



**Premise**

# **Bushfire Risk Assessment**

STAGE 13 CAERLEON ESTATE

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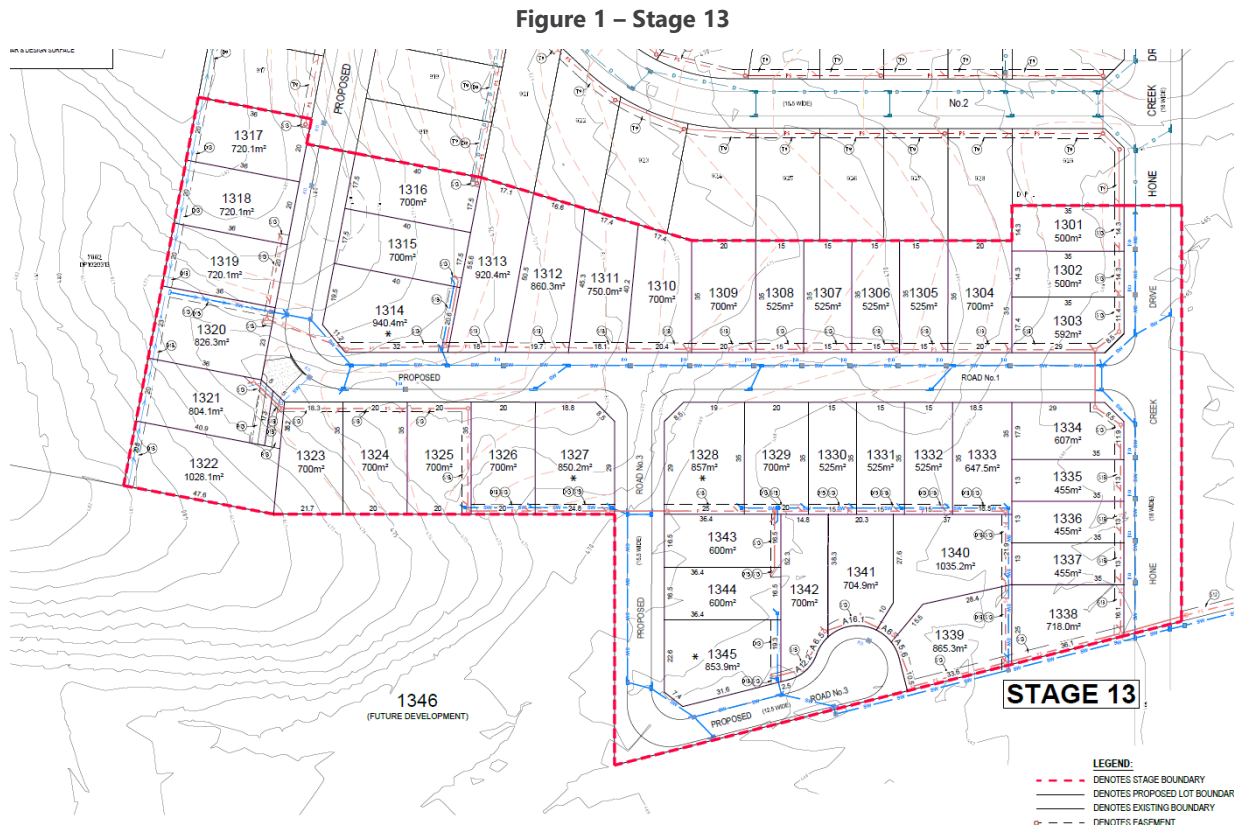
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# 1. INTRODUCTION

Premise has been commissioned by Caerleon Mudgee Pty Ltd to prepare a Bushfire Risk Assessment to accompany a Development Application (DA) for a proposed subdivision in relation to land at 26 Hone Creek Drive, Caerleon. The development is described as Stage 13 and comprises a residential subdivision creating 45 lots, as shown in **Figure 1** below.



In accordance with Clause 4.46(1) of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*, the proposed development requires authorisation under Section 100B of the *Rural Fires Act 1997* by way of a Bush Fire Safety Authority (BFSA). In accordance with Section 100B of the *Rural Fires Act 1997*, a BFSA is required to be obtained prior to developing bush fire prone land for the purpose of residential or rural residential subdivision.

The proposal is for the subdivision of bushfire prone land for residential purposes. Section 100B (4) of the *Rural Fires Act 1997* requires an application for such an authority to be made to the Commissioner of the NSW Fire Service in accordance with Clause 44 of the *Rural Fires Regulation 2013*. The NSW Rural Fire Service is the agency authorised to issue a BFSA.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Planning for Bush Fire Protection 2019 and the application is made pursuant to Clause 44 of the *Rural Fires Regulation 2013* and the NSW Rural Fire Services' "Submission Requirements". This report is set out in the following format:

