



# AMENDED BUSHFIRE ASSESSMENT REPORT

## Residential Subdivision: Concept Masterplan & Stage 1 559 Anambah Road, Gosforth

Prepared for Thirdi Anambah Pty Ltd



## Bushfire Planning Australia

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## Disclaimer and Limitation

This report is prepared solely for Thirdi Anambah Pty Ltd (the 'Client') for the specific purposes of only for which it is supplied (the 'Purpose'). This report is not for the benefit of any other person; either directly or indirectly and is strictly limited to the purpose and the facts and matters stated in it and will not be used for any other application.

This report is based on the site conditions surveyed at the time the document was prepared. The assessment of the bushfire threat made in this report is made in good faith based on the information available to Bushfire Planning Australia at the time.

The recommendations contained in this report are considered to be minimum standards and they do not guarantee that a building or assets will not be damaged in a bushfire. In the making of these comments and recommendations it should be understood that the focus of this document is to minimise the threat and impact of a bushfire.

Finally, the implementation of the adopted measures and recommendations within this report will contribute to the amelioration of the potential impact of any bushfire upon the development, but they do not and cannot guarantee that the area will not be affected by bushfire at some time.

## Document Status: 2425 - Bushfire Assessment Report

Version	Status	Purpose	Author	Review Date
1	Draft	Draft for Review	Katrina Greville	1 July 2024
2	Draft	Draft for Client Review	Stuart Greville	22 August 2024
3	Final	Final for Submission	Stuart Greville	22 August 2024
4	Final	Concept Plan & Stage 1	Stuart Greville	30 August 2024
5	Amended Final	Response to RFS and MCC RFI	Stuart Greville	24 June 2025
6	Amended Final	Requested by Client	Stuart Greville	27 June 2025
7	Amended Final	Response to RFS	Stuart Greville	18 July 2025
8	Amended Final	Remove River Rd access	Stuart Greville	22 October 2025

## Certification

As the author of this Bushfire Threat Assessment (BAR), I certify this BAR provides the detailed information required by the NSW Rural Fire Service under Clause 45 of the Rural Fires Regulation 2022 and Appendix 2 of Planning for Bushfire Protection 2019 (PBP 2019) for the purposes of an application for a bush fire safety authority under section 100B(4) of the Rural Fires Act 1997.

**Stuart Greville**

Accredited Bushfire Practitioner

BPAD-26202

Date: 22 October 2025



In signing the above, I declare the report is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge at the time of issue.



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## Executive Summary

This Amended Bushfire Assessment Report has been prepared specifically in response to the Request for Further Information (RFI) issued by the NSW Rural Fire Service (RFS) on 12 November 2024 regarding DA/2024/763 and the subsequent letter of advice dated 11 July 2025. The Stage 1 road network has been redesigned to include 10.0m wide non-perimeter roads to provide for parking outside of the 5.5m wide carriageway. This design achieves the Acceptable Solutions of Table 5.3b of PBP 2019 and satisfies Maitland City Councils expectation that all residential lots shall be provided with on-street parking in addition to any available off-street parking provided by garages and driveways. The proposed design ensures safe operational access, effective evacuation capacity, and alignment with the overarching intent of Section 5.3.2 of PBP 2019. The modified design provides two (2) separate accesses in and out of the development. River Road is no longer identified for potential use as an emergency access.

This Amended Report demonstrates that the development is now fully compliant with the applicable bushfire protection requirements.

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Bushfire Planning Australia (BPA) has been engaged by Thirdi Anambah Pty Ltd c/- Vara Consulting Pty Ltd (the 'Client') to undertake a Bushfire Assessment Report (BAR) to support a concept development application for the proposed staged residential subdivision located at 559 Anambah Road, Gosforth (the 'Site'); legally known as Lot 55 DP874170 and Lot 177 DP874171.

The Project is for a Concept Development Application (CDA) seeking concept approval for the staged development of the concept masterplan, and for which detailed proposals for the Site or for separate parts of the site are to be subject of subsequent Development Applications (DAs), apart from Stage 1.

The masterplan creates a new urban subdivision within the Anambah Urban Release Area accommodating a mix of housing types with approximately 900 residential lots, and incorporates open space, roads, pedestrian networks, utilities and services, intersection and drainage infrastructure. The area of the Site subject to the concept masterplan is zoned R1 General Residential and is located within the Anambah Urban Release Area.

Stage 1 will create 220 residential lots and associated works including bulk earthworks, tree removal, landscaping, road construction, water basins, utilities and services. All subsequent stages will form the subject of separate development applications. Stage 1 includes a new intersection to provide access into the development via Anambah Road, together with a secondary emergency access to Anambah Road.

This assessment demonstrates Stage 1 of the Anambah concept proposal complies with the specifications and requirements of the NSW Rural Fire Service (RFS) document; Planning for Bushfire Protection 2019 (PBP 2019). This assessment will also demonstrate all future stages included in the concept masterplan are able to comply with the relevant requirements of PBP 2019.

Accordingly, the Client seeks a Bush Fire Safety Authority (BFSA) from the RFS for Stage 1 of the masterplan, in addition to endorsement of the concept masterplan.

This BAR found that the site is currently exposed to a medium bushfire hazard located within 140m east of the proposed development although separated by Anambah Road. The primary bushfire hazard is identified as a *forest*, specifically, *Hunter Macleay Dry Sclerophyll Forest*.

There is limited mature vegetation contained across the site, which has been highly modified for farming and grazing and is dominated by a mixture of exotic and native *grasslands* with some scattered trees are spread across the existing pastures. The proposed detention basins and will be revegetated as a *freshwater wetland* and the existing watercourse reformed as a *forested wetland*.





In summary, the following key recommendations have been designed to enable the proposed residential development to achieve the aims and objectives of PBP 2019:

### Asset Protection Zones

1. All land within the site zoned R1 Residential; excluding the riparian corridors shall be managed as an Inner Protection Area (IPA) as outlined within Appendix 4 of PBP 2019 and the RFS document Standards for asset protection zones.
2. Asset Protection Zones (APZ) shall be provided as indicated on **Figure 12**.

### Landscaping

3. Vegetation within road verges (including swales) to be consistent with a grassland vegetation classification with tree canopy less than 10% at maturity.
4. Vegetation with the stormwater basins; including associated batters shall be planted consistent with a *freshwater wetland* vegetation classification with tree canopy less than 10% at maturity.
5. Vegetation within the riparian corridor shall be planted as *forested wetland* vegetation classification with tree canopy less than 10% at maturity.
6. Consideration should be given to landscaping and fuel loads on site to decrease potential fire hazards on site in accordance with Appendix 4 of PBP 2019.

### Access

7. Perimeter roads shall be constructed in accordance with the engineering design plans (**Appendix A**) and the following general requirements of Table 5.3b of PBP 2019:
  - a. Minimum 8.0m wide pavement width measured kerb to kerb
  - b. Parking is provided outside of the carriageway width
  - c. Hydrants are located clear of parking areas
  - d. Curves of roads have a minimum inner radius of 6m
  - e. The road crossfall does not exceed 3 degrees
  - f. A minimum vertical clearance of 4m to any overhanging obstructions, including tree branches is provided
8. Non-perimeter roads shall be constructed in accordance with the engineering design plans (**Appendix A**) and the following general requirements of Table 5.3b of PBP 2019:
  - a. Minimum 5.5m wide pavement width measured kerb to kerb
  - b. Parking is provided outside of the carriageway width
  - c. Hydrants are located clear of parking areas
  - d. Curves of roads have a minimum inner radius of 6m
  - e. The road crossfall does not exceed 3 degrees
  - f. A minimum vertical clearance of 4m to any overhanging obstructions, including tree branches is provided
9. Any temporary turning heads shall be constructed in accordance Appendix A3.3 of PBP 2019.



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## Services

10. All new lots are to be connected to a reliable water supply network and that suitable fire hydrants are located throughout the development site that are clearly marked and provided for the purposes of bushfire protection. Fire hydrant spacing, sizing and pressure shall comply with AS2419.1 2021 and section 5.3.3 of PBP 2019.

## Construction

11. All future dwellings to be constructed on the proposed lots shall have due regard to the specific considerations given in the National Construction Code: Building Code of Australia (BCA) which makes specific reference to Australian Standard AS3959-2018 Construction of buildings in bushfire prone areas (AS3959-2018) and the NASH Standard Steel Framed Construction in Bushfire Prone Areas.

This assessment has been made based on the bushfire hazards observed in and around the site at the time of inspection and production (August 2024 and October 2025) and demonstrates the development has satisfied the aims and objectives of Planning for Bushfire Protection 2019 (PBP 2019).

Finally, should the above recommendations be implemented, the existing bushfire risk should be suitably mitigated to offer an acceptable level of protection to life and property for those persons and assets occupying the site, but they do not and cannot guarantee that the area will not be affected by bushfire at some time and that property and life damage/loss will not occur.





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## Terms and Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Meaning
APZ	Asset Protection Zone
AS2419-2005	Australian Standard – Fire Hydrant Installations
AS3959-2018	Australian Standard – Construction of Buildings in Bush Fire Prone Areas
BAR	Bushfire Assessment Report
BCA	Building Code of Australia
BMP	Bush Fire Management Plan
BPA	Bush Fire Prone Area (Also Bushfire Prone Land)
BPL	Bush Fire Prone Land
BPLM	Bush Fire Prone Land Map
BPM	Bush Fire Protection Measures
Development Site	Stage 1 development (within the Anambah Concept Masterplan)
DoE	Commonwealth Department of the Environment
DPI Water	NSW Department of Primary Industries – Water
DSF	Dry Sclerophyll Forest
EPA Act	NSW Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979
EPBC Act	Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999
FDI	Fire Danger Index
FMP	Fuel Management Plan
ha	hectare
IPA	Inner Protection Area
LGA	Local Government Area
MCC	Maitland City Council
OPA	Outer Protection Area
OEH	NSW Office of Environment and Heritage
PBP 2019	Planning for Bushfire Protection 2019
RF Act	Rural Fires Act 1997
RF Regulation	Rural Fires Regulation
RFS	NSW Rural Fire Service
Subject Site / Study Area	Anambah Concept Masterplan

# 1. Introduction

Bushfire Planning Australia (BPA) has been appointed by Vara Consulting on behalf of Thirdi Anambah Pty Ltd (the 'Client') to undertake a Bushfire Assessment Report (BAR) for the proposed staged residential subdivision located at 559 Anambah Road, Gosforth (the 'Site').

Whilst the BAR has assessed all stages within the concept masterplan, this assessment relates to the proposed Stage 1 development and will create 220 residential allotments and construction of associated ancillary services.

In addition to the assessment of Stage 1, in accordance with Section 4.22 in Division 4.4 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act 1979), a concept development application is also being submitted seeking approval for a masterplan to create a new urban subdivision within the Anambah Urban Release Area. The concept masterplan accommodates a mix of housing types within 900 residential lots, and incorporating open space, roads, pedestrian network, utilities and services, intersection and drainage infrastructure.

Overall, this assessment aims to provide a bushfire risk assessment which considers and assesses the bushfire hazard and associated potential bushfire threat relevant to the proposed development on a landscape scale, including Stage 1 within the Study Area. The assessment outlines the minimum mitigative measures which would be required in accordance with the BAR, provisions of the New South Wales Rural Fire Service (RFS) publication *Planning for Bushfire Protection 2019* (PBP 2019) and the *Rural Fires Regulation 2022*.

## 1.1. Aims and Objectives

This BAR aims to assess the bushfire threat and recommends a series of bushfire protection measures that aim to minimise the risk of adverse impact of bush fires on life, property and the environment.

This assessment has been undertaken in accordance with Appendix 2 of *Planning for Bushfire Protection 2019* and clause 45 of the *Rural Fires Regulation 2022*. This assessment also addresses the aim and objectives of PBP 2019, being:

- ☐ Afford buildings and their occupants protection from exposure to a bushfire.
- ☐ Provide for a defensible space to be located around buildings.
- ☐ Provide appropriate separation between a hazard and buildings which, in combination with other measures, prevent the likely fire spread to buildings.
- ☐ Ensure that appropriate operational access and egress for emergency service personnel and occupants is available.
- ☐ Provide for ongoing management and maintenance of bushfire protection measures (BPMs).
- ☐ Ensure that utility services are adequate to meet the needs of firefighters.

## 2. Site Description

The site is positioned within the characteristic semi-rural landscape of the Lower Hunter Valley, approximately 5 kilometres from the Maitland city centre, a key regional hub. The property at 559 Anambah Road currently presents as predominantly open grassland with sparse, scattered trees, a legacy of its historical use for agricultural purposes, including farming and grazing.

A critical feature of the site's location is its position at a distinct urban-bushland interface. The proposed development is bounded by Anambah Road to the east and is adjacent to contiguous tracts of native vegetation to its north-east and north-west. This interface is the primary source of the bushfire hazard analysed in this report. The site's strategic location near the New England Highway and the Anambah Business Park highlights its role in the planned growth of the Maitland region.

**Figure 3** provides a contextual visual description of the subject site and its relationship to the established landscape; being primarily cleared agricultural land.

**Table 1: Site Description**

<b>Address</b>	559 Anambah Road, Gosforth
<b>Title</b>	Lot 177 DP874171 and Lot 55 DP874170
<b>LGA</b>	Maitland City Council
<b>Subject Site / Study Area</b>	124.08 ha
<b>Development Site</b>	Part of Lot 177 DP874171 and Lot 55 DP874170 (~ ha)
<b>Land Use Zone</b>	R1 General Residential and RU2 Rural Landscape ( <b>Figure 1</b> )
<b>Bushfire Prone Land</b>	Vegetation Category 1, Vegetation Category 2, Vegetation Category 3 and Vegetation Buffer ( <b>Figure 4</b> )
<b>Context</b>	<p>The subject site forms part of the Anambah Urban Release Area. The site consists of two lots both located to the west of Anambah Road and separated by the unformed River Road. The site is vacant of any buildings and majority of the site has historically been used for grazing purposes. The south-western corner of the site is largely vegetated which scatters along the northern, eastern and western boundaries in isolated sections.</p> <p>Similarly, surrounding sites have historically been used for grazed, contain vegetation or rural residential properties.</p>
<b>Topography</b>	The site compromises gently to moderately sloping undulating rolling hills. Slope range from 2-5 degrees over the eastern portion of the site and up to 7-8 degrees over much of the western portion of the site.
<b>Fire Danger Index</b>	100



