1.2 Images



Figure 1 Aerial view of the subject site (Source: LISTMap)

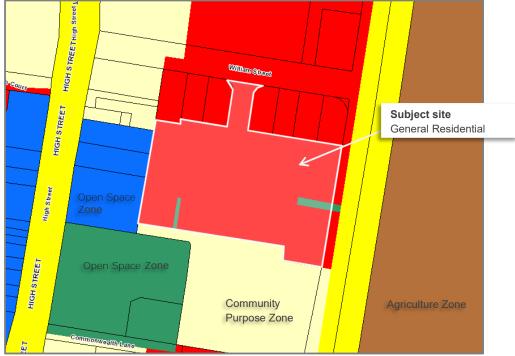
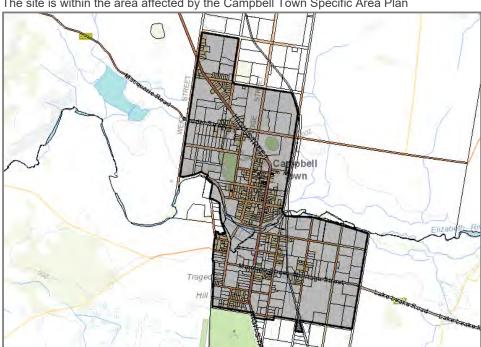


Figure 2 - Zoning of the subject site (Source LISTMap).



The site is within the area affected by the Campbell Town Specific Area Plan

Figure 3 Specific Area Plan - Campbell Town; affected area (Source: LISTMap)

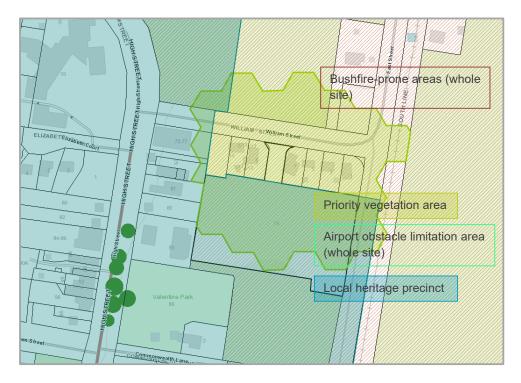


Figure 4 – Overlays affecting the subject site and surrounding areas (Source: LISTMap).

2. Planning Assessment

2.1 Planning Scheme Zone Assessment

NOR-S2.0 Campbell Town Specific Area Plan

NOR-S2.8 Development Standards for Subdivision

NOR-S2.8.1 Lot design in development precincts

Objective

That each development precinct creates an efficient lot design that provides connectivity and optimal location for public open space compatible with the rural township character.

subdivision, must be in accordance with the applicable lot layout shown in the precinct masterplans in Figures NOR-S2.2.2 and NOR-S2.2.3. must be consistent with the rural township character and provide an optimal location for public open space, having regard to: a) lot layout shown in the applicable precinct masterplans in Figures NOR-S2.2.2 and NOR-S2.2.3; b) the road network as north south grid; c) fronting new lots onto existing roads where possible;	Acceptable Solutions	Performance Criteria
d) minimising cul-de-sacs; e) the provision of public open spaces that facilitate pedestrian loops around the town; f) creating connections between new and existing public open spaces; g) creating road frontages around public open spaces; h) using public open spaces for stormwater detention; i) the relevant requirements for development of buildings on the lots; j) the intended location of buildings on the lots; and k) the pattern of development existing on established properties within the area.	subdivision, must be in accordance with the applicable lot layout shown in the precinct masterplans in Figures NOR-S2.2.2 and NOR-	must be consistent with the rural township character and provide an optimal location for public open space, having regard to: a) lot layout shown in the applicable precinct masterplans in Figures NOR-S2.2.2 and NOR-S2.2.3; b) the road network as north south grid; c) fronting new lots onto existing roads where possible; d) minimising cul-de-sacs; e) the provision of public open spaces that facilitate pedestrian loops around the town; f) creating connections between new and existing public open spaces; g) creating road frontages around public open spaces; h) using public open spaces for stormwater detention; i) the relevant requirements for development of buildings on the lots; and k) the pattern of development existing on

Response

P1 The proposed subdivision is within the land identified as NOR-S2.2.2. The lot layout is altered from the masterplan as there are more lots proposed than what is included in the masterplan. As such, the performance criteria are addressed.



The proposed subdivision is consistent with the public open space objectives:

a. the lot layout as proposed retains the public open space as included in the masterplan.

- b. The road network as proposed is retained in accordance with the masterplan.
- c. The subject site is an internal lot and a new road must be made. The road is in accordance with the masterplan.
- d. Through roads are not achievable. The road design is in accordance with the masterplan.
- e. The provision of public open space is in accordance with the masterplan.
- f. Connections to public open spaces is included in the proposal plan, in accordance with the masterplan.
- g. The public open space is in accordance with the masterplan and the proposed open space is accessible by the proposed road.
- The public open space is used for stormwater easement, as shown on plan, no detention is proposed.
- i. Each lot is capable of accommodating a residential building in accordance with the general residential zone.
- The proposed lots will have adequate space for residential buildings with appropriate setbacks.
- k. The proposed layout is sympathetic to the existing development on William Street, which is adjoining. The proposed lot layout generally mirrors the adjoining lots.

NOR-S2.8.2 Lot design

Objective

That each lot:

- a) has an area and dimensions appropriate for the use and development;
- b) is provided with appropriate access to a road;
- c) contains areas which are suitable for development appropriate to the purpose of the zone and specific area plan, located to avoid natural hazards; and
- d) is oriented to provide solar access for future dwellings.

Acceptable Solutions

A1 Each lot or a lot proposed in a plan of subdivision, must:

- a) have an area of not less than 600m2 and:
 - be able to contain a minimum area of 10m x 15m with a gradient not steeper than 1 in 5, clear of:
 - a. all setbacks required by clause 8.4.2 A1, A2 and A3, and 8.5.1 A1 and A2; and
 - b. easements or other title restrictions that limit or restrict development; and
 - existing buildings are consistent with the setback required by clause 8.4.2 A1, A2 and A3, and 8.5.1 A1 and A2; or
- b) be required for public use by the Crown, a council or a State authority; or
- be required for the provisions of Utilities;
 or
- d) be for the consolidation of a lot with another lot provided each lot is within the same zone.

Performance Criteria

- P1 Each lot, or a lot proposed in a plan of subdivision must have sufficient useable area and dimensions suitable for its intended use, having regard to:
 - the relevant requirements for development of buildings on the lots;
 - the intended location of buildings on the lots must not result in unreasonable shading on adjoining lots;
 - c) the topography of the site;
 - d) the presence of any natural hazards;
 - e) adequate provision of private open space; and
 - f) the pattern of development existing on established properties within the area.

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Response

A1 The acceptable solution is achieved. Each lot is at least 600m² in area, appropriately dimensioned for dwelling development and easements are not restrictive to future development potential.

NOR-S2.8.3 Internal Lots

Objective

That subdivision layout of land outside the precinct masterplans in Figures NOR-S2.2.2 and NOR-S2.2.3:

- a) minimises internal lots;
- b) is consistent with existing patterns of residential development in the surrounding area; and
- retains the rural township character.

Acceptable Solutions	Performance Criteria
A1 No Acceptable Solution.	Performance Criteria P1 Each internal lot, or an internal lot proposed in a plan of subdivision must have sufficient useable area and dimensions suitable for its intended use, having regard to: a) consistency with existing patterns of residentia development of the surrounding area; b) the lot gaining access from a road existing prior to the planning scheme coming into effect; c) site constraints making an internal lot configuration the only reasonable option to efficiently use the land; d) the lot contributing to the more efficient use of residential land and infrastructure; e) the amenity of adjacent lots not being unreasonably affected by subsequent development and use; f) the lot having access to a road via an access strip, which is part of the lot, or a right-of-way, with a width of no less than 3.6m; g) passing bays being provided at appropriate distances to service the likely future use of the lot; h) the access strip being adjacent to or combined with no more than three other internal lot access strips provided that it is otherwise not appropriate to provide access via a public road i) the lot addressing and providing for passive surveillance of public open space and public rights of way if it fronts such public spaces; j) the relevant requirements for development of buildings on the lots; k) the intended location of buildings on the lots; l) the topography of the site; m) the presence of any natural hazards; n) adequate provision of private open space; and

Response

- P1 The performance criteria are addressed. There is one internal lot (proposed Lot 10) included in the proposal plan. The proposed will have sufficient area for development in line with the surrounding and relevant lots.
 - a. there are minimal examples of internal lots in the area. Although they are not prevalent, they do occur. As such, one lot in fifteen is reasonable.
 - b. The lot is proposed together with the road, however,
 - due to the layout of the road, the single internal lot allows best and most efficient use of the land on the cul-de-sac.

- d. This effective use of the land is specifically where the existing lot is irregular (at this location), allowing additional land area allowance.
- e. The access strip is reasonable in length and no undue impact is anticipated.
- f. The lot will have a short length access strip of 7.5m and a width of 6m. No right of way is proposed.
- g. Passing bays will not be required.
- h. Only one internal lot is proposed.
- i. The internal lot is shallow and has reasonable passive surveillance qualities to the street and equal surveillance qualities to the adjoining lots.
- j. The lot is generous in area and has adequate provision for a dwelling.
- k. A dwelling is not proposed as a part of this application but the proposed lot is adequately dimensioned to accommodate residential development.
- I. The site is not topographically challenging.
- m. Low flood hazard risk is identified on the site; however, lots can accommodate development. The site is identified for bushfire risk also. Risk is mitigated by specific development advice provided in accompanying reports.
- n. The lot is large enough to allow for private open space being more than double the minimum lot size in the general residential zone.
- o. The surrounding development is varied in lot size and layout and the subject site is bound by several different zones. The proposed lots are generally in accordance with the adjoining residential area and generally in accordance with the masterplan.

NOR-S2.8.4 Roads

Objective

That the arrangement of new road within a subdivision provides for:

- a) safe, convenient and efficient connections to assist accessibility and mobility of the community;
- b) the adequate accommodation of vehicular, pedestrian, cycling and public transport traffic;
- c) adequate areas for the planting of street trees in the road reserve; and
- d) the efficient ultimate subdivision of the entirety of the land and of surrounding land.

Acceptable Solutions	Performance Criteria
A1 The subdivision includes no new roads.	P1 The arrangement and construction of roads within a subdivision must provide an appropriate level of access, connectivity, safety and convenience for vehicles, pedestrians and cyclists, having regard to:
	 a) any road network plan adopted by the council; b) the existing and proposed road hierarchy; c) the need for connecting roads and pedestrian and cycling paths, to common boundaries with adjoining land, to facilitate future subdivision potential; d) maximising connectivity with the surrounding road, pedestrian, cycling and public transport networks; e) minimising the travel distance between key destinations such as shops and services and public transport routes; f) access to public transport; g) the efficient and safe movement of pedestrians,
	cyclists and public transport; h) the need to provide bicycle infrastructure on new arterial and collector roads in accordance with the Guide to Road Design Part 6A: Paths for Walking and Cycling 2016; i) the topography of the site; j) the future subdivision potential of any balance

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lots on adjoining or adjacent land; and

Response

- P1 The performance criteria are applicable. The road has been designed in accordance with the masterplan and considered acceptable.
- 8.0 General Residential Zone
- 10.6 Development Standards for Subdivision

8.6.3 Services

Ob	jective						
	That the subdivision of land provides services for the	future	use and development of the land.				
Ace	ceptable Solutions	Performance Criteria					
A1	Each lot, or a lot proposed in a plan of subdivision, excluding for public open space, a riparian or littoral reserve or Utilities, must have a connection to a full water supply service.	P1	A lot, or a lot proposed in a plan of subdivision, excluding for public open space, a riparian or littoral reserve or Utilities, must have a connection to a limited water supply service, having regard to:				
			 a) flow rates; b) the quality of potable water; c) any existing or proposed infrastructure to provide the water service and its location; d) the topography of the site; and e) any advice from a regulated entity. 				
A2	Each lot, or a lot proposed in a plan of subdivision, excluding for public open space, a riparian or littoral reserve or Utilities, must have a connection to a reticulated sewerage system.	P2	No Performance Criterion.				
A3	Each lot, or a lot proposed in a plan of subdivision, excluding for public open space, a riparian or littoral reserve or Utilities, must be capable of connecting to a public stormwater system.	P3	Each lot, or a lot proposed in a plan of subdivision, excluding for public open space, a riparian or littoral reserve or Utilities, must be capable of accommodating an on-site stormwater management system adequate for the future use and development of the land, having regard to:				
			 a) the size of the lot; b) topography of the site; c) soil conditions; d) any existing buildings on the site; e) any area of the site covered by impervious surfaces; and f) any watercourse on the land. 				

Response

- A1 The acceptable solution is achieved.
- A2 The acceptable solution is achieved.
- A3 The acceptable solution is achieved.

Please refer to Annexure 3 for all servicing details and plans.

2.2 Planning Scheme Code Assessment

- C2.0 Parking and Sustainable Transport Code
- C2.5 Use Standards
- C2.5.1 Car parking numbers

Response

- A1 The acceptable solution is achieved. Each site has ample area to provide at least two car parking spaces upon development.
- C2.6 Development Standards for Buildings and Works
- C2.6.3 Number of accesses for vehicles

Response

- A1 Each frontage has one access only.
- C3.0 Road and Railway Assets Code
- C3.7 Development Standards for Subdivision
- C3.7.1 Subdivision for sensitive uses within a road or railway attenuation area

Response

Please refer to the Traffic Impact Assessment provided at Annexure 4 and the Attenuation report at Annexure 6.

- C6.0 Local Historic Heritage Code
- C6.7 Development Standards for Local Heritage Precincts and Local Historic Landscape Precincts
- C6.7.3 Buildings and works, excluding demolition

Response

- P1 The performance criteria are addressed. The subdivision includes the removal of trees (as detailed in C7 Natural assets code), and post and wire fencing at the road reserve to the east boundary. This will be relaced with a fence as detailed in the Attenuation and Bushfire responses. This will not cause an impact to the local historic heritage due to:
 - a. the post and wire fence is insignificant and has no historical merit. It is visible from public areas, but not from main roads and thoroughfares. The Olive trees are young and do not form a historical part of the local scenery.
 - b. Deterioration of these elements is not a contributing factor.
 - c. Safety is a contributing factor as the fence must be replaced as according to the bushfire protection measures proposed. The current condition of the fence or trees is not a factor.
 - d. The fence and trees are not a part of a main street or thoroughfare and have little streetscape significance.
 - e. The contribution in historical terms of the fence or trees is not significant. They are not part of the earlier fabric of the town nor contribute to the significance of the Grange and associated open spaces. Where there are trees on the boundary to these spaces, they will be retained as a part of this application.
 - f. Not applicable
 - g. Not applicable

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- h. The trees are to be removed to allow the subdivision works to be made. The fence will be replaced to protect the future development from increased risk to bushfire and attenuation mitigation.
- P2 Not applicable. No new front fences or gates are proposed.
- C7.0 Natural Assets Code
- C7.2 Application of this Code
- C7.2.1 This code applies to development on land within the following areas: (GRZ not listed)

Response

The code does not apply but information is listed here for context and as it relates to Code C6.0.

C7.7.2 Subdivision within a priority vegetation area

Response

P1 The development will require some clearing for infrastructure works. The vegetation to be cleared consists of non-native species (small olive trees) and 2 medium sized wattle trees. The remainder of the lot is generally grass and small assorted shrubs.

The following images show details of the vegetation on the site.





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C13.0 Bushfire-Prone Areas Code

Please refer to Annexure 5 for the response to this code.

C16.0 Safeguarding of Airports Code

C16.4.1 The following use or development is exempt from this code:

(a) development that is not more than the AHD height specified for the site of the development in the relevant airport obstacle limitation area.

Response

The application is exempt.

3. Conclusion

The proposed development is for an 18 lot subdivision. Fifteen lots will be for residential development and there will be one road lot, and two walkway lots, in accordance with the public open space requirement of the SAP. The subdivision meets the provisions of the SAP and Zone and a permit from Council is sought.

Annexure 1 - Copy of Title plan and Folio text

Annexure 2 – Proposal plan

Annexure 3 - Civil works and services plan

Annexure 4 – Traffic impact statement

Annexure 5 - Bushfire hazard package

Annexure 6 – Attenuation report

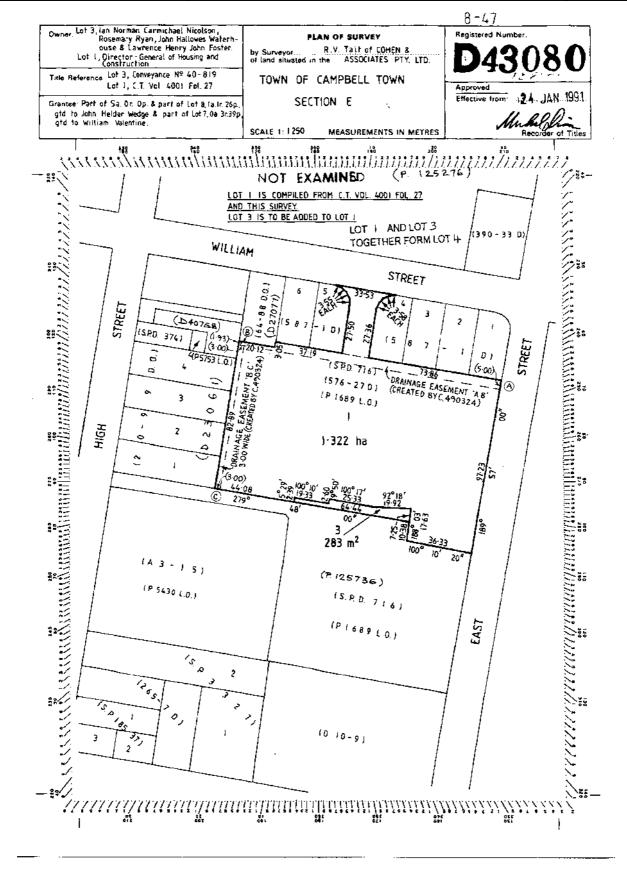


FOLIO PLAN

RECORDER OF TITLES



Issued Pursuant to the Land Titles Act 1980



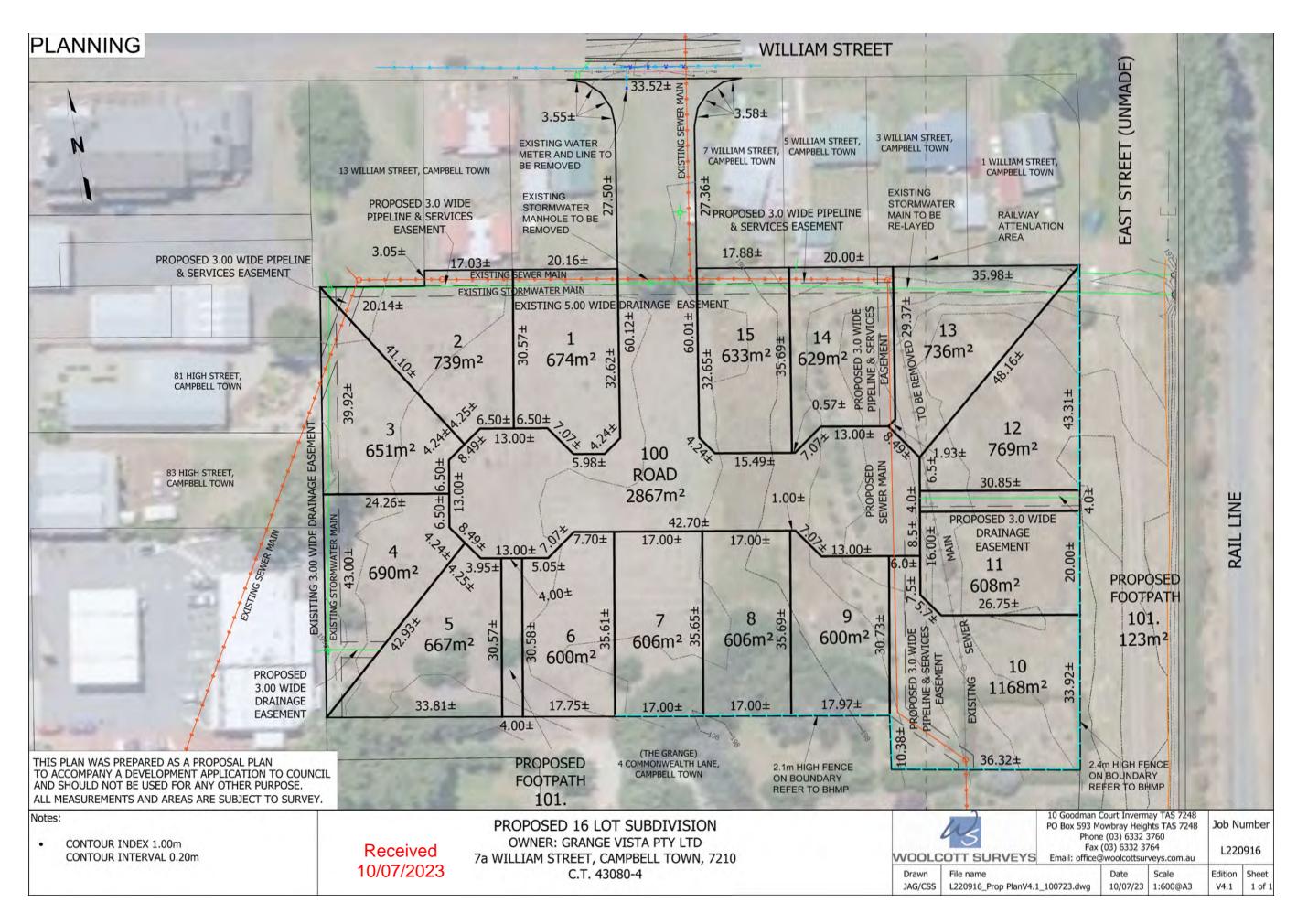
Search Date: 06 Feb 2023

Search Time: 12:35 PM

Volume Number: 43080

Revision Number: 03

Page 1 of 1



CLIENT:

BAKER & WALLIS

PROJECT:

SUBDIVISION

ADDRESS:

7A WILLIAM STREET, CAMPBELL TOWN

PROJECT No: **231007**

STATUS:

CONTROLLED DOCUMENT

ISSUED FOR / DESCRIPTION: **DEVELOPMENT APPROVAL**

DRAWINGS:

COV - COVER SHEET

COOO - CIVIL NOTES

C101 - EXISTING SITE / DEMOLITION PLAN - SHEET

C102 - EXISTING SITE / DEMOLITION PLAN - SHEET 2

C201 - BULK EARTHWORKS PLAN - SHEET 1

C202 - BULK EARTHWORKS PLAN - SHEET 2

C301 - SOIL & WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

C401 - CIVIL WORKS PLAN - SHEET 1

C402 - CIVIL WORKS PLAN - SHEET 2

C421 - CIVIL LONG SECTIONS - ROAD 1 & ROAD 2

C422 - CIVIL LONG SECTIONS - CUL-DE-SACS & KERB RETURNS

C431 - CIVIL CROSS SECTIONS - ROAD 1

C435 - CIVIL CROSS SECTIONS - ROAD 2 C501 - DRAINAGE PLAN - SHEET 1

C502 - DRAINAGE PLAN - SHEET 2

C521 - STORMWATER LONG SECTION

C531 - SEWER LONG SECTION

C601 - WATER RETICULATION PLAN
C701 - CIVIL SECTIONS & DETAILS - SHEET 1

C702 - CIVIL SECTIONS & DETAILS - SHEET 2

Received 17/07/2023

			STATUS:	DESIGN BY: PVD		CLIENT: BAKER & WALLIS	TITLE: COVER SHEET
			CONTROLLED DOCUMENT	DESIGN CHK: RJJ	rare.		
			DO NOT SCALE - IF IN DOUBT, ASK	DRAWN BY: PVD		PROJECT: SUBDIVISION	
	<u> </u>		THIS DOCUMENT MAY ONLY BE USED FOR THE PURPOSE FOR WHICH IT WAS PREPARED. © RARE INNOVATION PTY LTD. ABN 51 619 598 257	DRAFT CHK: JWS	22 2/ Determor Street Paroin com all	ADDRESS: 7A WILLIAM STREET	SCALE: - SHEET SIZE: A1 DWGs IN SET: -
A DEVELOPMENT APPROVAL	PVD	29-03-23		DATE: 00 00 00	22-24 Paterson Street rarein.com.au Launceston TAS 7250 P. 03 6388 9200	CAMPBELL TOWN	PROJECT No: 231007 DWG No: COV REV: A
REV: ISSUED FOR / DESCRIPTION:	BY:	DATE:	APPROVED: R. JESSON ACRED. No: CC5848I	DATE: 29-03-23	Edulicestoli IA3 7230 P. 03 0300 9200	CAMPBELL TOWN	PROJECTINO. 231001 DWG NO. COV REV. A

Attachment 11.2.5 Annexure 3 - Civil Works and Services Plan, rare. 17 July 2023

FOLLOWING ARE SURVEY DETAILS USED AS BASIS FOR DESIGN:

COORDINATE SYSTEM: GDA20 MGA55

CONTRACTOR TO ARRANGE AND PAY FOR

REGISTERED SURVEYOR TO SETOUT THE PROJECT.

