



Level 3, 12 Commercial Road, Newstead, QLD 4006 PO Box 112, Fortitude Valley, QLD 4006

(07) 3250 9000 info@lar.aero www.lar.aero

27 October 2023

Our File Ref: B23312AL001 Contact: Bridget Wouts

Bankstown Airport Limited c/- Director Forge Venture Management L2, 50 York Street Sydney NSW 2000

Attention: Mark Handley

RE: LINK ROAD MIXED USE PRECINCT – BANKSTOWN AIRPORT

AIRPORT SAFEGUARDING ASSESSMENT - PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT

L+R Airport Consulting were engaged by Bankstown Airport Limited (BAL) to undertake an airport safeguarding assessment at key design documentation stages through the Major Development Plan process as it relates to Bankstown Airport against the National Airports Safeguarding Framework (NASF) Guidelines. This assessment is based on the Preliminary Documentation stage.

1.0 Proposed Development

The proposed Link Road Mixed Use precinct includes warehouses, retail and office space and a childcare facility. Forge Venture Management provided the following SBA Architects preliminary sketches in PDF and CAD format for assessment.

Drawing no. 22249/SK100/RevB Site / Ground Floor Plan Drawing no. 22249/SK101/RevB Level 1 Floor Plan Drawing no. 22249/SK200/RevA Warehouse Elevations Drawing no. 22249/SK201/RevA **Retail Elevations** Drawing no. 22249/SK202/RevA **Child Care Elevations** Warehouse Elevations Option 2 Drawing no. 22249/SK203/RevA Drawing no. 22249/SK250/RevB Residential Interface – Sections Drawing no. 22249/SK500/RevA Warehouse Perspectives Drawing no. 22249/SK501/RevA Retail Perspectives Child Care 3D Perspectives Drawing no. 22249/SK502/RevA Drawing no. 22249/SK503/RevA Warehouse Perspectives Option 2

The CAD files, not geographically referenced, were adjusted to best fit MGA94 Zone 56 coordinates for the purposes of this assessment. Reference coordinates adopted for the assessment are shown on the attached Figures. Any changes to the position of the building layout may change the results of the assessment.

BRISBANE CAIRNS TOWNSVILLE MELBOURNE PERTH

Our File Ref: B23312AL001 Contact: Bridget Wouts

The proposed precinct including all warehouses, retail and office space and the childcare facility is to be developed to a maximum elevation at 24.8 m AHD.

2.0 Bankstown Airport Prescribed Airspace

The proposed Link Road Mixed Use Precinct is within the extents of prescribed airspace for Bankstown Airport as described in the following sections.

2.1 Obstacle Limitation Surfaces (OLS)

The proposed development lies within the extents of the existing and future Obstacle Limitation Surfaces (OLS) at Bankstown Airport.

2.1.1. Existing OLS

The proposed development is below the Bankstown Airport existing OLS inner horizontal surface as illustrated on Figure B23312/01.

The proposed development at a maximum elevation of 24.8 m AHD will not infringe the existing OLS inner horizontal surface at 51.0 m AHD.

The OLS inner horizontal surface remains the critical surface over the site whether assessed with Runway 11R/29L strip width of 80 m (as is published in the Bankstown Airport Master Plan 2019) or a 90 m runway strip (as is currently marked on the ground).

2.1.2. Future OLS

The proposed development is also within the extents of the Bankstown Airport Master Plan 2019 OLS which allows for Runway 11C/29C to be extended and provided with a precision instrument approach. The proposed development at a maximum elevation of 24.8 m AHD will not infringe the Bankstown Airport Master Plan 2019 OLS inner horizontal surface at 51.0 m AHD as illustrated on Figure B23312/02.

2.1.3. Helicopter Landing Sites

Bankstown Airport has a Main HLS located centrally to the runway environment and north of Runway 11L/29R. Aiming points are provided on Taxiway N2 and west of Taxiway N1. There is also an additional HLS being considered on the POLAIR apron on the northern side of the runways as illustrated in Figure B23312/03. All flight paths operate parallel to the runway centrelines so as not to cause traffic conflicts with fixed wing operations.

The proposed development is within the extents of the existing Taxiway N1 aiming point OLS. The proposed development at a maximum elevation of 24.8 m AHD would remain well below this OLS which is at 126.6 m AHD at the closest point of the development site.

The proposed development is outside the lateral extents of the Main HLS, Taxiway N2 Aiming Point and the police HLS OLS at Bankstown Airport.

Our File Ref: B23312AL001 Contact: Bridget Wouts

2.2 PANS-OPS

The proposed development lies within the extents of the existing and future PANS-OPS airspace at Bankstown Airport.

2.2.1. Existing PANS-OPS

The proposed development lies within the extents of the existing Bankstown Airport PANS-OPS Runway 11C and 29C Standard Instrument Departure (SID) turn area (Area 3) as illustrated on Figure B23312/04.

The proposed development maximum elevation at 24.8 m AHD should remain below the SID Area 3 protection surface which we have estimated to be at a minimum of 88.5 m AHD. However, the proposed development must be submitted to Airservices Australia for formal assessment and confirmation of any impacts on its procedures and facilities.

2.2.2. Future PANS-OPS

The future Bankstown Airport prescribed airspace includes an ILS (precision) approach for Runway 11C.

The proposed development at a maximum 24.8 m AHD would remain below the future Runway 11C Basic ILS surface elevation estimated at approximately 62.2 m AHD, as illustrated on Figure B23312/05.

2.3 Plume Rise

Plume rise must also be considered in relation to penetration of the OLS and PANS-OPS airspace. Aircraft operations in various stages of flight may be affected by an exhaust plume of significant vertical velocity.

Any plume rise exceeding a velocity of 4.3 m/s at the point of emission in accordance with the *Airports* (*Protection of Airspace*) *Regulations 1996* is an activity that results in air turbulence and must not be carried out without an approval.

CASA has published an Advisory Circular *AC 139.E-02 v1.0 Plume Rise Assessments*. The proponent should complete CASA Form 1247 *Operational Assessment of a Proposed Plume Rise* with the relevant details once these are available and submit the form directly to CASA Office of Airspace Regulations in order to commence the assessment process.

Our File Ref: B23312AL001 Contact: Bridget Wouts

3.0 National Airports Safeguarding Framework

The National Airports Safeguarding Framework (NASF) is a national land use planning framework that aims to:

- Improve community amenity by minimising aircraft noise-sensitive developments near airports including through the use of additional noise metrics and improved noise-disclosure mechanisms; and
- Improve safety outcomes by ensuring aviation safety requirements are recognised in land use
 planning decisions through guidelines being adopted by jurisdictions on various safety related
 issues.

All Guidelines can be found at www.infrastructure.gov.au.

NASF currently consists of a set of nine (9) guidelines, as below. Each has been summarised in relation to the proposed Link Road Mixed Use Precinct.

3.1 Guideline A: Measures for Managing Impacts of Aircraft Noise

Guideline A can be used in the assessment of new development applications for noise sensitive uses.

The proposed development lies within the endorsed Bankstown Airport 2039 ANEF 20 to 25 Zone as illustrated on Figure B23312/06. Therefore, noise impacts will need to be considered.

AS2021:2015 provides building site acceptability based on ANEF zones. AS2021-2015 would classify:

- § light industrial use (such as a warehouse) as 'acceptable' in less than 30 ANEF;
- s commercial buildings (such as retail) as 'acceptable in less than 25 ANEF; and
- § school, University or house as 'acceptable' in less than 20 ANEF and 'conditionally acceptable' between 20 to 25 ANEF. For 'conditionally acceptable' land uses, consideration of aircraft noise attenuation is required in accordance with AS2021-2015.

Given the location of the site is in close proximity to busy runways, the proponent should consider the acoustic treatment of the proposed warehouses and retail spaces to ensure it is fit for the use of the intended occupant (i.e. office spaces within the warehouses and retail).

3.2 Guideline B: Managing the Risk of Building Generated Windshear and Turbulence at Airports

The purpose of this Guideline is to assist land use planners and airport operators in their planning and development processes to reduce the risk of building generated windshear and turbulence at airports near runways. Applicability of Guideline B is initially determined by the location of the 'assessment trigger area' around the runway, that is:

- 1200 m or closer perpendicular from the runway centreline (or extended runway centreline);
- 900 m or closer in front of runway threshold (towards the landside of the airport); and
- 500 m or closer from the runway threshold along the runway.