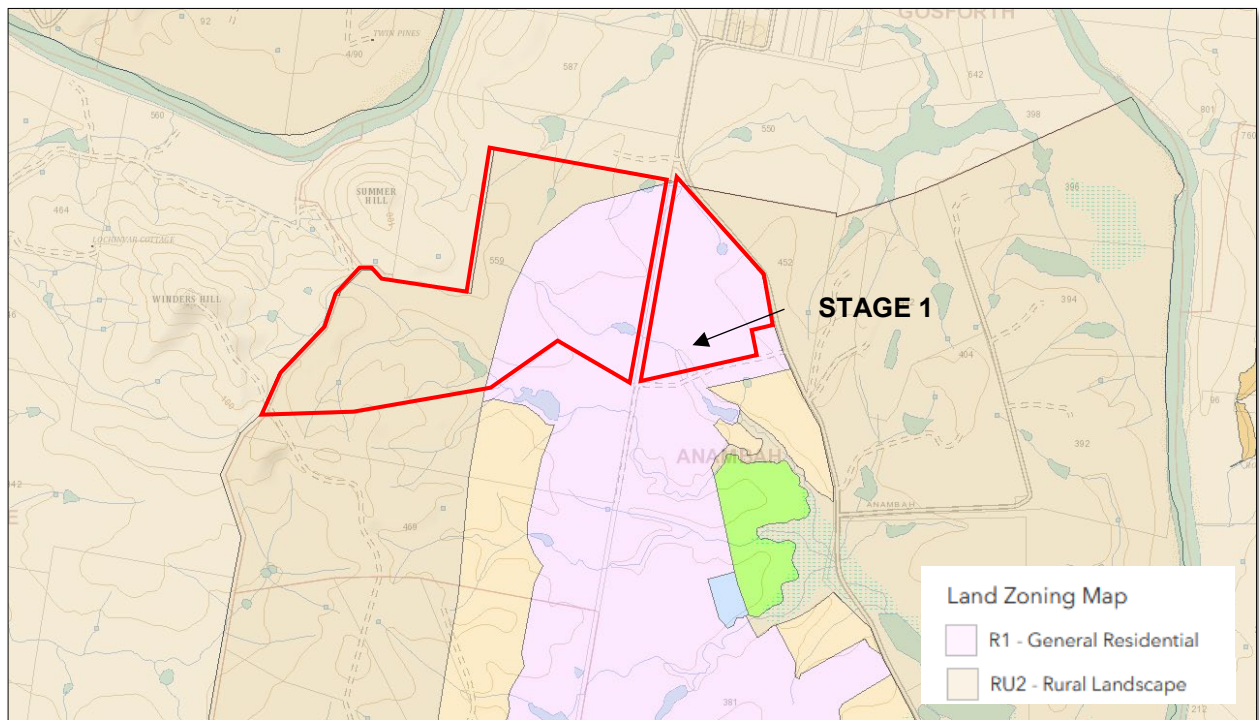
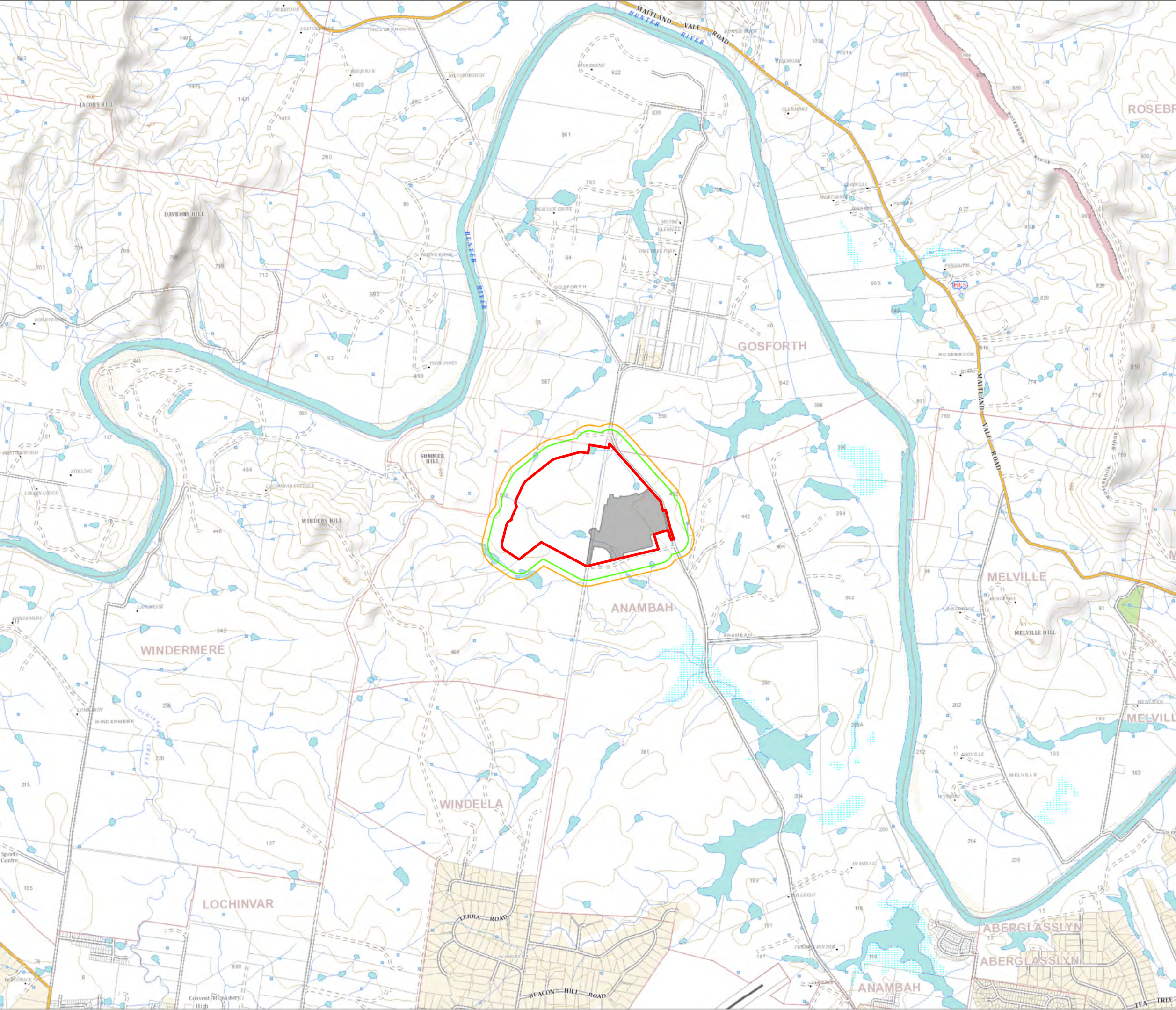


Figure 1: Land Use Zone Map (Maitland Local Environment Plan 2011)





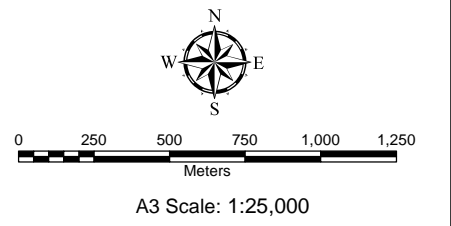
Project: 559 Anambah Road,  
Gosforth  
Job No: 2425

Figure 2  
**Site  
Location**



- Subject site
- Stage 1
- 100m buffer
- 140m buffer

SOURCE:  
Basemap: NSW Department of Customer Service  
2023

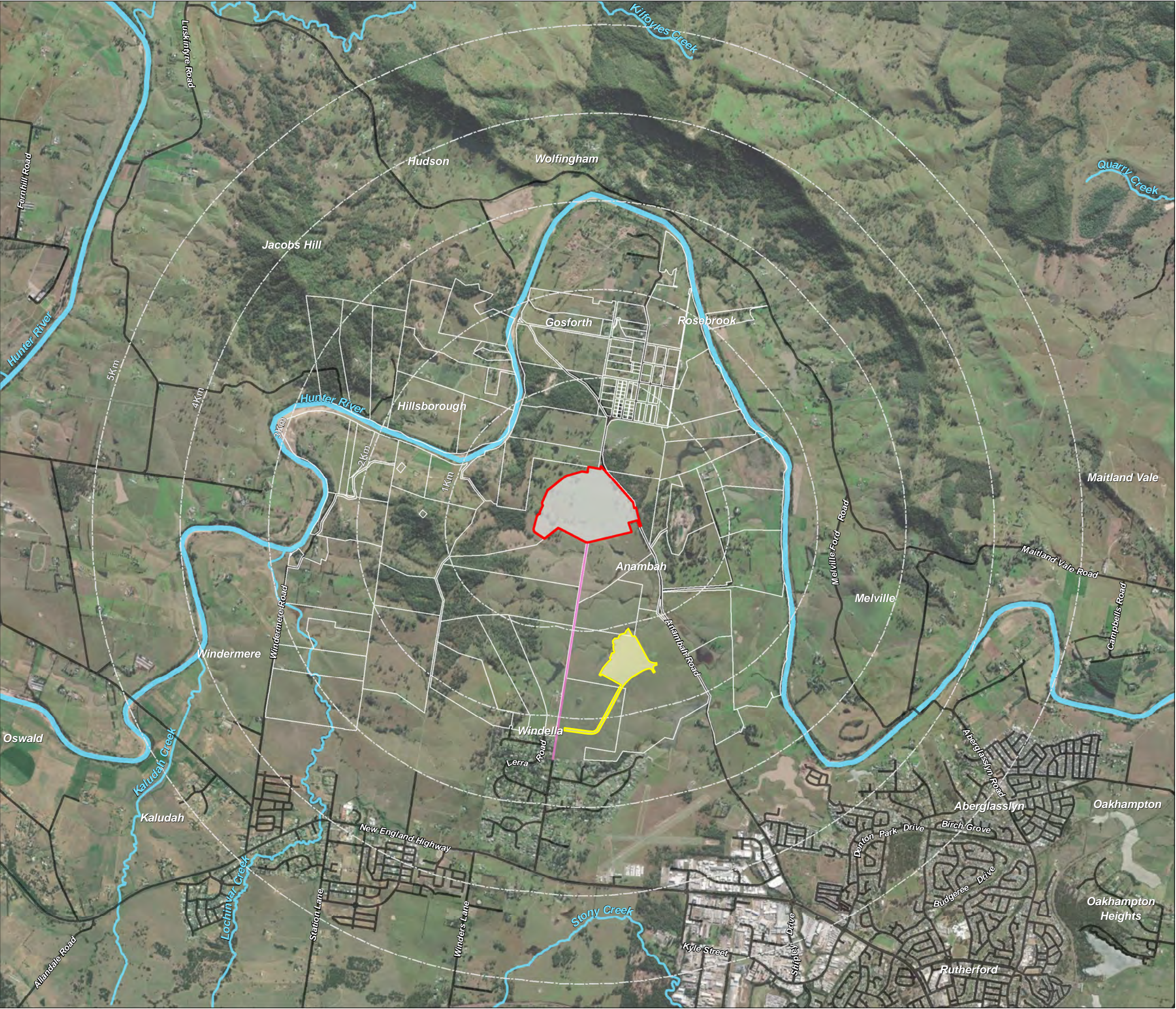


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


Project: 559 Anambah Road,  
Gosforth  
Job No: 2425

Figure 3

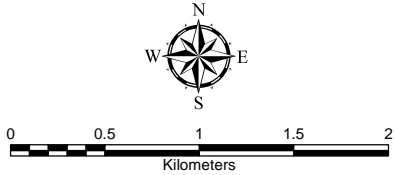
# Site Context Plan



BUSHFIRE  
PLANNING  
AUSTRALIA

-  Subject site
-  Proposed Residential Subdivision (DA/2025/486)
-  Emergency access road connecting to River Road

SOURCE:  
Aerial Photo: Maxar 2023



A3 Scale: 1:40,000

File:2425-Gosforth-Fig11-Vegetation-Context-Plan-Clean-2025-18/07/2025

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## 2.1. Bushfire Prone Land

Bushfire activity is prevalent in landscapes that carry fuel and the two predominant bushfire types are grassland and forest fires. Factors such as topographic characteristics and quantity of fuel loads influence the intensity and spread of fire. The scale of a bushfire hazard is tailored to the characteristics of the hazard, the size and characteristics of the affected population, types of land use exposed to bushfire, predicted development growth pressures and other factors affecting bushfire risk.

**Figure 4** demonstrates majority of the subject site is mapped as Category 3 Vegetation. The sites south-western corner largely consists of Category 1 vegetation which extends further north along the western and northern boundaries. There are also isolated sections of Category 1 Vegetation along the sites eastern boundary. There are also isolated sections of Category 2 Vegetation and Vegetation Buffer where dams exist, or small scattered vegetation exist within the site respectively.

Within and beyond 140m of the subject site, bushfire prone land including Vegetation Category 1, 2, 3 and Vegetation Buffer exists in all directions.

Bushfire prone land specific to the proposed Stage 1 development is identified as Vegetation Category 3 and minimal Vegetation Category 1 and Vegetation Buffer. Therefore, the primary bushfire hazard specific to the proposed Stage 1 development is located within and beyond 140m to the east of the site and separated by Anambah Road.

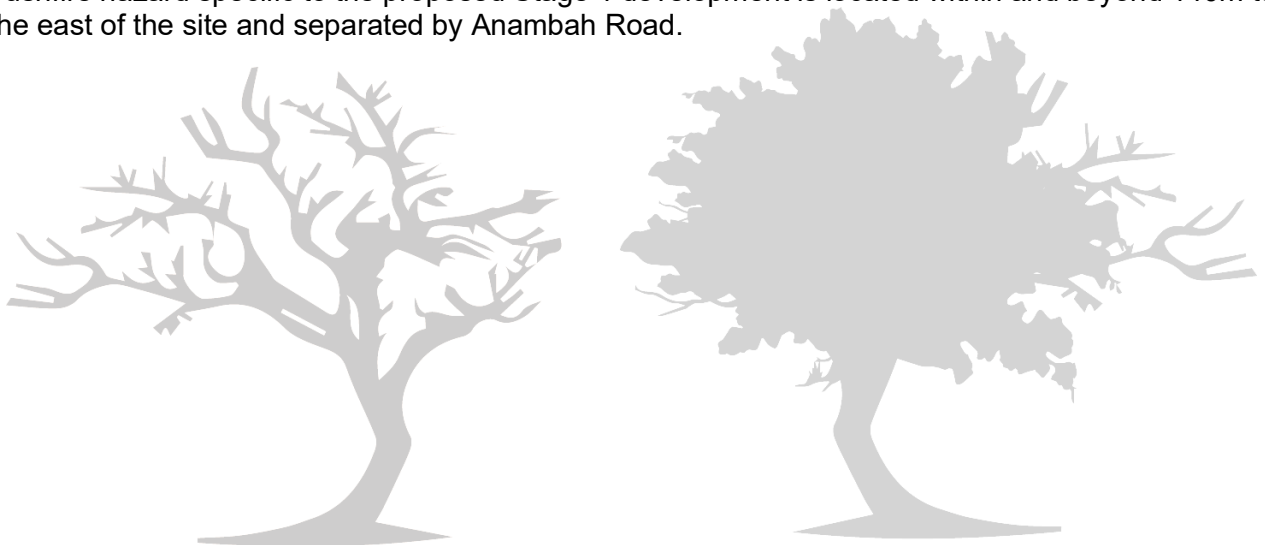




Figure 4

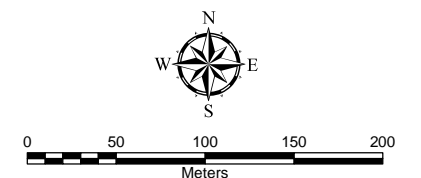
# NSW Bush Fire Prone Land



BUSHFIRE  
PLANNING  
AUSTRALIA

- |                       |                                    |                            |                                    |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
|                       | Subject site                       |                            | 12.0m road with 22m road reserve   |
|                       | 100m buffer                        |                            | 12.0m road with 21m road reserve   |
|                       | 140m buffer                        |                            | 14.0m road with 24m road reserve   |
|                       | Stage 1                            |                            | 15.4m road with 24.4m road reserve |
| <b>Road hierarchy</b> |                                    |                            | 15.4m road with 25.4m road reserve |
|                       | 10.0m road with 19m road reserve   |                            | Future road                        |
|                       | 10.5m road with 20.5m road reserve | <b>Bushfire Prone Land</b> |                                    |
|                       | 11.0m road with 20m road reserve   |                            | Vegetation Category 1              |
|                       |                                    |                            | Vegetation Category 2              |
|                       |                                    |                            | Vegetation Category 3              |
|                       |                                    |                            | Buffer                             |

SOURCE:  
Cadastral Boundary: NSW Department of Finance,  
Services and Innovation 2024  
NSW Bush Fire Prone Land: NSW Rural Fire Service  
2023  
Aerial Photo: Nearmap 26/02/2024



A3 Scale: 1:4,250

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Date: 22/07/2025

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## 2.2. Urban Release Area - Anambah

The site is located within the Anambah Urban Release Area (URA) as seen in **Figure 5**. It is strategically located in proximity to other areas earmarked for urban release including the Lochinvar URA, Anambah Road URA, Anambah Employment Area, Anambah Urban Extension Site (Windella) and Anambah Road Urban Extension Site.

