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WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

15 LOANE CIRCUIT, FARLEY NSW 2320

Proposed 92 Place Child Care Centre

Prepared for:	Pavey Consulting Services
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Maitland City Council Application #:	TBA

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Introduction

AusWide Consulting was commissioned by Pavey Consulting Services to prepare a Site Waste Management Plan (WMP) for approval of a proposed 92 place childcare centre development at 15 Loane Circuit, Farley NSW 2320.

The proposed development consists of:

Development Details
92 place Child Care Centre

In the course of preparing this WMP, the subject site and its environs have been inspected, plans of the development examined, and all relevant council requirements and documentation collected and analysed.

This WMP has been prepared based on the following information:

- Architectural Plans provided by ArtMade Architects;
- Maitland City Council Local Environment Plan 2011;
- Maitland City Council DCP 2011 Part B – Environmental Guidelines B.6 – Waste Not – Site Waste Minimisation & Management; and
- NSW EPA Better Practice Guidelines for Resource Recovery 2019.

Background and Existing Conditions

The site is located within an R1 – General Residential zone along Loane Circuit, Farley NSW 2320 as per the Maitland City Council Local Environmental Plan 2011. The site abuts onto but is not accessible from Wollombi Road. Access is via its Loane Circuit frontage. Whilst the site is located within the residential areas of Farley, the closest town centre is Rutherford approximately 2.3kms to the northeast.

The site is currently undeveloped and has undergone site clearing as part of the overarching subdivision works.

The immediate surrounding area predominantly consists of residential lots in the same R1 zone.

Figure 1 on page 6 provides an overview of the area, and its surrounding land uses whilst **Figure 2** also on page 6 provides an aerial view of the immediate area surrounding the subject site. **Figure 3** on page 7 provides a street view of the site (image captured August 2023 via Google Street View).

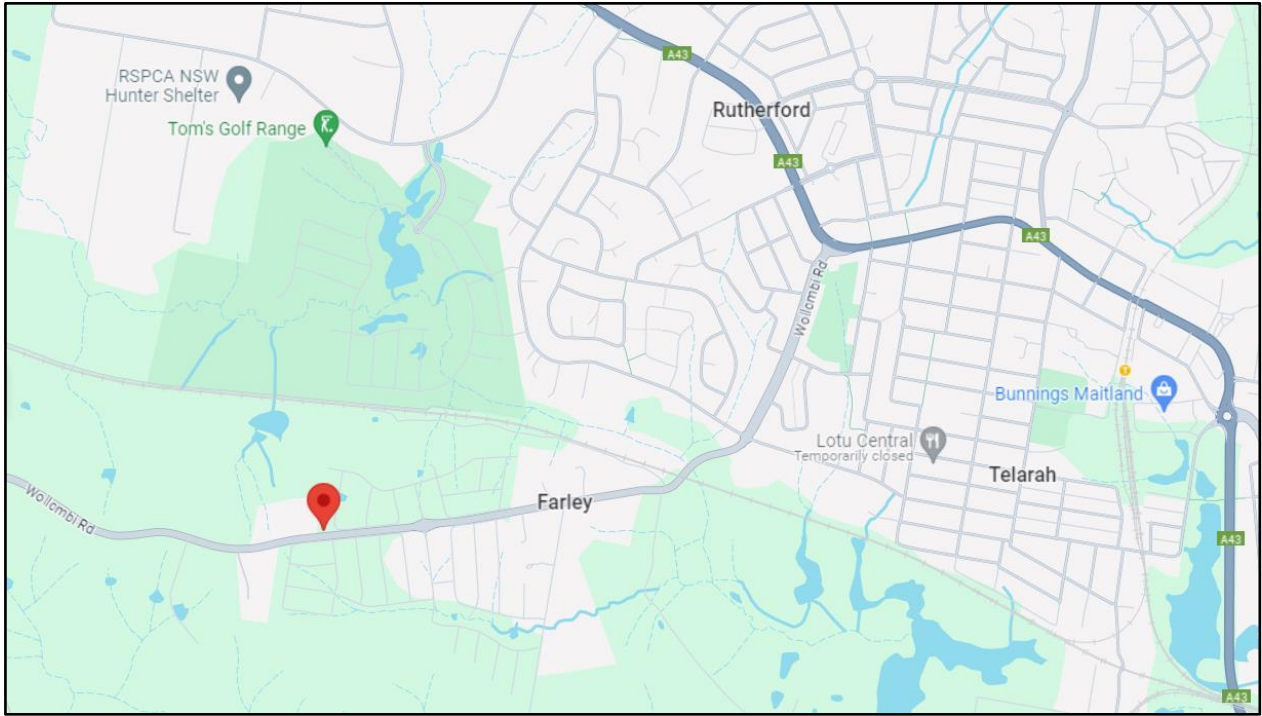


Figure 1: Location of the Subject Site (© Google 2024)