Our File Ref: B23312AL001 Contact: Bridget Wouts

The proposed warehouse lies within the assessment trigger areas for Runways 11L, 11C and 11R as illustrated on Figure B23312/07.

For developments within the assessment trigger areas Guideline B then refers to the mitigation of risk by use of a 'height multiplier' (the 1:35 surface) determining that if buildings do not exceed the 1:35 surface they will not create unsafe wind effects. That is, the distance from the runway centreline or extended centreline to the closest point of the building should be more than 35 times the height (above runway level) of the building.

The proposed building at a maximum elevation of 24.8m AHD would infringe the 1 in 35 surface for Runways 11L, 11C and 11R by maximum of approximately 5.7 m as shown in Table 1 below. Therefore in accordance with Guideline B further assessment is required.

Table 1: Guideline B - 1 in 35 Surfaces

Runway Assessment	Runway Threshold	Proposed Development 24.8		
Trigger Areas	Elev.	Distance	1in35 sfc	+abv / -blw
11L	6.8	430.00	19.09	+5.7
29R	Outside Assessment Trigger Area			
11C	6.1	540.00	21.53	+3.2
29C	Outside Assessment Trigger Area			
11R	5.7	645.00	24.13	+0.6
29L	Outside Assessment Trigger Area			

Threshold elevations as per the OLS survey March 2021

However, there are a number of existing buildings that lie between the proposed development and the extended runway. I will be for Bankstown Airport Limited in consultation with CASA to determine the appropriate further assessment required.

3.3 Guideline C: Managing the Risk of Wildlife Strikes in the Vicinity of Airports

Guideline C pertains to the way in which existing land use is managed in the vicinity of airports with respect to the attraction of wildlife, particularly birds.

The proposed development is an on-airport site and the site plan illustrates a warehouse, retail with office space and childcare facilities but otherwise no detail of landscaping, vegetation or other potential wildlife strike risks. The proposal when developed in detail must be submitted to BAL for review against the Bankstown Airport Wildlife Hazard Management Plan for approval.

Our File Ref: B23312AL001 Contact: Bridget Wouts

3.4 Guideline D: Managing the Risk to Aviation Safety of Wind Turbine Installations (Wind Farms)/Wind Monitoring Towers

This Guideline provides general information and advice in relation to wind farms and turbines and their hazards to aviation. Guideline D is not relevant to the proposed Link Road Mixed Use Precinct as provided.

3.5 Guideline E: Managing the Risk of Distraction to Pilots from Lighting in the Vicinity of Airports.

NASF Guideline E provides guidance on the risk of distractions to pilots of aircraft from lighting and light fixtures near airports. The CASA *Part 139 (Aerodromes) Manual of Standards 2019* Section 9.144: *Lights – requirements for zones* sets out the restrictions and degree of interference ground lights can cause as a pilot approaches, and provides advice to lighting designers and suppliers. The proposed development site is within the light control zones as illustrated on Figure B23312/08.

Lighting zones shown are for Runway 11C/29C only. Permanent lighting for Runway 11L/29R is no longer available but rather only portable lighting. As such lighting zones for Runway 11L/29R have not been included.

The proposed development is partially within light control Zone C and the remainder is within Zone D. Any lighting associated with the proposed development should therefore meet the restrictions associated with Zone C. Zone C allows for 150 cd intensity of light sources measured 3 degrees above the horizontal.

The design of lighting should take into consideration Guideline E to ensure there is no conflict from light fittings, coloured lights or glare caused by reflective surfaces and/or mitigation measures to be put in place. The lighting designer will need to ensure that the lights meet the requirements prescribed in the CASA *Part 139 (Aerodromes) Manual of Standards 2019.*

It should be noted that solar panel installation is a particular consideration in relation to glare/reflectivity affecting aircraft in various stages of flight as well as ATC operations. If any solar panels are proposed (such as roof-mounted array), whether as part of the initial construction or subsequently, the proponent may need to complete a solar glare hazard analysis to satisfy CASA that the safety of aircraft and ATC operations will not be affected.

3.6 Guideline F: Managing the Risk of Intrusions into the Protected Airspace of Airports

Guideline F is intended to address the issue of intrusions into the operational airspace of airports by tall structures, such as buildings, cranes or activities that could cause air turbulence affecting aircraft in flight in the prescribed airspace.

This Guideline has been considered in this assessment of the proposed Link Road Mixed Use Precinct development throughout Section 2.0.

Our File Ref: B23312AL001 Contact: Bridget Wouts

Guideline F should be considered for activities that could cause air turbulence and/or emissions of dust or other particulate matter.

Potential impacts during construction are discussed in Section 4.0.

3.7 Guideline G: Protecting Aviation Facilities - Communication, Navigation and Surveillance (CNS)

The purpose of Guideline G is to formalise the protection of CNS facilities in land use planning decisions. The Guideline provides land use planning guidance to better protect CNS facilities which support the systems and processes in place by various agencies to safely manage the flow of aircraft into, out of and across Australian airspace. The Guideline also informs procedures which ensure development associated activities within Building Restricted Areas (BRA) of CNS facilities do not adversely affect the facility or cause interference for air traffic controllers or aircraft in transit.

3.7.1. Existing CNS Facilities

The existing CNS facilities at Bankstown Airport include a Non-Directional Beacon (NDB) and a Precision Approach Path Indicator (PAPI). The proposed development has been assessed based on the guidance provided in NASF Guideline G for both facilities.

The proposed development is beyond the lateral limits of the obstacle assessment surfaces associated with Runway 11C/29C PAPI and the NDB.

The proposal should be submitted to Airservices Australia to ensure there is no impact on procedures and any other facilities (see Section 2.2.1).

3.7.2. Future CNS Facilities

The proposed development has been considered with respect to the guidance on Building Restricted Areas (BRA) for ILS installations provided in NASF Guideline G, for the scenario of a possible ILS installed on an extended Runway 11C/29C.

The proposed development is outside the lateral extents of the BRAs associated with a possible future ILS, as shown on Figure B23312/09.

3.8 Guideline H: Protecting Strategically Important Helicopter Landing sites (HLS)

Guideline H is not relevant to the proposed development. Guideline H defines such Strategic Helicopter Landing Sites as being areas <u>not</u> located on an aerodrome. The Bankstown Airport HLS are discussed under Section 2.1.3 above.

Our File Ref: B23312AL001 Contact: Bridget Wouts

3.9 Guideline I: Managing the Risk in Public Safety Areas at the Ends of Runways

Guideline I provides guidance on approaches for the application of Public Safety Areas (PSA) planning framework in Australian jurisdictions. The Guideline is intended to ensure there is no increase in risk from new development and assist land-use planners to better consider public safety when assessing development proposals, rezoning requires and when development strategic land use plans.

The Guideline acknowledges that the UK and Queensland approaches to the development of PSA contours are of most relevance to Australia. The dimensions of the Queensland PSA template were determined with reference to the UK methodology for determining third party risk.

BAL has identified the PSAs at the end of each runway based on the Queensland state planning policy PSA Model, which Guideline I notes as providing an objective basis for a policy response through strategic and statutory planning processes. The proposed development is not within the PSAs as per the Bankstown Airport Master Plan 2019 and illustrated on Figure B23312/10.

4.0 CONSTRUCTION STAGE IMPACTS

Information in relation to the construction of the proposed development has not been provided. During construction, the construction sequencing and methodology should be considered carefully in relation to the OLS and PANS-OPS surfaces.

Penetrations of prescribed airspace by construction plant and equipment during construction constitute a controlled activity under the *Airports (Protection of Airspace) Regulations 1996.*

Construction activities on the site will need to be assessed and any penetrations of prescribed airspace will require approval under the Regulations.

5.0 CONCLUSION

L+R Airport Consulting has completed an aviation safeguarding assessment as it relates to Bankstown Airport against the NASF Guidelines for the proposed Link Road Mixed Use Precinct. The proposed development at a maximum elevation of 24.8 m AHD assessment is summarised below.