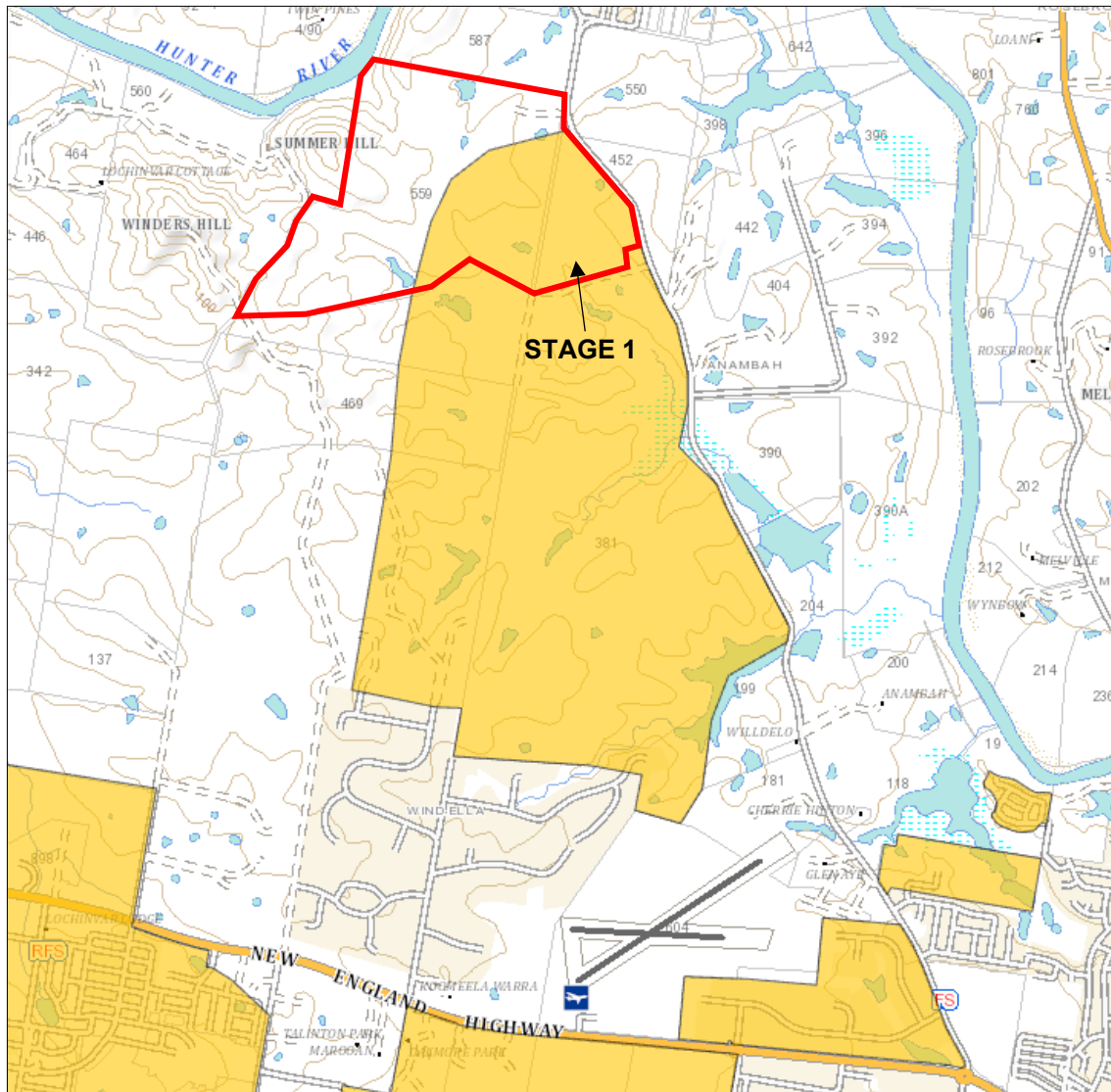


Figure 5: Urban Release Area - Anambah (NSW ePlanning Spatial Viewer)



## 2.3. Proposed Development - Concept Masterplan

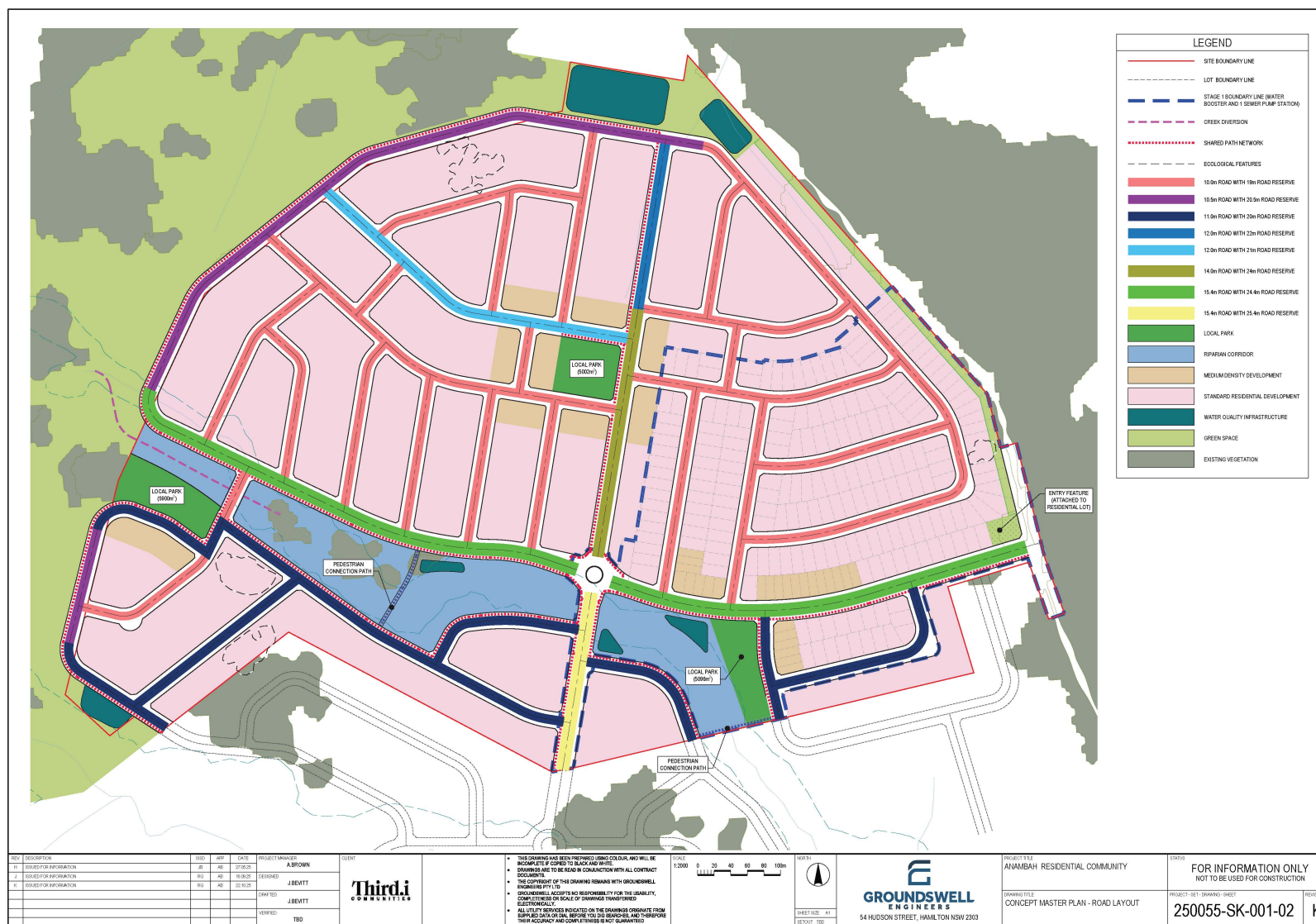
In accordance with Section 4.22 in Division 4.4 of the EP&A Act 1979, a concept development application is being submitted seeking approval for a masterplan create a new urban subdivision within the Anambah URA (**Figure 5**). The concept masterplan accommodates a mix of housing types within 900 residential lots, and incorporating open space, roads, pedestrian network, utilities and services, intersection upgrades and drainage infrastructure as shown in **Figure 6**.

As shown in **Figure 1**, the concept masterplan is contained within the part of the site zoned R1 – General Residential. **Figure 5** demonstrates a portion of the site is within the Anambah URA under the Maitland Local Environmental Plan 2011 (MLEP). Accordingly, the area of the site the subject of the concept masterplan has previously been demonstrated to be suitable for residential development. It is also noted the concept masterplan has been designed to integrate into the similarly residential zoned land immediately south of the development site; known as 381 Anambah Road.

Accordingly, a bushfire hazard assessment (and not a Strategic Bushfire Study) has been completed for the area affected by the concept development application and this BAR will demonstrate the concept masterplan and all future stages are able to comply with the relevant specifications and requirements of PBP 2019.

In principle support for the broader concept masterplan is requested from the RFS.





**Figure 6: Proposed Concept Masterplan of Anambah Urban Release Area**

## 2.4. Proposed Development - Stage 1

The concept masterplan is proposed to be delivered in several stages. Stage 1 forms the subject of the current concept development application. All stages subsequent to Stage 1 will form the subject of separate development applications.

This BAR has been prepared for the purposes of an application for a bush fire safety authority (BFSa) under section 100B(4) of the Rural Fires Act 1997 for Stage 1.

The proposed development of Stage 1 will create 220 residential lots and associated works including bulk earthworks, tree removal, landscaping, water basins, utilities and services as shown in **Figure 7**. The development of Stage 1 will also include the construction of both public through (collector) roads, perimeter roads and non-perimeter roads to provide access to each lot.

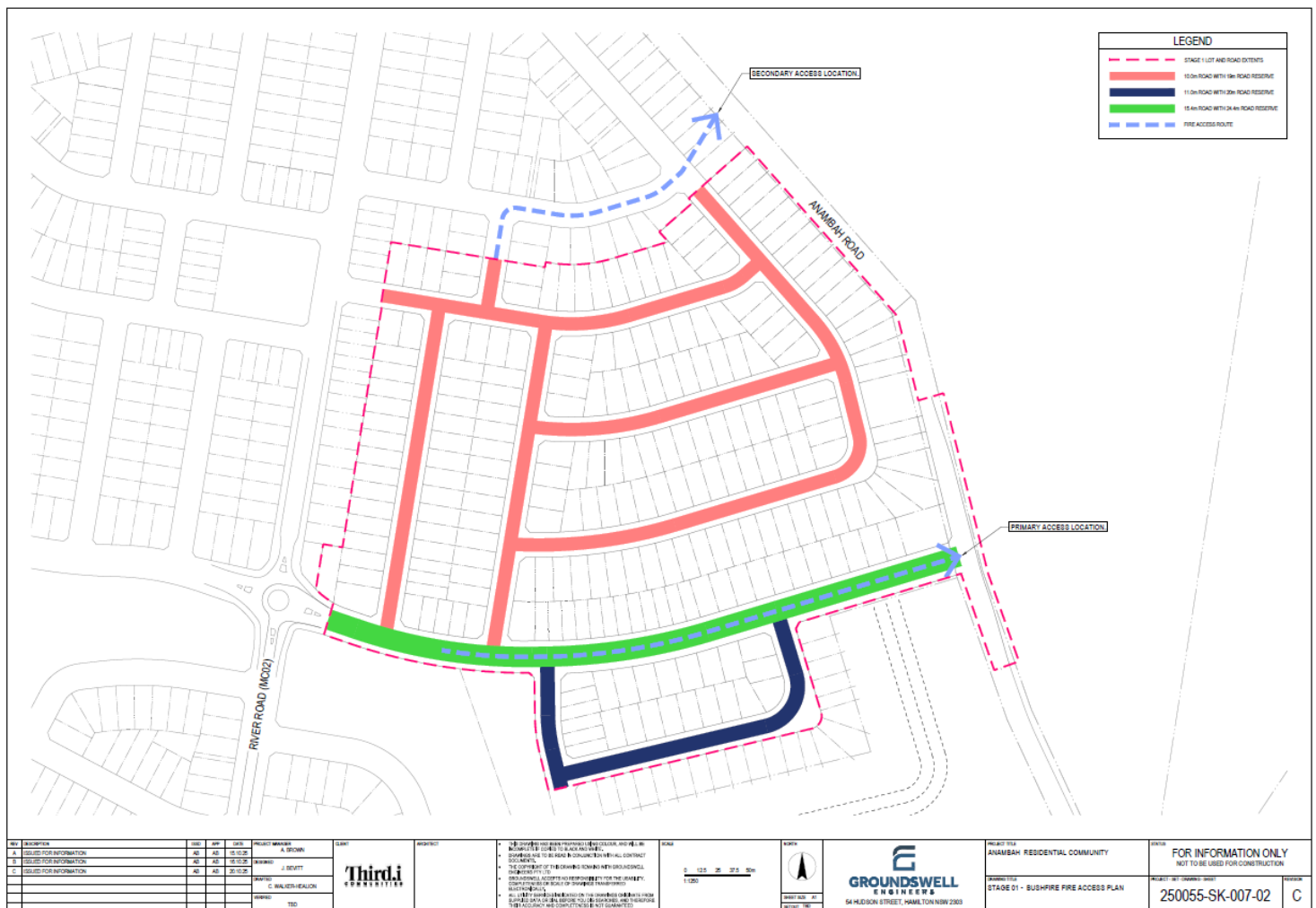


Figure 7: Proposed Subdivision – Stage 1

### 3. Bushfire Hazard Assessment

The bushfire hazard assessment will involve quantitative and qualitative assessments of the site. The quantitative assessment includes a detailed site inspection to record and review vegetation communities, slope and aspect both within and surrounding the site. The qualitative assessment will be based on the known bushfire behaviour of the subject land.

#### 3.1. Vegetation Assessment

Vegetation classification over the entire Study Area (concept masterplan) and surrounding area has been carried out as follows:

- ❑ Aerial Photograph Interpretation to map the vegetation classification and extent (NearMap historical series).
- ❑ Reference to NSW State Vegetation Type (SVT) Formation Department of Planning, Industry and Environment 2023 (**Figure 8**)
- ❑ Landscape Masterplan completed by Taylor Brammer dated 30 May 2025 (**Appendix C**)
- ❑ Site Inspection completed on 17 April 2024 by Stuart Greville (BPA)

In accordance with PBP 2019, an assessment of the vegetation over a distance of 100m in all directions from the site was undertaken for Stage 1 and the Study Area.

Vegetation that may be considered a bushfire hazard was identified in all directions from the development footprint. The vegetation classification is based on Appendix 1 of PBP 2019 as per Keith (2004). The unmanaged fuel loads detailed in the *Comprehensive Vegetation Fuel Loads* published by the RFS in March 2019 have been adopted for the purpose of assessing the bushfire hazard. The findings of the site inspection were compared to the Keith Vegetation Formations mapping provided by the NSW RFS and NSW SVT. The inconsistencies between the mapping sources were quantified during the site inspection.