RARE WILL PROVIDE CAD FILES TO ASSIST.

30-11-22

WOOLCOTT SURVEYS

SURVEY

SUBVEYOR:

SURVEY DATE:

SITE LOCATION:

LEVEL DATUM:

SERVICE MARKER:

1. SETOUT RESPONSIBILITY

1. SURVEY DETAILS

SURVEY REF. NO.

GENERAL

1. NOTICE TO TENDERER

THE CONTRACTOR / TENDERER IS TO MAKE THEMSELVES AWARE OF THE LOCAL COUNCIL AND THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE GROWTH (D.S.G.) STANDARDS FOR CIVIL WORKS. CONSTRUCTION IS TO BE CARRIED OUT TO THESE STANDARDS. TENDERER IS TO ALLOW FOR THESE STANDARDS. DURING PRICING. COPIES OF THE STANDARDS ARE AVAILABLE FOR INSPECTION UPON REQUEST FROM THE LOCAL COUNCIL OR D.S.G.'s

2. NOTIFICATION

THE CONTRACTOR IS TO NOTIFY ALL RELEVANT STATUTORY AUTHORITIES PRIOR TO COMMENCING ANY WORK FOR THE POSSIBLE LOCATION OF ANY EXISTING SERVICES NOT SHOWN ON THESE PLANS, AND IS TO NOTIFY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE SAME. ALL EXISTING SERVICES ARE TO BE PROTECTED DURING CONSTRUCTION. ANY DAMAGE TO EXISTING SERVICES IS TO BE MADE GOOD AT THE CONTRACTOR'S EXPENSE.

3. DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS

THESE DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS HAVE BEEN PREPARED FOR THE PURPOSE OF OBTAINING COUNCIL APPROVAL AND CALLING OF TENDERS THEY ARE NOT TO BE USED FOR CONSTRUCTION. A CONSTRUCTION SET OF DRAWINGS STAMPED "CONSTRUCTION SET" WILL BE ISSUED PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF CONSTRUCTION.

WHERE ANY COMMON TRENCHING IS REQUIRED. THE FOLLOWING CLEARANCE DISTANCES (BARREL TO BARREL) MUST BE MAINTAINED FROM EXISTING OR PROPOSED SERVICES:

HORIZONTALLY: - 300mm ALONG A LENGTH GREATER THAN 2 METRES. - 500mm MINIMUM FROM ANY MAIN GREATER THAN 200mm DIA. 150mm MINIMUM ALONG A LENGTH LESS THAN 2 METRES. VERTICALLY:

- 150mm MINIMUM - 300mm MINIMUM FROM ANY MAIN GREATER THAN 200mm DIA ELECTRICAL CABLES SHOULD BE LOCATED ON THE OPOSITE SIDE OF THE STREET. WHERE THIS IS NOT POSSIBLE A 400mm MINIMUM DISTANCE MUST BE OBSERVED OF WHICH 300mm SHOULD BE IN NATURAL AND UNDISTURBED MATERIAL.

5. TASNETWORKS TRENCHING

THE CONTRACTOR IS TO ALLOW FOR EXCAVATION AND BACKFILLING OF ALL TRENCHES FOR THE INSTALLATION OF TASNETWORKS CABLES. CONTRACTOR IS TO LIAISE WITH THE TASNETWORKS FOR THE EXTENT OF CABLE TRENCHING, CONDUITS & PITS.

6. COMMUNICATION TRENCHING

THE CONTRACTOR IS TO ALLOW FOR EXCAVATION AND BACKFILLING OF ALL TRENCHES FOR THE INSTALLATION OF COMMUNICATIONS CABLES. CONTRACTOR IS TO LIAISE WITH COMMUNICATION AUTHORITY FOR THE EXTENT OF CABLE TRENCHING.

7. EXISTING SERVICES

LOCATE EXISTING SERVICES PRIOR TO COMMENCING DEMOLITION AND SITE WORKS. THE CONTRACTOR IS TO ARRANGE AND PAY FOR THE ON SITE MARKING AND CONFIRMATION OF DEPTH OF SERVICE LOCATIONS FOR ALL UNDERGROUND SERVICES INCLUDING COMMUNICATIONS, TASNETWORKS, TASWATER (WATER & SEWER) AND COUNCIL SERVICES (ie: STORMWATER) IN THE AREA OF NEW WORKS. LOCATION TO BE CONFIRMED USING CABLE LOCATORS AND HAND DIGGING METHODS. PRIOR TO ANY WORKS ON SITE, ANY CLASHES WITH DESIGNED SERVICES ON FOLLOWING DRAWINGS ARE TO BE REPORTED TO DESIGN ENGINEER FOR DIRECTION.

8. COUNCIL & AUTHORITIES APPROVALS ALL WORKS ARE TO BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FOLLOWING APPROVALS:

ALL SIGN WORKS AND INSTALLATION TO BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH CURRENT

VERSION OF MUTCD & AUSTROADS FOR SIGNAGE DETAILS.

10. SCOPE OF WORKS THE SCOPE OF WORKS ARE SHOWN IN THESE DOCUMENTS AND THE SPECIFICATION. IT IS EXPECTED THE CONTRACTOR WILL RESOLVE ALL ISSUES UNCOVERED ON SITE THAT ARE NOT DETAILED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE SUPERINTENDENT.

GENERAL CONT.

11. LINE TYPE LEGEND DN100 AGG PIPE OR MEGAFLOW DRAIN AS NOTED

@ 1:100 FALL TO STORM WATER SYSTEM DENOTES EXISTING STORM WATER MAIN (CONFIRM EXACT LOCATION) (CONFIRM EXACT LOCATION) DENOTES PROPOSED SEWER MAIN (CONFIRM EXACT LOCATION) DENOTES PROPOSED WATER MAIN

(CONFIRM EXACT LOCATION) DENOTES PROPOSED GAS MAIN DENOTES EXISTING UNDERGROUND TELECOM

DENOTES EXISTING GAS MAIN

/ FIBRE OPTIC LINE (CONFIRM EXACT LOCATION)

12. SITE WORKS SYMBOLS LEGEND

TYPE BK BARRIER KERB TYPE KC KERB AND CHANNEL TYPE KCS KERB AND CHANNEL - SMALL TYPE KCM MOUNTABLE KERB AND CHANNEL TYPE KCV VEHICULAR CROSSING BOLLARD, REFER DETAIL HUDSON CIVIL PRECAST CONCRETE WHEEL STOP (2000 LONG x 100 HIGH)

13. BUILDING SERVICES SYMBOLS LEGEND

14. SURVEY SYMBOLS LEGEND

★ TOK 44.400 SPOT LEVEL WITH DESCRIPTION EXISTING SPOT LEVEL $^{+}$ 44.330

15. DRAINAGE SYMBOLS LEGEND MHx-SW STORMWATER MANHOLE MHx-S SEWER MANHOLE GPx-SW GRATED/GULLY PIT - STORM WATER GRATED DRAIN - STORM WATER SEPx-SW SIDE ENTRY PIT - STORM WATER UNPLASTICIZED POLYVINYL CHLORIDE REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE (OR FCR) CLASS 4 (Z) NOMINAL DIAMETER **COVER LEVEL** INVERT LEVEL

DOWN PIPE

INSPECTION OPENING

DN100 REFLUX VALVE

HOSE BIB COCK

FIRE HYDRANT

FIRE HOSE REEL

BACK FLOW PREVENTION DEVICE

PRESSURE REDUCING VALVE

DUAL HEAD FIRE HYDRANT

TELECOMMUNICATION PIT

INSPECTION OPENING TO SURFACE 16. WATER RETICULATION SYMBOLS LEGEND METER CHECK METER ISOLATION VALVE CHECK VALVE STRAINER MONITORED VALVE BALANCE VALVE STOP VALVE

A/B kPa

●►► HBC

EARTHWORKS

GENERAL EARTHWORKS, MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP SHALL COMPLY WITH THIS SPECIFICATION AND THE CURRENT EDITION OF THE S.A.A. CODE FOR EARTHWORKS AS 3798 TOGETHER WITH ANY CODES. STANDARDS OR REGULATIONS REFEREED TO THEREIN.

THE CONTRACTOR IS TO ENGAGE AN APPROVED GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER TO CARRY OUT LEVEL 2 TESTING OF ALL EARTH WORKS TO AS 3798, INCLUDING

- PAVEMENTS - BACKFILLING OF SERVICE TRENCHES CERTIFICATION OF THESE ELEMENTS IS TO BE PROVIDED PRIOR TO TO PRACTICAL COMPLETION

3. AREAS OF FILL

A. REMOVE TOP SOIL AND ORGANIC MATERIAL B. PROOF ROLL SUBGRADE IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS1289 TO: - 98% STANDARD DRY DENSITY UNDER BUILDING - 98% STANDARD DRY DENSITY UNDER ROADS AND CARPARKS - REMOVE ANY SOFT SPOTS AND COMPACT WITH 2% OF OPTIMUM MOISTURE CONTENT TO STANDARD DRY DENSITY AS STATED ABOVE C. PLACE FILL AS SPECIFIED AND COMPACT WITHIN 2% OF OPTIMUM

MOISTURE CONTENT TO STANDARD DRY DENSITY AS STATED ABOVE 4. AREAS OF CUT

A. REMOVE TOP SOIL AND ORGANIC MATERIAL B. PROOF ROLL SUBGRADE IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS1289 TO: - 98% STANDARD DRY DENSITY UNDER BUILDINGS - 98% STANDARD DRY DENSITY UNDER ROADS AND CAR PARKS - REMOVE ANY SOFT SPOTS AND COMPACT WITH 2% OF OPTIMUM MOISTURE CONTENT TO STANDARD DRY DENSITY AS STATED ABOVE

SOIL & WATER MANAGEMENT

ALL WORKS ARE TO BE CARRIED OUT IN ACCORDANCE WITH 'SOIL & WATER MANAGEMENT ON BUILDING & CONSTRUCTION SITES' GUIDELINES AVAILABLE FROM NORTHERN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (NRM).

2. SOIL EROSION CONTROL SOIL EROSION CONTROL IN ACCORDANCE WITH NRM GUIDELINES. CONTRACTOR TO ALLOW TO: LIMIT DISTURBANCE WHEN EXACTING BY PRESERVING

VEGETATED AREA'S AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE DIVERT UP-SLOPE WATER WHERE PRACTICAL INSTALL SEDIMENT FENCES DOWN SLOPE OF ALL DISTURBED

LANDS TO FILTER LARGE PARTICLES PRIOR TO STORM WATER SYSTEM WASH EQUIPMENT IN DESIGNATED AREA THAT DOES NOT DRAIN TO STORM WATER SYSTEM

PLACE STOCK PILES AWAY FROM ON-SITE DRAINAGE &

UP-SLOPE FROM SEDIMENT FENCES • LEAVE & MAINTAIN VEGETATED FOOT PATH STORE ALL HARD WASTE & LITTER IN A DESIGNATED AREA THAT WILL PREVENT IT FROM BEING BLOWN AWAY &

RESTRICT VEHICLE MOVEMENT TO A STABILISED ACCESS

WASHED INTO THE STORM WATER SYSTEM

3. NRM GUIDELINES

CONTRACTOR TO COMPLETE ALL WORKS IN ACCORDANCE WITH NRM SOIL & WATER MANAGEMENT ON BUILDING & CONSTRUCTION SITE USING THE FACT SHEETS: FACT SHEET 1: SOIL & WATER MANAGEMENT ON LARGE BUILDING & CONSTRUCTION SITES FACT SHEET 2: SOIL & WATER MANAGEMENT ON STANDARD

BUILDING & CONSTRUCTION SITES • FACT SHEET 3: SOIL & WATER MANAGEMENT PLANS • FACT SHEET 4: DISPERSIVE SOILS - HIGH RISK OF TUNNEL

 FACT SHEET 5: MINIMISE SOIL DISTURBANCE FACT SHEET 6: PRESERVE VEGETATION • FACT SHEET 7: DIVERT UP-SLOPE WATER FACT SHEET 8: EROSION CONTROL MATS & BLANKETS • FACT SHEET 9: PROTECT SERVICE TRENCHES & STOCKPILES

 FACT SHEET 10: FARLY BOOF DRAINAGE CONNECTION. FACT SHEET 11: SCOUR PROTECTION - STORM WATER PIPE OUTFALLS & CHECK DAMS FACT SHEET 12: STABILISED SITE ACCESS FACT SHEET 13: WHEEL WASH

FACT SHEET 14: SEDIMENT FENCES & FIBRE ROLLS

• FACT SHEET 15: PROTECTION OF STORM WATER PITS

 FACT SHEET 16: MANAGE CONCRETE, BRICK & TILE CUTTING FACT SHEET 17: SEDIMENT BASINS FACT SHEET 18: DUST CONTROL FACT SHEET 19: SITE RE-VEGETATION

ROAD WORKS

ALL WORKS ARE TO BE CARRIED OUT TO THE LOCAL COUNCIL AND D.S.G. STANDARDS. ANY DEPARTURES FROM THESE STANDARDS REQUIRES THE PRIOR APPROVAL OF THE SUPERINTENDENT AND THE LOCAL COUNCIL WORKS SUPERVISOR.

2. INSPECTIONS

THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ORGANISING THE FOLLOWING INSPECTIONS WITH THE SUPERINTENDENT. 48 HOURS NOTICE IS REQUIRED TO BE GIVEN TO THE SUPERINTENDENT PRIOR TO THE

- SUBGRADE PREPARATION - SUB-BASE FOR ROADS, CARPARKS AND KERBS - BASE COURSE - FINAL TRIM PRIOR TO PLACING KERBS

- FINAL TRIM PRIOR TO SEALING 3. TESTING

THE CONTRACTOR IS TO BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ORGANISING AND PAYING ALL COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH TESTING IN ACCORDANCE WITH D.S.G. SPEC SECTION 173-EXAMINATION AND TESTING OF MATERIALS AND WORK (ROADWORKS).

ALL HOTMIX IS TO BE BLACK IN COLOUR AND IS TO MEET AND BE PLACED IN ACCORDANCE WITH D.S.G. SPEC SECTION 407-HOT MIX

ALL KERBS ARE TO BE AS SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS AND BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH IPWEA LGAT STANDARD DRAWINGS.

6. ROAD RESERVE WORKS ALL WORKS IN (OR REQUIRING OCCUPATION) IN THE ROAD RESERVE

MUST BE UNDERTAKEN BY CONTRACTOR REGISTERED WITH COUNCIL'S (REGISTERED CONTRACTOR).

CONSTRUCT FOOTPATHS INCLUDING EXPANSION / CONTROL / WEAKENED PLANE JOINTS IN ACCORDANCE WITH IPWEA STD DWG TSD-R11-v3

8. LANDSCAPE / STREET FURNITURE

 BOLLARDS, REFER DETAILS / SUPERINTENDENTS SPEC. LANDSCAPING & STREET FURNITURE BY CONTRACTOR - U.N.O

STORMWATER

ALL WORKS ARE TO BE CARRIED OUT TO THE LOCAL COUNCIL AND DSG STANDARDS. ANY DEPARTURES FROM THESE STANDARDS REQUIRES THE PRIOR APPROVAL OF THE SUPERINTENDENT AND THE LOCAL COUNCIL WORKS SUPERVISOR, ALL STORM WATER PLUMBING & DRAINAGE TO COMPLY WITH A.S 3500.3:2003 STORM WATER DRAINAGE.

ALL DRAINAGE WORKS SHALL BE SUBJECT TO THE TESTS PRESCRIBED BY THE AUTHORITIES HAVING JURISDICTION OVER THE VARIOUS SERVICES. ANY SECTION FAILING SUCH TESTS SHALL BE REMOVED AND PROPERLY INSTALLED AT THE CONTRACTOR'S EXPENSE.

MANHOLES ARE TO BE 1050 I.D. U.N.O PRECAST CONCRETE INSTALLED TO LOCAL COUNCIL STANDARDS. ALL MANHOLES IN TRAFFICED AREAS ARE TO BE FITTED WITH HEAVY DUTY GATIC COVERS AND SURROUNDS. ALL MANHOLES ARE TO HAVE A 5 METRE LENGTH OF 75mm AG-PIPE CONNECTED TO THEM AND LAID IN THE UPSTREAM PIPE TRENCH IMMEDIATELY ADJACENT TO AND AT THE INVERT OF THE LOWEST

4. SIDE ENTRY PIT (SEP)

- PIT INVERT DEPTHS VARY, REFER SITE PLAN. - BENCH OUT IN A NEAT AND TIDY MANNER TO ENGINEERS APPROVAL. - GRATED PIT - GULLY HINGED OR OTHER TYPE APPROVED - CONCRETE KERB LINTEL - STEEL KERB LINTEL AND 1200 LONG GALV BAR

5. TRENCHING AND BACKFILL ALL TRENCHES ARE TO BE EXCAVATED AND BACKFILLED IN

ACCORDANCE WITH THE DRAWINGS AND THE LOCAL COUNCIL

THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ORGANISING THE FOLLOWING INSPECTIONS WITH THE SUPERINTENDENT. 48 HOURS NOTICE IS REQUIRED TO BE GIVEN TO THE SUPERINTENDENT PRIOR TO THE

- PIPEWORK BEDDING - INSTALLED PIPE PRIOR TO BACKFILLING

7. AS CONSTRUCTED DRAWINGS

THE CONTRACTOR WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR PRODUCING "AS CONSTRUCTED" DRAWINGS TO THE STANDARD REQUIRED BY THE LOCAL COUNCIL. THE DRAWINGS SHALL BE CERTIFIED AS BEING CORRECT BY EITHER A CHARTERED CIVIL ENGINEER OR A REGISTERED SURVEYOR. RARE CAN PROVIDE THIS SERVICE, HOWEVER THE CONTRACTOR WILL BE CHARGED FOR THIS SERVICE AND SHOULD BE

AWARE OF THIS WHEN PRICING.

9. REDUNDANT PIPE WORK

(GRADE PC.1 - 0.5-2.0 MPa)

BACKFILLING

CONTRACTOR SHALL CAMERA TEST ALL PIPES AND SUBMIT FOOTAGE TO LOCAL COUNCIL FOR APPROVAL.

FILL REDUNDANT SECTION OF PIPEWORK WITH 'LIQUIFILL'

SEWERAGE

ALL SEWER WORKS TO BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE WSA SEWER CODE (WSA 02-2014-3.1 MRWA) AND AS AMENDED BY THE TASWATER SUPPLEMENT

TASWATER APPROVED PRODUCTS ARE CONTAINED ON THE CITY WEST WATER WEBSITE HTTP://WWW.MRWA.COM.AU/PAGES/PRODUCTS.ASP ANY DEPARTURES FROM THESE STANDARDS REQUIRES THE PRIOR APPROVAL OF THE SUPERINTENDENT AND TASWATER FIELD SERVICES

2. TESTING

ALL DRAINAGE WORKS SHALL BE SUBJECT TO THE TESTS PRESCRIBED BY THE AUTHORITIES HAVING JURISDICTION OVER THE VARIOUS SERVICES. ANY SECTION FAILING SUCH TESTS SHALL BE REMOVED AND PROPERLY INSTALLED AT THE CONTRACTOR'S EXPENSE.

3. SEWER MAIN CONNECTIONS

ALL NEW 'LIVE' CONNECTIONS TO EXISTING TASWATER SEWER INFRASTRUCTURE INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO SEWER MAINS / MANHOLES TO BE COMPLETED BY TASWATER (UNLESS PRIOR WRITTEN APPROVAL) INSTALL PROPERTY SEWER CONNECTIONS (STANDARD OR SLOPED) WITH SURFACE I.O. NOMINALLY 1.0m WITHIN EACH NEW LOT IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 5 OF WSA

MANHOLES ARE TO BE 1050 I.D. PRECAST CONCRETE INSTALLED TO WSA STANDARDS CONSTRUCT ALL MANHOLES (MH) AND MANHOLE COVERS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SEWERAGE CODE OF AUSTRALIA - MELBOURNE RETAIL WATER AGENCIES INTEGRATED CODE - WSA 02-2014-3.1 MRWA VERSION 2.0 AND TASWATER'S SUPPLEMENT TO THIS CODE..ALL MANHOLES IN TRAFFICABLE AREAS ARE TO BE FITTED WITH HEAVY DUTY CLASS D GATIC COVERS AND SURROUNDS ALL MANHOLES IN NON-TRAFFICABLE AREAS ARE TO BE FITTED WITH MEDIUM DUTY CLASS B GATIC COVERS AND SURROUNDS. BENCHING TO BE FULL DEPTH OF PIPE DIAMETER AS PER DETAILS IN WSA 02-2014-3.1

MRWA VERSION 2.0

5. TRENCHING AND BACKFILL ALL TRENCHES ARE TO BE EXCAVATED AND BACKFILLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE DRAWINGS AND TASWATER STANDARDS INCLUDING ELECTROMAGNETIC METAL

IMPREGNATED TAPE IN ALL NON METALLIC PIPE TRENCHES. **CEMENT STABILISED EMBEDMEN** FOR SEWER MAINS THE FOLLOWING CHANGES SHOULD BE APPLIED TO THE MRWA

SEWERAGE STANDARDS DRAWINGS MRWA-S-202 AND MRWA-S-205 MRWA-S-202 THE REQUIREMENT IDENTIFIED IN THE THIRD DOT POINT FOR TYPE B IN THE NOTES REGARDING TABLE 202-A SHALL BE AMENDED TO READ "WHERE SEWER AT GRADE > 1

NOTE C REMAINS VALID "WHEN SOCKETED MAINS ARE LAID AT >1 IN 20 SLOPE IN AREAS THAT ARE LIKELY TO HAVE HIGH GROUND WATER, CEMENT STABILIZED EMBEDMENT SHALL BE USED AS PER MRWA-S-202"

6. INSPECTIONS

THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ORGANISING THE FOLLOWING INSPECTIONS WITH THE SUPERINTENDENT (LIAS WITH TASWATER). 48 HOURS NOTICE IS REQUIRED TO BE GIVEN TO THE SUPERINTENDENT - PIPEWORK BEDDING

- INSTALLED PIPE PRIOR TO BACKFILLING - BACKFILLING

AWARE OF THIS WHEN PRICING.

7. AS CONSTRUCTED DRAWINGS THE CONTRACTOR WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR PRODUCING "AS INSTALLED" DRAWINGS TO THE STANDARD REQUIRED BY TASWATER THE DRAWINGS SHALL BE CERTIFIED AS BEING CORRECT BY EITHER A CHARTERED CIVIL ENGINEER OR A REGISTERED SURVEYOR. RARE CAN PROVIDE THIS SERVICE, HOWEVER THE CONTRACTOR WILL BE CHARGED FOR THIS SERVICE AND SHOULD BE

CONTRACTOR SHALL CCTV ALL PIPES AND SUBMIT FOOTAGE TO TASWATER FOR APPROVAL.

9. REDUNDANT PIPE WORK

FILL REDUNDANT SECTION OF PIPEWORK WITH 'LIQUIFILL (GRADE PC.1 - 0.5-2.0 MPa)

WATER RETICULATION

- ALL WATER SUPPLY CONSTRUCTION TO: WATER SUPPLY CODE OF AUSTRALIA (WSA 03-2011-3.1 VERSION
- MRWA EDITION V2.0) PART 2: CONSTRUCTION WATER SERVICES ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA - TASWATER
- SUPPLEMENT TASWATER'S STANDARD DRAWINGS TWS-W-0002 SERIES WATER METERING POLICY/METERING GUIDELINES
- TASWATER'S STANDARD DRAWINGS TWS-W-0003 FOR PROPERTY SERVICE CONNECTIONS - CAGE FOR WATER METER ASSEMBLY

BOUNDARY BACKFLOW CONTAINMENT REQUIREMENTS AND AS3500.1:2003. ANY DEPARTURES FROM THESE STANDARDS REQUIRES THE PRIOR APPROVAL OF THE SUPERINTENDENT AND THE LOCAL WATER

AUTHORITY WORKS SUPERVISOR. ALL WATER RETICULATION WORKS SHALL BE SUBJECT TO THE TESTS PRESCRIBED

BY THE AUTHORITIES HAVING JURISDICTION OVER THE VARIOUS

SERVICES. ANY SECTION FAILING SUCH TESTS SHALL BE REMOVED

AND PROPERLY INSTALLED AT THE CONTRACTOR'S EXPENSE.

3. FIRE HYDRANTS FIRE HYDRANTS ARE TO BE AS SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS. THE CONTRACTOR IS TO ALLOW TO PLACE STANDARD MARKERS AS

REQUIRED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

4. THRUST AND ANCHOR BLOCKS THRUST AND ANCHOR BLOCKS ARE TO BE PROVIDED AT BENDS,

VALVES, HYDRANTS AND LINE ENDS IN ACCORDANCE WITH TASWATER

5. TRENCHING AND BACKFILL ALL TRENCHES ARE TO BE EXCAVATED AND BACKFILLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE DRAWINGS AND TASWATER

STANDARDS INCLUDING ELECTROMAGNETIC METAL

IMPREGNATED TAPE IN ALL NON METALLIC PIPE TRENCHES.