- § Will not infringe the existing or Bankstown Airport Master Plan 2019 Obstacle Limitation Surfaces for Bankstown Airport;
- § Will not infringe the HLS OLS at Bankstown Airport;
- § Should not infringe the existing PANS-OPS Runway 11C and 29C SID, however must be submitted to Airservices Australia for formal assessment and confirmation of any impacts on procedures or facilities;
- § Should not infringe the future PANS-OPS Runway 11C basic ILS transitional surface;
- § Is within the current Bankstown Airport 2039 ANEF 20 to 25 zones. light industrial use (such as a warehouse) as 'acceptable' in less than 30 ANEF, commercial buildings as 'acceptable in less than 25 ANEF; and school, University or house as 'acceptable' in less than 20 ANEF and 'conditionally

Our File Ref: B23312AL001 Contact: Bridget Wouts

- acceptable' between 20 to 25 ANEF, however consideration of aircraft noise attenuation is required in accordance with AS2021-2015;
- § Is within the Guideline B building generated windshear and turbulence assessment trigger areas for Runways 11L, 11C and 11R, and infringes the 1:35 slope for all three runways. However, due to the surrounding buildings between the proposed and the runways Bankstown Airport Limited may consult with CASA to determine the appropriate additional assessment;
- Is within the light control Zones C and D and should therefore meet the restrictions associated with Zone C. Zone C allows for 150 cd intensity of light sources measured 3 degrees above the horizontal. The lighting designer will need to ensure that the lights meet all requirements prescribed in the CASA Part 139 (Aerodromes) Manual of Standards 2019;
- Is outside the lateral protection areas associated with the Non-Directional Beacon (NDB), the Runway 11C/29C PAPI as per NASF Guideline G;
- § Is outside the BRAs for a possible future ILS;
- § Is not within the PSAs as per the Bankstown Airport Master Plan 2019; and
- § Construction sequencing and methodology must be considered in relation to the OLS and PANS-OPS surfaces. Penetrations of prescribed airspace by construction plan and equipment during construction constitute a controlled activity under the *Airports (Protection of Airspace) Regulations* 1996.

For further information in relation to this matter please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.

Yours faithfully,

For and on behalf of

Lambert Rehbein (VIC) PTY LTD

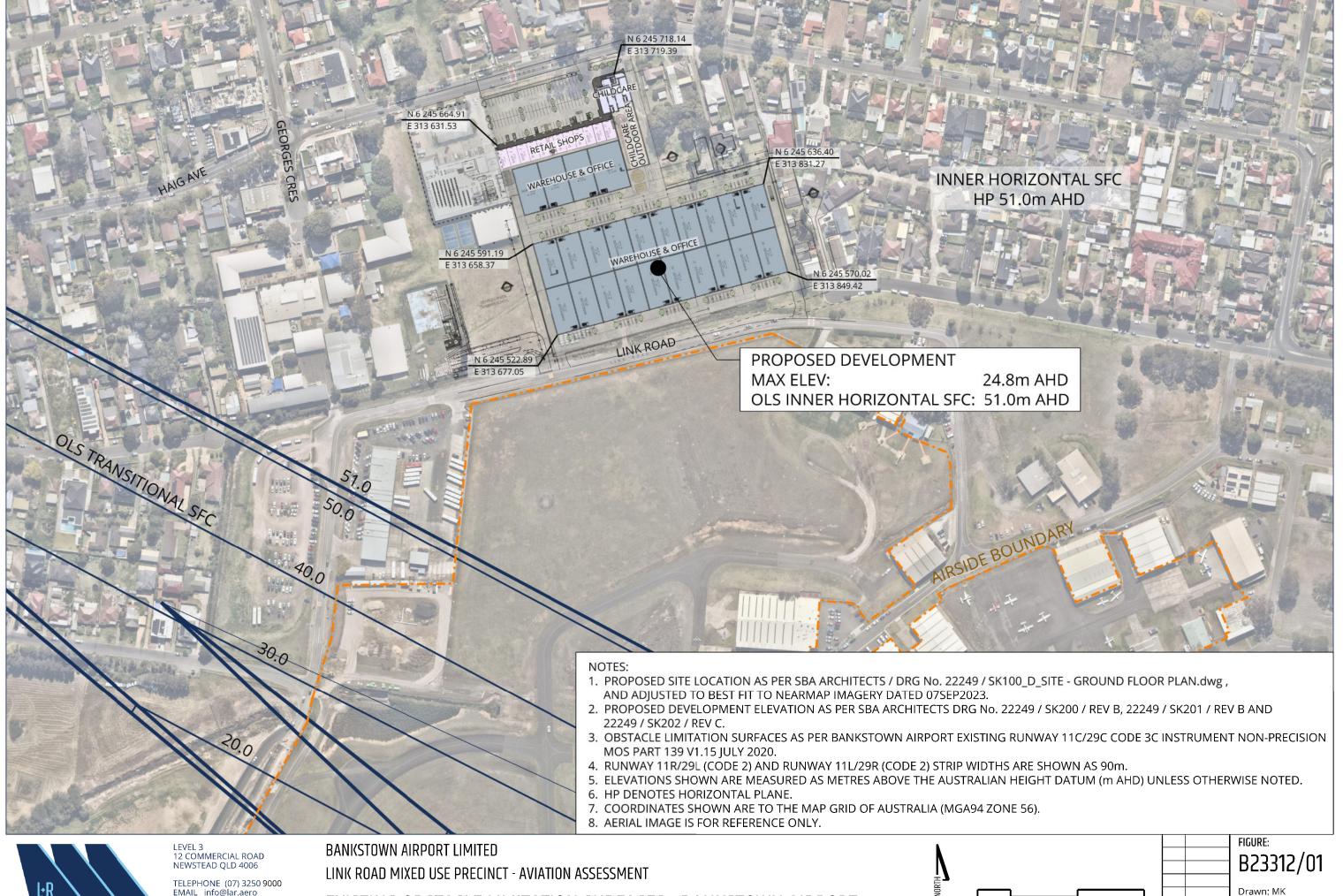
∕B. WŒUTS MPIA

PRINCIPAL CONSULTANT

AVIATION

Enc: Figures B23312/01 - 10

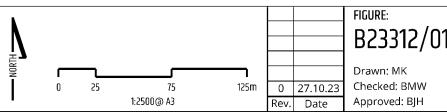
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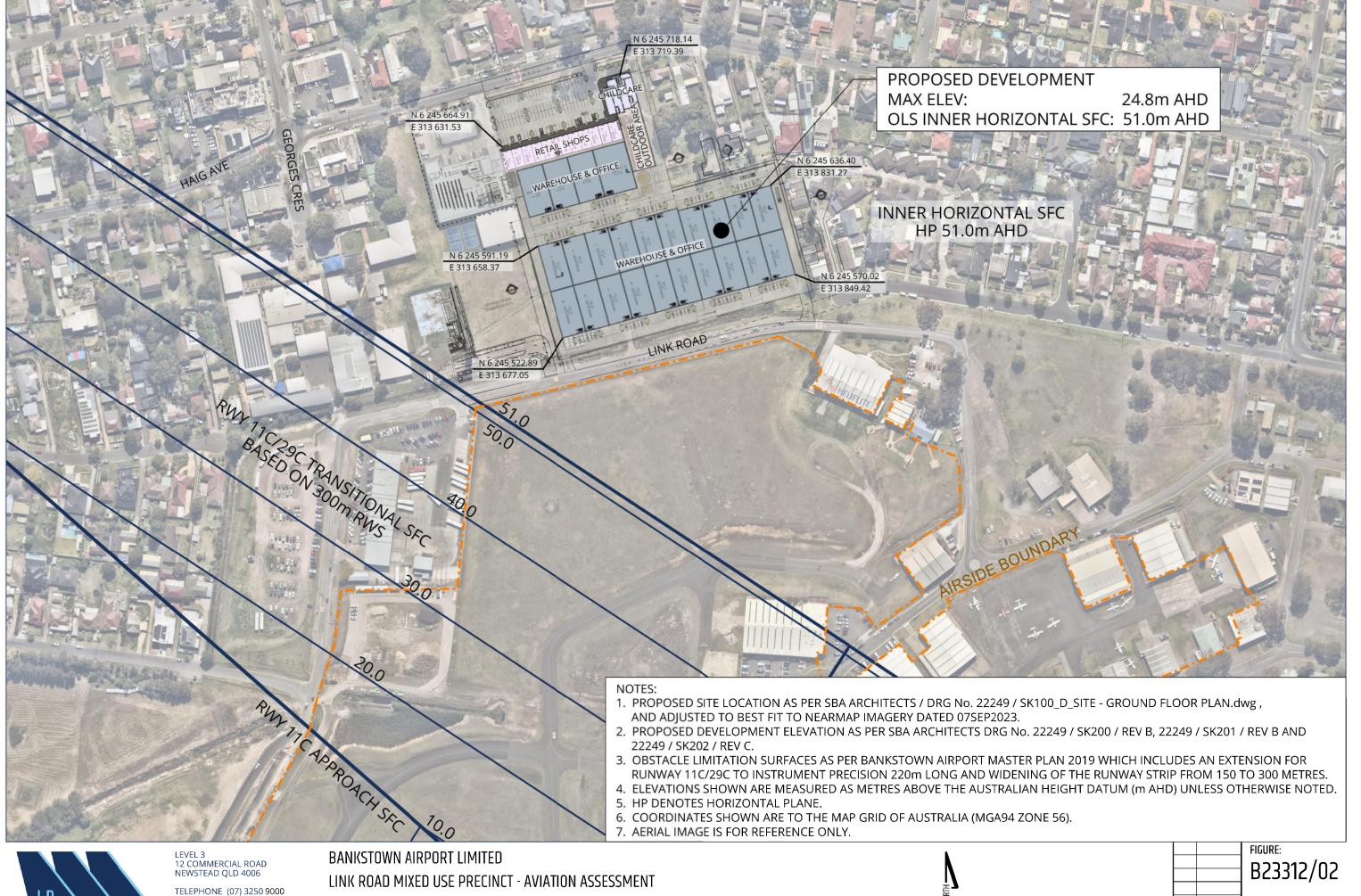




