PLANNING AUTHORITY COMMITTEE - 11 OCTOBER 2021 ATTACHMENTS

3.1 PLANNING APPLICATIONS APPROVED UNDER DELEGATED AUTHORITY	2
3.1.1 DELEGATED APPROVALS	2
4.1 PA2021.0125 - 139 WAVERLEY ROAD DON - 2 LOT SUBDIVISION	4
4.1.1 APPLICATION - PA2021.0125 - 139 WAVERLEY ROAD	4
4.1.2 REPRESENTATION - TINA SMITH - PA2021.0125 - 139 WAVERLEY ROAD - 2 LOT SUBDIVISION.	88

Application No.	Location	Development	Approval Date
PA2021.0030	113 Percy Street, Devonport	Subdivision and multiple dwellings (one additional unit)	13/08/2021
PA2021.0048	84-86 Hillcrest Road, Devonport	3 lot subdivision	6/08/2021
PA2021.0061	135 George Street, Devonport	Educational and Occasional Care (classrooms)	27/07/2021
PA2021.0062	19 Nyora Court, Miandetta	Residential (carport)	1/07/2021
PA2021.0064	59 Gunn Street, Devonport	Residential (carport) demolition and replacement	7/07/2021
PA2021.0066	26 Triton Road, East Devonport	Residential (multiple dwellings x 2)	12/07/2021
PA2021.0067	6 Aikman Place, Devonport	Residential (single dwelling)	14/07/2021
PA2021.0069	232 William Street, Devonport	Signage (illuminated)	13/07/2021
PA2021.0070	200 Stony Rise Road, Stony Rise	Removal of items	26/07/2021
PA2021.0071	53 Fleetwood Drive, Spreyton	Residential (multiple dwellings x 3)	2/09/2021
PA2021.0073	108 River Road, Ambleside	Demolition (single dwelling and garage)	6/07/2021
PA2021.0074	8a Devonport Road, Quoiba	Manufacturing and Processing (sign writing)	23/07/2021
PA2021.0075	27 Leary Avenue, Stony Rise	Residential (single dwelling)	12/07/2021
PA2021.0076	41-43 Middle Road, Devonport	Education and occasional care (greenhouse)	19/07/2021
PA2021.0077	2 Woodland Grove, Tugrah	Residential (outbuilding)	12/07/2021
PA2021.0079	76 Hillcrest Road, Devonport	Subdivision (1 new lot)	2/09/2021
PA2021.0080	8 Luck Street, Spreyton	Storage (wholesale horse products) No. 5	9/07/2021
PA2021.0081	40-48 Best Street, Devonport	Advertising Signage - third party signs	26/07/2021
PA2021.0082	68 Fleetwood Drive, Spreyton	Residential (single dwelling)	2/08/2021
PA2021.0083	56 Fleetwood Drive, Spreyton	Residential (single dwelling and shed)	23/07/2021
PA2021.0084	126 Forth Road, Don	Boundary Adjustment	18/08/2021
PA2021.0086	230 Bellamy Road, Forthside	Residential (additions and alterations)	14/07/2021
PA2021.0087	10300 Bass Highway, Lillico	Visitor Accommodation	29/07/2021
PA2021.0088	5 Luck Street, Spreyton	Storage	30/07/2021
PA2021.0089	6 Matthews Way, Devonport	Service Industry (motor repairs)	26/07/2021
PA2021.0090	57 Kelcey Tier Road, Spreyton	Storage Shed	21/07/2021
PA2021.0092	6 Wright Street, East Devonport	Visitor Accommodation (carport)	19/07/2021
PA2021.0093	41 Hiller Street, Devonport	2 lot subdivision	5/08/2021
PA2021.0094	12 Mulligan Dr, Spreyton	Residential (multiple dwellings x 2)	2/08/2021
PA2021.0095	9 Victoria Parade, Devonport	Residential (multiple dwellings) - shed and garage	29/07/2021

PA2021.0096	62 Oldaker Street, Devonport	Business and Professional Services (Medical Centre additions)	10/08/2021
PA2021.0097	2 Marconi Court, Stony Rise	Signage	1/09/2021
PA2021.0098	126 Tarleton Street, East Devonport	Change of Use - Community Meeting and Entertainment (Youth Services)	20/08/2021
PA2021.0099	2 Vons Way, Aberdeen	Residential (shed)	20/08/2021
PA2021.0100	17 Mangana Drive, Tugrah	Residential (single dwelling and shed)	1/09/2021
PA2021.0101	115-119 Rooke Street, Devonport	Signage	19/08/2021
PA2021.0102	34 Forest Heights Drive, Tugrah	Residential (shed)	26/08/2021
PA2021.0103	50 Formby Road, Devonport	Business and Professional Services (office)	30/08/2021
PA2021.0104	142 Durkins Road, Quoiba	Telecommunications (upgrade of existing tower)	31/08/2021
PA2021.0105	11 Luck Street, Spreyton	Manufacturing and Processing (new storage building and retaining walls)	27/08/2021
PA2021.0106	1a Highfield Road, Ambleside	21 lot subdivision	6/09/2021
PA2021.0108	48 Tugrah Road, Tugrah	3 Lot Subdivision	24/09/2021
PA2021.0110	137 Sheffield Road, Spreyton	Residential (multiple dwellings - 2 additional units)	8/09/2021
PA2021.0111	3 Vons Way, Aberdeen	Residential (outbuilding)	14/09/2021
PA2021.0112	42 Elizabeth Street, Devonport	Business and Professional Services (audiology consulting service)	15/09/2021
PA2021.0113	280 Pumping Station Road, Forth	Utilities (pump station and balance tank)	27/09/2021
PA2021.0114	61 Kelcey Tier Road, Spreyton	Residential (single dwelling and outbuilding)	23/09/2021
PA2021.0115	16 North Caroline Street, East Devonport	Service Industry (workshop extension)	9/09/2021
PA2021.0116	17 Elizabeth Street, Devonport	Change of Use to Storage (warehouse)	23/09/2021
PA2021.0117	215-221 Tarleton Street, East Devonport	Hotel Industry (new laundry)	27/09/2021
PA2021.0118	59 Nielsens Road, Tugrah	Residential (dwelling addition)	14/09/2021
PA2021.0122	189 Tugrah Road, Tugrah	16 lot subdivision	27/09/2021
PA2021.0127	15 Formby Road, Devonport	Storage (shed)	16/09/2021
PA2021.0128	11 Turners Lane, Quoiba	Resource Processing (additional storage tanks)	28/09/2021
PA2021.0130	39/2-12 North Caroline Street, East Devonport	Residential (unit)	28/09/2021
PA2021.0131	45/2-12 North Caroline Street, East Devonport	Residential (unit)	28/09/2021

Office use	
Application no.	
Date received:	
Fee:	
Permitted/Discretionary *	
•	PRADVACKL
Devonport City Council	
Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993 (LUPAA)	
Tasmanian Planning Scheme - Devonport	
Application for Planning Permit	
Use or Development Site	
Street Address: 13A Waverly Ro	
On The	
231, 105.	
Certificate of Title Reference No.:	
4	
Applicant's Details	
Full Name/Company Name: Darty Archer	
±	
0-01-10-0 *>	
Postal Address: 209 West Pine Ross	
Paraisin	
1920113	学生从在北京
0000	
Telephone: 049 11/8094	j ://///
Email: (arriband 2018 panal).com	
Email: COLLIDONO FOISO DI JOILION	
4	
Owner's Details (if more than one owner, all names must be provided)	
Full Name/Company Name:	
* ~ `	
As above.	
Postal Address:	
	611 - 12 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	. ABN. 47-811-446-016
Telephone:	PO Box 604
Email:	137 Rooke Street Devenport TAS 7310
	Telephone 03 6424 0511
	www.devonport.tas.gov.au
Λ.	

Sufficient information must be provided to enable	le assessment against the requirements of the planning
scheme.	le assessment against the requirements of the planning
Please provide one copy of all plans with your ap	oplication.
Assessment of an application for a Use of	or Development
What is proposed?:	
Scholinsion of	= 10+2 139 Waverle
RD 000	
(30 00()	
*	•
Description of how the use will operate:	*
0 - 1 1 1 1	
Residentual t	ind.
	•
•	
*	
•	
Use Class (Office use only):	
*	

Applications may be lodged by email to Council - council@devonport.as.gov.au The following information and plans must be provided as part of an application unless the planning authority is satisfied that the information or plan is not relevant to the assessment of the application:

Application fee Completed Council application form Copy of the current certificate of title, including title plan and schedule of easements Any written permission and declaration of notification required under s.52 of LUPAA A site analysis and site plan at an acceptable scale on A3 or A4 paper (1 copy) showing: The existing and proposed use(s) on the site The boundaries and dimensions of the site Topography including contours showing AHD levels and major site features Natural drainage lines, watercourses and wetlands on or adjacent to the site Soil type Vegetation types and distribution including any known threatened species, and trees and vegetation to be removed The location, capacity and connection point of any existing services and Poroposed services The location of easements on the site or connected to the site Existing pedestrian and vehicle access to the site The location of existing and proposed buildings on the site The location of existing adjoining properties, adjacent buildings and their uses Any natural hazards that may affect use or development on the site Proposed roads, driveways, parking areas and footpaths within the site Any proposed open space, common space, or facilities on the site Proposed subdivision lot boundaries (where applicable) Details of any proposed fencing Where it is proposed to erect buildings, a detailed layout plan of the proposed buildings with dimensions at a scale of 1:100 or 1:200 on A3 or A4 paper (1 copy) showing: Setbacks of buildings to property (title) boundaries The internal layout of each building on the site The private open space for each dwelling External storage spaces · Parking space location and layout Major elevations of every building to be erected The relationship of the elevations to existing ground level, showing any proposed cut or fill Shadow diagrams of the proposed buildings and adjacent structures demonstrating the extent of shading of adjacent private open spaces and external windows of buildings on adjacent sites Materials and colours to be used on roofs and external walls Details of any signage proposed

Crown consent must be included with the application.

Value of use and/or development \$	
Notification of Landowner/s (s.52 Land Use Planning	and Approvals Act 1993)
If land is not in applicant's ownership I, of the land has/have been notified of my intention to me Applicant's signature:	declare that the owner/s ake this application. Date: 22-6-21
If the application involves land owned or administered b	y the Devonport City Council
Devonport City Council consents to the making of this p	ermit application.
General Manager's signature:	Date:
If the application involves land owned or administered b	v the Crown

Signature

I apply for consent to carry out the use and development described in this application. I declare that all the information given is true and correct. I also understand that:

- if incomplete, the application may be delayed onejected; and
- more information may be requested in accordance with s.54 (1) of LUPAA.

PUBLIC ACCESS TO PLANNING DOCUMENTS - DISCRETIONARY PLANNING APPLICATIONS (s.57 of LUPAA)

Lunderstand that all documentation included with a discretionary application will be made available for inspection by the public.

Applicant's signature:

PRIVACY ACT

The personal information requested on this form is being collected by Council for processing applications under the Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993 and will only be used in connection with the requirements of this legislation. Council is to be regarded as the agency that holds the information.

Fee & payment options

DD

Pay by Direct Deposit – BSB: 067-402 Account No. 000 000 13 - Please quote your application number.



Pay in Person at Service Tasmania – Present this notice to any Service Tasmania Centre, together with your payment. See www.service.tas.gov.au for opening hours.



Pay by Phone – Please contact the Devonport City Council offices on 64240511 during office hours, Monday to Friday.



Pay by Post – Cheques should be made payable to Devonport City Council and posted to PO Box 604, Devonport, Tasmania, 7310.

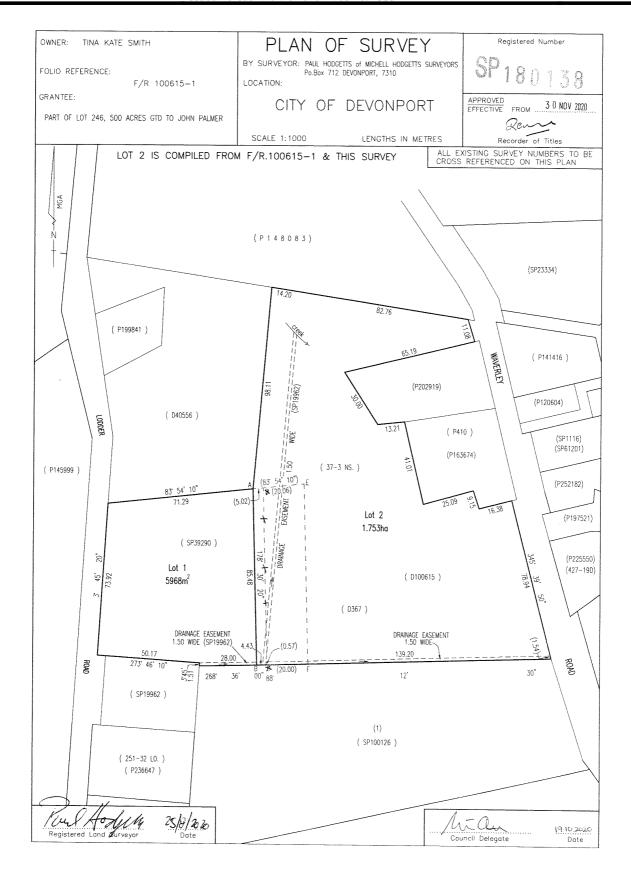


FOLIO PLAN

RECORDER OF TITLES







Search Date: 23 Jul 2021

Search Time: 02:07 PM

Volume Number: 180138

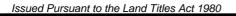
Revision Number: 01

Page 1 of 1



RESULT OF SEARCH

RECORDER OF TITLES





SEARCH OF TORRENS TITLE

VOLUME	FOLIO
180138	2
EDITION	DATE OF ISSUE
2	19-Jan-2021

SEARCH DATE : 23-Jul-2021 SEARCH TIME : 02.07 PM

DESCRIPTION OF LAND

City of DEVONPORT

Lot 2 on Sealed Plan 180138

Derivation: Part of Lot 246, 500 Acres Gtd. to John Palmer

Prior CT 100615/1

SCHEDULE 1

M863462 TRANSFER to DARRYL THOMAS ARCHER Registered 19-Jan-2021 at noon

SCHEDULE 2

Reservations and conditions in the Crown Grant if any SP180138 EASEMENTS in Schedule of Easements SP180138 COVENANTS in Schedule of Easements SP180138 FENCING PROVISION in Schedule of Easements SP 39290 FENCING COVENANT in Schedule of Easements E236401 AGREEMENT pursuant to Section 78 of the Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993 Registered 30-Nov-2020 at noon

UNREGISTERED DEALINGS AND NOTATIONS

No unregistered dealings or other notations



SCHEDULE OF EASEMENTS

RECORDER OF TITLES

Issued Pursuant to the Land Titles Act 1980



SCHEDULE OF EASEMENTS

NOTE: THE SCHEDULE MUST BE SIGNED BY THE OWNERS & MORTGAGEES OF THE LAND AFFECTED.

SIGNATURES MUST BE ATTESTED.

Registered Number

SP 180138

PAGE 1 OF 2 PAGE/S

EASEMENTS AND PROFITS

Each lot on the plan is together with:-

(1) such rights of drainage over the drainage easements shown on the plan (if any) as may be necessary to drain the stormwater and other surplus water from such lot, and

(2) any easements or profits a prendre described hereunder.

Each lot on the plan is subject to:-

(1) such rights of drainage over the drainage easements shown on the plan (if any) as passing through such lot as may be necessary to drain the stormwater and other surplus water from any other lot on the plan; and

(2) any easements or profits a prendre described hereunder.

The direction of the flow of water through the drainage easements shown on the plan is indicated by arrows.

Easements

Lots 1 and 2 on the plan are subject to a right of Drainage (appurtenant to Lot 1 on SP 19962) over the "DRAINAGE EASEMENT 1.50 WIDE" as shown on the plan.
 (SP19962)

Covenants X-SEE PAGE 2

- 1. Not to erect on Lot 2 any building other than a dwelling house together with all usual outbuildings PROVIDED ALWAYS that if that Lot shall at any time be legally subdivided with the consent of all appropriate authorities, this stipulation shall be construed as to permit the erection of not more than one dwelling house together with all usual outbuildings on each Lot created by that subdivision.
- 2. Not to erect on Lot 2 any dwelling house of an area (exclusive of the area of outbuildings) of less than one hundred and thirty square metres (130m²).
- 3. Not to erect, maintain or permit to be erected or maintained on Lot 2 any easily removable or transportable residential or other buildings.
- 4. Not to erect or allow to be erected on Lot 2 on the plan any dwelling, outbuilding or other structure within area marked ABFE on the plan.
- 5. Not to erect on Lot 2 any dwelling house the roof of which is constructed of any material other than tiles or non-reflective colourbona, non-reflective iron or some other non-reflective material approved in writing by the Vendors.

Donotto -

(USE ANNEXURE PAGES FOR CONTINUATION)

SUBDIVIDER: Tina Kate Smith

FOLIO REF: Volume 100615 Folio 1

SOLICITOR

& REFERENCE: Debbie Hutton Conveyancing Pty Ltd

200471

PLAN SEALED BY: Devonport City Council

DATE: 19 October 2000

PA2019-0158

REF NO.

Council Delegate

NOTE: The Council Delegate must sign the Certificate for the purposes of identification.

Search Date: 23 Jul 2021

Search Time: 02:07 PM

Volume Number: 180138

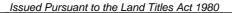
Revision Number: 01

Page 1 of 2



SCHEDULE OF EASEMENTS

RECORDER OF TITLES





ANNEXURE TO SCHEDULE OF EASEMENTS

PAGE 2 OF 2 PAGES

Registered Number

SP 180 138

SUBDIVIDER: Tina Kate Smith

FOLIO REFERENCE: Volume 100615 Folio 1

- Not to erect or re-erect on Lot 2 any building whatsoever which shall have been pulled down or demolished on other land and not to use any second-hand materials on the exterior of any building on the Lot other than clean washed bricks.
- Not to carry out or permit or allow to be carried out on Lot 2 or any part thereof any trade or business of an industrial commercial or manufacturing nature.
- Not to grow or permit to grow on Lot 2 on the plan any plant, tree or shrub to a height exceeding 2.00 metres above the natural ground level in the area marked "ABFE" on the plan.
- 9. Not to permit or allow the planting or growing of plantation timber of any lot on the plan.

Fencing Provision

In respect of each lot shown on the plan, the Vendor, Tina Kate Smith, shall not be required to fence.

SIGNED by Tina Kate Smith the registered proprietors of the land in Certificate of Title Volume 100615 Folio 1 in the presence of:-

Druft



Debbie Hutton 81 Gunn Street Devonport TAS 7310 Licensed Conveyancer

* The owners of Lots 1 & 2 on the plan covenant with Tina Kate Smith ("the Vendor") and the owner or owners for the time being of every other Lot on the plan or every part thereof with the intent that the burden of these covenants may run with and bind the Covenantor's Lot and every Part thereof and the benefit thereof shall be annexed to and devolve with each and every part of every other Lot shown on the plan to observe the following stipulations:-

NOTE: Every annexed page must be signed by the parties to the dealing or where the party is a corporate body be signed by the persons who have attested the affixing of the seal of that body to the dealing.

Search Date: 23 Jul 2021

Search Time: 02:07 PM

Volume Number: 180138

Revision Number: 01

Page 2 of 2



Environmental Service and Design Pty Ltd

ABN 97 107 517 144 **ACN** 107 517 144

Office

74 Minna Road Heybridge TAS 7316 Phone: (03) 6431 2999 Fax: (03) 6431 2933

www.esandd.com.au

Postal

PO Box 651 Burnie TAS 7320

Bushfire Hazard Management Report

Lot 2 (CT180138/2) Waverley Road DON



Applicant: Darryl Archer

209 West Pine Road PENGUIN TAS 7316

Prepared by: Bruce Harpley

Environmental Service and Design Pty Ltd

Version 1: 12 August 2021

Contact Phone Number: 0429 355 259

E- Mail: <u>bharpley@esandd.com.au</u>

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BUSHFIRE-PRONE AREAS CODE

CERTIFICATE¹ UNDER S51(2)(d) LAND USE PLANNING AND APPROVALS ACT 1993

1. Land to which certificate applies

The subject site includes property that is proposed for use and development and includes all properties upon which works are proposed for bushfire protection purposes.

