Bush Fire Assessment Report

Dual Occupancy - Torrens Tile Subdivision

2 Hurdzans Reach, Tallwoods Village

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1 Introduction

1.1 Building and Site Characteristics

This report forms part of the submission requirements to support a Development Application summarised in **Table 1.**

Table 1: Proposal summary

Property Details	2 Hurdzans Reach Tallwoods Village 2430 Lot/Section/Plan no: 502/-/DP1031506 Council: MID-COAST COUNCIL	
Type of Proposal	☑ Subdivision –Assessed under Section 5 of PBP	☑ Urban
Development	Dual Occupancy – Torrens Title Subdivision of 2/-/DP508538 containing 2 proposed new dwellings	
Bush fire prone land status	☑ Subject Lot mapped as bushfire prone land – **Figure 1**	
Information relied upon	• Plan of proposed subdivision of lot 131/DP753146 - **Figure 2** • Site plans showing Dwelling A and B - **Figure 3** • FireMaps and ePlanning software - cadastral and topographic information and for New South Wales	

Figure 1: Bush fire prone land mapping showing subject lot captured.

1.2 Legislative requirements

The subject Lot/site is 'Bush fire prone land' as determined by local council bush fire prone land mapping under s.146 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act (EP&A) 1979.

Subdivision on bushfire prone land, including subdivision that does not create an additional lot or dwelling entitlement, is termed Integrated Development under section 100B of the Rural Fires Act 1997, requiring a Bush Fire Safety Authority (BFSA) from the NSW Rural Fire Service (RFS). For the purposes of meeting the requirements under Chapter 5 of PBP for Subdivision, proposed building areas have been identified on both proposed lots. The outcome of this assessment shows that that both proposed dual occupancy dwellings will have adequate access and compliant Asset Protection Zone's (APZ's), not exposed to radiant heat levels exceeding 29kW/m² (BAL-29).

1.3 Scope

The purpose of this report is to demonstrate compliance, or otherwise, with the broad aims and objectives of *Planning for Bushfire Protection 2019 (PBP)* and *AS 3959-2018 'Construction of buildings in bushfire-prone areas.*

Based on these requirements, this report seeks to:

1. Assess the proposal with reference to PBP-2019 and AS3959-2018;
2. Identify appropriate Bush fire Protection Measures designed to mitigate the bushfire risk and protect occupants
3. Assist the Consent Authority in the determination of the suitability of the proposed development.

The recommendations contained herein may assist in forming the basis of any specific bushfire conditions that Council and/ or the NSW Rural Fire Service may elect to place within the consent conditions issued for the subject Development Application (DA).

1.4 Development on surrounding lots and other known constraints

To the north of on the opposite side of Tallwood Drive, the proposed subdivision of lot 131/-/DP753146 **(Figure 2)** is located**.** It has been advised partial clearing of vegetation has commenced **(Photo 1, Appendix A)**. It is not understood at the time of writing the depth/distance north within the proposed lots on 131/-/DP753146 that will be managed in perpetuity as an APZ. For the purposes of accommodating the minimum APZ for the dual occupancy development assessed within this report, clearing from the road edge north to approximately 20m will allow the necessary BAL-29 radiant heat setbacks on the subject Lot as mapped in **Figure 3.** This assessment is considered conservative, being reasonably assumed the lots north of Tallwood Drive will be managed well past the 20m distance.

No threatened species or other known significant environmental or heritage constraints are known or have been advised. Council or the RFS, as the determining authority, will assess more thoroughly any potential environmental, heritage or zoning issues.

