15 February 2022



Alex Glouftsis Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council 256 Crawford Street Queanbeyan NSW 2620

Dear Alex,

#### RE: DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION (DA) 2021.1549 – GOOGONG TOWNSHIP NEIGHBOURHOOD 345 SUBDIVISION, RESPONSE TO RFS LETTER, DATED 7 JANUARY 2022

This letter has been prepared to address the comments arising from the NSW Rural Fire Service (RFS) letter, dated 7 January 2022, included at **Attachment A.** 

The comments from RFS's letter are listed below in blue and GTPL responses to each item is provided below.

1. Figures 11, 12 and 13 of the bush fire assessment report by Ember Bushfire Consulting dated 14/9/2021 depict permanent Asset Protection Zones (APZs) within the proposed reserve lots. Further information is required to define how permanent APZs will be managed on future public land.

GTPL is proposing a network of footpaths throughout the future public open spaces that either lead up to or around various water quality basins and other high-use areas. It is expected that these areas will be managed by council to a standard of an urban park due to the embellishments attracting public activation and councils' requirement to keep water quality basins well maintained. Past performance from Councils' landscape maintenance team has shown that management regimes around footpaths and water quality basins exceed the requirements of APZ's.

2. Figures 11, 12 and 13 of the bush fire assessment report depict temporary APZs over the residual land and over Lot 9 DP 754881 south of stages 6 and 7 in NH3. Further information is required to define how temporary APZ will be managed on the residual land and over the residual land and Lot 9 DP 754881. The purpose for the two temporary APZ area over Lot 9 DP 754881 has not been provided nor has land owner's consent for the creation for the APZ.

GTPL owns the residual land and Lot 9 DP 754881 and is willing to provide owners consent for the creation of the temporary APZ's. The purpose of the temporary APZ's on Lot 9 DP 754881 was to provide added protection to the lots created along the southern margins in this application until such time as development occurs to the south. However, for simplicity, it is now proposed to remove the temporary APZ on

Lot 9 DP 754881 and the Bushfire Assessment Report (see Version 1.2 of the Bushfire Assessment Report included as **Attachment B**) has been amended accordingly. The BAL ratings required on the lots along the southern edge in this location have increased in line with this change to the APZ.

GTPL will be responsible for maintaining the temporary APZ on the residual land and anticipates that Council will impose suitable conditions of consent to enforce this requirement.

3. More detail APZ assessment plans are required where the 29kW/sqm APZs will overlay residential land. The detailed assessment should include APZ distances, perimeter road widths and a measurement of the restricted APZ area on residential lots.

Most of this information can be found in the original Bushfire Assessment Report starting from page 49 (**Attachment C**). However, for completeness, the Bushfire Assessment Report has been amended to include holistic plans. Refer pages 18-33 in version 1.2 of the Bushfire Assessment Report included as **Attachment B**.

4. More detail APZ assessment plans are required over the land subject to the fire modelling provided in Attachment C of the bush fire assessment report. The detailed assessment should include the matters in point 3 above and also include slope assessment to demonstrate the location of transects used to determine effective and site slopes in the fire modelling provided.

Page 15 of the original Bushfire Assessment Report refers to the transects (27, 28 and 29) and the degree of upslope. Pages 53 and 54 provide the transects in greater detail.

As above, the Bushfire Assessment Report has been amended to include APZ distances and perimeter road widths. Refer pages 18-33 in version 1.2 of the Bushfire Assessment Report included as **Attachment B**.

5. Please confirm that revegetation works (if proposed) along the Googong Common corridor will not result in increased fuel loads from grassland as assessed in the bush fire assessment report.

GTPL proposes to revegetate only eroded areas within the Googong Common. GTPL will ensure the revegetation will not result in an increase in fuel loads from grassland.

# 6. Further information may be requested following an internal referral of the application to NSW RFS Lake George District office for comment.

Noted. GTPL welcomes the opportunity to meet with RFS and the local district office if/when required in order to discuss the report in an open forum.

In addition to the above, GTPL has been negotiating a Vegetation Management Plan (VMP) with the Department of Planning Industry and Environment (DPIE) for the purposes of obtaining a Biodiversity Certification Assessment Report (BCAR) approval. Through these negotiations, DPIE has requested that the APZ that originally extended into the large reserve in NH4 be removed from within the reserve and be limited to the road reserve. This change is reflected in version 1.2 of the Bushire Assessment Report included as **Attachment B**. It is noted that there has also been

a minor change to the layout of lots in this area to facilitate greater building setbacks to ensure that building envelopes are clear of the 29kW/sqm zone.

In support of this response, please find enclosed:

Attachment A – NSW RFS Letter, dated 7 January 2022

Attachment B – Revised Googong NH345 Bushfire Assessment Report (Version 1.2)

Attachment C – Original Googong NH345 Bushfire Assessment Report (Version 1.1)

We trust the above addresses the comments raised by RFS. Please let me know if you have any queries.

Yours sincerely,

Katherine Hurley Development Manager Googong Township Pty Ltd

Attachment A – NSW RFS Letter, dated 7 January 2022





# **NSW RURAL FIRE SERVICE**

**Queanbeyan-Palerang Regional Council** PO Box 90 QUEANBEYAN NSW 2620

Your reference: (CNR-30198) DA.2021.1549 Our reference: DA20211103004775-Original-1

**ATTENTION:** Alex Glouftis

Date: Friday 7 January 2022

Dear Sir/Madam,

**Integrated Development Application** s100B - Subdivision - Subdivision 36 GOOGONG RD GOOGONG NSW 2620, 425//DP1262357

I refer to your correspondence dated 02/11/2021 seeking general terms of approval for the above Integrated **Development Application.** 

The New South Wales Rural Fire Service (NSW RFS) has reviewed the information provided and advises the following:

- 1. Figures 11, 12 and 13 of the bush fire assessment report by Ember Bushfire Consulting dated 14/9/2021 depict permanent Asset Protection Zones (APZs) within proposed reserve lots. Further information is required to define how permanent APZs will be managed on future public land.
- 2. Figures 11, 12 and 13 of the bush fire assessment report depict temporary APZs over the residual land and over Lot 9 DP 754881 south of Stages 6 and 7 in NH3. Further information is required to define how temporary APZs will be managed on the residual land and over Lot 9 DP 754881. The purpose for the two temporary APZ areas over Lot 9 DP 754881 has not been provided nor has land owner's consent for the creation of the APZ
- 3. More detailed APZ assessment plans are required where 29kW/sqm APZs will overlay residential land. The detailed assessment should include APZ distances, perimeter road widths and a measurement of the restricted APZ area on residential lots.
- 4. More detailed APZ assessment plans are required over the land subject to the fire modelling provided in Attachment C of the bush fire assessment report. The detailed assessment should include the matters in point 3 above and also include slope assessment to demonstrate the location of transects used to determine effective and site slopes in the the fire modelling provided.
- 5. Please confirm that revegetation works (if proposed) along the Googong Common corridor will not result in increased fuel loads from grassland as assessed in the bush fire assessment report.
- 6. Further information may be requested following an internal referral of the application to NSW RFS Lake George District office for comment.

If additional information is not received within 100 days the application will be refused on the basis of Requested Information not provided. A formal request for re-assessment would be required after this time.

Postal address

NSW Rural Fire Service Locked Bag 17 GRANVILLE NSW 2142 

Street address NSW Rural Fire Service 4 Murray Rose Ave SYDNEY OLYMPIC PARK NSW 2127

T (02) 8741 5555 F (02) 8741 5550 www.rfs.nsw.gov.au 1

For any queries regarding this correspondence, please contact Anna Jones on 1300 NSW RFS.

Yours sincerely,

Martha Dotter Supervisor Development Assessment & Plan Built & Natural Environment



Attachment B – Revised Googong NH345 Bushfire Assessment Report (Version 1.2)



# BUSHFIRE ASSESSMENT REPORT GOOGONG TOWNSHIP NEIGHBOURHOODS 3, 4, 5

Prepared for Googong Township Pty Ltd 14 February 2021 Ref: JD.66.21.2



# DOCUMENT CONTROL

Information	Detail
Document Title:	Bushfire Assessment Report
	Googong Township Neighbourhood 3, 4, 5
EMBER Reference:	JD.66.21.2
Other Reference:	n/a
Version:	1.2
Version Control:	1.0 – final draft – 3.9.21
	<ol> <li>1.1 – Amended to include vegetation plan,</li> </ol>
	hydraulics plan and minor adjustments
	1.2 – Amended diagrams to address NSW RFS
	Request For Information (RFI).
Status:	Final Draft
Prepared by:	Jeffrey Dau (BPAD — 33128)
	Chris Mackenzie Davey (BPAD – 53220)
Verified by:	Rob McGregor (BPAD- 33130)
Approved by:	Jeffrey Dau (BPAD – 33128)

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

EMBER Bushfire Consulting and Mackenzie Davey Consulting have been engaged by Googong Township Pty Ltd to prepare a bush fire assessment of the DA associated with the residential subdivision of Googong Neighbourhoods 3, 4 and 5.

Googong Neighbourhoods 3, 4, 5 represents the final phase of the Googong township expansion to the south of the existing neighbourhoods 1 and 2.

The proposed subdivision contains and is in proximity to bushfire prone land as declared by the Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council. This assessment adopts a methodology provided under the requirements of Section 100B of the Rural Fires Act and the Rural Fire Regulations 2013 to assess the adequacy for bushfire protection of the subdivision as planned.

This report establishes the level of bushfire threat to the proposed development and examines bushfire protection for measures such as asset protection, access and services.

While vegetation across the site presents as open grassland, with scattered paddock trees and small pockets of remnant woodland, a highly conservative approach has been taken for hazard analysis where the vegetation classification is aligned with Plant Community Type Vegetation Zones identified in the biodiversity study. This takes into account in potential future hazard vegetation state. This threat can be moderated given the standard suite of protection measures offered by PBP 2019 and for which the proposed development can largely comply.

The future development provides good space for the establishment and maintenance of the required APZs.

Planned access throughout the subdivision is well provided for and given that future roads will apply the standards and specifications set out with PBP (2019) will largely comply with the acceptable solutions provided.

Planned services throughout the subdivision are to meet the standards and specifications set out with PBP (2019) and will be capable of complying with the acceptable solutions.

Based on the assessment and the recommendations contained in this report the proposed development is deemed capable of complying with the specific and broad objectives of PBP (2019), the requirements of the Rural Fire regulations (2013) and therefore suitable for submission to the NSWRFS for the issuing of a bush fire safety authority.

## Key details of development

Information	Detail	
Lot & DP Number	Lot 6 and 7 DP 1246784	
	Lot 10, 11, and 42 DP 754881	
	Lot 2 DP 1231713	
	Lot 901 DP 1242930	
	Lot 1 DP 1231713.	
Street Address	Old Cooma Road Googong	
Local Government Area	Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council	
Zoning of subject land	E2 – Environmental Conservation	
	RE2 – Private Recreation	
	R1 – General Residential	
	R5 – Large Lot Residential	
Zoning of adjoining lands	E2 – Environmental Conservation	
	E4 – Environmental Living	
	R1 – General Residential	
	R5 – Large Lot Residential	
Staging issues	Nil	
Development classification	Residential subdivision	
Type of assessment	100B for Bushfire Safety Authority	
Fire weather area	Southern Ranges	
Fire Danger Index	100	
Predominant vegetation	Grassland / Woodland / Forest	
Slope	Ranging from upslope to 11° downslope	
Environmental constraints	Typical Biodiversity Off Set Constraints	
Cultural constraints	Nil known	

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# **1** INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

#### 1.1 BACKGROUND

EMBER Bushfire Consulting and Mackenzie Davey Consulting have been engaged by Googong Township Pty Ltd (GTPL) to prepare a bushfire assessment report of the multi lot residential subdivision of Googong Neighbourhoods 3, 4 and 5 (NH345). The development represents the final phase of the Googong township expansion to the south of the existing Neighbourhoods 1 and 2.

The development proposal is located on land declared bushfire prone by Queanbeyan Palerang Council and as a result is subject to Division 4.8 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act (1979) (EP&A Act) and Section 100B of the Rural Fires Act (1997).

Under the Rural Fires Act (1997) the development proposal must be shown to conform with the broad aim and objectives of the NSW Rural Fire Service (NSW RFS) document Planning for Bushfire Protection (2019) (PBP 2019). and therefore, is the key reference document for this assessment.

#### **1.2 AIM AND OBJECTIVES OF THIS REPORT**

The aim of this report is to:

• Evaluate the potential bushfire threat to NH345.

- Assess the capacity of the proposed subdivision to provide the minimum bushfire protection necessary to offer life safety to the occupants, improve property protection and facilitate fire service intervention during a bushfire event.
- Assess the capacity of the proposed subdivision to achieve the relevant performance criteria using the acceptable solutions provided in PBP 2019.

