



Bushfire Threat Assessment

For the Proposed Trinity Point Marina Trinity Point NSW

Prepared for Johnson Property Group Pty Ltd PO Box A1308 Sydney South NSW 1235

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1 INTRODUCTION

RPS Harper Somers O'Sullivan (RPS HSO) have been commissioned by Johnson Property Group to undertake a Bushfire Threat Assessment (BTA) for the development of land at Trinity Point hereafter referred to as the 'site' (Figure 1-1). The proposal is for development of Trinity Point Marina and a Mixed Use Resort. Refer to Appendix A for proposed layout. The development project is referred to as 'Trinity Point Marina'. This type of development is considered a Special Fire Protection Purposes (SFPP) development in accordance with Section 100B of the *Rural Fires Act 1997*. The proposal is to be assessed under Part 3A of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act).

The Lake Macquarie City Council (LMCC) Bush Fire Prone Land Map (BFPLM) maps the development land as containing a small strip of Bushfire Vegetation Category 1 along the northern section of the site with a vegetation buffer extending from this (Figure 1-2). Therefore, the proposed development needs to consider the document 'Planning for Bushfire Protection' (RFS, 2006) (hereafter referred to as 'PBP 2006').

This assessment therefore aims to consider and assess the bushfire hazard and associated potential threats relevant to such a proposal, and to outline the minimum mitigative measures which would be required in accordance with the provisions of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Amendment (Planning for Bush Fire Protection) Regulation 2007* and the *Rural Fires Amendment Regulation 2007* (*RF Amendment Regulation, 2007*). The development has been assessed under section 100B of the *Rural Fires Act 1997* that classifies 'hotel, motel or other tourist accommodation' as Special Fire Protection Purpose Developments.

This BTA addresses the six key Bush Fire Protection Measures (BFPM's) in a development assessment context being:

- The provision of clear separation of buildings and bush fire hazards, in the from of fuel-reduced Asset Protection Zone (APZ) and its components Inner Protection Areas (IPA's) and Outer Protection Areas (OPA's);
- Construction standards and design;
- Appropriate access standards for residents, fire-fighters, emergency workers and those involved in evacuation:
- Adequate water supply and pressure;
- Emergency management arrangements for fire protection and / or evacuation; and
- Suitable Landscaping, to limit fire spreading to a building.

This assessment adheres to Chapter 4.2.7 of PBP (RFS, 2006) 'Standards for Bushfire Protection Measures for Special Fire Protection Purpose Developments'.

1.1 Scope and Purpose

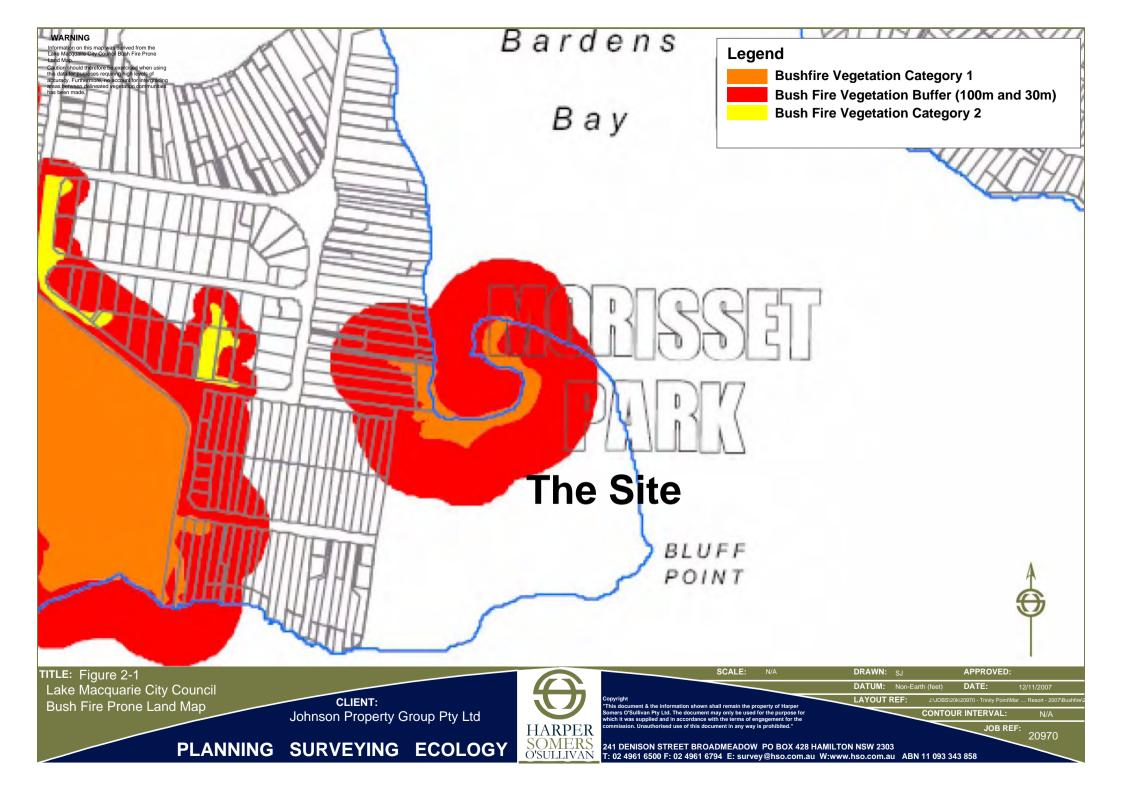
The scope and purpose of this BTA is to review the overall bushfire threat to the Mixed Use Resort and to review the capability of the site to provide a safe development. This assessment will include information on ability of the site to comply with PBP (RFS, 2006). This will be achieved by providing/undertaking:

- An assessment of all vegetation on and adjacent to the subject property within 140 metres from all elevations from the site boundary;
- An assessment of topography (slope) on and adjacent to the subject property to a distance of 140 metres from the site boundary;
- Adequacy of public roads in the vicinity to handle increased traffic in a bushfire emergency;
- Recommendations for appropriate setback (APZ) distances from the identified bushfire hazards; and
- Information on water supply for fire fighting purposes.

1.2 Description of Proposal

The Trinity Point Marina proposal consists of the breakwater, marina, associated boat maintenance facilities (travel lift, hardstand and workshop), helipad and other associated infrastructure such as cafe, restaurant and function facilities. A six level tower is also proposed for tourist accommodation.





2 VEGETATION ASSESSMENT

The vegetation in and around the site boundary, to a distance of 140m, has been assessed in accordance with PBP (RFS, 2006). This assessment has been made via a combination of aerial photo interpretation and ground truthing exercises.

Two vegetation communities have been identified these being:

- · Riparian Vegetation; and
- Open Pasture.

Riparian Vegetation occurs along the foreshore of Lake Macquarie along the northern, eastern and southern boundaries of the site. An embayment in the northern section is fringed by a natural succession from the water's edge of Mangroves, Salt Marsh and ultimately Casuarina Forest. The Mangroves are comprised of *Avicennia marina* var. *australasica* (Grey Mangrove) and the Salt Marsh is dominated by *Sarcocornia quinqueflora* (Samphire), *Suaeda australis* (Austral Seablite) and *Sporobolus virginicus* (Sand Couch). The fringing Casuarina Forest is dominated by *Casuarina glauca* (Swamp She-oak). Vegetation from the northern point along the foreshore to a central point along the southern shoreline is largely the terminating intergrade of the prevailing *E. tereticornis / A. floribunda* community with the lakeside fringing *C. glauca, Juncus kraussii* (Sea Rush) and associated species. A large portion of the southern shoreline contains little native vegetation of significance due to either past clearing and establishment of introduced plants, or due to the abrupt interface created by steep faced drop-offs of up to eight metres to the water.

The **Open Pasture** community is composed almost entirely of a mixture of largely introduced grasses and herbaceous weeds. This community contains no vegetation of any relative significance aside from some very isolated and scattered remnant trees. **Landscaped / Mainly Cleared Areas** occur within neighbouring properties to the immediate west and north-west and are dominated by planted trees and shrubs.

According to Figure A2.2 and Table A2.1 (PBP, 2006), the extant vegetation communities on the site and within 140m of the boundary have been classified for bushfire assessment purposes. The **Open Pasture** and **Landscaped / Mainly Cleared Areas** are not considered a hazard and may be included within an Asset Protection Zone. Due to the extremely linear shape of the **Riparian Vegetation**, its largely non-combustible nature and given the tidal influences it is also not considered a hazard. This classification has been confirmed by NSW Rural Fire Service (RFS) officers, as detailed in the original BTA (Harper Somers O'Sullivan, 2004).

Please refer to Figure 2-1 that maps vegetation within the site to a distance of 140m.