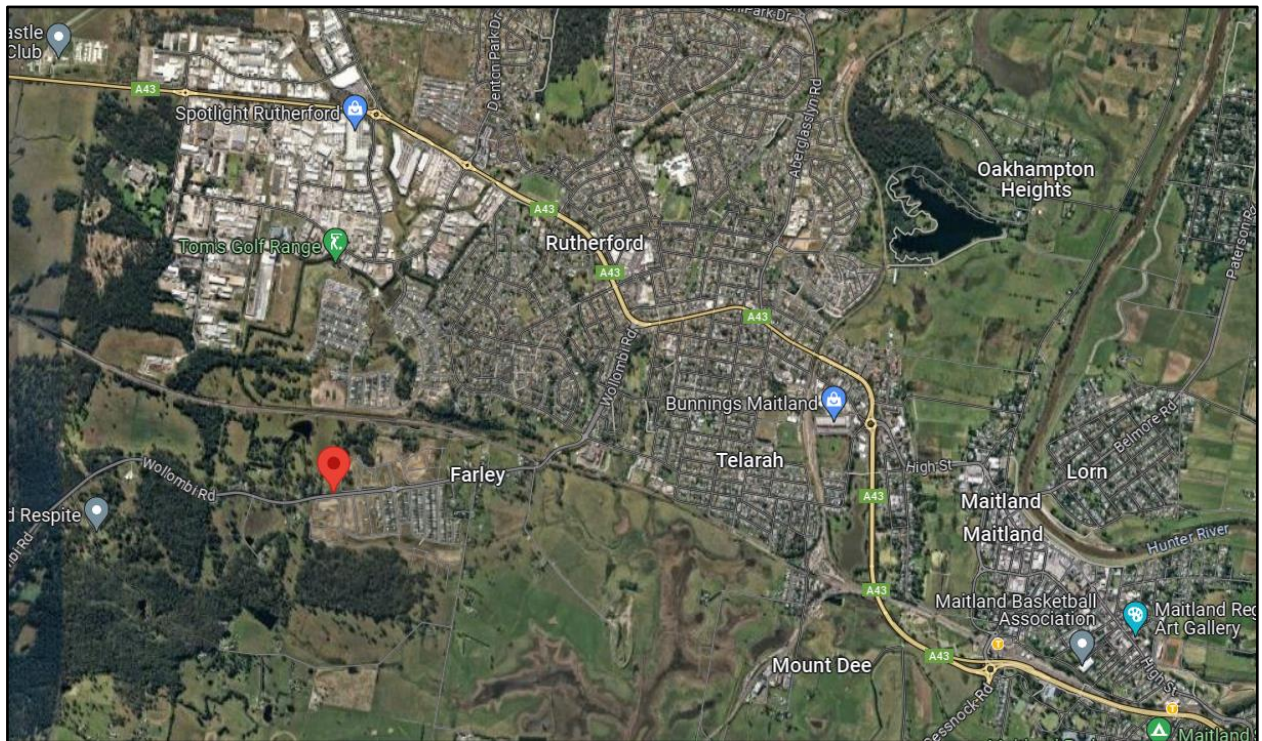


Figure 2: Aerial View of the Subject Site (© Google 2024)



Figure 3: Street View of the Subject Site (© Google 2024)

Waste Management Principles

When dealing with waste, the following hierarchy has been adopted from the Australian National Waste Policy, prioritising from top to bottom:



Avoid/Reduce

Particularly during the construction phase, avoidance of waste will be achieved through:

- Selecting design options with the most efficient use of materials; and
- Selecting materials with minimal wastage, such as prefabricated materials.

Reuse

Some of the materials encountered in the demolition and construction stages can be recovered and reused both on-site and off-site. This will be practised wherever possible. Reusable materials shall be appropriately stored to avoid damage from weather or machinery.

Recycle

Similarly, many materials from the demolition and construction stages will be recyclable. These materials will be identified prior to demolition, and a system incorporated to efficiently separate reusable materials, recyclable materials, and disposable materials. Recyclable materials shall be appropriately stored to avoid damage from weather or machinery. Details and receipts verifying the recycling of these materials shall be kept present on site at all times.

Recover/Treat

Processing of waste to recover resources, including energy, may be an option, with many waste companies processing demolition and construction waste before disposal. Some waste may also be treated to reduce its environmental impact before disposal.

Disposal

The waste disposal contractor chosen for the job will comply with Council's DCP. Details and receipts verifying the disposal of these materials shall be kept present on site at all times.

Handling

When handling waste on-site, the system (including bin placement, volumes, and access) shall be designed with the following factors in mind:

- Safety (highest priority);
- Ease of use; and
- Aesthetics.

Stockpiling

Waste sorting areas on-site during construction shall be adequately maintained. The material (excavation material, construction material and waste) stockpiling area shall always remain within the site boundary and shall be relocated during different construction stages as necessary. The waste area shall be largely located at the front of the site to provide access for waste collection vehicles via the site's entrance on Loane Circuit. This is to maintain easy access and removal of waste. **Figure 4** (below) shows an indicative initial waste area, when site preparation/construction work begins. The stockpiling area shall not infringe on access to the site however, hoardings shall bind the site perimeter; therefore, the waste shall not be visible from the street or neighbouring residential properties.

