

5.2 Hazard Management Areas

As outlined in the *Planning Directive 5.1 – Bushfire-Prone Areas Code*, a Bushfire Hazard Management Area (BHMA) will be managed in accordance with the provided plan. Existing vegetation needs to be strategically modified and then maintained within this area in accordance with the BHMP to achieve the following outcomes:

- to reduce the quantity of windborne sparks and embers reaching buildings;
- to reduce radiant heat at the building; and
- to halt or check direct flame attack.

The BHMA will be developed within and up to the property boundaries to provide access to a fire front for firefighting, which is maintained in a minimal fuel condition and in which there are no other hazards present that will significantly contribute to the spread of a bushfire.

The BHMA will be achieved by adoption of the following strategies:

Maintenance of Fuel Management Areas

It is the responsibility of the property owner to maintain and manage the landscaping in accordance with the Bushfire Hazard Management Plan and the current Guidelines for Development in Bushfire-Prone Areas of Tasmania.

This area is to be regularly managed and maintained. Landscaping in this area will be minimised:

- Grass maintained to a maximum height of 100mm, with fuel loads kept to less than 2 tonnes per hectare which will be maintained at this level.
- Trees and any undergrowth will be clear of (BCA) class 1 9 buildings on all sides.
- All undergrowth and understorey of trees (up to 2m) will be removed within the bushfire hazard management area.
- Select larger trees can be retained within the BHMA, ensuring a minimum 5m canopy separation is provided between each established tree.
- Pathways to 1 metre surrounding the buildings and landscaping material, will be non-combustible (stone, pebbles etc.).
- The total shrub cover will be a maximum of 20% of the available area.
- There will be a clear space from the buildings of at least four (4) times the mature height of any shrubs planted.
- Shrubs will not be planted in clumps, this is to avoid build-up of debris and dead vegetation materials.

Landscaping

- vegetation along the pathways to comprise non-flammable style succulent ground cover
 or plants (avoid plants that produce fine fuel which is easily ignited, plants that produce a
 lot of debris, trees and shrubs which retain dead material in branches or which shed long
 strips of bark, rough fibrous bark or drop large quantities of leaves in the spring and
 summer, vines on walls or tree canopies which overhang roofs)
- timber woodchip and flammable mulches cannot be used and brush and timber fencing should be avoided where possible

15 Lot Subdivision - 7a William Street, Campbell Town



5.3 Roads

Table C13.1 - Roads must be constructed as per the following table. In this instance, performance criteria have been addressed due to the size of the cul-de-sac outer radius.

Ele	ment	Requirement
A.	Roads	Unless the development standards in the zone require a higher standard, the following apply:
		(a) two-wheel drive, all-weather construction;
		(b) load capacity of at least 20t, including for bridges and culverts;
		(c) minimum carriageway width is 7m for a through road, or 5.5m for a dead-end or cul-de-sac road;
		(d) minimum vertical clearance of 4m;
		(e) minimum horizontal clearance of 2m from the edge of the carriageway;
		(f) cross falls of less than 3 degrees (1:20 or 5%);
		(g) maximum gradient of 15 degrees (1:3.5 or 28%) for sealed roads, and 10 degrees (1:5.5 or 18%) for unsealed roads;
		(h) curves have a minimum inner radius of 10m;
		(i) dead-end or cul-de-sac roads are not more than 200m in length unless the carriageway is 7 meters in width;
		(j) dead-end or cul-de-sac roads have a turning circle with a minimum 12m outer radius; and
		carriageways less than 7m wide have 'No Parking' zones on one side, indicated by a road sign that complies with <i>Australian Standard AS1743-2001 Road signs-Specifications</i> .



5.4 Access

Table C13.2 Private access roads must be constructed as per the following table:

Element		Requirement
A.	Property access length is less than 30m; or access is not required for a fire appliance to access a fire fighting water point.	There are no specified design and construction requirements.

5.5 Fire Fighting Water Supply

Table C13.4 Reticulated water supply for firefighting.

Element		Requirement		
A.	Distance between building area to be protected and water supply.	 The following requirements apply: (a) the building area to be protected must be located within 120m of a fire hydrant; and (b) the distance must be measured as a hose lay, between the fire fighting water point and the furthest part of the building area. 		
В.	Design criteria for fire hydrants	The following requirements apply: (a) fire hydrant system must be designed and constructed in accordance with <i>TasWater Supplement to Water Supply Code of Australia WSA 03 – 2011-3.1 MRWA 2nd Edition</i> ; and (b) fire hydrants are not installed in parking areas.		
C.	Hardstand	A hardstand area for fire appliances must be: (a) no more than 3m from the hydrant, measured as a hose lay; (b) no closer than 6m from the building area to be protected; (c) a minimum width of 3m constructed to the same standard as the carriageway; and (d) connected to the property access by a carriageway equivalent to the standard of the property access.		

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6. Bushfire-Prone Areas Code Assessment

An assessment of C13.0 Bushfire-Prone Areas Code under the Scheme is provided as follows.

C13.6 Development Standards for Subdivision

C13.6.1 Subdivision: Provision of hazard management areas

Objective

Subdivision provides for hazard management areas that:

- (a) facilitate an integrated approach between subdivision and subsequent building on a lot;
- (b) provide for sufficient separation of building areas from bushfire-prone vegetation to reduce the radiant heat levels, direct flame attack and ember attack at the building area; and
- (c) provide protection for lots at any stage of a staged subdivision.

Performance Criteria		Proposed solutions		
P1 A proposed plan of subdivision shows adequate hazard management areas in relation to the building areas shown on lots within a bushfire-prone area, having regard to:		P1 Performance criteria is relied upon due to relying or Colorbond fencing to increase the potential build area.		
c)		b)	The subdivision will not be staged.	
c,	vegetation including the type, fuel load, structure and flammability;	c)	Its fuel load, structure and flammability is	
d)	the topography, including site slope;		considered low.	
e)	any other potential forms of fuel and ignition sources;	d)	The bushfire prone vegetation is on land with no slope. It is level/upslope from the site.	
f)	separation distances from the bushfire- prone vegetation not unreasonably restricting subsequent development;	e)	There are no other identified forms of fuel and ignition sources.	
g)	an instrument that will facilitate management of fuels located on land	f)	The separation distances do not restrict subsequent development.	
h)	external to the subdivision; and any advice from the TFS.	g)	There is no need to have a part 5 agreement or easement on land external to the subdivision.	
			The TFS has reviewed the proposal.	

15 Lot Subdivision – 7a William Street, Campbell Town



C13.6.2 Subdivision: Public and firefighting access

Objective

Access roads to, and the layout of roads, tracks and trails, in a subdivision:

- (a) allow safe access and egress for residents, fire fighters and emergency service personnel;
- (b) provide access to the bushfire-prone vegetation that enables both property to be defended when under bushfire attack and for hazard management works to be undertaken;
- (c) are designed and constructed to allow for fire appliances to be manoeuvred;
- (d) provide access to water supplies for fire appliances; and
- (e) are designed to allow connectivity, and where needed, offering multiple evacuation points.

Acceptable solutions

P1 A proposed plan of subdivision shows access and egress for residents, fire-fighting vehicles and emergency service personnel to enable protection from bushfires, having regard to:

- a) appropriate design measures, including:
 - i) two way traffic;
 - ii) all weather surfaces
 - iii) height and width of any vegetation clearances
 - iv) load capacity
 - v) provision of passing bays
 - vi) traffic control devices
 - vii) geometry, alignment and slope of roads, tracks and trails
 - viii) use of through roads to provide for connectivity
 - ix) limits on the length of cul-de-sacs and dead-end roads
 - x) provision of turning areas
 - xi) provision for parking areas
 - xii) perimeter access; and
 - xiii) fire trails
- b) the provision of access to
 - bushfire-prone vegetation to permit the undertaking of hazard management works; and
 - ii) fire fighting water supplies; and any advice from the TFS.

Proposed solutions

P1) Performance criteria is relied upon due to the outer radius of the proposed cul-de-sac. It is proposed to have standard kerb and channel, thus not providing 12m outer radius suitable for turning.

A more detailed response to the criteria is provided later in this report.



C13.6.3 Subdivision: Provision of water supply for firefighting purposes

Objective

Adequate, accessible and reliable water supply for the purposes of fire fighting can be demonstrated at the subdivision stage and allow for the protection of life and property associated with the subsequent use and development of bushfire-prone areas.

Acc	Acceptable solutions		Proposed solutions		
A1 (a)	In areas serviced with reticulated water by the water corporation: TFS or an accredited person certifies that there is an insufficient increase in risk from bushfire to warrant the provision of a water supply for fire fighting purposes;		b) TI	ot applicable ne acceptable solution is achieved, noting nat the BHMP shows the indicative location of hydrants. This will be determined as part	
(b)	A proposed plan of subdivision showing the layout of fire hydrants, and building areas, is included in a bushfire hazard management plan approved by the TFS or accredited person as being compliant with Table E4; or		oi ai	f the final engineering design. Building reas are compliant with table C13.4, being ithin 120m of a hydrant.	
(c)	A bushfire hazard management plan certified by the TFS or an accredited person demonstrates that the provision of water supply for fire fighting purposes is sufficient to manage the risks to property and lives in the event of a bushfire.				
A2	In areas that are not serviced by reticulated water by the water corporation:	A2		applicable as the subject site is serviced reticulated water.	
(a)	The TFS or an accredited person certifies that there is an insufficient increase in risk from bushfire to warrant provision of a water supply for fire fighting purposes;				
(b)	The TFS or an accredited person certifies that a proposed plan of subdivision demonstrates that a static water supply, dedicated to fire fighting, will be provided and located compliant with Table E5; or				
(c)	A bushfire hazard management plan certified by the TFS or an accredited person demonstrates that the provision of water supply for fire fighting purposes is sufficient to manage the risks to property and lives in the event of a bushfire.				

15 Lot Subdivision – 7a William Street, Campbell Town



7. Justification of Cul-De-Sacs

As noted in section 6 of this report, the application relies on performance criteria due to the culde-sacs not proposing a 12m outer radius turning head. The cul-de-sac has instead proposed to be constructed in accordance with LGAT standards, being a 9m outer radius head with regular kerb and channel.

In providing justification on a reduced standard, it is noted that all parts of the access standards can be achieved as compliant with Table C13.1, with the exclusion of the cul-de-sac radius. The current cul-de-sac is proposed to be 9m outer radius, with regular kerb and channel, consistent with the remainder of residential areas in Campbell Town

In arguing that a cul-de-sac constructed to urban standards is appropriate, the following is noted:

- Lots 1-3 and 15 are considered insufficient increase in risk, being over 50m from bushfire prone vegetation (grassland). The majority of remaining lots can be developed at BAL 12.5.
- The surrounding area is not bushland, but predominantly urban and agricultural in character, made up of residential uses and grazing land. The closest bushfire prone vegetation is 30m from the end of the eastern cul -de-sac.
- All lots can provide compliant accesses, as building areas for each of these lots is less than 30m from a road.
- Hydrants will be installed along the new cul-de-sac road, as well as on the surrounding road networks which adjoin the site.

It is subsequently argued that an urban cul-de-sac outer radius of 9m is appropriate for the location, given the nature of the lots and surrounding area, compliant accesses, and water provisions.

The safety of fire fighters has been considered when making this assessment. The generally urban environment to the north, south and west ensures there will be no unmanaged fuels in these areas. The road reserve to the east provides vehicular access for fire trucks in an emergency event.

A detailed response to the performance criteria of clause C13.6.2 Subdivision: Public and firefighting access is provided below.

- P1) Performance criteria is relied upon as:
- a) The cul-de-sac head will be constructed in accordance with LGAT Standard drawings, having a radius of 9m. The acceptable solution requires a radius of 12m for cul-de-sacs within a bushfire prone area.
 - i. The road provides for two way traffic, including access for fire vehicles in a bushfire event.
 - ii. The road will be sealed as per LGAT standards. The road will be suitable for use in all weather conditions.
 - iii. There is no vegetation above the road. The road has a horizontal separation to any potential grassland threat to the south of minimum 30m to the east. There is an additional threat to the south, approximately 30m from the eastern cul-de-sac.
 - iv. The road has an appropriate load capacity to facilitate fire vehicles in a bushfire event.
 - v. Passing is achievable given the width of the road (5.5m) and road reserve (14m).

15 Lot Subdivision - 7a William Street, Campbell Town

- vi. There are no recommended traffic control devices as part of the subdivision.
- vii. The cul-de-sac head is level, and on a flat surface. The bushfire threat is on flat land in this part of the adjoining site.
- viii. The road is a cul-de-sac road and is within an urban area.
- ix. The cul-de-sac has a length of approximately 80m. It is considered there is ample opportunity for vehicles to exit to the north in a bushfire event.
- x. Turning area is provided. There are numerous access strips in the end of the proposed road, allowing for a three-point turn if required.
- xi. Parking areas at the end of the cul-de-sac will be limited due to the number access strips in this part. No standing signage has been recommended for both the eastern and western end of the cul de sac.
- xii. Perimeter access is provided to the east on the crown road reservation, however given the nature of the bushfire vegetation, is not seen as a requirement. The surrounding land to the north, west and generally south has been developed.
- xiii. There are no proposed fire trails, the road reserve to the east could provide vehicular access should it be required.
- b) The TFS can access the bushfire prone vegetation on the surrounding lots should a bushfire event occur.
- c) The application has been referred to TFS for comment who have confirmed they are satisfied with the reduced sized cul-de-sac.

The bushfire threat in this area is assessed as generally low. The lots will be cleared in their entirety to provide for residential development. The entire lot will be treated as a bushfire hazard management area. The development is within an established urban environment. The requirements to provide a cul-de-sac with 12m radius would be out of character with this area, and not considered warranted given the level of threat. The risk is considered low based on the site characteristics and nature of the area.

Performance criteria is achieved.



8. Conclusions and Recommendations

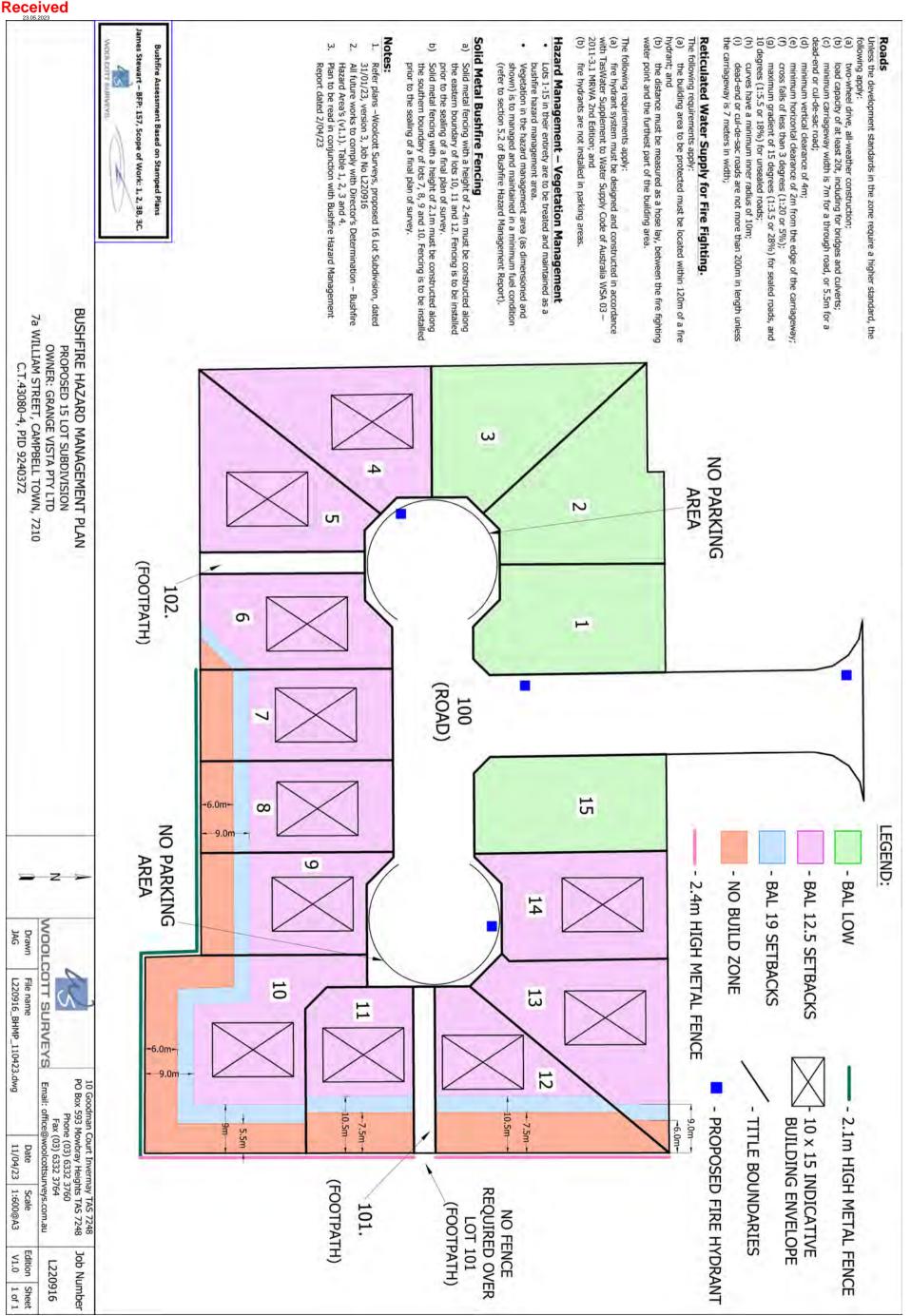
The proposal seeks planning approval for a 15-lot subdivision at 7a William Street, Campbell Town.

All of the lots have demonstrated that a building area can be provided in an area meeting the requirements of BAL 19. Despite this, bushfire fencing has been provided on the eastern and southern sides of the lots to provide a greater usable area for future dwellings to develop. Fire hydrants on the new cul-de-sac road provide sufficient protection, with building envelopes being within 120m of a hydrant. No access requirements are needed due to the hydrants being located on proposed roads.

- 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.



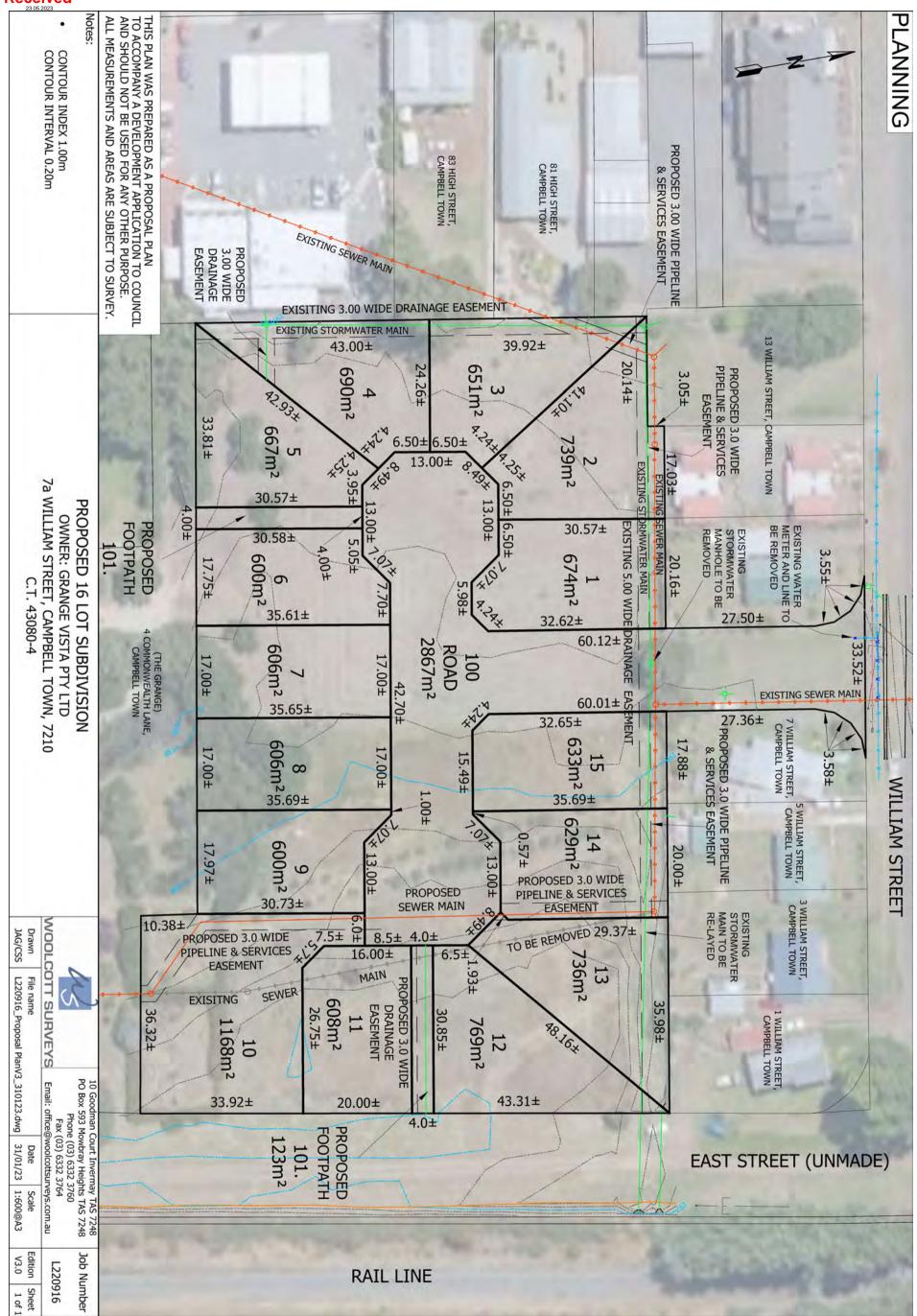
Annexure 1 - Bushfire Hazard Management Plan





Annexure 2 – Subdivision Proposal Plan

Received





Annexure 3 - Planning Certificate



BUSHFIRE-PRONE AREAS CODE

CERTIFICATE¹ UNDER S51(2)(d) LAND USE PLANNING AND APPROVALS ACT 1993

1. Land to which certificate applies

The subject site includes property that is proposed for use and development and includes all properties upon which works are proposed for bushfire protection purposes.

