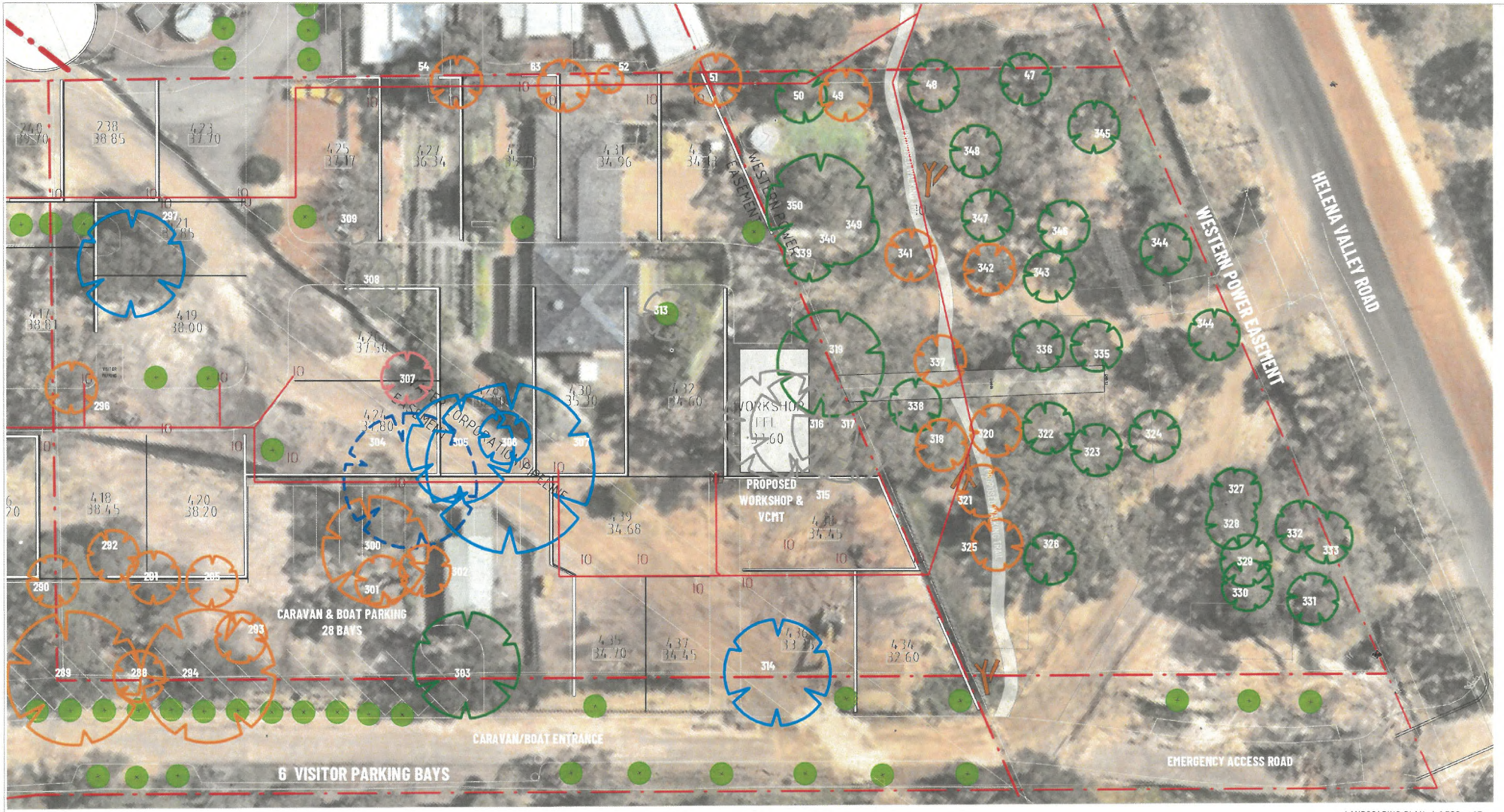


LANDSCAPING PLAN | 1:500 @A3

PLANTING & TREE RETENTION LEGEND

EXISTING TREE LEGEND

- TREES TO BE RETAINED
- NATIVE TREES TO BE REMOVED DUE TO PROPOSED WORKS
  12 x WA CORYMBIA CALOPHYLLA TO BE REMOVED
  10 x EASTERN STATES EUCALYPTS
- NON NATIVE TREES (FRUIT TREES) TO BE REMOVED
- NATIVE TREES TO BE REMOVED/REMOVED BY WATERCORP
- NATIVE TREES DAMAGED BY WATERCORP
- NATIVE TREES TO BE REMOVED DUE TO DIEBACK

- NEW TREES
  33 x WA NATIVE MEDIUM TO HIGH TREES TO BE PLANTED
- RETAINING WALLS
- PROPOSED SEWER

Shire of Mundaring
Approved Landscape / Revegetation Plan
Signed: HaenBell
Date: 20/1/26 Ref: HE 5.2460

REVEGETATION PLAN FOR WESTERN POWER EASEMENT

GROUND PREPARATION
THE SITE IS GENERALLY WELL COMPACTED. WITH NUMEROUS PATHS AND DRIVEWAYS, SO ONCE THE PILES OF SOIL AND MULCH ARE TO BE REMOVED (WITH THE MULCH STORED FOR FUTURE USE).
AREA NO CLOSER THAN 5 METRE FROM EACH TREE TRUCK ARE TO BE RIPPED TO A DEPTH OF 500MM ALONG THE CONTOURS OF THE SITE AT 300MM CENTRES.
EXISTING FELLED TREES LOGS AND HABITAT LOGS TO BE PLACED THROUGHOUT THE SITES AWAY FROM PATHS AND VEHICLE ACCESS TRACKS.
SPREADING OF EXISTING SITE MULCH TO A MAXIMUM DEPTH OF 100MM IS TO OCCUR BEFORE PLANTING TO REDUCE DAMAGE TO NEW PLANTS.

