

## CIVIL ENGINEERING REPORT FOR DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION



# 14 AQUATIC DRIVE FRENCHS FOREST

Prepared for:

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### TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	Intro	duction	5
	1.1	Introduction	5
	1.2	Scope	5
	1.3	Authority Jurisdiction	6
2	Deve	elopment Site	7
	2.1	Location	7
	2.2	Existing Site	7
	2.3	Proposed Development	8
3	Site V	Works	10
	3.1	Bulk Earthworks	10
	3.2	Embankment Stability	10
	3.3	Supervision of Earthworks	11
4	Storn	nwater Management	12
	4.1	Hydrologic Modelling and Analysis	12
	4.2	Hydraulics	14
	4.3	Site Drainage	14
5	Storn	nwater Quantity Management	17
	5.1	General Design Principles	17
	5.2	Methodology	17
	5.3	Water Quantity Management Features	17
	5.4	Pre-development & Post-development Peak Flows	18
	5.5	Proposed Water Quantity Management	19
6	Storn	nwater Quality Controls	20
	6.1	Regional Parameters	20
	6.2	Proposed Stormwater Treatment System	20
	6.3	Stormwater Quality Modelling	20
	6.4	Stormwater Harvesting	24
	6.5	Maintenance and Monitoring	25
7	Flood	ding and overland flow	28
	7.1	Introduction	28
	7.2	Manly Floodplain Risk Management Study & Plan – 2018	28
	7.3	External Catchments and Overland Flow Provisions	34
	7.4	Floodplain Management Considerations	35
	7.5	Flood Assessment Conclusion	39



8	Erosion	rosion & Sediment Control Plans		40		
	8.1	Gene	neral Conditions40			
	8.2	Land	Disturbance	40		
	8.3	Erosic	n Control Conditions	41		
	8.4	Pollut	ion Control Conditions	41		
9	Conclu	usion		43		
10	Refere	nces		44		
11	Appen	ndices.		45		
	Appen	ndix A	Drawings by Costin Roe Consulting	46		
	Appen	ndix B	MUSIC Model Configuration & Report	47		
	Appen	ndix C	Erosion Control Check Sheet	48		
	Appen	ndix D	Draft Soil and Water Management Plan	50		
	Appen	ndix E	Detailed Survey - LTS 13/05/2025	56		
	Appen	ndix F	DRAINS Model Configuration	57		



#### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Introduction

This Civil Engineering Report has been prepared by Costin Roe on behalf of Goodman Property Services (Aust.) Pty Ltd (Goodman) to accompany a development application for self-storage units and warehouse and distribution centre uses at 14 Aquatic Drive, Frenchs Forest.

This site is located on the southern side of Warringah Road and within the broader Frenchs Forest Business Park. It currently hosts an existing four storey commercial building which is proposed for demolition under this application.

The proposed development comprises construction of a three-storey industrial building including:

- 153 self-storage units at ground floor and on Level 1;
- 72 warehouse units on Levels 1 and 2;
- 123 car parking spaces across all levels;
- outdoor breakout spaces for staff at ground floor and Level 2;
- shared lobby across all levels;
- landscaping; and
- associated infrastructure/servicing works.

Approval is sought for 24/7 operation of the proposed self-storage and warehouse and distribution units.

#### 1.2 Scope

Costin Roe Consulting Pty Ltd has been engaged by Goodman Property Pty Ltd to prepare this Engineering Report in support of the proposed Development Application for the site.

This report provides a summary of the design principles and planning objectives for the following civil engineering components of the project:

- Earthworks & Retaining Walls;
- Stormwater Management;
- Flooding/Overland Flow; and
- Erosion Control.

The engineering objectives for the development are to create a site which, based on the proposed architectural layout, responds to the topography and site constraints and to provide an appropriate and economical stormwater management system which incorporates best practice in water sensitive urban design and is consistent with the requirements of council's water quality objectives.



A set of drawings have been prepared to show the proposed finished levels, retaining walls, stormwater drainage and water quality requirements for the development. These drawings are conceptual only and subject to change during detail design.

#### 1.3 **Authority Jurisdiction**

The consent authority for this development is Northern Beaches Council. The requirements of the Northern Beaches Council WSUD & MUSIC Modelling Guidelines (2016) and Warringah Development Control Plan (2011) apply.



#### 2 **DEVELOPMENT SITE**

#### 2.1 Location

The proposed development is in the suburb of Frenchs Forest at 14 Aquatic Drive, as shown in Figure 2.1. The proposed development will be positioned on Lot 102 of DP1211755, in a SP4 Enterprise zone.

The site is bounded north by Warringah Road, south by Aquatic Drive, east by industrial buildings and west by buildings on Tilley Lane.



Figure 2.1 - Locality Map (Source: Nearmaps)

#### 2.2 **Existing Site**

The lot is currently occupied by an offices building and car parking facilities. All the lot is accessed from the Aquatic Drive. It is noted that easements on the west for stormwater drainage, sewer and transmission lines run from north to south.

A detailed survey for design purposes has been undertaken by LTS dated 31/11/2022 (refer to Figure 2.2 and Appendix E).



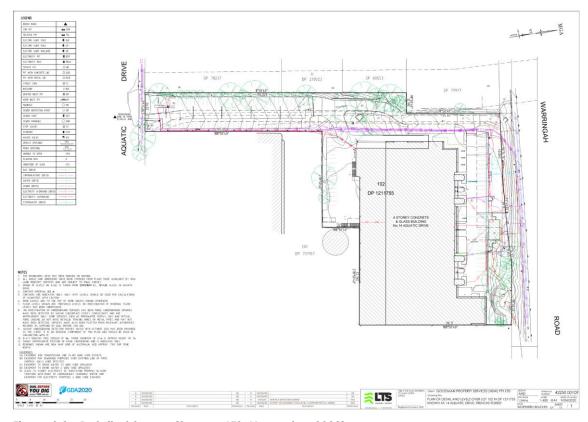


Figure 2.2 - Detailed Survey (Source: LTS, November 2022)

#### 2.3 **Proposed Development**

The proposed development comprises construction of a three-storey industrial building including:

- 153 self-storage units at ground floor and on Level 1;
- 72 warehouse units on Levels 1 and 2;
- 123 car parking spaces across all levels;
- outdoor breakout spaces for staff at ground floor and Level 2;
- shared lobby across all levels;
- landscaping; and
- associated infrastructure/servicing works.

The development layout is based on the architectural layout by SBA, as shown in Figure 2.3.

The proposed works will be limited to the site's northern portion, which is approximately 1.28 hectares, while the southern section, where the car parks are currently located, will remain as existing.



The proposed buildings consist of self-storage units, warehouses units and proposed offices. Truck loading/circulation areas are provided from Aquatic Drive and through the central hardstand. Car parking spaces will be available south of the site and in the development's central area.

Access to the development will be made via the Aquatic Drive on the south of the site, with one entry/exit to access.

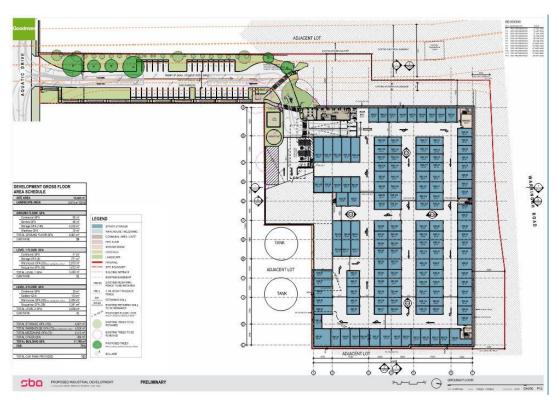


Figure 2.3 - Proposed Development Layout (Ref. SBA Drawing DA200\_P11)



#### 3 SITE WORKS

#### 3.1 **Bulk Earthworks**

Bulk earthworks will be required for the development to provide the required pad levels and stormwater quality tank to accommodate the proposed development site's proposed masterplan arrangement.

The objective for the site will be;

- to provide a flat building pad for ground storage level,
- to keep the requirement for new retaining structures to a minimum,
- to facilitate acceptable site access,
- to drain the stormwater system via gravity,
- and to achieve a balanced cut-and-fill earthworks volume.

An earthworks and volume estimate assessment has been completed for the development site based on the proposed development layout and an averaged pavement thickness of 300mm throughout the development.

The earthworks volume estimates are as follows:

Table 3.1 – Earthworks Quantities

Development Site	
Cut	- 2,100 m³
Fill	+ 2,300 m <sup>3</sup>
Detailed Excavation	- 2,600 m <sup>3</sup>
Balance	- 2,400 m <sup>3</sup>

The existing surface levels and the proposed bulk earthworks levels are as shown on drawing CO9431.01-DA30 included to this report under Appendix A.

A detailed assessment of the earthworks level will be completed during detailed design.

Soil Erosion and Sediment Control measures including sedimentation basins will also be provided during the construction works in accordance with the approved drawings and the preliminary Erosion and Sediment Control Plan in Section 8 of this report. Minor changes will be made to suit the current layout and site requirements.

#### 3.2 **Embankment Stability**

To assist in maintaining embankment stability permanent batter slopes will be no steeper than the limits set by the geotechnical engineer. Generally, permanent



batters in clay can be expected to be no steeper than 3 horizontal to 1 vertical. Temporary batters will be no steeper than 2 horizontal to 1 vertical.

Permanent batters will be adequately vegetated or turfed which will assist in maintaining embankment stability.

Stability of batters and reinstatement of vegetation shall be in accordance with the submitted drawings and the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan in Section 8 of this report.

#### 3.3 **Supervision of Earthworks**

All geotechnical testing and inspections performed during the earthworks operations will be undertaken to Level 1 geotechnical control, in accordance with AS3798-1996.



#### 4 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

#### 4.1 Hydrologic Modelling and Analysis

#### 4.1.1 General Design Principles

The design of the stormwater system for this site will be based on relevant national design guidelines, Australian Standard Codes of Practice, Northern Beaches Council and accepted engineering practice.

Runoff from buildings will generally be designed in accordance with AS 3500.3 National Plumbing and Drainage Code Part 3 – Stormwater Drainage.

Overall site runoff and stormwater management will generally be designed in accordance with the Institution of Engineers, Australia publication "Australian Rainfall and Runoff" (1987 Edition), Volumes 1 and 2 (AR&R).

Storm events for the 2 to 100 Year ARI event have been assessed.

#### 4.1.2 Minor/ Major System Design

The piped stormwater drainage (minor) system has been designed to accommodate the 20-year ARI storm event (Q20). Overland flow paths (major) which will convey all stormwater runoff up to and including the Q100 event have also been provided which will limit major property damage and any risk to the public in the event of a piped system failure.

#### 4.1.3 Rainfall Data

Rainfall intensity Frequency Duration (IFD) data used as a basis for DRAINS modelling for the 2 to 100 Year ARI events, was taken from The Bureau of Meteorology Online IFD Tool.

#### **Runoff Models** 4.1.4

In accordance with the recommendations and standards of the Northern Beaches Council, the calculation of the runoff from storms of the design ARI has been calculated with the catchment modelling software DRAINS.



The design parameters for the DRAINS model are to be based on the recommendations as defined by Northern Beaches and parameters for the area and are as follows:

**Table 4.1 - DRAINS Parameters** 

Model	Model for Design and analysis run	Rational method	
	Rational Method Procedure	ARR87	
	Soil Type-Normal	3.0	
	Paved (Impervious) Area Depression Storage	1	mm
	Supplementary Area Depression Storage	1	mm
	Grassed (Pervious) Area Depression Storage	5	mm
AMC	Antecedent Moisture Condition (ARI=1-5 years)	2.5	
AMC	Antecedent Moisture Condition (ARI=10-20 years)	3.0	
AMC	Antecedent Moisture Condition (ARI=50-100 years)	3.5	
	Sag Pit Blocking Factor (Minor Systems)	0	
	On Grade Pit Blocking Factor (Minor Systems)	0	
	Sag Pit Blocking Factor (Major Systems)	0.5	
	On Grade Pit Blocking Factor (Major Systems)	0.2	
	Inlet Pit Capacity		



#### 4.2 **Hydraulics**

#### 4.2.1 General Requirements

Hydraulic calculations will be carried out utilising DRAINS modelling software during the detail design stage to ensure that all surface and subsurface drainage systems perform to or exceed the required standard.

#### 4.2.2 Freeboard

The calculated water surface level in open junctions of the piped stormwater system will not exceed a freeboard level of 150mm below the finished ground/ grate level, for the peak runoff from the Minor System runoff.

The calculated water surface for the peak runoff from the Major System runoff will not exceed a freeboard level of 300mm below the finished floor level of the building.

#### 4.2.3 **Public Safety**

For all areas subject to pedestrian traffic, the product (dV) of the depth of flow d (in metres) and the velocity of flow V (in metres per second) will be limited to 0.4, for all storms up to the 100-year ARI.

For other areas, the dV product will be limited to 0.6 for stability of vehicular traffic (whether parked or in motion) for all storms up to the 100-year ARI.

#### 4.2.4 Inlet Pit Spacing

The spacing of inlets throughout the site will be such that the depth of flow, for the Major System design storm runoff, will not exceed the top of the kerb (150mm above gutter invert).

#### 4.2.5 Overland Flow

Dedicated flow paths have been designed to convey all storms up to and including the 100-year ARI. These flow paths will convey stormwater from the site to the estate road and associated drainage infrastructure.

#### 4.3 **Site Drainage**

#### 4.3.1 Existing Site Drainage

Minor stormwater drainage infrastructure is on the site as part of the existing improvements on the property. These systems comprise roof catchments, direct runoff to a rainwater tank, pavement areas and grassed area catchments, which all drain to On-Site Detention tanks and then to the existing 1050mm diameter council's stormwater pipeline.





Figure 4.1 - Northern Beaches Council's stormwater network (Source: Northern Beaches Council website)

#### 4.3.2 Proposed Site Drainage

As per general engineering practice and the guidelines of Northern Beaches Council, the proposed development stormwater drainage system will comprise a minor and major system to safely and efficiently collect stormwater runoff from the development to the legal point of discharge.

The minor system comprises a piped drainage system designed to accommodate the 1 in 20-year ARI storm event (Q20). The piped system can convey all stormwater runoff up to and including the Q20 event, which meets the requirements of the Northern Beaches Council and is the minimum recommended capacity for industrial development.

The major system will be designed to cater for storms up to and including the 1 in 100year ARI storm event (Q100). The major system will use defined overland flow paths, such as roads and open channels, to convey excess runoff from the site safely.

The design of the stormwater system for this site will be based on relevant national design guidelines, Australian Standard Codes of Practice and accepted engineering practices. Runoff from buildings will generally be designed in accordance with AS 3500.3 National Plumbing and Drainage Code Part 3 – Stormwater Drainage. Overall site runoff and stormwater management will generally be designed in accordance with the Institution of Engineers, Australia publication "Australian Rainfall and Runoff" (1988 Edition), Volumes 1 and 2 (AR&R).

Stormwater Management must be provided for water quantity and quality per the requirements of the Northern Beaches Development Control Plan 2011.

Further discussion on the Stormwater Management Strategy is provided in **Sections 5** and 6 of this report. The reference to drawing Co9431.01-DA40 to 44 shows the proposed drainage layout and the catchment allowances



#### 4.3.3 Site Discharge

The proposed stormwater management system integrates a dual major/minor design, effectively conveying surface runoff from various sources including the building's roof, Level 2 hardstand, driveways, parking zones, and landscaped areas. This system incorporates multiple water quality improvement devices to treat runoff before it discharges into the existing 1050mm diameter council stormwater pipeline.

Due to elevation constraints on the southern part of the site, specifically where the proposed access driveway and carpark are located, this area will bypass the On-Site Detention (OSD) tank and additional stormwater quality enhancement devices. Instead, runoff from these areas will directly enter the existing council stormwater pipeline. The bypass area encompasses approximately 0.287 hectares, representing about 19% of the total site catchment. To compensate for this bypass, the OSD tank and associated stormwater treatment devices have been appropriately sized and engineered.

Reference to drawing CO9431.01-DA40 shows the proposed drainage layout including the stormwater management measures which include separate water quantity and quality management systems. Further discussion on the stormwater management measures is made in **Sections 5** & **6** of this report.



Figure 4.2 – Development Catchment Areas (Green refers to stormwater quantity and quality catchment, Orange refers to bypass catchment)



#### 5 STORMWATER QUANTITY MANAGEMENT

#### 5.1 **General Design Principles**

Northern Beaches Council requires on-site detention to be provided to limit the runoff discharged from private property into the underground piped drainage system to pre-developed flow and to assist in mitigating the increased stormwater runoff generated by the development.

Northern Beaches Council adopts the principles of water quantity management, also known as "On-site Detention (OSD)", to ensure the cumulative effect of development does not have a detrimental impact on the existing stormwater infrastructure and watercourses located within their LGA downstream from the development site.

Section 4 of Northern Beaches Council's On-Site Stormwater Detention Technical Specification states, "The general requirement of Council's OSD Specification is to ensure that the site's stormwater runoff after any development does not exceed the runoff prior to the development."

#### 5.2 Methodology

A hydrological analysis was undertaken to estimate the impact o the site development on the peak flows at the downstream extent of the site. Modelling of the stormwater quantity was considered from the pre-existing case and for the operational phase of the development.

As the site area is greater than 1200m<sup>2</sup>, the simplified method consists of PSD/SSR rates, as described in Section 4.2.2. of the Warringah Council's On-site Stormwater Detention Technical Specification cannot be used in calculating the storage and discharge relationship for the site. Council's preferred modelling software, DRAINS, has been used to assess the site detention and storage relationship.

In order to assess the existing and operational phase peak discharges from the development site, a DRAINS hydrological model was used to estimate peak flows from the catchments on site from various storm durations for Q5 year ARI to Q100 year ARI events.

#### 5.3 **Water Quantity Management Features**

#### 5.3.1 Existing

The existing site comprises residual drainage associated with former uses on the site.

There are existing local runoff management measures or on-site detention systems.

The existing runoff is based on a developed impervious condition, given the long period on which the contributing catchment has comprised a large impervious surface present on the site.



#### 5.3.2 Proposed

As per general engineering practice and the guidelines of Northern Beaches Council, the proposed development stormwater drainage system will comprise a minor and major system to safely and efficiently collect stormwater runoff from the development to the legal point of discharge.

The minor system consists of a piped drainage system designed to accommodate the 1 in 20-year ARI storm event (Q20). The piped system can convey all stormwater runoff up to and including the Q20 event, which meets the requirements of the Northern Beaches Council and is the minimum recommended capacity for industrial development.

The major system will be designed to cater for storms up to and including the 1 in 100year ARI storm event (Q100). The major system will use defined overland flow paths, such as roads and open channels, to convey excess runoff from the site safely.

The OSD has been designed in accordance with the requirements of clause 9.3.2 of the Council's Water Management for Development Policy. The DRAINS modelling has been completed following the Council's parameters outlined in Section 9.9.1 of the policy and methodology as per clause 9.3.2. It includes reducing pre- and postdevelopment flows for the 20%, 5%, and 1% AEP, as required by the policy.

The stormwater system design for this site also adheres to relevant national design guidelines, Australian Standard Codes of Practice, and accepted engineering practices. Runoff from buildings will typically be designed in line with AS 3500.3 National Plumbing and Drainage Code Part 3 - Stormwater Drainage. Overall site runoff and stormwater management will generally be designed in accordance with the Institution of Engineers, Australia publication "Australian Rainfall and Runoff" (1988 Edition), Volumes 1 and 2 (AR&R).

Stormwater Management must be provided for water quantity and quality per the requirements of the Northern Beaches Development Control Plan 2011.

Further discussion on the Stormwater Management Strategy is provided in **Sections 5** and 6 of this report. The reference to drawing Co9431.01-DA40 to 44 shows the proposed drainage layout and the catchment allowances.

The proposed infrastructure drainage system runs north to south and east to west of the property and discharges from the site to the existing 1050mm diameter, as shown in drawing Co9431.01-DA42.

The discharge will be performed via a new outlet reinforced concrete pipe to the existing pits.

#### 5.4 Pre-development & Post-development Peak Flows

Table 5.1 shows the existing and developed flows at the downstream discharge point.



Table 5.1 - Q5, Q20 & Q100 ARI Peak Flows from Development

			Peak Flow (m³/s)			
			Developed			
ARI	Design Storm		Site	Site		
AIN	Duration	Undeveloped				
			(no attenuation)	(+ attenuation)		
5	05:	0 410	0 4 4 5			
3	25 min	0.419	0.645	0.246		
20	25 min 20 min	0.419	0.645	0.246 0.319		

The post-development (with site attenuation flows) is lower than the pre-developed peak flows. The required detention storage for the development site is discussed in the following section.

#### 5.5 **Proposed Water Quantity Management**

As previously discussed, detention storage on the development site is required to reduce local outflows. The proposed site layout allows for one OSD system to be located in the mid-south of the site, in the car parking areas.

The proposed OSD will be provided within an underground, combined water quantity and water quality management tank.

A number of combinations of storage and outlet arrangements have been modelled. The adopted arrangement models the tank configuration as shown in Table 5.2. and the proposed layout can also be observed on drawing Co9431.01-DA41 and 42.

Table 5.2 - OSD Characteristics (Post-Development)

			Peak Flow (m³/s)						
ARI	Duration	No	No Piped Discharge		ırge	Overflow _		Depth	Storage
	(mins)	Atten.	OSD	Bypass	Sub Total	Bypass	Total	(m)	(m³)
5	25	0.419	0.128	0.121	0.249	0.001	0.250	1.44	252
20	25	0.655	0.153	0.141	0.294	0.023	0.317	1.97	371
100	60	0.870	0.260	0.141	0.401	0.029	0.430	2.59	498

Table 5.2. OSD1 Characteristics (Post-Developed)

The hydrologic analysis shows that, with the provision of the on-site detention system detailed above, the post-development peak flows from the site will be attenuated to less than pre-development; hence the requirements of Northern Beaches Council have been met.



#### STORMWATER QUALITY CONTROLS 6

#### 6.1 **Regional Parameters**

There is a need to provide a design incorporating the Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD) principles to target pollutants present in the stormwater, minimise the adverse impact these pollutants could have on receiving waters, and meet the specified requirements by Northern Beaches Council.

In Section 8.1.1 of their PL 850 WATER – Water Management Policy, Northern Beaches Council has nominated the requirements for stormwater quality to be performed on a catchment-wide basis. These are presented in terms of annual percentage pollutant reductions on a developed catchment and are as follows:

Table 6.1 – Pollutant Reduction Targets

Pollutants	Percentage Reduction Required
Gross Pollutants	90%
Total Suspended Solids	85%
Total Phosphorus	65%
Total Nitrogen	45%

#### 6.2 **Proposed Stormwater Treatment System**

The developed impervious areas, including roofs, hardstand, car parking, roads and other extensive paved areas, must be treated by Stormwater Treatment Measures (STMs). The STMs shall be sized according to the catchment area of the developed site. The STMs for the development shall be based on a treatment train approach to ensure that all objectives are met.

Components of the treatment train for the development are as follows:

- The primary treatment of parking, hardstand areas and a portion of the roof will be performed via Ocean Protect OceanGuard Pit Inserts.
- Tertiary treatment to the warehouse roof areas, the hardstand and the car parking areas will be performed via 15x690mm high PSORB cartridges Ocean Protect Stormfilters in the OSD tank.
- A portion of the roof will also be treated via rainwater reuse and settlement within the rainwater tank.

#### 6.3 **Stormwater Quality Modelling**

#### 6.3.1 Introduction

The MUSIC model was chosen to model water quality. This model has been released by the Cooperative Research Centre for Catchment Hydrology (CRCCH) and is a standard industry model for this purpose. MUSIC (the Model for Urban Stormwater Improvement Conceptualisation) is suitable for simulating catchment areas of up to 100 km<sup>2</sup> and utilises a continuous simulation approach to model water quality.



By simulating the performance of stormwater management systems, MUSIC can be used to predict if these proposed systems and changes to land use are appropriate for their catchments and are capable of meeting specified water quality objectives (CRC 2002). The water quality constituents modelled in MUSIC and of relevance to this report include Total Suspended Solids (TSS), Total Phosphorus (TP) and Total Nitrogen (TN).

The pollutant retention criteria set out in Section 8.1.1 of their PL 850 WATER – Water Management Policy and nominated in Section 6.1 of this report were used to assess the effectiveness of the selected treatment trains.

The MUSIC model "9431.01\_Rev1.sqz" was set up to examine the effectiveness of the water quality treatment train and to predict if Northern Beaches Council's requirements have been achieved. The model was set up using the Northern Beaches Council parameters from the WSUD and MUSIC Modelling Guidelines (2016), and the layout of the MUSIC model is presented in **Appendix B**.

#### 6.3.2 Rainfall Data

Six-minute pluviographic data was provided by Northern Beaches Council, which has been sourced from the Bureau of Meteorology (BOM) as nominated below. Evapotranspiration data for the period was sourced from the Sydney Monthly Areal PET data set supplied with the MUSIC software.

Table 6.2 - Rainfall Data

Input	Data Used
Rainfall Station	066062 – Sydney Observatory
Rainfall Period	1981 - 1985 (5 years)
Mean Annual Rainfall (mm)	857
Evapotranspiration	Sydney Monthly Areal PET
Model Timestep	6 minutes

#### 6.3.3 Rainfall Runoff Parameters

Table 6.3 - Rainfall Runoff Parameters

Parameter	Value
Rainfall Threshold	1.50
Soil Storage Capacity (mm)	350
Initial Storage (% capacity)	30
Field Capacity (mm)	144
Infiltration Capacity Coefficient a	360



Infiltration Capacity exponent b	0.5
Initial Depth (mm)	10
Daily Recharge Rate (%)	100
Daily Baseflow Rate (%)	50
Daily Seepage Rate (%)	0 (Sandy Clay Loam)

#### 6.3.4 Pollutant Concentrations & Source Nodes

Pollutant concentrations for source nodes are based on Northern Beaches Council land use parameters as per Table 6.4:

**Table 6.4 - Pollutant Concentrations** 

Flow Type	Surface Type TSS (log <sub>10</sub> values)		10	TP (log <sub>10</sub> values)		TN (log <sub>10</sub> values)	
		Mean	Std Dev.	Mean	Std Dev.	Mean	Std Dev.
Baseflow	Roof	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sealed Roads	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Landscaping	1.20	0.17	-0.85	0.19	0.11	0.12
Stormflow	Roof	1.30	0.32	-0.89	0.25	0.30	0.19
	Roads	2.43	0.32	-0.30	0.25	0.30	0.19
	Landscaping	2.15	0.32	-0.60	0.25	0.30	0.19

The MUSIC model has been setup with a treatment train approach based on the pollutant concentrations in Table 6.4 above and the catchments shown on drawings CO9431.01-DA40. The relevant stormwater catchment sizes are listed below in Table 6.5 and shown in Appendix B.

Table 6.5 - Music Model Source Nodes

Catchment	Area (Ha)	Source Node	% Impervious	Stormwater Treatment
ROOF	0.393	Roof	100	Rainwater Tank + Filters
HARDSTAND GROUND	0.122	Sealed Road	100	Pit Baskets + Filters
LANDSCAPE	0.257	Revegetated Land	0	Pit Baskets + Filters
HARDSTAND LVL 2	0.477	Sealed Road	100	Pit Baskets + Filters
LANDSCAPE TO BYPASS	0.097	Revegetated Land	0	Pit Baskets
HARDSTAND BYPASS	0.201	SealedRoad	100	Pit Baskets



Total
-------

#### 6.3.5 Treatment Nodes

Rainwater tanks nodes, Ocean Protect OceanGuard nodes and Ocean Protect StormFilter nodes have been used in the modelling of the development.

#### 6.3.6 Results

Table 6.6 shows the results of the MUSIC analysis for the site. The reduction rate is expressed as a percentage and compares the post-development pollutant loads without treatment versus post-development loads with treatment.

Table 6.6 – MUSIC analysis results

	Source	Residual Load	% Red- uction	% Red. Target	Target Met
Total Suspended Solids (kg/yr)	3240	336	89.6	85	Υ
Total Phosphorus (kg/yr)	5.99	2.04	65.9	65	Υ
Total Nitrogen (kg/yr)	33.5	16.3	51.2	45	Υ
Gross Pollutants (kg/yr)	336	0.613	99.8	90	Υ

The model results indicate that, through the use of the STMs in the treatment train, pollutant load reductions for Total Suspended Solids, Total Phosphorous, Total Nitrogen, and Gross Pollutants will meet the requirements of Northern Beaches Council – Water Management Policy on an overall catchment basis.

#### 6.3.7 Modelling Discussion & Hydrocarbons/ Free Oils

MUSIC modelling has been performed to assess the selected treatment trains' effectiveness and ensure that the pollutant retention requirements of Section 8.1.1 of Northern Beaches Council PL 850 WATER - Water Management Policy have been met.

The MUSIC modelling has shown that the proposed treatment train of SQIDs will provide a stormwater treatment that will meet the Northern Beaches Council requirements effectively and economically.

Hydrocarbon removal cannot be modelled with MUSIC software. The proposed distribution/ storage facility would be expected to produce low source loadings of hydrocarbons. Potential sources of hydrocarbons would be limited to leaking engine sumps or accidental fuel spills/leaks and leaching of bituminous pavements (car parking only). The potential for hydrocarbon pollution is low, and published data from the CSIRO indicates that average concentrations from Industrial sites are in the order of 10mg/L and would expect source loading from this site to be near or below this concentration. Hydrocarbon pollution would also be limited to surface areas which will be treated via bio-retention swales predicted to achieve a 90% reduction of this pollutant.



Given the expected low source loadings of hydrocarbons and removal efficiencies of the treatment devices, we consider that the requirements of the Northern Beaches Council have been met.

#### 6.4 **Stormwater Harvesting**

Stormwater harvesting refers to collecting stormwater from the development's internal drainage system for reuse in non-potable applications. Stormwater from the stormwater drainage system can be classified as either rainwater, where the flow is from roof areas, or stormwater, where the flow is from all areas of the development.

For this development, we refer to a rainwater harvesting system, where the benefits of collected stormwater from roof areas over a stormwater harvesting system can be made as rainwater is generally less polluted than stormwater drainage.

Rainwater harvesting is proposed for this development with reuse for non-potable applications. Internal uses include such applications as toilet flushing, while external applications will be used for irrigation. The aim is to reduce the water demand for the development and satisfy Northern Beaches Council's requirements.

Generally, the rainwater harvesting system will be an in-line tank for collecting and storing rainwater. When the rainwater storage tank is full, rainwater can pass through the tank and continue to be discharged via gravity into the stormwater drainage system. Rainwater from the storage tank will be pumped for distribution throughout the development in a dedicated non-potable water reticulation system.

A rainwater tank has been designed using MUSIC software to balance supply and demand and reduce non-potable water.

#### 6.4.1 Internal Base Water Demand

Indoor water demand has been estimated at 0.1kL/day/toilet or urinal for industrial development. No allowance is required for accessible toilets.

The above rates result in the following internal non-potable demand:

**Estimate** 75 Toilets 7.5 kL/day

#### 6.4.2 External Base Water Demand

The external base water demand has been estimated at 0.3kL/year/m<sup>2</sup> as PET-Rain for subsurface irrigation for industrial development.

The above regime for the landscaped area for the site gives the following yearly outdoor water demand:

Irrigated Area (0.3kL/year/m<sup>2</sup>) 3540m<sup>2</sup> 1,062 kL/year

#### 6.4.3 Rainwater Tank Sizina

The use of rainwater reduces the mains water demand and the amount of stormwater runoff. By collecting the rainwater run-off from roof areas, rainwater tanks provide a valuable water source suitable for flushing toilets and landscape irrigation.



Rainwater tanks have been designed, using MUSIC software to balance the supply and demand, based on the calculated base water demands and proposed roof catchment areas. Allowances in the MUSIC model have been made for high flow bypass which will be managed by a dual high flow (225mm downpipe) and low flow (100mm downpipe) roofwater collection configuration, or a syphonic system with a high flow bypass manifold.

Table 6.7 - Rainwater Reuse Requirements

Roof Catchment (m²)	High Flow Bypass (L/s)	MUSIC (kL)	Predicted Demand Reduction (%)	Provided Tank (kL)
3927	100	40	43.15	50

The MUSIC model, results summarised in **Table 6.7**, predicts that there will be a 68.6% reduction in non-potable water demand for the development with the provision of a minimum 50 kL rainwater tank.

We note that the final configuration and sizing of the rainwater tank are subject to detailed design considerations and optimum site utilisation.

#### 6.5 **Maintenance and Monitoring**

It is important that each component of the water quality treatment train is properly operated and maintained. In order to achieve the design treatment objectives, an indicative maintenance schedule has been prepared (refer to Table 6.8 below) to assist in the effective operation and maintenance of the various water quality components.

Note that inspection frequency may vary depending on site specific attributes and rainfall patterns in the area. In addition to the below nominated frequency it is recommended that inspections are made following large storm events.

Table 6.8 - Indicative Maintenance Schedule

Maintenance Action	Frequency	Responsibility	Procedure
Landscaped Areas			
Check density of vegetation and ensure minimum height of 150mm is maintained. Check for any evidence of weed infestation	Six monthly	Maintenance Contractor	Replant and/or fertilise, weed and water in accordance with landscape consultant specifications
Check for any evidence of	Six monthly/ After Major Storm	Maintenance Contractor	Reinstate eroded areas so that original, designed



channelisation and			swale profile is		
erosion			maintained		
Weed Infestation	Three Monthly	Maintenance Contractor	Remove any weed infestation ensuring all root ball of weed is removed. Replace with vegetation where required.		
Rainwater Tank					
Check for any clogging and blockage of the first flush device	Monthly	Maintenance Contractor	First flush device to be cleaned out		
Check for any clogging and blockage of the tank inlet -leaf/litter screen	Six monthly	Maintenance Contractor	Leaves and debris to be removed from the inlet leaf/litter screen		
Check the level of sediment within the tank	Every two years	Maintenance Contractor	Sediment and debris to be removed from rainwater tank floor if sediment level is greater than the maximum allowable depth as specified by the hydraulic consultant		
Inlet & Junction Pits					
Inside of pits	Six Monthly	Maintenance Contractor	Remove grate and inspect internal walls and base, repair where required. Remove any collected sediment, debris, litter.		
Outside of pits	Four Monthly/ After Major Storm	Maintenance Contractor	Clean grate of collected sediment, debris, litter and vegetation.		
Proprietary Treatment Devices (Ocean Protect)					
Refer to Manufacturers Operation and	Annually	Maintenance Contractor	Refer to Manufacturers Operation and		



Maintenance Manual			Maintenance Manual
Stormwater System			
General Inspection of complete stormwater drainage system	Bi-annually	Maintenance Contractor	Inspect all drainage structures noting any dilapidation in structures and carry out required repairs.



#### 7 FLOODING AND OVERLAND FLOW

#### 7.1 Introduction

A desktop review of overland flow and flooding about the proposed development has been completed. The assessment confirms the requirements of Northern Beaches Council's DCP have been met.

Our review and assessment have been based on a review of the detailed survey, the proposed development, and the evaluation of the site regarding the flood modelling and documented flood behaviour included in Manly Lagoon Floodplain Risk Management Study & Plan - 2018.

The site is located around 750m north of Manly Creek and about 3.5km North of the Manly Dam. The site is noted as required to provide stormwater attenuation, as discussed in **Section 5** of this report.

The site has formal inground drainage systems, with most stormwater piped into the Ø1050 drainage. It is understood that the existing buildings on the property discharge their roof water and part of the hardstand into the on-site detention tank and the council's drainage system.

#### 7.2 Manly Floodplain Risk Management Study & Plan – 2018

Northern Beaches Council provided extracts from a flood study of the Manly Lagoon catchment. The study involved a hydrological and hydraulic assessment of the catchment at a regional level.

We provide excerpts of flooding associated with the 1% AEP storm event from the report in Figure 7.1, Figure 7.2, and Figure 7.3 below. Figure 7.1 is an excerpt of the 1% AEP Flood Hazard; Figure 7.2 is an excerpt of the 1% AEP Flood Depth; Figure 7.3 is an excerpt of the 1% AEP Flood Velocity Depth Products.



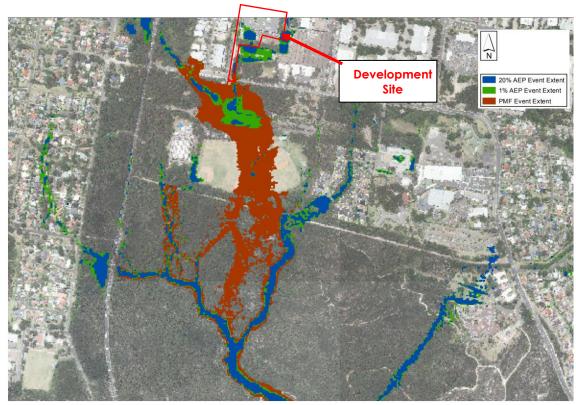


Figure 7.1 – Design Flood Extents – PMF, 1% and 20% AEP Events.