Street address: 7a William Street, Campbell Town

Certificate of Title / PID: CT43080/4, PID9240372

2. Proposed Use or Development

Description of proposed Use and Development:

15 Lot Subdivision + Road lot + footpath lots x 2

Applicable Planning Scheme:

Tasmanian Planning Scheme - Northern Midlands

3. Documents relied upon

This certificate relates to the following documents:

Title	Author	Date	Version
Bushfire Hazard Report	Woolcott Surveys	02/05/2023	2
Proposed 16 Lot Subdivision	Woolcott Surveys	31/01/2023	3
Bushfire Hazard Management Plan	Woolcott Surveys	11/04/2023	1

Planning Certificate from a Bushfire Hazard Practitioner v5.0

Page 1 of 4

¹ This document is the approved form of certification for this purpose and must not be altered from its original form.



4. Nature of Certificate

The following requirements are applicable to the proposed use and development:

E1.4 / C13.4 – Use or development exempt from this Code		
Compliance test	Compliance Requirement	
E1.4(a) / C13.4.1(a)	Insufficient increase in risk.	

E1.5.1 / C13.5.1 – Vulnerable Uses		
Acceptable Solution	Compliance Requirement	
E1.5.1 P1 / C13.5.1 P1	Planning authority discretion required. A proposal cannot be certified as compliant with P1.	
E1.5.1 A2 / C13.5.1 A2	Emergency management strategy	
E1.5.1 A3 / C13.5.1 A2	Bushfire hazard management plan	

E1.5.2 / C13.5.2 – Hazardous Uses		
Acceptable Solution Compliance Requirement		
E1.5.2 P1 / C13.5.2 P1	Planning authority discretion required. A proposal cannot be certified as compliant with P1.	
E1.5.2 A2 / C13.5.2 A2	Emergency management strategy	
E1.5.2 A3 / C13.5.2 A3	Bushfire hazard management plan	

\boxtimes	E1.6.1 / C13.6.1 Subdivision: Provision of hazard management areas		
	Acceptable Solution	Compliance Requirement	
	E1.6.1 P1 / C13.6.1 P1	Planning authority discretion required. A proposal cannot be certified as compliant with P1.	
	E1.6.1 A1 (a) / C13.6.1 A1(a)	Insufficient increase in risk.	
\boxtimes	E1.6.1 A1 (b) / C13.6.1 A1(b)	Provides BAL-19 for all lots	
	E1.6.1 A1(c) / C13.6.1 A1(c)	Consent for Part 5 Agreement	

Planning Certificate from a Bushfire Hazard Practitioner v5.0



\boxtimes	E1.6.2 / C13.6.2 Subdivision: Public and fire fighting access		
	Acceptable Solution Compliance Requirement		
\boxtimes	E1.6.2 P1 / C13.6.2 P1	Planning authority discretion required. A proposal cannot be certified as compliant with P1.	
		Performance criteria addressed for cul-de-sac turning heads.	
	E1.6.2 A1 (a) / C13.6.2 A1 (a)	Insufficient increase in risk.	
	E1.6.2 A1 (b) / C13.6.2 A1 (b)	Access complies with relevant Tables	

\boxtimes	E1.6.3 / C13.1.6.3 Subdivision: Provision of water supply for fire fighting purposes		
	Acceptable Solution	Compliance Requirement	
	E1.6.3 A1 (a) / C13.6.3 A1 (a)	Insufficient increase in risk.	
	E1.6.3 A1 (b) / C13.6.3 A1 (b)	Reticulated water supply complies with relevant Table	
	E1.6.3 A1 (c) / C13.6.3 A1 (c)	Water supply consistent with the objective	
	E1.6.3 A2 (a) / C13.6.3 A2 (a)	Insufficient increase in risk.	
	E1.6.3 A2 (b) / C13.6.3 A2 (b)	Static water supply complies with relevant Table	
	E1.6.3 A2 (c) / C13.6.3 A2 (c)	Static water supply consistent with the objective	



5. Bu	ıshfire H	lazard Practitioner				
Name:	James	Stewart	Pł	none No:	0467 676 721	
Postal Address:	РО ВО	X 593, Mowbray, Tas, 7248	Email Address:	james(@woolcottsurveys.com.au	
Accreditati	ion No:	BFP – 157		Scope:	1, 2, 3B, 3C	
				-	_ · · /	
6. Ce	rtificati	on				
		ordance with the authority giv osed use and development:	en under P	art 4A of	the Fire Service Act	
	Is exempt from the requirement Bushfire-Prone Areas Code because, having regard to the objective of all applicable standards in the Code, there is considered to be an insufficient increase in risk to the use or development from bushfire to warrant any specific bushfire protection measures, or					
\boxtimes	is/are in	hfire Hazard Management Pla accordance with the Chief Of Acceptable Solutions identi	ficer's requ	irements	and compliant with the	
Signed: certifier						
Name:		James Stewart	Date:	23/05/20	23	

Certificate

Number:

WS-118

(for Practitioner Use only)



Annexure 4 – Bushfire Fencing Advice from Roger Fenwick BFP 162



Roger Fenwick Bush Fire Consultant PO Box 86B Kettering Tas 7155

James Stewart Woolcott Surveys james@woolcottsurveys.com.au

Dear James,

Performance calculations for proposed subdivision 7a William St, Campbell Town

The first table below shows the limiting combinations of metal fence height and setback (HMA width) for proposed lots adjoining defined unmanaged grassland, to satisfy BAL-19 specifications. A second table shows some BAL-12.5 combinations, and the third table indicates approximately what may be possible as a post-subdivision application to build to BAL-29 specifications.

I'm aware of and have adopted your preference for a 2.4m high fence beside the railway line, and for no more than 2.1m high fences beside the private property to the south, and (if necessary at all) beside the pedestrian footpaths. Those footpaths will be on what will become Council land, and therefore on Council's mowing schedule. As managed land the vegetation on them will be Low Threat, and only the flames in the adjoining unmanaged grass visible through the 4m wide gap in the 2.4m fence on the eastern side will be an issue.

Any fire within the unmanaged grass to the south of Lot 7 will project less than 50% of the radiant heat of a full 100m wide front on to a structure on Lot 6. With a 6m setback on Lot 6, the 100m wide radiant heat load would be 29.53kWm⁻², half of which is near enough to 15, safely within the BAL-19 limit. Thus there is no necessity to extend the southern fence beyond the western side of Lot 7.

A fire approaching the 4m wide gap in the fence where the footpath between Lots 11 & 12 is proposed would radiate 8.3kWm^{-2} directly ahead of it at a distance of 7.5m (and slightly less as measured to each side of central). This is 4.83 more than would be experienced with a full-width fence, ie 13.52 + 4.83 = 18.35. This is within the BAL-19 target, and shows that a house on Lot 11 or Lot 12 7.5m from their eastern boundary would meet BAL-19 specifications.

A fire approaching the NE corner of the site from the northeast would project one half of its radiant heat load at and over the 2.4m high metal fence, and one half directly at a structure on Lot 13 visible 'around the corner' of the fence. An HMA 6m in width beside the eastern side of the fence would be $6 \times 1.4 = 8.4 \text{m}$ in effective width relative to a direct fire approach. Half of the heat received over the fence, plus half of the heat received around the edge of the fence, is 0.5*((21.35-9.24) + 21.35) = 16.73. This is less than the specified 19kWm^{-2} limit, and therefore no additional radiant heat protection is necessary beyond the northern end of Lots 12/13.

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Roger Fenwick Bush Fire Consultant PO Box 86B Kettering Tas 7155

Table 1 BAL-19 setbacks (DtS = 10m)

Setback	Heat flux	Heat flux	Net	Heat flux	Net heat
(m)	(no fence)	blocked by 2.1m	heat	blocked by 2.4m	flux
		high fence	flux	high fence	
8.4	21.35			9.24	21.11
7.5	23.89			10.37	13.52
7.5, 4m wide	8.3			3.47	+4.83
7	25.55	9.63	15.92	11.12	14.38
6	29.53	11.2	18.33	12.99	16.56
5.5	31.94	12.17	19.79	14.12	17.82

Table 2 BAL-12.5 setbacks (DtS = 14m)

Setback	Heat flux	Heat flux	Net	Heat flux	Net heat
Selback	neat ilux	neat llux	ivet	neat llux	ivet neat
(m)	(no fence	blocked by 2.1m	heat	blocked by 2.4m	flux
		high fence	flux	high fence	
11	16.18	6.07	10.11		
9	19.29	7.47	11.82		
8.5	21.11	7.92	13.18	9.13	11.98

Table 3 BAL-29 setbacks (DtS = 6m)

Setback	Heat flux	Heat flux blocked	Net	Heat flux	Net heat
(m)	(no fence	by 2.1m high	heat	blocked by 2.4m	flux
		fence	flux	high fence	
5	34.7	13.33	21.4		
4	41.47	16.23	25.24	19.01	22.46
3	50.23	20.43	29.8	24.26	25.97

In summary, for BAL-19, the proposed subdivision should feature a 2.1m high metal (Colorbond or similar) fence along the southern boundary of lots 6 – 10, and a 2.4m high metal fence along the eastern boundary, apart from opposite the footpath between lots 11 & 12. The building setbacks adjoining unmanaged land to the south should be 6m for lots 6 – 10. Setbacks to the east must be 5.5m for Lot 10, 7.5m for lots 11 & 12., and 6m for Lot 13.

For BAL-12.5, with a 2.1m fence, the setbacks from the southern boundary are 9m. From the eastern boundary, Lots 10 & 13 require 9m setbacks and a 2.4m high fence. Lots 11 &

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12 require a 10.5m setback and a 2.4m high fence to compensate for the additional radiant heat flux through the 4m wide footpath opening.

Yours sincerely,

Roger Fenwick 6 April 2023



Annexure 5 - TFS advice re cul-de-sac



Please note that I work Tuesday-Friday

Regards Chris

Let me know if you have any further questions

Chris Moore
Planning & Assessment Officer
Bushfire Risk Unit

Tasmania Fire Service

Service | Professionalism | Integrity | Consideration
Northern Region Office | 339 Hobart Road Youngtown Tasmania 7249
Mobile 0413 356 446
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From: Bushfre Practitioner https://doi.org/10.213.000PM
To: James Stewart doi.org/10.213.000PM
To: James Stewart doi.org/10.213.000PM
To: Bushfre Practitioner doi.org/10.213.000PM
CC: Bushfre Practitioner doi.org/10.213.000PM
CC:

In response to section 7, we support the variation to reduce the size of the cul-de-sac turning heads, we don't think that the variation will significantly impact firefighter safety or operations. We note that the report recommends no standing signage in the eastern cul-de-sac and no parking signage in carriageways less than 7m wide. We would also like to see the signage requirements for the cul-de-sac included in section 7 as well.

Attachment 11.2.7 Annexure 5 - Bushfire Hazard Report - Woolcott Surveys, 2 April 2023

pitt&sherry

Specialist Knowledge.
Practical Solutions.

5 April 2023

Michelle Schleiger Planner Woolcott Surveys 10 Goodman Court INVERMAY Tasmania 7248

Dear Michelle

Re: 7a William Street, Campbell Town - Railway Noise Assessment Rev1

subdivision at 7a William Street, Campbell Town, (Title Reference: 43080/4). It is required as part of the proposed development falls within the 50m attenuation zone of the TasRail South Line.

This noise assessment has been prepared to support a development application for a proposed residential

Planning Scheme Requirements

The site, shown in Figure 1 below, is zoned as "General Residential" under the *Tasmanian Planning Scheme – Northern Midlands*, with one small section of "Open Space". Due to its location in the attenuation area, the development must meet the performance criteria P1 of the *Road and Railway Assets Code C3.7.1 Subdivision for sensitive uses within a road or railway attenuation zone*, reproduced below:

D4

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.

Table C3.2 of the Code defines acceptable external noise levels for habitable buildings within a railway attenuation area to be a 24 hour L_{eq} noise level of 65 dB(A) and a L_{max} noise level of 87 dB(A) assessed as a single event maximum sound pressure level". The L_{eq} , relates to the equivalent continuous or "logarithmically averaged" noise level over a specified time period (in this case 24hours) and the L_{max} level relates to the maximum noise level recorded

pitt&sherry | ref: T-P.23.0259-ENV-LET-001-7a William St Campbell Town - Railway Noise-Rev1/AS

Page 1 of 3

Pitt & Sherry

(Operations) Pty Ltd ABN 67 140 184 309 Phone 1300 748 874 info@pittsh.com.au pittsh.com.au

Located nationally -

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On-Site Noise Logging

Unattended noise logging was conducted between the 9th and 20th of March 2023, at a location on the eastern fence line of the site, approximately 31m from the centreline of the railway, using a Rion NL-42 noise logger, setup and operated in accordance with the *DEPHA Noise Measurement Procedures Manual*, 2nd edition, 2008.

Normally 6 trains pass the site, every day in each direction, between about 8pm and 5am, Monday to Friday. During the measurement period $L_{eq,24hr}$ values ranged between 45.2 and 54.2dB(A). This meets the $L_{eq,24hr}$ requirement of the Code by a wide margin.

 L_{max} noise peaks at times when trains might be expected ranged between around 80 dB(A) and a maximum recorded L_{max} of 90.8dB(A). This exceeds the Code L_{max} limit of 87 dB(A) by about 4 dB(A).

Recommended Noise Mitigation Measures

The L_{max} noise level on the site can be reduced sufficiently to meet the code limit if a 2.4 metre solid fence is constructed along the full length of the eastern boundary facing the railway, with a break for a footpath between Lots 11 and 12. This could be built from heavy duty Colorbond steel, timber or masonry, but must be free from of any gaps or cracks, including between the fencing panels and the ground. All joints must be well sealed.

Ground Vibration

Levels of ground vibration from trains operating on the Tasmanian rail network are normally relatively low and diminish quickly with distance from the track. Vibration levels are unlikely to be sufficient to adversely affect residential amenity on the proposed subdivision site.

Conclusions

On this basis it may be concluded that residents of the proposed subdivision will not be adversely impacted by noise and vibration from the railway and the requirements of Clause C3.7.1 of the planning scheme will be met.

Please do not hesitate to get in contact if you have any further queries.

Yours sincerely,

Alexander Seen

Graduate Mechanical Engineer

Douglas Ford

Principal Mechanical Engineer/Noise Specialist



Figure 1 - Aerial image of site (Blue boundary) and surrounding area (base image from theList).

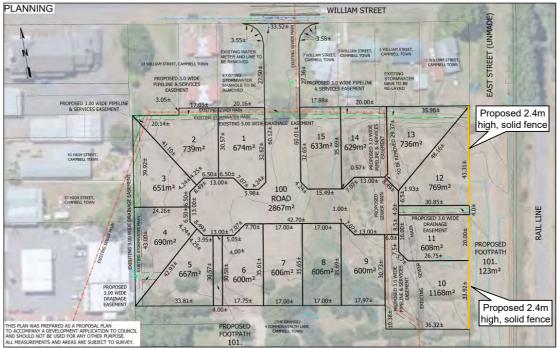


Figure 2 – Subdivision Plan, extracted from project drawings.



Request for Additional Information

For Planning Authority Notice

Council Planning Permit No.	PLN-23-0085		Application date	6/06/2023	
TasWater details					
TasWater Reference No.	TWDA 2023/00730-NMC		Date of response	9/06/2023	
TasWater Contact	Shaun Verdouw Phone No.		0467 901 425		
Response issued to					
Council name	NORTHERN MIDLANDS COUN	ICIL			
Contact details	Planning@nmc.tas.gov.au				
Development details					
Address	7A WILLIAM ST, CAMPBELL TOWN		Property ID (PID)	9240372	
Description of development	18 Lot Subdivision (15 Residential, 1 Road Lot, 2 Footway Lots)		Stage No.		

Additional information required

Additional information is required to process your request. To enable assessment to continue please provide amended concept servicing plan for sewer services which shows the following:

1. The sewer main noted as being S-2 cannot be DN225 and connect back in to an existing DN150 further downstream. Please change it back to DN150 and correct the minimum fall that can be achieved which is 1 in 180, or 0.56% due to the amount of catchment upstream.

TABLE 5.6

MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM ET FOR GRAVITY SEWERS FOR VARIOUS LOCATIONS

		MINIMUM LOTS / AREA		MAXIMUM LOTS / AREA	
		Min Residential ET (Lots)	Min Ind / Comm Ha	Melbourne Max Residential ET (Lots	Melbourne Max Ind / Comm Ha
11,2	mm/h			18.4	18.4
Grade					
DN 100 (only	1 in 60 grade is a	cceptable for DN 100 p	ipework)		
1 in 60	1.67%	1	N/A	2	N/A
DN 150 (mini	mum grade for DN	1 150 is 1 in 180)		*	
1 in 180	0.56%	9	N/A	155	N/A
1 in 170	0.59%	8	N/A	160	N/A
1 in 160	0.63%	6	N/A	166	N/A
1 in 150	0.67%	5	N/A	173	N/A
1 in 140	0.71%	5	N/A	180	N/A
1 in 130	0.77%	4	N/A	188	N/A
1 in 120	0.83%	3	N/A	198	N/A
1 in 110	0.91%	2	N/A	208	N/A
1 in 100	1.00%	2	N/A	221	N/A
1 in 90	1.11%	1	N/A	235	N/A
1 in 80	1.25%	1	N/A	252	N/A
1 in 70	1.43%	1	N/A	273	N/A
1 in 60	1.67%	1	N/A	299	N/A
1 in 50	2.00%	1	N/A	334	N/A
1 in 40	2.50%	1	N/A	381	N/A

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2. In the meantime, I will request boundary conditions from our modelling team to check the water at the entrance to the property.

Advice

Service Locations

Please note that the developer is responsible for arranging to locate the existing TasWater infrastructure and clearly showing it on the drawings. Existing TasWater infrastructure may be located by a surveyor and/or a private contractor engaged at the developers cost to locate the infrastructure.

- A permit is required to work within TasWater's easements or in the vicinity of its infrastructure.
 Further information can be obtained from TasWater
- TasWater has listed a number of service providers who can provide asset detection and location services should you require it. Visit https://www.taswater.com.au/building-and-development/service-locations for a list of companies
- Sewer drainage plans or Inspection Openings (IO) for residential properties are available from your local council.