The specific objectives required of the proposed development are detailed in Chapter 5 – Residential and Rural Residential Subdivisions PBP 2019 and include:

- minimise perimeters of the subdivision exposed to the bush fire hazard;
- minimise vegetated corridors that permit the passage of bush fire towards buildings;
- provide for the siting of future dwellings away from ridge-tops and steep slopes, within saddles and narrow ridge crests;
- ensure that APZs between a bush fire hazard and future dwellings are effectively designed to address the relevant bush fire attack mechanisms;
- ensure the ongoing maintenance of APZs;
- provide adequate access from all properties to the wider road network for residents and emergency services;

- provide access to hazard vegetation to facilitate bush fire mitigation works and fire suppression; and
- ensure the provision of an adequate supply of water and other services to facilitate effective firefighting.

Accordingly, the following bushfire protection measures are to be assessed:

- Asset Protection Zones (APZs)
- Landscaping
- Access
- Water, Electricity and Gas Supplies (Services),
- Construction and other protection requirements, and
- Emergency Management.

#### **1.3** LIMITATIONS AND DISCLAIMER

This report is primarily concerned with assessing the capacity of the proposed development to withstand the impacts of a bushfire including, ember attack, radiant heat and flame contact.

Where necessary, protection measures will be recommended to provide a satisfactory level of protection to the occupants and the structures themselves.

It should be kept in mind that the measures prescribed cannot guarantee that the proposed development will survive a bushfire event on every occasion. This is primarily due to the reliance on vegetation management, the unpredictable behavior of fire, and extreme weather conditions. EMBER Bushfire Consulting and Mackenzie Davey Consulting have prepared this report with all reasonable diligence. The information contained in this report has been gathered from field investigations of the site as well as plans provided by the developer.

Table 1 - Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role	Contact	Detail
GTPL	Proponent	Tim Corby	0488 242 846
Urbane	Planning consultants	Giselle Ravarian	6262 6363
Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council	Consent Authority	Not Given	1300 735 025
NSWRFS	Consent Authority	Not Given	02475 1300

## **1.4 PROJECT OVERVIEW**

Googong Township is a 25-year project being developed in partnership by Peet and Mirvac, operating as Googong Township Pty Ltd (GTPL). The emerging township is located in Southern NSW, 8km from Queanbeyan and 15km from Canberra.

The Googong master plan is embedded in Queanbeyan-Palerang Regional Council's (QPRC) Googong Development Control Plan and provides the overarching structure for the township. It has been planned and is being developed as a freestanding township with five neighbourhoods, around 6,600 dwellings and a population of over 18,000 people over 25 years.

Neighbourhood's 1 and 2 (also known as Googong North and Googong Central) have completed Structure plans and DAs. Neighbourhood 2 is currently under staged construction.

The next 3 Neighbourhoods to be developed, under the next Development Application, are

- Neighbourhood 3 (including the Hamson land) also known as Googong West
- Neighbourhood 4 also known as Googong South, and
- Neighbourhood 5 also known as Googong East.

## **1.5 PROJECT OBJECTIVE**

GTPL are seeking to submit a Development Application (DA) with QPRC for the subdivision of the land within Neighbourhoods 3, 4 & 5 (NH345).

The DA proposal seeks approval for:

- Torrens title subdivision of Neighbourhoods 3, 4 and 5 to create:
  - 1476 residential lots
  - 20 residual lots for future subdivision of higher density housing and other uses including the Neighbourhood Centre sites, to accommodate approximately 320 dwellings
  - public reserves including, local parks, a sports fields and Googong Common
  - public roads and drainage reserves.
- All subdivision works to prepare the land for the future development comprising site preparation and grading, stormwater and drainage works, road construction, tree removal, public domain landscaping and structures and utilities provision. The subdivision of the higher density super lots and the construction of all buildings (housing, recreational facilities, and schools) as well as the Neighbourhood Centre sites will be subject of future applications.

# EScared Nature Re Canberra AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY WEW SOUTH WALES Oaks Estate Queanbeyan Carwoola Cuumbeun Karr Jerrabomberra Nature Reserve Googong Township ne Island Point Hut Rob Roy ange Nature ISKI

## 1.6 NH 345 LOCATION AND CONTEXT

Googong Township NH345 is in the Southern Tablelands of NSW, 9 km due south of Queanbeyan and 20 km southeast of Canberra City (Figure 1).

The ~235 Ha site falls within the administration area of the Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council (QPRC).

The subject site is bounded by Old Cooma Road to the west, Googong Township Neighbourhood 1B and 2 to the north, the Googong Dam foreshore, and Pink Tail Worm-Lizard Conservation Area to the east and rural land to the south.

The area around Googong is characterised by rural uses, while NH345 itself is characterised as former agricultural land.

The site is currently zoned as Zoned as RE1 – Public Recreation, R1 – General Residential, R5 – Large Lot Residential and E2 – Environmental Conservation.

NH345 is currently set amongst set open grassland with small pockets of woodland dispersed throughout.

Figure 1 - Subject site regional context (GTPL, 2021)

## **1.7** SUBJECT SITE DESCRIPTION



Terrain across the Googong development area is undulating, although further afield are some steep gullies associated with drainage lines into Googong reservoir.

While vegetation across the site presents as open grassland, with scattered paddock trees and small pockets of remnant woodland, a highly conservative approach has been taken for hazard analysis where the vegetation classification is aligned with Plant Community Type (PCT) Vegetation Zones identified in the biodiversity study (Figure 5).

Access to and from the subject site is via both direct access to Old Cooma Road to the west and through the Googong Neighbourhoods 1 and 2 to the north.

The proposal is designed with an interconnected road network including perimeter roads and multiple connection points with Googong Neighbourhoods 1 and 2 enabling through road access for the estate.

Emergency Access is proposed into the Googong dam foreshore reserve, managed by the ACT Government, at two points to allow for maintenance and firefighting activities.

Figure 2 - Subject site local context (FireMaps, 2021)

# 1.8 DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL



The development area extends south of the existing approved Googong Neighbourhoods 1 and 2 indicated by blue areas. Land further south maybe the subject of subsequent development applications indicated by green areas but is not currently part of the Googong masterplan (figure 3). Developed areas outside the subject site have been subject to previous rezoning and DA approvals, including a Bushfire Fire Safety Authority from the NSW RFS and therefore are outside of the scope of this assessment.

Figure 3 – Googong 3,4, 5 DA extent plan (Spiire, 2022)

# 2 ASSESSING THE BUSHFIRE THREAT

### 2.1 METHODOLOGY

The methodology adopted to prepare this report is as follows:

#### Table 2 - Report methodology

Method	Task	Considerations
Desktop analysis	Review available mapping resources, policy documents & development plans	Online Maps Development Control Plans Local Environmental Plan
Site inspection	Evaluate context of site, determine bushfire threat, options for asset protection zones, access roads and infrastructure.	Ground truth online mapping data, validate vegetation class, obtain site measurements, assess existing structures and infrastructure.
Assessment of proposal against the NSWRFS Planning for Bushfire Protection (PBP 2019).	Assess the development proposal against the performance criteria of PBP 2019.	Does the proposal comply with the performance criteria provided under of PBP 2019.
Report	Preparation and publication of bushfire assessment report	Demonstrate the proposal is capable of meeting the aims and objectives of PBP 2019.

### 2.2 GENERAL BUSHFIRE ENVIRONMENT

To determine the potential bushfire threat posed to the subject site, the

following environmental factors are adopted across the site.

#### Table 3 - Bushfire behaviour factors

Factor	Value
Fire Weather Area	Southern Ranges
FDI	100
Predominant Vegetation Classification	Grassland
-	Grassy Woodlands, and
	Forest
Slope	Ranging from upslope to
	11° downslope.

Note: A detailed bushfire hazard analysis is detailed below.

- Vegetation formations within 140 m of the subject site are classified in accordance with Plant Community Type (PCT) mapping (Figs 5-8).
- Slopes out to 100 m from planned APZs and / or lot boundaries have been assessed in accordance with A1.4 & A1.5 of PBP 2019.
- The fire danger index for the site has been determined in accordance with the NSW Rural Fire Service.
- A bushfire threat analysis is provided in Section 3 of this report.
- Detailed Method 2 fire modelling is provided as an attachment under Attachment C Fire Modelling.
- <u>Detailed slope analysis, including elevation profiles and BAL analysis</u>
   <u>with dimensions are provided in Attachment D Supporting Information</u>.

#### 2.3 SUBJECT SITE BUSHFIRE PRONE MAPPING



Bushfire prone mapping relative to NH345 (Figure 4) showing the proximity of adjacent Vegetation Category 2 and Vegetation Category 1 within the bounds of the DA extent as declared by the QPRC Bushfire Prone Mapping.

Note: The mapping does not take into account land use changes, i.e. recent urban development in the area which may alter the validity of the mapping as it is currently published.

Hazard classification key:



Figure 4 – NH345 Bushfire Prone Land Map. (NSW Planning Portal, 2021)

#### 2.4 PLANT COMMUNITY TYPE MAPPING



Figure 5 – Plant Community Type Vegetation Zones. (Capital Ecology, 2021)

## 2.5 VEGETATION AND SLOPE CLASSIFICATION



Figure 6 – Vegetation classification. (Ember & Spiire, 2022)

#### VEGETATION AND SLOPE CLASSIFICATION



Figure 7 – Vegetation classification. (Ember & Spiire, 2022)

### VEGETATION AND SLOPE CLASSIFICATION



Figure 8 – Vegetation classification. (Ember & Spiire, 2022)



Figure 9 – APZ plan (Ember & Spiire, 2022)



Figure 10 – APZ plan. (Ember & Spiire, 2022)



Figure 11 – APZ plan. (Ember & Spiire, 2022)



Figure 12 – APZ plan. (Ember & Spiire, 2022)



Figure 13 – APZ plan (Ember & Spiire, 2022)



Figure 14 – APZ plan (Ember & Spiire, 2022)



Figure 15 – APZ plan. (Ember & Spiire, 2022)



Figure 16 - APZ plan. (Ember & Spiire, 2022)

#### 2.7 BUSHFIRE ATTACK LEVEL ANALYSIS



Figure 17 – BAL analysis. (Ember & Spiire, 2022)

#### **BUSHFIRE ATTACK LEVEL ANALYSIS**



Figure 18 – BAL analysis. (Ember & Spiire, 2022)

#### **BUSHFIRE ATTACK LEVEL ANALYSIS**



Figure 19 – BAL analysis. (Ember & Spiire, 2022)

#### **BUSHFIRE ATTACK LEVEL ANALYSIS**



Figure 20 – BAL analysis. (Ember & Spiire, 2022)


Figure <u>21</u> –BAL analysis. (Ember & Spiire, 2022)



Figure 22 – BAL analysis. (Ember & Spiire, 2022)



Figure 23 – BAL analysis. (Ember & Spiire, 2022)



Figure 24 – BAL analysis. (Ember & Spiire, 2022)

# 2.8 WATER SERVICES



Figure 25 – Water Concept Plan. (Ember & Spiire, 2022)

# WATER SERVICES



Figure 26 – Water Concept Plan. (Ember & Spiire, 2022)

## WATER SERVICES



Figure 27 – Water Concept Plan. (Ember & Spiire, 2022)

# 2.9 PHOTO POINT REFERENCE



Figure 28 – Photo points reference (Dau, 2022)

# 2.10 SUBJECT SITE PHOTOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW

Photo 1. Showing Woodland hazard West of Old Cooma Road.



Photo 2. Showing Woodland hazard South of NH345. Date & Time: Pri, 19 Pub 2021, 05-52-01 AEDT Pealtion: -035-027 / +149-216699\* (±10.0m) Atthute: 1990: (±15.1m) Datum: W05-64 Admittly Bearing: 219\* 539W 3095mile: True (±30\*) Bearton Angle: +01.3\* Rentron Angle: -03.8\* Zoom: 1.05 Showing Showing Woodland

hazard South of NH345.

Photo 3.



Photo 4. Showing Grassland hazard South of the NH345



Photo 5. Showing current Grassland hazard South of NH345. Assessed as Woodland in line with PCT mapping



Photo 7. Aerial overview looking East from Road 413.



Photo 8. Aerial overview looking West, showing Nangi Pimple and Montgomery Ck.







Photo 9. Aerial overview looking East towards Googong Foreshore.



Photo 10. Aerial overview looking Northeast towards Googong Foreshore.



Photo 11. Looking East of NH345 outside of DA Extent towards Googong Foreshore.



Photo 12. Looking East of NH345 outside of DA Extent towards Googong Foreshore.



Photo 13. Looking Northeast of NH345 outside of DA Extent towards Googong Foreshore.



Photo 14. Looking East of NH345 outside of DA Extent towards Googong Foreshore.



Photo 15. Looking North from within NH5 at current Woodland hazard. To be assessed as Forest in line with PCT Mapping.



Photo 16. Looking North from within NH5 towards NH1.



Photo 17. Looking North from within NH4 towards NH1.



