

# Bushfire Emergency Evacuation Plan 2021

at

NORTH BYRON PARKLANDS  
TWEED VALLEY WAY & JONES ROAD  
OCEAN SHORES AND WOORYUNG

## **Covering:**

- **Splendour in the Grass; and**
- **Falls Festival Byron.**

#### DISCLAIMER

This statement was prepared for the purposes and exclusive use of the stated applicant as a bushfire emergency evacuation plan for the Splendour in the Grass and Falls Festival Byron events held at North Byron Parklands. No responsibility is accepted for any loss or damage suffered howsoever arising to any person or Corporation who may use or rely on this statement in contravention of the terms of this clause. This report is not to be reproduced in any format without the written consent of the author.

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# 1. Introduction

This section provides an introduction, the report structure, aim and objectives and explains terms.

## 1.1 Background

North Byron Parklands (Parklands) operates under the State Significant Development Consent SSD-8169 granted on 13 March 2019 by the NSW Independent Planning Commission (IPC). Under this development consent, Parklands prepared a Fire Management Plan (FMP) in accordance with Condition B13, which was subsequently endorsed by the Rural Fire Service (RFS) and approved by the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment's (DPIE) Planning Secretary on 17 July 2019.

Both the approved FMP and the development consent further require that Parklands prepare a Bushfire Emergency Evacuation Plan (BEEP), which shall be updated each calendar year. The BEEP is to be reviewed by the Regulatory Working Group (RWG) and submitted to and endorsed by the Local Emergency Management Committee (LEMC), prior to each calendar year.

As such, this 2021 BEEP will cover both:

- Splendour in the Grass (SITG21) in July 2021; and
- Falls Festival Byron (FFB21/22) in December 2021/January 2022

Any smaller events that may hire the venue during 2021 (in accordance with the development consent), will also be required to comply with the requirements of this BEEP.

## 1.2 Report Structure

The report is set out as follows:

- **Section 1** provides an introduction, the report structure, aims, objectives and terms;
- **Section 2** provides a brief description of the facility and its usage characteristics, including the organisational, physical and personnel resources available for responding to a bushfire event;
- **Section 3** details the Bushfire Evacuation Plan including the background information of the site's event usage, roles and responsibilities of relevant organisations and personnel, preparation procedures prior to and during a bushfire event, evacuation aids and evacuation "trigger", designated assembly points, evacuation location, security after evacuation and site layout; and
- **Section 4** provides a series of fire management maps.

### 1.3 Aim and Objectives

The aim of this BEEP is to develop and implement pre-planned management strategies relating to an external bushfire threat, provide for the evacuation of the event site and assist in preventing any risk associated with bush fires.

The objectives of the plan are to:

- Identify those areas most at risk from bush fire;
- Establish pre-planned procedures and protocols for the communication and coordination between event operators and emergency service agencies in the event of a potential or actual bushfire threat of the Event site if affected by a bushfire;
- Protect life (and where possible the property) of patrons, staff and emergency services in the event of any potential or actual bushfire threat;
- Reduce the risk of damage to life, property and the environment from bush fires; and
- Ensure operational access and egress and firefighting resources for emergency personnel including fire fighters is maintained.

This plan has been prepared in accordance with the following guidelines:

- AS 3745 Emergency Control Organisation and procedure for buildings; and
- Planning for Bushfire Protection 2006.

### 1.4 Explanation of Terms

The following abbreviations are used throughout this report:

BEEP	- Bushfire Emergency Evacuation Plan
BFMC	- Bush Fire Management Committee
BFRMP	- Bush Fire Risk Management Plan
BMP	- Bushfire Management Plan
BOM	- Bureau of Meteorology
BSC	- Byron Shire Council
DC	- Development Consent (SSD-8169)
DPIE	- Department of Planning, Industry and Environment
EHSMM	- Environmental Health and Safety Management Manual
ECC	- Event Control Centre

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EMP	- Event Management Plan
FDI	- Fire Danger Index
FDR	- Fire Danger Rating
FFB21/22	- Falls Festival Byron 2021/2022
FMP	- Fire Management Plan (Parklands)
IPC	- Independent Planning Commission
LECC	- Local Emergency Management Committee
MetEye	- BOM 7 day weather forecasting system
NBP	- North Byron Parklands
RFS	- NSW Rural Fire Service (the primary fire response agency for the site)
RSET	- Required Safe Egress Time
RWG	- Regulatory Working Group
SITG21	- Splendour in the Grass 2021
SSD	- State Significant Development
TSC	- Tweed Shire Council

## 2. Description of Facility and its Locality

This section provides a brief description of the facility and its usage characteristics, including the organisational, physical and personnel resources available for responding to a bushfire event.

### 2.1 Venue Operations

Parklands is committed to operating events so as to minimise potential or actual impacts and maximise benefits for the community and the environment. In order to successfully operate events in such a way, Parklands has developed a range of approved management plans as shown in **Figure 1** below.

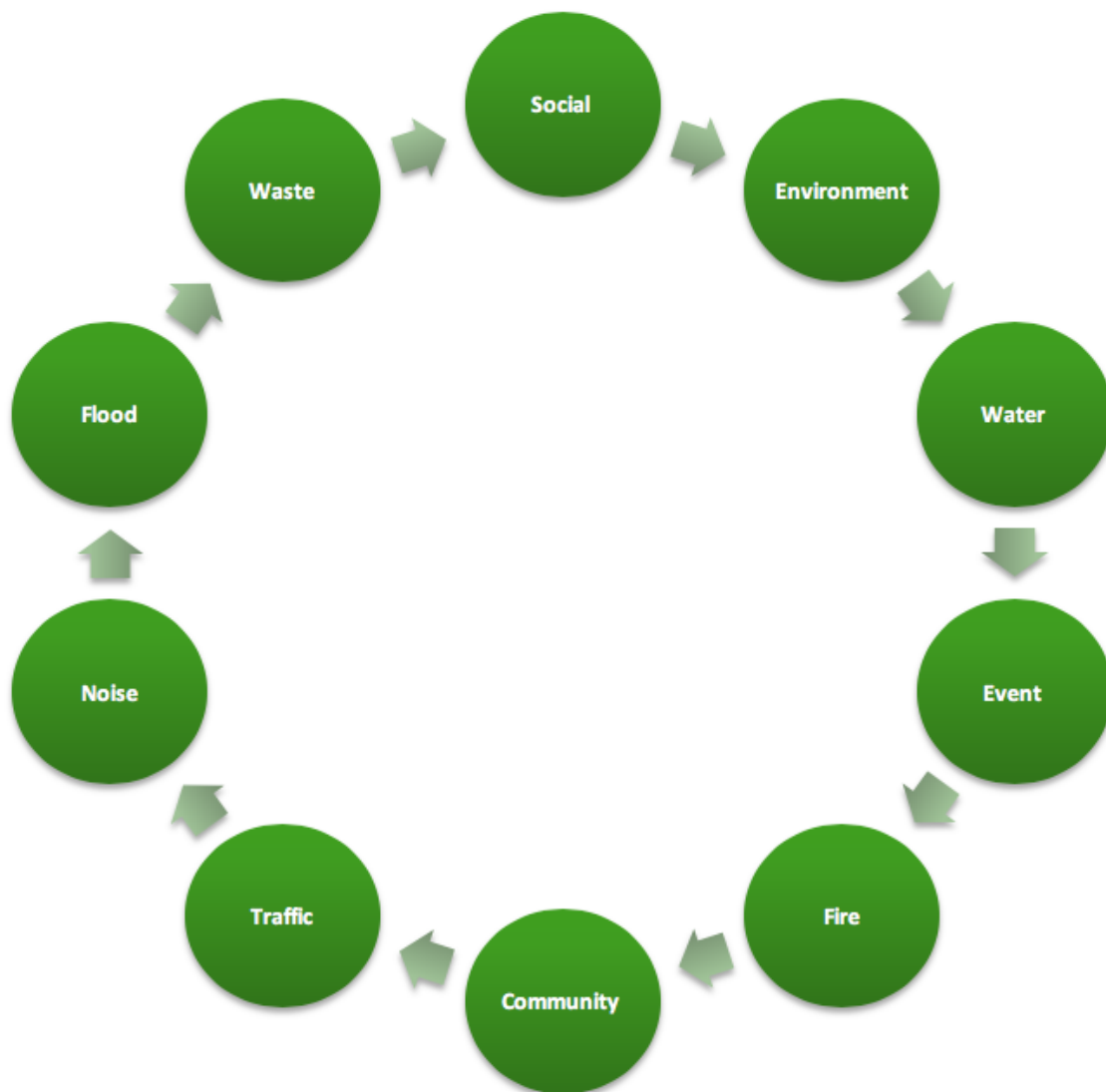


Figure 1: Locality Context



## 2.2 The Locality

The North Byron Parklands site with an area of approximately 477 hectares is located in the north eastern corner of Byron Shire and is partly adjacent to the Billinudgel Nature Reserve as depicted within **Figure 2**. The site is located adjacent to the Pacific Highway, the national highway, and Tweed Valley Way, the regional level road connecting the north of Byron Shire to Murwillumbah within the Tweed Valley. The site entrance is located with convenient access to the Yelgun interchange of the Pacific Highway.

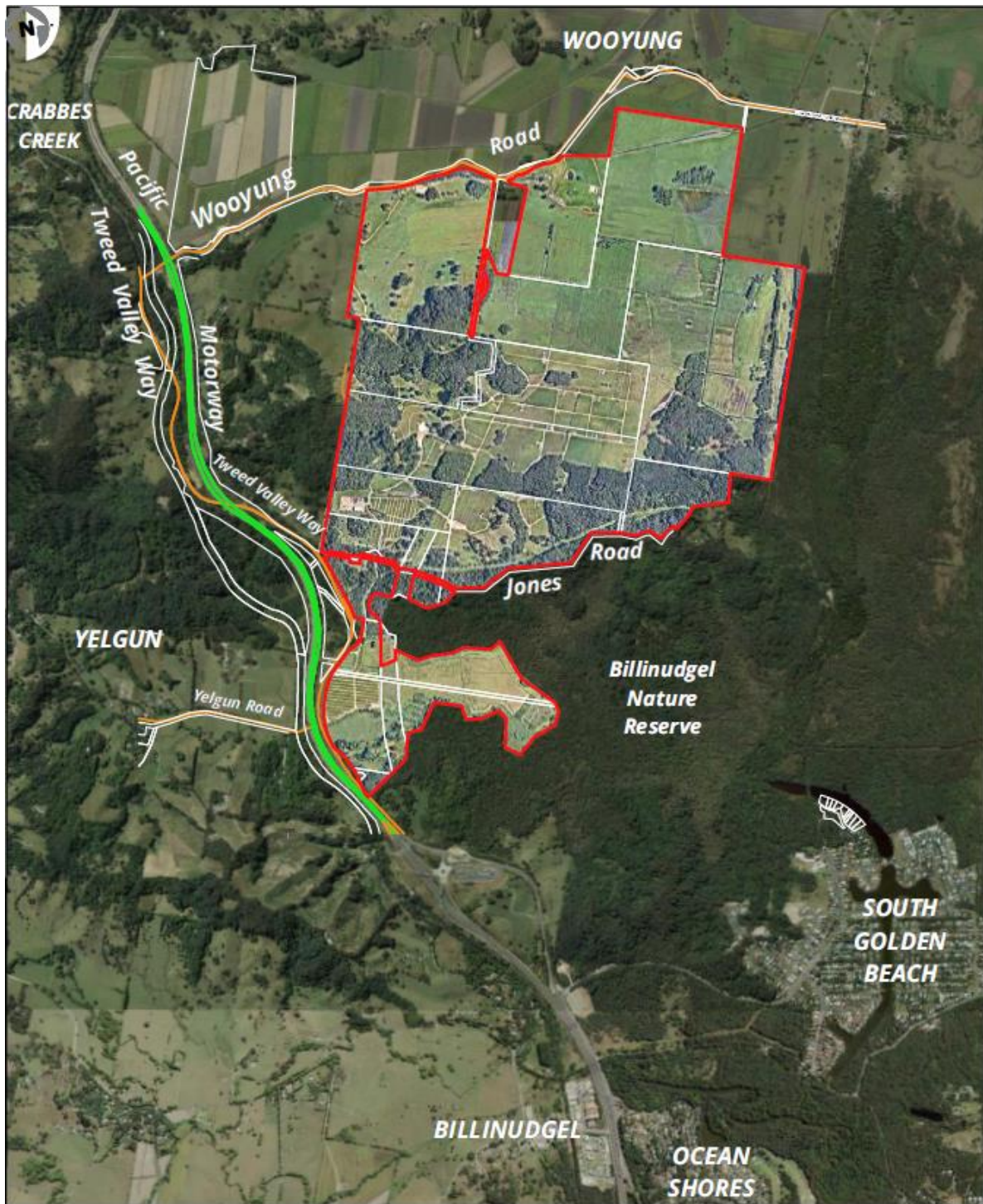


Figure 2: Locality Context



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The site comprises predominantly cleared grazing pasture, especially within that part of the site approved for event usage however there are also some forest remnants within the site.

The site is within the area covered by the Far North Coast Bush Fire Management Committee – Bush Fire Risk Management Plan. The BFRMP contains relevant vegetation hazard information for the locality. NSW Rural Fire Service is the primary fire response agency for the site. Bushfire evacuation routes available to the Parklands site are to the south, west and north.

### 2.3 Approved Usage

The venue has been approved by the NSW Independent Planning Commission for use as a cultural events venue with the following size and frequency of outdoor events:

Event Type	Number of Attendees		Number of Event Days
	Maximum Number of Patrons	Other Attendees	
<i>Large Winter Event</i>	Up to 50,000 patrons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Up to 400 complimentary ticket holders</li><li>Up to 7,450 staff</li></ul>	Up to 5 event days per calendar year
<i>Large Summer Event</i>	Up to 35,000 patrons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Up to 400 complimentary ticket holders</li><li>Up to 4,890 staff</li></ul>	Up to 5 event days per calendar year
<i>Medium Events</i>	Up to 25,000 patrons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Up to 400 complimentary ticket holders</li><li>Up to 3,850 staff</li></ul>	Up to 3 event days per calendar year
<i>Small Community Events</i>	Up to 5,000 patrons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Up to 250 staff</li></ul>	Up to 5 event days per calendar year
<i>Minor Community Events</i>	Up to 1,500 patrons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Up to 100 staff</li></ul>	Up to 2 event days per calendar year

Note, for calendar year 2021, FFB21/22 is approved for 35,000 patrons while SITG21 is approved for 50,000 patrons.