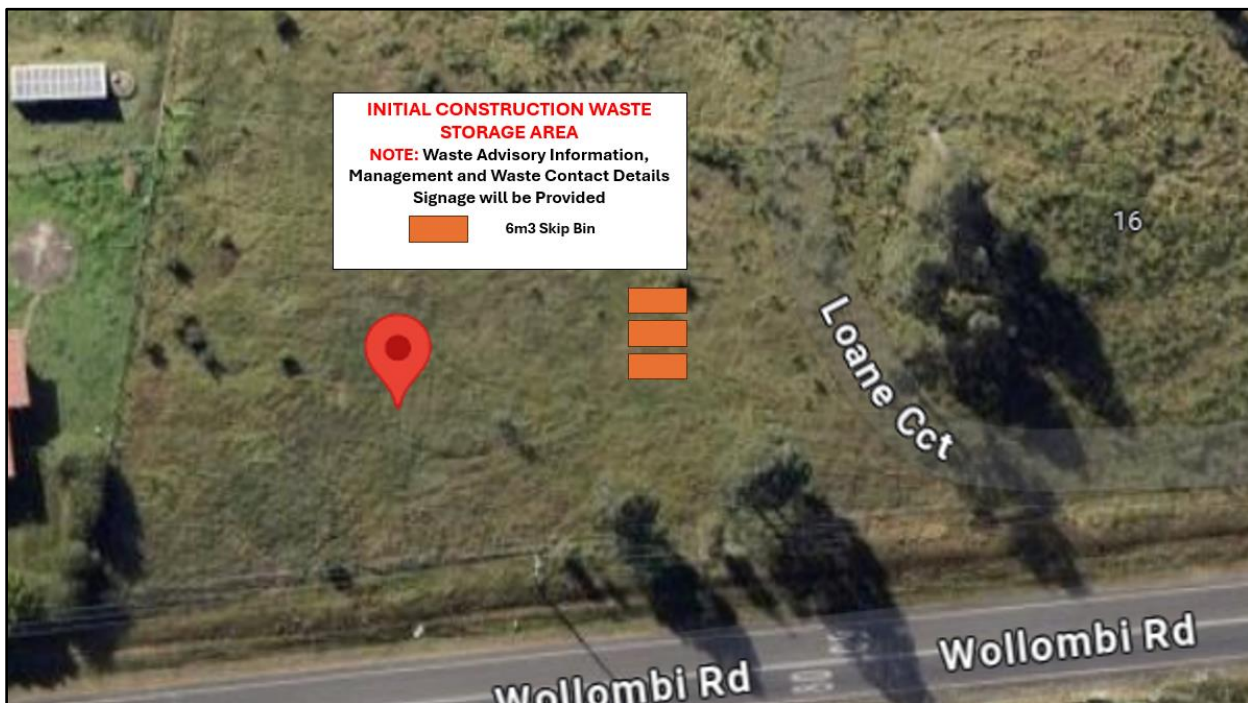


Figure 4: Indicative Initial Construction Waste Storage Area

Construction Stage

Construction Works

The following measures shall be considered during the construction stage in order to save resources and minimise waste:

- Purchasing Policy – i.e., ordering the right quantities of materials and prefabrication of materials where possible;
- Minimising site disturbance, limiting unnecessary excavation;
- Careful source separation of off-cuts to facilitate re-use, resale, or efficient recycling; and
- Co-ordination/sequencing of various trades.

Wastage Types and Handling

Waste volumes produced by construction stages are estimated in the following **Table 1**.

Where possible, materials shall be reused or recycled, with disposal being the last resort. The destination of all recycled and disposed material shall be announced upon selecting the waste collectors and recyclers.

The arrangements for all reused, recycled and disposed waste shall be tracked and recorded, and all receipts shall be held on-site.

It is noted that the quantities of materials detailed in this section are estimates only, based on current industry standards and quantity analysis, and may vary due to the prevailing nature of construction constraints, weather conditions, and any other unforeseeable activities which are beyond the control of the developer, including but not being limited to theft, accidents, and other acts of misadventure. Notwithstanding any of the above, the developer will provide Council with all details in relation to any major variations in this regard.

Construction Phase

If sound construction management practices are in place, then waste volumes should be minimised with the majority of this waste being recyclable.

Table 1: Estimated Volumes of Construction Waste and Recycling Options

Materials on Site	Waste Estimate-Volume	On-Site Reuse	Off-Site Recycling	Off-Site Disposal
Excavated Material	-	-	-	See Table 2
Garden Organics	-	-	-	See Table 2
Bricks	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tiles	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Concrete	4.3 tonnes	Yes <i>Re-use for filling, levelling or road base</i>	Yes See Table 2	No
Timber	3 tonnes	Yes Treated – <i>Re-use as formwork, bridging, blocking and propping</i> Untreated – <i>Re-use as floorboards, fencing, furniture or mulch</i>	Yes See Table 2	No
Plasterboard	1.7 tonnes	Yes <i>Re-use for landscaping</i>	Yes See Table 2	No
Metals	5.5 tonnes	Yes	Yes See Table 2	No
Other - Residual	2 tonne	No	No	See Table 2

Table 2 below details waste facilities within 50 kilometres of the site that accept various types of construction and demolition waste that may be generated from the worksite.

Table 2: Example Construction Waste Disposal Facilities within 50km of the site.