Photo 19. Showing aerial overview of





Photo 18. Looking East of NH345 outside of DA Extent towards Googong Foreshore.



Photo 20. Looking North from within NH5 towards PTWL conservation area.



# **3** BUSHFIRE PROTECTION MEASURES

In response to the bushfire threat analysis, a suite of Bushfire Protection Measures (BPMs) are required for the proposed subdivision in accordance with Section 5 of PBP 2019, Residential and Rural Residential Subdivisions. A statement of compliance of the proposed subdivision against PBP 2019 is provided in Appendix A of this report.

# 3.1 BPM DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

# 3.1.1 <u>ASSET PROTECTION ZONES:</u> Discussion:

Appropriate APZ dimensions are determined through the analysis of slope and vegetation (Figures 5 - 8) and crossed referenced to dimensions provided for residential subdivisions in Table A1.12.2 PBP 2019.

While vegetation across the site presents as open grassland, with scattered paddock trees and small pockets of remnant woodland, at the request of the developer a highly conservative approach has been taken for hazard analysis where the vegetation classification is aligned with Plant Community Type (PCT) Vegetation Zones identified in the biodiversity study (Figure 5). This takes into account in potential future vegetation state.

Terrain across the Googong development area is undulating, although further afield are deeper gullies associated with drainage lines into Googong reservoir. These gullies feature some dense forest vegetation resulting in an increase in fuel load and potential threat in these areas.

Areas identified as open urban space have kept to less than 1 Ha in size so they can be classified as "Excluded Vegetation" in line with Appendix A1.10 of PBP 2019.

Areas of landscape that are subject to regular and ongoing maintenance are considered "managed land" and are classified as "Excluded Vegetation" (Fig 6-8) in line with Appendix A1.10 of PBP 2019.

An APZ Plan (Figures 9 - 16) indicates areas declared APZs (both permanent and temporary), for the subdivision, taking into account external hazard vegetation, perimeter roads, road easements and verges and other landscaping opportunities to provide for the management of vegetation for the ongoing reduction of fuels opposite future residential development.

GTPL is proposing a network of footpaths throughout the future public open spaces that either lead up to or around various water quality basins and other high-use areas. It is expected that these areas will be managed by council to a standard of an urban park due to the embellishments attracting public activation and councils' requirement to keep water quality basins well maintained. Past performance from Councils' landscape maintenance team has shown that management regimes around footpaths and water quality basins exceed the requirements of APZ's. In addition, GTPL has developed a Bushfire Fuel Management Plan that includes a bi-monthly 3<sup>rd</sup> party audit during the declared bushfire season. This audit assesses identified APZs within Googong Township for fuel load and maintenance compliance.



Figure 29 – Example of current maintenance standard of APZs in NH1 (Dau, 2021)

Temporary APZs (100 m in width) are provided in locations where further development is planned but not part of this current DA. These areas are

identified as land subject to future LEP amendments shown in green areas in Figure 3.

BAL Analysis (Figures 17 - 24) is provided to demonstrate that the subdivision as designed can achieve general compliance with Table A1.12.2 Minimum distances for APZs PBP 2019. A blue dashed line indicates the 29 kW/m<sup>2</sup> threshold boundary. Most residential lots fall within this threshold.

For Nangi Pimple only, the BAL Analysis incorporates a performance-based solution using Method 2 of AS 3959-2018 (Standards Australia 2018) to assess whether the radiant heat exposure achieved meets the residential development threshold of 29 kW/m2.

This performance-based solution incorporates site specific inputs including the effective slope of 4 degrees upslope to model the upsloping landscape opposite residential lots in this area, which would result in a "backing fire" and a reduction in radiant heat. <u>Detailed modelling is provided in</u> Attachment C of this report.

Where the 29 kW/m<sup>2</sup> threshold boundary encroaches into a residential lot (shown in the detailed BAL Analysis Attachment D) mandatory setbacks or restriction in use will be placed on each lot for the setback shown to ensure any development is behind the 29 kW/m<sup>2</sup> threshold boundary.

### **Recommendations:**

- APZs be incorporated into the subdivision in accordance with the APZ Plan (Figures 9-16) to ensure a future dwelling can achieve <u>BAL-</u> 29 and therefore comply with the requirements of Table A1.12.2 PBP 2019.
- Where the 29 kW/m<sup>2</sup> threshold encroaches into a residential lot, mandatory setbacks are to be placed on any future residence to ensure any the residence is behind the 29 kW/m<sup>2</sup> threshold boundary.

A statement of compliance of the proposed subdivision against PBP 2019 is provided in Appendix A of this report.

APZs provided across the proposed subdivision are deemed capable of meeting the minimum dimensions necessary to establish APZs with the site and therefore will meet the acceptable solutions provided by PBP 2019.

### 3.1.2 LANDSCAPING:

Recommendations:

• All landscape within the areas identified as APZ (Figures 9 - 16) would require management in perpetuity and in accordance with the requirements of Asset Protection Zone Standards - Appendix 4 of PBP (2019) (Attachment B).

# 3.1.3 <u>ACCESS:</u> Discussion:

Access to and from the subject site is via a single access point to Old Cooma Road (a public through road) to the west and 6 points through to the existing road network at Googong Neighborhoods 1 and 2 to the north.

The proposal is designed with an interconnected road network including perimeter roads and multiple connection points with Googong Neighborhoods 1 and 2 enabling through road access for the estate (Figure 6, 7 & 8).

Two access gates will be provided to the Googong Foreshore Reserve which will provide connection to an existing fire trail which runs north to south in the Reverse. This trail is outside the subject site. These gates will allow access for ACT Emergency Service Agency Firefighters for hazard reduction and firefighting activities.

Fire trails are not required under Planning for Bushfire Protection (2019) and therefore not proposed. There are no registered fire trails running from or through the subject site that require preservation.

A statement of compliance of the proposed subdivision against PBP 2019 is provided in Appendix A of this report.

### **Recommendations:**

 As a minimum, all road and access specifications and dimensions to comply with those detailed in PBP 2019 as provided here in Attachment A.

# 3.1.4 <u>SERVICES – WATER, ELECTRICITY AND GAS:</u> Recommendations:

- <u>Water Supplies -</u> Future residences are to be provided with the water supplies which comply with the specifications set out in PBP (2019) which are provided in Appendix A of this report.
- <u>Electricity Services</u> Electricity supply throughout subject site is to be provided in compliance with the specifications set out in PBP (2019) which are provided in Appendix A of this report.
- <u>Gas Services</u> It is envisaged that gas supplies to any future residence will be by gas pipeline and therefore supplies and fittings are to comply with specifications set out in PBP (2019) which are provided in Appendix A of this report.

# 3.1.5 <u>CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS AND OTHER PROTECTION</u> <u>MEASURES</u> Discussion:

The minimum APZ dimensions for residences opposite areas identified as hazard are provided to ensure that any future dwelling is capable of achieving BAL-29 and therefore compliance with Table A1.12.2 of PBP 2019. Sprinkler systems or any other additional protections measures are not proposed as part of this development proposal.

### Recommendations:

- A subsequent BAL assessment should be carried out prior to the construction of any future dwelling to assess the BAL rating as it is dependent on the specific location of that dwelling.
- Future construction must comply with the relevant sections of Australian Standard AS3959-2018 Amd 2 Construction of buildings in bush fire-prone areas as amended, or
- NASH Standard (1.7.14 updated) National Standard Steel Framed Construction in Bushfire Areas – 2014 as appropriate, and
- Section 7.5 of Planning for Bush Fire Protection 2019.

# 3.2 BUSHFIRE PROTECTION MEASURES CONCLUSION

The proposed subdivision has been assessed and found capable of the following:

- APZs can provide sufficient space and reduced fuel loads to ensure radiant heat levels at the building will not exceed 29 kW/m<sup>2</sup>.
- Landscaping can be managed to minimise flame contact, reduce radiant heat levels, minimise embers and reduce the effect of smoke on residents and firefighters.
- With the aid of performance-based design, safe operational access can be provided to structures and water supplies for emergency services, while providing for evacuating residents and suitable access is provided for fire management and APZ management purposes.
- Providing water for the protection of buildings during and after the passage of a bush fire, gas and electricity will be located so as not to contribute to the risk of fire to a building.

# **4** ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

Information regarding the potential impact that the proposed development may have on environmental and cultural values of the site are required as part of the issuing of the bush fire safety authority by the NSWRFS. EMBER Bushfire Consulting understands from the proponent that any necessary environmental and cultural investigations are being undertaken as part of the development application process and will be submitted as part of the Statement of Environmental Effects.

Furthermore, if any environmental or culturally sensitive areas of the lot are impacted by the recommended protection measures, consultation will be made to provide alternative protection measures.

At the time of this bushfire assessment no known environmental or cultural values or significant environmental features have been identified on the subject site.

# 5 CONCLUSION

This report documents the findings from a bush fire assessment of the Development Application of the multi lot residential subdivision of Googong Neighbourhoods 3, 4, 5.

This report establishes the level of bushfire threat to the subdivision and examines bushfire protection for measures such as asset protection, access and services.

While vegetation across the site presents as open grassland, with scattered paddock trees and small pockets of remnant woodland, a highly conservative approach has been taken for hazard analysis where the vegetation classification is aligned with Plant Community Type Vegetation Zones identified in the biodiversity study. This takes into account in potential future hazard vegetation state.

This threat can be moderated given the standard suite of protection measures offered by PBP 2019 and for which the proposed development can largely comply.

The future development provides good space for the establishment and maintenance of the required APZs.

Planned access throughout the subdivision is well provided for and given that future roads will apply the standards and specifications set out with PBP (2019) will comply with the acceptable solutions provided.

Planned services throughout the subdivision are to meet the standards and specifications set out with PBP (2019) and will be capable of complying with the acceptable solutions.

Based on the assessment and the recommendations contained in this report the proposed development is deemed capable of complying with the specific and broad objectives of PBP (2019), the requirements of the Rural Fire regulations (2013) and therefore suitable for submission to the NSWRFS for the issuing of a bush fire safety authority.

# **6 R**EFERENCE

Australian Building Codes Board (ABCB), 2019, *National Construction Code - Building Code of Australia Volume 1 & 2*, Canberra ePlanning Spatial Viewer, Department of Planning Industry and Environment, accessed 12 June 2021, https://www.planningportal.nsw.gov.au/spatialviewer/#/find-aproperty/address Keith D, 2004, *Ocean Shores to Desert Dunes: the native vegetation of NSW and the ACT*, Dept of Environment and Conservation, NSW Government. NSW Rural Fire Service, 2005, *Standards for Asset Protection Zones*. Sydney NSW Rural Fire Service, 2019, *Planning for Bushfire Protection*. Sydney Standards Australia, 2018, AS 3959-2018 *Construction of buildings in* 

Bushfire *Prone Areas* SAI Global, Melbourne.

# ATTACHMENT A – PBP 2019 COMPLIANCE ASSESSMENT

The following compliance assessment tables the performance criteria to be met under each protection measure for the proposed development. The table also identifies which avenue is used to achieve compliance, details of the acceptable solution and specific information on the how this is achieved for the proposed development. development.

