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Subject: Bushfire attack level assessment for Stage 3 of Montview Estate – 254 Barrams Road, White Rock, Queensland

1 Introduction

Land and Environment Consultants Pty Ltd (LEC) was engaged to undertake a bushfire attack level (BAL) assessment for residential lots within Stage 3 of the Monteview Estate (stage 3) at 254 Barrams Road, White Rock (the site), properly described as lot 108/M3174. The approved subdivision plan which shows the stage 3 lots is provided in Appendix 1.

The site is identified as a bushfire prone area by the Queensland State Planning Policy Bushfire prone area map. As a result, it is a 'designated bushfire prone area' under Section 7 of the Queensland Building Regulation 2021. Therefore, provisions of the Building Code of Australia (ABCB 2022) (BCA) and the Queensland Development Code (QG 2021) (QDC) that apply to a designated bushfire prone area apply to any building assessment work for residential dwellings within the stage 3 lots.

A residential dwelling is a BCA class 1a building. Compliance with the BCA and QDC requires BCA class 1a buildings, which are located in a designated bushfire prone area, to be designed and constructed in accordance with the BAL construction standards in the *Australian Standard* (AS 3959-2018) *Construction of buildings in bushfire prone areas* to reduce the risk of ignition from bushfire.

This report provides a BAL assessment for the construction of residential dwellings within the stage 3 lots and identifies sections of AS 3959-2018 which are relevant to their design and construction.

2 Classified vegetation and radiant heat exposure model

LEC prepared the bushfire management plan (LEC 2021) (**BMP**) for the residential subdivision at the site – Ipswich City Council application number 6226/2018/PDA.

The BMP identifies the areas of vegetation retention and rehabilitation in the linear park to the north and north-east of stage 3 as being classified vegetation and the likely source of bushfire attack.

The radiant heat exposure model of bushfire attack from the linear park was prepared for the BMP and is provided in Appendix 2. It has been used in this report to assign BAL ratings to the stage 3 lots.

The BMP provides specifications for landscaping within the stormwater management area and linear park to the north and north-east of lots 213-219. This BAL assessment assumes the landscaping of these areas will be in accordance with the specifications for landscaping in the BMP.

3 Bushfire attack level assessment

AS 3959-2018 sets out requirements for the construction of buildings in bushfire prone areas to improve their safety when they are subjected to burning debris, radiant heat or flame contact generated from a bushfire.

BALs are a means of measuring the severity of a building's potential exposure to ember attack, radiant heat and direct flame contact, using increments of radiant heat expressed in kilowatts/square metre (\mathbf{m}^2) , and are the basis for establishing requirements for construction to improve the protection of building elements to attack by bushfire.

The radiant heat exposure model in Appendix 2 identifies the separation distances required from the classified vegetation to achieve BAL ratings. The separation distances are summarised in Table 1 and are shown as BAL contours in Figure 1.

Table 1 BAL separation distances

	Separation distances to achieve BAL rating (m)				
Bushfire attack scenario	> BAL-29	BAL-29	BAL-19	BAL-12.5	BAL-LOW
Eucalyptus dominated woodland on drainage lines and alluvial plains	< 8.9	8.9 - < 13.3	13.3 - < 19.6	19.6 - < 100	100 ⁺

The BAL rating of stage 3 lots is specified in Table 2.

Table 2 BAL ratings of lots

Lot number	BAL-29	BAL-19	BAL-12.5	BAL-LOW
	219	218 ¹	146, 147, 148, 160, 161,	35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 70,
			169 ¹ , 170, 171, 172,	82, 162, 163, 164, 165,
			173, 174 ¹ , 178, 179,	166, 167, 168, 175,
			189, 190, 191¹, 192,	176, 177
			193, 194, 195, 196, 197,	
			198, 199, 200, 201, 202,	
			203, 204, 213, 214, 215,	
			216, 217	

Note 1 There is potential for micro-siting the residential dwelling within the lot to reduce the BAL rating to the next lower BAL rating.