WINTER PLANTING
A COMBINATION OF LOW GROWING PLANTS LOCAL TO THE AREA (FORRESTDALE SOIL TYPE) AND PURCHASED FROM TRILLION TREES TO BE PLANTED IN WINTER MONTHS. SPACINGS AT 3 METRES PER M2.
TREES TO BE PLANTED AT 10 METRE CENTRES , ALLOWING FOR EXISTING TREES AND TO INCLUDE BANKSIA GRANDIS AND ATTENUATA, EUCALYPTUS MARGINATA AND CORYMBIA CALLOPHYLLA.

MAINTENANCE AND WATERING
FIRST SUMMER AFTER PLANTING, STARTING ONCE EVERY 2 WEEKS UPON COMMENCEMENT OF WARM TO HOT WEATHER, WATERING OF UP TO 5 LITRE PER PLANT WILL BE REQUIRED TO ENSURE GOOD SURVIVAL.
THE SECOND SUMMER AND BEYOND WILL NOT REQUIRE FURTHER WATERING.
EVERY YEAR SUBSEQUENTLY, HAND PULLING OR SPRAY WEEDS WITH THE CORRECT HERBICIDE BEFORE THEY SEED IS RECOMMENDED..

LANDSCAPE PLAN - AERIAL
PREPARED FOR HELENA VALLEY LIFESTYLE VILLAGE
15.01.2026
A3.01 REV D

LANDSCAPING PLAN | 1:500 @A3

PLANTING & TREE RETENTION LEGEND

EXISTING TREE LEGEND

- TREES TO BE RETAINED
- NATIVE TREES TO BE REMOVED DUE TO PROPOSED WORKS
  12 x WA CORYMBIA CALOPHYLLA TO BE REMOVED
  10 x EASTERN STATES EUCALYPTS
- NON NATIVE TREES (FRUIT TREES) TO BE REMOVED
- NATIVE TREES TO BE REMOVED/REMOVED BY WATERCORP
- NATIVE TREES DAMAGED BY WATERCORP
- NATIVE TREES TO BE REMOVED DUE TO DIEBACK

- LANDSCAPED VERGES
- NEW TREES
  33 x WA NATIVE MEDIUM TO HIGH TREES TO BE PLANTED
- *GROUND LEVEL HABITAT HOLLOW LOGS*
- RETAINING WALLS
- PROPOSED SEWER

- **ZONE 1** - APPROX 250 PLANTS
- **ZONE 2** - APPROX 150 PLANTS
- **ZONE 3** - APPROX 100 PLANTS
- **ZONE 4** - NO PLANTING
  SUBSURFACE DRAINAGE CELLS & ACCESS ROAD IN THIS AREA.

COVERAGE IN ZONES
- APPROX 50% SUITABLE GROUND TO PLANT

- USING A SELECTION FROM THE RANGE DESCRIBED OF 50% <1M SPEAD, 25% 1-2M & 25% 2-3m SPREAD

NOTES
- REFER TO TREE SURVEY FOR SPECIES & RETENTION INFORMATION
- FINAL PLANTING TO LANDSCAPED VERGES TO BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH SPECIES INDICATED ON DWG A3.03

REVEGETATION PLAN FOR WESTERN POWER EASEMENT

GROUND PREPARATION
THE SITE IS GENERALLY WELL COMPACTED. WITH NUMEROUS PATHS AND DRIVEWAYS, SO ONCE THE PILES OF SOIL AND MULCH ARE TO BE REMOVED (WITH THE MULCH STORED FOR FUTURE USE).
AREA NO CLOSER THAN 5 METRE FROM EACH TREE TRUCK ARE TO BE RIPPED TO A DEPTH OF 500MM ALONG THE CONTOURS OF THE SITE AT 300MM CENTRES.
EXISTING FELLED TREES LOGS AND HABITAT LOGS TO BE PLACED THROUGHOUT THE SITES AWAY FROM PATHS AND VEHICLE ACCESS TRACKS.
SPREADING OF EXISTING SITE MULCH TO A MAXIMUM DEPTH OF 100MM IS TO OCCUR BEFORE PLANTING TO REDUCE DAMAGE TO NEW PLANTS.

WINTER PLANTING
A COMBINATION OF LOW GROWING PLANTS LOCAL TO THE AREA (FORRESTDALE SOIL TYPE) AND PURCHASED FROM TRILLION TREES TO BE PLANTED IN WINTER MONTHS. SPACINGS AT 3 METRES PER M2.
TREES TO BE PLANTED AT 10 METRE CENTRES , ALLOWING FOR EXISTING TREES AND TO INCLUDE BANKSIA GRANDIS AND ATTENUATA, EUCALYPTUS MARGINATA AND CORYMBIA CALLOPHYLLA.