Performance Criteria	Method of Compliance	Acceptable Solution	Comments / Details		
	ASSET PROTECTION ZONES				
<ul> <li>Potential building footprints must not be exposed to radiant heat levels exceeding 29 kW/m<sup>2</sup> on each proposed lot.</li> </ul>	Will meet the acceptable solutions.	• APZs are provided in accordance with Tables A1.12.2 and A1.12.3 based on the FFDI.	APZ dimensions will be compliant with Table A1.12.2.		
<ul> <li>APZs are managed and maintained to prevent the spread of a fire towards the building.</li> </ul>	Will meet the acceptable solutions.	• APZs are managed in accordance with the requirements of Appendix 4.	Landscaping within the APZ will be required to be in accordance with the principles provided in Appendix 4 – Asset Protection Zone Standards, PBP 2019 which is provided in Attachment B of this report.		
• The APZs is provided in perpetuity.	Will meet the acceptable solutions.	APZs are wholly within the boundaries of the development site	All APZs are within the boundaries of the development site.		
<ul> <li>APZ maintenance is practical, soil stability is not compromised and the potential for crown fires is minimised.</li> </ul>	Will meet the acceptable solutions.	• APZs are located on lands with a slope less than 18 degrees.	All APZs are located on land with slope less than 18 degrees.		
LANDSCAPING					
<ul> <li>Landscaping is designed and managed to minimise flame contact and radiant heat to buildings, and the potential for wind-driven embers to cause ignitions.</li> </ul>	Will meet the acceptable solutions.	<ul> <li>landscaping is in accordance with Appendix 4; and</li> <li>fencing is constructed in accordance with section 7.6.</li> </ul>	Landscaping within the APZ will be required to be in accordance with the principles provided in Appendix 4 – Asset Protection Zone Standards, PBP 2019 which is provided in Attachment B of this report.		
	ACCESS (General Requirements)				

of Acceptable Solution	Comments / Details
ce	
<ul> <li>property access roads are two-wheel drive, all-weather roads;</li> <li>perimeter roads are provided for residential subdivisions of three or more allotments;</li> <li>subdivisions of three or more allotments have more than one access in and out of the development;</li> <li>traffic management devices are constructed to not prohibit access by emergency services vehicles;</li> <li>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;</li> <li>all roads are through roads;</li> <li>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;</li> <li>where kerb and guttering is provided on perimeter roads, roll top kerbing should be used to the hazard side of the road;</li> <li>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</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	The access provisions are capable of complying with all the acceptable solutions provided for access in PBP 2019.
• 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.	The capacity of bridges/causeways will be sufficient to carry fully loaded firefighting vehicles; bridges / causeways will clearly indicate load rating.
<ul> <li>hydrants are located outside of parking reserves and road carriageways to ensure accessibility to reticulated water for fire suppression;</li> <li>hydrants are provided in accordance with the relevant clauses of AS 2419.1:2005 - Fire hydrant installations System design, installation and commissioning; and</li> <li>there is suitable access for a Category 1 fire appliance to within 4m of the static water supply where no reticulated supply is available.</li> </ul>	It is assumed that a reticulated water supply system to the appropriate standard will be provided for the subdivision as planned.
	<ul><li>commissioning; and</li><li>there is suitable access for a Category 1 fire appliance to within 4m of the</li></ul>

Performance Criteria	Method of	Acceptable Solution	Comments / Details		
	Compliance				
<ul> <li>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.</li> </ul>	Perimeter roads are not applicable	<ul> <li>are two-way sealed roads;</li> <li>minimum 8m carriageway width kerb to kerb;</li> <li>parking is provided outside of the carriageway width;</li> <li>hydrants are located clear of parking areas;</li> <li>are through roads, and these are linked to the internal road system at an interval of no greater than 500m;</li> <li>curves of roads have a minimum inner radius of 6m; the maximum grade road is 15 degrees and average grade of not more than 10 degrees;</li> <li>the road crossfall does not exceed 3 degrees; and</li> <li>a minimum vertical clearance of 4m to any overhanging obstructions, including tree branches, is provided.</li> </ul>	Perimeter roads will be provided in line with the acceptable solutions as detailed in the adjacent cell.		
	NON-PERIMETER ROADS				
<ul> <li>access roads are designed to allow safe access and egress for firefighting vehicles while residents are evacuating.</li> </ul>	Non-Perimeter roads are not applicable.	<ul> <li>minimum 5.5m carriageway width kerb to kerb;</li> <li>parking is provided outside of the carriageway width;</li> <li>hydrants are located clear of parking areas;</li> <li>roads are through roads, and these are linked to the internal road system at an interval of no greater than 500m;</li> <li>curves of roads have a minimum inner radius of 6m;</li> <li>the road crossfall does not exceed 3 degrees; and</li> <li>a minimum vertical clearance of 4m to any overhanging obstructions, including tree branches, is provided.</li> </ul>	Non-Perimeter roads will be provided in line with the acceptable solutions as detailed in the adjacent cell.		
		PROPERTY ACCESS			
<ul> <li>firefighting vehicles can access the dwelling and exit the property safely.</li> </ul>	Will meet the acceptable solutions.	<ul> <li>There are no specific access requirements in an urban area where an unobstructed path (no greater than 70m) is provided between the most distant external part of the proposed dwelling and the nearest part of the public access road (where the road speed limit is not greater than 70kph) that supports the operational use of emergency firefighting vehicles.</li> <li>In circumstances where this cannot occur, the following requirements apply:         <ul> <li>minimum 4m carriageway width;</li> <li>in forest, woodland and heath situations, rural property access roads have passing bays every 200m that are 20m long by 2m wide, making a minimum trafficable width of 6m at the passing bay;</li> <li>a minimum vertical clearance of 4m to any overhanging obstructions, including tree branches;</li> <li>provide a suitable turning area in accordance with Appendix 3;</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	The property access provisions will comply with those required under PBP 2019 as detailed in the adjacent cell.		

Performance Criteria	Method of Compliance	Acceptable Solution	Comments / Details	
		<ul> <li>curves have a minimum inner radius of 6m and are minimal in number to allow for rapid access and egress;</li> <li>the minimum distance between inner and outer curves is 6m;</li> <li>the crossfall is not more than 10 degrees;</li> <li>maximum grades for sealed roads do not exceed 15 degrees and not more than 10 degrees for unsealed roads; and</li> <li>a development comprising more than three dwellings has access by dedication of a road and not by right of way.</li> <li>Note: Some short constrictions in the access may be accepted where they are not less than 3.5m wide, extend for no more than 30m and where the obstruction cannot be reasonably avoided or removed. The gradients applicable to public roads also apply to community style development property access roads in addition to the above.</li> </ul>		
WATER SUPPLIES				
<ul> <li>adequate water supplies is provided for firefighting purposes.</li> </ul>	Will meet the acceptable solutions.	<ul> <li>reticulated water is to be provided to the development where available;</li> <li>a static water and hydrant supply is provided for non-reticulated developments or where reticulated water supply cannot be guaranteed; and</li> <li>static water supplies shall comply with Table 5.3d.</li> </ul>	It is assumed that a reticulated water supply system to the appropriate standard will be provided for the subdivision.	
<ul> <li>water supplies are located at regular intervals; and</li> <li>the water supply is accessible and reliable for firefighting operations.</li> </ul>	Will meet the acceptable solutions.	<ul> <li>fire hydrant, spacing, design and sizing complies with the relevant clauses of Australian Standard AS 2419.1:2005;</li> <li>hydrants are not located within any road carriageway; and</li> <li>reticulated water supply to urban subdivisions uses a ring main system for areas with perimeter roads.</li> </ul>	It is assumed that a reticulated water supply system to the appropriate standard will be provided for the subdivision.	
flows and pressure are appropriate.	Will meet the acceptable solutions.	• fire hydrant flows and pressures comply with the relevant clauses of AS 2419.1:2005.	It is assumed that a reticulated water supply system to the appropriate standard will be provided for the subdivision.	
• the integrity of the water supply is maintained.	Will meet the acceptable solutions.	<ul> <li>all above-ground water service pipes are metal, including and up to any taps; and</li> <li>above-ground water storage tanks shall be of concrete or metal.</li> </ul>	Where provided all above-ground water service pipes will be metal and above-ground water storage tanks shall be of concrete or metal.	
	ELECTRICITY SERVICES			
<ul> <li>location of electricity services limits the possibility of ignition of surrounding bush land or the fabric of buildings.</li> </ul>	Will meet the acceptable solutions.	<ul> <li>where practicable, electrical transmission lines are underground;</li> <li>where overhead, electrical transmission lines are proposed as follows:         <ul> <li>lines are installed with short pole spacing of 30m, unless crossing gullies, gorges or riparian areas; and</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Future electricity supplies will be capable of meeting these requirements.	

Performance Criteria Method of Compliance		Acceptable Solution	Comments / Details	
		<ul> <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>		
		GAS SERVICES		
<ul> <li>location and design of gas services will not lead to ignition of surrounding bushland or the fabric of buildings.</li> </ul>	Will meet the acceptable solutions.	<ul> <li>reticulated or bottled gas is installed and maintained in accordance with AS/NZS 1596:2014 - The storage and handling of LP Gas, the requirements of relevant authorities, and metal piping is used;</li> <li>all fixed gas cylinders are kept clear of all flammable materials to a distance of 10m and shielded on the hazard side;</li> <li>connections to and from gas cylinders are metal;</li> <li>polymer-sheathed flexible gas supply lines are not used; and above-ground gas service pipes are metal, including and up to any outlets.</li> </ul>	Future gas supplies will be capable of meeting these requirements.	

# ATTACHMENT B – APZS, LANDSCAPING, FENCES AND GATES

In Australia, bush fires are a natural and essential aspect of the landscape as many plants and animals have adapted to fire as part of their life cycle. However, development adjacent to bush land areas has increased the risk of fire impacting on people and their assets. The impact on property and life can be reduced with responsible preparation and management of bush fire hazards.

In combination with other BPMs, a bush fire hazard can be reduced by implementing simple steps in reducing vegetation levels. This can be done by designing and managing landscaping to implement an APZ around the property.

This Appendix sets the standards which need to be met within an APZ.

#### A4.1 Asset protection zones

An APZ is a fuel-reduced area surrounding a built asset or structure.

For a complete guide to APZs and landscaping, download the NSW RFS document *Standards for Asset Protection Zones* at:

### www.rfs.nsw.gov.au/resources/publications.

An APZ provides:

- a buffer zone between a bush fire hazard and an asset
- an area of reduced bush fire fuel that allows suppression of fire
- an area from which backburning or hazard reduction can be conducted,
- an area which allows emergency services access and provides a relatively safe area for firefighters and home owners to defend their property.

Potential bush fire fuels should be minimised within an APZ. This is so that the vegetation within the planned zone does not provide a path for the transfer of fire to the asset either from the ground level or through the tree canopy.

An APZ, if designed correctly and maintained regularly, will reduce the risk of:

- > direct flame contact on the asset
- Aamage to the built asset from intense radiant heat
- > ember attack.

The APZ should be located between an asset and the bush fire hazard.

The methodology for calculating the required APZ distance is contained within Appendix 1. The width of the APZ required will depend upon the development type. APZs for new development are set out within Chapters 5, 6 and 7 of this document.

In forest vegetation, the APZ can be made up of an inner protection area (IPA) and an outer protection area (OPA).

#### Inner protection areas (IPAs)

The IPA is the area closest to the asset and creates a fuel-managed area which can minimise the impact of direct flame contact and radiant heat on the development and be a defendable space. Vegetation within the IPA should be kept to a minimum level. Litter fuels within the IPA should be kept below 1cm in height and be discontinuous.

In practical terms the IPA is typically the curtilage around the dwelling, consisting of a mown lawn and well maintained gardens.

When establishing and maintaining an IPA the following requirements apply:

#### Trees:

- > canopy cover should be less than 15% (at maturity)
- trees (at maturity) should not touch or overhang the building
- Iower limbs should be removed up to a height of 2m above ground
- > canopies should be separated by 2 to 5m
- preference should be given to smooth barked and evergreen trees.

#### Shrubs:

- create large discontinuities or gaps in the vegetation to slow down or break the progress of fire towards buildings
- > shrubs should not be located under trees
- Shrubs should not form more than 10% ground cover
- clumps of shrubs should be separated from exposed windows and doors by a distance of at least twice the height of the vegetation.

#### Grass:

- > should be kept mown (as a guide grass should be kept to no more than 100mm in height)
- Ieaves and vegetation debris should be removed.

#### Outer protection areas (OPAs)

An OPA is located between the IPA and the unmanaged vegetation. Vegetation within the OPA can be managed to a more moderate level. The reduction of fuel in this area substantially decreases the intensity of an approaching fire and restricts the pathways to crown fuels; reducing the level of direct flame, radiant heat and ember attack on the IPA.

Because of the nature of an OPA, they are only applicable in forest vegetation.

In practical terms the OPA is an area where there is maintenance of the understorey and some separation in the canopy.

When establishing and maintaining an OPA the following requirements apply:

### Trees

- > tree canopy cover should be less than 30%
- > trees should have canopy separation
- > canopies should be separated by 2 to 5m

#### Shrubs:

- shrubs should not form a continuous canopy
- > shrubs should form no more than 20% of ground cover

#### Grass:

- > should be kept mown (as a guide grass should be kept to no more than 100mm in height)
- leaf and other debris should be mown, slashed or mulched.

An APZ should be maintained in perpetuity to ensure ongoing protection from the impact of bush fires. Maintenance of the IPA and OPA to the standards given above should be undertaken on an annual basis, in advance of the fire season, as a minimum.

# FENCES & GATES (SECTION 7.6 PBP 2019)

Fences and gates in bush fire prone areas may play a significant role in the vulnerability of structures during bush fires. In this regard, all fences in bush fire prone areas should be made of either hardwood or non-combustible material.

However, in circumstances where the fence is within 6m of a building or in areas of BAL-29 or greater, they should be made of non-combustible material only.