### 2.4 Site Characteristics

Relevant site characteristics in the context of bush fire planning include the following:

- The site has multiple vehicle access and egress points, as depicted within Figure 3, including Gates B, C and D along Tweed Valley Way, Gate A along Jones road, Gate E along Wooyung Road as well as various farm access points and also an access for emergency vehicles connecting with Wooyung Road;
- A road system has been constructed throughout the site providing a high level of access for emergency vehicles. During events the immediate local road system and the internal roads will be under coordinated traffic control;
- An existing 15.9 ML farm dam is available for emergency firefighting purposes;

- A significant portion of the site is mown and grazed pasture land where existing low fuel loadings are constantly managed and maintained; and
- An agreement has been secured for event patrons to assemble in an adjacent 500 acre paddock of continuously mown and grazed pasture to the north of the site if the need for an evacuation in this direction arose. Emergency vehicle access is available from this area to Wooyung Road.

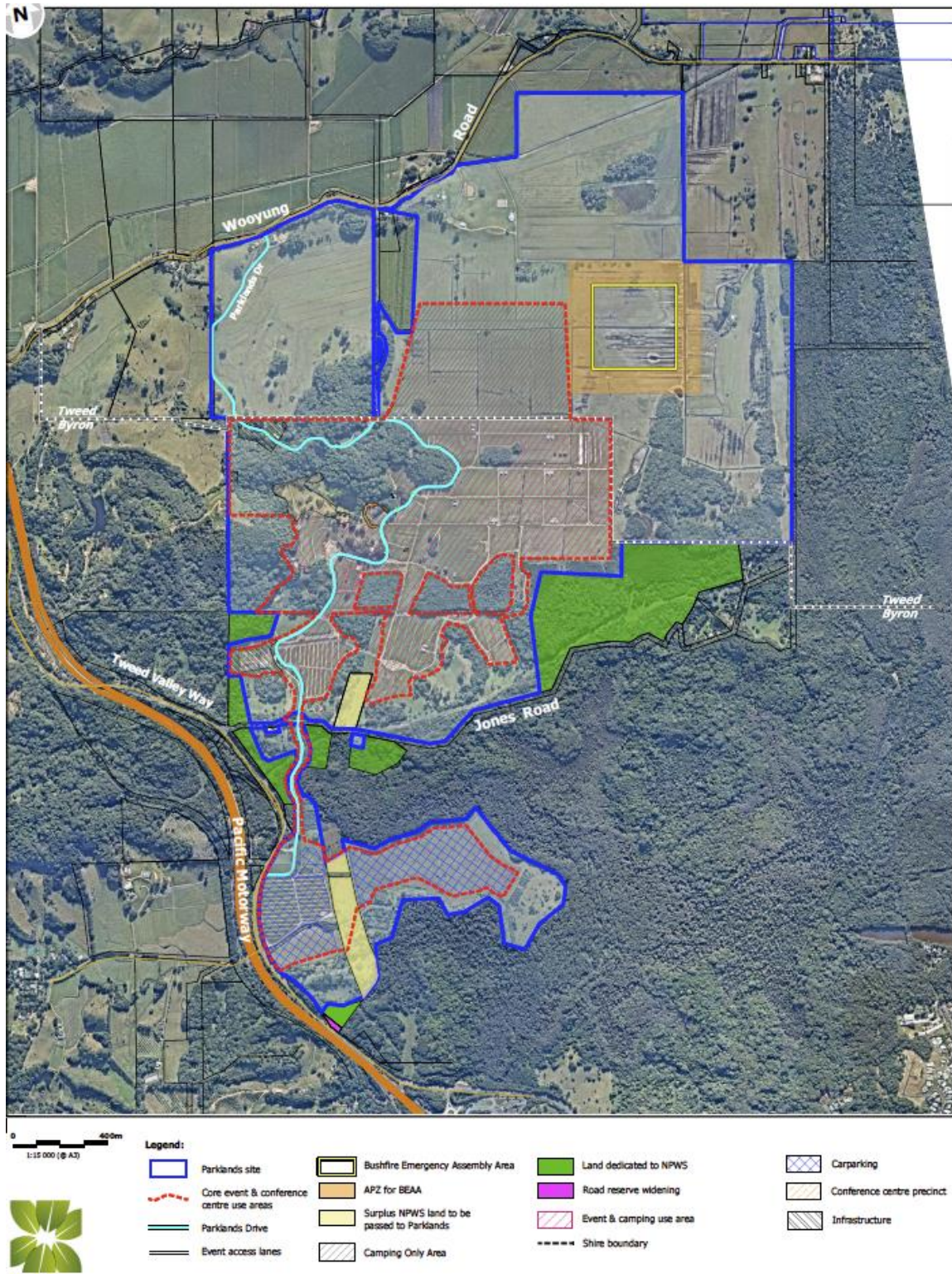


Figure 3: Event Site

## 2.5 Operational Issues

In contrast to most sites needing to be protected from bushfire threats, the site, with its limited usage of a maximum of 20 event days per year, is highly managed and controlled when in use with a wide array of organised personnel and resources at hand.

### 2.4.1 Parklands Fire Management Plan

Endorsed by the RFS and approved by the DPIE, the aim of the FMP is to minimise the risk of adverse impact of structural, non-structural and bush fires on life, property and the environment. The objectives of the plan are to:

- reduce the likelihood of patron and staff induced structural and bush fire ignitions that may cause damage to life, property and the environment;
- manage fuel loads to reduce the rate of spread and intensity of fires, while minimising environmental/ecological impacts;
- reduce the venue's vulnerability to bush fires by improving its preparedness;
- Establish pre-planned procedures and protocols for the communication and coordination between event operators and emergency service agencies in the event of a potential or actual fire threat of the event site; and
- Provide treatments for the (up to) twenty days per year when the site is utilised for cultural events as well as management measures for the remainder of the year which further contribute to effective fire management.

This plan has been prepared in accordance with the following guidelines:

- AS 3745 Emergency Control Organisation and procedure for buildings;
- Planning for Bushfire Protection 2006;
- Bushfire Risk Management Plan, 28 March 2017;
- Neighbourhood Safer Places – Places of Last Resort Guidelines 2012/13 Bush Fire Season; and
- Music Festivals that Cater for Large Crowds – Fact Sheet 7/15.

This BEEP has been prepared in accordance with the approved FMP.

### 2.4.2 Parklands Regulatory Working Group

The Regulatory Working Group (RWG) is a multiagency committee advising on various aspects of the event usage of the site. NSW RFS, SES and Police are members of the RWG as well as Byron Shire and Tweed Shire Councils. Other key stakeholders include OEH/NPWS who manage the adjoining Billinudgel Nature Reserve.

## 2.6 Available Resources on Site



### 2.5.1 Organisational Resources

During a large or medium cultural event at the site, the specific Event Management Plan for that event contains detailed response procedures for Emergency Management. Emergency management during a large event has the following characteristics:

- Centralised Communications Model;
- On site Event Control Centre (ECC);
- Pre event nominated primary and secondary assembly areas;
- On site weather station & METEYE data with BOM Special Weather Fire Forecasting Service providing site specific real time FDI data;
- Network of Security officers positioned across the site to provide situation reports to the ECC during an emergency;
- Emergency Services presence (i.e. NSW Police and RFS);
- 24 hours Event Security Coverage;
- Enhanced Telstra mobile phone network via an Optic Fibre Network;
- Optus and Vodafone temporary relay towers; and
- Extensive traffic control contingency plans to allow priority for emergency services.



Figure 4: Image of Event Control Centre

The human resources available on site available to respond to an emergency directed by the applicable regulatory agency and/or coordinated by the ECC includes:

- On site user pays police services with Police Command Centre;

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- RFS Command Centre (subject to consultation with and agreement by the RFS Far North Coast Team);
- Private medical provider with doctors, registered nurses and paramedics;
- Up to 300 security personnel including fire wardens providing internal and external security;
- Over 700 staff including fire wardens in camping areas; and
- All event and camping zone areas are monitored and supervised by fire wardens.

Emergency responses are coordinated by the onsite Event Control Centre. The ECC is staffed with security, first aid together with NSW Police and RFS. The ECC considers the Event Risk Assessment plans and where necessary implements the relevant Emergency Evacuation Plans which are coordinated plans covering such scenarios as bushfire and flood evacuation.

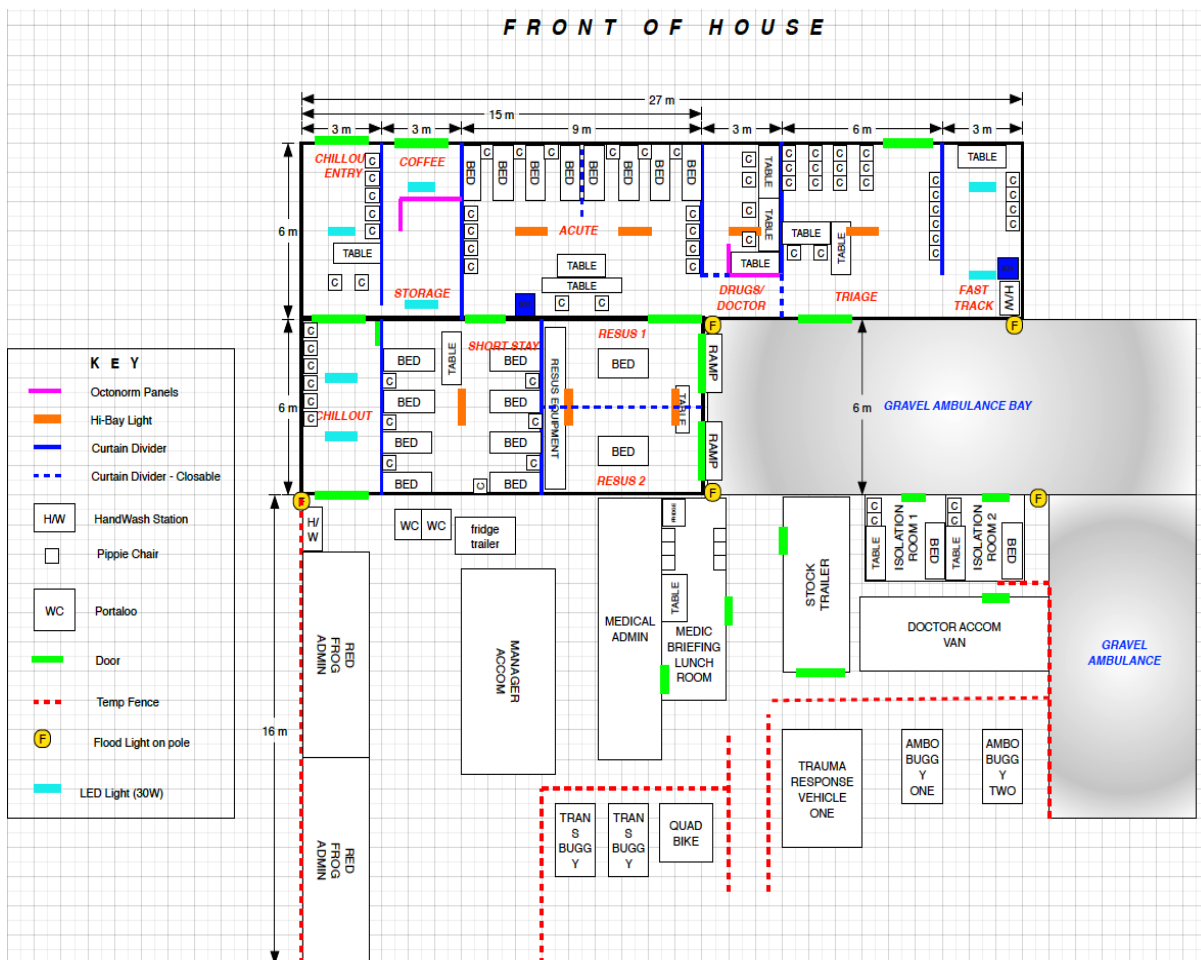


Figure 5: Typical Medical Centre Layout

### 2.5.2 Equipment Resources

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The equipment resources available on site available to respond to an emergency directed by the applicable regulatory agency and/or coordinated by the ECC includes:

- RFS firefighting appliances on site (or able to respond to site);
- On-site weather station (with special fire weather forecasting capabilities);
- Loud hailers for designated fire wardens and managerial staff;
- Portable fire extinguishers and fire blanket within camping precincts for camp fire wardens to provide quick response;
- Portable fire extinguishers located at key locations to all temporary structures;
- Private medical stations across event site;
- Dedicated static water supplies across the site with storz fittings as specified in Appendix C;
- 15.9 ML dam with standard 65mm storz fitting connected to a rigid 65mm hose that leads to the Spine Road (directly east of the dam wall). Appliances access this water source in emergencies by parking on the Spine Road and directly connecting to this rigid hose. An RFS static water source sign (blue) is located on the Spine Road adjacent to the rigid hose;
- Various flatbed trucks, water trucks, wastewater trucks, forklifts, all-terrain vehicles, four wheel drives for deployment during emergencies (i.e. establishing assembly areas, etc); and
- Portable lighting towers to allow for night evacuation.

### 2.5.3 Site Layout Characteristics

#### Event times

During event days the site layout characteristics include:

- Site layout designed with suitable vehicle and pedestrian accesses and defensible spaces;
- Setbacks from unmanaged vegetation established for temporary structures;
- Dedicated Emergency Access Road leading to and from Wooyung Road (constructed above the 1:100 year flood level);
- Emergency services including the RFS and NSW Police Command locations adjacent to the event ECC;
- Multiple emergency services mapped ingress/egress tracks to access various parts of the venue during emergencies;
- Emergency helipad; and
- Various emergency evacuation assembly areas for patrons, staff and emergency services.

### 2.5.4 Venue Management Characteristics

### Non-event times:

Currently, for 315 days of the year the venue has no large or medium events (including their bump in and bump out days) operating on site. During non-event days, NBP undertakes regular maintenance across the site. As addressed in the approved FMP, ongoing strategies are undertaken to minimise the structural and bush fire threats to the site during both the non-event phase and event phases of the year.

Strategies are consistent with those employed by the Far North Coast BFMC area such as:

- Ignition Management – maintenance activities and staff/contractor induction includes ignition avoidance strategies;
- Hazard Reduction – regular slashing which significantly reduces fuel loads across all event, camping and parking areas;
- Property Planning –including selection of areas for habitat creation taking account bush fire risk management principles (i.e. planting of fire retardant species as part of any habitat restoration programs);
- Preparedness – includes ongoing maintenance of fire trails and internal access roads and working in conjunction with neighbours especially NPWS;
- Pre-incident information regularly provided to the local RFS brigade;
- Reducing stores of flammable and combustible materials to a minimum; and
- Removal and disposal of fuel loads relating to fallen trees, etc.

### Event times:

During event times including bump in and bump out periods, a wide range of site management actions occur. Again, strategies to minimise the bush fire risk are consistent with those employed in the Far North Coast BFMC area including:

- Ignition Management – staff induction includes ignition avoidance education. Only approved managed fires are permitted on the site for the SITG Festival. Education strategies (pre-event and during the event) are employed for event patrons and camping patrons;
- Property Planning – the event layout is subject to approval from a range of regulatory emergency agencies and organisations; and
- Preparedness – Various activities captured in Section 2.4 and 2.5 of this report indicate the array of provisions ensuring preparedness of the site and organisational arrangements put in place for any necessary incident response.

