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フー1. サイト調査レポート



Kilu'ufi Hospital, Auki, Malaita Province



Site inspection report

Prepared for: **Fukunaga Architects, Engineers (FAE)**

Prepared by: Kramer Ausenco (SI) Ltd

Date: 28th March 2022



Kilu'ufi Hospital Site Inspection Report

Project No: 21120S **Project:** FAE – Construction of Kilu'ufi Hospital

Location: Kilu'ufi Hospital, Auki, Malaita Province **Date:** 21st – 25th March 2022

Inspection By: DH **Conditions at time of visit:** Generally fine / Sunny

1. Introduction

This report serves to provide a general overview of the site inspection carried out by Kramer Ausenco from the 21st to 25th March 2022, as requested by FAE of Japan.

2. Purpose

The purpose of the site inspection was to visually observe the existing infrastructure and collect information on the existing services both building services and medical services. Most of the data collected are in the form of photographs and notes from direct interview with Kilu'ufi hospital staff.

3. Scope

The inspection covers the following:

- a. External building condition observations
- b. General topography observations
- c. Internal room by room walk through and photo collection
- d. Observation of specialised medical equipment
- e. Observation of waste management system
- f. Identification of main electrical supply
- g. Identification of main water supply
- h. Meeting with hospital staff to discuss priority departments and possible location of new hospital

4. Limitations of scope

The inspection does not cover

- a. Topographical survey
- b. Geotechnical investigation

5. Observations

5.1 Site

The site is located in Auki, Malaita Province which is a humid tropical region. Refer Aerial Photo below taken from Google earth.



5.2 Topography

The topography is relatively flat, grassed with some trees mostly around the hospital perimeter. Site tends to slope away on the western side as well as on the northern side where most of the drainage tends to outflow



Figure 1: South east view towards hospital

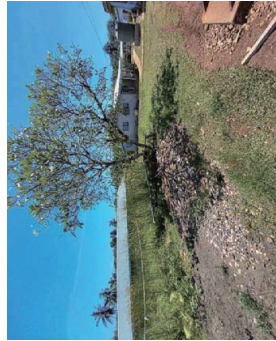


Figure 2: View of western side of hospital

5.3 Access

The hospital is about 7km by road from the nearest airport and about 2.3km by road from Auki town. It is situated 2km from the coast. It has one road access from the main road which serves the hospital, staff residence and also surrounding communities



Figure 3: Access Road and main entry to KH



Figure 4: Access Road to western side of KH

5.4 Existing buildings

Kilu'ufi hospital was commissioned in 1967 so most of the buildings are quite old and have exceeded 50 years. Some parts have been more recently renovated and extended. The eye clinic was built in 2016 and the newest building is an ablution block which is yet to be operational.

Buildings are mostly constructed of concrete and concrete blockwork with timber framed roof structure and steel roof sheeting. Some buildings have timber framed walls and have termite damage.



Figure 5: Out-patient waiting area



Figure 6: Typical covered walkway to Isolation ward

5.5 Medical service areas

KH offers a number of medical services including; outpatient consultations, inpatient care, x-ray, surgical, Psychiatry, physio, eye clinic, dental, laboratory, health promotion and associated administration and support services.



Figure 7: Outpatient Consultation



Figure 8: Inpatient Female ward



Figure 9: Xray room



Figure 10: Surgical theatre

5.6 Existing building services

Power – Power supply is provided by Solomon Power from their diesel generators based in Auki. There is 200kva transformer supply to the hospital and surrounding residences. The hospital is equipped with a 275kva backup diesel generator. Power supply is generally reliable.

Water – KH is supplied by two water sources. Borehole 1 is pumped directly into the hospital and also supplies the staff residences after hours. Borehole 2 is pumped to a storage tank before supplying the hospital however this is no longer functional. KH experiences water shortages up to 4 hours each day. KH also relies on rainwater harvesting for drinking water. There are water tanks located along the buildings. Typically they are standalone and not pumped into the buildings.



Figure 11: Backup diesel generator



Figure 12: Transformer



Figure 13: Borehole 1 pump room - operational



Figure 14: Borehole 2 with internal pump – not functional

5.7 Waste Management

There are only two main categories of waste management used at KH. General waste is disposed at the north side of the hospital as there is no dump site provided in the area. Clinical waste is disposed by use of incinerator also located north side of the hospital about 70 – 80 m away. KH only uses a temporary incinerator as the proper one no longer works.

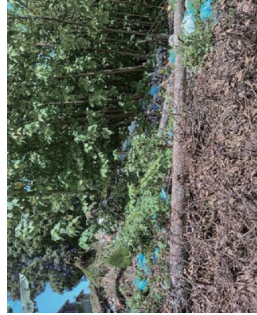


Figure 15: General waste disposal area



Figure 16: Incinerator 1 – not functional



Figure 17: Temporary incinerator

6. Conclusion

Most of the buildings in KH are quite old and regular maintenance is no longer a lasting solution. The current state is also concerning in terms of infection control. Although power supply is reliable the capacity of the transformer maybe limited. This needs further investigation if adding more facilities will require upgrade to the transformer. Reliable clean water supply is also of concern and will need to be addressed in the new facility.

