



Bushfire Management Plan

80 Barrett St Bracken Ridge

Lot 42 on S2717

Brisbane City Council, Qld

Prepared by:

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Proviso

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It should be noted that the recommendations within this BMP have been formulated based on site conditions at the time of writing and utilising current best-practise hazard and impact assessment methodologies, and have been developed to reduce the potential severity of impacts on the proposed development in the event of a bushfire emergency rather than prevent impacts altogether. No guarantee is provided or assumed that the area will not be affected by bushfire at some time.



Contents

1.0	INTRODUCTION.....	4
1.1	Suitably Qualified Person.....	4
1.2	Subject Site	5
1.3	Proposed Development.....	6
2.0	Bushfire Hazard Assessment	6
2.1	Current Bushfire Hazard Mapping.....	6
2.2	On-Site Hazard Assessment.....	7
2.2.1	Site Inspection & Findings	9
2.2.2	Vegetation Classification	10
2.2.3	Potentially Hazardous Vegetation	12
3.0	Bushfire Risk Mitigation Measures.....	14
3.1	Asset Protection Zones.....	14
3.1.1	Performance Outcomes.....	14
3.2	Bushfire Hazard & APZ Modelling	15
3.2.1	Bushfire Modelling.....	16
3.3	Landscaping and Vegetation Management.....	17
3.4	Emergency Access & Egress	17
3.5	Water Availability for Fire-Fighting Purposes.....	18
3.6	SPP Assessment Benchmarks	18
4.0	Recommendations and Conclusions	20



1.0 INTRODUCTION

Wollemi Eco-Logical has been commissioned to undertake a Site-Specific Bushfire Hazard Assessment and to prepare a Bushfire Management Plan (BMP) for a proposed development on the subject site (**Figure 1**).

This report aims to assess the Bushfire Hazard and risk to the proposed development with regard to: the Queensland State Government Single State Planning Policy - Part E (SPP 2017); & the Bushfire Resilient Communities Technical Reference Guide (QFES, 2019); the *Australian Standard – Construction in Bushfire Prone Areas (AS3959:2018)*; and the *Brisbane City Council City Plan 2014 (V33 Jun 2025) Bushfire Hazard Overlay Code (8.2.5) (BCC 2014)*. These references, detail State and Council requirements and guidelines, with regard to Bushfire Hazard Assessment and Risk Mitigation, for the purpose of informing suitability of development applications.

The potential Bushfire Hazard acting on the proposed development, is informed by vegetation composition and extent, slope and industry standard fuel load classifications, and assessment methodologies. Bushfire Risk Mitigation Measures are subsequently detailed in order to demonstrate compliance with Councils Planning Scheme Performance Outcomes, and to inform the safety of people and property in the event of a bushfire emergency.

1.1 Suitably Qualified Person

This BMP has been prepared by Scott Edwards, a suitably qualified and experienced Bushfire Consultant with over 24 years of relevant experience in Environmental Management & Bushfire Planning and Design experience specific to South East Queensland. Scott is the Managing Director of Wollemi Eco-Logical Pty Ltd, and has Degree qualifications in Environmental Science supported by diverse experience in Ecological Assessment, Land Management and Environmental Resource Management consistent with the requirements for suitably qualified persons as per the *SPP State Planning Policy (SPP) – Natural Hazards, Risk & Resilience – Bushfire (DSDMIP 2019)* and the supporting document *Bushfire Resilient Communities Technical Reference Guide (QFES, 2019)*.

1.2 Subject Site

Address: 80 Barrett St Bracken Ridge.
Titles: Lot 42 on S2717
Local Government: Brisbane City Council
Total Area: 4,047sqm
Zoning: Emerging Community
Topography: The subject site is effectively flat.
Current Use: Established rural residential land uses.