Facility Name	Facility Address	Materials Accepted
<p align="center">Central Waste Station</p>	<p align="center">8 Styles Street, Kurri Kurri, NSW</p>	<p>Aluminium, Asphalt & Bitumen, Bricks, Cardboard, Carpet & Rugs, Carpet Underlay, Ceramics, Chemical Drums, Compressors, Concrete, Copper, Cork Flooring, Corrugated Iron, Cylinders, Electrical Cables, Fibro – Non Asbestos, Gas Bottles, Industrial Machinery, Iron & Steel, Mattresses, MDF, Masonite & Villaboard, Office Furniture, Pallets (Wood & Plastic), Paper, Particleboard, Plasterboard, Plastic Scraps, Rubber Conveyor Belt, Sand, Shop Fittings, Solid Fill, Timber (Untreated), Whitegoods</p>
<p align="center">Cleanaway</p>	<p align="center">15 Canavan Drive, Beresfield, NSW</p>	<p>Bricks, Cardboard, Concrete, Paper, Sand, Solid Fill – Soil, Timber – Untreated, Tyres</p>
<p align="center">Bingo Industries Recycling Centre</p>	<p align="center">29 Laverick Avenue, Tomago, NSW</p>	<p>Aluminium, Asphalt & Bitumen, Bricks, Cardboard, Carpet & Rugs, Carpet Underlay, Ceramics, Compressors, Concrete, Copper, Corrugate Iron, Fibro – Non Asbestos, Filter Cake, Foundry Sand, Garden Cuttings, Glass Sheets, Industrial Machinery, Iron & Steel, Lead, Mattresses, MDF, Masonite & Villaboard, Other Metals, Pallets (Plastic & Wood), Paper, Particleboard, Plasterboard, Plastic Scraps, Polystyrene Foam, Rubber Conveyor Belt, Sand, Shop Fittings, Timber (Untreated), Tyres</p>

Table 2 (continued): Example Construction and Demolition Waste Disposal Facilities within 50km of the site.

Facility Name	Facility Address	Materials Accepted
Benedict Recycling	1A McIntosh Drive, Mayfield West, NSW	Aluminium, Asphalt & Bitumen, Bricks, Cardboard, Ceramics, Concrete, Containers & Packaging, Copper, Corrugated Iron, Cylinders, Electrical Cables, Fibro Non – Asbestos, Foundry Sand, Garden Cuttings, Glass Sheets, Iron & Steel, Lead, Mattresses, Office Furniture, Pallets (Plastic & Wood), Paper, Particleboard, Plasterboard, Plastic Scraps, Sand, Shop Fittings, Soft Plastics, Solid Fill – Soil, Timber (Untreated), Tyres
SCE Recycling	Ingall Street, Mayfield, NSW	Asphalt & Bitumen, Bricks, Ceramics, Concrete, Sand
A.M.S Recycling	475-535 Pacific Highway, Crangan Bay, NSW	Concrete

On-Going Waste Management, Storage and Collection

The proposed development includes the construction of a 92-place childcare centre development.

Waste Generation

Waste Allocation for Overall Development

Table 3 details expected waste generation rates for childcare centre developments as adopted and advised by Council. These rates will guide the minimum number of bins required to efficiently service the site.

Table 3: Expected Waste and Recycling Generation Rates for Childcare Centres

Premises Type	General Landfill Waste	Paper, Cardboard and Commingled Recycling
Childcare Centre	19L/ 1x Child / 1x Week	15L/ 1x Child/ 1x Week

Waste Generation within Overall Development

The total capacity of the Childcare Centre is 92 children. The following **Table 4** shows the estimated volumes of general waste and recycling for the development.

Table 4: Estimated Volumes of General Waste and Recycling for the Development

Waste Type	WASTE GENERATION RATES	Total Waste per Week	Services per Week	Minimum Bins Required
	According to Maitland Council Litres of Space / Children / per week			240L
General Landfill Waste (including food)	19L x 82 Children x 1 week	1,748L	2	4
Recycling	15L x 82 Children x 1 week	1,380L	2	3

Based on the total waste generated by the development, the following combination of bins should be provided:

Ground Floor Level Waste Storage Area:

- 4 x 240L General Waste MGBs – collected and emptied twice a week.
- 3 x 240L Recycling waste MGBs – collected and emptied twice a week.

The following **Table 5** contains the indicative bin sizes outlined in the NSW EPA Better Practice Guide for Resource Recovery (2019), for the MGBs mentioned above.

Table 5: NSW EPA Better Practice Guide Measurements for the Required MGBs.

Size	Height (mm)	Width (mm)	Depth (mm)
240L	1,080	580	735

Recycling	Garbage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ All recycling. ✓ Steel, tin, aluminium cans, empty aerosols. ✓ Clear, brown, green glass bottles / jars (rinsed, no lids). ✓ Plastic bottles, soft drink bottles, containers (rinsed, no lids). ✓ Carboard boxes, milk, juice cartons. ✓ Newspapers, magazines, office paper, junk mail, window envelopes. ✓ Council provided compostable caddy liner. ✗ Plastic bags, light bulbs, mirrors, drinking glasses, general and food waste, ceramics, crockery, foam, ovenware, polystyrene, waxed cardboard boxes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ General waste. ✓ Plastic bags. ✓ Packets, wrappers, cling wrap, bubble wrap. ✓ Nappies, sanitary waste, (wrapped tightly, stored in a well-sealed bag). ✓ Animal faeces, bedding, and kitty litter. ✓ Foam, polythene, and polystyrene. ✓ Light bulbs, mirrors, ceramics, cookware, drinking glasses. ✓ Contents of your vacuum cleaner, cotton wool, buds and cigarette <u>ends</u>. ✗ Building materials, syringes, oil or paint, gas bottles, hazardous or chemical waste. ✗ Medical waste: (speak to your doctor / pharmacy).

