APPENDIX 1:

Certificate of Title and Survey Plans





AUSTRALIA

REGISTER NUMBER

100/D68092

DUPLICATE EDITION

1 2/5/2005

RECORD OF CERTIFICATE OF TITLE

1936

FOLIO **855**

UNDER THE TRANSFER OF LAND ACT 1893

The person described in the first schedule is the registered proprietor of an estate in fee simple in the land described below subject to the reservations, conditions and depth limit contained in the original grant (if a grant issued) and to the limitations, interests, encumbrances and notifications shown in the second schedule.

REGISTRAR OF TITLES

LAND DESCRIPTION:

LOT 100 ON DIAGRAM 68092

REGISTERED PROPRIETOR:

(FIRST SCHEDULE)

LAND GROUP (WA) - PINJAR RD PTY LTD OF 11 DELAWNEY STREET, BALCATTA

(T N094660) REGISTERED 18/8/2015

LIMITATIONS, INTERESTS, ENCUMBRANCES AND NOTIFICATIONS:

(SECOND SCHEDULE)

- 1. THE LAND THE SUBJECT OF THIS CERTIFICATE OF TITLE EXCLUDES ALL PORTIONS OF THE LOT DESCRIBED ABOVE EXCEPT THAT PORTION SHOWN IN THE SKETCH OF THE SUPERSEDED PAPER VERSION OF THIS TITLE. VOL 1936 FOL 855.
- 2. *N094661 MORTGAGE TO NATIONAL AUSTRALIA BANK LTD REGISTERED 18/8/2015.

Warning:

A current search of the sketch of the land should be obtained where detail of position, dimensions or area of the lot is required.

* Any entries preceded by an asterisk may not appear on the current edition of the duplicate certificate of title.

Lot as described in the land description may be a lot or location.

-----END OF CERTIFICATE OF TITLE-----

STATEMENTS:

The statements set out below are not intended to be nor should they be relied on as substitutes for inspection of the land and the relevant documents of for local government, legal, surveying or other professional advice.

SKETCH OF LAND: 1936-855 (100/D68092)

PREVIOUS TITLE: 1719-467

PROPERTY STREET ADDRESS: 206 PINJAR RD, MARIGINIUP.

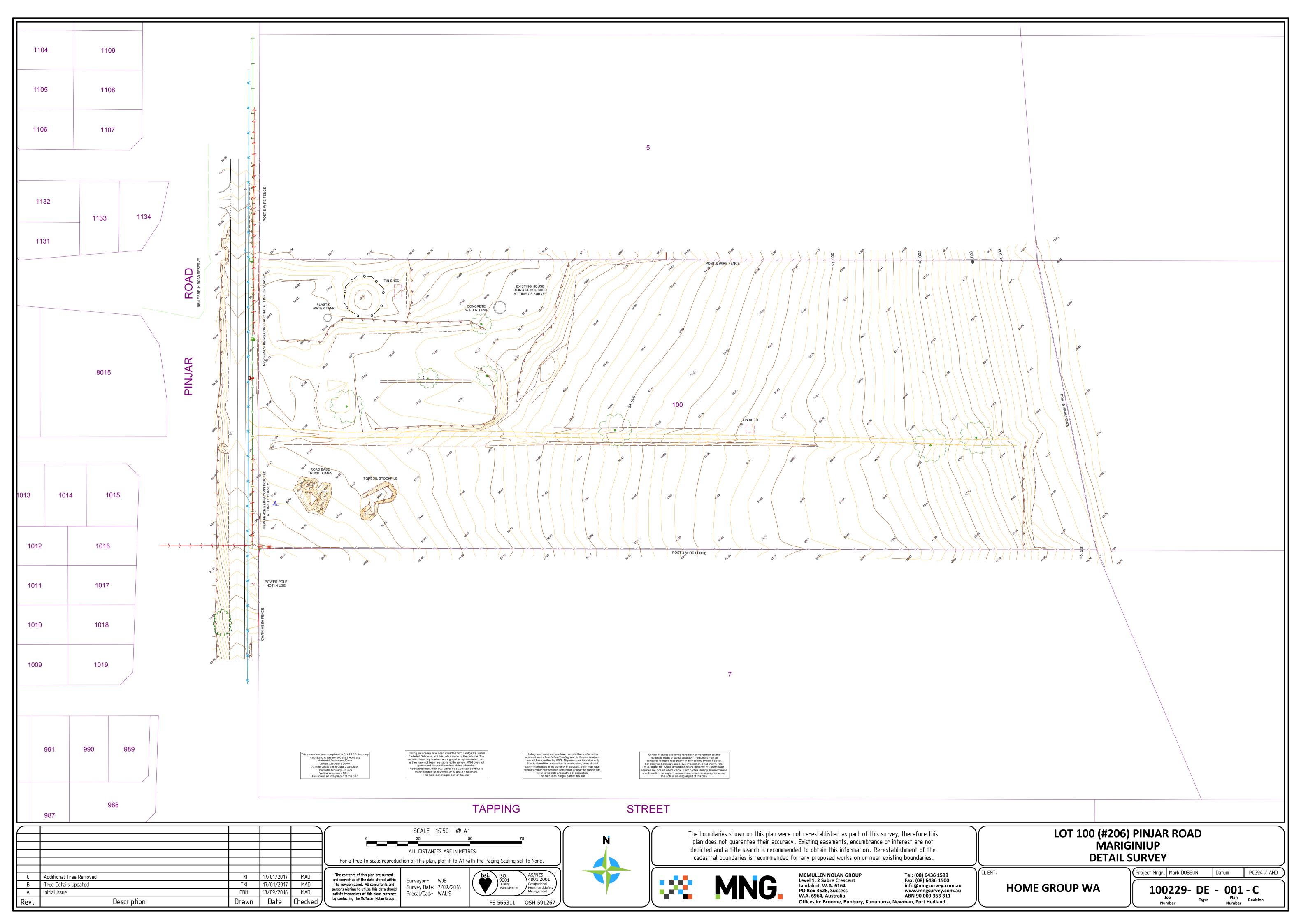
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITY: CITY OF WANNEROO

NOTE 1: DUPLICATE CERTIFICATE OF TITLE NOT ISSUED AS REQUESTED BY DEALING

N094661

Town or District.	Number of Lot or Location.	Field Book.	Scale.	Certificate in which Land is Vested.	Area			
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I hereby certify that personally (or under my ow field check) in strict acco (Guidance of Surveyors) Reg	this survey was performe n personal supervision, inspir rdance with the Licensed	ection and	1	Approved by Town Planning	A. Film.			
Approved	Licensed Surveyo		Date		Chairman Diagram No.			
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16117/11/81-2 M -s/630 DKT DIA 169	61			Public Pla. Simi 10,000 2. DIA				

APPENDIX 2: MNG Detail Survey



APPENDIX 3:

Bowden Tree Consultancy Arboriculture Assessment

Paul Silvestro
Managing Director
HomeGroup WA
11 Delawney Street
BALCATTA W.A. 6021



Dear Paul,

ARBORICULTURAL ASSESSMENT AT LOT 100 #206 PINJAR RD MARIGINIUP

Please find enclosed the results of the arboricultural assessment undertaken recently for the trees located within the proposed development at Lot 100, 206 Pinjar Road, Mariginiup.