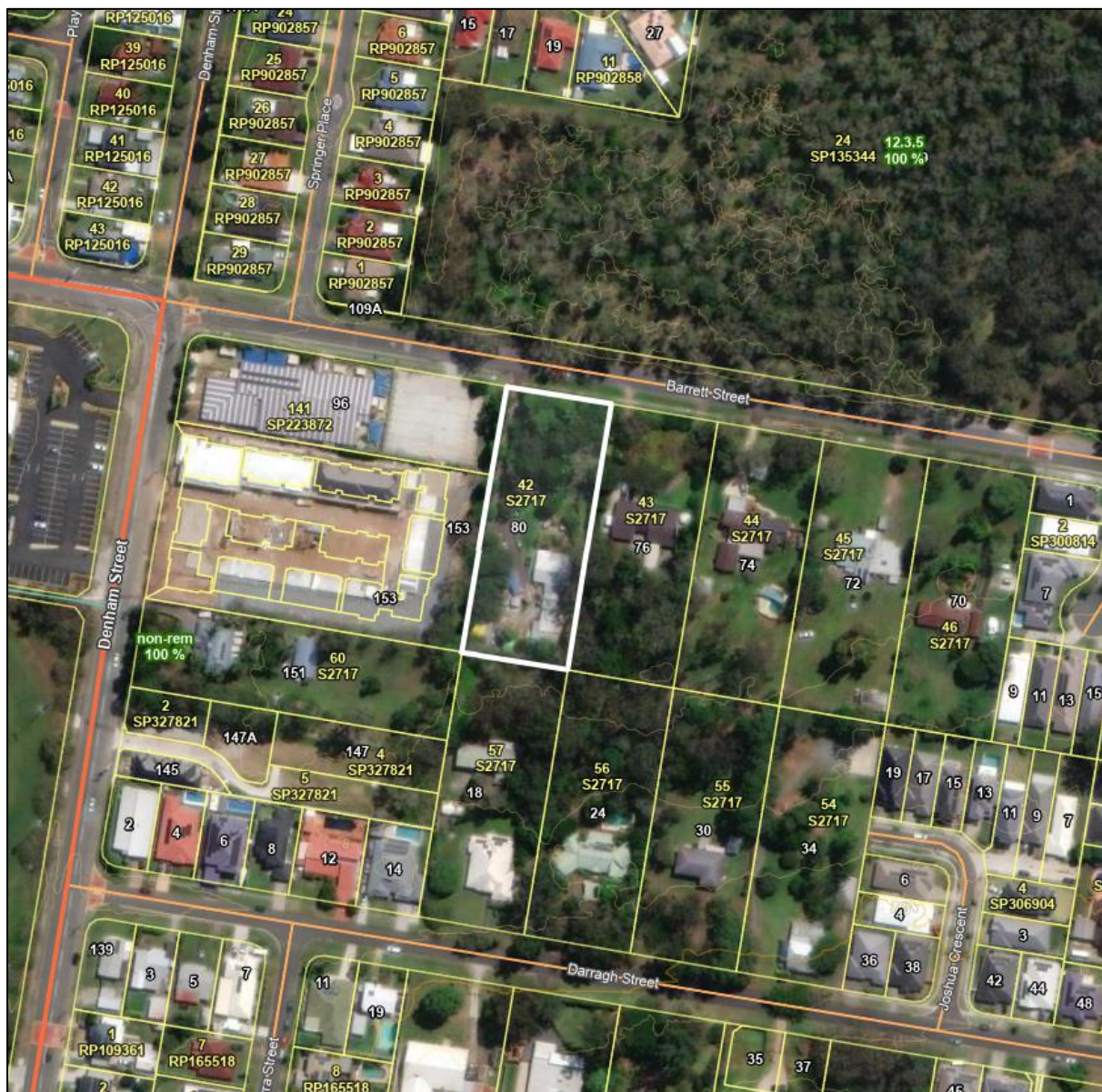


Figure 1: Subject Site

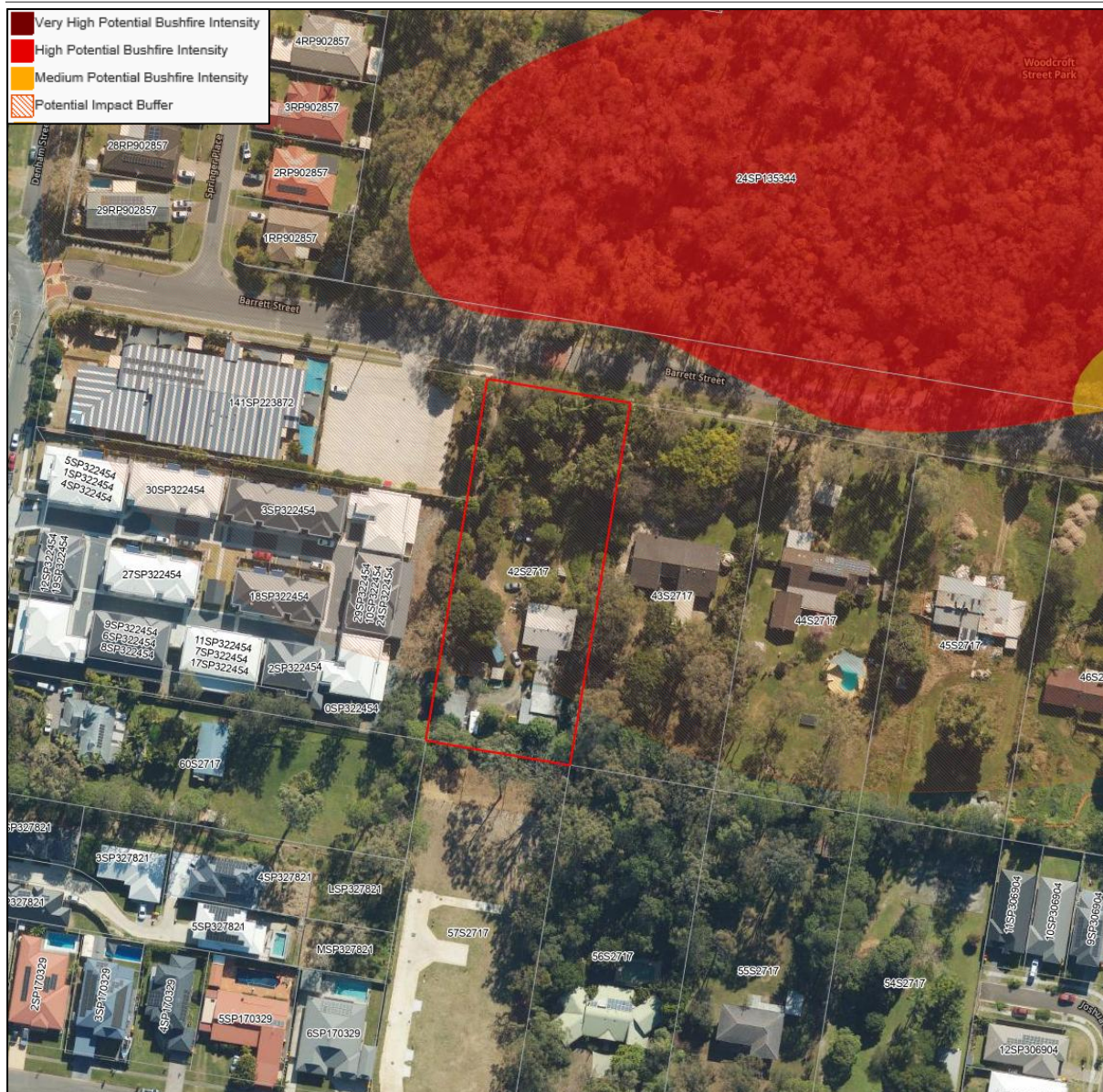


Figure 3: State Bushfire Hazard Overlay Mapping

To verify the Council Bushfire Hazard mapping, a Site-Specific Bushfire Hazard Assessment is triggered, and is addressed below.

2.2 On-Site Hazard Assessment

This site-specific Bushfire Hazard Assessment, Classification, Fire-line intensity and Management Plan, references: *State Planning Policy (SPP) – Natural Hazards, Risk & Resilience – Bushfire* (DSDMIP 2019); *A new methodology for state-wide mapping of bushfire prone areas in Queensland*. CSIRO, Australia. (2014)¹; the Bushfire Resilient Communities

¹ This methodology updates the calculations apparent in the Australian Standard AS3959: 2018 based on current fire weather modelling and includes detailed Vegetation Hazard Classes, used to inform State-wide Mapping.



Technical Reference Guide (QFES, 2019)²; the Bushfire Attack Level (BAL), Building setback requirements and Construction Standards as per the Australian Standard AS3959:2018 - *Construction of buildings in bushfire prone areas*³; and current industry best-practice assessment and Risk Mitigation Measures in compliance with the SPP Assessment Benchmarks where triggered. Additionally, this BMP will address the requirements of the proposed development against *BCC Bushfire Hazard Overlay Code 8.2.5*, with regard to the proposed development.

Vegetation composition and extent, slope and industry standard Fuel Load calculations will be used to determine the Potential Bushfire Hazard acting on the proposed development.

Two key features of the landscape strongly contribute towards the behaviour of bushfires:

1. Vegetation community structure/composition