MAINTENANCE AND WATERING
FIRST SUMMER AFTER PLANTING, STARTING ONCE EVERY 2 WEEKS UPON COMMENCEMENT OF WARM TO HOT WEATHER, WATERING OF UP TO 5 LITRE PER PLANT WILL BE REQUIRED TO ENSURE GOOD SURVIVAL.
THE SECOND SUMMER AND BEYOND WILL NOT REQUIRE FURTHER WATERING.
EVERY YEAR SUBSEQUENTLY, HAND PULLING OR SPRAY WEEDS WITH THE CORRECT HERBICIDE BEFORE THEY SEED IS RECOMMENDED,.

LANDSCAPE PLAN - AERIAL OMITTED
PREPARED FOR HELENA VALLEY LIFESTYLE VILLAGE
15.01.2026
A3.02 REV D

HELENA VALLEY SPECIES LIST

NEW TREE LIST - ALL AREAS	Mature Size	Location/Spacing	Stock Size
	Spacing to be 10m in Revegetation Easement Area and installed at tubestock size.		
Banksia attenuata	8m	6m	Tubestock
Banksia grandis	15m	6m	Tubestock
Corymbia Callophylla	15m	6m	Tubestock
Eucalyptus marginata	10m	6m	Tubestock
Eucalyptus wandoo	12m	6m	Tubestock
Street Trees			
Corymbia ficifolia (grafted) - Orange Splendour	4m		35 Litre
Agonis flexuosa 'Burgundy'	6m		35 Litre
Eucalyptus 'platypus'	5m		35 Litre
PLANT LIST - MAIN LANDSCAPING AREA	**Mature Size**	**Location/Spacing**	**Stock Size**
SMALL SHRUBS	Unless otherwise stated Spacings - 1 per m2		
Anigozanthus manglesii, viridis	1m	2 per m2	14cm
Dianella revoluta	0.4m	3 per m2	14cm
Hakea lissocarpha	2m	2 per m2	Tubestock
Hemiandrea pungens	0.3m	2 per m2	13cm
Hibbertia hypericoides	0.5	2 per m2	13cm
Hypocalymma robustum	1m	1 per m2	13cm
Patersonia occidentalis	0.3m	3 per m2	13cm
Verticordia plumosa, densiflora	1m	1 per m2	13cm
MEDIUM SHRUBS	**Mature Size**	**Location/Spacing**	**Stock Size**
Acacia alata, dentifera, lasiocarpa	1-2m	1 per m2	Tubestock
Beaufortia squarrosa	2m	.4 per m2	Tubestock
Calothamnus hirsutus, quadrifidus, sanguineus	1.5m	.5 per m2	14cm
Darwinia citriodora	1m	1 per m2	14cm
Hakea lissocorpha	2m	.5 per m2	Tubestock
Melaleuca radula	1-3m	.5 per m2	Tubestock
Verticordia plumosa, densiflora	1m	1 per m2	13cm
PLANT LIST - REVEGETATION AREA (WESTERN POWER EASEMENT)	**Mature Size**	**Location/Spacing**	**Stock Size**
Acacia alata, dentifera, lasiocarpa	1-2m	1 per m2	Tubestock
Beaufortia squarrosa	2m	.4 per m2	Tubestock
Darwinia citriodora	1m	.5 per m2	Tubestock
Hakea lissocorpha	2m	.5 per m2	Tubestock
Melaleuca radula	1-3m	.5 per m2	Tubestock
Hakea lissocarpha	2m	.5 per m2	Tubestock
Hemiandrea pungens	0.3m	2 per m2	13cm
Hibbertia hypericoides	0.5	2 per m2	13cm
Hypocalymma robustum	1m	1 per m2	13cm
Patersonia occidentalis	0.3m	3 per m2	13cm
Verticordia plumosa, densiflora	1m	7 per m2	Tubestock

EARTHCARE LANDSCAPES

November 2025 – V3

Tree Management Report for Helena Valley Lifestyle Resort – Stage 10

1.1 Introduction

The purpose of this report is to provide guidance on the management, protection, and maintenance of existing eucalyptus trees within the residential subdivision. The report outlines best practices for tree protection during civil and construction works, evaluation of current tree condition, and future management options.

The brief from the client Helena Valley Resort was to conduct a visual review of all trees located both within the development area and trees located within the Stage 10 development area, that includes works by Water Corporation and a larger to land adjacent to Helena Valley Road allocated to Western Power easement area.

The most significant factor that has led to a reduction in proposed retained trees is the need to install a 3-metre-deep sewer line and retaining walls to address the sloping site for new house construction.

After the initial visual inspection by the landscape consultant, trees were marked on a plan and then surveyed by the project surveyor with most trees numbered and additional numbering collected via satellite photo.

The survey scope included:

- Identification of trees species
- Identification of trees suitable for retention
- Measurement of height and canopy (as identified by the site plan)
- Current health and structural condition of the trees
- Retention value – including any hollows noticed.

The attached table provides an overview of each tree and its proposed retention or removal.

1.2 Current Condition Evaluation

Helena Valley Resort engaged Richard Hammond Architects with their team of landscape professionals and Earthcare Landscapes to assess the health, structural integrity, and life expectancy of existing trees at Helena Valley Western Australia.

Earthcare Landscapes has over 35 years' experience in construction of landscapes, many with major tree retention including Public Open Spaces, streetscaping, revegetation and bush regeneration throughout Western Australia. They have been awarded for numerous projects from 1997 onwards including Civic Design Award, Landscape Industry awards, national and state including works in significant treed environments such as Kings Park. Earthcare Landscapes also works closely with the Arbor Centre, who has over 40 years arboriculture experience and is higher proficient in the retention of urban trees.