# $\mathsf{ATTACHMENT}\,\,C-\mathsf{FIRE}\,\,\mathsf{MODELLING}$





		Coloriation Contractors	1031 G-IE per Miller of Ex	
			(, 2021, 9:45 pm (MDc v,4.9) I 1 Nangi Pimple	
			ntor - AS3959-2018 (Method 2)	
Inputs			Outputs	
Fire Danger Index 100		Rate of spread	2.27 km/h	
Vegetation classification	Forest	Flame length	18.99 m	
Understorey fuel load	25 t/ha	Flame angle	52 °, 62 °, 69 °, 73 °, 75 ° & 81 °	
Total fuel load	35 t/ha	Elevation of receiver	7.48 m, 8.380000000000000 m, 8.859999999999999 m, 9.08 m, 9.17 m & 9.38000000000000 m	
Vegetation height	n/a	Fire intensity	41,165 kW/m	
Effective slope	-4 °	Transmissivity	0.864, 0.842, 0.8139999999999999, 0.788, 0.775 & 0.718	
Site slope	0 °	Viewfactor	0.6065, 0.4522, 0.3065, 0.2082, 0.1692 & 0.0457	
Flame width	100 m	Minimum distance to < 40 kW/m <sup>2</sup>	15.5 m	
Windspeed	n/a	Minimum distance to < 29 kW/m²	20.7 m	
Heat of combustion	18,600 kJ/kg	Minimum distance to < 19 kW/m <sup>2</sup>	29.5 m	
Flame temperature	1,090 K	Minimum distance to < 12.5 kW/m <sup>2</sup>	40.6 m	
		Minimum distance to < 10 kW/m <sup>2</sup>	47.5 m	
			Rate of Spread - Mcarthur, 1973 & Noble et al., 1980 Flame length - NSW Rural Fire Service, 2001 & Noble et al., 1980 Elevation of receiver - Douglas & Tan, 2005	
			Flame anglé - Douglas & Tan, 2005 Radiant heat flux - Drysdale, 1999, Sullivan et al., 2003, Douglas & Tan, 2005	



# ATTACHMENT D - SUPPORTING INFORMATION









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Authorised	Date





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TRANSECT	- 02	

DATUM R.L.762.0		
TRANSECT LEVEL	767.149	
FINISHED SURFACE LEVEL	76.7.14.9	
OFFSET	0	

TRANSECT	-	03	

		0.3%	
DATUM R.L.765.0			
TRANSECT LEVEL	771.84.5		771.527
FINISHED SURFACE LEVEL	771.84.5		771.527
OFFSET	0		100

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DATUM R.L.774.0		
TRANSECT LEVEL	779.728	464,464
FINISHED SURFACE LEVEL	779.728	 784.464
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Attachment C – Original Googong NH345 Bushfire Assessment Report (Version 1.1)



# BUSHFIRE ASSESSMENT REPORT GOOGONG TOWNSHIP NEIGHBOURHOODS 3, 4, 5

Prepared for Googong Township Pty Ltd 14 September 2021 Ref: JD.66.21.



# DOCUMENT CONTROL

Information	Detail
Document Title:	Bushfire Assessment Report
	Googong Township Neighbourhood 3, 4, 5
EMBER Reference:	JD.66.21.
Other Reference:	n/a
Version:	1.0
Version Control:	1.0 – final draft – 3.9.21
	1.1 – Amended to include vegetation plan,
	hydraulics plan and minor adjustments
Status:	Final Draft
Prepared by:	Jeffrey Dau (BPAD – 33128)
	Chris Mackenzie Davey (BPAD – 53220)
Verified by:	Rob McGregor (BPAD- 33130)
Approved by:	Jeffrey Dau (BPAD – 33128)

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

EMBER Bushfire Consulting and Mackenzie Davey Consulting have been engaged by Googong Township Pty Ltd to prepare a bush fire assessment of the DA associated with the residential subdivision of Googong Neighbourhoods 3, 4 and 5.

Googong Neighbourhoods 3, 4, 5 represents the final phase of the Googong township expansion to the south of the existing neighbourhoods 1 and 2.

The proposed subdivision contains and is in proximity to bushfire prone land as declared by the Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council. This assessment adopts a methodology provided under the requirements of Section 100B of the Rural Fires Act and the Rural Fire Regulations 2013 to assess the adequacy for bushfire protection of the subdivision as planned.

This report establishes the level of bushfire threat to the proposed development and examines bushfire protection for measures such as asset protection, access and services.

While vegetation across the site presents as open grassland, with scattered paddock trees and small pockets of remnant woodland, a highly conservative approach has been taken for hazard analysis where the vegetation classification is aligned with Plant Community Type Vegetation Zones identified in the biodiversity study. This takes into account in potential future hazard vegetation state. This threat can be moderated given the standard suite of protection measures offered by PBP 2019 and for which the proposed development can largely comply.

The future development provides good space for the establishment and maintenance of the required APZs.

Planned access throughout the subdivision is well provided for and given that future roads will apply the standards and specifications set out with PBP (2019) will largely comply with the acceptable solutions provided.

Planned services throughout the subdivision are to meet the standards and specifications set out with PBP (2019) and will be capable of complying with the acceptable solutions.

Based on the assessment and the recommendations contained in this report the proposed development is deemed capable of complying with the specific and broad objectives of PBP (2019), the requirements of the Rural Fire regulations (2013) and therefore suitable for submission to the NSWRFS for the issuing of a bush fire safety authority.

#### Key details of development

Information	Detail
Lot & DP Number	Lot 6 and 7 DP 1246784
	Lot 10, 11, and 42 DP 754881
	Lot 2 DP 1231713
	Lot 901 DP 1242930
	Lot 1 DP 1231713.
Street Address	Old Cooma Road Googong
Local Government Area	Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council
Zoning of subject land	E2 – Environmental Conservation
	RE2 – Private Recreation
	R1 – General Residential
	R5 – Large Lot Residential
Zoning of adjoining lands	E2 – Environmental Conservation
	E4 – Environmental Living
	R1 – General Residential
	R5 – Large Lot Residential
Staging issues	Nil
Development classification	Residential subdivision
Type of assessment	100B for Bushfire Safety Authority
Fire weather area	Southern Ranges
Fire Danger Index	100
Predominant vegetation	Grassland / Woodland / Forest
Slope	Ranging from upslope to 11° downslope
Environmental constraints	Typical Biodiversity Off Set Constraints
Cultural constraints	Nil known

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# **1** INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

#### **1.1 BACKGROUND**

EMBER Bushfire Consulting and Mackenzie Davey Consulting have been engaged by Googong Township Pty Ltd (GTPL) to prepare a bushfire assessment report of the multi lot residential subdivision of Googong Neighbourhoods 3, 4 and 5 (NH345). The development represents the final phase of the Googong township expansion to the south of the existing Neighbourhoods 1 and 2.

The development proposal is located on land declared bushfire prone by Queanbeyan Palerang Council and as a result is subject to Division 4.8 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act (1979) (EP&A Act) and Section 100B of the Rural Fires Act (1997).

Under the Rural Fires Act (1997) the development proposal must be shown to conform with the broad aim and objectives of the NSW Rural Fire Service (NSW RFS) document Planning for Bushfire Protection (2019) (PBP 2019). and therefore, is the key reference document for this assessment.

#### **1.2 AIM AND OBJECTIVES OF THIS REPORT**

The aim of this report is to:

• Evaluate the potential bushfire threat to NH345.

- Assess the capacity of the proposed subdivision to provide the minimum bushfire protection necessary to offer life safety to the occupants, improve property protection and facilitate fire service intervention during a bushfire event.
- Assess the capacity of the proposed subdivision to achieve the relevant performance criteria using the acceptable solutions provided in PBP 2019.

The specific objectives required of the proposed development are detailed in Chapter 5 – Residential and Rural Residential Subdivisions PBP 2019 and include:

- minimise perimeters of the subdivision exposed to the bush fire hazard;
- minimise vegetated corridors that permit the passage of bush fire towards buildings;
- provide for the siting of future dwellings away from ridge-tops and steep slopes, within saddles and narrow ridge crests;
- ensure that APZs between a bush fire hazard and future dwellings are effectively designed to address the relevant bush fire attack mechanisms;
- ensure the ongoing maintenance of APZs;
- provide adequate access from all properties to the wider road network for residents and emergency services;

- provide access to hazard vegetation to facilitate bush fire mitigation works and fire suppression; and
- ensure the provision of an adequate supply of water and other services to facilitate effective firefighting.

Accordingly, the following bushfire protection measures are to be assessed:

- Asset Protection Zones (APZs)
- Landscaping
- Access
- Water, Electricity and Gas Supplies (Services),
- Construction and other protection requirements, and
- Emergency Management.

#### **1.3** LIMITATIONS AND DISCLAIMER

This report is primarily concerned with assessing the capacity of the proposed development to withstand the impacts of a bushfire including, ember attack, radiant heat and flame contact.

Where necessary, protection measures will be recommended to provide a satisfactory level of protection to the occupants and the structures themselves.

It should be kept in mind that the measures prescribed cannot guarantee that the proposed development will survive a bushfire event on every occasion. This is primarily due to the reliance on vegetation management, the unpredictable behavior of fire, and extreme weather conditions. EMBER Bushfire Consulting and Mackenzie Davey Consulting have prepared this report with all reasonable diligence. The information contained in this report has been gathered from field investigations of the site as well as plans provided by the developer.

Table 1 - Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role	Contact	Detail
GTPL	Proponent	Tim Corby	0488 242 846
Urbane	Planning consultants	Giselle Ravarian	6262 6363
Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council	Consent Authority	Not Given	1300 735 025
NSWRFS	Consent Authority	Not Given	02 475 1300

### **1.4 PROJECT OVERVIEW**

Googong Township is a 25-year project being developed in partnership by Peet and Mirvac, operating as Googong Township Pty Ltd (GTPL). The emerging township is located in Southern NSW, 8km from Queanbeyan and 15km from Canberra.

The Googong master plan is embedded in Queanbeyan-Palerang Regional Council's (QPRC) Googong Development Control Plan and provides the overarching structure for the township. It has been planned and is being developed as a freestanding township with five neighbourhoods, around 6,600 dwellings and a population of over 18,000 people over 25 years.

Neighbourhood's 1 and 2 (also known as Googong North and Googong Central) have completed Structure plans and DAs. Neighbourhood 2 is currently under staged construction.

The next 3 Neighbourhoods to be developed, under the next Development Application, are

- Neighbourhood 3 (including the Hamson land) also known as Googong West
- Neighbourhood 4 also known as Googong South, and
- Neighbourhood 5 also known as Googong East.

# **1.5 PROJECT OBJECTIVE**

GTPL are seeking to submit a Development Application (DA) with QPRC for the subdivision of the land within Neighbourhoods 3, 4 & 5 (NH345).

The DA proposal seeks approval for:

- Torrens title subdivision of Neighbourhoods 3, 4 and 5 to create:
  - 1476 residential lots
  - 20 residual lots for future subdivision of higher density housing and other uses including the Neighbourhood Centre sites, to accommodate approximately 320 dwellings
  - public reserves including, local parks, a sports fields and Googong Common
  - public roads and drainage reserves.
- All subdivision works to prepare the land for the future development comprising site preparation and grading, stormwater and drainage works, road construction, tree removal, public domain landscaping and structures and utilities provision. The subdivision of the higher density super lots and the construction of all buildings (housing, recreational facilities, and schools) as well as the Neighbourhood Centre sites will be subject of future applications.



#### 1.6 NH 345 LOCATION AND CONTEXT

Googong Township NH345 is in the Southern Tablelands of NSW, 9 km due south of Queanbeyan and 20 km southeast of Canberra City (Figure 1).

The ~235 Ha site falls within the administration area of the Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council (QPRC).

The subject site is bounded by Old Cooma Road to the west, Googong Township Neighbourhood 1B and 2 to the north, the Googong Dam foreshore, and Pink Tail Worm-Lizard Conservation Area to the east and rural land to the south.

The area around Googong is characterised by rural uses, while NH345 itself is characterised as former agricultural land.

The site is currently zoned as Zoned as RE1 – Public Recreation, R1 – General Residential, R5 – Large Lot Residential and E2 – Environmental Conservation.

NH345 is currently set amongst set open grassland with small pockets of woodland dispersed throughout.

Figure 1 - Subject site regional context (GTPL, 2021)

#### **1.7** SUBJECT SITE DESCRIPTION



Terrain across the Googong development area is undulating, although further afield are some steep gullies associated with drainage lines into Googong reservoir.

While vegetation across the site presents as open grassland, with scattered paddock trees and small pockets of remnant woodland, a highly conservative approach has been taken for hazard analysis where the vegetation classification is aligned with Plant Community Type (PCT) Vegetation Zones identified in the biodiversity study (Figure 5).

Access to and from the subject site is via both direct access to Old Cooma Road to the west and through the Googong Neighbourhoods 1 and 2 to the north.

The proposal is designed with an interconnected road network including perimeter roads and multiple connection points with Googong Neighbourhoods 1 and 2 enabling through road access for the estate.

Emergency Access is proposed into the Googong dam foreshore reserve, managed by the ACT Government, at two points to allow for maintenance and firefighting activities.

Figure 2 - Subject site local context (FireMaps, 2021)

## 1.8 DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL



The development area extends south of the existing approved Googong Neighbourhoods 1 and 2 indicated by blue areas. Land further south maybe the subject of subsequent development applications indicated by green areas but is not currently part of the Googong masterplan (figure 3). Developed areas outside the subject site have been subject to previous rezoning and DA approvals, including a Bushfire Fire Safety Authority from the NSW RFS and therefore are outside of the scope of this assessment.