The structure and composition of vegetation communities determine the rate at which dry fuel accumulates. Some vegetation communities protect fuel from drying out in all but extreme bushfire seasons, making the vegetation susceptible to very destructive bushfires, whilst other vegetation communities may expose fuels to drying and therefore be frequently available for burning.

2. Slope

As a general rule, bushfire intensity and the rate of spread of bushfires rises in proportion to slope, with bushfires burning faster uphill and slower downhill. Studies have shown that the speed and intensity of fires moving up slopes generally doubles every 10 degrees of slope. Steeper slopes also increase the difficulty of constructing ring roads and firebreaks and limit the access for emergency crews.

Several investigative tools were utilised to determine the site specific bushfire hazard risk including:

- A review of local aerial photography;
- A review of site and local topography;
- Review of site development plan;
- A review of DoR Regional Ecosystem Mapping; and
- An inspection of the site.

² The Bushfire Resilient Communities Technical Reference Guide (QFES, 2019), supports the SPP 2017 by providing technical guidance for bushfire hazard assessment and bushfire management Planning.

³ The Australian Standard AS3959: 2018 defines Fire Danger Index as the chance of a fire starting, its rate of spread, its intensity and the difficulty of its suppression, according to various combinations of air temperature, relative humidity, wind speed and both the long and short term drought effects.



The risk assessment comprised an analysis of the site and the surrounding lands (i.e. within 100m) to determine characteristic bushfire risk based on Vegetation Hazard Classifications for vegetation within 100m of the site.

