

GPB

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, NSW

DRAFT REPORT

OLD BAR COASTAL EROSION STUDY

NOVEMBER 1981

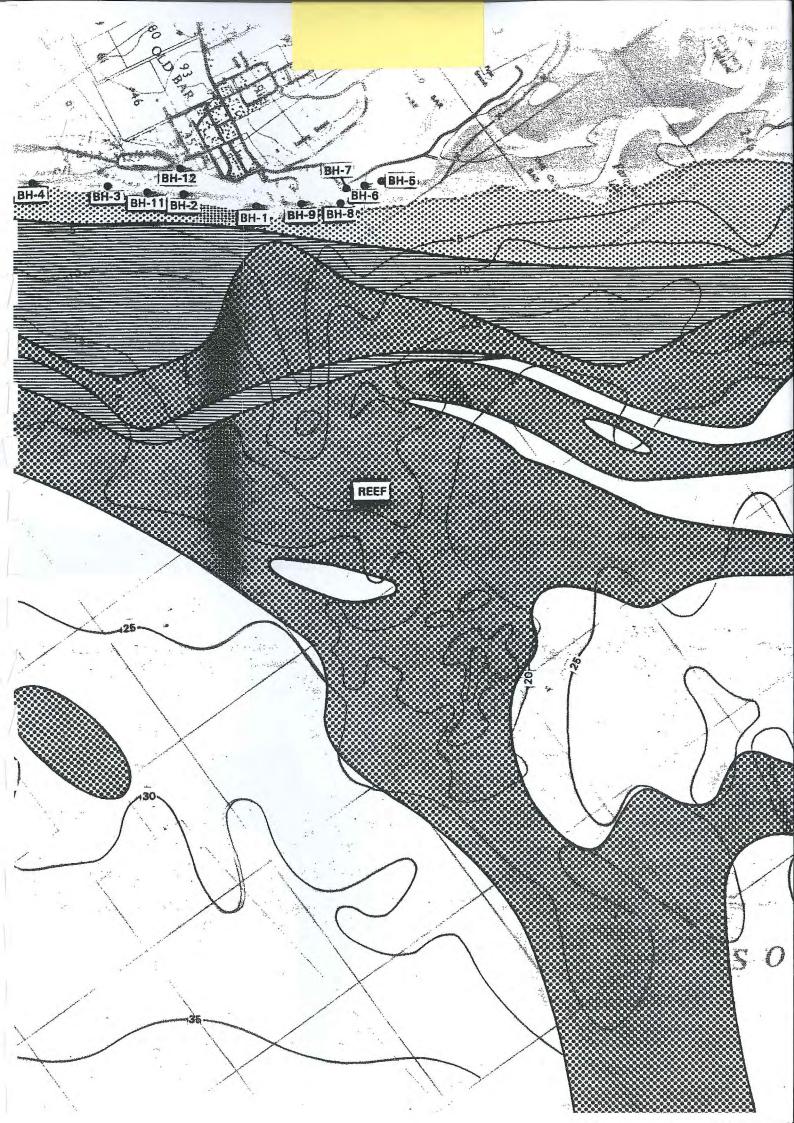


TABLE B.3 - FIELD NOTES FROM BEACH AUGERING SITES

Note: Depths are given in metres relative to ISLW and locations are shown on Figure 14.

BH-1	Old Bar beach, opposite Surf Life Saving Club, mid-tide				
	+2.0 surface, fawn, fine-medium sand +0.7 gravel and sand +0.3 clay, low plasticity, some fine sand -0.7 gravely clay on top of siltstone, rock refusal to auger bit				
BH-2	Old Bar beach, 500 metres south of BH-1				
	+2.0 surface, fawn fine-medium sand +0.3 gravel and sand -2.2 sandy clay, light grey, low plasticity rock refusal				
BH-3	Old Bar beach, I 000 metres south of BH-1				
	+2.0 surface gravel layers and fine-medium sand -3.0 bands of heavy gravel and sand over clay -5.5 sandy clay, medium plasticity, fine-coarse sand, refusal				
BH-4	Old Bar beach, I 500 metres south of BH-I				
	+2.0 gravel beds on surface of fine-medium sand -2.5 bands of heavy gravel with soft clay lenses -5.0 firm dry clay, high plasticity, trace of fine sand, refusal				
BH-5	Sand dune north of Old Bar				
	1.6 metres below ground surface - sand 0.1-0.3 millimetres, concentrations of humic material				
	2.2 metres below ground surface - dark cemented sands, high organic material content, refusal				