The site evaluation included any signs of disease, pest infestation (mainly termites) or structural weaknesses that may pose risks to the trees or surrounding infrastructure.

1.3 Tree Protection and Management Plan:

Where trees can be retaining, the plan is to implement measures to protect the critical root zones (CRZ) of Corymbia and Eucalyptus trees during civil and construction works.

Provide guidelines for best practices in tunnelling, digging, and root pruning to minimize damage to tree roots during excavation for footpaths, roads, NBN cabling, power, water, sewer, building foundations, and envelopes.

Establish critical timeframes for conducting excavation activities to avoid disrupting the root systems of eucalyptus trees during sensitive growth periods. Allow for watering for all trees over a two year construction period and post construction period of 600 litres of water every week/2 weeks. Provide site management including signage, barriers and supervision of works including level 5 arborist to ensure all pruning and root excavation is done to comply with the Australian standard AS 4970–2025 Protection of Trees on Development Sites.

1.4 Root Zone Protection:

Define the critical root zone for each Corymbia and Eucalyptus tree based on species and size. Minimum protection zone of 6 metres from trunk of each tree. No parking or site works within this area.

Implement physical barriers or fencing around the CRZ to prevent soil compaction, root damage, and disturbance from construction activities. Where excavation is unavoidable prefer tunnelling 1.5-2m underground with supervision by level 5 arborist who will undertake any necessary assessment of surface roots and implement any required root pruning according to Australian standards.

Based on previous arborists advice (Paperbark Technologies) we have at times encroached on the root protection zone (ideal minimum of 3.1m) where less than one third of the root system has been affected and preserved the balance of the arterial root system and have been successful in retaining the trees long term.

This has been applied where the potential drop zone does not affect housing or high use areas within the village.

Currently there are only two trees we wish to retain that this method may apply to. We have previously injected susceptible trees post construction with arborist recommended doses to support tree recovery and longevity with encouraging success.

1.5 Tree Watering and Drip Zone Management:

Develop a watering schedule based on the water requirements of Corymbia and Eucalyptus trees and local climate conditions with special regard to wind load, alterations to local hydrology, soil wetting, additional summer watering depending on temperature and rainfall levels.

Install drip irrigation systems within the drip zone of each tree to ensure efficient water distribution directly to the root system.

Monitor soil moisture levels regularly and adjust watering frequencies as needed to maintain optimal conditions for tree health.

1.6 Maintenance and Pruning:

Schedule regular maintenance inspections to monitor the health and structural integrity of all existing Corymbia and Eucalyptus trees.

Conduct selective pruning to remove dead, diseased, or structurally weak branches, promoting overall tree health and stability.

Engage qualified tree surgeons to perform any necessary pruning or maintenance work to ensure compliance with Australian industry standards AS 4970-2025 Protection of Trees and Development Sites and safety protocols.

1.7 Specialist Advice and Ongoing Support:

The client is to engage Earthcare Landscapes and Paperbark Technologies to provide ongoing advice and support regarding the management and protection of all Corymbia and Eucalyptus trees to be retained within the subdivision.

The Guidelines for Protection of Trees in Development Zones (see appendix 5) provided by the Shire of Mundaring has been incorporated into this report and will be provided to contractors during the construction process.

1.8 Conclusion

In conclusion, the successful management of existing Corymbia and Eucalyptus trees within the residential subdivision of Helena Valley requires a comprehensive approach that prioritizes tree protection, ongoing maintenance, and collaboration between stakeholders. By implementing the recommended best practices outlined in this report, the longevity and health of existing eucalyptus trees can be preserved, enhancing the overall aesthetic and ecological value of the subdivision.

2. Future Tree Management Report

2.1 Introduction

Brief overview of the purpose and scope of the future report.

Explanation of the need for a comprehensive assessment of tree protection during civil works within the residential subdivision.

2.2 Methodology

Develop a methodology for assessing and implementing tree protection measures during civil works, including:

- Determination of minimum setback distances from eucalyptus trees to construction zones.
- Establishment of tree protection zones (TPZ) based on tree species, size, and health.
- Provision of specialist oversight by qualified arborists or arboriculture consultants for all construction activities near eucalyptus trees.
- Integration of industry best practices and relevant Australian standards for tree protection.

2.3 Stakeholder Engagement

Identify and engage with key stakeholders involved in the civil works and tree management process, including:

- Helena Valley Resort
- Richard Hammond Architects and Develop Engineering Consultants
- Construction contractors and sub-contractors
- Civil construction contractors
- Local council representatives
- Arborists and tree management experts
- Landscape construction team and consultant's.

Establish clear lines of communication and collaboration among stakeholders to ensure alignment with tree protection goals and objectives.

2.5 Communication Framework

Develop a communication framework to facilitate effective information sharing and coordination among stakeholders throughout the duration of the civil works.

Establish regular meetings, updates, and reporting mechanisms to keep stakeholders informed of project progress, tree protection measures, and any issues or concerns that arise.

2.6 Reporting Framework

Define the reporting requirements and formats for documenting tree protection efforts, monitoring results, and addressing any incidents or non-compliance with established protocols.

Implement a system for recording and reporting tree health assessments, maintenance activities, and compliance with regulatory standards. Documentation to be provided to client, architects and local government authorities in a timely manner and as agreed.