Street address: Lot 2 Waverley Road DON

Certificate of Title / PID: 180138/2 PID 9510668

2. Proposed Use or Development

Description of proposed Use and Development:

2 Lot subdivision – created 2 vacant lots

Applicable Planning Scheme:

Tasmanian Planning Scheme - Devonport

3. Documents relied upon

This certificate relates to the following documents:

Title	Author	Date	Version
Development Application Proposal Plan 1886- D01	Land and Sea Surveys	23/07/2021	

¹ This document is the approved form of certification for this purpose and must not be altered from its original form.

4. Nature of Certificate			
The	following requirements are applicable to the	e proposed use and development:	
	E1.4 / C13.4 – Use or development exempt from this Code		
	Compliance test	Compliance Requirement	
	E1.4(a) / C13.4.1(a)	Insufficient increase in risk	
	E1.5.1 / C13.5.1 – Vulnerable Uses		
	Acceptable Solution	Compliance Requirement	
	E1.5.1 P1 / C13.5.1 P1	Planning authority discretion required. A proposal cannot be certified as compliant with P1.	
	E1.5.1 A2 / C13.5.1 A2	Emergency management strategy	
	E1.5.1 A3 / C13.5.1 A2	Bushfire hazard management plan	
	74 50 1040 50 11		
	E1.5.2 / C13.5.2 – Hazardous Uses Acceptable Solution Compliance Pecquirement		
	Acceptable Solution	Compliance Requirement	
	E1.5.2 P1 / C13.5.2 P1	Planning authority discretion required. A proposal cannot be certified as compliant with P1.	
	E1.5.2 A2 / C13.5.2 A2	Emergency management strategy	
	E1.5.2 A3 / C13.5.2 A3	Bushfire hazard management plan	
\boxtimes	E1.6.1 / C13.6.1 Subdivision: Provision of hazard management areas		
	Acceptable Solution	Compliance Requirement	
	E1.6.1 P1 / C13.6.1 P1	Planning authority discretion required. A proposal cannot be certified as compliant with P1.	
	E1.6.1 A1 (a) / C13.6.1 A1(a)	Insufficient increase in risk	
\boxtimes	E1.6.1 A1 (b) / C13.6.1 A1(b)	Provides BAL-19 for all lots (including any lot designated as 'balance')	
-			

BAL Assessment: Lot 2 Waverley Road DON

E1.6.1 A1(c) / C13.6.1 A1(c)

Consent for Part 5 Agreement

\boxtimes	E1.6.2 / C13.6.2 Subdivision: Public and fire fighting access	
	Acceptable Solution Compliance Requirement	
	E1.6.2 P1 / C13.6.2 P1	Planning authority discretion required. A proposal cannot be certified as compliant with P1.
	E1.6.2 A1 (a) / C13.6.2 A1 (a)	Insufficient increase in risk
\boxtimes	E1.6.2 A1 (b) / C13.6.2 A1 (b)	Access complies with relevant Tables

\boxtimes	E1.6.3 / C13.1.6.3 Subdivision: Provision of water supply for fire fighting purposes	
	Acceptable Solution	Compliance Requirement
	E1.6.3 A1 (a) / C13.6.3 A1 (a)	Insufficient increase in risk
\boxtimes	E1.6.3 A1 (b) / C13.6.3 A1 (b)	Reticulated water supply complies with relevant Table
	E1.6.3 A1 (c) / C13.6.3 A1 (c)	Water supply consistent with the objective
	E1.6.3 A2 (a) / C13.6.3 A2 (a)	Insufficient increase in risk
	E1.6.3 A2 (b) / C13.6.3 A2 (b)	Static water supply complies with relevant Table
	E1.6.3 A2 (c) / C13.6.3 A2 (c)	Static water supply consistent with the objective

5. Bu	shfire Hazard Practitioner						
Name:	Bruce Harpley	Phone No:	0429 355 259				
Postal Address:	Environmental Service and Design Pty Ltd PO Box 651 BURNIE TAS 7320	Email Address:	bharpley@esan	dd.com.au			
Accreditation	on No: BFP – 140	Scope:	1, 2, 3A and 3	3B			
6. Ce	rtification						
I certify that in accordance with the authority given under Part 4A of the Fire Service Act 1979 that the proposed use and development: Is exempt from the requirement Bushfire-Prone Areas Code because, having regard to the objective of all applicable standards in the Code, there is considered to be an insufficient increase in risk to the use or development from bushfire to warrant any specific bushfire protection measures, or The Bushfire Hazard Management Plan/s identified in Section 3 of this certificate is/are in accordance with the Chief Officer's requirements and compliant with the relevant Acceptable							
Signed: certifier Name:	Bruce Harpley Da Certification Certification Certification Da Certification Da Certification Certifica	ate: 12/08/202	21				

(for Practitioner Use only)

Scope of Assessors Accreditation

Bruce Harpley (BFP-140) is accredited by the Chief Officer of the Tasmania Fire Service under Section 60B of the *Fire Service Act 1979 for scope of works:*

- **1.** Certify a Bushfire Hazard Management Plan for the purposes of the Building Act 2016
- 2. Certify an Exemption from a Bushfire Hazard Management Plan for the purposes of the Building Act 2016 or the Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993
- **3A.** Certify a Bushfire Hazard Management Plan meets the Acceptable Solutions for Vulnerable Uses and Hazardous Uses for the purposes of the Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993.
- **3B.** Certify a Bushfire Hazard Management Plan meets the Acceptable Solutions for small subdivisions for the purposes of the Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993.

Works performed by Bruce Harpley (BFP-140) that require Tasmania Fire Service endorsement:

- **3C.** Certify a Bushfire Hazard Management Plan meets the Acceptable Solutions for large subdivisions for the purposes of the Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993.
- **4.** Certify an Emergency Management Strategy or Bushfire Emergency Plan

Disclaimer

This document has been prepared for the sole use of the client and for a specific purpose, as expressly stated in the document. *Environmental Services and Design Pty Ltd* undertakes no duty nor accepts any responsibility to any third party not being the intended recipient of this document. The information contained in this document has been carefully compiled based on the clients' requirements and *Environmental Services and Design Pty Ltd's* experience, having regard to the assumptions that *Environmental Services and Design Pty Ltd* can reasonably be expected to make in accordance with sound professional principles. *Environmental Services and Design Pty Ltd* may also have relied on information provided by the client and/or other external parties to prepare this document, some of which may not have been verified. Subject to the above conditions, *Environmental Services and Design Pty Ltd* recommends this document should only be transmitted, reproduced or disseminated in its entirety.

Bushfires in Tasmania are an unpredictable natural phenomenon and preparing a Bushfire Hazard Management Plan increases your chances of defending your property and assists in the protection the people whom frequent it. This Fire Hazard Management Plan in no way guarantees immunity from a bushfire in or around your property or the effects thereof.

Any measures implemented based on the advice from *Environmental Services and Design Pty Ltd,* is offered as potential methods of reducing your properties risk of fire damage only and is not to be relied upon as a total solution. It in no way guarantees that any or all buildings on site will survive the effects of a bushfire nor does it guarantee the safety and security of any individuals whom frequent the property.

In the event that any advice or other services rendered by *Environmental Services and Design Pty Ltd* constitutes a supply of services to a consumer under the Trade Practices Act 1974 (as amended), then *Environmental Services and Design Pty Ltd's* liability for any breach of any conditions or warranties implied under the Act shall not be excluded but will be limited to the cost of having the advice or services supplied again.

Nothing in this Disclaimer affects any rights or remedies to which you may be entitled under the Trade Practices Act 1974 (as amended).

Each paragraph of this disclaimer shall be deemed to be separate and severable from each other. If any paragraph is found to be illegal, prohibited or unenforceable, then this shall not invalidate any other paragraphs.

Re-Certification – Ability to Re-Evaluate

If in the event that the landowner requests a re-assessment of this plan due to a reduced or eliminated bushfire risk in the future; an Accredited Bushfire Assessor can over-ride any or all of the requirements or provisions of this plan. This provision serves to formally expunge any Part 5 Agreement with a Council Planning Authority (if placed on a Title as a condition of Permit) or to reduce the construction standards required under AS3959 Construction of Buildings in Bushfire Prone Areas (as amended) if the bushfire risk is reduced to BAL – LOW or a threat no longer exists.

BAL Assessment: Lot 2 Waverley Road DON Page 7 of 18

Section 1

1. Introduction

Environmental Services and Design Pty Ltd has been engaged by the owner to complete a bushfire hazard management assessment for a proposed 2 lot subdivision at Lot 2 Waverley Road Don.

The proposal consists of creation of 2 vacant lots with each lot containing a nominated building envelope.

Lot 1 building envelope is located in the northeast corner based on the recommendations of the geotechnical report by Geoton.

The lot 2 building envelope remains in the same location as nominated by the previous approved subdivision.

The purpose of this report is to document the assessment under Code C13 – Bushfire-Prone Areas Code of the Tasmanian Planning Scheme – Devonport and identify the bushfire attack level and any bushfire hazard management areas in accordance with AS3959.

Section 2

2.1 Property Details

Property Address	Lot 2 Waverley Road DON
Certificate of Title	CT180138/2 PID 9510668
Type of Application	Subdivision
Area	Lot 1 – 0.876ha and Lot 2 –0.876ha
Zoning	Zone 11 – Rural Living A
Surrounding Zoning	Rural living and Agriculture
Planning Scheme	Tasmanian Planning Scheme - Devonport
Existing land Use	Agriculture and residential
Proposed land use	In accordance with Planning Scheme Zone 11 Use Table

2.2 Surrounding land use

Surrounding land uses consist of developed and vacant rural living lots and agriculture.

2.3 Vegetation Assessment

Lot 1

- North low threat developed residential uses and road for 100m then grassland,
- South grassland 50m within boundary,
- East road and low threat residential uses for 54m then grassland.
- West grassland over 100m within boundary.

Lot 2

- Northeast grassland;
- Northwest grassland;
- Southeast low threat residential use and road; and
- Southwest grassland external to boundary.

2.4 Topography

The slope of both lots varies with slopes to Parkers Creek affecting both lots. Assessable vegetation slopes relative to each lot, over 100m, are as follows:

Lot 1

- North upslope,
- South downslope 10°,
- East downslope 5⁰,
- West Upslope.

Lot 2

- Northeast Up slope;
- Northwest Up slope;
- Southeast Down slope 10⁰; and
- Southwest 15⁰ down slope

2.5 Water Supply

Lot 1

There is a reticulated water supply available to the lot. Hydrants were observed on the western side of Don Road during the site assessment. One hydrant is located 15m north of the boundary and the second 100m north of the boundary.

Site measurements indicate that the furthest portion of proposed building envelope is within a 120m hose lay of the closest hydrant.



Hydrant north of lot 1

Reticulated water supply for lot 1 building envelope complies with the requirements of Code C13.4 of the Tasmanian Planning Scheme – Devonport.

Lot 2

There is a reticulated water supply available to the lot. Hydrants were observed on the western side of Don Road during the site assessment. One hydrant is located 8m north of the boundary and the second 64m south of the boundary.

Site measurements indicate the hydrant is within a 120m hose lay of the furthest point of the proposed building envelope shown on the site plan.



Hydrant north of lot 2

Reticulated water supply for lot 2 building envelope complies with the requirements of Code C13.4 of the Tasmanian Planning Scheme – Devonport.

2.6 Access

Lot 1

Subdivision proposal plan shows a proposed 5m wide all-weather access Position of the proposed building envelope results in an access that is less than 30m in length.

As noted in section 2.5 access is not required for a fire appliance to access a static water supply.

Access for lot 1 complies with the requirements of Code C13.2 element A of the Tasmanian Planning Scheme – Devonport.

Lot 2

Proposed access to lot 2 is shown on the subdivision proposal plan as 5m wide and all-weather construction. Site measurements indicate the access length will be 30m or greater.

As noted in section 2.5, although access will be 30m or more, access is not required for a fire appliance to access a static water supply.

Access for lot 2 complies with the requirements of Code C13.2 element A of the Tasmanian Planning Scheme – Devonport.

3.0 <u>Site Assessment</u>

A site assessment was carried out on 21 July 2021 and risk assessment conducted 12 August 2021. The subdivision proposal plan, drawing number 1886-D01, prepared by Land and Sea Surveys, is at attachment A.



North from lot 1



South from lot 1



West – lot 1



Northeast and northwest grassland



Southwest grassland

3.1 Fire Danger Index

The fire danger index as per Table 2.1 AS3959 for Tasmania is 50.

BAL Assessment: Lot 2 Waverley Road DON

Page **13** of **18**

3.2 BAL Assessment – Lot 1

Vegetation	North	X	South	X	East	X	West	X
classification								\vdash
(refer Table 2.3)	North East		South West		South East		North West	
Group A								
Forest								
Group B								
Woodland								
Group C								
Scrub land								
Group D								
Scrub								
Group E								
Mallee/Mulga								
Group F								
Rainforest								
Group G			х		X (54m)		Х	
Grassland								
Low threat	х				х			
vegetation								
Exclusions	Insert rele							
			iptor from					
	clause 2.2	2.3.2	T					
	f		e & f					
Prevailing winds							X	
Distance to	Show distance in							
classified	metres							
vegetation								
	100m		19m		54m		13m	
Effective Slope			Upslope					
	Upslope/0 ⁰	X	Upslope/0 ⁰		Upslope/0 ⁰	X	Upslope/0 ⁰	X
Slope under the	North ,	X	South	$\overline{\mathbf{x}}$	East	X	West	X
classified		Δ		_ A		lacksquare		
vegetation	North East		South West		South East		North West	
	Downslope							
	>0 to 5	7	>0 to 5		>0 to 5		>0 to 5	
	70103		70103		70103			
	>5 to 10	_	>5 to 10		>5 to 10	$\overline{\Box}$	>5 to 10	
				X				
	>10 to 15		>10 to 15		>10 to 15		>10 to 15	
	>15 to 20		>15 to 20		>15 to 20		>15 to 20	
BAL Value for	Low		12.5		Low		12.5	
each side of site								

3.2 BAL Assessment – Lot 2

Vegetation	North	South	East	West		
classification	North Fast X	South West X	South Fact X	North West X		
(refer Table 2.3)	North East X	South West A	South East A	North West A		
Group A						
Forest Group B						
Woodland						
Group C						
Scrub land						
Group D						
Scrub						
Group E						
Mallee/Mulga						
Group F						
Rainforest						
Group G	Х	Х		Х		
Grassland						
Low threat			Х			
vegetation			(developed			
			residential uses and			
			road)			
Exclusions	Insert relevant e					
	paragraph descriptor from clause 2.2.3.2					
	Ciduse 2.2.5.2	(f)	I			
Prevailing winds			(1)			
Trevalling Willias				X		
Distance to	Show distance in	n				
classified	metres					
vegetation			T -	T -		
E(('; C	10m	15m	6m	10m		
Effective Slope	Hadana (00	Upslope	Unalara (00	Hadana (00		
	Upslope/0 ⁰ X	Upslope/0 ⁰	Upslope/0 ⁰ X	Upslope/0 ⁰ X		
Slope under the	North	South	East	West		
classified						
vegetation	North East X	South West	South East	North West		
	A	South West X	X	North West X		
	Downslope					
	>0 to 5	>0 to 5	>0 to 5	>0 to 5		
	>5 to 10	>5 to 10	>5 to 10	>5 to 10		
	>10 to 15	>10 to 15 X	>10 to 15	>10 to 15		
	>15 to 20	>15 to 20	>15 to 20	>15 to 20		
BAL Value for	19	19	low	19		
each side of site	19	19	IUW	19		
cach side of site						

3.3 Risk Assessment

In relation to lot 1 the following factors have been considered:

- Assessed vegetation is grassland to the west,
- Low threat residential development to the north, south and west,
- Reticulated water supply for firefighting complies with the requirements of Code
 C13.4 of the Tasmanian Planning Scheme Devonport,
- Access complies with the requirements of Code C13.2 element A of the Tasmanian Planning Scheme – Devonport,
- Lot 1 overall BAL rating of 12.5.

Lot 1 can achieve hazard management distances equal to or greater than BAL 19.

The risk mitigation in relation to water supply for firefighting is the hydrant within 120m hose lay of the furthest portion of the building envelope.

It is appropriate that hazard management areas be maintained around the building envelope as shown on the accompanying hazard management plan.

In relation to lot 2 the following factors have been considered:

- Proposed subdivision is within an existing rural living zone,
- Assessed vegetation is grassland,
- Access is 30m in length or greater however access is not required to a static water supply,
- Access complies with the requirements of Code C13.2 element A of the Tasmanian Planning Scheme – Devonport,
- Reticulated water supply for firefighting complies with the requirements of Code
 C13.4 of the Tasmanian Planning Scheme Devonport,
- Lot 2 has an overall BAL rating of 19.

Lot 2 can achieve hazard management distances for BAL 12.5 within the boundaries of the lot.

The risk mitigation in relation to water supply for firefighting is the hydrant within 120m hose lay of the furthest portion of the building envelope.

It is appropriate that hazard management areas be maintained around the building envelope as shown on the accompanying hazard management plan.

3.4 <u>Conclusion</u>

Adequate hazard management areas can be created within lots 1 and 2 to meet the requirements of Tasmanian Planning Scheme – Devonport Code C13 Bushfire-Prone Areas Code.

This report must be read in conjunction with the requirements of the associated bushfire hazard management plan.

4.0 Bushfire Hazard Management Plan

A bushfire hazard management plan is required and shows the required hazard management areas for lots 1 and 2.

NOTE

The bushfire hazard management plan is a separate document.

The bushfire hazard management plan must be read in conjunction with this risk assessment report.