To view our assets, all you need to do is follow these steps:

- 1) Open up webpage http://maps.thelist.tas.gov.au/listmap/app/list/map
- 2) Click 'Layers'
- 3) Click 'Add Layer'
- 4) Scroll down to 'Infrastructure and Utilities' in the Manage Layers window, then add the appropriate layers.
- 5) Search for property
- 6) Click on the asset to reveal its properties

TASWATER CONTACT DETAILS					
Email	development@taswater.com.au Web www.taswater.com.au				
Mail	GPO Box 1393 Hobart TAS 7001				



44 Penquite Road LAUNCESTON TAS 7250 M: 0431 208 450

E: <u>cameron.oakley@h-dna.com.au</u>

ABN: 169 442 993 50

MEMO 14 July 2023

Re: 7a William Street Subdivision Flood Prone Area Code Response Memo

1. Introduction:

Grange Vista Pty Ltd is proposing a subdivision of 7a William Street, Campbell Town, which will create 15 new residential lots. Figure 1 shows the proposed layout:

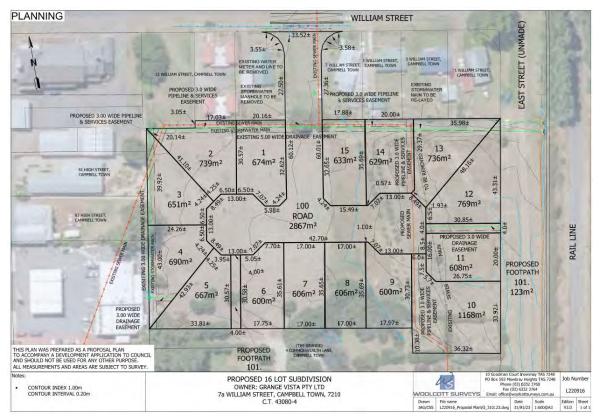


Figure 1. Proposed residential subdivision (ref. Woolcott Surveys L220916 Proposal Plan 310123 V3)

Northern Midlands Council (NMC) provided the following RFI:

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ABN: 169 442 993 50

Council's Stormwater System Flood and Risk Study, available at https://mapping.nmc.tas.gov.au/IntraMaps99/ shows that part of 7A William Street and the stormwater discharge points in East Street adjacent to the railway are subject to flooding. It is therefore reasonably believed, in accordance with clause C12.2.5, that the land is subject to risk from flood and has the potential to cause increased risk from flood. Please provide a flood hazard report in accordance with clause C12.2.3. The flood hazard report is to:

- Show the flood extent on the plan of subdivsion.
- Demonstrate compliance with clause C12.6.1 P1.1 and P1.2.
- Demonstrate compliance with clause C12.7.1 P1 for each lot proposed in the plan of subdivision within the flood prone hazard area.

I note that clause C12.6.1 P1.2 (a) requires the flood hazard report to demonstrate that the works will not cause or contribute to flood on adjacent land or public infrastructure.

Council's urban flood mapping layer is shown below, which is derived from the North Campbell Town Stormwater System Flood and Risk Study (H-DNA, 2020):



Figure 2. NMC urban flood mapping layer



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2. Pre-development Assessment:

Figure 3 shows the original modelling results contained in the North Campbell Town Stormwater System Flood and Risk Study (H-DNA, 2020) from which the urban flood mapping layer for this area was derived. It shows the following flood depths on the eastern side of undeveloped 7a William Street:

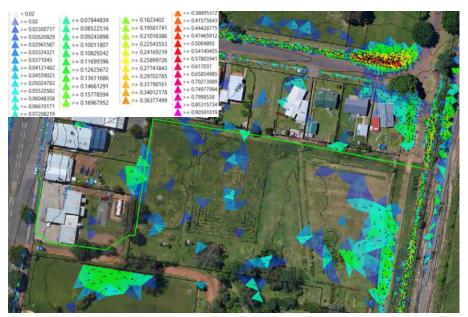


Figure 3. NMC urban flood mapping layer

This modelling displays 1% AEP flooding, with predicted flood depths of 200mm and under.

In order to provide better resolution of this flooding this same model was updated, with mesh sizing reduced to a maximum 1 m² per triangle. The 2017 digital elevation model (DEM) which was used in the original urban flood modelling was used in the pre-development scenario. Hydrology was the same as that described in the North Campbell Town Stormwater System Flood and Risk Study. 1D subcatchments for the surrounding residential and commercial properties were also updated.

The modelled 1% AEP rainfall was also updated to be inclusive of climate change. Australian Rainfall and Runoff (ARR) Data Hub interim climate change factors for the RCP8.5 scenario to 2090 give a 16.3% increase in rainfall depths. The Pitt and Sherry *Climateasyst* tool gives a 28.32% difference in rainfalls in 2085 compared to those in 2025. The larger *Climateasyst* climate change factor was therefore adopted.

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The revised pre-development results are shown in Figure 4, with a depth key provided:

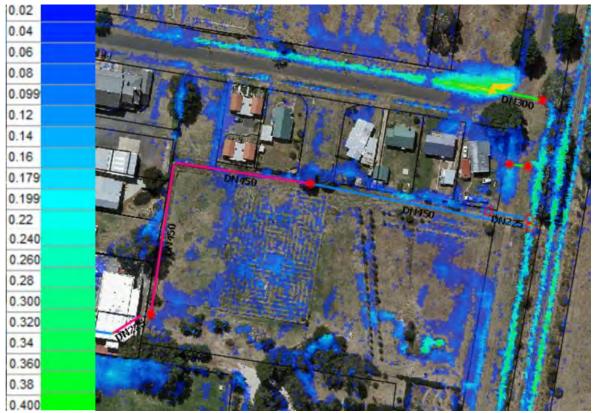


Figure 4. Updated pre-development results (1% AEP climate change)

Some ponding is noted on the site, peaking at 344mm deep in the small depression near the south-eastern corner of the property. Flooding over the remainder of the site peaks at 207mm. All flooding is in the H1 Hazard Vulnerability Classification which is 'generally safe for vehicles, people, and buildings' (Australian Rainfall and Runoff, 2019).

3. Post-development Assessment:

The pre-development model was updated to include the proposed stormwater works infrastructure changes, earthworks, and developed surfaces. Refer to Rare's Development Approval drawing series 231007 Revision A. The propose earthworks, including road formation, were patched into the latest base 1m DEM available on ELVIS (https://elevation.fsdf.org.au/) which dates to 2019.

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The new lots were assumed to be 60% impervious, with road and verges a combined 80% impervious. Hydrology was otherwise the same as in the pre-development model.

The post-development results are shown in Figure 5:

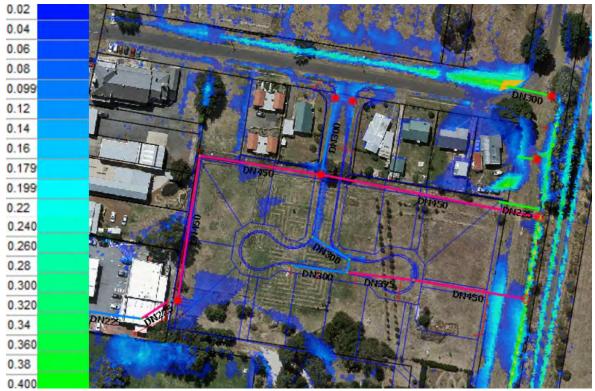


Figure 5. Post-development results (1% AEP climate change)

The post-development results show less surface water within the development footprint due to direct plumbing to the proposed stormwater network and storage within the proposed roadway.

Again, all surface water on the site is in the H1category. Roadway ponding peaks at 171mm near the proposed intersection of the new road with William Street, private property surface water peaks at 108mm at the southern boundary of proposed lots 7 and 8.

No special requirements are necessary for the dwellings on the subdivision, assuming finished floor levels (FFLs) are 100mm above the finished surface level (FSL) as per the Building Code. The

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exception are proposed Lots 7 and 8, which are recommended FFLs a minimum of 150mm above FSL.

4. Comparison of Pre and Post-development Results:

When comparing Figures 4 and 5 there are three observed differences. The first of these is around and in the open drain on the northern side of William Street and nos. 1 and 3 William Street. The footprint is larger in the post-development scenario, refer to Figure 6:

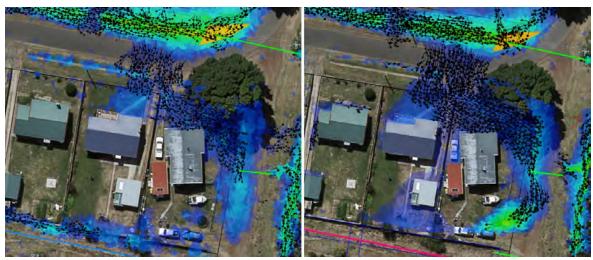


Figure 6. Pre and post-development comparison

Upon examination this is <u>not</u> due to the development, but is an artefact of the modelling. No subdivision runoff is directed to this open drain Flooding escaping the open drain and passing towards 1 and 3 William Street peaks at 71 L/S in the pre-developed scenario. This increases to 136 L/S in the post-development scenario, <u>despite not being influenced by the development</u>. This must be due to changes to the upstream catchment influencing the operation of the pre-development model, which used a 2017 DEM compared to the post-development model, which used a 2019 DEM.

The second difference is the deeper flood depth near the south-east corner of no. 1 William Street. The surface level at its deepest point is 197.44m AHD in the pre-development (2017 DEM) mesh. This compares to a surface level of 196.86m AHD in the post-development (2019 DEM). This is a difference of 580mm. Obviously, some alteration in the landform has occurred in the time between the two DEMs were captured and is certainly not a byproduct of the proposed development.



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This third difference is a larger footprint within unmade East Street, refer to Figure 7. Breakout from the existing open drain occurs, however the only impact is a larger flood footprint in the road easement. No impacts are noted on the rail line.

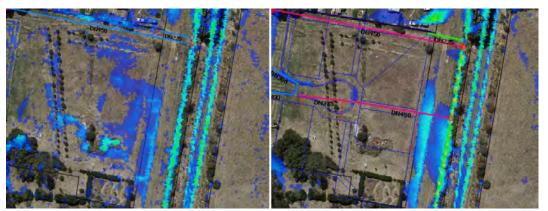


Figure 7. Pre and post-development comparison

It is understood NMCs Works and Infrastructure Department have plans to undertake an upgrade of this existing open drain. This will help reduce flooding in the unmade road easement in the 1% AEP climate change event. Breakout flooding from the open drain has a H1 Hazard Vulnerability Classification, and so is tolerable in the unmade road in the 1% climate change event, refer to Figure 8:

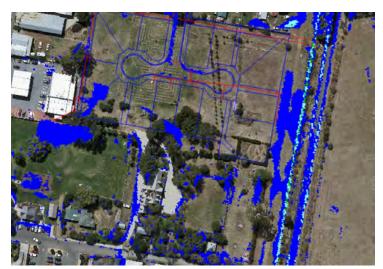


Figure 8. Post-development Hazard (H1=dark blue, H2=cyan, H3 = green)

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Peak flooding in unmade East Street occurs during the 15 minute storm event. Flooding in the unmade road has significantly retracted within 45 minutes of the completion of the storm, see Figure 9:

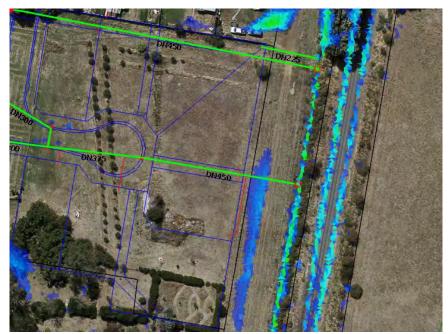


Figure 9. Post-development comparison, 45 minutes after storm completion

5. Flood Prone Areas Hazard Code Assessment

C12.6.1 is the appropriate code for a proposed subdivision:



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ABN: 169 442 993 50

C12.6.1 Buildings and works within a flood-prone hazard area

Objective:	That: (a) building and works within a flood-prone hazard area can achieve and maintain a tolerable risk from flood; and (b) buildings and works do not increase the risk from flood to adjacent land and public infrastructure.		
Acceptable So	lutions	Performance Criteria	
A1		P1.1	
No Acceptable	Solution.	Buildings and works within a flood-prone hazard area must achieve and maintain a tolerable risk from a flood, having regard to:	
		(a) the type, form, scale and intended duration of the development;	
		 (b) whether any increase in the level of risk from flood requires any specific hazard reduction or protection measures; 	
		(c) any advice from a State authority, regulated entity or a council; and	
		(d) the advice contained in a flood hazard report.	
		P1.2	
		A flood hazard report also demonstrates that the building and works:	
		(a) do not cause or contribute to flood on the site, on adjacent land or public infrastructure; and	
		(b) can achieve and maintain a tolerable risk from a 1% annual exceedance probability flood event for the intended life of the use without requiring any flood protection measures.	

Performance Criteria P1.1:

- a) Modest reshaping of the site ensures that the 1% AEP climate change storm events have a very limited impact on the subdivision site. Surface water, which is expected over significant proportions of the catchment in this extreme event, is shallow, safe, and tolerable.

 Acceptable.
- b) No specific hazard reduction measures are required, other than finished floor levels (FFLs) of future dwellings on Lots 7 and 8 being to be a minimum 150mm above the finished surface level (FSL). Acceptable.
- c) No advice. Acceptable.
- d) No further advice. Acceptable.

Performance Criteria P1.2:



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- a) The subdivision, when fully developed, will contribute to modest flooding of unmade East Street. As per Figures 8 and 9 the resultant flooding is safe, and will not be present for extended periods. No impacts are predicted on the rail line. Acceptable.
- b) The evidence provided in this report shows a tolerable risk is present and maintained for the life of the development. Acceptable.

The proposed development is therefore acceptable under C12.6.1 P1.1 and P1.2.

C12.7.1 is the appropriate code for a proposed subdivision:

C12.7.1 Subdivision within a flood-prone hazard area

Obje	That subdivision within a flood-prone hazard area does not create an opportunity for use development that cannot achieve a tolerable risk from flood.			
Acceptable Solutions		Performance Criteria		
A1		P1		
Each lot, or a lot proposed in a plan of subdivision, within a flood-prone hazard area, must: (a) be able to contain a building area, vehicle access, and services, that are wholly located outside a flood-prone hazard area:		with	n lot, or a lot proposed in a plan of subdivision, in a flood-prone hazard area, must not create an ortunity for use or development that cannot eve a tolerable risk from flood, having regard to: any increase in risk from flood for adjacent land;	
(b)	buildings;	creation of separate lots for existing	(b)	the level of risk to use or development arising from an increased reliance on public infrastructure;
(0)	•	a State authority; or	(c)	the need to minimise future remediation works;
(d)	be require	d for the provision of Utilities.	(d)	any loss or substantial compromise by flood of access to the lot, on or off site;
			(e)	the need to locate building areas outside the flood-prone hazard area;
			(f)	any advice from a State authority, regulated entity or a council; and
			(g)	the advice contained in a flood hazard report.

Performance Criteria P1:

- a) 1% AEP climate change flooding on the adjacent unmade road increases, however this is contained within the road easement and has a safe H1 Hazard Vulnerability Classification. This is a tolerable risk and there is no increased risk to private property or to the rail line. Acceptable.
- b) As per P1(a). Acceptable.
- c) There is no need for future remediation works, however it is understood NMC have plans to improve the existing open drain, which will help reduce the flood footprint. Acceptable.

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- d) Access to lots is unaffected. Acceptable.
- e) No need for buildings to be located outside flood-prone hazard area. Dwellings on Lots 7 and 8 to have FFLs a minimum 150mm above FSL. Acceptable.
- f) No advice.
- g) No further advice provided. Acceptable.

The proposed development is therefore acceptable under C12.7.1 P1.

are .

Cameron Oakley

CONSULTING ENGINEER

B.Tech, B.Eng (Hons), MBA

Licensed Building Services Provider No. 949718126

Exhibited

This planning application is open for public comment until 18 August 2023

Reference no	PLN-23-0085	
Site	7A WILLIAM STREET & WILLIAM ST & EAST ST CAMPBELL TOWN	
Proposed Development	15 residential lot subdivision incl. filling of land, & 1 road lot & 2 footway lots, 2.4m high fence along East St boundary & infrastructure works in William St and East St	
Zone	8.0 General Residential	
Use class	Residential - Subdivision	
Development Status	Discretionary	

Written representations may be made during this time to the General Manager; mailed to PO Box 156, Longford, Tasmania 7301, delivered to Council offices or a pdf letter emailed to planning@nmc.tas.gov.au

(no special form required)

Exhibited

PLANNING APPLICATION

Proposal

Description of proposal: Subdivision - 18 lots (15 residential)
(attach additional sheets if necessary)
If applying for a subdivision which creates a new road, please supply three proposed names for the road, in order of preference:
1
Site address: 7A WILLIAM ST CAMPBELL TOWN TAS 7210
CT no: CT.43080/4
Estimated cost of project \$NA subdivision (include cost of landscaping car parks etc for commercial/industrial uses
Are there any existing buildings on this property? Yes / No If yes – main building is used as
If variation to Planning Scheme provisions requested, justification to be provided:
(attach additional sheets if necessary)
Is any signage required?



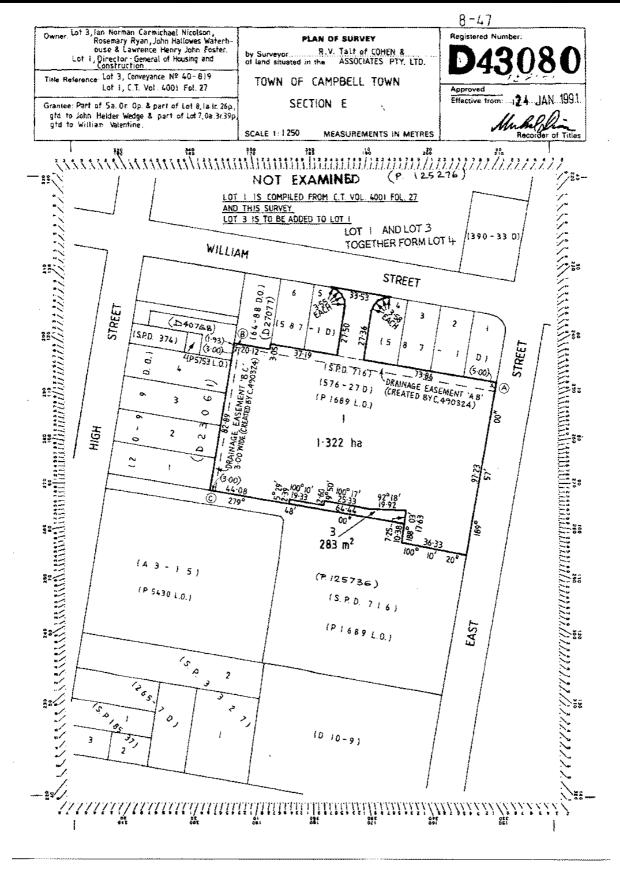
FOLIO PLAN

RECORDER OF TITLES





Issued Pursuant to the Land Titles Act 1980



Search Date: 06 Feb 2023

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Volume Number: 43080

Revision Number: 03

Page 1 of 1



Application for subdivision of the land (15 residential lots)

7a William Street CAMPBELL TOWN

April 2023



LAND SURVEYING | TOWN PLANNING | PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Job Number: L220120

Prepared by: Michelle Schleiger (<u>michelle@woolcottsurveys.com.au</u>)

Town Planner

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

Senior Planner

Rev. no	Description	Date
1	Draft	29 March 2023
2	Review	11 April 2023
3	Final	11 April 2023
4	RFI	6 July 2023
5	Final	10 July 2023

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1. Introduction

This report has been prepared in support of a planning permit application under Section 57 of the Land Use Planning and Approval Act 1993 (the 'Act') to develop land at 7a William Street, Campbell Town (the 'subject site'). This application is to be read in conjunction with the following supporting documentation:

Document	Consultant
Proposal Plan	Woolcott Surveys
Bushfire Hazard Assessment	Woolcott Surveys
TIA	Traffic and Civil Services
Noise and Vibration report	Pitt & Sherry
Civil design	Rare.

