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Reduce. Reuse. Recycle

Lot 1 (385) Alexander Drive Landsdale

Proposed Child Care Centre

Waste Management Plan



Prepared for:
Blackoak Capital

June 2026

Lot 1 (385) Alexander Drive Landsdale

Prepared for: Blackoak Capital
Prepared by: Paul Gbantous
Date: 11 June 2026
Project number: U26.061

Version control

Version No.	Date	Prepared by	Revision description	Issued to
U26.061.r02	31/05/26	Paul Gbantous	DRAFT	Blackoak Capital
U26.061.r02a	11/06/26	Paul Gbantous	FINAL	Blackoak Capital



Urbii Consulting Pty Ltd
ABN 34 630 529 476
PO Box Z5006
ST GEORGES TCE, WA 6831
T: + 61 433 858 164
E: customer@urbii.com.au
W: www.urbii.com.au

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1 Introduction

This Waste Management Plan has been prepared by Urbii on behalf of Blackoak Capital for the proposed child care centre, located within proposed Lot 1 of the subdivision of Lot 154 (No. 365) Landsdale Road and Lot 155 (No. 385) Alexander Drive, Landsdale.

The subject site is located within the western portion of the broader subdivision area, as shown in Figure 1. Proposed Lot 1 has an area of approximately 3,528m² and is situated adjacent to the proposed internal road network, with frontage to the future east-west road reserve within the northern portion of the subdivision.

The proposed child care centre is intended to cater for up to 84 children and 16 staff. The development plans indicate that 28 on-site car parking bays are proposed, with the site also incorporating outdoor play areas, pedestrian access arrangements and bicycle parking.

The key issues that will be addressed in this WMP include calculation of the waste generation of the site, assessment of waste storage provisions and documentation of the waste collection arrangements.





Figure 1: Subject site

2 Objectives

The objectives of this WMP are adapted from WALGA:

- Ensure that the long-term waste management needs for the development are met in an efficient and sustainable manner.
- Minimise the impact of waste services and facilities on the streetscape and surrounds, in relation to both the footpath/public realm and the frontage of the development.
- Reduce the impact of waste collection services and facilities on the amenity of the locality particularly in terms of noise and odour.
- Maximise safety for both waste collection staff and the public.
- Minimise traffic and footpath obstruction.



3 Referenced documents

The documents referenced in preparing this WMP include:

- City of Melbourne *Guidelines for Waste Management Plans* 2021;
- WALGA *Commercial and Industrial Waste Management Plan Guidelines*; and,
- Waste Authority WA *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy for 2030*.

4 Guiding concepts

Urbii adopts the guiding concepts of the State's Waste Strategy and encourages these concepts to be considered in all developments to the furthest extent feasible.

4.1 Waste hierarchy

The *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2030* applies the waste hierarchy (Figure 2), which is a widely accepted decision-making tool. The waste hierarchy ranks waste management options in order of their general environmental desirability. Waste avoidance is the most preferred option in the hierarchy.

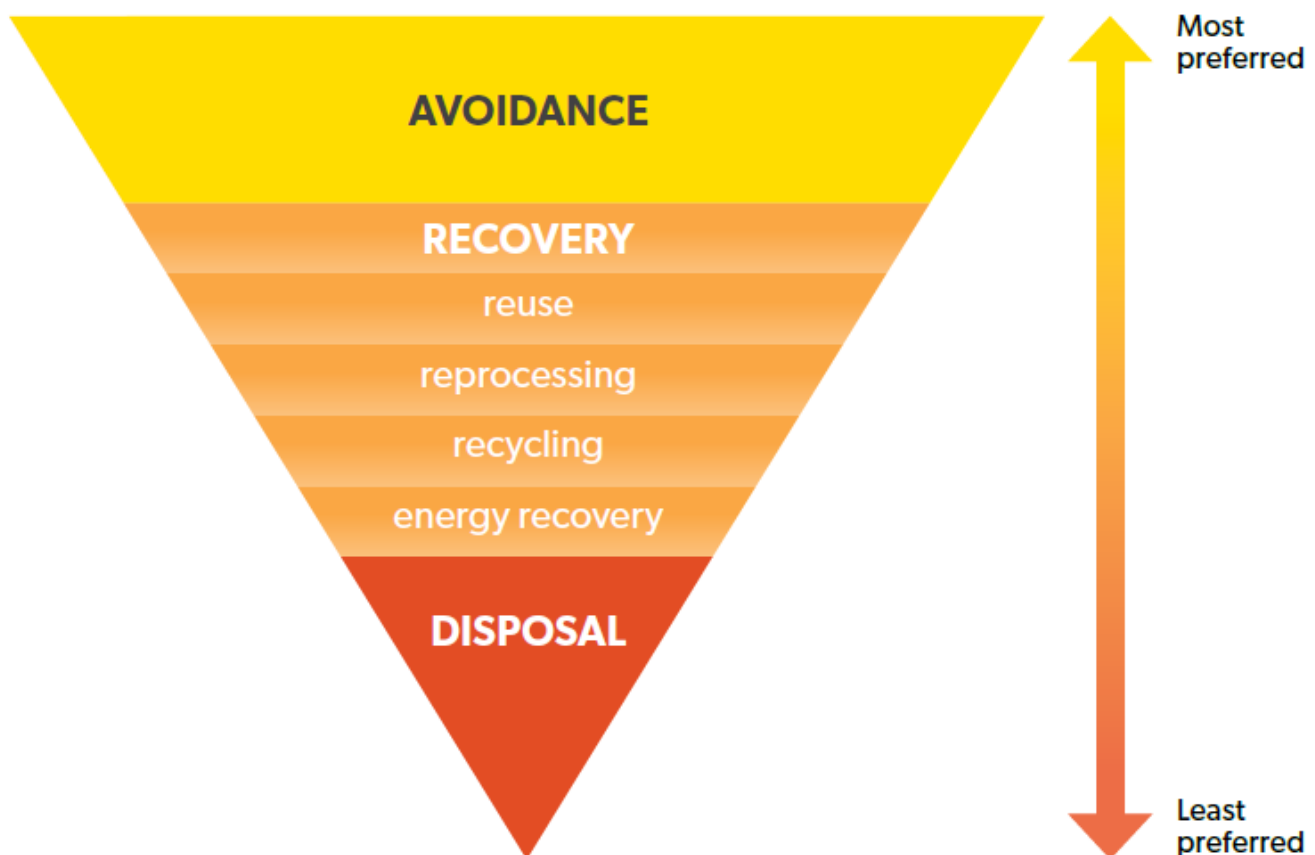


Figure 2: Waste hierarchy

Source: Waste Authority WA *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy for 2030*.