2.2.1 Site Inspection & Findings

A site inspection was completed on the 17th October 2025 to verify the bushfire hazard mapping over the site and surrounds. All vegetated areas of the site and within 100m of the proposed development site were assessed during the site investigations.

A summary of the findings of the site inspection is provided:

1. Site access is via Barrett Street, a formed Bitumen public road, from the immediate north of the site.
2. The subject site is effectively flat.
3. Regulated Vegetation as maintained by Qld Department of Resources (DoR), does not map the site as containing remnant vegetation. Adjacent vegetation to the north is mapped as containing Regional Ecosystem (RE) 12.3.5, and described as '*Melaleuca quinquenervia open forest on coastal alluvium*' (Refer **Figure 4**).
4. Adjacent vegetation in all other directions contains scattered trees associated with managed rural residential and residential land uses.



Figure 4: Regional Ecosystem Mapping

2.2.2 Vegetation Classification

The structure and composition of vegetation communities determine the rate at which dry fuel accumulates. Some vegetation communities protect fuel from drying out in all but extreme bushfire seasons, making the vegetation susceptible to very destructive bushfires, whilst other vegetation communities may expose fuels to drying and therefore be frequently available for burning.

Vegetation communities surrounding the proposed development were referenced against mapped RE's in the general vicinity, and Vegetation Hazard Classifications and Potential Fire-line Intensity calculations as detailed in the *Bushfire Resilient Technical Reference Guide* (QFES 2019). Potential Fuel Load calculations were undertaken on site to validate vegetation classifications and subsequently potential bushfire hazard to the proposed development.



Vegetation ecotones result in varying fuel load availability. Subsequently, vegetation communities have been referenced against predominant vegetation with highest fuel loads with regard to potential sources of Bushfire Hazard posed to the proposed development. Observed vegetation communities are described in **Table 1**.

Patch Filtering

Where applicable, Patch Filtering is been applied as per BRCTRG 2019, which specifies in Section 4.2.6, Step 2 *'downgrade the effective fuel load of continuous vegetation patches measuring (a) 1 to 2 hectares (by 66 %), and (b) 2-3 hectare patches (by 50 %) if the patch is surrounded by either non-continuous fuel or a low-hazard vegetation of land use type, and if the patch is further than 100m from and any other continuous-fuel vegetation patch greater than 2 hectares'*.

Corridor Filtering

Where applicable, Corridor filtering is been applied as per BRCTRG 2019, which specifies in Section 4.2.6, Step 3: To *'remove narrow corridors and areas of continuous fuel <50m in width that are not sufficiently wide to support a fully developed flame front. These areas are less likely to ignite due to their disconnection with fuels that can carry running fire fronts...is likely to result in fireline intensity of <4000 kW/m, and this presents a low hazard to land use planning and development assessment'*.



Table 1 Vegetation Hazard Classifications

Direction of Bushfire Hazard	Vegetation Description (Sub-Unit – if relevant)	DoR Regional Ecosystem	Vegetation Hazard Class (QFES, 2019)	Potential Fuel Load (t/ha)	Potential Fire-line Intensity (kw/m)	Potential Bushfire Hazard
North	Melaleuca Forest Communities (SU1)	RE: 12.3.5	Class 22.1 Melaleuca open forests on seasonally inundated lowland coastal swamps	28.4t/ha	<24,280	High
Southeast	Small (<0.4ha), disconnect patch of woodland associated with rural residential land uses (SU2)	NA	Patch Filtering applied		<4000	Low
Balance	managed landscapes	NA	Class 41.4 Discontinuous low grass or tree cover	3t/ha	<1000	Not BPA

2.2.3 Potentially Hazardous Vegetation

Based on the above assessment, vegetation posing a High Potential High Potential Bushfire Hazard to the proposed development is limited to that from the north. This vegetation is located >20m from the subject site, and >26m from the proposed development footprint.

Vegetation in all other directions has been classified as containing low potential bushfire hazard or not being in a bushfire prone area. Vegetation classification within 100m of the proposed dwelling has been visually represented in **Figure 5**.