Bushfire Hazard Management Plan

Hazard management areas and specification

Lot 2 (CT 180138/2) Waverley Road DON

180138/2 (PID 9510668)



Assessor: Bruce Harpley BFP-140

Scope of works: 1, 2, 3a and 3b

Documents: Subdivision Proposal Plan – Land and Sea Surveys

Regulatory Requirement: Tasmanian Planning Scheme - Devonport – Zone

11 Rural Living A

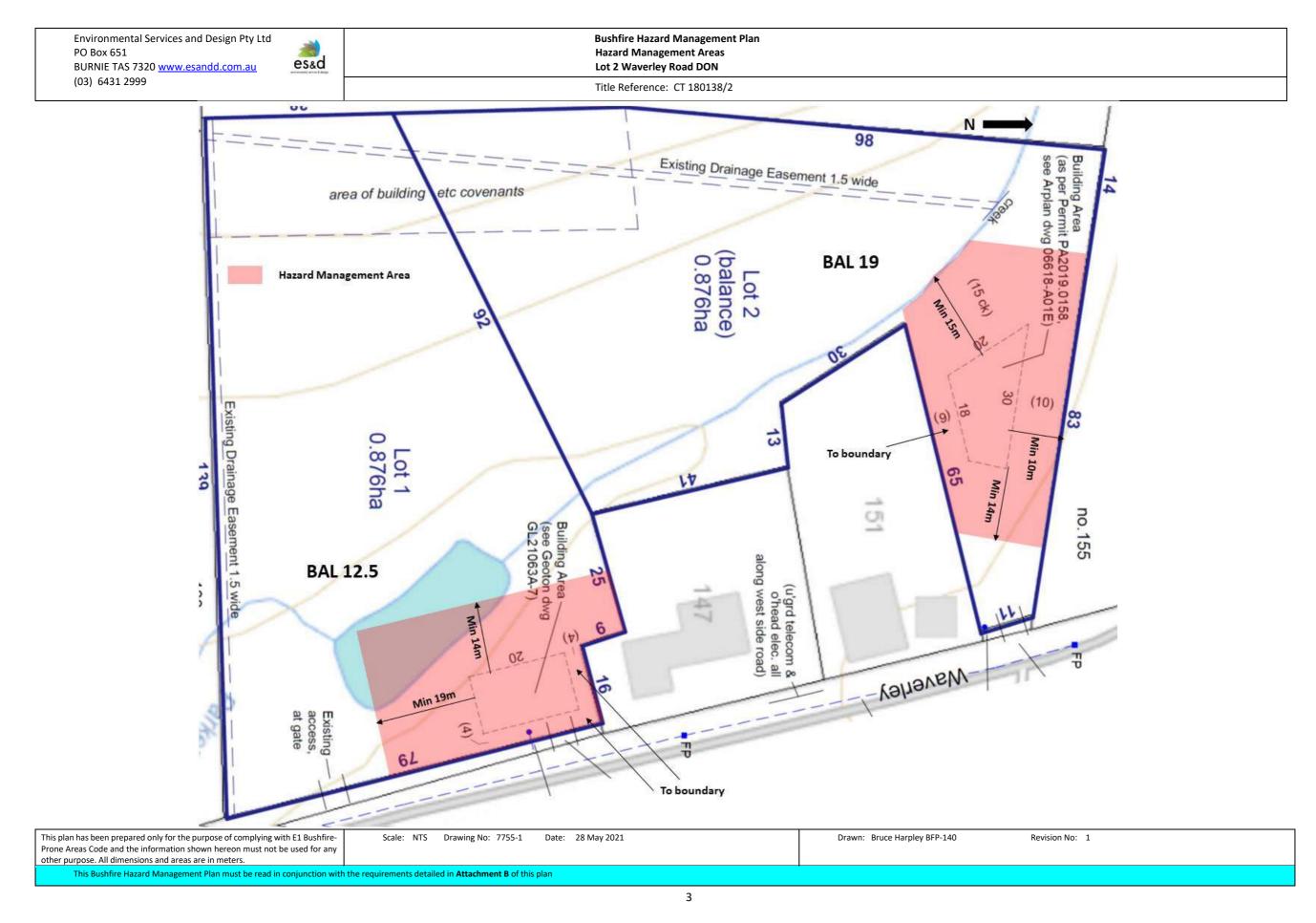
Code C13 – Bushfire-Prone Areas Code

Date: 12 August 2021

Associated Bushfire Hazard Report: Version 1 12 August 2021

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Specification	4



Environmental Services and Design Pty Ltd PO Box 651 BURNIE TAS 7320 <u>www.esandd.com.au</u> (03) 6431 2999



Bushfire Hazard Management Plan

Specification

Lot 2 Waverley Road DON Title Reference: 180138/2

1.1 Introduction

The Bushfire Attack Level (BAL) assessment is for the proposed 2 lot subdivision Lot 2 Waverley Road DON.

The development will have a Hazard Management Area (HMA) surrounding the features identified on Drawing No: **7968-1**.

Vegetation greater than 1Ha within 100m (50m grassland) of the proposal site was assessed against the Acceptable Solutions Criteria of the municipal planning scheme. AS3959-2009 was used to assign a BAL level to the development utilising a range of data specific to the subject site

1.2 Water Supply

The subject lots are connected to municipal water supply and there are fire hydrants located within a 120m hose lay of the building envelopes for each lot.

Reticulated water supply for firefighting complies with the requirements of of Code C13.4 of the Tasmanian Planning Scheme – Devonport.

No action is required.

1.3 Access

Road access is via ${\bf Waverley\ Road}$ which is a Council maintained roadway that complies with municipal standards.

Access to lots 1 and 2 for fire appliances is not required to the static water supply for firefighting purposes.

Access to lot 1 and 2 complies with the requirements of Code C13.2 element A of the Tasmanian Planning Scheme – Devonport.

No action is required.

Egress from the site is via a **CLASS 4A** road which is constructed to Standards enabling safe passage for a variety of vehicle sizes through to a State road.

1.4 Landscaping

It is the responsibility of the landowner to maintain the landscaping in accordance with the Bushfire Hazard Management Plan.

All paths and pedestrian areas within 1m of any habitable structure on the subject site must be constructed of non- combustible materials (i.e. stone, paving, concrete, pebbles etc.).

Vegetation along pathways should be of a low flammability type and in accordance with the Tasmania Fire Services' brochure - Fire Retardant garden plants. Plants that produce a lot of debris or fine fuels should be avoided. Trees and shrubs that retain dead material in branches, or which shed long strips of bark, or rough fibrous bark, or large quantities of leaves should be avoided.

Vines on walls or tree canopies over roofed areas should be avoided. Timber, woodchip and flammable mulches cannot be used and brush and timber fencing should be avoided.

1.5 Hazard Management Area (HMA)

A bushfire Hazard Management Area (HMA) must be developed within and/or up to the property boundaries for each lot as shown on Drawing No **7968-1**.

The specified width of the HMA is to enable:

Lot 1 building envelope to comply, in the position shown on the plan of subdivision, as required by Code C13 with a rating of **BAL 12.5.**

Lot 2 building envelope to comply, in the position shown on the plan of subdivision, as required by Code C13 with a rating of **BAL 19**.

This area is to be regularly maintained and managed and in particular between the months of September and March in each calendar year. Landscaping in the HMA is to be minimised, grass maintained to a maximum height of 50mm with fuel loads not exceeding 2 tonnes per hectare.

elements for a minimum of 1m from any external walls or decks.

This BHMP is achieved by:

- Pathways located on the subject land to be of non-combustible materials
- Fuel loads to be kept to less than 2 tonnes per hectare
- Total shrub cover is to be kept to a maximum of 20% of the available area.
- Clear space from any habitable structures of at least 4 times the mature height of any shrubs planted

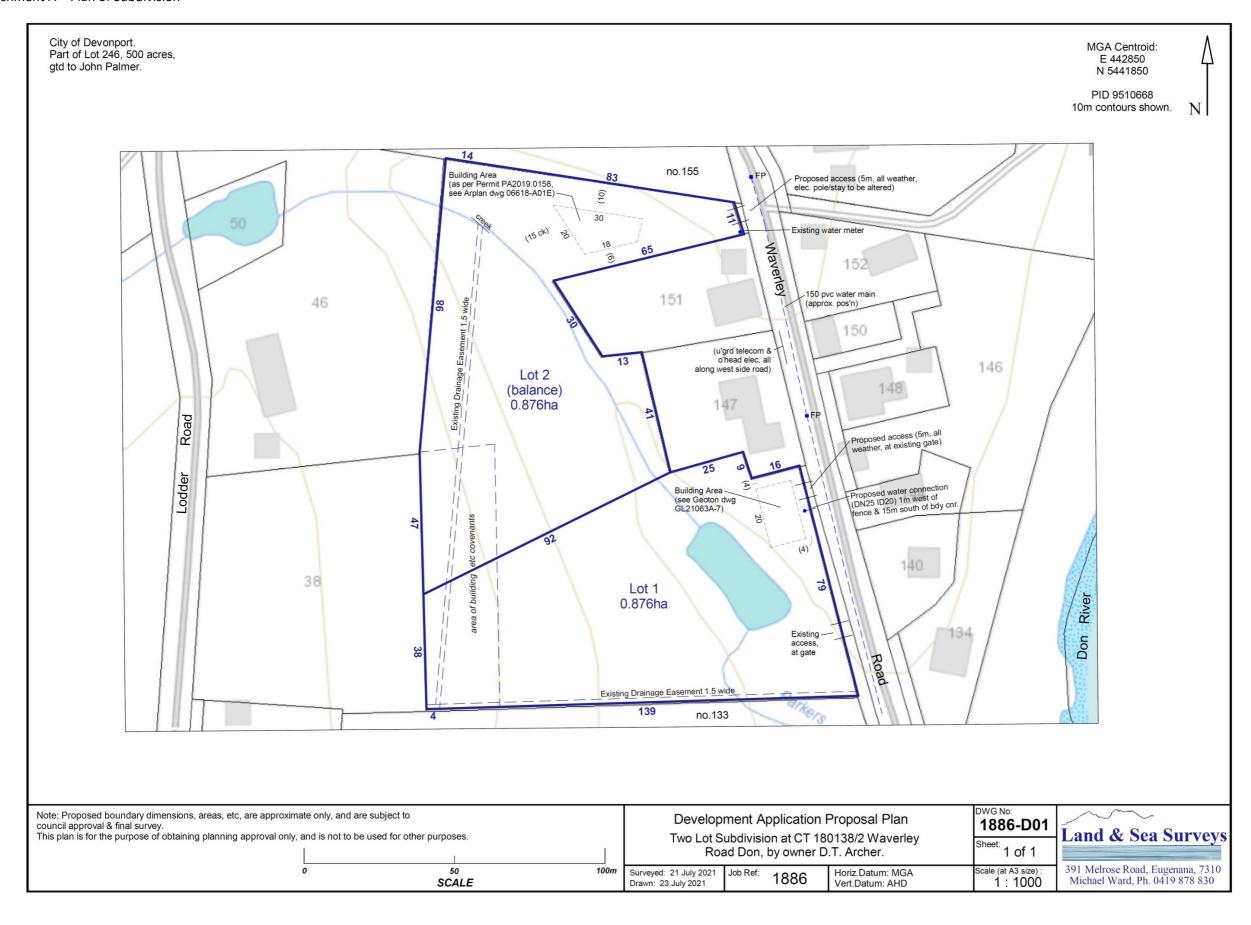
Pathways and landscaping material surrounding any habitable structures must be of non-combustible

- · Shrubs must not be planted in cluster forms or clumps
- Remove ground level fuels and trim the bottom of tree canopies to at least a height of 2m off ground level
- Minimise ground level fuels wherever possible.

1.6 Maintenance prior to the onset of each fire season

- · Guttering on all habitable structures must be inspected and cleared of debris annually
- · Ensure all hoses and brass connections are in good working order
- · All valley and wall/roof junctions are inspected and debris removed,
- Roof sheeting inspected for damages or dislodged roofing materials (replace if necessary)
- · Painted surfaces are in good condition and decaying timbers given particular attention to repair
- Screens/shutters on windows and doors are in good working condition and fit well without breaks, holes or tares.
- Door mats to be of non-combustible materials
- Woodpiles, garden sheds and other combustible materials to be kept well away from habitable structures.

Attachment A – Plan of Subdivision





Geoton Pty Ltd ABN 81 129 764 629 PO Box 522 Prospect TAS 7250 Unit 24, 16-18 Goodman Court Invermay TAS 7248 Tel (+61) (3) 6326 5001 www.geoton.com.au

24 March 2021

Reference No. GL21063Ab

Mr Darryl Archer 209 West Pine Road PENGUIN TAS 7316

Dear Sir

RE: Landslide Risk Assessment, Site Classification and Onsite Wastewater Disposal Assessment and Design Lot 2 Waverley Road, Don

We have pleasure in submitting herein our report detailing the results of the geotechnical investigation conducted at the above site.

Should you require clarification of any aspect of this report, please contact Sean Shahandeh or the undersigned on 03 6326 5001.

For and on behalf of

Geoton Pty Ltd

Tony Barriera

Director - Principal Geotechnical Engineer

Landslide Risk Assessment, Site Classification and Onsite Wastewater Disposal Assessment and Design

1 INTRODUCTION

A limited scope investigation has been conducted for Mr Darryl Archer at the site of a proposed residential development at Lot 2 Waverley Road, Don.

It is understood that the Council has indicated that Lot 2 Waverley Road is located within an area of doubtful stability, and as such a landslide risk assessment is required to satisfy ground hazard code requirements (Code E6) for the Central Coast Interim Planning Scheme.

The investigation has been conducted to provide the following:

- A landslide risk assessment;
- An assessment of the general subsurface conditions at the site and consequently assigning a Site Classification in accordance with AS 2870 – 2011 "Residential Slabs and Footings";
- An assessment of the surrounding topography and provide a Wind Classification in accordance with AS 4055:2012 "Wind Loads for Housing"; and
- The suitability of the site for disposal of domestic wastewater and the design of an on-site wastewater disposal system in accordance with AS/NZS 1547:2012 "On-site domestic wastewater management".

No site plan was provided; however, based on on-site discussion with the client, we understand that the building envelope will be to the east and upslope of a small dam adjacent to Waverley Road.

1.1 Previous Landslide Risk Assessment

A landslide risk assessment for 38 Lodder Road, inclusive of Lot 2, was previously undertaken by Geoton Pty Ltd, Report No. GL19100Ab, dated 12 June 2019. This report included a review of geomorphological features, subsurface conditions and historical photographs. The assessment concluded that the risk from landslides of the proposed building envelope within the site was **LOW**.

2 BACKGROUND

2.1 Geology

The Mineral Resources Tasmania (MRT) Tasmanian Landslide Map Series, Devonport – Geology Map, 1:25,000 Scale, indicates the proposed building envelope location is mapped as being underlain by Quaternary Period landslide deposits predominantly derived from weathered Tertiary rocks. An extract of the Geology Map is provided as Figure 1.

2.2 Landslide Susceptibility

Examination of the Land Information System Tasmania (LIST) Landslide Planning Map – Hazard Bands Overlay, indicates that the proposed building envelope is within a mapped medium landslide hazard band.

Geoton Pty Ltd GL21063Ab 24 March 2021 1

Landslide Risk Assessment, Site Classification and Onsite Wastewater Disposal Assessment and Design

Examination of the MRT Tasmanian Landslide Map Series, Devonport – Landslide Inventory Map, indicates the eastern portion of the site, including the proposed building envelope, is mapped within a deep-seated landslide feature of unknown activity (ID 791). The southern portion of the site is mapped within a possible landslide with the activity being unknown (Landslide ID No. 2773). A discrete recent or active landslide (ID 793) is mapped down slope of 151 Waverley Road on the bank of Parkers Creek. An extract of the Landslide Inventory Map is provided as Figure 2.

Examination of the MRT Tasmanian Landslide Map Series, Devonport — Geomorphology Map, 1:25,000 scale, indicates that the southernmost portion of the site is mapped within the head scarp and displaced mass of a possible landslide (ID 791). The eastern portion of the site is mapped within the displaced mass of a deep-seated landslide of unknown activity. An extract of the Geomorphology Map is provided as Figure 3.

Examination of the MRT Tasmanian Landslide Map Series, Devonport – Shallow Slide and Flow Susceptibility Map, indicates that the site has mapped low to high susceptibility source areas for shallow landslides. The proposed building envelope within the eastern portion of the site, is mapped within low to moderate susceptibility source areas for shallow landslides. An extract of the Shallow Slide and Flow Susceptibility Map is provided as Figure 4.

Examination of the MRT Tasmanian Landslide Map Series, Devonport – Deep Seated Landslide Susceptibility Map, indicates that the southernmost portion of the site and eastern portion of the site between Waverley Road and Parker Creek are mapped within a susceptibility zone for landslide reactivation. The steep slopes within the western portion of the site are mapped within a susceptibility source area for first time failure. Furthermore, the slopes along Parker Creek are mapped within a susceptibility runout area for first time failure. An extract of the Deep-Seated Landslide Susceptibility Map is provided as Figure 5.

3 FIELD INVESTIGATION

The field investigation was carried out on 15 March 2021 and involved the drilling of 5 boreholes by 4WD mounted auger rig to auger refusal or investigated depths of 0.7m to 2.9m.

Insitu vane shear strength tests were conducted in the clay layers encountered in the investigation, with samples of these soils being obtained for subsequent laboratory testing.

The results of the field and laboratory tests are shown on the borehole logs.

The logs of the boreholes are included in Appendix A with their locations shown on Figure 6 attached.

4 SITE CONDITIONS

4.1 Site Description

The site is located to the west of the Don River on a predominantly east facing hill slope between Lodder and Waverley Roads. Parkers Creek runs through the eastern portion of the site and into a small dam adjacent to Waverley Road. The eastern portion of the site (proposed building envelope) uphill of Parkers Creek is relatively smooth with a moderate westerly fall of 13° - 15°. The slopes on the western side of Parkers Creek generally have a cover of mature trees and grass and were found to be undulating.

No springs or seeps were observed within the proposed building envelope.

4.2 Subsurface Conditions

The investigation indicated that the subsurface conditions were relatively uniform within the proposed building envelope. The boreholes encountered clayey silt topsoil to depths of 0.2m to 0.3, underlain by low to high plasticity clayey silt to the auger refusal depths of 0.7m to 2.9m.

The boreholes did not encounter any sign of seepage over the investigated depths.

Full details of soil conditions encountered are presented on the borehole logs.

An assessment of the plasticity characteristics of the materials encountered indicates that the clay soils at this site possess a high shrink/swell potential.

5 GEOLOGICAL MODEL

From a review of available reports, geological maps and information collected during the investigation, a general geological model of the site has been inferred. Generally, the geology at the site comprises shallow Quaternary Period deposits underlain by Tertiary Period basalt.

Groundwater was not encountered in the investigation.

6 LANDSLIDE RISK ASSESSMENT

Based on the geological and geomorphological settings of the site, the following possible landslide scenarios are identified for the site.

- Deep-seated/large-scale landslide occurs within the Quaternary Period deposits and/or Tertiary Period basalt affecting the proposed development; and
- Shallow/small-scale landslide occurs within the Quaternary Period deposits affecting the proposed development.

The qualitative likelihood, consequence and risk terms used in this report for risk to property are given in Appendix B. The risk terms are defined by a matrix that brings together different combinations of likelihood and consequence. Risk matrices help to communicate the results of risk assessment, rank risks, set priorities and develop transparent approaches to decision making. The notes attached to the tables and

terms and the comments on response to risk in Appendix B are intended to help explain the risk assessment and management process.

In light of the findings of this investigation (topography, stiff soils, no seepages, slope angles), the likelihood of small-scale failures occurring on the site affecting a residential development within the proposed building envelope at this site is considered UNLIKELY, whilst the likelihood of a larger scale failure occurring is considered RARE.

Accordingly, the likelihoods estimated for the possible landslide scenarios are summarised in Table 1 as follows.

Possible Landslide Scenarios	Indicative Annual Probability (pa)	Indicative Recurrence Interval (yrs)	Descriptor (AGS 2007c)
Deep-seated/large-scale landslide occurs within the Quaternary Period deposits and/or Tertiary Period basalt affecting the proposed development	10 ⁻⁵	100,000	Rare
Shallow/small-scale landslide occurs within the Quaternary Period deposits affecting the proposed development	10-4	10,000	Unlikely

Table 1: Summary of Estimated Pre-existing Landslide Hazard

6.1 Incremental Landslide Hazards

The alterations to the site as a result of the proposed development can generally be classified into two categories:

- Disturbance to the site due to the proposed development; and
- Introduction of additional water into the ground affecting the groundwater regime.

It is considered that the proposed development would not adversely impact on the site and immediate surrounds nor significantly increase the pre-existing landslide hazard, provided that the development adheres to the principles of good hillside practice and the recommendations provided below.

The site is not within a sewer serviced subdivision and domestic effluent shall be disposed of via an Aerated Wastewater Treatment System and a raised irrigation bed as described in Section 9 below to minimise the introduction of water into the ground at the site. Stormwater runoff should be piped to the exiting watercourse within the site.

6.2 Landslide Consequences

The proposed development is the element at risk for this assessment.

The landslide consequences for different scenarios are summarised in Table 2 as follows.