1.1 Application and site summary

Address	7A William Street, Campbell Town TAS 7210	
Property ID	9240372	
Title	43080/4	
Land area	1.322ha	
Planning Authority	Northern Midlands Council ('Council')	
Covenant/Easements	Drainage easements	
Application status	Discretionary application	
Existing Access	Access from William Street	
Proposed development	Subdivision to 18 lots – 15 residential lots; 1 road lot; 2 footway lots	
Planning Controls		
Zone	General Residential	
General Overlay	Campbell Town Specific Area Plan	
Overlays	Bushfire Prone Areas; Priority vegetation area; Local heritage precinct; Airport obstacle limitation area.	
Existing development	Vacant	
Existing services and infrastructure		
Water	Available	
Sewer	Available	
Stormwater	Available	



LAND SURVEYING | TOWN PLANNING | PROJECT MANAGEMENT

1.2 Images

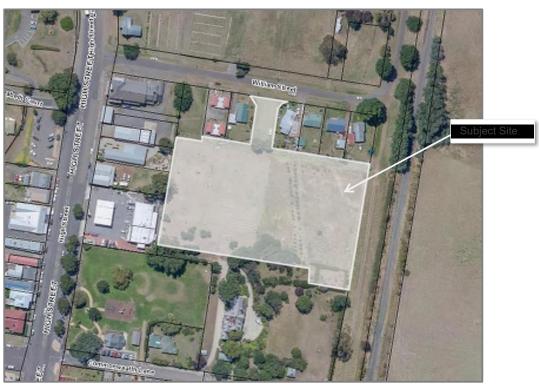


Figure 1 Aerial view of the subject site (Source: LISTMap)



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)

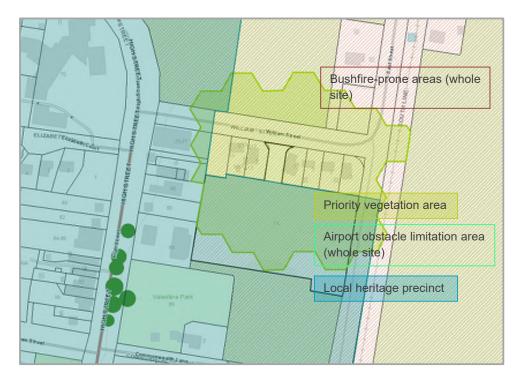


Figure 4 – Overlays affecting the subject site and surrounding areas (Source: LISTMap).

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.

Acceptable Solutions		Performance Criteria	
A1	Each lot, or a lot proposed in a plan of 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.	P1 Each lot, or a lot proposed in a plan of subdivision must be consistent with the rural township character and provide an optimal location for purpopen space, having regard to: a) lot layout shown in the applicable precinct masterplans in Figures NOR-S2.2.2 and Note 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 buildings on the lots; j) the intended location of buildings on the lot and k) the pattern of development existing on established properties within the area.	of

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
 - 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
- c) retains the rural township character.

Acceptable Solutions	Performance Criteria
A1 No Acceptable Solution.	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 residential
	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 o) the pattern of development existing on established properties in the area.

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

Objective		
That the subdivision of land provides services for the future use and development of the land.		
Acceptable 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.





Wattle trees















Exhibited

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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

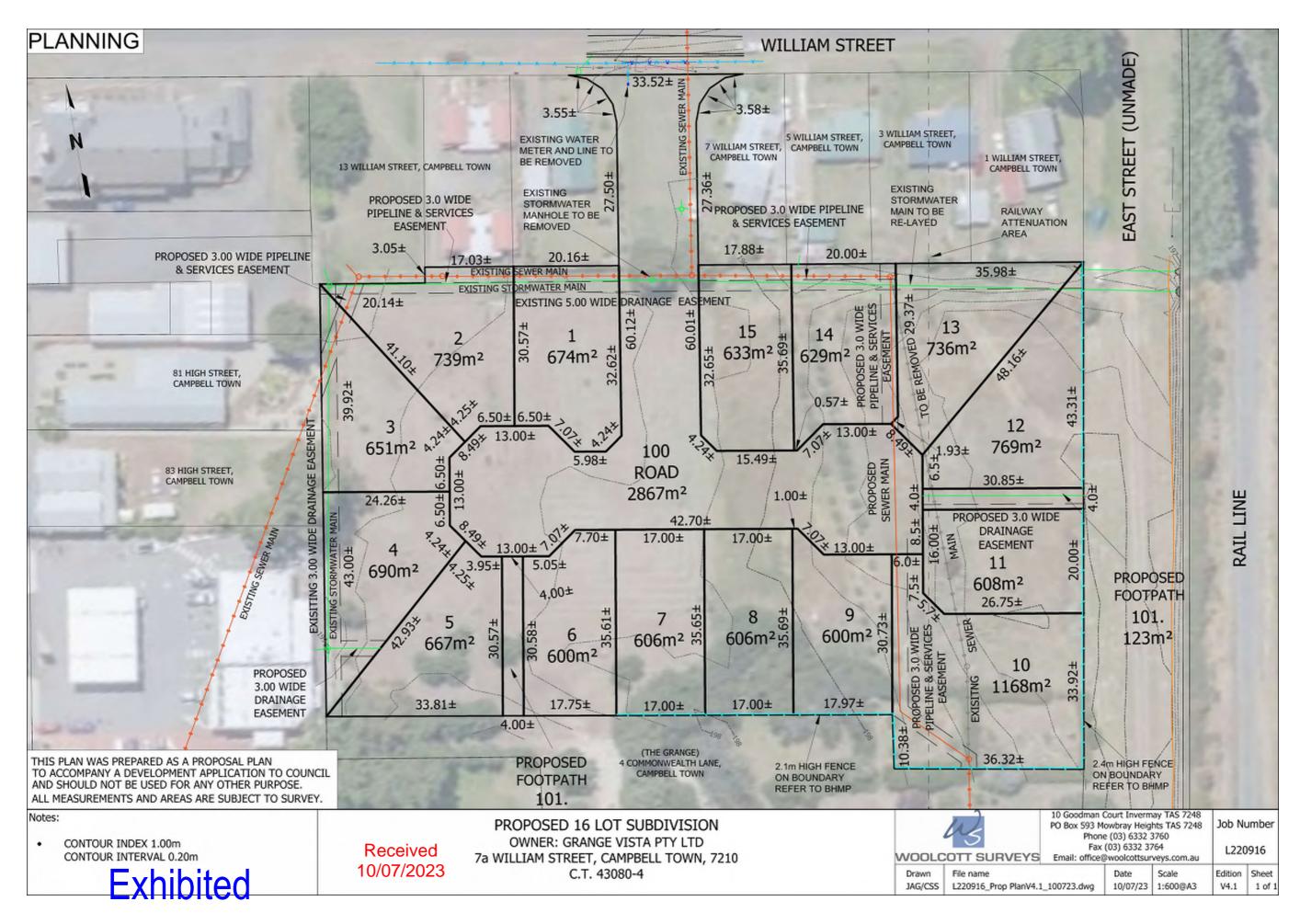
Annexure 3 - Civil works and services plan

Annexure 4 – Traffic impact statement

Annexure 5 – Bushfire hazard package

Annexure 6 - Attenuation report





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

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

Exhibited

STATUS: CONTROLLED DOCUMENT DO NOT SCALE - IF IN DOUBT, ASK THIS DOCUMENT MAY ONLY BE USED FOR THE PURPOSE FOR WHICH IT DRAWN BY: PVD A DEVELOPMENT APPROVAL APPROVED: **R. JESSON** ACRED. No: **CC58481** DATE: **29-03-23** REV: ISSUED FOR / DESCRIPTION: BY: DATE:



PROJECT: SUBDIVISION P. 03 6388 9200 ADDRESS: 7A WILLIAM STREET CAMPBELL TOWN

TITLE: COVER SHEET CLIENT: BAKER & WALLIS SHEET SIZE: A1 DWGs IN SET: -PROJECT No: 231007 DWG No: COV REV: A **CAMPBELL TOWN**

Received

17/07/2023

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.

- 150mm MINIMUM

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:

- 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.

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

DENOTES PROPOSED GAS MAIN DENOTES EXISTING UNDERGROUND TELECOM / FIBRE OPTIC LINE (CONFIRM EXACT LOCATION)

DENOTES EXISTING GAS MAIN

(CONFIRM EXACT LOCATION)

BOLLARD, REFER DETAIL

(2000 LONG x 100 HIGH)

TELECOMMUNICATION PIT

HUDSON CIVIL PRECAST CONCRETE WHEEL STOP

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

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

INSPECTION OPENING TO SURFACE

GRATED PIT

MATER RETICULATION SYMBOLS LEGEND M METER CM CHECK METER FIRE PLUG ISOLATION VALVE CHECK VALVE STRAINER MONITORED VALVE BALANCE VALVE STOP VALVE DN100 REFLUX VALVE BACK FLOW PREVENTION DEVICE A/B kPa PRESSURE REDUCING VALVE HBC HOSE BIB COCK	
M	METER
CM	CHECK METER
FP	FIRE PLUG
\bowtie	ISOLATION VALVE
Z	CHECK VALVE
\forall	STRAINER
M ⋈	MONITORED VALVE
	BALANCE VALVE
SV M	STOP VALVE
\triangleright	DN100 REFLUX VALVE
	BACK FLOW PREVENTION DEVICE
A/B kPa	PRESSURE REDUCING VALVE
● HBC	HOSE BIB COCK
•	FIRE HYDRANT
8	DUAL HEAD FIRE HYDRANT
FHR	FIRE HOSE REEL

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

CERTIFICATION OF THESE ELEMENTS IS TO BE PROVIDED PRIOR TO

- BACKFILLING OF SERVICE TRENCHES

3. AREAS OF FILL

TO PRACTICAL COMPLETION

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

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

UP-SLOPE FROM SEDIMENT FENCES • LEAVE & MAINTAIN VEGETATED FOOT PATH STORE ALL HARD WASTE & LITTER IN A DESIGNATED AREA

PLACE STOCK PILES AWAY FROM ON-SITE DRAINAGE &

THAT WILL PREVENT IT FROM BEING BLOWN AWAY & WASHED INTO THE STORM WATER SYSTEM RESTRICT VEHICLE MOVEMENT TO A STABILISED ACCESS

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 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 7: DIVERT UP-SLOPE WATER

 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

BACKFILLING

- 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.

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

9. REDUNDANT PIPE WORK

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

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

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

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

EMBEDMENT SHALL BE USED AS PER MRWA-S-202"

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

SEWERAGE STANDARDS DRAWINGS MRWA-S-202 AND MRWA-S-205

- PIPEWORK BEDDING - INSTALLED PIPE PRIOR TO BACKFILLING - BACKFILLING

7. AS CONSTRUCTED DRAWINGS

AWARE OF THIS WHEN PRICING.

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

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

AND PROPERLY INSTALLED AT THE CONTRACTOR'S EXPENSE.

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

CEMENT STABILISED EMBEDMENT UNLESS THE CONDITIONS OF NOTE H 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

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

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

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 - BACKFILLING

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

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 AWARE OF THIS WHEN PRICING.

THE CONTRACTOR WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR PRODUCING "AS

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

8. AS CONSTRUCTED DRAWINGS

SN4 PIPE FITTED WITH TRACE AND TIGHT FITTING RUBBER WRAPS AT 2M CENTRES TO PREVENT WATER HAMMER 10. WATER MAINS CONNECTIONS

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

PN16 PIPE WHERE LINDER ROADS PIPES SHALL BE SLEEVED IN DN100

ALL NEW 'LIVE' CONNECTIONS TO EXISTING TASWATER WATER INFRASTRUCTURE TO BE COMPLETED BY TASWATER AT OWNERS COST.

11. MINIMUM COVER MINIMUM COVER FOR WATER LINES ARE TO BE:

UNDER ROAD WAYS (EXCLUDING MAJOR ROADS) AND VEHICULAR

CROSS OVERS - 750mm RESIDENTIAL LAND - 450mm NON-RESIDENTIAL LAND - 600mm

IMPORTANT NOTE:

THESE CAN BE READ IN BLACK AND WHITE, HOWEVER THESE DRAWINGS ARE BEST PRINTED IN FULL COLOUR FOR OPTIMUM CLARITY OF NEW AND EXISTING PIPE WORK. A COLOUR COPY SHOULD BE RETAINED ON SITE AT ALL TIMES FOR

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CONTRACTORS COMPLETING WORKS.

22-24 Paterson Street

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

PROJECT: SUBDIVISION

ADDRESS: 7A WILLIAM STREET **CAMPBELL TOWN**

SHEET SIZE: A1 DWGs IN SET:

Exhibited

DESIGN BY: PVD DRAFT CHK: JWS

Launceston TAS 7250

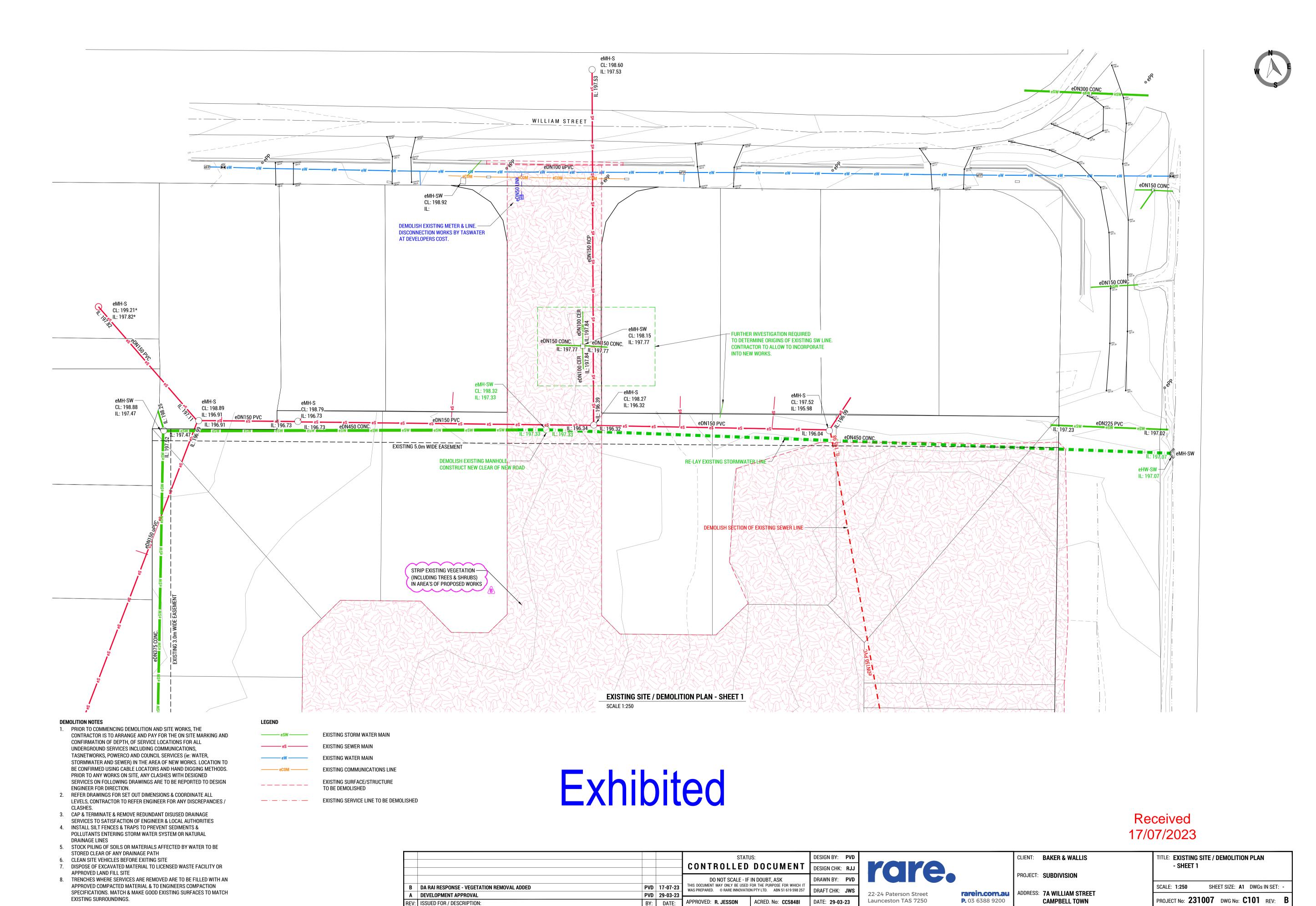
CLIENT: BAKER & WALLIS

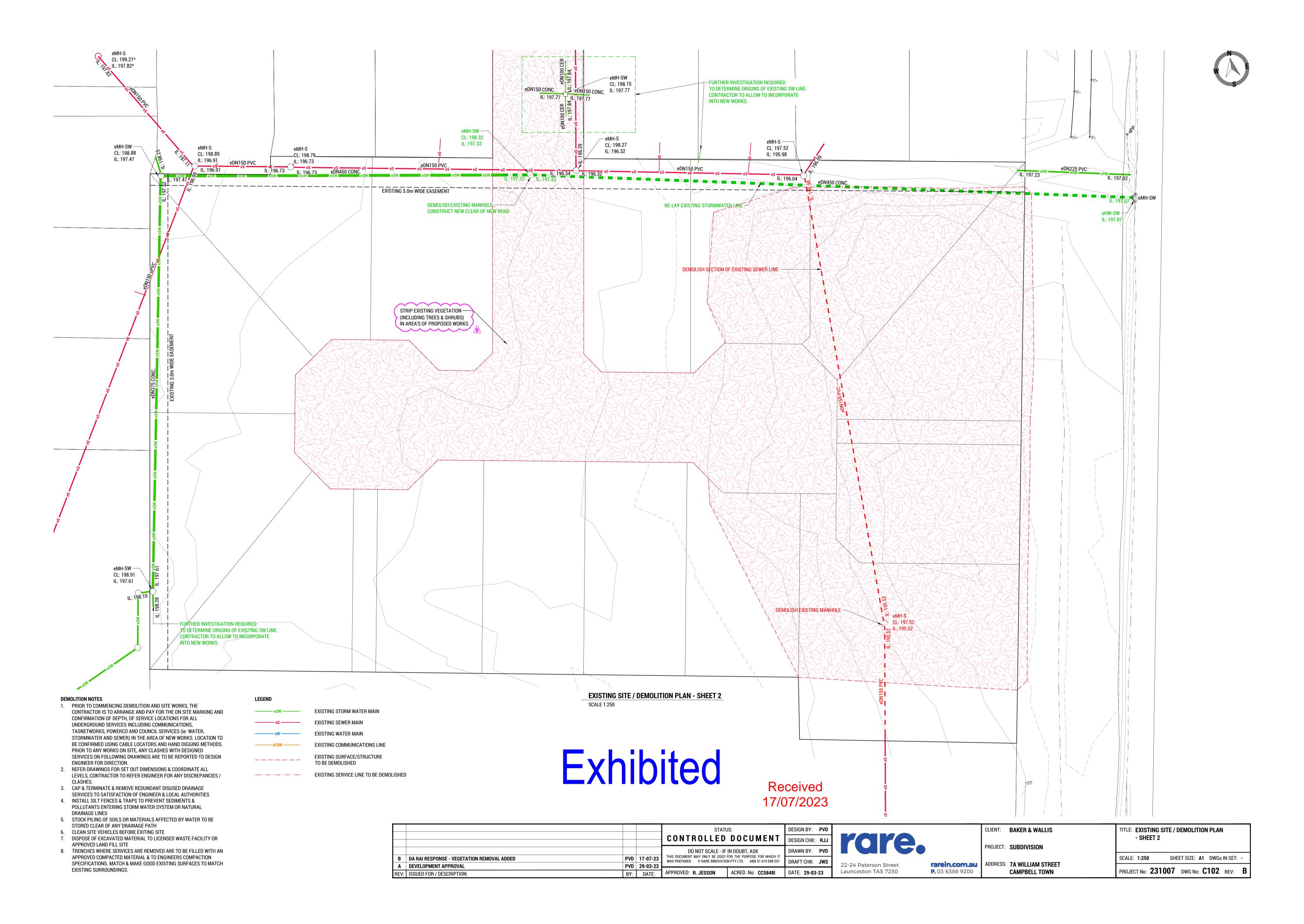
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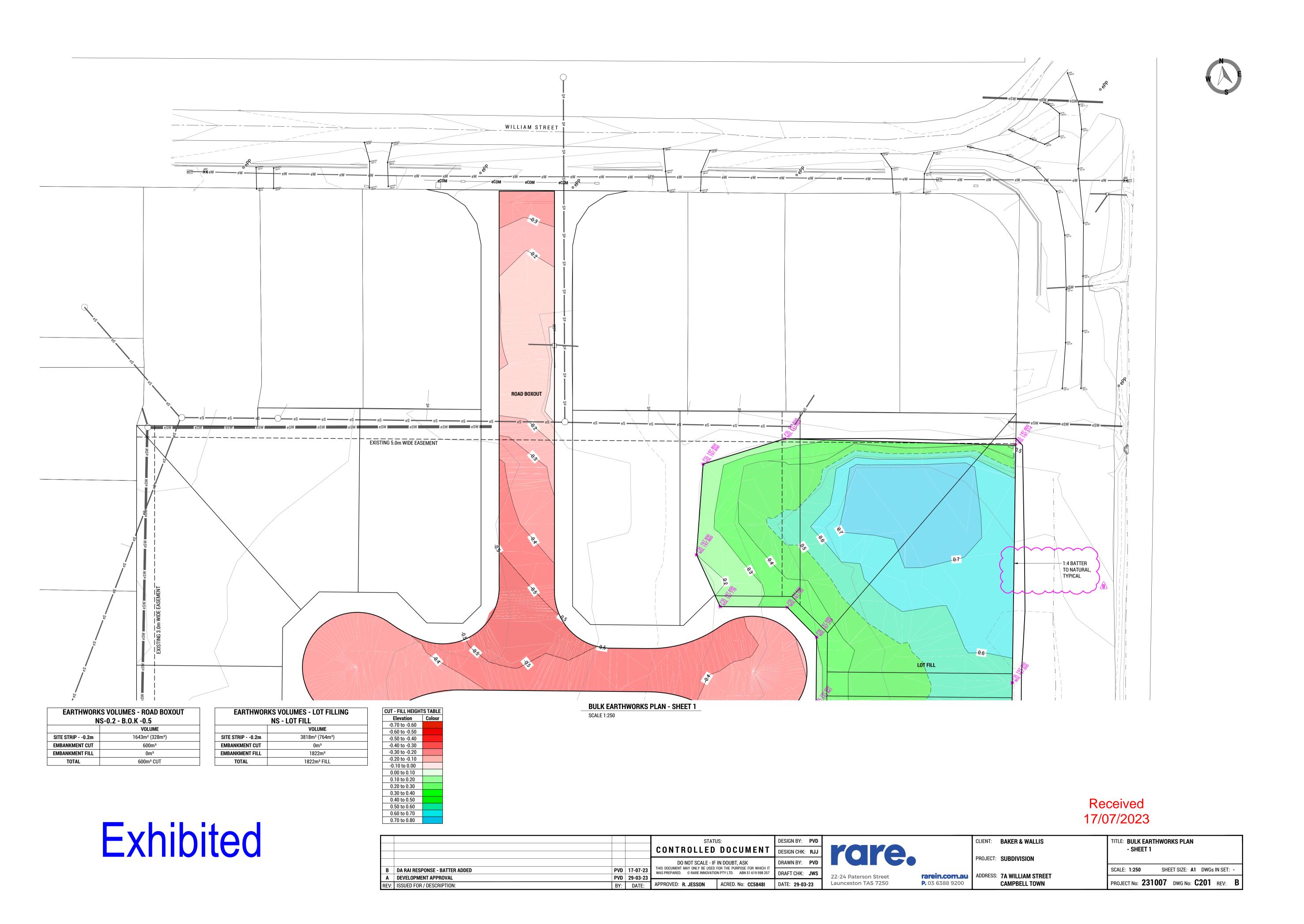
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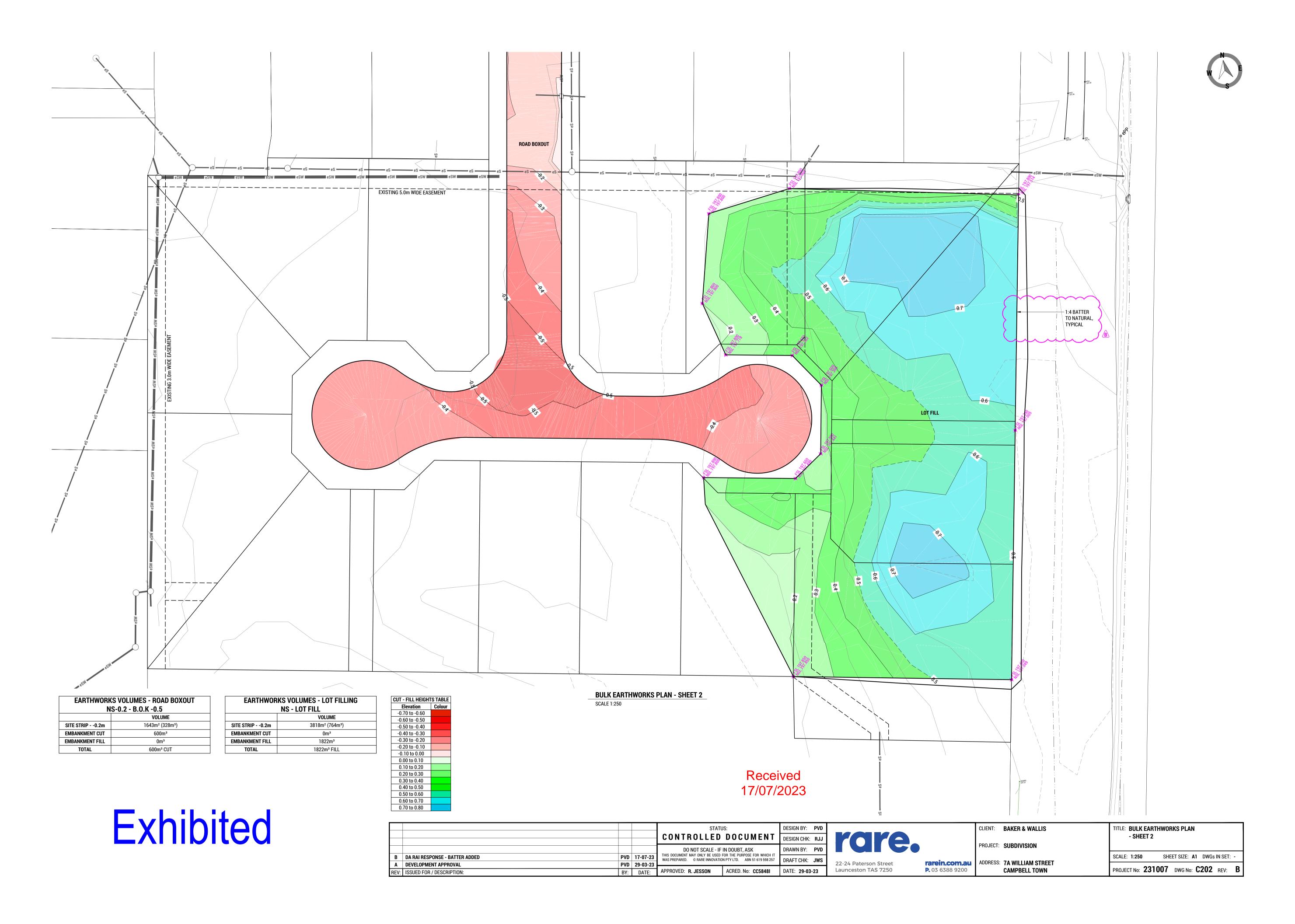
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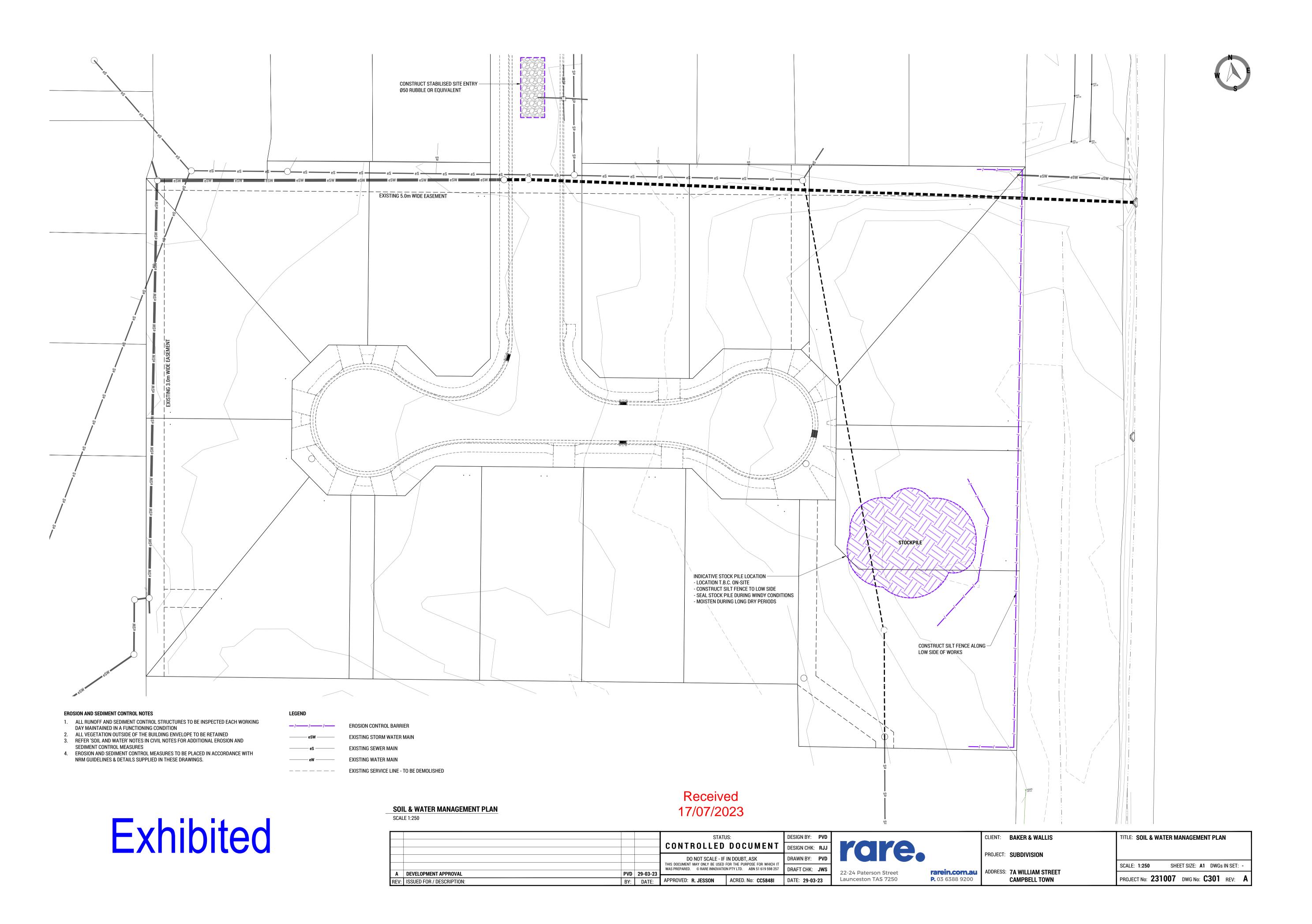
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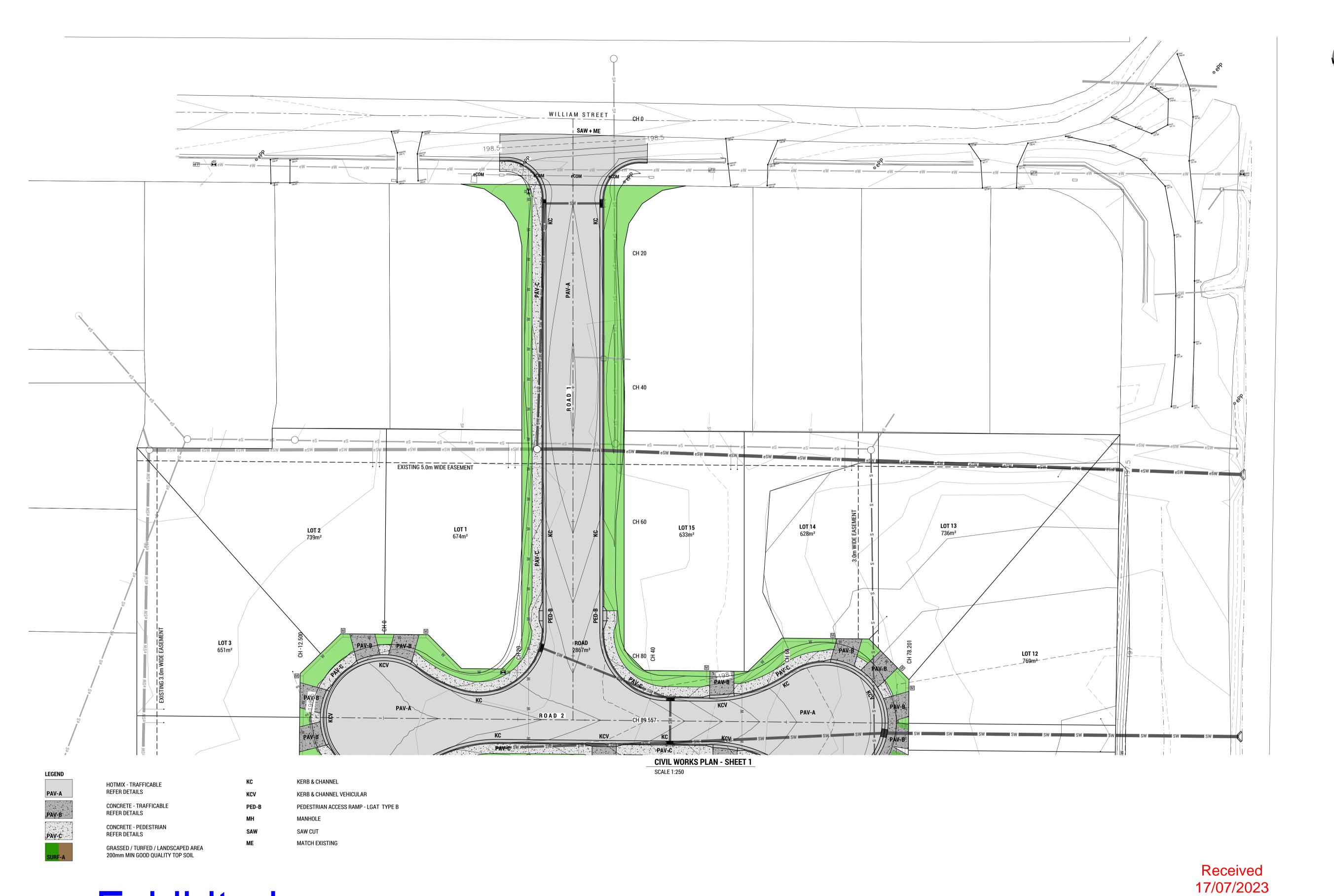












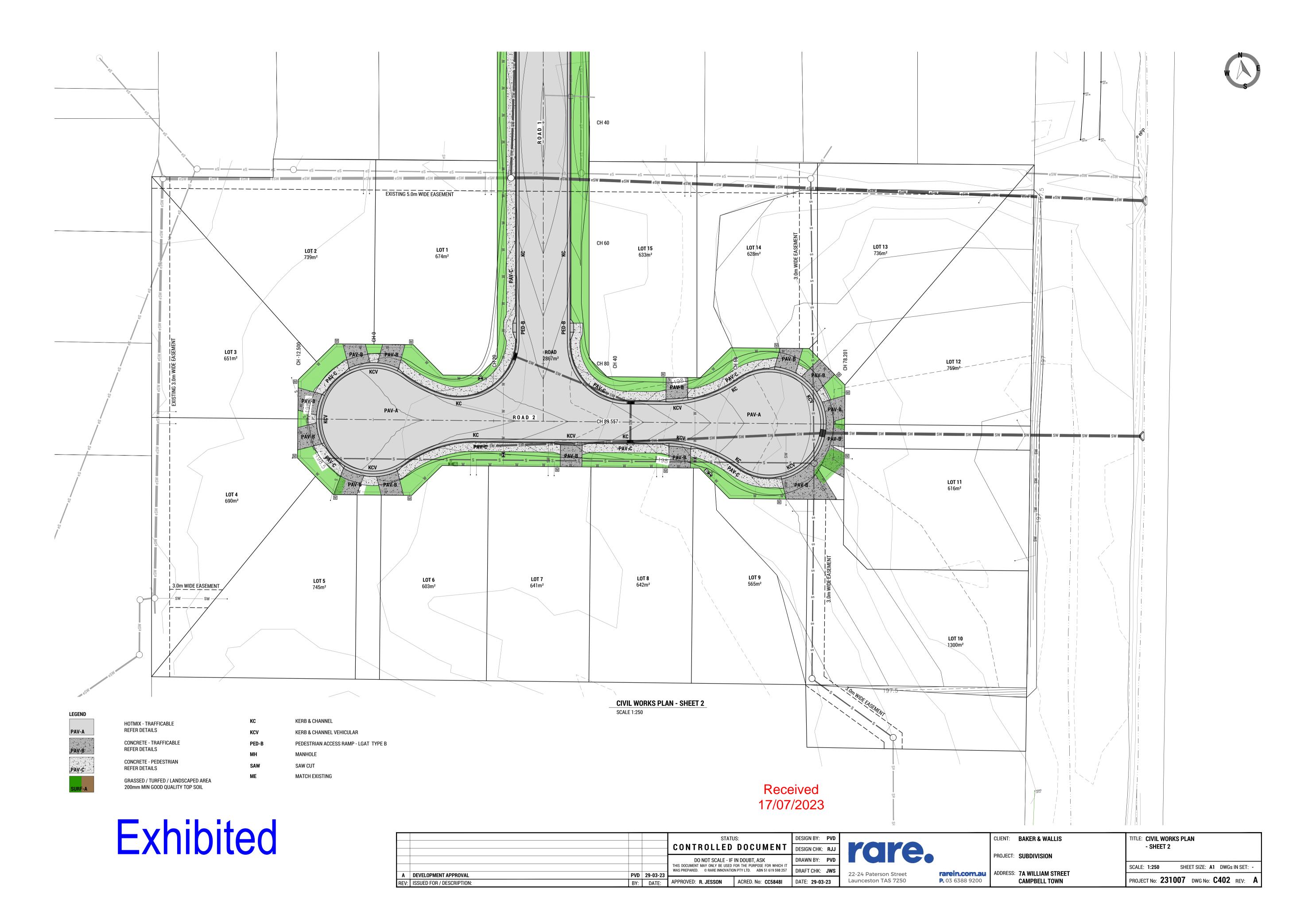


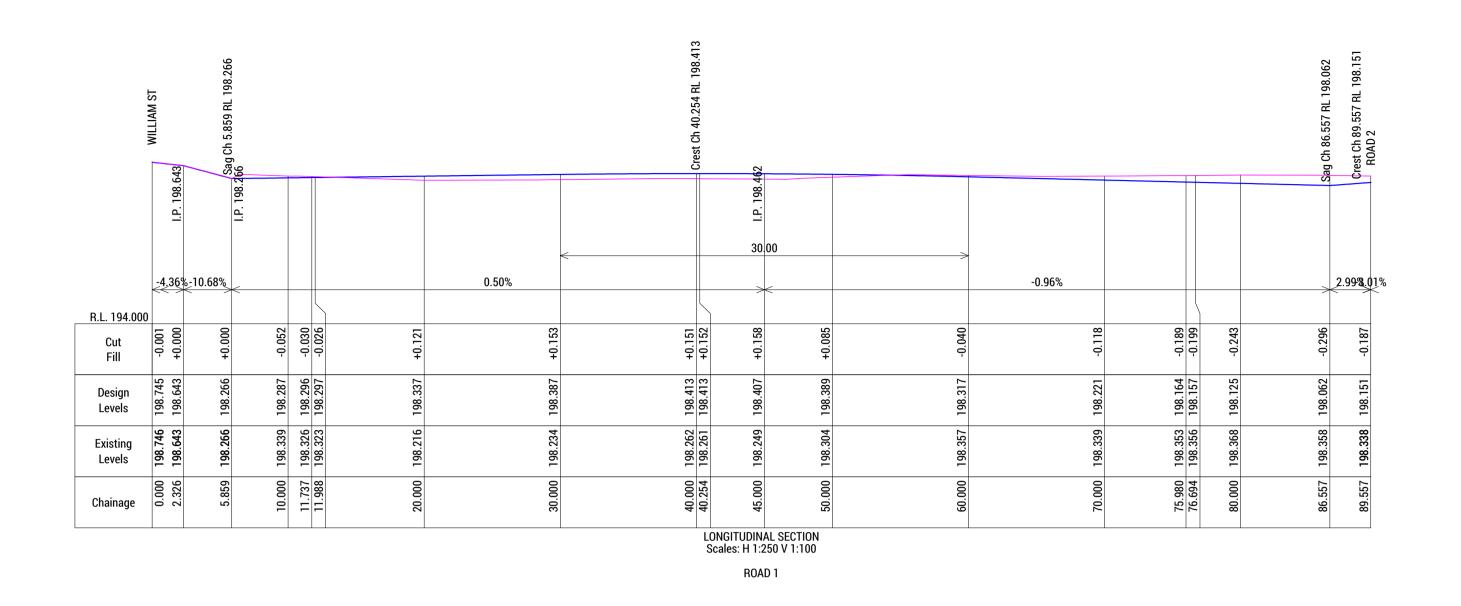
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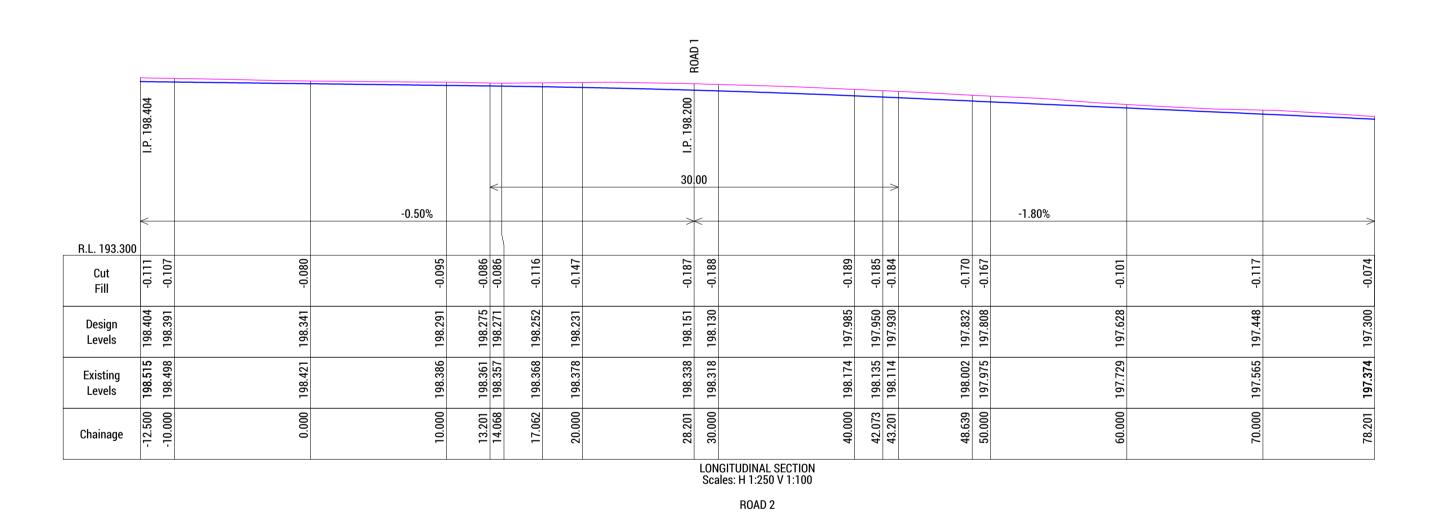