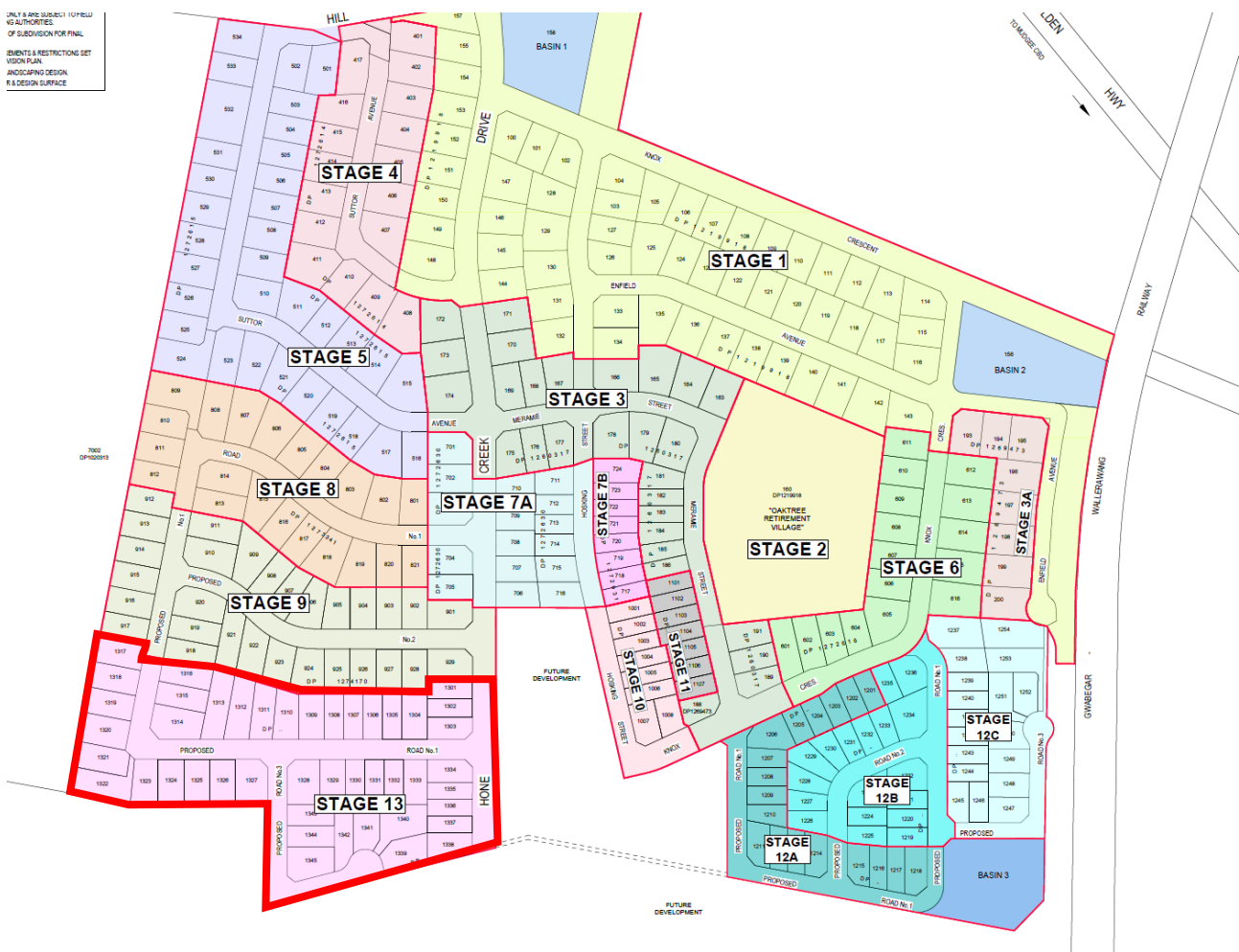
- **Section 2** provides a description of the site subject to the DA.
- **Section 3** provides a description of significant environmental features at the site.
- **Section 4** provides a Bushfire Risk Assessment for the proposed development.
- **Section 5** concludes the report.

## 2. BACKGROUND

### 2.1 The Site

The site on which this application is made is Lot 201 DP 1269473 known as 26 Hone Creek Drive, Caerleon. The site is a residue lot created as part of a previous application. It is located south of Hill End Road and the existing residential lots/ dwellings constructed as part of earlier stages of the Caerleon development. A plan of the approved subdivision is provided in **Figure 2** below which is located directly north of the subject site (outlined in red).

**Figure 2 – Approved Subdivision and Stage 13 outlined in red**



The subject site is an irregular shaped parcel and will have access from adjoining access roads to the north. Registration of Stage 13 will follow the registration of Stages 1-11 of Caerleon Estate which is illustrated in **Figure 2** above.

### **3. THE DEVELOPMENT**

#### **3.1 Proposed Development and Zoning**

The proposed development comprises a subdivision creating 45 residential lots and one residue lot known as Stages 13. The proposed subdivision involves construction of roads, earthworks, servicing, and stormwater works. All lots within Stage 13 are located on bushfire prone land, however this report demonstrates the proposed subdivision complies with the requirements for creating a residential subdivision on bushfire prone land.

