wastage but little capital investment required.
- Colour variation by controlling temperature and oxygen during firing.
- Pit opened by drill and blast into the 1960's.

# Proposed Development

Terraces

House Lots and  
Apartments

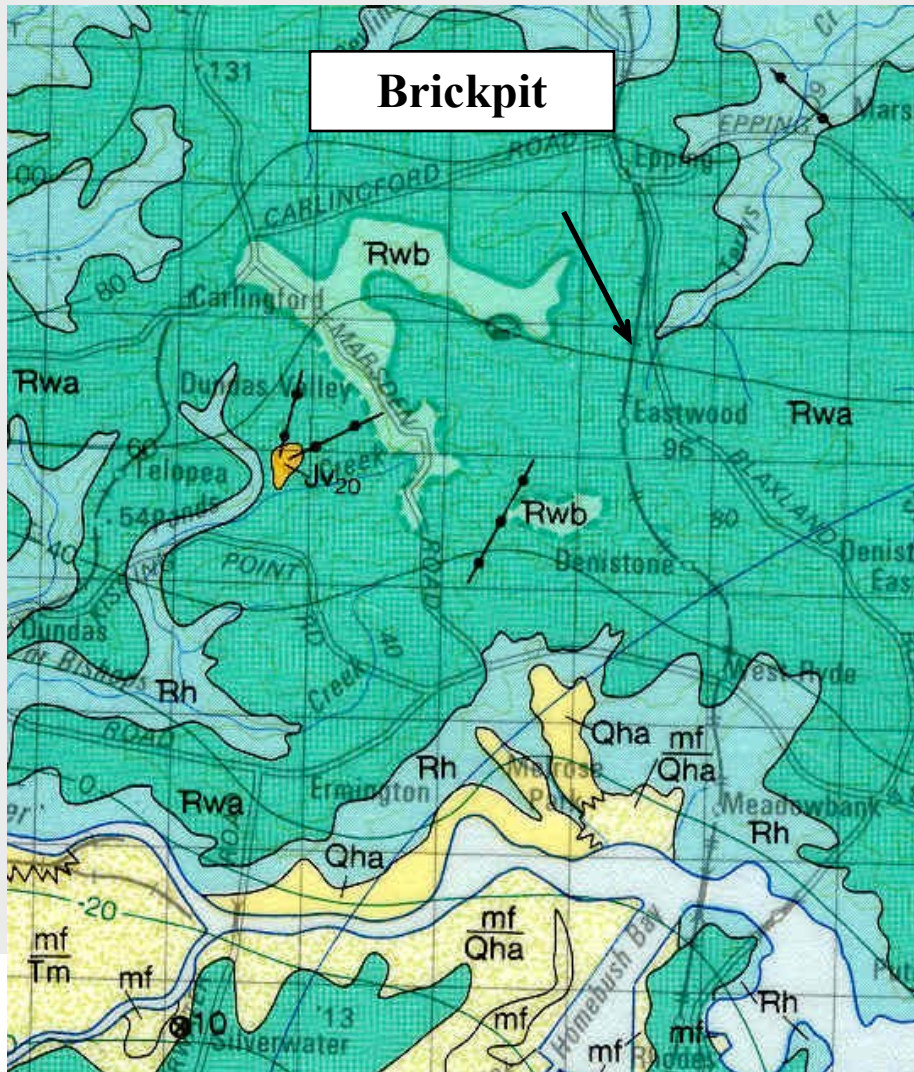
- Roughly 1 million cubic metres of fill to be placed
- 260 to 320 residential lots
- Mixture of detached houses, terrace houses and apartments

Stormwater  
Detention Basin

Heritage Precinct – retaining  
the chimneys and some kilns



# Geology



The 1:100,000  
Geology Sheet  
shows the pit at the  
boundary between  
Bringelly Shale  
(Rwb) and Ashfield  
Shale (Rwa)

# Geotechnical Issues

- Settlement
- Pit Face Stability
- Earthworks Control

# Settlement

## Predicted Settlements are:

Immediate (within 3 months of filling)

- 70mm – 10m fill thickness
- 280mm – 20m fill thickness

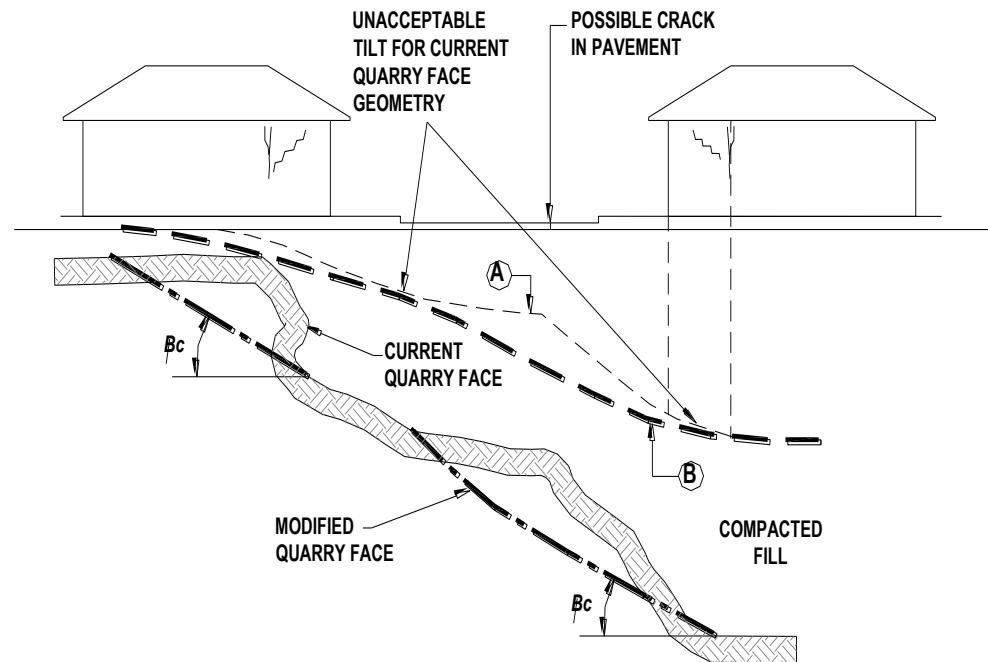
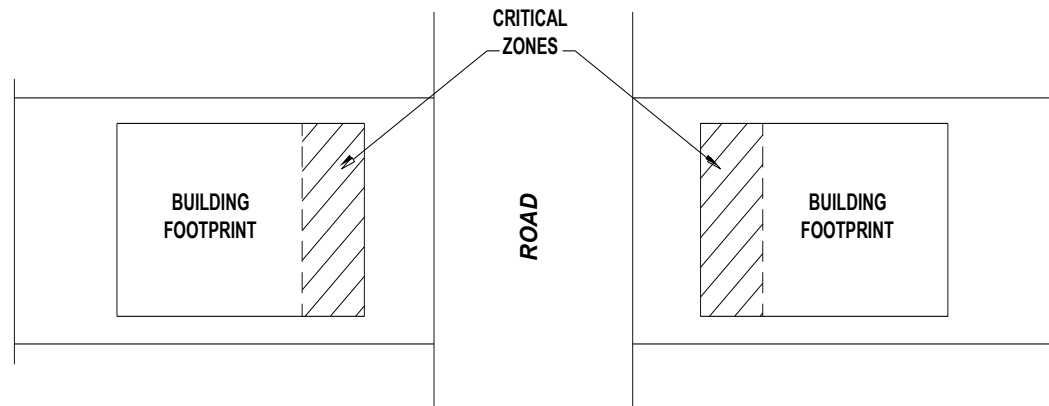
Long Term (>3 months after filling)