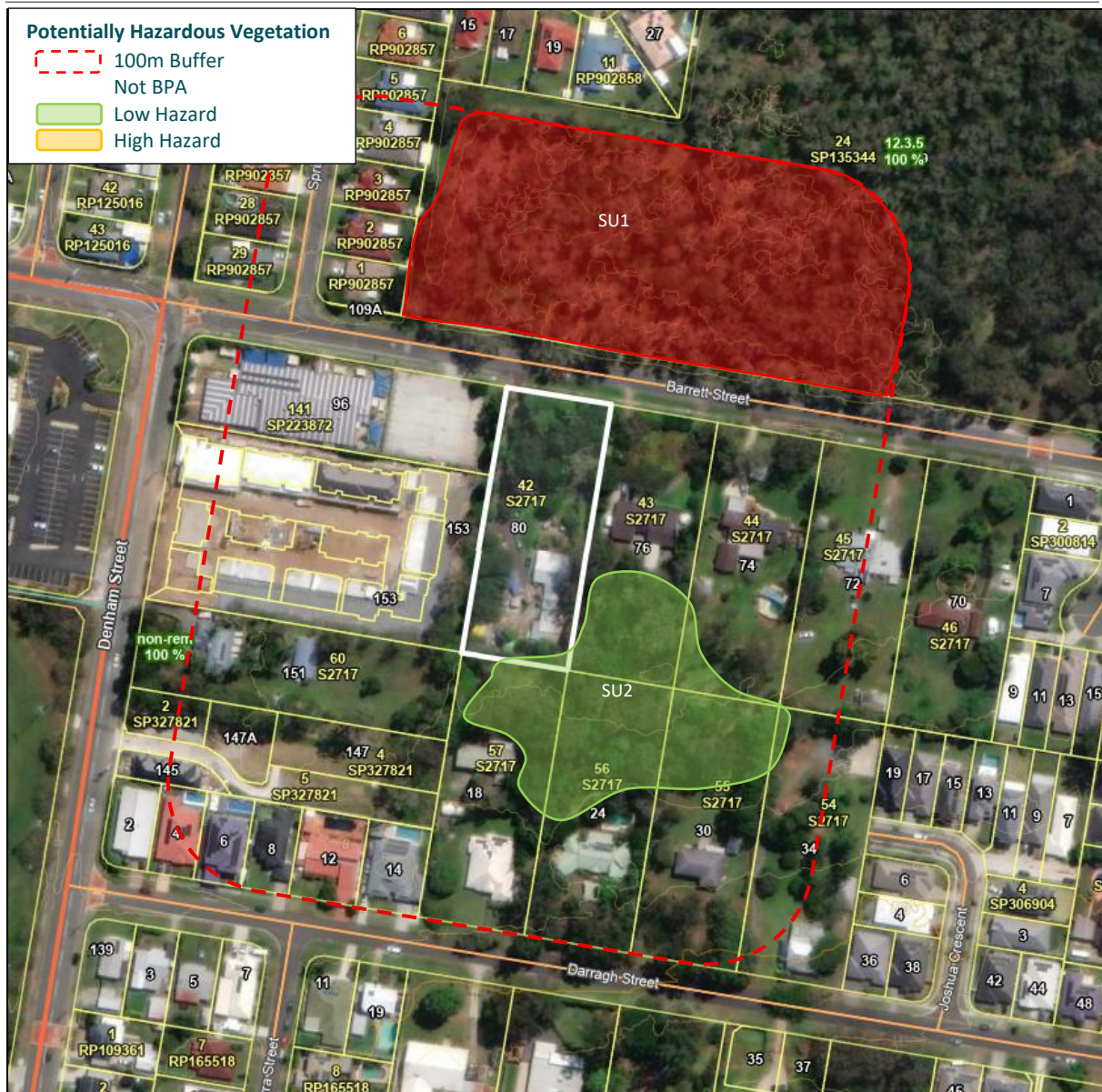


Figure 5: Vegetation Hazard Classification

The following section details Bushfire Risk Mitigation measures to be implemented on the site to address the Bushfire Hazard and compliance requirements acting on the proposed development.



3.0 Bushfire Risk Mitigation Measures

The following section describes Bushfire Risk Mitigation measures, recommended to be utilised at the subject site to reduce the risk of Bushfire impacting on people and property.

The scope of proposed Bushfire Risk Mitigation Measures have been drawn from the following sources:

- the *Queensland State Government Single State Planning Policy - Part E (SPP 2017)*;
- the *Bushfire Resilient Communities Technical Reference Guide (QFES, 2019)*;
- the *Brisbane City Council City Plan 2014 (V33 Jun 2025) Bushfire Hazard Overlay Code (8.2.5) (BCC 2014)*; and
- the Australian Standard (AS3959:2018) - *Construction of buildings in bushfire prone areas*.

The intent of the above legislation is to protect people and premises in the event of a bushfire emergency, through achieving acceptable Performance Outcomes for the development given the identified bushfire hazard. Performance Outcomes are generally achieved by appropriate separation of a development from bushfire hazard, appropriate access for fire-fighting vehicles, and appropriate construction standards of buildings. Additional factors are detailed where considered appropriate.

3.1 Asset Protection Zones

Asset protection zones (APZ's) provide a defensive tool to assist in the reduction of potential bushfire impact to people and property situated in bushfire prone areas. APZ's are the most strategically valuable defence against radiant heat and flame, and to a lesser extent, embers.

Whilst APZ's should prevent buildings from being subjected to direct contact from flames, and reduced levels of radiant heat in the event of a bushfire, building construction standards will also be key to ensuring the performance of buildings subjected to ember attack. Applicable Bushfire Attack Levels for the proposed development is determined in **Section 3.2**.