continued

BH-6	Sand dune north of Old Bar				
	4.5 metres below ground surface - sandy clay, medium plasticity, light grey, refusal				
BH-7	Sand Dunes north of Old Bar				
	3.5 metres below ground surface, sand became yellowy orange in colour, traces of clay				
	4.5 metres below ground surface, sandy clay, low plasticity, siltstone pebbles, refusal				
BH-8	Old Bar beach, 500 metres north of BH-1				
	+2.0 surface fawn fine-medium sand 0.0 firm green/grey sandy clay, medium plasticity -4.0 sandy clay, green, grey and orange mottled clay, high plasticity, very stiff, some shell fragments, refusal				
BH-9	Old Bar beach 250 metres north of BH-1				
	+2.0 surface, fawn fine-medium sand 0.0 gravel and sand -0.5 gravel and firm green/grey clay -2.0 siltstone rock, refusal				
BH-10	Old Bar beach 2.3 kilometres south of BH-1				
	+2.0 surface gravel over sand -1.0 clay and gravel layer firm but with thin layers of softer clay and less gravel				
	-4.0 firm very stiff grey sandy clay, refusal				
BH-11	Old Bar beach 750 metres south of BH-1				
?	 -2.0 surface fawn fine-medium sand 0.0 thin gravel layers with coarse sand -3.0 soft sandy clay -4.5 firm dry clay, high plasticity, traces of fine sand, refusal 				

continued

APPENDIX B.3 (continued)