Resource recovery options recover value from materials, thereby offsetting the environmental impacts of extracting and processing raw materials. Energy recovery is the least preferred recovery option. Disposal is the least preferred option. Disposal generally recovers the least value from materials and delivers the least environmental benefit.



4.2 Circular economy

A circular economy (Figure 3) makes use of established sustainability concepts, including life cycle thinking and resource efficiency. A circular economy should consider the flow of both materials and energy. It moves away from the linear ‘take, make, use and dispose’ model, to one which keeps materials and energy circulating in the economy for as long as possible.

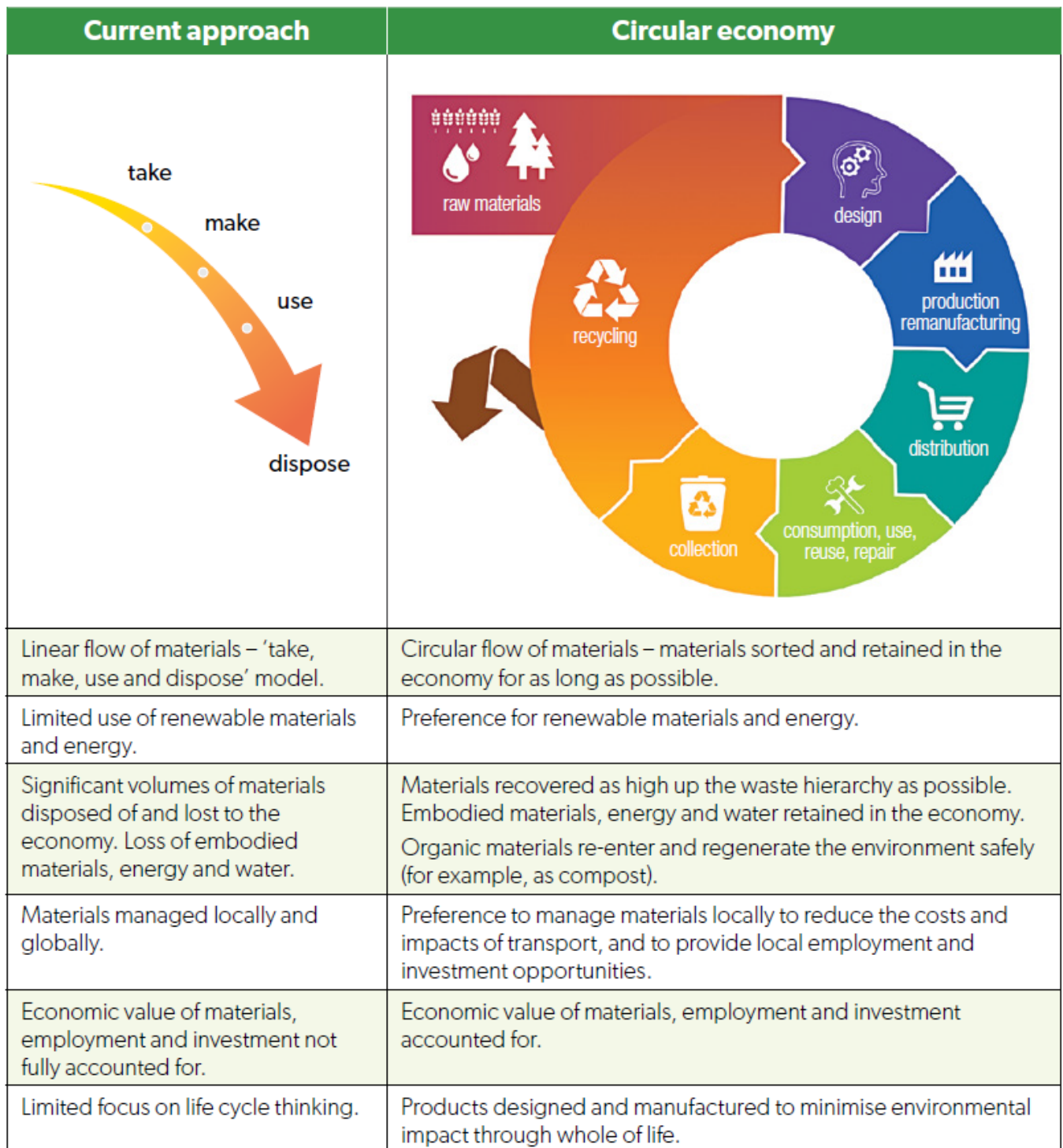


Figure 3: Transitioning to a circular economy

5 Proposed development

The proposal for the subject site is for a child care centre comprising:

- A child care centre with rooms allocated to different age groups;
- Outdoor play area;
- 28 on-site car parking bays, including one ACROD bay;
- Bicycle parking for four bicycles;
- End of trip facilities including lockers, a shower and change room; and
- Bin store.

Waste collection is proposed to be undertaken on-site, within the southern parking aisle.

The proposed development plans are included for reference in Appendix A.



6 Waste stream composition and generation

6.1 Waste composition

The composition and quantity of waste generated by commercial developments varies depending on the nature of the use and its operational characteristics. In the case of a child care centre, waste generation is consistent and predictable, consisting primarily of packaging materials, food-related waste and general refuse associated with daily activities.

Typical waste streams generated by the development and their management are summarised in Table 1.

Table 1: Types of waste generated by commercial operations

Waste Stream	General Waste Bin	Comingled Recycling Bin
Food scraps and leftovers	✓	
Nappies and hygiene products	✓	
Soft plastics (e.g. food wrappers, cling film)	✓	
Contaminated paper or cardboard (e.g. food-soiled)	✓	
General refuse (e.g. broken toys, non-recyclables)	✓	
Paper and cardboard (clean)		✓
Plastic containers (rigid)		✓
Glass bottles and jars		✓
Aluminium and steel cans		✓
Milk and juice cartons		✓

6.2 Waste generation rates

The waste generation rates for general waste and recyclables are sourced from the *City of Melbourne Guidelines for Waste Management Plans 2021*. Waste generation rates are detailed in Table 2.