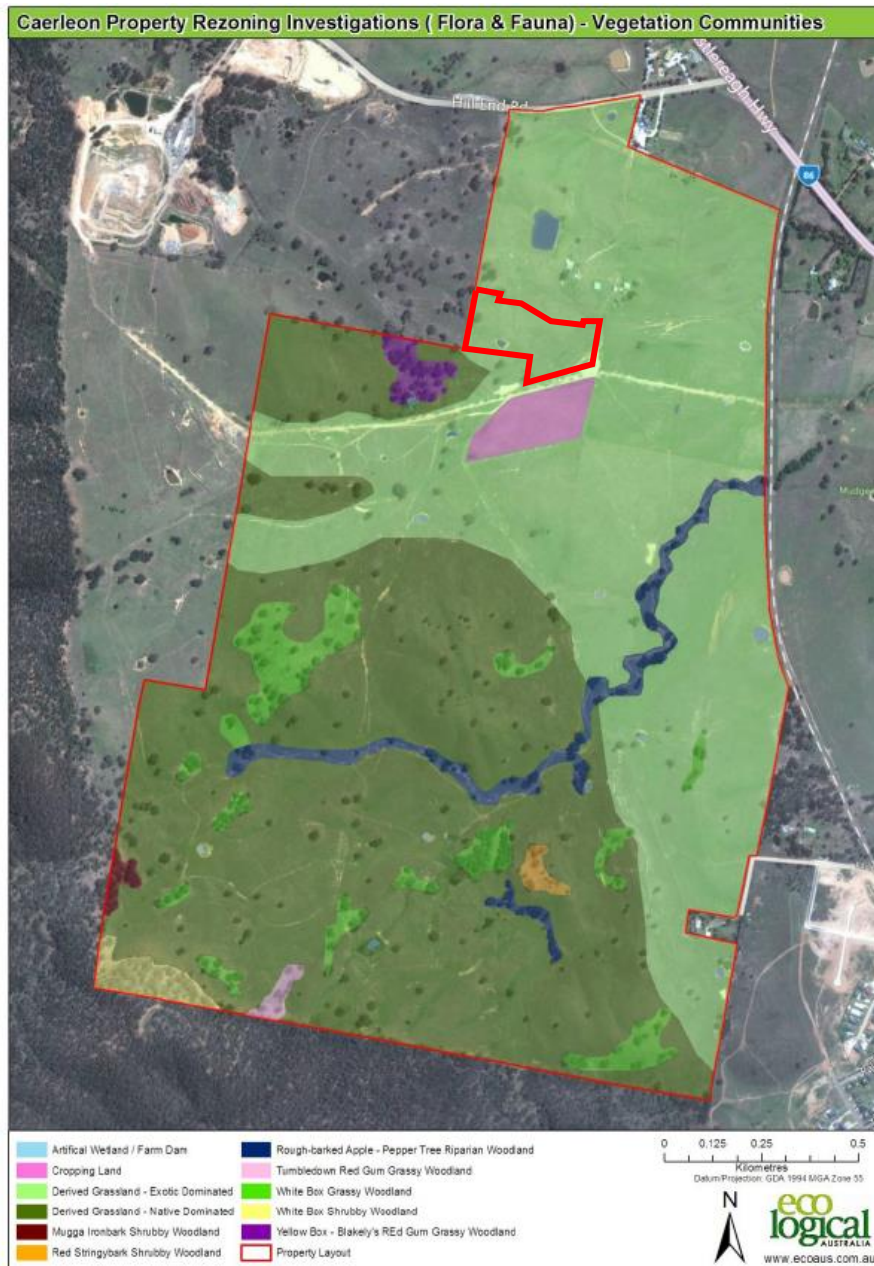
#### **3.2 Vegetation**

Vegetation on and directly surrounding the subject site is identified as grassland. To the west, the vegetation identified in this area is woodland.

Intact bushfire prone vegetation on the western and southwestern portion of Lot 201 currently consists of small patches of woodland and large areas of grassland. According to the vegetation formations for the purposes of determining hazard levels of vegetation communities, the main hazard affecting the site was considered as "Grassland" whilst the smaller areas of woodland were assessed as "Woodland (Grassy)"

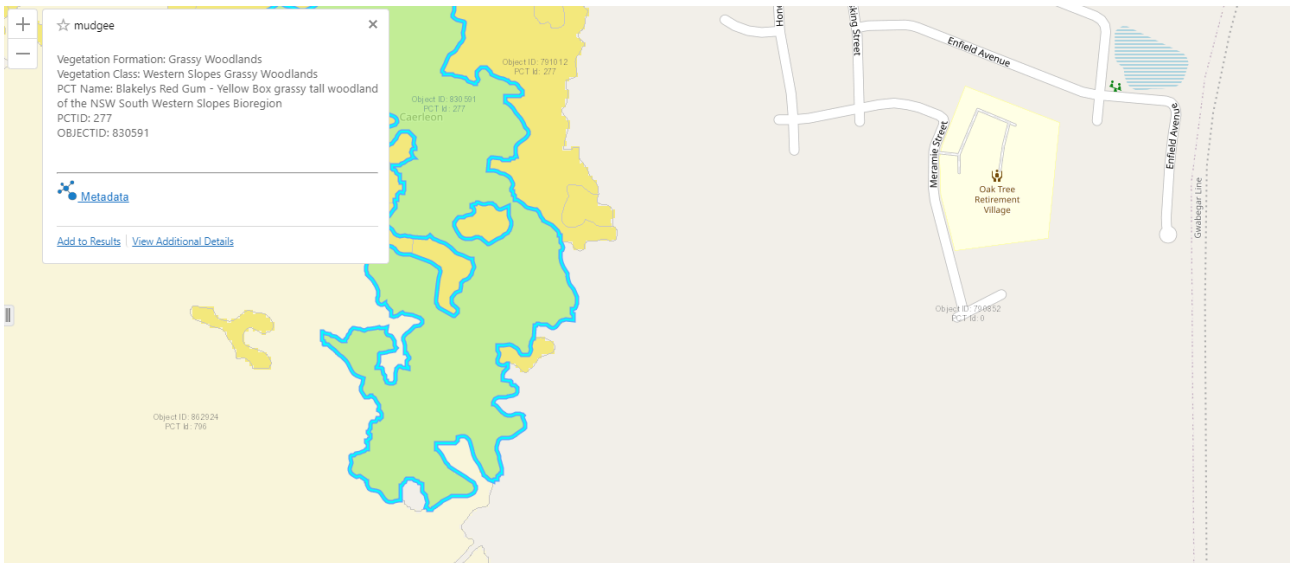
By reference to the ecological assessment prepared for the rezoning of the site, vegetation formations within Caerleon Estate development are mapped as per Error! Reference source not found. below.

Figure 3 – Vegetation Formations at the Subject Site



Vegetation formations on the adjoining property to the west are identified as Western Slopes Grassy Woodlands as shown in the map in **Figure 5**.

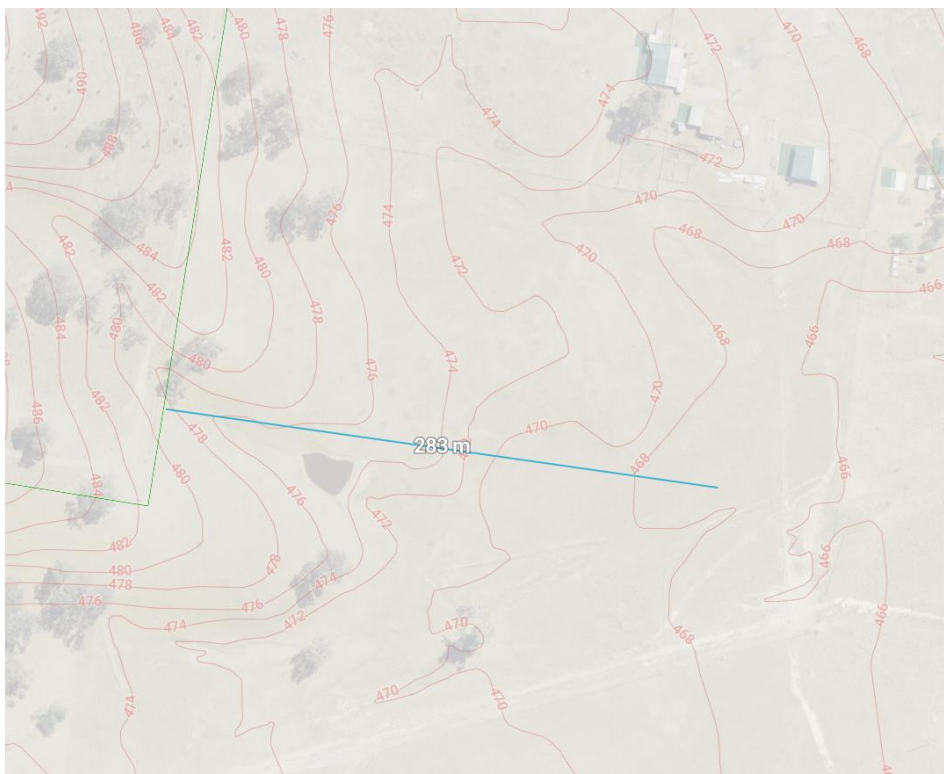
**Figure 4 – Vegetation Formations at the adjoining property**