2.7 Conclusion

In summary, the importance of proactive tree protection measures during civil works within the lifestyle village at Helena Valley cannot be overemphasised. In order to best enable the ongoing health and benefits of the existing ecosystem and aesthetic benefits of the retention of a large number of existing Corimbia and Eucalyptus species within the site the tree management plan outlined herein needs to be followed. The outcomes include biodiversity, shade, shelter, wildlife habitat protection and aesthetic benefits.

Earthcare Landscapes emphasize the need for ongoing collaboration, communication, and compliance with established protocols to ensure the successful preservation of Corimbia and Eucalyptus trees and the surrounding environment.

The benefits of this approach can be seen in the existing lifestyle village where there are over 300 occupied homes to date and a large number of significant trees have been retained. Waterwise gardens have been used throughout in every home landscaping package and all common facility areas.

2.8 Recommendations for Further Action

The collaboration of all stakeholders will be required in order to provide recommendations for additional measures or actions to enhance tree protection and management efforts in future development phases or projects within the subdivision.

- Suggest areas for further research or evaluation to improve understanding of tree ecology, health, and management practices in Darling Scarp conditions.
- Investigate use of soil wetters and mycorrhizal fungi to assist with mitigating the effects of root pruning, excavation and heat island effects post construction.
- Utilise symbiotic planting to improve soil microbial and bacterial health and support tree health.
- Utilise water harvesting design techniques to promote long term tree health.

3. Helena Valley Tree Evaluation Report

3.1 Introduction

The purpose and scope of the tree evaluation report (attached) is to provide evidence for the rationale for retaining significant existing trees, and the reasons for removal of other trees.

There was a need for a detailed assessment of each Corymbia and Eucalyptus tree within the subdivision to determine its suitability for retention or removal. Earthcare Landscapes have undertaken a number of site visits and assessed trees based on a visual inspection and GPS location relative to the Detailed Site Plan.

- There are 25 home sites to be installed in the development area.
- There a total of 12 WA natives to be removed.
- We are planting 11 WA natives into lots as street trees in front of homes. None of these street trees are planted near essential services where the services may be compromised as out lots are serviced form the rear of the property. Because the land is a privately owned estate and not handed over to the shire for maintenance, any maintenance from any trees remains the responsibility of the land owner.
- A further 22 WA natives (total of 33 WA natives) are being planted in common landscape areas throughout the development area.
- The 25 home sites will have low to medium height waterwise gardens which are installed during construction prior to homeowners moving in.

3.2 Methodology

Describe the methodology used for evaluating the strengths and weaknesses of each tree, including:

- Criteria used to assess tree health, structural integrity, and habitat value.
- Process for conducting on-site inspections and documenting findings.

3.3 Tree Evaluation Table

Attached is a table listing the tree species found within the development area, including:

- Location of each tree within the site (referenced to site plan or aerial photo).
- Unique tree number for identification purposes.
- Tree species: Majority (over 90%) Corymbia calophylla, Eucalyptus marginata (one located on site), Eucalyptus camaldulensis/Misc (referred to as Eastern States Eucalypts.
- Priority for retention based on assessment findings and project requirements
- Habitat value assessment (e.g., nesting sites, biodiversity support).
- Provide an evaluation of each tree, highlighting its strengths, weaknesses, and any issues that may warrant removal:
- Structural integrity: Assess the stability of the tree's trunk, branches, and root system.

- Health condition: Identify signs of disease, pest infestation, or physiological stress.
- Habitat value: Evaluate the tree's ecological importance and contribution to local biodiversity. Local and non-local species.

3.4 Recommendations for Tree Retention and Removal

Outline recommendations for retaining existing site trees deemed suitable for preservation based on the evaluation findings:

- Implementing tree protection measures during construction to minimize disturbance to retained trees.
- Incorporating tree management strategies to enhance the long-term health and viability of retained trees.
- Provide recommendations for the removal of eucalyptus trees identified as posing significant risks or constraints to development:
- Justify the need for removal based on safety concerns, site constraints, or ecological considerations.
- Outline appropriate mitigation measures to offset the loss of removed trees, such as replanting or habitat creation including nesting boxes, retention of logs for wildlife, utilization of tree pruning's and logs for mulch.
- Engage with engineers and tree specialists to prepare a report on maximising design to utilise water harvesting techniques to enhance long term tree survival.

3.5 Conclusion

Summarize the key findings and recommendations of the tree evaluation report.

Emphasize the importance of balancing development objectives with the preservation of significant trees and ecological values within the subdivision.

REVEGETATION PLAN FOR WESTERN POWER EASEMENT.

With the majority of trees to be retained and several mainly non-native removed for a sewer line, the site is well positioned for a low maintenance, vegetated area, using local plant species and trees.

Ground Preparation.

The site is generally well compacted, with numerous paths and driveways, so once
The piles of soil and mulch are to be removed (with the mulch stored for future use).
Area no closer than 5 metre from each tree trunk are to be ripped to a depth of 500mm along the contours of the site at 300mm centres.
Existing felled trees logs and habitat logs to be placed throughout the sites away from paths and vehicle access tracks.
Spreading of existing site mulch to a maximum depth of 100mm is to occur before planting to reduce damage to new plants.

Winter Planting

A combination of low growing plants local to the area (Forestdale soil type) and purchased from Trillion trees to be planted in winter months. Spacings at 3 metres per m2.
Trees to be planted at 10 metre centres , allowing for existing trees and to include Banksia Grandis and Attenuata, Eucalyptus marginata and Corymbia callophylla.