In times of higher bushfire risk, the weather outlook is continuously monitored in the period leading up to and during an event in consultation with RFS. This procedure of continuous monitoring of the weather



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outlook in consultation with RFS, includes the use of Parklands on-site weather forecasting instrumentation and covers the bump in and out periods of the event. The benefit of the on-site weather station provides site specific real-time BOM Special Fire Weather Forecasts including the calculation of an onsite Fire Danger Index. BOM MetEye weather forecasting is also utilised.

In addition, all event operators are to comply with the requirements of the relevant event and Parklands Management Plans. Compliance audits are undertaken during each event to verify compliance with event and Parklands plans.

## 3. Bushfire Emergency Evacuation Plan (BEEP)

### 3.1 Introduction

The scope of the BEEP is to provide response procedures to a bush fire when a cultural event is occurring at the North Byron Parklands. Currently both the FFB and SITG events operate for 4 event days each and comprises both day patrons and campers.

The purpose of the BEEP is to increase the preparedness of the organisational response to bushfire that results in the protection of life and property. Given the potential impact of fire and smoke on patrons, the BEEP provides clear procedural requirements that ensure the venue and each event are suitably prepared to withstand the effects of bushfire. The BEEP allows to satisfactorily manage and, if necessary, relocate, patrons and staff to a safe location.

The planning, design and site layout of the event areas of both festivals and provision of firefighting resources has been undertaken in a manner that maximises the physical preparedness for bushfires and minimises or eliminates any risk of harm. This BEEP describes and defines the steps to be undertaken in the event of a bush fire, including the safe evacuation of the site if required.

The Plan is required to be contained within the overall Event Management Plan (EMP) for each specific event together with other emergency contingency plans. The EMP and the BEEP are consulted with key agencies prior to each event via event specific stakeholder meetings.

#### Summary of BEEP details

- Address: 126 Tweed Valley Way & Jones Road, North Ocean Shores & Wooyung,
- Local Government Authority: Byron Shire Council
- Contact Person: Mat Morris 0418683746
- Date of Plan: August 2020
- Date of Next Review: August 2021
- Type of Facility: Cultural Events Site

This plan covers the SITG21 and FFB21/22 events, which have the following applicable dates and details:

#### SITG21

- Camping Commences: Wednesday 21 July 2021
- Event Days: 4 days – Thursday 22 to Sunday 25 July 2020
- Camping Finishes: Monday 26 July 2020

This event caters for the following number of people on site:

- Up to 50,000 patrons (comprising approximately 25,000 campers and 25,000 day patrons); and

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- Up to 7,450 non-patrons comprising workers, volunteers, stall holders, performers will be issued with event accreditation. However, typically on any given event day less than half of these accredited persons will be on site (i.e. workers who are employed immediately before and/or after the event, artists and support crew who attend for part or one day only when the artist is playing, etc).

### FFB21/22

- Camping Commences: Thursday 30 December 2021
- Event Days: 4 days – Friday 31 December to Sunday 2 January 2022
- Camping Finishes: Monday 3 January 2022

This event caters for the following number of people on site:

- Up to 35,000 patrons (comprising approximately 25,000 campers and 5,000 day patrons); and

Up to 3,850 non-patrons comprising workers, volunteers, stall holders, performers will be issued with event accreditation. However, typically on any given event day less than half of these accredited persons will be on site (i.e. workers who are employed immediately before and/or after the event, artists and support crew who attend for part or one day only when the artist is playing, etc).

## 3.2 Background Information on Premises

Section 2 of this report provides background information regarding the site, its usage and its management and response capability.

During a cultural event at the site, the specific Event Management Plan for that event contains detailed response procedures for emergency management. Emergency management during a large event has the following characteristics:

- Centralised communications model;
- On site Event Control Centre (ECC);
- Emergency primary assembly area;
- Emergency secondary assembly area;
- Designated meeting points for emergency appliances;
- Network of internal security officers positioned across the site to provide situation reports to the ECC and evacuation duties during an emergency;
- Network of external security officers positioned in key locations around the site to provide situation reports to the ECC and to take direction from lead agencies as required;
- GPS tagged key security team leaders monitored in real time at the ECC;
- 24 hours Event Security Coverage (internal and external);

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- Thermal imaging drone capable of being deployed in minutes to survey the site and surrounding properties by CASA accredited pilot (who is onsite 24 hours each event day);
- Traffic control contingency plans to allow priority for emergency services; and
- 24 hour presence of on-site medical services.

The human resources available on site to respond to an emergency in a coordinated manner in consultation with the ECC includes:

- On site user pays police with Police Command Centre;
- RFS personnel and appliances with RFS Command Centre;
- Up to 330 security personnel including fire wardens providing internal and external security;
- Over 200 (event related) staff with a detailed understanding of the event layout including fire wardens in camping areas (excludes general staff such as bars, cleaners and volunteers); and
- All event and camping zone areas are managed and supervised by fire wardens.

### 3.3 Roles and Responsibilities

Operational responsibility for incidents and emergency management of each festival site is under the control of the event producer in conjunction with security services, and as directed by NSW Police, RFS, SES or any other relevant regulatory authority. The ECC implements the Event Risk Assessment and Emergency Evacuation Plan which is a coordinated document incorporating specific plans such as the flood and bushfire emergency evacuation plans.

Nothing in this plan overrides the statutory responsibilities of agencies under their relevant legislation.

The ECC will coordinate any incident and has available emergency organisations, medical and security service representatives.

NSW Rural Fire Service is the primary fire response agency for the site. NSW Police is the primary evacuation agency for the site.

Fire Wardens are responsible for the coordination and management of each festival site zone, in the event of an emergency. The Chief Fire Warden is located at or close to the ECC. A Deputy Fire Warden would be each responsible for:

- The event site;
- The camp site;
- The Primary Assembly Area; and
- Monitoring weather station in conjunction with RFS.

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It is the responsibility of the Chief Fire Warden to ensure that all Fire Wardens are conversant and consistent in the implementation of the Emergency Evacuation Procedures.

On becoming aware of a fire emergency, the following roles and responsibilities apply:

### NSW Rural Fire Service

- Primary fire response agency for the site;
- Provide up to date forecasting of fire conditions especially off-site bushfires which may impact the site;
- Control resultant fires as required;
- Assist the Chief Warden with interpreting and implementing evacuation triggers and cues;
- Provide Liaison Officer at ECC/Police Operations; and
- Liaise with other agencies.

### Police

- Coordinate the Emergency Service response. (Security Personnel will assist with on-site Emergency Services vehicle access and support as directed);
- Coordinate resources at the incident;
- Ensure that communications are established and provided to the Police Communications Centre regularly;
- Request specialist groups and resources as required;
- Provide crowd control as required;
- Provide on-site media releases as appropriate; and
- Request Criminal Investigation Branch if investigations are necessary.

### State Emergency Service

- Provide support to the NSW Rural Fire Service as per the Memorandum of Understanding between the NSW State Emergency Service and the NSW Rural Fire Service (August 2012).

### Security Services – On-site Security Management

- Provision of Fire Warden Services;

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- Provision of security support to critical areas;
- Provision of relevant technical advice;
- Provision of resources;
- Communications;
- Provision of staffing for ECC; and
- Patrol the event and camping areas to minimise any potential ignition sources.

### Security Services – External Security Management

- Provision of security support to external areas;
- Provision of relevant technical advice;
- Provision of resources;
- Communications;
- Provision of staffing for ECC; and
- Patrol the perimeter to minimise any potential ignition sources.

### Fire Wardens

Fire Wardens are persons responsible for the purposes of an evacuation and their responsibilities include:

- Briefing the ECC and undertaking instructions from ECC including management and overseeing any evacuation within their precinct;
- Conversant in the implementation of evacuation procedures especially within their designated precinct;
- Proceeding with evacuation when instructed to do so to enable the effective evacuation of all occupants;
- Maintaining a calm atmosphere among the patrons and account for any persons with special needs;
- Ensuring that the route to the evacuation location is safe and clear to travel prior to commencement of evacuation;
- For evacuations occurring at nighttime, ensure adequate lighting of evacuation route; and
- Ensure the primary evacuation site is prepared and ready.

Appendix A provides an example of emergency evacuation instructions for a Fire Warden within a camping precinct of the evacuation site.

### 3.4 Statement of Action

Operational responsibility for incidents and emergency management of the cultural event site is under the control of the event producer in conjunction with Security Services, and as directed by NSW Police, RFS or any other regulatory authority. The event ECC will coordinate any incident and has available Rural Fire Service, Police, Ambulance, medical and security service resources.

The determination to evacuate the site and initiate the evacuation procedures, whether partial, temporary or for the whole site is a decision made by the event producer in consultation and direction of the NSW Police Service, the NSW Rural Fire Service, event Security Services and other Emergency Service agencies. In the context of bushfire, circumstances in which a partial, temporary or whole of site evacuation may occur will include:

- Potential for ember attack;
- Fire weather forecast and the potential for unacceptable risk;
- An approaching bushfire;
- The effect (or potential effect) of smoke impacting on people; or
- Response agency to bush fire is unable to defend event site.

Notification of any evacuation procedure to the event site occupants will be via:

- The multiple large PA systems at performance stages across the site in addition to Electronic Message Boards. In an evacuation, music would cease at these stages and the PA system used to calmly instruct site occupants to walk in a nominated direction (towards nominated visual cues) and follow instructions of security and fire warden personnel.
- Security Service, Fire Wardens and Event staff throughout the site repeating in a calm voice via loud hailer – “This way out please”, directing occupants to proceed to the designated assembly area and await further instructions.

All participants, staff and related personnel are to respond to directions by Security Services, Fire Wardens and/or the NSW Police Service Commander to evacuate the required area(s).

All patrons and participants evacuated from the site are to be contained within the Assembly Areas, or as directed until declared by security services management or NSW Police Commander, that the event area or venue has re-opened, and the emergency situation has ceased.

The Chief Fire Warden will supervise the undertaking of a systematic search of the entire event site (all structures, private tents and toilet/showers) by security personnel following an evacuation to ensure all patrons have vacated the site. Security staff has been trained to ensure that their area of responsibility will be cleared of people on the commencement of the evacuation before advising security control that their area is clear. Security staff will proceed to the assembly area for roll call and redeployment. People not evacuating for whatever reason will be advised by security control for police to manage. This search is expected to be completed within fifteen minutes of the alarm be raised.

The Chief Fire Warden would advise the ECC of the completion of this search.



### 3.5 Evacuation Trigger

This section of the plan addresses circumstances where an event is occurring, and the site is occupied.

Any decision to evacuate is to be undertaken by the ECC in consultation with the NSW Police and RFS who will nominate if, when, how and where the evacuation will proceed. Such a decision is based on the particular circumstances of the specific risk at that period in time.

Options include occupants vacating the site by private vehicle and public transport in circumstances where sufficient time is available, and it is safe to do so. The egress time to evacuate the site by vehicle is approximately 8 to 12 hours (based on conditions) when extreme or catastrophic days are predicted. The safe egress time to evacuate to the primary assembly area is less than one hour based on pedestrian modelling and allowing for implementation steps such as announcements over the public address system and positioning of marshals.

Evacuation to the primary assembly area involves walking site occupants off the site to the north, in a large open field of managed mown grazing paddock as depicted within Appendices B & C. This assembly area is located at least 160m from forest vegetation and will have a 100m Inner Protection Area (IPA) managed in accordance with the NSW RFS Standards for Asset Protection Zones.

Emergency vehicle access is available to this assembly area from Wooyung Road to allow appliances to protect the assembled site occupants or to transport persons impacted by say smoke. The area of this assembly area is 116,000 sqm. which is sufficient space for all site occupants.

The trigger for vacating the site by private vehicle and public transport would be in circumstances where the ECC/NSW Police/RFS determine this form of evacuation appropriate in the particular circumstances. One trigger for this to occur would be a forecast for Extreme or Catastrophic Fire Danger Rating (FDR) days.

The trigger for evacuation by walking site occupants to an assembly area would occur in the following circumstances:

- Potential for ember attack;
- Fire weather forecast and the potential for unacceptable risk;
- A fire occurs within the site as a result from a temporary structure setting alight or other fire occurrence on site in combination with unfavourable weather conditions;
- An approaching bushfire;
- The effect (or potential effect) of smoke impacting on people; or
- Response agency is unable to defend event site.

The following triggers describe the context and actions to be implemented for various bushfire threat scenarios. Each trigger can be overridden at any stage by the ECC based on site specific real-time evaluation of the particular circumstances in consultation with NSW Police and RFS.

#### **Fire Danger Rating (FDR) – Catastrophic (FDI 100+) and Extreme (FDI 75-99)**

- 1. Scenario where Catastrophic (FDI 100+) or Extreme (FDI 75-99) Fire Danger Rating day is forecast to occur on the event day in the next 24 hours (i.e. the next day)**

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- Seven-day forecast (BOM - MetEye) to be used in conjunction with RFS 72-hour forecasting at ECC;
- Monitor three hourly BOM weather conditions constantly. A decision may be made by the ECC based on this information as to whether to override the trigger based on local, specific weather monitoring;
- Utilise Special Fire Weather Forecasting data from onsite weather station;
- Media and communications (event and venue websites/social media/local radio stations) sent to patrons expecting to attend the site advising them not to travel to the site;
- Onsite communications (PA systems and Electronic Messaging Boards) advise patrons that the site is to be evacuated before 9 am the next day;
- Fire wardens prepare site and patrons for leaving the site and assist any patrons as necessary;
- Management commences procedures for progressive shutdown of site;
- Patrons progressively leave the site in a similar manner to the end of the festival over the next 15 to 16 hours;
- Activate public transport; and
- Prepared primary assembly area to the north.

### **2. Scenario where event is occurring or due to occur and Catastrophic (FDI 100+) or Extreme (FDI 75-99) forecast is announced at 4.30 pm to occur in the period of 24 to 72 hours i.e. the two days after the next day**

- Three-day forecast (BOM - METEYE) to be used in conjunction with RFS forecasting at ECC;
- Monitor three hourly BOM weather conditions constantly;
- Monitor three hourly on-site Special Fire Weather Forecasting data;
- Media and communications sent to patrons expecting to attend the site advising them that the event may not occur and closely follow event announcements over the next 24 hours;
- Onsite communications advise on-site patrons that the site may need to be evacuated over the next days and patrons should be prepared and alert;
- Fire wardens prepare site and patrons for leaving the site and assist any patrons as necessary;
- Management prepares procedures for progressive shutdown of site;
- Activate public transport; and
- Prepared primary assembly area to the north.

### **Fire Impacting the Site in 4 hours or from advice from emergency services**

- Ensure primary assembly area is well prepared;
- Fire wardens on high alert, positioned and prepared;
- Preparations made for first aid;
- Initial advice to patrons in preparation for evacuation;
- Emergency services alerted and communications occurring
- Fast response capability equipment on alert and to be directed by NSW RFS etc;
- Transport for special needs is on standby (shuttle buses employed along spine road); and
- Less than 1 hour required to move all site occupants to the Primary Assembly Area.