The proposed concept masterplan will revegetate the riparian corridor located within the site. The proposed revegetation treatment as outlined in the Landscape Masterplan has been considered and the vegetation formations identified adopted for the purpose of this hazard assessment for both the concept masterplan and Stage 1.





Project: 559 Anambah Road,  
Gosforth  
Job No: 2425

Figure 8

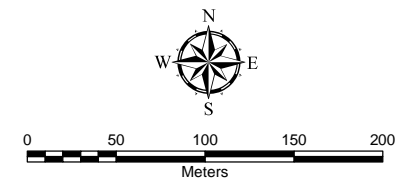
# NSW State Vegetation Type (Class)



- Subject site
- 100m buffer
- 140m buffer
- Stage 1

- Vegetation Class**
- Coastal Floodplain Wetlands
  - Coastal Valley Grassy Woodlands
  - Hunter-Macleay Dry Sclerophyll Forests
  - Northern Hinterland Wet Sclerophyll Forests

**SOURCE:**  
Cadastral Boundary: NSW Department of Finance,  
Services and Innovation 2024  
NSW Vegetation Type: NSW Department of Planning,  
Industry and Environment 2023  
Aerial Photo: Nearmap 26/02/2024



A3 Scale: 1:4,250

File:2425-Gosforth-Fig3-Vegetation-NSW-SVT-250602 Date: 2/06/2025

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### 3.2. Slope Assessment

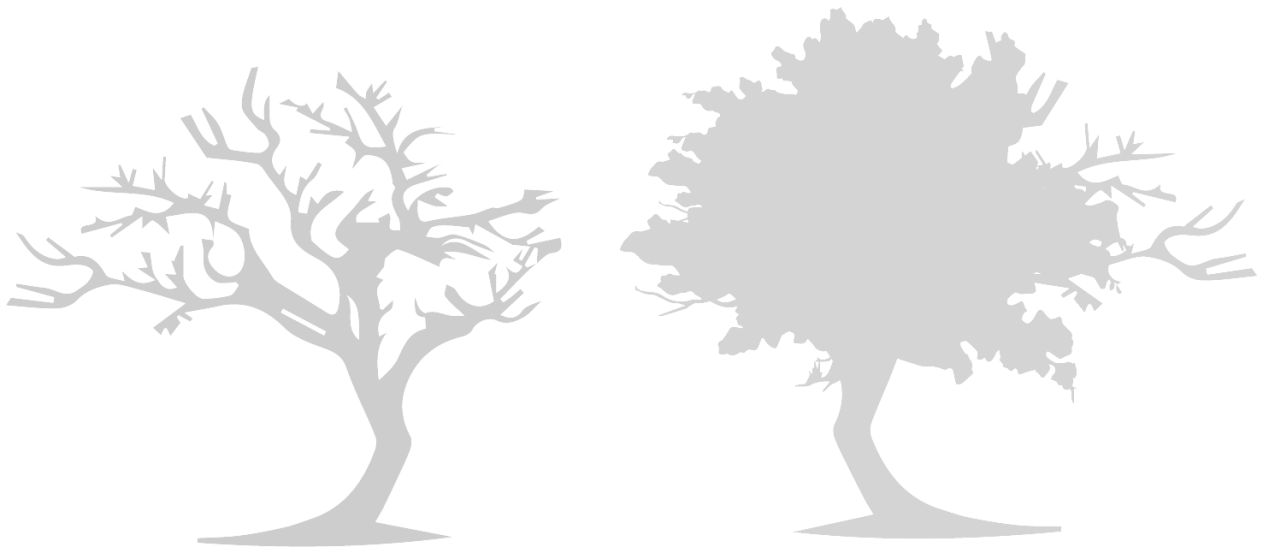
The slope assessment was undertaken as follows:

- ☐ Review of LiDAR point cloud data - including DEM (NSW LPI)
- ☐ Detail survey of existing contours

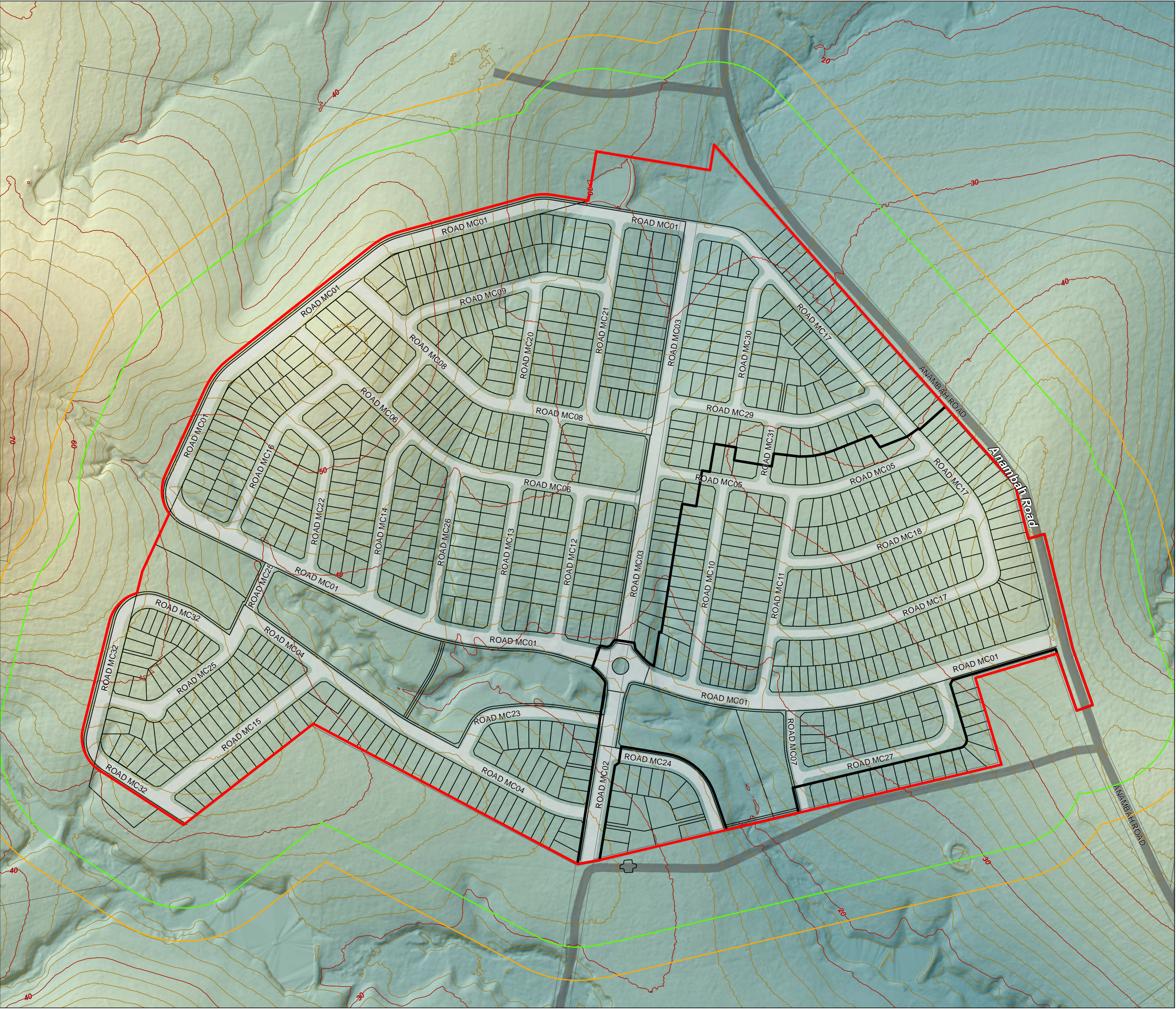
An assessment of the slope over a distance of 140m in the hazard direction from the site boundary was undertaken. The effective slope was then calculated under the classified vegetation where there was a fire run greater than 50m. The topography of the site has been evaluated to identify both the average slope and by identifying the maximum slope present. These values help determine the level of gradient which will most significantly influence the fire behaviour of the site.

A series of figures were produced that demonstrate the slope within 140m from the subject site in multiple formats, including:

- ☐ Digital Elevation Model (**Figure 9**)
- ☐ Slope analysis in gradients of 5 degrees (**Figure 10**)







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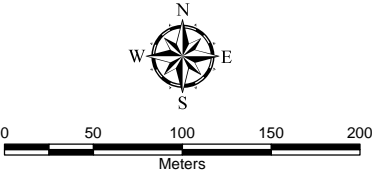
# Figure 9

## Digital Elevation Model



- Subject site
- 100m buffer
- 140m buffer
- Stage 1
- Contour (10m)
- Contour (2m)
- Elevation (AHD)
  - High : 133m
  - Low : 5m

SOURCE:  
Cadastral Boundary: NSW Department of Finance,  
Services and Innovation 2024  
Surface analysis: Derived from CESSNOCK 1m  
resolution LiDAR: © Department Finance, Services  
and Innovation 2012



A3 Scale: 1:4,250

File:2425-Gosforth-Fig4-DEM-250602 Date: 2/06/2025

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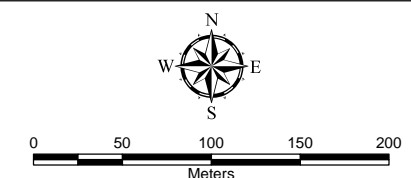
Figure 10

# Slope Analysis: LiDAR



- Subject site
  - 100m buffer
  - 140m buffer
  - Stage 1
  - Contour (10m)
- Slope**
- 0° - 5°
  - 5° - 10°
  - 10° - 15°
  - 15° - 20°
  - >20°

SOURCE:  
Cadastral Boundary: NSW Department of Finance,  
Services and Innovation 2024  
Surface analysis: Derived from CESSNOCK 1m  
resolution LiDAR: © Department Finance, Services  
and Innovation 2012  
Aerial photo: Nearmap 26/02/2024



A3 Scale: 1:4,250

File:2425-Gosforth-Fig5-SlopeLiDAR-250602 Date: 2/06/2025

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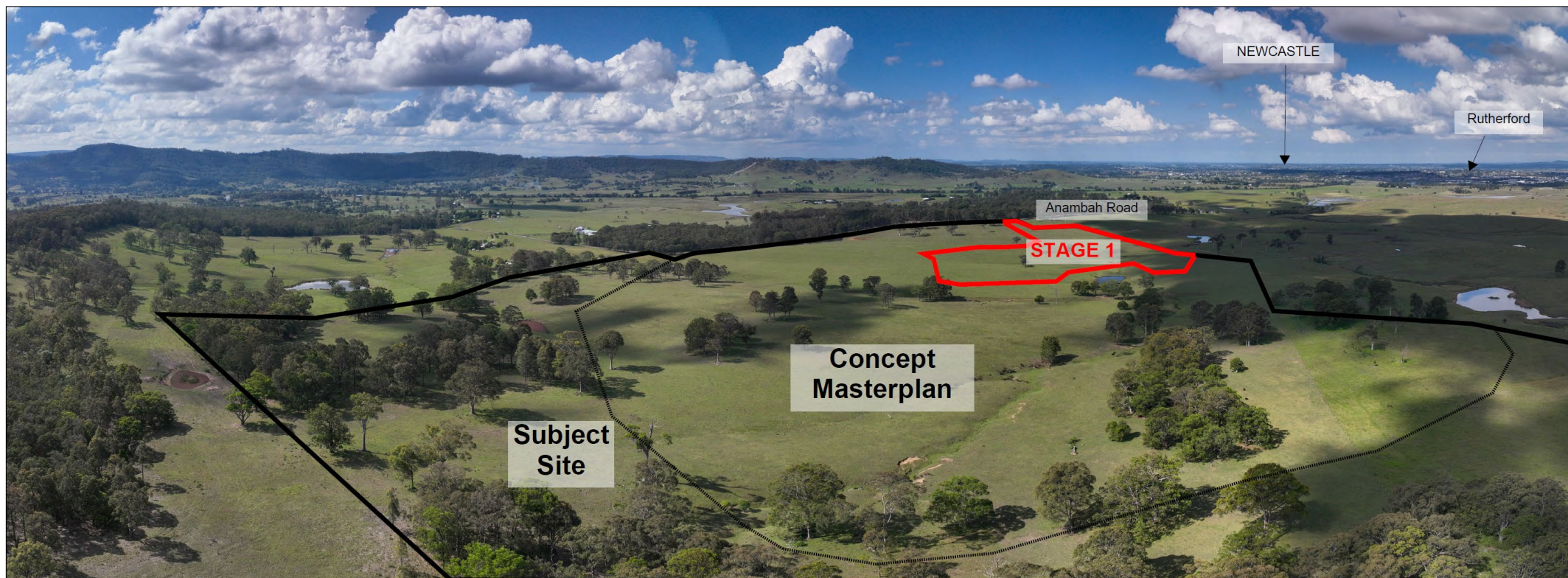


Plate 1: Indicative development footprint looking south-east



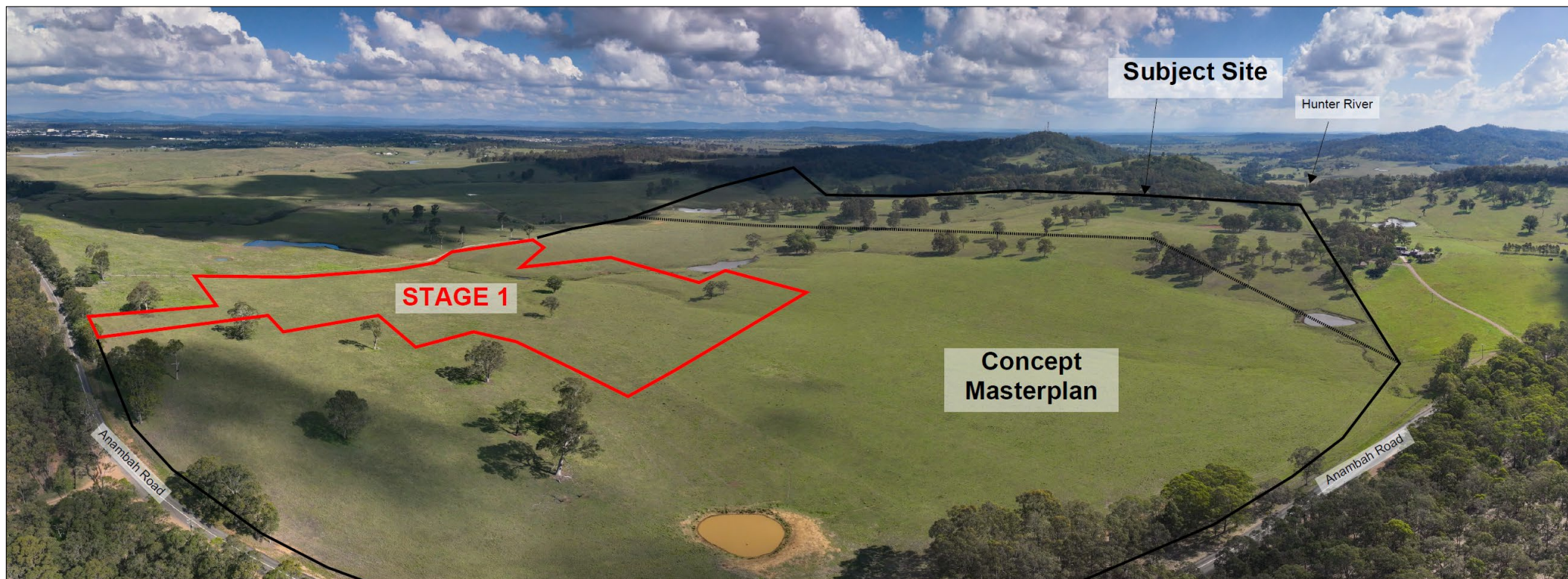


Plate 2: Indicative development footprint looking west





**Plate 3: Forest (grassy) vegetation north of the site and separated by Anambah Road (T1)**



**Plate 4: Forest (grassy) vegetation identified as the primary bushfire hazard east of the site (T3)**





**Plate 5: Grassland paddocks located south of the site (T5)**



**Plate 6: Grassland paddocks located south of the site (T5)**





**Plate 7: Grassland paddocks with scattered trees located to the south of the site (T7)**



**Plate 8: Actively grazed grassland paddocks with scattered trees located to the west of the site (T8)**





**Plate 9: Actively grazed grassland paddocks with scattered trees located to the west of the site (T9)**



**Plate 10: Isolated forest vegetation located north of the proposed development footprint (T11)**

### 3.3. Slope & Vegetation Assessment Results

All vegetation identified within the current Bush Fire Prone Land map was confirmed during the site inspection.