Figure 3 – Googong 3,4, 5 DA extent plan (Urbane, 2021)

# 2 ASSESSING THE BUSHFIRE THREAT

#### 2.1 METHODOLOGY

The methodology adopted to prepare this report is as follows:

#### Table 2 - Report methodology

Method	Task	Considerations
Desktop analysis	Review available mapping resources, policy documents & development plans	Online Maps Development Control Plans Local Environmental Plan
Site inspection	Evaluate context of site, determine bushfire threat, options for asset protection zones, access roads and infrastructure.	Ground truth online mapping data, validate vegetation class, obtain site measurements, assess existing structures and infrastructure.
Assessment of proposal against the NSWRFS Planning for Bushfire Protection (PBP 2019).	Assess the development proposal against the performance criteria of PBP 2019.	Does the proposal comply with the performance criteria provided under of PBP 2019.
Report	Preparation and publication of bushfire assessment report	Demonstrate the proposal is capable of meeting the aims and objectives of PBP 2019.

#### 2.2 GENERAL BUSHFIRE ENVIRONMENT

To determine the potential bushfire threat posed to the subject site, the

following environmental factors are adopted across the site.

#### Table 3 - Bushfire behaviour factors

Factor	Value
Fire Weather Area	Southern Ranges
FDI	100
Predominant Vegetation Classification	Grassland
	Grassy Woodlands, and
	Forest
Slope	Ranging from upslope to
	11° downslope.

Note: A detailed bushfire hazard analysis is detailed below.

- Vegetation formations within 140 m of the subject site are classified in accordance with Plant Community Type (PCT) mapping.
- Slopes out to 100 m from planned APZs and / or lot boundaries have been assessed in accordance with A1.4 & A1.5 of PBP 2019. Elevation profiles are provided in Attachment D Supporting Information
- The fire danger index for the site has been determined in accordance with the NSW Rural Fire Service.
- A bushfire threat analysis is provided in Section 3 of this report.
   Detailed Method 2 fire modelling is provided as an attachment under Attachment C Fire Modelling.

#### 2.3 SUBJECT SITE BUSHFIRE PRONE MAPPING



Bushfire prone mapping relative to NH345 (Figure 4) showing the proximity of adjacent Vegetation Category 2 and Vegetation Category 1 within the bounds of the DA extent as declared by the QPRC Bushfire Prone Mapping.

Note: The mapping does not take into account land use changes, i.e. recent urban development in the area which may alter the validity of the mapping as it is currently published.

Hazard classification key:



Figure 4 – NH345 Bushfire Prone Land Map. (NSW Planning Portal, 2021)

#### 2.4 VEGETATION CLASSIFICATION



Figure 5 – Plant Community Type Vegetation Zones. (Capital Ecology, 2021)

# 2.5 SLOPE ANALYSIS



Figure 6 – NH 1 & 2 slope analysis. (Ember & Spiire, 2021)

#### **SLOPE ANALYSIS**



Figure 7 – NH 2 & 3 slope analysis. (Ember & Spiire, 2021)

#### 2.6 VEGETATION AND SLOPE MAPPING



Figure 8 – NH 1 vegetation and slope mapping. (Ember & Spiire, 2021)
### **VEGETATION AND SLOPE MAPPING**



Figure 9 – NH 2 vegetation and slope mapping. (Ember & Spiire, 2021)

### **VEGETATION AND SLOPE MAPPING**



Figure 10 – NH 3 vegetation and slope mapping. (Ember & Spiire, 2021)

# 2.7 ASSET PROTECTION ZONE PLAN



Figure 11 – APZ plan for NH 1. (Ember & Spiire, 2021)

# **ASSET PROTECTION ZONE PLAN**



Figure 12 – APZ plan for NH 2. (Ember & Spiire, 2021)

# ASSET PROTECTION ZONE PLAN



Figure 13 – APZ plan for NH 3. (Ember & Spiire, 2021)

# 2.8 BUSHFIRE ATTACK LEVEL ANALYSIS



Figure 14 – NH 1 BAL analysis. (Ember & Spiire, 2021)

### **BUSHFIRE ATTACK LEVEL ANALYSIS**



Figure 15 – NH 2 BAL analysis. (Ember & Spiire, 2021)

### **BUSHFIRE ATTACK LEVEL ANALYSIS**



Figure 16 – NH 3 BAL analysis. (Ember & Spiire, 2021)

# 2.9 WATER SERVICES



Figure 17 – NH 1 Water Concept Plan. (Ember & Spiire, 2021)

## WATER SERVICES



Figure 18 – NH 2 Water Concept Plan. (Ember & Spiire, 2021)

## WATER SERVICES



Figure 19 – NH 3 Water Concept Plan. (Ember & Spiire, 2021)

## 2.10 PHOTO POINT REFERENCE



Figure 20 – Photo points reference (Dau, 2021)

# 2.11 SUBJECT SITE PHOTOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW

Photo 1. Showing Woodland hazard West of Old Cooma Road.



Photo 2. Showing Woodland hazard South of NH345. Showing Woodland

Photo 3.

hazard South of NH345.



Photo 4. Showing Grassland hazard South of the NH345



Photo 5. Showing current Grassland hazard South of NH345. Assessed as Woodland in line with PCT mapping



Photo 7. Aerial overview looking East from Road 413.



Photo 8. Aerial overview looking West, showing Nangi Pimple and Montgomery Ck.

Photo 6. Showing current Woodland hazard within NH345, east of Road 413. Assessed as Forest in line with PCT mapping.





Photo 9. Aerial overview looking East towards Googong Foreshore.



Photo 10. Aerial overview looking Northeast towards Googong Foreshore.



Photo 11. Looking East of NH345 outside of DA Extent towards Googong Foreshore.



Photo 12. Looking East of NH345 outside of DA Extent towards Googong Foreshore.



Photo 13. Looking Northeast of NH345 outside of DA Extent towards Googong Foreshore.



Photo 15. Looking North from within NH5 at current Woodland hazard. To be assessed as Forest in line with PCT Mapping.



Photo 16. Looking North from within NH5 towards NH1.



Photo 14. Looking East of NH345 outside of DA Extent towards Googong Foreshore.



Photo 17. Looking North from within NH4 towards NH1.



Photo 19. Showing aerial overview of

future NH5.



Photo 18. Looking East of NH345 outside of DA Extent towards Googong Foreshore.



Photo 20. Looking North from within NH5 towards PTWL conservation area.



# **3 BUSHFIRE PROTECTION MEASURES**

In response to the bushfire threat analysis, a suite of Bushfire Protection Measures (BPMs) are required for the proposed subdivision in accordance with Section 5 of PBP 2019, Residential and Rural Residential Subdivisions. A statement of compliance of the proposed subdivision against PBP 2019 is provided in Appendix A of this report.

# 3.1 BPM DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

# 3.1.1 <u>ASSET PROTECTION ZONES:</u> Discussion:

Appropriate APZ dimensions are determined through the analysis of slope and vegetation (Figure 5, 6, and 7) and crossed referenced to dimensions provided for residential subdivisions in Table A1.12.2 PBP 2019.

While vegetation across the site presents as open grassland, with scattered paddock trees and small pockets of remnant woodland, at the request of the developer a highly conservative approach has been taken for hazard analysis where the vegetation classification is aligned with Plant Community Type (PCT) Vegetation Zones identified in the biodiversity study (Figure 5). This takes into account in potential future vegetation state.

Terrain across the Googong development area is undulating, although further afield are deeper gullies associated with drainage lines into Googong reservoir. These gullies feature some dense forest vegetation resulting in an increase in fuel load and potential threat in these areas.

Areas identified as open urban space have kept to less than 1 Ha in size so they can be classified as "Excluded Vegetation" in line with Appendix A1.10 of PBP 2019.

Areas of landscape that are subject to regular and ongoing maintenance are considered "managed land" and are classified as "Excluded Vegetation" (Fig 11 & 12) in line with Appendix A1.10 of PBP 2019.

An APZ Plan (Figures 8, 9 and 10) indicates areas declared APZs (both permanent and temporary), for the subdivision, taking into account external hazard vegetation, perimeter roads, road easements and verges and other landscaping opportunities to provide for the management of vegetation for the ongoing reduction of fuels opposite future residential development.

Temporary APZs (100 m in width) are provided in locations where further development is planned but not part of this current DA. These areas are identified as land subject to future LEP amendments shown in green areas in Figure 3.

BAL Analysis (Figures 11, 12 and 13) is provided to demonstrate that the subdivision as designed can achieve general compliance with Table A1.12.2 Minimum distances for APZs PBP 2019. A blue dashed line indicates the 29 kW/m<sup>2</sup> threshold boundary. Most residential lots fall within this threshold.

For Nangi Pimple only, the BAL Analysis incorporates a performance-based solution using Method 2 of AS 3959-2018 (Standards Australia 2018) to assess whether the radiant heat exposure achieved meets the residential development threshold of 29 kW/m2.

This performance-based solution incorporates site specific inputs including the effective slope of 4 degrees upslope (Attachment C) to model the upsloping landscape opposite residential lots in this area, which would result in a "backing fire" and a reduction radiant heat.

Where the 29 kW/m<sup>2</sup> threshold boundary encroaches into a residential lot (shown in the detailed BAL Analysis Attachment D) mandatory setbacks or restriction in use will be placed on each lot for the setback shown to ensure any development is behind the 29 kW/m<sup>2</sup> threshold boundary.

### **Recommendations:**

- APZs be incorporated into the subdivision in accordance with the APZ Plan (Figures 8, 9 and 10) to ensure a future dwelling can achieve <u>BAL-29</u> and therefore comply with the requirements of Table A1.12.2 PBP 2019.
- Where the 29 kW/m<sup>2</sup> threshold encroaches into a residential lot, mandatory setbacks are to be placed on any future residence to ensure any the residence is behind the 29 kW/m<sup>2</sup> threshold boundary.

A statement of compliance of the proposed subdivision against PBP 2019 is provided in Appendix A of this report.

APZs provided across the proposed subdivision are deemed capable of meeting the minimum dimensions necessary to establish APZs with the site and therefore will meet the acceptable solutions provided by PBP 2019.

# 3.1.2 LANDSCAPING:

# Recommendations:

 All landscape within the areas identified as APZ (Figure 11, 12 and 13) would require management in perpetuity and in accordance with the requirements of Asset Protection Zone Standards - Appendix 4 of PBP (2019) (Attachment B).

# 3.1.3 <u>ACCESS:</u> Discussion:

Access to and from the subject site is via a single access point to Old Cooma Road (a public through road) to the west and 6 points through to the existing road network at Googong Neighborhoods 1 and 2 to the north.

The proposal is designed with an interconnected road network including perimeter roads and multiple connection points with Googong Neighborhoods 1 and 2 enabling through road access for the estate (Figure 6, 7 & 8). Two access gates will be provided to the Googong Foreshore Reserve which will provide connection to an existing fire trail which runs north to south in the Reverse. This trail is outside the subject site. These gates will allow access for ACT Emergency Service Agency Firefighters for hazard reduction and firefighting activities.

Fire trails are not required under Planning for Bushfire Protection (2019) and therefore not proposed. There are no registered fire trails running from or through the subject site that require preservation.

A statement of compliance of the proposed subdivision against PBP 2019 is provided in Appendix A of this report.

### Recommendations:

 As a minimum, all road and access specifications and dimensions to comply with those detailed in PBP 2019 as provided here in Attachment A.

# 3.1.4 <u>SERVICES – WATER, ELECTRICITY AND GAS:</u> <u>Recommendations:</u>

• <u>Water Supplies -</u> Future residences are to be provided with the water supplies which comply with the specifications set out in PBP (2019) which are provided in Appendix A of this report.

- <u>Electricity Services</u> Electricity supply throughout subject site is to be provided in compliance with the specifications set out in PBP (2019) which are provided in Appendix A of this report.
- <u>Gas Services</u> It is envisaged that gas supplies to any future residence will be by gas pipeline and therefore supplies and fittings are to comply with specifications set out in PBP (2019) which are provided in Appendix A of this report.

# 3.1.5 <u>CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS AND OTHER PROTECTION</u> <u>MEASURES</u> Discussion:

The minimum APZ dimensions for residences opposite areas identified as hazard are provided to ensure that any future dwelling is capable of achieving BAL-29 and therefore compliance with Table A1.12.2 of PBP 2019. Sprinkler systems or any other additional protections measures are not proposed as part of this development proposal.

## Recommendations:

• A subsequent BAL assessment should be carried out prior to the construction of any future dwelling to assess the BAL rating as it is dependent on the specific location of that dwelling.

- Future construction must comply with the relevant sections of Australian Standard AS3959-2018 Amd 2 Construction of buildings in bush fire-prone areas as amended, or
- NASH Standard (1.7.14 updated) National Standard Steel Framed Construction in Bushfire Areas – 2014 as appropriate, and
- Section 7.5 of Planning for Bush Fire Protection 2019.