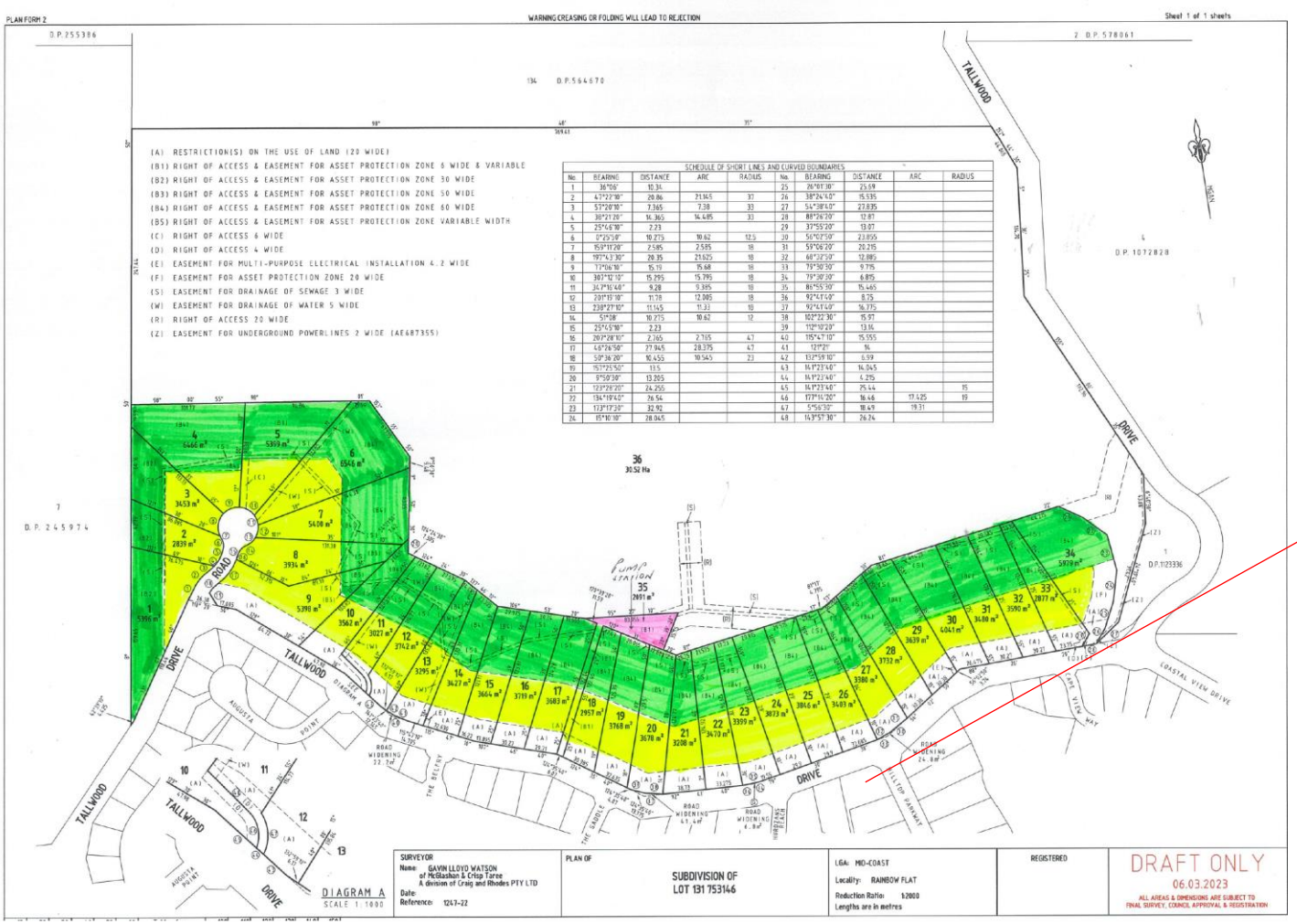


Figure 2: Proposed subdivision of lot 131/-/DP753146 to the north of subject lot (Source: Madhaus Building Design)