Where recommendations for remedial arboricultural work have been made, it is imperative that it is undertaken as outlined in the Australian Standard 4373-2007: Pruning of Amenity Trees and/ or Australian Standard 4970-2009: Protection of Trees on Development Sites. It is also strongly advised that any remedial pruning works be undertaken by, or supervised by, a qualified arborist (AQF Level 3 in Arboriculture).

If you have any questions regarding the assessment or if I can be of service to you again in the future, please feel free to contact me.

Yours sincerely,

Brad Bowden

Principal

Bowden Tree Consultancy®

B.Sc. Sustainable Forestry

Dip. Arboriculture & Parks Management
ISA Certified Arborist – Municipal Specialist AU-0020AM & Tree Risk Assessment Qualified (TRAQ)

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Scope of Report

1.2 The purpose of this report is to summarise the results of the walkby arboricultural assessment and provide recommendations for the eight mature eucalypt trees (Eucalyptus spp.) located within the proposed residential development at Lot 100, 206 Pinjar Road, Mariginiup. The site visit and visual tree assessment was undertaken from ground level on the 9th November 2016 at 0830hrs and was accurate at the time of inspection. No soil excavation, below ground assessment or detailed inspection was undertaken unless specified (exception – tree number six). Viewing conditions were fine. Concern has been raised by the tree services contractor responsible for recent tree works regarding the termite infestation identified at the trunk basal area of the Tasmanian blue gum tree (Eucalyptus globulus) known as tree number six. This report should be read in conjunction with the PiCUS summary report outlining the results of the sonic tomography testing undertaken for tree number six to evaluate the internal condition and remaining amount of solid wood.

1.3 Executive Summary

- 1.4 The trees identified within this report provide a range of benefits to the ecosystem, to human beings for environmental and health reasons, and to the climate. Assessment of the trunk basal area of tree number six however has identified extensive degradation attributable to infestation by termites, with further investigation using PiCUS sonic tomography revealing a paucity of internal solid wood (21%) at the cross section. Subsequently, a high failure potential is deduced and where pedestrian/ vehicular traffic and/ or residential dwellings are proposed within close proximity of the tree, a high risk rating would be assessed. Where this is likely to occur, removal of the tree to ground level and grinding of the stump is recommended.
- 1.5 A walkby assessment of the remaining trees has identified root disturbance and damage at ground level as part of the recent site works. To ensure tree health and longevity is not compromised during the proposed construction and development it is imperative that tree protection measures are utilised as outlined in the Australian Standard 4970 (2009): Protection of Trees on Development Sites. These measures include identifying tree protection zone/s (trunk diameter x 12) for tree/s adjacent to any excavation/ construction, the installation of protective fencing prior to and for the duration of the project to exclude machinery and construction wastes, and the use of mulching and irrigation during seasonal periods of low rainfall.

2.0 Site Investigation

2.1 Tree Locations



Figure 1. Aerial photo of site with the approximate tree locations (T1-T8) at Lot 100, 206 Pinjar Road, Mariginiup.

2.2 Tree Protection Zones

Tree #	Species	DBH	TPZ radius
1	river red gum (Eucalyptus camaldulensis)	79cm	9.5m
2	lemon-scented gum (Corymbia citriodora)	40cm	4.8m
3	tuart (Eucalyptus gomphocephala)	88cm	10.6m
4	southern mahogany (Eucalyptus botryoides)	74cm	8.9m
5	rose gum (<i>Eucalyptus grandis</i>)	51cm	6.1m
6	Tasmanian blue gum (Eucalyptus globulus)	107cm	12.9m
7	Sydney blue gum (Eucalyptus saligna)	78cm	9.4m
8	southern mahogany (Eucalyptus botryoides)	67cm	8.1m

3.0 Discussion and Recommendations

3.1 Discussion

3.2 Tree Root Plate

3.3 Root plate composition for most tree species consists of a structural root zone (SRZ) and an absorbing root zone, responsible respectively for the support/ anchorage of the tree and the uptake of water/ mineral nutrients in solution. Severance of the large diameter woody roots within the structural root zone (the root plate area immediately adjacent to the tree and generally determined as trunk diameter x 5) can compromise tree stability and also result in the loss of a significant proportion of the absorbing roots, subsequently placing considerable stress upon the tree in the short term. The severance of large diameter woody structural roots also provides an entry opportunity for infection by wood decay fungi, increasing the potential for the degradation of wood tissue at the root collar and trunk basal area and compromising tree stability and health condition in the long term. Root development for most tree species generally occurs in the upper layers of the soil profile (0-1m) due to higher levels of organic matter and oxygen as required by the absorbing roots, and where tap or sinker roots exist in naturally occurring local native tree species they are generally located beneath the main trunk section of the tree.

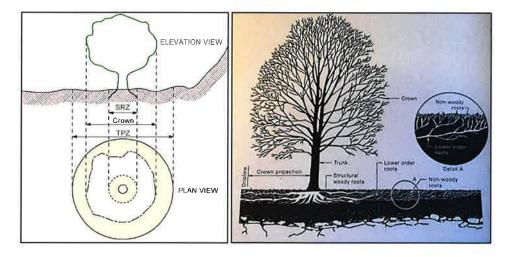


Figure 2. Comparative views outlining the structural root zone (SRZ) and the non-woody absorbing root zone for cultivated urban trees. Source: AS4970-2009: Protection of Trees on Development Sites.

3.4 Tree Protection during Construction & Development

- 3.5 The most important goal of tree preservation on construction/ development sites is the long term survival and stability of the tree/ s. To achieve this goal, three core principles must be recognised and they include:
 - To preserve existing trees, the planning/ design/ construction process must respect patterns of tree growth and development, both the above ground crown and the below ground rootplate.
 - Tree preservation must focus on preventing construction injury to trees; and includes mitigating soil cut/ fill, trenching and root damage, and collision injury to trunks and branches.
 - Mature trees require undisturbed space to retain a healthy root system and growth of the crown.
- 3.6 Tree protection measures include a range of activities and structures and should be in place prior to any site works including demolition (AS4970, 2009). Protective fencing comprised of 1.8m high chain-wire mesh panels should be erected, where possible, at the periphery of the Tree Protection Zone radius (trunk diameter x 12) for each tree assessed as a material constraint and subsequently retained as part of the project.