Table 2: Commercial waste generation rates

Land use	General waste generation rate	Recyclables generation rate
Child Care Centre	350L/100m ² Floor area/week	350L/100m ² Floor area/week

6.3 Waste generation calculations

The waste generation calculations have been based on the internal floor area of the waste-generating components of the development, rather than the total building area. This approach reflects the areas that actively contribute to waste and excludes non waste generating, or ancillary spaces.

Accordingly, an effective floor area of **650 m²** has been adopted for the purposes of applying the waste generation rates.

The resulting estimated waste generation for the development is approximately:

- General Waste: 2,275 L per week
- Comingled recyclables: 2,275 L per week.

Detailed waste generation calculations are provided in Appendix D.



7 Design considerations

7.1 Noise

The **applicable** better practice principles which have been adopted for this development to reduce noise include:

☒	Locating bin storage areas and collection points away from neighbours, tenants and public areas to reduce the impact of noise during bin use and collection
☒	Eliminating the need for collection vehicles to reverse
☒	Using road, driveway and pathway surfacing materials that minimise noise
☒	Considering how materials will be transferred into bins or static compactors at storage points
☒	Proposing collection times which ensure the least amount of disturbance to neighbours, tenants and those using public areas, particularly in mixed-use developments

7.2 Odour

In enclosed storage and service areas, the air flowing from interim storage areas and central waste storage areas should not exit near public areas. Ventilation openings should be located as close to the ceiling and floor as possible and designed to protect against flies and vermin.

The proposed odour control for the waste storage area includes:

☒	The waste storage area is uncovered: The proposed bin store will be an open-top brick compound with double gates. The open-top arrangement will provide natural ventilation to assist with odour management. Bins will be fitted with lids and will remain closed except when waste is being deposited or collected. The centre operator will be responsible for regular inspection and cleaning of the bins and the bin storage area to maintain suitable hygiene and odour control.
☐	The waste storage area is covered. The design of the bin store will provide for adequate natural ventilation through ventilated doors or an alternative method which will be permanent, unobstructed natural ventilation openings direct to the external air, not less than one-twentieth i.e. 5% of the floor area.
☐	The waste storage area is completely enclosed with no natural ventilation. A mechanical ventilation system is required, with the following features: • It should be in accordance with the ventilation requirements of the Building Code of Australia and Australian Standard AS 1668.2 <i>The use of Ventilation and Air Conditioning in Buildings</i>. • It should not be connected to the same ventilation system supplying air to the units.

7.3 Hygiene and vermin

Waste not sealed in containers attracts vermin and is potentially unhygienic. To minimise the potential for this, keep waste collection and storage areas free of clutter and dumped waste, do not allow bins to sit open for extended periods of time and **as far as possible, prevent vermin getting into waste collection and storage areas**.

Communal bin storage areas need to be easy to clean, with access to water (a tap and a hose) and **correct drainage to the sewer**. The disposal of water from washing bins and/or waste storage areas to stormwater drains **should be avoided**, wash-down areas having **drainage connected to the sewer**.

Drains to sewer should be located under cover to prevent rainwater inflows. Ideally, having covered floor junctions at walls helps with cleaning and avoids the build-up of dirt/spills. To maintain hygiene wash bins, floors and walls of waste bays and rooms regularly.

The development bin store includes the following features:

☒	Self-closing doors to control vermin
☒	Bin store doors can be locked open while moving bins
☒	Impermeable walls and floor with a tap and hose to facilitate washing of bins and the bin store
☒	Suitably graded floor with a waste drain that is connected to sewer
☒	Designed to prevent storm water from entering the drain: The final hydraulic design will confirm the floor levels, grading, threshold treatment and drainage arrangement to prevent inappropriate stormwater ingress to the sewer-connected drain.

7.4 Security

As far as practicable, the design of waste storage areas should:

- Maximise everyday passive surveillance
- Allow and encourage easy access for **tenants and building management** whilst barring access by the public.

Some examples of how this could be done include:

- Locate the bin storage area away from public thoroughfares
- Design bin storage areas that can be locked
- For communal bin areas, ensure they are sufficiently open and well-lit to allow their use after dark.

The proposed development bin store will include lighting and is located within the site car park, with passive surveillance. The bin store doors will be locked to prevent public access.



8 Waste storage

8.1 Bin storage area design summary

The proposed development incorporates the following design elements which are applicable:

☒	The bin store is large enough for the bins to sit next to each other, not behind each other, as tenants may not take responsibility for rotating bins
☒	The height of the bin store is sufficient for the residual waste bin lids to be opened
☒	Bins are located on-site (not on the verge), and they are screened from any street frontage
☒	Adequate lighting will be provided to allow the usage of the bin store after dark
☒	Internal waste rooms are well ventilated and have a smooth, easily cleanable floor
☒	Suitable drainage, with water discharging into a sewer drain, will be installed to allow the washing of bins
☒	A tap with hose will be available for use by tenants/cleaners to wash out bins
☐	CCTV will be fitted inside the bin room

8.2 Internal bin storage

Internal bins will be provided throughout the child care centre to facilitate the separation of general waste and comingled recycling at source.

These bins will be emptied at regular intervals by staff and/or cleaning personnel, with waste transferred to the central Bin Storage Area for consolidation into the appropriate bulk bins. This process ensures efficient waste handling and supports the ongoing management of waste volumes within the site.

8.3 External bin storage areas

Bin storage areas for this development must be adequate to contain all waste streams generated on the premises for the proposed waste collection frequency.

8.3.1 Bin size, quantity and colour

It is proposed to provide the following bins in a centralised bin store:

- 2 x 660 L General waste (red lid bin).
- 2 x 660 L Comingled recycling (yellow lid bin).

The number of bins required for the development is detailed in Appendix D.