### 3.3 Slope

Slopes across the site are generally minor. The site is located upslope from the vegetation on the property to the west so the bushfire threat from this property is reduced. Residential lots will be directly adjoining the property to the west which are located at 482 metres AHD. The distance from the vegetation to the furthest residential lot is 283 metres which is located at 468 metres AHD, resulting in an average slope of 4.9 percent. **Figure 6** depicts slope at the site.

**Figure 5 – Slope at the Subject Site**

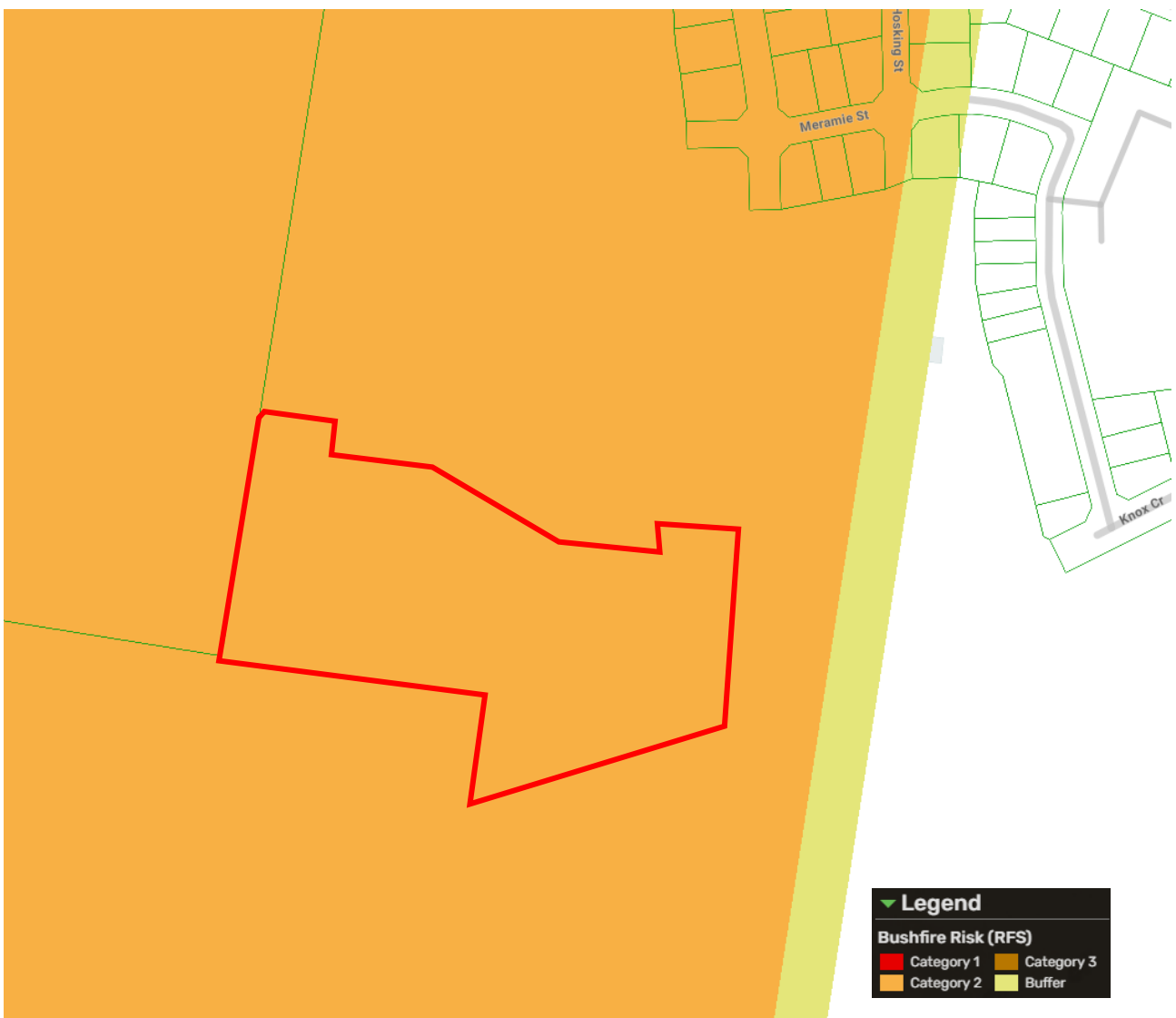




### 3.4 Bushfire Prone Land

There is no land within proximity which is identified as Category 1 bushfire prone land. The site and surrounds are predominantly located in areas of grassland which has been zoned for residential development. The vegetation on the adjoining property to the west consists of scattered trees and does not provide a connecting canopy. The proposal will result in residential lots directly adjoining the bushfire source, which is consistent with Stages 5, 8 and 9 approved to the north. The entire area of Stage 13 identified as Category 2 - refer to **Figure 7** below. It is noted that the subject site is located within an area with a Forest Fire Danger Index (FFDI) of 80.

**Figure 6 – Bushfire Prone Land** (Source: Mecone Mosaic)



## 4. SIGNIFICANT ENVIRONMENTAL FEATURES

### 4.1 Ecology

The site does not contain any significant vegetation worthy or required for retention. As identified in **Figure 4**, the site and surrounding land contains derived exotic grassland. The land to the north has been approved for residential subdivision which will result in the removal of the unmanaged exotic grassland and construction of new roads and residential lots with future dwelling construction and managed landscaped surrounds. The adjoining land to the east will be developed as a neighbourhood centre in the future and land to the south developed for residential purposes.