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EXISTING OBSTACLE LIMITATION SURFACES - BANKSTOWN AIRPORT

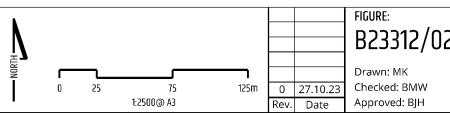


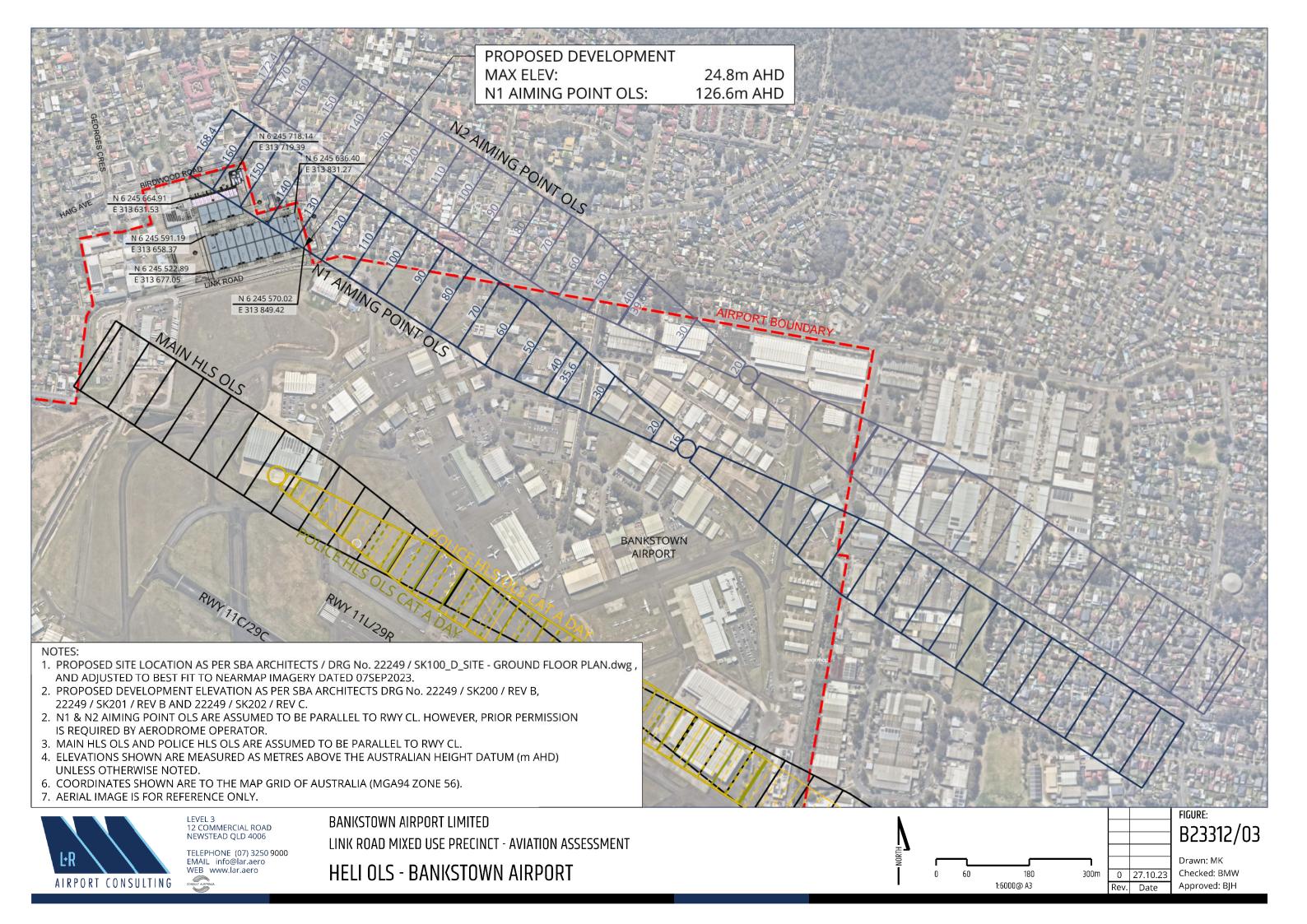


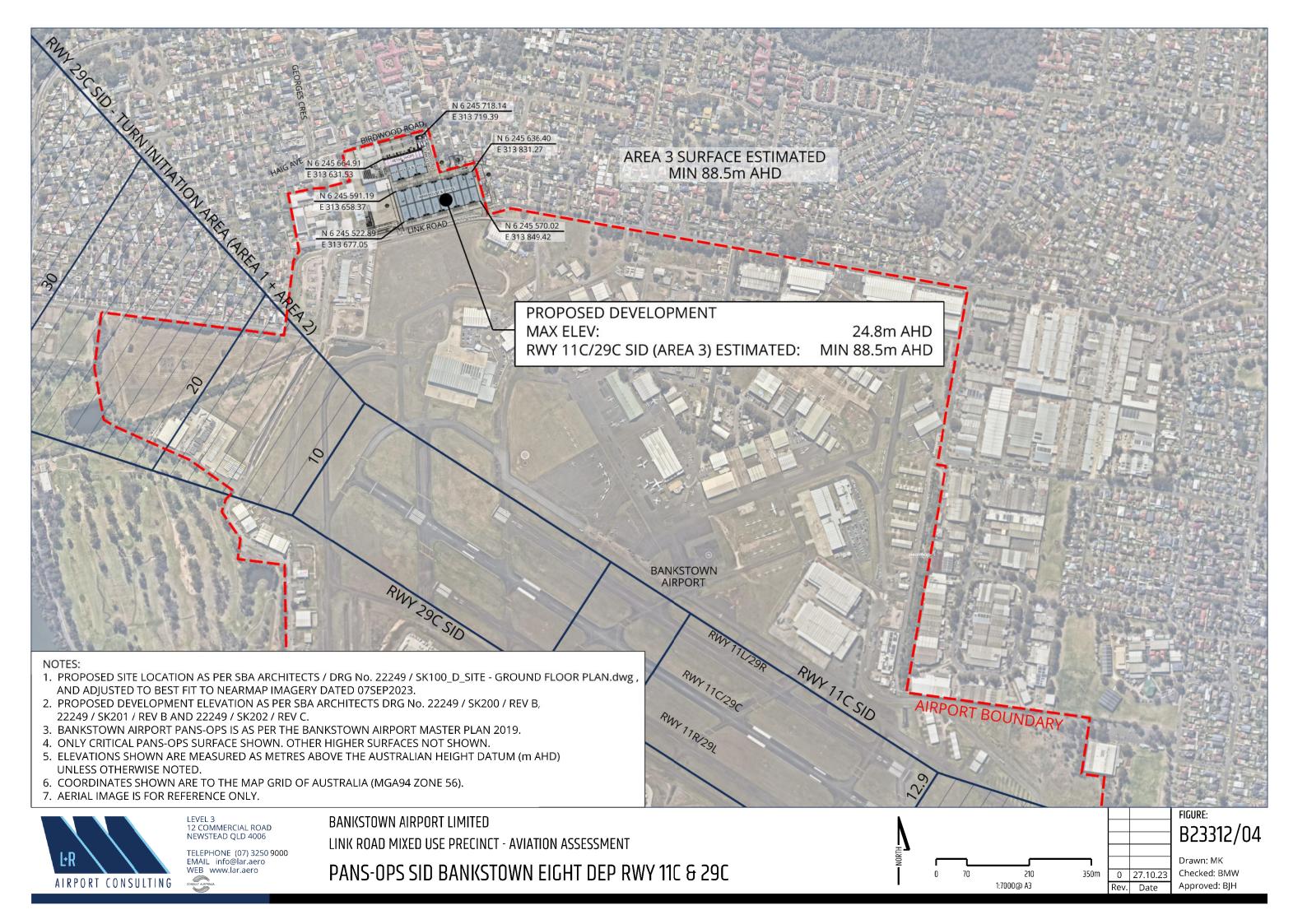
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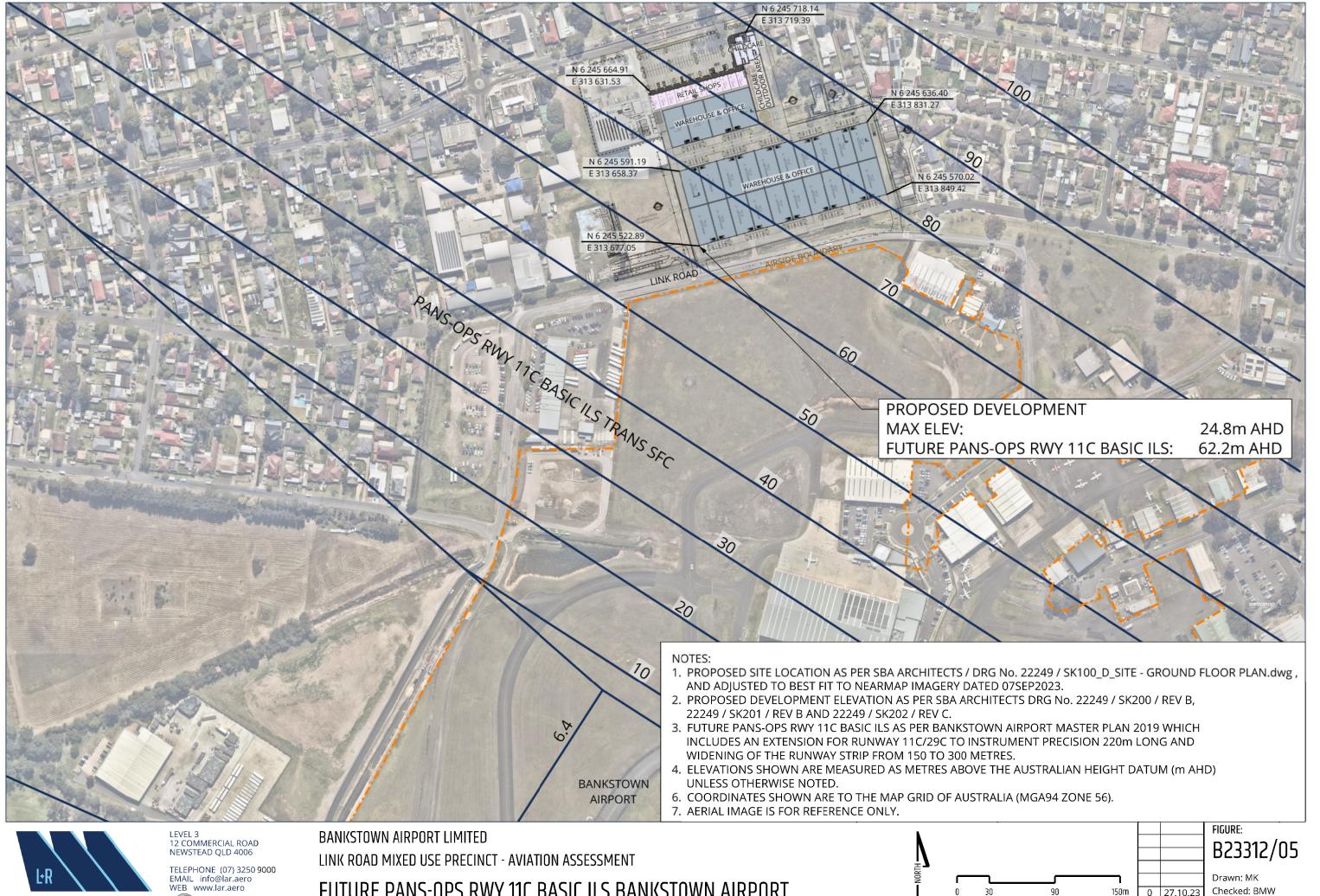
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FUTURE OBSTACLE LIMITATION SURFACES BANKSTOWN AIRPORT MASTER PLAN 2019