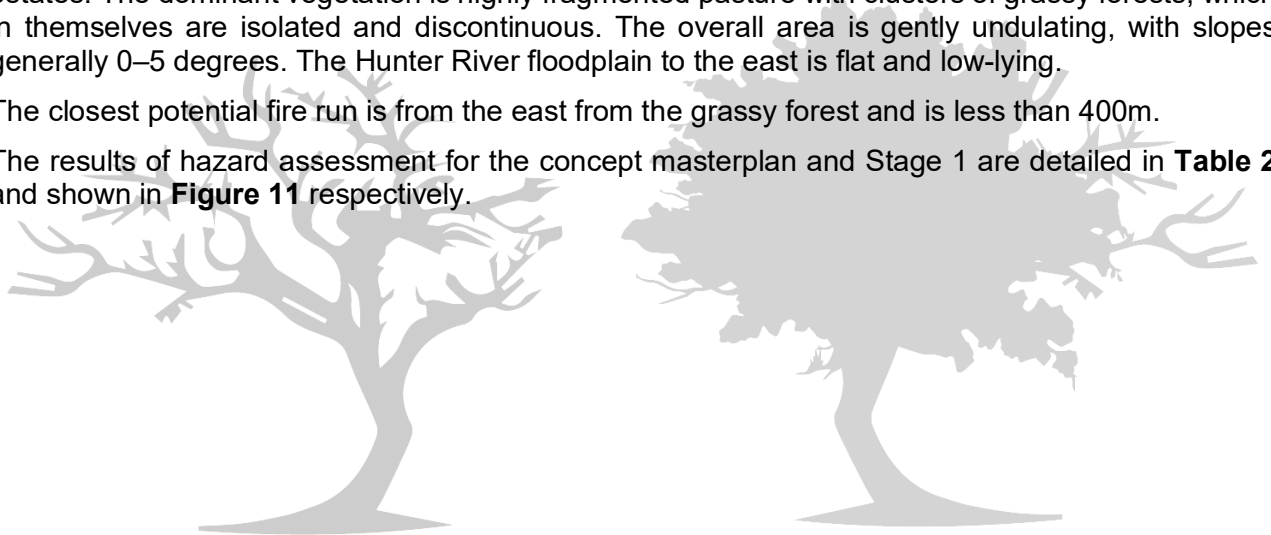
The majority of the Site (concept masterplan) and its surrounds has been highly modified for farming and grazing and is dominated by a mixture of exotic and native *grasslands* with some scattered trees or isolated forest vegetation spread across the existing pastures. Vegetation located within and beyond 100m east of the Site (concept masterplan) is identified as *forest* vegetation, namely *Hunter Macleay Dry Sclerophyll Forest*; being a grassy forest with a reduced surface fuel load as compared to a shrubby forest. This vegetation is identified as the primary bushfire hazard for both the concept masterplan and Stage 1 development. It is noted, the proposed Stage 1 residential lots are greater than 100m from this hazard and is further separated by Anambah Road.

There is an existing riparian corridor located within the southern portion of the site that will be revegetated and assessed as a *forested wetland* hazard within both the concept masterplan and the Stage 1 development.

In a broader landscape scale context, the potential bushfire hazards up to 5km from the site are found in isolated and fragmented clusters. Within 5km of the site, the land is a mix of rural grazing land, cleared agricultural land, riparian corridors along the Hunter River and some rural residential estates. The dominant vegetation is highly fragmented pasture with clusters of grassy forests, which in themselves are isolated and discontinuous. The overall area is gently undulating, with slopes generally 0–5 degrees. The Hunter River floodplain to the east is flat and low-lying.

The closest potential fire run is from the east from the grassy forest and is less than 400m.

The results of hazard assessment for the concept masterplan and Stage 1 are detailed in **Table 2** and shown in **Figure 11** respectively.







**Table 2: Slope and Vegetation Assessment Results - Concept Masterplan**

Transect	Vegetation Description	Vegetation Classification (PBP 2019)	Slope
T1	Grassy forest vegetation identified as the primary bushfire hazard, north east of the site and separated by Anambah Road. Maximum fire run of 300m before opening to extensive grazing lands and continuing to the Hunter River.	<i>Forest</i> (Hunter Macleay Dry Sclerophyll Forest)	1.4° Downslope
T2a	Grassy forest vegetation, identified as the primary bushfire hazard, north-east of the site and separated by Anambah Road. Maximum fire run of 400m before opening to extensive grazing lands and continuing to the Hunter River.	<i>Forest</i> (Hunter Macleay Dry Sclerophyll Forest)	-0.5° Upslope
T2b	Grassy forest vegetation, identified as the primary bushfire hazard, north-east of the site and separated by Anambah Road. Maximum fire run of 300m before opening to extensive grazing lands and continuing to the Hunter River.	<i>Forest</i> (Hunter Macleay Dry Sclerophyll Forest)	1.9° Downslope
T3	Forest vegetation, identified as the primary bushfire hazard, east of the site and separated by Anambah Road. Maximum fire run of 200m before opening to quarry and continuing to the Hunter River.	<i>Forest</i> (Hunter Macleay Dry Sclerophyll Forest)	6.2° Downslope
T4	Grassland vegetation from the edge of the proposed road south of the site	<i>Grassland</i>	3.3° Downslope
T5	Grassland vegetation from the edge of the proposed road south of the site	<i>Grassland</i>	1.1° Downslope
T6	Grassland vegetation from the southern site boundary	<i>Grassland</i>	3.4° Downslope
T7	Isolated forest vegetation from the southern site boundary	<i>Grassland</i>	2.9° Downslope
T8	Grassland vegetation from the western development site boundary	<i>Grassland</i>	2.5° Downslope
T9	Grassland vegetation from the Stage 1 western development site boundary	<i>Grassland</i>	-5.1° Upslope
T10	Grassland vegetation from the Stage 1 north-western development site boundary	<i>Grassland</i>	6.3° Downslope
T11	Isolated forest vegetation from the Stage 1 northern development site boundary	<i>Forest</i> (Hunter Macleay Dry Sclerophyll Forest)	3.0° Downslope

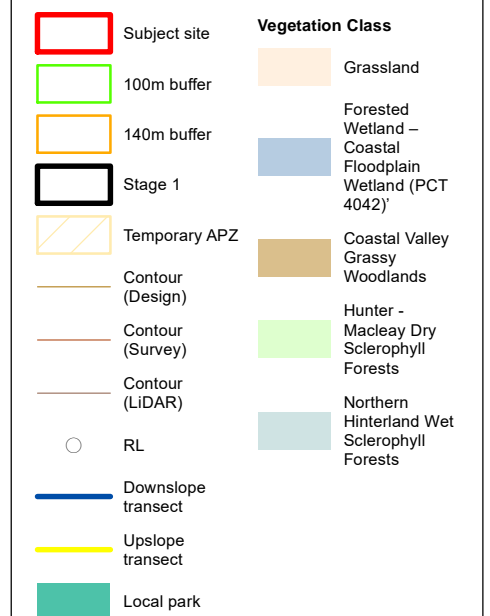




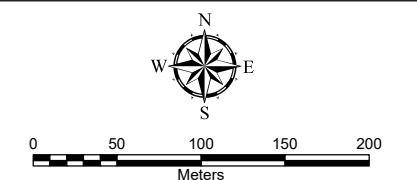
Transect	Vegetation Description	Vegetation Classification (PBP 2019)	Slope
T14	Revegetated riparian corridor separated from the residential allotments by proposed roads	<i>Forested Wetlands</i>	2.2° Downslope
T15	Revegetated riparian corridor separated from the residential allotments by proposed roads	<i>Forested Wetlands</i>	-0.9° Upslope
T16	Revegetated riparian corridor west of the site	<i>Forested Wetlands</i>	1.3° Downslope
T17	Grassland from the southern development boundary that forms part of future subdivision stages	<i>Grassland</i>	2.9° Downslope
T18	Grassland from the southern development boundary that forms part of future subdivision stages	<i>Grassland</i>	5.8° Downslope
T19	Grassland from the southern development boundary that forms part of future subdivision stages	<i>Grassland</i>	5.8° Downslope
T20	Grassland from the southern development boundary that forms part of future subdivision stages	<i>Grassland</i>	2.4° Downslope
T21	Grassland from the southern development boundary that forms part of future subdivision stages	<i>Grassland</i>	4.3° Downslope



Figure 11  
**Slope &  
Vegetation  
Assessment**



SOURCE:  
Cadastral Boundary: NSW Department of Finance, Services and Innovation 2024  
Vegetation: BPA 2014 based on SVTM NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment 2023  
Survey and design contours: Delfs Lascelles Consulting Surveyors CAD REF: '24200 LiDAR Detail' 9/4/2024  
LiDAR contours: Derived from CESSNOCK 1m resolution LiDAR: © Department Finance, Services and Innovation 2012



A3 Scale: 1:4,500

File:2425-Gosforth-Fig6-SlopeVeg-251017 Date: 17/10/2025

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### 3.4. Significant Environmental Features

The recommended bushfire protection measures have been designed to minimise any unacceptable impacts on any significant environmental features for both the Study Area (concept masterplan) and Stage 1.

### 3.5. Threatened Species, populations or ecological communities

The area of the site to be affected by the proposed development has been identified to minimise impact on any threatened species, population or EEC. An independent Biodiversity Development Assessment has been completed by MJD Environmental (June 2024) to demonstrate the site meets the requirements of the Biodiversity Assessment Method 2017 (BAM) established under Section 6.7 of the *NSW Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*.

All bushfire mitigation measures, including APZs has considered the existing and potential biodiversity values to avoid impact where possible.

### 3.6. Aboriginal Objects

A search of the AHIMS database (results contained in **Appendix B**) revealed there are potentially three (3) Aboriginal sites or places recorded near the subject site of which one (1) is located near the proposed Stage 1 development site. Whilst all bushfire mitigation measures, such as APZs have considered this and been designed to minimise disturbing any artefacts (if identified), it is recommended an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report be completed.





## 4. Bushfire Risk and Mitigation

This Bushfire Assessment Report (BAR) has adopted the methodology to determine the appropriate Bushfire Protection Measures (BPMs) detailed in PBP 2019. As part of the BAR, the recommended BPMs demonstrate the aims and objectives of PBP 2019 have been satisfied; including the matters considered by the RFS necessary to protect persons, property and the environment from the danger that may arise from a bushfire.

The following BPMs have been designed specific to Stage 1. However, the methodology and approach to designing the BPMs adopted for Stage 1 also apply to the entire concept masterplan and will be incorporated into any future development applications for subsequent stages.

### 4.1. Asset Protection Zones

An APZ is an area surrounding a development that is managed to reduce the bushfire hazard to an acceptable level to mitigate the risk to life and property. The required width of the APZ varies with slope and the type of hazard. An APZ can consist of both an inner protection area (IPA) and an outer protection area (OPA).

An APZ can include the following:

- ☐ Lawns;
- ☐ Discontinuous gardens;
- ☐ Swimming pools;
- ☐ Roads, driveways and managed verges;
- ☐ Unattached non-combustible garages with suitable separation from the dwelling;
- ☐ Open space / parkland; and
- ☐ Car parking.

The presence of a few shrubs or trees in the APZ is acceptable provided that they:

- ☐ Do not touch or overhang any buildings;
- ☐ Are well spread out and do not form a continuous canopy;
- ☐ Are not species that retain dead material or deposit excessive quantities of ground fuel in a short period or in a danger period; and
- ☐ Are located far enough away from any dwelling so that they will not ignite the dwelling by direct flame contact or radiant heat emission.

Woodpiles, wooden sheds, combustible material storage areas, large areas / quantities of garden mulch, stacked flammable building materials etc. are not recommended in the APZ.

#### 4.1.1. Determining the Appropriate Setbacks

To achieve compliance with the performance criteria for APZs (Table 5.3a), the Acceptable Solutions outlined in Table A1.12.2 of PBP 2019 has been adopted as a deemed-to-satisfy solution.

As the development site lies within the Maitland City Council LGA, it is assessed under a FDI rating of 100. To ensure the APZs achieve the intent of Section 5.3 of PBP 2019, the APZs have been determined to ensure all lots within Stage 1 are able to accommodate a dwelling that will not be exposed to radiant heat levels exceeding 29kW/m<sup>2</sup>.

In accordance with s4.22 of the EP&A Act, the likely APZs required for the broader concept masterplan have been determined and shown in **Figure 12**. These APZs demonstrate all lots within concept masterplan can be designed and sited to accommodate a dwelling that will not be exposed to radiant heat levels exceeding 29kW/m<sup>2</sup>.

Refer to **Table 3** and **Figure 12** for the recommended APZs for the complete concept masterplan.