CLIENT: BAKER & WALLIS PROJECT: SUBDIVISION P. 03 6388 9200 ADDRESS: 7A WILLIAM STREET CAMPBELL TOWN

TITLE: CIVIL WORKS PLAN - SHEET 1 SHEET SIZE: A1 DWGs IN SET: -PROJECT No: **231007** DWG No: **C401** REV: **A**







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PROJECT: SUBDIVISION

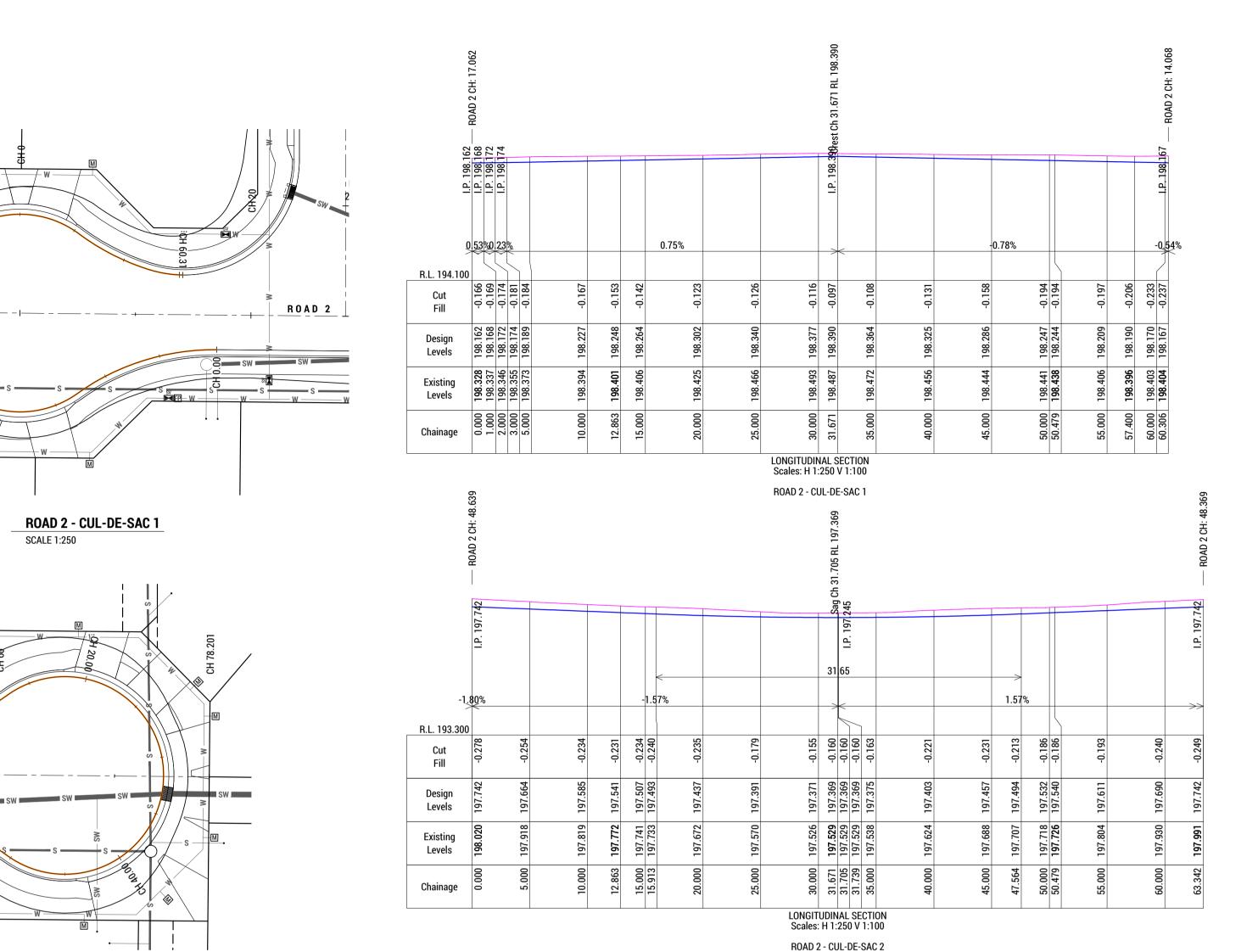
ADDRESS: 7A WILLIAM STREET CAMPBELL TOWN

TITLE: CIVIL LONG SECTIONS
- ROAD 1 & ROAD 2

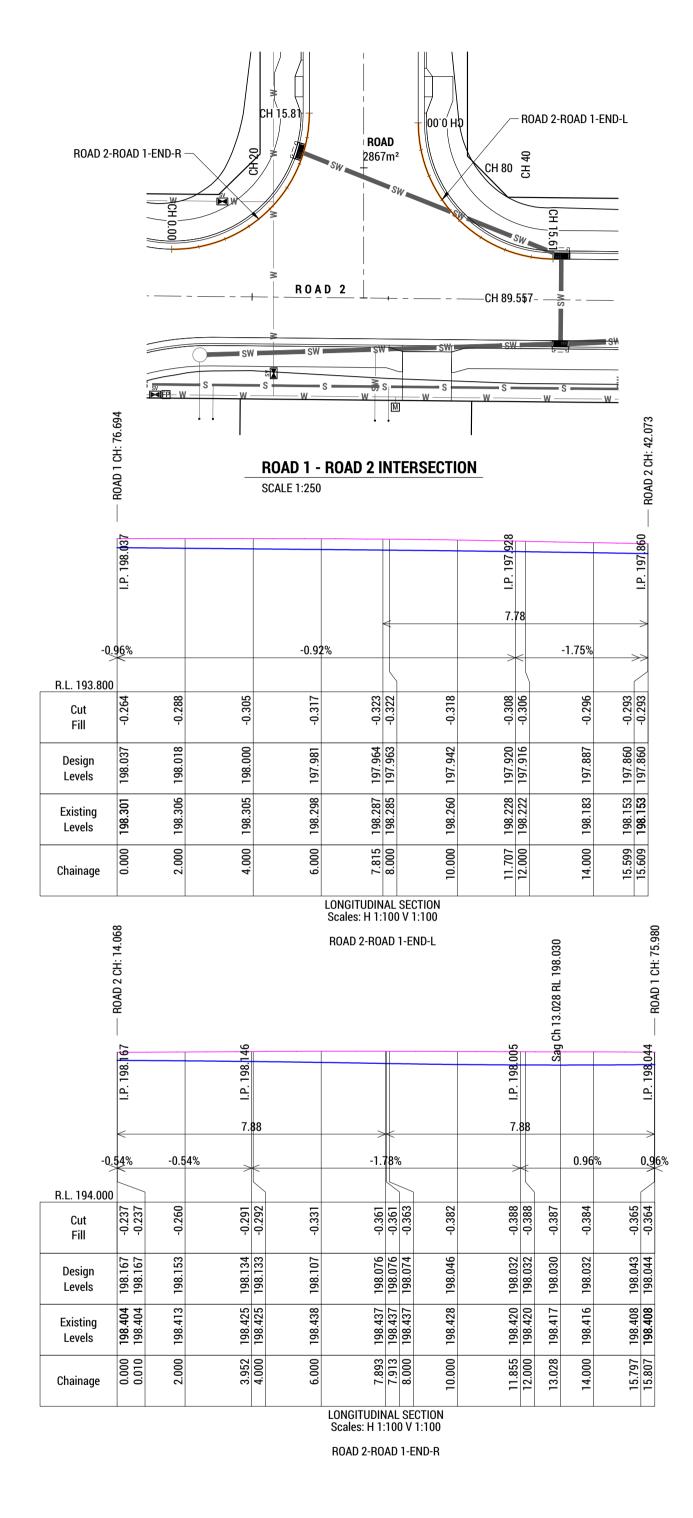
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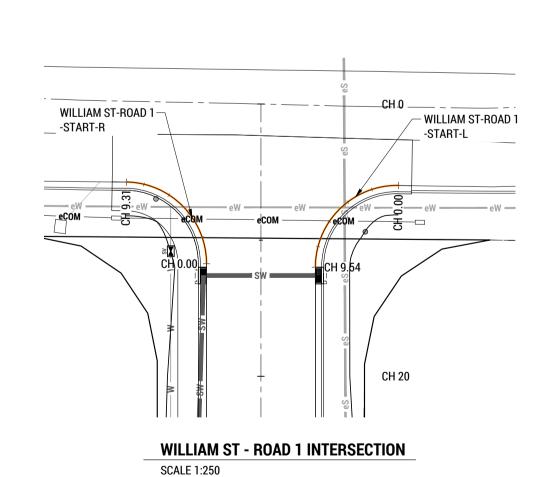
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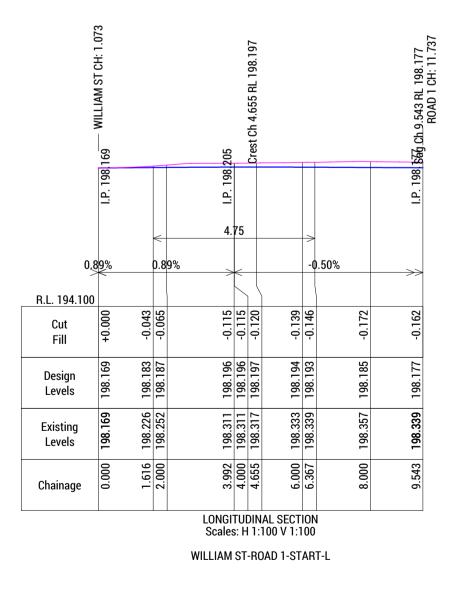