8.3.2 Bin storage area size

As detailed in Table 3, each 660 L bin has a footprint area of 1.16m². A minimum 50mm gap is allowed between the bins to allow easy pull movement, and suitable clearance allowed between opposite bins and in walkways to maintain convenient walking access. The proposed bin storage area size is sufficient to accommodate the required bins. An indicative bin layout plan is shown in Appendix B.

Table 3: Mobile Garbage Bin (MGB) dimensions

Bin capacity	80L	120L	140L	240L	360L
Height (mm)	870	940	1065	1080	1100
Depth (mm)	530	560	540	735	885
Width (mm)	450	485	500	580	600
Approximate footprint (m ²)	0.24	0.27	0.27	0.43	0.53

Bin capacity	660L	770L	1,100L	1,300L	1,700L
Height (mm)	1250	1425	1470	1408	1470
Depth (mm)	850	1100	1245	1250	1250
Width(mm)	1370	1370	1370	1770	1770
Approximate footprint (m ²)	1.16	1.5	1.7	1.21	1.27



The proposed bin store has an internal area of approximately 12m². This is sufficient to accommodate the required 2 x 660L general waste bins and 2 x 660L commingled recycling bins, while also allowing suitable clearance for bin access, movement and maintenance.

The bin store is proposed as an open-top brick compound with impermeable walls and floor, a hose tap for wash-down, and a sewer-connected floor waste. The City of Wanneroo and Water Corporation apply a 20m² threshold for unroofed sewer-connected wash-down areas, above which roofing is generally required to prevent stormwater ingress to the sewer system. While the bin store is not a vehicle wash-down bay, this threshold has been adopted as a relevant design benchmark for the proposed bin wash-down area.

As the internal area of the bin store is approximately 12m², the open-top arrangement is considered acceptable, subject to detailed hydraulic design confirming suitable floor levels, grading, threshold treatment and drainage arrangements to prevent inappropriate stormwater ingress to the sewer-connected drain. The sewer connection, hose tap and any required backflow prevention are to be designed and installed in accordance with the relevant plumbing and sewer authority requirements.

8.3.3 Bin storage area use

All collections should take place in accordance with all relevant legislation. If the storage area and presentation point are in separate locations, bins will have to be moved by staff, cleaners or caretakers from the storage area to the collection point. In order to protect the occupational health and safety of employees:

Where bins of up to, and including, **660L** in capacity need to be wheeled to the collection point:

☒	The distance should not exceed 75m in all circumstances
☒	The bin transfer grade should not exceed 1:14
☒	There should be no steps or kerbs along the route.

For bins **greater than 660L capacity**, if relocation of bins is required:

☐	Bins should not be wheeled over steps (neither up nor down)
☐	If less than or equal to 1,100L in capacity, bins should not need to be wheeled more than 5m from the interim storage point to the collection point
☐	If greater than 1,500L in capacity, manual manoeuvring of bins should be avoided wherever possible. Where it cannot be avoided (for example if bins are stored in a room or enclosure), the bins should not need to be wheeled more than 3m from the interim storage point to the collection point
☐	The bin-transfer grade should not exceed 1:30.

9 Waste collection

9.1 Waste vehicle types

Waste collection will be serviced by:

☐	Local government collection service:
☒	Private contractor collection service: The commercial bin store will be serviced by a private contractor using a rear-loading waste collection vehicle. Waste collection will occur on-site from the internal parking aisle adjacent to the bin store. On collection days, bins will be wheeled a short distance from the bin store to the rear of the waste vehicle for emptying, before being returned promptly to the bin store.

9.2 Waste collection frequency

The following commercial waste collection frequency is proposed:

☒	General waste	Two days per week
☒	Comingled recyclables	Two days per week
☐	FOGO	N/A

The proposed collection frequency has been selected to balance operational requirements with minimising the frequency of waste collection vehicle movements.

The proposed frequency is also appropriate for managing putrescible waste associated with the development, including food waste and nappies, while maintaining acceptable hygiene and amenity outcomes.

Internal waste handling procedures, including the regular emptying of internal bins to the central bin storage area, will ensure that waste is appropriately managed between collection days. Collection frequencies may be reviewed and adjusted by the waste contractor post-occupation to reflect actual operational conditions and observed bin fill rates.



9.3 Waste collection method and presentation points

The proposed waste collection method and presentation point is:

☐	Standard kerbside service by placing bins on the verge (maximum 360L bin size)
☐	Street collection directly from the bin store
☐	Street collection from a presentation pad or hardstand
☒	On-site waste collection

Waste collection will be undertaken by a private contractor using a small rigid rear-loading waste vehicle.

Waste collection will occur on-site from the internal parking aisle adjacent to the bin store. On collection days, bins will be wheeled a short distance from the bin store to the rear of the waste vehicle for emptying, before being returned promptly to the bin store.

Waste collection will be scheduled during a defined off-peak period, typically between 1:00pm and 2:00pm on weekdays, outside the primary child care drop-off and pick-up periods. The collection window may be adjusted in consultation with the waste contractor and centre operator to minimise interaction with peak parking and circulation activity.

The proposed collection method ensures that waste servicing can be undertaken in a safe and efficient manner, without causing prolonged obstruction to adjacent parking areas, or the operation of the surrounding road network.

A bin storage and collection access plan is included in Appendix B.

9.4 Vehicle access and manoeuvring

Waste collection activities associated with the proposed child care centre will be undertaken by a private contractor using a small rigid rear-lift waste vehicle. Collection will occur on-site, from within the internal parking aisle adjacent to the bin store.

The waste vehicle will undertake a short-duration stop within the internal parking aisle while collection is completed. The estimated dwell time for collection is expected to be approximately 4 to 5 minutes. This duration includes positioning of the vehicle, transfer of bins to the rear of the vehicle, mechanical lifting and emptying, return of bins to the bin store, and vehicle departure.

Waste collection will be scheduled to occur outside the peak child care drop-off and pick-up periods, typically during the middle of the day when parking and vehicle circulation activity associated with the child care centre is expected to be lower. This will reduce the likelihood of interaction between waste collection activities and peak parent/visitor movements within the car park.

The internal parking aisle is considered suitable for short-duration servicing activity of this nature. Waste collection will occur within a controlled on-site environment and will not require waste vehicles to stop on the external road network. Access to the child care centre and broader internal road network will be maintained during collection, with any temporary occupation of the parking aisle limited to the short collection period.