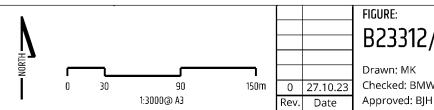


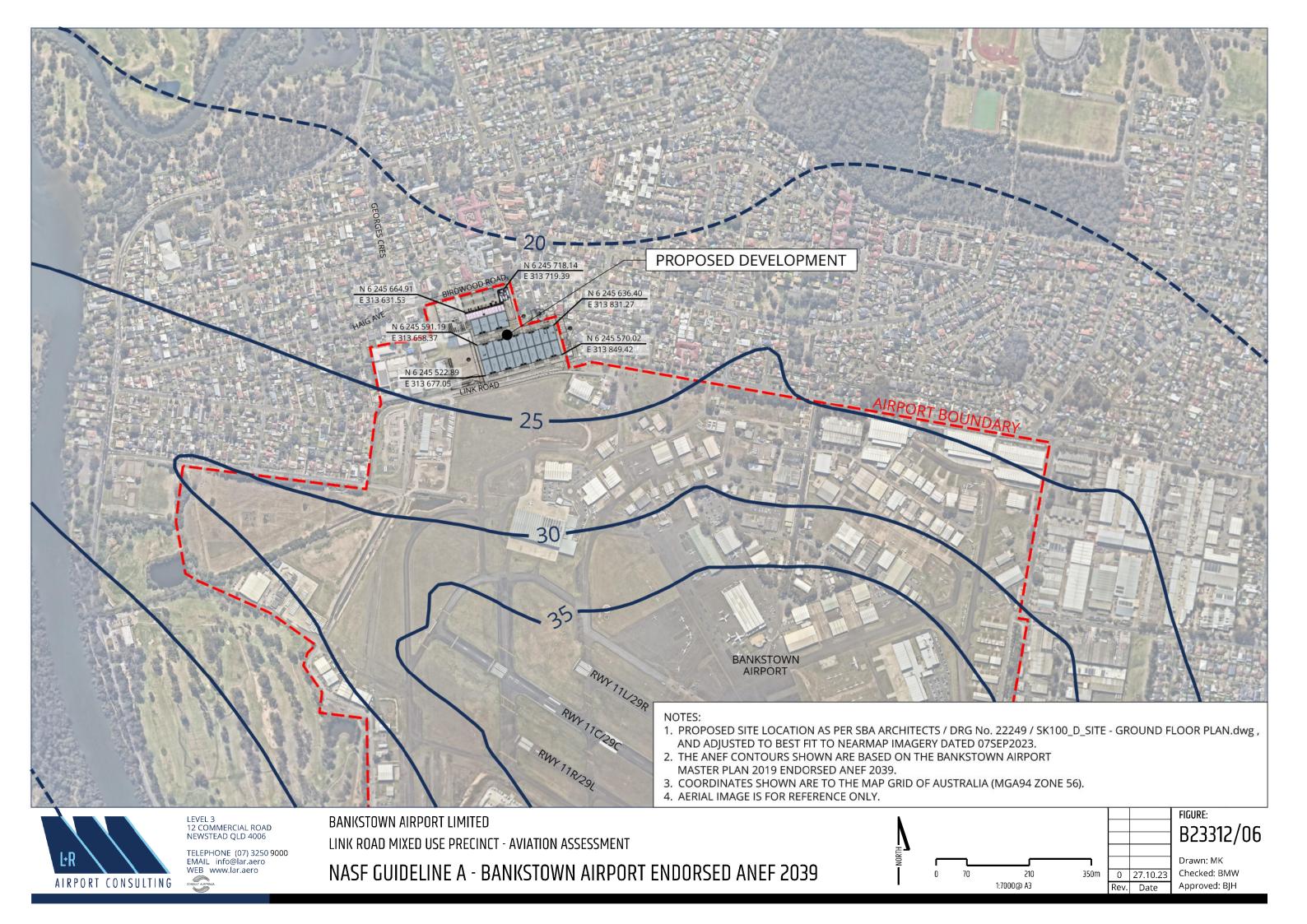


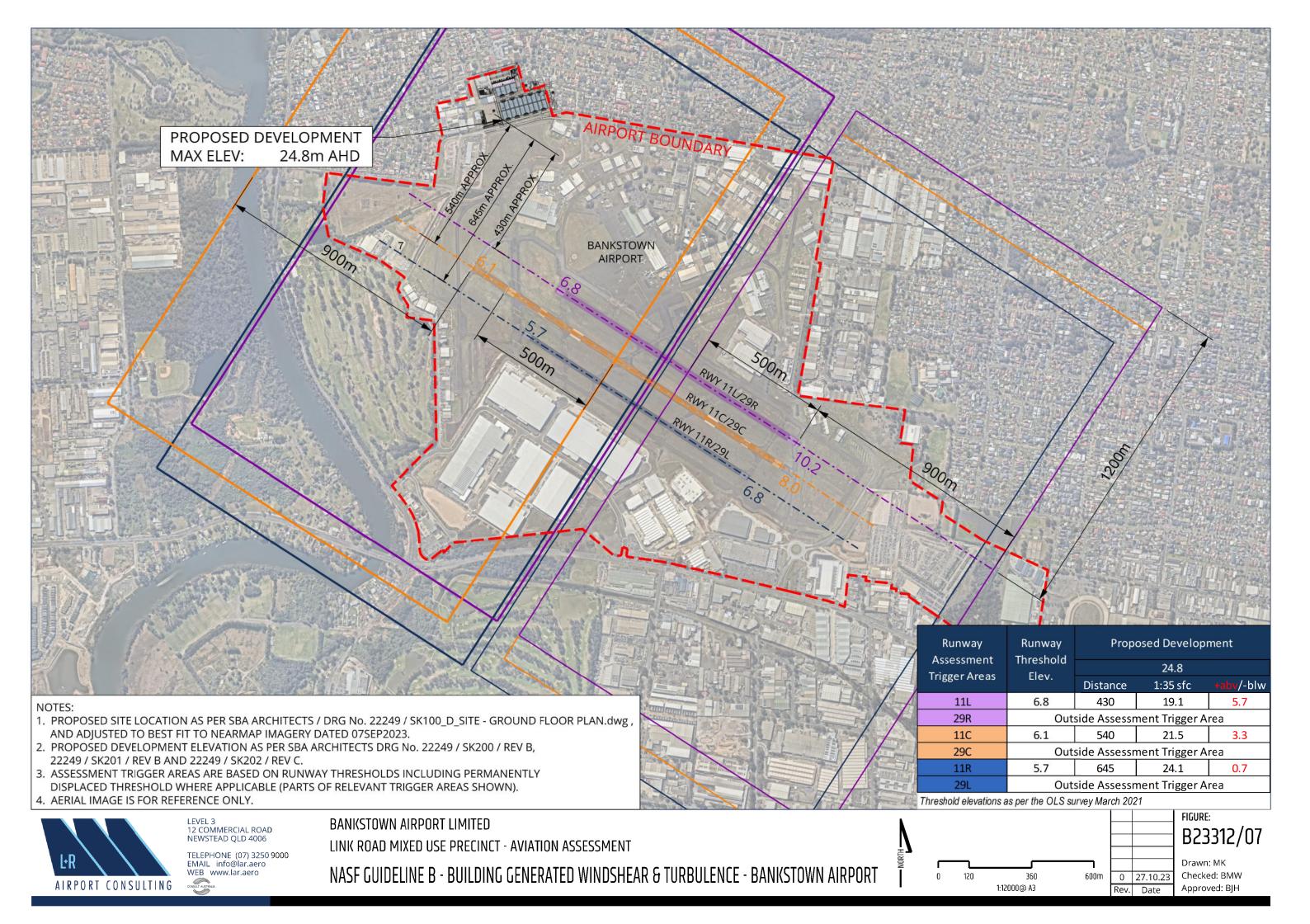
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