### 4.2 Indigenous Heritage

A search of the subject site (including a 200 m buffer) of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) did not identify any recorded Aboriginal sites or places.

No Aboriginal places were identified on or near the site in the Office of Environment and Heritage's NSW Atlas of Aboriginal Places. No Aboriginal places or objects were identified on or near the site in the State Heritage Register (SHR).

There is an item located approximately 300 metres to the north of the subject site, however the proposal will not result in any impact on this item.

### 4.3 Extractive Resources

A review of the MinView DIGS database confirms no current exploration or mining leases (or applications) cover the subject site.

### 4.4 Contamination

A review of available database information, including the EPA contaminated land record and the List of NSW Contaminated Sites Notified to EPA as of 15 March 2021 (both accessed on 15/03/21) confirms the site is not known or likely to contain instances of contamination that would require remediation.

The land use at the site remains consistent with the current arrangement and no change to receptor pathways for contamination would be expected because of the application.

## 5. BUSHFIRE RISK ASSESSMENT

### 5.1 Introduction

There are currently no dwellings on the site. The proposed subdivision would allow for residential development within Caerleon estate.

### 5.2 Asset Protection Zones

#### 5.2.1 DEFINITIONS

An Asset Protection Zone (APZ) is defined under *Planning for Bushfire Protection 2019* (PBP) as:

An APZ is a buffer zone between a bush fire hazard and buildings. The APZ is managed to minimise fuel loads and reduce potential radiant heat levels, flame, localised smoke, and ember attack. The appropriate APZ distance is based on vegetation type, slope, and the nature of the development (NSW RFS 2019).

APZs consist of:

- Inner Protection Area (IPA): The component of an APZ which is closest to the asset (measured from unmanaged vegetation). It consists of an area maintained to minimal fuel loads so that a fire path is not created between the hazard and the building.
- Outer Protection Area (OPA): located between the IPA and the unmanaged vegetation. The outer component of an APZ, where fuel loads are maintained at a level where the intensity of an approaching bush fire would be significantly reduced.
- A defensible space: an area within the Inner Protection Area (IPA) of an APZ adjoining a building. This space provides a safe working environment in which efforts can be undertaken to defend the structure, before and after the passage of a bush fire (NSW RFS 2019).

### 5.2.2 OBJECTIVES

Table 5.3a of *Planning for Bushfire Protection 2019* (PFBP) identifies the performance criteria and acceptable solution applicable for determining appropriate APZ's for rural and residential subdivision. These are summarised and addressed in Error! Reference source not found.

**Table 1 – Asset Protection Zones**

Performance Criteria	Acceptable Solutions	Assessment
Potential building footprints must not be exposed to radiant heat levels exceeding 29 kw/m <sup>2</sup> on each proposed lot.	APZs are provided in accordance with Tables A1.12.2 and A1.12.3 based on the FFDI.	✓
APZs are managed and maintained to prevent the spread of a fire towards the building.	APZs are managed in accordance with the requirements of Appendix 4.	This would be achieved.
The APZs is provided in perpetuity.	APZs are wholly within the boundaries of the development site	This would be achieved.
APZ maintenance is practical, soil stability is not compromised and the potential for crown fires is minimised.	APZs are located on lands with a slope less than 18 degrees.	✓
Landscaping is designed and managed to minimise flame contact and radiant heat to buildings, and the potential for wind-driven embers to cause ignitions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Landscaping is in accordance with appendix 4; and</li> <li>– Fencing is constructed in accordance with section 7.6.</li> </ul>	This would be achieved.

### 5.2.3 REQUIRED SETBACKS

Appendix 1 of PFBP provides the following procedure for determining bush fire attack assessment on a building within a designated bushfire prone area:

1. Determine vegetation formation in all directions around the building to a distance of 140 metres (refer to A1.2).
2. Determine the effective slope of the land from the building for a distance of 100 metres (refer to A1.4 and A1.5).
3. Determine the relevant FFDI for the council area in which the development is to be undertaken (refer to A1.6); and
4. Match the relevant FFDI, vegetation formation and effective slope to determine the APZ required from the appropriate table of this Appendix (refer to A1.7).

In response to point 1, the vegetation within 140 metres of the subject site is scattered woodland and grassland.

In response to point 2, the average slope for 100 metres around the subject site is 6 percent.