- 25mm – 10m fill thickness
- 85mm – 20m fill thickness

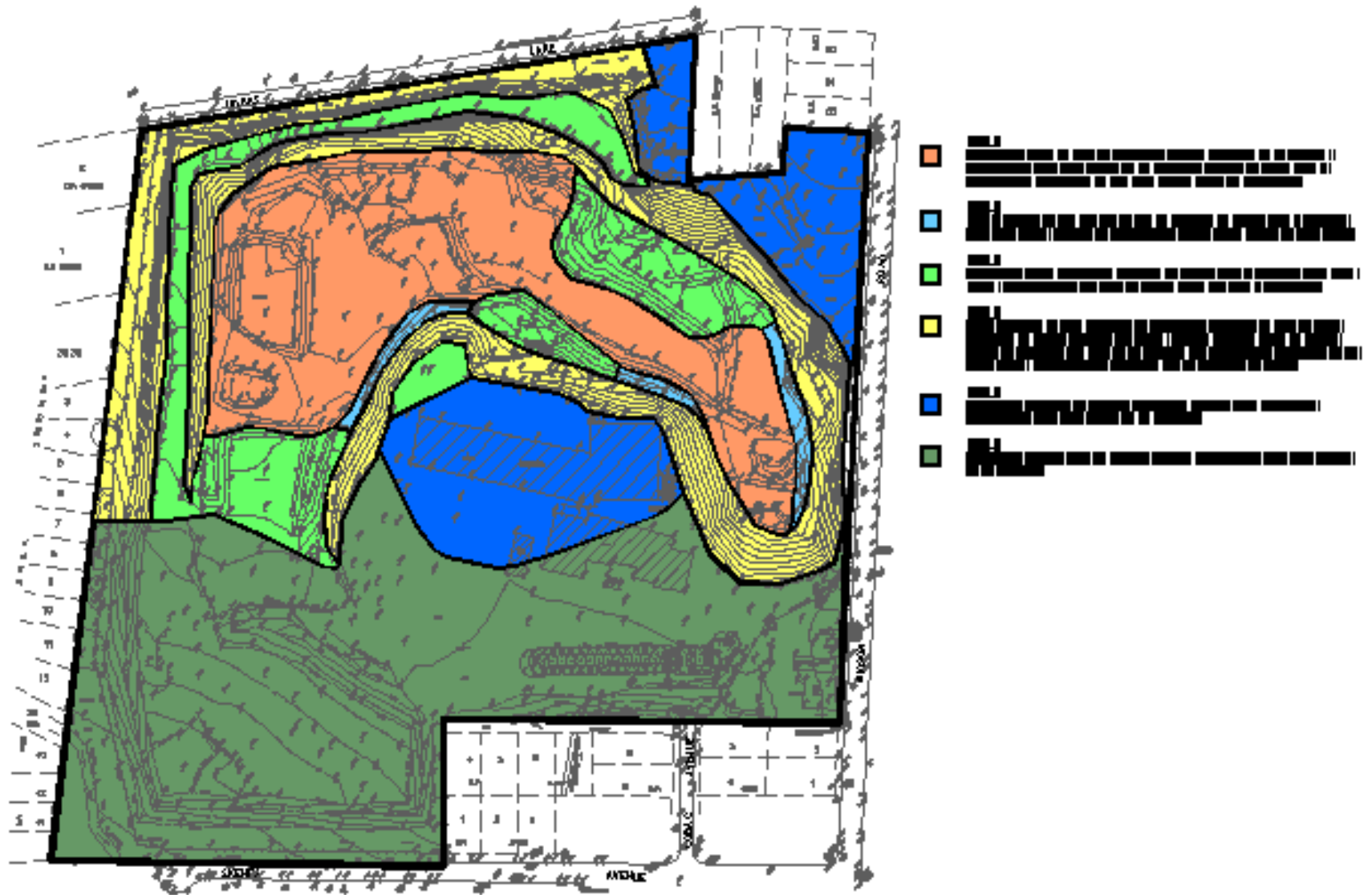


# Settlement

Key consideration  
is tilt resulting  
from differential  
settlement arising  
from variable  
thickness of fill



# Development Zoning Based on Settlement



# Settlement Monitoring

## Installations

### Liquid Settlement Gauges

- Installed at different levels as the site is filled
- Provide a point measurements of settlement

### Hydrostatic Profile Gauge

- Pipe is laid in a trench and then a probe is run along the pile to obtain a settlement profile

### Settlement Monuments

- Pins installed at the final ground surface
- Provide a number of point measurements across filled areas.



# Settlement Laboratory Testing

- Test rigs have been ordered to allow testing of 75mm diameter samples.
- Two rigs will allow samples of shale and sandstone to be tested at three different confining pressures to simulate different fill thicknesses.
- The samples will be compacted in accordance with the specification.
  - Loaded in the 'as compacted' state.
  - Saturated after immediate settlement is complete.
  - Monitored for creep settlements.

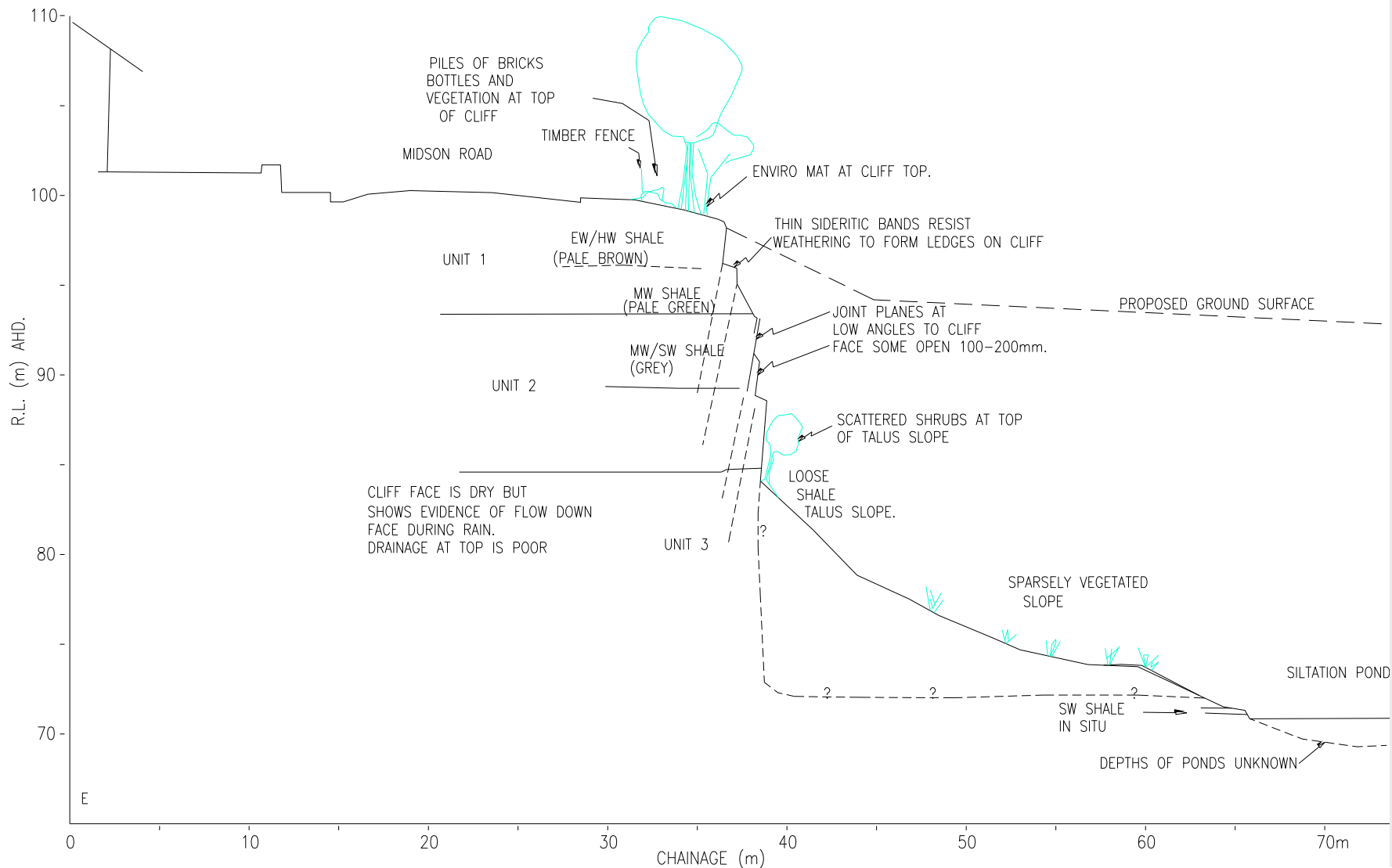
# Pit Face Stability

Two main stability issues:

- Near vertical faces that are continually suffering rock falls
- Existing slip at the eastern end of the north face

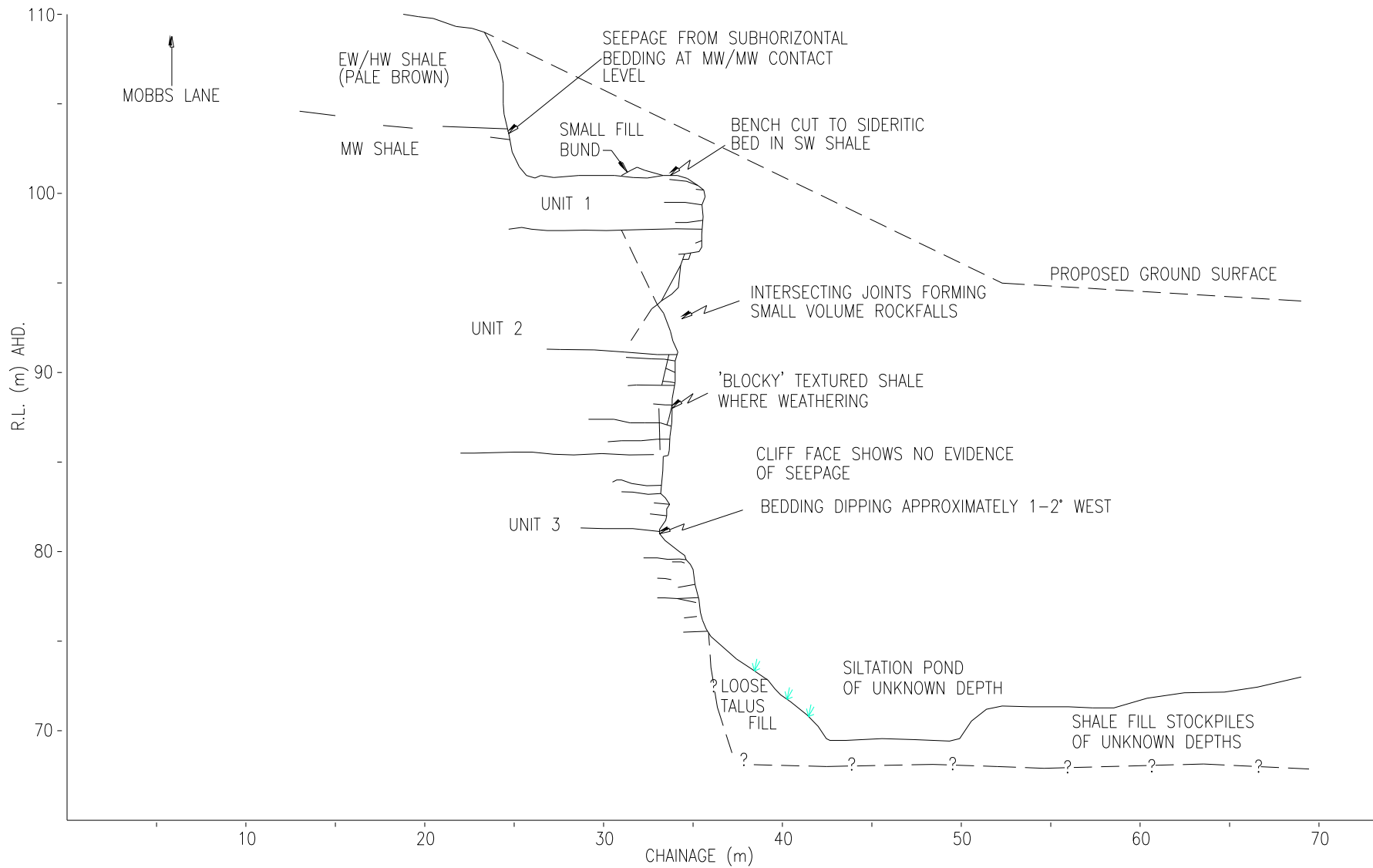






# Mobbs Lane Face







# Existing Slip



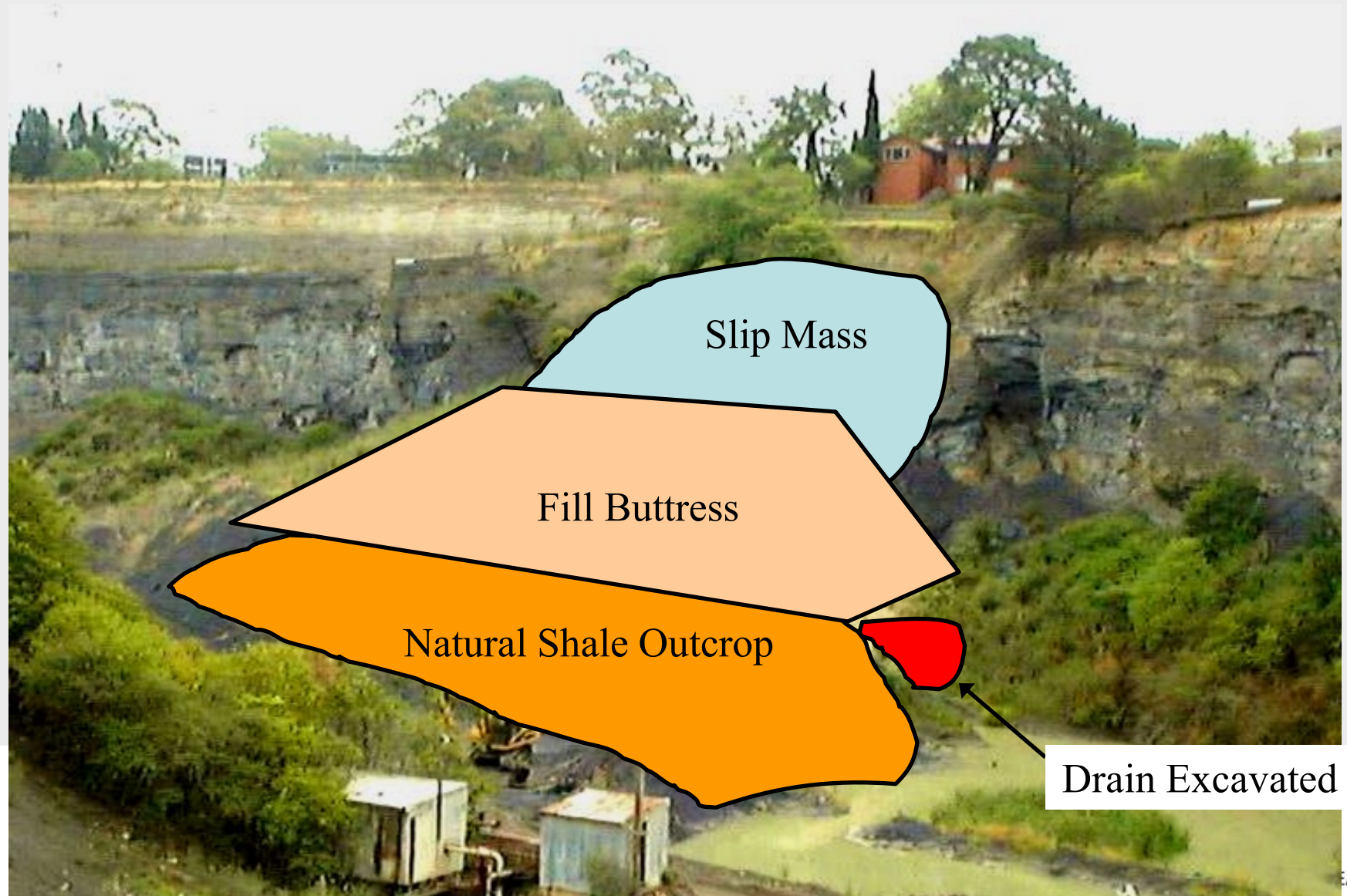
Occurred in 1999

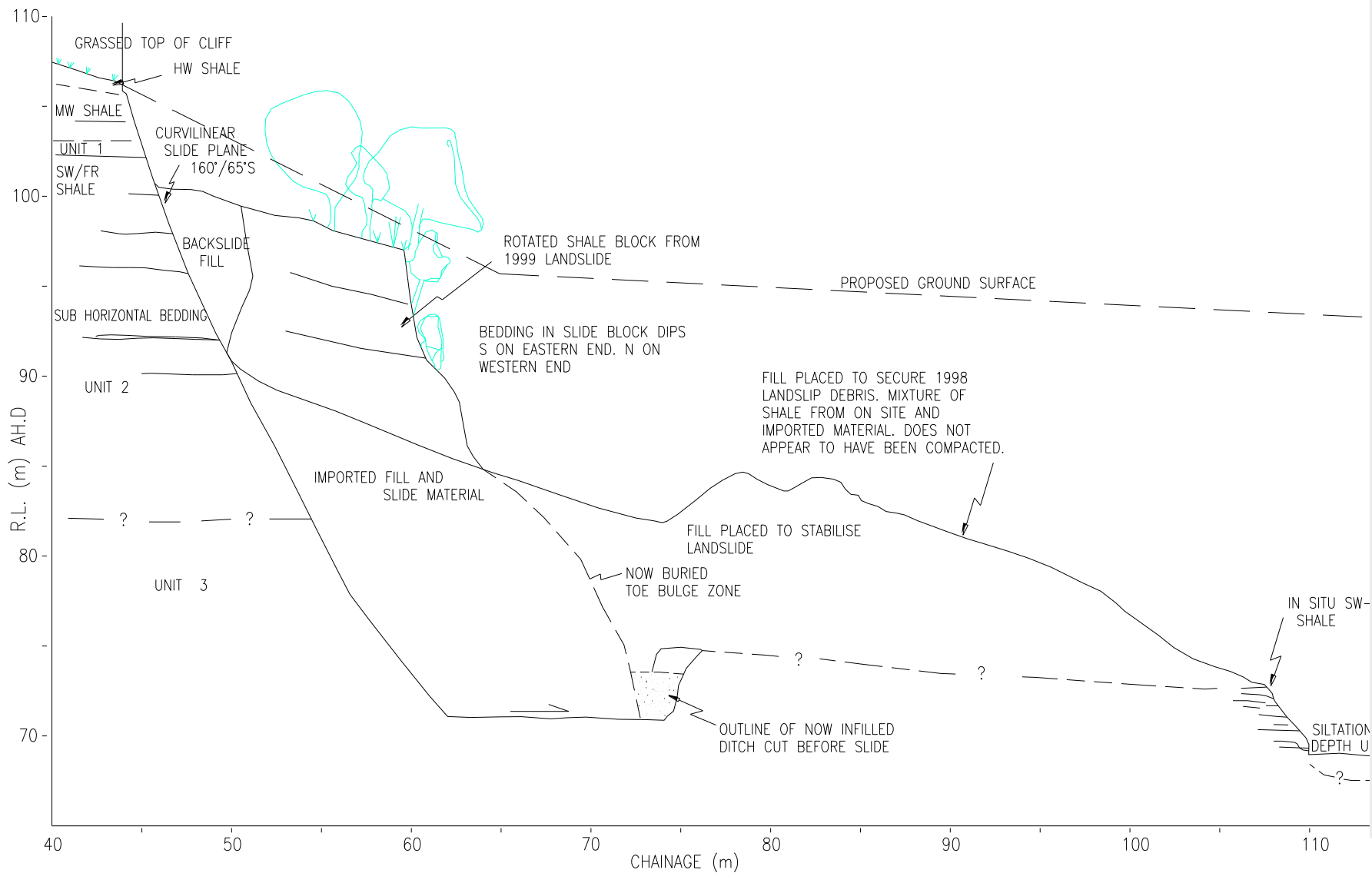


## Existing Slip

- The failure occurred in September 1999.
- About 40,000 cu.m of material in the slide.
- North east pit wall was 20m from the rear of No.96 Mobbs Lane.
- Poor drainage - Area behind the Mobbs Lane houses.
- Absorption trenches constructed to take roof water when No.96 was built.
- Drainage ditch was excavated at the toe of the north east pit wall in 1996 and deepened in 1998.
- 1998-1999 were wet years.

# Existing Slip





## Oops!

Prior to the failure in 1999 a leading geotechnical consultants report on the pit walls stated:

“ ... while small wedge failures and fretting/erosions of the faces were observed, it is considered unlikely that a large scale wedge is present which could cause significant failure of the face that would affect Mobbs Lane, Midson Road, or the adjacent properties.”