Based on the above Bushfire Hazard Assessment, APZ's may be required adjacent the proposed development. These are detailed in the following section.

3.1.1 Performance Outcomes

APZ and setback distances have not been prescribed in the SPP 2017. The SPP refers to 'provision of appropriate defendable space between dwellings and medium or above Bushfire Hazard'. The *Bushfire Resilient Communities Technical Reference Guide (QFES, 2019)*, refers to determining APZ's based on achieving a maximum 29kW/m² radiant heat flux exposure. This is achieved by using either the *Method 2 Bushfire Attack Level Assessment as per the AS3959:2018 for Construction of Buildings in Bushfire Prone Areas* or *Bushfire Asset Protection*



Zone Width Calculator (QFES, 2019), which uses the calculations underpinned by the AS3959, 2018 calculation.

The BCC *Bushfire Hazard Overlay Code (8.2.5)* prescribes: (PO1) ‘Development:

- a. *minimises the bushfire hazard;*
- b. *maximises the protection of life and property from bushfire;*
- c. *addresses the bushfire hazard determined by a bushfire hazard assessment;*
- d. *where not in compliance with an approved bushfire management plan or development footprint:*
 - i. *achieves a bushfire attack level that is less than or equal to BAL-29...’;*

and (PO8) ‘Development through the siting, design, and construction of buildings, access routes and fire maintenance trails, and ongoing site management:

- a. *provides effective separation from sources of bushfire risk;*
- b. *responds to the bushfire risk in that location;*
- c. *maintains the safety and protection of people and property over time;*
- d. *maximises the protection of vegetation in areas of high biodiversity value’.*

Consequently, and as per the *Bushfire Resilient Communities Technical Reference Guide (QFES, 2019)*, the required setbacks (APZ’s) detailed in the AS3959-2018, with regard the minimum distance required to achieve achieving a maximum 29kW/m² radiant heat flux exposure for the proposed development, are considered appropriate to inform the identified bushfire hazard to the proposed development and consequently meeting the intent of Councils Planning Scheme and State Methodologies.

Subsequently, the following section details the minimum distance required to achieve a maximum 29kW/m² radiant heat flux exposure for the proposed development, to inform APZ’s.

N.B. acceptable treatment of vegetation within the APZ’s is detailed in **Section 3.3 – Landscaping & Vegetation Management**.

3.2 Bushfire Hazard & APZ Modelling

The Building Code of Australia (BCA) requires all Class 1-3 and 10a buildings associated with a dwelling, to be constructed in accordance with the Australian Standard 3959 (2018) - *Construction of buildings in bushfire-prone areas (AS3959:2018)*. This Standard provides minimum construction standards for new dwellings in designated Bushfire Prone Areas.

The construction standards are intended to improve the performance of buildings subjected to burning debris, radiant heat or flame contact. The AS3959:2018 methodology prescribes Bushfire Attack Levels (BAL’s) to the facades of proposed buildings to which corresponding construction safety standards are applied. AS3959-2018 defines Bushfire Attack Levels as:



'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 per metre squared, which is the basis for establishing the requirements for construction to improve protection of building elements from attack by bushfire.'

3.2.1 Bushfire Modelling

In accordance with the Australian Standard – Construction of Buildings in Bushfire-prone Areas (AS3959:2018), an Assessment of the required APZ's and construction standards for the proposed development has been undertaken based on the potential Bushfire Hazard adjacent the proposed development location as detailed above (**Table 2**).

This assessment has been based on the following assumptions:

- A Fire Danger Index (FDI) of 55 (QFD - 2025);
- Proposed development will be located in the layout as represented in **Figure 2**.
- Fuel load calculations (Method 2 BAL) for potentially hazardous vegetation adjacent the proposed development have been detailed in Table 1.

Additional parameters used to determine the minimum distances for relative BAL ratings are detailed in the following Table/s.

Table 2: APZ Modelling - Potentially Hazardous Vegetation: North (SU1)

Calculated October 20, 2025, 3:40 pm (MDC v.4.9)

80 Barrett St Bracken Ridge - N			
Minimum Distance Calculator - AS3959-2018 (Method 2)			
Inputs		Outputs	
Fire Danger Index	55	Rate of spread	1.65 km/h
Vegetation Classification	Forest	Flame length	14.16 m
Understorey fuel load	23.4 t/ha	Flame angle	54 °, 64 °, 72 °, 76 °, 78 ° & 83 °
Total fuel load	28.4 t/ha	Elevation of receiver	5.52 m, 6.09 m, 6.33 m, 6.3 m, 6.26 m & 5.42 m
Vegetation height	n/a	Fire intensity	24,280 kW/m
Effective slope	1 °	Transmissivity	0.873, 0.854, 0.829, 0.803, 0.79 & 0.728
Site slope	1 °	Viewfactor	0.5991, 0.4448, 0.301, 0.2043, 0.166 & 0.045
Flame width	100 m	Minimum distance to < 40 kW/m ²	11.6 m
Windspeed	n/a	Minimum distance to < 29 kW/m ²	15.6 m
Heat of combustion	18,600 kJ/kg	Minimum distance to < 19 kW/m ²	22.8 m
Flame temperature	1,090 K	Minimum distance to < 12.5 kW/m ²	32.2 m