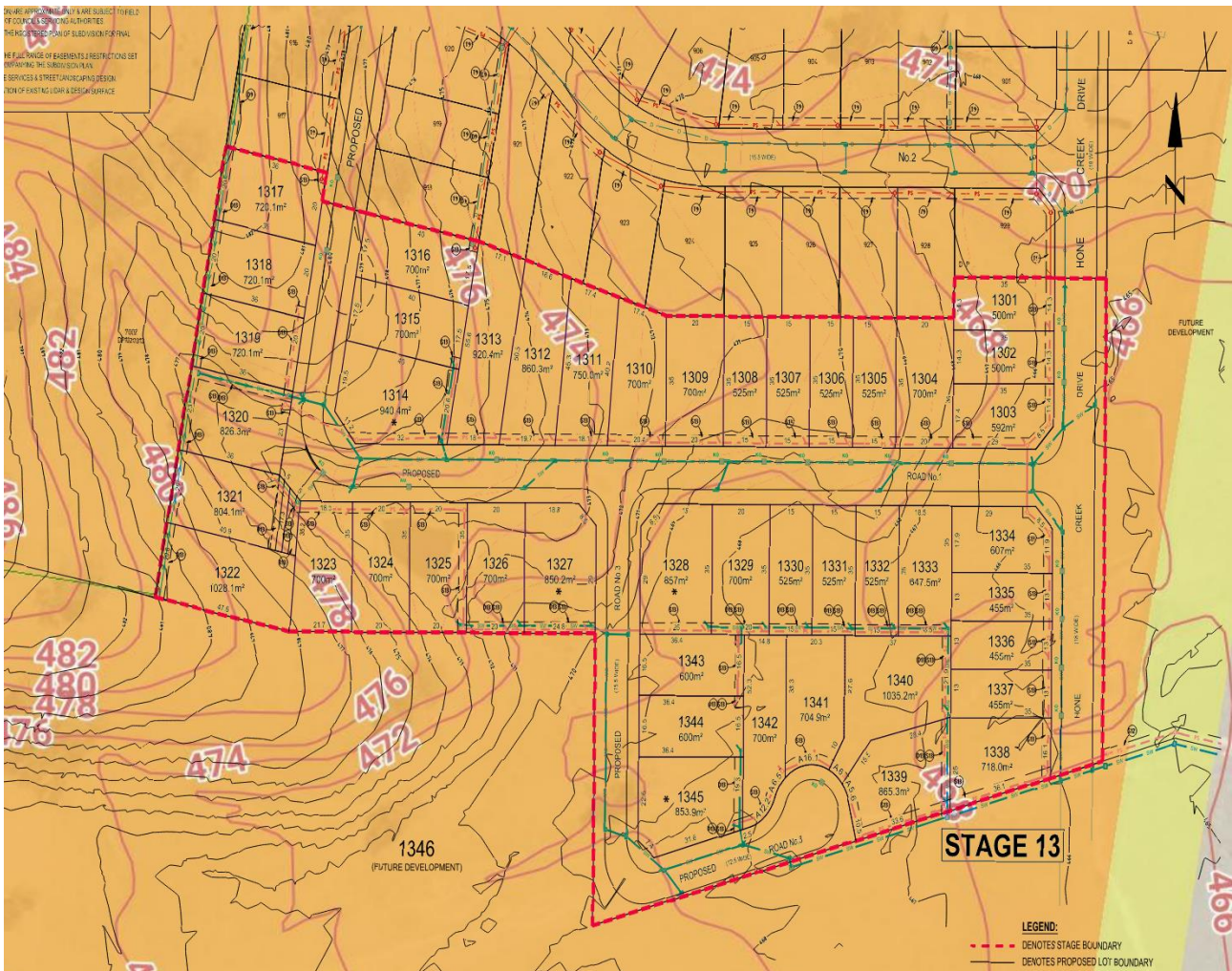
In response to point 3, the FFDI for the subject site is 80.

In response to point 4, refer to **Appendix A** of this report which provides an assessment against the requirements of A1.7.

**Figure 8** below provides an overlay of the plan of subdivision and the bushfire prone land map. All dwellings on lots within Stage 13 will achieve BAL-29 or less with reference to Table A1.12.6 (NSW RFS 2019) prior to, and once the surrounding land has been developed.

The land immediately to the south of Stage 13 will be used as a future drainage channel which will be included in a future development application. The channel will capture water from the upstream catchment and divert water to the railway line before discharging further downstream. This land will carry water, be managed as grass, or landscaped depending on the climate/time of year.

Figure 8 – Bushfire Prone Land and Subdivision Overlay



With reference to Table A1.12.6 (NSW RFS 2019), some of the proposed lots will be located within 100 metres of the nearest grassland/ bushfire threat. It should be noted the Bushfire Prone Land Map above is not reflective of the actual bushfire threat and requires updated.

The land to the north and south will continue to be developed which will further increase the setback from the proposed lots to the threat of bushfire, however the threat to the west will remain in the long term and this assessment has considered the impact.

### 5.3 CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS

Part 2.3.4 of the Building Code of Australia states a Class 1 building which is constructed in a *designated bushfire prone area* must be designed and constructed to reduce the risk of ignition from a bushfire while the fire front passes.

Australian Standard A.S. 3959 - 2009 is the enabling standard which addresses the performance requirements of Part 2.3.4 of the Building Code of Australia.

Therefore, Class 1 buildings within the development shall be constructed to comply with the specifications of this Standard.

Identify construction requirements:

1. Follow steps 1 - 4 in Section 5.2.3 of this report.
2. Determine the separation distance by measuring from the edge of the unmanaged vegetation to the closest external wall.
3. Match the relevant FFDI, appropriate vegetation, distance, and effective slope to determine the appropriate BAL using the relevant tables at the end of this section (A1.12.5, A1.12.6 and A1.12.7); and
4. Refer to Section 3 in AS 3959 and NASH Standard to identify appropriate construction requirements for the calculated BAL.

There are five levels of bushfire construction with deemed-to-satisfy arrangements accepted by the NSW Rural Fire Service. These are BAL 12.5; BAL 19; BAL 29, BAL 40 and BAL Flame Zone as defined by A.S 3959 – 2018.

The resulting BAL determines the nature of the construction standard which applies to a development by reference to the provisions of AS3595-2018.

The future dwellings on lots 1317-1312 have been calculated to achieve BAL-29 status. This is due to the immediate bushfire threat to the rear of these lots, which is predominantly grassland however it is not managed other than by animals grazing. The land to the south is assessed as being developed land, with the opportunity for a temporary asset protection zone in the interim until that land is developed.

As lots move to the east of the subject site, the bushfire threat is reduced and the BAL status in **Appendix A** is reflective of this. The plan

The Asset Protection Zones (APZ) provided to the dwellings on all lots have been determined to mitigate the impact of bushfires to the extent that radiant heat levels will be less than 29 kW/m<sup>2</sup>.

### 5.3.1 ASSOCIATED STRUCTURES

No structures form part of the associated development application.

## 5.4 ACCESS

PBFP provides control in relation to site access in relation to new roads, property access and fire trails. As no new roads or fire trails are required or proposed, the focus of this element of the assessment is property access.

**Table 2** outlines the performance criteria and acceptable solutions for property access. The table also outlines how the proposed development achieves the requirements.