# Temporary Stabilisation Measures

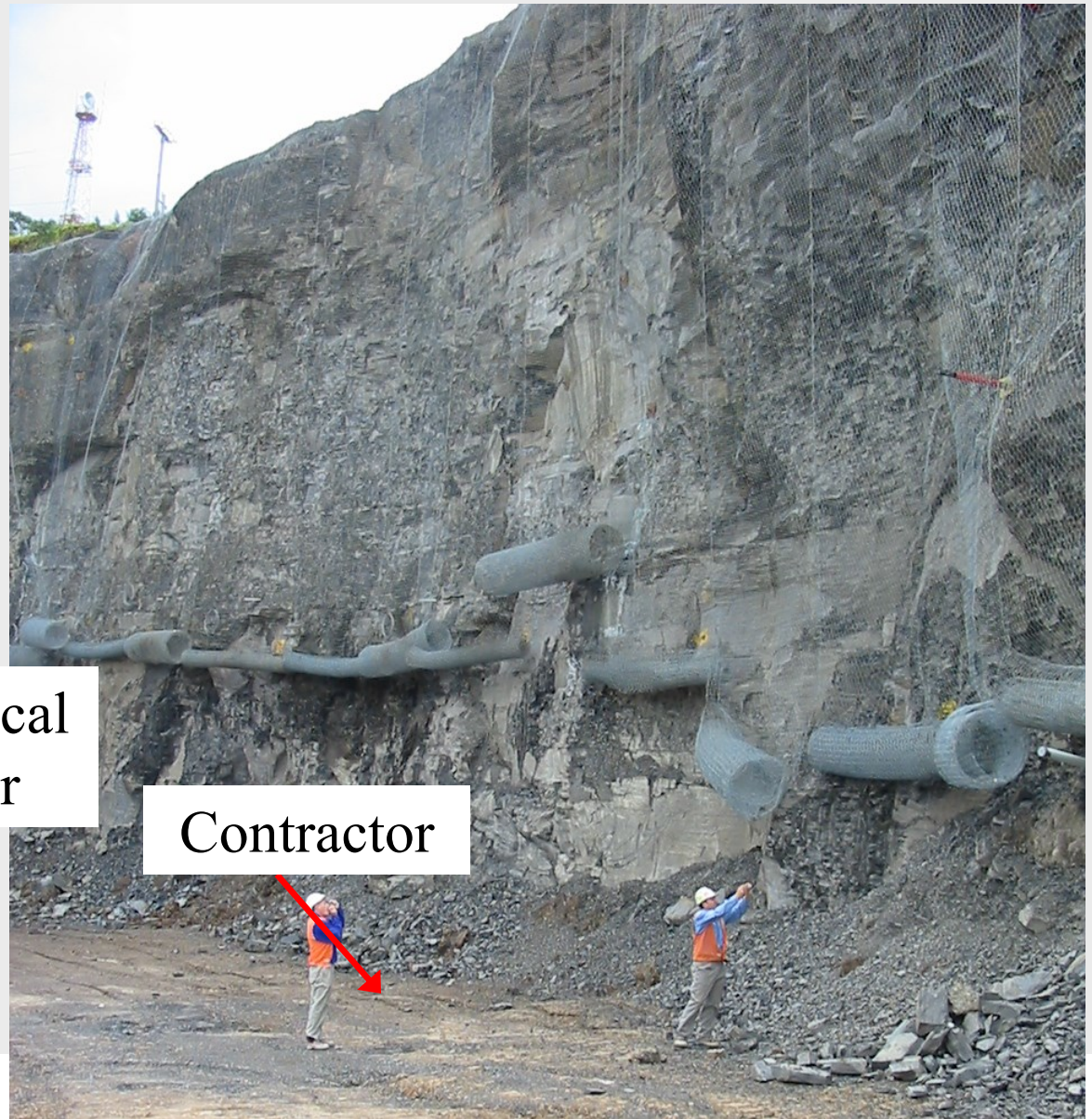
## Near Vertical Faces

- Batter Mesh
- Horizontal Drains
- Rock Bolts
- Scaling

# Batter Mesh

Geotechnical  
Engineer

Contractor



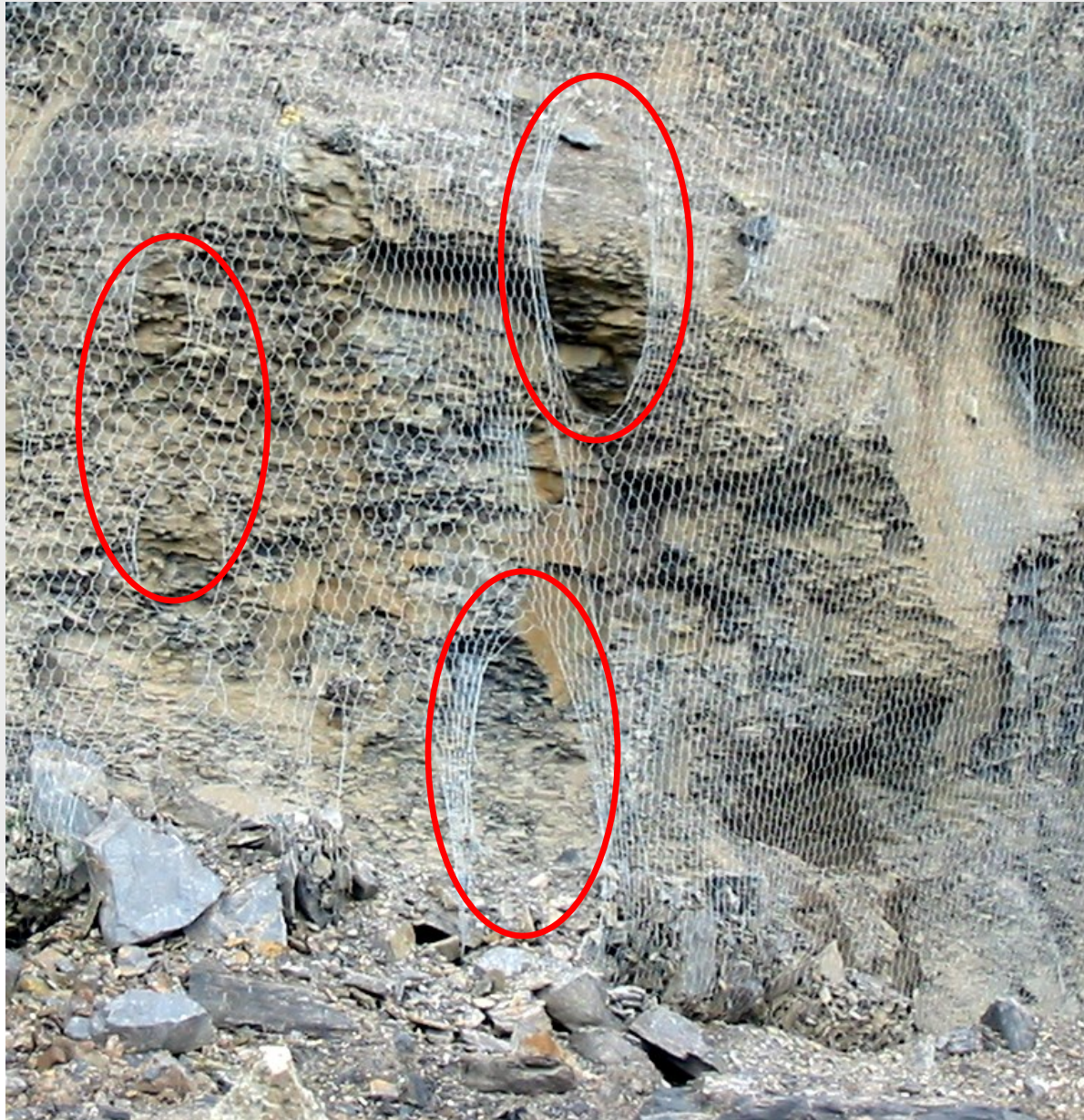


# Does the Batter Mesh Work?

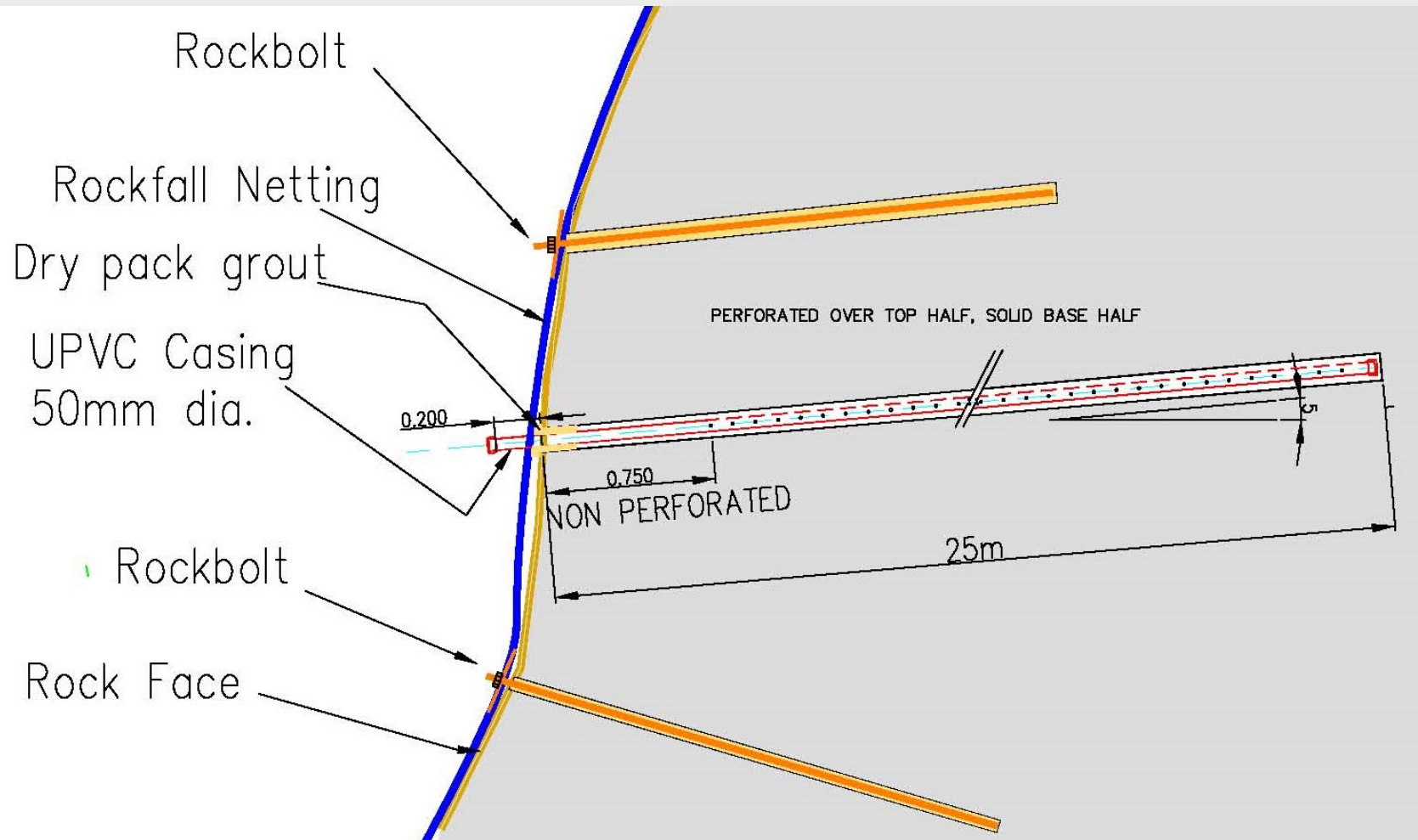




# Does the Batter Mesh have Limitations?

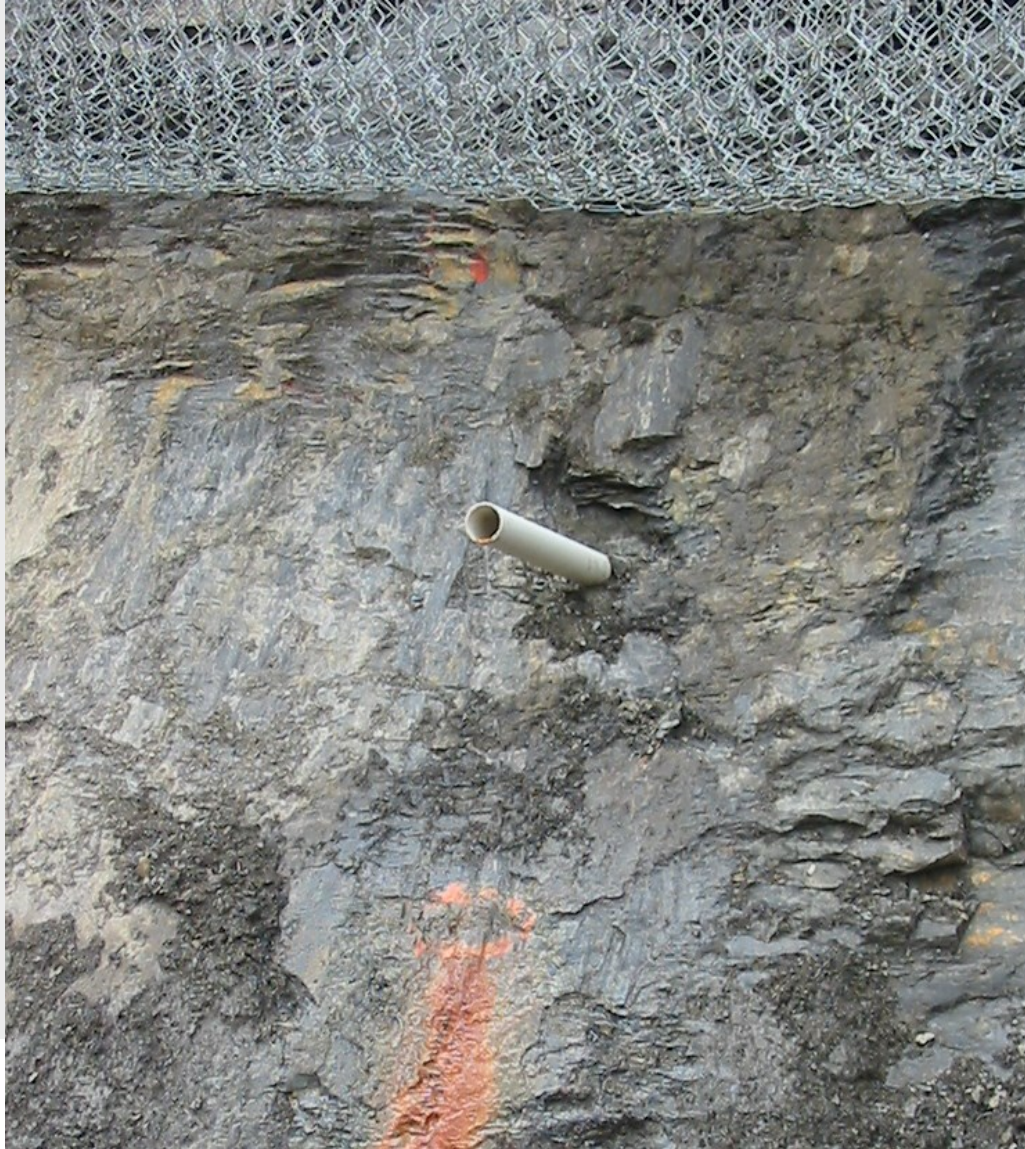


# Drains





# Drains

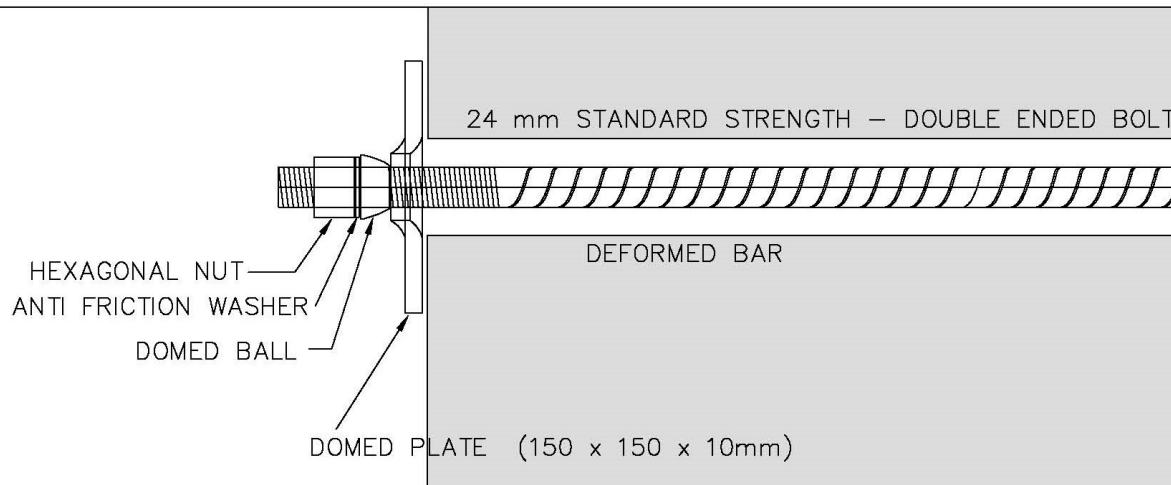