Figure 3. Protective fencing comprised of 1.8m high chain-wire mesh panels and signage providing information (see arrow) regarding access within the fencing should be erected prior to the commencement of construction activities that involve machinery and have the potential for collision injury.

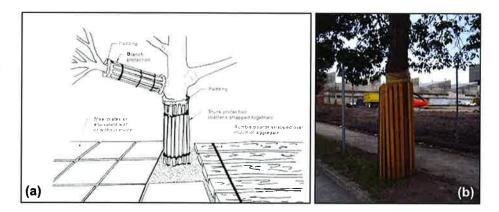


Figure 4.

(a) & (b) At size-restricted locations that do not permit the installation of temporary fencing at the periphery of the tree protection zone radius, the use of padding and boards connected non-invasively to the trunk section and/ or branches of the tree can provide protection against collision injury. Source: AS4970-2009: Protection of Trees on Development Sites.

3.7 Pruning Wounds

3.8 Large diameter pruning wounds (root or branch) created on mature trees rarely close (occlude with new woundwood tissue) in their entirety and as such consequently provide an entry-opportunity for pest infestation and/ or disease infection by wood decay fungi, and can reduce the useful life expectancy of a mature tree. In many cases the stored carbohydrate (starch) levels within mature trees is simply inadequate for the production of the new woundwood tissue that is required to naturally close pruning wounds. Therefore, where pruning is the only management option for mature trees, correctly positioned pruning that results in small diameter (and less damaging) pruning wounds should be considered as the preferred decision.

3.9 Recommendations

3.10 Where a high pedestrian or vehicle frequency or occupancy such as a residential dwelling is proposed within the fall zone of tree number six, consideration should be given to tree removal (and replacement) due to the compromised structural integrity at the trunk basal area of the tree.

3.11 <u>Tree Protection</u>

- For the remaining seven trees to be retained as part of the proposed works, a tree protection zone (TPZ) as calculated in section 2.2 (pg. 3) should be identified on site and demarcates the area where excavation and subsequent root severance/ loss must be excluded to permit tree preservation into the long term – N.B. Encroachment of 10% into the TPZ on one side of the tree is permissible where an offset or improvement in growing conditions can be demonstrated on another side of the tree. Where excavation is to occur during periods of high temperature and low rainfall, it is recommended to implement a dripper irrigation system or watering regime to deliver water at the periphery of the TPZs (and into the area of absorbing roots). This should be done in conjunction with composted wood chip mulch applied to the open ground area to reduce the loss of soil moisture through evapotranspiration. Additionally, the application of a liquid compost such as Seasol[™] as per label directions and into moist soil can be used to improve the soil nutrition status and subsequent tree vitality.
- Consider the installation of protective temporary fencing at the TPZ
 periphery of each retained tree and/ or adequately supervise
 contractors to alleviate the potential for collision injury (impact) from
 construction machinery, and also to avoid the deposition of
 construction wastes such as concrete wash, paints and oils into the
 tree protection zone area of the rootplates.

4.0 Appendix I

4.1 Arboricultural Terminology

- 4.2 Crown the leaves and branches of a tree measured from the lowest branch on the trunk to the top of the tree.
- 4.3 DBH diameter of the main trunk, measured at breast height approximately 1.3m above ground level for urban trees.
- 4.4 Deadwooding the removal of dead, diseased or damaged branch wood from the crown of the tree.
- 4.5 Dripline the width of the crown of the tree, measured by the lateral extent of the foliage. Fall zone = 1.5 times tree height.
- 4.6 First order structural branch the large branches arising from the trunk that form the main structure of the crown.
- 4.7 Included bark defect (v-shaped union) ingrown bark from adjacent parts of the tree that are in contact with each other; usually forks, acutely angled branches or basal stems often a high failure potential.
- 4.8 Reduction prune pruning to reduce the extension of a branch, back to a lateral branch that is at least one-third the diameter of the branch being removed.
- 4.9 Root collar area at the base of the tree were the roots and trunk merge.
- 4.10 Second order branch a branch arising from a first order structural branch.
- 4.11 Structural root zone (SRZ) the zone of the root plate most likely to contain roots that are critical for anchorage and the stability of the tree; generally, trunk diameter x 5.
- 4.12 Targets an object, person or structure that would be damaged or injured in the event of tree or branch failure is referred to as the target or target area. The hazard evaluation of the target area is relative to the expected use and occupancy of that area.
- 4.13 Topping and Lopping deleterious tree and branch reduction work often at indiscriminate points and generally resulting in weakly attached regrowth branches.
- 4.14 Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) the zone of the root plate most likely to contain roots that are critical for anchorage as well as the absorbing roots responsible for the uptake of water and essential plant nutrients; generally determined as trunk diameter x 12.

5.0 Appendix II

5.1 Author Formal Qualifications

- 5.2 Bachelor of Science (Sustainable Forestry) 2012 Edith Cowan University, Joondalup & Murdoch University, Murdoch, WA.
- 5.3 Diploma of Applied Science (Horticulture) 2000
 Major studies Arboriculture and Parks/ Gardens management
 University of Melbourne, Burnley campus, VIC.
- 5.4 Certificate IV (TAE40110) in Training & Assessment 2014 Plenty Training, Robina, QLD.
- 5.5 Certificate of Horticultural Practice 1994 Challenger TAFE, Murdoch campus, WA.

5.6 Additional Certifications

- 5.7 ISA Certified Arborist Municipal Specialist (AU-0020AM) 2012 International Society of Arboriculture www.isa-arbor.com/certification/benefits/credentialsExplained.aspx
- 5.8 ISA Tree Risk Assessment Qualification (TRAQ) 2013
 International Society of Arboriculture
 http://www.isa-arbor.com/certification/becomequalified/becomequalified.aspx

5.9 Limitation of Liability

- 5.10 Bowden Tree Consultancy are tree specialists who use their qualifications, education, knowledge, training, diagnostic tools and experience to examine trees, recommend measures to enhance the beauty and health of trees, and attempt to reduce the risk of living near trees. Clients may choose to accept or disregard the recommendations of this assessment and report.
- 5.11 Bowden Tree Consultancy cannot detect every condition that could possibly lead to the structural failure of a tree. Trees are living organisms that fail in ways that the arboriculture industry does not fully understand. Conditions are often hidden within trees and below ground. Unless otherwise stated, observations have been visually assessed from ground level. Bowden Tree Consultancy cannot guarantee that a tree will be healthy or a low risk of harm under all circumstances, or for a specified period of time. Likewise, remedial treatments cannot be guaranteed.
- 5.12 Treatment, pruning and removal of trees may involve considerations beyond the scope of Bowden Tree Consultancy's service, such as property boundaries and ownership, disputes between neighbours, sight lines, landlord-tenant matters and other related incidents. Bowden Tree Consultancy cannot take such issues into account unless complete and

accurate information is given prior or at the time of the site inspection. Likewise, Bowden Tree Consultancy cannot accept responsibility for the authorisation or non-authorisation of any recommended treatment or remedial measures undertaken.