**Table 3: Required and Recommended Asset Protection Zones - Concept Masterplan**

Transect	Vegetation Classification (PBP 2019)	Slope Class	PBP 2019 FDI 100 Table A1.12.2	AS3959-2018 (Method 2 – 29kW/m <sup>2</sup> )
T1	Forest (Hunter Macleay Dry Sclerophyll Forest)	1.4° Downslope	29m	<b>17m</b>
T2a	Forest (Hunter Macleay Dry Sclerophyll Forest)	-0.5° Upslope	24m	<b>15m</b>
T2b	Forest (Hunter Macleay Dry Sclerophyll Forest)	1.9° Downslope	29m	<b>17m</b>
T3	Forest (Hunter Macleay Dry Sclerophyll Forest)	6.2° Downslope	36m	<b>21m</b>
T4	Grassland	3.3° Downslope	12m	<b>12m</b>
T5	Grassland	1.1° Downslope	12m	<b>12m</b>
T6	Grassland	3.4° Downslope	12m	<b>12m</b>
T7	Forest (Hunter Macleay Dry Sclerophyll Forest)	2.9° Downslope	29m	<b>18m</b>
T8	Grassland	1.6° Downslope	12m	<b>12m</b>
T9	Grassland	-5.0° Upslope	10m	<b>10m</b>
T10	Grassland	6.3° Downslope	13m	<b>13m</b>
T11	Forest (Hunter Macleay Dry Sclerophyll Forest)	3.2° Downslope	29m	<b>18m</b>
T14	Forested Wetlands	2.2° Downslope	12m	<b>12m</b>
T15	Forested Wetlands	-0.9° Upslope	10m	<b>10m</b>
T16	Forested Wetlands	1.3° Downslope	10m	<b>12m</b>
T17	Grassland	1.0° Downslope	12m	<b>12m</b>
T18	Grassland	5.8° Downslope	13m	<b>13m</b>

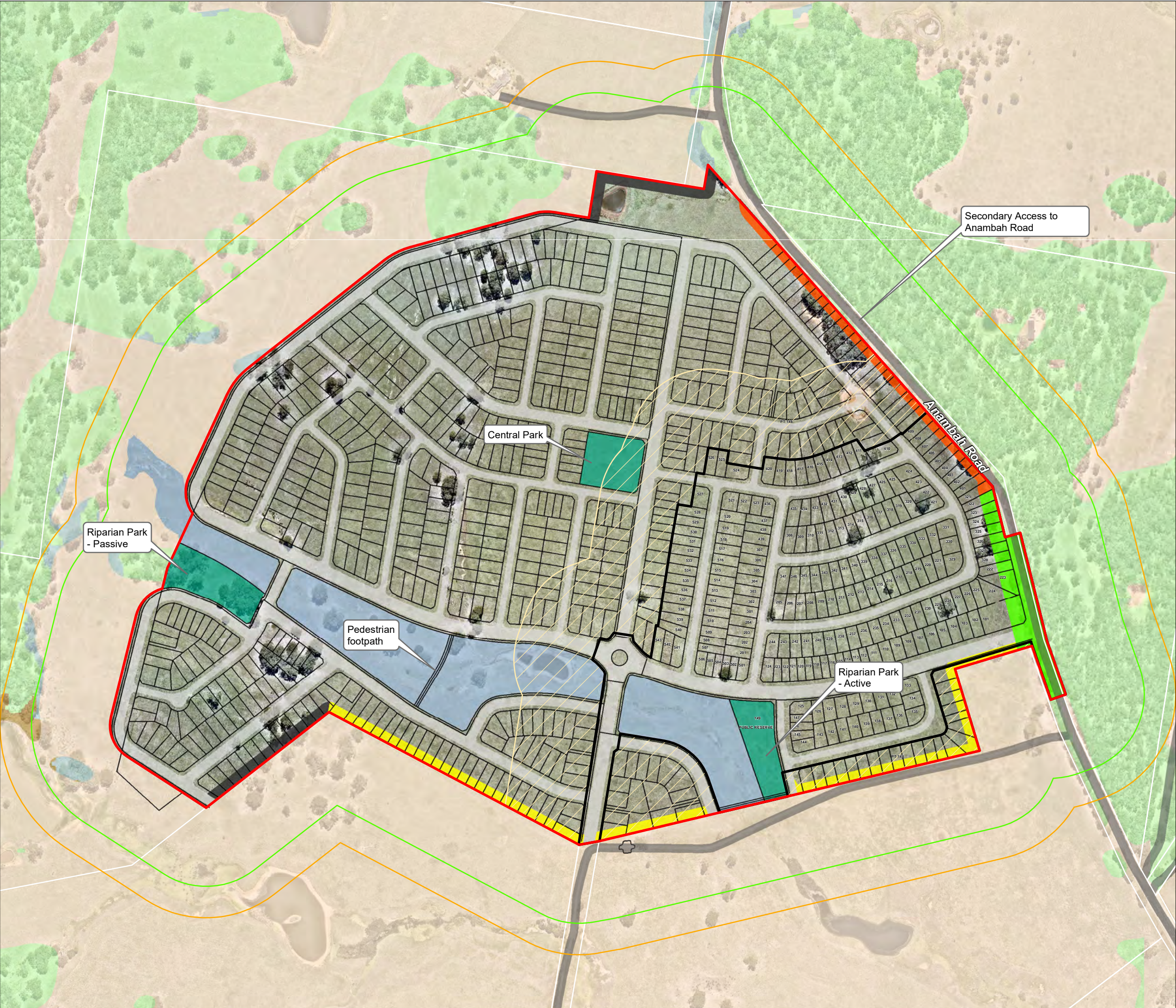




Transect	Vegetation Classification (PBP 2019)	Slope Class	PBP 2019 FDI 100 Table A1.12.2	AS3959-2018 (Method 2 – 29kW/m <sup>2</sup> )
T19	Grassland	5.8° Downslope	13m	<b>13m</b>
T20	Grassland	2.4° Downslope	12m	<b>12m</b>
T21	Grassland	4.3° Downslope	12m	<b>12m</b>







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Figure 12

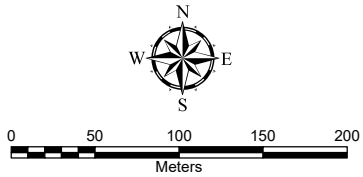
# Asset Protection Zones



BUSHFIRE  
PLANNING  
AUSTRALIA

- |               |  |
|---------------|--|
| Subject site  | <b>Vegetation Class</b>                                  |
| 100m buffer   | Grassland  |
| 140m buffer   | Forested Wetland – Coastal Floodplain Wetland (PCT 4042) |
| Stage 1       | Coastal Valley Grassy Woodlands                          |
| Local park    | Hunter - Macleay Dry Sclerophyll Forests                 |
| Temporary APZ | Northern Hinterland Wet Sclerophyll Forests              |
- 
- |                                    |  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| <b>Asset Protection Zone (APZ)</b> |  |
| 12m                                |  |
| 13m                                |  |
| 29m                                |  |
| 36m                                |  |

SOURCE:  
Cadastral Boundary: NSW Department of Finance,  
Services and Innovation 2024  
Vegetation: BPA 2014 based on SVTM NSW  
Department of Planning, Industry and Environment  
2023  
Aerial Photo: Nearmap 26/02/2024



A3 Scale: 1:4,500

File:2425-Gosforth-Fig10-APZ-251017 Date: 17/10/2025

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## 4.2. Landscaping and Vegetation Management

In APZs and IPAs, the design and management of the landscaped areas in the vicinity of buildings have the potential to improve the chances of survival of people and buildings. Reduction of fuel does not require the removal of all vegetation. Trees and plants can provide some bushfire protection from strong winds, intense heat and flying embers (by filtering embers) and changing wind patterns.

Generally landscaping in and around a bushfire hazard should consider the following:

- ☐ Priority given to retaining species that have a low flammability
- ☐ Priority given to retaining species which do not drop much litter in the bushfire season and which do not drop litter that persists as ground fuel in the bush fire season
- ☐ Priority given to retaining smooth barked species over stringy bark
- ☐ Create discontinuous or gaps in the vegetation to slow down or break the progress of fire towards the dwellings

Landscaping within APZs and IPAs should give due regard to fire retardant plants and ensure that fuel loads do not accumulate as a result of the selected plant varieties.

The principles of landscaping for bushfire protection aim to:

- ☐ Prevent flame impingement on dwellings
- ☐ Provide a defendable space for property protection
- ☐ Reduce fire spread
- ☐ Deflect and filter embers
- ☐ Provide shelter from radiant heat
- ☐ Reduce wind speed

Avoiding understorey planting and regular trimming of the lower limbs of trees also assists in reducing fire penetration into the canopy. Rainforests species such as *Syzygium* and figs are preferred to species with high fine fuel and/or oil content. Trees with loose, fibrous or stringy bark should be avoided. These trees can easily ignite and encourage ground fire to spread up to, and then through the crown of trees.

Consideration should be given to vegetation fuel loads present on site with particular attention to APZs. Careful thought must be given to the type and physical location of any proposed site landscaping. Inappropriately selected and positioned vegetation has the potential to 'replace' any previously removed fuel load.

Bearing in mind the desired aesthetic and environment sought by site landscaping, some basic principles have been recommended to help minimise the chance of such works contributing to the potential hazard on site.

Specific requirements for the management of vegetation and landscaping around vulnerable developments and within the APZ the following conditions apply:

- ☐ Within 10m of a building, flammable objects such as plants, mulches and fences must not be located close to vulnerable parts of the building such as windows, decks and eaves.
- ☐ Trees must not overhang the roofline of the building, touch walls or any other elements of a building.
- ☐ Grass should be no more than 100mm in height. All leaves and vegetation debris are to be removed at regular intervals (rake leaves and twigs from grass every week during the fire season).
- ☐ Establish lawn substitutes including non-flammable ground covers such as decorative stone or gravel.

- ❑ Plants greater than 100m in height at maturity must not be placed directly in front of a window or other glass features.
- ❑ Tree canopy separation of 2 metres and overall canopy cover no more than 15% at maturity.
- ❑ Preference should be given to smooth barked and evergreen trees.
- ❑ Shrubs should not be located under trees.
- ❑ Shrubs should not form more than 10% ground cover.
- ❑ Provide a reliable and sufficient water supply and installation of sprinkler systems to create a well-watered landscape.

Whilst it is recognised that fire-retardant plant species are not always the most aesthetically pleasing choice for site landscaping, the need for adequate protection of life and property requires that a suitable balance between visual and safety concerns be considered.

It is reiterated again that it is essential that any landscaped areas and surrounds are subject to ongoing fuel management and reduction to ensure that fine fuels do not build up.

A Landscape Masterplan has been prepared for the concept masterplan by Taylor Brammer (dated 30 May 2025) and is contained in **Appendix C**.

### 4.3. Access

In the unlikely event of a serious bushfire, it will be essential to ensure that adequate ingress/egress and the provision of defensible space are afforded in the subdivision layout. All dwellings must have direct access to a public road. Section 5.3.2 of PBP 2019 requires a development to provide safe operational access to structures and water supply for emergency services while residents are seeking to evacuate. Refer to Appendix A for the development plans for Stage 1 indicating the proposed access arrangements.

#### Access Roads

##### 1. Main Collector Road (MC01):

A 15.4m wide public road connecting to Anambah Road, functioning as the principal all-hours ingress and egress route for residents and services. This road is a key perimeter road and has been designed for tactical firefighting access.

##### 2. Second Access to Anambah Road:

A second access to Anambah Road is provided to the north of Stage 1 to provide more than access in and out of the development.

All new perimeter roads and non-perimeter roads are designed in accordance with Maitland City Council development control plan and engineering specifications, and either are in accordance with or exceed the minimum required for an Acceptable Solution under PBP 2019. A Road Hierarchy Plan has been prepared (**Figure 13**) to indicate the location of each road, the road pavement width, and also the designation as a perimeter or non-perimeter road.

#### Perimeter Road Design (Western Boundary)

The revised concept masterplan incorporates a continuous perimeter road along the entire western boundary of the development site. All perimeter roads adjoining the bushfire hazard interface have a minimum kerb-to-kerb width of 10.5m and are fully compliant with the Acceptable Solutions of Table 5.3b of PBP 2019. These perimeter roads provide direct access to the western bushland interface and riparian corridor and have been purposefully designed to facilitate safe two-way access for firefighting vehicles and residents evacuating the site.

#### Non-Perimeter Roads - Carriageway Widths

All non-perimeter roads are proposed with a 10.0m wide carriageway.



Figure 13

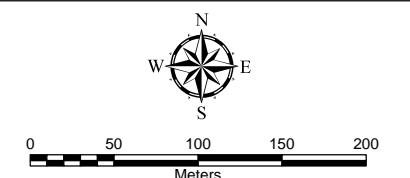
# Road Hierarchy Plan



- Subject site
- 100m buffer
- 140m buffer
- Stage 1
- 10.0m road with 19m road reserve
- 10.5m road with 20.5m road reserve
- 11.0m road with 20m road reserve
- 12.0m road with 22m road reserve
- 12.0m road with 21m road reserve
- 14.0m road with 24m road reserve
- 15.4m road with 24.4m road reserve
- 15.4m road with 25.4m road reserve
- Future road

SOURCE:

Cadastral Boundary: NSW Department of Finance,  
Services and Innovation 2024



A3 Scale: 1:4,500

File:2425-Gosforth-Fig9-Road-Hierarchy-251017 Date: 17/10/2025

The information shown on this plan may be insufficient for some types of design. GEOVIEW should be consulted as to the suitability of the information shown herein prior to the commencement of any works based on this plan.

This map is not guaranteed to be free from error or omission. GEOVIEW hereby disclaims liability for any act done or omission made on the basis of the information in this plan, and any consequences of such acts or omissions



## **4.4. Services - water, electricity and gas**

### **4.4.1. Water**

All sites within Stage 1 (and each subsequent stage) of the proposed development will be connected to the internal reticulated water supply.

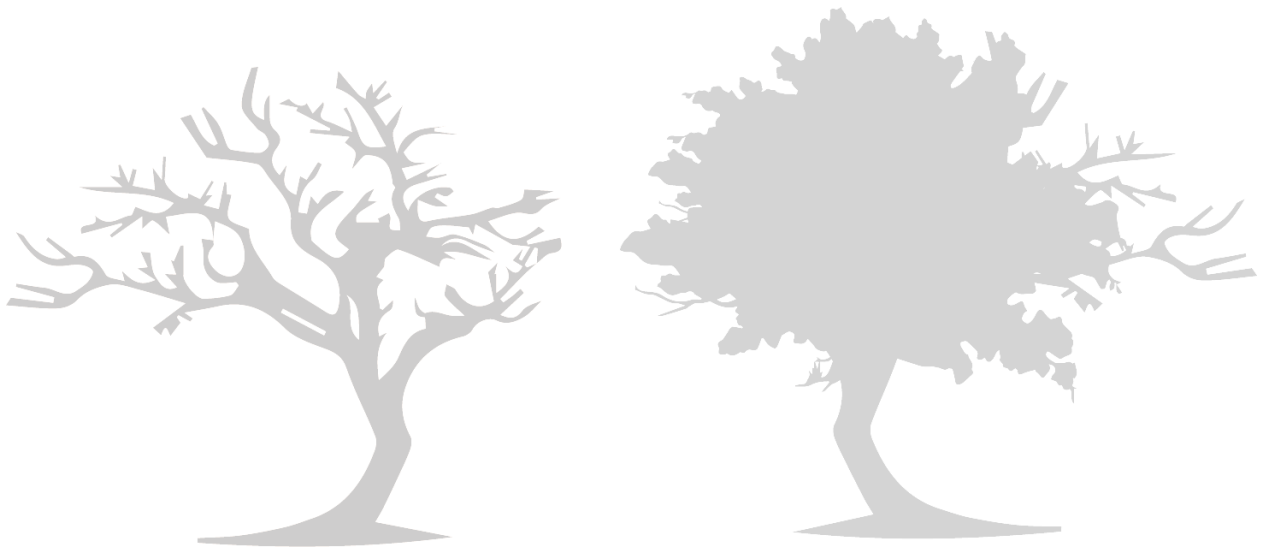
Fire hydrant spacing, sizing and pressure should comply with AS 2419.1-2021. Hydrants are not to be located within any road carriageway.

### **4.4.2. Electricity**

All new electricity services will be located underground across the entire concept masterplan, including Stage 1.

### **4.4.3. Gas**

Any reticulated or bottled gas should be installed and maintained according to the requirements of the relevant authorities and AS 1596-2002. It is expected that the location of gas services will not lead to ignition of surrounding bushland or the fabric of buildings.





## 4.5. Construction Standards: Bushfire Attack Level

All buildings must satisfy the Performance Requirements of the National Construction Code: Building Code of Australia (BCA). Part H7P5 of Volume 2 of the BCA applies to dwellings located within designated bushfire areas, which are defined as:

*Land which has been designated under a power in legislation as being subject, or likely to be subject to, bushfires.*

Accordingly, all forthcoming habitable buildings must satisfy the requirements of Part H7D4 (NSW) of the BCA. The *Deemed-to-Satisfy* (DTS) provision of the BCA can only be achieved if dwellings in bushfire prone areas are constructed in accordance with Australian Standard AS3959-2018 *Construction of buildings in bushfire prone areas*. Alternatively, the DTS provisions can also be achieved if the habitable building is constructed in accordance with the NASH Standard 'Steel Framed Construction in Bushfire Areas'.

Building design and the materials used for construction of future dwellings should be chosen based on the information contained within AS3959-2018, and accordingly the designer/architect should be made aware of this recommendation.