Based on this assessment, a setback of 15.6m is required adjacent the potentially hazardous vegetation to the North (SU1) in order to achieve a maximum 29kW/m² radiant heat flux exposure for the proposed development. As detailed above, This vegetation is located >20m from the subject site, and >26m from the proposed development footprint. Consequently, no APZ's are applicable to the proposed development footprint, and as per PO15 *'the Development does not materially increase the number of premises exposed to unacceptable risk during bushfire events'*.

3.3 Landscaping and Vegetation Management

The landscaping and ongoing management of vegetation in areas susceptible to Bushfire Hazard is an important tool to mitigate bushfire risk. Previously detailed APZ's should prevent buildings from being subjected to direct contact from flames, and reduced levels of radiant heat in the event of a bushfire.

Landscaping and vegetation retention within the APZ should consider the following guidelines:

- Immediately adjacent proposed buildings should either be fully cleared and regularly maintained (i.e. lawn) or retain trees as isolated individuals, small, isolated clumps or islands and provide a tree canopy cover of less than 15% and tree canopies should be located greater than 2 metres from any part of the roofline of a building. Any trees should have lower limbs removed up to a height of 2 metres above the ground.
- Any landscaping performed on site shall maintain the APZ effectively free of available fuel. Landscaping plants may be used in this area so long as they are selected for their low combustibility, by virtue of high moisture content, low volatile oil content, high leaf mineral levels, large fleshy leaves, and absence of shedding bark. They should be placed so as to not provide either vertical or horizontal connectedness of plant material, and avoid overhanging rooflines or contact with flammable parts of buildings. Any planted trees should be of species which grow to over 2m, to maintain separation between lower canopy and the ground.
- Turf is to be maintained regularly to reduce the potential for long grass to fuel an advancing fire toward buildings.

It is noted that due to the low hazard assessment of site vegetation and immediately adjacent areas, no impacts on biodiversity values are triggered due to the proposed development.

3.4 Emergency Access & Egress

New developments in bushfire prone areas should be serviced by safe access/exit points for both residents and emergency services personnel in the event of an emergency. The development is to avoid entrapment potential, provide safe and effective access for emergency services vehicles and safe evacuation routes for occupants.

The BCC *Bushfire Hazard Overlay Code (8.2.5)* prescribes: (PO17) *'Development promotes safe site access, avoids creating a potential entrapment situation and supports accessibility*



and manoeuvring for fire-fighting during bushfires'; and (PO18) 'Development ensures that the road layout and design provides:

- a. *efficient emergency services access to sites and manoeuvring within the subdivision;*
- b. *safe and efficient movement of residents, workers and visitors out of the subdivision and away from an approaching bushfire;*
- c. *safe and efficient movement of emergency services into the subdivision;*
- d. *alternative egress routes considering the most likely bushfire scenarios;*
- e. *ongoing availability and maintenance of access and egress routes for the purposes of evacuation and emergency services access.*

The proposed development is understood to be serviced by an internal common driveway roadway, accessing all proposed 14 townhouses. This proposed driveway is accessed directly via Barret Street to the north and is considered to provide efficient access and egress in accordance with *Qld Fire & Emergency Services (QFES) Fire Hydrant and Vehicle Access Guideline* and PO17 and PO18 of the BCC Bushfire Hazard Overlay Code.

3.5 Water Availability for Fire-Fighting Purposes

The BCC Bushfire Hazard Overlay Code (8.2.5) prescribes: (PO19) 'Development involving new premises provides adequate infrastructure to support firefighting'.

The proposed development is understood to be connected to a reticulated water supply. Fire-fighting water supply and hydrants is understood to be in accordance with Qld Urban Utilities Standards, and/or the QFES guideline 'Fire Hydrant & Vehicle Access Guidelines for Residential, Commercial & Industrial Lots (2015)'. Hydrants to be positioned to enable emergency services safe and effective access, identified with marker posts or blue cats eye markers on the road, to facilitate visibility at all hours.

Subsequently, with above requirements for water supply being met on site, the proposed development will be in compliance with PO19 of the BCC Bushfire Hazard Overlay Code.

3.6 SPP Assessment Benchmarks

'Assessment benchmarks are required to enable the assessment of proposed development in bushfire prone areas... to ensure the risk of bushfire affecting proposed new development is mitigated to an acceptable or tolerable level' (DSDMIP 2019).