- 5.13 In the event that Bowden Tree Consultancy recommends retesting or inspection of trees at stated intervals, or installs any cable/s, bracing systems and support systems, Bowden Tree Consultancy must inspect the system installed at intervals of not greater than 12 months, unless otherwise specified in written reports. It is the client's responsibility to make arrangements with Bowden Tree Consultancy to conduct the re-inspection.
- 5.14 Trees can be managed, but they cannot be controlled. To live or work near a tree involves a degree of risk. All written reports must be read in their entirety; at no time shall part of the written assessment be referred to unless taken in full context with the whole written report. If this written report is to be used in a court of law, or any other legal situation, Bowden Tree Consultancy must be advised in writing prior to the written assessment being presented in any form to any other party.

5.15 Business Details

5.16 Bowden Tree Consultancy®

ABN: 51925884945

Post Office Box 104 DARLINGTON W.A. 6070

M: 0438 936 679

E: info@bowdentree.com.au W: www.bowdentree.com.au

5.17 Literature Cited

- 5.18 Standards Australia, (2009). AS4970-2009 Protection of Trees on Development Sites, Sydney: SAI Global
- 5.19 Standards Australia, (2007). AS4373-2007 Pruning of Amenity Trees, Sydney: SAI Global



BOWDEN TREE CONSULTANCY®

ABN: 51925884945

Address: P.O. Box 104 Darlington W.A. 6070

Phone: 0438 936 679

Email: info@bowdentree.com.au

Website: www.bowdentree.com.au

PiCUS Sonic Tomograph Test and Summary Report

Prepared for: Paul Silvestro at Homegroup WA

Date of Test: 10 November 2016

Site Details: Lot 100, #206 Pinjar Road, Mariginiup

A BASIC KEY TO ANALYSING PICUS REPORTS

The following points will assist when you visually assess the test results against the tree.

- a) Sensor one is always located to the northern side of the tree unless specified. This may vary slightly depending on where sensor point one is located on the trunk. Where aerial testing of branches above ground level has been undertaken, the north point arrow generally indicates the topside of the branch.
- b) The test height is always measured at sensor one unless specified.
- c) The red line in the photograph of the tree demonstrates the approximate height at which the test was conducted.
- d) The red ring in the test result (2 dimensional tomogram picture) when included is the t/R ratio. The t/R ratio red line is set at 15 percent.
- e) In some test results the degree measurement may be included; this could be the open section of a wound or hollow, or it may be an area of active fungus or degradation. These areas are always identified with blue lines.
- f) In some test results other measurements may be mentioned; this will be an approximate measurement of the depth of decay or fungus. This is shown with a blue line. Crack detect is displayed with a yellow line and is used to identify wood tissue separation. Solid and damaged wood percentages at the test point are outlined at the top of the tomogram, aligned with the brown and blue/ violet colour coding respectively.
- g) In some cases, depending on the genus and species of the fungus, the active fungus wood area may not be visible to human eyes.
- h) In <u>most</u> cases, depending on the genus and species of the fungus, the incipient wood affected area will not be visible to human eyes.
- i) The PiCUS Sonic Tomograph is mostly accurate with the colour coding produced; at times the test image produced may vary to what will be visually observed when the test area is exposed. It is important that only trained professionals make comments and recommendations regarding any test results cross examinations.
- j) In some test results there will be an overlay of lines from sensor to sensor; where the lines actually cross one and other is the accurate point of the test result, and the colour reading should be taken from this point.
- k) The rating system for the tree's condition at the test point is based on sound wood percentages in the test result:

Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Further Management
Above 90%	60 - 89%	40 - 59%	20 - 39%	<20%

Yours sincerely,

Brad Bowden

Principal

Bowden Tree Consultancy®

B.Sc. Sustainable Forestry

Dip. Arboriculture & Parks Management

ISA Certified Arborist – Municipal Specialist AU-0020AM & Tree Risk Assessment Qualified (TRAQ)

Botanical Name Common Name Test Height Test Circumference

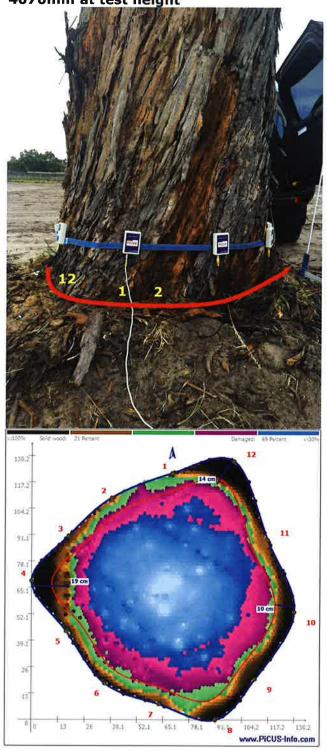
The PiCUS® Sonic Tomograph test result indicates 21% of the test area is solid (high density) wood. There is 10% incipient wood (wood being altered). The remaining 69% is active degradation (low density) wood or cavity.

The pest and/ or pathogen is likely to have entered the tree through the rootplate.

The radial amount of solid wood adjacent to sensor number 4 was measured at 19cm, adjacent to sensor number 10 was measured at 10cm and adjacent to sensor number 12 was measured at 14cm.

It is observed that new wood growth increments are evident at sensor numbers 3-6 and 8-12.

Eucalyptus globulus
Tasmanian blue gum
50mm above ground level
4070mm at test height



CONCLUSION

The test result provides evidence that the tree is still structurally sound at the test point and in average condition. Whilst response growth (new wood) is evident as the tree attempt at self-optimisation, extensive degradation of wood tissue resulting from termite infestation was revealed and is likely to augment the likelihood of failure in the short term. Subsequently, removal to ground level is recommended where a high pedestrian/ vehicle frequency is proposed within/ adjacent to the dripline of the tree.

LIMITATION OF LIABILITY

Bowden Tree Consultancy are tree specialists who use their qualifications, education, knowledge, training, diagnostic tools and experience to examine trees, recommend measures to enhance the beauty and health of trees, and attempt to reduce the risk of living near trees. Clients may choose to accept or disregard the recommendations of this assessment and report.

Bowden Tree Consultancy cannot detect every condition that could possibly lead to the structural failure of a tree. Trees are living organisms that fail in ways that the arboriculture industry does not fully understand. Conditions are often hidden within trees and below ground. Unless otherwise stated, observations have been visually assessed from ground level. Bowden Tree Consultancy cannot guarantee that a tree will be healthy or a low risk of harm under all circumstances, or for a specified period of time. Likewise, remedial treatments cannot be guaranteed.