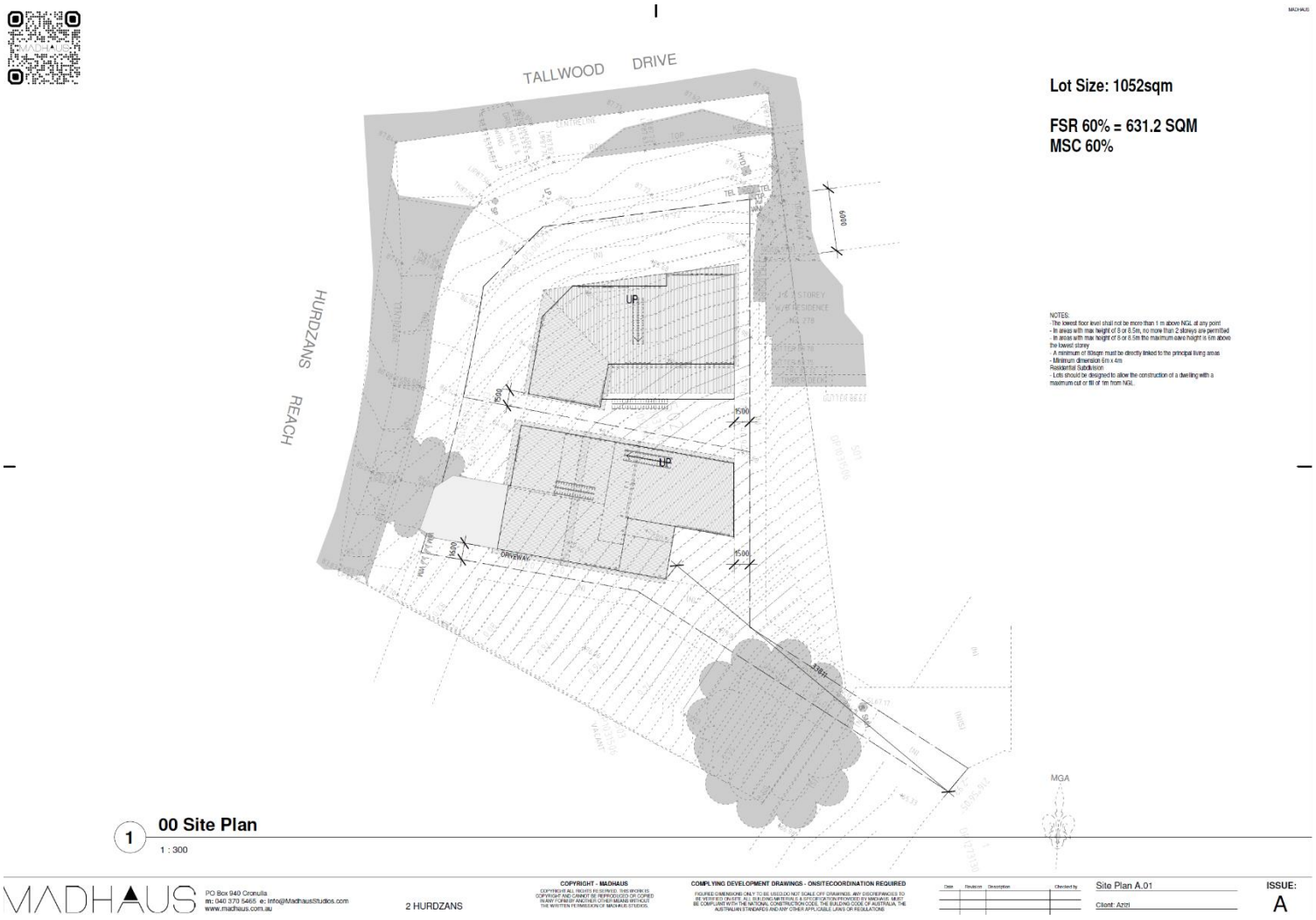


Figure 3: Site plan showing proposed dual occupancies within subject lot (Source: Madhaus Building Design)

2 Site Assessment

The relevant Asset Protection Zone (APZ) and bushfire attack level (BAL) is determined using the methodology detailed in Appendix 1 of PBP.

The area assessed forms the potential development location on both proposed Torrens lots that can comply with the minimum APZ's under PBP, using the Methodology below.

2.1 Vegetation

Determine vegetation formations according to Keith (2004) in all directions around the proposed development to 140m.

Vegetation extent (bushfire hazard) within the study area is derived from Aerial photo interpretation (latest NearMap Imagery)

- To the North on the opposite side of Tallwood Drive (lot 131/-/DP753146) are areas of vegetation described as *Northern Hinterland Wet Sclerophyll Forests* (SEED Data, NSW Government), categorised as Forest under PBP.
- Areas within lot 131/-/DP753146 are cleared for development (**Photo 1, Appendix A).**
- Small patches of vegetation less than 0.25Ha in area within the nearby golf course to the south are excluded from assessment under PBP.