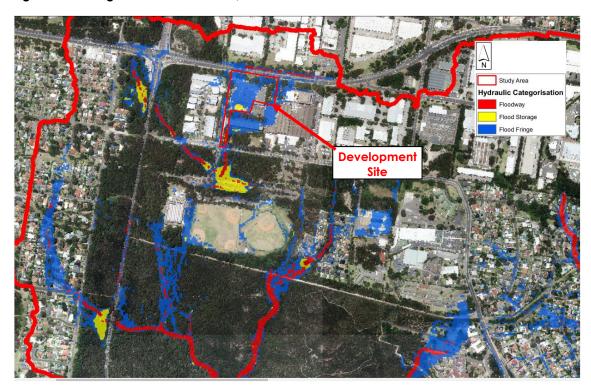


Figure 7.2 – Hydraulic Categorisation – 1% AEP Event.



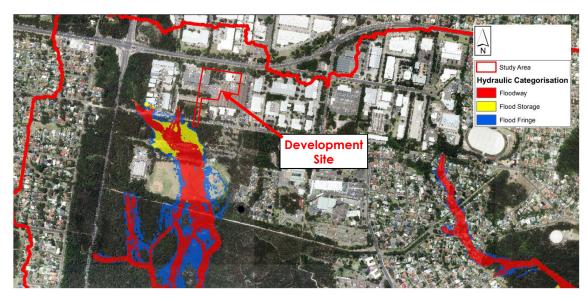


Figure 7.3 – Hydraulic Categorisation – PMF Event.



Figure 7.4 – True Hydraulic Hazard – 1% AEP Flood Event.





Figure 7.5 – True Hydraulic Hazard – PMF Flood Event.

Figure 7.1 illustrates flood extents for the 20% AEP and 1% AEP events, while no flood extents are shown for the PMF event. Similarly, Figure 7.2, Figure 7.3, Figure 7.4, and **Figure 7.5** depict the same occurrence.

Figure 7.2 identifies a large portion of the site as a "flood fringe," with a small area designated as "flood storage." The isolated flood encroachment is likely due to local grading and should not be attributed to overland flow or flooding within the site. However, it is worth noting that during the flood study, Warringah Rd's development was incomplete, incorporating a New Jersey barrier and multiple kerb inlet pits (Figure 7.8). It should also be noted that the northern catchment, which could flood the site, is limited and would not adversely affect the proposed development, as demonstrated in the Manly Lagoon Flood Study.





Figure 7.6 - Warringah Rd (Near Maps - Jul 2016).



Figure 7.7 - Warringah Rd (NearMaps - Mar 2023).





Figure 7.8 - Warringah Road (August 2022).



#### 7.3 **External Catchments and Overland Flow Provisions**

An assessment of overland flow was conducted to determine the potential impact of complete blockage of the council's 1050mm diameter stormwater pipe.

Based on Figure 7.9, an estimated upstream catchment of 5.5ha for the 1050mm diameter pipe resulted in a peak flow rate of 3 m<sup>3</sup>/s for the 1% AEP event, calculated using the Rational Method. According to the LTS Detail Survey (Appendix E), the 1050mm diameter concrete pipe has an approximate slope of 6%, indicating a full capacity of 7.3 m³/s (Colebrook White Calculation), indicating the existing pipe is sufficient to convey the estimated catchment.



Figure 7.9 - Estimated 1050mm diameter upstream catchment.

The NSW Government - Spatial Services Digital Elevation Models (dated 06/2020) indicate that the grades at Warringah Rd were designed to direct flow towards the kerb inlet pits in front of the proposed development lot. To assess the risk of upstream overland flow impacting the site, a detailed analysis using DRAINS was conducted. This study evaluated the capacities of the Warringah Road kerb inlet pits in the context of the recent upgrades at the Warringah Road and Wakehurst Parkway intersection. The digital elevation model shows that the kerb & gutter sag is located approximately 90m west of the site, with a difference of approximately 800mm between the sag and the levels in front of the site.

The evaluation included all relevant inlet pits on Warringah Road, applying blockage factors of 0.5 for sag pits and 0.2 for on-grade pits. Additionally, the stormwater pipeline along the road were considered to have a diameter of 375 mm and to maintain a minimum longitudinal slope of 0.5%. Despite the segmented nature of the road, created by a median that divides the eastbound and westbound lanes, and



the high number of inlet pits within this section, the findings confirm that the kerb, gutter, and inlet pits collectively provide adequate capacity to handle stormwater for up to the 1% Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP) event, effectively preventing water ingress onto the site.

Moreover, in the event that the 1050mm diameter pipe at these kerb inlet pits becomes completely blocked, an overflow path will form diverting water towards the intersection of Warringah Road and Wakehurst Parkway underpass. This effectively safeguards the site from potential overland flow from upstream catchments during critical scenarios.

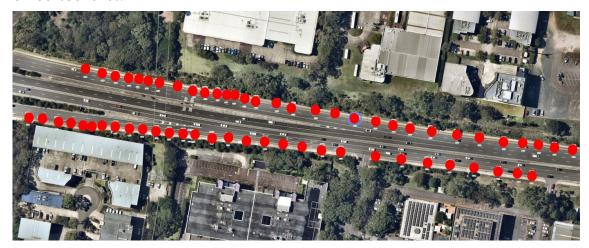


Figure 10 - Location of the pits at Warringah Road (Source: Nearmaps Jan/25)

#### 7.4 Floodplain Management Considerations

#### 7.4.1 Flood Planning Level

Introducing a Flood Planning Level (FPL) is an important flood risk management measure. FPLs are derived from a combination of a designated flood event, which can either be a historic flood or a design flood of a certain recurrence interval, plus a nominated freeboard depth.

The NSW Floodplain Development Manual, 2005 recommends that the FPL generally be based on the 100-year ARI event. It suggests that although this event can vary, it should only be done in exceptional circumstances. Adopting the 1% AEP event for the proposed industrial development is considered appropriate.

The freeboard in an FPL is the flood level difference between its base level and the FPL. Freeboard is designed to provide reasonable certainty that the reduced risk exposure provided by the chosen FPL is warranted, taking into account factors such as:

Uncertainties in the estimate of flood levels:

Differences in water levels across the floodplain;

Wave action resulting from wind and vehicular/marine traffic during the flood event;

Changes in rainfall patterns due to climate change;

The cumulative effect of subsequent infill development on existing zoned land.



The Floodplain Development Manual recommends a freeboard of 0.5m for most new industrial developments, and it is considered appropriate to adopt this freeboard for the proposed development.

The FPL defined in the Floodplain Development Manual is noted to be consistent with that of the Bankstown Council.

#### 7.4.2 Hydraulic and Hazard Categorisation

Floodwaters can vary significantly, both in time and place across the floodplain. They can flow fast and deep at some locations and slow and shallow at other locations. That can result in large variations in the personal danger and physical property damage from the flood.

The Floodplain Development Manual recognises three hydraulic categories of floodprone land: floodway, flood storage and flood fringe. These are then further separated into two hazard categories: high and low.

#### Floodways

Floodways are those areas where a significant volume of water flows during floods and are often aligned with natural channels. They are areas that, even if only partially blocked, would cause a substantial redistribution of flood flow, which could adversely affect other areas. They can also be areas with deeper and higher velocity flow.

#### Flood Storage

Flood storage areas are the parts of the floodplain that provide temporary storage for floodwaters during the passage of a flood. If a reduction in the flood storage area is experienced due to the filling of land or construction of a levee bank, it can result in adverse effects on the flood levels and peak flow rates in other areas.

#### Flood Fringe

Flood fringe areas are the remaining area of land affected by flooding. The development of flood fringe land does not generally have any major impact on the pattern of flood flows and/or levels.

The preparation of a flood study is almost always required in the determination of hydraulic categories. That is so that peak depths, velocities and the extent of flooding can be determined across the catchment.

#### **Hazard Categories**

Flood hazard categories are divided into high and low hazards for each hydraulic category. High-hazard areas are defined as those with a possible danger to personal safety and the potential for significant structural damage. Non-disabled adults would have difficulty wading to safety. With low-hazard areas, should it be necessary, a truck could evacuate people and their possessions, and non-disabled adults would have little difficulty in wading to safety.



Flood hazard criteria within the site have been defined as H1 in relation to the overland flow path on site.

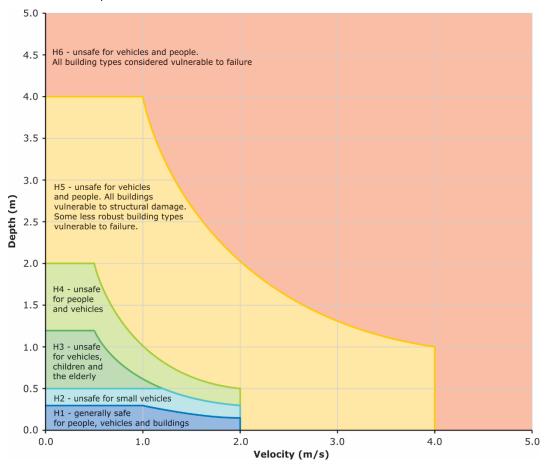


Figure 7.11 – Combined Flood Hazard Curves (Smith et al., 2014).



Table 6.7.3. Combined Hazard Curves - Vulnerability Thresholds (Smith et al., 2014)

Hazard Vulnerability Classification	Description
H1	Generally safe for vehicles, people and buildings.
H2	Unsafe for small vehicles.
H3	Unsafe for vehicles. children and the elderly.
H4	Unsafe for vehicles and people.
H5	Unsafe for vehicles and people. All buildings vulnerable to structural damage. Some less robust buildings subject to failure.
H6	Unsafe for vehicles and people. All building types considered vulnerable to failure.

Table 6.7.4. Combined Hazard Curves - Vulnerability Thresholds Classification Limits (Smith et al., 2014)

Hazard Vulnerability Classification	Classification Limit (D and V in combination)	Limiting Still Water Depth (D)	Limiting Velocity (V)
H1	D*V ≤ 0.3	0.3	2.0
H2	D*V ≤ 0.6	0.5	2.0
H3	D*V ≤ 0.6	1.2	2.0
H4	D*V ≤ 1.0	2.0	2.0
H5	D*V ≤ 4.0	4.0	4.0
Н6	D*V > 4.0	_	-

Figure 7.12 – Adopted Hazard Criteria and Provisional Flood Hazard Chart (Australian Rainfall and Runoff 2019).

#### 7.4.3 Flood Damages

Damage caused by floods is generally categorised as either tangible or intangible. Tangible damages are financial in nature and can be readily measured in monetary terms. They include direct damages, such as damage or loss caused by floodwaters wetting goods and property, and indirect damages, such as lost wages incurred during clean-up periods after the flood event. Intangible damage includes emotional stress and even mental and physical illness caused by the flood. It is difficult, if not impossible, to quantify intangible damages in financial terms.

From a flood planning perspective, it is important to consider the following direct damage categories:

Contents Damage – refers to damage to the contents of buildings, including carpets, furniture, and other personal property;

Structural Damage - refers to damage to the structural fabric of buildings, such as foundations, walls, floors, windows, and built-in fittings; and

External Damage – includes damage to all items external to buildings, such as cars, landscaping, and other outdoor features.

As there is no way to prevent a flood from occurring and excluding all development within flood-prone areas is unrealistic, establishing an FPL is to minimise the risk of direct damage when a flood occurs. By minimising the direct damage, there is a carry-on effect, whereby other associated indirect tangible damages and intangible damages are also minimised.



#### 7.4.4 **Emergency Response Planning**

Flood planning refers to preparing a formal community-based plan of action to deal with the threat, onset and aftermath of flooding. It involves planning an event equal to or greater than the event used to derive the FPL.

The action plan should include an on-site response plan that addresses what measures should be undertaken once the threat of a flood is imminent. A flood evacuation strategy should also be included so that all persons within the precinct are familiar with the processes required if a flood occurs.

#### 7.5 **Flood Assessment Conclusion**

In conclusion, the report indicates that the proposed development project in Northern Beaches Council has a low flood risk. The desktop review of overland flow and flooding revealed that the site is not susceptible to mainstream flooding in the local 1% AEP flood event or flooding in the PMF flood event from the Mainly Lagoon Catchment.

Although a small isolated encroachment at the centre of the site poses a medium risk, it is deemed a result of the existing grading and not considered overland flow or flooding within the subject site.

The existing council's 1050mm diameter stormwater pipe has enough capacity to convey the upstream flow. It was demonstrated that the proposed development has a safe route for the stormwater in case of 100% blockage of the 1050mm diameter.

The assessment and management strategy proposed in the report demonstrates that the development aligns with the current council flood policy and poses acceptable impacts regarding flooding and flood safety.



## 8 **EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL PLANS**

An erosion and sediment control plan (ESCP) are included in drawings CO9431.01-DA20, DA21 and DA25. These plans show the works can proceed without polluting receiving waters. A detailed plan will be prepared after development consent is granted and before works commence.

#### 8.1 **General Conditions**

- The ESCP will be read in conjunction with the engineering plans, and any other plans or written instructions that may be issued in relation to development at the subject site.
- 2. Contractors will ensure that all soil and water management works are undertaken as instructed in this specification and constructed following the guidelines stated in Managing Urban Stormwater, Soils and Construction (1998) and Northern Beaches specifications.
- 3. All subcontractors will be informed of their responsibilities in minimising the potential for soil erosion and pollution to down slope areas.

### **Land Disturbance** 8.2

Where practicable, the soil erosion hazard on the site will be kept as low as possible and as recommended in Table 8.1.

Table 8.1 - Limitations to access

Land Use	Limitation	Comments
Construction areas	Limited to 5 (preferably 2) metres from the edge of any essential construction activity as shown on the engineering plans.	All site workers will clearly recognise these areas that, where appropriate, are identified with barrier fencing (upslope) and sediment fencing (downslope), or similar materials.
Access areas	Limited to a maximum width of 5 metres	The site manager will determine and mark the location of these zones onsite. They can vary in position so as to best conserve existing vegetation and protect downstream areas while being considerate of the needs of efficient works activities. All site workers will clearly recognise these boundaries.
Remaining lands	Entry prohibited except for essential management works	



#### 8.3 **Erosion Control Conditions**

Clearly visible barrier fencing shall be installed as shown on the plan and elsewhere at the discretion of the site superintendent to ensure traffic control and prohibit unnecessary site disturbance. Vehicular access to the site shall be limited to only those essential for construction work and they shall enter the site only through the stabilised access points.

- Soil materials will be replaced in the same order they are removed from the ground. It is particularly important that all subsoils are buried, and topsoils remain on the surface at the completion of works.
- Where practicable, schedule the construction program so that the time from starting land disturbance to stabilisation has a duration of less than six months.
- Notwithstanding this, schedule works so that the duration from the conclusion of land shaping to completion of final stabilisation is less than 20 working days.
- Land recently established with grass species will be watered regularly until an effective cover has properly established and plants are growing vigorously. Further application of seed might be necessary later in areas of inadequate vegetation establishment.
- Where practical, foot and vehicular traffic will be kept away from all recently established areas
- Earth batters shall be constructed in accordance with the Geotechnical Engineers Report or with as law a gradient as practical but not steeper than:
  - 2H:1V where slope length is less than 7 metres
  - 2.5H:1V where slope length is between 7 and 10 metres
  - 3H:1V where slope length is between 10 and 12 metres 0
  - 4H:1V where slope length is between 12 and 18 metres
  - 5H:1V where slope length is between 18 and 27 metres  $\circ$
  - 6H:1V where slope length is greater than 27 metres
- All earthworks, including waterways/drains/spillways and their outlets, will be constructed to be stable in at least the design storm event.
- During windy weather, large, unprotected areas will be kept moist (not wet) by sprinkling with water to keep dust under control. In the event water is not available in sufficient quantities, soil binders and/or dust retardants will be used or the surface will be left in a cloddy state that resists removal by wind.

#### 8.4 **Pollution Control Conditions**

- Stockpiles will not be located within 5 metres of hazard areas, including likely areas of high velocity flows such as waterways, paved areas and driveways. Silt/ sediment fences and appropriate stabilisation of stockpiles are to be provided as detailed on the drawings.
- Sediment fences will:
  - Be installed where shown on the drawings, and elsewhere at the discretion of the site superintendent to contain the coarser sediment fraction (including aggregated fines) as near as possible to their source.



- b) Have a catchment area not exceeding 720 square meters, a storage depth (including both settling and settled zones) of at least 0.6 meters, and internal dimensions that provide maximum surface area for settling, and
- c) Provide a return of 1-meter upslope at intervals along the fence where catchment area exceeds 720 square meters, to limit discharge reaching each section to 10 litres/second in a maximum 20-year to discharge.
- Sediment removed from any trapping device will be disposed in locations where further erosion and consequent pollution to down slope lands and waterways will not occur.
- Water will be prevented from directly entering the permanent drainage system it is relatively sediment free (i.e. the catchment area has been permanently landscaped and/or likely sediment has been treated in an approved device). Nevertheless, stormwater inlets will be protected.
- Temporary soil and water management structures will be removed only after the lands they are protecting are stabilised.



#### 9 CONCLUSION

Goodman Property has commissioned Costin Roe Consulting Pty Ltd to prepare this Civil Engineering Report to support a Development Application for a new industrial development at 14 Aquatic Drive, Frenchs Forest, NSW.

A civil engineering strategy for the project has been developed, which provides a best-practice solution within the constraints of the existing landform and proposes a development layout. A stormwater quality management strategy has been designed to reduce the pollutant loads in stormwater leaving the proposed site.

The stormwater management for the development has been designed per Section 8.1.1 of the Northern Beaches Council's PL 850 WATER – Water Management Policy.

During the construction phase, a Sediment and Erosion Control Plan will be in place to protect the downstream drainage system and receiving waters from sedimentladen runoff.

During the operational phase of the development, a treatment train incorporating Stormwater Treatment Measures (STMs) comprising a proprietary treatment train of gross pollutant trap and filtration unit has been proposed to mitigate the increase in stormwater pollutant loads generated by the development. MUSIC modelling results indicate that the proposed STM effectively reduces pollutant loads from the stormwater discharging from the site and that the provided treatment meets the requirements of the Northern Beaches Council. Best management practices have been applied to the development to ensure that the quality of stormwater runoff is not detrimental to the receiving environment.

This report provides sufficient information to show the council that the legal points of discharge and a suitable stormwater management strategy are available for the development and the associated requirements. The management strategies in this report are recommended to be approved and incorporated into the future detailed design.



## 10 **REFERENCES**

- Managing Urban Stormwater, Soils and Construction (1998) The Blue Book, Landcom
- Northern Beaches Council WSUD & MUSIC Modelling Guidelines (2016)
- PL 850 WATER Water Management Policy (2017), Warringah
- Warringah Council On-site Stormwater Detention Technical Specification
- Warringah Development Control Plan (2011)
- Manly Lagoon Floodplain Risk Management Study & Plan (2018)



## 11 APPENDICES

# APPENDIX A DRAWINGS BY COSTIN ROE CONSULTING

# PROPOSED INDUSTRIAL BUILDING 14 AQUATIC DRIVE, FRENCHS FOREST, NSW, 2086 CIVIL DRAWINGS FOR DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION

# DRAWING LIST:

DRAWING LIST:	
DRAWING NO.	DRAWING TITLE
CO9431.01-DA10	DRAWING LIST & GENERAL NOTES
5001 D4 04 D 400	EDOCIONI AND CEDIMENT CONTROL DI ANI CHEET A
CO9431.01-DA20	EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN - SHEET 1
CO9431.01-DA21	EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN - SHEET 2
C09431.01-DA25	EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL DETAILS - SHEET 1
C09431.01-DA26	EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL DETAILS - SHEET 2
CO9431.01-DA30	BULK EARTHWORKS & CUT/FILL KEY PLAN- SHEET 1
C09431.01-DA30	BULK EARTHWORKS & COT/FILL KEY PLAN- SHEET 2
CO9431.01-DA35	BULK EARTHWORKS SECTION - SHEET 1
C09431.01-DA36	BULK EARTHWORKS SECTION - SHEET 2
C09431.01-DA40	STORMWATER DRAINAGE PLAN – KEY PLAN
CO9431.01-DA41	STORMWATER DRAINAGE PLAN - GROUND FLOOR-SHEET 1
C09431.01-DA42	STORMWATER DRAINAGE PLAN - GROUND FLOOR-SHEET 2
C09431.01-DA43	STORMWATER DRAINAGE PLAN – LEVEL 1
CO9431.01-DA44	STORMWATER DRAINAGE PLAN – LEVEL 2
CO9431.01-DA45	STORMWATER DRAINAGE DETAILS - SHEET 1
CO9431.01-DA46	STORMWATER DRAINAGE DETAILS - SHEET 2
CO9431.01-DA48	MUSIC CATCHMENT PLAN
C09431.01-DA49	STORMWATER OSD TANK DETAILS
C09431.01-DA50	FINISHED LEVELS PLAN – KEY PLAN
C09431.01-DA51	FINISHED LEVELS PLAN - GROUND FLOOR- SHEET 1
CO9431.01-DA52	FINISHED LEVELS PLAN - GROUND FLOOR- SHEET 2
C09431.01-DA53	FINISHED LEVELS PLAN - LEVEL 1
CO9431.01-DA54	FINISHED LEVELS PLAN - LEVEL 2
CO9431.01-DA55	TYPICAL SECTIONS

## GENERAL NOTES:

- 1. THESE DRAWINGS SHALL BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH ALL ARCHITECTURAL AND OTHER CONSULTANTS' DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS AND WITH SUCH OTHER WRITTEN INSTRUCTIONS AS MAY BE ISSUED DURING THE COURSE OF THE CONTRACT. ANY DISCREPANCY SHALL BE REFERRED TO THE ENGINEER BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH THE WORK.
- 2. ALL MATERIALS AND WORKMANSHIP SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE RELEVANT AND CURRENT STANDARDS AUSTRALIA CODES AND WITH THE BY-LAWS AND ORDINANCES OF THE RELEVANT BUILDING AUTHORITIES EXCEPT WHERE VARIED BY THE PROJECT SPECIFICATION.
- 3. ALL DIMENSIONS SHOWN SHALL BE VERIFIED BY THE BUILDER ON SITE.
  ENGINEER'S DRAWINGS SHALL NOT BE SCALED FOR DIMENSIONS.
  ENGINEER'S DRAWINGS ISSUED IN ANY ELECTRONIC FORMAT MUST NOT BE USED FOR DIMENSIONAL SETOUT.
- REFER TO THE ARCHITECT'S DRAWINGS FOR ALL DIMENSIONAL SETOUT INFORMATION.

  4. DURING CONSTRUCTION THE STRUCTURE SHALL BE MAINTAINED IN A STABLE CONDITION AND NO PART SHALL BE OVERSTRESSED. TEMPORARY BRACING SHALL BE PROVIDED BY THE BUILDER TO KEEP THE WORKS AND EXCAVATIONS STABLE AT ALL TIMES.
- 5. UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE ALL LEVELS ARE IN METRES AND ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETRES
  6. ALL WORKS SHALL BE UNDERTAKEN IN ACCORDANCE WITH ACCEPTABLE SAFETY STANDARDS &
  APPROPRIATE SAFETY SIGNS SHALL BE INSTALLED AT ALL TIMES DURING THE PROGRESS OF THE

## **EXISTING SERVICES NOTES:**

- 1. DURING THE EXECUTION OF WORKS, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL MAINTAIN THE INTEGRITY OF EXISTING SERVICES. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL REPAIR ANY DAMAGE CAUSED TO THE EXISTING SERVICES TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE SUPERINTENDENT AND THE RELEVANT SERVICE AUTHORITY AT NO COST TO THE PRINCIPAL
- 2. WHERE IT IS NECESSARY TO REMOVE, DIVERT OR CUT INTO ANY EXISTING SERVICE, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL GIVE AT LEAST THREE (3) DAYS NOTICE OF ITS REQUIREMENTS TO THE SUPERINTENDENT, WHO WILL ADVISE WHAT ARRANGEMENTS SHOULD BE MADE FOR THE ALTERATION OF SUCH EXISTING WORKS.
- 3. EXISTING SERVICES HAVE BEEN PLOTTED FROM SUPPLIED DATA. THE ACCURACY IS NOT GUARANTEED. IT SHALL BE THE CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY TO ESTABLISH THE LOCATION AND LEVEL OF ALL EXISTING SERVICES PRIOR TO COMMENCING WORK. ALL CLEARANCES AND APPROVALS SHALL ALSO BE OBTAINED FROM THE RELEVANT SERVICE AUTHORITY PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF WORK.
- 4. ALL NEW AND EXHUMED SERVICES THAT CROSS EXISTING AND FUTURE ROADS/PAVEMENTS WITHIN THE SITE SHALL BE BACKFILLED WITH DGB20 MATERIAL TO SUBGRADE LEVEL AND COMPACTED TO 98% STANDARD DENSITY RATIO. SUBJECT TO PRIOR APPROVAL FROM RELEVANT AUTHORITY.
- 5. ON COMPLETION OF SERVICES INSTALLATION. ALL DISTURBED AREAS SHALL BE RESTORED TO ORIGINAL, INCLUDING KERBS, FOOTPATHS, CONCRETE AREAS, GRAVEL AREAS, GRASSED AREAS AND ROAD PAVEMENTS.
- 6. CARE TO BE TAKEN WHEN EXCAVATING NEAR UTILITY SERVICES. NO MECHANICAL EXCAVATION TO BE UNDERTAKEN OVER SERVICES. LIAISE WITH RELEVANT AUTHORITY.
- 7. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL ALLOW FOR THE CAPPING OFF, EXCAVATION AND REMOVAL IF REQUIRED OF ALL EXISTING SERVICES IN AREAS AFFECTED BY THE WORKS WITHIN THE CONTRACT AREA AS SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS UNLESS DIRECTED OTHERWISE BY THE SUPERINTENDENT. ALL TO REGULATORY AUTHORITY STANDARDS AND APPROVAL.
- 8. THE CONTRACTOR IS TO MAINTAIN EXISTING STORMWATER DRAINAGE FLOWS THROUGH THE ROADS AT ALL TIMES. MAKE DUE ALLOWANCE FOR ALL SUCH FLOWS AT ALL TIMES.
- 9. PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF ANY WORKS THE CONTRACTOR SHALL OBTAIN THE SUPERINTENDENT'S APPROVAL OF THE PROGRAM FOR THE RELOCATION/CONSTRUCTION OF TEMPORARY SERVICES.
- 10. CONTRACTOR SHALL CONSTRUCT TEMPORARY SERVICES AS REQUIRED TO MAINTAIN EXISTING SUPPLY TO BUILDINGS REMAINING IN OPERATION DURING WORKS TO THE SATISFACTION AND APPROVAL OF THE SUPERINTENDENT. ONCE DIVERSION IS COMPLETE AND COMMISSIONED THE CONTRACTOR SHALL REMOVE ALL SUCH TEMPORARY SERVICES AND MAKE GOOD TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.
- 11. INTERRUPTION TO SUPPLY OF EXISTING SERVICES SHALL BE DONE SO AS NOT TO CAUSE ANY INCONVENIENCE OR DAMAGE TO THE ADJACENT RESIDENCES. CONTRACTOR TO GAIN APPROVAL OF THE SUPERINTENDENT FOR TIME OF INTERRUPTION.
- 12. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL UNDERTAKE A DIAL BEFORE YOU DIG (DBYD 1100) SERVICES SEARCH BEFORE THE COMMENCEMENT OF ANY WORKS.





## **ELECTRONIC INFORMATION NOTES:**

- THE ISSUED DRAWINGS IN HARD COPY OR PDF FORMAT TAKE PRECEDENCE OVER ANY
- ELECTRONICALLY ISSUED INFORMATION, LAYOUTS OR DESIGN MODELS.

  2. THE CONTRACTOR'S DIRECT AMENDMENT OR MANIPULATION OF THE DATA OR INFORMATION THAT MIGHT BE CONTAINED WITHIN AN ENGINEER-SUPPLIED DIGITAL TERRAIN MODEL AND ITS SUBSEQUENT USE TO UNDERTAKE THE WORKS WILL BE SOLELY
- AT THE DISCRETION OF AND THE RISK OF THE CONTRACTOR.

  3. THE CONTRACTOR IS REQUIRED TO HIGHLIGHT ANY DISCREPANCIES BETWEEN THE DIGITAL TERRAIN MODEL AND INFORMATION PROVIDED IN THE CONTRACT AND/OR DRAWINGS AND IS REQUIRED TO SEEK CLARIFICATION FROM THE SUPERINTENDENT.
- 4. THE ENGINEER WILL NOT BE LIABLE OR RESPONSIBLE FOR THE POSSIBLE ON-GOING NEED TO UPDATE THE DIGITAL TERRAIN MODEL, SHOULD THERE BE ANY AMENDMENTS OR CHANGES TO THE DRAWINGS OR CONTRACT INITIATED BY THE CONTRACTOR.

# FOR DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION

REVISED AS CLOUDED

13.10.25 C
ISSUED FOR DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION
15.04.25 B
ISSUED FOR INFORMATION
28.02.25 A
AMENDMENTS
DATE ISSUE





PROPOSED INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

14 AQUATIC DRIVE, FRENCHS FOREST,

NSW, 2086

NSW, 2086

PESIGNED DRAWN DATE CHECKED SIZE SCALE CAD REF:

IL RN JAN '25 XC A1 AS SHOWN C09431.01-DA 10



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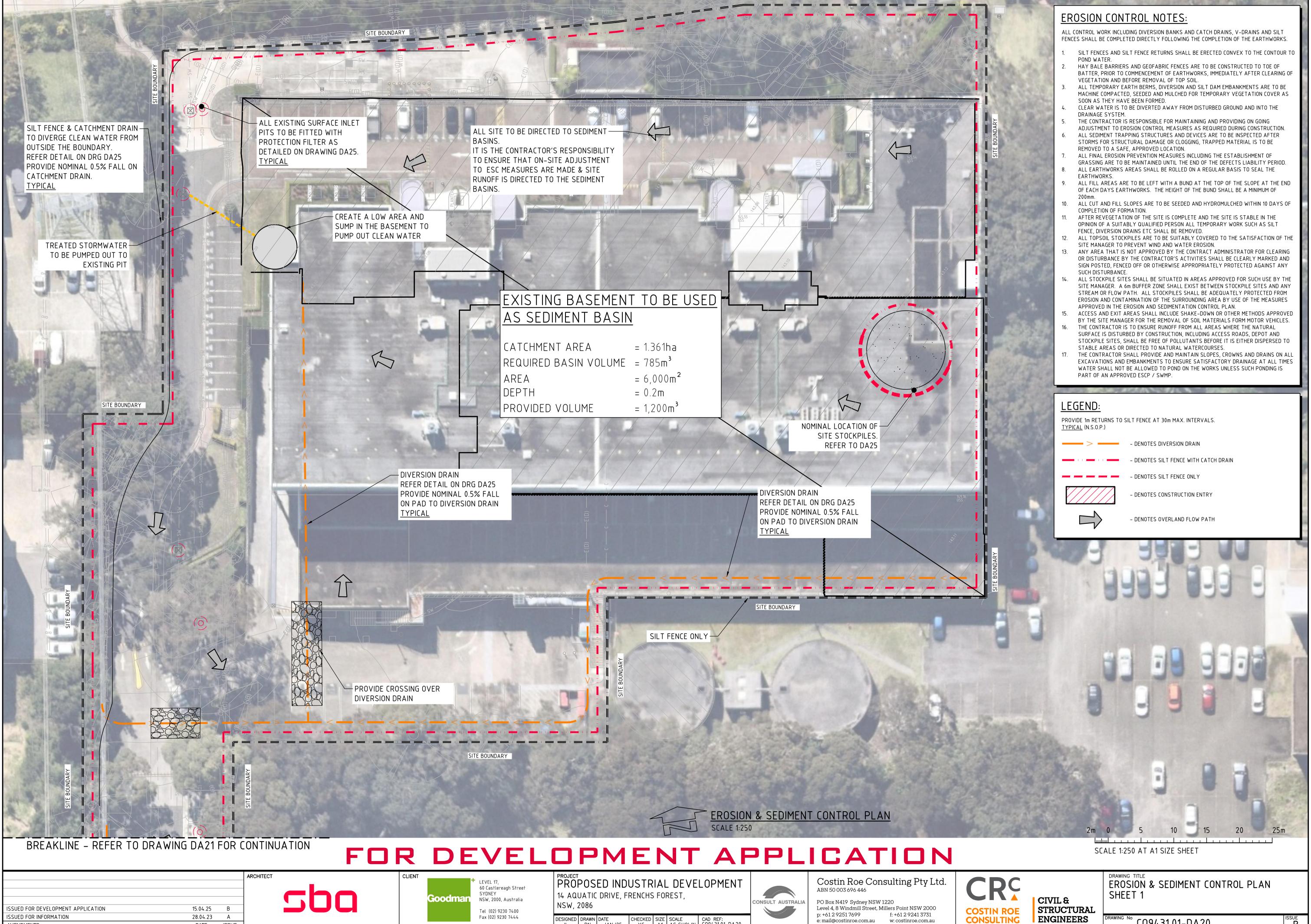


CIVIL &
STRUCTURAL
ENGINEERS

DRAWINGS LIST & GENERAL NOTES

CO9431.01-DA 10

1–ΠΔ 10



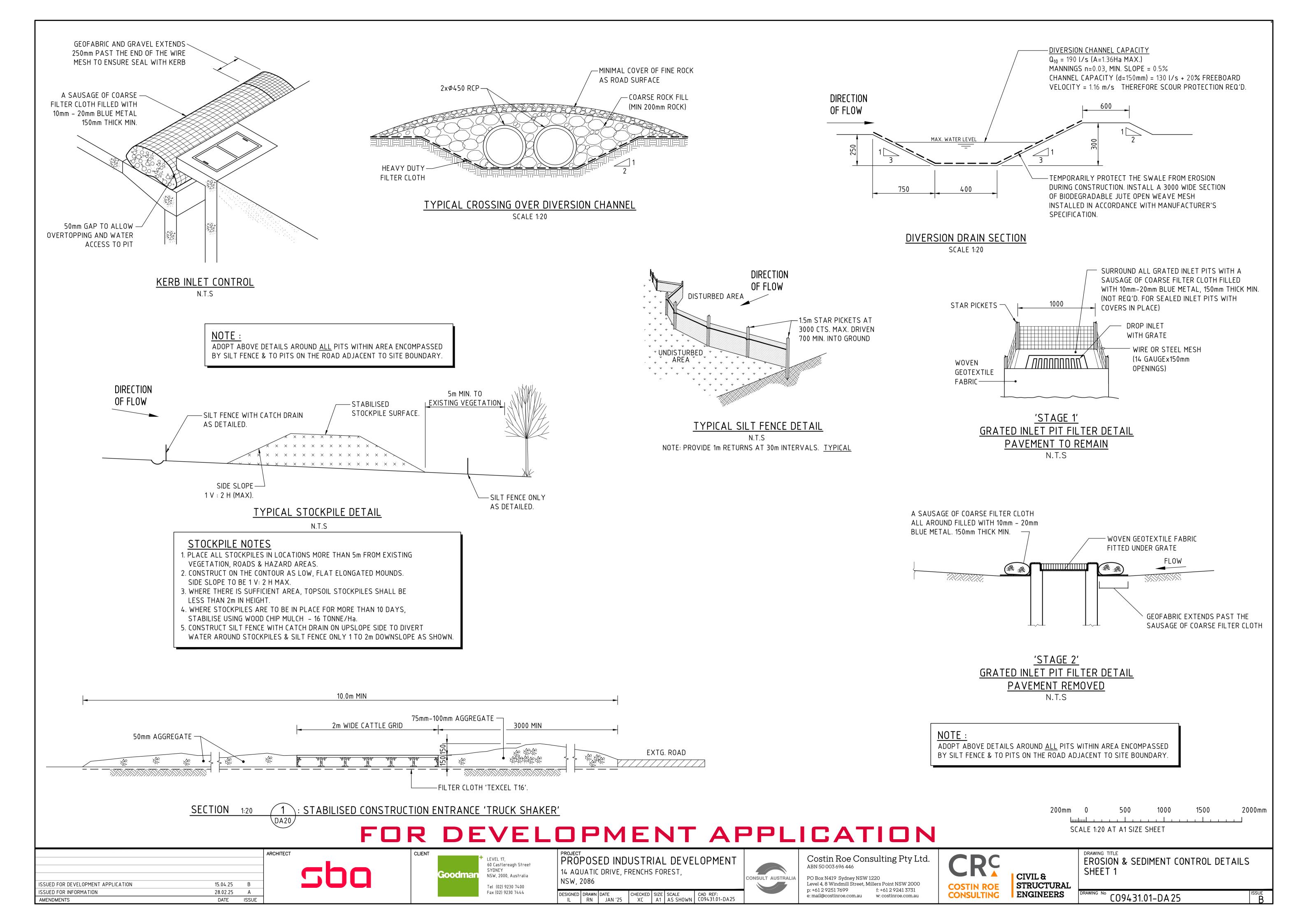
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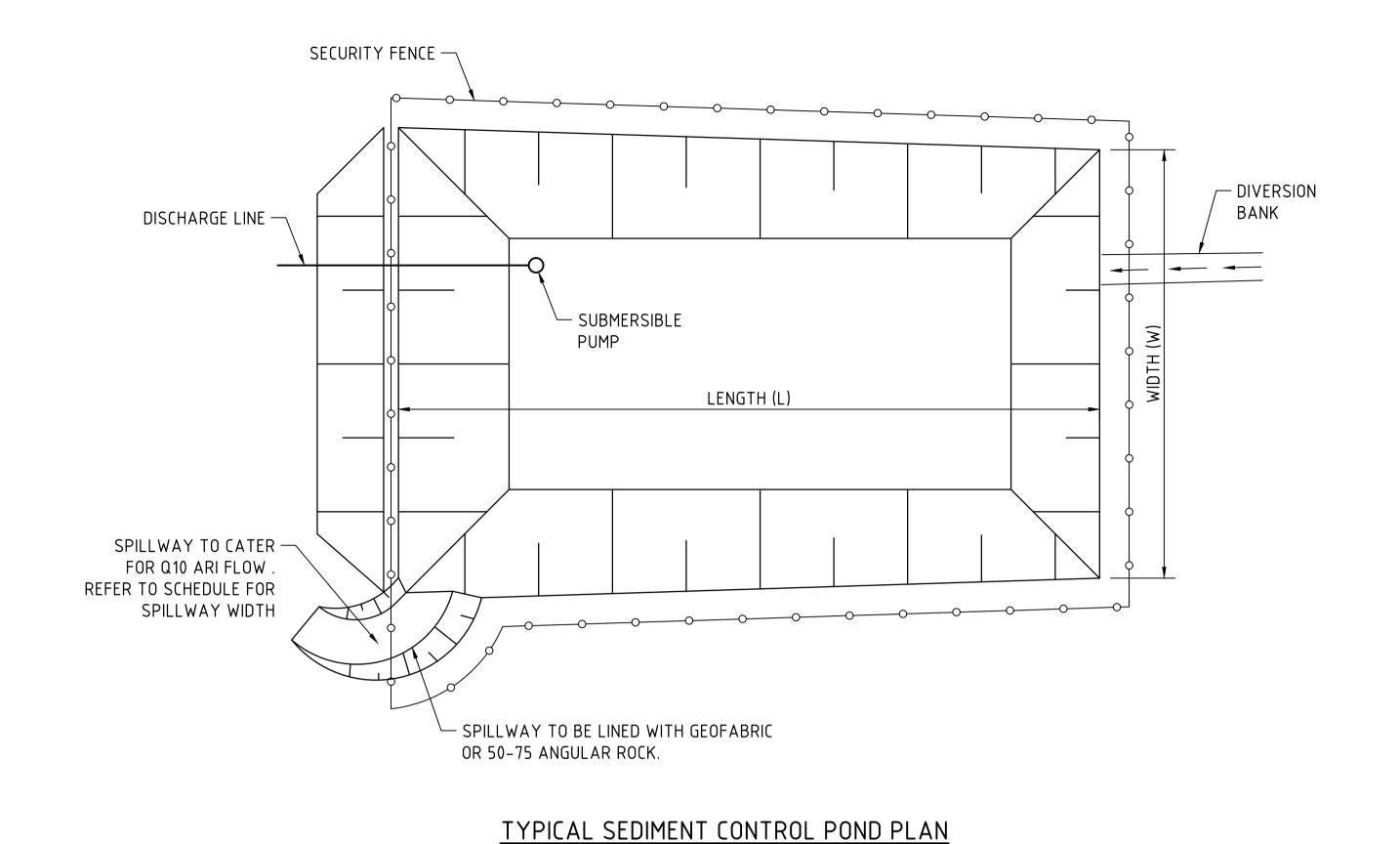
AMENDMENTS