Table 2: Summary of Consequences for Different Landslide Scenarios

Possible Landslide Scenarios	Assessed Landslide Consequences	Descriptor (AGS 2007c)
Deep-seated/large-scale landslide occurs within the Quaternary Period deposits and/or Tertiary Period basalt affecting the proposed development	The landslide may significantly displace the footing system of the proposed development causing major damage	Major
Shallow/small-scale landslide occurs within the Quaternary Period deposits affecting the proposed development	The landslide may displace the footing system of the proposed development causing minor to medium damage	Minor to Medium

6.3 Landslide Risk to Property

Based on the outcomes of the landslide hazard and landslide consequence assessments detailed above, the assessed landslide risks to property are summarised in Table 3 as follows.

Table 3: Summary of Assessed Landslide Risks to Property (AGS 2007c)

Possible Landslide Scenarios	Assessed Landslide Hazards	Assessed Landslide Consequences	Qualitative Landslide Risk to Property
Deep-seated/large-scale landslide occurs within the Quaternary Period deposits and/or Tertiary Period basalt affecting the proposed development	Rare	Major	Low
Shallow/small-scale landslide occurs within the Quaternary Period deposits affecting the proposed development	Unlikely	Minor to Medium	Low

The **acceptable** qualitative risk to property criteria suggested by AGS is **LOW**, given that the element at risk is a proposed low-rise residential development located on an existing slope.

Therefore, subject to compliance with the recommendations within Section 7 of this report, the landslide risks to property are assessed as **acceptable** for the identified elements at risk.

6.4 Landslide Risk to Life

The person considered most at risk is a resident living in the proposed development.

The landslide risk to life for the identified person most at risk is calculated in Table 4 as follows.

Table 4: Landslide Risk to Life for Person Most at Risk

Possible Landslide Scenarios	Adopted Annual Landslide Probability, P(H)	Spatial Probability of Landslide Impacting Buildings at Risk, P(S:H)	Temporal Spatial Probability of Person Most at Risk at Buildings at Risk, P(T:S)	Vulnerability of Person Most at Risk, V(D:T)	Risk to Life, R(LoL)
Deep- seated/large- scale landslide occurs within the Quaternary Period deposits and/or Tertiary Period basalt affecting the proposed development	10 ⁻⁵	1.0 (Spatial Probability		0.5 (Building suffers major damage but is unlikely to collapse, may cause injury but death is unlikely)	3.3 x 10 ⁻⁶
Shallow/small- scale landslide occurs within the Quaternary Period deposits affecting the proposed development	10 ⁻⁴	has been considered in the landslide hazards)	0.67 (16hrs/day)	0.005 to 0.05 (Building suffers minor to medium damage but is highly unlikely to collapse, may cause injury but death is highly unlikely) al: 3.6 x 10-6 to 0	3.3 x 10 ⁻⁷ to 3.3 x 10 ⁻⁶

The tolerable risk to life criteria for the person most at risk suggested by AGS is 10⁻⁵, given that the development is a new development located on an existing slope. Acceptable risks are usually considered to be one order of magnitude lower than the tolerable risks, which in this case is 10⁻⁶. However, AGS suggests that, for most developments in existing urban areas, criteria based on Tolerable Risk Level is applicable. Given that the site is mapped within a Low-Density Residential Zone, the above criteria is also considered applicable.

Therefore, subject to compliance with the recommendations within Section 7 of this report, the landslide risks to life are assessed as **tolerable** for the identified person most at risk.

7 DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings of the investigation and the above landslide risk assessment, we consider that the proposed development would not adversely impact on the site and immediate surroundings nor significantly increase its current assessed landslide risk provided the development adheres to the principles of good hillside practice and the recommendations below. An information sheet entitled "Some Guidelines for Hillside Construction" adapted from the Journal of the Australian Geomechanics Society, Volume 42, Number 1, dated March 2007, is presented in Appendix C.

We recommend that:

7.1 Buildings

- All buildings must be located within the building envelope shown on Figures 6 &
 7. Any development outside of the proposed building envelope will require further investigation;
- Flexible lightweight construction is preferred on this site, such as pole frame buildings;
- However, brick veneer can be considered provided the building is well articulated on a stiffened footing system;
- All footings for the proposed residence are to be socketed into the highly weathered rock (or better);
- The footing system should be designed by a suitably qualified engineer with consideration of the possible lateral loading of moving soil and the structure; and
- Surface water cut off drains should be provided uphill of any building.

7.2 Cuts and Fills

- Cuts and fills where less than 1.5m in height may be battered at slope angles no steeper than 1 vertical to 3 horizontal (1V:3H) for fill and 1V:2.5H for cuts, or alternatively these should be retained;
- Proposed cuts and fills greater than 1.5m in height should be reviewed by a qualified geotechnical engineer;
- All retaining walls greater than 1m in height shall be designed by a suitably qualified structural engineer;
- Adequate subsurface and surface drainage should be provided behind all retaining walls; and
- Excavations for the construction of retaining walls may result in a temporary reduction in the stability of the adjacent area particularly during wet weather until the wall is complete. This increased risk can be managed or reduced by appropriate construction planning, using temporary support, staged excavation, and control of drainage.

7.3 Drainage

- All wastewater is to be disposed of using an Aerated Wastewater Treatment System (AWTS) and raised beds. All wastewater is to be disposed of within the area shown on Figure 7;
- Cut-off drains are to be installed above the proposed buildings and wastewater envelopes;
- All stormwater including cut off drains must be piped to Parkers Creek downstream of the existing dam located alongside Waverley Road;
- Collected runoff from paved surfaces such as driveways should be piped to the stormwater system;
- No uncontrolled discharge of collected surface water onto the ground surface or through absorption trenches is permitted on the site; and
- Should any seepage or groundwater be encountered during site or footing excavations, it is recommended that subsoil drainage be provided to discharge to the council stormwater or street drainage system.

8 SITE CLASSIFICATION

After allowing due consideration of the site geology, drainage and soil conditions, and as the proposed building envelope is within an area of doubtful stability the proposed building envelope has been classified as follows:

CLASS P (AS 2870)

However, if footings are founded uniformly into the highly weathered or better rock, footings may be proportioned to a **CLASS A**.

Foundation designs in accordance with this classification are to be subject to the overriding conditions of the foundation section below.

This Classification is applicable only for ground conditions encountered at the time of this investigation. If cut or fill earthworks are carried out, then the Site Classification will need to be re-assessed, and possibly changed.

9 FOUNDATIONS

Particular attention should be paid to the design of footings as required by AS 2870 – 2011

In addition to normal founding requirements arising from the above classification, particular conditions at this site dictate that the founding medium for all footings would be as follows:

BEDROCK (BASALT) - highly weathered or better,

encountered below 0.6m (BH2) to 2.9m (BH3) from the existing ground surface

An allowable bearing pressure of **500kPa** is available for deep edge beams, strips, pads and bored piers founded below the auger refusal depths as above.

The site classification presented assumes that the current natural drainage and infiltration conditions at the site will not be markedly affected by the proposed site development work. Care should therefore be taken to ensure that surface water is not permitted to collect adjacent to the structure and that significant changes to seasonal soil moisture equilibria do not develop as a result of service trench construction or tree root action.

Attention is drawn to Appendix B of AS 2870 and CSIRO Building Technical File BTF18 "Foundation Maintenance and Footing Performance: A Homeowner's Guide" as a guide to maintenance requirements for the proposed structure.

Although the borehole data provides an indication of subsurface conditions at the site, variations in soil conditions may occur in areas of the site not specifically covered by the field investigation. The base of all footing or beam excavations should therefore be inspected to ensure that the founding medium meets the requirements referenced herein with respect to type and strength of founding material.

The boreholes were backfilled shortly after being drilled, not allowing time for groundwater seepage flows to develop. Groundwater seepages or higher groundwater levels can occur during and/or after a prolonged period of wet weather or a heavy rainfall event.

10 WIND CLASSIFICATION

After allowing due consideration of the region, terrain, shielding and topography, the site has been classified as follows:

WIND CLASSIFICATION N3 (AS 4055)

REGION	TERRAIN CATEGORY	SHIELDING	TOPOGRAPHY		
Α	TC2	NS	T2		

11 EFFLUENT DISPOSAL

The AS/NZS 1547:2012 provides a guide to typical wastewater flow allowances under a range of circumstances. The standard recommends a typical wastewater flow of 150L/person/day for households on reticulated town water. As the proposed development is to be a three-bedroom dwelling, a population equivalent of 5 has been adopted. As such, a wastewater daily flow of **750L/day** is required.

11.1 Permeability of Soil and Soil Classification

Based on the findings of the borehole investigation and the results of the permeability test, the soil has been classified as follows:

- Texture Medium to Heavy Clay (Table E1 from AS/NZS 1547);
- Structure Moderate (Table E4 from AS/NZS 1547); and
- Category 6 (Table E1 from AS/NZS 1547).

The permeability of the site was tested to be <0.02m/day. For moderately structured Category 6 soils the indicative permeability (K_{sat}) from AS/NZS1547 Table 5.1 is <0.06m/day. Therefore, the tested permeability is consistent with the indicative permeability.

Adopted Permeability – 0.02m/day.

11.2 Disposal and Treatment Method

As the site is within a landslide hazard band and contains Category 6 soils that have a very low permeability and limited available disposal area due to potential landslide no build areas and minimum required setbacks, primary treated effluent (e.g. septic tank and absorption trenches) will not be suitable for disposal within these soils.

As such, the site is considered suitable for the disposal of domestic wastewater by way of an Aerated Wastewater Treatment System (AWTS) and a conventional distribution bed raised above the natural ground surface to allow the aerobic process and attenuation period to treat the effluent in a sand and gravel filter bed and reduce the size of the disposal field.

11.3 Design Loading Rate

From Table M1 (AS1547-2012) for Category 6 soils the design loading rate for secondary treated effluent is 2mm/day, however, as the proposed conventional raised bed will have 520mm of sand and gravel above the natural surface, the adopted DLR has been set at a conservative rate of 10mm/day.

11.4 AWTS and Sub-Surface Irrigation

The Guidelines for the design of the conventional bed systems are outlined in AS/NZS 1547:2012 Appendix L. The method of determining the dimensions for the bed is outlined in AS/NZS 1547:2012 Section L4 and is as follows:

$$L = \frac{Q}{DLR \times W}$$

Where: L = Length in metres

Q = Design daily flow in L/day

DLR = Design Loading Rate in mm/day

W = Bed width in metres

As the DLR has been set at 10mm/day and the daily flow (Q) has been set at 750L/day, when the parameters are inserted in the above equation the bed dimensions required are as follows:

- Bed length = 10.0m
- Bed width = 7.5m
- Bed depth = 0.6m

This would give a disposal area of approximately 75m².

Due to the proximity with Parkers Creek and the required setback, there is no secondary (back-up) area available, however, in case of a failing wastewater system, the disposal field (raised bed) can be demolished and rebuilt again in the same area.

Furthermore, the area initially investigated on the western bank for a disposal bed was deemed unsuitable because of the steep slopes within the western portion of the site being mapped within a susceptibility source area for first time failure, and also within a high susceptibility source area for shallow landslides.

The bed is to be located in the eastern bank area shown on the site plan.

The bed is to be constructed level on the slope and as per the layout and cross section provided on Figure 8 attached.

The area of the disposal field shall be vegetated with grasses or other suitable vegetation. A list of Tasmanian plants suitable for treated wastewater from AWTS units is attached as Appendix D.

The risk management process is an inherent part of the on-site wastewater disposal design. The on-site wastewater disposal system has been designed by considering the site characteristics and with risk identification in accordance with AS1547:2012. The risk reduction measures are detailed in the report and form the basis of the system selection and design.

As part of the Building Act, the client must specify the AWTS model and provide the Certificate of Accreditation for that particular model before the proposed development gets approval. A list of accredited AWTS models can be found on the Tasmanian Consumer, Building and Occupational Services website.

https://www.cbos.tas.gov.au/topics/technical-regulation/plumbing-standards/wastewater/aerated-wastewater-treatment-systems

11.5 Setbacks

The minimum separation distances between the disposal area and downslope features are based on Appendix R from AS/NZS 1547:2012 "Recommended Setback Distances for Land Application Systems", and Section 3.1 from the *Building Act 2016:* Director's Guidelines for On-site Wastewater Management Systems As per the documents, the minimum setbacks are required:

- 15.0m from downslope sensitive features such as watercourses;
- 1.5m from property boundaries;
- 2.0m from downslope buildings; and
- 3.0m from downhill cut batters.

11.6 Wastewater Recommendations

It is recommended that the following actions are undertaken in looking after your system:

- Minimise domestic water use;
- Minimise the use of non-biodegradable detergents;
- Minimise the use of detergents containing phosphorous (e.g. Calgon or similar);
- · Avoid discharging polluting chemicals into wastewater systems; and
- Monitor quality of groundwater.

References:

Australian Geomechanics Society (2007) – Practice note guidelines for landslide risk management 2007, Australian Geomechanics Journal, Vol 42, No. 1

AS 1726 - 2017 Geotechnical Site Investigation

AS 2870 - 2011 Residential Slabs and Footings Construction

AS 4055 - 2012 Wind Loads for Housing

AS/NZS 1547- 2012 On-site domestic-wastewater management

Building Act 2016: Director's Guidelines for On-site Wastewater Management Systems

Attachments:

Limitations of report

Figure 1: Site Geology

Figure 2: Landslide Inventory

Geoton Pty Ltd GL21063Ab 24 March 2021

Figure 3: Geomorphology

Figure 4: Shallow Slide and Flow Susceptibility

Figure 5: Deep-Seated Landslide Susceptibility

Figure 6: Locality Plan

Figure 7: Site Plan

Figure 8: Raised Bed Section

Site photograph

Appendix A - Borehole Logs & Explanation Sheets

Appendix B – Qualitative Terminology for Use in Assessing Risk to Property

Appendix C – Some Guidelines for Hillside Construction

Appendix D - Example Plants

Appendix E – Certificate Forms

Geotechnical Consultants - Limitations of report

These notes have been prepared to assist in the interpretation and understanding of the limitations of this report.

Project specific criteria

The report has been developed on the basis of unique project specific requirements as understood by Geoton and applies only to the site investigated. Project criteria are typically identified in the Client brief and the associated proposal prepared by Geoton and may include risk factors arising from limitations on scope imposed by the Client. The report should not be used without further consultation if significant changes to the project occur. No responsibility for problems that might occur due to changed factors will be accepted without consultation.

Subsurface variations with time

Because a report is based on conditions which existed at the time of subsurface exploration, decisions should not be based on a report whose adequacy may have been affected by time. For example, water levels can vary with time, fill may be placed on a site and pollutants may migrate with time. In the event of significant delays in the commencement of a project, further advice should be sought.

Interpretation of factual data

Site assessment identifies actual subsurface conditions only at those points where samples are taken and at the time they are taken. All available data is interpreted by professionals to provide an opinion about overall site conditions, their likely impact on the proposed development and recommended actions. Actual conditions may differ from those inferred to exist, as it is virtually impossible to provide a definitive subsurface profile which includes all the possible variabilities inherent in soil and rock masses.

Report Recommendations

The report is based on the assumption that the site conditions as revealed through selective point sampling are indicative of actual conditions throughout an area. This assumption cannot be substantiated until earthworks and/or foundation construction is almost complete and therefore the report recommendations can only be regarded as preliminary. Where variations in conditions are encountered, further advice should be sought.

Specific purposes

This report should not be applied to any project other than that originally specified at the time the report was issued.

Interpretation by others

Geoton will not be responsible for interpretations of site data or the report findings by others involved in the design and construction process. Where any confusion exists, clarification should be sought from Geoton.

Report integrity

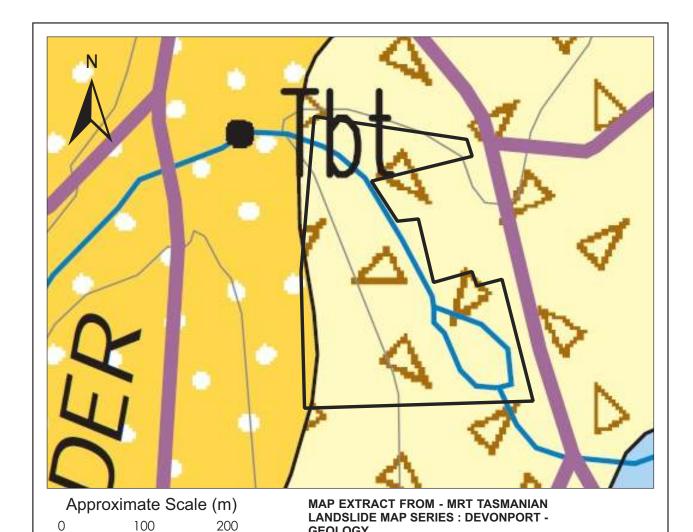
The report as a whole presents the findings of the site assessment and the report should not be copied in part or altered in any way.

Geoenvironmental issues

This report does not cover issues of site contamination unless specifically required to do so by the client. In the absence of such a request, Geoton take no responsibility for such issues.

Geoton Pty Ltd

Figures





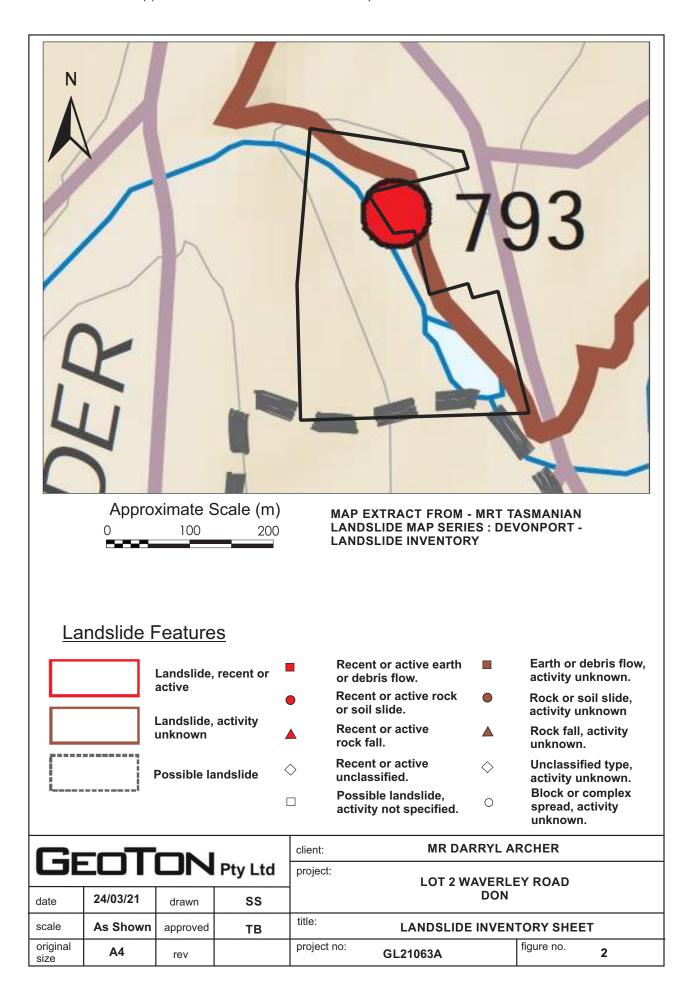
Quaternary Period landslide deposits predominantly derived from weathered Tertiary aged rocks