Treatment, pruning and removal of trees may involve considerations beyond the scope of Bowden Tree Consultancy's service, such as property boundaries and ownership, disputes between neighbours, sight lines, landlord-tenant matters and other related incidents. Bowden Tree Consultancy cannot take such issues into account unless complete and accurate information is given prior or at the time of the site inspection. Likewise, Bowden Tree Consultancy cannot accept responsibility for the authorisation or non-authorisation of any recommended treatment or remedial measures undertaken.

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Trees can be managed, but they cannot be controlled. To live or work near a tree involves a degree of risk.

All written reports must be read in their entirety; at no time shall part of the written assessment be referred to unless taken in full context with the whole written report.

If this written report is to be used in a court of law, or any other legal situation, Bowden Tree Consultancy must be advised in writing prior to the written assessment being presented in any form to any other party.

APPENDIX 4:

Bushfire Attack Level Assessment



19 January 2017

Our Ref: HOM PIN/170119LLGA_BAL Assessment.docx

Chief Executive Officer
City of Wanneroo
Locked Bag 1
WANNEROO WA 6946

Dear Sir/Madam

RE: BUSHFIRE HAZARD ASSESSMENT LOT 100 PINJAR ROAD, MARIGINIUP

Burgess Design Group, on behalf of our client, Land Group WA Pinjar Road Pty Ltd, is pleased to provide the attached Bushfire Hazard Assessment to support the proposed Homestead and Equestrian Facilities at Lot 100 Pinjar Road, Mariginiup.

Background

The Western Australian Planning Commission's (WAPC) State Planning Policy 3.7: *Planning in Bushfire Prone Areas* (SPP3.7) intends to implement effective, risk-based land use planning and development to preserve life and reduce the impact of bushfire on property and infrastructure. SPP3.7 applies to land that has been designated as being bushfire prone by the Fire and Emergency Services Commissioner, as shown on the *Map of Bushfire Prone Areas*.

The subject site is located within a designated bushfire prone area. As such, the provisions of SPP3.7 apply to development within the site.

Bushfire Hazard Assessment

SPP3.7 and the accompanying *Guidelines for Planning in Bushfire Prone Areas* (Guidelines) require that the level of bushfire risk be assessed and suitable management measures be identified and implemented to mitigate the potential impacts of bushfire on life, property and infrastructure.

In accordance with Policy Measure 6.2(a) of SPP3.7, and Section 4.1 of the Guidelines, a Bushfire Hazard Level (BHL) Assessment has been carried out to determine the hazard level applicable to the site (refer **Plan 1: Bushfire Hazard Assessment**). The BHL Assessment has been prepared in accordance with Method 1 as outlined in Australian Standard 3959-2009: *Construction of buildings in bushfire prone areas* (AS3959). A summary of the assessment is provided below.

Vegetation classification:

A site visit was undertaken on 17 January 2017 for the purposes of classifying vegetation at the site and within 100 metres of its boundaries.



The majority of land surrounding the site, and the entirety of the site itself, is either non-vegetated or managed as private gardens, road verges, or orchards. As such, it has been excluded in accordance with Section 2.2.3.2 (e) and (f) of AS3959, as applicable (Images 1-4)



Image 1: Subject land – non-vegetated



Image 2: Grazed paddock



Image 3: Orchard



Image 4: Orchard

A parcel of unmanaged grassland is located west of the site, within a City of Wanneroo Drainage Sump (refer **Image 5**). The vegetation is less than 1ha in area, and is not within 100 metres of other vegetation being classified. As such, it has been excluded under Section 2.2.3.2(b) of AS3959.

A further parcel of unmanaged grassland exists south east of the subject site (refer **Image 6**). For the purposes of this assessment, it is assumed to be a permanent risk. As such, this vegetation, together with land within 50 metres of its edge, is considered to have a 'moderate' bushfire hazard level (BHL) rating.

Land east of the subject site ranges from 'open woodland over managed grassland' (Image 7) to 'closed scrub' (Images 8 & 9) to 'woodland to low woodland over unmanaged grassland' (Image 10).



Image 5: Unmanaged grassland (drainage sump)



Image 6: Unmanaged grassland



Image 7: Woodland over managed grassland



Image 8: Closed scrub



Image 9: Closed scrub



Image 10: Woodland to low woodland over unmanaged grassland

In accordance with AS3959, the portion of 'open woodland over managed grassland' has been classified according to its understory (i.e. managed grassland) and has been excluded.

The portion of 'woodland to low woodland over unmanaged grassland', together with land within 100 metres of its edges, has a 'moderate' BHL rating.

The portion of 'closed scrub' has an 'extreme' BHL rating, and land within 100 metres of its edges has a 'moderate' BHL rating

Bushfire Hazard Level:

The majority of land within and surrounding the site is either managed or non-vegetated, is not considered to pose a bushfire risk, and has a 'low' BHL rating (refer Plan 1: Bushfire Hazard Level Assessment). Development within these areas does not require the application of SPP3.7 or the Guidelines. Importantly, this includes all structures proposed as part of this application.

Notwithstanding the above, areas of vegetation to the east and south-east of the site are considered to have a 'moderate' to 'extreme' BHL rating. A Bushfire Attack Level (BAL) Plan has been prepared to illustrate that development falls well outside of the affected area (refer Plan 2: Bushfire Attack Level Assessment).

Conclusion

Section 6.2 (a) of SPP3.7 requires that the policy measures be implemented only where the bushfire hazard level or bushfire attack level are above 'low'. This Assessment finds the majority of the site is subject to a 'low' BHL rating, with only a portion along the eastern and south-eastern boundaries affected by a 'moderate' BHL rating.

Importantly, all structures proposed as part of this application fall within a 'Low' BHL rated area. As such, and in accordance with Section 3.2 of the Guidelines, the proposed development does not require the application of SPP3.7 or the Guidelines.

Should you require any additional information or wish to discuss this matter further, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned or Mitch Bisby of our Office on 9328 6411.