DATE ISSUE

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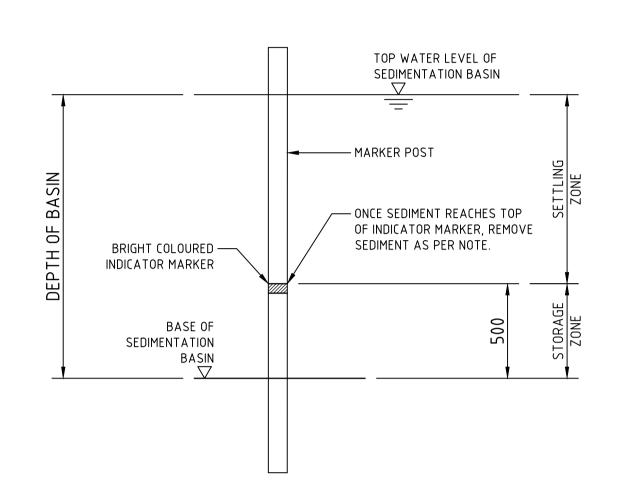




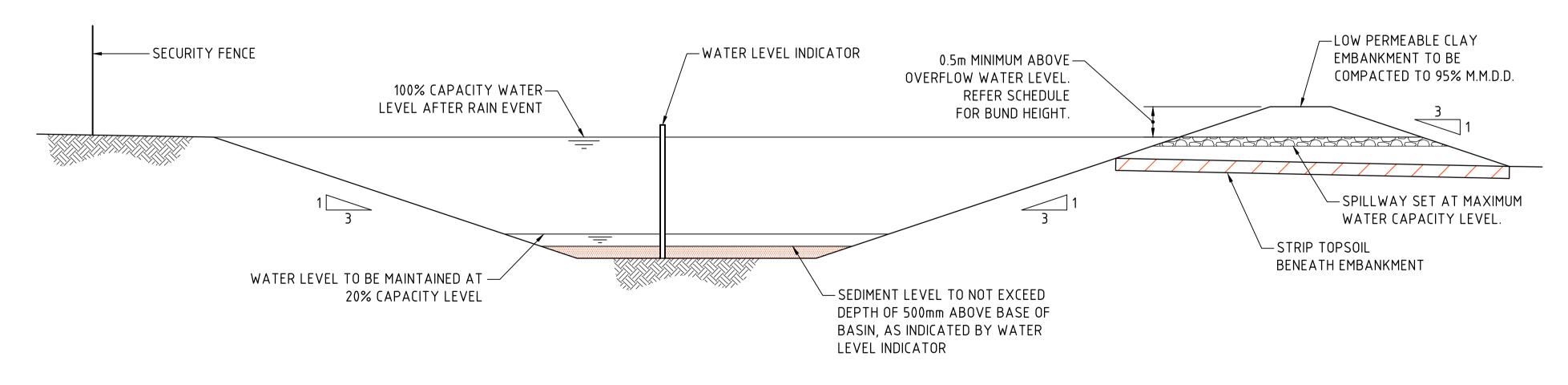


SCALE 1:250

SPILLWAY SCHEDULE					
CATCHMENT (Ha)	FLOW (m³/s)	WIDTH (m)	FLOW DEPTH (m)	ROCK SIZE (mm)	BUND HEIGHT ABOVE SPILLWAY (m)
1	0.3	2	0.20	200	0.70
2	0.6	4	0.20	200	0.70
5	1.4	5	0.30	200	0.80
10	2.8	8	0.35	200	0.85
20	2.8	8	0.35	200	0.85



SEDIMENT STORAGE MARKER SCALE 1:20



TYPICAL SEDIMENT CONTROL BASIN SECTION SCALE 1:50

# FOR DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION

ARCHITECT ISSUED FOR DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION 15.04.25 B ISSUED FOR INFORMATION 28.02.25 A DATE ISSUE AMENDMENTS



PROPOSED INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT 14 AQUATIC DRIVE, FRENCHS FOREST, NSW, 2086 DESIGNED DRAWN DATE CHECKED SIZE SCALE CAD REF:
IL RN JAN '25 XC A1 AS SHOWN C09431.01-DA 26



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CIVIL & STRUCTURAL **ENGINEERS** 

EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL DETAILS SHEET 2

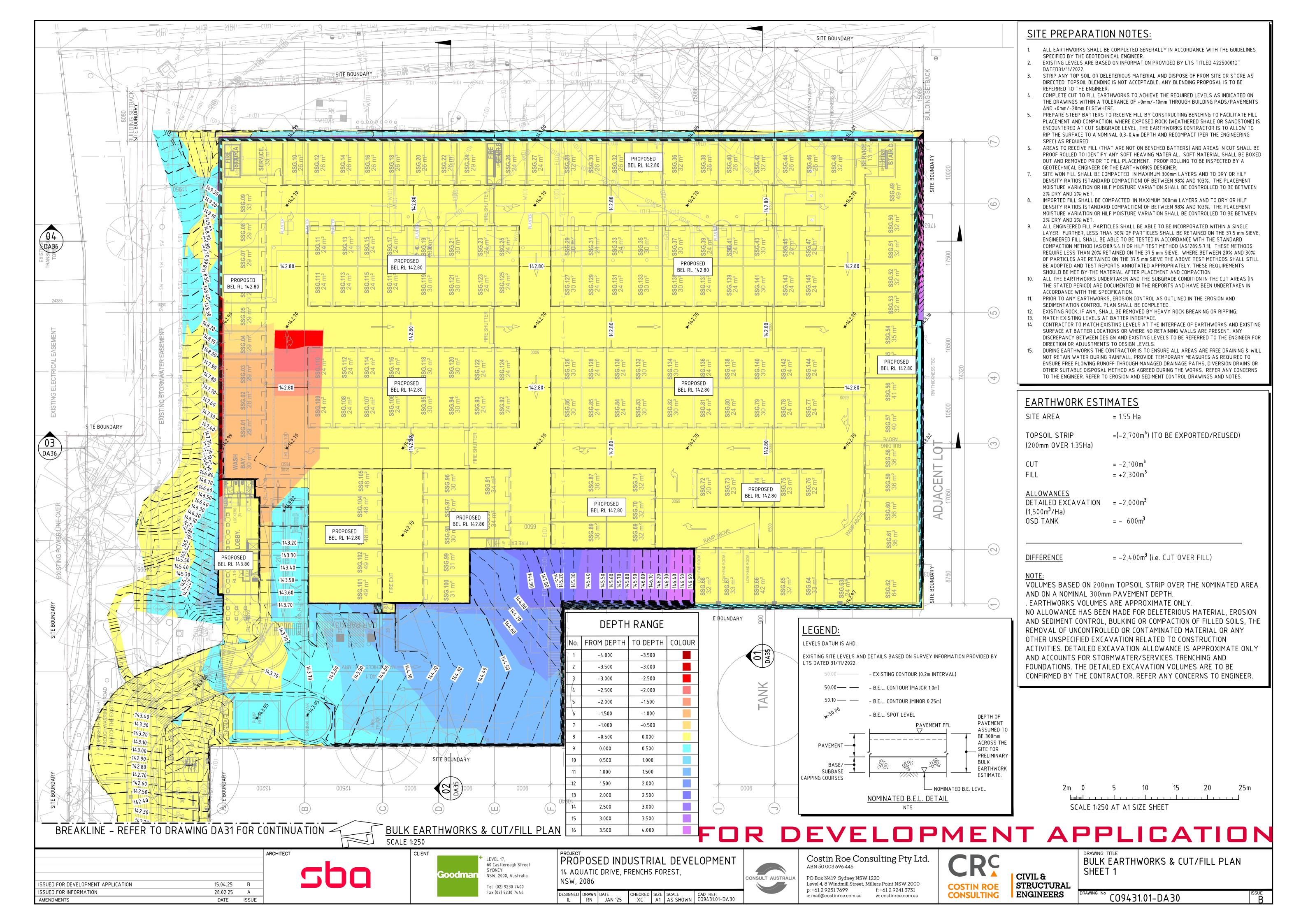
SCALE 1:250 AT A1 SIZE SHEET

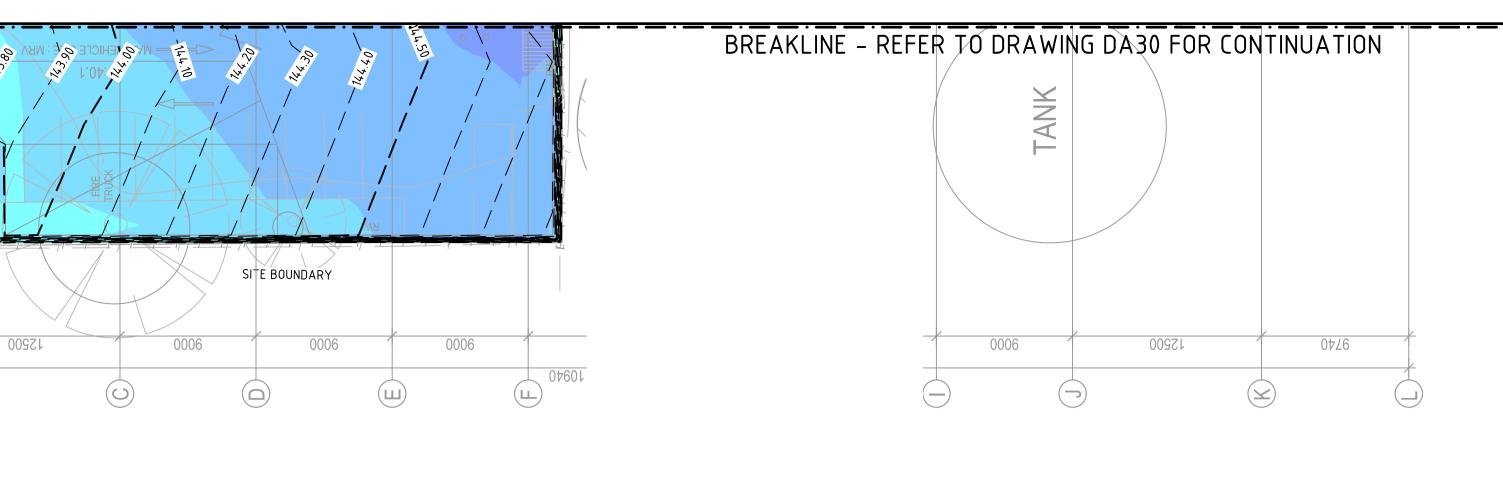
SCALE 1:50 AT A1 SIZE SHEET

SCALE 1:20 AT A1 SIZE SHEET

DRAWING No CO9431.01-DA26

2000mm



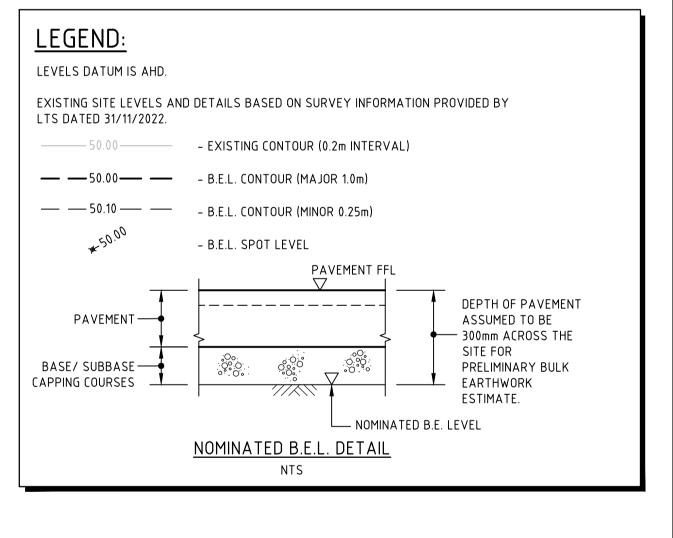


DEPTH RANGE				
No.	FROM DEPTH	TO DEPTH	COLOUR	
1	-4.000	-3.500		
2	-3.500	-3.000		
3	-3.000	-2.500		
4	-2.500	-2.000		
5	-2.000	-1.500		
6	-1.500	-1.000		
7	-1.000	-0.500		
8	-0.500	0.000		
9	0.000	0.500		
10	0.500	1.000		
11	1.000	1.500		
12	1.500	2.000		
13	2.000	2.500		
14	2.500	3.000		
15	3.000	3.500		
16	3.500	4.000		

# **SITE PREPARATION NOTES:**

AND +0mm/-20mm ELSEWHERE.

- 1. ALL EARTHWORKS SHALL BE COMPLETED GENERALLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE GUIDELINES SPECIFIED BY THE GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER.
- 2. EXISTING LEVELS ARE BASED ON INFORMATION PROVIDED BY LTS TITLED 42250001DT
- STRIP ANY TOP SOIL OR DELETERIOUS MATERIAL AND DISPOSE OF FROM SITE OR STORE AS DIRECTED. TOPSOIL BLENDING IS NOT ACCEPTABLE. ANY BLENDING PROPOSAL IS TO BE
- REFERRED TO THE ENGINEER. COMPLETE CUT TO FILL EARTHWORKS TO ACHIEVE THE REQUIRED LEVELS AS INDICATED ON THE DRAWINGS WITHIN A TOLERANCE OF +0mm/-10mm THROUGH BUILDING PADS/PAVEMENTS
- PREPARE STEEP BATTERS TO RECEIVE FILL BY CONSTRUCTING BENCHING TO FACILITATE FILL PLACEMENT AND COMPACTION. WHERE EXPOSED ROCK (WEATHERED SHALE OR SANDSTONE) IS ENCOUNTERED AT CUT SUBGRADE LEVEL. THE EARTHWORKS CONTRACTOR IS TO ALLOW TO RIP THE SURFACE TO A NOMINAL 0.3-0.4m DEPTH AND RECOMPACT (PER THE ENGINEERING SPEC) AS REQUIRED.
- AREAS TO RECEIVE FILL (THAT ARE NOT ON BENCHED BATTERS) AND AREAS IN CUT SHALL BE PROOF ROLLED TO IDENTIFY ANY SOFT HEAVING MATERIAL. SOFT MATERIAL SHALL BE BOXED OUT AND REMOVED PRIOR TO FILL PLACEMENT. PROOF ROLLING TO BE INSPECTED BY A GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER OR THE EARTHWORKS DESIGNER.
- 7. SITE WON FILL SHALL BE COMPACTED IN MAXIMUM 300mm LAYERS AND TO DRY OR HILF DENSITY RATIOS (STANDARD COMPACTION) OF BETWEEN 98% AND 103%. THE PLACEMENT MOISTURE VARIATION OR HILF MOISTURE VARIATION SHALL BE CONTROLLED TO BE BETWEEN 2% DRY AND 2% WET.
- 8. IMPORTED FILL SHALL BE COMPACTED IN MAXIMUM 300mm LAYERS AND TO DRY OR HILF DENSITY RATIOS (STANDARD COMPACTION) OF BETWEEN 98% AND 103%. THE PLACEMENT MOISTURE VARIATION OR HILF MOISTURE VARIATION SHALL BE CONTROLLED TO BE BETWEEN 2% DRY AND 2% WET.
- 9. ALL ENGINEERED FILL PARTICLES SHALL BE ABLE TO BE INCORPORATED WITHIN A SINGLE LAYER. FURTHER, LESS THAN 30% OF PARTICLES SHALL BE RETAINED ON THE 37.5 mm SIEVE. ENGINEERED FILL SHALL BE ABLE TO BE TESTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE STANDARD COMPACTION METHOD (AS1289.5.4.1) OR HILF TEST METHOD (AS1289.5.7.1). THESE METHODS REQUIRE LESS THAN 20% RETAINED ON THE 37.5 mm SIEVE. WHERE BETWEEN 20% AND 30% OF PARTICLES ARE RETAINED ON THE 37.5 mm SIEVE THE ABOVE TEST METHODS SHALL STILL BE ADOPTED AND TEST REPORTS ANNOTATED APPROPRIATELY. THESE REQUIREMENTS SHOULD BE MET BY THE MATERIAL AFTER PLACEMENT AND COMPACTION
- 10. ALL THE EARTHWORKS UNDERTAKEN AND THE SUBGRADE CONDITION IN THE CUT AREAS [IN THE STATED PERIOD] ARE DOCUMENTED IN THE REPORTS AND HAVE BEEN UNDERTAKEN IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SPECIFICATION.
- 11. PRIOR TO ANY EARTHWORKS, EROSION CONTROL AS OUTLINED IN THE EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL PLAN SHALL BE COMPLETED.
- 12. EXISTING ROCK, IF ANY, SHALL BE REMOVED BY HEAVY ROCK BREAKING OR RIPPING.
- 13. MATCH EXISTING LEVELS AT BATTER INTERFACE.
- 14. CONTRACTOR TO MATCH EXISTING LEVELS AT THE INTERFACE OF EARTHWORKS AND EXISTING SURFACE AT BATTER LOCATIONS OR WHERE NO RETAINING WALLS ARE PRESENT. ANY DISCREPANCY BETWEEN DESIGN AND EXISTING LEVELS TO BE REFERRED TO THE ENGINEER FOR DIRECTION OR ADJUSTMENTS TO DESIGN LEVELS.
- DURING EARTHWORKS THE CONTRACTOR IS TO ENSURE ALL AREAS ARE FREE DRAINING & WILL NOT RETAIN WATER DURING RAINFALL. PROVIDE TEMPORARY MEASURES AS REQUIRED TO ENSURE FREE FLOWING RUNOFF THROUGH MANAGED DRAINAGE PATHS, DIVERSION DRAINS OR OTHER SUITABLE DISPOSAL METHOD AS AGREED DURING THE WORKS. REFER ANY CONCERNS TO THE ENGINEER. REFER TO EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL DRAWINGS AND NOTES.





# FOR DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION

ARCHITECT ISSUED FOR DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION 15.04.25 ISSUED FOR INFORMATION 28.02.25 A DATE ISSUE AMENDMENTS

SITE BOUNDAR

AQUATIC DRIVE

- 138.80





PROPOSED INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT 14 AQUATIC DRIVE, FRENCHS FOREST, NSW, 2086

DESIGNED DRAWN DATE CHECKED SIZE SCALE CAD REF:
L RN JAN '25 XC A1 AS SHOWN C09431.01-DA31



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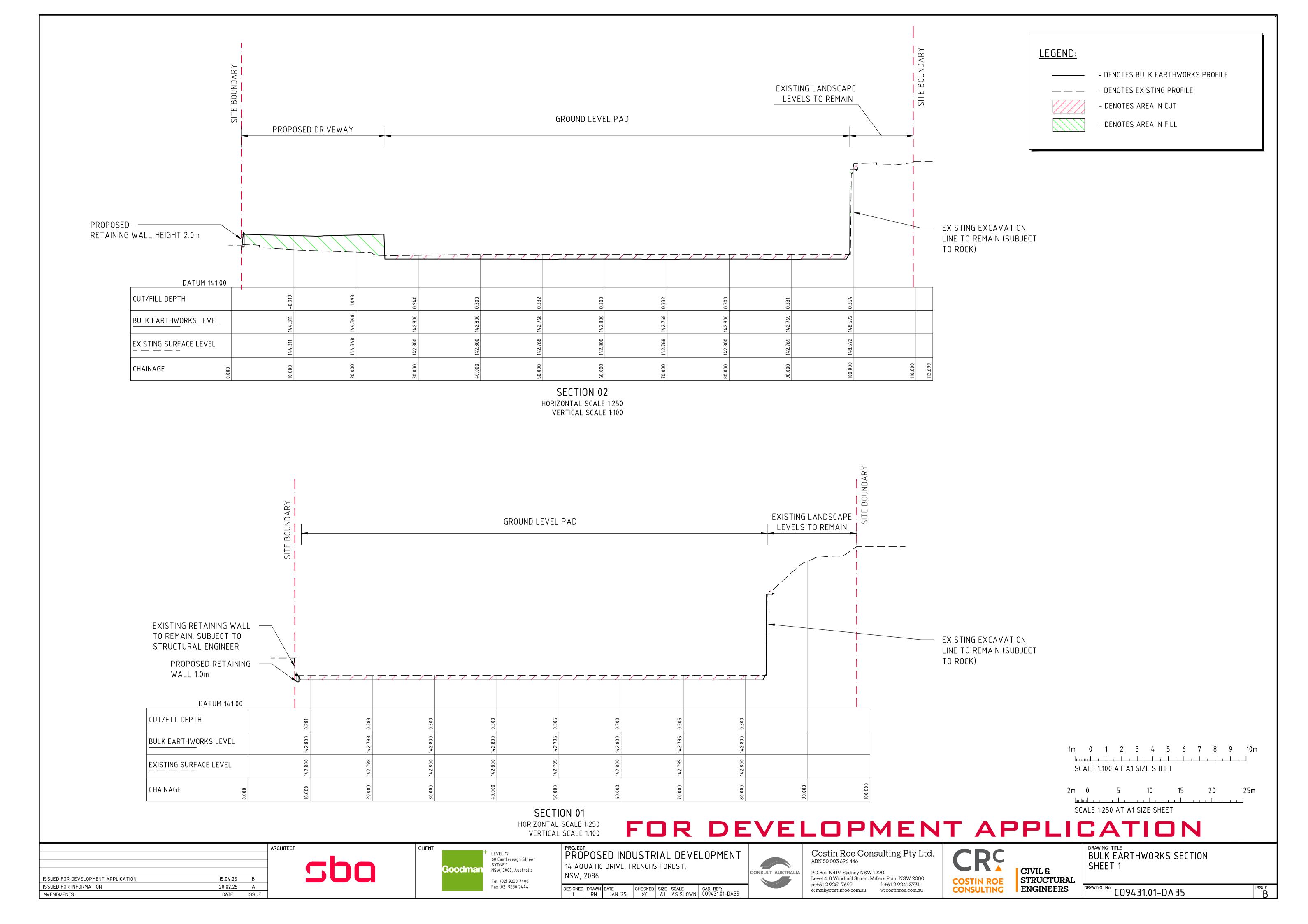


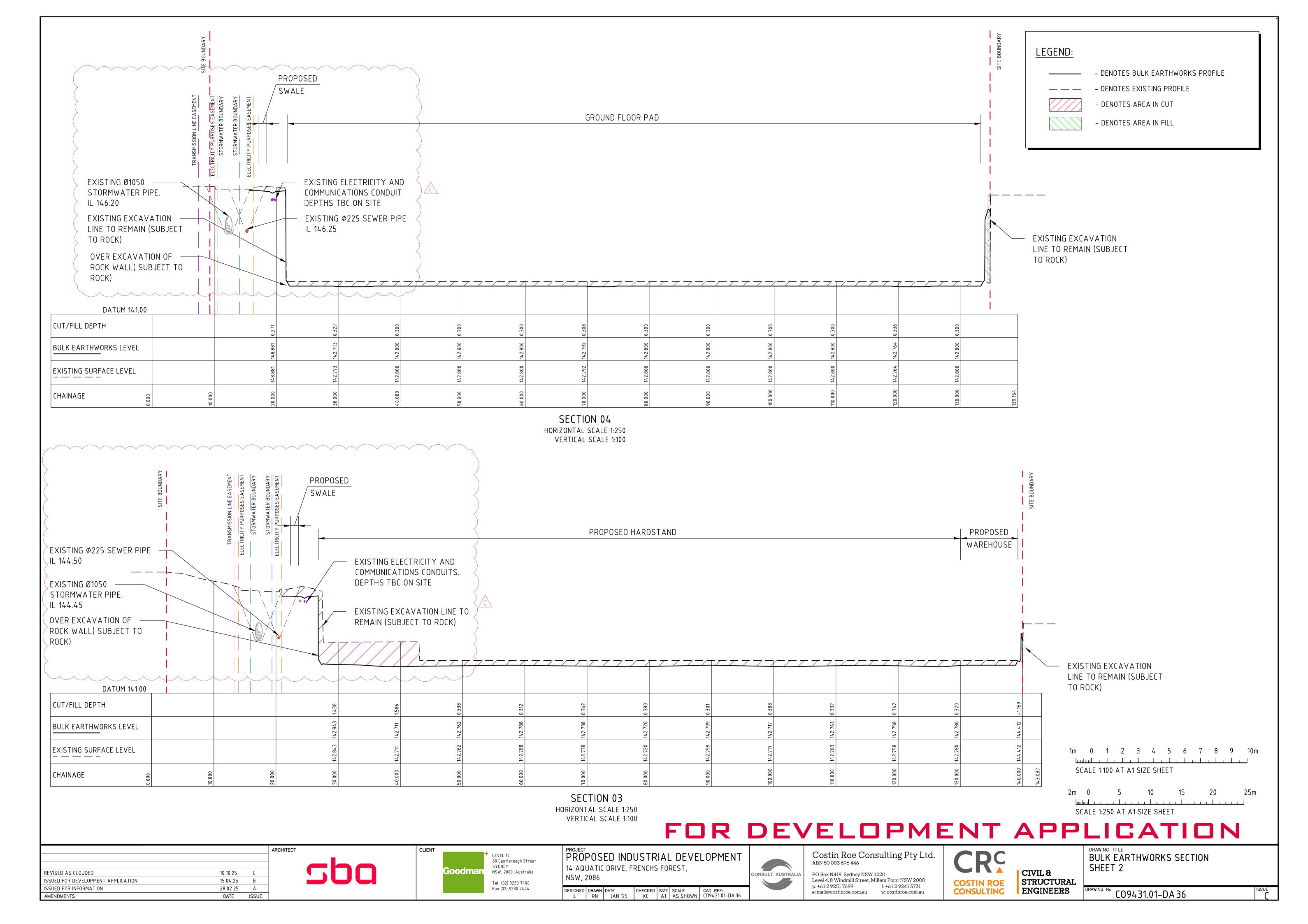
CIVIL & STRUCTURAL **ENGINEERS** 

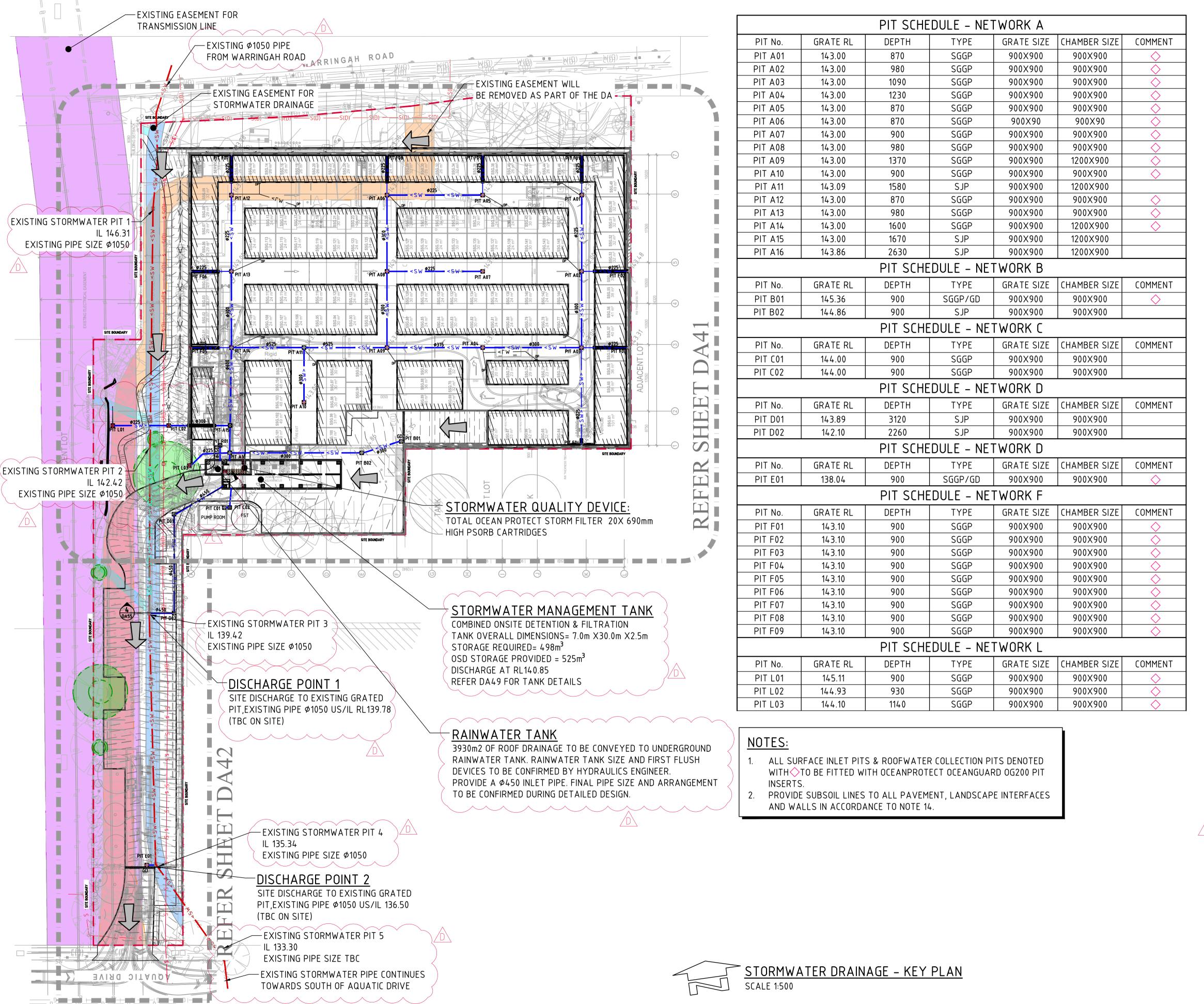
DRAWING TITLE BULK EARTHWORKS & CUT/FILL PLAN SHEET 2

CO9431.01-DA 31

SCALE 1:250 AT A1 SIZE SHEET







## STORMWATER DRAINAGE NOTES:

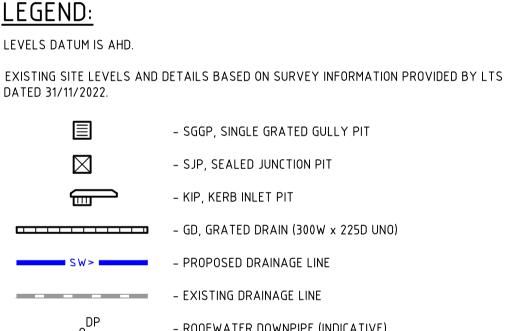
- ALL STORMWATER WORKS TO BE COMPLETED IN ACCORDANCE WITH AUSTRALIAN STANDARD
- AS3500.3 PLUMBING AND DRAINAGE, PART 3: STORMWATER DRAINAGE. THE MINOR (PIPED) SYSTEM HAS BEEN DESIGNED FOR THE 1 IN 20 YEAR ARI STORM EVENT AND
- THE MAJOR (OVERLAND) SYSTEM HAS BEEN DESIGNED FOR THE 1 IN 100 YEAR ARI STORM EVENT.
- ALL FINISHED PAVEMENT LEVELS SHALL BE AS INDICATED ON FINISHED LEVELS PLANS SSDA50. PIT SIZES SHALL BE AS INDICATED IN THE SCHEDULE WHILE PIPE SIZES AND DETAILS ARE
- PROVIDED ON PLAN. EXISTING STORMWATER PIT LOCATIONS AND INVERT LEVELS TO BE CONFIRMED BY SURVEY PRIOR
- TO COMMENCING WORKS ON SITE.
  - ALL STORMWATER PIPES Ø375 OR GREATER SHALL BE CLASS 2 (WITH HS2 SUPPORT) REINFORCED CONCRETE WITH RUBBER RING JOINTS UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.

ALL PIPES UP TO AND INCLUDING \$\phi 300 TO BE uPVC GRADE SN8 UNO

- PIPE CLASS NOMINATED ARE FOR IN-SERVICE LOADING CONDITIONS ONLY. CONTRACTOR IS TO MAKE ANY NECESSARY ADJUSTMENTS REQUIRED FOR CONSTRUCTION CONDITIONS.
- ALL CONCRETE PITS GREATER THAN 1000mm DEEP SHALL BE REINFORCED USING N12-200 EACH WAY CENTERED IN WALL AND BASE. LAP MINIMUM 300mm WHERE REQUIRED. ALL CONCRETE FOR
- PITS SHALL BE F'c=25 MPa. PRECAST PITS MAY BE USED WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE ENGINEER. IN ADDITION TO ITEM 9 ABOVE, ALL CONCRETE PITS GREATER THAN 3000mm DEEP SHALL HAVE WALLS AND BASE THICKNESS INCREASED TO 200mm.
- PIPES SHALL BE LAID AS PER PIPE LAYING DETAILS. PARTICULAR CARE SHALL BE TAKEN TO ENSURE THAT THE PIPE IS FULLY AND EVENLY SUPPORTED. RAM AND PACK FILLING AROUND AND UNDER BACK OF PIPES AND PIPE FAUCETS, WITH NARROW EDGED RAMMERS OR OTHER SUITABLE TAMPING DETAILS.
- CONCRETE PIPES UNDER, OR WITHIN THE ZONE OF INFLUENCE OF PAVED AREAS SHALL BE LAID USING HS2 TYPE SUPPORT, AS A MINIMUM, IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS 3725, AGGREGATE BACKFILL SHALL NOT BE USED FOR PIPE BEDDING AND OR HAUNCH/SIDE SUPPORT.
- WHERE PIPE LINES ENTER PITS, PROVIDE 2m LENGTH OF STOCKING WRAPPED SLOTTED Ø100 uPVC TO EACH SIDE OF PIPE.
- ALL SUBSOIL DRAINAGE LINES SHALL BE Ø100 SLOTTED uPVC WITH APPROVED FILTER WRAP LAID IN 300mm WIDE GRANULAR FILTER UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE. LAY SUBSOIL LINES TO MATCH FALLS OF LAND AND/OR 1 IN 200 MINIMUM. PROVIDE CAPPED CLEANING EYE (RODDING POINT) AT UPSTREAM END OF LINE AND AT 30m MAX. CTS. PROVIDE SUBSOIL LINES TO ALL PAVEMENT/ LANDSCAPED INTERFACES, TO REAR OF RETAINING WALLS (AS NOMINATED BY
- WHERE SUBSOIL DRAINAGE PASSES UNDER A PAVEMENT OR A SLAB, UNSLOTTED UPVC ARE TO BE PROVIDED UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.
- ALL PIPE GRADES 1 IN 200 MINIMUM UNO.