CEMENT STABILISED EMBEDMENT: THE LATEST VERSION OF DRAWING MRWA-W-208 (REV 3) INCLUDES TABLE 208 A WITH NOTE G INDICATING THAT WHEN TRENCHSTOPS OR BULKHEADS ARE USED (GRADES GREATER THAN 5%) CEMENT STABILISED EMBEDMENT MUST BE USED. THIS IS NOT TASWATER'S PREFERRED

FOR PIPES UP TO 10% GRADE TASWATER WILL ACCEPT THE PREVIOUS

REVISION OF MRWA (REV 2). IE. PIPES UP TO 10% GRADE DO NOT REQUIRE

CEMENT STABILISED EMBEDMENT UNLESS THE CONDITIONS OF NOTE H

THE LATEST VERSION OF MRWA-W-203 (REV 2) EMBEDMENT SHALL BE

APPLY. "WHEN SOCKETED MAINS ARE LAID AT >5% SLOPE IN AREAS THAT ARE LIKELY TO HAVE HIGH GROUND WATER, CEMENT STABILISED EMBEDMENT SHALL BE USED..." FOR PIPES AT GRADE GREATER THAN 10% MRWA-W-208 REV 3 REMAINS

ADOPTED NOTING THAT THE REQUIREMENT IDENTIFIED IN THE THIRD DOT POINT FOR TYPE B IN THE NOTES REGARDING TABLE 203-A SHALL BE AMENDED TO READ "WHERE WATER MAIN GRADE >10%". FURTHER TO THIS IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT MOST WATER MAINS ARE

LIKELY TO REQUIRE A TYPE A EMBEDMENT SYSTEM. THE VARIOUS

MATERIALS AVAILABLE FOR THIS SYSTEM ARE IDENTIFIED IN TABLE 203-B

- BACKFILLING

THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ORGANISING THE FOLLOWING INSPECTIONS WITH THE SUPERINTENDENT. 48 HOURS NOTICE IS REQUIRED TO BE GIVEN TO THE SUPERINTENDENT PRIOR TO THE

 PIPEWORK BEDDING - INSTALLED PIPE PRIOR TO BACKFILLING

7. PIPE CLEANING - 'DISINFECTION' THE CONTRACTOR IS TO ALLOW TO CLEANSE WATER MAINS BY FLUSHING WITH SODIUM HYPOCHLORIDE AS DIRECTED BY THE LOCAL

8. AS CONSTRUCTED DRAWINGS THE CONTRACTOR WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR PRODUCING "AS INSTALLED" DRAWINGS TO THE STANDARD REQUIRED BY TASWATER. THE DRAWINGS SHALL BE CERTIFIED AS BEING CORRECT BY FITHER A CHARTERED CIVIL ENGINEER OR A REGISTERED SURVEYOR

RARE CAN PROVIDE THIS SERVICE, HOWEVER THE CONTRACTOR WILL BE CHARGED FOR THIS SERVICE AND SHOULD BE AWARE OF THIS WHEN PRICING.

9. PROPERTY WATER CONNECTIONS ALL PROPERTY CONNECTIONS SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH MRWA-W-110 AND MRWA-W-111 AND TASWATER STANDARD

TW-W-0002 SERIES. THEY SHALL BE DN25(I.D.20) HDPE (PE100) SDR 11

PN16 PIPE WHERE LINDER BOADS PIPES SHALL BE SLEEVED IN DN100

SN4 PIPE FITTED WITH TRACE AND TIGHT FITTING RUBBER WRAPS AT 2M CENTRES TO PREVENT WATER HAMMER

10. WATER MAINS CONNECTIONS ALL NEW 'LIVE' CONNECTIONS TO EXISTING TASWATER WATER

INFRASTRUCTURE TO BE COMPLETED BY TASWATER AT OWNERS COST. 11. MINIMUM COVER

 RESIDENTIAL LAND - 450mm NON-RESIDENTIAL LAND - 600mm

MINIMUM COVER FOR WATER LINES ARE TO BE: UNDER ROAD WAYS (EXCLUDING MAJOR ROADS) AND VEHICULAR CROSS OVERS - 750mm

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CONTRACTORS COMPLETING WORKS.

THESE CAN BE READ IN BLACK AND WHITE, HOWEVER THESE DRAWINGS ARE BEST PRINTED IN FULL COLOUR FOR OPTIMUM CLARITY OF NEW AND EXISTING

A COLOUR COPY SHOULD BE RETAINED ON SITE AT ALL TIMES FOR

IMPORTANT NOTE:

PIPE WORK.

22-24 Paterson Street

rarein.com.au **P.** 03 6388 9200

PROJECT: SUBDIVISION

CAMPBELL TOWN

SHEET SIZE: A1 DWGs IN SET: PROJECT No: **231007** DWG No: **C000** REV:

Attachment 11.2.5 Annexure 3 - Civil Works and Services Plan, rare. 17 July 2023

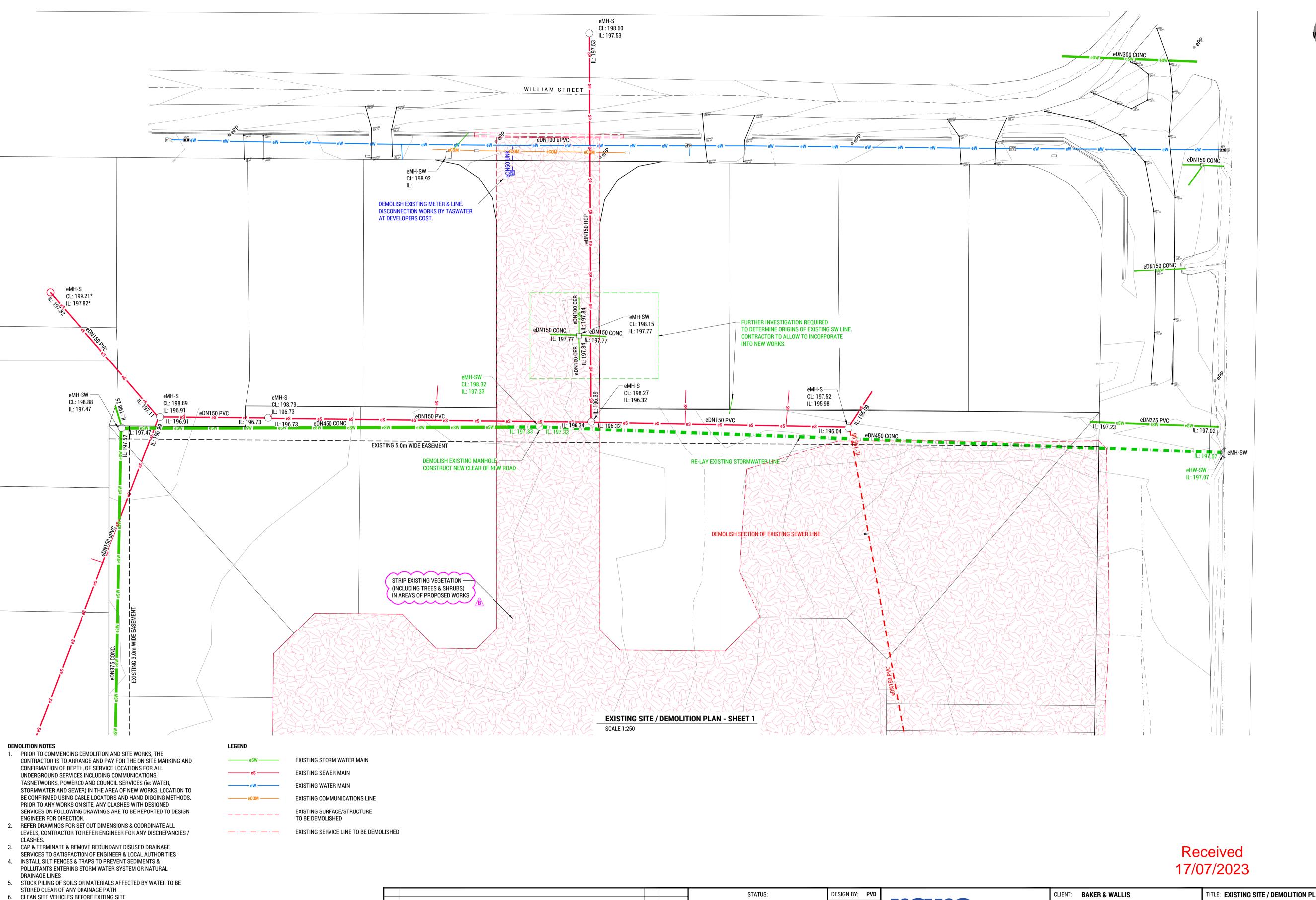
Page 115

Launceston TAS 7250

ADDRESS: **7A WILLIAM STREET**

CLIENT: BAKER & WALLIS

TITLE: CIVIL NOTES



			STATE CONTROLLED		DESIGN BY: PVD DESIGN CHK: RJJ	rara			TITLE: EXISTING SITE / DEMOLITION PLAN - SHEET 1
			DO NOT SCALE - IF	IN DOUBT, ASK	DRAWN BY: PVD	I GI G	PR	ROJECT: SUBDIVISION	
B DA RAI RESPONSE - VEGETATION REMOVAL ADDED	PVI	17-07-23	THIS DOCUMENT MAY ONLY BE USED WAS PREPARED. © RARE INNOVATION	FOR THE PURPOSE FOR WHICH IT ON PTY LTD. ABN 51 619 598 257	DRAFT CHK: IWS				SCALE: 1:250 SHEET SIZE: A1 DWGs IN SET: -
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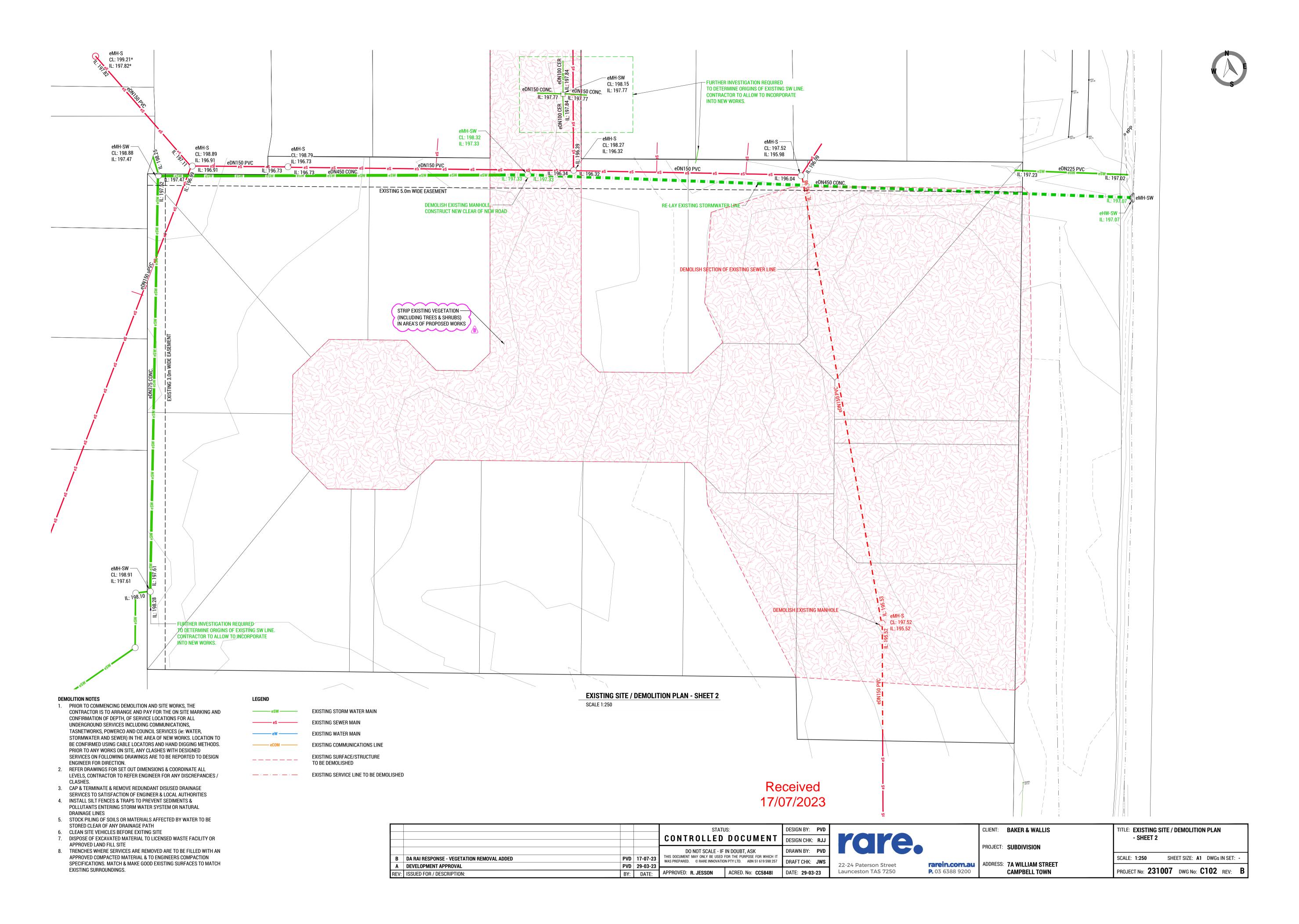
Attachment 11.2.5 Annexure 3 - Civil Works and Services Plan, rare. 17 July 2023

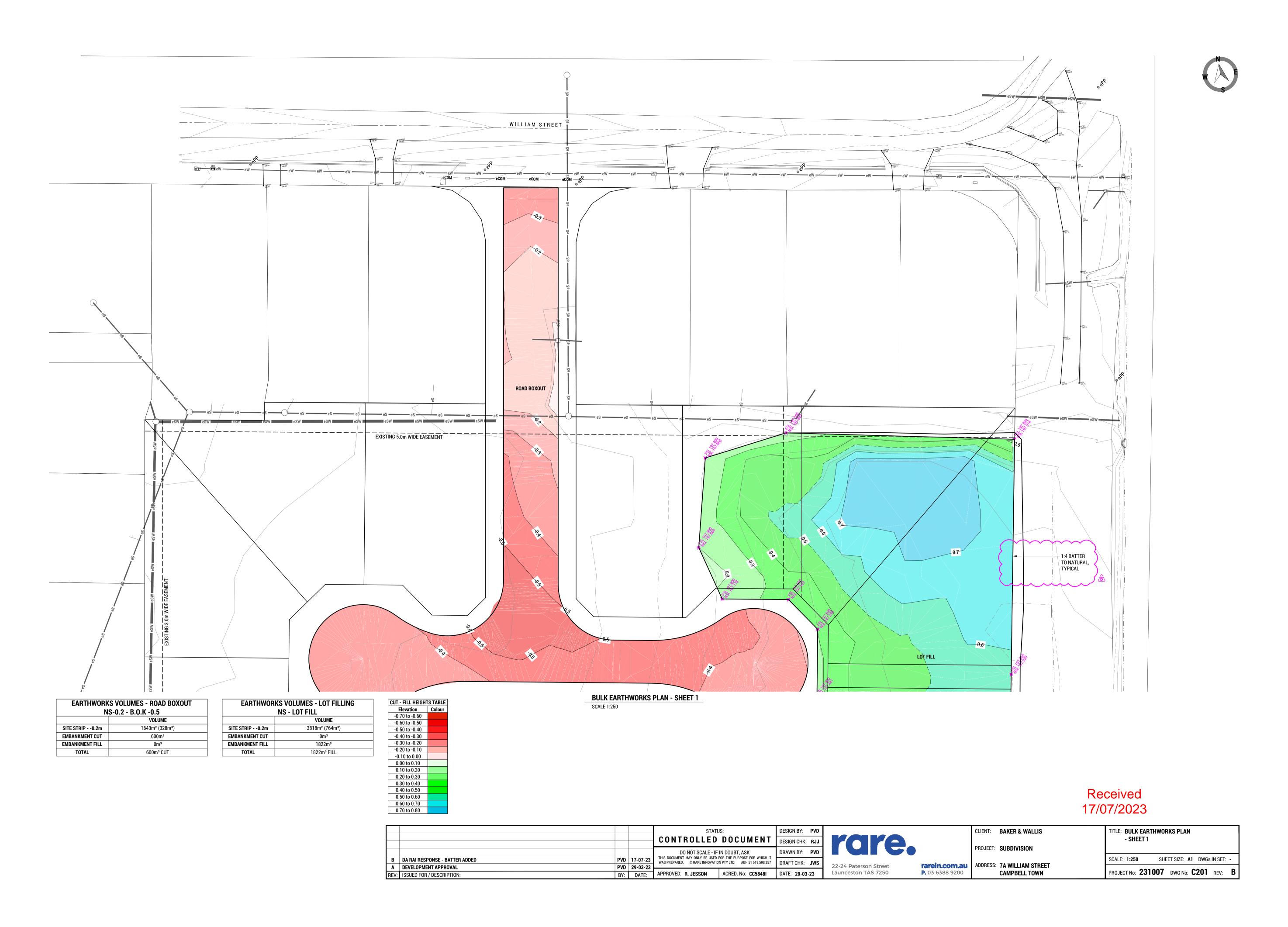
DISPOSE OF EXCAVATED MATERIAL TO LICENSED WASTE FACILITY OR

8. TRENCHES WHERE SERVICES ARE REMOVED ARE TO BE FILLED WITH AN APPROVED COMPACTED MATERIAL & TO ENGINEERS COMPACTION SPECIFICATIONS. MATCH & MAKE GOOD EXISTING SURFACES TO MATCH

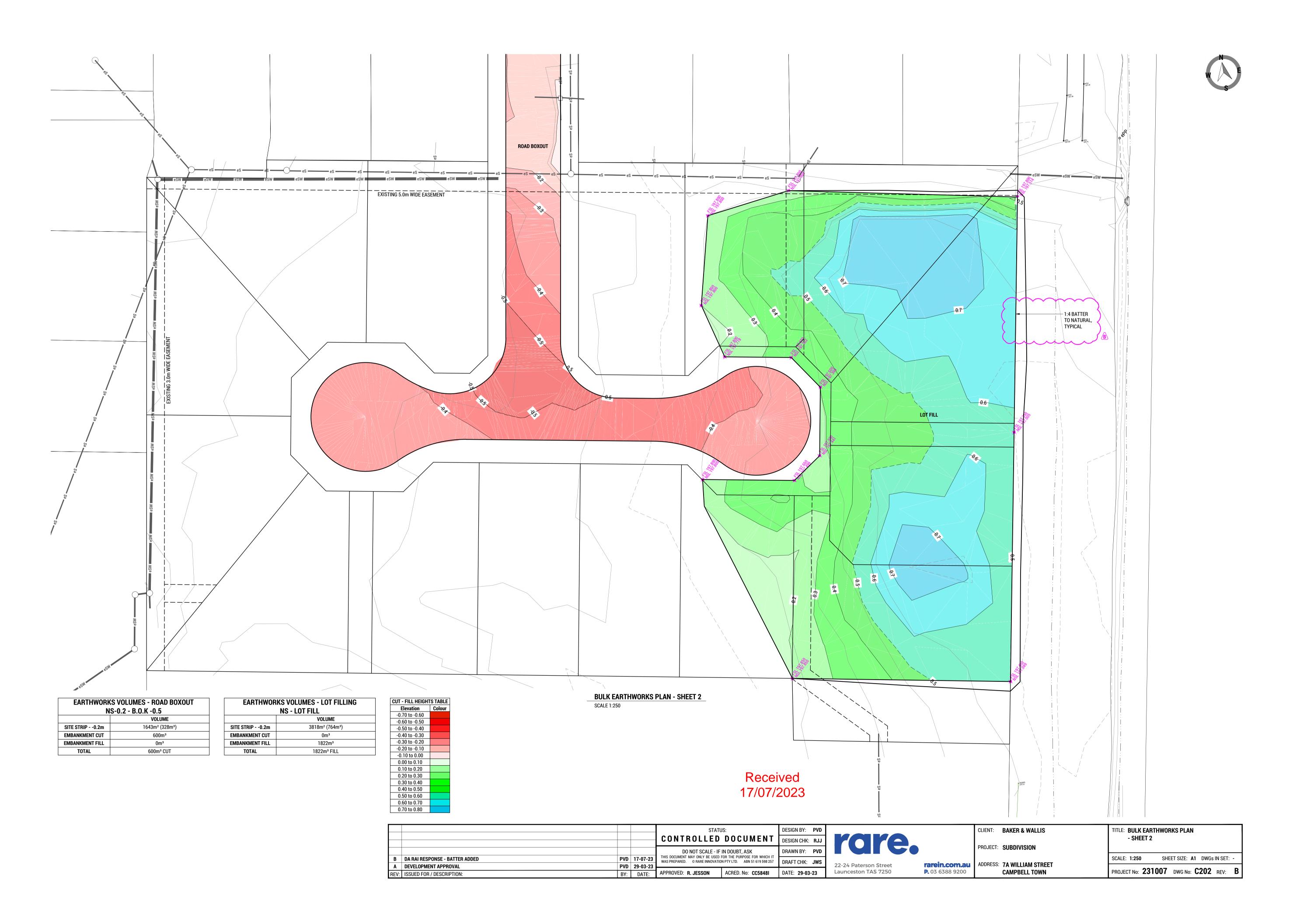
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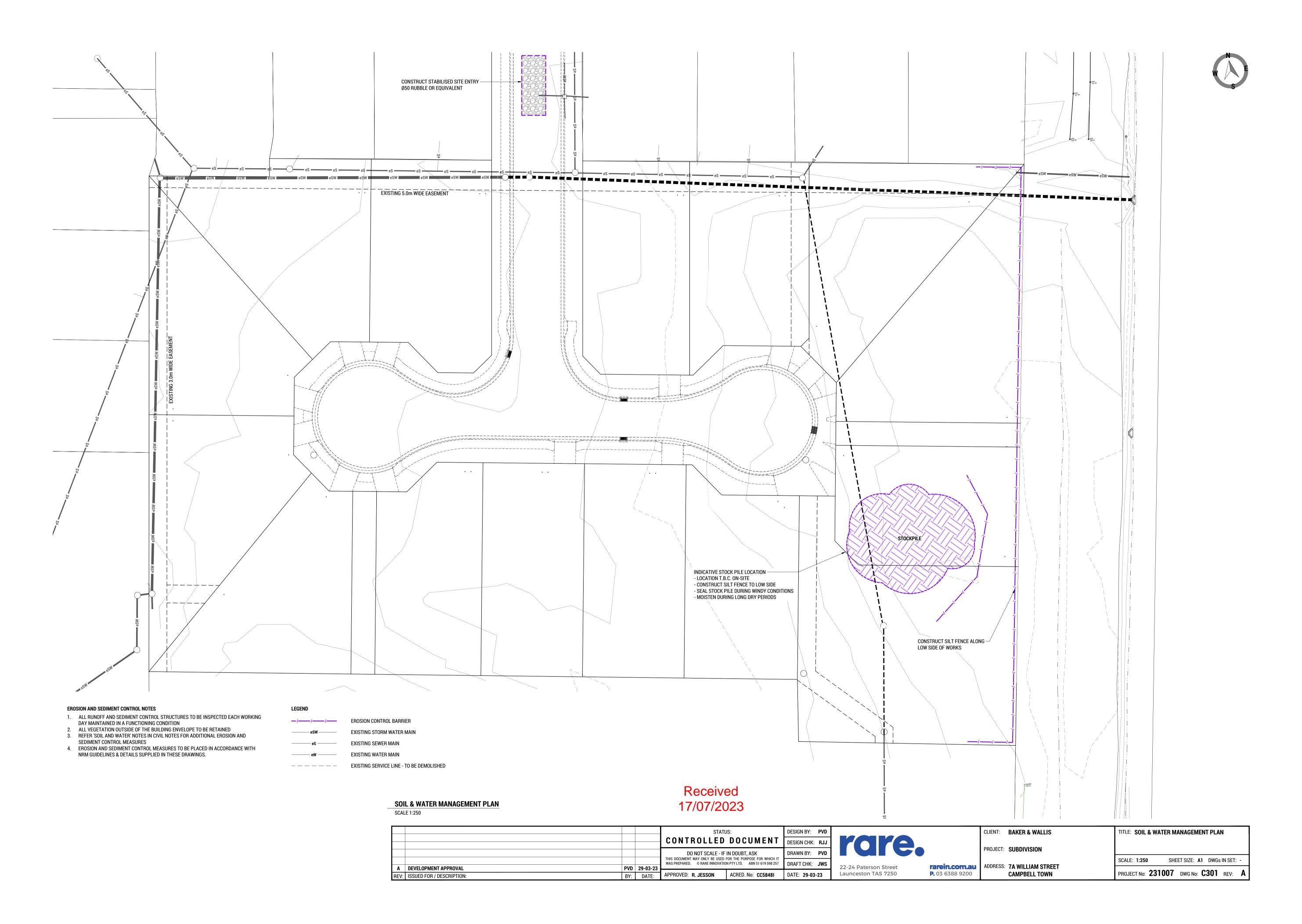
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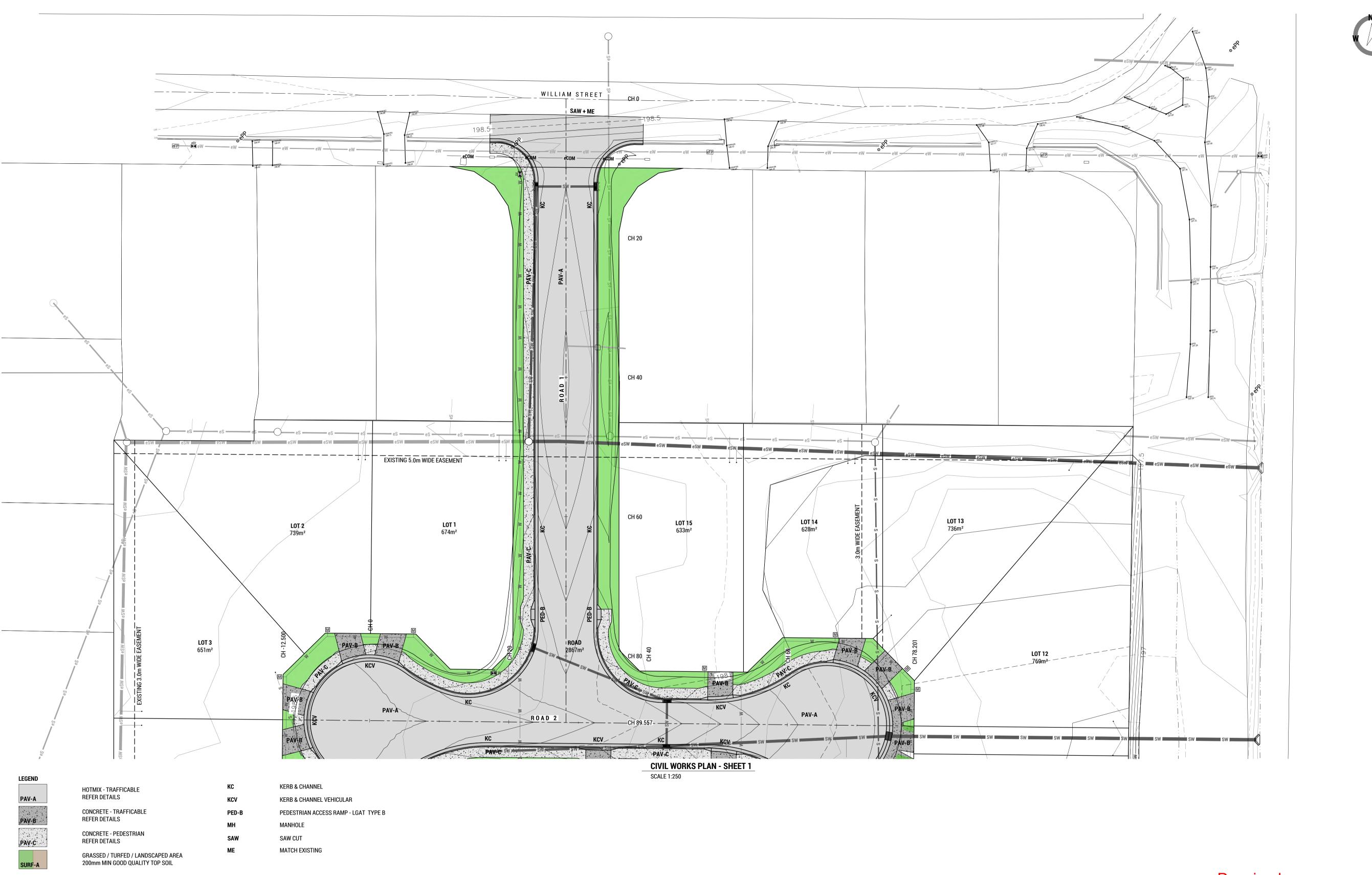