Maintenance and watering

First and second summer after planting, starting once every 2 weeks upon commencement of warm to hot weather, watering of up to 5 litre per plant will be required to ensure good survival.
Every year subsequently, hand pulling or spray weeds with the correct herbicide before they seed is recommended.

Constraints

The easement planting area is constrained by the installation of sub surface stormwater cells required to support the stormwater system of the village. No planting is designated for these areas as the roots will infiltrate the system and diminish the effectiveness of the cells and eventually compromise the structural integrity of the system over time.

There is also a main sewer line running through the easement which we will create a walking trail over the top off which we will keep clear and plant around the edges of the trail to provide definition and also protect the sewer in the long term.

Appendices

- 1. Helena Valley Lifestyle Village Stage 10- Photo of trees for removal
- 2. Helena Valley Lifestyle Village -Examples of Revegetation works
- 3. Helena Valley Lifestyle Village - Examples of Streetscapes in the village
- 4. Helena Valley Lifestyle Village - Schedule of planting & revegetation Works
- 5. Guidelines for Protection of Trees in Development Zones

Helena Valley Lifestyle Village

Examples of Revegetation after development

Shire of Mundaring
Approved Landscape / Revegetation Plan
Signed:
Date: 20/1/26 Ref: HE 5.2460

Compensation Basin

Before - March 2025

May 2025

After - Jan 2026

Streetscape planting after development works

Helena Valley Lifestyle Village

Shire of Mundaring
Approved Landscape / Revegetation Plan
Signed: [signature]
Date: 20/1/26 Ref: HE 5.2460

Tree Planting and Revegetation Schedule of Works

Area and activity	Timing (Month/Year)	Completion date	Notes

NOTES:

MAIN LANDSCAPING:

EACH HOME SITE IS LANDSCAPED WITH A WATER WISE GARDEN BEFORE SETTLEMENT. ONCE THE HOME IS PURCHASED AND THE HOME SITE IS HANDED OVER TO THE NEW OWNER, THE GARDENS BECOMES THE OWNER'S RESPONSIBILITY TO MAINTAIN TO A STANDARD AS PER THE RESIDENTIAL SITE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE HOME OWNER AND THE VILLAGE.

STREET TREES WILL BE PLANTED AT THE SAME TIME AS THE GARDENS. THE STREET TREES AND THE COMMON AREAS THAT HAVE BEEN LANDSCAPE WILL BE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE VILLAGE TO MAINTAIN.

EACH PLANT RECEIVED A SLOW RELEASE FERTILIZER & WETTING AGENT SUITABLE FOR THE WATER WISE PLANTS

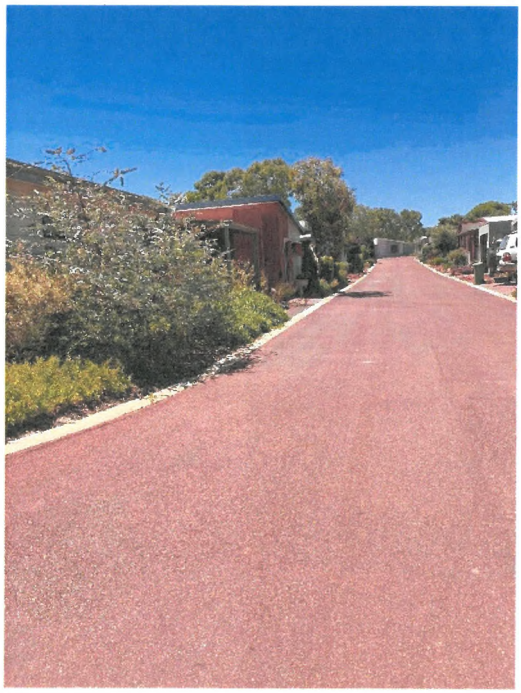
Main Landscaping – Installed as homes are completed Year 1			
Order established stock	Mar-April 2026		
Site preparation (digging holes)	Aug – Oct 2026		
Planting	Aug – Oct 2026		
Post planting inspection	Nov – Dec 2026		
Weed control	Aug - Sep 2027		
1st Summer watering	Nov – Mar 2026		
Shire of Mundaring Inspection	Dec 2026		
Main Landscaping – Installed as homes are completed Year 2			
Order stock to replace any losses	Mar- April 2027		
Site preparation (If required)	Aug – Oct 2027		
Planting (if required to replace dead plants)	Jun – Jul 2027		
Post planting inspection	Aug – Sep 2027		
Weed control	Aug - Sep 2028		
2nd Summer watering	Nov 27– Mar 2028		
Shire of Mundaring Inspection	Dec 2027		

Area and activity	Timing (Month/Year)	Completion date	Notes
NOTES: **WESTERN POWER EASEMENT:** WITH THE CIVIL WORKS AND HOME DELIVERY AND INSTALLATION PROGRAMMED FOR JULY – SEPTEMBER 2026, THERE WILL BE NO OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE A PLANTING IN THE EASEMENT VIABLE FOR WINTER 2026. EACH PLANT RECEIVED A SLOW RELEASE FERTILIZER & WETTING AGENT SUITABLE FOR THE WATER WISE PLANTS			
Order tube stock	Jan 2027		
Site preparation (Hole prep and mulching)	March - May 2027		
Pre planting weed control	April – May 2027		
Planting	Jun – July 2027		
Post planting inspection and weed control	Aug - Sep 2027		
1st Summer watering	Nov 2027 – Mar 2028		
Shire of Mundaring Inspection	Dec 2027		
Western Power Easement Year 2			
Order tube stock if required for plant replacement	Jan 2028		
Site preparation (Removal of dead plants)	March - May 2028		
Pre planting weed control	April – May 2028		
Planting (if required to replace dead plants)	Jun – July 2028		
Post planting inspection and weed control	Aug - Sep 2028		
2nd Summer watering	Nov 2028 – Mar 2029		
Shire of Mundaring Inspection	Dec 2028		

Examples of Streetscapes in the village

Combination of Native & Water wise planting.