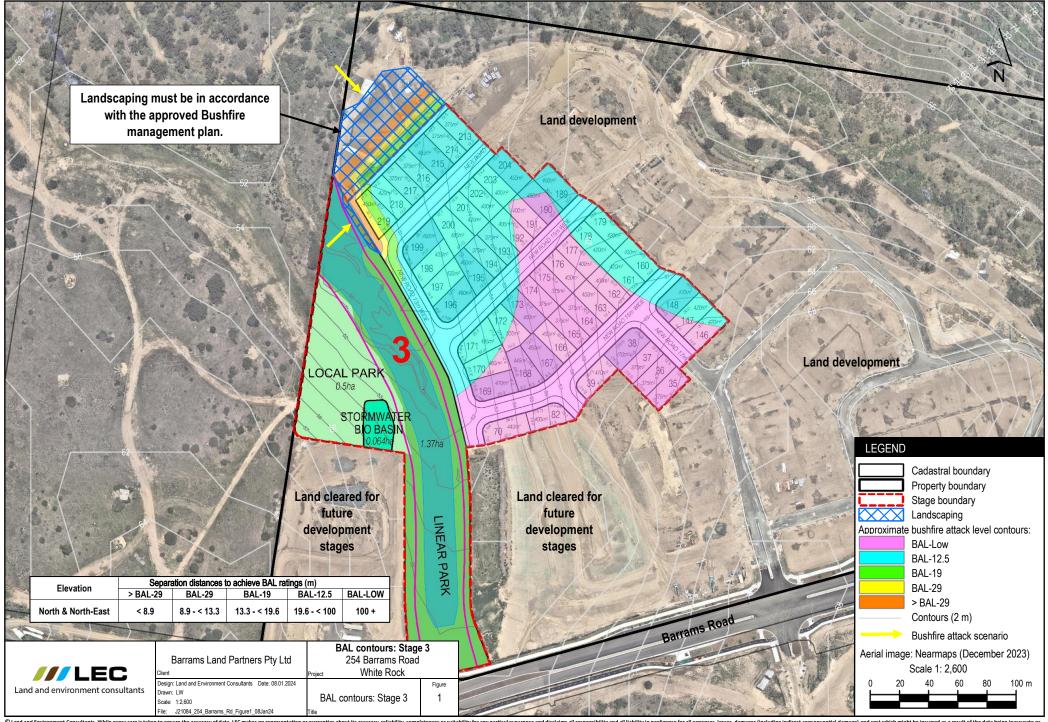
4 BAL construction requirements

Residential dwellings must be constructed in accordance with the relevant BAL requirements of AS 3959-2018. The sections of AS 3959-2018 which are relevant to the design and construction of residential dwellings within stage 3 lots are specified in Table 3.

Table 3 BAL construction requirements

Lot number	BAL rating	AS 3959-2018 construction section
219	BAL-29	Sections 3 and 7.
218 ¹	BAL-19	Sections 3 and 6.
146, 147, 148, 160, 161, 169 ¹ , 170, 171, 172, 173, 174 ¹ , 178, 179, 189, 190, 191 ¹ , 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217	BAL-12.5	Sections 3 and 5.
35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 70, 82, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 175, 176, 177	BAL-LOW	Section 4 – there is insufficient risk to warrant specific construction requirements.

Note 1 There is potential for micro-siting the residential dwelling within the lot to reduce the BAL rating to the next lower BAL rating.



5 Closing

This report provides a BAL assessment for the construction of residential dwellings within the stage 3 lots and identifies sections of AS 3959-2018 which are relevant to their design and construction.

Please contact the undersigned if you have any questions or queries in relation to this this report.

Yours sincerely,

R. Janssen.

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Disclaimer

Notwithstanding the precautions adopted in this report, it should always be remembered that bushfires burn under a range of conditions. An element of risk, no matter how small always remains, and although AS 3959-2018 is designed to improve the performance of such buildings, there can be no guarantee, because of the variable nature of bushfires, that any building will withstand bushfire attack on every occasion.

It should be noted that upon lodgement of a development proposal, State Government, council and/or the fire service may recommend additional construction requirements.

Although every care has been taken in the preparation of this report, Land and Environment Consultants Pty Ltd accept no responsibility resulting from the use of the information in this report.