Yours faithfully

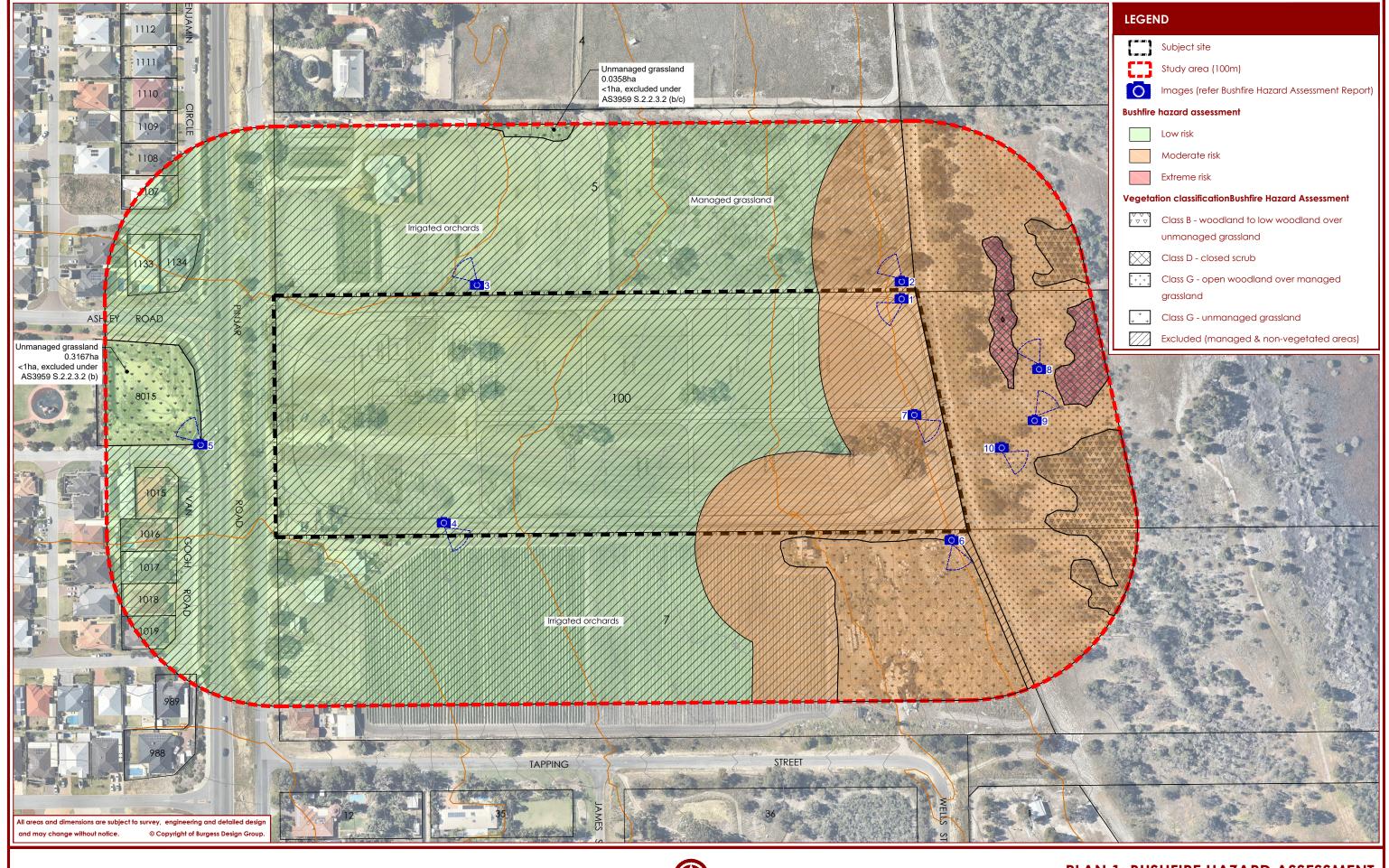
BURGESS DESIGN GROUP

MARK SZABO

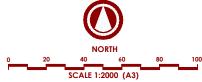
ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

ENC

Plan 1: Bushfire Hazard Assessment (HOM PIN 07-01b-01)
Plan 2: Bushfire Attack Level Assessment (HOM PIN 07-01b-02)