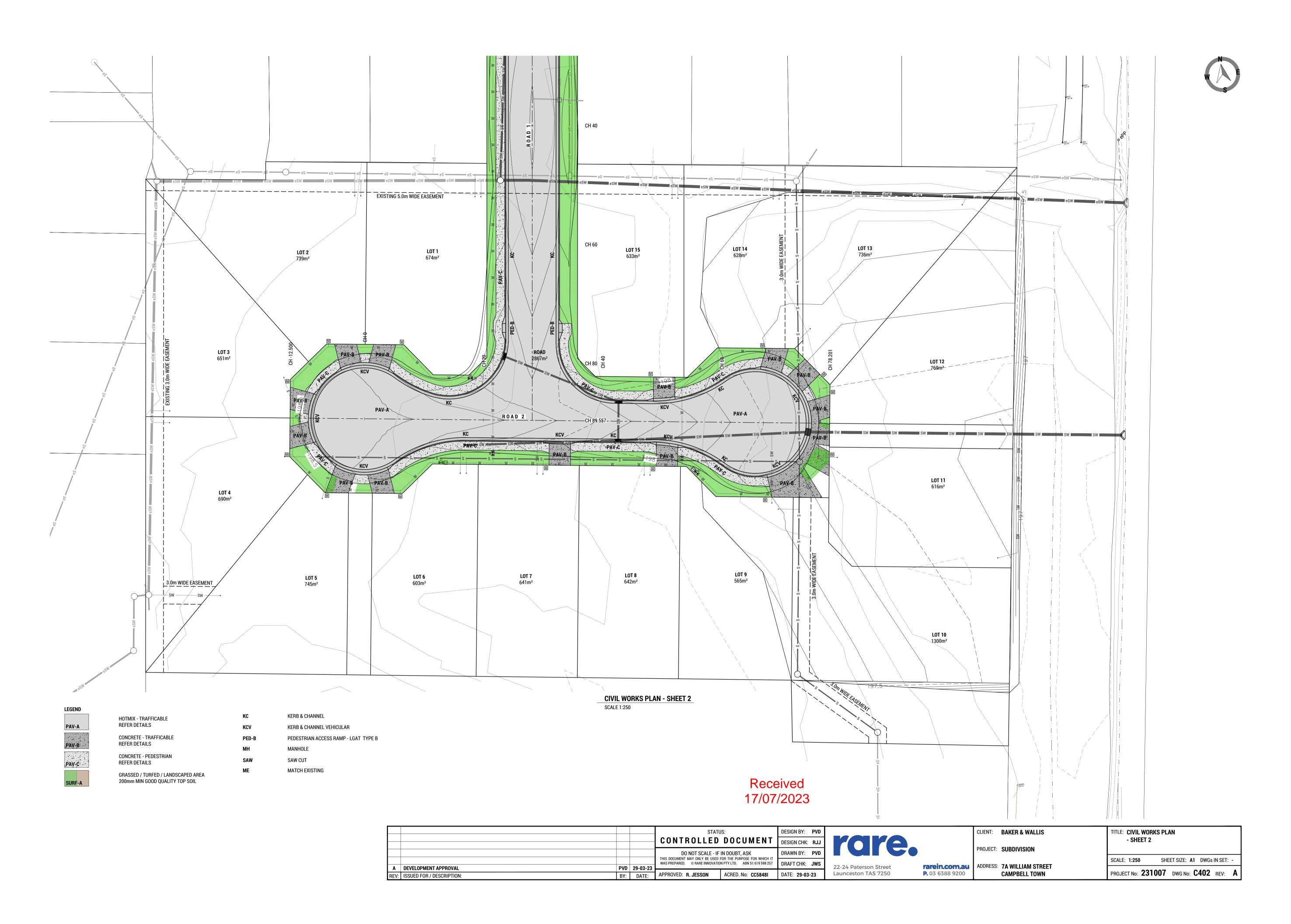
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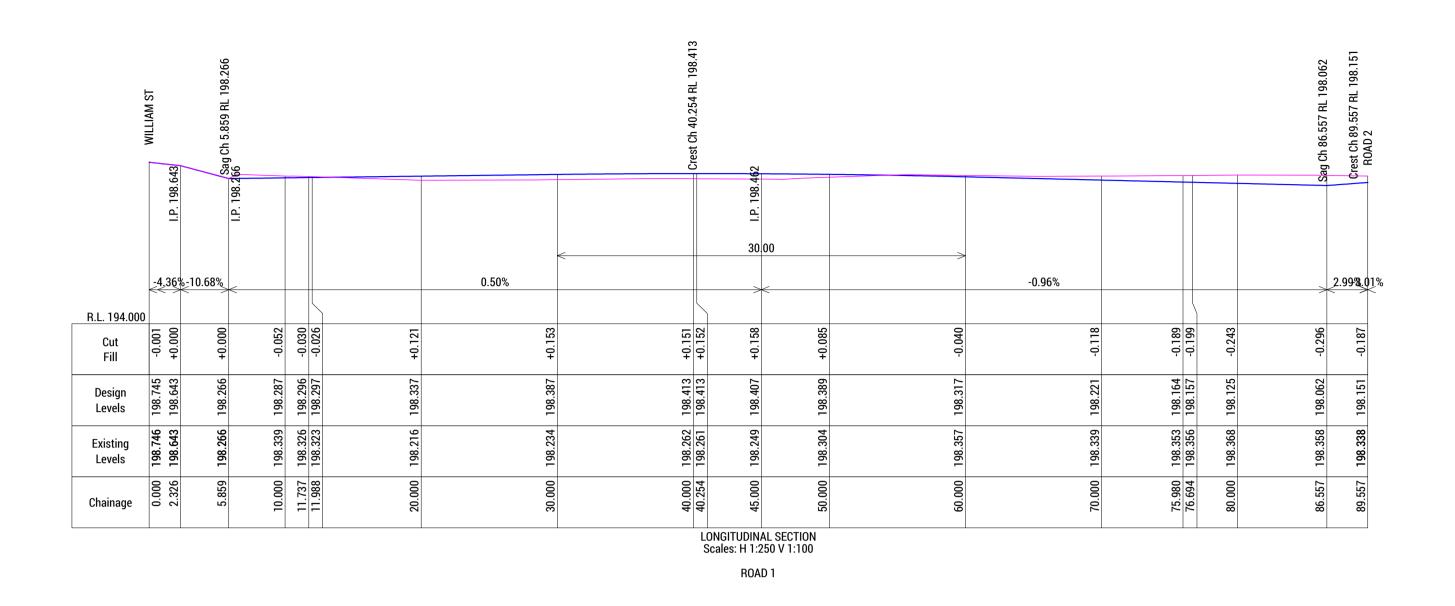


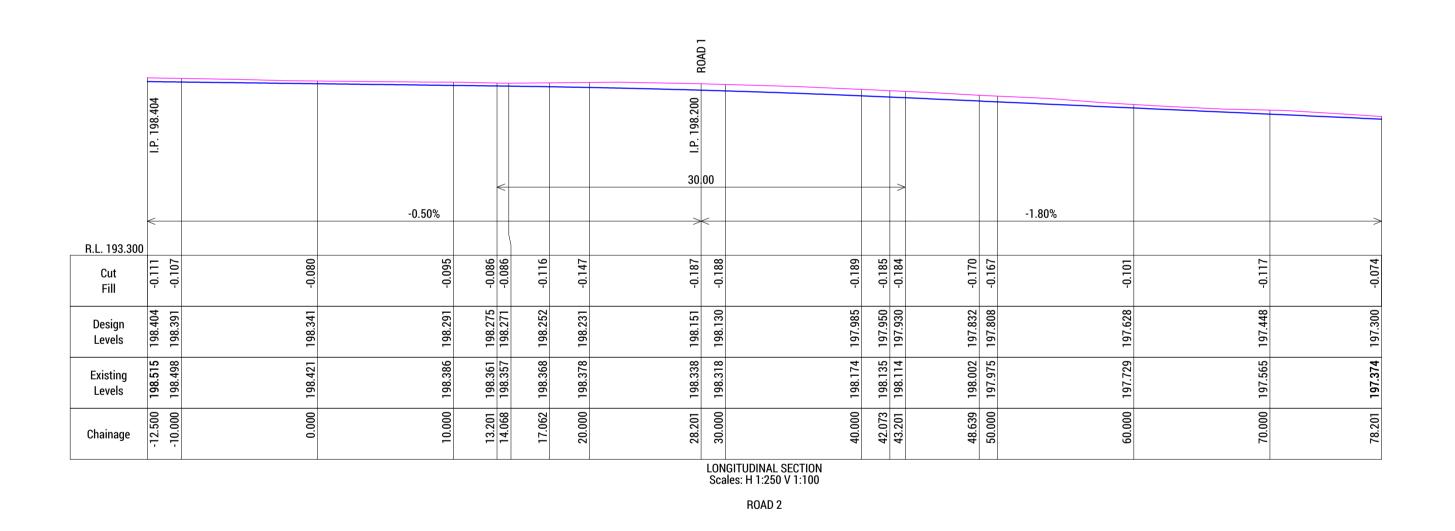




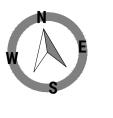
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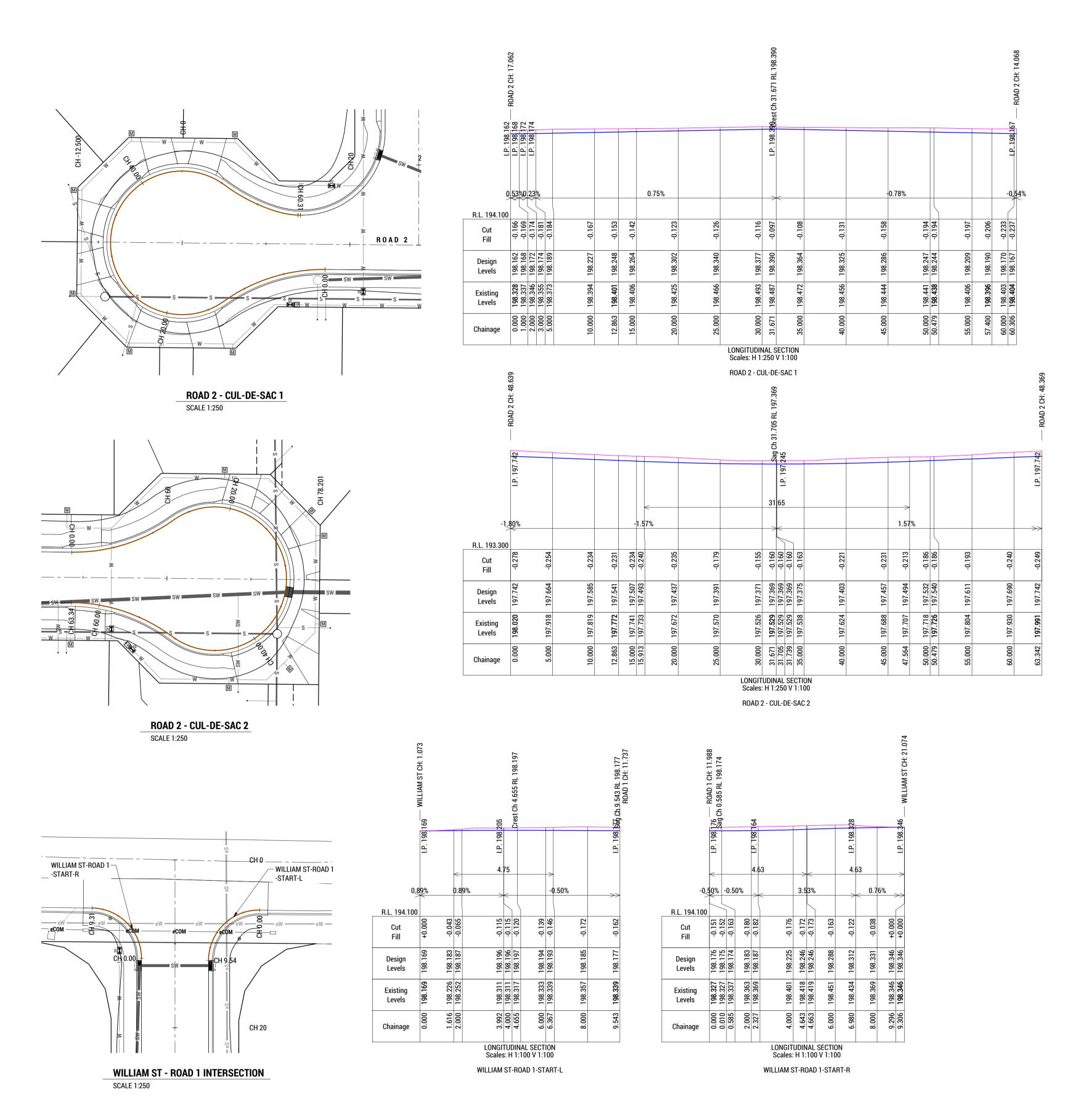


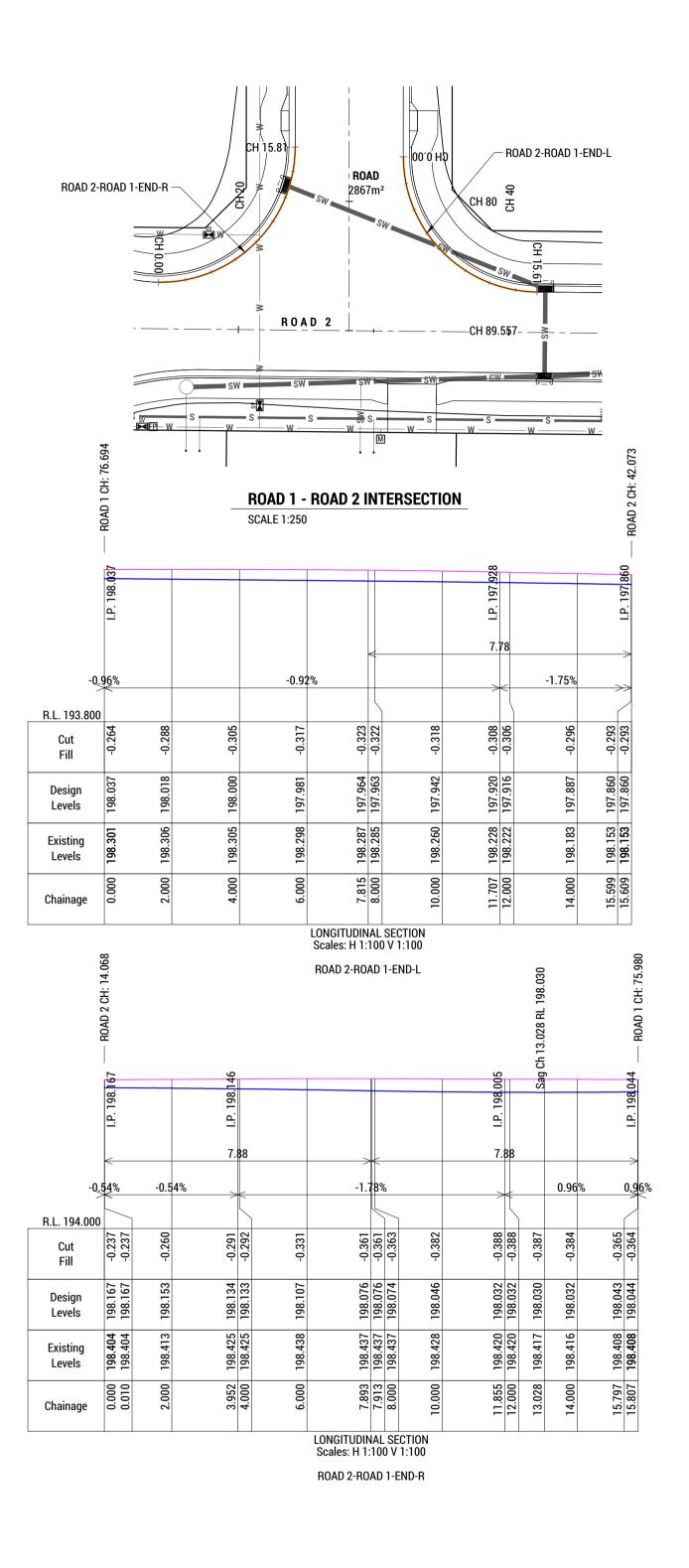




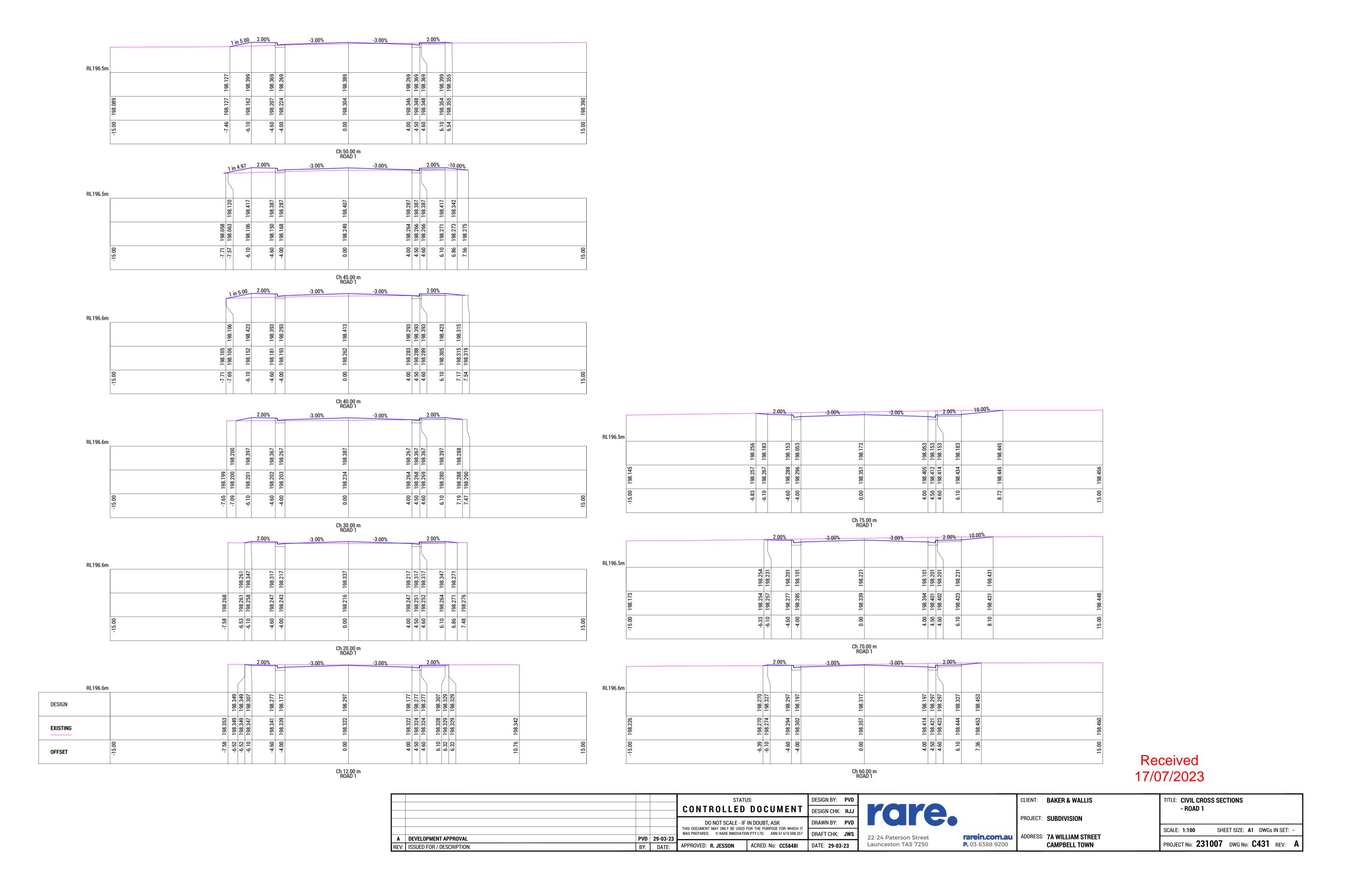
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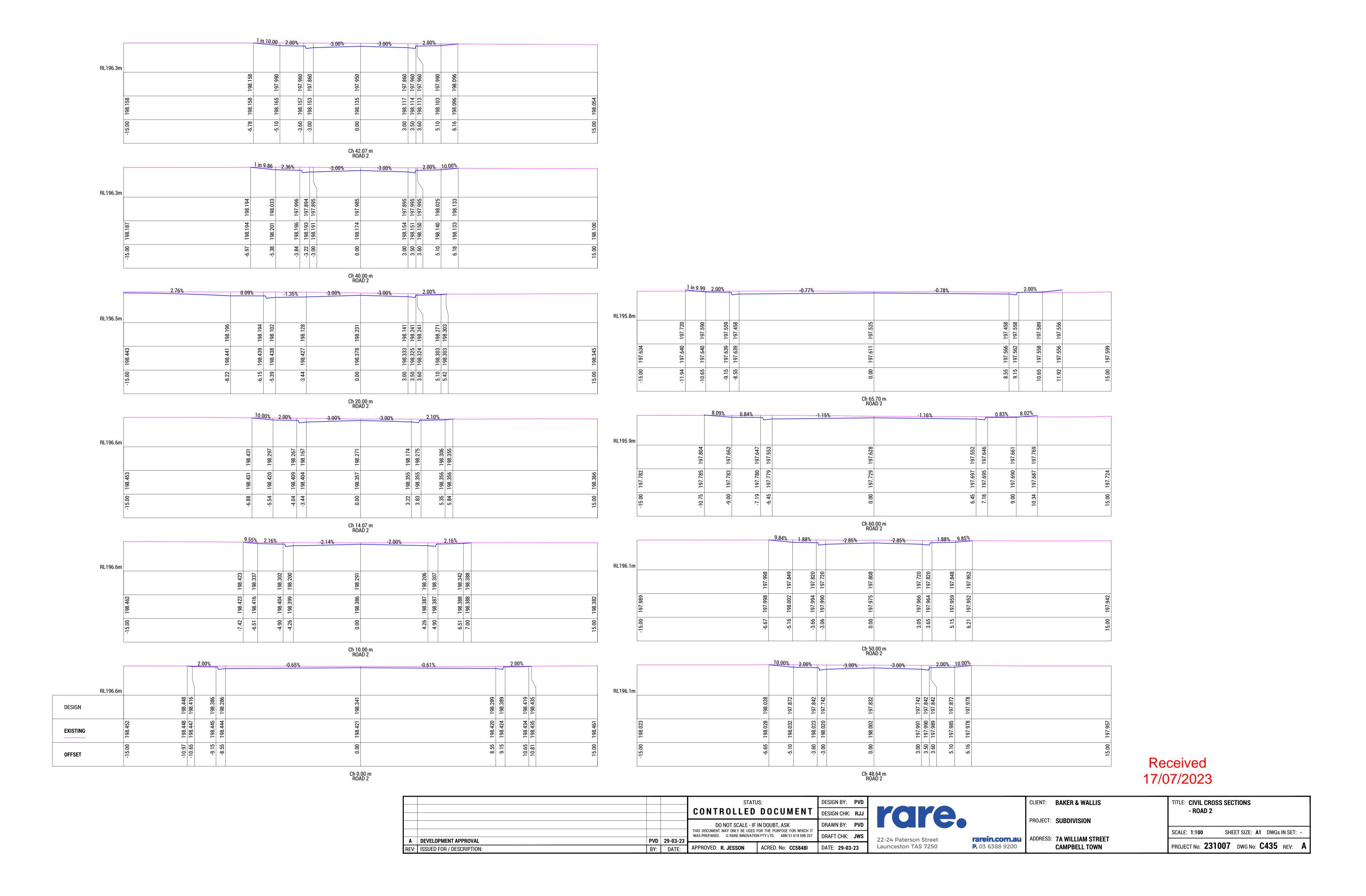