Waste management needs careful thought and planning as the current setup is only temporary and not suitable.

7-2. 地形測量報告書

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Disclaimer

The sole purpose of this report and the associated services performed is in accordance with the scope of services set out between Azimuth Surveys Limited (herewith called 'Azimuth Surveys') and JICA Study Team Joint venture of Fukunaga Architects Engineering, Yachiyo Engineering Co. Ltd & Binko International Ltd (herewith called 'Client').

Azimuth Surveys was engaged by the client to carry out the site surveying of the site that derived the data in this report. The passage of time, a manifestation of latent conditions or impacts of future events may require further exploration of the site and subsequent data analysis, re-evaluation of the findings, observations and conclusions expressed in this report.

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**TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF KILU'UFI HOSPITAL, PARCEL 151-001-32,
LOT 4 OF LR 544, MALAITA PROVINCE, SOLOMON ISLANDS**



Prepared for:
THE PREPARATORY SURVEY FOR THE PROJECT FOR IMPROVEMENT OF KILU'UFI HOSPITAL
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Appendix 1: Snapshot of Site Topographical Survey Plan and Ground Profiles (1 – 6)

Appendix 2: Copy of Block Plan 151-001

Appendix 3: Copy of Perpetual Estate title of Parcel 151-001-32

Appendix 4: Copy of C-series Plan XL8533

Appendix 5: Copy of C-series Plan XL8534

Appendix 6: Copy of C-series Plan XL8633

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Azimuth Surveys is contracted by the JICA Study Team (Joint venture of Fukunaga Architects Engineering, Yachiyo Engineering Co. Ltd & Binko International Ltd) to carry out the topographical survey of Kilu'ufi Hospital for the study for improvement of the hospital. The hospital is located on parcel number 151-001-32, Lot 4 at LR544, Malaita Province, Solomon Islands.

The survey data and site plan shall assist with the master planning and design works for the improvement of the Kilu'ufi Hospital.

Refer to **Appendix 1** for the snapshot of the Site Topographical Survey Plan and Ground Profiles 1 – 6.

The field survey was carried out over the period of 7th to 10th of June 2022.

2.0 PURPOSE

The purpose of the topographical survey is to collect data of the manmade features and natural features within the Kilu'ufi Hospital area and accurately portraying them on a site plan and in dwg AutoCAD format for the master planning and design works for the improvement of Kilu'ufi Hospital.

3.0 SURVEY DATUM

The GUX1 ASTRO UTM Zone 57L Coordinate System on the Universal Traverse Mercator is adopted for this survey.

The Survey Datum is adopted from the national trigonometrical pillar control MAY2 located at Dukwasi gravel quarry above Auki and was transferred to site by GPS RTK methodology.

The vertical datum is mean sea level (MSL), and adopted from MAY2.

Detail Information of the Survey Controls and Benchmarks

STN	EASTINGS	NORTHINGS	HEIGHT(m)	Remarks
MAY2	687675.090	9031864.000	178.600	National control pillar, Dukwasi Gravel Quarry
K1	686152.607	9032758.861	24.690	Iron rod in ground, Aligegeo.
KH1	685900.714	9033818.525	23.288	Survey control 10 mm Iron rod in concrete.
KH2	685851.916	9033865.220	21.889	Survey control 10 mm Iron rod in concrete
KH3	685832.842	9033938.004	20.291	Survey control 10 mm Iron rod in concrete
BM1	685816.805	9033842.811	21.174	Centre of manhole lid on ramp walkway.
BM2	685847.449	9033809.304	20.275	Base of flagpole slab.
BM3	685839.703	9033865.026	21.311	Concrete slab corner of power control room.
BM4	685928.464	9033858.000	25.559	Concrete slab footing base of power pole.
BM5	685790.443	9033784.869	20.133	BM 10 mm Iron rod in ground.
BM6	685911.01	9033949.531	20.198	BM 10 mm Iron rod in concrete.



Photo 1 and 2. The Control Pillar MAY2 at Dukwasi and control KH1 at Kilu'ufi

4.0 SURVEY EQUIPMENT

1. Topcon Hiper VR GPS Equipment
2. Sokkia CX103 Total Station
3. Poles and prisms
4. Tripods

5.0 TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY

5.1 SCOPE OF WORKS

The Local Consultant shall carry out the topographical survey at the project area as follows:

- 1) Existing facilities and equipment (including underground) Position, distance and level of all the existing facilities and equipment (Electrical line and cable, Water supply pipes, Sewerage pipes, manholes and Septic tank, Telecommunication line including trees etc.) shall be clearly shown in the survey drawing.

- 2) Ground profile and topographical survey

Existing ground level profile survey shall be carried out at 5m interval for each direction (longitudinal and transversal). Topographical survey shall be indicated based on locations of benchmarks and control point.

Existing ground level profile survey shall be carried out for the contour line. The contour line shall be shown each 0.20m height in the survey drawing.

5.2 METHODOLOGY

1. GPS RTK method was used to establish survey controls for the topographical survey of the Kilu'ufi Hospital. The GPS base station is set up on survey control MAY2 and transferring datum to the Telekom site at Aligegeo and established control station T1.