- 50mm PVC
- 15m long

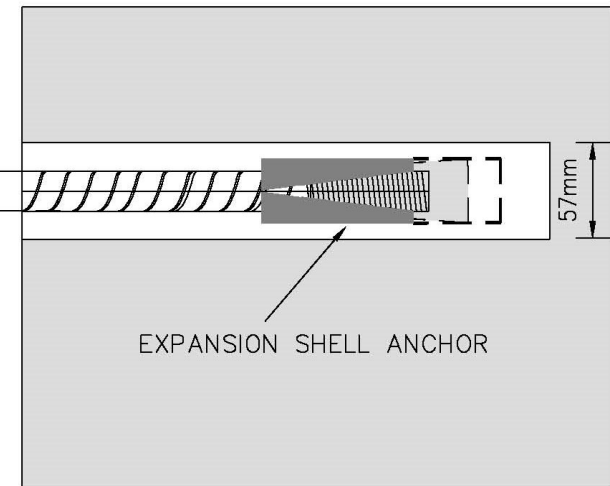


# Rock Bolts

Collar Details



Anchor Details



# Scaling



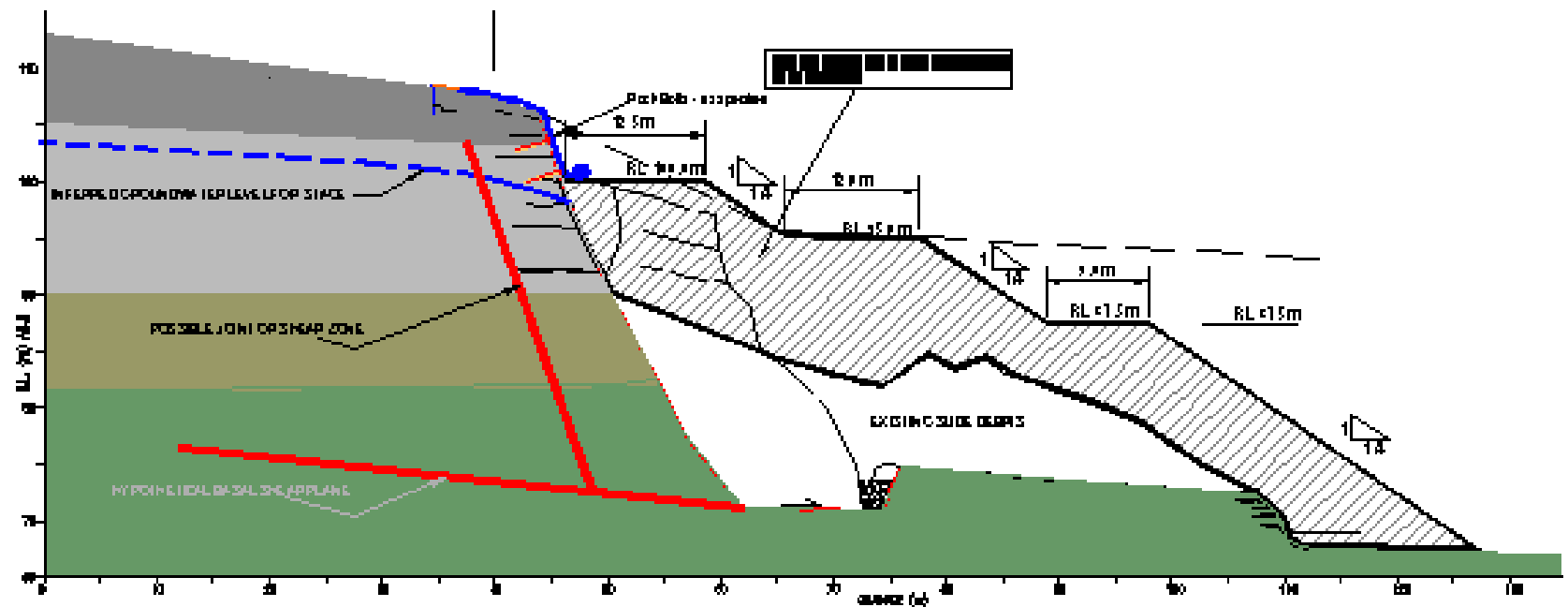




- “Giraffe”
- 27m reach
- Used for Mobbs Lane
- Midson Rd scaled by hand

# Slip Removal

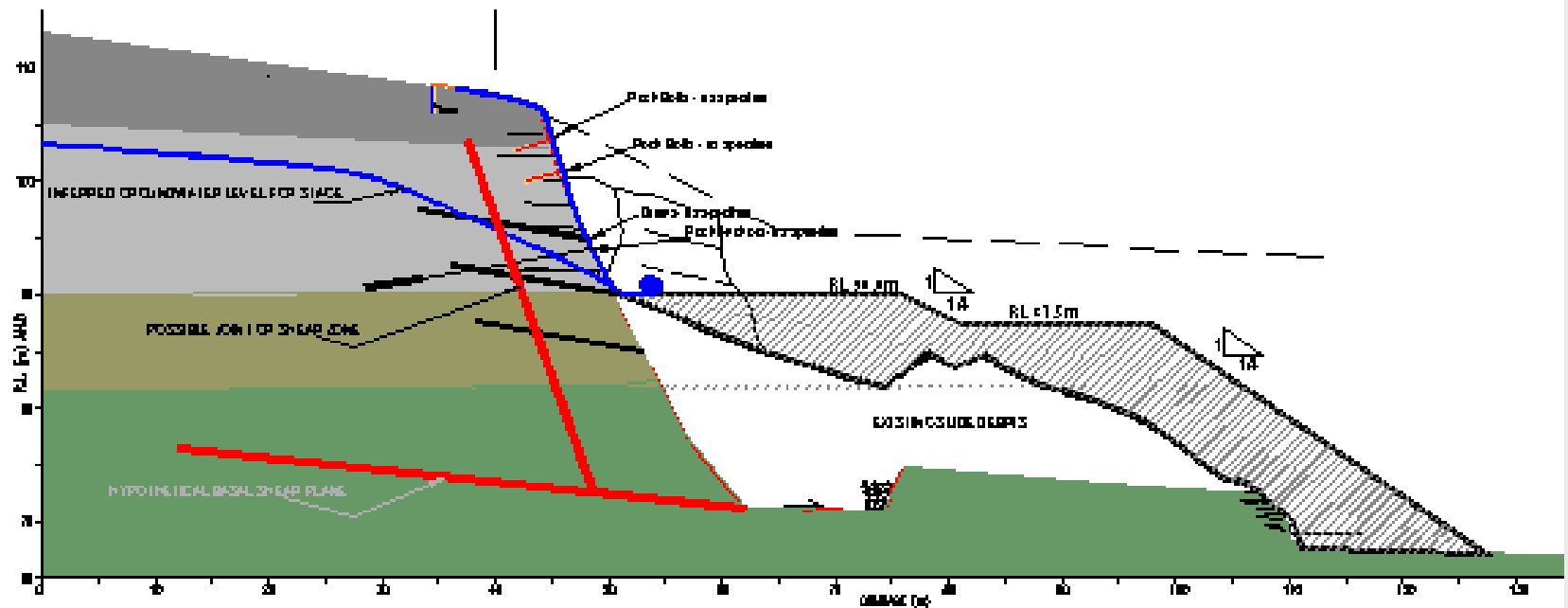
STAGE 1 BUTTRESS FILL





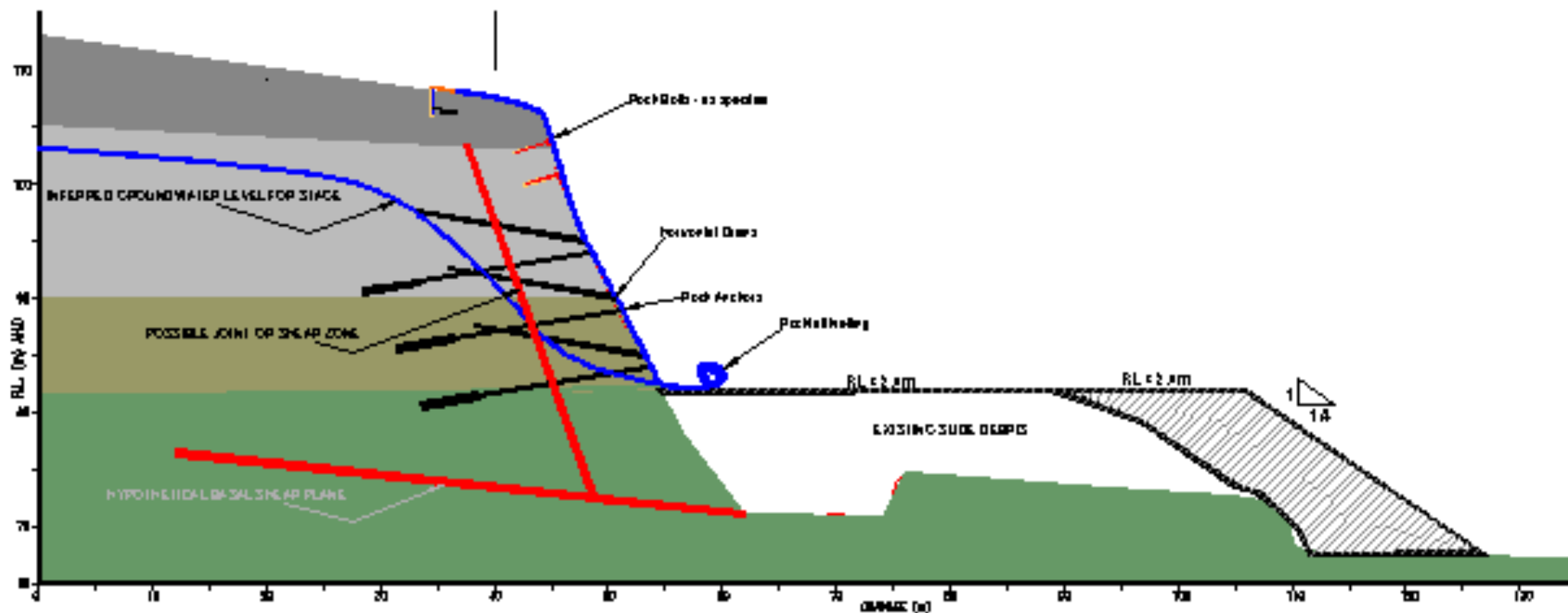
# Slip Removal

## STAGE 2 BUTTRESS FILL



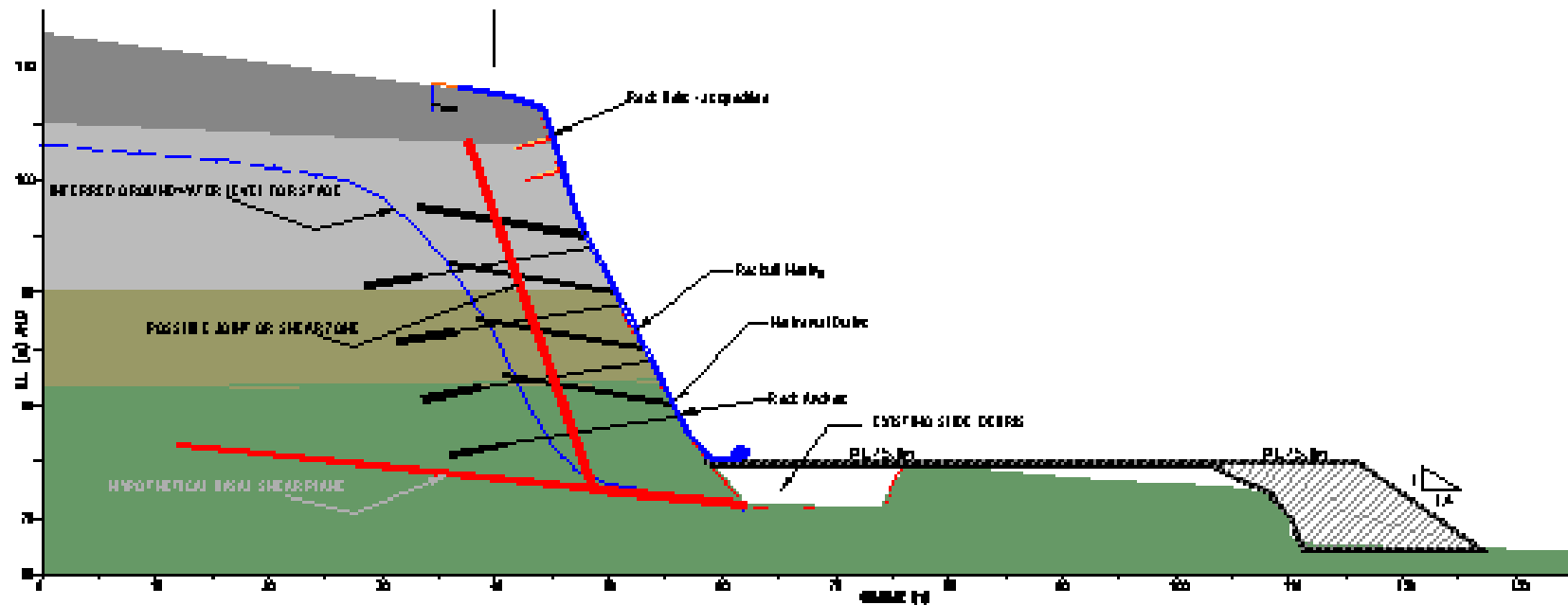