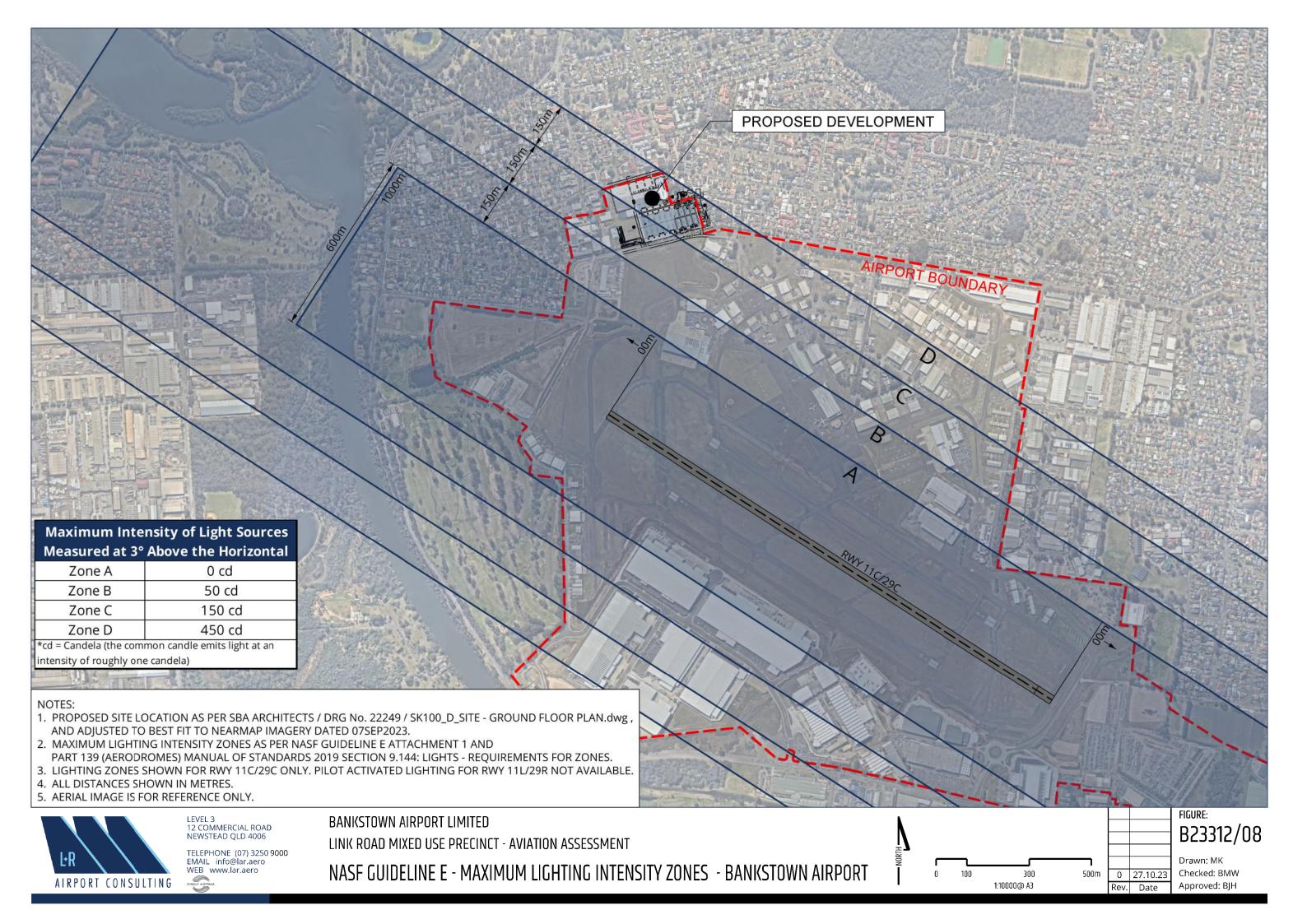
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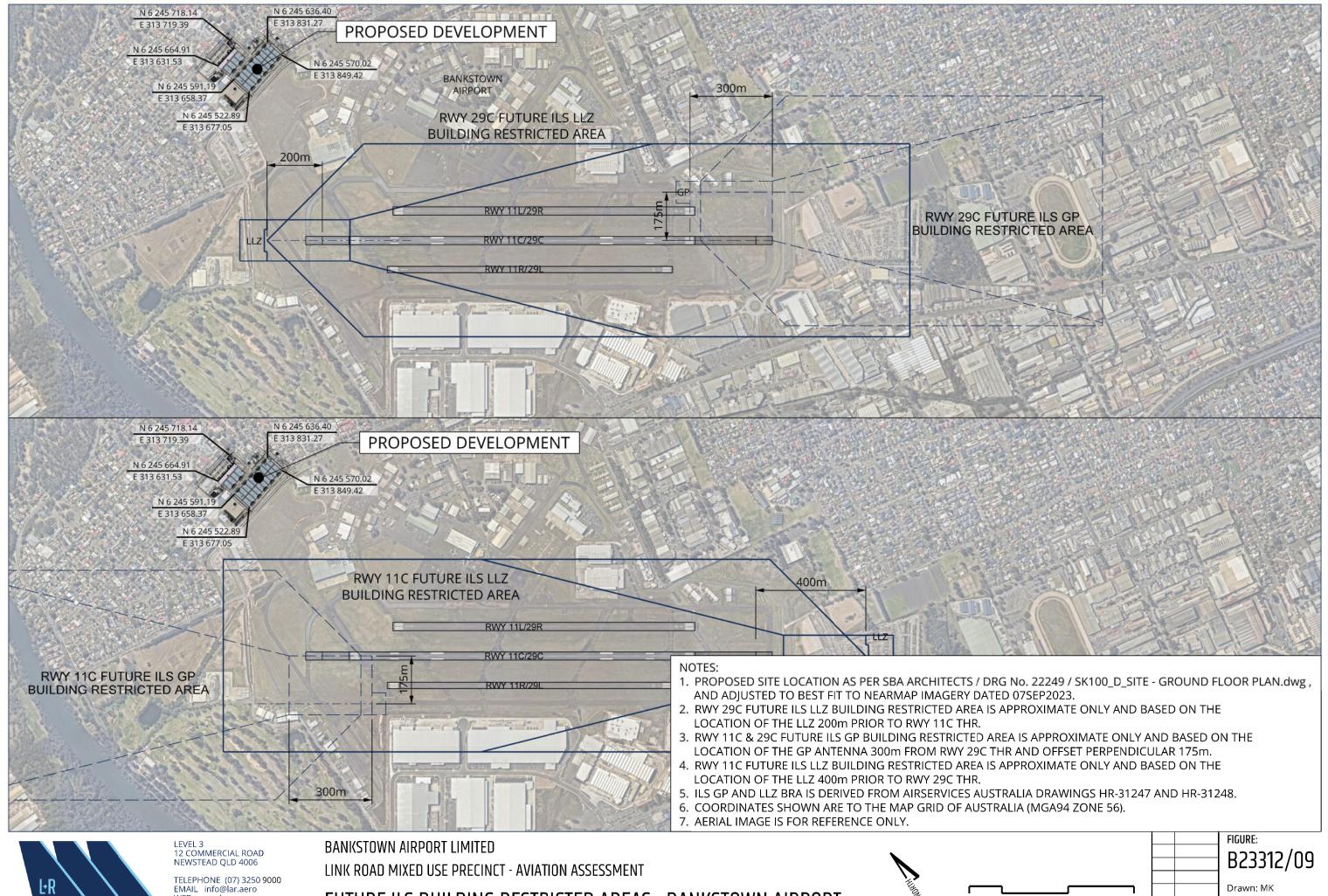
FUTURE PANS-OPS RWY 11C BASIC ILS BANKSTOWN AIRPORT