It is noted that the SPP Assessment Benchmarks 'apply to assessable development in addition to any benchmarks contained in a local planning instrument, to the extent of any inconsistency'. To this end, BCC Bushfire Hazard Overlay Code has recently been updated (i.e. June 2025). Subsequently, the current Council planning instrument is deemed to comply with the SPP Assessment Benchmarks intent and scope, and no inconsistencies are apparent. Consequently, assessment against the BCC Bushfire Hazard Overlay Code is deemed to



demonstrate compliance with the SPP assessment Benchmarks and no further assessment is applicable.



4.0 Recommendations and Conclusions

This report details the assessment of Bushfire Hazard and risk mitigation measures acting on the proposed development, with consideration to the requirements of: the *Queensland State Government Single State Planning Policy - Part E* (SPP 2017); the *Bushfire Resilient Communities Technical Reference Guide* (QFES, 2019); the Australian Standard (AS3959:2018) - *Construction of buildings in bushfire prone areas*; and the *Brisbane City Council City Plan 2014 (V33 Jun 2025) Bushfire Hazard Overlay Code (8.2.5)*.

This assessment has confirmed vegetation posing a High Potential High Potential Bushfire Hazard to the proposed development is limited to that from the north (Refer Section 2.2). This vegetation is located >20m from the subject site, and >26m from the proposed development footprint. Vegetation in all other directions has been classified as containing low potential bushfire hazard or not being in a bushfire prone area.

The following Bushfire Risk Mitigation Measures, as detailed above, are considered appropriate to substantially mitigate the Bushfire Hazard acting on the proposed development:

- Asset Protection Zone (APZ) widths have been determined for areas of the proposed development (refer Sections 3.1 & 3.2). Based on this assessment, a setback of 15.6m is required adjacent the potentially hazardous vegetation to the North (SU1) in order to achieve a maximum 29kW/m² radiant heat flux exposure for the proposed development. As detailed above, This vegetation is located >20m from the subject site, and >26m from the proposed development footprint. Consequently, no APZ's are applicable to the proposed development footprint.
- Vegetation management within the APZ has been detailed to ensure low fuel availability and reduced connectivity to buildings (refer Section 3.3).
- Vehicular Access and Egress of the proposed development has been detailed site access and egress is considered to be in accordance with *Qld Fire & Emergency Services (QFES) Fire Hydrant and Vehicle Access Guideline* and PO17 and PO18 of the BCC Bushfire Hazard Overlay Code (refer Section 3.4).
- Water Availability for Fire-fighting Purposes as per Councils Planning Scheme has been detailed (refer Section 3.5). The proposed development is understood to be connected to a reticulated water supply. Fire-fighting water supply and hydrants is understood to be in accordance with Qld Urban Utilities Standards, and/or the QFES guideline '*Fire Hydrant & Vehicle Access Guidelines for Residential, Commercial & Industrial Lots (2015)*'. Hydrants to be positioned to enable emergency services safe and effective access, identified with marker posts or blue cats eye markers on the road, to facilitate visibility at all hours. Subsequently, with above requirements for water supply being met on site, the proposed development will be in compliance with PO19 of the BCC Bushfire Hazard Overlay Code.



- Assessment against SPP Assessment Benchmarks have been considered (refer Section 3.6). The current Council planning instrument is deemed to comply with the SPP Assessment Benchmarks intent and scope, and no inconsistencies are apparent. Consequently, assessment against the BCC Bushfire Hazard Overlay Code is deemed to demonstrate compliance with the SPP assessment Benchmarks and no further assessment is applicable.

This assessment has been undertaken based on vegetative condition and bushfire hazards identified on and adjacent the subject site in October 2025.

It should be noted that the recommendations within this BMP have been formulated based on site conditions at the time of writing and utilising current best-practise hazard and impact assessment methodologies, and have been developed to reduce the potential severity of impacts on the proposed development in the event of a bushfire emergency rather than prevent impacts altogether. No guarantee is provided or assumed that the area will not be affected by bushfire at some time.

Site occupants should seek advice from the local fire authority every 5 years (as a minimum) to ensure the subject recommendations remain appropriate as site conditions and hazard assessment methodologies may change over time.

Bushfires are an intrinsic part of Australia's environment, are often unpredictable, and have potentially extremely serious consequences. All Queenslanders should be familiar with the official Bushfire Warnings system and have a completed Bushfire Survival Plan. Print ready guides for preparing a Bushfire Survival Plan and to assist in the interpretation of the official Bushfire Warnings system are available for download from the Queensland Fire Department website:

Current Bushfires: <https://www.fire.qld.gov.au/Current-Incidents>

Bushfire Warnings: <https://www.fire.qld.gov.au/prepare/bushfire/tune-in-to-warnings>

Bushfire Survival Planning: <https://www.fire.qld.gov.au/prepare/bushfires>

There are three formal Bushfire Warning levels:



Advice

Monitor conditions and review your bushfire survival plan.



Watch and act

Conditions are changing. Start taking action and follow your bushfire survival plan.



Emergency Warnings

You are in danger. Act on your bushfire survival plan now.