STRUCTURAL ENGINEER) AND AS SHOWN ON PLAN.

- PROVIDE STEP IRONS IN PITS DEEPER THAN 1000mm.
- MIN. 600 COVER TO PIPE OBVERT BENEATH ROADS & MIN. 400 COVER BENEATH LANDSCAPED AND PEDESTRIAN AREAS.
- 19. PIT COVERS IN TRAFFICABLE PAVEMENT SHALL BE CLASS D 'HEAVY DUTY', THOSE LOCATED IN NON-TRAFFICABLE AREAS SHALL BE CLASS B 'MEDIUM DUTY' U.N.O.
- PROVIDE CLEANING EYES (RODDING POINTS) TO PIPES AT ALL CORNERS AND T-JUNCTIONS WHERE NO PITS ARE PRESENT.
- DOWN PIPES (DP) TO BE AS PER HYDRAULIC ENGINEERS DETAILS WITH CONNECTOR TO MATCH DP SIZE U.N.O. ON PLAN. PROVIDE CLEANING EYE AT GROUND LEVEL.
- PIPE LENGTHS NOMINATED ON PLAN OR LONGSECTIONS ARE MEASURED FROM CENTER OF PITS TO THE NEAREST 0.5m AND DO NOT REPRESENT ACTUAL LENGTH. THE CONTRACTOR IS TO ALLOW
- 23. WHERE CONNECTION TO EXISTING INGROUND DRAINAGE SYSTEMS, OPEN SWALES, CHANNELS OR ANY OTHER EXISTING SYSTEM, IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR TO VERIFY THE LOCATION AND INVERT ON SITE AT THE BEGINNING OF THE CONSTRUCTION PERIOD. REFER ANY VARIANCE FROM DOCUMENTATION OR SURVEYS TO THE ENGINEER FOR CLARIFICATION.



- ROOFWATER DOWNPIPE (INDICATIVE)

 ROOFWATER LINE - SUBSOIL LINE

 FINISHED PAVEMENT CONTOUR (MAJOR) 0.5m INTERVALS

- 50.10 - FINISHED PAVEMENT CONTOUR (MINOR)

- OVERLAND FLOW DIRECTION

0.1m INTERVALS - EXISTING SEWER

- DENOTES AREA DRAINING TO RAINWATER TANK

- DENOTES EXISTING EASEMENT FOR TRANSMISSION LINE

- DENOTES EXISTING EASEMENT FOR ELECTRICITY PURPOSES

- DENOTES EXISTING EASEMENT FOR COUNCIL STORMWATER DRAINAGE

- DENOTES EXISTING EASEMENT FOR STORMWATER DRAINAGE

- DENOTES EXISTING TREE TO REMAIN

20

# FOR DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION

SCALE 1:500 AT A1 SIZE SHEET

REVISED AS CLOUDED 07.10.25 ISSUED FOR DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION 23.04.25 ISSUED FOR DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION 15.04.25 ISSUED FOR INFORMATION 28.02.25 A AMENDMENTS DATE ISSUE

ARCHITECT



60 Castlereagh Street SYDNEY NSW, 2000, Australia Tel (02) 9230 7400 Fax (02) 9230 7444

PROPOSED INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT 14 AQUATIC DRIVE, FRENCHS FOREST, NSW, 2086

DESIGNED DRAWN DATE CHECKED SIZE SCALE CAD REF:
IL RN JAN '25 XC A1 AS SHOWN C09431.01-DA 40



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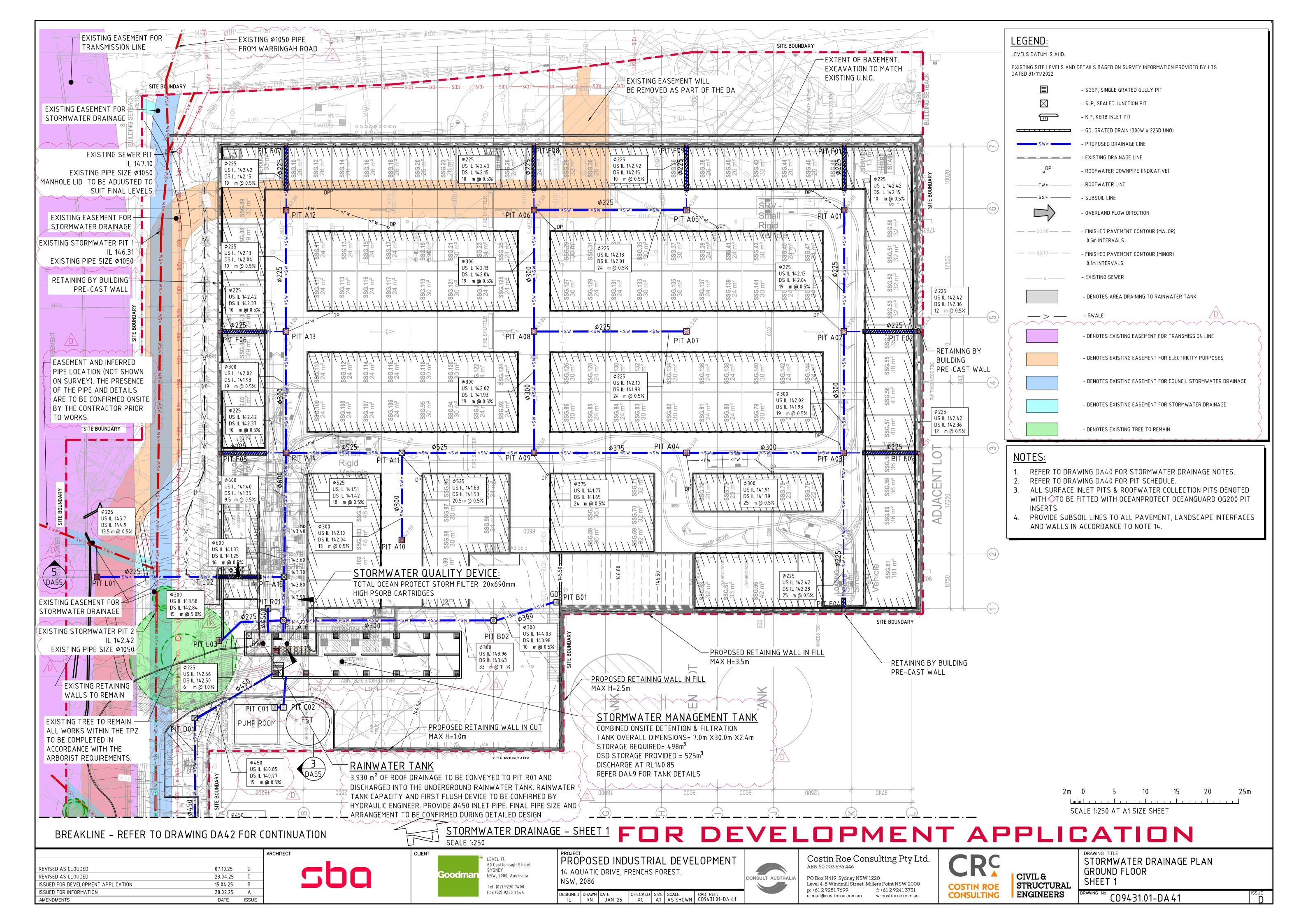
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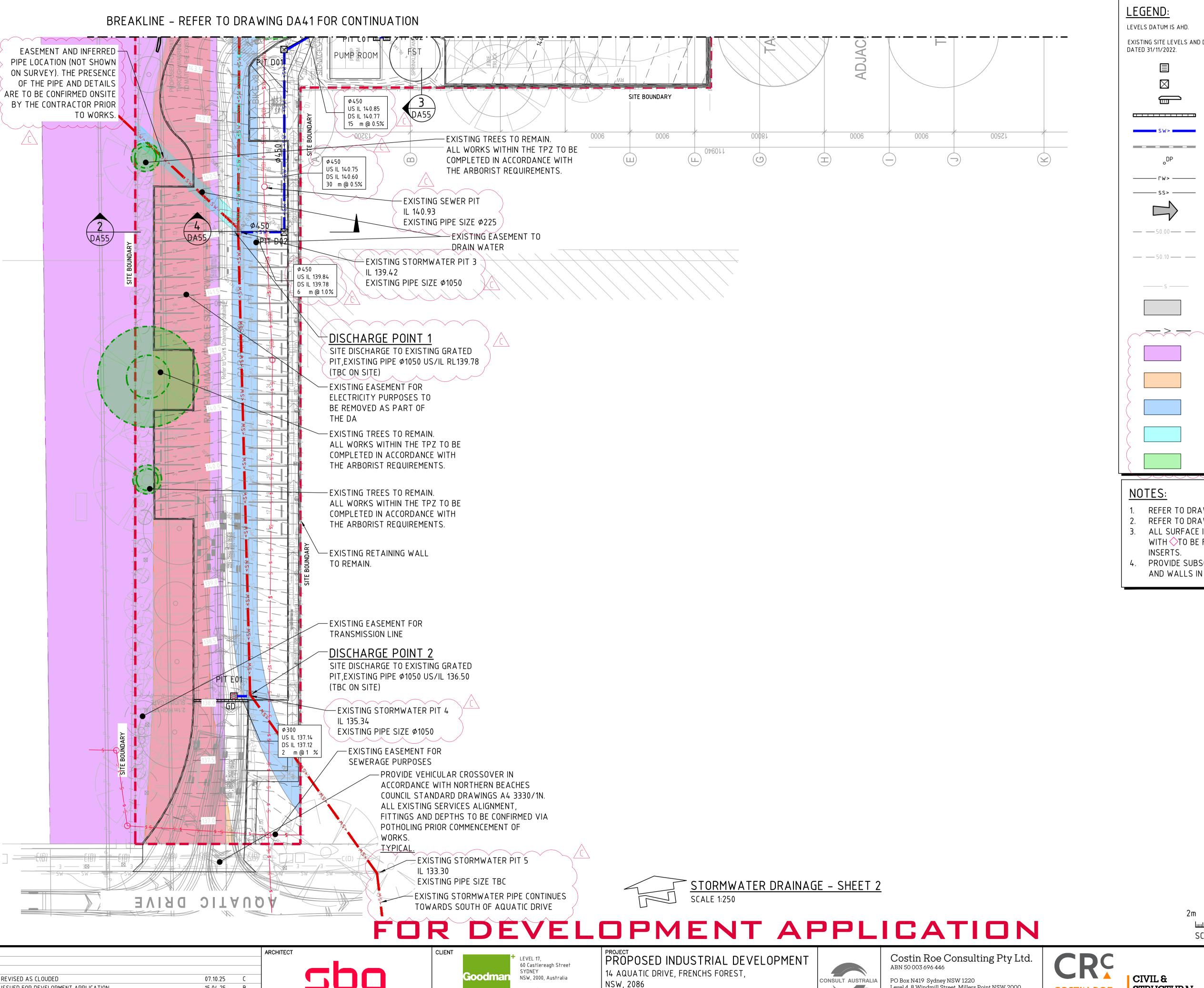
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**ENGINEERS** CONSULTING

CIVIL & STRUCTURAL

DRAWING TITLE STORMWATER DRAINAGE KEY PLAN





Tel (02) 9230 7400

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DESIGNED DRAWN DATE CHECKED SIZE SCALE CAD REF:

IL RN JAN '25 XC A1 AS SHOWN C09431.01-DA 42

ISSUED FOR DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION

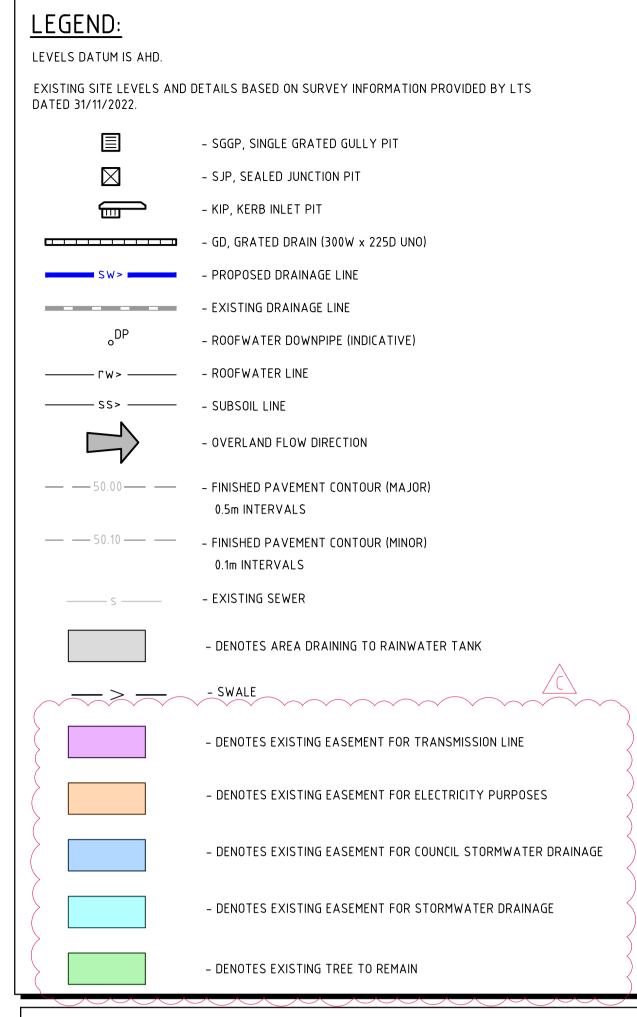
ISSUED FOR INFORMATION

AMENDMENTS

15.04.25

28.02.25 A

DATE ISSUE



- 1. REFER TO DRAWING DA40 FOR STORMWATER DRAINAGE NOTES.
- 2. REFER TO DRAWING DA40 FOR PIT SCHEDULE.
- 3. ALL SURFACE INLET PITS & ROOFWATER COLLECTION PITS DENOTED WITH TO BE FITTED WITH OCEANPROTECT OCEANGUARD OG200 PIT
- 4. PROVIDE SUBSOIL LINES TO ALL PAVEMENT, LANDSCAPE INTERFACES AND WALLS IN ACCORDANCE TO NOTE 14.

SCALE 1:250 AT A1 SIZE SHEET

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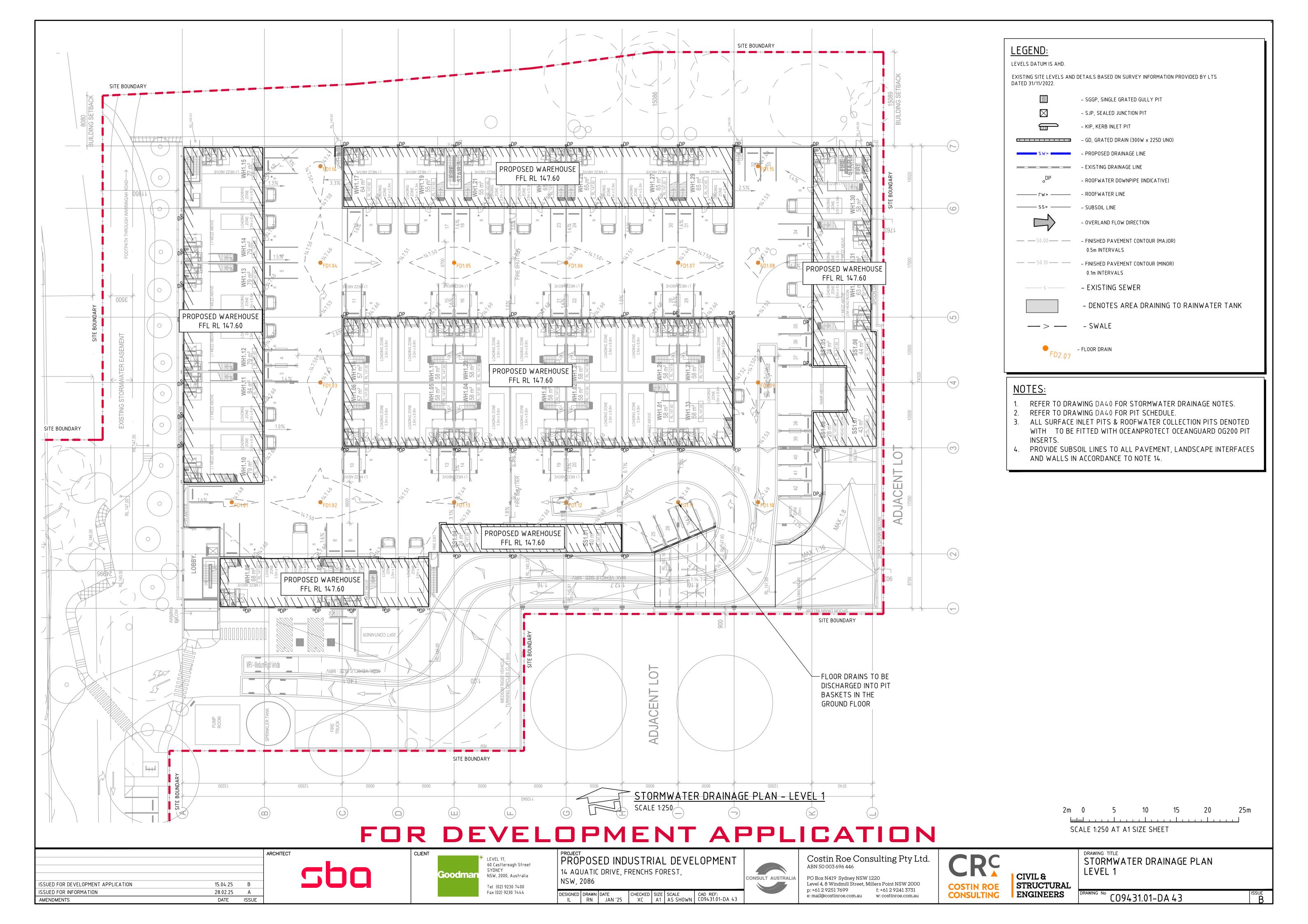
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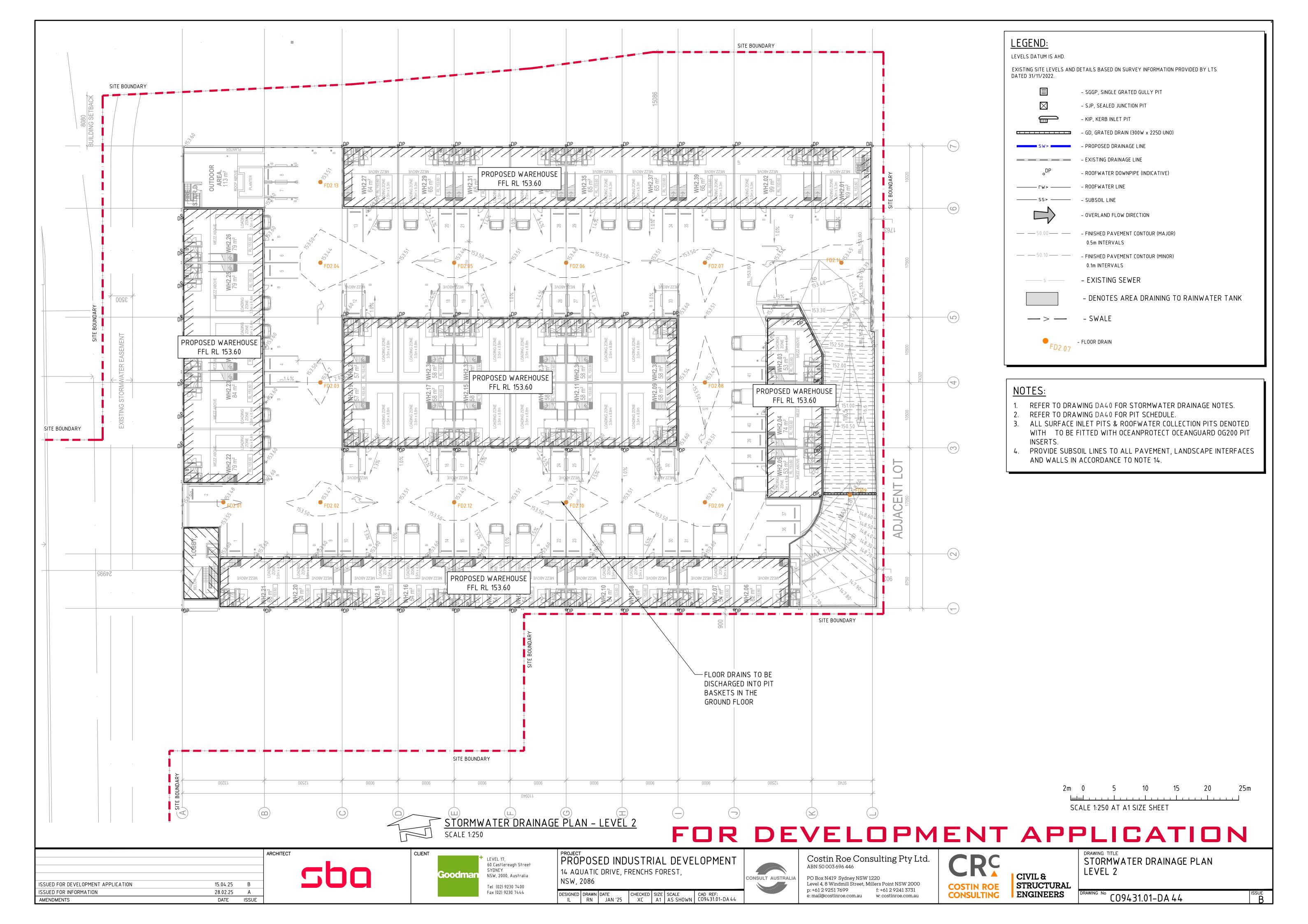
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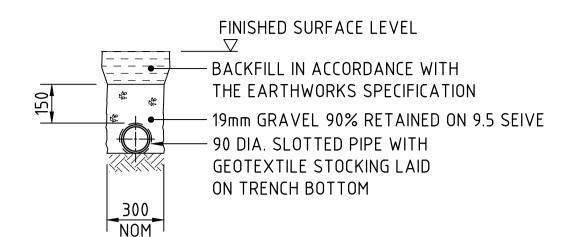
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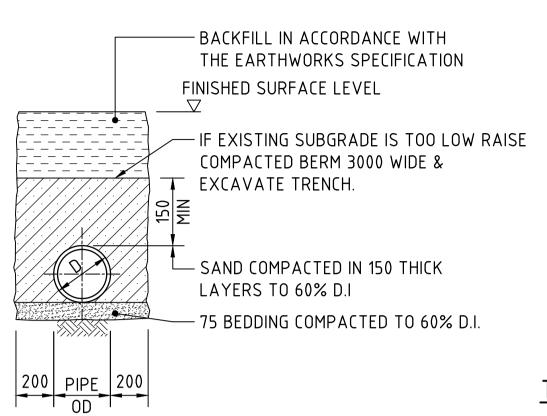
DRAWING TITLE STORMWATER DRAINAGE PLAN GROUND FLOOR SHEET 2







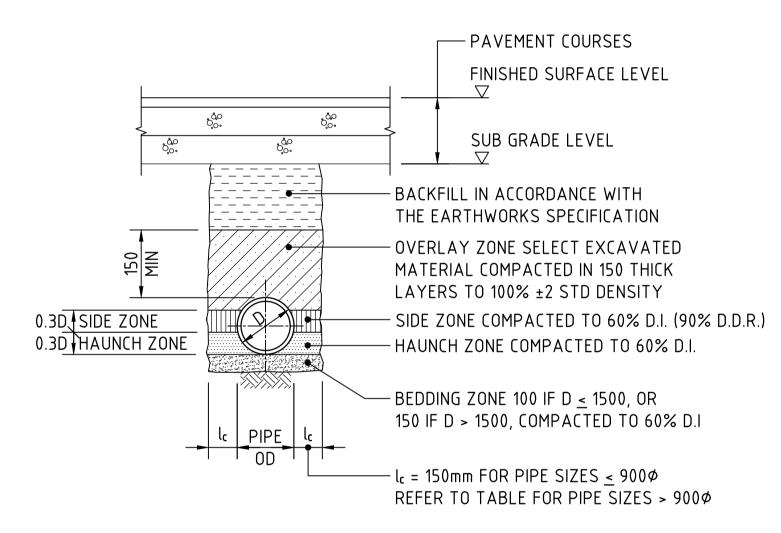
SUPPORT TO AGRICULTURAL DRAIN SCALE 1:20



FINISHED SURFACE LEVEL BACKFILL IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE EARTHWORKS SPECIFICATION OVERLAY ZONE SELECT EXCAVATED - MATERIAL COMPACTED IN 150 THICK LAYERS TO 90% STD. DENSITY 0.3D — HAUNCH ZONE COMPACTED TO 60% D.I. - 100 BEDDING COMPACTED TO 60% D.I. lc PIPE lc  $-l_c = 150$ mm FOR PIPE SIZES  $\leq 900$   $\phi$ REFER TO TABLE FOR PIPE SIZES > 900¢

TYPE H1 SUPPORT TO CONCRETE PIPES AT LANDSCAPED AREAS SCALE 1:20

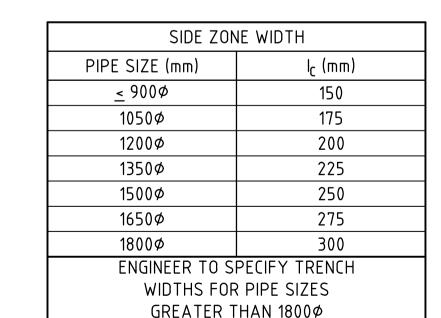
SUPPORT TO uPVC PIPES SCALE 1:20

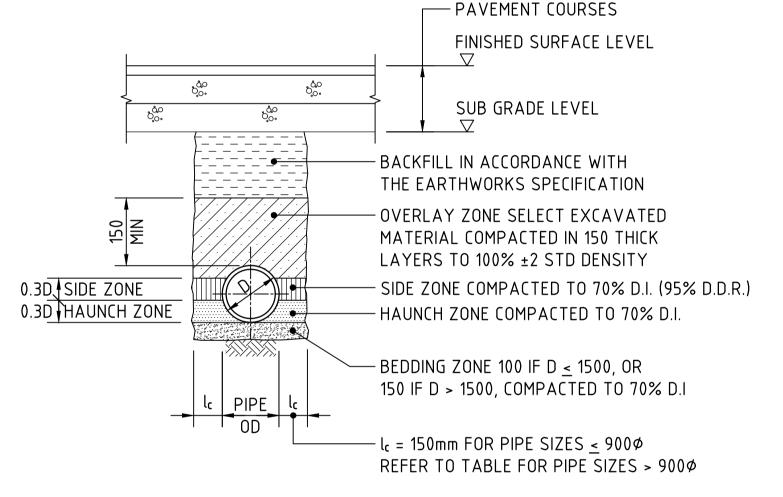


# TYPE HS2 SUPPORT TO CONCRETE PIPES UNDER PAVEMENT

SCALE 1:20  $D \le 1350$ , MAX FILL = 4.0m D > 1350, MAX FILL = 3.0m

BEDDING & HAUNCH MATERIAL GRADING		
SIEVE SIZE (mm)	WEIGHT PASSING (%)	
19.0	100	
2.36	100 TO 50	
0.60	90 TO 20	
0.30	60 TO 10	
0.15	25 TO 0	
0.075	10 TO 0	

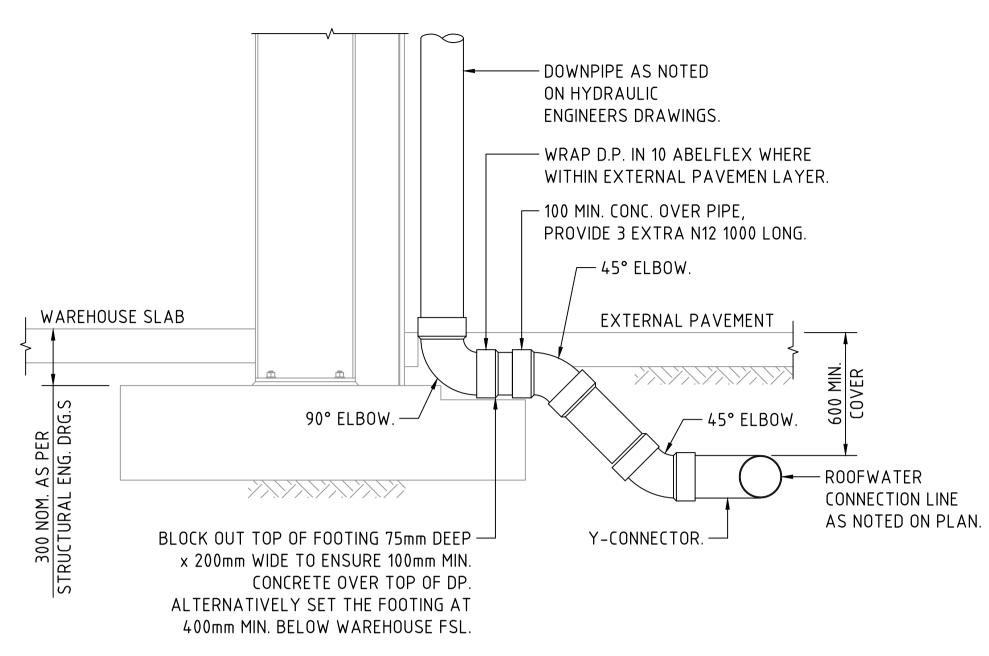




# TYPE HS3 SUPPORT TO CONCRETE PIPES UNDER PAVEMENT

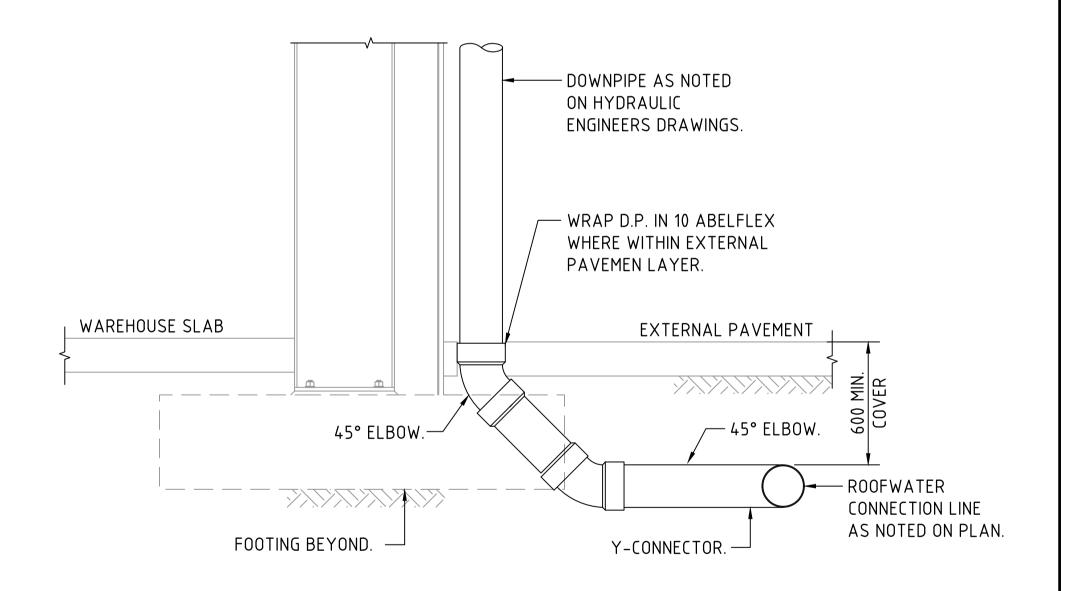
SCALE 1:20  $D \leq 1050$ , MAX FILL = 6.0m D > 1050, MAX FILL = 4.8m

SIDE ZONE MATERIAL GRADING		
SIEVE SIZE (mm)	WEIGHT PASSING (%)	
19.0	100	
9.5	100 TO 50	
2.6	100 TO 30	
0.60	50 TO 15	
0.075	25 TO 0	
SELECT FILL MATERIAL IN ACCORDANCE WITH		
TABLE 1 AS 3725		



# DOWNPIPE TURN-UP DETAIL A

(AT FOOTING LOCATION) SCALE 1:20



## DOWNPIPE TURN-UP DETAIL B (CLEAR OF FOOTING)

SCALE 1:20

200mm 2000mm SCALE 1:20 AT A1 SIZE SHEET

# FOR DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION

ARCHITECT ISSUED FOR DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION 15.04.25 ISSUED FOR INFORMATION 28.02.25 A AMENDMENTS DATE ISSUE



PROPOSED INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT 14 AQUATIC DRIVE, FRENCHS FOREST, NSW, 2086 DESIGNED DRAWN DATE CHECKED SIZE SCALE CAD REF:

IL RN JAN '25 XC A1 AS SHOWN C09431.01-DA 45



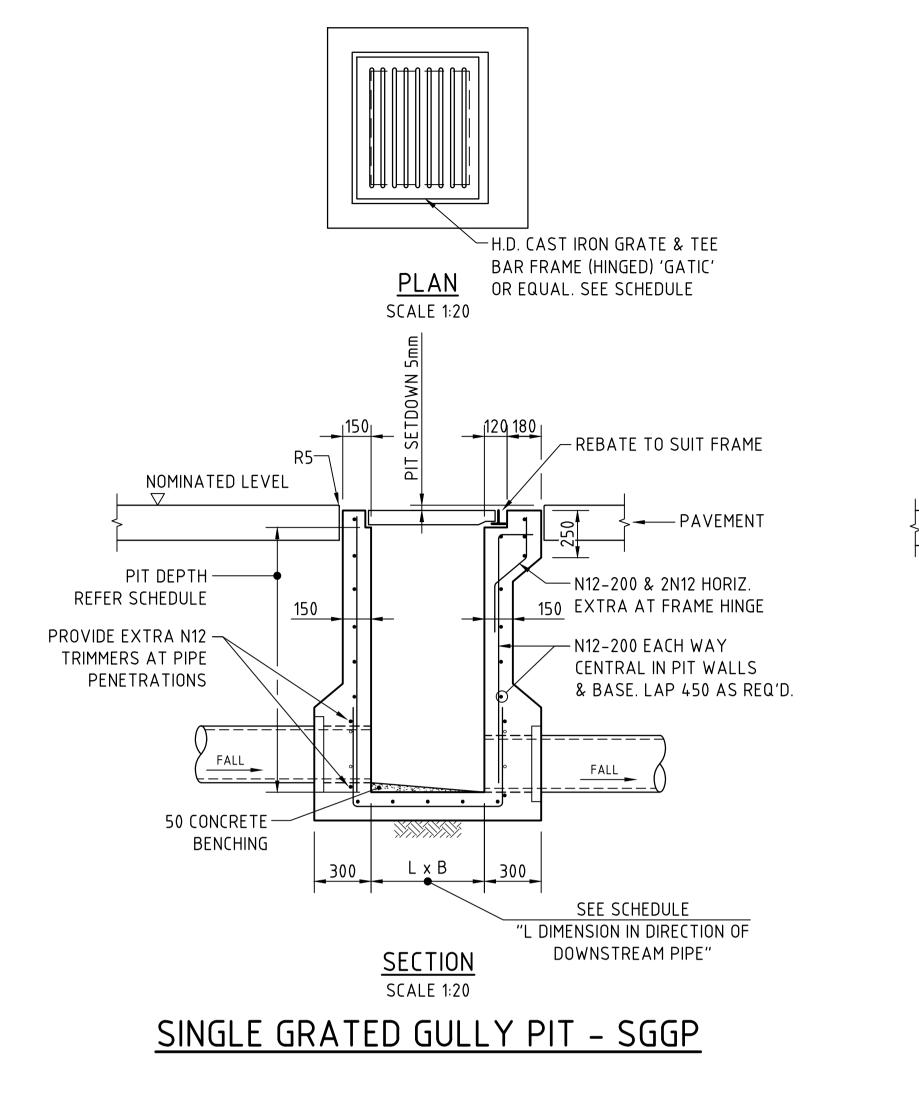
Costin Roe Consulting Pty Ltd. ABN 50 003 696 446