The proposed waste collection arrangement is considered appropriate for the scale and nature of the development and is not expected to result in any adverse impact on the operation of the surrounding road network.

Swept path assessments confirm that the design vehicle can access, position and depart the collection area in a satisfactory manner without requiring complex manoeuvres.

The swept path drawings demonstrating vehicle access and manoeuvrability are provided in Appendix C.



10 Additional waste requirements

10.1 Bulk waste

Bulk waste may include old or broken furniture, whitegoods, electronic items and other oversized materials generated from time to time. Bulk waste can be stored within the building for a brief time until arrangements can be made for removal.

10.2 E-waste

Storage space for E-waste will be accommodated in designated storage areas. E-waste will be disposed of in a suitable manner, such as bulk drop-off to the tip or using public battery recycling boxes.

10.3 Garden organics

The site caretaker will manage organic garden waste. Garden waste can be composted on-site, placed in general waste bins or can be removed by trailer to be disposed of offsite in a suitable location.

11 Waste management

11.1 Bin and storage area maintenance

The Centre Manager is responsible for ensuring:

- Daily inspection of bin storage area;
- Weekly cleaning of bins and bin store;
- Immediate clean-up of spills;
- Quarterly deep-clean and pest inspection;
- Maintenance of a cleaning and inspection log retained on-site.

Bins will remain closed at all times except when depositing waste. Deodorisers will be used where necessary to minimise odour.

11.2 Amenity and neighbour impact mitigation

To minimise impacts on surrounding landowners:

- No waste handling activities will occur outside centre operating hours.
- Bin lids will remain closed at all times.
- Nappies will be double-bagged prior to disposal.
- The bin store will remain locked when not in use.
- A pest management contractor will undertake inspections as required.
- Any complaints relating to waste management will be recorded and responded to by the Centre Manager within 48 hours.



12 Signage and education

Regardless of the type of building or development, signage and education are critical to ensuring that the waste and recycling system is used appropriately and works effectively. Clear signage is vital, as it provides those using the waste management system with instructions on how to use the system.

Education and communication must be regular and ongoing in order to overcome the transient nature of cleaning contractors and the commercial rental market. The main aspects of signage to be considered are:

- *Waste bins must be clearly and correctly labelled at all times*
- *Waste storage areas must have clear signage instructing cleaners and tenants how to correctly separate waste materials. Pictorial guides and community languages should be used if appropriate*
- *The location of, and directions to, waste storage areas must be well signposted, with directional signs, arrows or lines on the floor indicating the most direct routes for cleaners and tenants*
- *All hazards or potential dangers associated with the waste facilities should be clearly identified, especially those linked to compaction or other waste handling equipment*
- *Emergency contact information should be displayed in case there are any issues with the waste and recycling systems/services in the building.*
- *All signage should conform to the relevant Australian Standard and relevant standard signage requirements.*

13 Ongoing management

There are a number of considerations to be considered in relation to the ongoing management of a commercial development.

Table 4 provides an outline of some of these considerations:

Table 4: Considerations for ongoing management of waste

Ongoing service requirement	Comment
Waste type and quantity	In order to manage the waste from the development, understand the type and quantity of waste to be generated.
Service Contract	There are several different types of service contract that can be entered into.
Legal obligations	Be aware of the legal obligations in relation to due diligence.
Cleaners	Cleaners are a very important part of the overall waste management system as they will frequently have full responsibility for waste collection.
Waste management contractors	There are a range of different service providers, with different specialities. Talk to several providers to understand the best option for your development.
Access	Ensure sufficient access for contractors to be able to service the waste infrastructure.
Equipment	The type of equipment provided will often affect the price of service.
Regulatory of service	Services can be on call or scheduled. For developments with limited space, more regular collections are an option.
Pricing	There is no fixed price for waste collection, therefore it is important to receive multiple quotes for service delivery.
Building management	Good ongoing management of the waste facilities requires monitoring of the overall system performance.
Service monitoring and reporting	To ensure the systems function as anticipated it is important to have ongoing monitoring/ reporting mechanisms in place.



14 Conclusion

This Waste Management Plan has been prepared for the proposed child care centre located within proposed Lot 1 of the subdivision of Lot 154 (No. 365) Landsdale Road and Lot 155 (No. 385) Alexander Drive, Landsdale.

The proposed child care centre will accommodate up to 84 children and 16 staff. The development is expected to generate general waste and comingled recycling associated with daily child care operations, including food-related waste, packaging materials, nappies, hygiene products and general refuse.

Waste generation for the development has been estimated using waste generation rates from the City of Melbourne Guidelines for Waste Management Plans 2021. Based on the adopted waste-generating floor area, the development is estimated to generate approximately 2,275 litres of general waste and 2,275 litres of comingled recycling per week.

The proposed waste storage arrangement comprises two 660L general waste bins and two 660L comingled recycling bins, stored within a dedicated on-site bin store. With twice-weekly collection of each waste stream, the proposed bin provision will provide approximately 2,640 litres of weekly capacity per stream, which is sufficient to accommodate the estimated waste generation and normal fluctuations in waste volumes.

Waste collection will be undertaken by a private contractor using a small rigid rear-lift waste vehicle. Collection will occur from within the southern parking aisle, adjacent to the bin store. Bins will be wheeled a short distance to the rear of the waste vehicle for emptying and returned promptly to the bin store following collection.

Waste collection will be scheduled outside the primary child care drop-off and pick-up periods, typically during a defined off-peak period when parking and internal circulation activity is lower. This will minimise interaction between waste collection activities, parent/visitor movements and general site traffic.

The bin store will be designed and managed to maintain acceptable hygiene, odour, noise, safety and amenity outcomes. This will include suitable ventilation, drainage, wash-down facilities, secure access, regular cleaning, appropriate signage and ongoing management by the centre operator.