**Smoke (adversely) or Embers impacting the site or from advice from emergency services**

- Ensure primary assembly area is well prepared;
- Fire wardens on high alert, positioned and prepared;
- Preparations made for first aid;
- Initial advice to patrons in preparation for evacuation;
- Emergency services alerted and communications occurring;
- Transport for special needs is on standby (shuttle buses employed along spine road); and
- Less than 1 hour required to move all site occupants to the Primary Assembly Area.

**TOBAN days and very high to severe FDR days (FDI 25 – 74)**

- Ensure security are alert to potential ignition sources (patrons going into vegetated area, fire, smoking around perimeter etc to limit potential ignitions sources;
- Ensure primary assembly area is well prepared;
- Fire wardens on high alert, positioned and prepared;
- Monitor weather and local areas for fire (ECC); and
- Monitor 3 day forecast continually for potential triggers.

The decision to evacuate would be a judgment based on the nominated triggers and on factors such as the proximity of a fire threat, the time available to evacuate and prevailing weather conditions.

In circumstances where a threat is developing and prior to any decision to evacuate, the site managers are to activate contingency measures such as taking steps to reduce egress duration and ensuring paths of travel to the emergency assembly area are clear. Security personnel would locate disabled persons at the various disabled viewing areas and prepare for their evacuation.

Coordination between responsible agencies will occur within the ECC and will be communicated via the established 'chain of command' across the site.

### 3.6 Consultation with Emergency Services

Pre-event consultation is undertaken with emergency service agencies prior to an event, including approval of the BEEP by the Local Emergency Management Committee and also via the Parklands Regulatory Working Group (RWG). During an event, the normal requirement to ensure consultation with emergency service agencies is undertaken and coordinated on the site by the ECC. Contact details, including site radio details, for relevant agencies will be provided by the ECC. On days that have been declared a Total Fire Ban Day (TOBAN) extreme and catastrophic or where one of the 'triggers' have been activated, direct consultation with the NSW RFS will be required to determine the appropriate course of action.

### 3.7 Evacuation Options

The selection of evacuation routes would correspond with the circumstances of each emergency and be selected by NSW Police in conjunction with the RFS and the ECC. Vehicle and walking options are the primary evacuation methods. Figure 3 (below), Locality Emergency Road Network, depicts the site in the context of the immediate locality and shows access roads available to emergency vehicles within the immediate locality. Emergency vehicle access to the Primary Assembly Area to the north of the site is available from Wooyung Road. It should be noted that not all depicted tracks are suitable for all types of vehicles. Some are strictly 4WD only.

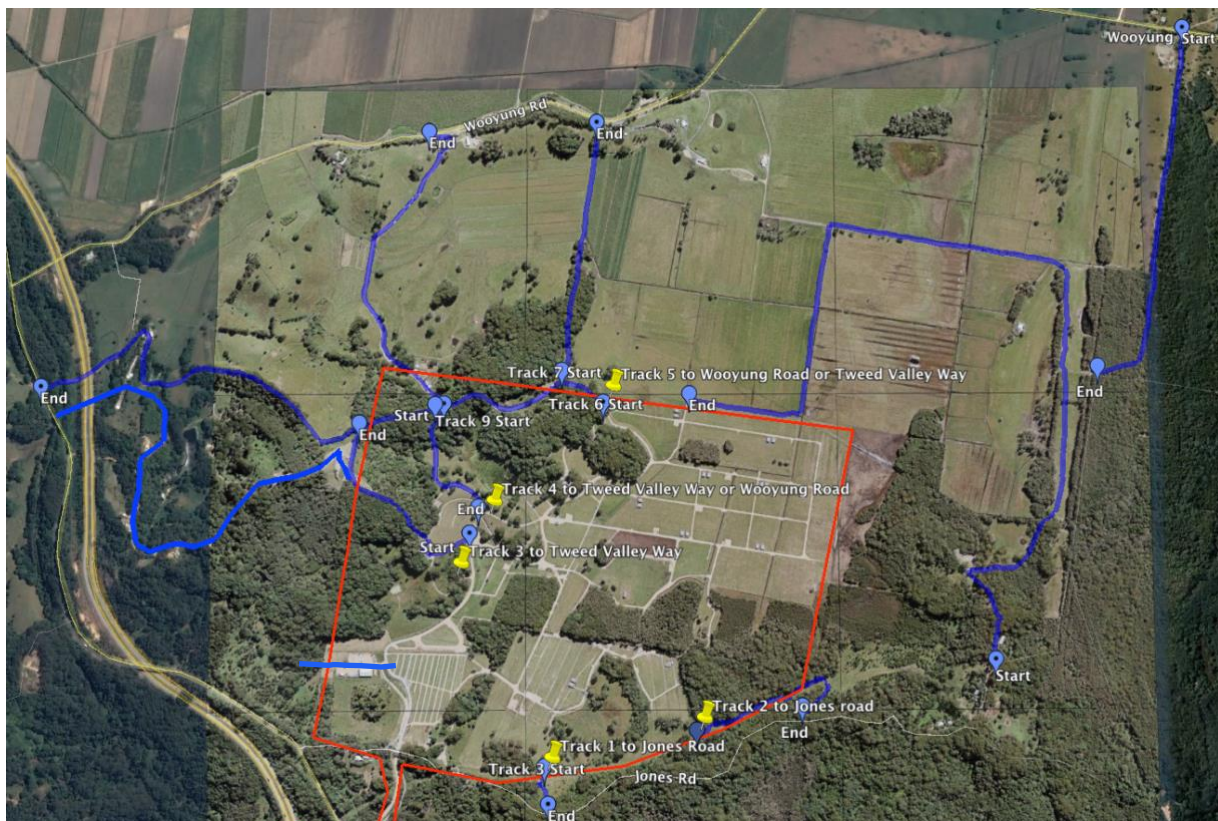


Figure 4. Local Emergency Road Network

On the 18<sup>th</sup> of October 2016, NSW Police, RFS and Parklands inspected the above tracks thought to be suitable for emergency access via the following Category RFS vehicles:

- Category 1 Vehicles      Tracks 5, 6, 7, 8, 10 and 12;
- Category 7 Vehicles      Track 4
- Category 9 Vehicles      Tracks 3, 9 and 11.

The RFS have recorded each of these tracks via GPS mapping. Bushfire emergency evacuation and firefighting facility details within the site, together with the primary assembly area plan is provided in Appendix C and D respectively.

### 3.8 Designated Bushfire Assembly Points

The selection of assembly points corresponds with the circumstances of each emergency.

The following bushfire assembly point is planned for the both festivals and is depicted in Appendix C:

- Primary Assembly Area is within a large cleared field immediately north of site; and
- Secondary Assembly Area for partial evacuations associated with the Amphitheatre.

If evacuation to an offsite assembly area is required by the NSW Police, event management would follow the instructions of this lead agency.

During the event, the Event Management Plan contains response procedures for emergency management within the Event Risk Assessment and Emergency Evacuation Plan. A range of assembly points throughout the site are provided to cater for a variety of emergency types such as flood assembly areas or bushfire assembly.

The primary assembly area provides a safe assembly area to the north in a large open field of managed mown grazing paddock. Emergency vehicle access is available to this assembly area from Wooyung Road to allow appliances to protect the assembled site occupants. This assembly point is of a sufficient size to accommodate all site occupants and well removed from any stands of vegetation.

### 3.9 Required Resources at Primary Assembly Area

The following resources will be made available for any on foot evacuation at the Primary Assembly Area:

- Medical staff and equipment;
- Communication equipment;
- Water supply for the number of occupants to prevent dehydration;
- Firefighting appliances – access required direct from the site to the evacuation area where safe to do so;
- Security staff for crowd control;
- Static water supply along primary evacuation route;
- Static water supply at assembly location;
- Adequate lighting;
- Measures to delineate the occupant containment area; and
- Toilet facilities.

Appendix C depicts a schematic layout of the Primary Assembly Area. The ECC manager will ensure contingency operational procedures assign responsibilities to various personnel to ensure the above resources are provided in any emergency. A specific person shall be nominated to be the Warden for the primary assembly area and will oversee duties covering the preparation and continual upkeep of this area and the equipment. To ensure that the primary assembly location is adequately prepared, the following staged approach to its preparation will be undertaken:

#### Setup Phases for Primary Assembly Area

Phase 1 Setup – Onsite when event starts

- Grass to be mown 100m beyond containment area, marked out and access provided (where existing grass is deemed to be too long);
- Static water supply on standby;
- Covered space for triage on standby; and
- Potable water on standby.

#### Phase 2 Setup – Activation of any of the triggers

- Any movement of vehicles (other than emergency services) is prohibited until all patrons and staff are safely in the assembly area;
- Resources and equipment will be moved to the assembly area once the evacuation has been completed and all people are safe. The trigger for this activation will be an assessment by the Chief Warden and Police Commander ensuring it is safe to do so;
- A list of those delegated to move back into the fire ground will be kept by the Chief Warden;
- Special needs people will be identified during the loading/gates of the event. These people will be known to security personnel in each area of responsibility; and will ensure a safe and timely evacuation to the assembly area with the delegated assistance of carers or others, this will be completed within fifteen minutes of the alert;



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- Pallets of water will be loaded on vehicles 30 minutes after alert; if safe to do so;
- Toilets and food vans move to assembly area 30 minutes after alert; if safe to do so;
- Transport for special needs on alert will be activated 30 minutes after alert and staged from the assembly area by emergency services; and
- Security personnel on completion of clearing their area of responsibility will move to the assembly area to be redeployed by the security supervisors to ensure safety in the assembly area.

### Phase 3 - Use of assembly area

- It is expected that weather events may inhibit the evacuation, however the modelling allows for these scenarios included but not limited to day/night, wet weather, people affected by drugs/alcohol, non-compliant people, injury and death;
- There are light towers to assist night time evacuation;
- Wet weather is a progressive state and monitored by control through the BOM radar, it is expected diligent risk assessment will ensure an early evacuation. Monitoring includes waterways in the surrounding area;
- People affected by drugs/alcohol will be treated as special needs in the first instance, however medical staff and police will decide on any further actions;
- Non-compliant people will be advised by security control for police action;
- If injury or death occurs as part of the evacuation process the ECC will be advised for a medical or police response;
- Pallets of water delivered as required by the Chief Warden;
- Toilets and food vans moved to assembly area as required by the Chief Warden;
- Transport for special needs provided as required by the Chief Warden in coordination with emergency services;
- Security on-site provided by the redeployed security personal as documented in the security risk assessment; and
- Light tower provided as required by the Chief Warden.



### 3.10 Evacuation Aids

The following lists evacuation aids available:

#### Communications Systems

- All event management, security and emergency services are linked via the 2-way radio 'chain of command' network;
- Event patrons are communicated to via Electronic Message Boards, the multiple large PA systems throughout the site, push notifications to event Apps and via security staff and fire wardens with loud hailers; and
- Way finding elevated flags assist patrons finding destinations.

#### Portable Fire Extinguishers

- Portable Fire Extinguishers of appropriate types are located in strategic positions. Each precinct of the camping area contains a minimum of 1 x 4.5Kg ABE Powder Extinguisher and 1 x Water Extinguisher plus a Fire Blanket.

#### Water Supply

- 25,000L tanks for camping area to be located in consultation with RFS in addition to event site bushfire tanks; and
- Access for RFS appliances to be provided to valve providing water from primary 15.9mL farm dam.

#### Defendable Space

- Minimum 10m defendable space around camping grounds bordering forest blocks (refer Appendix C).

#### Lighting

- Portable lighting towers are provided throughout the event site, the camping area, car park and Primary Assembly Area.

#### Training

- All Security staff and Fire Wardens to be briefed in evacuation procedures;
- Deputy Fire Wardens to be competent in the analysis of the onsite weather station data; and
- All Fire Wardens will be instructed in the use of Fire Extinguishers.

#### Evaluation and monitoring

At the conclusion of each event/incident the plan will be reviewed by event management and where warranted, discussed at relevant post event debriefs to evaluate its effectiveness regarding the following factors:

- Response times;
- Effectiveness of communication;
- Co-operation and response of evacuees; and
- Suitability of exit points/evacuation assembly areas.

### 3.11 Security After Evacuation

Any evacuation will involve the onsite security personnel remaining on site to provide security unless directed by the ECC to vacate the site.

### 3.12 Evacuation Plan Implementation Procedures

Implementation of the BEEP if required during the event requires a high degree of readiness including staff briefing, provision of resources and effective methods of communication to ensure a timely and coordinated response.

Following approval of the BEEP, the following implementation steps are to be undertaken:

- ECC Coordinator and Chief Warden integrate BEEP triggers into overall risk management measures;
- Event management confirm ordering and delivery of required resources;
- ECC Coordinator and Chief Warden undertake final pre-event consultation with relevant agencies; and
- Chief Warden to implement and complete staff briefing as required.

## 4. Fire Management Maps

*The following maps have been prepared in accordance with the approved FMP.*

### 4.1 Access and Assembly Areas Map

The Access and Assembly Area Map (**Figure 4.1**) provides details of external and internal access roads, emergency vehicle access roads and emergency assembly areas.

#### Primary Access

- **Via Gate C** - located at 126 Tweed Valley Way, Yelgun, NSW 2483.