Shire of Mundaring
Approved Landscape / Revegetation Plan
Signed:
Date: 20/11/26 Ref: HE 5.2460



Guidelines for Protection of Trees in Development Zones

Tree and habitat trees are an important environmental feature providing nesting, shelter, and food resources for local wildlife. During development, it's essential that trees are effectively protected from any direct or indirect damage caused by construction activity.

1. Establish a Tree Protection Zone (TPZ)

- The TPZ should extend at least to the outer edge of the tree's canopy (drip line) for each tree located near the development area (or as specified in conditions of development)
- The TPZ is a 'no-go' area — designed to prevent disturbance to the tree's roots, trunk, and canopy during all stages of the project.

2. Install and Maintain Protective Fencing

- Erect sturdy, high-visibility fencing around the TPZ prior to any site works commencing.
- The fence must remain in place for the entire duration of the project and be clearly signed "Tree Protection Zone – No Entry".
- Ensure the fencing is positioned so that it allows for safe access for works while fully protecting the tree's root zone.

3. Implement Site Management Practices

- No excavation, filling, trenching, or stockpiling of materials is permitted within the TPZ.
- Avoid parking, storing equipment, or washing down vehicles near the TPZ.
- If temporary access through the TPZ is unavoidable, use ground protection measures (e.g. mulch layers or permeable mats) to minimise soil compaction and allow air and water movement to the roots.
- Take care to prevent chemical spills or concrete washout near trees, as contaminants can harm root systems.

4. Engage a Qualified Arborist

- It is recommended that you engage a suitably qualified Consulting Arborist (minimum AQF Level 5 Diploma in Arboriculture) to advise on tree protection measures before and during construction.
- An arborist can assist with monitoring tree health, root mapping (if required), and providing certification that protection measures have been correctly implemented.

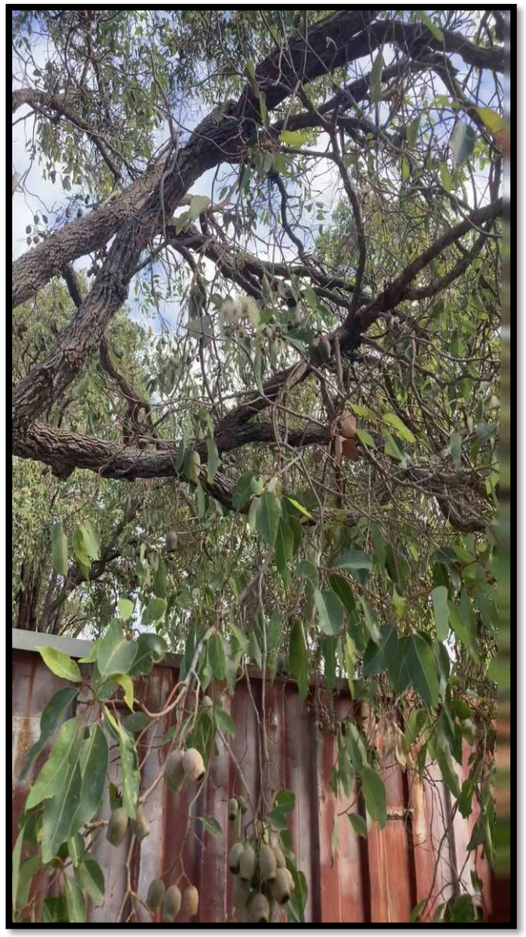
5. Follow Relevant Australian Standards

- All tree protection measures should comply with *Australian Standard AS 4970–2025: Protection of Trees on Development Sites*, which outlines how to calculate TPZs and manage trees during construction.

6. Ongoing Care and Monitoring

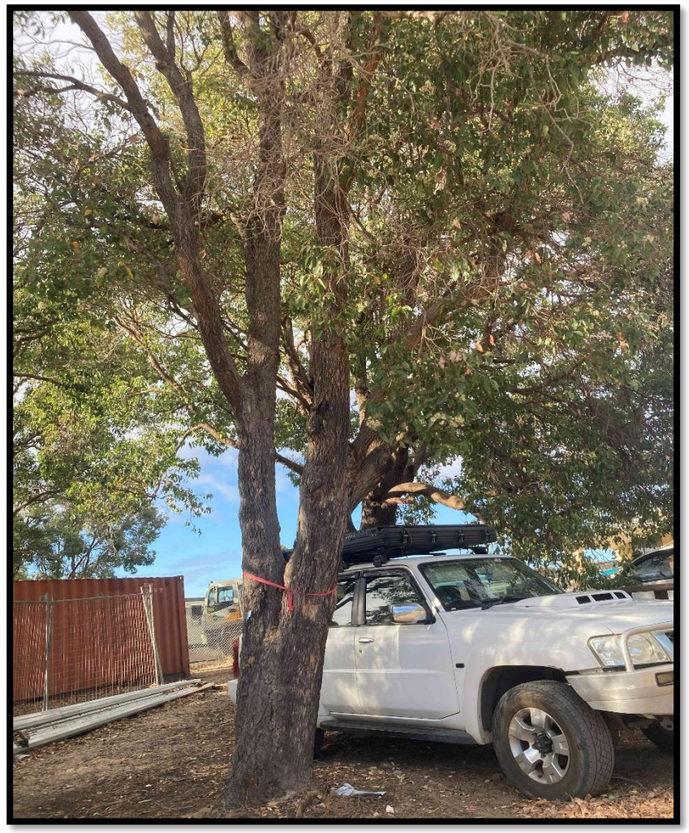
- Inspect TPZ fencing regularly to ensure it remains intact and effective.
- Water the trees during extended dry periods, particularly if soil disturbance has occurred nearby.
- After construction, remove fencing only when all major works and machinery use are completed.