Figure 5: Guidelines for Waste Placement within the MGBs

Signage

Appropriate colour coded signage will be provided in the bin storage room. These will be displayed in a prominent position to assist staff when depositing their waste. In particular, signage will include educational material from the contracted private waste service provider and/or NSW EPA and address items that are acceptable or not acceptable based on the requirements.

An example of signage in the bin storage room area are as follows.



Figure 6: NSW EPA Waste and Recycling Signage (© NSW EPA 2024)

The scaled diagram **Figure 7** on page 17 shows a dedicated waste storage area on the ground floor level of the development. It has been determined that 4 x 240L General Waste MGBs and 3 x 240L Recyclable MGBs will be collected twice weekly by a private waste service provider. Due to the composition and nature of childcare general waste, a twice weekly collection schedule is recommended to reduce the risk of health impacts emanating from the waste. **Figure 7** also shows that the waste storage area is designed to store an additional general waste bin and an additional recycling bin to future proof the development should the service ever need to be increased.

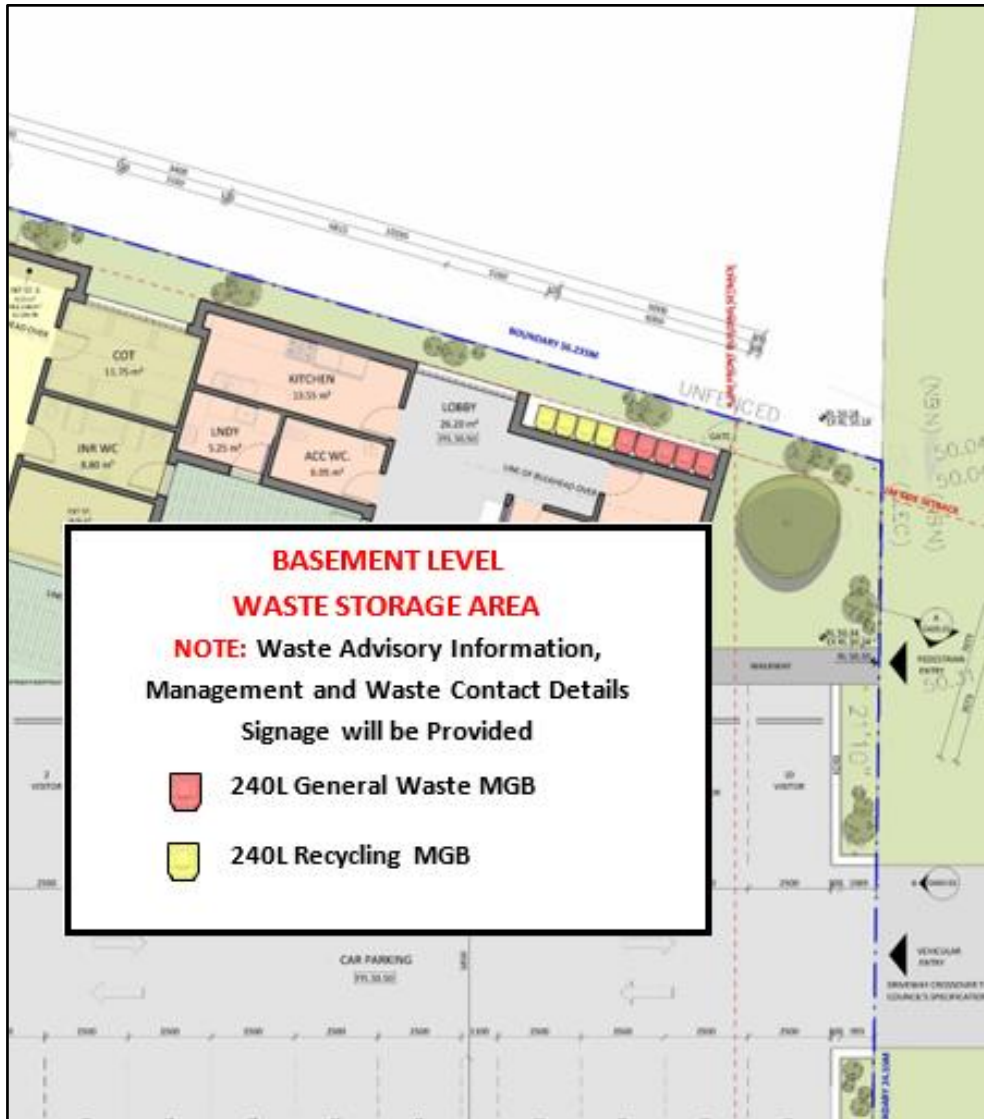


Figure 7: Scaled Diagram of Waste Storage Area

Further Waste Reduction

This waste management plan is aimed at complying with Council requirements. Further opportunities for waste minimisation and recycling should be examined, particularly when the site is operational. The NSW EPA has advice on waste minimisation for childcare centres (Appendix B). Adopting the waste minimisation advice outlined in Appendix B and ensuring that the waste storage area is hygienically maintained, total bin numbers and associated waste service charges may be able to be reduced.

Waste Collection

All commercial waste services and recycling services will be provided by a licensed private waste collection contractor.

The Proprietors of the Childcare Centre will enter into a Service Level Agreement with the waste and recycling contractor in relation to the provision of both waste and recycling services to the development, and the manner in which they will be provided.