#### Alternate Access

- **Via Gate A** - located 260m along Jones Road, Yelgun, NSW 2483 (note Jones Road turnoff is approximately 650m north of Gate C).
- **Via Gate E** - located at 214 Wooyung Road, Wooyung, NSW 2483 (note Wooyung Road turnoff is approximately 2.6km north of Gate C)

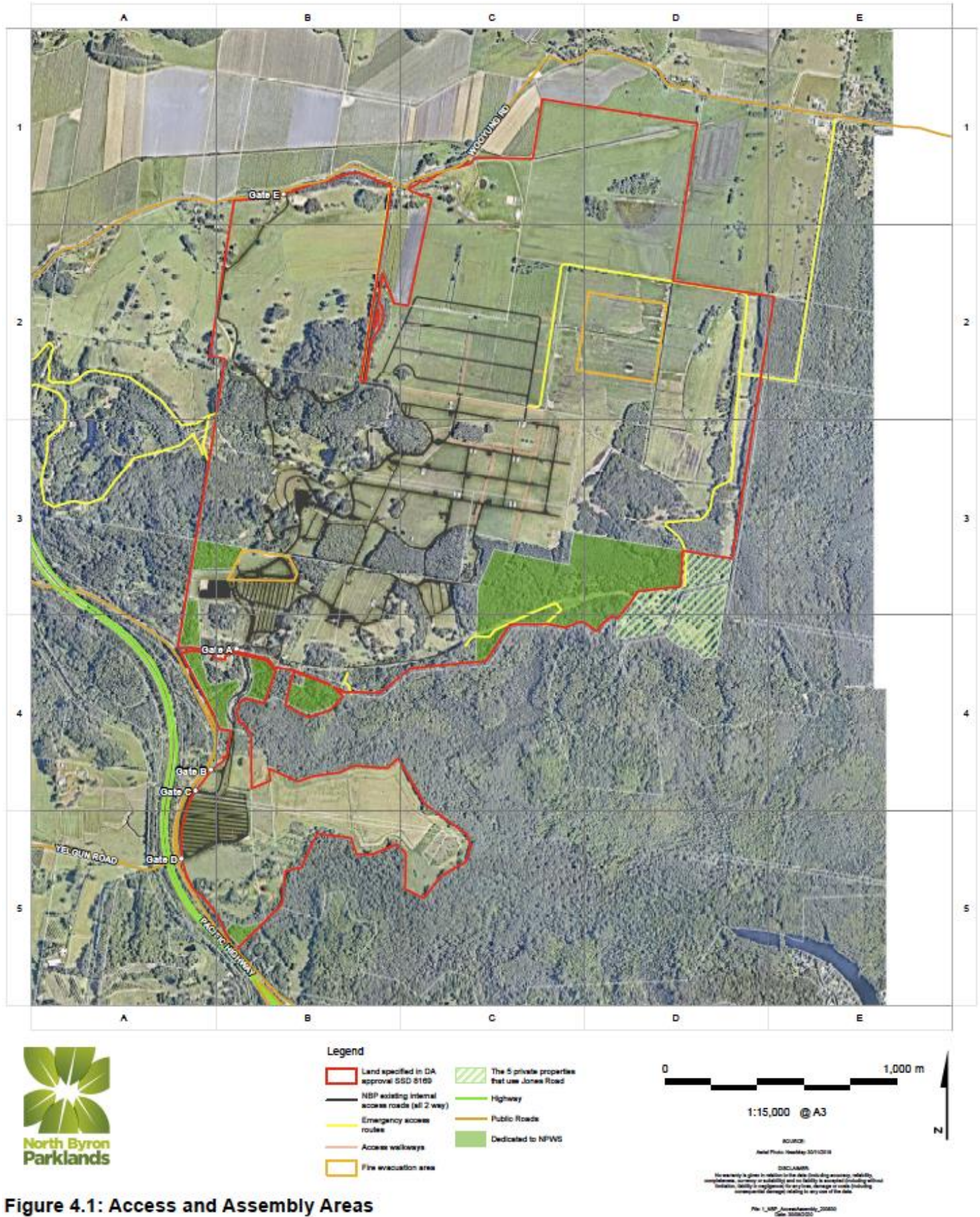
#### Additional Emergency Vehicle Access Roads

- **Via Jones Road** – Access to Parklands immediately north of Jones Road – via two farm gates (on left hand side when travelling east) located 810m and 1,850m along this road.
- **Via Jones Road** – Access to the north of Parklands via a farm road by driving to the last property at the end of Jones Road (269 Jones Road) then through a farm gate into the neighbouring property and travelling in a northerly direction then east and then south (visual guides include the northern camping grounds).
- **Via Tweed Valley Way** – Access to the east of Parklands via private property located at 336 Tweed Valley Way, Wooyung. Travel via an underpass (under Pacific Highway) and follow gravel driveway, always heading up hill. Parklands property boundary is at the top of the hill. Various gravel access roads available into Parklands. Suitable for 4WD vehicles only.
- **Via Tweed Valley Way** – Access to the east of Parklands via private property located at 358 Tweed Valley Way, Wooyung. Travel via an underpass (under Pacific Highway) and follow gravel driveway, always heading up hill. Parklands property boundary is at the top of the hill. Various gravel access roads available into Parklands. Suitable for 4WD utility vehicles only.
- **Via Wooyung Road** – Access to the north of Parklands via private property located at 210 Wooyung Road, Wooyung. Travel via an adjacent gravel road (west of this property) and follow gravel road, up and over a small hill. Parklands property boundary is located at second gate and meets the Spine Road (the main road within Parklands).

#### Emergency Assembly Areas

- **Primary Assembly Area** – Located 100m north of the Parklands northern property boundary and comprising of an area of 50,000sqm. Access via Gate E.
- **Secondary Assembly Area** – Located immediately northwest of the bus interchange and comprising an area of 27,000sqm. Access via Gate A or Gate C.





**Figure 4.1: Access and Assembly Areas**

## 4.2 Vegetation Map

The Vegetation Map (**Figure 4.2**) provides details of the dominant vegetation types both within Parklands and up to 140m externally to the venue. The map illustrates 6 dominant vegetation types as follows:

**Blackbutt/Tallowwood** - tall moist forest of the far north east of the NSW North Coast Bioregion.

- Located predominantly
- Immediately north of Jones Road;
  - East of the underpass on Jones Road; and
  - In the north-west of the site (heavily forested areas).

**Brush Box/Tallowwood** - shrubby open forest of the northern ranges of the NSW North Coast Bioregion.

- Located predominantly
- Western end of Jones Road (i.e. first 250m of Jones Road); and
  - In the north-west of the site primarily on the western boundary (heavily forested areas).

**Flooded Gum/Brush Box** - moist forest of the coastal ranges of the NSW North Coast Bioregion.

- Located predominantly
- Immediately north-west of the bus interchange facility.

**Forest Red Gum/Swamp Box** - of the Clarence Valley lowlands of the NSW North Coast Bioregion.

- Located predominantly
- Isolated forest blocks north of Jones Road; and
  - Significant forest blocks to the east of the site and north of Jones Road (heavily forested areas).

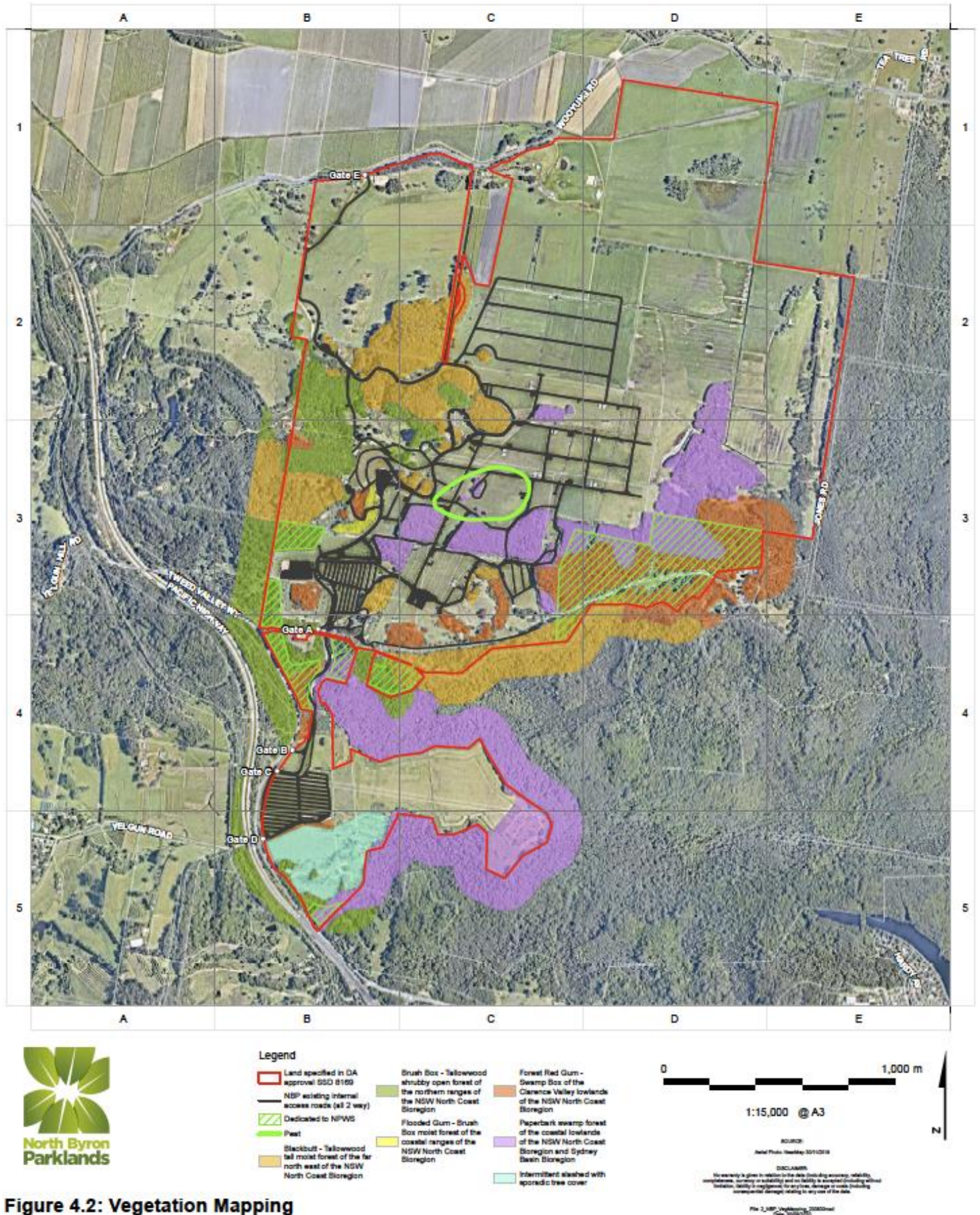
**Paperbark** - Paperbark swamp forest of the coastal lowlands of the NSW North Coast Bioregion and Sydney Basin Bioregion.

- Located predominantly
- Well defined forest blocks in the central part of the site (north of Jones Road) running in an east-west fashion; and
  - Single isolated forest block in the very north of the site in the main camping grounds.

**Unmown Grassland** - Typically a mixture of exotic pasture grasses.

- Located predominantly
- South of Yelgun Creek and the southern car park.





**Figure 4.2: Vegetation Mapping**

### 4.3 Contour and Bushfire Prone Land Map

The Bushfire Prone Map (**Figure 4.3**) provides contours of the venue and covers three types of bushfire prone land based on the RFS Guide for *Bushfire Prone Land Mapping, November 2015, Version 5b*.

#### Vegetation Category 1

Vegetation Category 1 is considered to be the highest risk for bush fire. It is represented as red on the bush fire prone land map and will be given a 100m buffer. This vegetation category has the highest combustibility and likelihood of forming fully developed fires including heavy ember production. Vegetation Category 1 consists of:

- Areas of forest, woodlands, heaths (tall and short), forested wetlands and timber plantations.

#### Vegetation Category 2

Vegetation Category 2 is considered to be a lower bush fire risk than Category 1 and Category 3 but higher than the excluded areas. It is represented as light orange on a bush fire prone land map and will be given a 30 metre buffer. This vegetation category has lower combustibility and/or limited potential fire size due to the vegetation area shape and size, land geography and management practices. Vegetation Category 2 consists of:

- Rainforests.
- Lower risk vegetation parcels. These vegetation parcels represent a lower bush fire risk to surrounding development and consist of:
- Remnant vegetation;
- Land with ongoing land management practices that actively reduces bush fire risk. These areas must be subject to a plan of management or similar that demonstrates that the risk of bush fire is offset by strategies that reduce bush fire risk; AND include:
- Discrete urban reserve/s;
- Parcels that are isolated from larger uninterrupted tracts of vegetation and known fire paths;
- Shapes and topographies which do not permit significant upslope fire runs towards development;
- Suitable access and adequate infrastructure to support suppression by firefighters;
- Vegetation that represents a lower likelihood of ignitions because the vegetation is surrounded by development in such a way that an ignition in any part of the vegetation has a higher likelihood of detection.

#### Vegetation Category 3

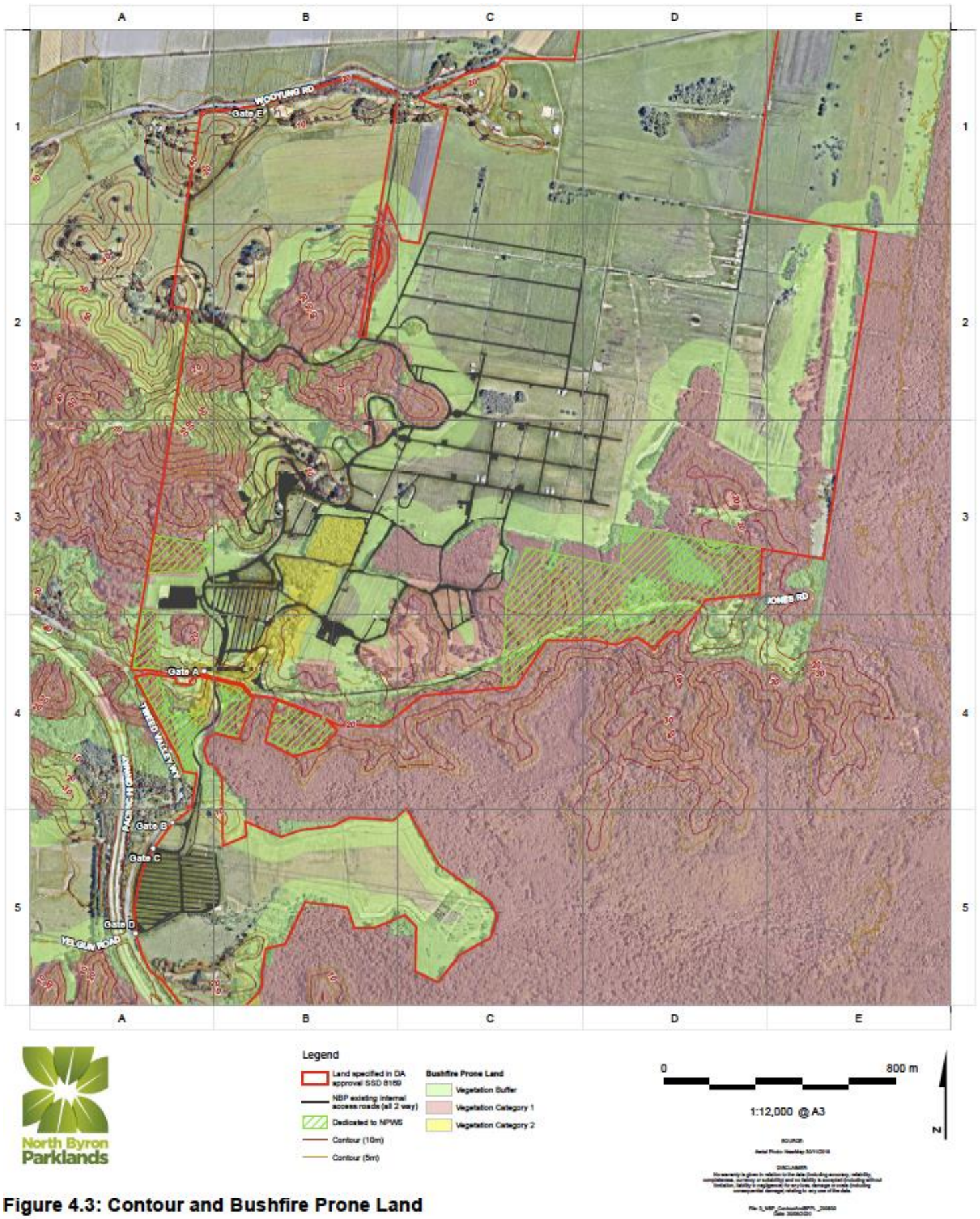
Vegetation Category 3 is considered to be medium bush fire risk vegetation. It is higher in bush fire risk than category 2 (and the excluded areas) but lower than Category 1. It is represented as dark orange on a Bush Fire Prone Land map and will be given a 30 metre buffer. This category consists of:

- Grasslands, freshwater wetlands, semi-arid woodlands, alpine complex and arid shrublands.