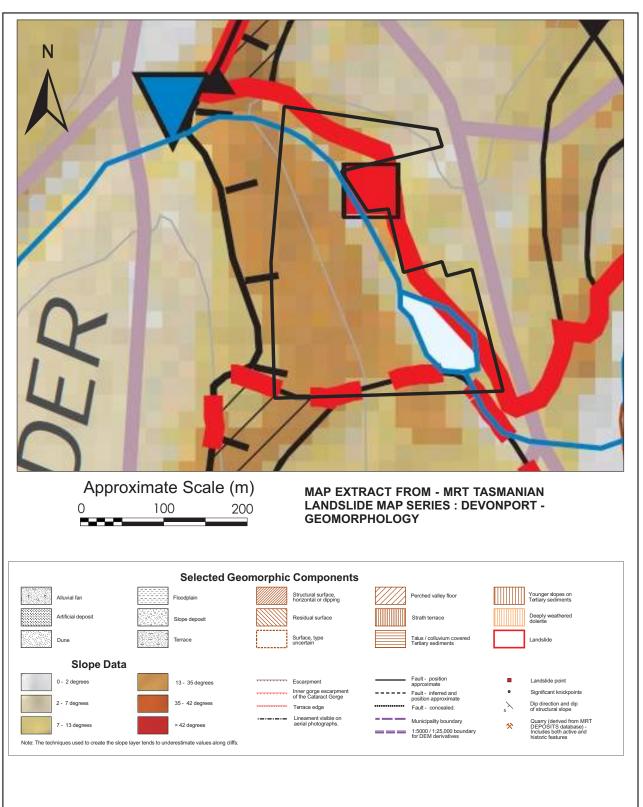
GEOLOGY



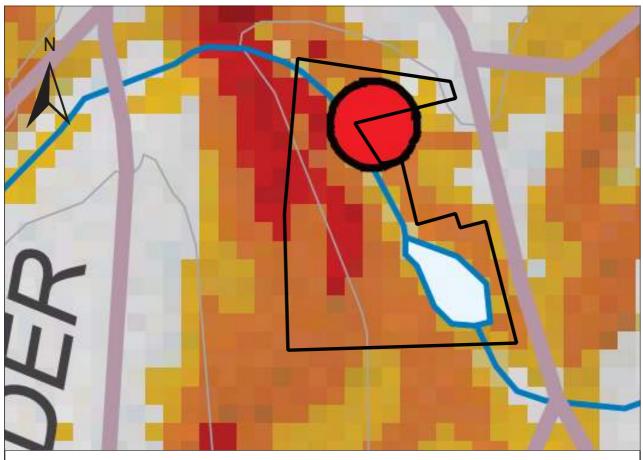
Tertiary aged deeply weathered basalt

C	-СТ		ja .	client: MR DARRYL ARCHER					
ع			Pty Ltd	project: LOT 2 WAVERLEY ROAD					
date	24/03/21	drawn	SS	DON					
scale	As Shown	approved	ТВ	title:	GEOLOGY SHI	EET			
original size	A4	rev		project no:	GL21063A	figure no.	1		





C	-ст			client: MR DARRYL ARCHER				
LEOION Pty Ltd				project:	LOT 2 WAVERLEY ROAD			
date	24/03/21	drawn	ss		DON			
scale	As Shown	approved	ТВ	title:	GEOMORPHOLOGY SHEET			
original size	A4	rev		project no:	GL21063A	figure no.	3	



Approximate Scale (m)
0 100 200

MAP EXTRACT FROM - MRT TASMANIAN LANDSLIDE MAP SERIES : DEVONPORT - SHALLOW SLIDE AND FLOW SUSCEPTIBILITY

Susceptibility Zones

High susceptibility source area

Moderate susceptibility source area

Low susceptibility source area

Flow runout area

Source area: An area of hillside with the potential to form a slope failure, identified largely on the basis of slope angle and geology

Runout area: An area down-slope of a source area where the moving earth, debris or rock can potentially travel

Shallow Slide or Flow Features

Shallow slide or flow affected area

Shallow slide, recent or active

Shallow slide, activity unknown

Earth or debris flow, recent or active

Earth or debris flow, activity unknown

Unclassified shallow slides or flows

Spring or seep - which have a known association with landslides in many cases

C	-c-T		ŗ	client: MR DARRYL ARCHER					
			Pty Ltd	project:	LOT 2 WAVERLEY ROAD				
date	24/03/21	drawn	SS		DON	DON			
scale	As Shown	approved	ТВ	title:	SHALLOW SLIDE AND FLOW SUSCEPTIBILITY				
original size	A4	rev		project no:	GL21063A	figure no. 4			



Susceptibility Zones for First Time Failure

Regression area

Source area

Runout area

Regression area: An area up-slope of a source area that could fail following a deep-seated landslide movement (a.k.a retrogression or set-back area)

Source area: An area of hillside with the potential to form a slope failure, identified largely on the basis of slope angle and geology

Runout area: An area down-slope of a source area where the moving earth, debris or rock can potentially travel

0 100 200

MAP EXTRACT FROM - MRT TASMANIAN LANDSLIDE MAP SERIES : DEVONPORT - DEEP - SEATED SLIDE SUSCEPTIBILITY

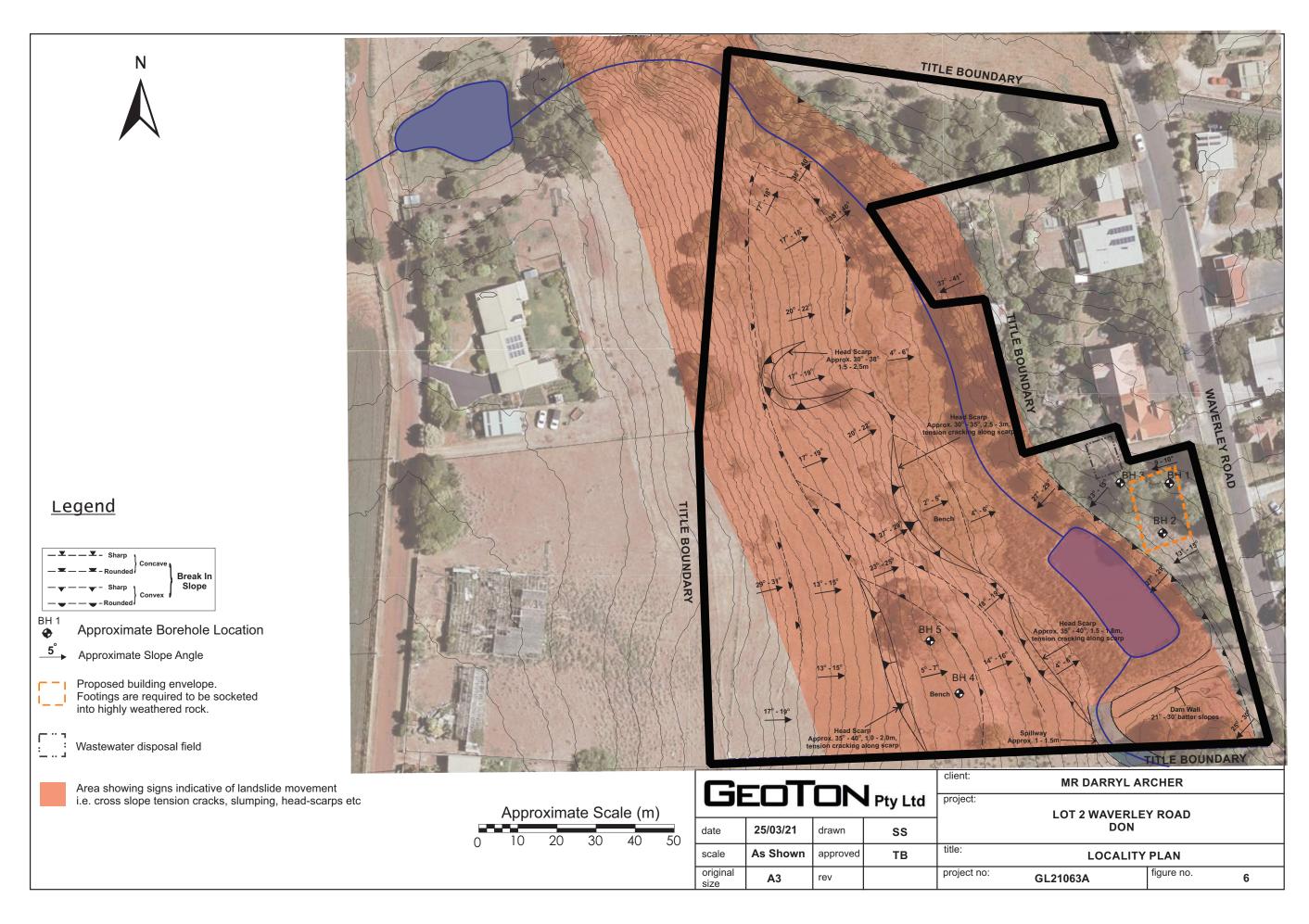
Susceptibility Zones for Landslide Reactivation

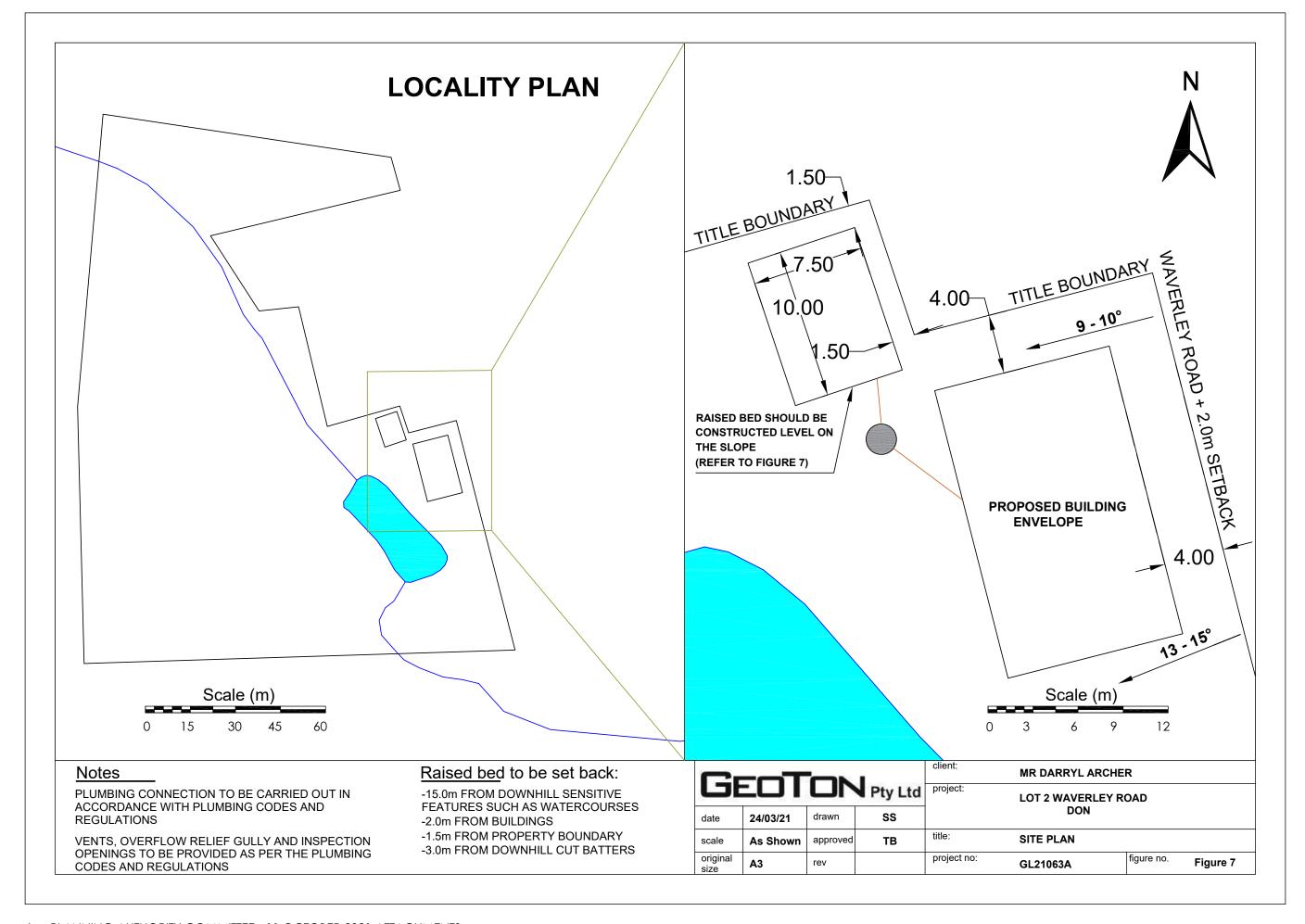
Landslide, recent or active

Landslide, activity unknown

Possible landslide, activity unknown

C	-ст			client: MR DARRYL ARCHER				
LEU I UN Pty Ltd				project: LOT 2 WAVERLEY ROAD				
date	24/03/21	drawn	SS	DON				
scale	As Shown	approved	ТВ	title:	SLIDE SUSCE	PTIBILITY		
original	A4	rev		project no:	GL21063A	figure no.	5	





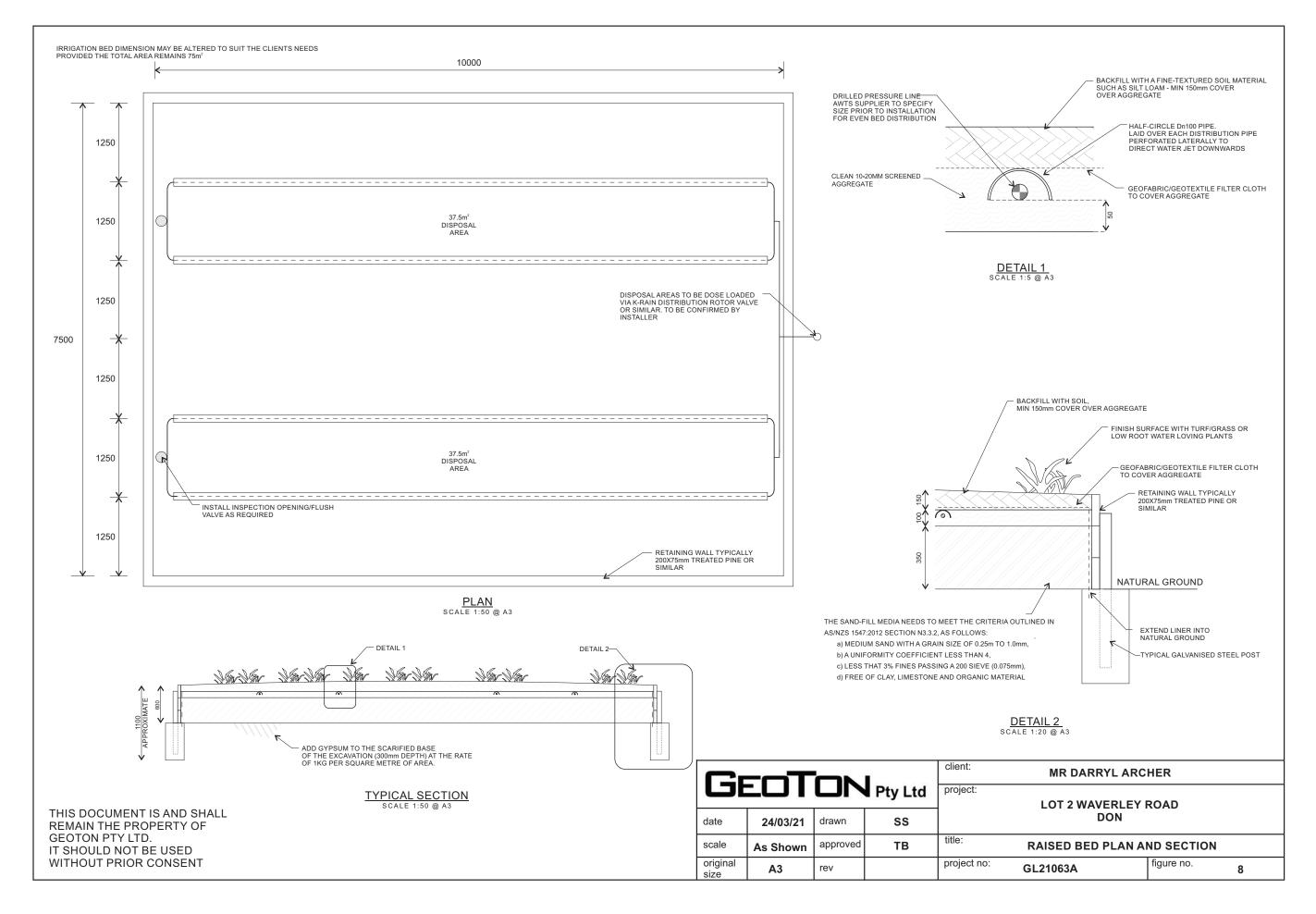




PLATE 1 - View of the site looking to the south



PLATE 2 - View of the site looking to the southeast (from west bank)

	Т		<u> </u>	client: MR DARRYL ARCHER			
			Pty Ltd	project:	LOT 2 WAVERLEY ROAD		
title:	РНОТО	OGRAPH		DON			
date: 15/03/2021 original size A4				project no:	GL21063A	figure no. PLATE 1 AND 2	

Appendix A

Borehole Logs

ENGINEERING BOREHOLE LOG

Geotechnical Consultants

Borehole no. BH1 PO Box 522 Prospect TAS 7250 Sheet no. 1 of 1 Job no. GL21063A Unit 24, 16-18 Goodman Court, Invermay TAS

CI	ient	t:		Mr Darryl	Archer						Date: 15/03/2021
Pr	oje	ct:		Landslide	Risk A	sses	smer	t, Site Classification & Wastewater D	esigr)	1	Logged By: SS
		ion :		Lot 2 Wav	verley R	load,					
		nodel		Drilltech		Easting: Slope: 90 ⁰ RL			RL Surface :		
Н	ole (diame	ter:	150mm	1		N	orthing: Bearing: -	_		Datum :
Method	Support	Penetration	Water	DCP (Blow/ 100mm)	Depth (m)	Graphic log	Classification Symbol	Material Description	Moisture condition	Consistency density, index	Structure, additional observations
					_		ML	TOPSOIL - Clayey SILT, low plasticity dark grey, root fibres	М	L	_
					0.50		ML	Clayey SILT - low plasticity, dark brown/grey	М	St	W < PL - - V = 60kPa
ADV	Z				- -			Olana Oli T. kiak alaakaka kana		VC4	-
					1.00		МН	Clayey SILT - high plasticity, brown	М	VSI	W < PL
					_						V = Refusal
					-						-
					4.50			Darahala Dild rafiyaal @ 4 4m			
					1.50			Borehole BH1 refusal @ 1.4m on inferred highly weatherd rock			-
					_			G ,			1
					_						-
					2.00						
					_						-
					_						
					2.50						-
					2.50						-
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					3.00						
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ENGINEERING BOREHOLE LOG

Geotechnical Consultants

BH2 Borehole no. PO Box 522 Prospect TAS 7250 Sheet no. 1 of 1 Job no. GL21063A Unit 24, 16-18 Goodman Court, Invermay TAS

С	lier	nt :			Mr Darryl	Archer						Date : 15/03/2021
		ect							t, Site Classification & Wastewater D	esigr)	1	Logged By: SS
		tio			Lot 2 Way	verley R	load,					
			del		Drilltech							RL Surface :
Н	ole	dia	ame	ter :	150mm	ı		N	orthing: Bearing: -		1	Datum :
Method	Support	5025	Penetration	Water	DCP (Blow/ 100mm)	Depth (m)	Graphic log	Classification Symbol	Material Description	Moisture condition	Consistency density, index	Structure, additional observations
								ML	TOPSOIL - Clayey SILT, low plasticity dark grey/brown, root fibres	М	∟	1
ADV	Z					0.50		МН	Clayey SILT - high plasticity, brown	D/M	Vst	W < PL
						1.00			Borehole BH2 refusal @ 0.6m on inferred highly weathered rock			-
						1.50 -						
						2.00						
						2.50						
						3.00						
						3.50						
						4.00						
						4.50						-

ENGINEERING BOREHOLE LOG

Geotechnical Consultants

BH3 Borehole no. PO Box 522 Prospect TAS 7250 Sheet no. 1 of 1 Job no. GL21063A Unit 24, 16-18 Goodman Court, Invermay TAS