# 3.2 BUSHFIRE PROTECTION MEASURES CONCLUSION

The proposed subdivision has been assessed and found capable of the following:

- APZs can provide sufficient space and reduced fuel loads to ensure radiant heat levels at the building will not exceed 29 kW/m<sup>2</sup>.
- Landscaping can be managed to minimise flame contact, reduce radiant heat levels, minimise embers and reduce the effect of smoke on residents and firefighters.
- With the aid of performance-based design, safe operational access can be provided to structures and water supplies for emergency services, while providing for evacuating residents and suitable access is provided for fire management and APZ management purposes.
- Providing water for the protection of buildings during and after the passage of a bush fire, gas and electricity will be located so as not to contribute to the risk of fire to a building.

# **4** ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

Information regarding the potential impact that the proposed development may have on environmental and cultural values of the site are required as part of the issuing of the bush fire safety authority by the NSWRFS.

EMBER Bushfire Consulting understands from the proponent that any necessary environmental and cultural investigations are being undertaken as part of the development application process and will be submitted as part of the Statement of Environmental Effects.

Furthermore, if any environmental or culturally sensitive areas of the lot are impacted by the recommended protection measures, consultation will be made to provide alternative protection measures.

At the time of this bushfire assessment no known environmental or cultural values or significant environmental features have been identified on the subject site.

# 5 CONCLUSION

This report documents the findings from a bush fire assessment of the Development Application of the multi lot residential subdivision of Googong Neighbourhoods 3, 4, 5.

This report establishes the level of bushfire threat to the subdivision and examines bushfire protection for measures such as asset protection, access and services.

While vegetation across the site presents as open grassland, with scattered paddock trees and small pockets of remnant woodland, a highly conservative approach has been taken for hazard analysis where the vegetation classification is aligned with Plant Community Type Vegetation Zones identified in the biodiversity study. This takes into account in potential future hazard vegetation state.

This threat can be moderated given the standard suite of protection measures offered by PBP 2019 and for which the proposed development can largely comply.

The future development provides good space for the establishment and maintenance of the required APZs.

Planned access throughout the subdivision is well provided for and given that future roads will apply the standards and specifications set out with PBP (2019) will comply with the acceptable solutions provided.

Planned services throughout the subdivision are to meet the standards and specifications set out with PBP (2019) and will be capable of complying with the acceptable solutions.

Based on the assessment and the recommendations contained in this report the proposed development is deemed capable of complying with the specific and broad objectives of PBP (2019), the requirements of the Rural Fire regulations (2013) and therefore suitable for submission to the NSWRFS for the issuing of a bush fire safety authority.

# **6 R**EFERENCE

Australian Building Codes Board (ABCB), 2019, *National Construction Code - Building Code of Australia Volume 1 & 2*, Canberra ePlanning Spatial Viewer, Department of Planning Industry and Environment, accessed 12 June 2021, https://www.planningportal.nsw.gov.au/spatialviewer/#/find-aproperty/address Keith D, 2004, *Ocean Shores to Desert Dunes: the native vegetation of NSW and the ACT*, Dept of Environment and Conservation, NSW Government. NSW Rural Fire Service, 2005, *Standards for Asset Protection Zones*. Sydney NSW Rural Fire Service, 2019, *Planning for Bushfire Protection*. Sydney Standards Australia, 2018, AS 3959-2018 *Construction of buildings in* 

Bushfire *Prone Areas* SAI Global, Melbourne.

# ATTACHMENT A – PBP 2019 COMPLIANCE ASSESSMENT

The following compliance assessment tables the performance criteria to be met under each protection measure for the proposed development. The table also identifies which avenue is used to achieve compliance, details of the acceptable solution and specific information on the how this is achieved for the proposed development.

Performance Criteria	Method of	Acceptable Solution	Comments / Details
	Compliance		
		ASSET PROTECTION ZONES	
<ul> <li>Potential building footprints must not be exposed to radiant heat levels exceeding 29 kW/m<sup>2</sup> on each proposed lot.</li> </ul>	Will meet the acceptable solutions.	• APZs are provided in accordance with Tables A1.12.2 and A1.12.3 based on the FFDI.	APZ dimensions will be compliant with Table A1.12.2.
<ul> <li>APZs are managed and maintained to prevent the spread of a fire towards the building.</li> </ul>	Will meet the acceptable solutions.	• APZs are managed in accordance with the requirements of Appendix 4.	Landscaping within the APZ will be required to be in accordance with the principles provided in Appendix 4 – Asset Protection Zone Standards, PBP 2019 which is provided in Attachment B of this report.
• The APZs is provided in perpetuity.	Will meet the acceptable solutions.	APZs are wholly within the boundaries of the development site	All APZs are within the boundaries of the development site.
<ul> <li>APZ maintenance is practical, soil stability is not compromised and the potential for crown fires is minimised.</li> </ul>	Will meet the acceptable solutions.	• APZs are located on lands with a slope less than 18 degrees.	All APZs are located on land with slope less than 18 degrees.
		LANDSCAPING	
<ul> <li>Landscaping is designed and managed to minimise flame contact and radiant heat to buildings, and the potential for wind-driven embers to cause ignitions.</li> </ul>	Will meet the acceptable solutions.	<ul> <li>landscaping is in accordance with Appendix 4; and</li> <li>fencing is constructed in accordance with section 7.6.</li> </ul>	Landscaping within the APZ will be required to be in accordance with the principles provided in Appendix 4 – Asset Protection Zone Standards, PBP 2019 which is provided in Attachment B of this report.
ACCESS (General Requirements)			

Performance Criteria	Method of Compliance	Acceptable Solution	Comments / Details
firefighting vehicles are provided with safe, all-weather access to structures.	Will meet the acceptable solutions.	<ul> <li>property access roads are two-wheel drive, all-weather roads;</li> <li>perimeter roads are provided for residential subdivisions of three or more allotments;</li> <li>subdivisions of three or more allotments have more than one access in and out of the development;</li> <li>traffic management devices are constructed to not prohibit access by emergency services vehicles;</li> <li>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;</li> <li>all roads are through roads;</li> <li>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;</li> <li>where kerb and guttering is provided on perimeter roads, roll top kerbing should be used to the hazard side of the road;</li> <li>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</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	The access provisions are capable of complying with all the acceptable solutions provided for access in PBP 2019.
the capacity of access roads is     adequate for firefighting vehicles.	Will meet the acceptable solutions.	<ul> <li>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.</li> </ul>	The capacity of bridges/causeways will be sufficient to carry fully loaded firefighting vehicles; bridges / causeways will clearly indicate load rating.
there is appropriate access to water supply.	Will meet the acceptable solutions.	<ul> <li>hydrants are located outside of parking reserves and road carriageways to ensure accessibility to reticulated water for fire suppression;</li> <li>hydrants are provided in accordance with the relevant clauses of AS 2419.1:2005 - Fire hydrant installations System design, installation and commissioning; and</li> <li>there is suitable access for a Category 1 fire appliance to within 4m of the static water supply where no reticulated supply is available.</li> </ul>	It is assumed that a reticulated water supply system to the appropriate standard will be provided for the subdivision as planned.

Performance Criteria	Method of Compliance	Acceptable Solution	Comments / Details
<ul> <li>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.</li> </ul>	Perimeter roads are not applicable	<ul> <li>are two-way sealed roads;</li> <li>minimum 8m carriageway width kerb to kerb;</li> <li>parking is provided outside of the carriageway width;</li> <li>hydrants are located clear of parking areas;</li> <li>are through roads, and these are linked to the internal road system at an interval of no greater than 500m;</li> <li>curves of roads have a minimum inner radius of 6m; the maximum grade road is 15 degrees and average grade of not more than 10 degrees;</li> <li>the road crossfall does not exceed 3 degrees; and</li> <li>a minimum vertical clearance of 4m to any overhanging obstructions, including tree branches, is provided.</li> </ul>	Perimeter roads will be provided in line with the acceptable solutions as detailed in the adjacent cell.
		NON-PERIMETER ROADS	
<ul> <li>access roads are designed to allow safe access and egress for firefighting vehicles while residents are evacuating.</li> </ul>	Non-Perimeter roads are not applicable.	<ul> <li>minimum 5.5m carriageway width kerb to kerb;</li> <li>parking is provided outside of the carriageway width;</li> <li>hydrants are located clear of parking areas;</li> <li>roads are through roads, and these are linked to the internal road system at an interval of no greater than 500m;</li> <li>curves of roads have a minimum inner radius of 6m;</li> <li>the road crossfall does not exceed 3 degrees; and</li> <li>a minimum vertical clearance of 4m to any overhanging obstructions, including tree branches, is provided.</li> </ul>	Non-Perimeter roads will be provided in line with the acceptable solutions as detailed in the adjacent cell.
		PROPERTY ACCESS	
<ul> <li>firefighting vehicles can access the dwelling and exit the property safely.</li> </ul>	Will meet the acceptable solutions.	<ul> <li>There are no specific access requirements in an urban area where an unobstructed path (no greater than 70m) is provided between the most distant external part of the proposed dwelling and the nearest part of the public access road (where the road speed limit is not greater than 70kph) that supports the operational use of emergency firefighting vehicles.</li> <li>In circumstances where this cannot occur, the following requirements apply:         <ul> <li>minimum 4m carriageway width;</li> <li>in forest, woodland and heath situations, rural property access roads have passing bays every 200m that are 20m long by 2m wide, making a minimum trafficable width of 6m at the passing bay;</li> <li>a minimum vertical clearance of 4m to any overhanging obstructions, including tree branches;</li> <li>provide a suitable turning area in accordance with Appendix 3;</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	The property access provisions will comply with those required under PBP 2019 as detailed in the adjacent cell.

Performance Criteria	Method of Compliance	Acceptable Solution	Comments / Details		
		<ul> <li>curves have a minimum inner radius of 6m and are minimal in number to allow for rapid access and egress;</li> <li>the minimum distance between inner and outer curves is 6m;</li> <li>the crossfall is not more than 10 degrees;</li> <li>maximum grades for sealed roads do not exceed 15 degrees and not more than 10 degrees for unsealed roads; and</li> <li>a development comprising more than three dwellings has access by dedication of a road and not by right of way.</li> <li>Note: Some short constrictions in the access may be accepted where they are not less than 3.5m wide, extend for no more than 30m and where the obstruction cannot be reasonably avoided or removed. The gradients applicable to public roads also apply to community style development property access roads in addition to the above.</li> </ul>			
	WATER SUPPLIES				
<ul> <li>adequate water supplies is provided for firefighting purposes.</li> </ul>	Will meet the acceptable solutions.	<ul> <li>reticulated water is to be provided to the development where available;</li> <li>a static water and hydrant supply is provided for non-reticulated developments or where reticulated water supply cannot be guaranteed; and</li> <li>static water supplies shall comply with Table 5.3d.</li> </ul>	It is assumed that a reticulated water supply system to the appropriate standard will be provided for the subdivision.		
<ul> <li>water supplies are located at regular intervals; and</li> <li>the water supply is accessible and reliable for firefighting operations.</li> </ul>	Will meet the acceptable solutions.	<ul> <li>fire hydrant, spacing, design and sizing complies with the relevant clauses of Australian Standard AS 2419.1:2005;</li> <li>hydrants are not located within any road carriageway; and</li> <li>reticulated water supply to urban subdivisions uses a ring main system for areas with perimeter roads.</li> </ul>	It is assumed that a reticulated water supply system to the appropriate standard will be provided for the subdivision.		
flows and pressure are appropriate.	Will meet the acceptable solutions.	• fire hydrant flows and pressures comply with the relevant clauses of AS 2419.1:2005.	It is assumed that a reticulated water supply system to the appropriate standard will be provided for the subdivision.		
• the integrity of the water supply is maintained.	Will meet the acceptable solutions.	<ul> <li>all above-ground water service pipes are metal, including and up to any taps; and</li> <li>above-ground water storage tanks shall be of concrete or metal.</li> </ul>	Where provided all above-ground water service pipes will be metal and above-ground water storage tanks shall be of concrete or metal.		
	ELECTRICITY SERVICES				
<ul> <li>location of electricity services limits the possibility of ignition of surrounding bush land or the fabric of buildings.</li> </ul>	Will meet the acceptable solutions.	<ul> <li>where practicable, electrical transmission lines are underground;</li> <li>where overhead, electrical transmission lines are proposed as follows:         <ul> <li>lines are installed with short pole spacing of 30m, unless crossing gullies, gorges or riparian areas; and</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Future electricity supplies will be capable of meeting these requirements.		