References

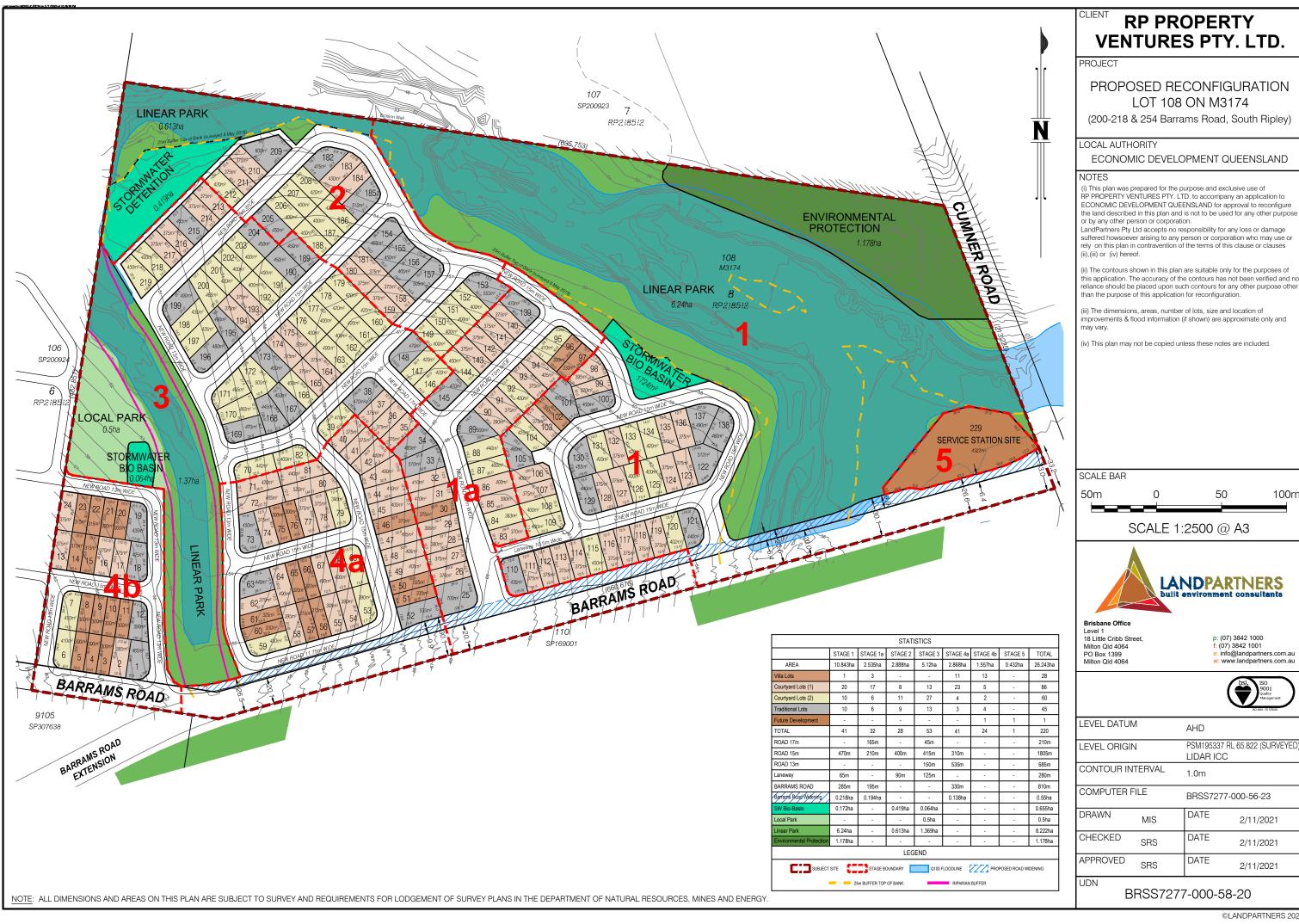
Australian Building Codes Board (ABCB) 2022, National Construction Code Series, Building Code of Australia Class 1 and Class 10 Buildings, Volume 2, Australian Government and States and Territories of Australia, adopted from 1 May 2023

Land and Environment Consultants (LEC) 2021, Bushfire management plan – 254 Barrams Road, White Rock, Report 21084 Final, 15 November 2021

Queensland Government (QG) 2021, *Queensland Development Code*, accessed online at https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/building-property-development/building-construction/laws-codes-standards/queensland-development-code, last updated March 2021

Standards Australia Limited (Standards Australia) 2018, *Australian Standard 3959-2018 Construction of buildings in bushfire prone areas*, Fourth edition, November 2018

Appendix 1 Approved subdivision plan



Appendix 2 Radiant heat exposure model

Bushfire attack from the linear parks to the north and north-east of stage 3

- Forest fire danger index 58
- Vegetation VHC 16.2 Eucalyptus dominated woodland on drainage lines and alluvial plains
- Understorey fuel load 11.6 t/ha¹
- Total fuel load 21.6 t/ha²
- Effective slope 0° slope
- Site slope 0° slope
- Flame width -100 m

Note 1 Fuel load taken from Bushfire Resilient Communities Technical Reference Guide for the State Planning Policy State Interest 'Natural Hazards, Risk and Resilience – Bushfire' 2019.

2 10 t/ha added to understorey fuel to determine total fuel load.



Calculated August 6, 2021, 1:06 pm (MDc v.4.9)

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Minimum Distance Calculator - AS3959-2018 (Method 2)				
Inputs		Outputs		
Fire Danger Index	58	Rate of spread	0.8 km/h	
Vegetation classification	Woodland	Flame length	7.83 m	
Understorey fuel load	11.6 t/ha	Flame angle	54 °, 64 °, 73 °, 78 °, 80 ° & 85 °	
Total fuel load	21.6 t/ha	Elevation of receiver	3.17 m, 3.52 m, 3.74 m, 3.83 m, 3.86 m & 3.9 m	
Vegetation height	n/a	Fire intensity	9,010 kW/m	
Effective slope	0 °	Transmissivity	0.885, 0.874, 0.855, 0.834, 0.822 & 0.75	
Site slope	0 °	Viewfactor	0.5848, 0.4349, 0.2907, 0.196, 0.1598 & 0.0438	
Flame width	100 m	Minimum distance to < 40 kW/m ²	6.6 m	
Windspeed	n/a	Minimum distance to < 29 kW/m²	8.9 m	
Heat of combustion	18,600 kJ/kg	Minimum distance to < 19 kW/m²	13.3 m	
Flame temperature	1,090 K	Minimum distance to < 12.5 kW/m²	19.6 m	
		Minimum distance to < 10 kW/m²	23.7 m	

Rate of Spread - Mcarthur, 1973 & Noble et al., 1980

Flame length - NSW Rural Fire Service, 2001 & Noble et al., 1980

Elevation of receiver - Douglas & Tan, 2005

Flame angle - Douglas & Tan, 2005

Radiant heat flux - Drysdale, 1999, Sullivan et al., 2003, Douglas & Tan, 2005