Vegetation excluded from being mapped as bush fire prone includes:

- Single areas of vegetation less than 1 hectare in area and greater than 100 metres separation from other areas of Category 1, 2 or 3 vegetation;
- Areas of “managed grassland” including grassland on, but not limited to, recreational areas, commercial/industrial land, maintained public reserves and parklands, etc;
- Saline wetlands including mangroves; and
- Other areas that, due to their size, shape and overall risk are not considered Category 1, 2 or 3 vegetation.





**Figure 4.3: Contour and Bushfire Prone Land**

#### 4.4 Event Precincts Map

The Event Precinct Map (**Figure 4.4**) provides details of the various event land uses including typical locations.

##### Back of House

Back of house areas are localities across the event footprint that exclude the general public. Areas such as the following are classified as back of house:

- Side and rear of stages;
- Artist compounds;
- Media tents;
- Back stage catering;
- Event administration structures;
- Behind food, bar and market stalls;
- Medical centres; and
- Emergency services compounds.

##### Camping

Camping areas are typically delineated into the following categories;

- Camping with cars;
- Camping without cars;
- Camping in pre-setup third party tents.

Camping grounds are located in the north-east of the venue and also east of the northern car park.

##### Circulation, Food, Bars, Markets and Amenities

These locations are exclusively placed within the event area and include the following:

- Walkways;
- Open spaces;
- Food halls and food stalls;
- Markets stalls; and
- Toilets, water stations, chill out and information amenities.

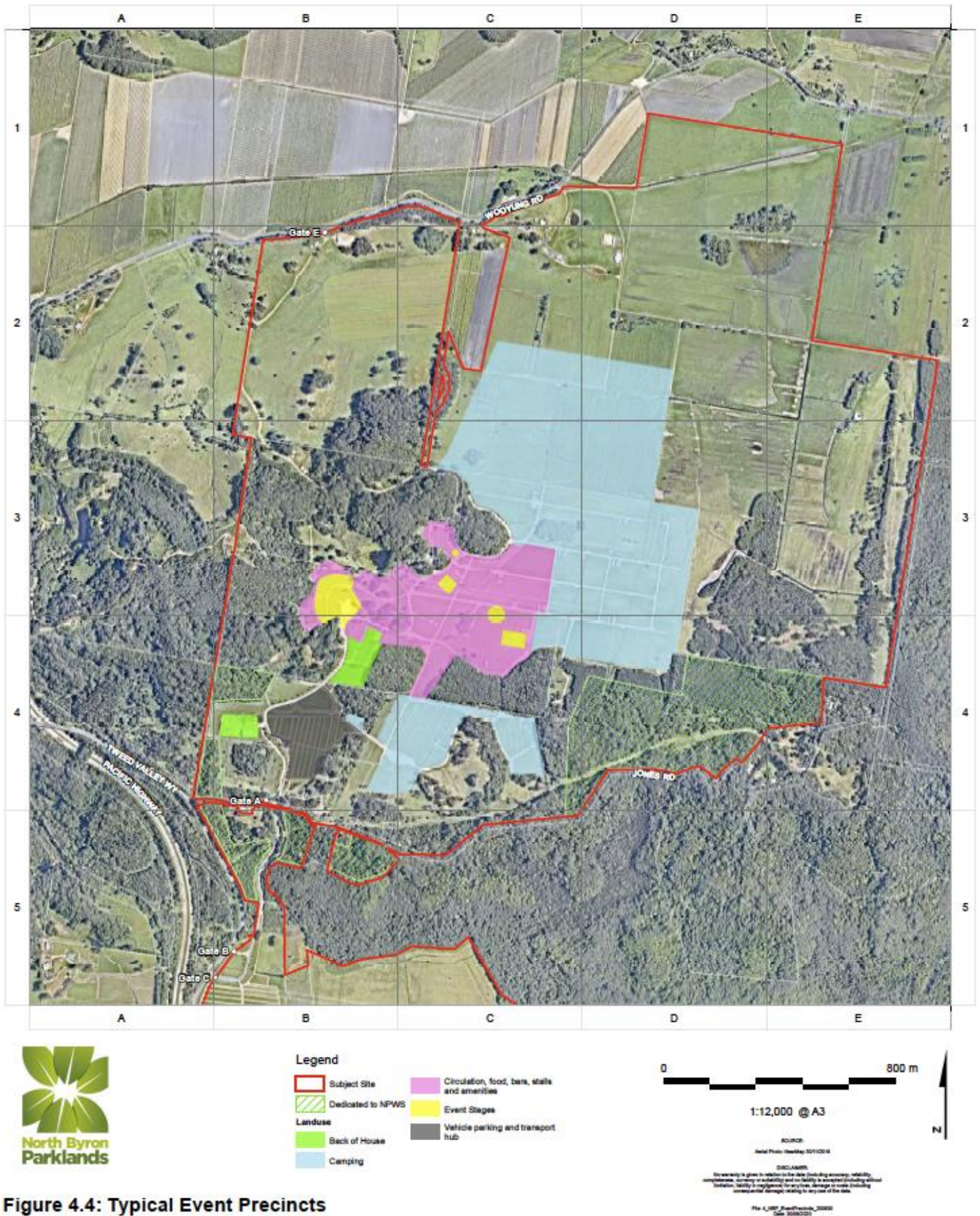
##### Event Stages

Comprise of the following:

- Stages;
- Crowd barriers (immediately in front of stages);
- Production loading areas; and

- Artist vehicle parking areas.





#### 4.5 Typical Car Parking Area Map

The Typical Car Parking Map (**Figure 4.5**) provides details of the existing car parking areas and the future car parking areas across the venue.

##### Existing Day Parking Areas

The existing day parking areas include the following:

- Northern Day Car Park – accessible from Gate C by the public but also immediately accessible by emergency services via Gate A. This car park has a capacity of 950 vehicles; and
- Southern Day Car Park – accessible from Gate C and/or Gate D. This car park has a capacity of 2,100 vehicles.

##### Future Day Parking Areas

Future day parking areas are approved east of the existing southern day car parking area which is accessed via either Gate C or Gate D. This car park is proposed to have a capacity of 4,400 vehicles. Currently this additional parking area is not required to be constructed subject to meeting traffic KPIs on an ongoing basis.

##### Camper Parking Areas

The majority of camping at Parklands involves patrons camping next to their cars. Cars are loaded into the camp grounds by event staff on a nose to tail basis and upon completion of the event, are released in a forward motion.

Pedestrian and emergency services access is provided every two rows of cars and camp sites.



The vast majority of the northern camp grounds is dedicated to camping with cars.





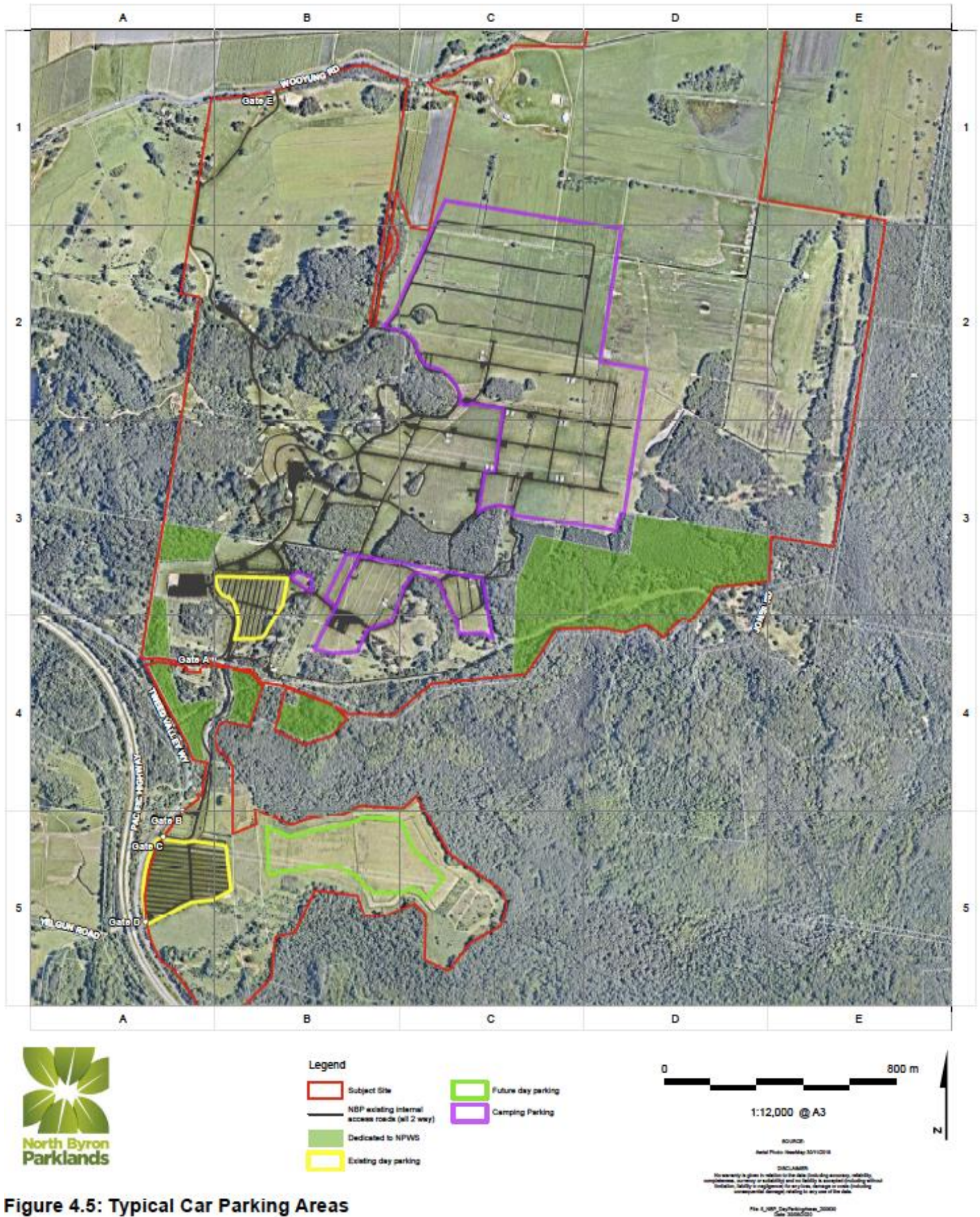


Figure 4.5: Typical Car Parking Areas

#### 4.6 Water Supply Map

The water supply Map (**Figure 4.6**) provides details of the water supply sources across the venue. It should be noted that this venue is not connected to mains reticulated water supply.

##### Static Water Supply

Parklands has a range of static water supply sources as follows:

- Camp ground amenity block potable water tanks. In the camp grounds there are eight (8) amenity blocks comprising of showers and composting toilets. Each amenity block has 2 x 23kl potable water tanks, all fitted with Stortz valves. Amenity blocks 1, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 are fed by a reticulated potable water supply while amenity blocks 2 and 8 are serviced by water carts. Additionally there are up to 26 x 10kl potable water tanks located through the cam grounds based on overall camping numbers;
- Event potable water tanks. Within the event area more than 30 x 23kl potable water tanks and 6 dedicated fire water tanks (located next to main stages) are spread throughout this area. Each tank is fitted with a Stortz Valve;
- Bulk potable water tanks. Located adjacent to and north of the dam are two bulk potable water tanks (1 x 360kl and 1 x 250kl tanks); and
- Wastewater tanks. Located in the north-east of the property are 4 x 260kl wastewater tanks which primarily store shower water from the amenity blocks.

##### Dam Water Supply

Parklands has a significant dam located north of the amphitheatre with a maximum capacity of 15.9ML. Located east of the dam wall is a dedicated water supply pipe which runs to the Spine road for accessibility and is fitted with a Stortz valve.



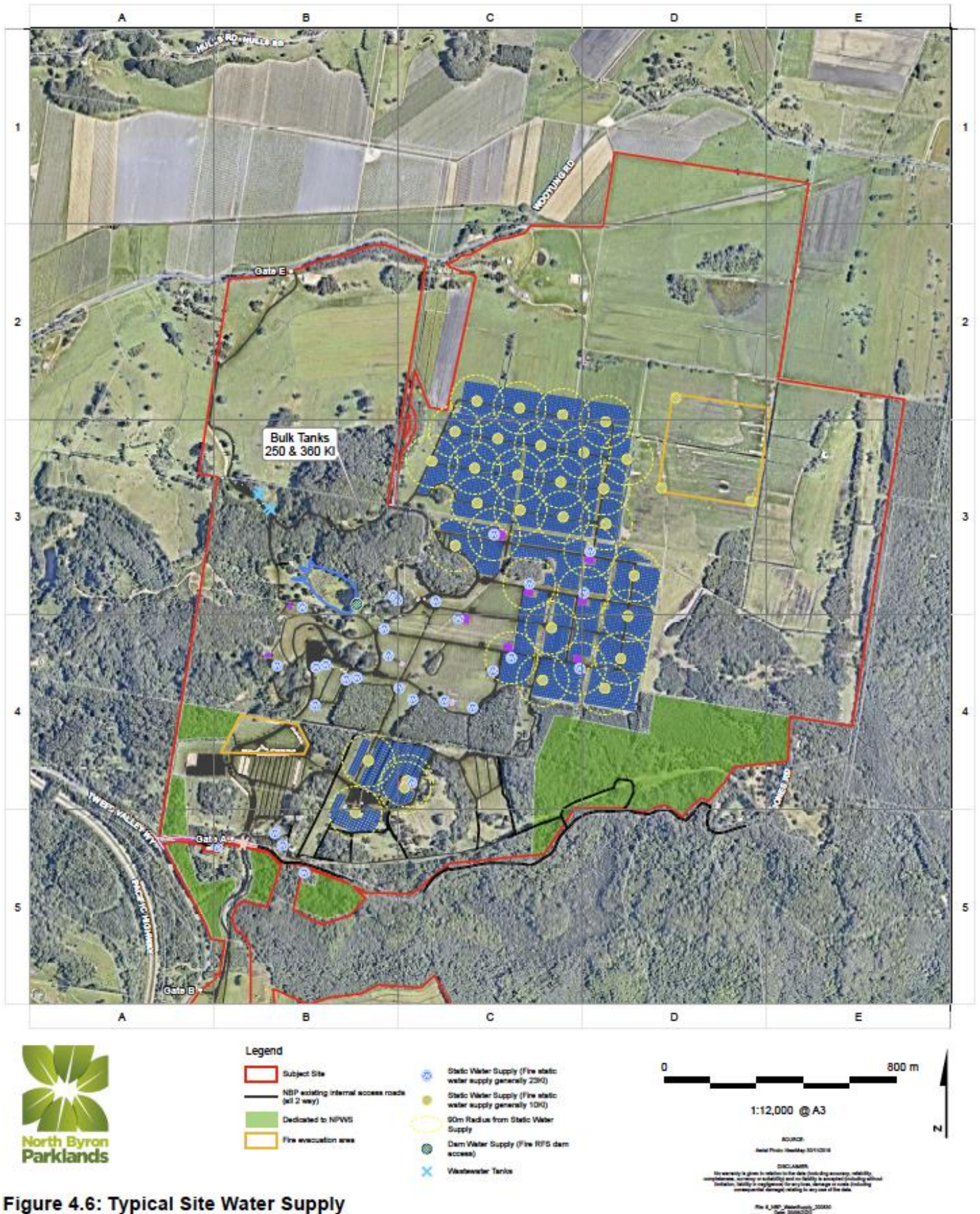


Figure 4.6: Typical Site Water Supply

#### 4.7 Asset Protection Zone (APZ) and Defendable Space Map

The APZ and Defendable Space Map (**Figure 4.7**) provides details of the APZ and defendable spaces across the venue.

