

Part 3.2 Earthworks

3.2.1 Un-retained bulk earthworks – site cut and fill

[2019: 3.1.1.1, 3.1.1.2]

- (1) A *site* cut using an un-retained embankment must be—
 - (a) within the allotment; and
 - (b) not within the zone of influence of any existing structure on the property, or the allotment boundary as defined in [Table 3.2.1](#) and [Figure 3.2.1a](#); and
 - (c) not deeper than 2 m from the natural ground level at any point.
- (2) Fill, using an un-retained embankment must—
 - (a) be placed within the allotment; and
 - (b) be placed at a gradient which complies with [Table 3.2.1](#) and [Figure 3.2.1b](#); and
 - (c) be placed and mechanically compacted in layers not more than 150 mm; and
 - (d) be not more than 2 m in height from the natural ground level at any point; and
 - (e) where used to support footings or slabs, be placed and compacted in accordance with [Part 4.2](#); and
 - (f) have *surface water* diverted away from any existing structure on the property or adjoining allotment in accordance with [3.3.3](#).

Table 3.2.1: Un-retained embankment slope ratios

Soil class (see 4.2.2 for material description)	Site cut (excavation) (maximum embankment slope ratio, angle of site cut H:L ^{Note 1})	Compacted fill (maximum embankment slope ratio, angle of batter H:L ^{Note 1})
Stable rock (Class A)	8:1	3:3
Sand (Class A)	1:2	1:2
Firm clay (Class M-E)	1:1	1:2
Soft clay (Class M-E)	2:3	Not suitable

Table Notes

- (1) See [Figures 3.2.1a](#) and [3.2.1b](#) for some examples of un-retained embankment slopes.
- (2) Retaining walls must be installed in accordance with H1D3(2) where—
 - (a) the embankment slope is steeper than described in this Table; or
 - (b) the soil type is not described in this Table.