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- The Base station was moved and setup on the control station T1 and then fixed the three main controls on the survey site KH1, KH2 and KH3.
- Controls used during the course of this site survey investigation were established by RTK. These controls were observed and fixed by an epoch count well over 300 counts, to achieve a maximum lowest possible PDOP's (HDOP & VDOP) accuracies and at mm accuracy.
- The established control stations are KH1, KH2 and KH3, all cemented iron rod in concrete.
- From these control stations, additional traverse stations were coordinated within the survey periphery.
- All topographic details were observed from the control stations established with the use of Total Station and GPS RTK surveying technique, ancillary dimension measurements were taken using a measuring tape, sketches and photograph documentation were taken.
- Topographic details pickup were observed and radiated off from the additional traverse stations. All spot heights are surveyed on structures surface, readings are taken at 5m and 10 m interval spacing and at intervals judged necessary for accurate and contouring of site.



Photo 3 and 4: Control Station KH2 and KH3 respectively

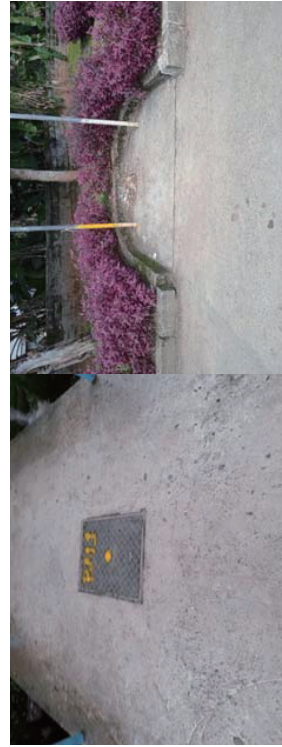


Photo 5 and 6: BM1 and BM2 respectively

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Photo 7 and 8: BM3 and BM4 respectively

The data is collected in the field electronically with the Sokkia CX103 Total Station, Sokkia GRX 1 GPS and Topcon Hyper VR GPS, collected data and observations is downloaded and processed with Magnet Office CAD software, and further exported to AutoCAD dwg format for submission.

5.2.2 NATURAL SURFACE & SPOT HEIGHTS.

Spot heights are observed on the surface of structures within the survey periphery. Original ground level (OGL) is surveyed as natural surface coded as NS, is surveyed within the survey periphery in between structures and on ground level to provide a good representation of the ground surface when contouring. Natural surface is surveyed at intervals of 5 meters and 10 meters and at intervals judged as crucial to produce a Digital Terrain Model (DTM) surface model that presents a contour surface that accurately represent and portrays the actual site features investigated and surveyed by team.

5.2.3 SIGNIFICANT TREES

Significant trees and uniform trees including palm trees planted within the Hospital vicinity and the staff residential buildings are also surveyed and portrayed on the survey site plan. Canopy cover ranges from 5 m to 10 m.

5.2.4 ROAD ACCESS INFRASTRUCTURE

Surveyed and depicted on the site plan is the road infrastructure network to the hospital vicinity, road accessing the hospital staff residence and also surveyed are the access road to adjacent local villages (Ermanuel, Niniu, Kwalubusu and the Border villages).

Also surveyed is the access to Kilu'ufi Hospital water catchment source, the hospital is accessed via the main Auki-Fouia Road.



Photo 9 and 10. Shows sealed road accessing the Kilu'ufi Hospital

5.2.5 TELEKOM POLES AND UNDERGROUND CABLE LINES AND MANHOLE

Telekom poles and service lines are surveyed along the southeast road approaching Kilu'ufi Hospital vicinity. Also the underground cables and phone lines are surveyed. The main service supply to the hospital vicinity is via the Aligeo service poles and link through the underground manholes. There are 3 underground manholes surveyed and the underground distribution line was depicted on the site plan.

The actual underground location of any underlying ground cables needs to be confirmed with Solomon Telekom Company Limited (STCL) before any construction.

Also surveyed by team and annotated in the site plan are cable sag measurements of overhead lines crossing the main access road to Kilu'ufi hospital.



Photo 11 and 12: Telekom manholes

5.2.6 ELECTRIC POWER GRID AND UNDERGROUND CONDUITS

Primary electricity supply to the vicinity of Hospital is via Solomon Power from Auki power station. Power is delivered to the Hospital vicinity via power poles, overhead cables underground conduits. Distribution service line connecting hospital building and staff residence was also surveyed.

Underground power conduit connecting the hospital is via a sub-station traversing across the Kwalubusu and Emmanuel Village Road access, connecting to the power control room adjacent the mortuary.

Also surveyed by team and annotated in the site plan are cable sag measurements of overhead lines crossing the main access road to Kiliu'ufi hospital.

Ancillary power supply to the hospital is a standby generator.



Photo 13 and 14. Transformer and the standby generator

5.2.7 WATER UTILITIES

The water supply for the hospital is provided by Kilu'ufi Hospital itself.