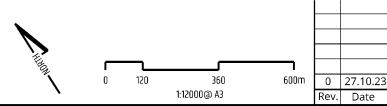




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FUTURE ILS BUILDING RESTRICTED AREAS - BANKSTOWN AIRPORT



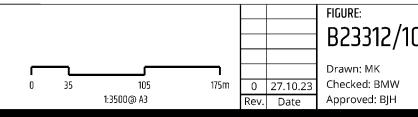
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NASF GUIDELINE I - PUBLIC SAFETY AREA - BANKSTOWN AIRPORT MP2019





GROSS LETTABLE AREA INDUSTRIAL						
DESCRIPTION	TYPE		TOTAL			
UNIT / TENANCY	WAREHOUSE	OFFICE	AREA			
1	700 m²	40 m²	740 m²			
2	700 m²	40 m²	740 m²			
3	700 m²	40 m²	740 m²			
4	817 m²	40 m²	857 m²			
5	636 m²	40 m²	676 m²			
6	631 m²	40 m²	671 m²			
7	631 m²	40 m²	671 m²			
8	631 m²	40 m²	671 m²			
9	631 m²	40 m²	671 m²			
10	631 m²	40 m²	671 m²			
11	595 m²	39 m²	634 m²			
12	595 m²	40 m²	635 m²			
13	595 m²	39 m²	634 m²			
14	600 m²	40 m²	640 m²			
15	637 m²	40 m²	677 m²			
16	631 m²	40 m²	671 m²			
17	631 m²	40 m²	671 m²			
18	631 m²	40 m²	671 m²			
19	631 m²	40 m²	671 m²			
20	631 m²	40 m²	671 m²			
21	631 m²	40 m²	671 m²			
22	631 m²	40 m²	671 m²			
23	631 m²	40 m²	671 m²			
24	637 m²	40 m²	677 m²			
TOTALS:	15415 m²	958 m²	16373 m²			

GROSS LETTABLE AREA RETAIL						
DESCRIPTION	TYPE	TOTAL				
UNIT / TENANCY	SHOP	AREA				
1	110 m²	110 m²				
2	110 m²	110 m²				
3	110 m²	110 m²				
4	110 m²	110 m²				
5	110 m²	110 m²				
6	110 m²	110 m²				
7	110 m²	110 m²				
8	110 m²	110 m²				
9	110 m²	110 m²				
10	110 m²	110 m²				
11	110 m²	110 m²				
TOTALS:	1210 m²	1210 m²				

GROSS LETTABLE AREA CHILDCARE					
TYPE	TOTAL				
CHILDCARE	AREA				
807 m ²	807 m²				
807 m²	807 m²				
	TYPE CHILDCARE 807 m ²				

DESCRIPTION	TYPE	TOTAL
UNIT / TENANCY	OFFICE	AREA
1	99 m²	99 m²
2	110 m ²	110 m²
3	110 m²	110 m²
4	110 m²	110 m²
5	88 m²	88 m²
6	72 m²	72 m²
7	88 m²	88 m²
8	110 m²	110 m²
9	110 m²	110 m²
10	110 m²	110 m²
11	110 m²	110 m²
12	99 m²	99 m²
TOTALS:	1216 m²	1216 m²