Bins will be emptied via a Wheel-Out Wheel-Back service along the front kerb area of the site. Waste collection vehicles will park directly outside of the site along the Loane Circuit frontage. Collection staff will have access to the gate along the side access path and access the bins directly from the waste storage area, wheel them to the collection vehicle to be emptied, and then wheel the empty bins to be stored back in the waste storage area. This arrangement avoids having private bins presented on the public kerbside. **Figure 8** shows a typical rear-loading waste collection vehicle used by private waste service providers.

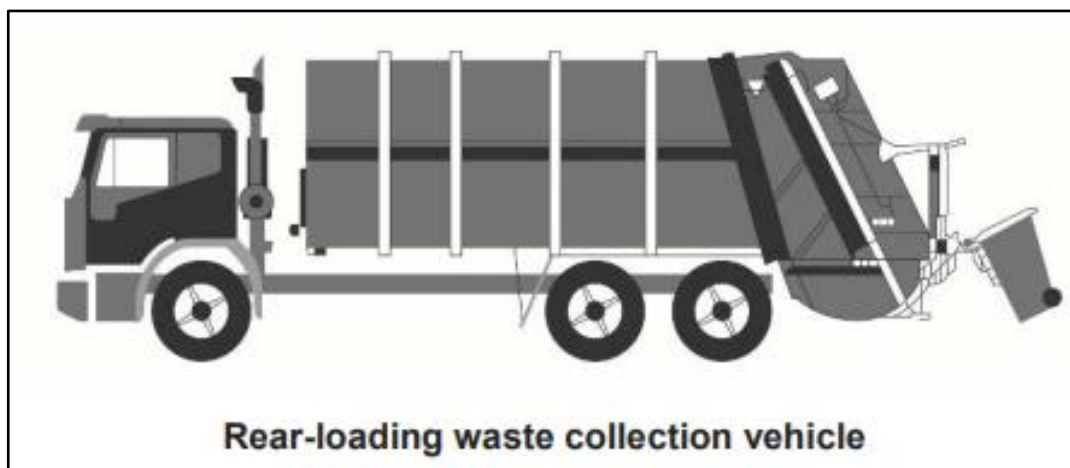


Figure 8: Typical Rear-loading Waste Collection Vehicle

Amenity

Noise

The only noise generated from the waste management at the property will be that of the waste being collected, any other noise related to the waste management will be kept to a minimum.

Ventilation

All waste storage areas will be ventilated to Council's specification.

Security/Communication Strategy

All MGBs will be secured within the waste storage area.

All staff will receive detailed documentation detailing all necessary requirements for safe waste management and handling including all relevant contact information.

Cleaning Facilities

The childcare operators are responsible for keeping the MGBs clean and they will inspect the MGBs immediately after collection and clean any debris as required.

The waste bin storage area will have

- Impervious coated/treated ground surface, ensuring the ground is graded to the sewer (100 mm diameter) floor drain;
- Tap and hose (hose cock must be protected from the waste containers) for use of cleaning the MGBs and waste area: and

The childcare operators will inspect the bin storage at time of collection to ensure it is free from loose refuse and debris. The floor drain and hose fitting located in the bin storage area will allow caretakers to efficiently clean the area. Course debris will be collected in the floor drain to allow for collection and appropriate disposal.

Prevention of Vermin

The staff will be advised to not overfill the bins so that the lids are closed at all times. It is suggested to place rat traps in the corners of the waste storage areas.

Miscellaneous

Communal Composting Facility

The childcare operators may wish to engage in composting activities as part of their sustainable programme and education.

Green Waste

No formal green waste service will be provided to the building. All green waste will be disposed of through the gardening contracts appointed by the Proprietor. It will be the responsibility of the Proprietors of the Childcare Centre to ensure that all green waste is removed from the complex in an appropriate manner.

Bulky Hard Waste

The proprietor will arrange the collection of any bulky waste directly with a contractor.

E-Waste

Recyclable electronic goods include batteries, equipment containing printed circuit boards, computers, televisions, fluorescent tubes and smoke detectors. E-Waste will be placed in impermeable surface containers and collected by a registered E-Waste Re-Processor as required.

Appendix A – CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WASTE MANAGEMENT REGISTER

Date/ Time	Bin Type	Waste Stream	Amount/ Volume	Mode of Transport	Receival Facility	Signature/ Receipt Number



Appendix B – NSW EPA BinTrim reducing business waste – Preschools and childcare centres



Reducing business waste – Preschools and childcare centres

How to halve your waste

Food waste fills almost 30% of the average waste bin of a typical childcare centre or preschool. Paper, cardboard and plastic occupy at least another 25%¹. That means over half the contents of the bin could be recovered instead of going to landfill.

In NSW, millions of dollars-worth of food is thrown away each month, while 100,000 people go hungry, a quarter of them children. We can make simple changes that can save time, save money, help others and stop edible food going to landfill. Businesses in NSW could recover an additional 140,529 tonnes of food waste or prevent 281 million meals from going to landfill each year².

Fifty-three per cent of businesses agree that efficient waste and recycling gives them a competitive edge³.