**Table 2 – Property Access**

Performance Criteria	Acceptable Solutions	Comments	Compliance
ACCESS (GENERAL REQUIREMENTS)			
Firefighting vehicles are provided with safe, all-weather access to structures.	Property access roads are two-wheel drive, all-weather roads;	Individual property access would be addressed in subsequent DAs for dwelling construction on each lot.	✓
	Perimeter roads are provided for residential subdivisions of three or more allotments;	A centre access road is provided with an appropriately managed APZ. Perimeter roads are not provided to the rear of lots fronting the TSR site.	N/A
	Subdivisions of three or more allotments have more than one	A single, central access road is provided in the short term. Future access roads will be provided with the development	✓

Performance Criteria	Acceptable Solutions	Comments	Compliance
	access in and out of the development;	of the estate. The proposed subdivision will provide a through connection to Hone Creek Drive with Stage 9 to the north of the site.	
	Traffic management devices are constructed to not prohibit access by emergency services vehicles;	Emergency vehicle access would not be prohibited in any form.	✓
	Maximum grades for sealed roads do not exceed 15 degrees and an average grade of not more than 10 degrees or other gradient specified by road design standards, whichever is the lesser gradient;	The grade of the proposed road would not exceed 15 degrees, or an average of 10 degrees.	✓
	All roads are through roads;	The proposed road is not a through road in the short term. Temporary turning heads will be provided where required and roads will be constructed to maintain suitable access.	✓
	Dead end roads are not recommended, but if unavoidable, are not more than 200 metres in length, incorporate a minimum 12 metres outer radius turning circle, and are clearly sign posted as a dead end:	The proposed road does not result in a dead end. The proposed cul-de-sac services 7 lots and is located close to a through road and Hone Creek Drive, ensuring safe vehicular access.	✓
	Where kerb and guttering are provided on perimeter roads, roll top kerbing should be used to the hazard side of the road;	A perimeter road is not required or provided to the subject site.	✓
	Where access/egress can only be achieved through forest, woodland and heath vegetation, secondary access shall be provided to an alternate point on the existing public road system; and	Access and egress are achieved via formed public roads.	✓
	One way only public access roads are no less than 3.5 metres wide and have designated parking bays with hydrants located outside of these areas to ensure accessibility to reticulated water for fire suppression.	Access road would be two-way and meet the 10m width requirements.	✓

Performance Criteria	Acceptable Solutions	Comments	Compliance
The capacity of access roads is adequate for firefighting vehicles.	The capacity of perimeter and non-perimeter road surfaces and any bridges/causeways is sufficient to carry fully loaded firefighting vehicles (up to 23 tonnes); bridges/ causeways are to clearly indicate load rating.	Roads will be constructed to support fully loaded firefighting vehicles (up to 23 tonnes).	✓
There is appropriate access to water Supply.	Hydrants are located outside of parking reserves and road carriageways to ensure accessibility to reticulated water for fire suppression;	This will be achieved.	✓
	Hydrants are provided in accordance with the relevant clauses of as 2419.1:2005 - fire hydrant installations system design, installation, and commissioning; and	This will be achieved.	✓
	There is suitable access for a category 1 fire appliance to within 4m of the static water supply where no reticulated supply is available.	This will be achieved.	✓
<b>PERIMETER ROADS</b>			
access roads are designed to allow safe access and egress for firefighting vehicles while residents are evacuating as well as providing a safe operational environment for emergency service personnel during firefighting and emergency management on the interface.	Are two-way sealed roads;	No perimeter roads are proposed	N/A
	Minimum 8m carriageway width kerb to kerb;	As above	N/A
	Parking is provided outside of the carriageway width;	As above	N/A
	Hydrants are located clear of parking areas;	As above	N/A
	Are through roads, and these are linked to the internal road system at an interval of no greater than 500m;	As above	N/A
	Curves of roads have a minimum inner radius of 6m;	As above	N/A
	The maximum grade road is 15 degrees and average grade of not more than 10 degrees;	As above	N/A
	The road crossfall does not exceed 3 degrees; and	As above	N/A
A minimum vertical clearance of 4m to any overhanging obstructions, including tree branches, is provided.	As above	N/A	



Performance Criteria	Acceptable Solutions	Comments	Compliance
NON-PERIMETER ROADS			
Access roads are designed to allow safe access and egress for firefighting vehicles while residents are evacuating.	Minimum 5.5m carriageway width kerb to kerb;	Carriageways will achieve the 5.5m minimum.	✓
	Parking is provided outside of the carriageway width;	This will be achieved.	✓
	Hydrants are located clear of parking areas;	This will be achieved.	✓
	Roads are through roads, and these are linked to the internal road system at an interval of no greater than 500m;	The proposal provides a through road and a cul-de-sac servicing 7 lots. It is considered the short distance and small number of lots will not prevent safe access/egress for evacuation and firefighting vehicles.	x
	Curves of roads have a minimum inner radius of 6m;	This will be achieved.	✓
	The road crossfall does not exceed 3 degrees; and	This will be achieved.	✓
	A minimum vertical clearance of 4m to any overhanging obstructions, including tree branches, is provided.	This will be achieved.	✓

## 5.5 SERVICES

All proposed lots have adequate access to required services (provided by extension of the existing services adjoining the site).

The intent of the measures for services, including water, electricity and gas is:

*to provide adequate services of water for the protection of buildings during and after the passage of a bush fire, and to locate gas and electricity so as not to contribute to the risk of fire to a building.*  
 (NSW RFS 2019:47).

**Table 3** outlines the performance criteria and acceptable solutions for services.

**Table 3 – Services**

Performance Criteria	Acceptable Solutions	Comments	Compliance
WATER SUPPLIES			
Adequate water supplies are provided for firefighting purposes.	Reticulated water is to be provided to the development where available;	The site is in an area with existing reticulated water availability.	✓
	A static water and hydrant supply is provided for non-reticulated developments or where reticulated water supply cannot be guaranteed; and	Reticulated water would be provided.	N/A