26/09/23 13/09/23 DATE

LANDSCAPE SETBACK ADDED

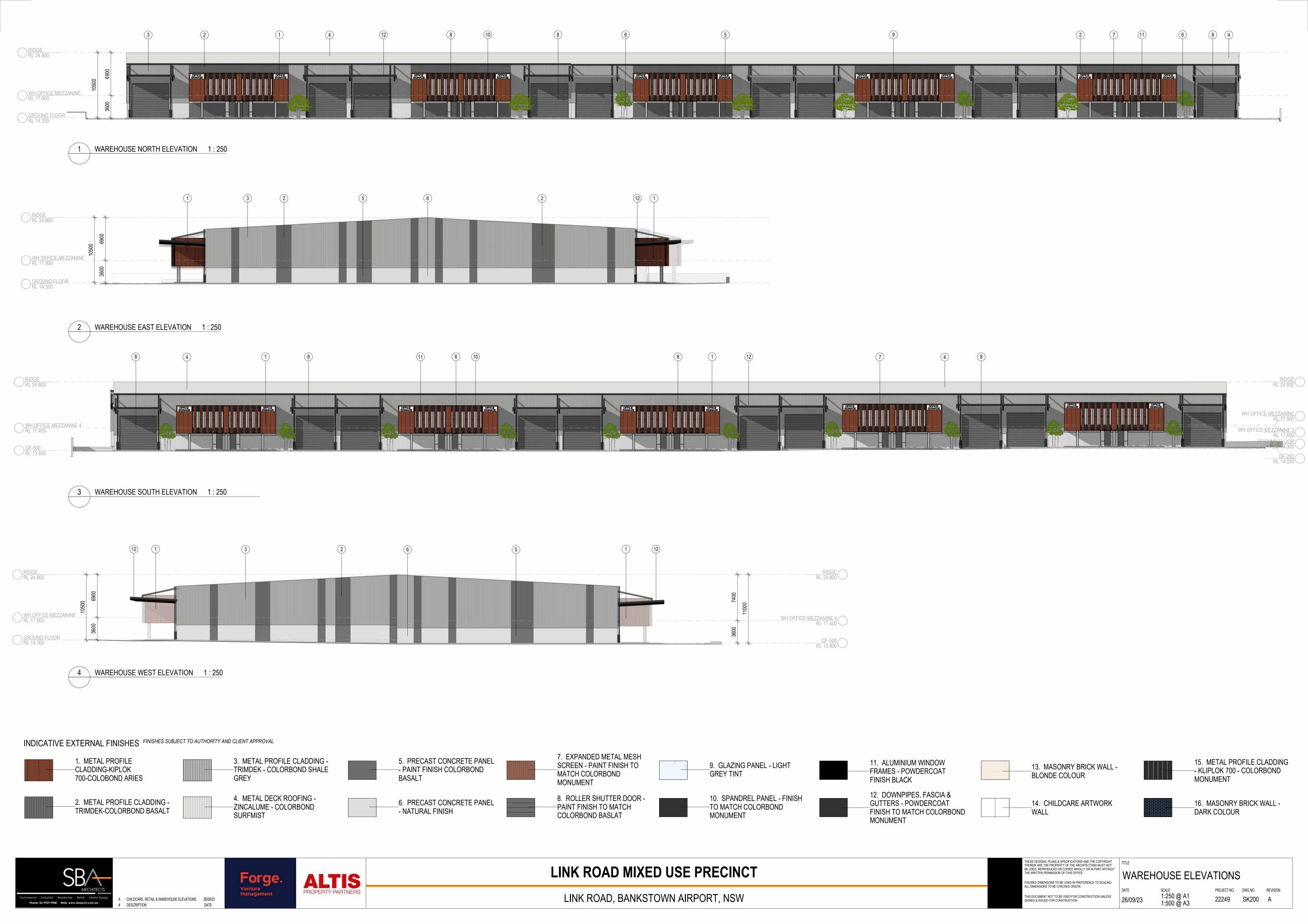
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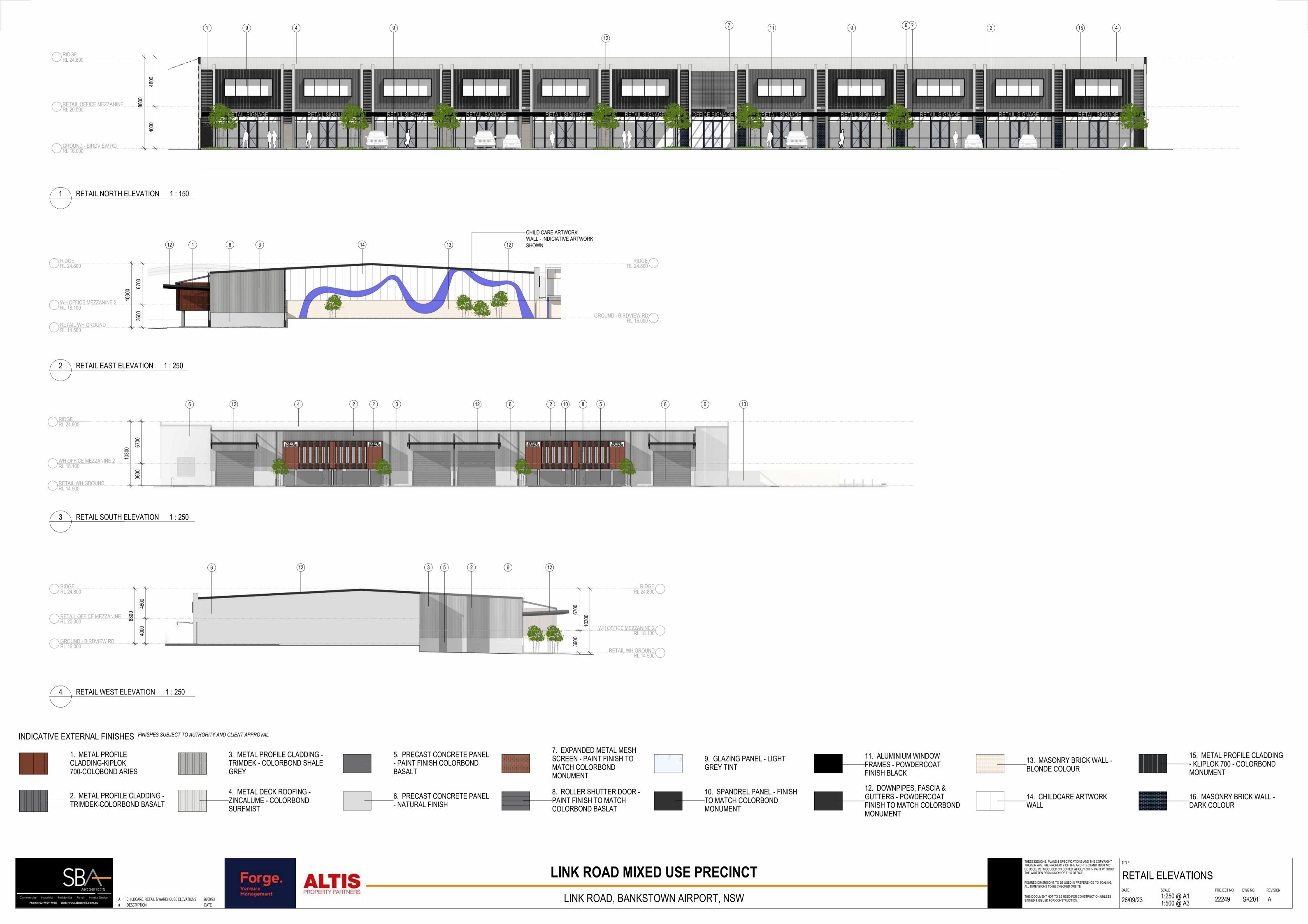
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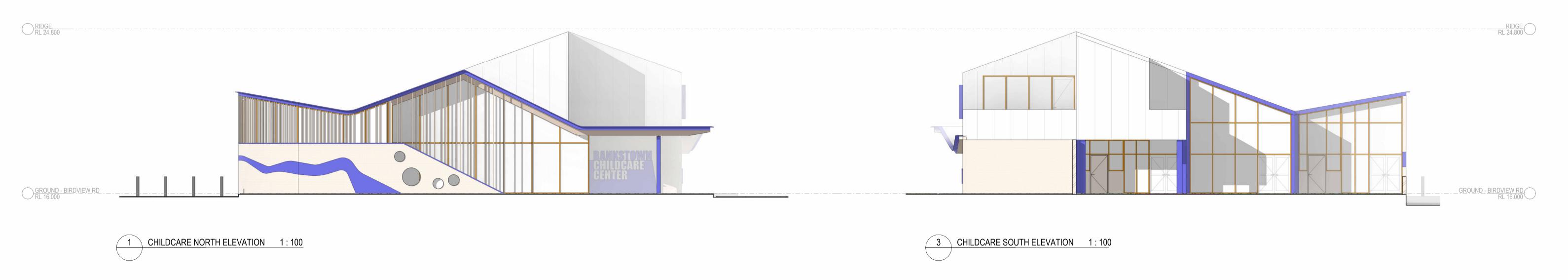




LINK ROAD, BANKSTOWN AIRPORT, NSW









2 CHILDCARE WEST ELEVATION 1:100





CHILDCARE, RETAIL & WAREHOUSE ELEVATIONS 26/09/23



















22249 SK202 A