The determinations of the appropriate bushfire attack level (BAL) is based on the maximum potential radiant heat exposure. BALs are based upon parameters such as weather modelling, fire-line intensity, flame length calculations, as well as vegetation and fuel load analysis. The determination of the BAL is derived by assessing the:

- ❑ Relevant FDI = 100;
- ❑ Flame temperature = 1090K;
- ❑ Slope = varied;
- ❑ Vegetation classification = Forest, Grassland, Forested Wetlands and Freshwater Wetlands; and
- ❑ Building location.

The BALs for each transect across the concept masterplan have been calculated and provided in **Table 4** and shown in **Figure 15**.

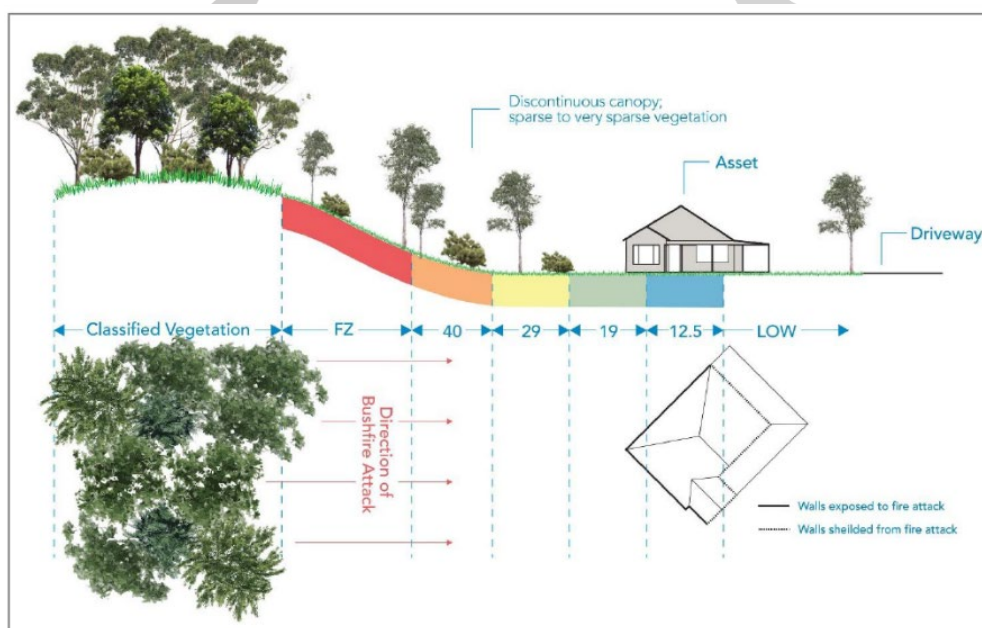


Figure 14: Bushfire Attack Level



**Table 4: Required BALs - Concept Masterplan**

Transect	Vegetation Classification (PBP 2019)	Slope	APZ Table A1.12.2	APZ 29kW/m <sup>2</sup> (AS3959-2018)	Distance from Hazard PBP A1.12.5	Bushfire Attack Level (BAL)
T1	Forest (Hunter Macleay Dry Sclerophyll Forest)	0.0°-<5.0° (<2.0°) Downslope	29m	17m	0m-<22m	BAL-FZ
					22m-<29m	BAL-40
					29m-<40m	BAL-29
					40m-<54m	BAL-19
					54m-<100m	BAL-12.5
T2b	Forest (Hunter Macleay Dry Sclerophyll Forest)	0.0°-<5.0° (<2.0°) Downslope	29m	17m	0m-<22m	BAL-FZ
					22m-<29m	BAL-40
					29m-<40m	BAL-29
					40m-<54m	BAL-19
					54m-<100m	BAL-12.5
T3	Forest (Hunter Macleay Dry Sclerophyll Forest)	5.0°-<10.0° (6.2°) Downslope	36m	21m	0m-<28m	BAL-FZ
					28m-<36m	BAL-40
					36m-<49m	BAL-29
					49m-<65m	BAL-19
					65m-<100m	BAL-12.5
T4-T8, T17, T20 & T21	Grassland	0.0°-<5.0° Downslope	12m	12m	0m-<9m	BAL-FZ
					9m-<12m	BAL-40
					12m-<17m	BAL-29
					17m-<25m	BAL-19
					25m-<50m	BAL-12.5
T9	Grassland	-5.0° Upslope	10m	10m	0m-<8m	BAL-FZ
					8m-<10m	BAL-40
					10m-<15m	BAL-29
					15m-<22m	BAL-19
					22m-<50m	BAL-12.5
T10, T18 & T19	Grassland	6.3° Downslope	13m	13m	0m-<10m	BAL-FZ
					10m-<13m	BAL-40
					13m-<20m	BAL-29
					20m-<28m	BAL-19
					28m-<50m	BAL-12.5
T14, T15, T16	Forested Wetlands	0.0°-<5.0° Downslope	12m	12m	0m-<9m	BAL-FZ
					9m-<12m	BAL-40
					12m-<18m	BAL-29
					18m-<26m	BAL-19
					26m-<100m	BAL-12.5

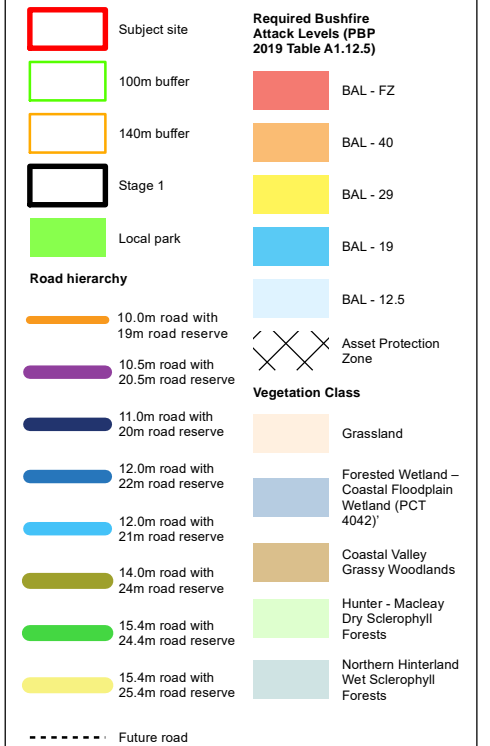


Figure 15

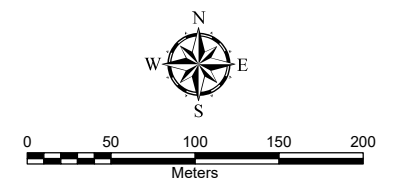
# Subdivision BAL Plan



BUSHFIRE  
PLANNING  
AUSTRALIA



**SOURCE:**  
Cadastral Boundary: NSW Department of Finance, Services and Innovation 2024  
Vegetation: BPA 2014 based on SVTM NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment 2023  
Aerial Photo: Nearmap 26/02/2024



A3 Scale: 1:4,500

File:2425-Gosforth-Fig7-BALs-251017

Date: 17/10/2025

The information shown on this plan may be insufficient for some types of design. GEOVIEW should be consulted as to the suitability of the information shown herein prior to the commencement of any works based on this plan.

This map is not guaranteed to be free from error or omission. GEOVIEW hereby disclaims liability for any act done or omission made on the basis of the information in this plan, and any consequences of such acts or omissions



## 4.6. Emergency Services

There is a NSW Fire & Rescue Station located at 2 Mustang Drive, Rutherford, approximately 5.4km or 5 minutes drive away from the site (**Figure 16**). This station would likely be first responders in an emergency.



**Figure 16: NSW Fire & Rescue - Rutherford**



## 5. Conclusion and Recommendations

This Amended Bushfire Assessment Report has been prepared specifically to address the matters raised in the NSW Rural Fire Service Request for Further Information (RFI) issued on 12 November 2024 regarding DA/2024/763 and the subsequent correspondence dated 11 July 2025.

The subdivision layout has been revised in response to the RFI to ensure full compliance with Table 5.3b of PBP 2019. Key changes reflected in this amended report include:

- ❑ The inclusion of a continuous western perimeter road (10.5m wide).
- ❑ Addition of the secondary access road to Anambah Road.
- ❑ Redesign of all non-perimeter roads to achieve a 5.5m trafficable carriageway with an additional 4.5m verge or parking provision.
- ❑ Updated Slope and Vegetation Assessment, with slope classifications verified by a registered surveyor.

The revised subdivision layout and bushfire protection measures are now consistent with recent RFS approved subdivisions across the Hunter Region, where similar design outcomes for non-perimeter roads have been supported through General Terms of Approval or General Notes.

This amended report demonstrates that the proposed development is fully compliant with the applicable bushfire protection requirements of PBP 2019 and is suitable to proceed to the issue of General Terms of Approval under Section 100B of the Rural Fires Act 1997.

The amendments to the proposed development have demonstrated the aims objectives of PBP 2019 can be achieved, subject to the following key recommendations:

### Asset Protection Zones

1. All land within the site zoned R1 Residential; excluding the riparian corridors shall be managed as an Inner Protection Area (IPA) as outlined within Appendix 4 of PBP 2019 and the RFS document Standards for asset protection zones.
2. Asset Protection Zones (APZ) shall be provided as indicated on **Figure 12**.

### Landscaping

3. Vegetation within road verges (including swales) to be consistent with a grassland vegetation classification with tree canopy less than 10% at maturity.
4. Vegetation with the stormwater basins; including associated batters shall be planted consistent with a *freshwater wetland* vegetation classification with tree canopy less than 10% at maturity.
5. Vegetation within the riparian corridor shall be planted as *forested wetland* vegetation classification with tree canopy less than 10% at maturity.
6. Consideration should be given to landscaping and fuel loads on site to decrease potential fire hazards on site in accordance with Appendix 4 of PBP 2019.

### Access

7. Perimeter roads shall be constructed in accordance with the engineering design plans (**Appendix A**) and the following general requirements of Table 5.3b of PBP 2019:
  - a. Minimum 8.0m wide pavement width measured kerb to kerb
  - b. Parking is provided outside of the carriageway width
  - c. Hydrants are located clear of parking areas
  - d. Curves of roads have a minimum inner radius of 6m
  - e. The road crossfall does not exceed 3 degrees



- f. A minimum vertical clearance of 4m to any overhanging obstructions, including tree branches is provided
- 8. Non-perimeter roads shall be constructed in accordance with the engineering design plans (**Appendix A**) and the following general requirements of Table 5.3b of PBP 2019:
  - a. Minimum 5.5m wide pavement width measured kerb to kerb
  - b. Parking is provided outside of the carriageway width
  - c. Hydrants are located clear of parking areas
  - d. Curves of roads have a minimum inner radius of 6m
  - e. The road crossfall does not exceed 3 degrees
  - f. A minimum vertical clearance of 4m to any overhanging obstructions, including tree branches is provided
- 9. Any temporary turning heads shall be constructed in accordance Appendix A3.3 of PBP 2019.

### Services

- 10. All new lots are to be connected to a reliable water supply network and that suitable fire hydrants are located throughout the development site that are clearly marked and provided for the purposes of bushfire protection. Fire hydrant spacing, sizing and pressure shall comply with AS2419.1 2021 and section 5.3.3 of PBP 2019.

### Construction

- 11. All future dwellings to be constructed on the proposed lots shall have due regard to the specific considerations given in the National Construction Code: Building Code of Australia (BCA) which makes specific reference to Australian Standard AS3959-2018 Construction of buildings in bushfire prone areas (AS3959-2018) and the NASH Standard Steel Framed Construction in Bushfire Prone Areas.

This report has presented a comprehensive, evidence-based justification for the access provisions proposed for the Anambah residential subdivision. This assessment has been made based on the bushfire hazards observed in and around the site at the time of inspection and production and demonstrates the development has satisfied the aims and objectives of Planning for Bushfire Protection 2019 (PBP 2019).

Finally, should the above recommendations be implemented, the existing bushfire risk should be suitably mitigated to offer an acceptable level of protection to life and property for those persons and assets occupying the site, but they do not and cannot guarantee that the area will not be affected by bushfire at some time and that property and life damage/loss will not occur.



## 6. References

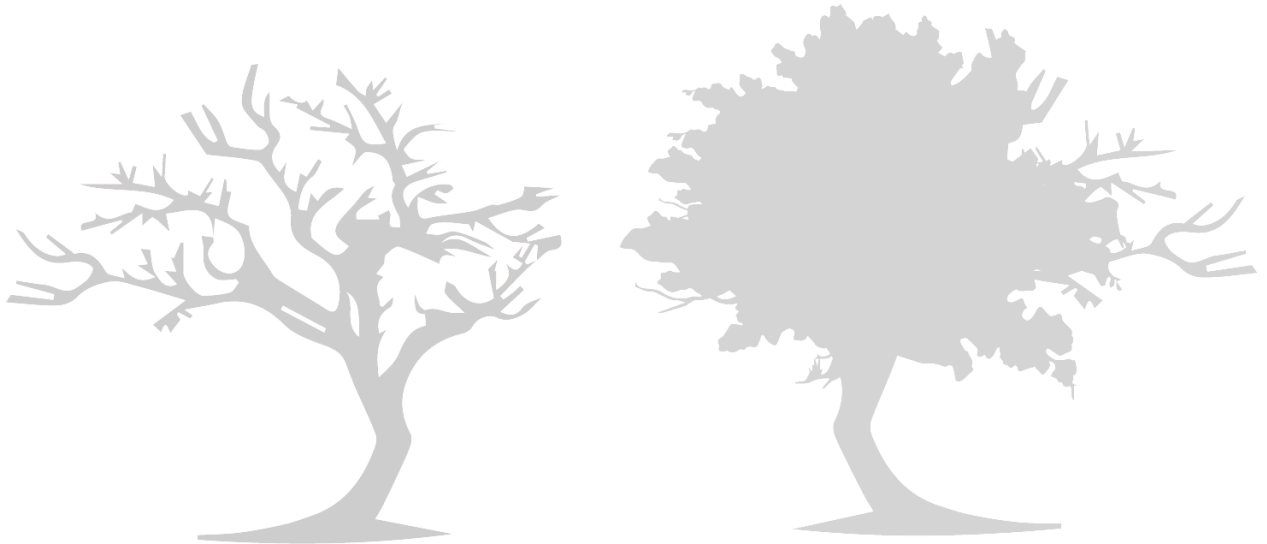
- ❑ Keith, D. (2004). Ocean Shores to Desert Dunes - The Native Vegetation of New South Wales and the ACT.
- ❑ NSW Rural Fire Service (2005). *Standards for Asset Protection Zones*. NSW Rural Fire Service.
- ❑ NSW Rural Fire Service (2019). Planning for Bushfire Protection - A Guide for Councils, Planners, Fire Authorities, Developers and Home Owners.
- ❑ Ramsay, GC and Dawkins, D (1993). *Building in Bushfire-prone Areas - Information and Advice*. CSIRO and Standards Australia.
- ❑ Rural Fires and Environmental Assessment Legislation Amendment Act 2002.
- ❑ Standards Australia (2018). AS 3959-2018: Construction of Buildings in Bushfire-prone Areas.