5.2.7.1 WATER SOURCE.

The current water supply is from the Kwalubusu Stream. The water source location, access to the water source, water pump building and part of the of the source embankments were surveyed. The water is pumped to the gravity water tank in the southeast of the hospital and supply to the hospital only and direct connect to the hospital supply lines.

Water supply was also supplied by a borehole and pump that is no longer in use because the pump is broken-down and require immediate funding and maintenance to bring back to life. Its gravity tank storage and piping are not in use. .

5.2.7.2 TWO (2) GRAVITY TANKS

There are two gravity tower storage tanks.

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The current operational tank reservoir which provides water to the hospital facilities and staff residences is located southeast on parcel 151-001-32 at the southern end of the residential compound. The tank has a capacity of 83,000 litres and it is approximately 6 m from ground level. The underground water piping is from the Kwalubusu Stream source via the pump station.

Located northeast of the hospital is the unused gravity tower tank that has a capacity of 48,000 litres, which distributes water to the hospital facilities and staff residences. The gravity storage tank has a volume of 48,000 litres with 8 m tank base height from ground level with 40 mm polyvinyl pipe sizes connected off from the borehole. Currently the borehole and pump are no longer in used because of mechanical problem and no funding to fix.

5.2.7.3 WATER BOREHOLE SOURCE

Located north of the proposed construction site is a borehole structure, which is surveyed along with its service utility box and its underground 30 mm electric conduit

5.2.7.4 PUMP STATION BUILDING

Located north of proposed building site along access road to Kwalubusu, is a building structure housing the water pump system that delivers water to the current operational gravity tank southeast of proposed building site.

5.2.7.5 WATER PIPING NETWORK

50 mm PVC water piping delivers water from Kwalubusu Stream source, which enters the pump station via a coupling joint with an iron 50 mm pipe which exits and traverses via 40 mm size polyvinyl pipes in earth ditch channel. Gravity reservoir tank (southeast of proposed construction site) distribution network within the hospital's vicinity are deliver via 40 mm polyvinyl pipes.

The partially exposed pipes were surveyed, and the complete piping network is not fully represented in the site survey plan. Consult the hospital infrastructure staff before any earth works construction.

As built data taken from hospital staff is provided in the collected data as supplementary information only as it does not match what is actually on the ground.



Photo 15 and 16. The two-gravity storage tank tower surveyed.

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5.2.8 BUILDING STRUCTURE AND SERVICE FACILITIES.

The buildings and structures owned by the hospital establishment were surveyed.

5.2.8.1 HOSPITAL BUILDINGS.

Depicted on survey site plan are the Hospital buildings and facilities, which provide health services to the Malaita Province.

- In the entrance is the Laboratory (frontage used as the Covid19 Operations), Outpatient and Administration offices building, there is also the garage, security, and logistics building
- The next building is the Operating theatre, Maternity ward and the Morgue and Electric control room building and the Ablution block building.
- thereafter is the Children's ward, Male ward and the laundry building,
- next is the Female ward building and the Pharmacy, Stores, Laundry, and Kitchen building,
- The TB patient ward building was used as the covid19 isolation,
- a psychiatric ward building,
- an eye clinic building,
- a dental clinic building and classroom building
- Maintenance workshop

Also surveyed are the concrete slab foot paths and walkway roofing path, which link most of the buildings within the hospital's compound, each buildings overhanging roofline, each buildings septic manhole, and water catchment tanks.

5.2.8.2 OTHER BUILDING STRUCTURES

Also surveyed is an Anglican Church, kitchen leaf hut buildings, a patient shed and a standby generator building.



Photo 17 and 18. Hospital patient shed and Anglican Church.

5.2.8.3 STAFF RESIDENCES

A total of 12 staff residential building were surveyed and portrayed on site plan. These 12 residential buildings are located east of the proposed new hospital construction site and surveyed with septic and soak way pits.

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Also, each houses rainwater water catchment tanks and their septic manholes and kitchen hut.

5.2.8.4 SHOP BUILDING AND MARKET STALL

Also surveyed is a store building and market stalls, which are within parcel 151- 001-32.

5.2.8.5 STAFF RESIDENTIAL BUILDING ROOF HEIGHT

The team was instructed to measure the roof apex from ground level of a staff residential building southeast of the proposed new building site. The measured distance for the roof apex height from ground is 4.54 m from ground level.



Photo 19. Store building and market stalls

5.2.9 PERIMETER FENCING.

The perimeter fencing for the Tuberculosis ward (covid19 isolation) the perimeter fence line of both borehole storage tank tower and the borehole water source the transformer fence were surveyed and depicted on the site plan.

Surveyed and depicted on the site plan are service septic and soak way pits and manholes of each building structure.

Kilu'ufi Hospital do not have a sewerage system and septic pits are used throughout the hospital compound.

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The team surveyed the exposed septic pits only, do consult the infrastructure staff before any earth works or construction.

5.2.11 STORM WATER DRAINAGE

The drainage system within the surveyed area was surveyed. The only functional storm water manhole and drain channel located southwest of the site in the car park and in front of the main entrance of the Hospital.

Also surveyed is an open ditch drain trench and a drain culvert structure, open ditch drains traverses north along the road access from the Hospital to Anglican Church and Emmanuel Village.