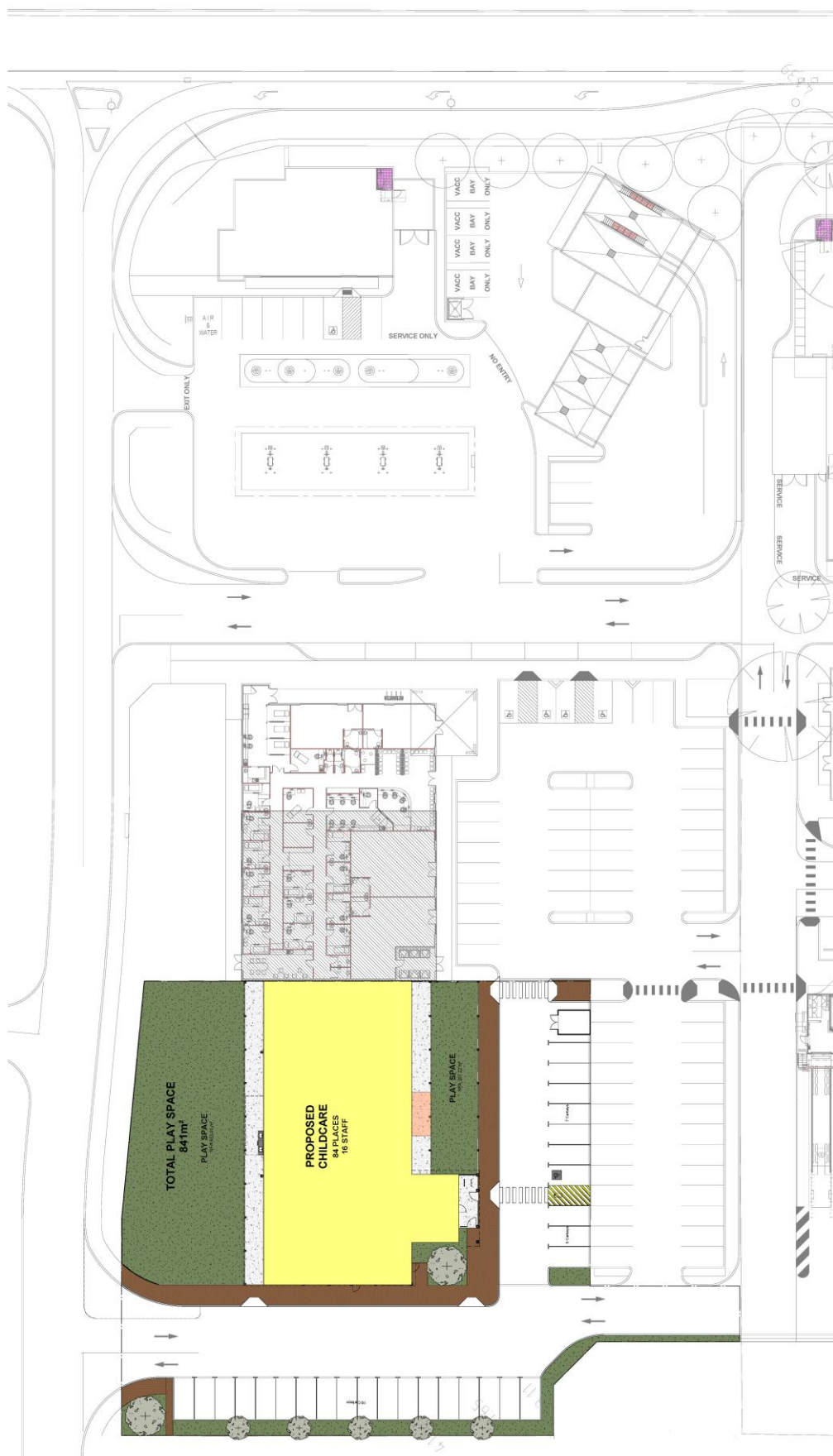
Swept path assessments confirm that the nominated waste collection vehicle can access, position and depart the collection area in a satisfactory manner. On this basis, the proposed waste storage, collection and management arrangements are considered appropriate for the proposed child care centre.

Appendices

Appendix A: Proposed development plan







LOCATION PLAN
SCALE: 1 : 200

meyer
shircore

PROPOSED CHILDCARE DEVELOPMENT

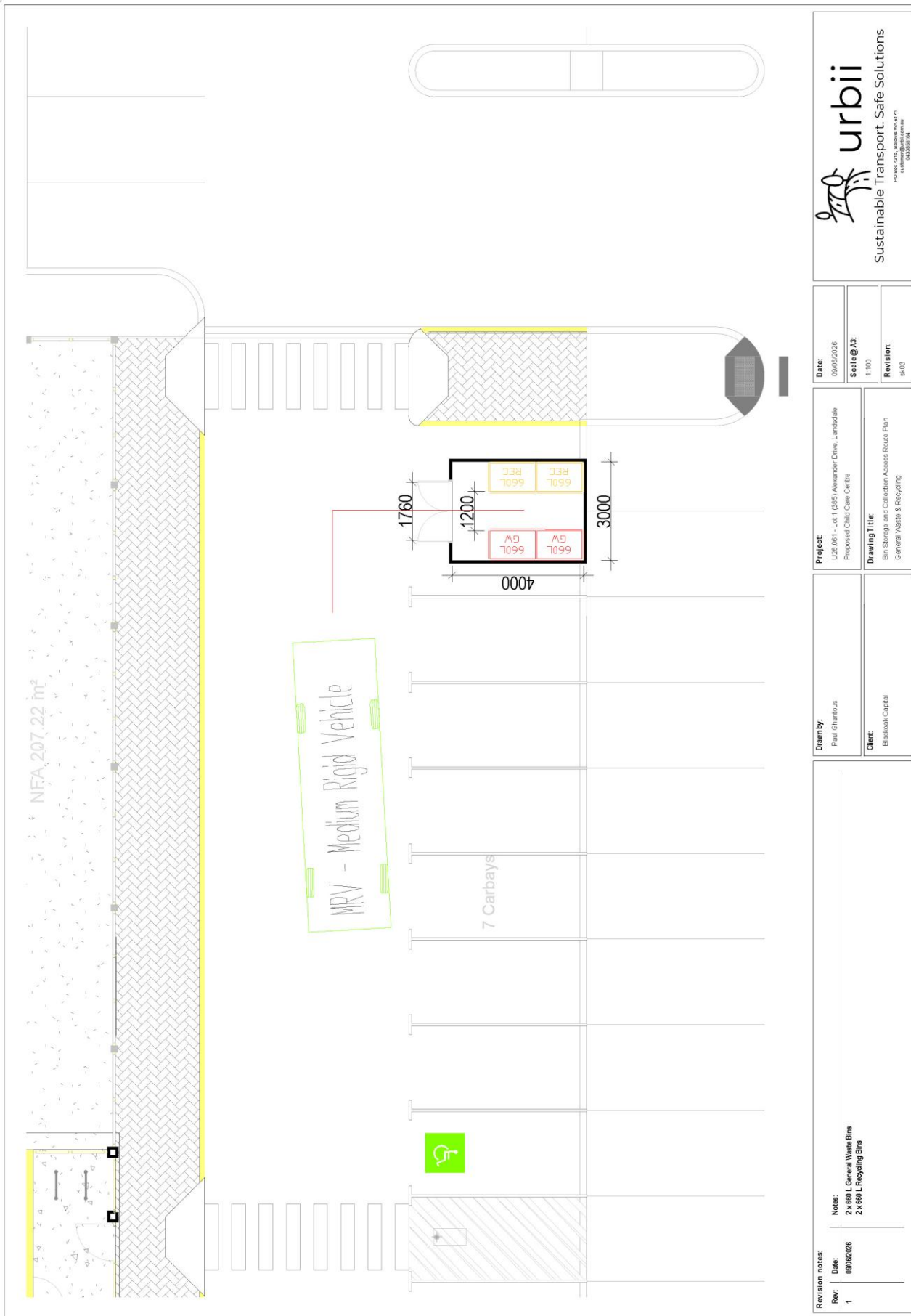
PROPOSED CHILDCARE DEVELOPMENT
LOCATION : 365 LANDSDALE ROAD & 385 ALEXANDER DRIVE (LOTS 154 & 155), LANDSDALE
FOR : BLACKOAK