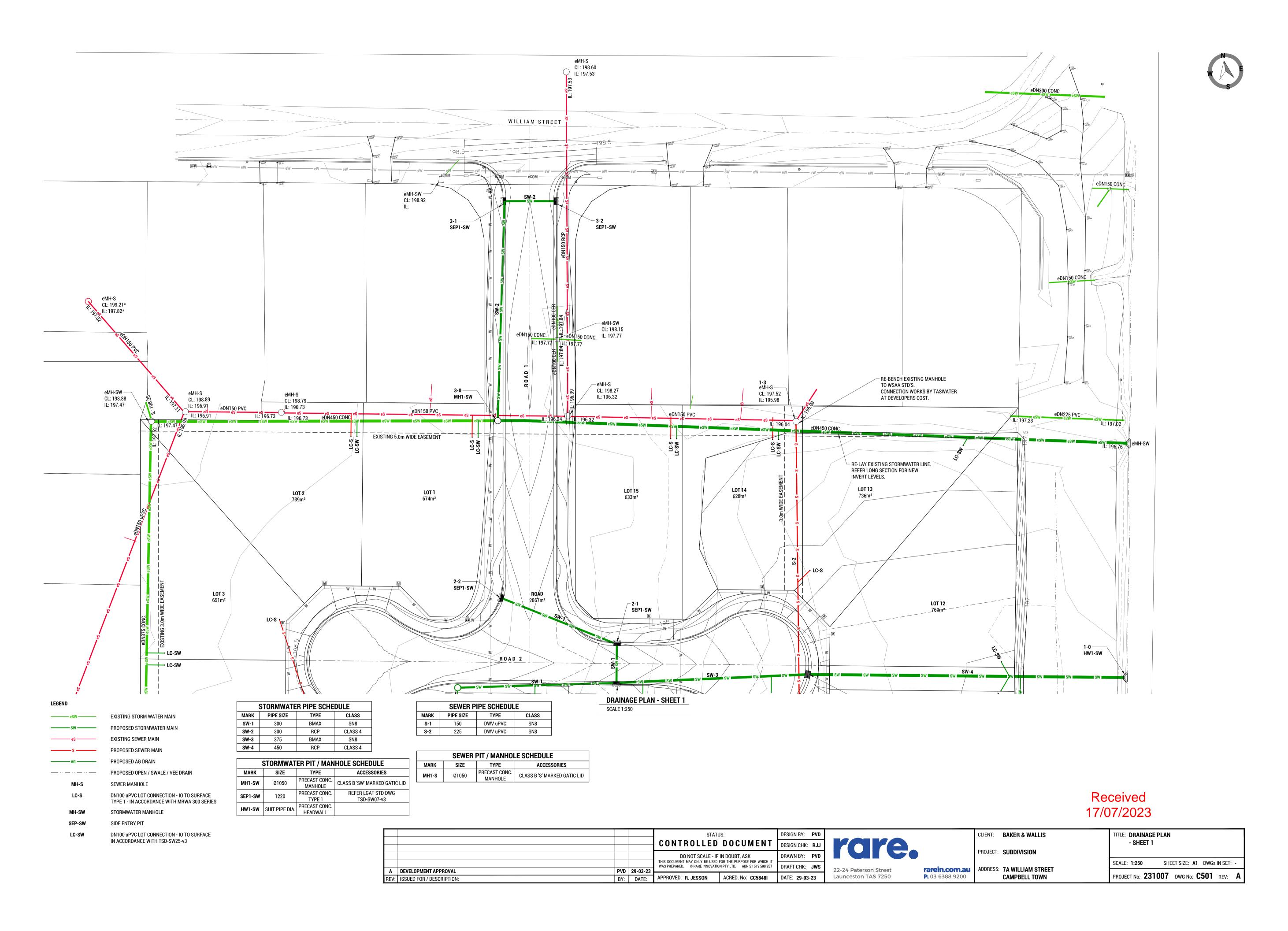


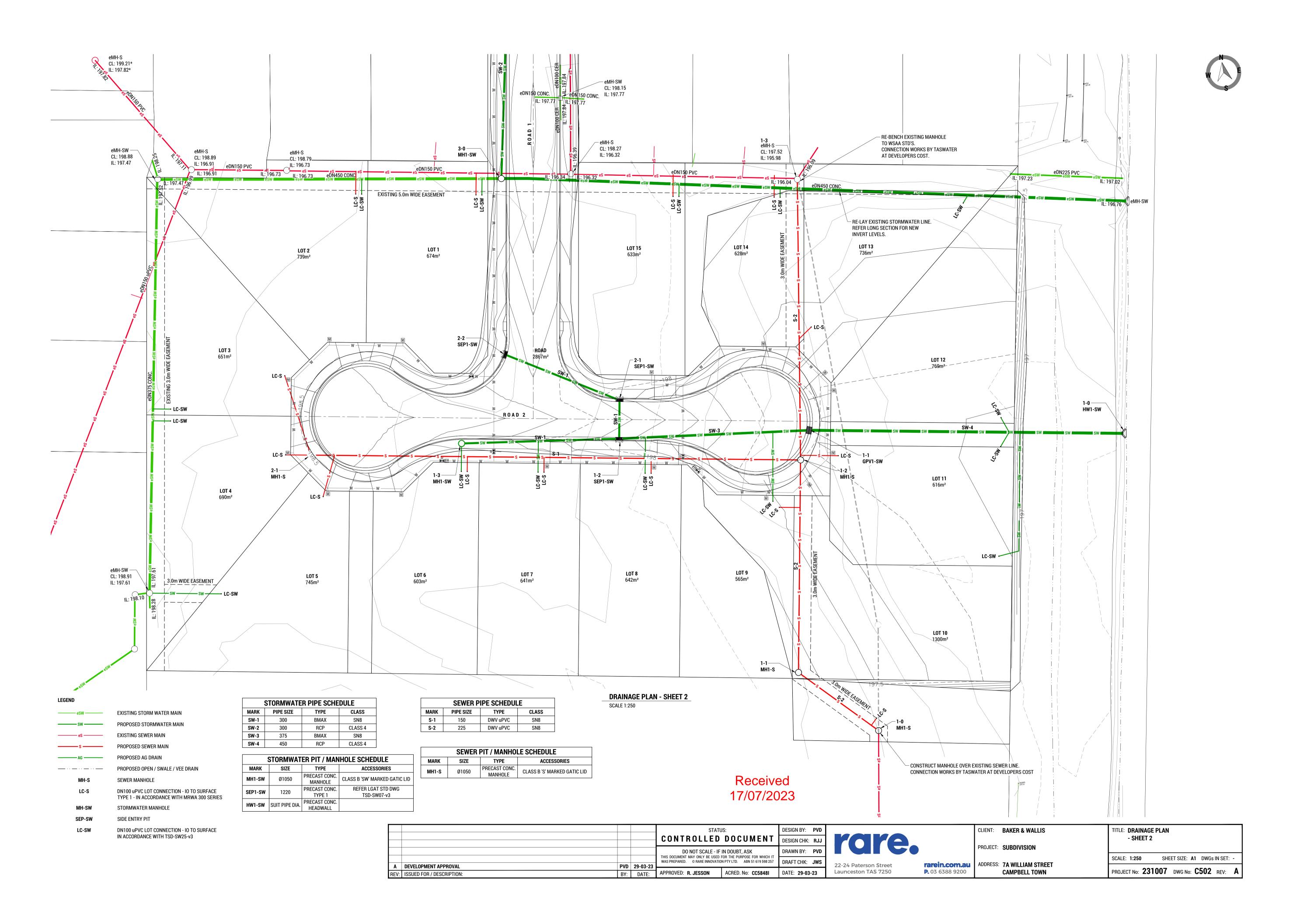
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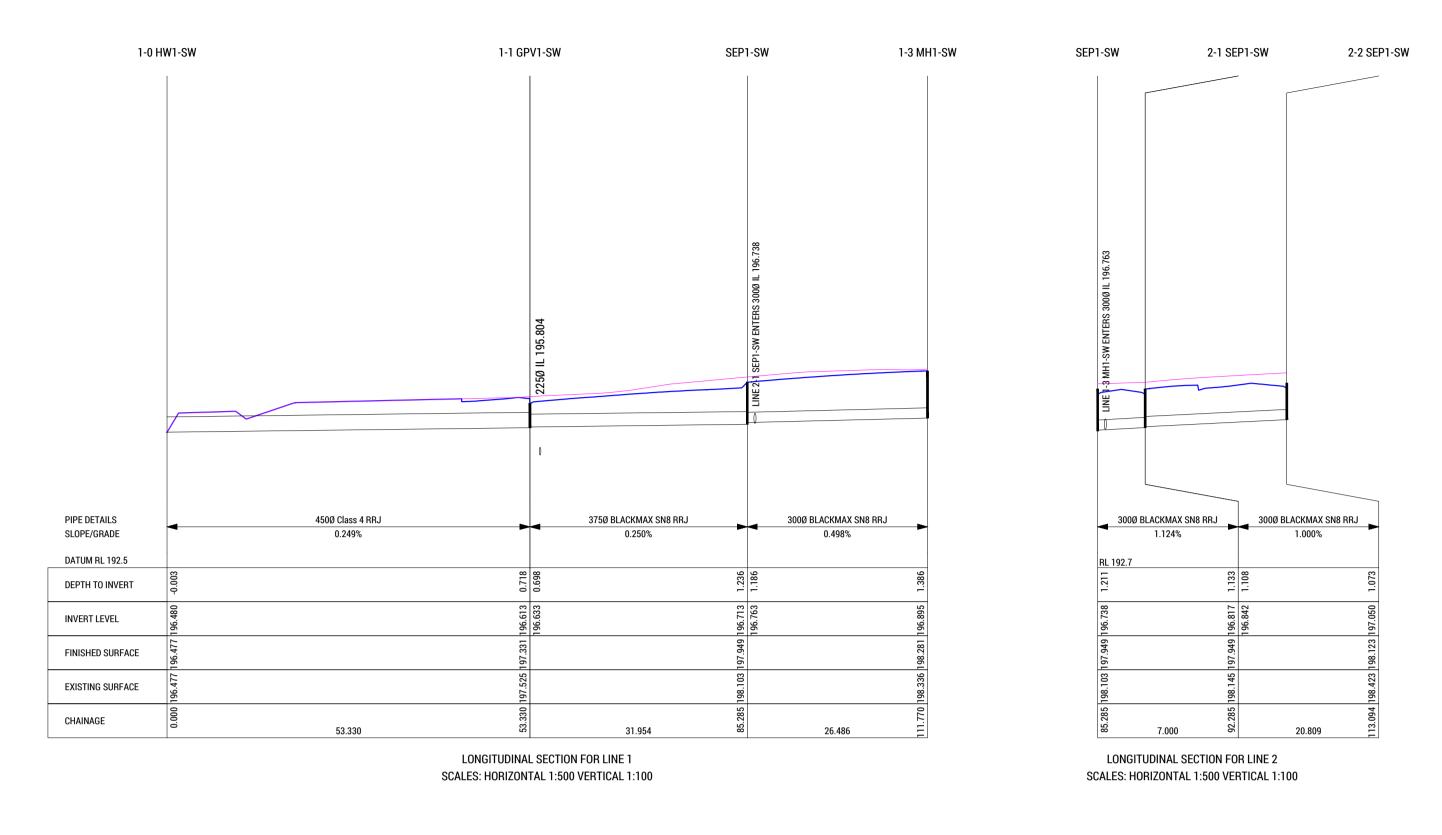


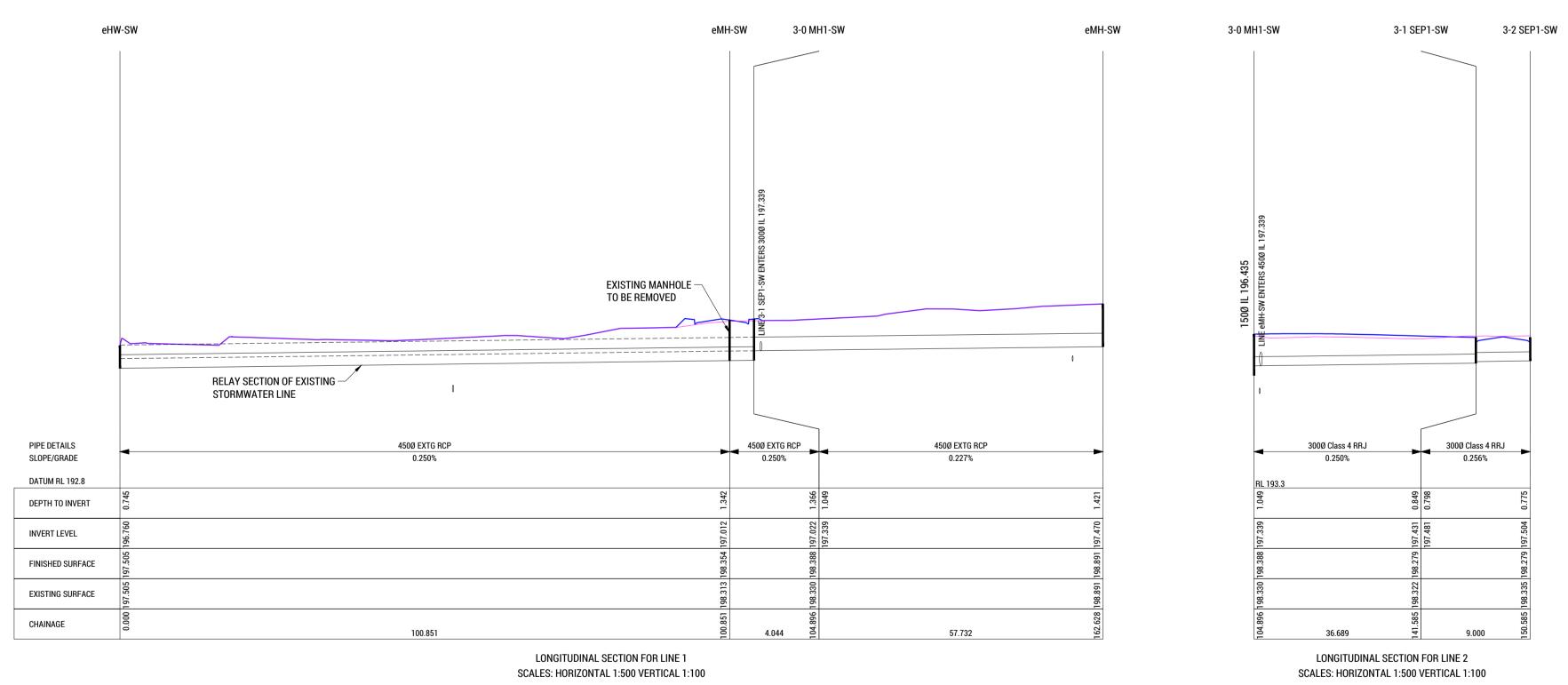
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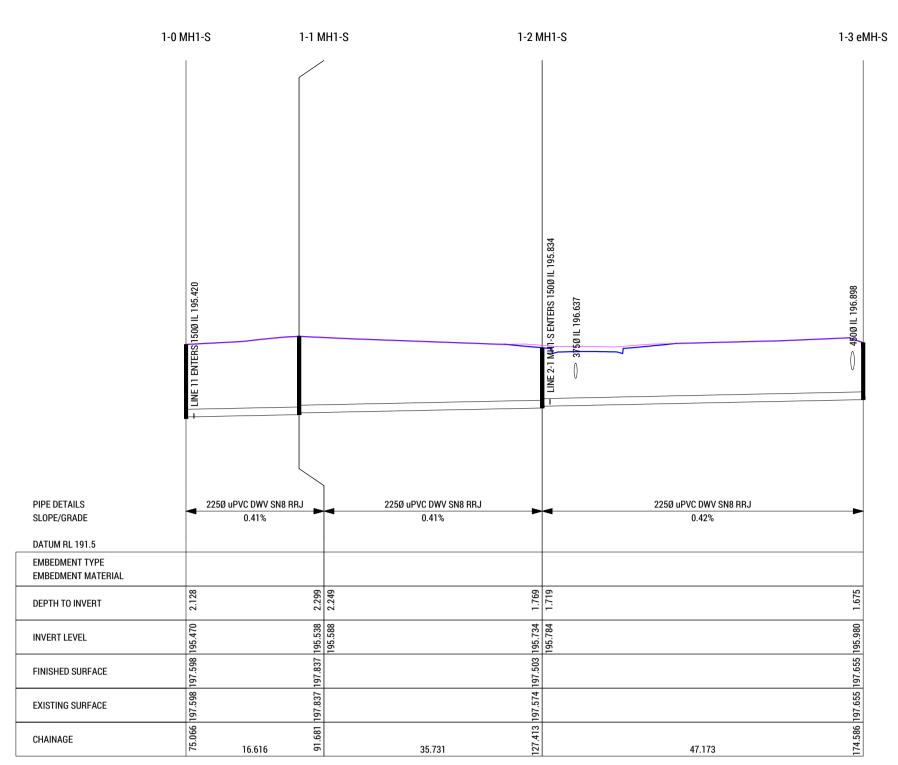


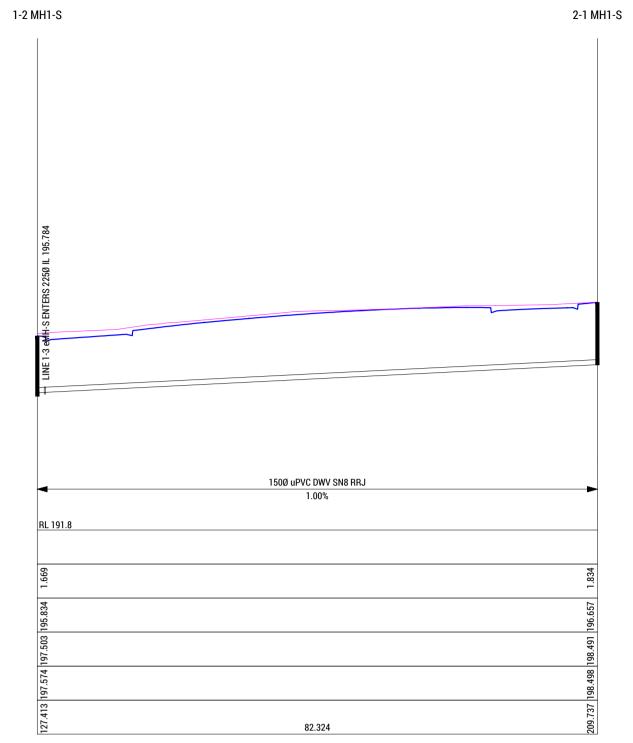






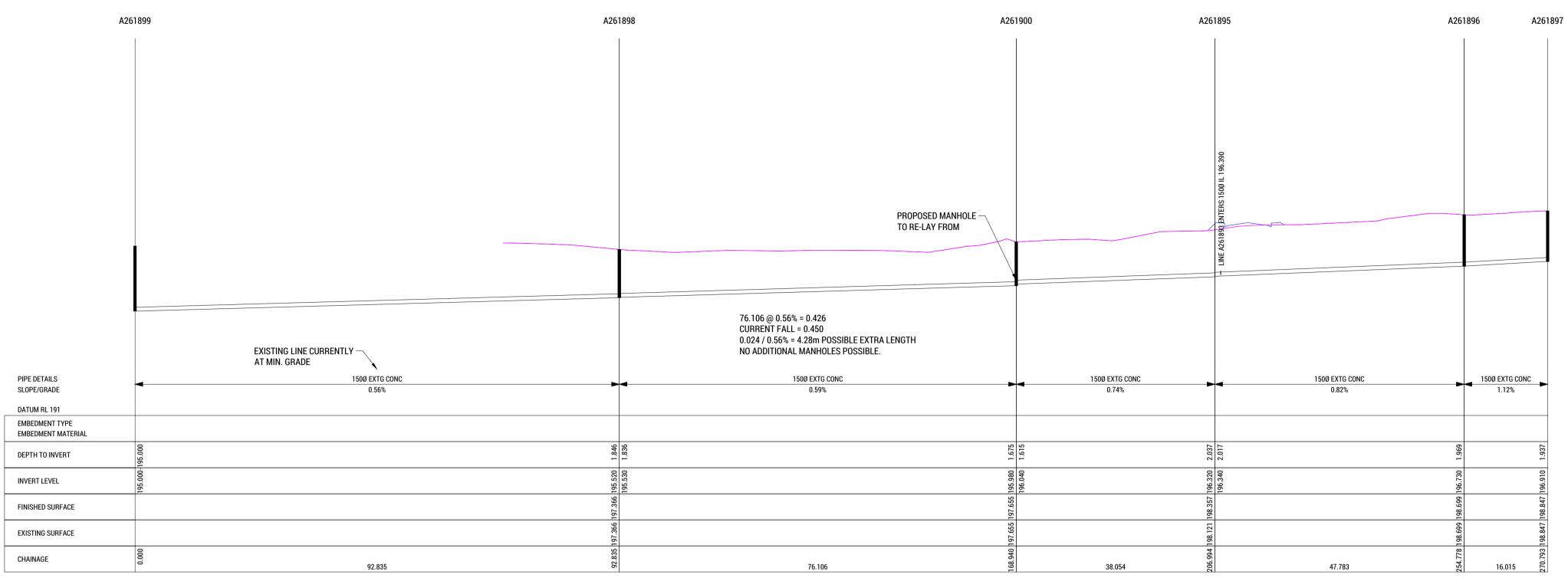
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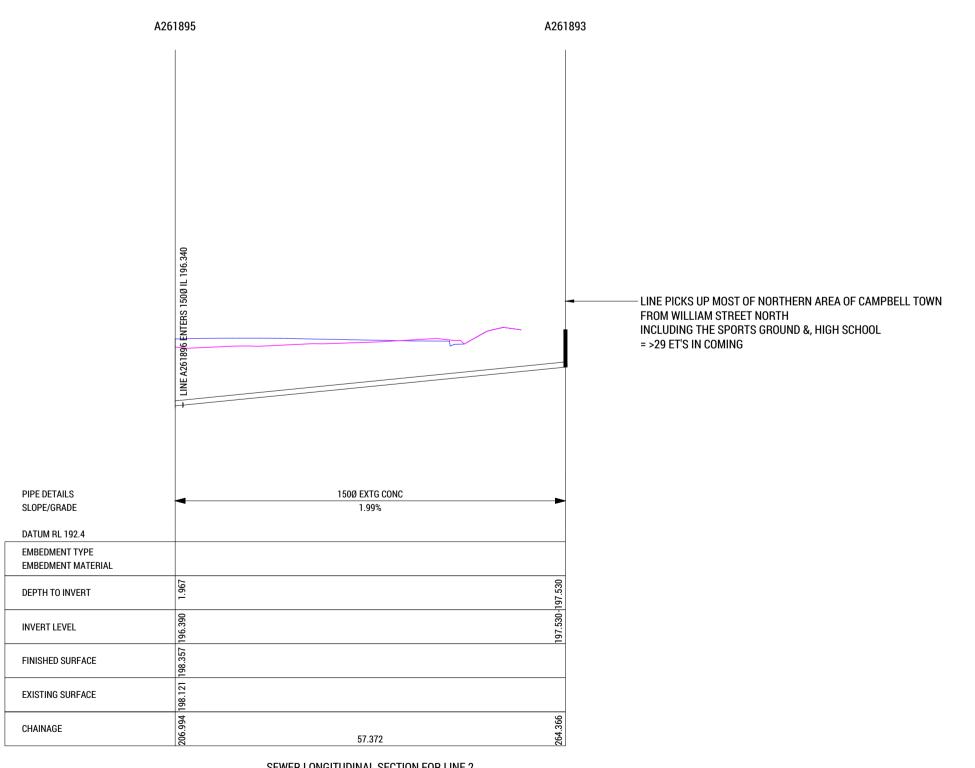