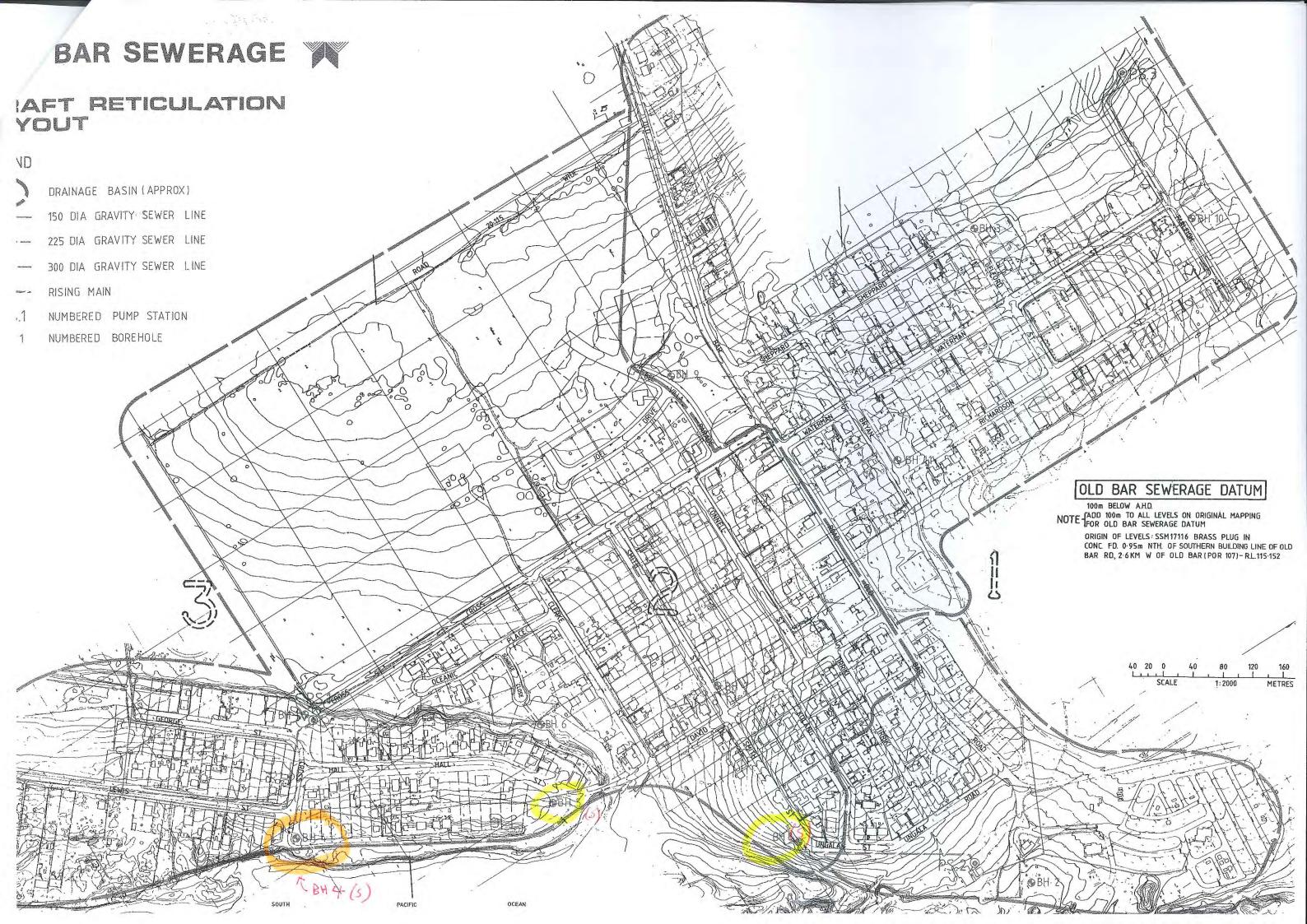
BH-12	Inland, north of bend in Racecourse Creek			
	1.0 metres below surface - orange and grey soft damp clay 1.7 metres below surface - red and orange damp clay 2.9 metres below surface - siltstone rock, refusal			
BH-13	Midway along Saltwater beach, in low area on back face of dunes +3.0 surface browny grey medium-fine sand +0.5 bright burnt orange sand -1.0 dark grey clay, very high plasticity -2.0 refusal in clay			