Cli	ient	:		Mr Darryl Archer Date: 15/03/2021							
	Project : Landslide Risk Assessment, Site Classification & Wastewater Design Logged By : SS							Logged By: SS			
		ion :		Lot 2 Wa	verley R	load,					
		node		Drilltech				Easting: Slope: 9(o ^o		RL Surface :
Ho	ole (diam	eter	150mm	•		N	orthing: Bearing: -	-		Datum :
Method	Support	Penetration	Water	DCP (Blow/ 100mm)	Depth (m)	Graphic log	Classification Symbol	Material Description	Moisture condition	Consistency density, index	Structure, additional observations
					_		ML	TOPSOIL - Clayey SILT, low plasticity	у М	L	-
							МН	dark grey, root fibres Clayey SILT - high plasticity, dark	М	St	W < PL
								grey]
					0.50			Becoming dark brown/grey	М	VSt	V = 70kPa - -
				D LL=51%	1.00						-
				PL=26%							V = Refusal
				PI=27.3% LS=11%	-						-
$\parallel \downarrow$				LO-1170	_						-
ADV	z				1.50		ML	Clayey SILT - low plasticity, dark	М	St	
					-			brown			-
					-						1
											1
					2.00						V = 80kPa
					-						V - OURFA
											1
					- 2 50						-
Ш					2.50						
Ш]
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╟─					3.00			Borehole BH3 refusal @ 2.9m			
Ш					_			on inferred highly weathered rock			
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L		LLL			4.50						

ENGINEERING BOREHOLE LOG

Geotechnical Consultants

BH4 Borehole no. PO Box 522 Prospect TAS 7250 Sheet no. 1 of 1 Job no. GL21063A Unit 24, 16-18 Goodman Court, Invermay TAS

CI	ier	nt :			Mr Darryl Archer Date : 15/03/2021							
	Project : Landslide Risk Assessment, Site Classification & Wastewater Design Logged By : SS						Logged By: SS					
		tion			Lot 2 Wav	verley R	load,					
		mod			Drilltech				Easting: Slope: 90 ⁰			RL Surface :
Н	ole	dia	met	er:	150mm	1		N	orthing: Bearing: -			Datum :
Method	Support	- chproi	רפוופוומווסוו	Water	DCP (Blow/ 100mm)	Depth (m)	Graphic log	Classification Symbol	Material Description	Moisture condition	Consistency density, index	Structure, additional observations
						-		ML	TOPSOIL - Clayey SILT, low plasticity	D	L	-
								МН	dark grey, root fibres Clayey SILT - high plasticity, grey	D/M	St	- W < PL
						_			3 1 3,3 3]
						0.50		СН	Silty CLAY - high plasticity, light	M	\/ S t	
						_		CIT	grey	IVI	VOI	-
ADV	z					1.00						
						1.50 -						
						2.00						_
	H		H			2.00			Borehole BH4 terminated @ 2.0m			
									_			1
						2.50						
						-						1
						3.00						-
						3.50						
						4.00						
						- 4.50						

ENGINEERING BOREHOLE LOG

Geotechnical Consultants

Borehole no. BH5 PO Box 522 Prospect TAS 7250 Sheet no. 1 of 1 Unit 24, 16-18 Goodman Court, Invermay TAS Job no. GL21063A

CI	Client: Mr Darryl Archer Date: 15/03/20				Date : 15/03/2021						
Pr	oje	ct:		Landslide	Risk A	sses	smer	t, Site Classification & Wastewater D	esigr	า	Logged By: SS
		ion :		Lot 2 Wav	erley R	load,	Don				
		nodel		Drilltech				Easting: Slope: 90 ^o			RL Surface :
Н	ole (diame	eter :	150mm			N	orthing: Bearing: -			Datum :
Method	Support	Penetration	Water	DCP (Blow/ 100mm)	Depth (m)	Graphic log	Classification Symbol	Material Description	Moisture condition	Consistency density, index	Structure, additional observations
					_		ML	TOPSOIL - Clayey SILT, low plasticity	D	L	-
					- 0.50		MH	dark brown, root fibres Clayey SILT - high plasticity, dark brown/grey With cobbles, trace of fine gravel	M	VSt	W < PL
ADV	z				1.00			Becoming light grey		100	
					1.50		СН	Silty CLAY - high plasticity, light grey	M	VSt	W < PL
					2.00			Borehole BH5 terminated @ 2.0m			
					- - 2.50			g			
					3.00						- - - -
					3.50						
					4.00						
					4.50						-

Investigation Log Explanation Sheet

METHOD - BOREHOLE

TERM	Description	
AS	Auger Screwing*	
AD	Auger Drilling*	
RR	Roller / Tricone	
W	Washbore	
CT	Cable Tool	
НА	Hand Auger	
DT	Diatube	
В	Blank Bit	
V	V Bit	
Т	TC Bit	

^{*} Bit shown by suffix e.g. ADT

METHOD - EXCAVATION

TERM	Description	
N	Natural exposure	
X	Existing excavation	
Н	Backhoe bucket	
В	Bulldozer blade	
R	Ripper	
E	Excavator	

SUPPORT

TERM	Description
М	Mud
N	Nil
С	Casing
S	Shoring

PENETRATION

			_	
1	2	3	4	
				No resistance ranging to Refusal

WATER

Symbol	Description
—	Water inflow
—	Water outflow
	17/3/08 water on date shown

NOTES, SAMPLES, TESTS

TERM	Description		
U ₅₀	Undisturbed sample 50 mm diameter		
U ₆₃	Undisturbed sample 63 mm diameter		
D	Disturbed sample		
N	Standard Penetration Test (SPT)		
N*	SPT – sample recovered		
Nc	SPT with solid cone		
V	Vane Shear		
PP	Pocket Penetrometer		
Р	Pressumeter		
Bs	Bulk sample		
E	Environmental Sample		
R	Refusal		
DCP	Dynamic Cone Penetrometer (blows/100mm)		
PL	Plastic Limit		
LL	Liquid Limit		
LS	Linear Shrinkage		

CLASSIFICATION SYMBOLS AND SOIL DESCRIPTION

Based on AS 1726:2017

MOISTURE

TERM	Description
D	Dry
М	Moist
W	Wet

CONSISTENCY/DENSITY INDEX

CONGIGIENT INDEX							
TERM	Description						
VS	very soft						
S	soft						
F	firm						
St	stiff						
VSt	very stiff						
Н	hard						
Fr	friable						
VL	very loose						
L	loose						
MD	medium dense						
D	dense						
VD	Very dense						

Soil Description Explanation Sheet (1 of 2)

DEFINITION

In engineering terms, soil includes every type of uncemented or partially cemented inorganic or organic material found in the ground. In practice, if the material can be remoulded or disintegrated by hand in its field condition or in water it is described as a soil. Other materials are described using rock description terms.

CLASSIFICATION SYMBOL AND SOIL NAME

Soils are described in accordance with the AS 1726: 2017 as shown in the table on Sheet 2.

PARTICLE SIZE DEFINITIONS

NAME	SUBDIVISION	SIZE (mm)
BOULDERS		>200
COBBLES		63 to 200
	Coarse	19 to 63
GRAVEL	Medium	6.7 to 19
	Fine	2.36 to 6.7
	Coarse	0.6 to 2.36
SAND	Medium	0.21 to 0.6
	Fine	0.075 to 0.21
SILT		0.002 to 0.075
CLAY		< 0.002

MOISTURE CONDITION

Coarse Grained Soils

Dry Non-cohesive and free running.

Moist Soil feels cool, darkened in colour.
Soil tends to stick together.

Wet As for moist but with free water forming when

handling.

Fine Grained Soils

Moist, dry of Plastic Limited – w < PL

Hard and friable or powdery.

Moist, near Plastic Limit – w \approx PL

Soils can be moulded at a moisture content approximately equal to the plastic limit.

Moist, wet of Plastic Limit – w > PL

Soils usually weakened and free water forms on hands when handling.

Wet, near Liquid Limit - w ≈ LL Wet, wet of Liquid Limit - w > LL

CONSISTENCY TERMS FOR COHESIVE SOILS

TERM	UNDRAINED STRENGTH s _u (kPa)	FIELD GUIDE
Very Soft	≤12	Exudes between the fingers when squeezed in hand
Soft	12 to 25	Can be moulded by light finger pressure
Firm	25 to 50	Can be moulded by strong finger pressure
Stiff	50 to 100	Cannot be moulded by fingers
Very Stiff	100 to 200	Can be indented by thumb nail
Hard >200		Can be indented with difficulty by thumb nail
Friable	-	Can be easily crumbled or broken into small pieces by hand

RELATIVE DENSITY OF NON-COHESIVE SOILS

TERM	DENSITY INDEX (%)
Very Loose	≤15
Loose	15 to 35
Medium Dense	35 to 65
Dense	65 to 85
Very Dense	> 85

DESCRIPTIVE TERMS FOR ACCESSORY SOIL COMPONENTS

NATION OF ONENT	GR	OARSE AINED OILS	IN FINE GRAINED SOILS	
DESIGNATION OF COMPONENT	% Fines	% Accessory coarse fraction	% Sand/ gravel	TERM
Minor	≤5	≤15	≤15	Trace
IVIII IOI	>5, ≤12	>15, ≤30	>15, ≤30	With
Secondary	>12	>30	>30	Prefix

SOIL STRUCTURE

ZONING	ì	CEMENTING		
Layer	Continuous across the exposure or sample.	Weakly cemented	Easily disaggregated by hand in air or water.	
Lens	Discontinuous layer of different material, with lenticular shape.	Moderately cemented	Effort is required to	
Pocket	An irregular inclusion of different material.		disaggregate the soil by hand in air or water.	

GEOLOGICAL ORIGIN

WEATHERED IN PLACE SOILS

Extremely weathered material	Structure and/or fabric of parent rock material retained and visible.
Residual soil	Structure and/or fabric of parent rock material not retained and visible.

TRANSPORTED SOILS

Aeolian soil	Carried and deposited by wind.
Alluvial soil	Deposited by streams and rivers.
Colluvial soil	Soil and rock debris transported downslope by gravity.
Estuarine soil	Deposited in coastal estuaries, and including sediments carried by inflowing rivers and streams, and tidal currents.
Fill	Man-made deposit. Fill may be significantly more variable between tested locations than naturally occurring soils.
Lacustrine soil	Deposited in freshwater lakes.
Marine soil	Deposited in a marine environment.

Soil Description Explanation Sheet (2 of 2)

SOIL CLASSIFICATION INCLUDING IDENTIFICATION AND DESCRIPTION

FIELD IDENTIFICATION PROCEDURES (Excluding particles larger than 63 mm and basing fractions on estimated mass)							GROUP SYMBOL	PRIMARY NAME				
		f E	CLEAN GRAVEL (Little or no fines)	Wide range in grain size and substantial amounts of all intermediate particle sizes		GW	GRAVEL					
rsize		GRAVEL e than half oi se fraction is than 2.36 m	CLEAN GRAVEL (Little or no fines)		edominantly one size or th some intermediate siz		GP	GRAVEL				
COARSE GRAINED SOIL than 65% of soil excluding over fraction is larger than 0.075 mm	SOIL ing over 175 mm	GRAVEL More than half of coarse fraction is larger than 2.36 mm	GRAVEL WITH FINES (Appreciable amount of fines)	ı	on-plastic fines (for ident e ML and MH below)	ification procedures	GM	Silty GRAVEL				
COARSE GRAINED SOIL an 65% of soil excluding c ttion is larger than 0.075 n	naked	l C	GRA WITH (Appre amc of fii		astic fines (for identificat ., CI and CH below)	ion procedures see	GC	Clayey GRAVEL				
RSE GF 5% of sc is larger	visible to	f s nm	CLEAN SAND (Little or no fines)		ide range in grain size a nounts of all intermediate		SW	SAND				
COARSE GRAINED SOIL More than 65% of soil excluding oversize fraction is larger than 0.075 mm lest particle visible to naked eyes)	SAND More than half of coarse fraction is smaller than 2.36 mm	CLE SA (Littl no fi	ı	Predominantly one size or a range of sizes with some intermediate sizes missing		SP	SAND					
More	SRAINED SOIL OS soil excluding oversize More than 65% of soil excluding of fraction is larger than 0.075 m fraction is larger than 0.075 m A 0.075 mm particle is about the smallest particle visible to naked eyes)	SAI More tha coarse fr aller tha	SAND WITH FINES (Appreciable amount of fines)	l	Non-plastic fines (for identification procedures see ML and MH below)		SM	Silty SAND				
	ut the sı	ut the sr	SAI WITH (Appre amc of fir	l	Plastic fines (for identification procedures see CL, CI and CH below)		SC	Clayey SAND				
ze	abo	IDENTIFICATION	N PROCEDURES C	N F	RACTIONS < 0.075 mm							
versi	cle is		DRY STRENGTH		DILATANCY	TOUGHNESS						
IIL ing o 075 i	parti	LAY 5 m 1y, (0)	None to Low		Slow to Rapid	Low	ML	SILT				
S C cludi an 0.	ШШ	SILT & CLAY (low to medium plasticity, LL ≤ 50)	Medium to High		None to Slow	Medium	CL, CI	CLAY				
INEI oil ex	.075	.075	.075	.075	.075	SILT () m pls	Low to Medium		Slow	Low	OL	ORGANIC SILT
GRA of si malle	(A	LAY Ly, 0)	Low to Medium		None to Slow	Low to Medium	MH	SILT				
FINE GRAINED SOIL 35% of soil excluding n is smaller than 0.07		SILT & CLAY (high plasticity, LL > 50)	High to Very High		None	High	СН	CLAY				
FINE GRAINED SOIL e than 35% of soil excluding over fraction is smaller than 0.075 mm		SILT	Medium to High		None to Very Slow	Low to Medium	ОН	ORGANIC CLAY				
FINE GRAINED SOIL More than 35% of soil excluding oversize fraction is smaller than 0.075 mm		Highly Organic Soil	Readily identified by colour, odour, spongy feel and frequently by fibrous texture.		Pt	PEAT						
• LL – Liquid	Limit.		•		-	•						

COMMON DEFECTS IN SOILS

TERM	DEFINITION	DIAGRAM
PARTING	A surface or crack across which the soil has little or no tensile strength. Parallel or sub parallel to layering (e.g. bedding). May be open or closed.	
FISSURE	A surface or crack across which the soil has little or no tensile strength, but which is not parallel or sub parallel to layering. May be open or closed. May include desiccation cracks.	
SHEARED SEAM	Zone in clayey soil with roughly parallel near planar, curved or undulating boundaries containing closely spaced, smooth or slickensided, curved intersecting fissures which divide the mass into lenticular or wedge-shaped blocks.	
SHEARED SURFACE	A near planar curved or undulating, smooth, polished or slickensided surface in clayey soil. The polished or slickensided surface indicates that movement (in many cases very little) has occurred along the defect.	

TERM	DEFINITION	DIAGRAM
SOFTENED ZONE	A zone in clayey soil, usually adjacent to a defect in which the soil has a higher moisture content than elsewhere.	A STATE OF THE STA
TUBE	Tubular cavity. May occur singly or as one of a large number of separate or inter-connected tubes. Walls often coated with clay or strengthened by denser packing of grains. May contain organic matter.	N
TUBE CAST	An infilled tube. The infill may be uncemented or weakly cemented soil or have rock properties.	
INFILLED SEAM	Sheet or wall like body of soil substance or mass with roughly planar to irregular near parallel boundaries which cuts through a soil mass. Formed by infilling of open defects.	

Appendix B

Qualitative Terminology for Use in Assessing Risk to Property

QUALITATIVE TERMINOLOGY FOR USE IN ASSESSING RISK TO PROPERTY

QUALITATIVE MEASURES OF LIKELIHOOD

Approximate Annual Probability Implied		Implied Indicat	ive Landslide	Description	Descriptor	Level
Indicative Value	Notional Boundary	Recurrence Interval				
10 ⁻¹	10 ⁻¹ 10 years			The event is expected to occur over the design life.	ALMOST CERTAIN	Α
10-2	5x10-2	100 years	20 years	The event will probably occur under adverse conditions over the design life.	LIKELY	В
10-3			200 years	The event could occur under adverse conditions over the design life.	POSSIBLE	С
10-4	10-4 10,000 years		2000 years	The event might occur under very adverse circumstances over the design life.	UNLIKELY	D
10-5	5x10-5	100,000 years	20,000 years	The event is conceivable but only under exceptional circumstances over the design life.	RARE	E
10-6	3,10-0	1,000,000 years	200,000 years	The event is inconceivable or fanciful over the design life.	BARELY CREDIBLE	F

Note: (1) The table should be used from left to right; use Approximate Annual Probability or Description to assign Descriptor, not vice versa.

QUALITATIVE MEASURES OF CONSEQUENCES TO PROPERTY

Approximate Cost of Damage		Description	Descriptor	Level
Indicative Value	Notional Boundary		-	
200%	1000/	Structure(s) completely destroyed and/or large scale damage requiring major engineering works for stabilisation. Could cause at least one adjacent property major consequence damage.	CATASTROPHIC	1
60%	100%	Extensive damage to most of structure, and/or extending beyond site boundaries requiring significant stabilisation works. Could cause at least one adjacent property medium consequence damage.	MAJOR	2
20%	40%	Moderate damage to some of structure, and/or significant part of site requiring large stabilisation works. Could cause at least one adjacent property minor consequence damage.	MEDIUM	3
5%		Limited damage to part of structure, and/or part of site requiring some reinstatement stabilisation works.	MINOR	4
0.5%	1%	Little damage. (Note for high probability event (Almost Certain), this category may be subdivided at a notional boundary of 0.1%. See Risk Matrix.)	INSIGNIFICANT	5

Notes:

- (2) The Approximate Cost of Damage is expressed as a percentage of market value, being the cost of the improved value of the unaffected property which includes the land plus the unaffected structures.
- (3) The Approximate Cost is to be an estimate of the direct cost of the damage, such as the cost of reinstatement of the damaged portion of the property (land plus structures), stabilization works required to render the site to tolerable risk level for the landslide which has occurred and professional design fees, and consequential costs such as legal fees, temporary accommodation. It does not include additional stabilisation works to address other landslides which may affect the property.
- (4) The table should be used from left to right; use Approximate Cost of Damage or Description to assign Descriptor, not vice versa

Geoton Pty Ltd (adapted from Australian Geomechanics Vol 42 No 1 March 2007)

QUALITATIVE TERMINOLOGY FOR USE IN ASSESSING RISK TO PROPERTY (CONTINUED)

QUALITATIVE RISK ANALYSIS MATRIX – LEVEL OF RISK TO PROPERTY

LIKELIH	OOD	CONSEQUENCES TO PROPERTY (With Indicative Approximate Cost of Damage)					
	Indicative Value of Approximate Annual Probability	1: CATASTROPHIC 200%	2: MAJOR 60%	3: MEDIUM 20%	4: MINOR 5%	5: INSIGNIFICANT 0.5%	
A – ALMOST CERTAIN	10 ⁻¹	VH	VH	VH	Н	M or L (5)	
B - LIKELY	10 ⁻²	VH	VH	Н	M	L	
C - POSSIBLE	10 ⁻³	VH	Н	М	M	VL	
D - UNLIKELY	10 ⁻⁴	Н	М	L	L	VL	
E - RARE	10 ⁻⁵	М	L	L	VL	VL	
F - BARELY CREDIBLE	10 ⁻⁶	L	VL	VL	VL	VL	

Notes:

- (5) For Cell A5, may be subdivided such that a consequence of less than 0.1% is Low Risk.
- (6) When considering a risk assessment it must be clearly stated whether it is for existing conditions or with risk control measures which may not be implemented at the current time.