5.2.12 FLOWER BED

The flower beds were surveyed.

5.2.13 NETBALL COURT.

Also surveyed is the netball court.

6.0 CADASTRAL INFORMATION

Kilu'ufi Hospital is located within Parcel 151-001-32 owned as a Perpetual Estate by the Commissioner of Lands for and on behalf of the Solomon Islands Government.

Parcel 151-001-32 was surveyed as Lot 4 of LR544 under instruction to Survey 81/85 in 1985 comprising 15.8168 hectares and drawn to cadastral series plans XL8533, XL8534 and XL8633.

6.1 FINDINGS AND ENCROACHMENTS

1. The hospital building and structures (laboratory, garage and security/logistics office) in the south are encroaching into Lot 62 of LR1002, Lot 63 of LR1002, Lot 64 of LR1002, Lot 66 of LR1002, and Lot 30 of LR1002 owned by Alfred Kakitee of Niniu Village.
2. Lot 30 of LR 1002 was surveyed purposely for the Kilu'ufi Hospital in 1985 but was never processed for parcel mutation and registration and is still owned by Mr Alfred Kakitee. It accommodates the laboratory and the hospital frontage.
3. The adjoining customary landowners disputed the north boundary line north defined by boundary pegs H6, H7, H8, and H9. They are claiming that the boundary stop at peg H6 and go straight to Peg H9.
4. The main access to the hospital off the main Auki Foula Road traverses through Lot 32 of LR 1002 owned by the Lamani family of Gagame Village.
5. The encroaching access road west of the laboratory is used by both the hospital and Niniu and Border Villages.

7.0 SITE TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY PLAN

7.1 PLAN SCALE

The Site Topographical Survey Plan Scale is 1:1,200 @A3.

7.2 CONTOUR INTERVALS

The major contour is 1 m and the contour interval is 0.20 m.

7.3 GROUND PROFILES

Six ground profiles were surveyed and attached as pdf files.

8.0 SUBMISSION AND DELIVERABLES

The submission and deliverables for the site topographical survey are:

1. Topo Survey Kili'u'i Hospital 05072022-Site Plan.pdf @ scale 1:1200 A3 size
2. Topo Survey Kili'u'i Hospital 05072022.dwg editable AutoCAD format
3. Survey Report Topo Survey Kili'u'i Hospital 05072022.pdf
4. Ground Profile 1.pdf @A3 size
5. Ground Profile 2.pdf @A3 size
6. Ground Profile 3.pdf @A3 size
7. Ground Profile 4.pdf @A3 size
8. Ground Profile 5.pdf @A3 size
9. Ground Profile 6.pdf @A3 size

9.0 ISSUES ENCOUNTERED

These are some issues encountered during the survey work

1. The customary landowners surrounding parcel 151-001-32 in the north and west are disputing the legal boundary of parcel 151-001-32 and were going to prevent the survey team from identifying the boundary but accepted after some consultation. They are still disputing the boundary.
2. Accessing the cadastral information for the parcel 151-001-32 was very slow.

10.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The following are some recommendations that arose from the survey.

1. Negotiate with Alfred Kakitee the Perpetual Estate (PE) title owner of:

- a. Parcel 151-001-61 (Lot 62 of LR1002),
- b. Parcel 151-001-62 (Lot 63 of LR1002),
- c. Parcel 151-001-63 (Lot 64 of LR1002),
- d. Parcel 151-001-65 (Lot 66 of LR1002),

for the purchase and transfer of the PE titles to the Commissioner of Lands for and on behalf of Solomon Islands Government. Involve the government land officer in the negotiations. Or alternatively employ a private land consultant to carry out the work.

2. Liaise with Alfred Kakitee the PE title owner of the remnant parcel 151-001-81 for the parcel mutation of Lot 30 of LR1002 for the transfer of its PE title to the Commissioner of Lands for and on behalf of the Solomon Islands Government. The Lot 30 of LR1002 was surveyed in 1985 for the hospital but was never registered. Get the government land officer to be leading the consultations and workings. Or employ a private land consultant to carry out.
3. Involve a public awareness and consultation with the Provincial Government, the Police, surrounding communities, customary landowners and Kwara ae House of Chiefs, MHMS and a licensed surveyor to identify the disputed north boundary. Alternatively apply the court eviction order process if necessary.
4. Liaise with the Lamani family for the parcel mutation of Lot 32 of LR1002 and the purchase and transfer of the PE title to the Commissioner of Lands. Get the government land officer to be leading the consultations negotiations and workings. Or employ a private land consultant to carry out.

11.0 CONCLUSION

On the completion of this topography survey project, the survey team is confident that surveying best practice standards and methodology are applied appropriate and adequate field and office checks. And all terms of reference are met.