SEWER LONGITUDINAL SECTION FOR LINE 1
SCALES: HORIZONTAL 1:500 VERTICAL 1:100
SCALES: HORIZONTAL 1:500 VERTICAL 1:100

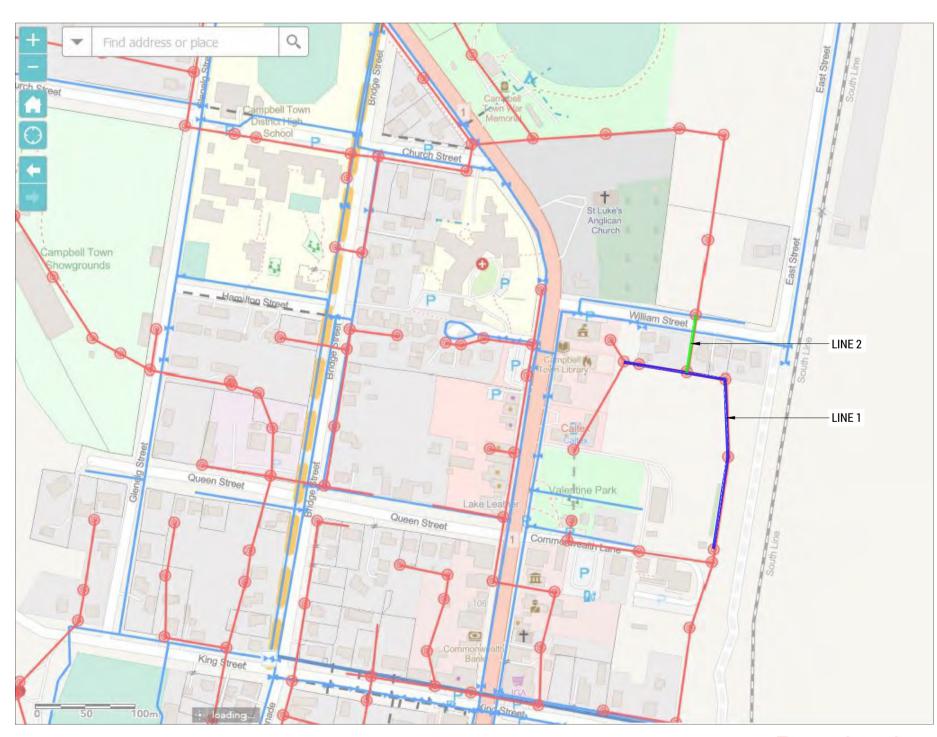
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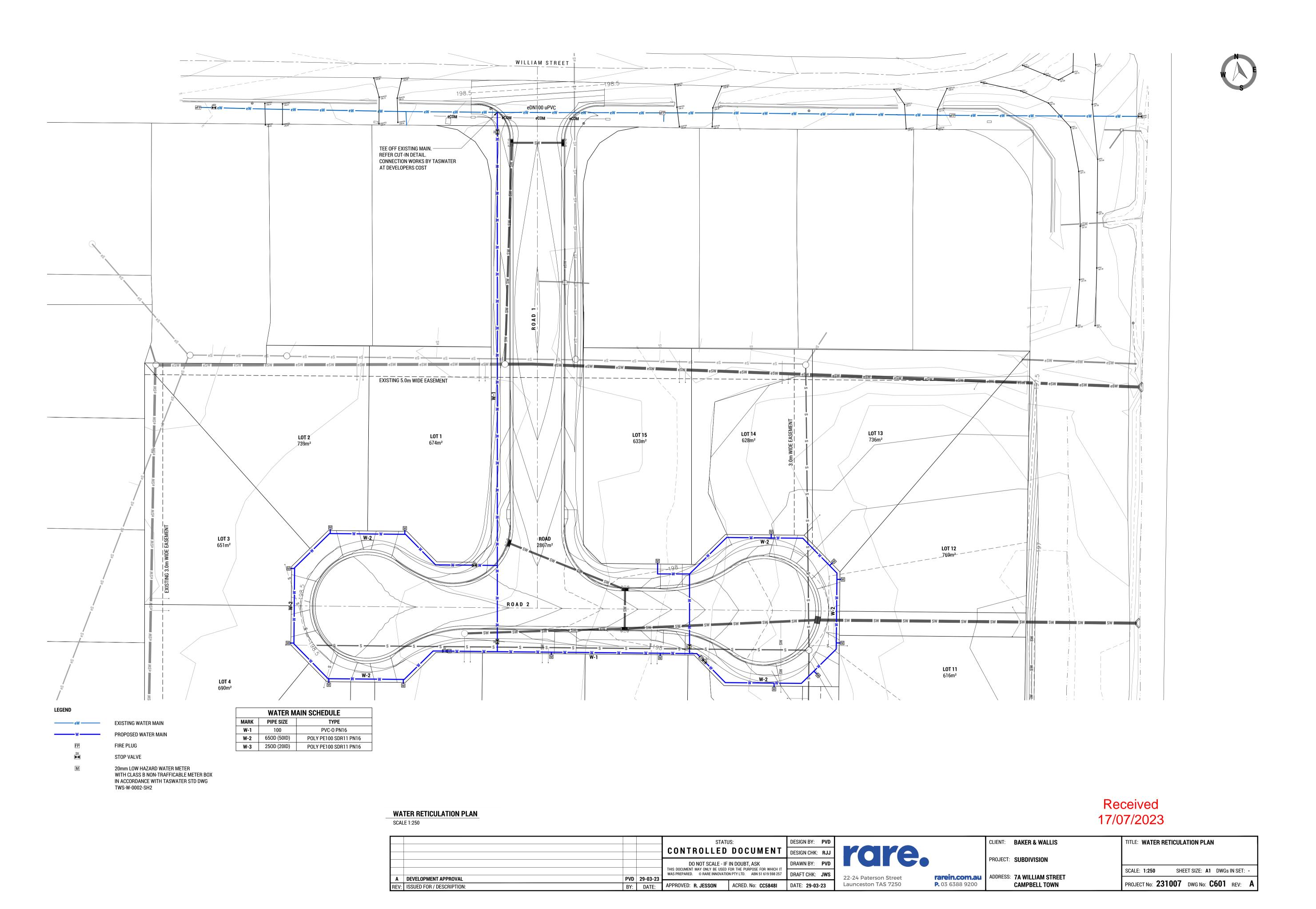
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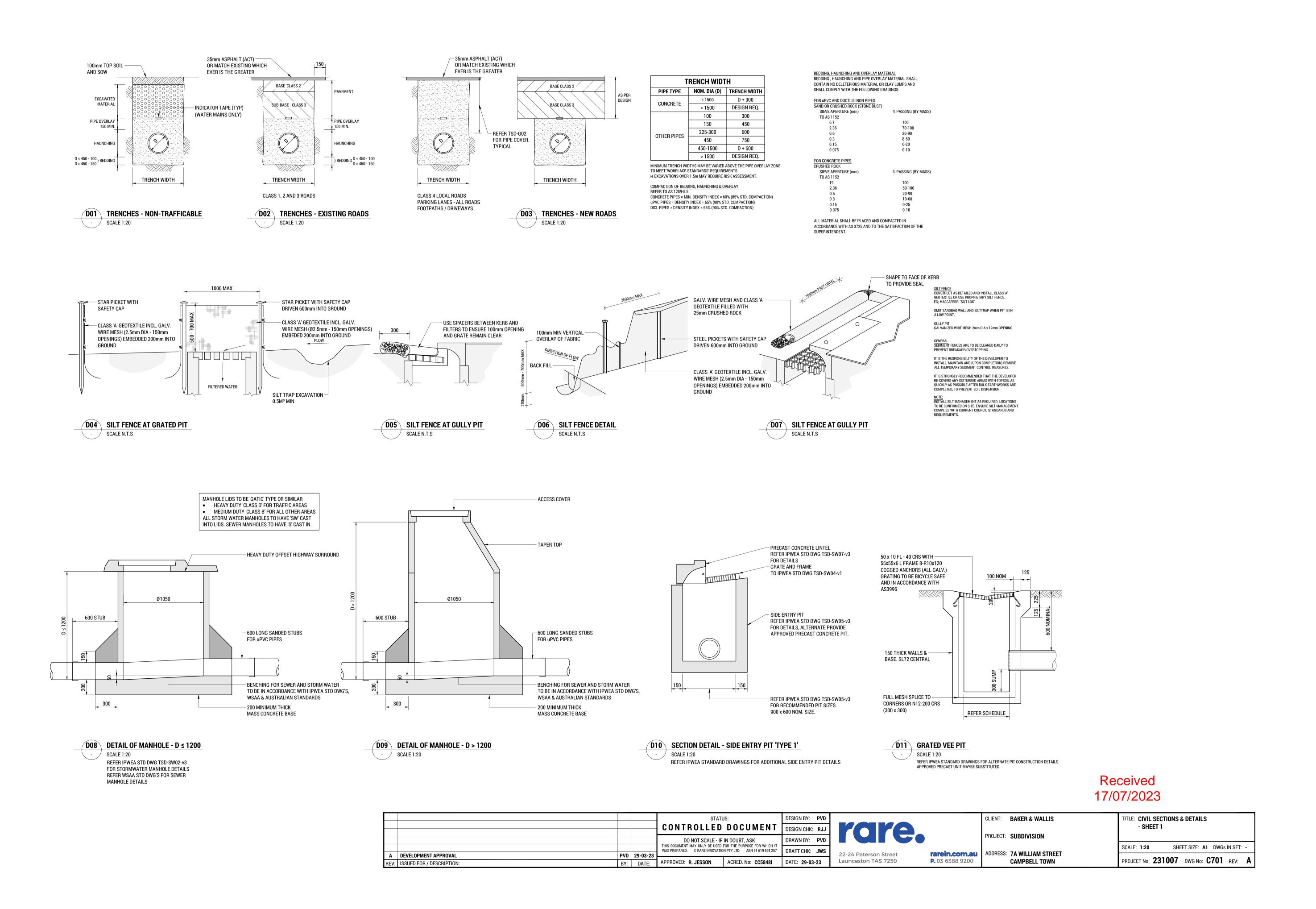
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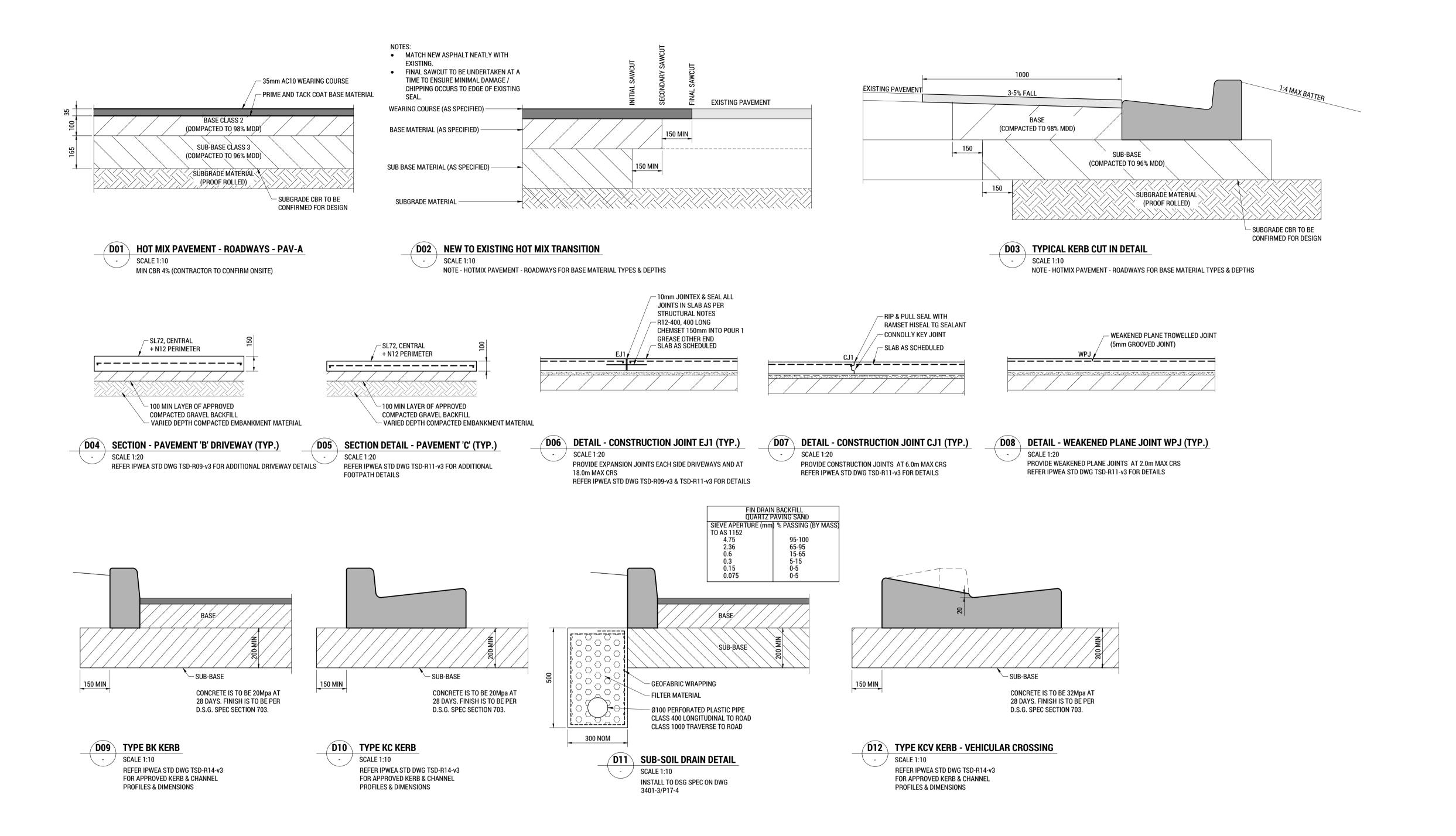


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Attachment 11.2.5 Annexure 3 - Civil Works and Services Plan, rare. 17 July 2023





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7A WILLIAM STREET, CAMPBELL TOWN 15 LOT SUBDIVISION TRAFFIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT

APRIL 2023

Traffic Impact Assessment





7A William Street, Campbell Town 15 Lot Subdivision

TRAFFIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- Final
- April 2023

Traffic & Civil Services ABN 72617648601 1 Cooper Crescent RIVERSIDE

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1. Introduction

1.1 Background

A 15 Lot General Residential subdivision is proposed at 7A William Street, Campbell Town. This TIA has been prepared to assess the impact of the proposal with recommendations where necessary.

This Traffic Impact Assessment (TIA) must be submitted with the development application and provide the following details:

- The significance of the impact of these movements on the existing road network.
- Any changes required to accommodate the additional traffic.

The TIA has been prepared based on Department of State Growth guidelines.

1.2 Objectives

A Traffic Impact Assessment is a means for assisting in the planning and design of sustainable development that considers:

- Safety and capacity
- Equity and social justice
- Economic efficiency
- The environment and future development.

This TIA considers the impact of the proposal on projected traffic volumes expected by 2033.

1.3 Scope of Traffic Impact Assessment (TIA)

This TIA considers in detail the impact of the proposal on the local road network which includes William Street and High Street, Campbell Town.

1.4 References

- RTA Guide to Traffic Generating Developments 2002
- Tasmanian Planning Scheme Northern Midlands
- Austroads Guidelines
 - o Road Design: Part 4A: Unsignalised & Signalised Intersections 2021
 - o Traffic Management: Part 6:Intersections, Interchanges & Crossings 2020

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1.5 Statement of Qualifications and Experience

This TIA has been prepared by Richard Burk, an experienced and qualified traffic engineer in accordance with the requirements of the Department of State Growth's guidelines and Council's requirements. Richard's experience and qualifications include:

- 36 years professional experience in road and traffic engineering industry
 - o Manager Traffic Engineering, Department of State Growth until May 2017.
 - Previous National committee memberships of Austroads Traffic Management and State Road Authorities Pavement Marking Working Groups
- Master of Traffic, Monash University, 2004
- Post Graduate Diploma in Management, Deakin University, 1995
- Bachelor of Civil Engineering, University of Tasmania, 1987

Richard Burk

BE (Civil) M Traffic Dip Man. MIE Aust CPEng

Director Traffic and Civil Services Pty Ltd



1.6 Glossary of Terms

AADT Annual Average Daily Traffic - The total number of vehicles travelling in both

directions passing a point in a year divided by the number of days in a year.

Acceleration Lane An auxiliary lane used to allow vehicles to increase speed without interfering

with the main traffic stream. It is often used on the departure side of

intersections.

Access The driveway by which vehicles and/or pedestrians enter and/or leave the

property adjacent to a road.

ADT Average Daily Traffic – The average 24-hour volume being the total number of

vehicles travelling in both directions passing a point in a stated period divided

by the stared number of days in that period.

Austroads The Association of Australian and New Zealand road transport and traffic

authorities and includes the Australian Local Government Association.

Delay The additional travel time experiences by a vehicle or pedestrian with

reference to a vase travel time (e.g. the free flow travel time).

DSG Department of State Growth – The Tasmanian Government Department

which manages the State Road Network.

GFA Gross Floor Area

Intersection Kerb The place at which two or more roads meet or cross. A raised border of rigid

material formed at the edge of a carriageway, pavement or bridge.

km/h Kilometres per hour

Level of Service An index of the operational performance of traffic on a given traffic lane,

carriageway or road when accommodating various traffic volumes under different combinations of operating conditions. It is usually defined in terms

of the convenience of travel and safety performance.

m Metres

Median A strip of road, not normally intended for use by traffic, which separates

carriageways for traffic in opposite directions. Usually formed by painted

lines, kerbed and paved areas grassed areas, etc.

Movement A stream of vehicles that enters from the same approach and departs from

the same exit (i.e. with the same origin and destination).

Phase The part of a signal cycle during which one or more movements receive right-

of -way subject to resolution of any vehicle or pedestrian conflicts by priority rules. A phase is identified by at least one movement gaining right-of-way at the start of it and at least one movement losing right-of-way at the end of it.



Sight Distance The distance, measured along the road over which visibility occurs between a

driver and an object or between two drivers at specific heights above the

carriageway in their lane of travel.

Signal Phasing Sequential arrangement of separately controlled groups of vehicle and

pedestrian movements within a signal cycle to allow all vehicle and pedestrian

movements to proceed.

SISD Safe Intersection Sight Distance – The sight distance provides sufficient

distance for a driver of a vehicle on the major road to observe a vehicle on a minor road approach moving into a collision situation and to decelerate to a

stop before reaching the collision point.

Speed Distance travelled per unit time.

85th Percentile The speed at which 85% of car drivers will travel slower and 15% will travel

faster.

A control method that allows a variable sequence and variable duration of signal displays depending on vehicle and pedestrian traffic demands.

Traffic-actuated Control A control method that allows a variable sequence and variable duration of

signal displays depending on vehicle and pedestrian tragic demands.

Traffic Growth Factor A factor used to estimate the percentage annual increase in traffic volume.

Trip A one-way vehicular movement from one point to another excluding the

return journey. Therefore, a vehicle entering and leaving a land use is counted

as two trips. (RTA Guide to Traffic generating Developments).

Turning Movement The number of vehicles observed to make a particular turning movement (left

or right turn, or through movement) at an intersection over a specified period.

Turning Movement

Count

A traffic count at an intersection during which all turning movements are

recorded.

Vehicle Actuated Traffic

Signals

Traffic signals in which the phasing varies in accordance with the detected

presence of vehicles on the signal approaches.

vpd vehicles per day – The number of vehicles travelling in both directions passing

a point during a day from midnight to midnight.

vph vehicles per hour – The number of vehicles travelling in both directions

passing a point during an hour.

1.7 Site Specific Glossary of Terms

NMC Northern Midlands Council

SSA Safe System Assessment



2. Site Description

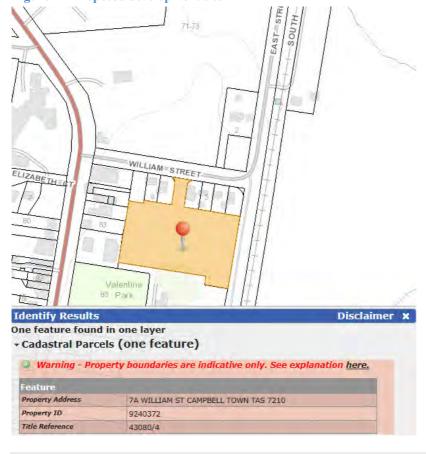
Figure 1 to 3 show the proposed subdivision site at Campbell Town. The land is generally flat and cleared paddock with minimal vegetation. A major rail line is located some 28m from the Eastern boundary of lots 10-13 of the proposed subdivision.

Figure 1 – Proposed development site



Source: LISTmap

Figure 2 – Proposed development site





Source: LISTmap

Figure 3 – Proposed development site





3. Proposal, Planning Scheme and Road Owner objectives.

3.1 Description of Proposed Development

The proposal urban residential subdivision involves 15 lots as shown in Figure 4. Lot sizes vary between 565 and 1300 m2 in area.

An overall subdivision plan is attached in Appendix A.

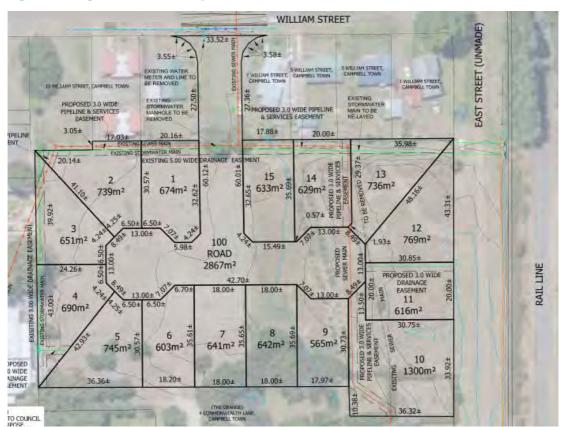


Figure 4 – Proposed subdivision layout



3.2 Council Planning Scheme

The proposed development involves land zoned General Residential in accordance with the Tasmanian Planning Scheme – Northern Midlands shown in Figure 5.

Tasmanian Planning Scheme - Zones More Information Transparency: Zoom to layer's extent Filter or Search Layer Show: All General Residential Inner Residential Low Density Residential Rural Living Village Urban Mixed Use Local Business General Business Central Business Commercial Light Industrial General Industrial Rural Agriculture Landscape Conservation Environmental Management Major Tourism Port and Marine Utilities Community Purpose Recreation Open Space Future Urban Particular Purpose

Figure 5 – Development site is zoned General Residential

Source: LISTmap

3.3 Council Road Network Objectives

To ensure safe and efficient operation of Council Roads.



4. Existing Conditions

4.1 Transport Network

The adjacent transport network consists of the Tasrail South Line, High Street (Midlands Highway) which is a State Road, and William Street and East Street which are Council Roads.

4.1.1 South Rail Line

The South Rail Line has an approximately North – South alignment and passes to the East of the development site by 20m with a some 18m wide rail reservation with the rail line centrally positioned within the reservation, see Figure 6.

Figure 6 - South Rail Line adjacent the development site.



4.2 High Street

High Street (Midlands Highway) is a Category 1- Trunk Road in the State Road Hierarchy, see Appendix F, with an estimated AADT of 7,870 vpd (2021) 360m North of William Street and is part of the Tasmanian 26m B Double network, see Appendix E.

The High / William Street junction is within a 50km/h speed limit, see Figure 7.

Road delineation is provided with street lighting and line marking. The seal width is 20m in the vicinity of the William Street junction. There is kerb & channel and footpath along both sides of the road.



Figure 7 – High Street Speed Limit.



Northern approach to High Street and 50km/h Zone followed by William Street junction.

4.3 William Street

William Street is 210m in length with a 4.7m seal width in a General Residential setting with estimated AADT of 70vpd (2023). Delineation is provided with street lighting.

The General Urban Speed Limit of 50km/h applies.

4.4 High Street / William Street junction

Figures 8-14 show the nature of the High Street / William Street junction.

Figure 8- Aerial view of High / William Street junction



Source: LISTmap

This junction effectively operates as an Austroads BAR junction as through traffic passes to the left of vehicles propped to turn right to William Street.



Figure 9 – William Street approach to High Street



Figure 10 – Elevation view of High Street / William Street junction

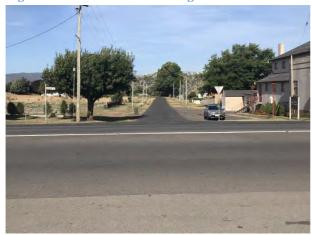


Figure 11 – Looking right along High Street from William Street



Sight Distance right is >120m.



Figure 12 – Looking left along High Street from William Street



Sight Distance left is >120m.

Figure 13 – High Street Northern approach to William Street



Figure 14 – High Street Southern approach to William Street





4.5 William Street / Proposed Road junction

Figures 15 - 20 show the nature of the Gardners Road / Allen Street junction.