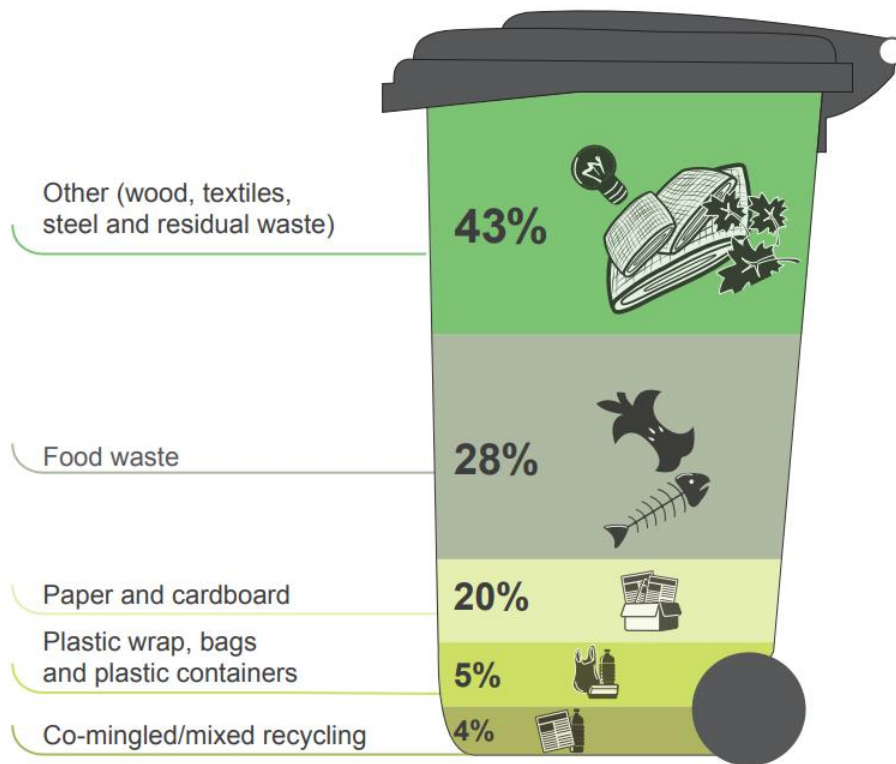
Forty per cent of businesses believe that being able to tell customers and clients that they recycle as much as possible helps them win and retain business³.



Quick fact

Each year a typical childcare centre or preschool generates up to 7.25m³ of waste per employee or 0.26m³ of waste for every 1m² of floor space¹.

Contents of a typical waste bin in a preschool or childcare centre



Typical waste profile of a preschool or childcare centre (% weight of waste generated)¹



Want to save on waste?

Join 20,000 businesses already recycling more with the EPA's Bin Trim Program. Get free advice and support to waste less and recycle more. Get up to \$50,000 back on recycling equipment. [Find a Bin Trim assessor online.](#)



What you can do

Avoid – how can you do it?

- Encourage parents and children to bring reusable containers for lunch and snack items.
- Encourage children to use reusable drink bottles. Offer to refill drink bottles when required.
- Use alternatives to paper towels in bathrooms.
- Encourage children to eat healthy fruit and vegetables rather than packaged foods.
- Improve catering stock control by ordering exactly what is needed.
- Consider more frequent ordering of smaller quantities of fresh produce to minimise spoilage.
- Seek regular feedback on menu items and serving sizes. Adjust menu offerings to suit children's preferences and appetites.
- [Love Food Hate Waste](#) has easy-to-follow advice on how to reduce your business food waste.

Reduce – how can you improve on it?

- Use emails, websites and text messages to communicate with parents, instead of paper notices.
- Set your printer to print double sided.
- Buy in bulk to reduce the quantity of packaging.
- Buy detergents in bulk and decant into smaller containers.
- Keep your work and play areas clean, tidy, labelled and organised.
- Check the temperatures and the seals on fridges and freezers regularly to keep food fresher for longer. Maintain correct temperatures: fridge 3–4°C and freezer less than minus 18°C.
- Keep dry storage areas dry and clean.
- Rotate stock – maintain a first-in, first-out system.
- Check food labels regularly: 'use-by' and 'best-by' dates
- Consult your local council Environmental Health Officer or the [NSW Food Authority](#) for specific advice on food storage techniques to avoid spoilage and preserve food-safe conditions.

Reuse – how can you use it again?

- Reuse plastic bottles, cardboard rolls, paper and boxes for craft activities.
- Encourage children to come up with ideas to reuse waste products and packaging.
- Reuse large cardboard boxes for storage.

Recycle – how can you do more?

- Ask your waste/recycling service provider how they can help you to recycle more. Many have services to educate staff, parents and children and also signage to support your recycling program.
- Set up a bin separation system for the kitchen and classroom areas.
- Use compost bins or large in-vessel composters to process food organics on site. This not only reduces the volume of waste but also creates a useful soil enhancer (compost).



Illawarra Area Childcare reduces food waste

Across its 11 Early Childhood Education and Care centres, Illawarra Area Childcare stopped 8 tonnes a year of food waste from going to landfill.

The group received an EPA [Bin Trim rebate](#) to help purchase commercial worm farms, compost bins and small food separation bins.

The compost bins and worm farms provide a unique learning opportunity for both the staff and children at the centres.