Performance Criteria	Method of Compliance	Acceptable Solution	Comments / Details
		<ul> <li>no part of a tree is closer to a power line than the distance set out in ISSC<sub>3</sub> Guideline for Managing Vegetation Near Power Lines.</li> </ul>	
		GAS SERVICES	
<ul> <li>location and design of gas services will not lead to ignition of surrounding bushland or the fabric of buildings.</li> </ul>	Will meet the acceptable solutions.	<ul> <li>reticulated or bottled gas is installed and maintained in accordance with AS/NZS 1596:2014 - The storage and handling of LP Gas, the requirements of relevant authorities, and metal piping is used;</li> <li>all fixed gas cylinders are kept clear of all flammable materials to a distance of 10m and shielded on the hazard side;</li> <li>connections to and from gas cylinders are metal;</li> <li>polymer-sheathed flexible gas supply lines are not used; and above-ground gas service pipes are metal, including and up to any outlets.</li> </ul>	Future gas supplies will be capable of meeting these requirements.

# ATTACHMENT B – APZS, LANDSCAPING, FENCES AND GATES

In Australia, bush fires are a natural and essential aspect of the landscape as many plants and animals have adapted to fire as part of their life cycle. However, development adjacent to bush land areas has increased the risk of fire impacting on people and their assets. The impact on property and life can be reduced with responsible preparation and management of bush fire hazards.

In combination with other BPMs, a bush fire hazard can be reduced by implementing simple steps in reducing vegetation levels. This can be done by designing and managing landscaping to implement an APZ around the property.

This Appendix sets the standards which need to be met within an APZ.

#### A4.1 Asset protection zones

An APZ is a fuel-reduced area surrounding a built asset or structure.

For a complete guide to APZs and landscaping, download the NSW RFS document *Standards for Asset Protection Zones* at:

### www.rfs.nsw.gov.au/resources/publications.

An APZ provides:

- > a buffer zone between a bush fire hazard and an asset
- an area of reduced bush fire fuel that allows suppression of fire
- an area from which backburning or hazard reduction can be conducted,
- an area which allows emergency services access and provides a relatively safe area for firefighters and home owners to defend their property.

Potential bush fire fuels should be minimised within an APZ. This is so that the vegetation within the planned zone does not provide a path for the transfer of fire to the asset either from the ground level or through the tree canopy.

An APZ, if designed correctly and maintained regularly, will reduce the risk of:

- > direct flame contact on the asset
- Aamage to the built asset from intense radiant heat
- ) ember attack.

The APZ should be located between an asset and the bush fire hazard.

The methodology for calculating the required APZ distance is contained within Appendix 1. The width of the APZ required will depend upon the development type. APZs for new development are set out within Chapters 5, 6 and 7 of this document.

In forest vegetation, the APZ can be made up of an inner protection area (IPA) and an outer protection area (OPA).

#### Inner protection areas (IPAs)

The IPA is the area closest to the asset and creates a fuel-managed area which can minimise the impact of direct flame contact and radiant heat on the development and be a defendable space. Vegetation within the IPA should be kept to a minimum level. Litter fuels within the IPA should be kept below 1cm in height and be discontinuous.

In practical terms the IPA is typically the curtilage around the dwelling, consisting of a mown lawn and well maintained gardens.

When establishing and maintaining an IPA the following requirements apply:

#### Trees:

- canopy cover should be less than 15% (at maturity)
   trees (at maturity) should not touch or overhang
- the building
- Iower limbs should be removed up to a height of 2m above ground
- > canopies should be separated by 2 to 5m
- > preference should be given to smooth barked and evergreen trees.

#### Shrubs:

- create large discontinuities or gaps in the vegetation to slow down or break the progress of fire towards buildings
- > shrubs should not be located under trees
- Shrubs should not form more than 10% ground cover
- clumps of shrubs should be separated from exposed windows and doors by a distance of at least twice the height of the vegetation.

#### Grass:

- > should be kept mown (as a guide grass should be kept to no more than 100mm in height)
- Ieaves and vegetation debris should be removed.

#### Outer protection areas (OPAs)

An OPA is located between the IPA and the unmanaged vegetation. Vegetation within the OPA can be managed to a more moderate level. The reduction of fuel in this area substantially decreases the intensity of an approaching fire and restricts the pathways to crown fuels; reducing the level of direct flame, radiant heat and ember attack on the IPA.

Because of the nature of an OPA, they are only applicable in forest vegetation.

In practical terms the OPA is an area where there is maintenance of the understorey and some separation in the canopy.

When establishing and maintaining an OPA the following requirements apply:

#### Trees

- tree canopy cover should be less than 30%
- trees should have canopy separation
- Canopies should be separated by 2 to 5m

#### Shrubs:

- shrubs should not form a continuous canopy
- Shrubs should form no more than 20% of ground cover

#### Grass:

- > should be kept mown (as a guide grass should be kept to no more than 100mm in height)
- leaf and other debris should be mown, slashed or mulched.

An APZ should be maintained in perpetuity to ensure ongoing protection from the impact of bush fires. Maintenance of the IPA and OPA to the standards given above should be undertaken on an annual basis, in advance of the fire season, as a minimum.

# FENCES & GATES (SECTION 7.6 PBP 2019)

Fences and gates in bush fire prone areas may play a significant role in the vulnerability of structures during bush fires. In this regard, all fences in bush fire prone areas should be made of either hardwood or non-combustible material.

However, in circumstances where the fence is within 6m of a building or in areas of BAL-29 or greater, they should be made of non-combustible material only.

# Attachment C - Fire modelling

		AUSTRALIA	
			s, 2021, 9:45 pm (MDc v,4.9)
			H 1 Nangi Pimple ator - AS3959-2018 (Method 2)
	-		
Inputs			Outputs
Fire Danger Index	100	Rate of spread	2.27 km/h
/egetation classification	Forest	Flame length	18.99 m
Understorey fuel oad	25 t/ha	Flame angle	52 °, 62 °, 69 °, 73 °, 75 ° & 81 °
Fotal fuel load	35 t/ha	Elevation of receiver	7.48 m, 8.380000000000000 m, 8.859999999999999 m, 9.08 m, 9.17 m & 9.380000000000001 m
Vegetation height	n/a	Fire intensity	41,165 kW/m
Effective slope	-4 °	Transmissivity	0.864, 0.842, 0.8139999999999999, 0.788, 0.775 & 0.718
Site slope	0 •	Viewfactor	0.6065, 0.4522, 0.3065, 0.2082, 0.1692 & 0.0457
Flame width	100 m	Minimum distance to < 40 kW/m <sup>2</sup>	15.5 m
Windspeed	n/a	Minimum distance to < 29 kW/m <sup>2</sup>	20.7 m
Heat of combustion	18,600 kJ/kg	Minimum distance to < 19 kW/m <sup>2</sup>	29.5 m
Flame temperature	1,090 K	Minimum distance to < 12.5 kW/m <sup>2</sup>	40.6 m
		Minimum distance to < 10 kW/m <sup>2</sup>	47.5 m
			Rate of Spread - Mcarthur, 1973 & Noble et al., 1980
			Flame length - NSW Rural Fire Service, 2001 & Noble et al., 1980
			Elevation of receiver - Douglas & Tan, 200
			Flame angle - Douglas & Tan, 2005

# ATTACHMENT D - SUPPORTING INFORMATION







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DATUM R.L.755.0

FINISHED SURFACE LEVEL

TRANSECT - 06

762.000

TRANSECT LEVEL

OFFSET



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TRANSECT - 02	

DATUM R.L.762.0		
TRANSECT LEVEL	767.149	769.568
FINISHED SURFACE LEVEL	767.14.9	769.568
OFFSET	0	90
TRANSFLT - (	)2	

		0.3%	
DATUM R.L.765.0			
TRANSECT LEVEL	771.845		771.527
FINISHED SURFACE LEVEL	771.84.5		771.527
OFFSET	0		10.0

	-
TRANSECT - 04	

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DATUM R.L.774.0			
TRANSECT LEVEL	779.728		784.464
FINISHED SURFACE LEVEL	779.728		784.464
OFFSET	0		100
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4.7%

TRANSECT – 05	

	_	0.5%	
DATUM R.L.761.0			
TRANSECT LEVEL	767.042	115 992	
FINISHED SURFACE LEVEL	767.042	115 992	
OFFSET	0	0 0	

		3%
DATUM R.L.750.0		
TRANSECT LEVEL	755.037	
FINISHED SURFACE LEVEL	755.037	
OFFSET	0	
TRANSECT - 07		

		 0.3%	
DATUM R.L.742.0			
TRANSECT LEVEL	747.083		
FINISHED SURFACE LEVEL	747.083		
OFFSET	0		
TRANSECT - 08			

TRANSECT - 09

		_4.5%
DATUM R.L.730.0		
TRANSECT LEVEL	736.000	
FINISHED SURFACE LEVEL	736.000	
OFFSET	0	
	-	L

RANSECT	-	10	

		35%
DATUM R.L.722.0		
TRANSECT LEVEL	727.144	
FINISHED SURFACE LEVEL	727.144	
OFFSET	0	

GOOGONG NH345 SKETCHES	
BUSHFIRE SLOPE PLAN SHEET 3 OPRC	
GOOGONG TOWNSHIP PTY LTD	
Drg No 308534CX327	Rev











DATUM R.L.686.0				
TRANSECT LEVEL	704.771		691.34 7	OFFSET
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		10.1%		TRANSECT LEVEL
DATUM R.L.691.0				FINISHED SURFACE LEVEL
TRANSECT LEVEL	706.780		696.726	OFFSET
FINISHED SURFACE LEVEL	706.780		696.726	TRANSECT – 17
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TRANSECT – 13				
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DATUM R.L.702.0				TRANSECT LEVEL
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13.4%

		74.2%
DATUM R.L.692.0		
TRANSECT LEVEL	711.673	
FINISHED SURFACE LEVEL	711.673	
OFFSET	0	
TRANSECT - 17	!	

DATUM R.L.695.0 TRANSECT LEVEL

FINISHED SURFACE LEVEL

6.4.95

716.4.95

		10.6%
DATUM R.L.690.0		
TRANSECT LEVEL	706.420	
FINISHED SURFACE LEVEL	706.420	
OFFSET	0	
TRANSECT – 16		



TRANSECT – 11

TRANSECT LEVEL

OFFSET

FINISHED SURFACE LEVEL

TRANSECT - 12

03

DATUM R.L.686.0







713.34.4

713.34.4

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706.287

706.287

DATUM R.L.685.0

FINISHED SURFACE LEVEL

TRANSECT – 15

TRANSECT LEVEL

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GOOGONG NH345 SKETCHES	
BUSHFIRE SLOPE PLAN SHEET 4 QPRC GOOGONG TOWNSHIP PTY LTD	
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	_	6%	
DATUM R.L.707.0			
TRANSECT LEVEL	718.950		243 016 243 016
FINISHED SURFACE LEVEL	718.950		
OFFSET			Ş
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TRANSECT	- 20	

		18.8%	_
DATUM R.L.706.0			
TRANSECT LEVEL	719.919	711839	
FINISHED SURFACE LEVEL	719.919	711.839	
OFFSET	0	4 3	

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		19.7%	7-
DATUM R.L.711.0			
TRANSECT LEVEL	729.328		716.129
FINISHED SURFACE LEVEL	729.328		716.129
OFFSET	0		67

FINISHED SURFACE LEVEL	731.177	
OFFSET	0	
TRANSECT – 22		

DATUM R.L.712.0		19.5%		
TRANSECT	731.177		718.326	
FINISHED SURFACE LEVEL	731.177		718.326	
OFFSET	0		66	

		16%
DATUM R.L.724.0		
TRANSECT LEVEL	733.802	729.972
FINISHED SURFACE LEVEL	733.802	729.972
OFFSET		24
TRANSECT - 23		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

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_	DATUM R.L.741.0		
	TRANSECT LEVEL	74.9.637	
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	OFFSET	0	
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755.754
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TRANSECT – 26

760 / 60
750 / 50
5

TRANSECT – 27

	_	11.1%	1
DATUM R.L.777.0			
TRANSECT LEVEL	783.207	786.544	
FINISHED SURFACE LEVEL	783.207	786.544	
OFFSET	0	œ	





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TRANSECT	5.348		1000
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DATUM R.L.783.0			
TRANSECT LEVEL	788.565	790.830	
FINISHED SURFACE LEVEL	788.565	790.830	
OFFSET	0	30	

# TRANSECT - 30

		55%	
DATUM R.L.774.0			
TRANSECT LEVEL	779.981		785.492
FINISHED SURFACE LEVEL	779.981		785.492
OFFSET	0		100

# TRANSECT - 31

		4.5%	Τ
DATUM R.L.779.0			
TRANSECT LEVEL	784.602		789.105
FINISHED SURFACE LEVEL	784.602		789.105
OFFSET	0		100

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# LEGEND

DA BOUNDARY NEIGHBOURHOOD BOUNDARY BAL 29 LINE FINISHED SURFACE CONTOURS - 1.0m MINOR INTERVALS FLAME ZONE BAL 40 BAL 29 BAL 19 BAL 12.5 TEMPORARY APZ

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PROPOSED WSUD ASSET

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