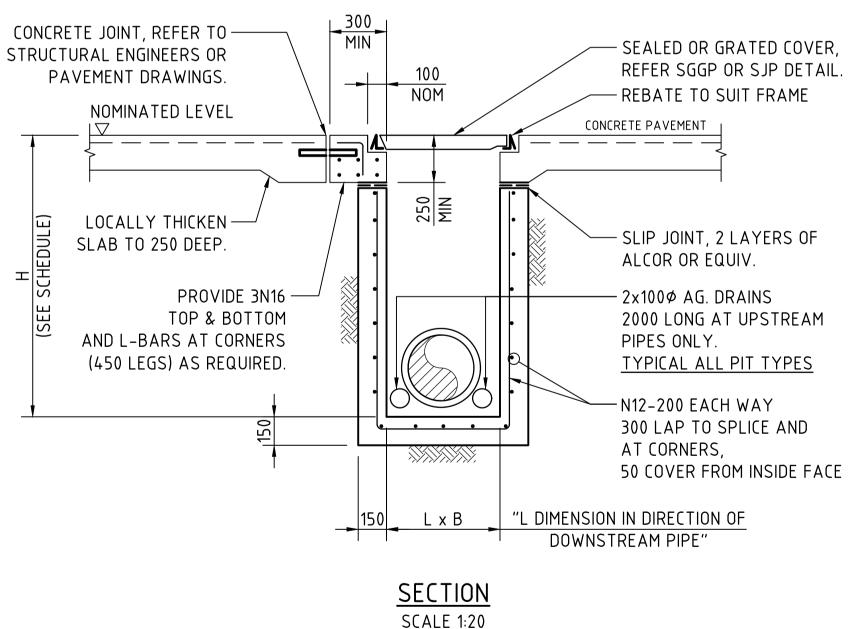
PO Box N419 Sydney NSW 1220 Level 4, 8 Windmill Street, Millers Point NSW 2000 f: +61 2 9241 3731 p: +61 2 9251 7699 e: mail@costinroe.com.au w: costinroe.com.au



CIVIL & STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS

DRAWING TITLE STORMWATER DRAINAGE DETAILS SHEET 1





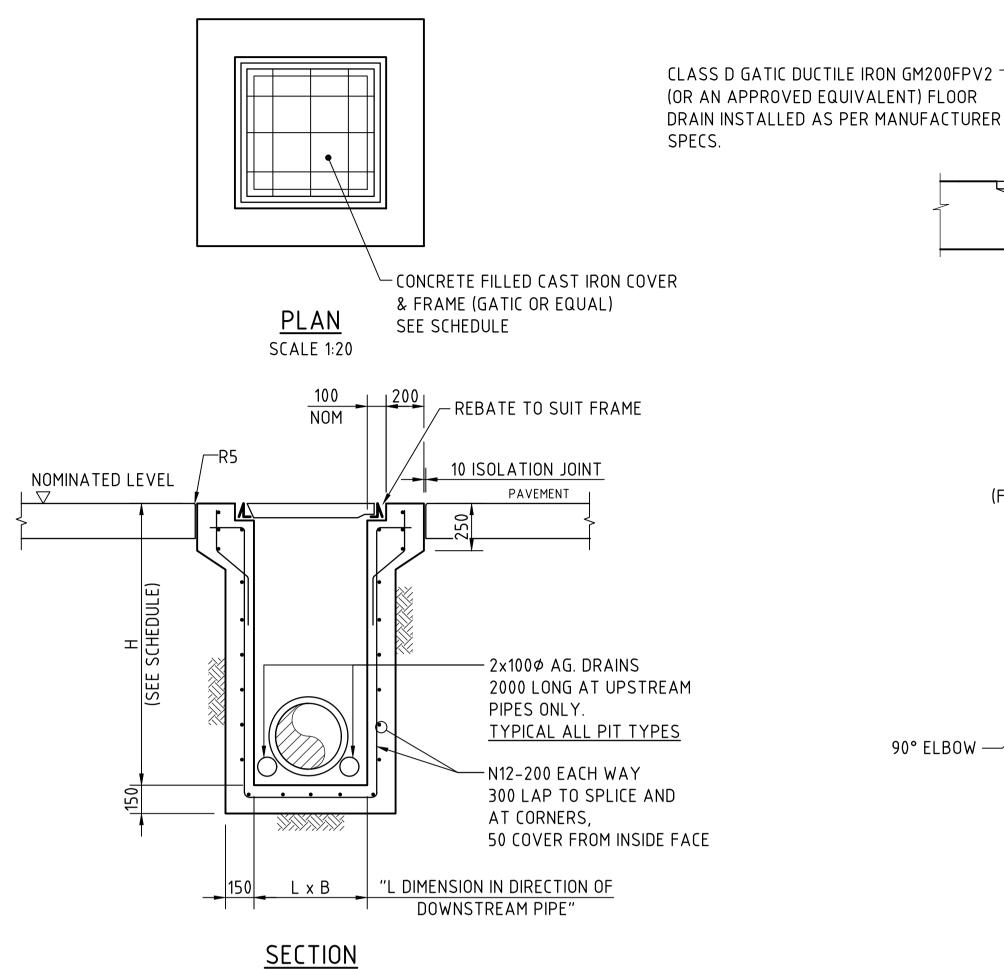
GRATE/COVER SUPPORT

CAST-INTO PAVEMENT SLAB

(ADOPT IN CONCRETE PAVEMENT FOR SGGP's & SJP's,

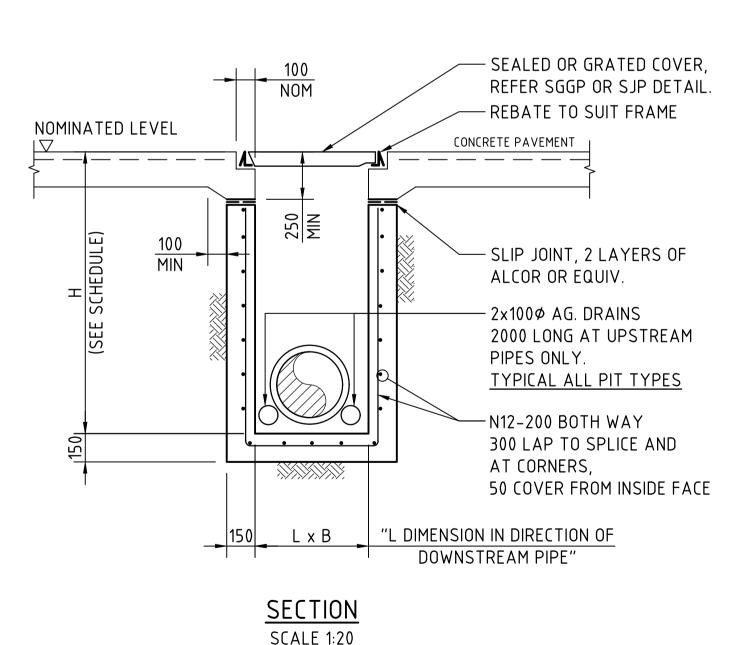
WHERE PITS ARE LOCATED IN THE CORNER OF SLAB

PANELS OR ADJACENT TO SLAB PANEL JOINTS)



# SEALED JUNCTION PIT - SJP

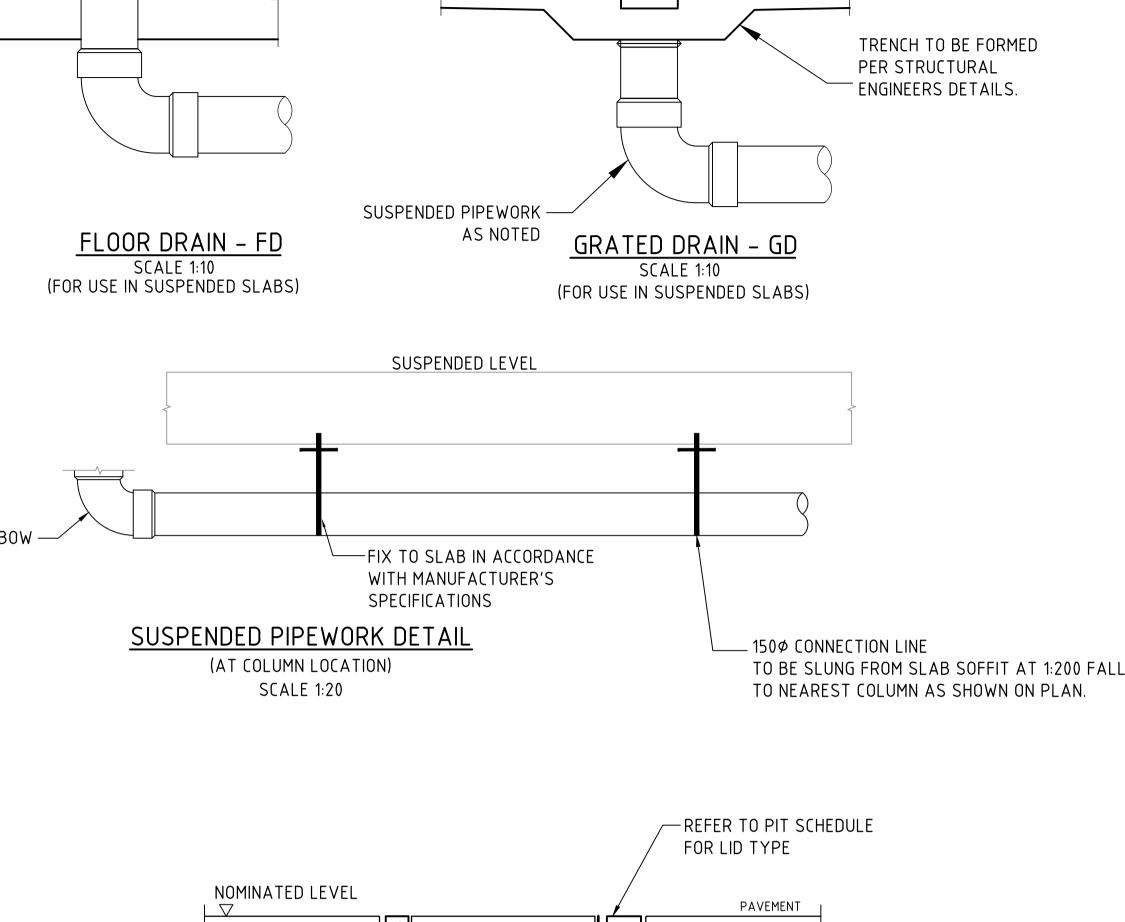
SCALE 1:20

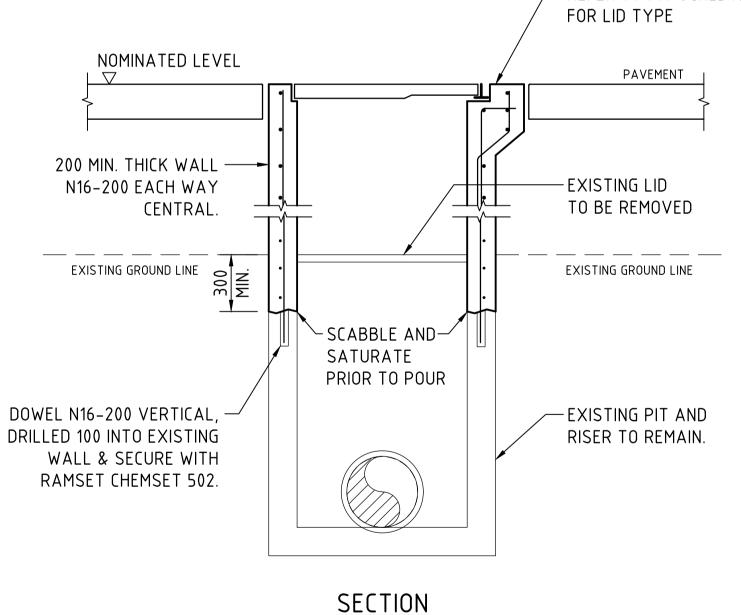


SJP/CIS & SGGP/CIS (CAST IN SLAB) PIT DETAIL SJP/CIS & SGGP/CIS (CAST IN SLAB) PIT DETAIL GRATE/COVER SUPPORT CAST-INTO PAVEMENT SLAB

> (ADOPT IN CONCRETE PAVEMENTS FOR SGGP's & SJP's, WHERE JOINTS ARE NOT LOCATED WITHIN PROXIMITY OF THE GRATE)

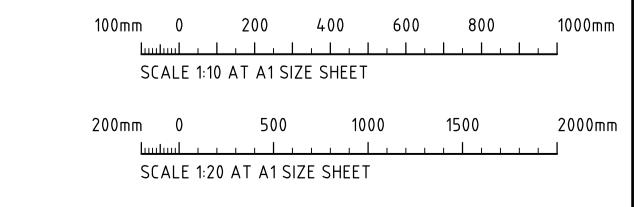
FOR DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION





# DRAINAGE PIT RISER DETAIL

SCALE 1:20



CLASS D GATIC DUCTILE IRON GM321L x 3012D

CONTINUOUS TRENCH GRATE INSTALLED AS

PER MANUFACTURERS SPECIFICATIONS.

(OR AN APPROVED EQUIVALENT)

ARCHITECT SSUED FOR DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION 15.04.25 28.02.25 A SSUED FOR INFORMATION AMENDMENTS DATE ISSUE





PROPOSED INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT 14 AQUATIC DRIVE, FRENCHS FOREST, NSW, 2086



Costin Roe Consulting Pty Ltd. ABN 50 003 696 446

CRC CONSULTING

CIVIL & **ENGINEERS** 

STORMWATER DRAINAGE DETAILS SHEET 2

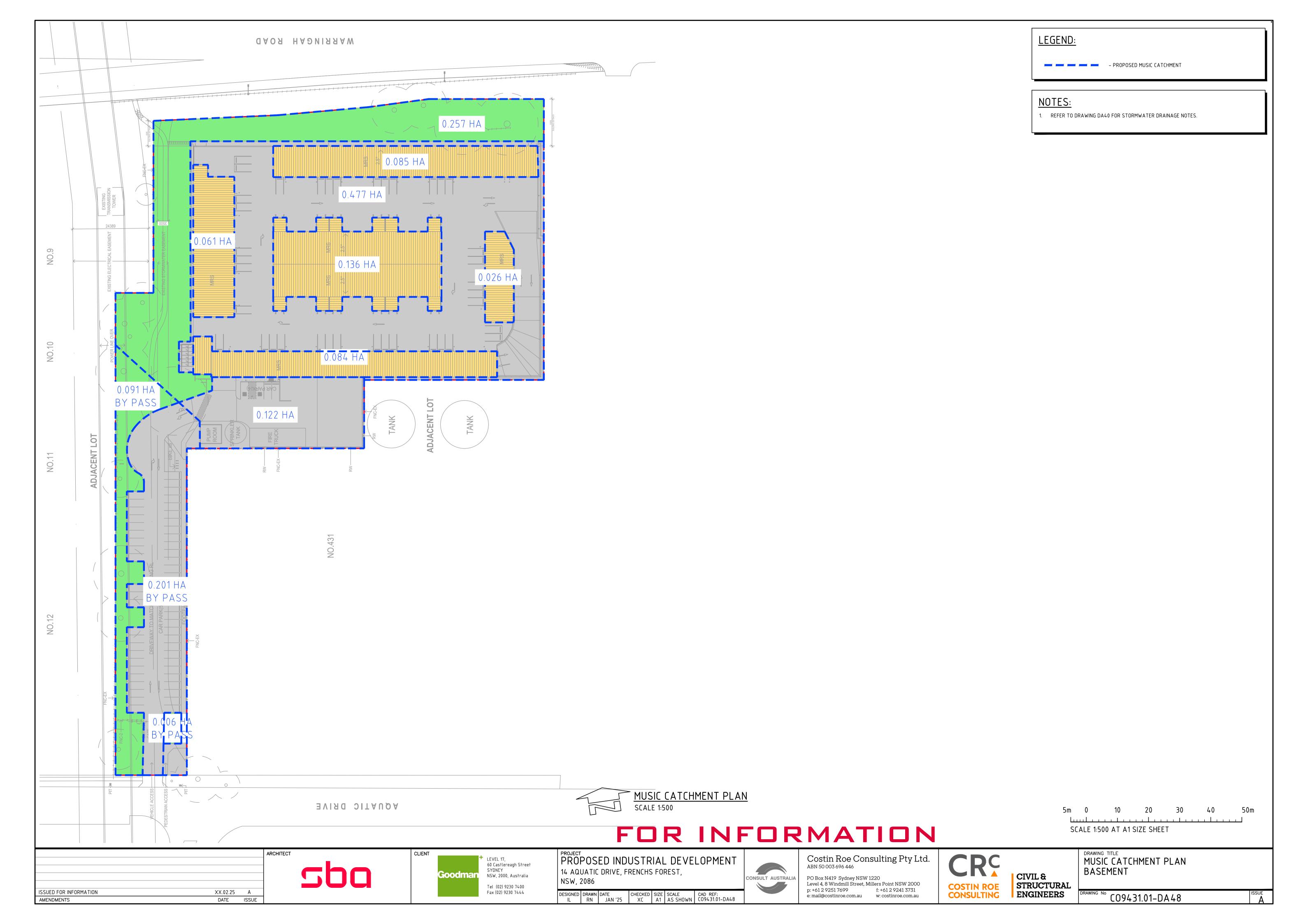
CO9431.01-DA 46

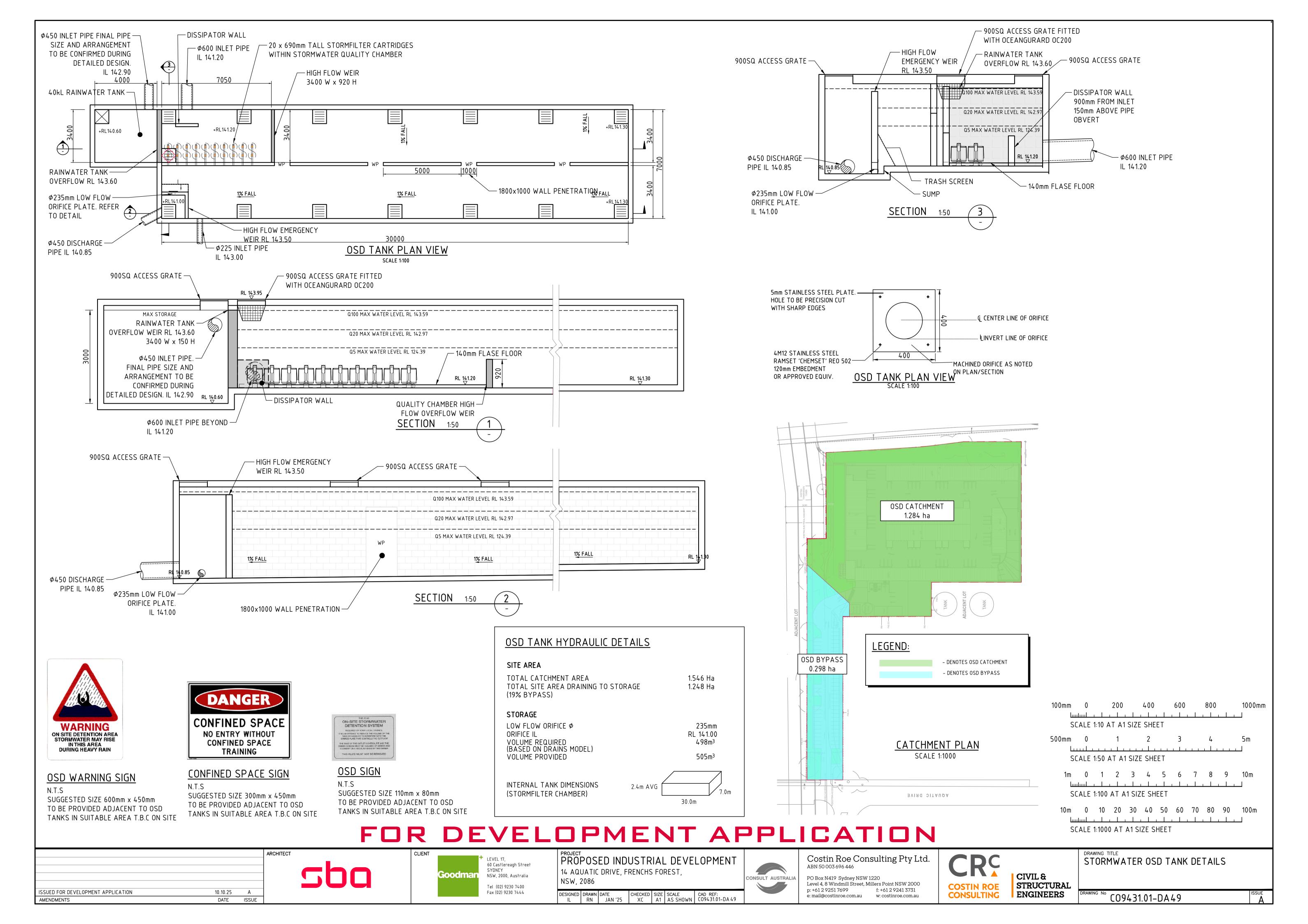
DESIGNED DRAWN DATE CHECKED SIZE SCALE CAD REF:

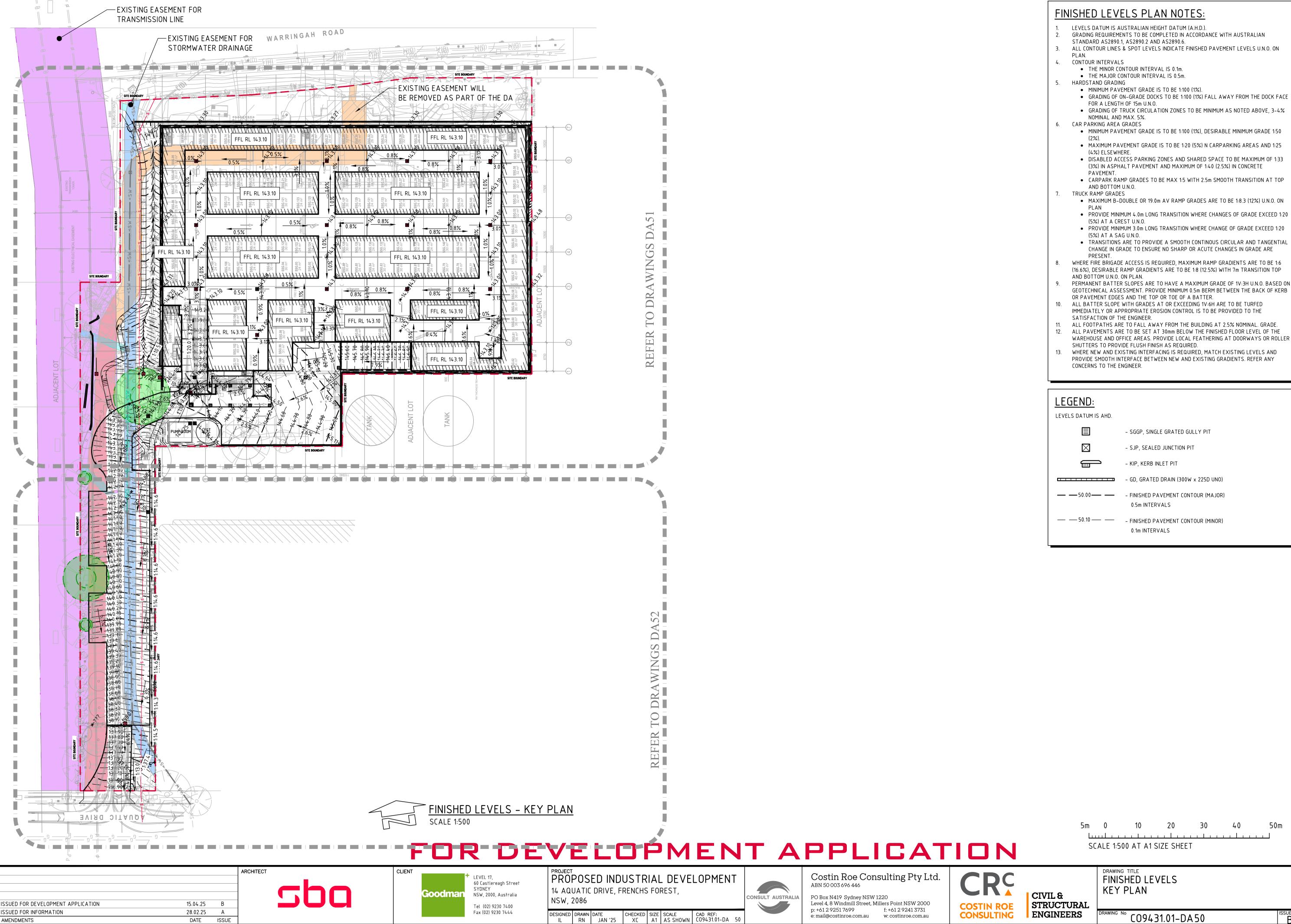
IL RN JAN '25 XC A1 AS SHOWN C09431.01-DA 46

PO Box N419 Sydney NSW 1220 Level 4, 8 Windmill Street, Millers Point NSW 2000 f: +61 2 9241 3731 p: +61 2 9251 7699