ROAD 2 - CUL-DE-SAC 2

SCALE 1:250



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Design Levels	198.176	198.174	198.183	198.187	198.225	198.246	198.246	198.288	198.312	198.331	198.346	198.346
Existing Levels	198.327	198.337	198.363	198.369	198.401	198.418	198.419	198.451	198.434	198.369	198.346	198.346
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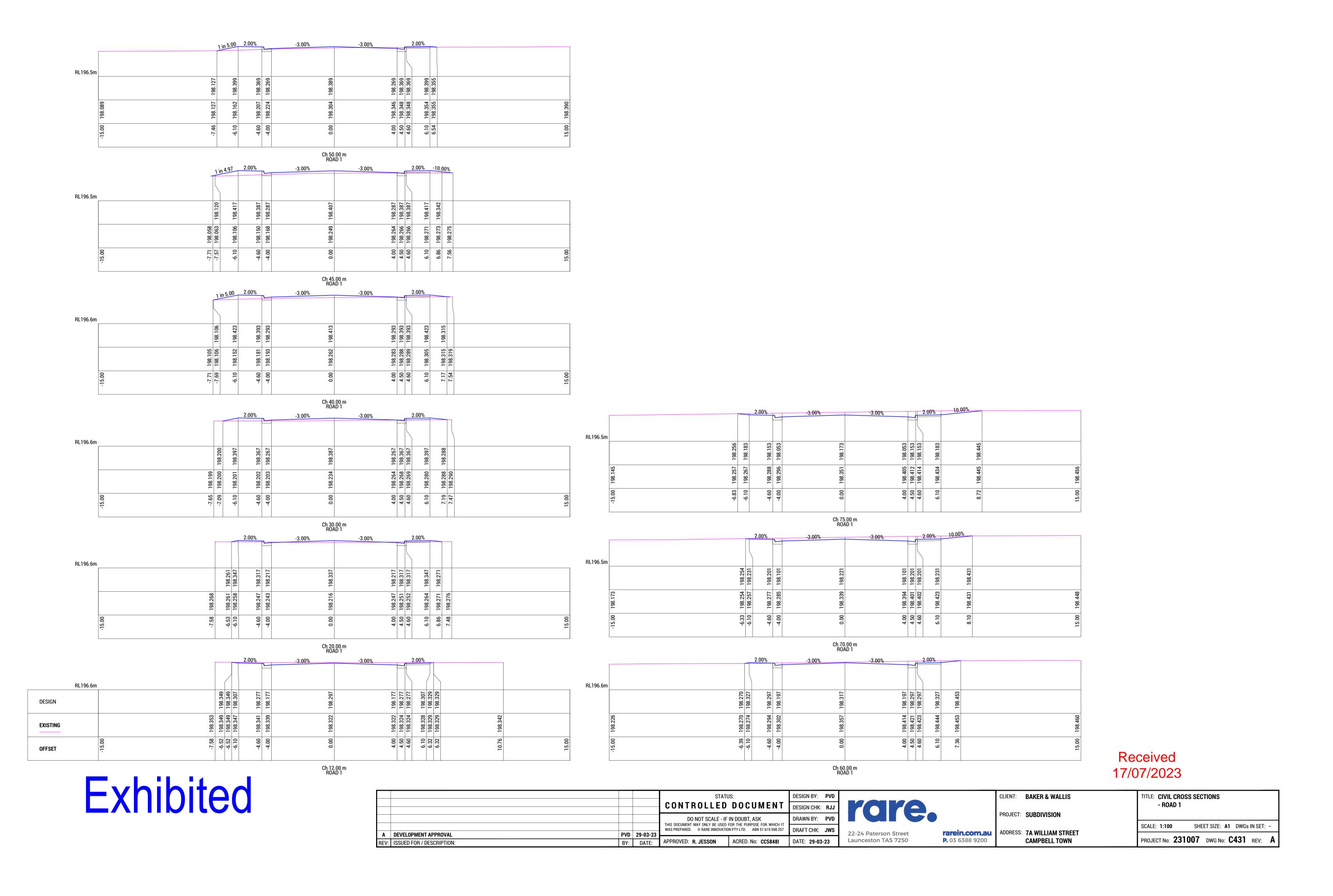
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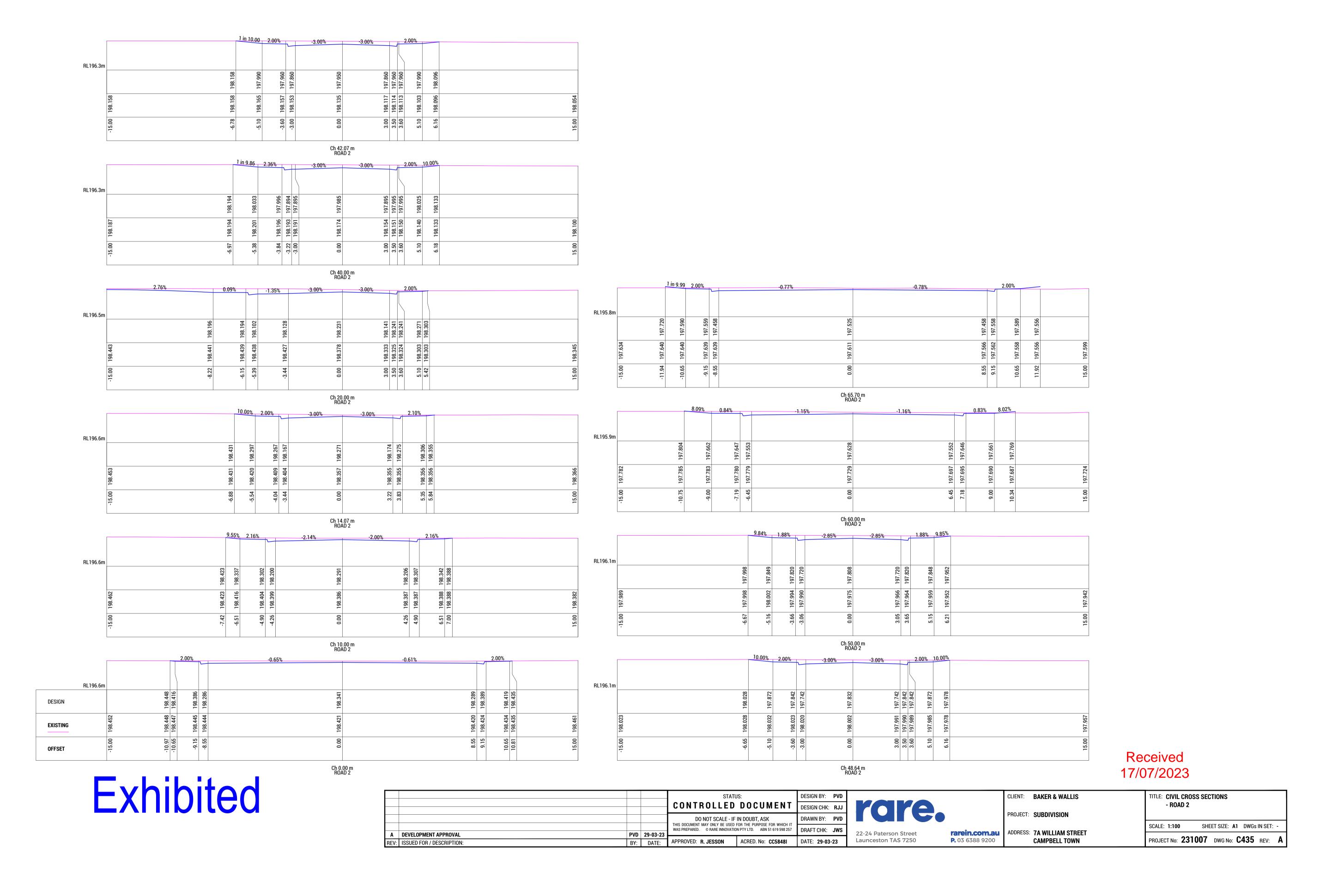
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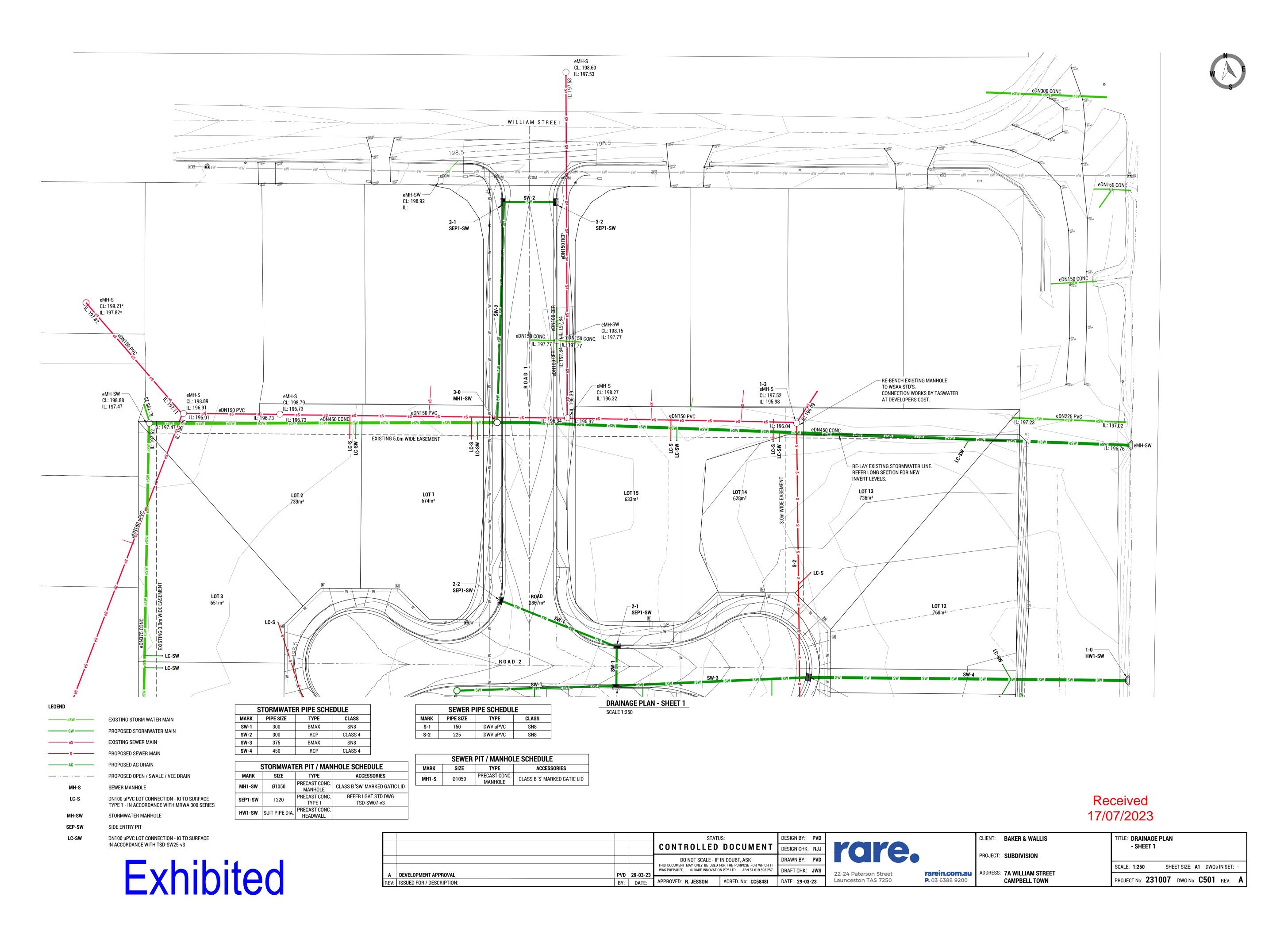
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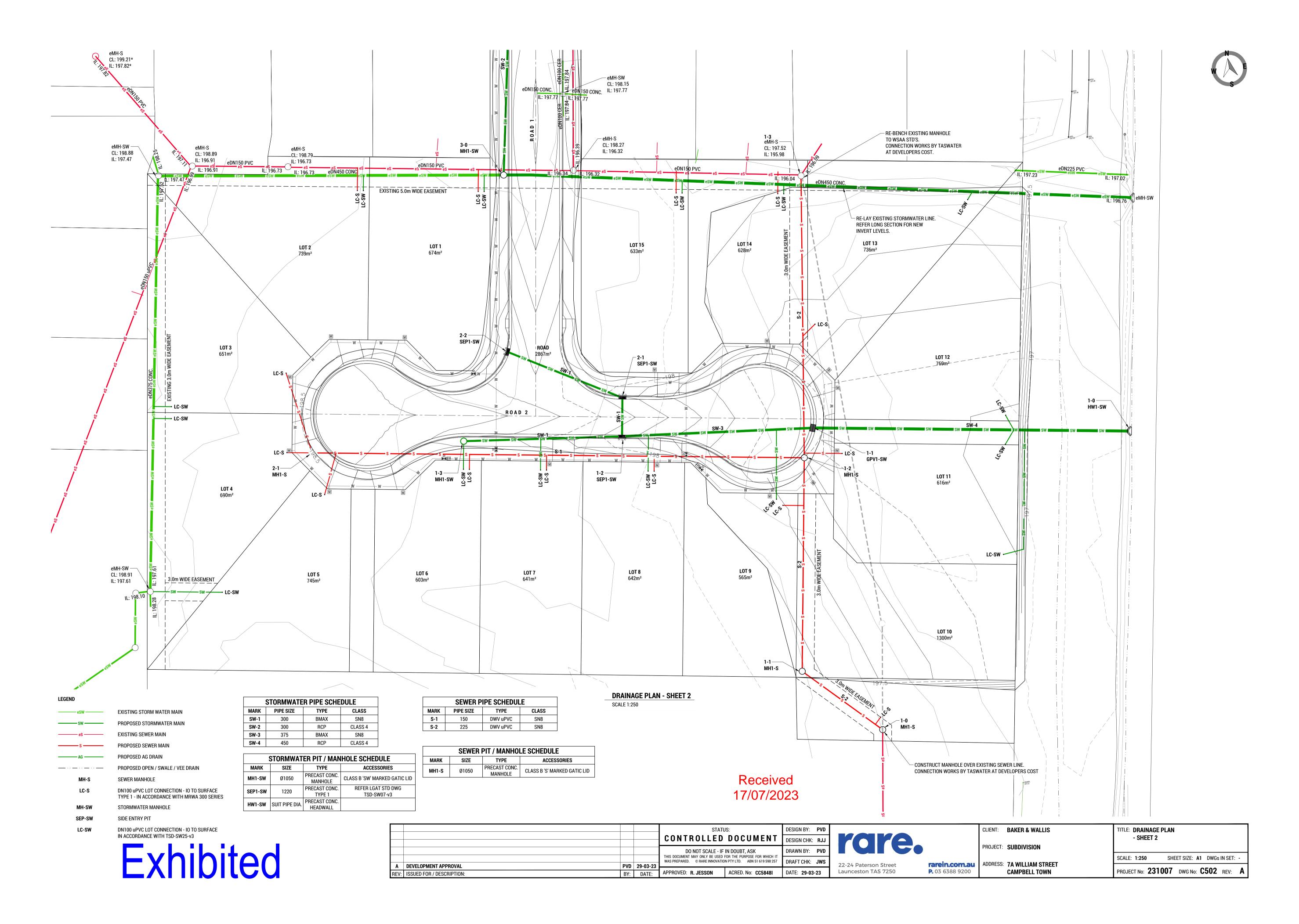
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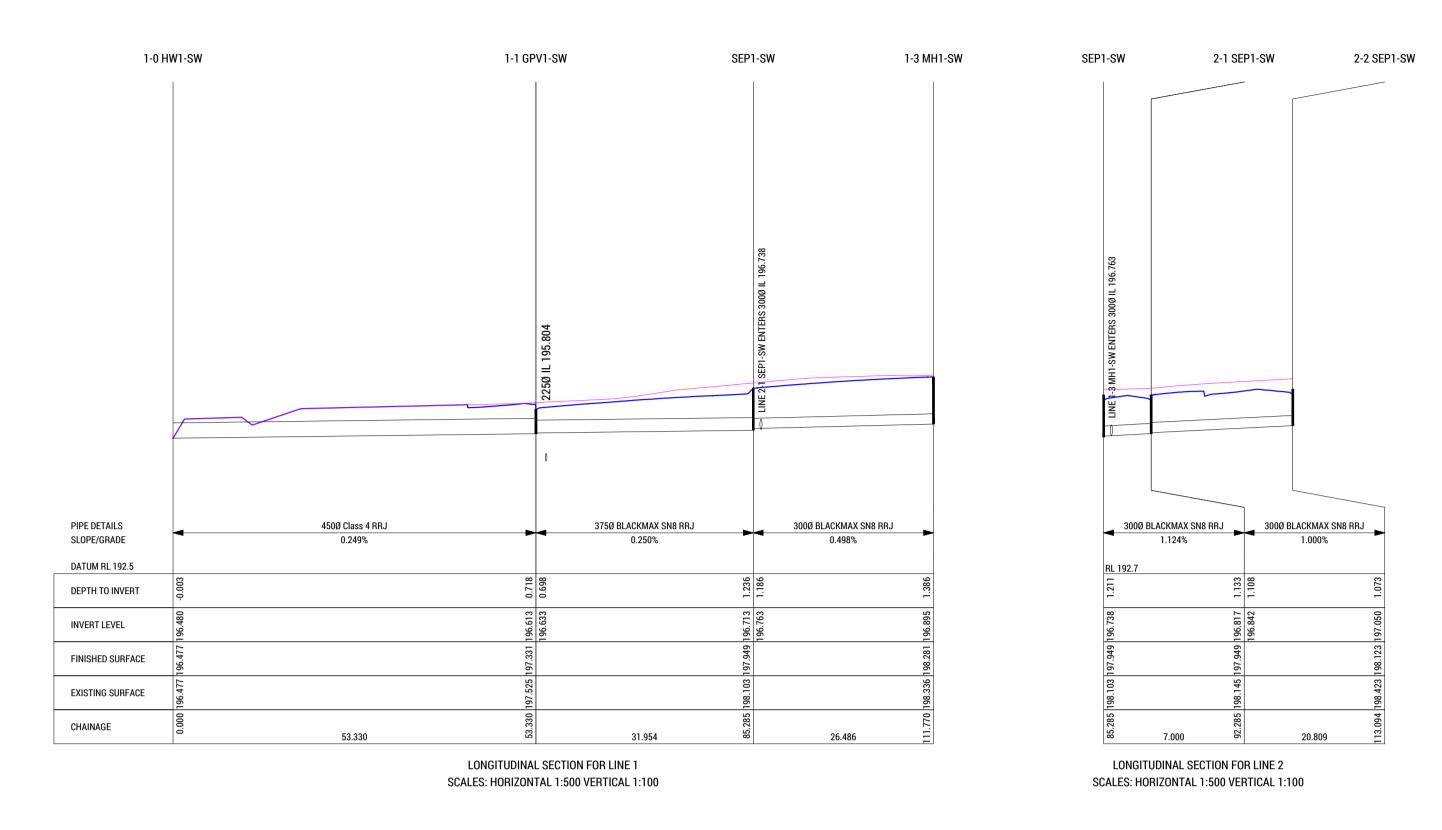
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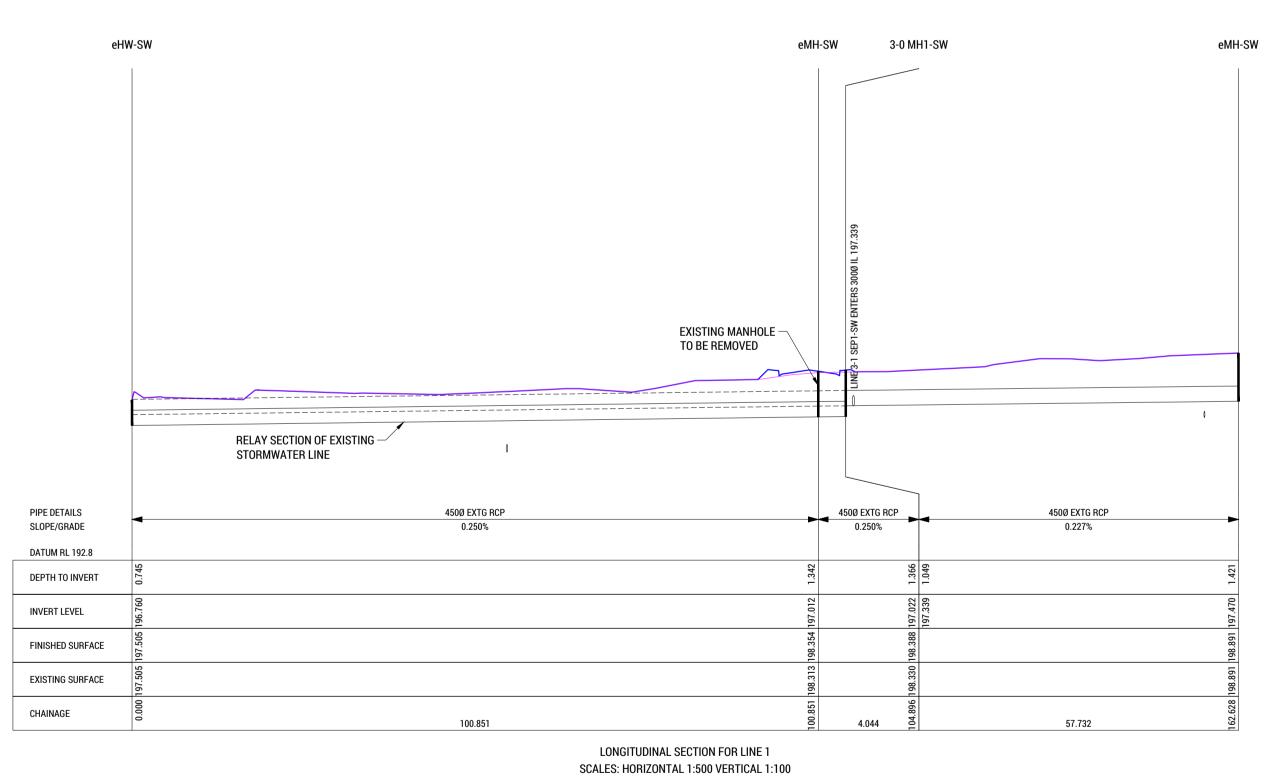


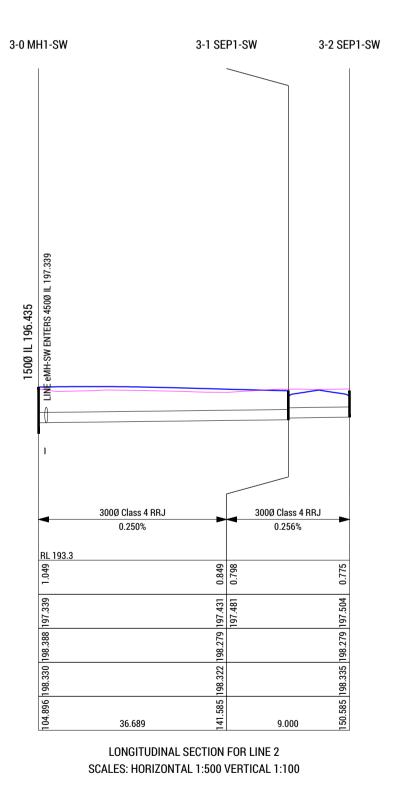












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CLIENT: BAKER & WALLIS

PROJECT: SUBDIVISION

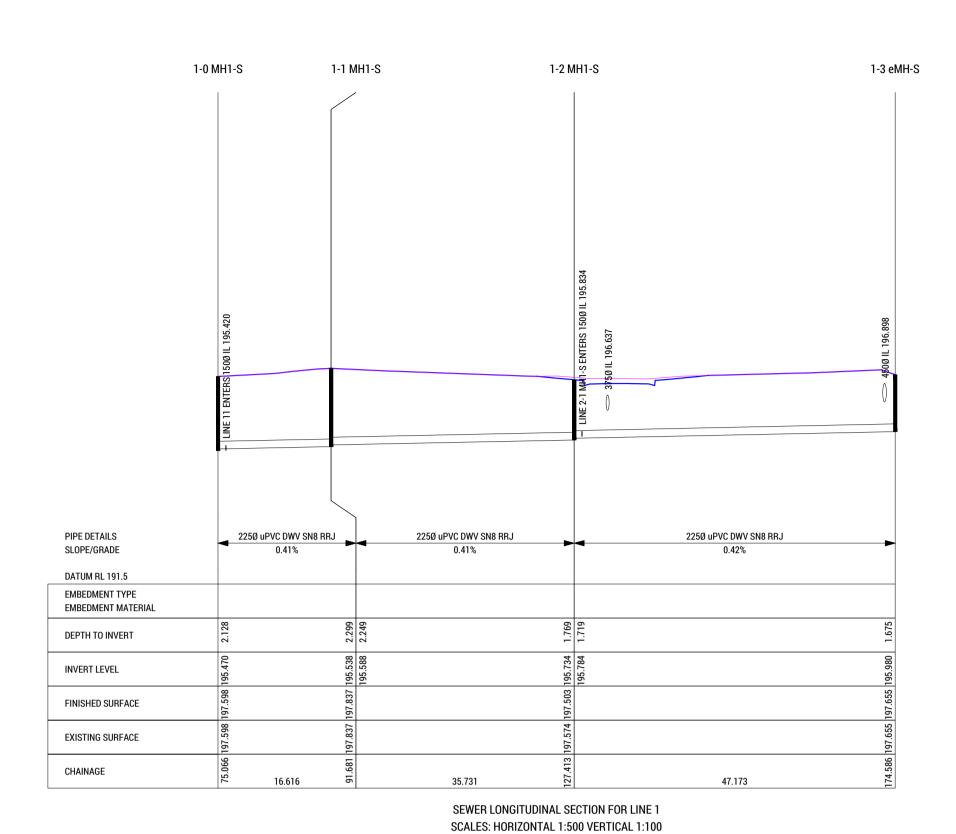
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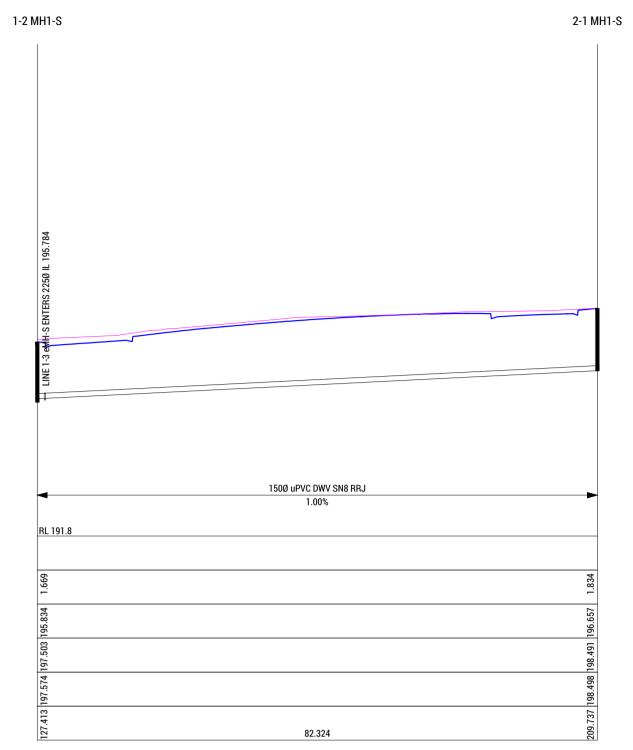
TITLE: STORMWATER LONG SECTIONS

BDIVISION

SCALE: 1:500H 1:100V SHEET SIZE: A1 DWGs IN SET:
PROJECT NO: 231007 DWG NO: C521 REV: A

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SEWER LONGITUDINAL SECTION FOR LINE 2 SCALES: HORIZONTAL 1:500 VERTICAL 1:100

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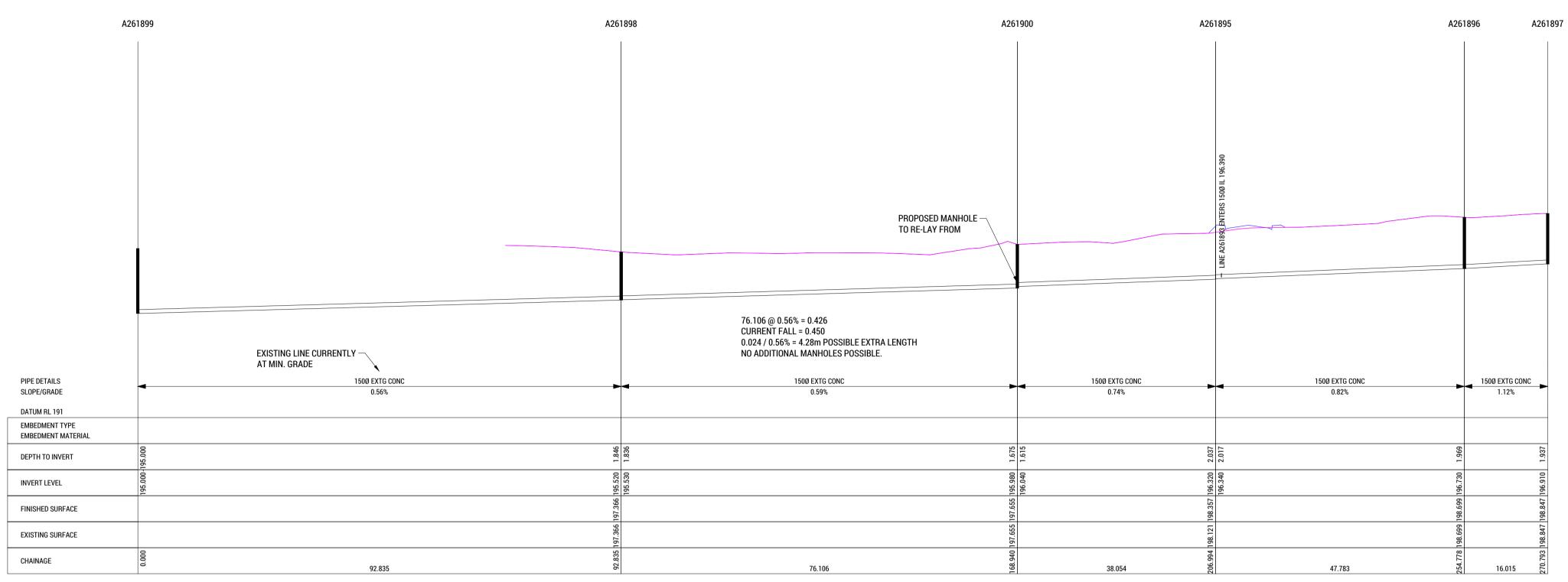
PROJECT: SUBDIVISION