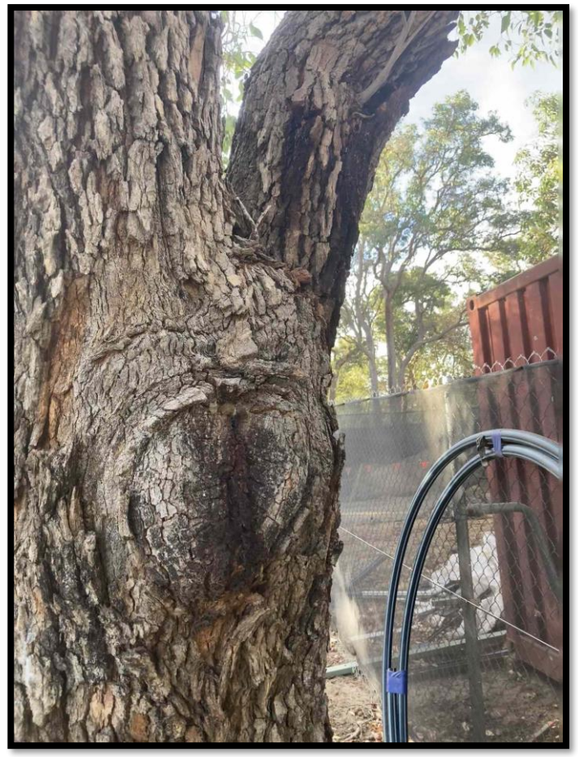
Helena Valley Lifestyle Village Stage 10 – Trees to be removed					
Tag Number	**Species**	**Notes**	**Photo**	**Photo + Trunk diameter**	**Additional identification Photos**
288	Corymbia Calophylla	To be removed due to Infrastructure – Carvan parking bays			

289	Corymbia Calophylla	To be removed due to Infrastructure – Carvan parking bays			

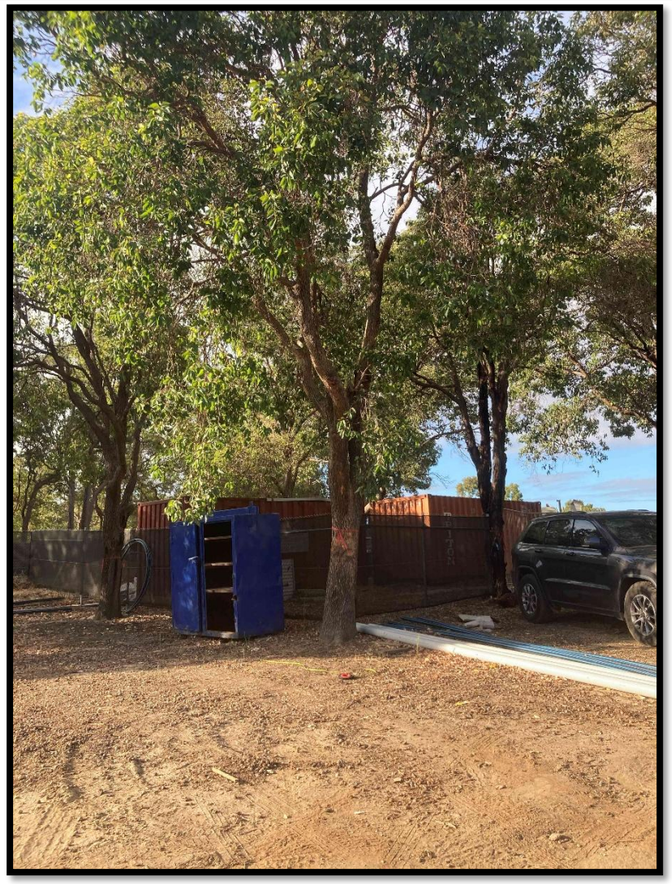
290	Corymbia Calophylla	To be removed due to retaining wall			

291	Corymbia Calophylla	To be removed due to retaining wall			

292	Corymbia Calophylla	To be removed due to retaining wall			

293	Corymbia Calophylla	To be removed due to Infrastructure – Carvan parking bays			

294	Corymbia Calophylla	To be removed due to Infrastructure – Carvan parking bays			

295	Corymbia Calophylla	To be removed due to retaining wall			

304	Corymbia Calophylla	Damaged by Water Corp to be removed as it is sitting over the sewer line			

318	Corymbia Calophylla	To be Removed due to sewer location			

320	Corymbia Calophylla	To be Removed due to sewer location			

325	Corymbia Calophylla	To Removed due to Sub surface drainage