##### Asset Protection Zone (APZ)

The NSW RFS define an APZ as follows:

*An Asset Protection Zone (APZ) is a fuel reduced area surrounding a built asset or structure. This can include any residential building or major building such as farm and machinery sheds, or industrial, commercial or heritage buildings.*

*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 may be conducted; and*
- *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.*

While an APZ typically relates to the area around a built asset or structure, Parklands is using the same terminology regarding the area surrounding the primary assembly area located approximately 200m north of the northern camp grounds.

##### Defendable Spaces

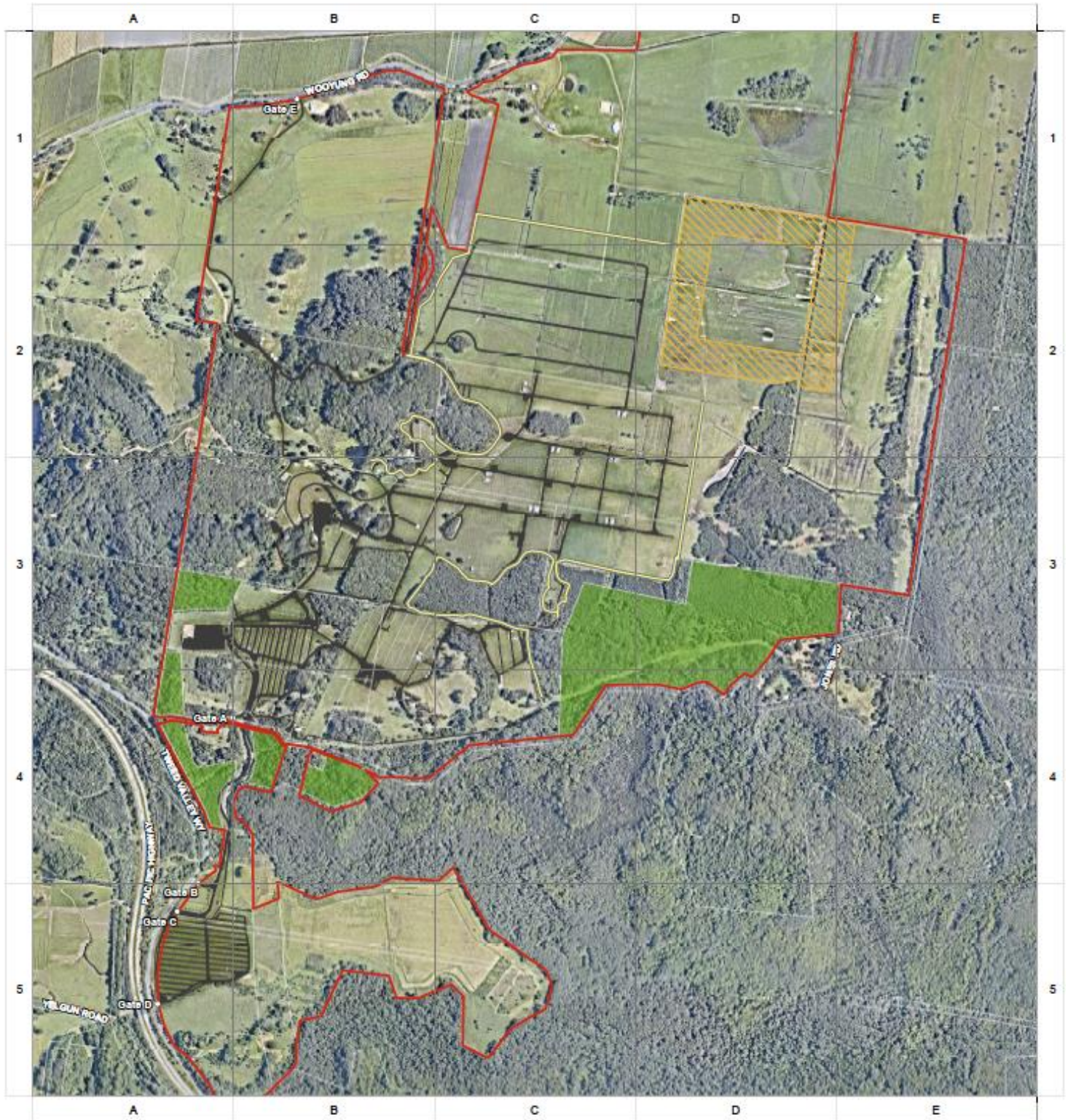
The NSW RFS define defendable spaces as follows:

*Defendable space is an area within the inner protection area (IPA) of an APZ adjoining the asset within which firefighting operations can be undertaken to defend the structure. The physical size of the development will determine whether the defendable space is provided as pedestrian access or will require sufficient space for vehicular movements. Vegetation within the defendable space should be kept to an absolute minimum and the area should be free from combustible items and obstructions.*

At Parklands, the defendable spaces are typically located hard up against existing and protected forest blocks across the site. These defendable spaces are closely mown grass areas and/or gravel roads in event and camping areas north of Jones Road and extend from the forest blocks by a minimum of ten metres.

South of Jones Road, the defendable spaces are periodically slashed to keep grass low with vegetation kept to a minimum.





**Legend**

- Subject Site
- Asset protection zone
- Defendable areas
- Dedicated to NPWS
- NBP existing internal access roads (all 2 way)

0 800 m

1:12,000 @ A3

SOURCE:  
Aerial Photo Overlay Map 10/1/2018

DISCLAIMER  
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**Figure 4.7: APZs and Defendable Space**

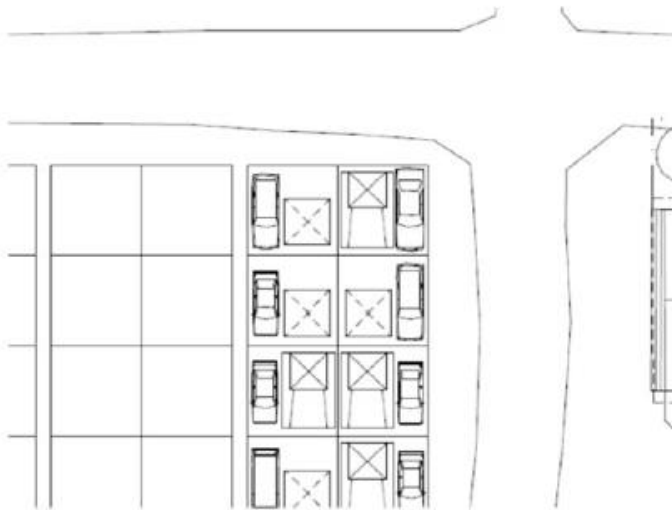
#### 4.8 Typical Camping Layout Map

The Typical Camping Layout Map (**Figure 4.8**) provides details of the camping locations across the venue.

##### Camping with Cars

The majority of camping at Parklands involves patrons camping next to their cars. Cars are loaded into the camp grounds by event staff on a nose to tail basis and upon completion of the event, are released in a forward motion.

Pedestrian and emergency services access is provided every two rows of cars and camp sites.



The vast majority of the northern camp grounds is dedicated to camping with cars.

##### Camping without Cars

Approximately 8-10% of campers choose not to camp adjacent to a car. These patrons typically arrive at site by way of public transport or are dropped off via private vehicle. Camping without cars is generally located in proximity to Amenity Block 8 which is located immediately north of Jones Road.

##### Camping in Third Party tents

Events also provide third party supplied accommodation in the form of pre-set up tents. Specific locations are allocated to these service providers who set up tents in rows. Patrons are not permitted to park privately owned vehicles adjacent to or near these camping locations. Less than 1 % of campers use this type of accommodation (refer to Section 5.4.9 for additional information).



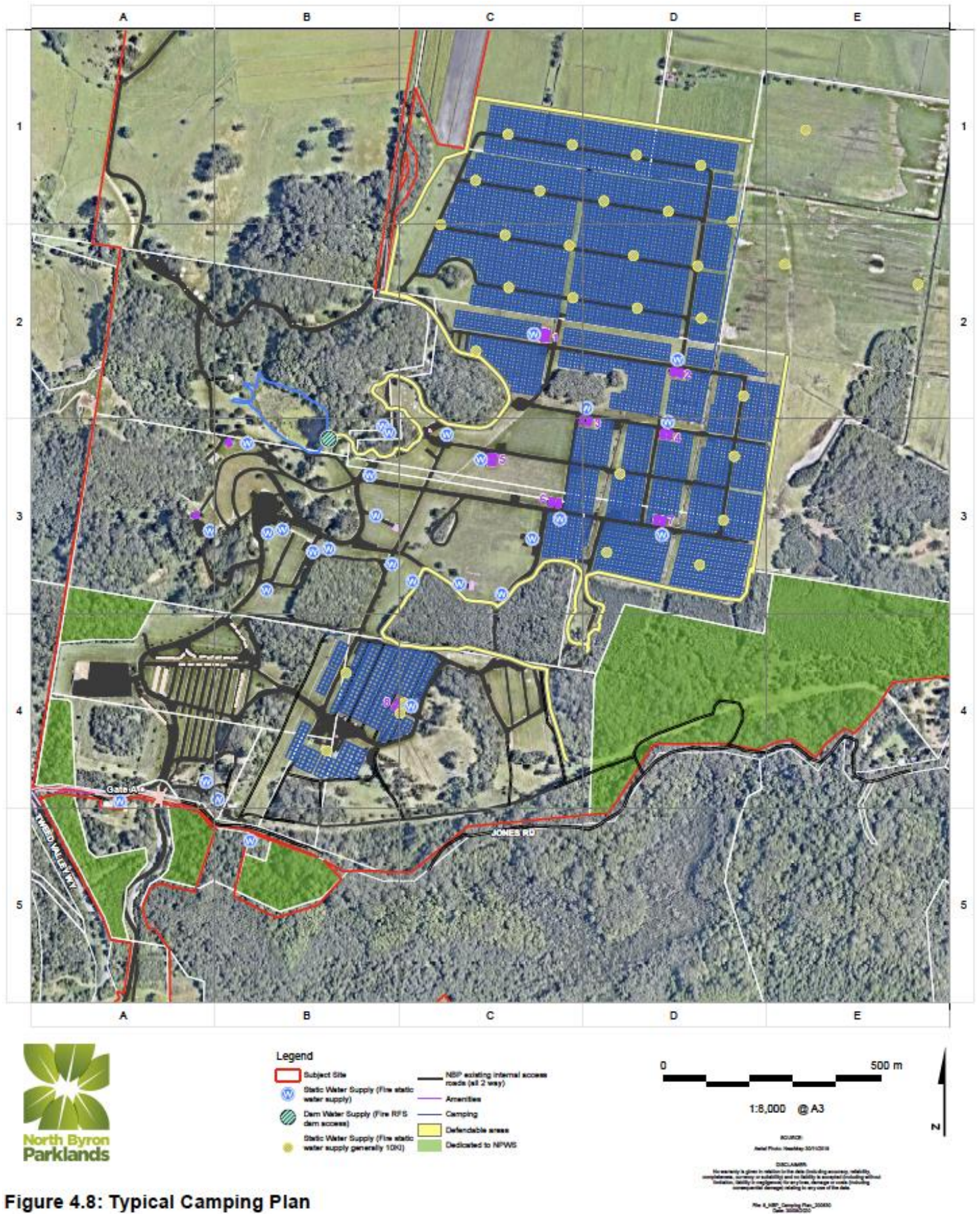


Figure 4.8: Typical Camping Plan

#### 4.9 Fire-Fighting Resources Map

The Fire-Fighting Map (**Figure 4.9**) provides details of the fire-fighting resources located across the venue.

##### Event Control Centre (ECC)

The ECC implements the Event Risk Assessment and Emergency Evacuation Plan which is a coordinated document incorporating specific plans such as the flood and bushfire evacuation plans. The ECC will coordinate any incident including bushfire (in consultation and subordination to the RFS) and has available access to emergency organisations, medical and security service resources.