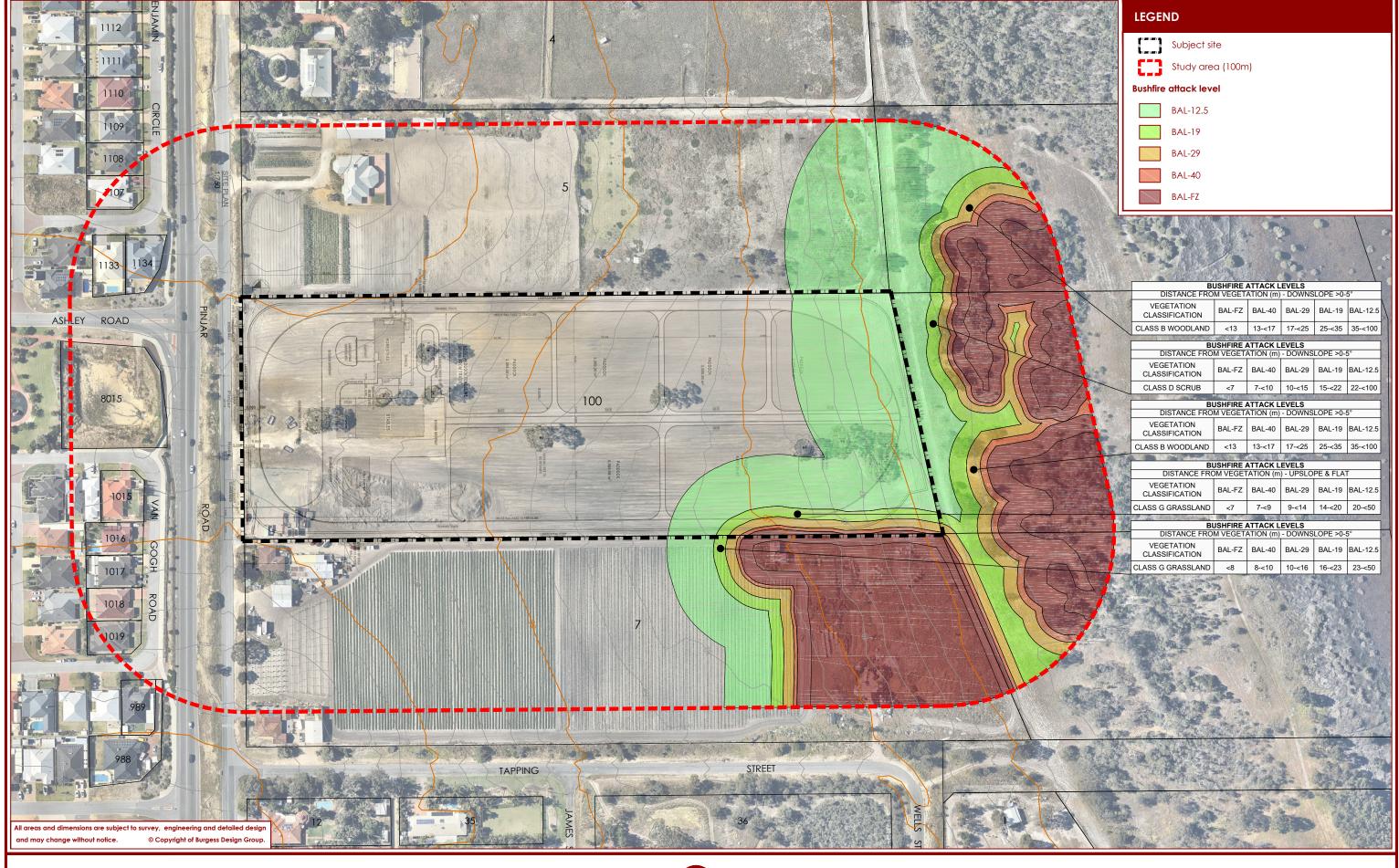




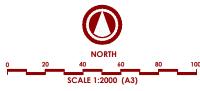


PLAN 1: BUSHFIRE HAZARD ASSESSMENT LOT 100 PINJAR ROAD

MARIGINIUP





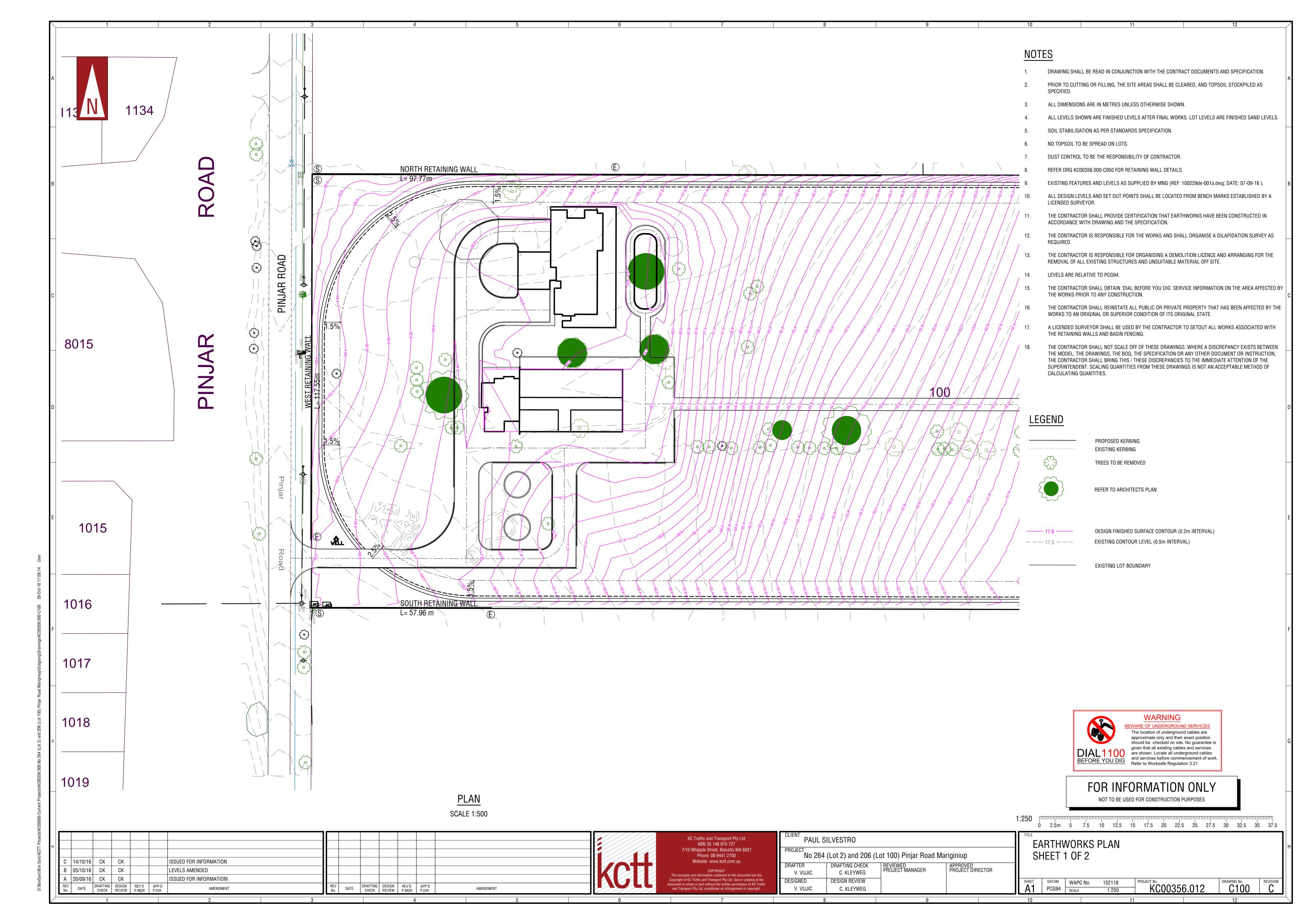


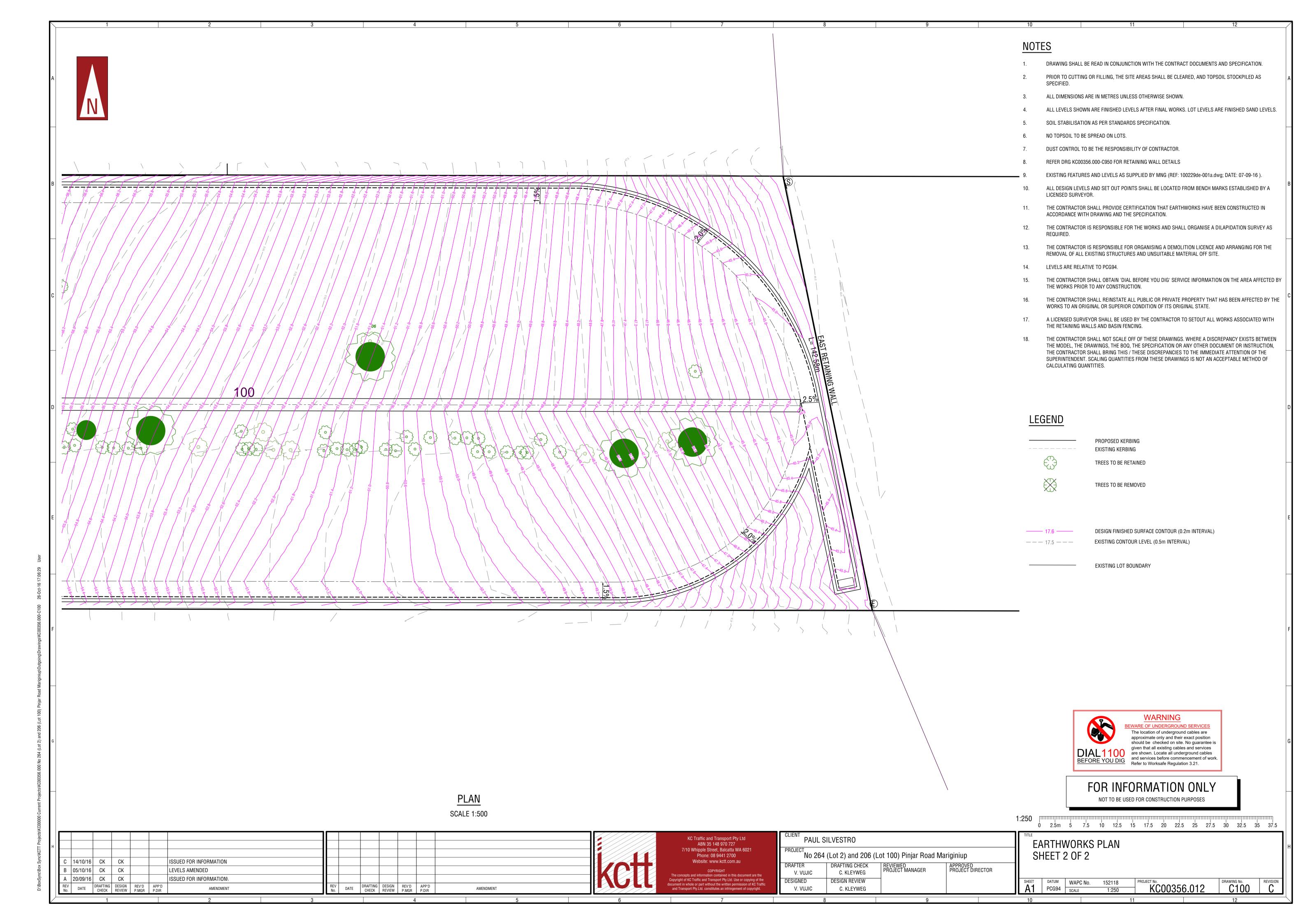
PLAN 2: BUSHFIRE ATTACK LEVEL ASSESSMENT **LOT 100 PINJAR ROAD**

MARIGINIUP

APPENDIX 5:

KCTT Earthworks
Plans





	CCCTICNI	RETAINING WALL	MODTH
Ι ()ΙΝΙ(¬Ι Ι Ι Ι Ι Ι ΙΝΙΔΙ	> F [] [] -	$RFIDIMIL_{I}$ WDI_{I}	MURIH

60.20m 59.83m 59.46m 59.09m 58.72m 58.35m VERT EXAG 1:10 57.98m Datum 57.00 57.61m	60.20n	n TOW			1.		<u> </u>					
DESIGN LEVELS	60.103	60.017	59.929	59.840	59.760	59.687	59.604	59.517	59.433	59.359	59.277	59.204
EXISTING LEVELS	59.325	58.763	58.436	58.190	58.053	57.939	57.971	58.137	58.237	58.473	58.712	58.850
DEPTH	0.777	1.254	1.493	1.650	1.707	1.748	1.633	1.379	1.197	0.886	0.565	0.354
CHAINAGE	10.00	20.00	30.00	40.00	50.00	60.00	70.00	80.00	90.00	100.00	110.00	117.554

LONGITUDINAL SECTION - RETAINING WALL WEST

						/	DESIGN SURFACE DOES NOT INTERSECT WITH SHOWN SURVEYED LEVELS. REQUIREMENT OF THE WALL TO BE CONFIRMED
VERT EXAG 1:10 Datum 57.72							
DESIGN LEVELS							
EXISTING LEVELS	59.809	59.338	59.204	59.010	58.632	58.406	
DEPTH							
CHAINAGE	0.000	20.00	30.00	40.00	50.00	57.964	

LONGITUDINAL SECTION - RETAINING WALL SOUTH

44.72m 44.35m				44.72n ▽	n TOW										⊣
VERT EXAG 1:10 43.98m Datum 43.00		XX	XX	XXX		XX	XX	XX		XX	XX				
DESIGN LEVELS	44.340	44.440	44.539	44.639	44.717	44.698	44.687	44.669	44.660	44.649	44.637	44.614	44.586	44.559	44.561
EXISTING LEVELS	44.202	44.224	44.227	44.193	44.107	44.061	44.124	44.184	44.217	44.256	44.353	44.450	44.511	44.567	44.559
DEPTH	0.139	0.215	0.312	0.446	0.610	0.637	0.563	0.486	0.443	0.393	0.284	0.164	0.075	-0.008	0.005
CHAINAGE	10.00	20.00	30.00	40.00	50.00	60.00	70.00	80.00	90.00	100.00	110.00	120.00	130.00	140.00	142.284