Children were appointed to Recycling Rangers, Compost Commandoes, Worm Warriors and Garden Gnomes to help look after the system. [Join Bin Trim now.](#)



- Use worm farms (or vermiculture systems) as a fun way for children to get involved in ‘recycling’ their organic fruit and vegetable scraps.
- Create a vegetable garden and use the compost, worm liquid or worm castings to enhance the soil.
- Organise for food waste to be collected by a commercial contractor for transport to a processing facility.
- Collect all soft plastics and take them to [REDcycle](#) for recycling
- Recycle more packaging materials.
- Make sure any staff, contractors, caterers and cleaners follow your recycling program and that they put materials in the correct bins.
- Install clear [recycling signs](#) in the bin room, staff areas, stock rooms, and in the kitchen.
- Keep bins and bin rooms clean and uncluttered.
- You are responsible for making sure your waste is transported to a facility that is lawfully able to accept that type of waste. Make sure you understand your [responsibilities under the law](#).

What else can you do?

- Gain commitment from your senior managers and catering staff to reduce waste and increase recycling.
- Appoint a staff champion to drive your waste reduction and recycling program.
- Appoint student recycling champions or monitors.
- Get the children involved in [regularly checking](#) the amount and type of waste that is in the waste and recycling bins.
- Incorporate recycling, composting and gardening into the education program.
- Work with your staff, parents and children to put together a plan to improve your waste and recycling.
- Reward staff, parents and children for reducing waste, recycling more and using the correct bins.

How can you get more information?

Contact the EPA Business Recycling Unit, Waste and Resource Recovery. Phone: 131 555 | Email: info@environment.nsw.gov.au

References

¹EPA (unpub.), ‘Final Report and Attachments: Industry Specific Data Analysis of Bin Trim Round 1, 2016’, Environment Protection Authority, Sydney.

²EPA 2015, *Disposal-based Audit Commercial and Industrial Waste Stream in the Regulated Areas of New South Wales – Main Report*, NSW Environment Protection Authority, Sydney (www.epa.nsw.gov.au/resources/warrlocal/150209-disposal-audit.pdf).

³EPA 2016, *Social Research on Small to Medium Enterprises (SME) Waste and Recycling: Summary Benchmark Study*, NSW Environment Protection Authority, Sydney (www.epa.nsw.gov.au/resources/waste/small-medium-business-recycling-research-160139.pdf)



Worm farms save tonnes at early learning centres

Guardian Early Learning Centres in Sydney have saved 5 tonnes of food waste from going to landfill each year. With assistance from an EPA [Bin Trim rebate](#), worm farms were installed at 10 care centres. [Join Bin Trim now](#).



Find a recycler

Visit BusinessRecycling.com.au or phone the Business Recycling Hotline on 1300 763 768 to find a recycling service to suit your business. Use the Planet Ark resource on [choosing the right recycler](#).

Photos

page 1: Wallaroo Children’s Centre, Nathaniel Marsh, TVU Productions; page 2: Wallaroo Children’s Centre, Nathaniel Marsh, TVU Productions; page 3: Wallaroo Children’s Centre, Nathaniel Marsh, TVU Productions; page 4: Shutterstock image

Environment Protection Authority
 Email: info@environment.nsw.gov.au
 Website: www.environment.nsw.gov.au
 ISBN 978-1-76039-631-2 | EPA 2016/0774
 March 2017



Appendix C – ARCHITECTURAL PLANS

DRAFT
DRAWING NOT FOR FINAL ISSUE
09 JUL 2024

IMAGE TO BE UPDATED



ARTIST'S IMPRESSION

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS LIST - DA			
SHEET NUMBER	CD/DA PAGE	SHEET NAME	CURRENT ISSUE DATE
DA00.00	CD/DA PAGE		09/07/2024
DA00.01	SITE PLAN		09/07/2024
DA00.02	GROUND LEVEL PLAN		09/07/2024
DA00.03	AREA CALCULATIONS		09/07/2024
DA00.04	EXTERNAL RELATIONS		09/07/2024
DA00.05	SECTIONS & EXTERNAL FINISHES		09/07/2024
DA00.06	SCREENS/SHEDS & VENTILATION		09/07/2024
DA00.07	OUTDOOR PLAY AREA/ADAPTIVE CALCULATIONS		09/07/2024

PROJECT: 15 LOANE CIRCUIT, FARLEY, NSW 2320
 ARCHITECT: S. PINGALA
 DRAWING DATE: 09/07/2024
 DRAWING NO: DA00.00
 SHEET NO: 01
 PROJECT NO: 24750

NOTES:
 1. THIS DRAWING IS A PRELIMINARY DESIGN AND IS NOT TO BE USED FOR CONSTRUCTION.
 2. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE TO FACE UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.
 3. REFER TO THE ARCHITECT'S SPECIFICATIONS FOR MATERIALS AND FINISHES.
 4. REFER TO THE CIVIL ENGINEER'S DRAWINGS FOR SITE AND UTILITY INFORMATION.

CLIENT: S. PINGALA



PROJECT: 15 LOANE CIRCUIT, FARLEY, NSW 2320
 ARCHITECT: S. PINGALA
 DRAWING DATE: 09/07/2024
 DRAWING NO: DA00.00
 SHEET NO: 01
 PROJECT NO: 24750

PROJECT: CHILD CARE CENTRE

PROJECT NUMBER: 15 LOANE CIRCUIT, FARLEY, NSW 2320

SHEET NUMBER: COVER PAGE

TABLES FOR DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION
 Project Number: 24750
 Sheet No: DA00.00
 Date: 09/07/2024

Scale: A1
 Drawing No: N1'S
 Drawing Date: 09/07/2024

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