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OLD BAR SEWERAGE

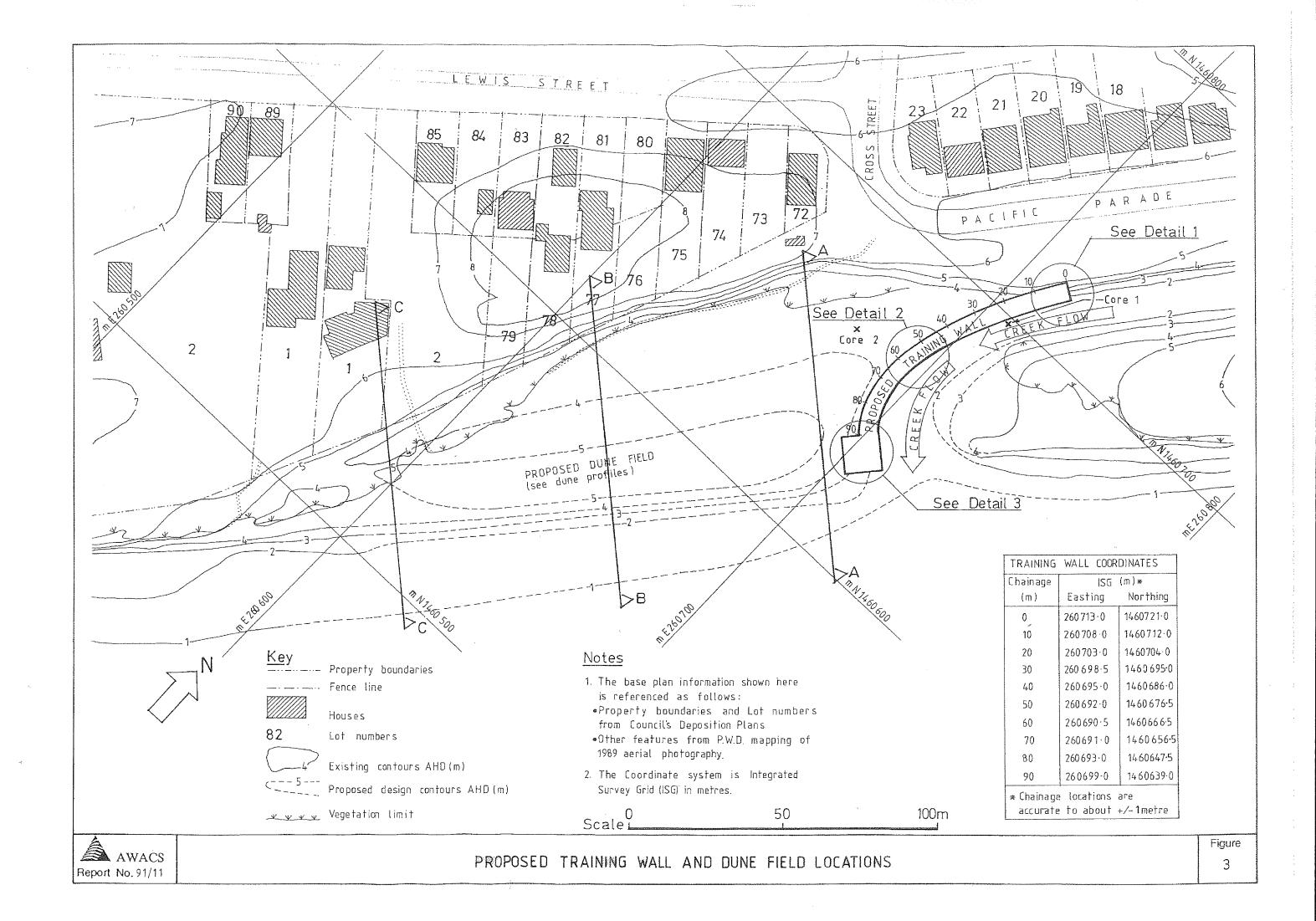


APPENDIX A BOREHOLE INFORMATION

The following bores were taken during July 1980 using $3\frac{1}{2}$ " Gemco Auger at positions shown on the appended drawings. Information obtained forms the basis for scheme costing.

Bore Hol No.	e Depth	Colour	Description	Remarks
B.H. l	Surface		Grassy block near creek	
	0.5	Black	Sand	Dry easy
	1.3	Black	Indurated sand	Wet easy
	3.0	Grey	Clay	Damp soft
	6.0	Red & Grey	Clay	Firm dry
		T.W.L. 0	.50 m	4
В.Н. 2	Surface	On eastern e	nd of Park beside white fend	ce
	0.3	Black		Soft
	1.0	Red & Grey	Clay	Firm dry
	2.5	Mustard	Silty clay	Wet soft
	6.0	Red & Grey	Clay	Firm dry
		T.W.L. 2	.40 m	1
в.н. 3	Surface	Corner of Be	lford and Sheppard St., near	swamp
	0.5	Black	Loamy soil	Damp soft
	1.3	Red	Clay	Dry firm
	4.0	Mustard	Clay	Wet soft
	6.0	Red	Clay	Hard firm
R		T.W.L. 0	.50 m	
B.H. 4	Surface	(RL6)	Sandy footpath Un 900/130m	Dry
Ŝ	1.0	Black	Sand	Dry
	2.5 3.5	Grey	Clay S. en	Soft wet
	1.5 4.5	Black	Indurated sand P.Pode	Soft wet
	L	T.W.L. 3	.50 m	
в.н. 5 ↓	/ Surface	- 504(xc6)	Sandy block Chizor /100m	Dry
5	·5 0.5	Black	Sand Pack Coarse sand	Dry
3	٥.٤ م	Grey	Coarse sand	Wet soft
1	.5 4.5	Grey	Clay	Firm dry
		T.W.L. 2.	.50 m	, ——— I