##### Emergency Helicopter Pad

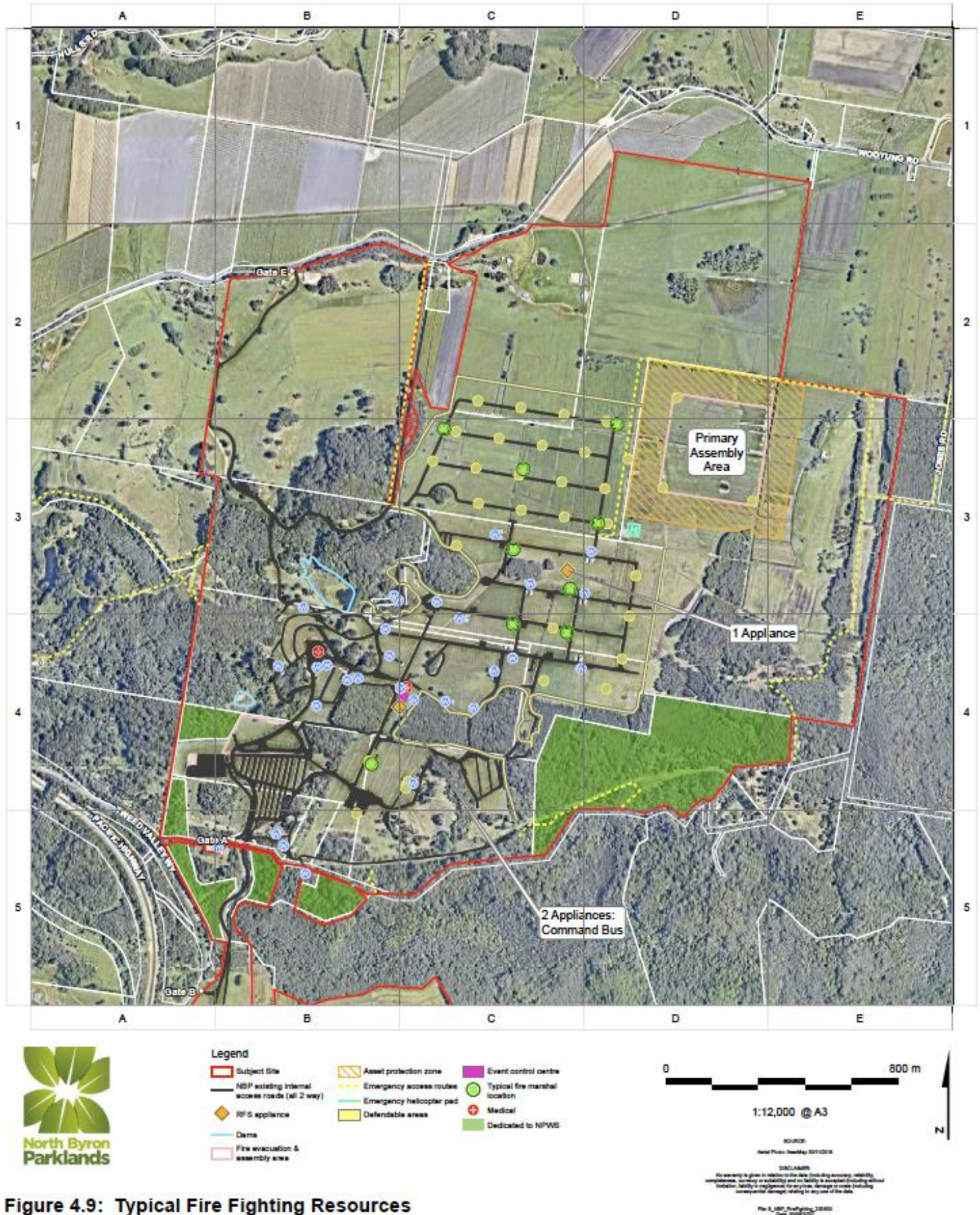
The emergency helicopter pad

##### Primary Assembly Area

The primary assembly area has been designed to cater for up to 57,000 patrons, staff, vendors and volunteers and is located approximately 200m north of the venue northern boundary. The following resources will be made available for any on foot evacuation at the Primary Assembly Area:

- Medical staff and equipment;
- Communication equipment;
- Water supply for the number of occupants to prevent dehydration;
- Firefighting appliances – access required direct from the site to the evac area where safe to do so;
- Security staff for crowd control;
- Static water supply at assembly location;
- Adequate lighting;
- Measures to delineate the occupant containment area; and
- Toilet facilities.





**Figure 4.9: Typical Fire Fighting Resources**

#### 4.10 Hazardous Materials Map

The Hazardous Materials Map (**Figure 4.10**) provides details and locations of hazardous materials across the venue. As part of its fire prevention strategy, Parklands stores and uses limited amounts of hazardous materials. The primary types of hazardous materials include the following:

##### **Non- Event Times**

###### **Diesel Fuel**

Parklands leases an 1,800 litre diesel fuel tank stored inside the green machinery shed to fuel various plant and equipment. The tank is double skinned and compliant with AS4360. The tank is periodically refilled by a licensed contractor. Being stored within a locked shed reduces the likelihood of collision with vehicles and/or vandalism.

###### **Other Materials**

Parklands also stores packaging quantities of materials such as paint (less than 25 litres) and herbicides such as glyphosate (less than 25 litres). Such materials are stored on impervious surfaces, typically on shelves or under purpose-built work stations.

##### **Event Times**

###### **Diesel Fuel**

Events engage licensed contractors to provide diesel fuel tank to power a large number of diesel generators. Typically, events place a 5,000 litre diesel fuel tank located at the Resource centre. The tank is double skinned and compliant with AS4360. The tank is periodically refilled by a licensed contractor. The fuel tank is located in a protected area which reduces the likelihood of collision. The venue has 24 hour security for the entire period for which this temporary fuel tank is on site which reduces the chance of vandalism or tampering.

###### **Other Materials**

Events store and use a range of packaging quantities of materials such as paint, glue and cleaning products. Such materials are stored within shipping containers or demountable sheds.

###### **LPG Gas Tanks – Amenity Blocks**

1 x 210 litre LPG Gas tank is located at each Amenity Block (Amenity Blocks 1 through to 8).

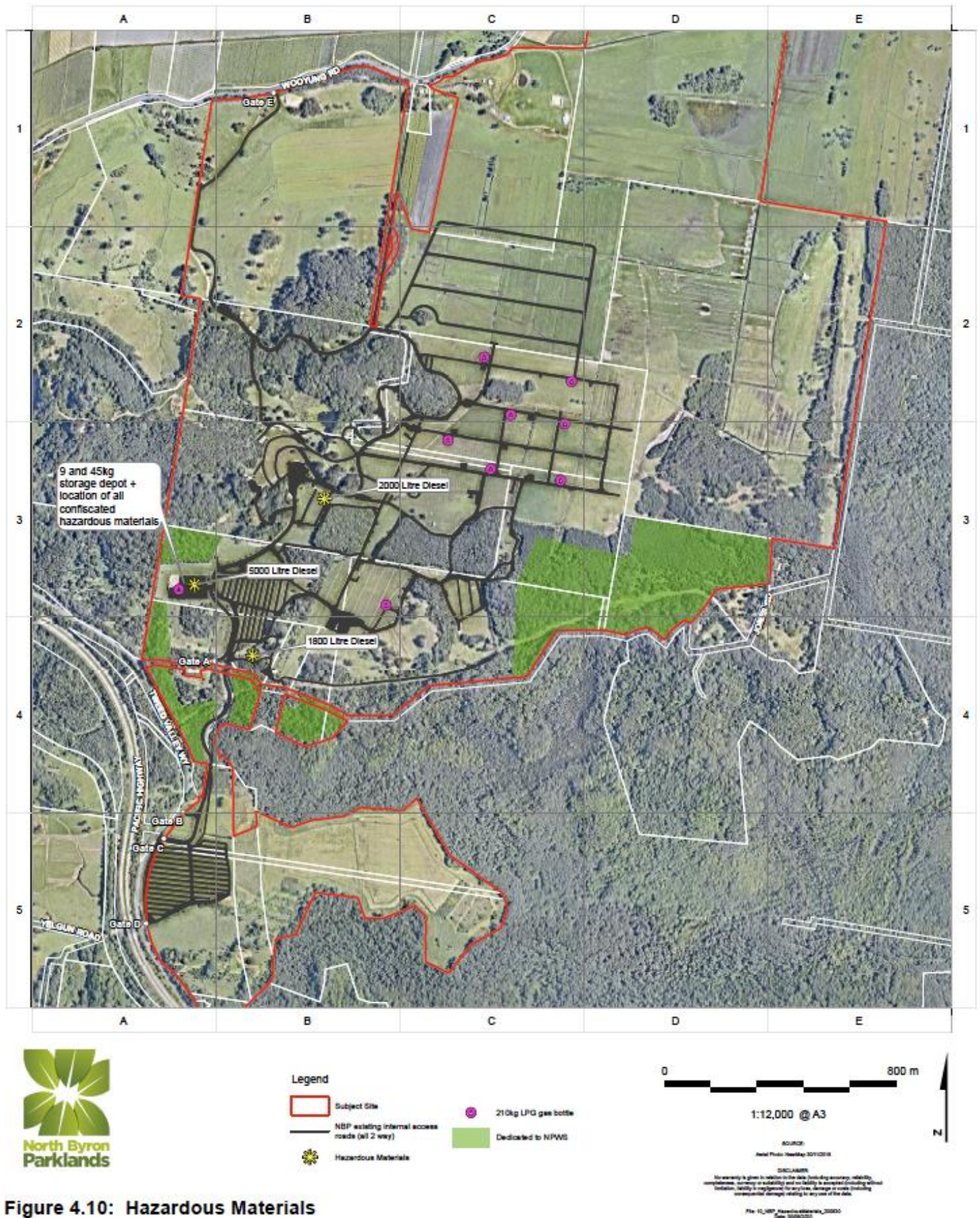
###### **LPG Gas bottles – Resource Centre**

9kg and 45kg LPG Gas bottles are stored in the resource centre in a centralised storage area prior to being installed in certain catering and food vendor facilities specific to that event.

###### **Confiscated LPG Gas Bottles (and other confiscated gas containers)**

9kg LPG Gas bottles and other confiscated gas containers (e.g. butane gas containers) are stored in the Resources centre adjacent to the existing centralised gas bottle storage area and are removed by a suitably qualified contractor after the event.





#### 4.11 Primary Assembly Area Map

Figure 4.11 provides details of the primary assembly area located in the property north of the venue.

##### Location

Immediately north-east of the main northern camping ground on the adjoining neighbour's property.

##### Distance from Vegetation

The primary assembly area is 200m north of the most northern forest block located at Parklands.

##### Distance from Parklands Property Boundary

The primary assembly area is 100m north of the Parklands Property Boundary.

##### Area

The primary assembly area is 116,000 square metres and capable of accommodating all patrons, staff and volunteers for the largest event allowable at the venue.

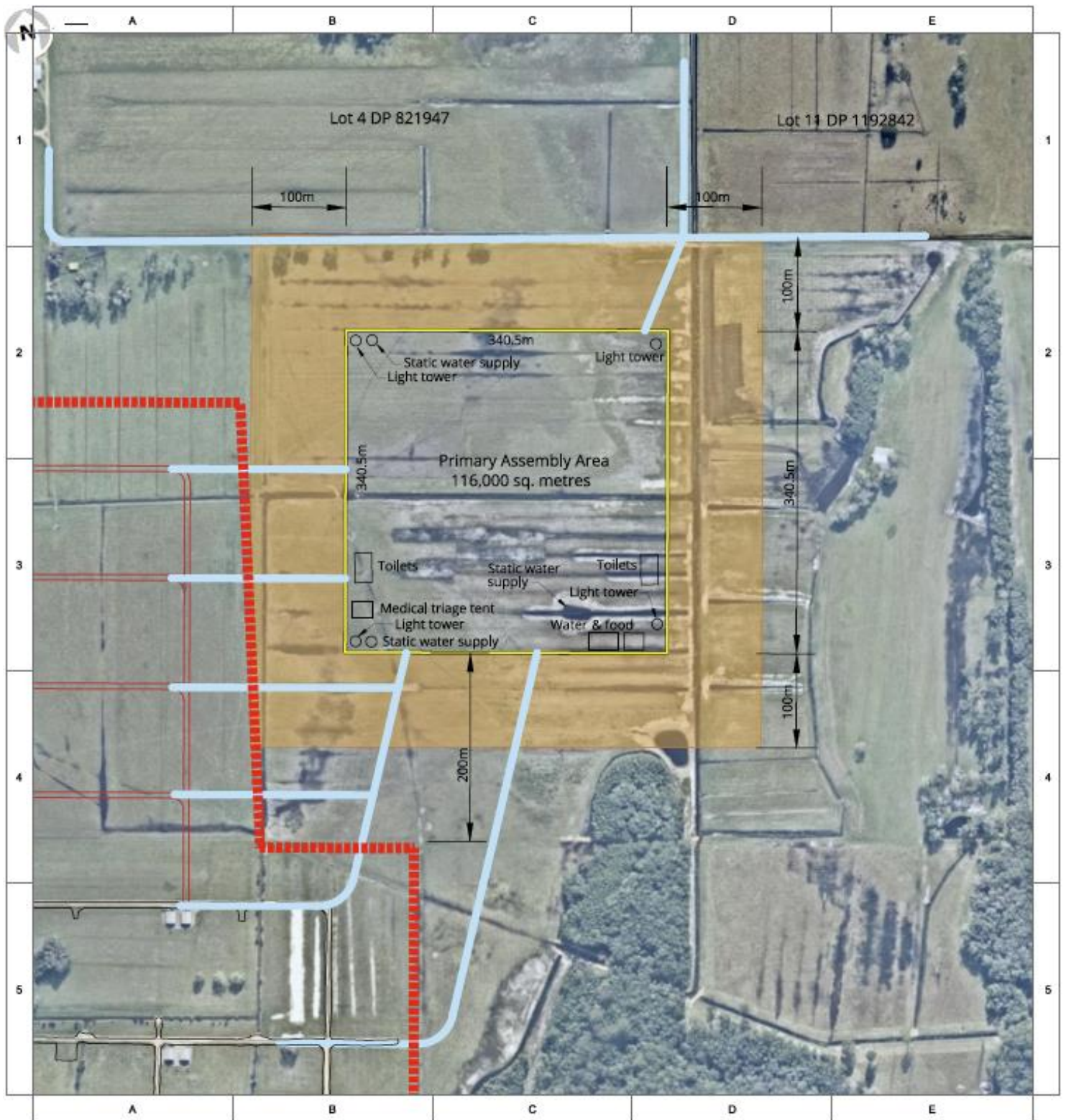
##### Resources

The primary assembly area will have a range of resources moved to this location if an evacuation is ordered (based on the BEEP evacuation triggers) and will include:

- Static water supply (23,000 litres fitted with Stortz Valve);
- Lighting towers;
- Medical triage;
- Toilets; and
- Security.

Depending on resource constraints one or more RFS appliances may be located adjacent to the primary assembly area for fire protection.





**Legend:**

- Emergency assembly area
- Assembly area APZ
- Emergency access routes

- NBP existing internal access roads (all 2-way)
- Proposed internal access roads
- Core event & conference centre use area

0 200m

1:4000 @ A3

SOURCE:  
Aerial Photo Footprint 55113010

File: L:\BP\_Accessibility\200808  
Date: 05/05/16



**Figure 4.11: Primary Assembly Area Map**

## 5. References

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Far North Coast Bush Fire Risk Management Plan (NSWRFS, 2010)

FDI/FDR Fire Rating Table – NSW RFS

## Appendix A: Sample Evacuation Instruction for a Precinct

### Sample Evacuation Instruction for Camping Precinct B

Fire Wardens actions are as follows:

In imminent bushfire evacuation circumstances:

- Brief the ECC of circumstances within the precinct
- Ensure evacuation route is clear and unobstructed and adequate lighting is provided
- Ensure directional visual cues are in place
- Ensure any impaired patrons are prepared for evacuation

Once the ECC has instructed an evacuation:

- Undertake evacuation in accordance with ECC instructions
- Maintain a calm atmosphere among the patrons and account for any persons with special needs
- Repeating in a calm loud voice “This way out please” directing occupants to proceed to the designated assembly area and await further instructions.