STRUCTURAL



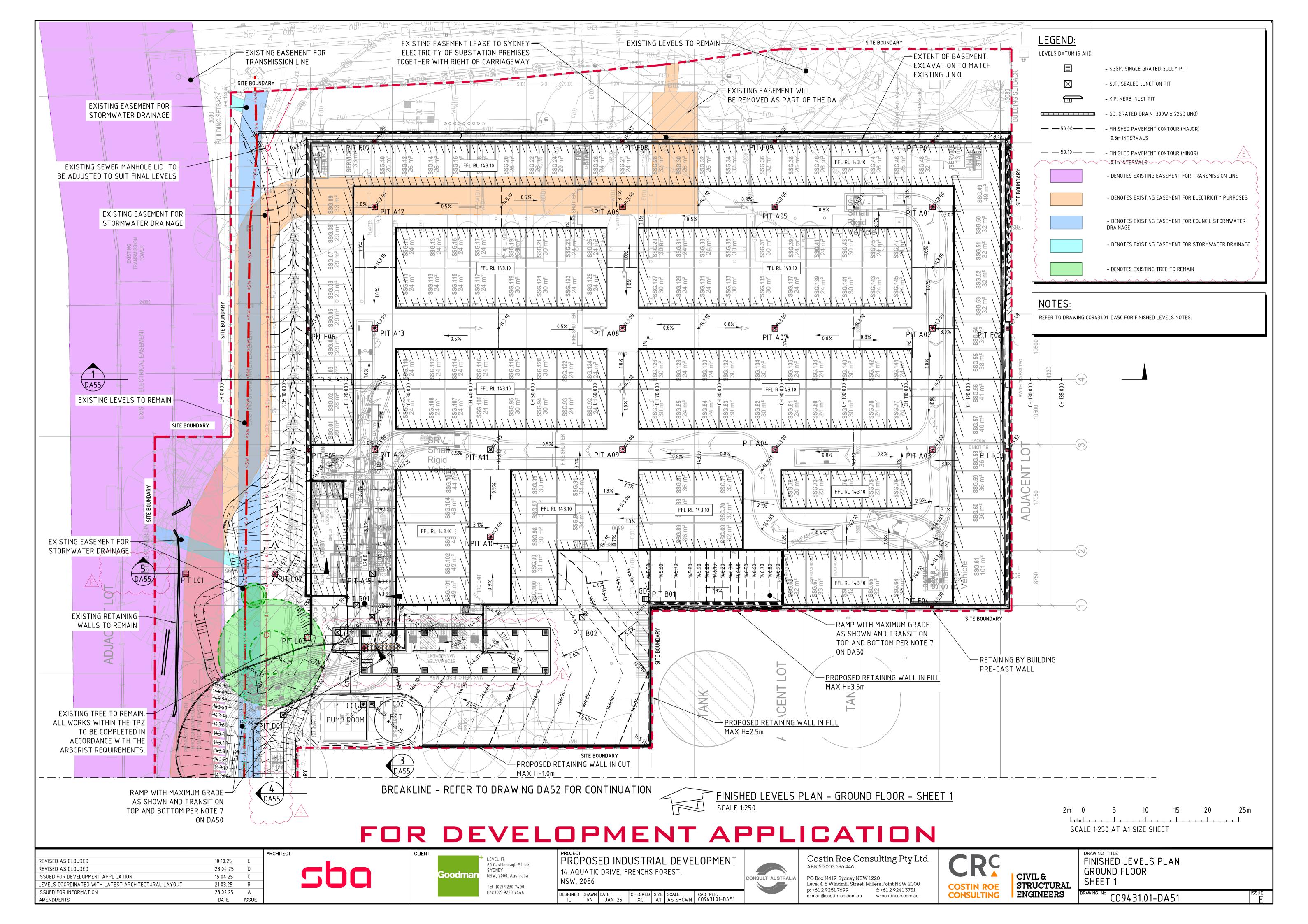


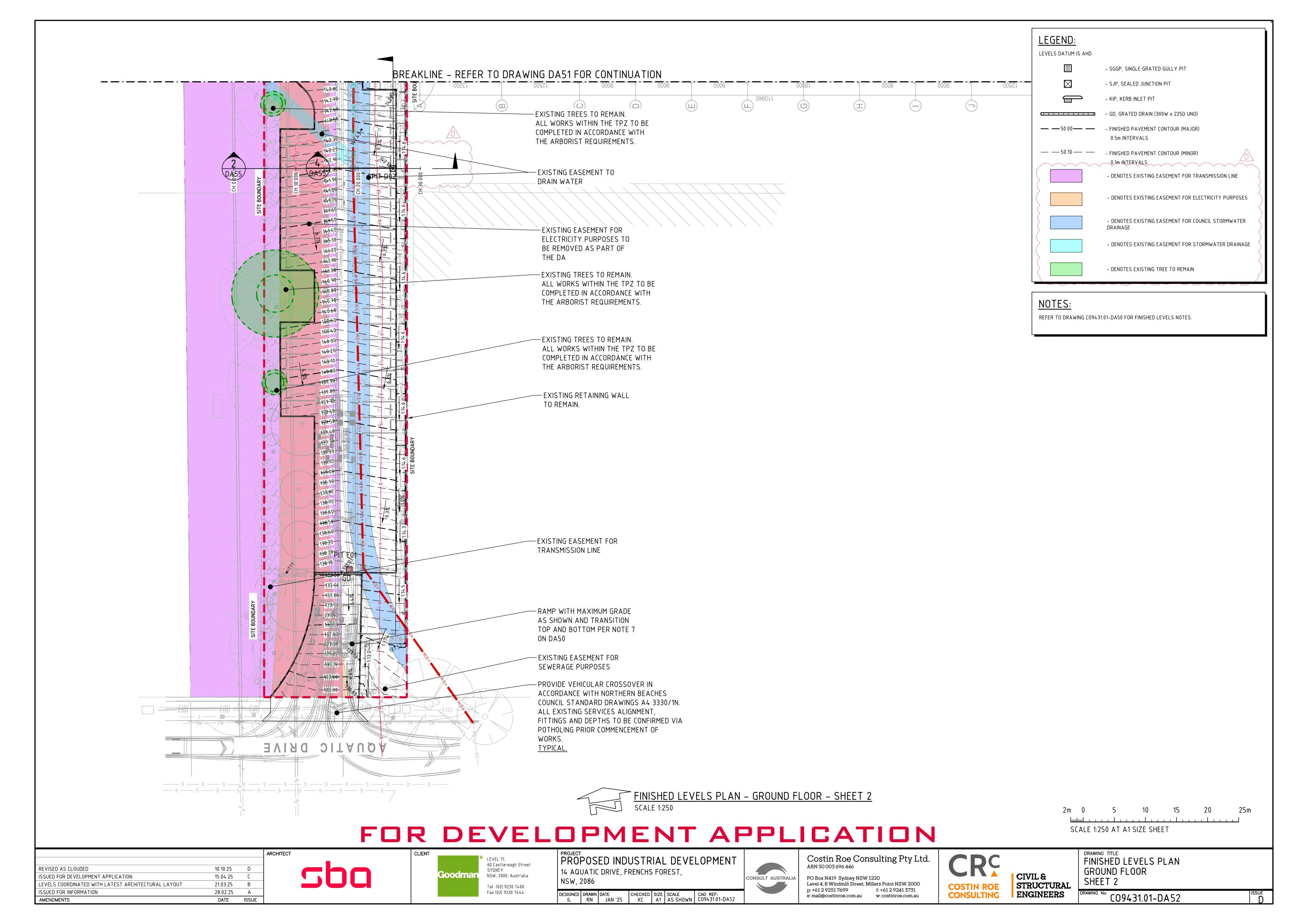


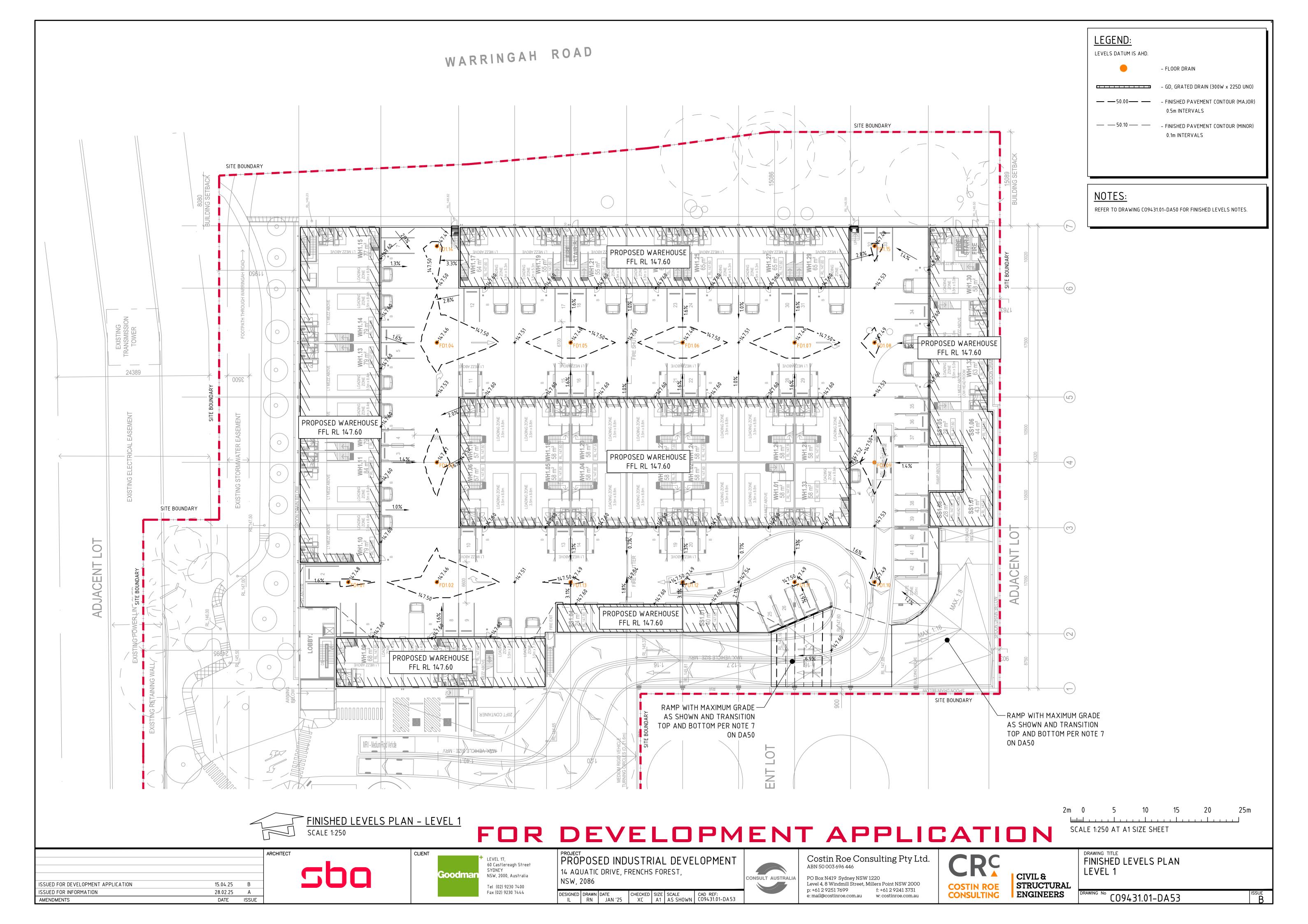
DATE ISSUE

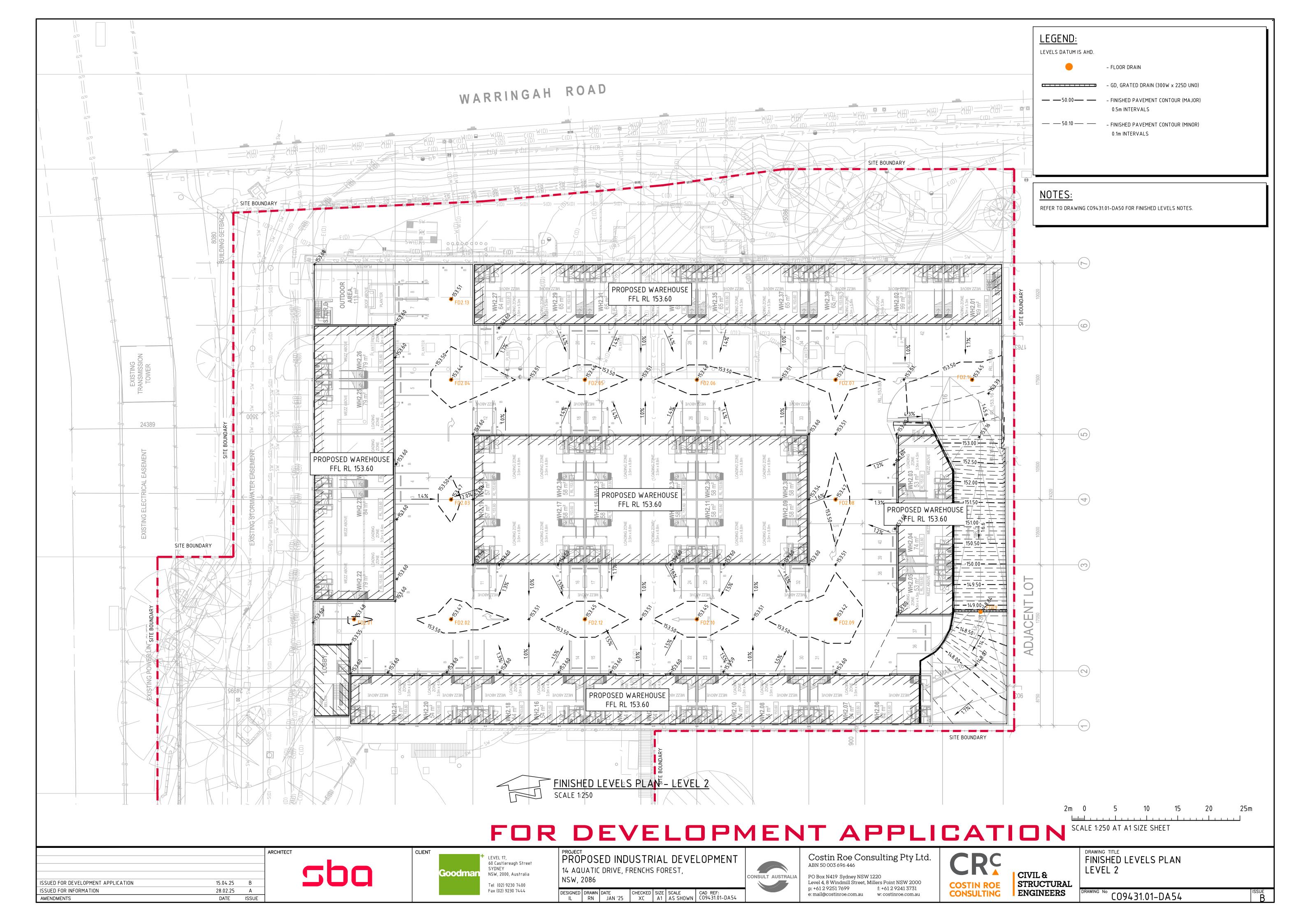
AMENDMENTS

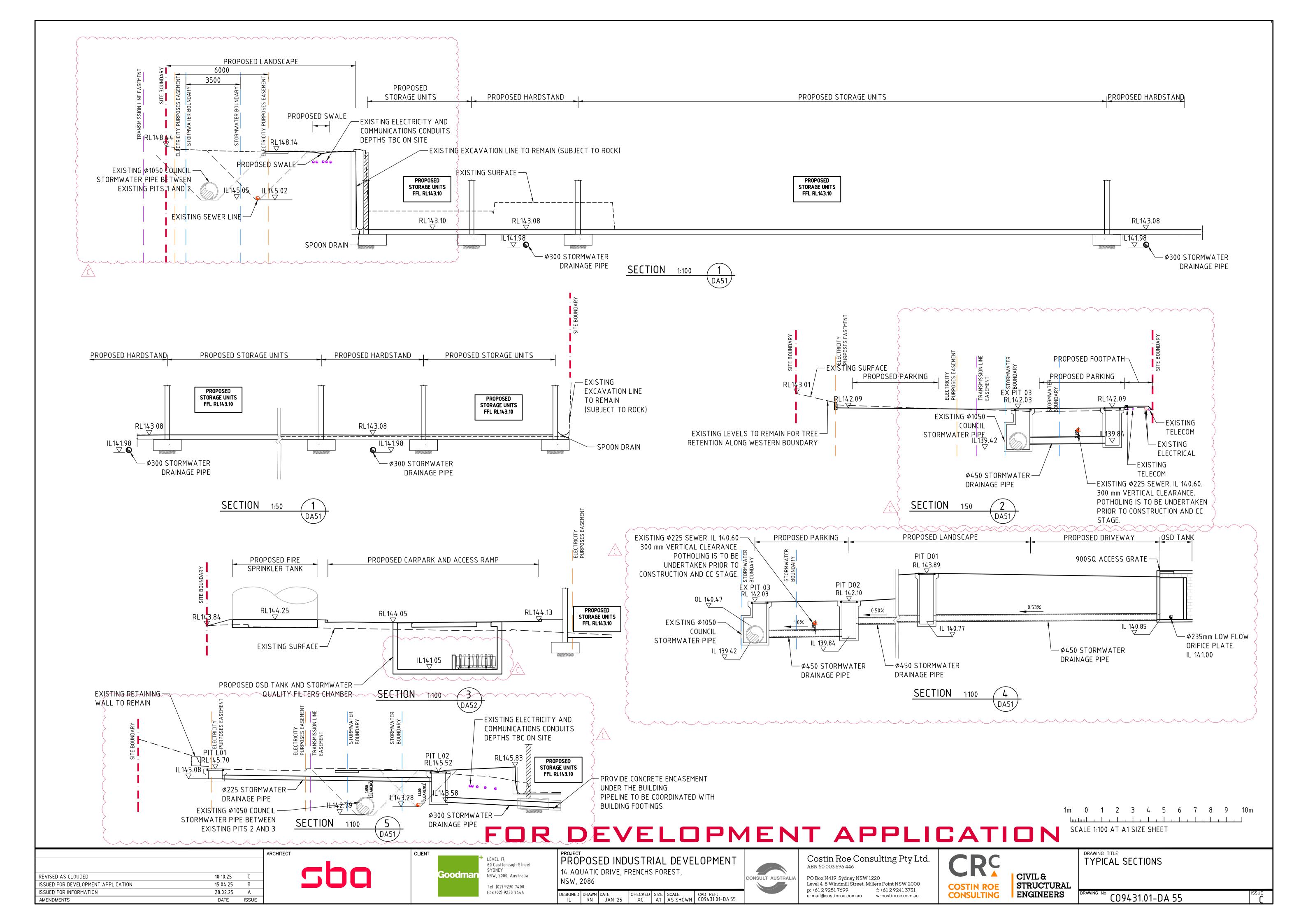
DRAWING No CO9431.01-DA50







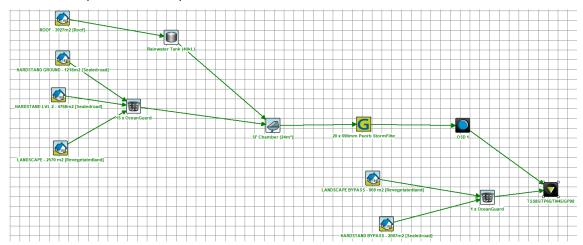




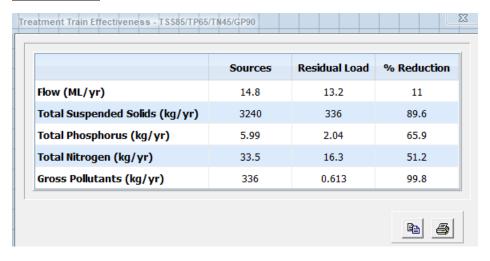


## **APPENDIX B MUSIC MODEL CONFIGURATION & REPORT**

## Post-Developed MUSIC Layout



## **MUSIC Results**





## APPENDIX C **EROSION CONTROL CHECK SHEET**



### **EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL WEEKLY SITE INSPECTION SHEET**

Item	Consideration	Assessment
1	Public roadways clear of sediment.	
2	Entry/exit pads clear of excessive sediment deposition.	
3	Entry/exit pads have adequate void spacing to trap sediment.	
4	The construction site is clear of litter and unconfined rubbish.	
5	Adequate stockpiles of emergency ESC materials exist on site.	• • • • • • • • • • •
6	Site dust is being adequately controlled.	• • • • • • • • • • •
7	Appropriate drainage and sediment controls have been installed prior to new areas being cleared or disturbed.	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
8	Up-slope "clean" water is being appropriately diverted around/through the site.	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
9	Drainage lines are free of soil scour and sediment deposition.	
10	No areas of exposed soil are in need of erosion control.	
11	Earth batters are free of "rill" erosion.	
12	Erosion control mulch is not being displaced by wind or water.	
13	Long-term soil stockpiles are protected from wind, rain and	
	stormwater flow with appropriate drainage and erosion controls.	
14	Sediment fences are free from damage.	
15	Sediment-laden stormwater is not simply flowing "around" the sediment fences or other sediment traps.	•••••
16	Sediment controls placed up-slope/around stormwater inlets are appropriate for the type of inlet structure.	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
17	All sediment traps are free of excessive sediment deposition.	
18	The settled sediment layer within a sediment basin is clearly visible	
	through the supernatant prior to discharge such water.	
19	All reasonable and practicable measures are being taken to	
	control sediment runoff from the site.	
20	All soil surfaces are being appropriately prepared (i.e. pH, nutrients,	
	roughness and density) prior to revegetation.	
21	Stabilised surfaces have a minimum 70% soil coverage.	
22	The site is adequately prepared for imminent storms.	
23	All ESC measures are in proper working order.	



## APPENDIX D DRAFT SOIL AND WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN



#### **D.1** Introduction

An erosion and sediment control plan (ESCP) is shown on drawing Co9431.01-DA20 and DA21 with details on DA25 and DA26. These conceptual plans only provide sufficient detail to clearly show that the works can proceed without undue pollution of receiving waters. A detailed program will be prepared once consent is given and before works start.

The ESCP considers initial site establishment, construction requirements, and development completion.

#### **D.2 General Conditions**

The ESCP will be read in conjunction with the engineering plans and any other plans or written instructions that may be issued concerning development at the subject site.

Contractors will ensure that all soil and water management works are undertaken as instructed in this specification and constructed following the guidelines stated in Managing Urban Stormwater, Soils and Construction (2004) "The Blue Book" and Council specifications.

All subcontractors will be informed of their responsibilities in minimising the potential for soil erosion and pollution in downslope areas.

#### **D.3 Land Disturbance**

Where practicable, the soil erosion hazard on the site will be kept as low as possible and as recommended in Table D.1.

Land Use	Limitation	Comments
Construction areas	It is limited to 5 (preferably 2) metres from the edge of any essential construction activity, as shown on the engineering plans.	Site workers will clearly recognise these areas that, where appropriate, are identified with barrier fencing (upslope), sediment fencing (downslope), or similar materials.
Access areas	Limited to a maximum width of 5 metres	The site manager will determine and mark the location of these zones on-site. They can vary in position to conserve existing vegetation best and protect downstream areas while considering the need for efficient work activities. All site



		workers will recognise these boundaries.
Remaining lands	Entry is prohibited except for essential management works.	

Table D.1 Limitation to access

#### **D.4 Erosion Control Conditions**

Clear visible barrier fencing shall be installed as shown on the plan and elsewhere at the discretion of the site superintendent to ensure traffic control and prohibit unnecessary site disturbance. Vehicular access to the site shall be limited to only those essential for construction work, and they shall enter the site only through the stabilised access points.

Soil materials will be replaced in the same order they are removed from the ground. All subsoils must be buried, and topsoils remain on the surface after work.

Where practicable, schedule the construction program so that the time from starting land disturbance to stabilisation is less than six months.

Notwithstanding this, the schedule works so that the duration from the conclusion of land shaping to the completion of final stabilisation is less than 20 working days.

Land recently established with grass species will be watered regularly until an adequate cover has been properly set, and plants grow vigorously. Further seed application might be necessary later in areas of inadequate vegetation establishment.

Where practical, foot and vehicular traffic will be kept away from all recently established areas

Earth batters shall be constructed per the Geotechnical Engineers Report or with as law a gradient as practical but not steeper than:

- 2H:1V where slope length is less than 4 metres
- 2.5H:1V where slope length is between 4 and 10 metres
- 3H:1V where slope length is between 10 and 12 metres
- 4H:1V where slope length is between 12 and 18 metres
- 5H:1V where slope length is between 18 and 27 metres
- 6H:1V where slope length is greater than 27 metres

All earthworks, including waterways/drains/spillways and their outlets, will be constructed to be stable in at least the design storm event.

During windy weather, large, unprotected areas will be kept moist (not wet) by sprinkling with water to keep dust under control. If water is not available in sufficient quantities, soil binders and/or dust retardants will be used, or the surface will be left in a cloddy state that resists removal by the wind.



#### **D.5 Pollution Control Conditions**

Stockpiles will not be located within 5 metres of hazard areas, including likely areas of high velocity flows such as waterways, paved areas and driveways. Silt/ sediment fences and appropriate stabilisation of stockpiles are to be provided as detailed on the drawinas.

Sediment fences will:

- Install sediment controls as indicated on the drawings or at the site superintendent's discretion to contain coarse sediment (including aggregated fines) near its source.
- Have a catchment area not exceeding 720 square meters, a storage depth (including both settling and settled zones) of at least 0.6 meters, and internal dimensions that provide maximum surface area for settling, and
- Provide a return of 1 metre upslope at intervals along the fence where the catchment area exceeds 720 square meters to limit discharge reaching each section to 10 litres/second in a maximum 20-year t<sub>c</sub> discharge.

Sediment removed from any trapping device will be disposed of where further erosion and consequent pollution to downslope lands and waterways will not occur.

Water will be prevented from directly entering the permanent drainage system unless it is relatively sediment free (i.e. the catchment area has been permanently landscaped and/or likely sediment has been treated in an approved device). Nevertheless, stormwater inlets will be protected.

Temporary soil and water management structures will only be removed after the lands are protected and stabilised.

### D.6 **Waste Management Conditions**

Acceptable bind will be provided for any concrete and mortar slurries, paints, acid washings, lightweight waste materials and litter. Clearance service will be provided at least weekly.

#### **D.7** Site Inspection and Maintenance

A self-auditing program will be established based on a Check Sheet. The site manager will make a site inspection using the Check Sheet:

- At least weekly.
- Immediately before site closure.
- Immediately following rainfall events over 5mm in any 24-hour period.

The self-audit will include the following:

- Recording the condition of every sediment control device
- Recording maintenance requirements (if any) for each sediment control device
- Recording the volumes of sediment removed from sediment retention systems, where applicable



- Recording the site where sediment is disposed
- Forwarding a signed duplicate of the completed Check Sheet to the project manager/developer for their information

In addition, a suitably qualified person will be required to oversee the installation and maintenance of all site soil and water management works. The person shall be required to provide a short monthly written report. The responsible person will ensure that:

- The plan is being implemented correctly
- Repairs are undertaken as required
- Essential modifications are made to the plan if and when necessary

The report shall carry a certificate that works have been carried out per the plan.

Waste bins will be emptied as required. Disposal of waste will be in a manner approved by the Site Superintendent.

Proper drainage will be maintained. To this end, drains (including inlet and outlet works) will be checked to ensure that they are operating as intended, especially since,

- No low points exist that can overtop in a large storm event
- Areas of erosion are repaired (e.g. lined with a suitable material), and/or the velocity of flow is reduced appropriately through the construction of small check dams of installing additional diversion upslope.
- Blockages are cleared (these might occur because of sediment pollution, sand/soil/spoil being deposited in or too close to them, breached by vehicle wheels, or other causes).

Sand/soil/spoil materials placed closer than 2 meters from hazard areas will be removed. Such hazard areas include high-velocity water flows (e.g. waterways and gutters), paved areas and driveways.

Recently stabilised lands will be checked to ensure that erosion hazard has been effectively reduced. Any repairs will be initiated as appropriate.

Excessive vegetation growth will be controlled through mowing or slashing.

All sediment detention systems will be kept in good working condition. In particular, attention will be given to:

- Recent works to ensure they have not resulted in a diversion of sediment-laden water away from them
- Degradable products to ensure they are replaced as required, and
- Sediment removal to provide the design capacity or fewer remains in the settling zone.

Any pollutants removed from sediment basins or litter traps will be disposed of in areas where further pollution of downslope lands and waterways should not occur.

Additional erosion and sediment control measures can be constructed to properly protect downslope lands and waterways. The plan will be adjusted if it proves inadequate in practice or conditions at the worksite or elsewhere in the catchment change.

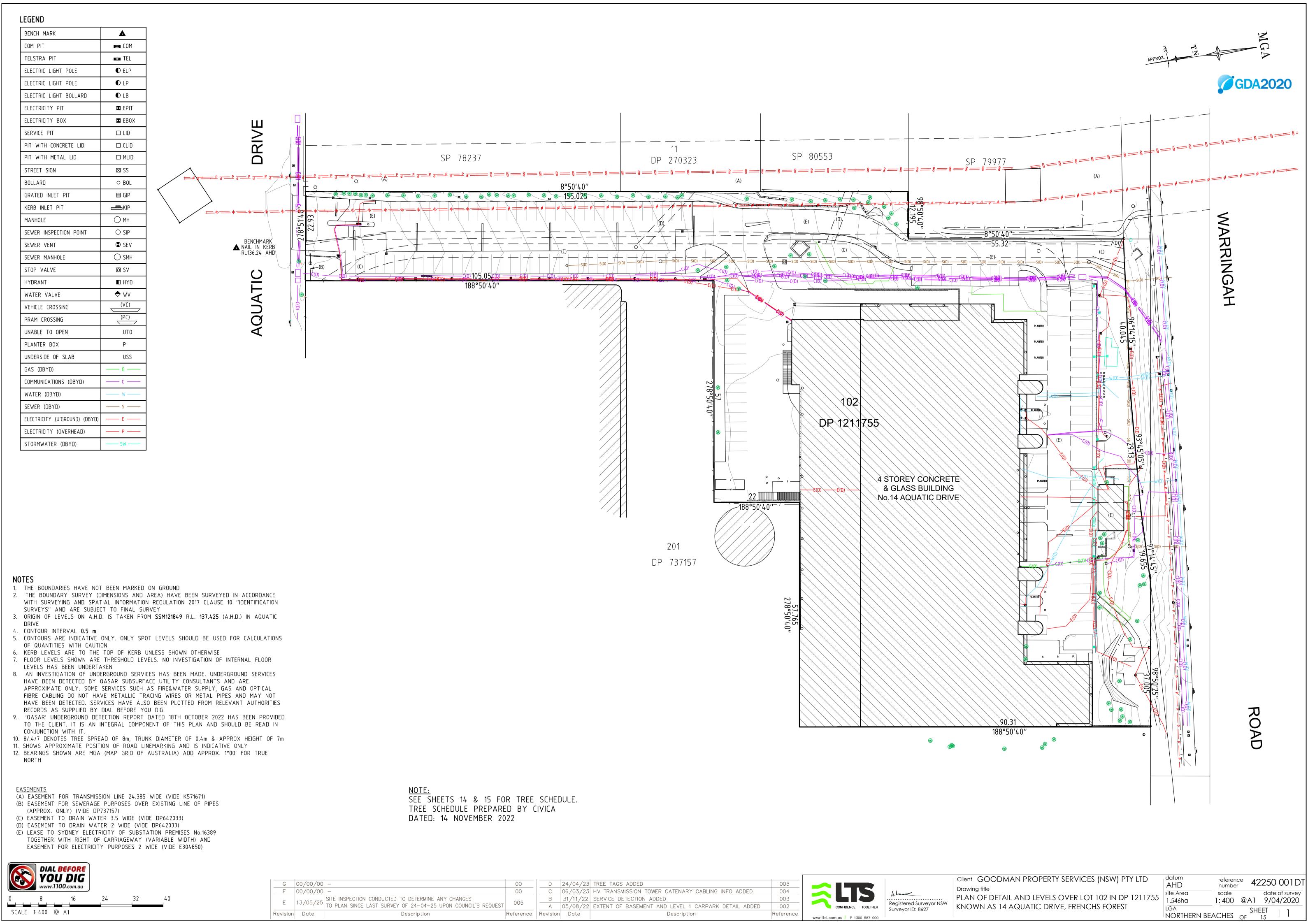


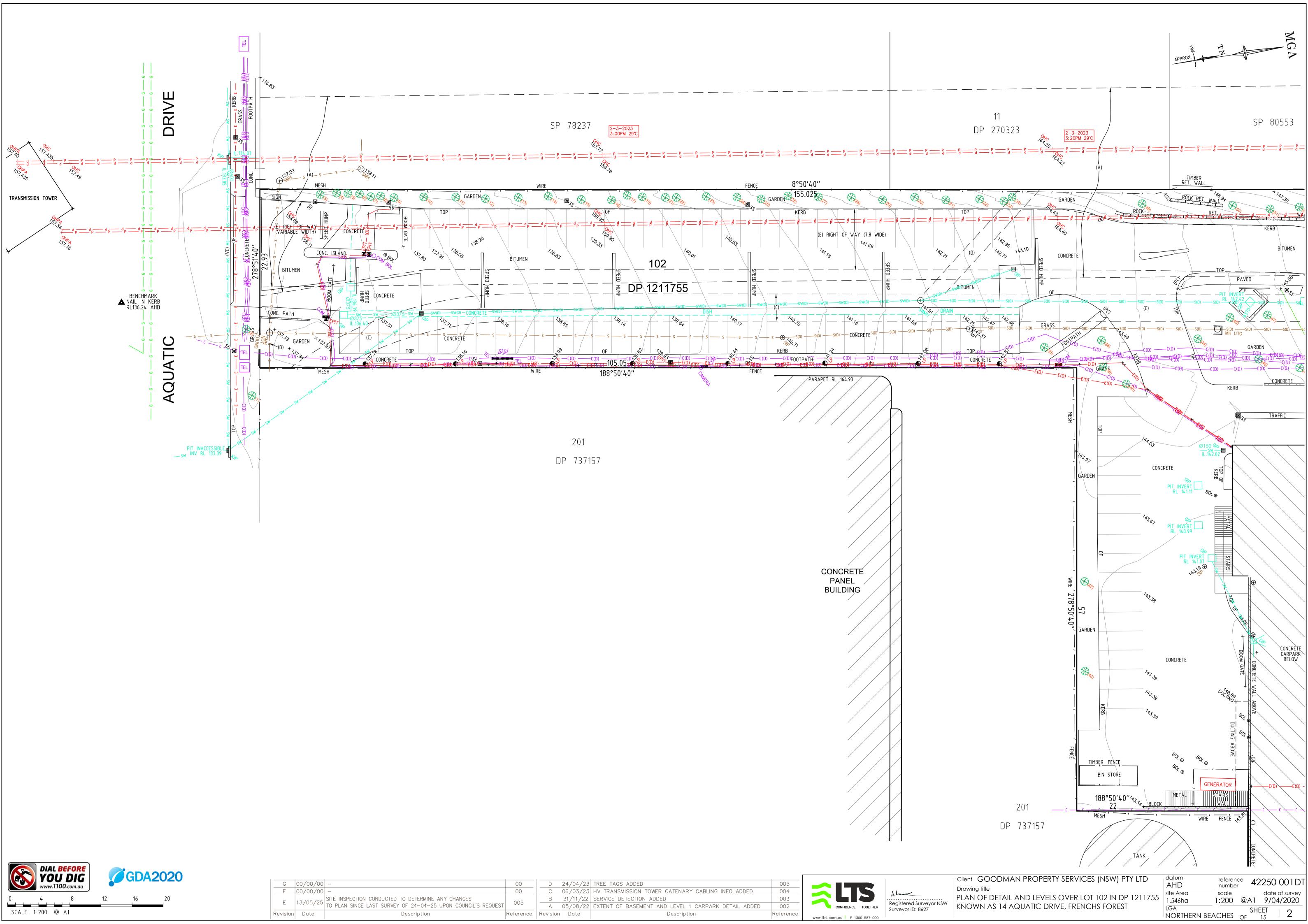
Erosion and sediment control measures will be maintained until all earthwork activities are completed, and the site is stabilised.

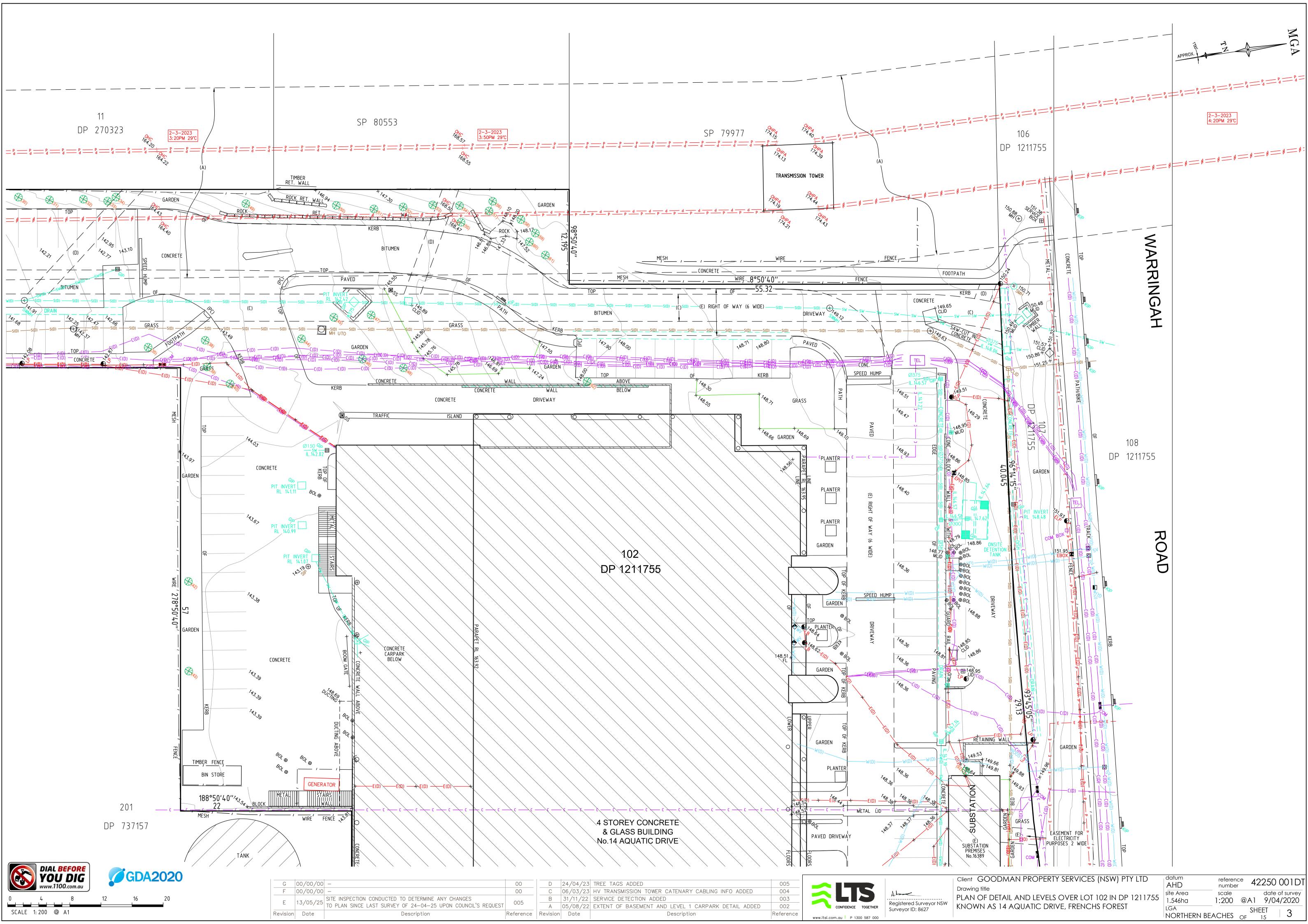
Litter, debris and sediment will be removed from the gross pollutant traps and trash racks as required.

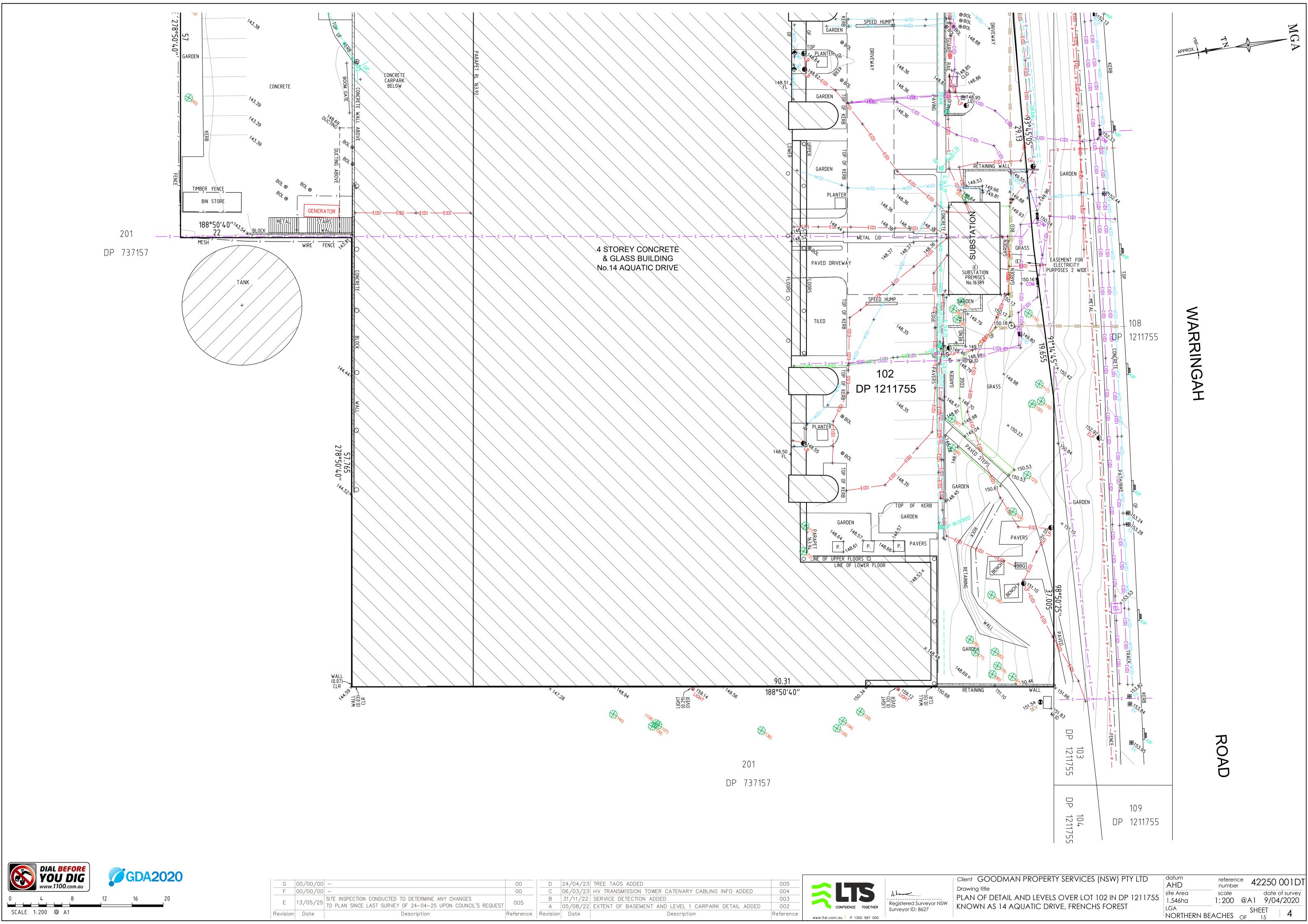


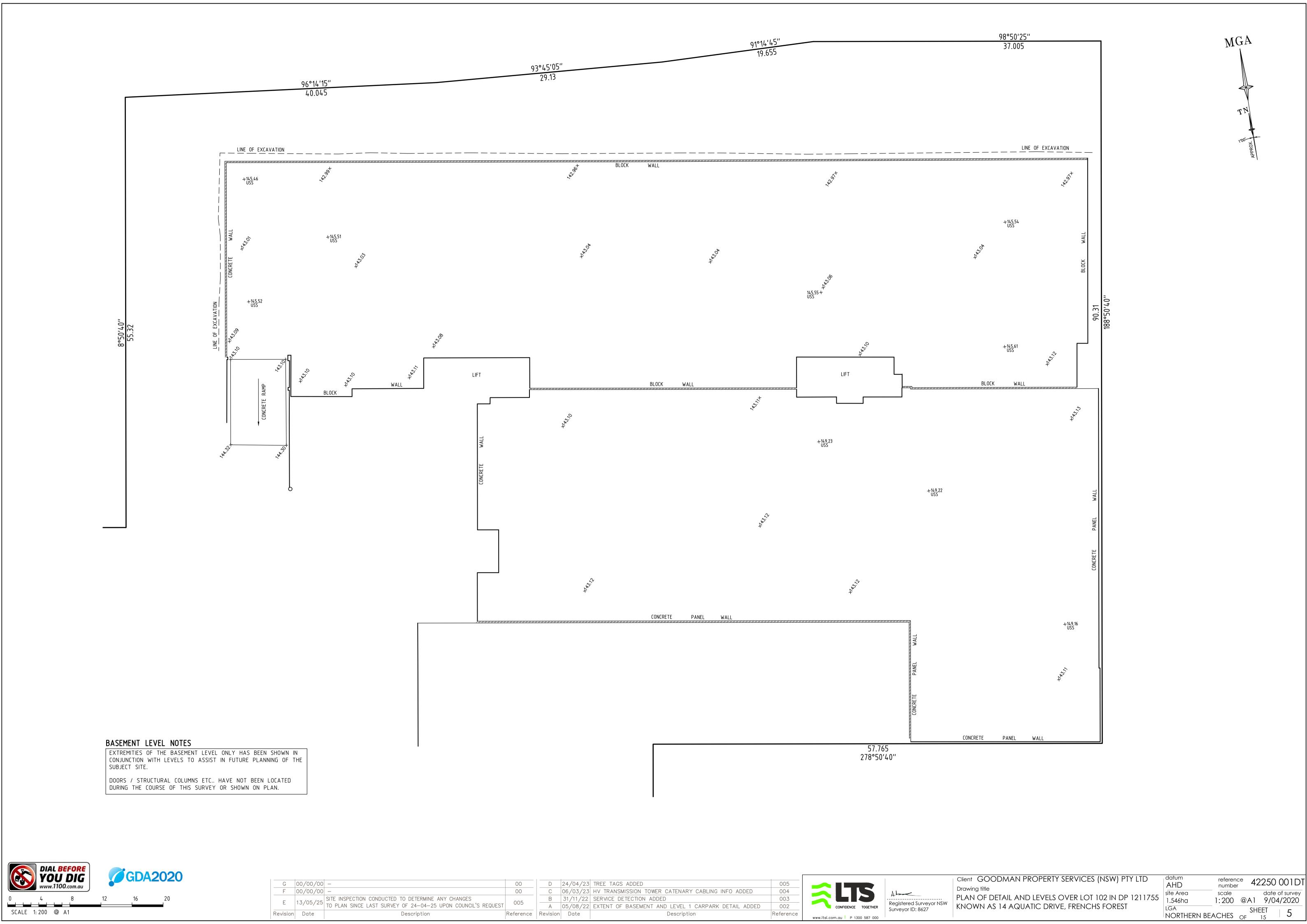
# **APPENDIX E DETAILED SURVEY - LTS 13/05/2025**