Figure 15 – Aerial view of William Street / Proposed Road junction



Source: LISTmap

Figure 16 – Elevation view of William Street / Proposed Road junction



Figure 17 - Looking right along William Street from Proposed Road



Sight Distance right is 95m.



Figure 18 – Looking left along William Street from Proposed Road



Sight Distance left is 125m.

Figure 19 – William Street Eastern approach to Proposed Road



Figure 20 – William Street Western approach to Proposed Road





4.6 East Street

East Street is 1000m in length with a 3.5m seal width and technically within a General Residential setting with estimated AADT of 70vpd (2023).

The General Urban Speed Limit of 50km/h applies, and delineation is provided with a street light and some guide posts.

4.7 Sight Distance Summary

Sight distance requirements are summarised in Figure 21.

Figure 21 – Summary of sight distance requirements

			Austroads	Current	Provision	AS / NZS 2890.1
Junction	Speed	Speed	Road	frontage	sight dista	ance
Major Rd - Minor Rd	Limit	Environment	Available		CCD /m)	
	(km/h)	(km/h)	SISD (m)	Left(m)	Right(m)	SSD (m)
High - William	50	50	97	> 120	> 120	45
William - Proposed	50	40	73	125	95	35

Austroads Compliant

4.8 Traffic Activity

4.8.1 High Street

Estimated ADDT is 7,870 vpd (2021) 360m North of William Street junction from DSG data, see Appendix B.

4.8.2 William Street

Estimated ADDT is 70 vpd (2023) from TCS observations, see Appendix C.



4.9 Crash History

The Department of State Growth is supplied with reported crashes by Tasmania Police. The Department maintains a crash database from the crash reports which is used to monitor road safety, identify problem areas and develop improvement schemes.

The 5-year crash history records one reported crash, see Figure 22 and 23. There is no evidence of a crash propensity on William Street.

Figure 22 – 5 Year reported Crash History on William Street

Crash Id	Description	Date	Time	Severity	Light	Location	Units
50827827	147 - Emerging from driveway or lane	23-Sep-2020	14:00	PDO	Day	William Street	LV & HV

PDO Property Damage Only

LV Light Vehicle

HV Heavy Vehicle

Figure 23 – 5 Year reported Crash locations on William Street



4.10 Services

No above ground services appear to be disaffected by the proposal.

4.11 Road Safety Review

A road safety review was conducted for William Street and no road safety issues were identified.



4.12 Austroads Safe System Assessment

William Street approaches to the proposed road junction have been assessed in accordance with the Austroads Safe System Assessment framework. This framework involves consideration of exposure, likelihood and severity to yield a risk framework score. High risk crash types and vulnerable road user crash types are assessed for each site and aggregated to provide an overall crash risk. Crash risk is considered in terms of three components:

- Exposure (is low where low numbers of through and turning traffic) i.e.1 out of 4
- Likelihood (is low where the infrastructure standard is high) i.e. 1 out of 4
- Severity (is low where the speed environment is low) i.e. 1 out of 4

The Austroads Safe System Assessment process enables the relative crash risk of an intersection or road link to be assessed. Vulnerable road users are considered along with the most common crash types.

The crash risk score indicates how well the infrastructure satisfies the *safe system objective* which is for a forgiving road system where crashes do not result in death or serious injury.

From safe system assessment, William Street approaches to the proposed Road are determined to be well aligned with the safe system objective with a very low crash risk score of 20/448, see Figures 24 and 25.

Figure 24 – Austroads Safe System Assessment alignment between crash score and risk

<40/448 Very low risk score (40-80)/ 448 Low risk score

(80-180)/448 Moderate to high risk score

>180/448 High risk score

Total / 20

Traffic Impact Assessment



Figure 25 - Safe System Assessment of William Street, Campbell Town

speed environment for vulnerable road straight alignment, Motorcyclist street lighting and Narrow 4.7m seal, Moderate to High Low motorcyclist adequate sight users such as otorcyclists 7 speed environment ow cyclist activity. for vulnerable road Narrow 4.7m seal, straight alignment, street lighting and Moderate to High adequate sight users such as 7 4 yclists speed environment No formal footpath, nowed pedestrian for vulnerable road Moderate to High Low pedestrian Pedestrian friendly verges. users such as 7 edestians activity. straight alignment, street lighting and Narrow 4.7m seal, residential street. environment and minimal roadside Very low volume adequate sight Low speed 7 7 Other nazards. 7,870 vpd(2021) and 50km/h approaches Effectively satisfies BAL junction layout Aistroads BAR and intersection with no crash history environment Low speed High Street crashes, low traffic straight alignment, street lighting and Narrow 4.7m seal, inimal roadside environment and adequate sight Head-on No reported ന m Low speed hazards. crashes, low traffic straight alignment, street lighting and Narrow 4.7m seal, environment and ninimal roadside adequate sight No reported ന m Low speed distance. /64 Limit and Speed 50km/h Speed (AADT 70vpd.) **Environment.** 4 Justification William St **Total Score** Score Score Score

Safe System Assessment

Exposure

Existing situation William Street

Product

Severity

Likelihood



5. Traffic Generation and Assignment

This section of the report is to determine how traffic generated by the proposal is distributed within the adjacent road network now and ten years future.

5.1 Traffic Growth

Background traffic compound annual growth of 1% has been assumed due to background infill development.

5.2 Trip Generation

Traffic generation rates are sourced from RTA Guide to Traffic Generating Developments 2002.

For dwelling houses traffic generation rates are 9 daily trips per house with 0.85 peak hour vehicle trips.

For 15 lots this amounts to peak activity estimated at 13 vph and 135 vpd.

5.3 Trip Assignment

Trip assignments have been estimated as follows:

- William Street / Proposed Road junction 2033 Figure 26
- High Street / William Street junction 2033 Figure 27



Figure 26 - Projection for William Street / Proposed Road junction for 2033

AM Peak - 2033 with development

To East Street Figures in red 3 vph 7 vph are due to the Proposed Road Peak Hour Movement Summary(vph) **TEF** AM Turns 10 To High Street Peak Hour Movement Summary(vph) TEF PM Turns PM Peak - 2033 with development Left In 10 0 10 8 Right In

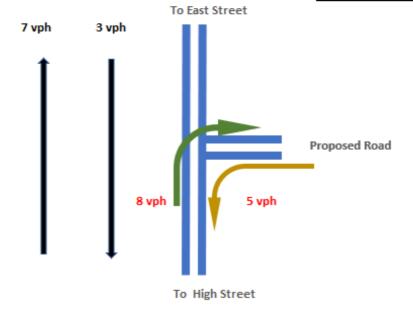
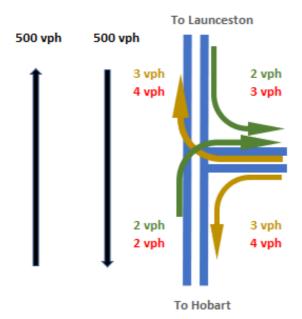




Figure 27 – Projection for High Street / William Street junction for 2033

AM Peak - 2033 with development



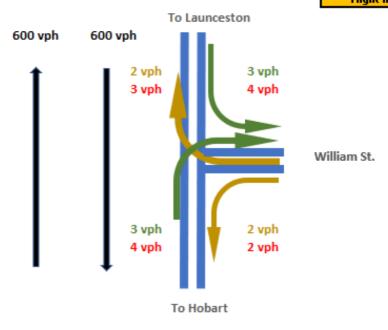
Figures in red are due to the proposal.

William St

Peak Hour Movement Summary(vph)					
AM Turns TEF					
Left In	5	500			
Right In	4	1005			

Peak Hour Movement Summary(vph)						
PM	Turns	TEF				
Left In	7	40				
Right In	7	1207				

PM Peak - 2033 with development





Impact on Road Network

6.1 Impact on William Street

Traffic generations estimation indicates that the proposal will add up to 135vpd to the projected 100vpd (2033) on William Street. While this is more than double 2033 traffic, the aggregate volume of 235vpd is low and there are no traffic capacity issues at this level with the road operation at LOS A, see Appendix D for LOS descriptions.

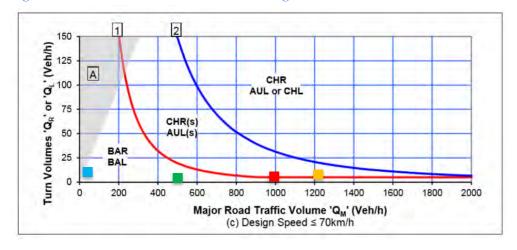
6.2 Austroads Junction warrant

The William Street junctions with Hight Street and the proposed road have been reviewed in terms of Austroads junction layout requirements as follows.

6.2.1 High Street / William Street Junction

Figure 28 demonstrates that a Simple Right and Left turn junction layout is adequate for the High / William Street junction, and this effectively matches the current junction layout.

Figure 28 - Austroads Junction warrant for High Street / William Street Junction 2033



Peak Hour Movement Summary(vph)						
AM	Turns	TEF				
Left In	5	500				
Right In	4	1005				

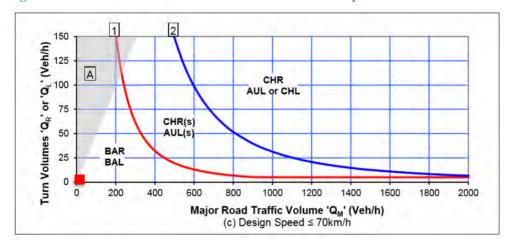
Peak Hour Movement Summary(vph)						
PM Turns TEF						
Left In	7	40				
Right In	7	1207				



6.2.2 William Street / Proposed Road Junction

Figure 29 demonstrates that a Simple Right and Left turn junction layout is adequate for the William / Proposed Road junction which matches with the current junction layout.

Figure 29 – Austroads Junction warrant William Street / Proposed Road Junction 2033



Peak Hour Movement Summary(vph)						
AM Turns TEF						
Left In	0	7				
Right In	5	10				

Peak Hour Movement Summary(vph)		
PM	Turns	TEF
Left In	0	10
Right In	00	10



6.3 Impact on High Street / William Street junction

The impact of the proposal on this junction is notable in that traffic activity will increase by 135vpd from 100 vpd to 235 vpd h by 2033 however this activity is low and has a very minor impact on traffic safety and traffic capacity.

The junction is estimated to continue to operate at LOS A with no traffic capacity issues.

The junction is estimated to continue to operate safely. There is no crash history and the turning movements associated with the development would be well catered for with the current junction layout.

6.4 Impact on William Street / Proposed Road junction

The impact of the proposal on this junction is notable in that activity will increase from by 100vpd to 235 vpd by 2033 however this activity is low and has a very minor impact on traffic safety and traffic capacity.

The junction is estimated to continue to operate at LOS A with no traffic capacity issues.

The junction is estimated to continue to operate safely. The 5-year reported crash history shows no evidence of a crash propensity and it is assessed that turning movements will be well catered for with the proposed junction layout.

6.5 Impacts on road users.

6.5.1 Public Transport

No effects.

6.5.2 Delivery Vehicles

No effects.

6.5.3 Pedestrians and Cyclists

Proposal will increase pedestrian activity on William Street between the proposed road and High Street.

6.5.4 Motorcyclists

No effects.



6.6 Other impacts

6.6.1 Environmental

No applicable environmental impacts were identified in relation to:

- Community severance, pedestrian amenity
- Hazardous loads, air pollution or ecological impacts
- Heritage and Conservation

Noise, vibration or visual impact of South Rail line operation on residential amenity requires consideration.

6.6.2 Street Lighting and Furniture

No issues.

6.6.3 Tasmanian Subdivision Guideline Considerations

No issues.

6.6.4 Transport Planning Considerations

No issues.

6.7 Urban residential street standard.

Currently William Street has a 4.7m seal with kerb & channel along the Southern side.

In accordance with LGAT standard drawing TSD-R06, the minimum urban road standard for a 15 lot Cul-De-Sac Road less than 150m in length is a type 4 Local Cul-De-Sac with a trafficable width of 6.9m and footpath one side.

The recommended urban residential road property access standard is detailed in the LGAT standard drawings TSD-R09. These standards are available online at:

https://www.lgat.tas.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0027/813735/Tasmanian-Municipal-Standards-Drawings-v3-December-20202.pdf



6.8 Liveability, Safety and Amenity Guidelines

Guidelines for the safety and amenity of residential areas include:

- Bound residential precincts with traffic routes or natural barriers to minimise conflict.
- Direct vehicular and pedestrian access should be avoided from single dwelling units onto road with over 2,000 vehicles per day.
- Effective street lengths should be less than 200-250m in order to achieve typical vehicle speeds of 40km/h.
- Cater for cyclist & pedestrian demand with separate paths or cycle networks.

To maximise the liveability, safety and amenity of the local area, road and street network layout should be such that:

- A minimum of 60% of lots should abut residential streets with less than 300vpd passing traffic.
- A minimum of 80% of lots should abut residential streets with less than 600 vpd passing traffic.
- A maximum of 5% of single dwelling lots should abut residential streets with between 1,000-2,000 vpd passing traffic.
- A maximum of 1% of single dwelling lots should abut local streets or collectors with less than 3,000 vpd passing traffic, and
- No single dwelling lot should abut a route with > 3,000 vpd passing traffic.

These guidelines are from TE&M Chapter 2.2: Design of New Urban Networks.

The proposal satisfies liveability, safety and amenity targets described above.



6.9 Tasmanian Planning Scheme – Northern Midlands

Road and Railway Assets Code C3

C3.5.1 Traffic generation at a vehicle crossing, level crossing or new junction

Acceptable Solution A1.1 – For a category 1 road or a limited access road, vehicular traffic to and from the site will not require:

- (a) A new junction
- (b) A new vehicle crossing.
- (c) A new level crossing.

Not applicable as the roads are not Category 1.

Acceptable Solution A1.2 – For a road, excluding a Category 1 road or a limited access road, written consent for a new junction, vehicle crossing, or level crossing to serve the use and development has been issued by the road authority.

A1.2 is not satisfied as no written consent has been issued by the road or rail crossing authority, see response to Performance Criteria P1.

Acceptable Solution A1.3 – For the rail network, written consent for a new private level crossing to serve the use and development has been issued by the rail authority.

Not applicable as no new private level crossing is proposed.

Acceptable solution A1.4: Vehicular traffic to and from the site, using and existing vehicle crossing or private level crossing will not increase by more than:

- (a) The amounts in Table C3.1
- (b) Allowed by a licence issued under Part IVA of the Roads and Jetties Act 1935 in respect to a limited access road; and

A1.4 is not satisfied from Table C3.1 as proposal involves up to 135vpd and involves other road and more than 40 vpd for vehicles up to 5.5m in length.



Performance Criteria P1: Vehicular traffic to and from the site must minimise any adverse effects on the safety of a junction, vehicle crossing or level crossing or safety or efficiency of the road or rail network, having regard to:

- (a) any increase in traffic caused by the use.
- (b) the nature of the traffic generated by the use.
- (c) the nature of the road.
- (d) the speed limit and traffic flow of the road.
- (e) any alternative access to a road.
- (f) the need for the use.
- (g) any traffic impact assessment; and
- (h) any advice received from the rail or road authority.
- (a) The increase in traffic due to the proposal is estimated at up to 135 vpd. From review of Austroads junction warrants it has been determined that:
 - High Street / William Street junction layout is adequate.
 - William Street / Proposed Road junction layout is adequate.
- (b) The nature of the traffic generated by the use will be 98% light vehicles post residential construction phase.
- (c) The proposed road is to be constructed to a 6.9m width from face to face of kerb with kerb & Channel and footpath one side consistent with LGAT guidelines.
- (d) The General Urban Default Speed Limit of 50km/h will apply which is appropriate for the traffic activity and function of William Street.
- (e) There is no suitable alternative access.
- (f) The proposal is consistent with zoning for the area and considered cost effective and efficient infill development.
- (g) This traffic assessment identifies no reason to disallow the proposal due to traffic impacts.
- (h) No rail or road infrastructure is disaffected by the proposal.

In summary there are no traffic safety or capacity issues due to the proposal. P1 is satisfied.

Acceptable solution A1.5: Vehicular traffic must be able to enter and leave a major road in a forward direction. A1.5 is satisfied.



C3.6.1 Habitable buildings for sensitive uses within a road or railway attenuation area

Acceptable Solution A1

Unless within a building area on a sealed plan approved under this planning scheme, habitable buildings for a sensitive use within a road or railway attenuation area, must be:

- (a) within a row of existing habitable buildings for sensitive uses and no closer to the existing or future major road or rail network than the adjoining habitable building;
- (b) an extension which extends no closer to the existing or future major road or rail network than:
 - (i) the existing habitable building; or
 - (ii) an adjoining habitable building for a sensitive use; or
- (c) located or designed so that external noise levels are not more than the level in Table C3.2 measured in accordance with Part D of the Noise Measurement Procedures Manual, 2nd edition, July 2008.

Table C3.2 Acceptable noise levels within a road or railway attenuation area

Roads

The arithmetic average of the A-weighted L10 sound pressure levels for each of the one-hour periods between 6:00am and midnight on any day [L10 (18-hour)] of 63 dB(A).

Habitable buildings (sensitive uses) are proposed within the General Residential Zone and within 50m of the South Railway Line through Campbell Town (the rail attenuation area) and closer to the rail network than adjoining habitable buildings, see Figures 30 and 31.

It may be possible that the noise level exceeds > 63 dB. A noise & vibration report is being prepared by a consultant. Details to be advised in due course.

A1 may or may not be satisfied.



Figure 30 – South Rail Line East of proposed subdivision



Source: LISTmap, DPIPWE

Figure 31 – Proposed Lots 10,11,12 & 13 in relation to the South Rail Line reservation





Performance Criteria P1

Habitable buildings for sensitive uses within a road or railway attenuation area, must be sited, designed or screened to minimise adverse effects of noise, vibration, light and air emissions from the existing or future major road or rail network, having regard to:

- (a) the topography of the site;
- (b) the proposed setback;
- (c) any buffers created by natural or other features;
- (d) the location of existing or proposed buildings on the site;
- (e) the frequency of use of the rail network;
- (f) the speed limit and traffic volume of the road;
- (g) any noise, vibration, light and air emissions from the rail network or road;
- (h) the nature of the road;
- the nature of the development;
- (j) the need for the development;
- (k) any traffic impact assessment;
- (I) any mitigating measures proposed;
- (m) any recommendations from a suitably qualified person for mitigation of noise; and
- (n) any advice received from the rail or road authority.
 - a. The topography of the site is flat, and the development site is approximately level with South Rail line, see Figure 30.
 - b. The development site Eastern boundary is 20m from the South Rail line reservation and 28m from the rail line ie < 50m West of the South Line, see Figure 30.
 - c. The South Rail line is at a similar ground level to proposed lots 10, 11,12 and 13.
 - d. Lots 10-13 are within 28m of the South Rail Line, see Figure 30.
 - e. The South Rail Line is operational in the vicinity of the proposal.
 - f. Rail activity on the South line is regular.
 - g. Rail noise over 63 dB is possible.



- h. The proposed lots are not grade separated from the Western Line.
- i. The proposed development is for residential dwellings consistent with the Tasmanian Planning Scheme Land Use Zoning Northern Midlands.
- j. The development is justified on commercial grounds.
- k. This traffic impact assessment determines that subject to the recommendations contained in this report, the subdivision proposal will allow continued safe and efficient operation of William Street and is supported on traffic grounds.
- 1. Mitigations may be required to mitigate road noise concerns.
- m. A noise assessment report has been requested by Council?
- n. TasRail may request the offset dimension of proposed Lots 10- 13 to the South Line reservation boundary.

Subject to TasRail advice, P1 may be satisfied.



C3.7.1 Subdivision for sensitive uses within a road or railway attenuation area

Not applicable as no subdivision is proposed within a road or railway attenuation area.

Acceptable Solution A1

A lot, or a lot proposed in a plan of subdivision, intended for a sensitive use must have a building area for the sensitive use that is not within a road or railway attenuation area.

The proposal is for a 15 lot General Residential subdivision with lots 10-13 within 50m of the South Rail line and railway attenuation area. **A1 is not satisfied.**

Performance Criteria P1

A lot, or a lot proposed in a plan of subdivision, intended for sensitive uses within a road or railway attenuation area, must be sited, designed or screened to minimise the effects of noise, vibration, light and air emissions from the existing or future major road or rail network, having regard to:

- (a) the topography of the site;
- (b) any buffers created by natural or other features;
- (c) the location of existing or proposed buildings on the site;
- (d) the frequency of use of the rail network;
- (e) the speed limit and traffic volume of the road;
- (f) any noise, vibration, light and air emissions from the rail network or road;
- (g) the nature of the road;
- (h) the nature of the intended uses;
- (i) the layout of the subdivision;
- (j) the need for the subdivision;
- (k) any traffic impact assessment;
- (I) any mitigating measures proposed;
- (m) any recommendations from a suitably qualified person for mitigation of noise; and
- (n) any advice received from the rail or road authority.

See responses under C3.6.1.

Subject to Noise & Vibration report & TasRail advice, P1 may be satisfied.



7. Recommendations and Conclusions

This report has been prepared to assess the proposed 15 lot subdivision of 7A William Street, Campbell Town in accordance with Tasmanian Planning Scheme - Northern Midlands and Road & Railway Assets Code C3 requirements.

It has been prepared following a review of available traffic and crash data, Road Safety Review, Austroads Safe System Assessment, future growth projections and review of applicable Austroads guidelines and Council Road standards.

7.1 Traffic Safety:

From road safety review, review of 5 year reported crash history and Austroads Safe System assessment no traffic safety issues have been identified with the proposal.

7.2 South Rail Line

As the South Rail Line is less than 50m from the development site and noise and vibration assessment will be required to determine what mitigations may be necessary.

7.3 William Street

It is estimated that the proposal will contribute up to 135vpd to William Street. Though this is a significant increase on the estimated AADT of 70 vpd (2023), the total traffic volume is very low and will have a very minor impact on operation of the road.

7.4 High Street / William Street junction

The existing junction layout is adequate for the increased traffic and negligibly impacted.

7.5 Tasmanian Planning Scheme – Northern Midlands

Evidence is provided to demonstrate the proposal satisfies Road & Railway Assets Code C3 requirements, subject to Noise and Vibration assessment.

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Recommendations:

- Construct the new road to a trafficable width of 6.9m with kerb & channel and footpath one side consistent with LGAT urban road standard TSD- R06.
- Install proposed driveways consistent with LGAT urban standard TSD-R09.
- Install street lighting on the proposed road to Council standard.
- Construct footpath along the Southern side of William Street from the Proposed Road to High Street.
- Comply with determination on unit setback requirement for the Southern Rail Line Reservation.
- Comply with any mitigations identified and agreed from the noise and vibration report for the South Rail Line.

This traffic impact assessment finds that the proposed subdivision of 7A William Street provides adequately for continued safe and efficient operation of the impacted road network. The increased traffic resulting will have a very minor impact on the operation of the High Street / William Street junction.

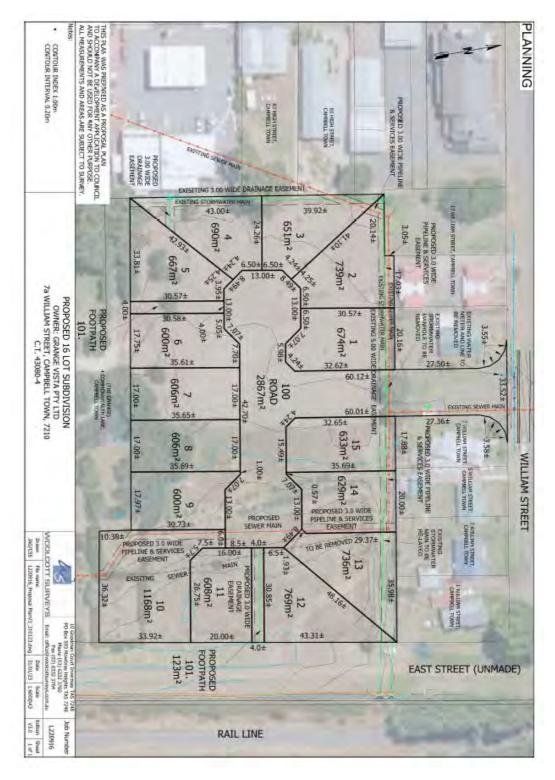
Overall, it has been concluded that subject to the recommendations contained in this report, the proposed subdivision will allow continued safe and efficient operation of William Street and is supported on traffic grounds.