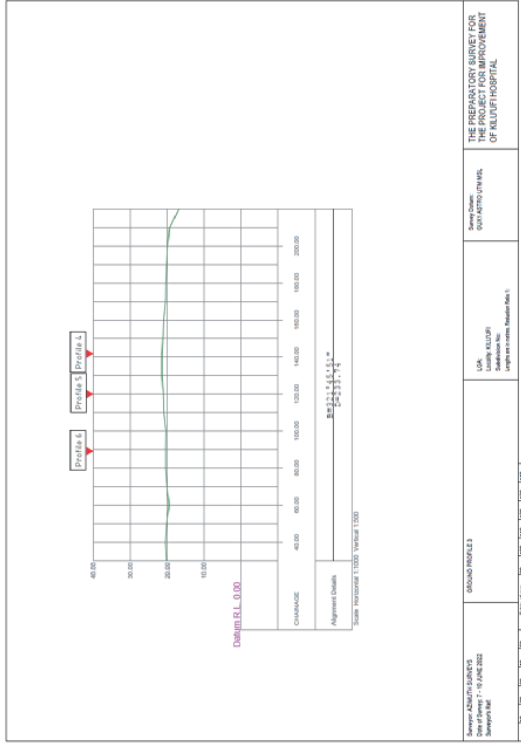
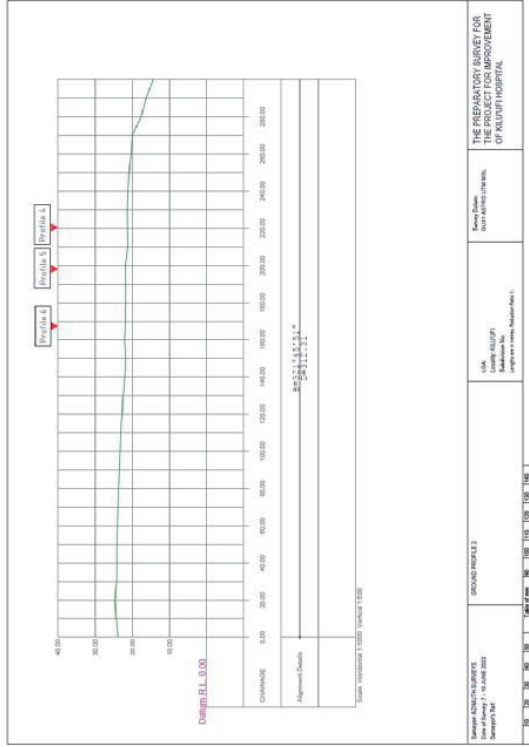
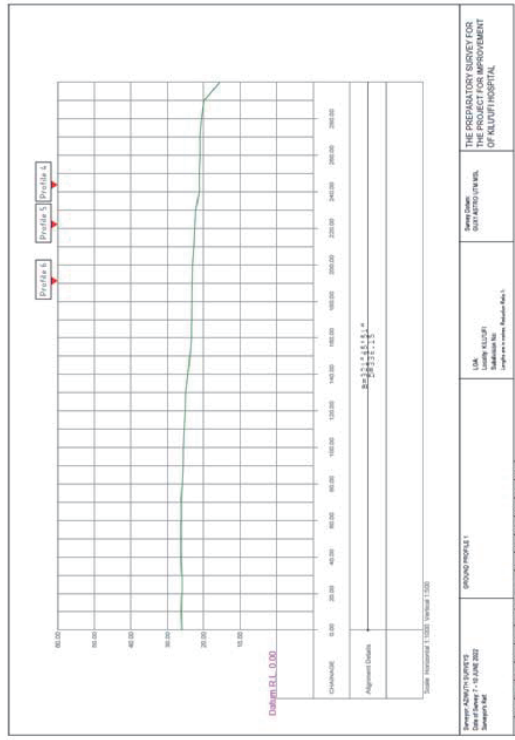
The team is confident all the requirements for the job were carried out.