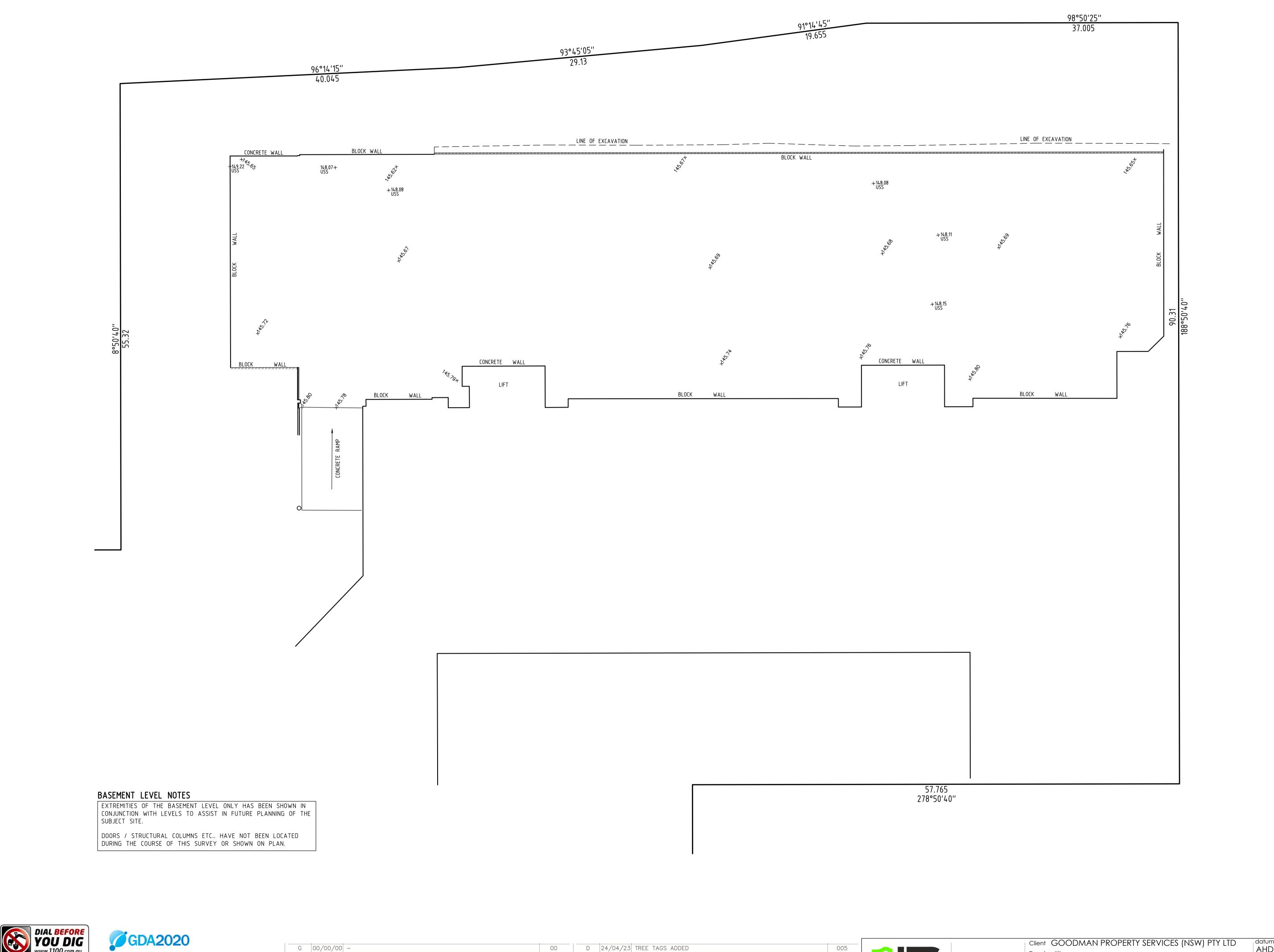












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SCALE 1: 200 @ A1

F 00/00/00 - 00

E 13/05/25 SITE INSPECTION CONDUCTED TO DETERMINE ANY CHANGES
TO PLAN SINCE LAST SURVEY OF 24-04-25 UPON COUNCIL'S REQUEST

Revision Date Description Reference

00D24/04/23TREE TAGS ADDED00500C06/03/23HV TRANSMISSION TOWER CATENARY CABLING INFO ADDED004B31/11/22SERVICE DETECTION ADDED003A05/08/22EXTENT OF BASEMENT AND LEVEL 1 CARPARK DETAIL ADDED002ReferenceRevisionDateDescriptionReference

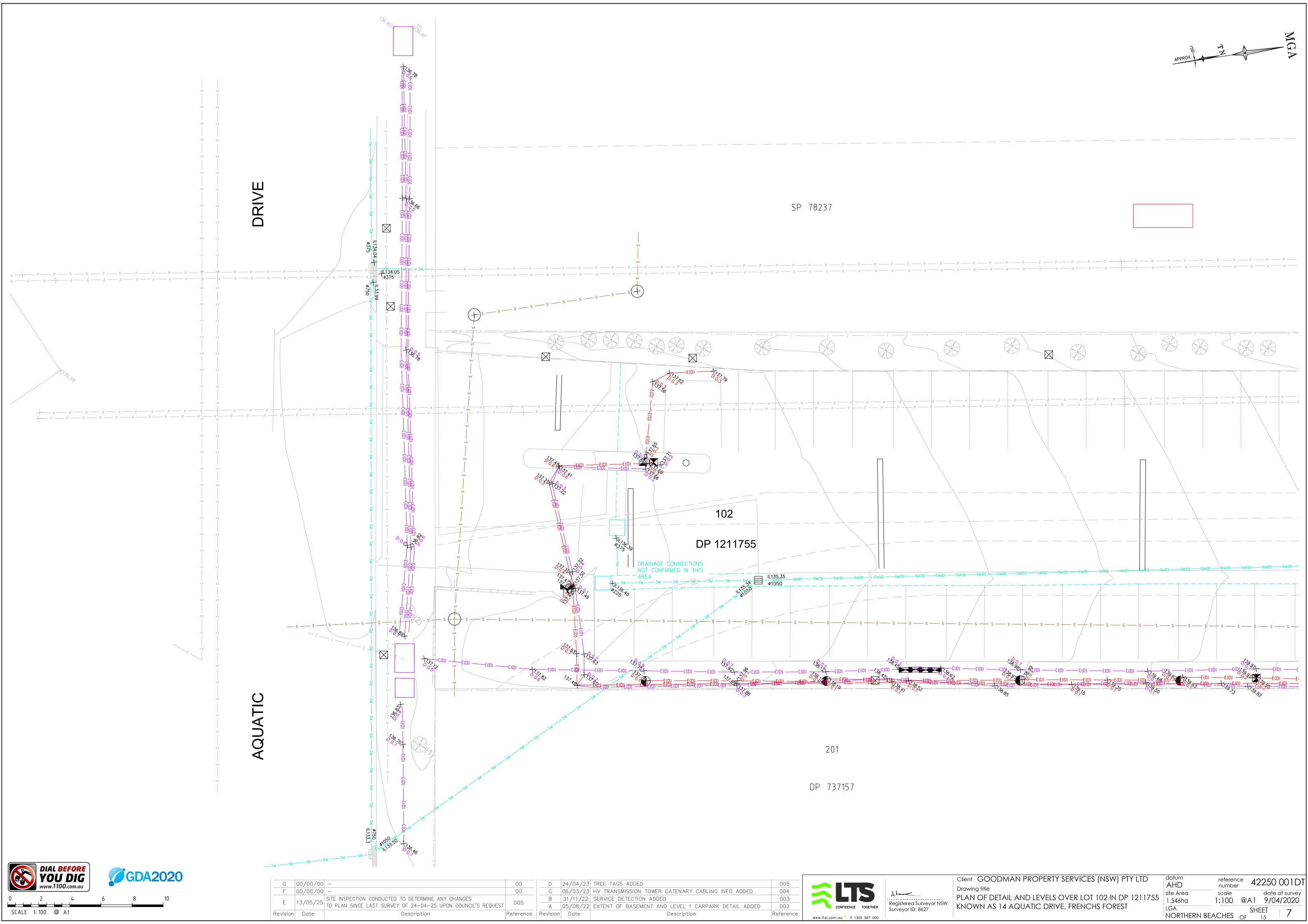
CONFIDENCE TOGETHER

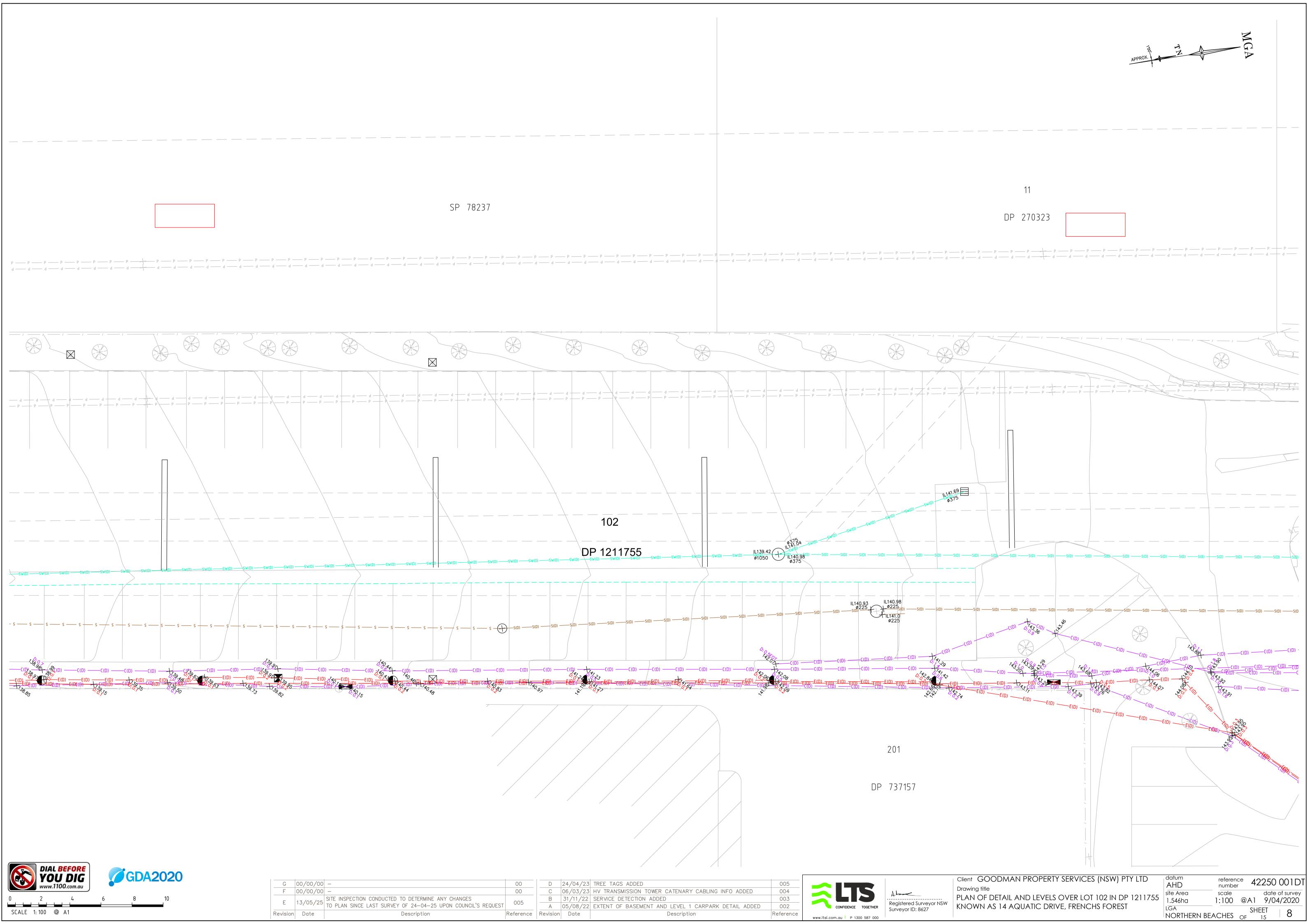
WWW.Itsl.com.au | P 1300 587 000

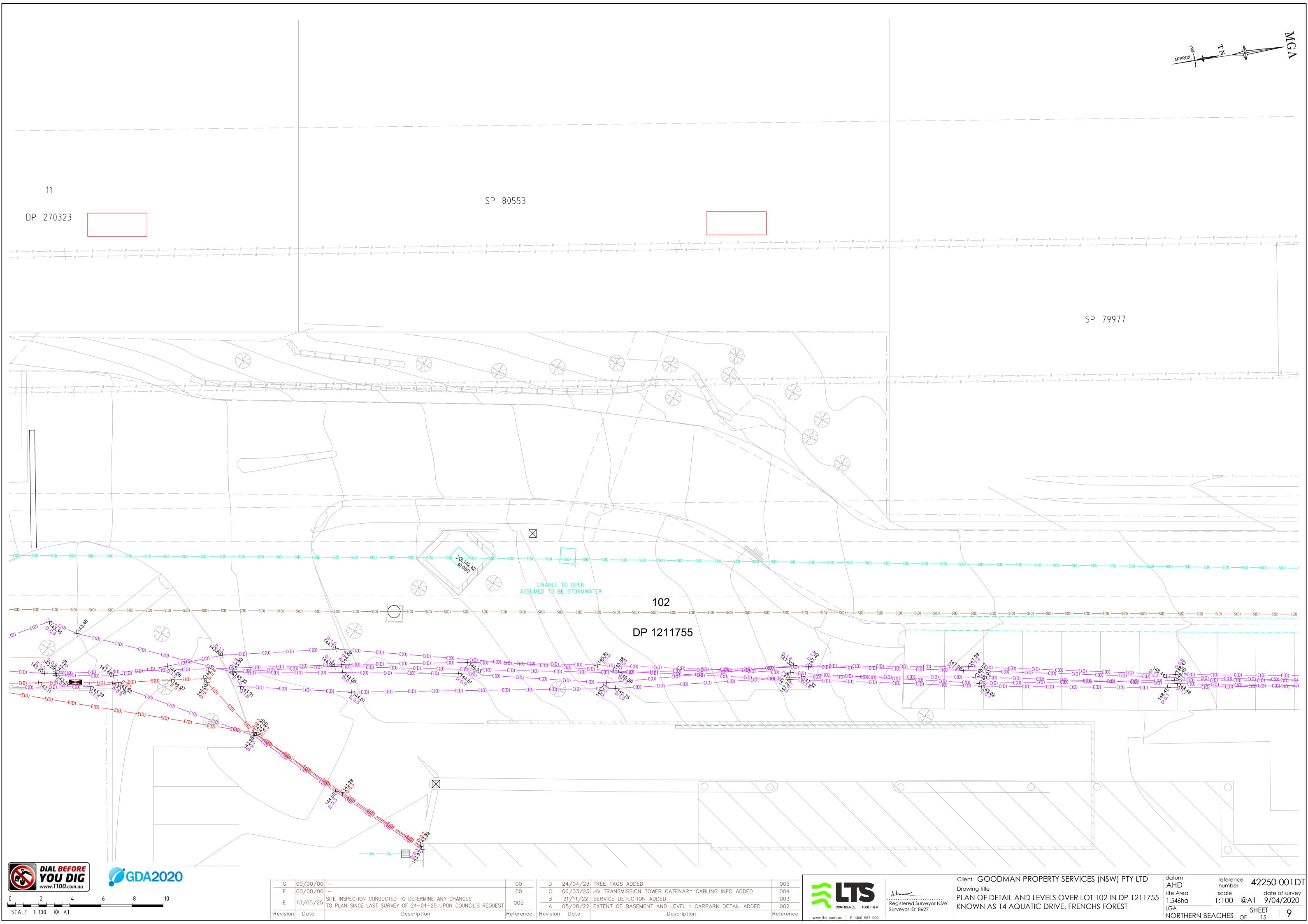
Drawing title
PLAN OF DETAIL AND LEVELS OVER LOT 102 IN DP 1211755
Registered Surveyor NSW
Surveyor ID: 8627

PLAN OF DETAIL AND LEVELS OVER LOT 102 IN DP 1211755
KNOWN AS 14 AQUATIC DRIVE, FRENCHS FOREST

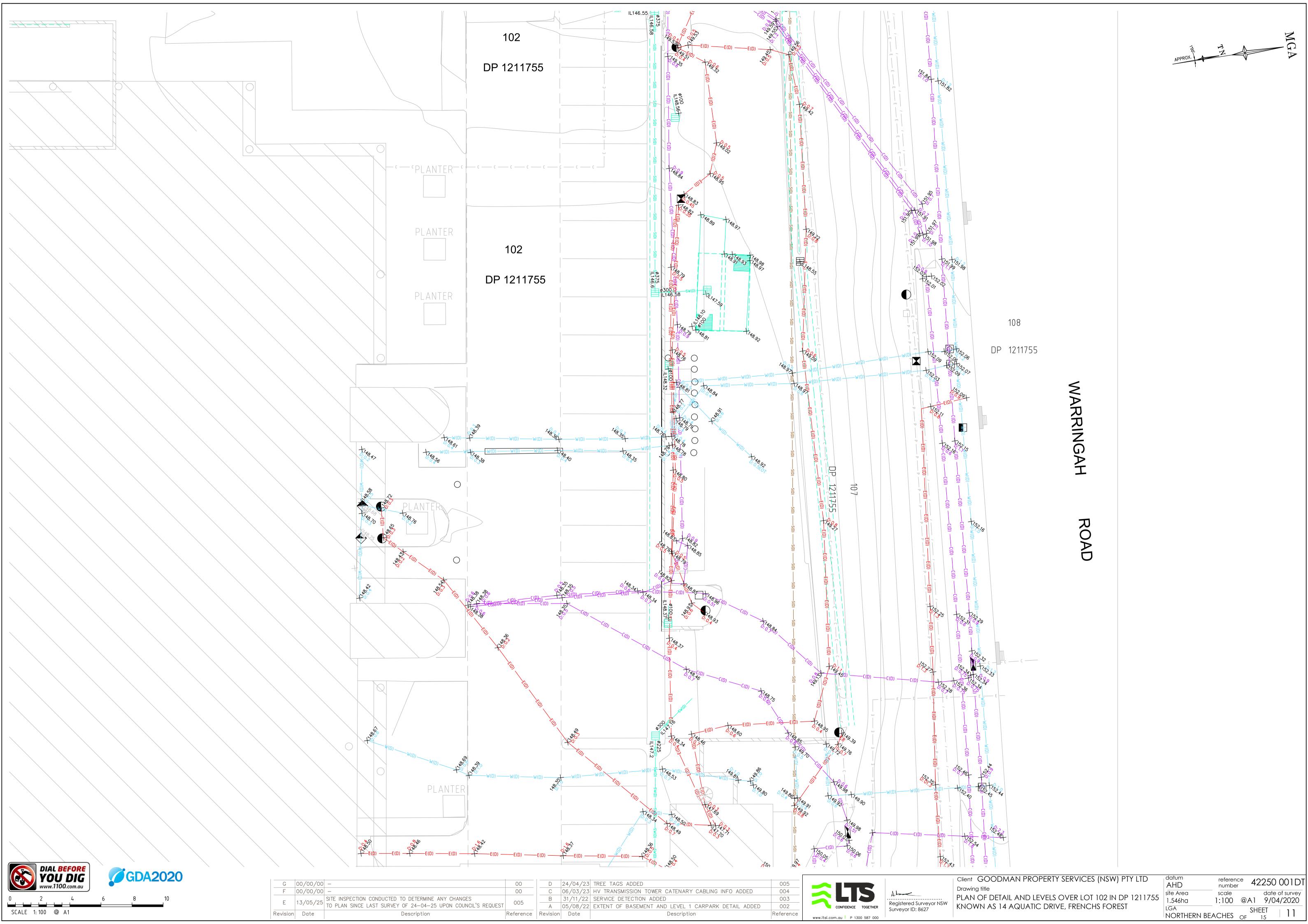
AHD
site Area
1.546ha
LGA

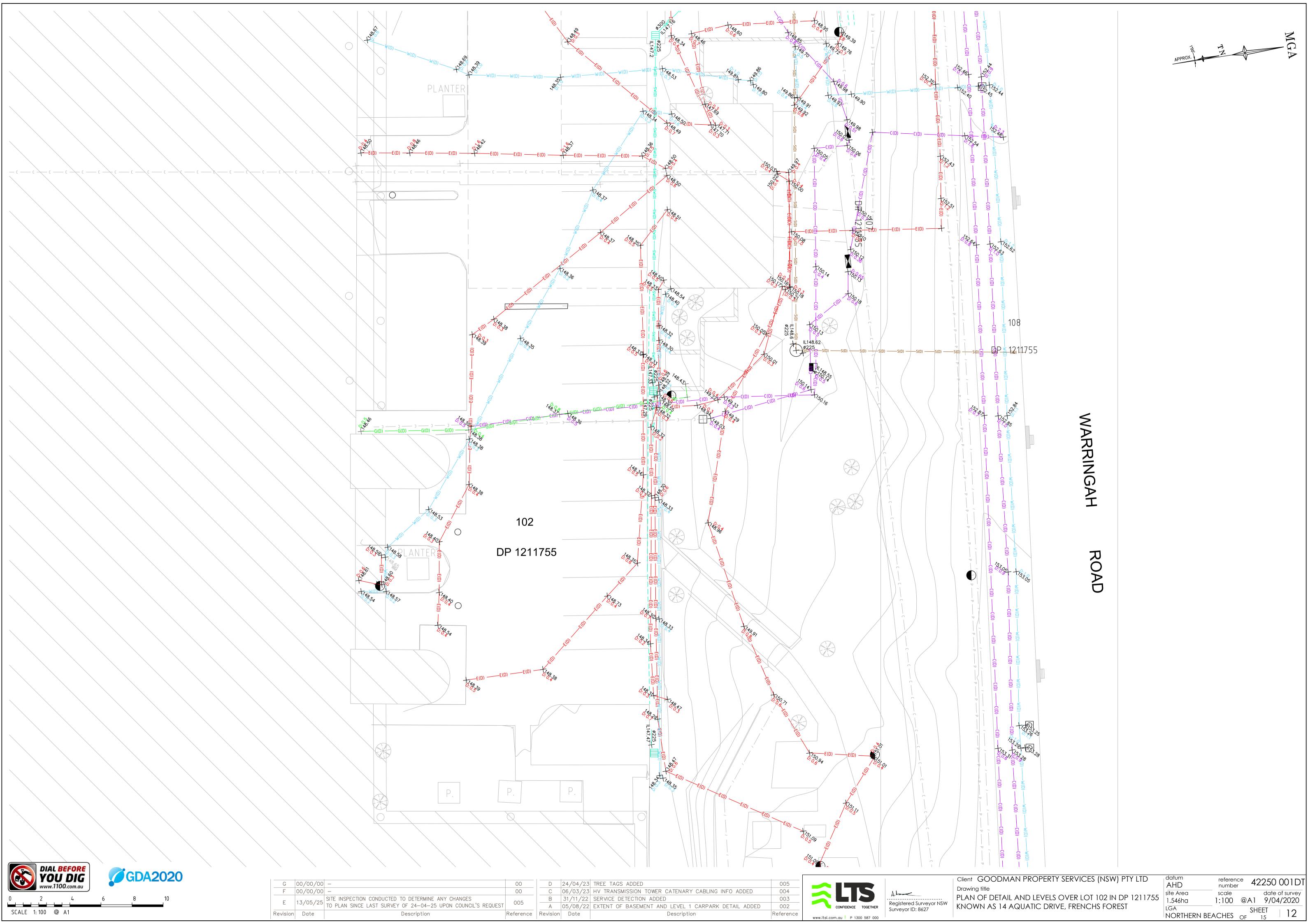


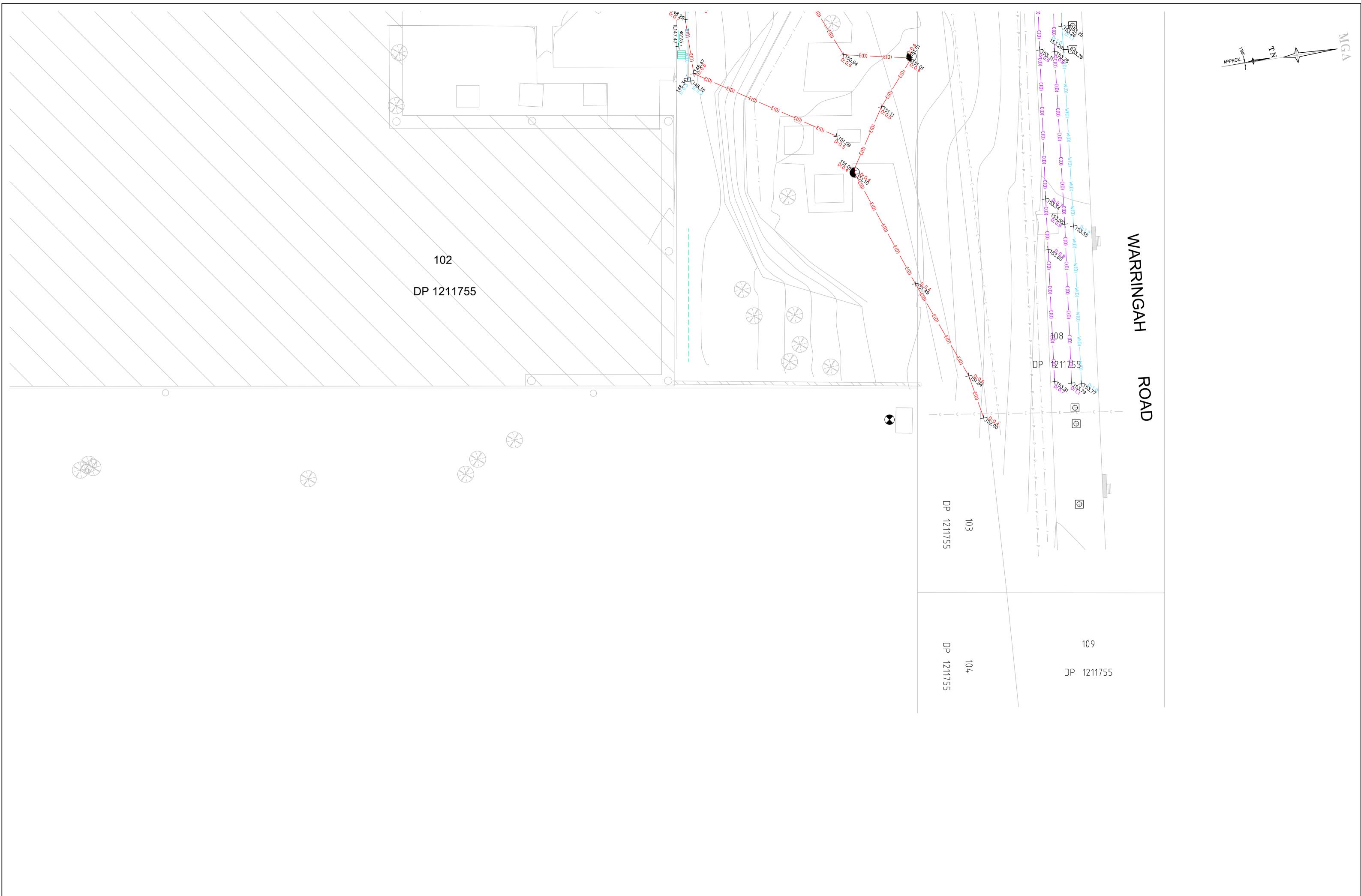














	00/00/00	-	00	D	24/04/23	TREE TAGS ADDED	005
	00/00/00	_	00	С	06/03/23	HV TRANSMISSION TOWER CATENARY CABLING INFO ADDED	004
4 .	17 /05 /25	SITE INSPECTION CONDUCTED TO DETERMINE ANY CHANGES	005	В	31/11/22	SERVICE DETECTION ADDED	003
	13/03/23	TO PLAN SINCE LAST SURVEY OF 24-04-25 UPON COUNCIL'S REQUEST	005	A	05/08/22	EXTENT OF BASEMENT AND LEVEL 1 CARPARK DETAIL ADDED	002
ion	Date	Description	Reference	Revision	Date	Description	Reference
	I		I	I	1		1