DATE: APR 2025
REVISION: SK007
SHEET: A - 1000
SCALE: 1 : 200 @B1

PROJECT NUMBER
25-9570

© Mass Regional & Associates, APCO 223 390 728
3000 E. Imperial Street #107, San Jose, CA 95128
PO Box 12000, San Jose, CA 95126
Tel: (408) 586-8311 Fax: (408) 586-8311
E: info@massregional.com W: www.mra.com

Appendix B: Bin storage and collection access plan



Appendix C: Swept path diagrams

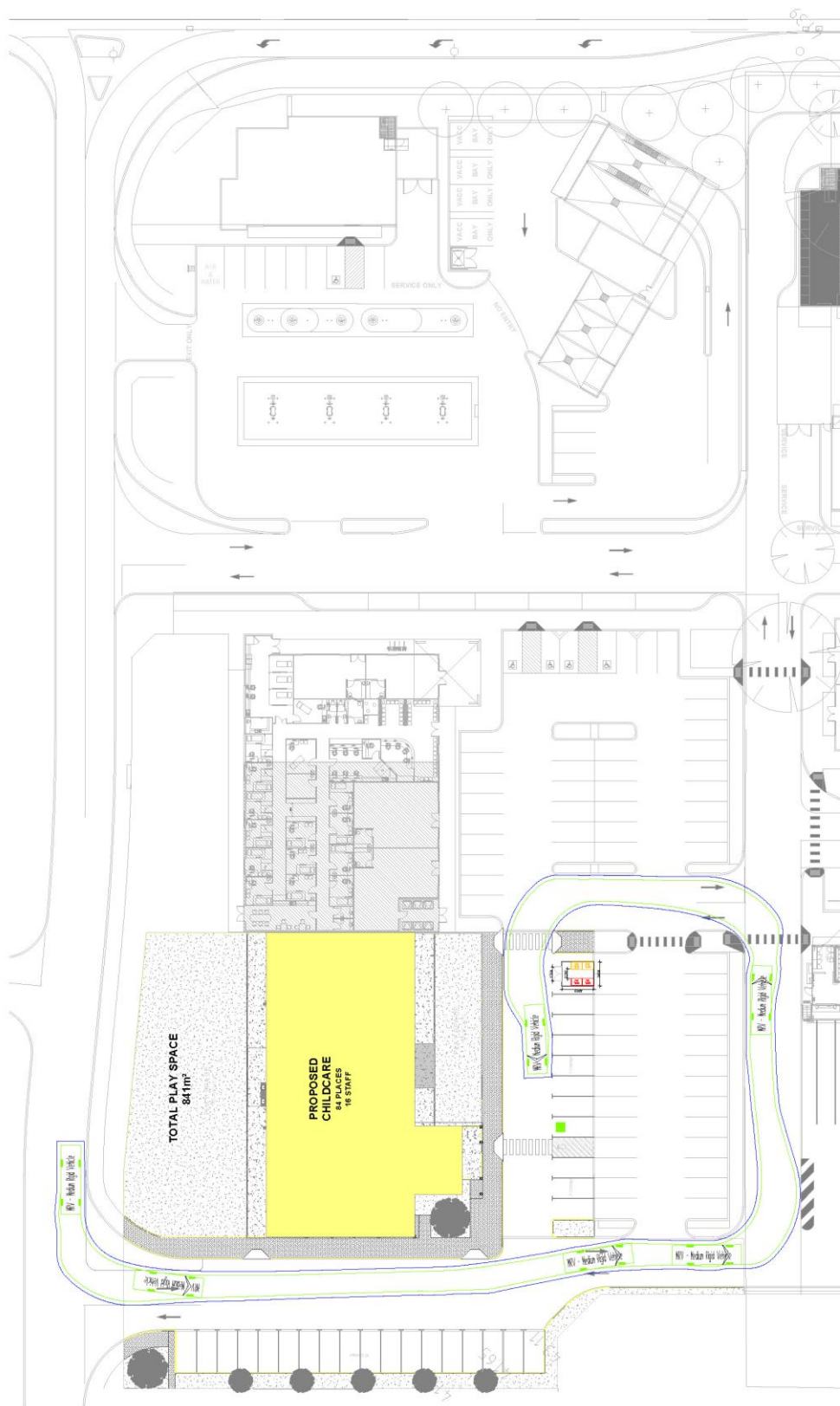
Swept path diagrams are included in this section of the report. Different coloured lines are employed to represent the various envelopes of the vehicle swept path, as described below:

Cyan represents the wheel path of the vehicle

Green represents the vehicle body envelope

Blue represents a buffer 500mm line, offset from the vehicle swept path

The swept path diagrams are also provided separately in high-quality, A3 PDF format.