Performance Criteria	Acceptable Solutions	Comments	Compliance
	Static water supplies shall comply with Table 5.3d.	This would be addressed during development of each individual lot.	N/A
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Water supplies are located at regular intervals; and</li> <li>- The water supply is accessible and reliable for firefighting operations</li> </ul>	Fire hydrant, spacing, design and sizing complies with the relevant clauses of Australian standard as 2419.1:2005;	This will be achieved.	✓
	Hydrants are not located within any road carriageway; and	This will be achieved.	✓
	Reticulated water supply to urban subdivisions uses a ring main system for areas with perimeter roads.	This will be achieved.	✓
Flows and pressure are appropriate.	Fire hydrant flows and pressures comply with the relevant clauses Of as 2419.1:2005.	This will be achieved.	✓
The integrity of the water supply is maintained.	All above-ground water service pipes are metal, including and up to any taps; and	All pipes will be underground.	N/A
	Above-ground water storage tanks shall be of concrete or metal.	N/A	N/A
<b>ELECTRICITY SERVICES</b>			
Location of electricity services limits the possibility of ignition of surrounding bush land or the fabric of buildings.	Where practicable, electrical transmission lines are underground;	This will be achieved.	✓
	Where overhead, electrical transmission lines are proposed as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lines are installed with short pole spacing of 30m, unless crossing gullies, gorges, or riparian areas; and</li> <li>- No part of a tree is closer to a power line than the distance set out in ISSC3 Guideline for Managing Vegetation Near Power Lines.</li> </ul>	No overhead power lines are proposed.	N/A
<b>GAS SERVICES</b>			
Location and design of gas services will not lead to ignition of surrounding	Reticulated or bottled gas is installed and maintained in accordance with as/nzs 1596:2014 - the storage and	This will be achieved.	✓

Performance Criteria	Acceptable Solutions	Comments	Compliance
bushland or the fabric of buildings.	handling of lp gas, the requirements of relevant authorities, and metal piping is used;		
	All fixed gas cylinders are kept clear of all flammable materials to a distance of 10m and shielded on the hazard side;	Gas connections to buildings do not form part of the proposal.	N/A
	Connections to and from gas cylinders are metal;	Gas connections to buildings do not for part of the proposal.	N/A
	Polymer-sheathed flexible gas supply lines are not used; and	Gas connections to buildings do not for part of the proposal.	N/A
	Above-ground gas service pipes are metal, including and up to any outlets.	Gas connections to buildings do not for part of the proposal.	N/A

## 5.6 ON-GOING MANAGEMENT

On-going maintenance of the APZs (if required) is to ensure regrowth and fuel load replacement does not occur. This will be the responsibility of the property owners and would be required as a condition of consent for dwellings on the proposed lots and imposed as a restriction to user on new land titles.

As noted, each lot created with this development will be cleared of any vegetation. Any future landscaping of each lot will be maintained to ensure there is no fuel load present.

## **6. CONCLUSION**

As the site has been identified as being bushfire prone land, an assessment of the site has been undertaken in accordance with PBFP (NSW RFS 2019). The results of this assessment are outlined in this report indicate the site is suitable for the proposed residential development from a bushfire perspective. Each lot can achieve compliance with the requirements of PBFP.

## 7. REFERENCES

Table 4 – References

<b>Mecone Mosaic</b> [ONLINE] Available at: <a href="https://www.mecone.com.au/mosaic/">https://www.mecone.com.au/mosaic/</a> [Accessed 15 March 2021]
<b>NSW Department of Planning and Environment (DoPE), n.d.</b> NSW Planning Portal. [ONLINE] Available at: <a href="https://www.planningportal.nsw.gov.au/">https://www.planningportal.nsw.gov.au/</a> [Accessed 20 October 2020]
<b>NSW Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH), n.d.</b> <i>Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS)</i> . [ONLINE] Available at: <a href="http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/licences/AboriginalHeritageInformationManagementSystem.htm">http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/licences/AboriginalHeritageInformationManagementSystem.htm</a> [Accessed 15 March 2021]
<b>Rural Fire Service, 2019</b> <i>Planning for Bush Fire Protection</i> , RFS, Sydney.
<b>Standards Australia, 2018.</b> <i>Australian Standard: Construction of buildings in bushfire-prone areas (AS 3959-2018)</i> .



# **APPENDIX A**

## **TABLE A1.12.6 ASSESSMENT**

Planning for Bushfire Protection 2019

Lot Number	Vegetation Classification	Distance to Vegetation (All Upslope or Flat)	Bushfire Attack Level (BAL)
1301	Grassland	200m	BAL LOW
1302	Grassland	200m	BAL LOW
1303	Grassland	200m	BAL LOW
1304	Grassland	187m	BAL LOW
1305	Grassland	175m	BAL LOW
1306	Grassland	163m	BAL LOW
1307	Grassland	152m	BAL LOW
1308	Grassland	141m	BAL LOW
1309	Grassland	127m	BAL LOW
1310	Grassland	112m	BAL LOW
1311	Grassland	99m	BAL LOW
1312	Grassland	86m	BAL LOW
1313	Grassland	72m	BAL LOW
1314	Grassland	41m	BAL 12.5
1315	Grassland	41m	BAL 12.5
1316	Grassland	41m	BAL 12.5
1317	Grassland	0m	BAL 29 with a 10 metre APZ from the rear boundary
1318	Grassland	0m	BAL 29 with a 10 metre APZ from the rear boundary
1319	Grassland	0m	BAL 29 with a 10 metre APZ from the rear boundary
1320	Grassland	0m	BAL 29 with a 10 metre APZ from the rear boundary
1321	Grassland	0m	BAL 29 with a 10 metre APZ from the rear boundary
1322	Grassland	0m	BAL 29 with a 10 metre APZ from the rear boundary
1323	Grassland	38m	BAL 12.5
1324	Grassland	52m	BAL LOW
1325	Grassland	67m	BAL LOW
1326	Grassland	82m	BAL LOW
1327	Grassland	98m	BAL LOW
1328	Grassland	130m	BAL LOW
1329	Grassland	150m	BAL LOW

<b>Lot Number</b>	<b>Vegetation Classification</b>	<b>Distance to Vegetation (All Upslope or Flat)</b>	<b>Bushfire Attack Level (BAL)</b>
1330	Grassland	163m	BAL LOW
1331	Grassland	175m	BAL LOW
1332	Grassland	186m	BAL LOW
1333	Grassland	197m	BAL LOW
1334	Grassland	215m	BAL LOW
1335	Grassland	215m	BAL LOW
1336	Grassland	215m	BAL LOW
1337	Grassland	215m	BAL LOW
1338	Grassland	215m	BAL LOW
1339	Grassland	200m	BAL LOW
1340	Grassland	190m	BAL LOW
1341	Grassland	175m	BAL LOW
1342	Grassland	163m	BAL LOW
1343	Grassland	140m	BAL LOW
1344	Grassland	140m	BAL LOW
1345	Grassland	140m	BAL LOW