2.2 Effective Slope

Determine the effective slope of the land from the building for a distance of 100 metres

The slope(s) that most significantly influences the bush fire behavior and has been derived from topographic 2m contour data (FireMaps – FPAA Mapping Software) and depicted in **Figure 3**

2.3 Fire weather

Determine the relevant Fire Area having a Fire Danger Index (FFDI) for the council area

The Lot is situated within MID-COAST COUNCIL having a FFDI of 80

2.4 Separation distance and Available APZ:

Determine the separation distance from the unmanaged vegetation to the closest external wall.

The separation distance in all hazard directions is shown in **Figure 3** which represents the available APZ in that direction provided in **Table 2**.

Based on the development of the land to the north on lot 131/-/DP753146, (**Figure 2)** the minimum separation distance can be accommodated for subdivision **(Section 31. And 3.2)**

2.5 Bush fire attack level (BAL):

The Bush fire attack level (BAL) is used as the basis for establishing the construction requirements for development of Class 1, 2, 3 and 4 (part) buildings in NSW in bush fire prone areas.

The site assessment methodology for determining the construction requirements for bushfire prone areas is calculated using Appendix 1 of PBP 2019 which determines the appropriate BAL

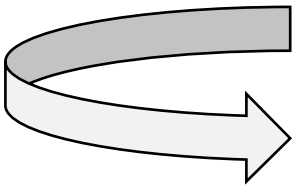
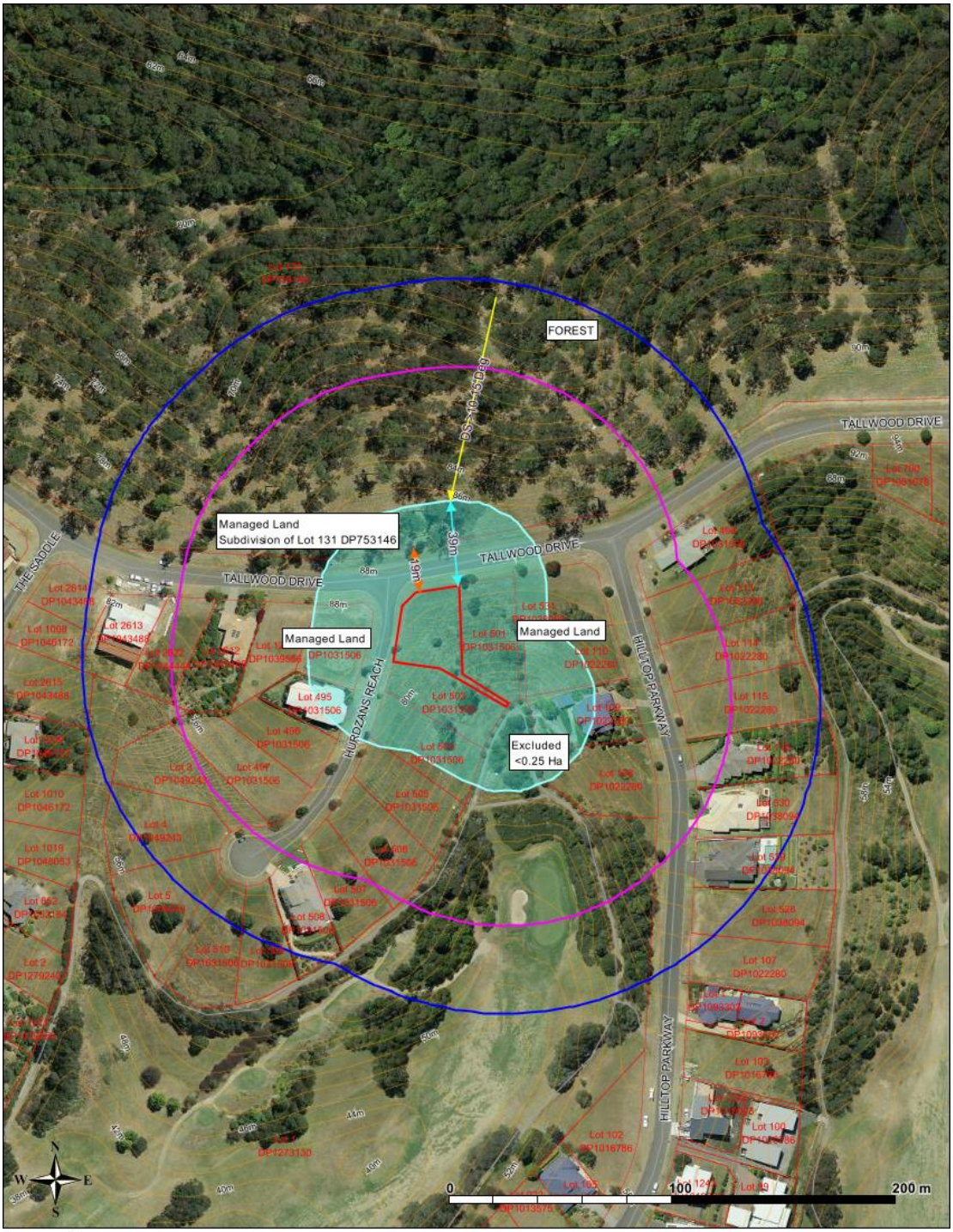