RISK LEVEL IMPLICATIONS

Risk Level		Example Implications (7)	
VH	VERY HIGH RISK	Unacceptable without treatment. Extensive detailed investigation and research, planning and implementation of treatment options essential to reduce risk to Low; may be too expensive and not practical. Work likely to cost more than value of the property.	
Н	HIGH RISK	HIGH RISK Unacceptable without treatment. Detailed investigation, planning and implementation of treatment options required to reduce risk to Low. Work would cost a substantial sum in relation to the value of the property.	
М	May be tolerated in certain circumstances (subject to regulator's approval) but requires investigation, planning and implementation of treatment options to reduce the risk to Low. Treatment options to reduce to Low risk should be implemented as soon as practicable.		
L	LOW RISK	Usually acceptable to regulators. Where treatment has been required to reduce the risk to this level, ongoing maintenance is required.	
VL	VERY LOW RISK	Acceptable. Manage by normal slope maintenance procedures.	

Note:

(7) The implications for a particular situation are to be determined by all parties to the risk assessment and may depend on the nature of the property at risk; these are only given as a general guide

Appendix C

Some Guidelines for Hillside Construction

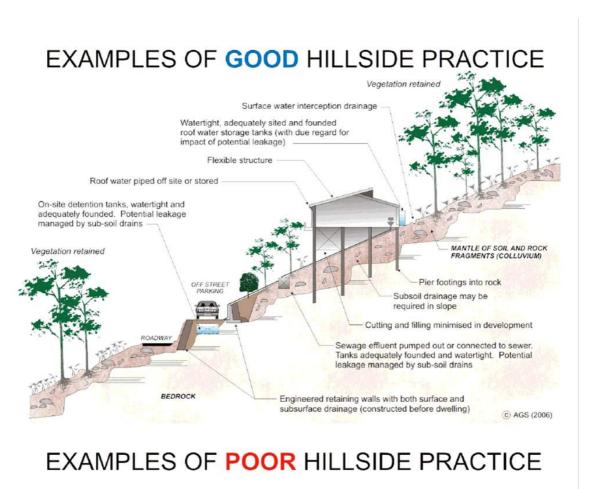
PRACTICE NOTE GUIDELINES FOR LANDSLIDE RISK MANAGEMENT 2007

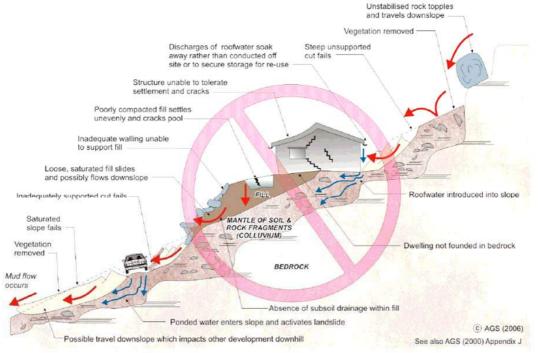
APPENDIX - SOME GUIDELINES FOR HILLSIDE CONSTRUCTION

ADVICE	GOOD ENGINEERING PRACTICE	POOR ENGINEERING PRACTICE		
GEOTECHNICAL	Obtain advice from a qualified, experienced geotechnical practitioner at	Prepare detailed plan and start site works before		
ASSESSMENT	early stage of planning and before site works.	geotechnical advice.		
PLANNING				
SITE PLANNING	Having obtained geotechnical advice, plan the development with the risk arising from the identified hazards and consequences in mind.	Plan development without regard for the Risk.		
DESIGN AND CONSTI	RUCTION			
HOUSE DESIGN	Use flexible structures which incorporate properly designed brickwork, timber or steel frames, timber or panel cladding. Consider use of split levels. Use decks for recreational areas where appropriate.	Floor plans which require extensive cutting and filling. Movement intolerant structures.		
SITE CLEARING	Retain natural vegetation wherever practicable.	Indiscriminately clear the site.		
EARTHWORKS	Retain natural contours wherever possible.	Indiscriminatory bulk earthworks.		
LATTIWOTING	Minimise depth.	Large scale cuts and benching.		
CUTS	Support with engineered retaining walls or batter to appropriate slope. Provide drainage measures and erosion control. Minimise height.	Unsupported cuts. Ignore drainage requirements Loose or poorly compacted fill, which if it fails,		
FILLS	Strip vegetation and topsoil and key into natural slopes prior to filling. Use clean fill materials and compact to engineering standards. Batter to appropriate slope or support with engineered retaining wall. Provide surface drainage and appropriate subsurface drainage.	may flow a considerable distance including onto property below. Block natural drainage lines. Fill over existing vegetation and topsoil. Include stumps, trees, vegetation, topsoil, boulders, building rubble etc in fill.		
ROCK OUTCROPS & BOULDERS	Remove or stabilise boulders which may have unacceptable risk. Support rock faces where necessary.	Disturb or undercut detached blocks or boulders.		
RETAINING WALLS	Found on rock where practicable. Provide subsurface drainage within wall backfill and surface drainage on slope above. Construct wall as soon as possible after cut/fill operation.	Construct a structurally inadequate wall such as sandstone flagging, brick or unreinforced blockwork. Lack of subsurface drains and weepholes.		
FOOTINGS	Found within rock where practicable. Use rows of piers or strip footings oriented up and down slope. Design for lateral creep pressures if necessary. Backfill footing excavations to exclude ingress of surface water.	Found on topsoil, loose fill, detached boulders or undercut cliffs.		
SWIMMING POOLS	Engineer designed. Support on piers to rock where practicable. Provide with under-drainage and gravity drain outlet where practicable. Design for high soil pressures which may develop on uphill side whilst there may be little or no lateral support on downhill side.			
DRAINAGE				
SURFACE	Provide at tops of cut and fill slopes. Discharge to street drainage or natural water courses. Provide general falls to prevent blockage by siltation and incorporate silt traps. Line to minimise infiltration and make flexible where possible. Special structures to dissipate energy at changes of slope and/or direction.	Discharge at top of fills and cuts. Allow water to pond on bench areas.		
SUBSURFACE	Provide filter around subsurface drain. Provide drain behind retaining walls. Use flexible pipelines with access for maintenance. Prevent inflow of surface water.	Discharge roof runoff into absorption trenches.		
SEPTIC & SULLAGE	Usually requires pump-out or mains sewer systems; absorption trenches may be possible in some areas if risk is acceptable. Storage tanks should be water-tight and adequately founded.	Discharge sullage directly onto and into slopes. Use absorption trenches without consideration of landslide risk.		
EROSION CONTROL & LANDSCAPING	Control erosion as this may lead to instability. Revegetate cleared area.	Failure to observe earthworks and drainage recommendations when landscaping.		
DRAWINGS AND SITE	VISITS DURING CONSTRUCTION			
DRAWINGS	Building Application drawings should be viewed by geotechnical consultant			
SITE VISITS	Site Visits by consultant may be appropriate during construction/			
INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE BY OWNER				
INSPECTION AND MA	Clean drainage systems; repair broken joints in drains and leaks in supply	T		
OWNER'S RESPONSIBILITY	pipes. Where structural distress is evident see advice.			
	If seepage observed, determine causes or seek advice on consequences.			

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PRACTICE NOTE GUIDELINES FOR LANDSLIDE RISK MANAGEMENT 2007





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Appendix D

Example Plants

Taz Wild Plants

Phone: (03) 6384 2165 Fax: (03) 6384 2165 Web site: www.tazwild.com

Wastewater Treatment Units

Tasmanian Plants suitable for Water from Wastewater Treatment Units

Water from septic tanks and aerated wastewater treatment units such as Biocycle, Envirocycle or other may contain salts, boron and disease bearing microbes. The major ingredients of most cleaning fluids are various salts, of which common kitchen salt (sodium chloride) is the least common. These salts may have large concentrations in wastewater, which can have a detrimental effect on plants. The survival of plants will depend on the concentrations of salts. Long-term build up of chemicals and salts in the soil will adversely affect any plantings.

We can't guarantee these plants will survive but they are tolerant to reasonable amounts of the main offenders and will tolerate wet conditions.

Below is a list of plants to help make an attractive garden bed for your wastewater treatment area.

PLANTS 1 - 6m

Acacia mucronata

Variable sallow wattle, Narrow leaf wattle

An upright or spreading, medium to tall shrub 3-4m X 2-3m. Quick growing. Profuse cream to yellow flowers in spring, showy. Attracts seed eating birds. Drought tolerant.

Acacia verticillata

Prickly Moses

Prickly shrub to 2m. Useful habitat plant and very attractive in flower.

Banksia marginata

Honeysuckle, Silver banksia

Evergreen shrub or small tree with attractive narrow, smooth edged leaves which are square or notched at the end and silvery beneath. Greenish yellow cones of flowers that last as cut flowers. Grows well in sandy soil. Strong upright growth.

Bauera rubioides

Dog Rose

Hardy small to medium dense shrub. 1-2m X 1-2m wide with masses of dainty pink flowers, flowering most of year, attracting butterflies. Grows well in wet or moist soils, prefers acid soils. Likes full or filtered sun. Good coastal pant. Frost tolerant. Prune regularly. Good erosion control.

Callistemon pallidus

Lemon Bottlebrush

Evergreen medium shrub, very upright with silky leaves that become smooth with age. Lovely lemon yellow bottlebrushes in spring and summer. Likes a dry or moist position. Tolerates full or filtered sunlight. Attracts nectar eating birds.

Callitris oblonga

Cypress pine, South esk pine

This is one of Australia's native conifers. It has an attractive shrubby shape and is suitable for use in the garden as a fast growing hedge, since it can be pruned to shape. It is also useful for gardens where the soil is rocky and sandy but will tolerate a range of soils, providing the drainage is good.

Correa backhousiana

Velvet correa

A dense, bushy, spreading shrub to 1.5m high by 2m wide. Leaves are glossy green on top, rusty coloured underneath. Greenish cream bell flowers in winter. Spring bird attracting. Tolerates lime and coastal plantings. Usually frost resistant.

Leptospermum lanigerum

Woolley tea-tree

Hardy medium to large shrub 2.5 to 5m high x 1.2-3m wide, massed with white flowers during spring. Soft grey foliage. Prefers moist to wet soils with good drainage and will grow well in full or filtered sun. Attracts butterflies and seed eating birds. Tolerates light snow, smog and frost.

Melaleuca ericifolia

A very hard, fast growing small evergreen tree suited to most soils and aspects. Suitable for poorly drained or saline soils and withstands coastal exposure. Needle-like leaves and 2-3cm long cream flower spikes, in spring and early summer. Ideal for planting as a screen.

Melaleuca gibbosa

Fine leafed paperbark, Slender honey-myrtle

Evergreen small shrub with mauve/purple ball shaped flowers in late spring and summer. Suitable for most soils, tolerating lime and salt soil. Frost resistant.

Melaleuca squarrosa

Tall, bushy shrub, good foliage. Scented, yellow brush flowers, in spring-summer. Suitable for most soils, tolerating very wet conditions, lime, saline and frost.

Micrantheum hexandrum

River box

Attractive foliage plant with new growth showing red stems. Cream flowers in spring. Grows up to 2m high. Prune to form a dense screen plant.

Notelaea ligustrina

Native Olive, Mock olive, Privet mock olive

Tall shrub with smooth, dark green leaves. Small yellow flowers and purple fruit. Prefers a moist, semi-shaded position but grows well in a wide range of conditions.

Pomaderris apetala

Dogwood

Medium to tall shrub 3 to 15 m. This shrub grows in a wide variety of sites from very dry to very wet but will grow larger with moisture. Looks good planted in copses.

SHRUBS TO 1m

Amperea xiphoclada

Upright or arching stems. Attractive foliage sculpturesque in appearance to 60cm. Useful for basket weaving. Dry to moist sites.

Blechnum penna-marina

Alpine Water Fern

Attractive, low growing, matted ground cover. Leathery dark green fronds to 15cm long, tinged pink when young. Ideal hanging baskets. Rockeries and moist positions in the open ground.

Blechnum wattsii

Hard Water Fern

Hardy and vigorous fern with dark green leathery fronds to 1m tall. Very easily grown in large pot or a moist, shady position in the ground.

Callistemon viridiflorus

Green Bottlebrush

Erect shrub with pale green bottlebrushes. Good in damp conditions. 1-2m X 1m. Frost resistant.

Carex appressa

Tall sedge, Tussock sedge

A tall perennial to 1.8m high. Stems acutely 3 angled and leaves 3-6mm broard. Occurs in winter wet depressions that can dry out completely in summer. Flowers in spring.

Carex inyx

Tassell Sedge

Evergreen clump forming sedge with green foliage and gorgeous golden brown pendulous tassels 1m x 1m.

Carex tasmanica

Curley Sedge

An upright sedge to 30cm. Attractive tight curls on tips of leaves. Wet sites but will tolerate long dry spells.

Dianella tasmanica

Flax Lilv

An evergreen perennial plant with arching, strap-like leaves which can be up to 1.2m long. During spring and summer this plant bears clusters of nodding, star shaped, bright blue to purple flowers which are followed by glossy deep blue berries. Thrives in a sunny to partly shaded position in humus rich, well drained soil. Ideal for rockeries, poolside planting and containers.

Ficinea nodosa (syn isolepis nodosa)

Knobby club rush

Dense tufted native rush with stiff stems. Rounded brown flower knobs in summer. Suit damp or moist sandy soil. 60cm X 1m wide.

Ficinea nodosa (syn isolepis nodosa)

Knobby club rush (syn. Isolepis nododa)

Ideal for planting around pond margins, this fast growing perennial plant forms clumps of upright, often arching, dark green stems. Brownish, globular flower heads are produced throughout the year. A tough hardy plant which thrives in full sun in a range of soils. Tolerates salt spray, waterlogged and saline soils. Adds texture and colour to seaside gardens and water features, useful for general garden planting.

Goodenia elongata

Lanky Goodenia

Suckering ground cover 10cm tall X 50cm. Glossy green leaves, rich yellow flowers on tall stems spring-summer, prefers moist soils in full sun or part shade.

Isolepis inundata

Knobby club rush, Swamp club rush

Handy aquatic for waters edge or general planting (eg. shrub beds, dry creek beds).

Lomandra longifolia

Long leaf mat bush, Sagg

A popular plant for use as accent in gardens, where the rush like foliage contrasts well with broad leafed plants. Use it next to ponds or as a boarder plant. Flowers in spring, bearing clusters of cream, strongly perfumed flowers - great for use in flora arrangements. A very adaptable plant that will grow well in a range of soils but does best in a moist position.

Mazus pumilio

Mauve carpet

Low growing creeping plant. Ideal ground cover, with mauve flowers, spring and summer. Semi shade or sun.

Melaleuca squamea

A bushy shrub to 1m with stunning mauve flowers in spring-summer. Grows well in a damp spot. Frost hardy.

Poa labillardieri

A popular native grass grown for its soft blue foliage. In the warmer months this clumping plant produces an attractive flower head with a purple tint. Thrives in a sunny to partly shaded position and grows in a range of soils. Suitable for planting under trees, embankments and mass plantings. Cut to just above ground level in late winter for fresh new spring growth.

Polystichum proliferum

Mother Shield Fern

An easy to grow fern with attractive green fronds. New fronds are covered with eye catching brownish scales. An ideal plant for ferneries and shaded garden positions but will perform equally well when planted in a container. Plant in humus rich, moist, well drained soil in part shade. Fertilise with a good organic fertilizer. When planting in containers use a premium potting mix.

Polystichum proliferum

Mother Shield Fern

Attractive native fern with arching fronds to 1m long forming plantlets near the tip. Very easily grown in a moist position in morning or filtered sun. Suitable for tubs.

Pratia pedunculata

Blue pratia, Common pratia, White pratia

This dainty, spreading plant forms a carpet of tiny green leaves which from spring to early summer is smothered in a mass of tiny, white flowers. This carpeting plant is ideal for filling in spaces near rocks and sleepers and makes an attractive groundcover. Thrives in a sunny to semi-shaded position in moist soil. Keep moist at all times.

Pratia pedunculata

Blue pratia, Common pratia, White pratia

This dainty, spreading plant forms a carpet of tiny, green leaves, which from spring to early summer is smothered in a mass of tiny blue flowers. This carpeting plant is ideal for filling in spaces near rocks and sleepers, and makes an attractive groundcover, thrives in a sunny to semi-shaded position in moist soil. Keep moist at all times.

Scaevola hookeri

Creeping fan flower, Mat fan flower

A very densely matting, evergreen groundcover with glossy, dark green leaves and small, white fan-shaped flowers in flushes, during spring, summer and autumn. An excellent soil binding plant for average to moist positions. Frost hardy.

Velleia paradoxa

Spur valleia

Wild flower 20cm X 20cm with large yellow flowers spring and summer. Prefers moist soils which are well drained and part shade to full sun.

Viola fuscoviolacea

A spreading, matting violet with attractive dense foliage and tiny deep purple-blue flowers in spring and summer. Prefers a moist position. Withstands frosts and snow.

Viola hederacea

Native violet

An attractive creeping evergreen perennial with fan shaped leaves. This plant produces beautiful mauve flowers over a long flowering period. An ideal ground cover for full sun to part shade in well drained soils.

TREES

Acacia dealbata

Silver Wattle

A tall tree with a smooth trunk, often decorated with silvery, mottled patches contrasting with the greyish-green leaves. In spring, clusters of golden-yellow, fluffy ball like flowers almost cover the whole tree.

Acacia melanoxylon

Blackwood

A beautiful formal tree that produces one of Australia's most sought after woods for cabinet making. Light yellow flowers occur in winter and early spring. A useful tree for a windbreak or screen as it grows densely. It is also tolerant of a wine range of positions, however its height and width will be greatest if the soil is moist and fertile.

Eucalyptus ovata

Black gum, Swamp gum

Evergreen medium to tall moisture loving tree, good for poorly drained soils. Smooth white trunk. Masses of white flowers in autumn which attract birds. Frost hardy. Good tree for cool districts. Water absorber. Drought tolerant. Excellent shade and windbreak tree.

Eucalyptus rodwayi

Swamp Peppermint

This tree is suitable for a wide range of conditions, from very dry sandy soils to river banks. Grows 15 to 20m.

Eucalyptus viminalis

White Gum

A magnificent tree with a lovely white trunk. This tree is suitable for very dry to very wet sites. Its height is 20 to 40m depending on availability of moisture.

Pomaderris apetala

Dogwood

Medium to tall shrub 3 to 15 m. This shrub grows in a wide variety of sites from very dry to very wet but will grow larger with moisture. Looks good planted in copses.

Prostanthera lasianthos

Christmas bush, Tasmanian Christmas bush

The Tasmanian Christmas bush comes into flower around Christmas with masses of mint scented foliage. A rapid growth in a range of soils but for best results grow in a well drained soil and mulch to retain moisture in the drier months. An attractive plant that will grow in a range of positions in the garden.

Tasmannia lanceolata

Mountain pepper, Native pepper

Small leafed mountain form. Handsome foliage shrub with bright green leaves and red stems. Creamy-yellow flowers in spring. Slow growing to 1.5m, hardy in a cool moist well drained position in sun or shade.