LONGITUDINAL SECTION - RETAINING WALL EAST

LONG SECTIONS SCALE VERTICAL 1:100 SCALE HORIZONTAL 1:1000



NOTES

1. REFER DRG KC00414.001-C950 FOR TYPICAL RETAINING WALL DETAILS.

THE BOQ, THE SPECIFICATION OR ANY OTHER DOCUMENT OR INSTRUCTION, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BRING THIS / THESE DISCREPANCIES TO THE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION OF THE

NOT AN ACCEPTABLE METHOD OF CALCULATING QUANTITIES.

LEGEND

WHERE A DISCREPANCY EXISTS BETWEEN THE MODEL, THE DRAWINGS,

SUPERINTENDENT. SCALING QUANTITIES FROM THESE DRAWINGS IS

PROPOSED RETAINING WALLS

GROUND LEVEL AT BOTTOM OF WALL

DESIGN GROUND

AREA OF RETAINED SOIL

FOOTING BLOCK

TOP OF WALL

2. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOT SCALE OFF OF THESE DRAWINGS.

PRELIMINARY DRAWING

NOT TO BE USED FOR CONSTRUCTION PURPOSES

KC Traffic and Transport Pty Ltd	CLIENT PAUL SILVESTRO	DETAINING WALLS

Н					ABN 35 148 970 727 7/10 Whipple Street, Balcatta WA 6021 Phone: 08 9441 2700 Website: www.kctt.com.au	` '	Lot 100) Pinjar Road Mariginiup	RETAINING WALLS LONGITUDINAL SECTION	
A 05/10/16 CK CK	ISSUED FOR INFORMATION	REV DRAFTING DESIGN REVED APPED		KCT	COPYRIGHT The concepts and information contained in this document are the Copyright of KC Traffic and Transport Pty.Ltd. Use or copying of the document in whole or part without the written permission of KC Traffic	DRAFTER DRAFTING CHECK V. VUJIC C. KLEYWEG DESIGNED DESIGN REVIEW	REVIEWED APPROVED PROJECT DIRECTOR	SHEET DATUM WAPC No. 152118 PROJECT No.	DRAWING No. REVISION
No. DATE CHECK REVIEW P.MGR P.	AMENDMENT 2 3	No. DATE CHECK REVIEW P.MGR P.DIR	AMENDMENT 5	6	and Transport Pty.Ltd. constitutes an infringement of copyright.	V. VUJIC C. KLEYWEG	9	A1 PCG94 SCALE AS SHOWN K(C00356.012 C110 A