Table 2: Bush fire hazard assessment

Transect	Vegetation formation	Effective Slope	Minimum APZ[1]	Separation/ Available APZ	BAL[2]	Comments
North	Forest	Downslope > 10-15^0	39m	>39m	**BAL-29**	The available APZ in all directions, including the development of land to the north on lot 131/DP753146 allows the minimum APZ to provide BAL-29 within subject lot. **See Figure 3**

[1]PBP 2019 – Table A1.12.3 - Minimum distances for APZs – residential infill development, FFDI 80 areas (<29kW/m2, 1090K)

[2]PBP 2019 - Table A1.12.6 - Determination of BAL, FDI 80 – residential infill development



Legend

Slope profiles	**Dimensions assessment**	**140m survey**	**BAL-29**	**Roads**
Slope	Seperation	140m Vegetation ASsessment	BAL-29 Setback Available- 39m	
	Property boundary	**100m survey**	**Lot Boundary**	**Contours (2m)**
	Subject Lot	100m BAL Assessment		

Map Printed from FireMaps on Fri Dec 29 08:30:11 AEDT 2023

Figure 3: Bush fire hazard assessment

3 Bush fire protection measures

Development proposals for new dwellings on individual lots are to be assessed via Development Application (DA) for single dwelling Infill development under *Section 4.14 of the EP&A Act 1974* or Complying Development (CDC) under *State Environmental Planning Policy (Exempt and Complying Development Codes) 2008*

Intent of measures: to minimise the risk of bush fire attack and provide protection for emergency services personnel, residents and others assisting firefighting activities.

Table 3 : Summary of bushfire protection measures assessed.

Bushfire Protection Measure	Report Section	Acceptable Solution	Performance Solution
Asset Protection Zones	3.1	☑	☐
Landscaping	3.2	☑	☐
Access	3.3	☑	☐
Water supply	3.4	☑	☐
Electrical services	3.5	☑	☐
Gas services	3.6	☑	☐
Emergency Management	3.7	☑	☐
Construction standards	3.8	☑	☐

All BPMs can comply with the Acceptable Solutions under Table 5.3a (APZ's), 5.3b (Access) and 5.3c (Services) and Table 7.4a (Construction) of PBP for subdivision and infill (construction) development as demonstrated in Sections 3.1 to 3.8 of this report.

3.1 Asset Protection Zone (APZ)

An APZ is a buffer zone between a bush fire hazard and buildings. The APZ is managed to minimise fuel loads and reduce potential radiant heat levels, flame, localised smoke and ember attack. In practical terms the IPA is the curtilage around the buildings consisting of a mown lawn areas and well-maintained gardens.