Appendix E

Certificate Forms

CERTIFICATE	OF QUALIFIED PERSON – A	SSES	SSABLE	Section 321	
To:	Mr Darryl Archer		Owner /Agent		
	209 West Pine Road		Address	Form 55	
	Penguin Tas 7	'316	Suburb/postcod	э	
Qualified perso	on details:				
Qualified person:	Tony Barriera - Geoton Pty. Ltd.				
Address:	PO Box 522		Phone No:	03 6326 5001	
	Prospect Tas 7	250	Fax No:		
Licence No:	CC6220 P Email address	s: tba	rriera@geoto	n.com.au	
Qualifications and Insurance details:	Tony Barriera – BEng, MSc CPEng, NER – IEAust 471929 Civil, Geotechnical Certain Underwriters at Lloyd's- ENG 19 000330	Deterr		n 3 of the Director's tes by Qualified Persons	
Speciality area of expertise:	Geotechnical Engineering	Deter		n 4 of the Director's tes by Qualified Persons	
Details of work	:				
Address:	Lot 2 Waverley Road			Lot No: 2	
	Don Tas 7	'310	Certificate of	f title No: 180138/2	
The assessable item related to this certificate:	Classification of foundation conditions according to AS2870 - 2011		certified) Assessable item - a material; - a design - a form of co - a document - testing of a system or p	onstruction	
Certificate deta	ails:				
Certificate type:	Foundation Site Classification – AS2870	Directo		1 of Schedule 1 of the Certificates by Qualified tems n)	
This certificate is in	n relation to the above assessable item, at a	ny stage	e, as part of - (t	ick one)	
building work, plumbing work or plumbing installation or demolition work:					
a building, temporary structure or plumbing installation:					

In issuing this certifica	ate the following matters are relevant –				
Documents:	Geoton Pty Ltd, Report Reference No dated 24/03/2021	o. (GL21063Ab,		
Relevant calculations:	Refer to report				
References:	AS 2870 – 2011 Residential Slabs ar AS 4055 – 2012 Wind Loads for Hou CSIRO Building Technical File 18			uct	iion
	Substance of Certificate: (what it is that	is be	eing certified)		
Wind Loading in	on in accordance to AS2870 - 2011 n accordance to AS 4055 - 2012 commendations of report				
	Scope and/or Limitations	s			
any future altera	on applies to the site as investigated at ation to foundation conditions resulting es or site maintenance variations.				
I certify the matter	s described in this certificate.				
	Signed:	[Certificate No:	'	Date:
Qualified person:	bonn		GL21063Ab		24/03/2021

Director of Building Control – Date Approved 1 July 2017

Building Act 2016 - Approved Form No. 55

Section 94 Section 106 CERTIFICATE OF THE RESPONSIBLE DESIGNER Section 129 Section 155 Owner name To: Mr Darryl Archer Address 209 West Pine Road Suburb/postcode Penguin Tas 7316 **Designer details:** Name: Category: Civil Engineer Tony Barriera Hydraulic - Domestic 03 6326 5001 Business name: Geoton Pty Ltd Phone No: **Business** P O Box 522 address: 7250 Prospect TAS Fax No: IEAust 471929, Licence No: Email address: tbarriera@geoton.com.au CC6220 P Details of the proposed work: Designer's project Owner/Applicant Mr Darryl Archer GL21063Ab reference No. Address: Lot 2 Waverley Road Lot No: 180138/2 7310 Don Tas Type of work: Building work Plumbing work (X all applicable) Description of work: (new building / alteration / New building addition / repair / removal / on-site wastewater management system re-erection water / sewerage / stormwater / on-site wastewater management system / backflow prevention / other) Description of the Design Work (Scope, limitations or exclusions): (X all applicable certificates) **Certificate Type:** Certificate **Responsible Practitioner** ☐ Building design Architect or Building Designer Engineer or Civil Designer ☐ Structural design Fire Engineer ☐ Fire Safety design ☐ Civil design Civil Engineer or Civil Designer **Building Services Designer Building Services Designer** ☐ Fire service design **Building Services Designer** ☐ Electrical design Building Service Designer ☐ Mechanical design Plumber-Certifier; Architect, Building ☐ Plumbing design Designer or Engineer Other (specify) Deemed-to-Satisfy: Performance Solution: (X the appropriate box) Other details:

All design documents provided in Report GL21063Ab, dated 24/03/2021

Design docume	ents provided:				
The following docum	nents are provided	with this Certificate) –		
Drawing numbers:		Prepared by:		Da	ate:
Schedules:		Prepared by:		D	ate:
Scriedules.		Frepared by.		D	ale.
Specifications:		Prepared by:		Da	ate:
Computations:		Prepared by:		Da	ate:
Performance solution	on proposals:	Prepared by:		Da	ate:
Test reports:		Prepared by:		Da	ate:
Standards, cod	les or guidelin	es relied on in	design		
All design docum	ents are containe	ed within report	L		
AS/NZS1547:201	2 On-site domes	tic-wastewater ma	anagement		
Any other relev	ant document	ation:			
Attribution as	designer:				
I Tony Barriera of G certificate;		responsible for the	design of that	part of the work	as described in this
The documentation	relating to the des	sian includes suffici	ent information	n for the assessi	ment of the work in
accordance with the accordance with the	Building Act 2016	and sufficient deta			
This certificate confi National Construction		nd is evidence of su	uitability of this	design with the	requirements of the
	Name	e: (print)	S	igned	Date
Designer:	Tony Barriera		bon		24/03/2021
Licence No:	CC6220P				

Assessment of	Certifiable Works: (TasWater)			
		,		
Note: single residential dwellings and outbuildings on a lot with an existing sewer connection are not considered to increase demand and are not certifiable.				
If you cannot chec	k ALL of these boxes, LEAVE THIS S	ECTION BLANK.		
TasWater must the	en be contacted to determine if the pr	oposed works are Cer	tifiable Works.	
	proposed works are not Certifiable W sessments, by virtue that all of the fo		th the Guidelines for	
The works will	not increase the demand for water sup	olied by TasWater		
	not increase or decrease the amount o into, TasWater's sewerage infrastructur		s to be removed by,	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	not require a new connection, or a mod later's infrastructure	lification to an existing c	onnection, to be	
The works will	not damage or interfere with TasWater	s works		
The works will	not adversely affect TasWater's opera	tions		
The work are	not within 2m of TasWater's infrastructu	re and are outside any T	asWater easement	
I have checke	d the LISTMap to confirm the location o	TasWater infrastructure	e	
If the property applied for to	is connected to TasWater's water syste TasWater.	m, a water meter is in p	lace, or has been	
Certification:				
I Tony Barriera of Geoton Pty Ltd being responsible for the proposed work, am satisfied that the works described above are not Certifiable Works, as defined within the <i>Water and Sewerage Industry Act 2008</i> , that I have answered the above questions with all due diligence and have read and understood the Guidelines for TasWater CCW Assessments. Note: the Guidelines for TasWater Certification of Certifiable Works Assessments are available at: www.taswater.com.au				
	Name: (print)	Signed	Date	
Designer:	Tony Barriera	bonn	24/03/2021	



LOADING C	ERTIFICATE				
To	209 West Pine Road	7316	Owner /Agent Address Suburb/postcode	AS/N	ificate Ref: IZS 1547:2012 tion 7.4.2
Details of wo	rk:				
Address:	Lot 2 Waverley Road		L	ot No:	2
	Don Tas 7	7310	Certificate of tit	tle No:	180138/2
The work related to this certificate:	On-site domestic-wastewater management		(description of the certified)	work or	part work being
Certificate details:					
In issuing this certi	ficate the following matters are relevant –				
Documents:	Report GL21063Ab dated 24/03/2	021			

Substance of Certificate:

AS/NZS1547:2012 On-site domestic-wastewater management

This certificate sets out the design criteria and the limitations associated with use of the system.

Wastewater Characteristics

Relevant

calculations:

References:

Population equivalent used for this assessment = 5 (3 bedroom dwelling) Wastewater volume (L/day) used for this assessment = 750 (150 Litres per person)

Approximate blackwater volume (L/day) = 450 Approximate greywater volume (L/day) = 300

Figure 7 – Site Plan

Contained in the above

Figure 8 – Raised Bed Plan and Section

Soil Characteristics/Design Criteria

Texture (Table E4 from AS/NZS 1547) = Medium to Heavy clay

Soil category (Table E1 from AS/NZS 1547) = 6
Soil structure (Table E4 from AS/NZS 1547) = Moderate
Indicative permeability (Table 5.1 from AS/NZS 1547) = <0.06m/day
Adopted permeability = <0.06m/day
Adopted Design Loading Rate = 10mm/day
Soil thickness for disposal = >2m

Minimum depth (m) to water = >2m

<u>Dimensions for On-Site Treatment System</u>

Disposal and treatment methods = Aerated Wastewater Treatment System (AWTS)

and Raised Convestional Bed

Site modification and specific design = Not required Primary disposal area required = 75.0m² Reserve disposal area required = 75.0m²

Location and use of Reserve area = Due to proximity with the Parkers Creek and required setback, there is no secondary (back-up) area available, however, in case of a failing wastewater system, the disposal field (raised bed) can be demolished and rebuilt again in the same area*.

Is there sufficient area available on site for disposal (including reserve) = Yes*

Notes

The purpose of the reserve area is to allow for future extention of the land application system to allow a factor of safety against unforseen malfunction or failure, perhaps following increased household occupancy or inadvertent misuse of the system.

The land application area may be reduced to account for flow reductions by water-saving devices, provided the organic loading rate is not higher than it would have been without the flow reduction.

Allowable Variation from Design Flow

Based on an approved AWTS 10 EP system (10 equivalent persons) rated at 1500 litres per day and a wastewater design volume of 750L/day the allowable variation from design flow (peak loading events) would be an additional 750L/day.

System Limitations

Consequences of overloading the system:

- (A) Adverse effects on soil properties and plant growth through excess salt accumulation in the root zone during extended dry periods
- (B) Harmful long-term environmental effects to the soil of land application system or the adjacent surface water and groundwater; or
- (C) Increased risk to public heath from surface ponding in the land application area or channelling or seepage beyond the land application area.

Consequences of underloading the system:

Not applicable to this type of system.

Operation Requirements

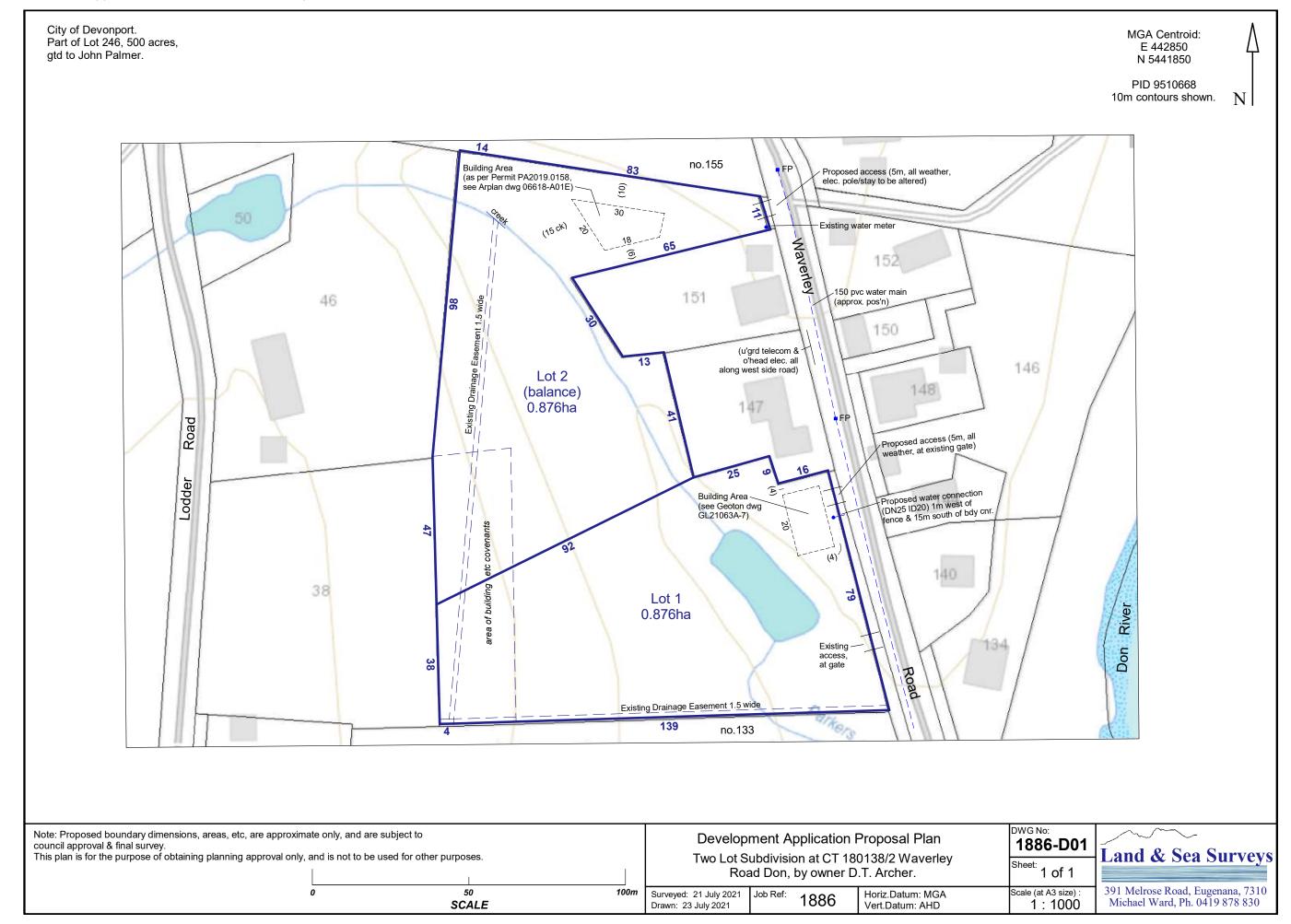
Refer to operation manual of preferred aerated waterwater treatment system.

Maintenace Requirements

Refer to operation manual of preferred aerated waterwater treatment system.

I certify the matters described in this certificate.

_	Signed:	 Date:	_	Certificate No.	
Certifier:					
	bonn	24/03/2021		GL21063Ab	



20th September, 2021

General Manager Devonport City Council PO Box 604 Devonport 7310

Dear Sir,

RE: PA2021.0125 - Proposed 2 Lot Subdivision 139 Waverley Road, Don

I wish to make a representation relating to the application in accordance with section 57(5) of the Land Use Planning Approvals Act 1993. The applicant has applied to subdivide the land at 139 Waverley Road, Don into two lots within the Rural Living Zone A.

Nature of Representation:

The proposed development application fails to meet many of the requirements of the Rural Living Zone A and gives no consideration to the following codes:

- Natural Asset Code Priority Vegetation;
- Natural Asset Code Waterway and Coastal Protection; and
- Local Historic Landscape Precinct DEV-C6.3.1

11.5.1 Lot design

Α1

The Rural Living Zone requires a minimum lot size of 1ha, of which both proposed lots fall short of at just 0.876ha. Each lot is therefore subjected to the performance criteria of providing sufficient useable area and dimensions suitable for its intended use. In review of the documentation provided, I do not believe the development of Lot 1 on the proposed plan meets this criteria for many reasons including the intended location of future buildings on the lot, the setbacks from boundaries, the encroachment of the bushfire management area on priority vegetation and waterway and coastal protection areas and the pattern of development existing on establish properties in the area.

The intended building envelop on Lot 1 is situated within both the Priority Vegetation Area (Appendix B) and the Waterway and Coastal Protection Area (Appendix C). It is situated just 4m from the boundary of Waverley Road and 4m from the neighbouring property to the north, both of which fall short of the 20m front setback and 10m side setback required in the Rural Living Zone A. The need to have buildings this close to the boundaries alone demonstrates there is insufficient land on this part of the lot for development. The owner has further emphasised this by the planting of shrubbery on

the nature strip and the erection of an additional fence between the property boundary and Waverley Road reducing public open space on the road reserve (see photo on p.12 of the BAL Assessment report included in the application).

The entire location of the Aerated Wastewater Treatment System specified and shown by Geoton on their site plan, Figure 7, falls within the Waterway and Coastal Protection Area. It would be fair to assume that if provision for a wastewater system cannot be outside a designated waterway this development has no grounds to be approved. Geoton has also clearly stated in their report on p.12 that the minimum setback of the on-site wastewater management system is 15m from downslope sensitive features such as watercourses. If this is the case, it is rather ironic that they are happy to show on plan the location of the proposed AWTS within the 15m radius of the dam (Appendix 1).

Regarding the 4m setback from Waverley Road, this is far less than the minimum building setback from the frontage specified in 11.4.2 A2 of 20m, it is also less than that of a house in a residential zone! In respect to the performance criteria, in my opinion the proposal is not compatible with the character of the area with adjacent buildings having greater setbacks from their Waverley Road boundaries, the one to the north 5-5.5m and the one to the south over 100m. Whilst there are other dwellings with similar setbacks in the area, these are historical buildings and do themselves pose issues regarding parking, pedestrians walking, etc. The location of a dwelling so close to the road would also limit the ability to manoeuvre vehicles onsite and would not provide adequate provision of off-street parking. This narrow section of Waverley Road already has limited parking available, and this development could further exasperate this issue. In summary, a new house with a setback of 4m would not be in character with the Don area where most houses have a setback far greater.

The topography of the site also makes it difficult for any development to occur in the planned location due to the existing dam on site. The house site shown on the Land & Sea Surveys plan, DWG No: 1886-D01 of the planning application, is positioned approximately 6m from the watercourse, and within the Waterway and Coastal Protection Area as mentioned previously. The absence of dimensions, information, or consideration of this in this planning application is deplorable.

The Bushfire Hazard Management Plan supplied by ES&D that accompanies the application clearly shows a Bushfire Hazard Management Area within a Waterway and Coastal Protection area (Appendix B). C7.7.1 clearly states that all buildings and any associated bushfire hazard management areas must be outside a Waterway and Coastal Protection area, both of which this proposal fails to do. Whilst much of the vegetation on this section of the land has recently been cleared, the works associated with subdivision and subsequent clearing to meet the Bushfire Hazard Management Area will also impact on the priority vegetation area (Appendix C). I do not believe this development meets either the acceptable solutions or performance criteria in C7.6.2. Hence, the Bushfire Hazard Management Plan accompanying this application must be considered invalid.

This application also does not provide reference to the Local Historical Lands Prescient which applies to this development, at a minimum evidence of consideration should be sought from the developer.

Α2

Lot 2 of the proposed development fails to address the need for a minimum road frontage of not less than 40m and vehicular access. The functionality and useability of the proposed access of Lot 2 from the land on the northern end of the property is restricted by the position of both a power pole and stay on the nature strip. TasNetworks has previously assessed this infostructure as not being possible

to relocate and if this remains the case, Lot 2 would not have a frontage or legal connection to a road. The proposed subdivision also splits Lot 2 into two sections separated by Parkers Creek. This would restrict access to the largest portion of Lot 2 due to the unstable cliff face on the eastern side of Parkers Creek. It would be unlikely that any future owner would be prepared to invest in the necessary infrastructure to gain access to this portion of land purely for the purpose of maintaining vegetation, and hence the land to the west of Parkers Creek could likely end up unmanaged.

11.5.3 Services

A2

Lot 1 must be capable of accommodating an on-site wastewater treatment system adequate for the future use and development of the land. Paradoxically, it was less than two years earlier that Geoton, the same office who provided the accompanying reports to this development application, deemed the proposed wastewater site unsuitable due to its location to the dam on Parkers Creek. One would question how the landform and dam position could have changed so much within an 18month period for it now to be a suitable position for a wastewater system? As noted in the Geoton report, GL21063Ab dated 24 March 2021, there is a requirement for the wastewater system to be located 15m from downslope sensitive features such as watercourses. As evidence on Appendix A using The List aerial photography, the proposed location of the onsite wastewater system is within the 15m setback and hence should not be considered an acceptable solution and this application should be deemed invalid. Reference should also have been given to the Waterway and Coastal Protection Code in relation to the location of the on-site wastewater treatment system of which Geoton clearly have not considered.

Summary

Thank you for considering my representation in relation to the proposed two lot subdivision at 139 Waverley Road, Don. As evidenced, there are several factors that have failed to be adequately addressed in this application: the location of both the dwelling and wastewater system on Lot 1 in relation to the dam and other dwellings on Waverley Road; the access and future maintenance of Lot 2, and most importantly the environmental impact the residence and wastewater system on Lot 1 would have on Parkers Creek. It appears to me the lack of consideration given to the Natural Asset Code by all three reports accompanying this application is inexcusable.

Kind regards,

Tina Smith

APPENDIX A:



Reference: https://maps.thelist.tas.gov.au/listmap/app/list/map





Waterway and Coastal Protection Area

Reference: https://maps.thelist.tas.gov.au/listmap/app/list/map

APPENDIX C:





Reference: https://maps.thelist.tas.gov.au/listmap/app/list/map