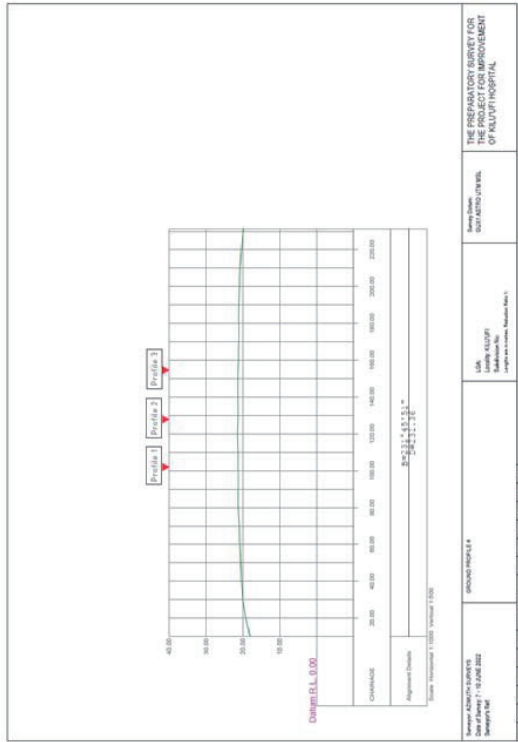
Allan Basi
Surveyor

5th July 2022

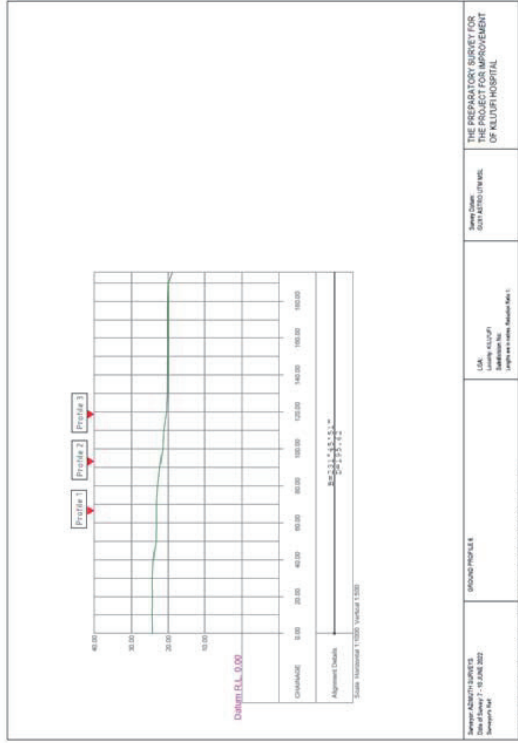
Appendix 1: Snapshot of the Site Topographical Survey Plan and Ground Profiles 1 - 6



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Appendix 3: Snapshot of Perpetual Estate title of Parcel 151-001-32

HONIARA LAND REGISTRY PERPETUAL ESTATE REGISTER

PARCEL NUMBER 151-001-32

PART A - PROPERTY SECTION

Location: ALIGEGED, MALAITA

Previous Lands Department: Lot 4, LR 544

Reference or other description: Area (approx.) 15,8368 ha. Survey/Field Plan No. XL 8533

Mutation Number: 42/91

Superseded Parcels: 151-001-1

Current Parcels: 151-001-31 and 151-001-32

PART B - OWNERSHIP SECTION

Entry No.	Name, Description and Address of Owner and Restrictions affecting Right of Disposition	Application Number and Date of Presentation			Observations (Nature of Instrument, Consideration, etc.)	Signature of Registrar
		Number	Y	M D		
1.	COMMISSIONER OF LANDS, for and on behalf of the Government - NOTE: COMPULSORY ACQUISITION.	860/91	1991	11 14	Mutation	<i>[Signature]</i>

LANDS AND TITLE ACT (1991)