# Slip Removal

## STAGE 3 BUTTRESS FILL



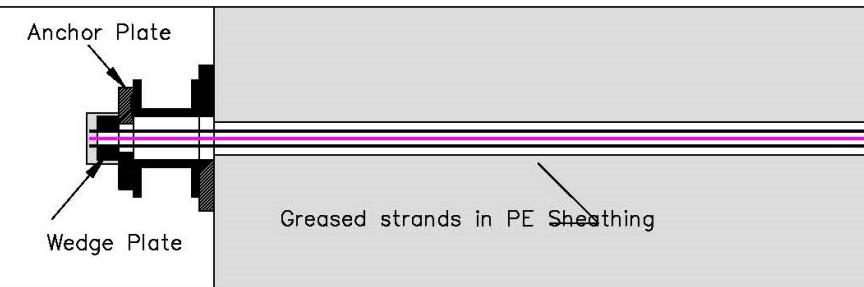
# Slip Removal

## STAGE 4 BUTTRESS FILL

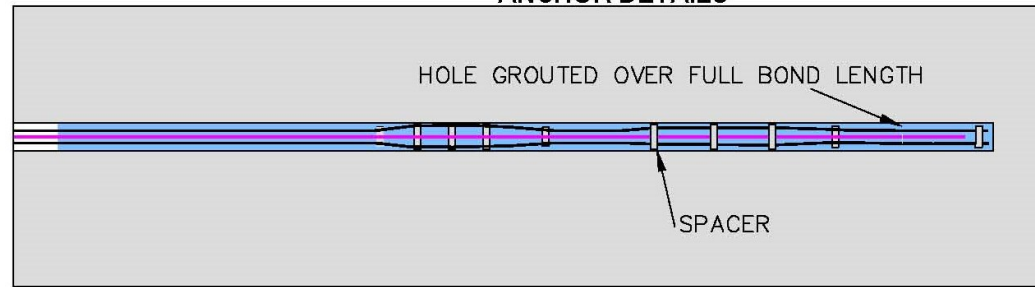


# Rock Anchors

COLLAR DETAILS



ANCHOR DETAILS





# Slip Removal Progress to Date



- Stage 2
- Excavated to RL93



# Slip Removal Progress to Date





# Slip Removal Progress to Date



- Stage 3
- RL82







# Other Instability Features



- Slip in Fill
- Occurred after heavy rain

# Earthworks Control

- Level 1 Earthworks Testing
- Technician on Site Full Time
- Compaction Specification
  - Minimum of 98% Standard
  - Moisture –1% to +2% of Standard Optimum



# Compaction Plant



- CAT 825
- 25 tonne machine









- Effective at breaking up high strength shale and brickbats
- Thin layers (spread in 2 x 100mm layers) to achieve breakdown and moisture conditioning