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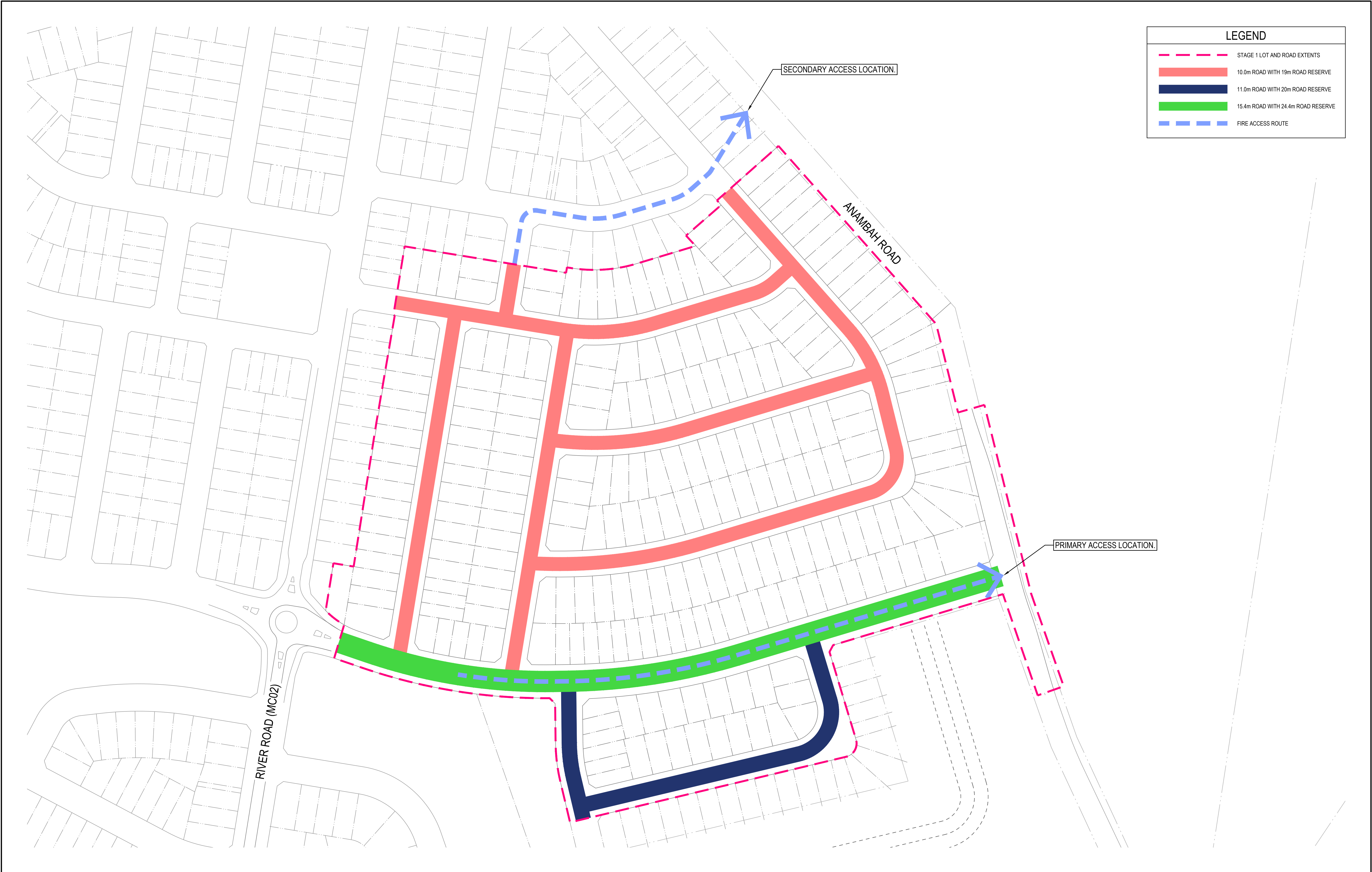
## Appendix A: Plan of Proposed Concept Masterplan & Stage 1 Residential Subdivision









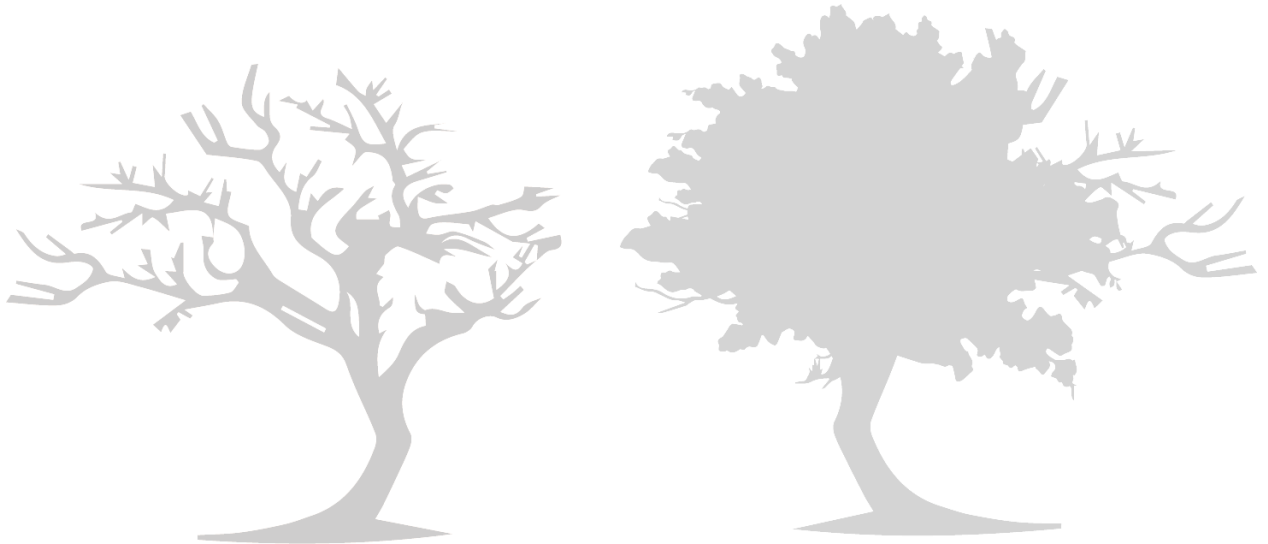


REV	DESCRIPTION	ISSD	APP	DATE	PROJECT MANAGER	CLIENT	ARCHITECT	SCALE	NORTH	PROJECT TITLE	STATUS	
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					VERIFIED TBD							
										DRAWING TITLE	PROJECT - SET - DRAWING - SHEET	REVISION
										STAGE 01 - BUSHFIRE FIRE ACCESS PLAN	250055-SK-007-02	C



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## Appendix B: AHIMS Search Results





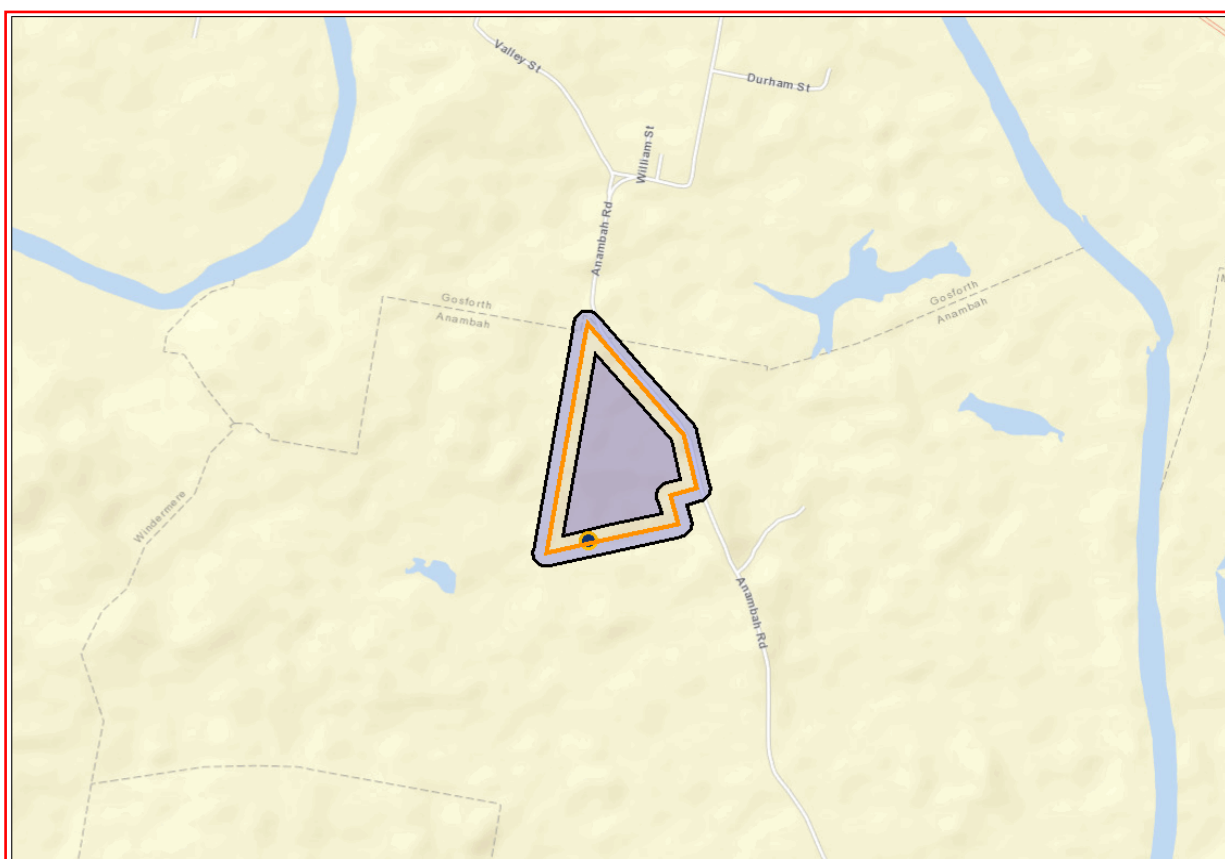
Katrina Greville  
 21 Costata Crescent  
 Adamstown New South Wales 2289  
 Attention: Katrina Greville  
 Email: klmukevski@bigpond.com

Date: 21 August 2024

Dear Sir or Madam:

**AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Lot : 55, DP:DP874170, Section : - with a Buffer of 50 meters, conducted by Katrina Greville on 21 August 2024.**

The context area of your search is shown in the map below. Please note that the map does not accurately display the exact boundaries of the search as defined in the paragraph above. The map is to be used for general reference purposes only.



A search of Heritage NSW AHIMS Web Services (Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System) has shown that:

1	Aboriginal sites are recorded in or near the above location.
0	Aboriginal places have been declared in or near the above location. *



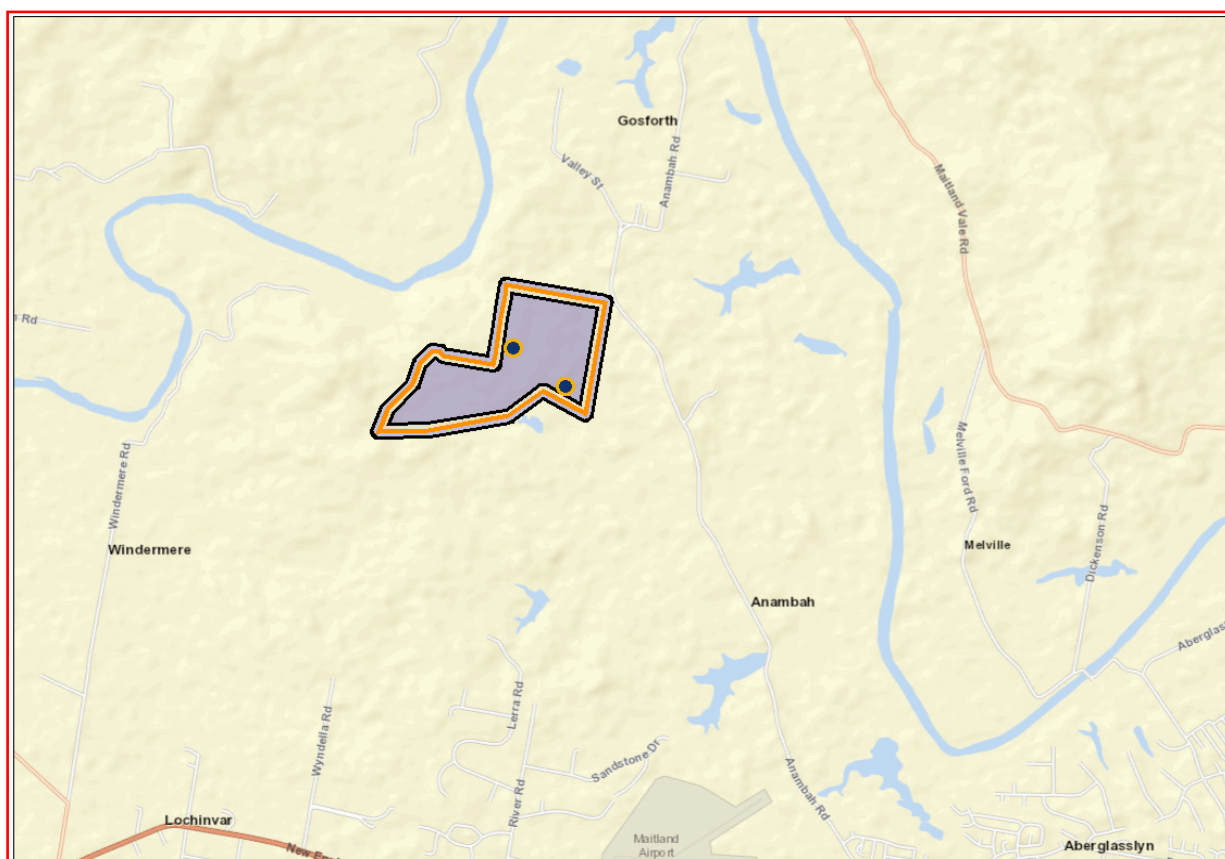
Katrina Greville  
 21 Costata Crescent  
 Adamstown New South Wales 2289  
 Attention: Katrina Greville  
 Email: klmukevski@bigpond.com

Date: 21 August 2024

Dear Sir or Madam:

**AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Lot : 177, DP:DP874171, Section : - with a Buffer of 50 meters, conducted by Katrina Greville on 21 August 2024.**

The context area of your search is shown in the map below. Please note that the map does not accurately display the exact boundaries of the search as defined in the paragraph above. The map is to be used for general reference purposes only.



A search of Heritage NSW AHIMS Web Services (Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System) has shown that:

2	Aboriginal sites are recorded in or near the above location.
0	Aboriginal places have been declared in or near the above location. *



**If your search shows Aboriginal sites or places what should you do?**

- You must do an extensive search if AHIMS has shown that there are Aboriginal sites or places recorded in the search area.
- If you are checking AHIMS as a part of your due diligence, refer to the next steps of the Due Diligence Code of practice.
- You can get further information about Aboriginal places by looking at the gazettal notice that declared it. Aboriginal places gazetted after 2001 are available on the [NSW Government Gazette \(https://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/gazette\)](https://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/gazette) website. Gazettal notices published prior to 2001 can be obtained from Heritage NSW upon request

**Important information about your AHIMS search**

- The information derived from the AHIMS search is only to be used for the purpose for which it was requested. It is not to be made available to the public.
- AHIMS records information about Aboriginal sites that have been provided to Heritage NSW and Aboriginal places that have been declared by the Minister;
- Information recorded on AHIMS may vary in its accuracy and may not be up to date. Location details are recorded as grid references and it is important to note that there may be errors or omissions in these recordings,
- Some parts of New South Wales have not been investigated in detail and there may be fewer records of Aboriginal sites in those areas. These areas may contain Aboriginal sites which are not recorded on AHIMS.
- Aboriginal objects are protected under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 even if they are not recorded as a site on AHIMS.
- This search can form part of your due diligence and remains valid for 12 months.



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## Appendix C: Landscape Masterplan





4.0 Masterplan

4.3 Landscape Concept Masterplan