Tree Easting (GDA94)	Northing (GDA94)	Botanical Name	Common Name	Within TEC	TEC Species	Trees	DBH DRC	Radial TPZ a	area Radial	Tree Height Canop	y Health	Structure	Age	TLE (Yrs.) Defects	Significance	Action (irrespective of development)	Arborist comments Tree Q	Tree uality Retenti	on Recommendation
no.	rioraling (GB/(G1)	Botamoai Name	·	***************************************	* *	grou	(cm) (cm)	Radial TPZ a	2) SRZ (m)	(m)		• • •	, tgo	(Yrs.)	olgi milounioo	, total (incopeding of development)	Scc.	re value subcate	gol
																	14-07-2022: Tom Axford: Tree assessed. 09-07-2020: Tom Axford: Tree assessed. Health and structure continue to decline. 18-07-2019: Tom Axford: Tree assessed. ~200mm diameter still attached hanging branch upper canopy eastern aspect. Target over natural area but could land on roadway if branch attachment		Retain tree with generic protection requirements (i.e. protective fencing and restriction of activities within the TPZ).
1 336677.72	6263622.76	Fucalyotus scoparia	Wallangarra White Gum	YES	NO		96 102	11.5 416.	92 3.3	15-20 15-20	Fair	Poor	Mature	Co-dominant stems; Crack(s)/split(s); Deadwood/stubs > 100mm; Decay; Dieback;	Avenue tree: Amenity value/shade:	Monitor; Other action; Remove deadwood/stubs > 30mm; Remove	were to completely fail. 23-10-2017 : Tom Axford : 2017 OCT Tree reassessed. Fungal fruiting bodies present on both	1	
	323322.73		Transingana Trinto Gain	120			102	11.5	0.0	10 20 10 20			Mataro	Excessive thinning; Fungal fruiting body(s); Hanger(s) Previous failure(s); Wound(s);	, ruenas use, runein <b>y</b> islaetensas,	hanging limb(s);	leaders. Upper canopy thinning and deadwood continues to degrade. Previous recommendations to notify Council still apply. Structure now considered poor due to pathogen. Species prone to rapid decline once pathogen is present.		
																	02-11-2015: Tom Axford: Council tree. Remove medium deadwood over parking areas on western and southern sides of tree. Monitor bracket fungus and wound on eastern side of trunk at 3m for decay and increase in fruit size. Recommend advising Council of tree's condition.		
2 336671.26	6263624.17	Corymbia maculata	Spotted Gum	YES	NO	1	27 34	3.2 32.9	98 2.1	10-15 <5	Good	Good	Semi-Mature	>50 Suppressed;	Suitable to site conditions; Amenity value/shade;		14-07-2022 : Tom Axford : Tree assessed.	2	Retain tree with generic protection requirements (i.e. protective fencing and restriction of activities within the TPZ).
3 336653.01	6263630.18	Eucalyptus microcorys	Tallowwood	NO	NO	1	79 94	9.5 282.	34 3.2	5-10 5-10	Good	Poor	Mature	Crossing/rubbing branches; Deadwood/stubs < 30mm Epicormic growth; Inappropriate location; Poor pruning; Uncharacteristic form; Weak union(s); Wound(s);	Suitable to site conditions; Amenity value/shade;		14-07-2022 : Tom Axford : Tree assessed. Regular lopping of tree for power line clearance has resulted in poor structure.	1	Retain tree with generic protection requirements (i.e. protective fencing and restriction of activities within th TPZ).
4 336653.41	6263632.98	Syzygium leuhmannii	Small-leaved Lilly Pilly	NO	NO	1	9 11	2.0 12.5	57 1.5	<5 <5	Good	Good	Juvenile	15-25 Suppressed; Wound(s);	Attractive landscape feature; Screen value; Avenue tree;		14-07-2022 : Tom Axford : Tree assessed.	2	Retain tree with generic protection requirements (i.e. protective fencing and restriction of activities within th TPZ).
5 336653.74	6263636.03	Syzygium leuhmannii	Small-leaved Lilly Pilly	NO	NO	1	7 10	2.0 12.5	57 1.5	<5 <5	Good	Good	Juvenile	15-25	Attractive landscape feature; Avenue tree; Screen value;		14-07-2022 : Tom Axford : Tree assessed.	2	Retain tree with generic protection requirements (i.e. protective fencing and restriction of activities within th TPZ).
6 336654.67	6263638.7	Syzygium leuhmannii	Small-leaved Lilly Pilly	NO	NO	1	8 10	2.0 12.5	57 1.5	<5 <5	Good	Good	Juvenile	15-25	Attractive landscape feature; Avenue tree; Screen value;		14-07-2022 : Tom Axford : Tree assessed.	2	Retain tree with generic protection requirements (i.e. protective fencing and restriction of activities within the TPZ).
7 336655.13	6263641.24	Syzygium leuhmannii	Small-leaved Lilly Pilly	NO	NO	1	8 9	2.0 12.5	57 1.5	<5 <5	Good	Fair	Juvenile	15-25 Co-dominant stems; Included bark; Pests/insects;	Attractive landscape feature; Avenue tree; Screen value;		26-07-2022 : Tom Axford : Tree assessed.	2	Retain tree with generic protection requirements (i.e. protective fencing and restriction of activities within the TPZ).
8 336655.59	6263643.47	Syzygium leuhmannii	Small-leaved Lilly Pilly	NO	NO	1	5 7	2.0 12.5	57 1.5	<5 <5	Good	Good	Juvenile	15-25 Suppressed;	Attractive landscape feature; Avenue tree; Screen value;		14-07-2022 : Tom Axford : Tree assessed.	2	Retain tree with generic protection requirements (i.e. protective fencing and restriction of activities within the TPZ)
9 336656.06	6263646.71	Syzygium leuhmannii	Small-leaved Lilly Pilly	NO	NO	1	19 26	2.3 16.6	69 1.9	5-10 <5	Good	Fair	Juvenile	Co-dominant stems; Deadwood/stubs < 30mm; Included bark;	Attractive landscape feature; Avenue tree; Screen value;		14-07-2022 : Tom Axford : Tree assessed.	2	Retain tree with generic protection requirements (i.e. protective fencing and restriction of activities within the TPZ)
10 336657.11	6263650.84	Syzygium leuhmannii	Small-leaved Lilly Pilly	NO	NO	1	16 19	2.0 12.5	57 1.6	5-10 <5	Good	Fair	Juvenile	Co-dominant stems; Crossing/rubbing branches; Included bark; Poor pruning;	Attractive landscape feature; Avenue tree; Screen value;		14-07-2022 : Tom Axford : Tree assessed.	2	Retain tree with generic protection requirements (i.e. protective fencing and restriction of activities within the
11 336657.51	6263654.91	Syzygium leuhmannii	Small-leaved Lilly Pilly	NO	NO	1	20 22	2.4 18.5	50 1.8	5-10 <5	Good	Fair	Juvenile	15-25 Co-dominant stems; Included bark;	Attractive landscape feature; Avenue tree; Screen value;		14-07-2022 : Tom Axford : Tree assessed.	2	Retain tree with generic protection requirements (i.e. protective fencing and restriction of activities within the
12 336658.64	6263659.17	Syzygium leuhmannii	Small-leaved Lilly Pilly	NO	NO	1	32 31	3.9 47.4	11 2.0	5-10 <5	Good	Fair 5	Semi-Mature	15-25 Co-dominant stems; Crossing/rubbing branches; Included bark; Poor pruning; Wound(s);	Attractive landscape feature; Avenue tree; Screen value:		14-07-2022 : Tom Axford : Tree assessed.	1	Retain tree with generic protection requirements (i.e. protective fencing and restriction of activities within the
13 336659.38	6263663.15	Syzygium leuhmannii	Small-leaved Lilly Pilly	NO	NO	1	26 31	3.1 30.9	99 2.0	5-10 <5	Good			15-25 Co-dominant stems; Included bark;	Attractive landscape feature; Avenue tree; Screen value:		14-07-2022 : Tom Axford : Tree assessed.	1	TPZ).  Retain tree with generic protection requirements (i.e. protective fencing and restriction of activities within the
14 336659.6	6263666.8	Syzygium leuhmannii	Small-leaved Lilly Pilly	NO	NO	1	11 13	2.0 12.5	57 1.5	5-10 <5	Fair	Fair	Juvenile	Co-dominant stems; Crossing/rubbing branches; 5-10 Dieback; Epicormic growth; Included bark; Poor	Avenue tree;		14-07-2022 : Tom Axford : Tree assessed. B	2	TPZ).  Retain tree with generic protection requirements (i.e. protective fencing and restriction of activities within the
15 336660.09	6263670.03	Syzygium leuhmannii	Small-leaved Lilly Pilly	NO	NO	1	14 19	2.0 12.5	57 1.6	<5 <5	Good	Good	Juvenile	pruning; Wound(s);  15-25 Deadwood/stubs < 30mm; Poor pruning;	Attractive landscape feature; Avenue tree; Screen value:	Remove all deadwood/stubs;	14-07-2022 : Tom Axford : Tree assessed.	2	TPZ).  Retain tree with generic protection requirements (i.e. protective fencing and restriction of activities within the
16 336660.82	6263673.66	Syzygium leuhmannii	Small-leaved Lilly Pilly	NO	NO			2.0 12.5		<5 <5	Good	Good	Juvenile	15-25 Co-dominant stems;	Attractive landscape feature; Avenue tree;		14-07-2022 : Tom Axford : Tree assessed.	2	TPZ).  Retain tree with generic protection requirements (i.e. protective fencing and restriction of activities within the
17 336660.91	6263676.52	Syzygium leuhmannii	Small-leaved Lilly Pilly	NO	NO	1	7 11				Good	Good		15-25	Avenue tree; Screen value; Attractive landscape	9	14-07-2022 : Tom Axford : Tree assessed.	2	TPZ).  Retain tree with generic protection requirements (i.e. protective fencing and restriction of activities within the
18 336661.83	6263682.63	Syzygium leuhmannii	Small-leaved Lilly Pilly	NO	NO	1		2.0 12.5			Good	Good	Juvenile		feature;  Avenue tree; Screen value; Attractive landscape	9	14-07-2022 : Tom Axford : Tree assessed.	2	TPZ).  Retain tree with generic protection requirements (i.e. protective fencing and restriction of activities within the
20 336686.13	6263667.31	Eucalyptus sieberi	Silvertop Ash	YES	YES	'		7.4 173.				Fair	Mature	Deadwood/stubs > 60mm; Epicormic growth;	feature;  Within group; Amenity value/shade;	Remove all deadwood/stubs;	14-07-2022 : Tom Axford : Tree assessed.  18-07-2019 : Tom Axford : Tree assessed. VTA limited to observations from car park inside B	1	TPZ).  Retain tree with generic protection requirements (i.e. protective fencing and restriction of activities within the protection requirements.
			·	NO	NO	'								Wound(s);	Avenue tree; Screen value; Attractive landscape	,	Goodman property. Tree is not tagged.  14-07-2022: Tom Axford: Tree assessed.		TPZ).  Retain tree with generic protection requirements (i.e.
21 336662.23	6263685.74	Syzygium leuhmannii	Small-leaved Lilly Pilly	NO				2.0 12.5			Good	Good		15-25 Suppressed;	feature;  Attractive landscape feature; Avenue tree;			2	protective fencing and restriction of activities within the TPZ).  Retain tree with generic protection requirements (i.e.
22 336662.66	6263688.38	Syzygium leuhmannii	Small-leaved Lilly Pilly		NO			2.0 12.5			Good	Good	Young		Screen value;  Attractive landscape feature; Avenue tree;		14-07-2022 : Tom Axford : Tree assessed.	2	protective fencing and restriction of activities within the TPZ).  Retain tree with generic protection requirements (i.e.
23 336664.12	6263695.4		Small-leaved Lilly Pilly	NO	NO			2.0 12.5			Good	Good	Juvenile		Screen value;  Avenue tree: Screen value: Attractive landscape		14-07-2022 : Tom Axford : Tree assessed.	2	protective fencing and restriction of activities within th TPZ).  Retain tree with generic protection requirements (i.e.
24 336664.47	6263698.51		Small-leaved Lilly Pilly	NO	NO			2.0 12.5		<5 <5	Good	Fair		15-25 Suppressed;  Crossing/rubbing branches; Deadwood/stubs < 30mm	feature; Avenue tree: Unsuitable to site conditions:		14-07-2022 : Tom Axford : Tree assessed.  C  14-07-2022 : Tom Axford : Tree assessed. Regular lopping of tree for power line clearance has	2	protective fencing and restriction of activities within the TPZ).  Retain tree with generic protection requirements (i.e.
25 336663.46	6263690.93	Eucalyptus piperita	Sydney Peppermint	NO	NO			7.0 152.				Poor		15-25 Epicormic growth; Inappropriate location; Poor pruning; Uncharacteristic form; Wound(s);	Amenity value/shade;  Attractive landscape feature: Avenue tree:		resulted in poor structure.	1	protective fencing and restriction of activities within th TPZ).  Retain tree with generic protection requirements (i.e.
26 336664.68	6263704	Syzygium leuhmannii	Small-leaved Lilly Pilly	NO	NO	1	11 12	2.0 12.5		<5 <5	Good	Good	Juvenile	15-25 Suppressed;	Screen value;  Attractive landscape feature; Avenue tree:		14-07-2022 : Tom Axford : Tree assessed.	2	protective fencing and restriction of activities within the TPZ).  Retain tree with generic protection requirements (i.e.
27 336665.18	6263707.19	Syzygium leuhmannii	Small-leaved Lilly Pilly	NO	NO	1	13 18	2.0		<5 <5	Good	Good	Juvenile	15-25 Co-dominant stems;	Screen value;  Attractive landscape feature: Avenue tree:		14-07-2022 : Tom Axford : Tree assessed.	2	protective fencing and restriction of activities within the TPZ).  Retain tree with generic protection requirements (i.e.
28 336665.63	6263709.59	Syzygium leuhmannii	Small-leaved Lilly Pilly	NO	NO	1	14 21	2.0 12.5	57 1.7	<5 <5	Good	Fair	Juvenile	15-25 Co-dominant stems; Wound(s);	Screen value;		14-07-2022 : Tom Axford : Tree assessed.	2	protective fencing and restriction of activities within the TPZ).  Retain tree with generic protection requirements (i.e.
29 336666.21	6263713	Syzygium leuhmannii	Small-leaved Lilly Pilly	NO	NO	1	19 23	2.3 16.8	37 1.8	5-10 <5	Good	Good	Juvenile	15-25 Co-dominant stems;	Attractive landscape feature; Avenue tree; Screen value;		14-07-2022 : Tom Axford : Tree assessed.	2	protective fencing and restriction of activities within the TPZ).  Retain tree with generic protection requirements (i.e.
30 336666.58	6263715.9	Syzygium leuhmannii	Small-leaved Lilly Pilly	NO	NO	1	15 16	2.0 12.5	1.5	5-10 <5	Good	Good	Juvenile	15-25 Co-dominant stems;	Attractive landscape feature; Avenue tree; Screen value;		14-07-2022 : Tom Axford : Tree assessed.  C 14-07-2022 : Tom Axford : Tree assessed.	2	protective fencing and restriction of activities within the TPZ).  Retain tree with generic protection requirements (i.e.
31 336667.06	6263718.88	Syzygium leuhmannii	Small-leaved Lilly Pilly	NO	NO	1	13 18	2.0 12.5	1.6	<5 <5	Good	Good	Juvenile	Damaging infrastructure; Poor pruning; Suppressed; Wound(s);	Attractive landscape feature; Avenue tree; Screen value;	Shape from infrastructure;	16-07-2021 : Ian Consalvey : Tree assessed. Prune to give road sign ~500mm clearance and maintain sightlines.	2	protective fencing and restriction of activities within the TPZ).  Retain tree with generic protection requirements (i.e.
32 336667.34	6263721.54	Syzygium leuhmannii	Small-leaved Lilly Pilly	NO	NO	1	16 18	2.0 12.5	1.6	5-10 <5	Good	Good	Juvenile	15-25 Co-dominant stems;  Damaging infrastructure; Deadwood/stubs > 30mm;	Attractive landscape feature; Avenue tree; Screen value;		14-07-2022 : Tom Axford : Tree assessed.  C  14-07-2022 : Tom Axford : Tree assessed.	2	protective fencing and restriction of activities within the TPZ).  Retain tree with generic protection requirements (i.e.
33 336668.72	6263724	Eucalyptus microcorys	Tallowwood	NO	NO	1	60 87	7.2 162.	86 3.1	5-10 5-10	Good	Poor	Mature	15-25 Epicormic growth; Inappropriate location; Poor pruning; Uncharacteristic form; Wound(s);	Avenue tree; Unsuitable to site conditions; Amenity value/shade;	Remove all deadwood/stubs;	18-07-2022: Tom Axford: Tree assessed.  18-07-2019: Tom Axford: Tree assessed. Regular lopping of tree for power line clearance has resulted in poor structure.	1	protective fencing and restriction of activities within the TPZ).
34 336668.38	6263726.58	Syzygium leuhmannii	Small-leaved Lilly Pilly	NO	NO	1	10 12	2.0 12.5	1.5	5-10 <5	Good	Good	Juvenile	15-25 Suppressed;	Attractive landscape feature; Avenue tree; Screen value;		14-07-2022 : Tom Axford : Tree assessed.	2	Retain tree with generic protection requirements (i.e. protective fencing and restriction of activities within the TPZ).
35 336686.96	6263725.34	Eucalyptus microcorys	Tallowwood	YES	NO	1	78 88	9.4 275.	23 3.1	15-20 10-15	Good	Fair	Mature	Deadwood/stubs > 30mm; Included bark; Previous failure(s);	Suitable to site conditions; Attractive landscape feature; Amenity value/shade;	Remove all deadwood/stubs;	11-11-2022 : Jesse Tree : Trunk located 2.6m North of existing kerb edge. 14-07-2022 : Tom Axford : Tree assessed. A 18-07-2019 : Tom Axford : Tree assessed. No cracks, splits or separation observed.	2	Retain tree with specific protection requirements (i.e. Generic measures plus supervision of works within th TPZ and/or use of root sensitive construction techniques).
38 336687.8	6263731.21	Magnolia grandiflora	Bull Bay	YES	NO	1	12 18	2.0 12.5		<5 <5	Good	Good	Juvenile	>50	Suitable to site conditions; Amenity value/shade; Suitable to site conditions; Amenity		14-07-2022 : Tom Axford : Tree assessed.	2	Remove - tree located within proposed development footprint or has major encroachment into its TPZ.  Remove - tree located within proposed development
39 336690.56 40 336691.84	6263731.02 6263732.17	Magnolia grandiflora  Magnolia grandiflora	Bull Bay Bull Bay	YES NO	NO NO	1 1	9 12 12 17	2.0 12.5 2.0 12.5		<5 <5 <5	Good Good	Good	Juvenile Juvenile	>50 Suppressed; >50 Suppressed;	value/shade; Suitable to site conditions; Amenity value/shade; Suitable to site conditions; Amenity value/shade:		14-07-2022 : Tom Axford : Tree assessed.       C         14-07-2022 : Tom Axford : Tree assessed.       C	2	Remove - tree located within proposed development footprint or has major encroachment into its TPZ.  Remove - tree located within proposed development footprint or has major encroachment into its TPZ.
42 336718.76	6263725.17	Eucalyptus microcorys	Tallowwood	YES	NO	1	50 62	6.0 113.	10 2.7	20-30 5-10	Good	Good	Semi-Mature	25-50 Co-dominant stems; Deadwood/stubs > 30mm; Previous failure(s);	Suitable to site conditions; Attractive landscape feature; Amenity value/shade;	Remove deadwood/stubs > 30mm;	11-11-2022 : Jesse Tree : Trunk located 1.35m south of existing kerb edge. 14-07-2022 : Tom Axford : Tree assessed.	2	Retain tree with specific protection requirements (i.e. Generic measures plus supervision of works within the TPZ and/or use of root sensitive construction
43 336731.12	6263722.14	Eucalyptus scoparia	Wallangarra White Gum	YES	NO	1	37 70	4.5 62.3	34 2.8	10-15 <5	Fair	Poor	Semi-Mature	<pre>Epicormic growth; Poor pruning; Suckers; Uncharacteristic form; Weak union(s);</pre>	Unsuitable to site conditions;	Removal - poor specimen;	14-07-2022 : Tom Axford : Tree assessed. 16-07-2021 : Ian Consalvey : Tree assessed. Tree has low TLE, producing deadwood in C	1	techniques).  Retain tree with generic protection requirements (i.e. protective fencing and restriction of activities within the
		,												Borers/termites; Damaging infrastructure;	Protected species; Rare or localised		reasonable quantities and poor attachment to previous cut stump. Tree is not viable long term.		TPZ).  Retain tree with specific protection requirements (i.e. Generic measures plus supervision of works within the
44 336690.23	6263743.84	Eucalyptus saligna	Sydney Blue Gum	NO	NO			8.6 234.			Good	Good	ıvıature	15-25 Deadwood/stubs > 100mm; Epicormic growth; Wound(s);	distribution; Amenity value/shade; Attractive landscape feature; Significant due to age/size;	Remove deadwood/stubs > 30mm;	14-07-2022 : Tom Axford : Tree assessed.	2	TPZ and/or use of root sensitive construction techniques).  Retain tree with generic protection requirements (i.e.
45 336688.38	6263748.34	Magnolia grandiflora	Bull Bay	NO	NO	1	9 12	2.0 12.5	1.5	<5 <5	Good	Good	Juvenile	15-25	Suitable to site conditions; Amenity value/shade;		14-07-2022 : Tom Axford : Tree assessed.	2	protective fencing and restriction of activities within the TPZ).  Retain tree with generic protection requirements (i.e.
46 336693.82	6263749.4	Magnolia grandiflora	Bull Bay	NO	NO	1	7 9	2.0 12.5	1.5	<5 <5	Good	Good	Young	15-25	Suitable to site conditions; Attractive landscape feature;	9	14-07-2022 : Tom Axford : Tree assessed.	2	protective fencing and restriction of activities within the TPZ).



SCALE 1: 100 @ A1

005 004 003 002 Reference



Client GOODMAN PROPERTY SERVICES (NSW) PTY LTD Drawing title

Tree	Easting (GDA94)	Northing (GDA94)	Botanical Name	Common Name	Within TEC	TEC Species	Trees in	DBH DRC	Radial TPZ area	Tree Radial Heigh	t Canopy	Health	Structure	Age	TLE Defects	Ş	Significance	Action (irrespective of development)	Arborist comments	· ·	Tree Retention	Recommendation
no.	<u> </u>			·			groun	(cm, (cm)	TPZ (m) (m2)	SRZ (m) (m)	(m) -	-	-		(Yrs.)		•	·			value ibcategoi 🕶	
47	336690.41	6263751.55	Magnolia grandiflora	Bull Bay	NO	NO	1	11 17	2.0 12.57	1.6 <5	<5	Good	Good	Juvenile	>50	,	Suitable to site conditions; Amenity value/shade;		14-07-2022 : Tom Axford : Tree assessed.	С	2	Remove - tree located within proposed development footprint or has major encroachment into its TPZ.
48	336696.32	6263754.71	Magnolia grandiflora	Bull Bay	NO	NO	1	11 15	2.0 12.57	1.5 <5	<5	Good	Good	Juvenile	>50		Suitable to site conditions; Amenity value/shade;		14-07-2022 : Tom Axford : Tree assessed.	С	2	Remove - tree located within proposed development footprint or has major encroachment into its TPZ.
49	336672.45	6263743.34	Magnolia grandiflora	Bull Bay	NO	NO	1	13 19	2.0 12.57	1.6 <5	<5	Good	Good	Juvenile	>50	;	Screen value; Suitable to site conditions; Amenity value/shade;		14-07-2022 : Tom Axford : Tree assessed.	С	2	Retain tree with generic protection requirements (i.e. protective fencing and restriction of activities within the TPZ).
50	336672.29	6263748.96	Magnolia grandiflora	Bull Bay	NO	NO	1	13 17	2.0 12.57	1.6 <5	<5	Good	Good	Juvenile	>50		Screen value; Suitable to site conditions; Amenity value/shade;		14-07-2022 : Tom Axford : Tree assessed.	С	2	Retain tree with generic protection requirements (i.e. protective fencing and restriction of activities within the TPZ).
51	336673.39	6263753.65	Eucalyptus saligna	Sydney Blue Gum	NO	NO	1	73 85	8.8 241.08	3.1 10-1	5 10-15	Good	Poor	Mature	10-15 Crack(s)/split(s); Deadwood/stu growth; Excessive end weight; Poor pruning; Uncharacteristic	Inappropriate location;	Unsuitable to site conditions; Amenity value/shade;	Remove deadwood/stubs > 30mm;	14-07-2022 : Tom Axford : Tree assessed. 18-07-2019 : Tom Axford : Tree assessed. Regular lopping of tree for power line clearance has resulted in poor structure. Trunk splits associated with rapid growth.	В	1	Retain tree with generic protection requirements (i.e. protective fencing and restriction of activities within the TPZ).
52	336673.85	6263756.61	Magnolia grandiflora	Bull Bay	NO	NO	1	15 20	2.0 12.57	1.7 <5	<5	Good	Good	Juvenile	>50	,	Screen value; Suitable to site conditions; Amenity value/shade;		14-07-2022 : Tom Axford : Tree assessed.	С		Retain tree with generic protection requirements (i.e. protective fencing and restriction of activities within the TPZ).
53	336674.79	6263760.83	Eucalyptus saligna	Sydney Blue Gum	NO	NO	1	55 63	6.6 136.85	2.7 5-10	5-10	Good	Poor	Mature	Co-dominant stems; Deadwood 5-10 Epicormic growth; Inappropriate pruning; Uncharacteristic form;	te location; Poor	Unsuitable to site conditions; Amenity value/shade;		14-07-2022 : Tom Axford : Tree assessed. 18-07-2019 : Tom Axford : Tree assessed. Regular lopping of tree for power line clearance has resulted in poor structure.	В		Retain tree with generic protection requirements (i.e. protective fencing and restriction of activities within the TPZ).
54	336675.57	6263763.49	Magnolia grandiflora	Bull Bay	NO	NO	1	11 14	2.0 12.57	1.5 <5	<5	Good	Good	Juvenile	>50 Suppressed;		Suitable to site conditions; Screen value; Amenity value/shade;		14-07-2022 : Tom Axford : Tree assessed.	С	2	Retain tree with generic protection requirements (i.e. protective fencing and restriction of activities within the TPZ).
55	336677.45	6263764.89	Eucalyptus saligna	Sydney Blue Gum	NO	NO	1	40 46	4.8 72.38	2.4 10-1	5 5-10	Good	Poor	Semi-Mature	Deadwood/stubs < 30mm; Epic 10-15 Inappropriate location; Poor pru form:	uning Uncharacteristic	Unsuitable to site conditions; Amenity value/shade;		14-07-2022 : Tom Axford : Tree assessed. 18-07-2019 : Tom Axford : Tree assessed. Regular lopping of tree for power line clearance has resulted in poor structure.	В	1	Retain tree with generic protection requirements (i.e. protective fencing and restriction of activities within the TPZ).
56	336676.98	6263768.95	Photinia robusta	Large-leaved Photinia	NO	NO	30	6 9	2.0 12.57	1.5 <5	Group	Good	Good	Semi-Mature	25-50		Avenue tree; Screen value; Suitable to site conditions; Attractive landscape feature; Hedge tree; Amenity value/shade; Within group;		11-11-2022 : Jesse Tree : Tree assessed. 14-07-2022 : Tom Axford : Tree assessed.	С	2	Retain tree with generic protection requirements (i.e. protective fencing and restriction of activities within the TPZ).
57	336679.79	6263768.95	Eucalyptus saligna	Sydney Blue Gum	NO	NO	1	56 63	6.7 141.87	2.7 5-10	10-15	Good	Poor	Mature	Deadwood/stubs > 30mm; Epid 10-15 Inappropriate location; Poor pru	uning: Uncharacteristic	Unsuitable to site conditions; Amenity value/shade;	Remove deadwood/stubs > 30mm;	14-07-2022 : Tom Axford : Tree assessed. 18-07-2019 : Tom Axford : Tree assessed. Regular lopping of tree for power line clearance has resulted in poor structure.	В	1	Retain tree with generic protection requirements (i.e. protective fencing and restriction of activities within the
58	336678.23	6263772.39	Magnolia grandiflora	Bull Bay	NO	NO	1	9 11	2.0 12.57	1.5 <5	<5	Good	Good	Juvenile	15-25	,	Screen value; Suitable to site conditions; Amenity value/shade;		14-07-2022 : Tom Axford : Tree assessed.	С		Retain tree with generic protection requirements (i.e. protective fencing and restriction of activities within the
59	336679.79	6263774.26	Eucalyptus robusta	Swamp Mahogany	NO	NO	1	31 44	3.7 43.47	2.3 10-1	5 5-10	Good	Poor	Semi-Mature	Deadwood/stubs > 60mm; Epide 10-15 Inappropriate location; Poor pru	uning; Suppressed;	Unsuitable to site conditions; Amenity value/shade;	Remove deadwood/stubs > 30mm;	14-07-2022 : Tom Axford : Tree assessed. 18-07-2019 : Tom Axford : Tree assessed. Regular lopping of tree for power line clearance has resulted in poor structure.	С		Retain tree with generic protection requirements (i.e. protective fencing and restriction of activities within the
60	336683.38	6263774.89	Eucalyptus saligna	Sydney Blue Gum	NO	NO	1	46 61	5.5 95.73	2.7 5-10	5-10	Good	Poor	Mature	Deadwood/stubs < 30mm; Epic 10-15 Inappropriate location; Poor pru Uncharacteristic form;	icormic growth;	Amenity value/shade; Unsuitable to site conditions;		14-07-2022 : Tom Axford : Tree assessed. 18-07-2019 : Tom Axford : Tree assessed. Regular lopping of tree for power line clearance has resulted in poor structure.	В	1	Retain tree with generic protection requirements (i.e. protective fencing and restriction of activities within the TPZ).
61	336685.1	6263777.86	Eucalyptus robusta	Swamp Mahogany	NO	NO	1	51 78	6.1 117.67	3.0 10-1	5 5-10	Good	Good	Semi-Mature	Co-dominant stems; Crossing/r Deadwood/stubs > 100mm; Ep Exposed root(s); Previous failur	picormic growth;	Within group; Attractive landscape feature; Amenity value/shade;	Remove deadwood/stubs > 30mm;	11-11-2022: Jesse Tree: Trunk located 1.5m West of existing kerb edge. 14-07-2022: Tom Axford: Tree assessed. 16-07-2021: lan Consalvey: Tree assessed. Remove large dead stub, low canopy, northern aspect. Remove deadwood from over footpath and roadway.	В	2	Retain tree with generic protection requirements (i.e. protective fencing and restriction of activities within the TPZ).
62	336701.23	6263778.37	Callistemon citrinus	Crimson Bottlebrush	NO	NO	14	5 9	2.0 12.57	1.5 <5	Group	Good	Good	Juvenile	10-15	(	Avenue tree; Screen value; Suitable to site conditions; Hedge tree; Attractive landscape feature; Within group;		11-11-2022 : Jesse Tree : Tree assessed. 14-07-2022 : Tom Axford : Tree assessed.	С		Remove - tree located within proposed development footprint or has major encroachment into its TPZ.
71	336797.17	6263793.29	Elaeocarpus eumundii	Smooth-leaved Quandong	NO	NO	6	6 9	2.0 12.57	1.5 <5	<5	Good	Good	Young	10-15 Co-dominant stems; Damaging	g infrastructure;	Screen value; Within group;	Shape from infrastructure;	14-07-2022: Tom Axford: Tree assessed. 16-07-2021: lan Consalvey: Tree assessed. Selective prune leaders and branches from building facade and windows to give ~300mm clearance. Alternatively, reduce height of group to level of window sill and maintain height annually.	С	2	Remove - tree located within proposed development footprint or has major encroachment into its TPZ.
72	336800.59	6263798.55	Syzygium smithii	Lilly Pilly	YES	NO	5	6 8	2.0 12.57	1.5 <5	<5	Good	Fair	Juvenile	10-15 Epicormic growth;		Screen value; Hedge tree; Within group;		14-07-2022 : Tom Axford : Tree assessed.	С	2	Remove - tree located within proposed development footprint or has major encroachment into its TPZ.
77	336815.74	6263811.87	Syzygium paniculatum	Magenta Brush Cherry	YES	NO	1	10 13	2.0 12.57	1.5 5-10	<5	Fair	Fair	Semi-Mature	Deadwood/stubs < 30mm; Exc Suppressed;	cessive thinning;	Within group; Amenity value/shade;		14-07-2022 : Tom Axford : Tree assessed. 16-07-2021 : Ian Consalvey : Tree assessed. Canopy density is increasing, now at ~50%.	С	2	Remove - tree located within proposed development footprint or has major encroachment into its TPZ.
78	336813.06	6263811.07	Syzygium paniculatum	Magenta Brush Cherry	YES	NO	1	15 20	2.0 12.57	1.7 5-10	<5	Fair	Good	Semi-Mature	Deadwood/stubs < 30mm; Dieb Suppressed;	eback; Epicormic growth;	Within group; Amenity value/shade;		14-07-2022 : Tom Axford : Tree assessed. 16-07-2021 : Ian Consalvey : Tree assessed. Canopy continues to increase in density. Now at ~80%. Deadwood over garden bed.	С	2	Remove - tree located within proposed development footprint or has major encroachment into its TPZ.
79	336817.42	6263815.55	Angophora floribunda	Rough-barked Apple Myrtle	YES	NO	1	20 23	2.4 18.10	1.8 10-1	5 <5	Good	Good	Semi-Mature	Deadwood/stubs < 30mm; Epic	icormic growth;	Amenity value/shade; Attractive landscape feature;		14-07-2022 : Tom Axford : Tree assessed. 16-07-2021 : Ian Consalvey : Tree assessed. Deadwood over garden bed.	С	2	Remove - tree located within proposed development footprint or has major encroachment into its TPZ.
80	336819.08	6263816.87	Angophora floribunda	Rough-barked Apple Myrtle	YES	NO	1	24 28	2.9 26.06	1.9 10-1	5 5-10	Good	Good	Semi-Mature	Deadwood/stubs < 30mm; Epic Suppressed;	icormic growth;	Amenity value/shade; Attractive landscape feature;		14-07-2022 : Tom Axford : Tree assessed.	С	2	Remove - tree located within proposed development footprint or has major encroachment into its TPZ.
81	336818.82	6263818.55	Angophora floribunda	Rough-barked Apple Myrtle	YES	NO	1	22 25	2.6 21.90	1.8 5-10	<5	Good	Good	Semi-Mature	Co-dominant stems; Deadwood Epicormic growth;	d/stubs < 30mm;	Amenity value/shade; Attractive landscape feature;		14-07-2022 : Tom Axford : Tree assessed.	С	2	Remove - tree located within proposed development footprint or has major encroachment into its TPZ.
82	336814.95	6263814.8	Camellia sasanqua	Camellia	YES	NO	5	7 11	2.0 12.57	1.5 <5	<5	Good	Good	Semi-Mature	e 25-50 Co-dominant stems;		Amenity value/shade; Suitable to site conditions; Within group;		14-07-2022 : Tom Axford : Tree assessed.	С	2	Remove - tree located within proposed development footprint or has major encroachment into its TPZ.
87	336791.93	6263810.99	Magnolia grandiflora 'Little Gem'	Dwarf Bull Bay	YES	NO	1	8 14	2.0 12.57	1.5 <5	<5	Good	Poor	Semi-Mature	Epicormic growth; Poor pruning form; Wound(s):		<b>3</b>		14-07-2022 : Tom Axford : Tree assessed. 18-07-2019 : Tom Axford : Tree assessed. Stump is suckering. Not tagged.	С	3	Remove - tree located within proposed development footprint or has major encroachment into its TPZ.
88	336787.79	6263811.12	Magnolia grandiflora 'Little Gem'	Dwarf Bull Bay	YES	NO	1	7 11	2.0 12.57	1.5 <5	<5	Good	Poor	Semi-Mature	Enjagracia arqueby Door province	g; Uncharacteristic			14-07-2022 : Tom Axford : Tree assessed. 18-07-2019 : Tom Axford : Tree assessed. Stump is suckering. Not tagged.	С	3	Remove - tree located within proposed development footprint or has major encroachment into its TPZ.
89	336773.25	6263814.54	Cyathea cooperi	Rough Tree Fern	YES	NO	1	8 13	2.0 12.57	1.5 <5	<5	Good	Good	Semi-Mature	15-25	,	Amenity value/shade; Screen value;		14-07-2022 : Tom Axford : Tree assessed.	С	2	Remove - tree located within proposed development footprint or has major encroachment into its TPZ.
90	336771.76	6263814.8	Cyathea cooperi	Rough Tree Fern	YES	NO	1	13 16	2.0 12.57	1.5 <5	<5	Good	Good	Semi-Mature	e 15-25 Co-dominant stems;	,	Amenity value/shade; Screen value;		14-07-2022 : Tom Axford : Tree assessed.	С	2	Remove - tree located within proposed development footprint or has major encroachment into its TPZ.
91	336770.79	6263816.03	Cyathea cooperi	Rough Tree Fern	YES	NO	1	19 32	2.3 16.33	2.1 5-10	<5	Good	Good	Mature	15-25	,	Amenity value/shade; Screen value;	Remove all deadwood/stubs;	14-07-2022 : Tom Axford : Tree assessed. 02-11-2015 : Tom Axford : Remove dead fronds as required.	С	2	Remove - tree located within proposed development footprint or has major encroachment into its TPZ.
92	336757.92	6263818.87	Cyathea cooperi	Rough Tree Fern	YES	NO	1	25 30	3.1 29.41	2.0 <5	<5	Good	Good	Mature	15-25 Co-dominant stems;	,	Amenity value/shade; Screen value;		14-07-2022 : Tom Axford : Tree assessed.	С	2	Remove - tree located within proposed development footprint or has major encroachment into its TPZ.
116	336772.92	6263827.08	Eucalyptus globoidea	White Stringybark	YES	NO	1	68 79	8.2 209.18	3.0 10-1	5 10-15	Good	Fair	Mature	10-15 Co-dominant stems; Deadwood Epicormic growth; Mechanical pruning; Soil compaction; Soil stems	damage to root(s); Poor	Amenity value/shade; Attractive landscape feature;	Remove deadwood/stubs > 30mm;	14-07-2022 : Tom Axford : Tree assessed. 16-07-2021 : Ian Consalvey : Tree assessed. Approximately ten large pieces of deadwood have formed which overhang a building and lawn area.	А	2	Retain tree with specific protection requirements (i.e. Generic measures plus supervision of works within the TPZ and/or use of root sensitive construction
117	336781.52	6263826.83	Angophora costata	Smooth-barked Apple Myrtle	YES	YES	1	45 54	<b>5.4</b> 91.61	2.6 10-1	5 5-10	Good	Fair	Mature	problems;  Co-dominant stems; Deadwood 15-25 Epicormic growth; Mechanical	damage to root(s); Soil	Within group; Screen value; Amenity value/shade; Attractive landscape feature;	Remove deadwood/stubs > 30mm;	14-07-2022 : Tom Axford : Tree assessed. 09-07-2020 : Jesse Tree : Tree assessed. No signs of root plate failure (such as soil lifting,	В	2	techniques).  Retain tree with generic protection requirements (i.e. protective fencing and restriction of activities within the
119	336784.37	6263825.99	Angophora costata	Smooth-barked Apple Myrtle	YES	YES	1	32 40	3.8 46.32	2.3 5-10	5-10	Good	Poor	Mature	compaction; Soil grade change Co-dominant stems; Deadwood Epicormic growth; Mechanical 5-10 pruning; Soil compaction; Soil g	es; Soil problems; d/stubs > 30mm; damage to root(s); Poor grade changes; Soil	, ,	Remove deadwood/stubs > 30mm;	cracking, or disturbance) were observed.  14-07-2022 : Tom Axford : Tree assessed.	С		Retain tree with generic protection requirements (i.e. protective fencing and restriction of activities within the TPZ).
120	336784.04	6263822.95	Eucalyptus globoidea	White Stringybark	YES	NO		45 49	5.4 91.61	0.5 10.1	10.15	Cood	Fair	Mature	problems; Suppressed; Unchar Wound(s);  Co-dominant stems; Deadwood 15-25 Epicormic growth; Poor pruning	d/stubs > 60mm;	Within group; Amenity value/shade; Attractive	Remove deadwood/stubs > 30mm:	14-07-2022 : Tom Axford : Tree assessed.	B		Retain tree with specific protection requirements (i.e. Generic measures plus supervision of works within the
120		0203022.93	Eucaryptus groboluea	White Stilligybark											Suppressed;		landscape feature;	,	14-07-2022 : Tom Axford : Tree assessed.	В		TPZ and/or use of root sensitive construction techniques).  Retain tree with generic protection requirements (i.e.
123	336792.12	6263825.79	Eucalyptus globoidea  Magnolia grandiflora 'Little	White Stringybark	YES	NO	1	28 33	0.1					Semi-Mature	Excessive end weight; Suppres	essed;	Amenity value/shade; Attractive landscape feature;  Attractive landscape feature; Amenity	End weight reduction; Remove all deadwood/stubs;	16-07-2021 : Ian Consalvey : Tree assessed. Reduce end weight of northernmost limb which extends out towards road. Reduce by removing the lowest second order shoot, back to the internal uprights. Final reduction ~3m.	В	2	protective fencing and restriction of activities within the TPZ).  Remove - tree located within proposed development
124	336797.88 336808.74	6263817.58	Gem'  Angophora costata	Smooth-barked Apple	YES YES	NO YES	1 1	14 21 65 74	2.0 12.57 7.8 191.13			Fair Good	Good Good	Semi-Mature	25-50 Co-dominant stems; Epicormic	1	value/shade; Amenity value/shade; Attractive landscape feature; Significant due to age/size; Suitable to		14-07-2022 : Tom Axford : Tree assessed.  14-07-2022 : Tom Axford : Tree assessed.	С	12	footprint or has major encroachment into its TPZ.  Remove - tree located within proposed development footprint or has major encroachment into its TPZ.
133	336821.15	6263793.57		Myrtle  Red Bloodwood	YES	YES		44 63	7.8 191.13 5.3 87.58					Mature	Canker(s); Co-dominant stems; Epicormic  Canker(s); Co-dominant stems;  5-10 60mm; Decay; Epicormic grow	s; Deadwood/stubs > ,	site conditions; Within group; Screen value; Amenity	Remove deadwood/stubs > 60mm;	14-07-2022 : Tom Axford : Tree assessed.			Remove - tree located within proposed development footprint or has major encroachment into its TPZ.
133	336821.15	6263793.57	Corymbia gummifera  Angophora costata	Red Bloodwood Smooth-barked Apple	YES	YES		60 67	7.2 162.86				Poor Good	Mature Mature	5-10 60mm; Decay; Epicormic grow exudation/kino; Wound(s);  Co-dominant stems; Crossing/r 25-50 Deadwood/stubs > 30mm; Epic	/rubbing branches;	value/shade; Within group; Amenity value/shade; Attractive	ivernove deadwood/stubs > 60mm;	18-07-2019 : Tom Axford : Tree assessed. Good reaction wood developing along wound margins.  14-07-2022 : Tom Axford : Tree assessed.	Δ	12	Remove - tree located within proposed development footprint or has major encroachment into its TPZ.
104	336822.7	6263789.82	Glochidion ferdinandi	Myrtle Cheese Tree	YES	NO	'	40 54	4.8 72.25					Semi-Mature	exudation/kino;  Co-dominant stems; Crossing/r	/rubbing branches;	landscape feature;  Within group; Attractive landscape feature;	Remove selective branches:	14-07-2022 : Tom Axford : Tree assessed.  14-07-2022 : Tom Axford : Tree assessed.  16-07-2021 : Ian Consalvey : Tree assessed. Remove branches which touch the larger more	,,	2	Remove - tree located within proposed development footprint or has major encroachment into its TPZ.
133	336822.7	6263789.82		Cheese Tree Smooth-barked Apple	YES	YES			4.8 72.25 9.7 296.81						Epicormic growth; Included bard  >50 Crossing/rubbing branches; De		Amenity value/shade;  Attractive landscape feature; Suitable to site conditions: Amenity value/shade: Outstanding	Remove selective branches;  Remove deadwood/stubs > 30mm;	significant, Tree 134.  14-07-2022 : Tom Axford : Tree assessed.	Δ		Remove - tree located within proposed development footprint or has major encroachment into its TPZ.
130			Angophora costata	Myrtle Smooth-barked Apple													example of species; Significant due to age/size;	Remove selective branches;	16-07-2021 : lan Consalvey : Tree assessed. Remove crossing branches in high canopy.  14-07-2022 : Tom Axford : Tree assessed. 16-07-2021 : lan Consalvey : Tree assessed. Trees 137, 138 and 139 are supporting each other.	A		Remove - tree located within proposed development footprint or has major encroachment into its TPZ.
137	336821.86	6263775.98	Angophora costata	Myrtle	YES	YES			3.2 32.98						Crossing/rubbing branches; Ina Suppressed; Wound(s);  Co-dominant stems: Crossing/rubbing branches; Ina		Within group; Amenity value/shade;		Any attempt to remove one of the three would result in the remaining two possibly requiring removal. Tree is not viable long term but presents a low risk presently.  14-07-2022: Tom Axford: Tree assessed.  16-07-2021: Ian Consalvey: Tree assessed. Trees 137, 138 and 139 are supporting each other.	R R		Remove - tree located within proposed development footprint or has major encroachment into its TPZ.
138	336821.67	6263775.05	Glochidion ferdinandi	Cheese Tree	YES	NO			4.0 49.27						25-50 Co-dominant stems; Crossing/r Included bark; Suppressed; Wo	ourid(3),	Within group; Amenity value/shade;		Any attempt to remove one of the three would result in the remaining two possibly requiring removal. Tree is not viable long term but presents a low risk presently.  14-07-2022: Tom Axford: Tree assessed.	С	1	Remove - tree located within proposed development
139	336822.42	6263773	Corymbia gummifera	Red Bloodwood	YES	YES		19 31	2.3 16.33						10-15 Crossing/rubbing branches; Declinappropriate location; Suppres	ssed; Vvound(s);			16-07-2021 : lan Consalvey : Tree assessed. Trees 137, 138 and 139 are supporting each other.  Any attempt to remove one of the three would result in the remaining two possibly requiring removal. Tree is not viable long term but presents a low risk presently.  14-07-2022 : Tom Axford : Tree assessed.	В	1	footprint or has major encroachment into its TPZ.  Remove - tree located within proposed development
140	336820.74	6263768.15	Olea africana	African Olive	YES	NO	1	20 24	2.4 18.10	1.8 5-10	5-10	Good	Fair	Semi-Mature	e 15-25 Inappropriate location; Suppres species;	SSSW, GINGSHADIE	Within group; Weed species;	Removal; Weed control;	14-07-2022: Tom Axford: Tree assessed.  16-07-2021: Ian Consalvey: Tree assessed. Priority weed, remove tree and poison stump.	С	2	footprint or has major encroachment into its TPZ.



	00/00/00	_	00	D	24/04/23	TREE TAGS ADDED	005
	00/00/00	_	00	С	06/03/23	HV TRANSMISSION TOWER CATENARY CABLING INFO ADDED	004
13/05/25	17 /05 /05	SITE INSPECTION CONDUCTED TO DETERMINE ANY CHANGES	005	В	31/11/22	SERVICE DETECTION ADDED	003
	TO PLAN SINCE LAST SURVEY OF 24-04-25 UPON COUNCIL'S REQUEST	005	А	05/08/22	EXTENT OF BASEMENT AND LEVEL 1 CARPARK DETAIL ADDED	002	
ion	Date	Description	Reference	Revision	Date	Description	Referen





## **APPENDIX F DRAINS MODEL CONFIGURATION**