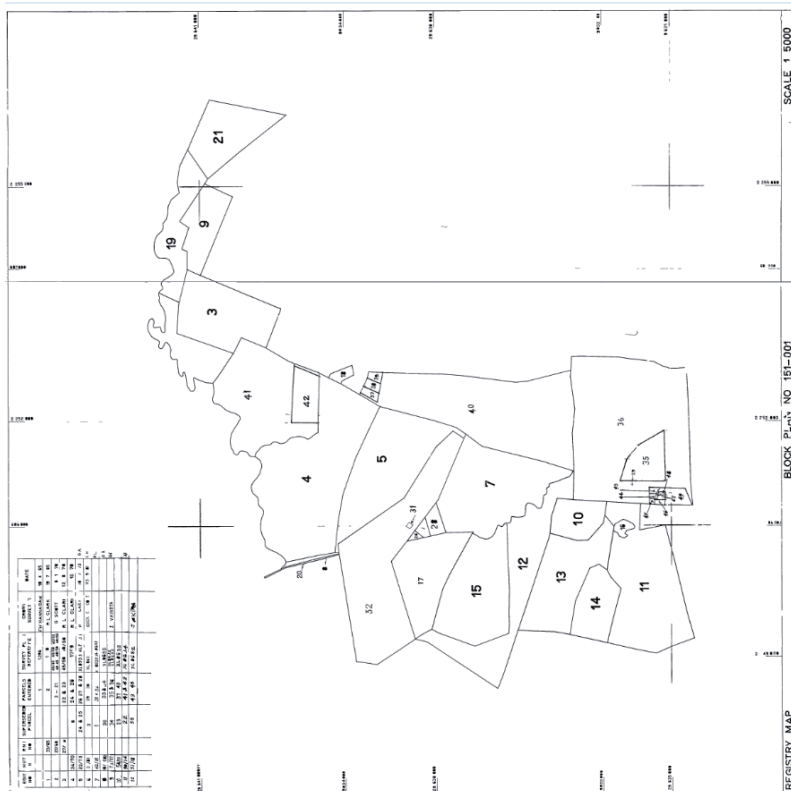
151-001-32

1580 73 Feb 22

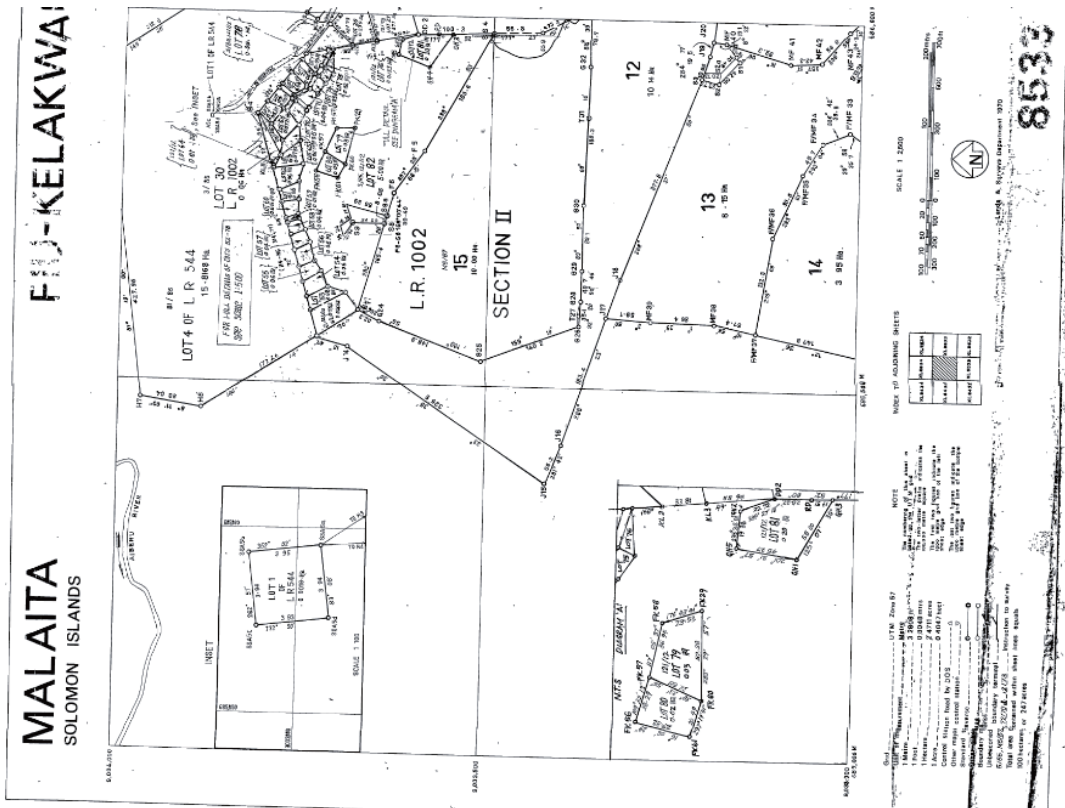
ANY ENTRIES STRUCK THROUGH IN RED ARE NO LONGER SUBSISTING

Lands 37.

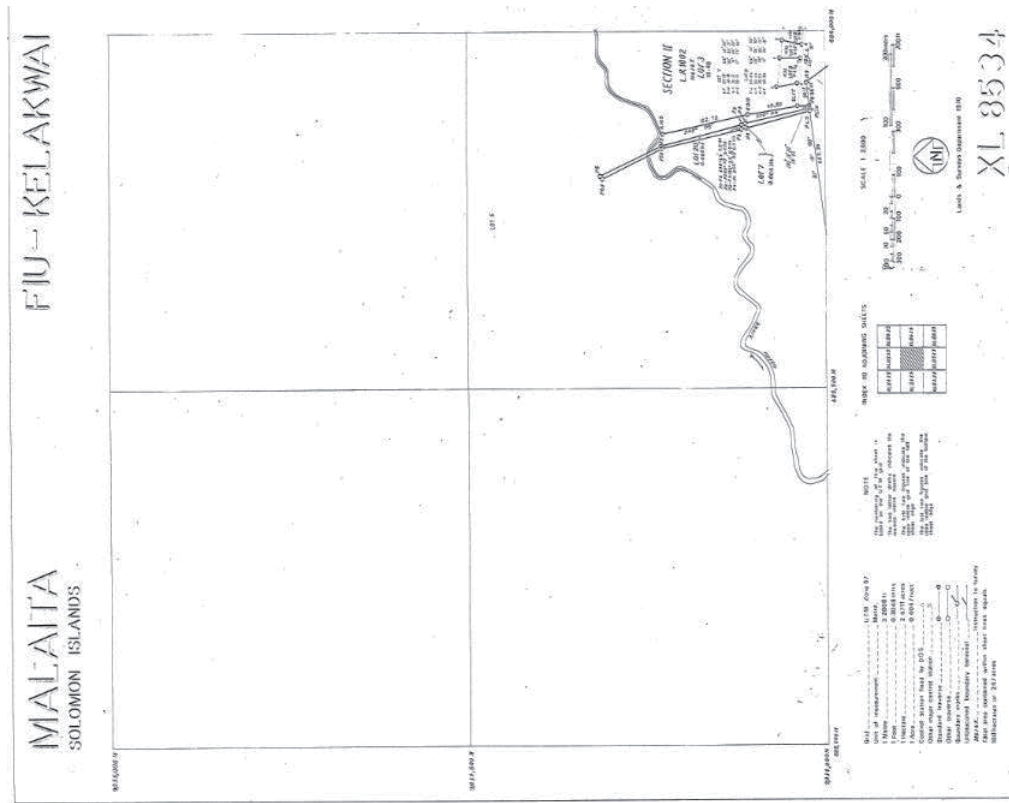
Appendix 2: Snapshot of Block Plan 151-001



Appendix 4: Snapshot of C-series Plan XL8533



Appendix 5: Snapshot of C-series Plan XL8534



Appendix 6: Snapshot of C-series Plan XL 8633