Appendices



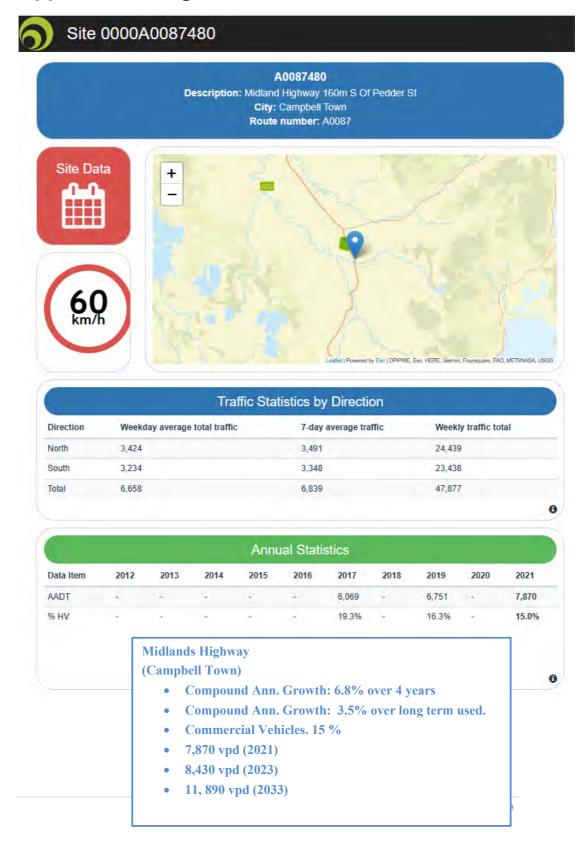
Appendix A - Subdivision Plan



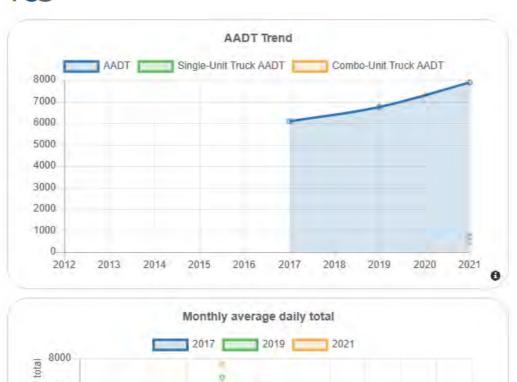
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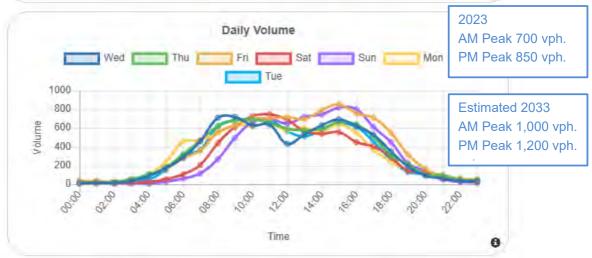
Appendix B - High Street Traffic Data











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Appendix C - William Street Traffic Data

Estimated AADT 70vpd (2023)

Estimated AADT 100vpd (2033) due to background Compound annual growth at 3.5%.



Appendix D - Level of Service Descriptions

Level of service A A condition of free-flow in which individual drivers are virtually

unaffected by the presence of others in the traffic stream.

Freedom to select desired speeds and to manoeuvre within the traffic stream is extremely high, and the general level of

comfort and convenience provided is excellent.

Level of service B In the zone of stable flow where drivers still have reasonable

freedom to select their desired speed and to manoeuvre within

the traffic stream. The general level of comfort and convenience is a little less than with level of service A.

Level of service C Also in the zone of stable flow, but most drivers are restricted

to some extent in their freedom to select their desired speed and to manoeuvre within the traffic stream. The general level of comfort and convenience declines noticeably at this level.

Level of service D Close to the limit of stable flow and approaching unstable flow.

All drivers are severely restricted in their freedom to select their desired speed and to manoeuvre within the traffic stream. The general level of comfort and convenience is poor, and small increases in traffic flow will generally cause operational

problems.

Level of service E Traffic volumes are at or close to capacity, and there is virtually

no freedom to select desired speeds or to manoeuvre within the traffic stream. Flow is unstable and minor disturbances

within the traffic stream will cause breakdown.

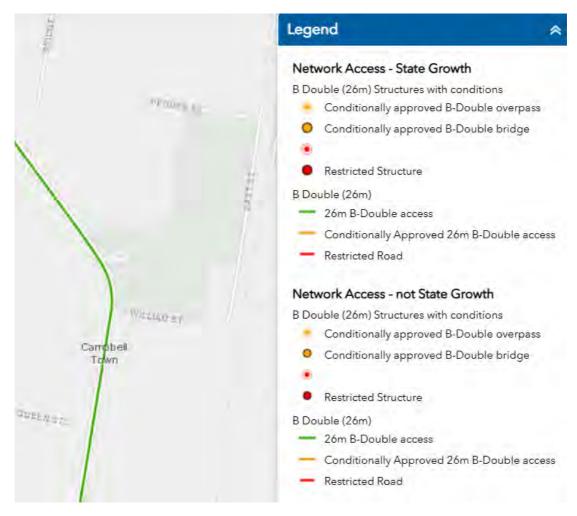
Level of service F In the zone of forced flow, where the amount of traffic

approaching the point under consideration exceeds that which can pass it. Flow breakdown occurs, and queuing and delays

result.

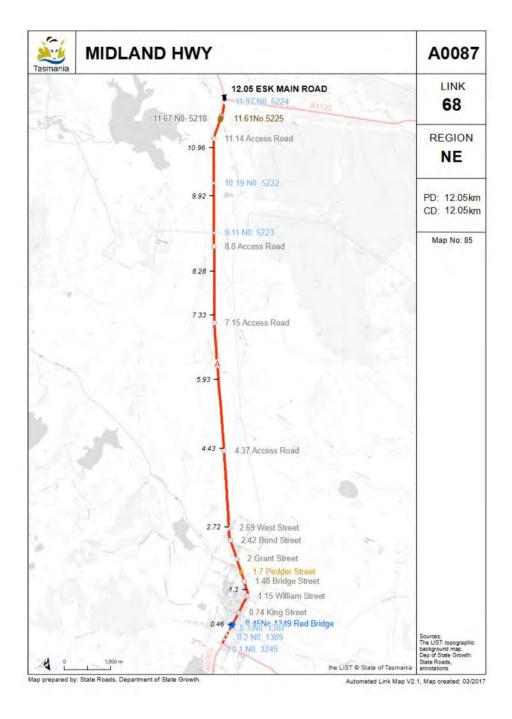


Appendix E - Tas. 26m B Double Network

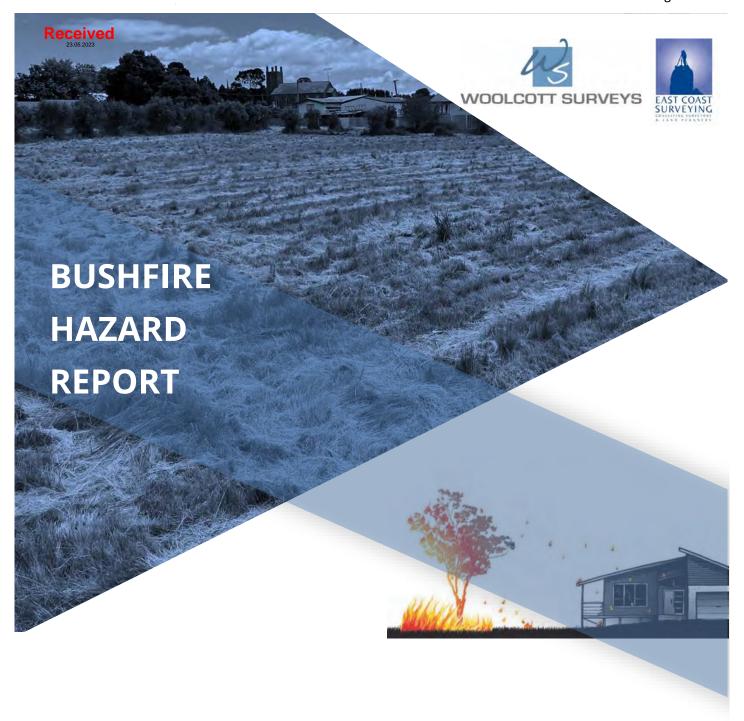




Appendix F - Midlands Highway - Link 68



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15 Lot Subdivision 7a William Street, Campbell Town

April 2023



Job number: L220916

WS118

Prepared by: James Stewart (james@woolcottsurveys.com.au)

Town Planner & Bushfire Hazard Practitioner 157

Rev. no	Description	Date
1	FINAL	05/04/2023
2	UPDATE	02/05/2023

Disclaimer

This report deals with the potential bushfire risk only, all other statutory assessments sit outside of this report. This report is not to be used for future or further development on the site, other then what has been specifically provided for in the certified plans attached. Woolcott Surveys Pty Ltd accepts no responsibility to any purchaser, prospective purchaser or mortgagee of the property who in any way rely on this report. This report sets out the owner's requirements and responsibilities and does not guarantee that buildings will survive in the event of a bushfire event. If characteristics of the property change or are altered from those which have been identified, the BAL classification may be different to that which has been identified as part of this report. In this event the report is considered to be void.

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Executive Summary

Development of a 15 lot residential subdivision is proposed for 7a William Street, Campbell Town. The development will be completed over one stage. Access to lots will be via William Street, which adjoins the property to the north.

The site is entirely within the boundary of a bushfire prone area shown on an overlay of a planning scheme map for the *Tasmanian Planning Scheme – Northern Midlands*. A bushfire event at this site or within the immediate area is likely to impact on future buildings at this location and subject development to considerable radiant heat and ember attack.

A bushfire hazard management plan has been prepared and is provided as an appendix to this report. The plan sets out the owner's responsibilities to maintain a managed area for each lot, taking into consideration the relevant requirements under Australian Standard AS3959-2018 Construction of buildings in bushfire-prone areas.

Conclusions and recommendations

- a) Hazard management areas meeting the requirements of BAL 19 can be achieved for lots 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14. Lots 1-3, and Lot 15 meet the requirements of BAL LOW, being over 50m from any bushfire prone vegetation.
- b) Future dwellings on lots 1-15 must maintain Hazard Management Areas and follow recommendations as outlined in the Bushfire Hazard Management Plan and section 5.2 of this report. Maintenance of these hazard management areas is to be in perpetuity.
- c) The proposed road must be in compliance with Table C13.1, Element A, outlined in section 5.3 of this report, with the exception of a 12m outer radius turning head. No standing signage is to be provided at both ends of the cul-de-sac.
- d) New hydrants are required in accordance with the TasWater supplement to Water Supply code of Australia WAS 03-2011-3.1 MRWA Edition 2:0. Hydrants to have a separation of not more than 60m.
- e) All lots are to be treated as a hazard management area in accordance with section 5.2 of this report. Maintenance of all hazard management areas must be in perpetuity.
- f) Prior to the sealing of the final plan, solid metal fencing to a height of 2.4m is required along the eastern boundary of lots 10, 11 and 12, and solid fencing to a height of 2.1m is required along the southern boundary of lot 7, 8, 9, and 10, as shown on the Bushfire Hazard Management Plan. Fencing should not be constructed across the eastern boundary of lot 101.

Signed:

Author: James Stewart Accreditation No: BFP-157

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1. Introduction

This Bushfire Hazard Report and Bushfire Hazard Management Plan (BHMP) has been prepared in support of a proposed 15 lot subdivision at 7a William Street, Campbell Town.

1.1 The subject site

The following is a summary of the application information:

Property address	7a William Street, Campbell Town.
Certificate of title	CT43080/4
Property ID (PID)	9240372
Property Owners	Grange Vistas Pty Ltd
Existing Use and Development	Vacant Land
Existing Zoning	General Residential.
Planning Scheme	Tasmanian Planning Scheme – Northern Midlands
Identified on a Bushfire Overlay Map	Yes
Priority Habitat identified	Yes
Proposed Works	15 Residential lots, cul de sac road and two pedestrian linkages.
Water Supply	Reticulated water supply.
Vehicular Access	William Street.

1.2 Bushfire Assessment

A bushfire assessment is a process of analysing information about the potential impacts on a proposed development that is likely to occur in a bushfire hazard scenario. A 'bushfire-prone area' is an area where a bushfire event is potentially likely to occur, and that may result in significant adverse impact on buildings and/or lives.

In Tasmania, most local Councils have a planning scheme overlay map that identifies bushfire-prone areas. Subdivision within a bushfire-prone area triggers the assessment of the Bushfire-Prone Areas Code under the planning schemes and subsequently requires assessment against the provisions of the Code. The assessment generally requires a BHMP to be provided as part of the application.

The bushfire assessment will determine the Bushfire Attack Level (BAL) for the future lots, which measures the possible exposure of a building to bushfire hazard. The BAL is assessed in accordance with Australian Standard AS 3959-2018 construction of buildings in bushfire-prone areas.

The subject site falls within the municipal area of Northern Midlands. The assessment has been undertaken in accordance with C13.0 Bushfire-Prone Areas Code and to accompany a subdivision application under the *Tasmanian Planning Scheme – Northern Midlands*. Please refer to Section 6 of the report for detail.

15 Lot Subdivision - 7a William Street, Campbell Town



A BAL assessment is required to understand the fuel management requirements for the subject site and to demonstrate that future new buildings within each proposed new lots can be constructed to a BAL19 level under the *Building Act 2016*.

1.3 References

The following documents were referred in the preparation of, and should be read in connection with, this bushfire assessment report:

- Tasmanian Government, Director's Determination Requirements for Building in Bushfire Prone Areas Version 2.2.
- Tasmanian Government, Director's Determination Bushfire Hazard Areas Version 1.1
- Tasmanian Planning Scheme Northern Midlands. C13.0 Bushfire-Prone Areas Code
- Australian Standard, AS3959-2018 construction of buildings in bushfire-prone areas.
- Building Act 2016
- Tasmanian Fire Service, Bushfire Hazard Advisory Notes



2. Site Description

2.1 Site context

A 15-lot subdivision is being undertaken at 7a William Street, Campbell Town. The subdivision will be undertaken in one stage. The site consists of one regular shaped internal lot, which has a total area of 1.3ha. The land is located on the eastern side of the existing urban area of Campbell Town, within the general residential area of the township.

The site is currently vacant land. There is informal access provided via an unformed access strip onto William Street. The site adjoins the TasRail line and reserve to the east of the site.

The site adjoins residential land to the north and commercial development to the west. Land to the south appears to be residential, although does contain a permanently listed heritage building, 'The Grange'.

The site is generally flat, with the site sitting at the 200m AHD contour.



Figure 1 – Aerial view of the subject site and its surrounding area (source: The LISTMap)

The subject site will be serviced by a reticulated water supply maintained by TasWater which runs from William Street to the north.

15 Lot Subdivision - 7a William Street, Campbell Town



2.2 Planning controls

The site is within the municipal area of the Northern Midlands Council. Therefore, the planning instrument is the *Tasmanian Planning Scheme – Northern Midlands* (The Scheme).

The subject site is currently within the General Residential Zone. There are two small portions of land within the open space zone. The subject site adjoins the General Residential zone to the north, general business zone to the west, community purpose land to the south, and utilities zone to the east.

The subject site entirely falls within the Bushfire-Prone Areas Overlay



Figure 2 – Zoning Map (source: The LIST Map)

3. The Proposal

It is proposed to subdivide the subject site into 15 residential lots. The lots are intended for residential development. Lots range in size from 600m² up to 1168m². A new cul-de-sac road will be developed from William Street, providing access via two cul-de-sac heads across the subject site. Solid metal fencing will be provided on the eastern boundary of lots 10, 11 and 12, and the southern boundary of lots 7-10 to provide a greater BAL 19 compliant building areas.

Cul-de-sac roads will be compliant with LGAT standards, with a recommendation to provide no standing signage on the cul-de-sac. The development will be serviced via reticulated water with hydrants installed as per engineering design and TasWater requirements.

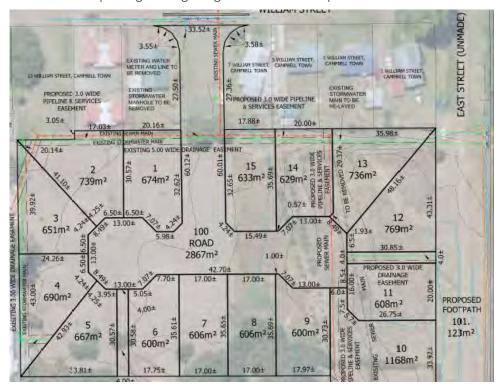


Figure 3 – Proposed subdivision layout. Refer to Annexure 2 for detail.



4. Bushfire Site Assessment

4.1 Vegetation Analysis

4.1.1 TasVeg Mapping

The TasVeg map 4.0 provides general information indicating potential bushfire prone vegetation in the area.

The mapping shows the vegetation community across the subject site as FAG (Agricultural Land). Land to the north, south and west are classified as Urban (FUM) land. The mapping appears to be generally be an accurate portrayal of mapping on site. A site visit noted that land to the south, adjoining lots 6-10 was classified as grassland and wasn't currently managed by the Grange residential property.

No other vegetation classifications other than grassland has been identified within 120m of the subject site.

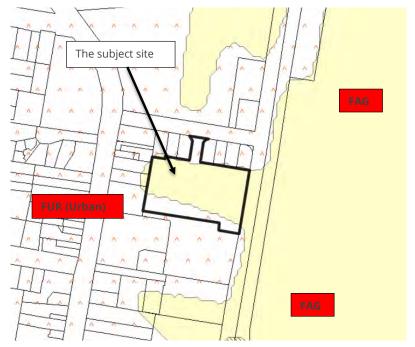


Figure 4 – TasVeg 4.0 map (source: The LISTMap)

4.1.2 Vegetation Type and Separation

A site visit was conducted on the 9th of March 2023. An analysis of the land and bushfire prone vegetation within 120m from the subject site is provided below.

Direction	Analysis
North	Land directly north of the access onto William Street, contained grassland for 100m+. The grassland was used for grazing purposes at the time of inspection. It adjoined the recreation complex to the north west.
East	Grassland for 100m+. Part of a large and active farming estate. The road reserve directly adjoining the site wasn't managed and was assessed as a bushfire threat.
South	Land to the south of lots 7-10 was classified as grassland for a distance of approximately 5m - 15m. This portion of land was privately owned and part of the heritage listed 'Grange' estate. The site visit showed that this portion of the land wasn't managed with the remainder of the site and was assessed as a potential threat. Land to the south of lots 5 and 6 provided an unused gravel track. There were some vegetation plantings within this access strip to the south. There was no unmanaged understory through this section, with the strip of trees having a width of 8m. Land beyond the strip to the south was managed as the Campbell Town park. The balance of the land to the south was considered as managed.
West	Managed for 100m+



Figure 5 – Vegetation analysis within 100m – 120m of site.

15 Lot Subdivision - 7a William Street, Campbell Town

4.2 Slope Analysis

Figure 6 below shows the slope of land under the classified vegetation **in relation to** the subject site. The identified bushfire prone vegetation occurs on land that is generally flat. There is no obvious slope within the surrounding area.



Figure 6 – Effective slope of site and surrounding bushfire prone vegetation.

4.3 Photos



Figure 7 – view across the subject site, looking south west.



Figure 8 – Unmanaged grassland on property to the south, adjoining lots 7-10.



Figure 9 – Unmanaged road reserve to the east. Classified as grassland.



Figure 10 – Managed portion of land on the property to the south, the grassland identified on this site (figure 8) is to the right of this photo.



Figure 11 – Vegetation on the southern sides of lots 5 and 6. Not classified as bushfire prone due to lack of understory and minimal width. Not within 20m of other bushfire prone vegetation and adjoins park.



Figure 12 – managed park, public land that adjoins the access strip to the south of lots 5 and 6.

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5. Bushfire Protection Measures

5.1 BAL Rating and Risk Assessment

The purpose of the BAL assessment is to identify the minimum separation between the bushfire prone vegetation and a building area within each proposed lot. The assessment aims to achieve the minimum requirements of **BAL 19**.

The definition of BAL 19 is highlighted as follows:

Bushfire attack level (BAL)	Predicted bushfire attack and exposure level
BAL-LOW	Insufficient risk to warrant specific construction requirements
BAL-12.5	Ember attack, radiant heat below 12.5kW/m ²
BAL-19	Increasing ember attack and burning debris ignited by windborne embers together with increasing heat flux between 12.5-19kW/m ²
BAL-29	Increasing ember attack and burning debris ignited by windborne embers together with increasing heat flux between 19-29kW/m ²
BAL-40	Increasing ember attack and burning debris ignited by windborne embers together with increasing heat flux between 29-40kW/m ²
BAL-FZ	Direct exposure to flames radian heat and embers from the fire front.

The distances from each lot to the classified vegetation is presented below, along with the slope and type of vegetation. To better demonstrate the required separation as hazard management areas, a 10m x 15m building area is shown on each lot. As per the analysis in Section 4.1, the only vegetation around the subject site is grassland.

Lots 1-3 and lot 15 have been assessed as BAL LOW. This is on the basis that lots are over 50m form grassland, which is the only identified bushfire prone vegetation within 100m of the subject site.

Lot 4	North	East	South East	West
Vegetation within 100m of site	0m-100m+ Managed	0m-100m+ Managed	0m-40m+ Managed 40m-60m Grassland 60m-100m+ Managed	0m-100m+ Managed
Slope (degrees, over 100m)	NA	NA	Flat	NA
BAL 19 Setbacks	NA	NA	NA	NA
BAL 12.5 Setbacks	NA	NA	NA	NA

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Lot 5	North	East	South East	West
Vegetation within 100m of site	0m-100m+ Managed	0m-100m+ Managed	0m-20m+ Managed 20m-40m Grassland 40m-100m+ Managed	0m-100m+ Managed
Slope (degrees, over 100m)	NA	NA	Flat	NA
BAL 19 Setbacks	NA	NA	NA	NA
BAL 12.5 Setbacks	NA	NA	NA	NA

Lot 6	North	East	South East	West
Vegetation within 100m of site	Managed	0m-85m Managed 85m-100m+ Grassland	0m-6m+ Managed 6m-20m Grassland 20m-100m+ Managed	0m-100m+ Managed
Slope (degrees, over 100m)	NA	Flat	Flat	NA
BAL 19 Setbacks	NA	NA	6m	NA
BAL 12.5 Setbacks	NA	NA	9m	NA

Lot 7	North	East	South	West
Vegetation within 100m of site	Managed	0m-70m Managed 70m-100m+ Grassland	0m-6m+ Managed 6m-20m Grassland 20m-100m+ Managed	0m-100m+ Managed
Slope (degrees, over 100m)	NA	Flat	Flat	NA
BAL 19 Setbacks	NA	NA	6m	NA
BAL 12.5 Setbacks	NA	NA	9m	NA

Lot 8	North	East	South	West
Vegetation within 100m of site	0m-100m+ Managed	0m-55m Managed 55m-100m+ Grassland	0m-6m+ Managed 6m-20m Grassland 20m-100m+ Managed	0m-100m+ Managed
Slope (degrees, over 100m)	NA	Flat	Flat	NA
BAL 19 Setbacks	NA	NA	6m	NA
BAL 12.5 Setbacks	NA	NA	9m	NA

Lot 9	North	East	South	West
Vegetation within 100m of site	0m-100m+ Managed	0m-40m Managed 40m-100m+ Grassland	0m-6m+ Managed 6m-20m Grassland 20m-100m+ Managed	0m-100m+ Managed
Slope (degrees, over 100m)	NA	Flat	Flat	NA
BAL 19 Setbacks	NA	NA	6m	NA
BAL 12.5 Setbacks	NA	NA	9m	NA

Lot 10	North	East	South	West
Vegetation within 100m of site	0m-100m+ Managed	0m-5.5m Managed 5.5m-100m+ Grassland	0m-6m+ Managed 6m-20m Grassland 20m-100m+ Managed	0m-100m+ Managed
Slope (degrees, over 100m)	NA	Flat	Flat	NA
BAL 19 Setbacks	NA	5.5m	6m	NA
BAL 12.5 Setbacks	NA	9m	9m	NA

Lot 11	North	East	South	West
Vegetation within 100m of site	0m-100m+ Managed	0m-7.5m Managed 7.5m-100m+ Grassland	0m-30m+ Managed 30m-44m Grassland 44m-100m+ Managed	0m-100m+ Managed
Slope (degrees, over 100m)	NA	Flat	Flat	NA
BAL 19 Setbacks	NA	7.5m	NA	NA
BAL 12.5 Setbacks	NA	10.5m	NA	NA

Lot 12	North	East	South	West
Vegetation within 100m of site	0m-60m Managed 60m-100m+ Grassland	0m-7.5m Managed 7.5m-100m+ Grassland	0m-55m+ Managed 55m-69m Grassland 69m-100m+ Managed	0m-100m+ Managed
Slope (degrees, over 100m)	NA	Flat	Flat	NA
BAL 19 Setbacks	NA	7.5m	NA	NA
BAL 12.5 Setbacks	NA	10.5m	NA	NA

Lot 13	North	East	South	West
Vegetation within 100m of site	0m-60m Managed 60m-100m+ Grassland	0m-7.5m Managed 7.5m-100m+ Grassland	0m-60m+ Managed 60m-74m Grassland 74m-100m+ Managed	0m-100m+ Managed
Slope (degrees, over 100m)	NA	Flat	Flat	NA
BAL 19 Setbacks	NA	6m	NA	NA
BAL 12.5 Setbacks	NA	9m	NA	NA



Lot 14	North	East	South	West
Vegetation within 100m of site	0m-60m Managed 60m-100m+ Grassland	0m-38m Managed 38m-100m+ Grassland	0m-55m+ Managed 55m-69m Grassland 69m-100m+ Managed	0m-100m+ Managed
Slope (degrees, over 100m)	NA	Flat	Flat	NA
BAL 19 Setbacks	NA	NA	NA	NA
BAL 12.5 Setbacks	NA	NA	NA	NA