Bore Hole No.	Depth	Colour	Description	Remarks
В.Н. 6	Surface		Dry grassy block near creėk	Dry
	0.2	Black	Top soil	Dry easy
	1.5	Red & grey	Clay	Dry easy
	3.5	Grey	Clay	Firm dry
	4.5	Yellow & grey	Clay	Damp sof
		T.W.L. 3.	5 m	
в.н. 7	Surface		Grassy footpath	Dry
	0.4	Black	Top soil	Soft
	1.2	Grey	Clay	Soft
	2.8	Yellow & Grey	Clay	Soft
fi	4.5	Grey	Shale	Firm dry
В.Н. 8	Surface	For RLT	Grassy footpath	Dry
6.7		Brown	Gritty top soil	Dry
6.0	2 1.0	Brown	Gritty clay	Dry
4	,e 3.0	Red & Grey	Gritty	Dry firm
کې د	25 3.75	Grey	Shale	Dry firm
"2	5 4.5	Yellow & Grey	Clay smings	Dry firm
В.Н. 9	Surface		Grassy block	Dry
	0.2	Black	Top soil	Dry soft
	3.0	Red & Grey	Clay	Firm dry
B.H. 10	Surface		Grassy footpath	Dry
	0.2	Black	Top soil	Dry soft
	4.5	Red & Grey	Clay	Firm dry
B.H. 11	Surface		Dry grassy block	
	0.3	Black	Top soil	Dry Soft
	4.5	Red & Grey	Clay	Firm dry
		SALTWAT	'ER	
В.Н. 12	Surface		15 m behind sand dunes	
	0.5	Black	Sand	Damp
	4.5	Red & Grey	Gritty clay	Firm dry
			Firm to drill	



2. Design Parameters

2.1 Channel Scour

Selection of the foundation level for the training wall is influenced by entrance channel scour and wall flexibility. The design scour level has been assessed based on site investigations and previous experience.

On-Site Investigations

On 4 July 1991 surveys and hammer cores were carried out at two locations within the entrance area. Core 1 was taken at the head of the creek some 30 m north of Cross Street while Core 2 was taken in a relic scour hole opposite Cross Street (Figure 3).

At the head of the creek the bed level was at 1.3 m AHD. The core was driven 1.3 m below the bed (0.0 m AHD). The strata comprised clean beach sand overlying brown sand. The transition between the two sands was at 0.3 m AHD, indicating that there had been scour to this level during a recent significant flood event. Following this flood event clean beach sand had been re-deposited in the scour channel mainly by the action of uprushing waves moving sand from the beachface into the entrance.

Further south, in the relic scour hole which had not been completely infilled with beach sand, the lowest bed level was $0.3\,\mathrm{m\,AHD}$. That is, a recent significant flood event had caused scour here to the same level as at the head of the creek. The core at this location was driven 1.0m below the bed (-0.7 m AHD). The strata comprised $0.2\,\mathrm{m}$ of muddy sand overlying clean sand; indicating that earlier historical flood events may have scoured below $-0.7\,\mathrm{m\,AHD}$.

Previous Experience

Previous experience on this matter is available from Dee Why Lagoon and Cockrone Lake, MacMasters Beach. Both these water bodies periodically break through to the ocean and in doing so scour a channel across the beach.

The entrance to Dee Why Iagoon has been trained by a gabion rock wall. Preconstruction investigations by the Public Works Department (Gordon, 1979) resulted in the structure being founded at about the maximum expected scour level of $-1.2\,\mathrm{m}\,\mathrm{AHD}$.

At Cockrone Lagoon investigations were undertaken by the Public Works Department (Medi, 1988) to assess the maximum historical scour depths in the entrance channel. It was found that the recent flood events had caused the channel to reach a lowest scour level of $-1.9 \,\mathrm{m}$ AHD while the maximum historical scour was estimated to be about 1 m lower at $-3 \,\mathrm{m}$ AHD.

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