CLIENT: BAKER & WALLIS P. 03 6388 9200 ADDRESS: 7A WILLIAM STREET CAMPBELL TOWN

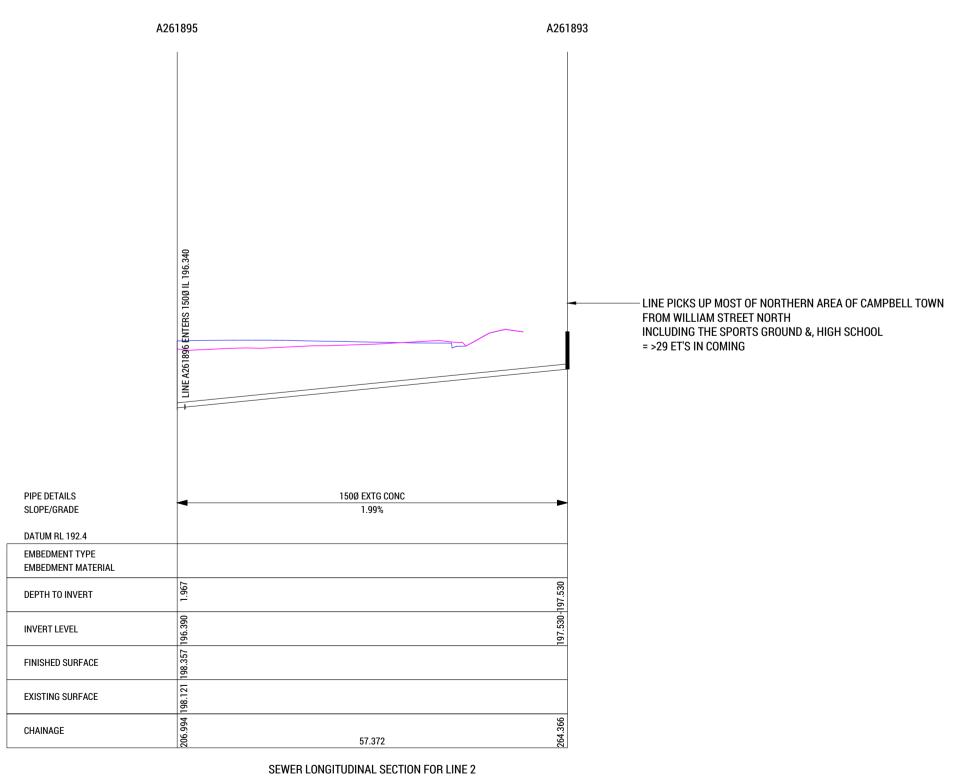
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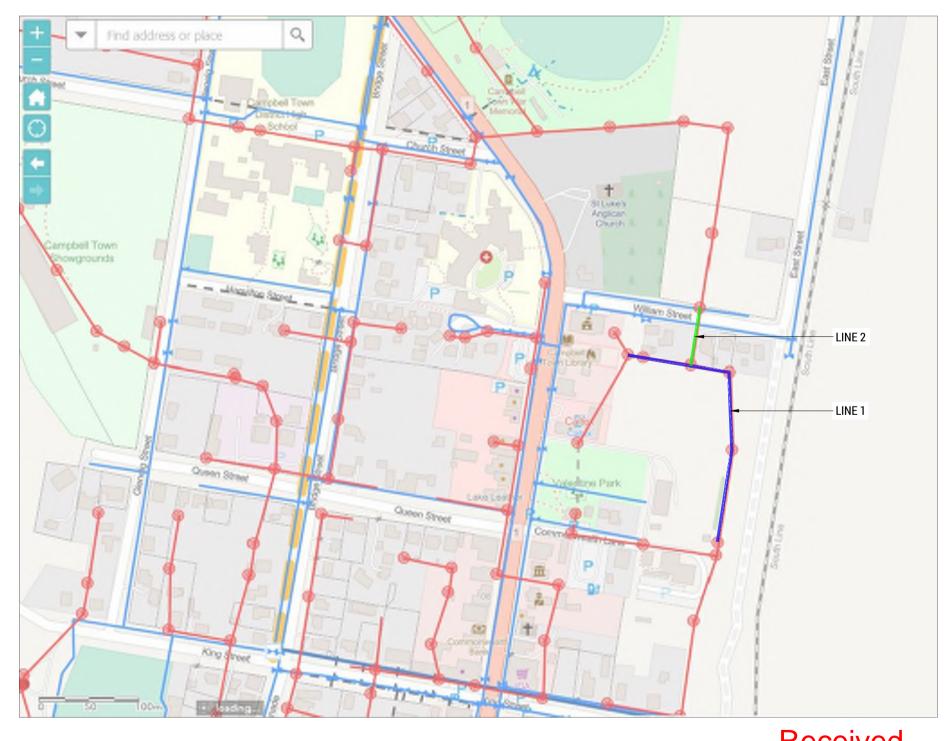
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SEWER LONGITUDINAL SECTION FOR LINE 1 SCALES: HORIZONTAL 1:500 VERTICAL 1:100





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Exhibited

SCALES: HORIZONTAL 1:500 VERTICAL 1:100

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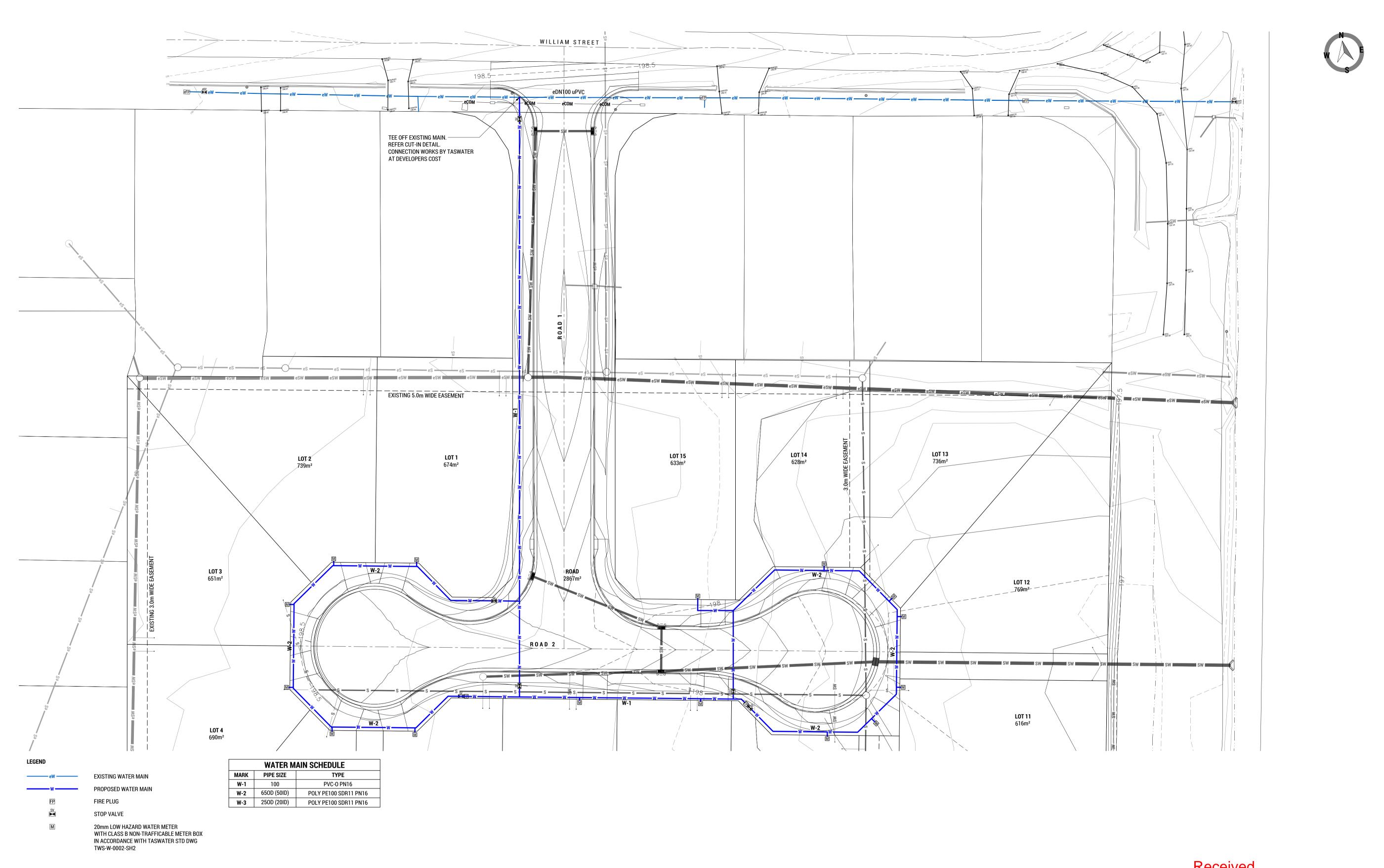
CLIENT: BAKER & WALLIS

PROJECT: SUBDIVISION

ADDRESS: 7A WILLIAM STREET CAMPBELL TOWN

SUBDIVISION

SCALE: 1:500H 1:100V SHEET SIZE: A1 DWGs IN SET: PROJECT No: 231007 DWG No: C532 REV: A



WATER RETICULATION PLAN
SCALE 1:250

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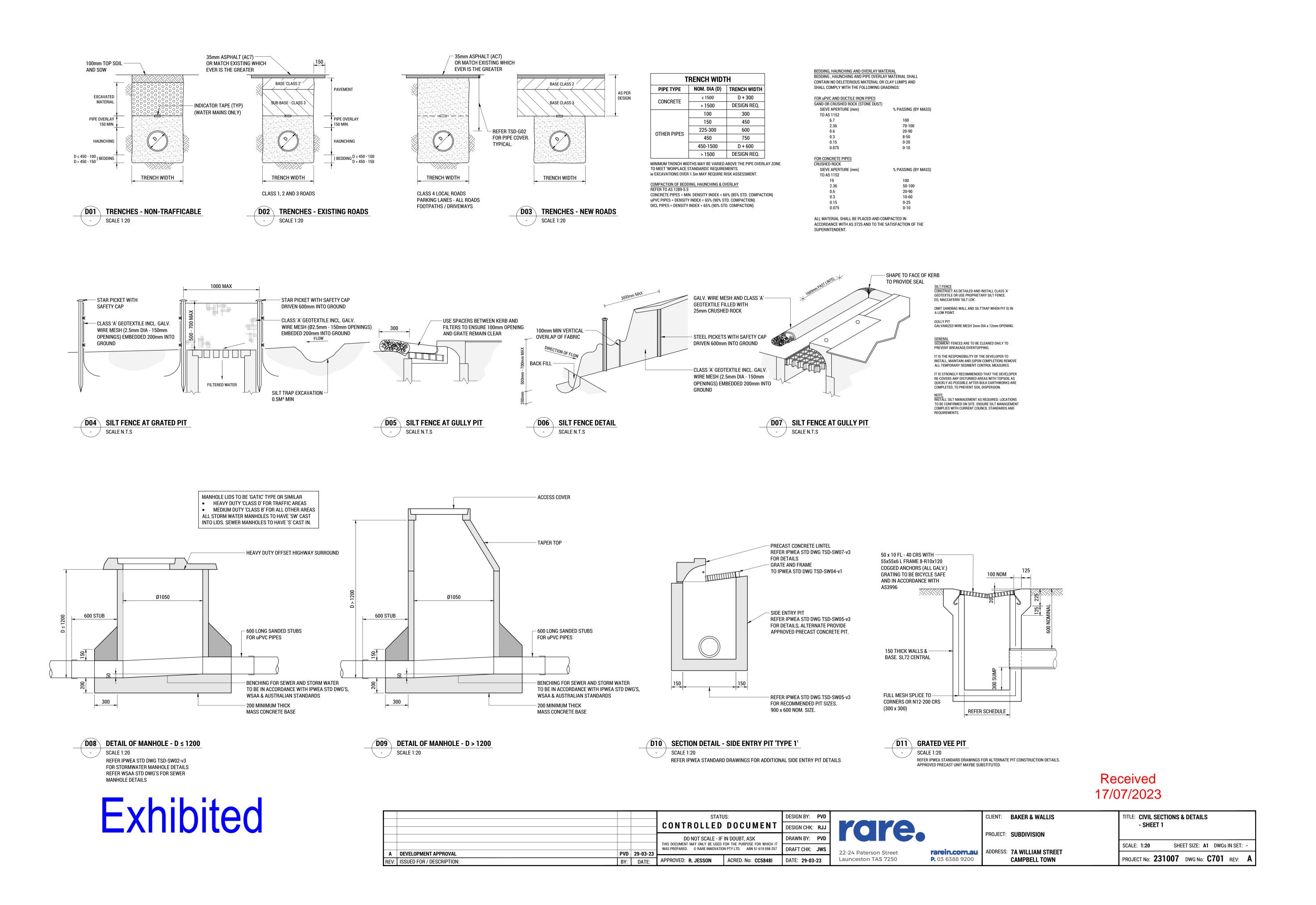
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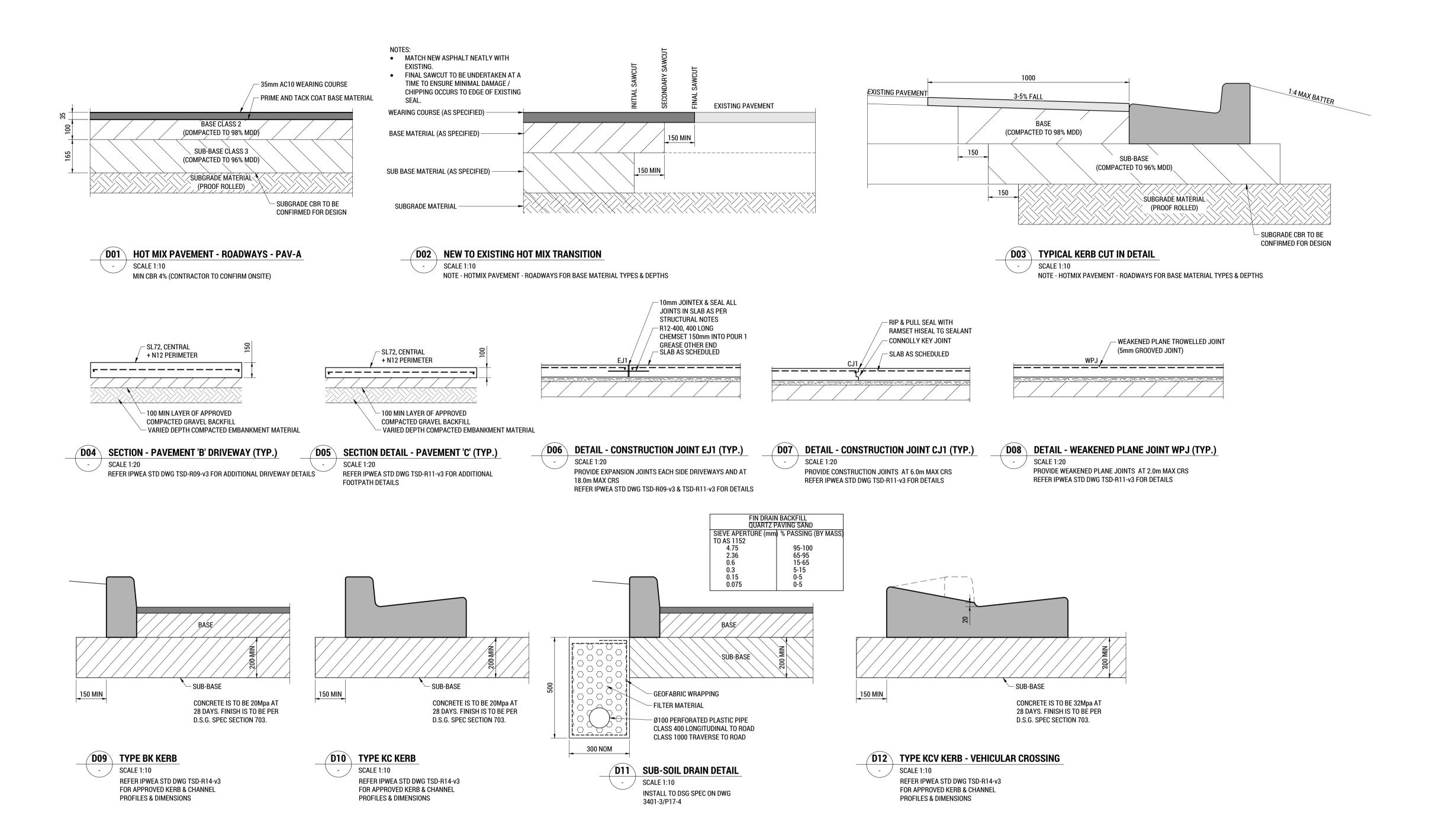
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7A WILLIAM STREET, CAMPBELL TOWN
15 LOT SUBDIVISION
TRAFFIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT

APRIL 2023

Traffic Impact Assessment

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7A William Street, Campbell Town 15 Lot Subdivision

TRAFFIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- Final
- April 2023

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Traffic Impact Assessment



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Traffic Impact Assessment



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

Traffic Impact Assessment



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

Traffic Impact Assessment



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.

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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 mixor 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 trave)

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

Traffic Impact Assessment



2. Site Description

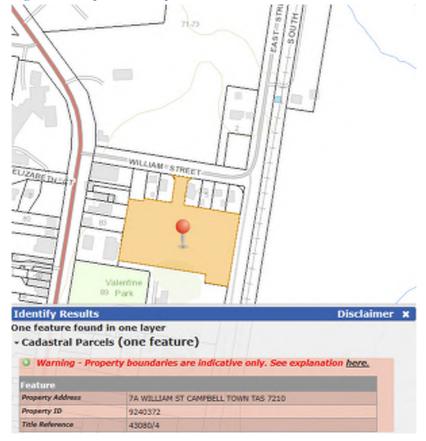
Figure 1 to 3 show the proposed subdivision site at Campbell Town. The land is generally flat and cleared paddock with minimal vegetation. A major rail line is located some 28m from the Eastern boundary of lots 10-13 of the proposed subdivision.

Figure 1 – Proposed development site



Source: LISTmap

Figure 2 – Proposed development site



Traffic Impact Assessment



Source: LISTmap

Figure 3 – Proposed development site



Traffic Impact Assessment



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.

13.50 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.55

Figure 4 – Proposed subdivision layout

Traffic Impact Assessment



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.

Traffic Impact Assessment



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.

Traffic Impact Assessment



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.

Traffic Impact Assessment



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.

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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



Traffic Impact Assessment



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.

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Figure 18 – Looking left along William Street from Proposed Road

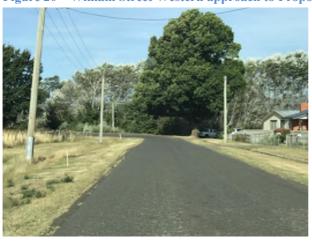


Sight Distance left is 125m.

Figure 19 – William Street Eastern approach to Proposed Road



Figure 20 – William Street Western approach to Proposed Road



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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 / N 2890.		Current Provision		
Junction	Speed	Speed	Road	frontage sight distance		ance	
Major Rd - Minor Rd	Limit	Environment	SISD (m)	() Available		SSD (m)	
	(km/h)	(km/h)	313D (III)	Left(m)	Right(m)	33D (III)	
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.