Revision notes:

Rev:	Date:
1	09/06/2026

Note:

Dark blue swept path line represents a 500mm buffer.

Drawn by:

Paul Gherous

Project:

U26/061 - Lot 1 (385) Alexander Drive, Landsdale
Proposed Child Care Centre

Date:

09/06/2026

Scale @ A3:

1:500

Revision:

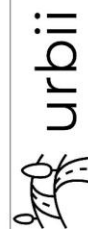
54/01

Drawing Title:

Swept path analysis - Waste Tuck Entry
AS 2890.2 - 8.0m Medium Egg Vehicle (NRV)

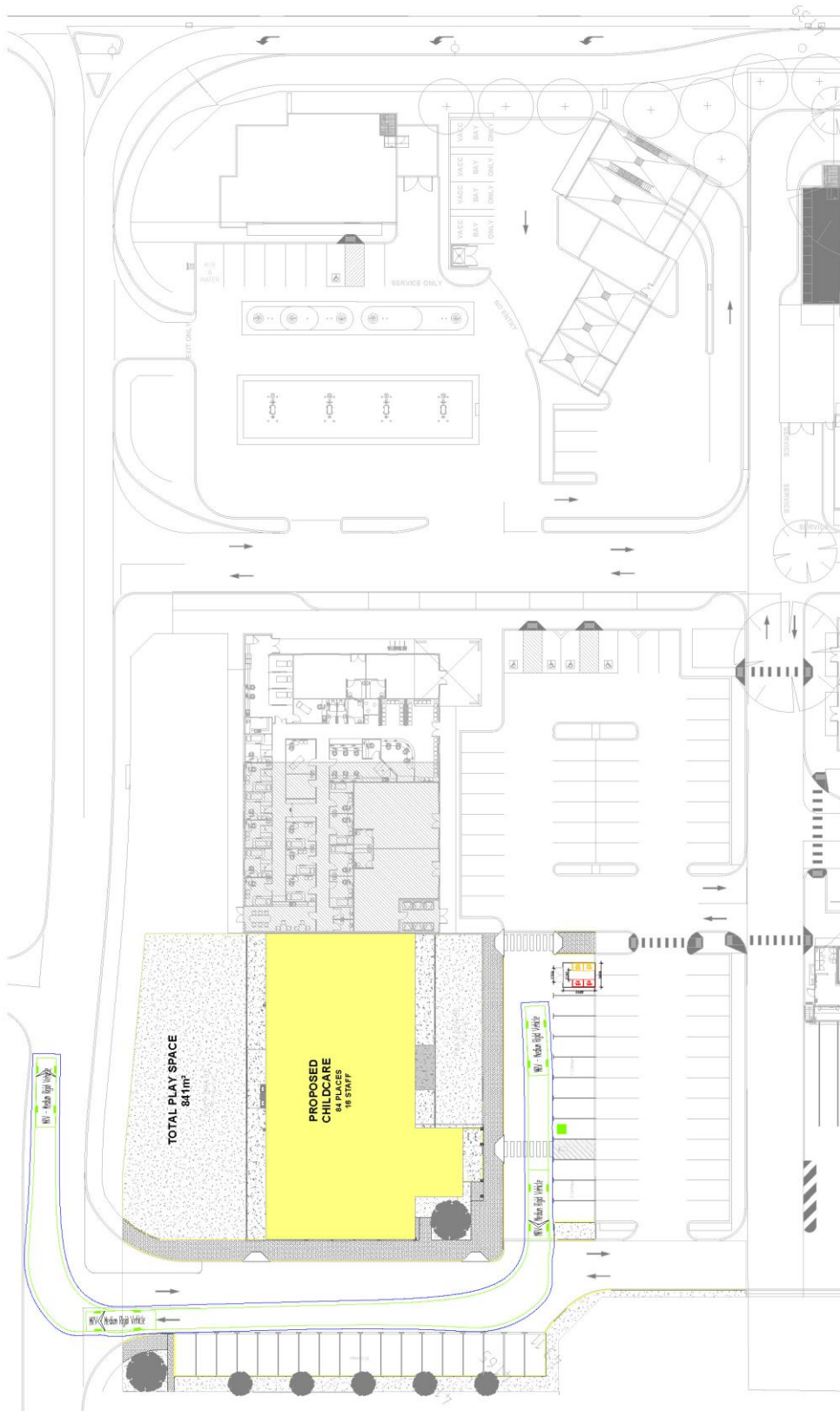
Client:

Blackoak Capital



Sustainable Transport. Safe Solutions

PO Box 4375, Bialla WA 6171
urban@urbii.com.au
08 9350 5544



Revision notes: Rev: 1 Date: 09/06/2026		Drawn by: Paul Gherous		Project: U26.061 - Lot 1 (385) Alexander Drive, Landsdale Proposed Child Care Centre		Date: 09/06/2026	
Note: Dark blue swept path line represents a 500mm buffer.		Client: Blackoak Capital		Drawing Title: Swept path analysis - Waste Truck Exit AS 2890.2 - 8.0m Medium Egg Vehicle (MRY)		Scale @ A3: 1:500	
						Revision: 06/02	

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Sustainable Transport. Safe Solutions

PO Box 4375, Balaclava VIC 3107
 03 9594 1000
 info@urbii.com.au

Appendix D: Waste calculations



Table 5: Weekly waste generation and collection

Land use	Description	Floor area (m2)	General waste generation rate	Recyclables generation rate
Child Care	Childcare (Melbourne Rate)	650	350L/100m ² floor area/week	350L/100m ² floor area/week

Total

Waste type	Weekly waste generation (L)	Weekly collection frequency
General waste	2275	2
Recyclables	2275	2

General Waste Bins

Bin Size (L)	Number of bins	Weekly capacity
660	2	2640
Total weekly capacity (L)		2640

Recycle Waste Bins

Bin Size (L)	Number of bins	Weekly capacity
660	2	2640
Total weekly capacity (L)		2640