This assessment shows that the proposed dual occupancies and can provide a building footprint not exposed to radiant heat levels exceeding 29 kW/m² (**BAL-29**) in accordance with Tables A1.12.3 as shown in **Table 2** and mapped on **Figure 3.**

Table 4: Relevant APZ Performance Criteria, Acceptable Solution and Compliance:

PERFORMANCE CRITERIA	ACCEPTABLE SOLUTION (DTS)	COMPLIANCE
potential building footprints must not be exposed to radiant heat levels exceeding 29 kW/m² on each proposed lot.	APZs are provided in accordance with Tables A1.12.2 and A1.12.3 based on the FFDI.	☑ Can comply. Refer Recommendations.
APZs are managed and maintained to prevent the spread of a fire to the building.	APZs are managed in accordance with the requirements of Appendix 4 of PBP.	☑ Can comply. Refer Recommendations.
The APZ is provided in perpetuity. APZ maintenance is practical, soil stability is not compromised and the potential for crown fires is minimised	APZs are wholly within the boundaries of the development site. APZ are located on lands with a slope less than 18 degrees.	☑ Can comply. S Refer Recommendations.

APZ Recommendations:

- Entire subject Lot to be established and managed as an Inner Protection Area (IPA) as outlined in Appendix 4 of PBP;
- When establishing an IPA, the following requirements are recommended:
    - Tree canopy less than 15% at maturity, not touching or overhang the building;
    - Lower limbs are removed up to a height of 2m above the ground;
    - Tree canopies are separated by 2 to 5m;
    - Preference is given to smooth-barked and evergreen trees;
    - Large discontinuities or gaps in vegetation are provided to slow down or break the progress of fire towards buildings;
    - Shrubs are not located under trees or form more than 10% of ground cover;
    - Clumps of shrubs are separated from exposed windows and doors by a distance of at least twice the height of the vegetation.
    - Grass to be kept mown (as a guide grass no more than 100mm in height);

3.2 Landscaping

Landscaping within the APZ is designed and managed in accordance with the requirements of 'Asset protection zone standards' outlined in Appendix 4 of PBP – 2019. A summary of the relevant requirements is provided below:

Table 5: Relevant Landscaping Standards Performance Criteria, Acceptable Solution and Compliance:

PERFORMANCE CRITERIA	ACCEPTABLE SOLUTION (DTS)	COMPLIANCE
landscaping is designed and managed to minimise flame contact and radiant heat to buildings, and the potential for wind-driven embers to cause ignitions	landscaping is in accordance with Appendix 4; and Fencing is constructed in accordance with section 7.6	☑ Can comply. Refer Recommendations.

Landscaping Recommendations:

- 1m wide area suitable for pedestrian traffic provided around the curtilage of the building;
- Planting is limited in the immediate vicinity of the building;
- Planting does not provide a continuous canopy to the building (i.e. Plants are isolated)
- Landscape species are chosen to ensure tree canopy cover is less than 15% at maturity;
- Trees do no touch or overhang buildings;
- Avoid species with rough fibrous bark, or which retain/shed bark in long strips;
- Use smooth bark trees species which generally do not spread fire up into the crown;
- Avoid planting of deciduous species that increase fuel at surface/ ground level (i.e. leaf litter); Avoid climbing species to walls and pergolas;
- Locate combustible materials such as mulch, flammable fuel stores away from the building;
- Locate combustible structures such as garden sheds, pergolas and materials such as timber garden furniture away from the building;
- Low flammability vegetation species are used.
- Fencing within 6m of a building or in areas of BAL-29 or greater are made of non-combustible material only.

Fences and Gates: fencing is constructed in accordance with section 7.6. of PBP:

- All fences in bush fire prone areas should be made of either hardwood or non-combustible material. In circumstances where the fence is within 6m of a building or in areas of BAL-29 or greater, they should be made of non-combustible material only.

For a complete guide to APZs and landscaping, download the NSW RFS document *Standards for Asset Protection Zones* at: www.rfs.nsw.gov.au/resources/publications

3.3 Access arrangements

Design of access roads shall enable safe access and egress for residents attempting to leave the area at the same time that emergency service personnel are arriving to undertake firefighting operations.

Proposed dwellings on the subject lot will be accessed from a standard driveway directly from a sealed all weather public road capable of supporting firefighting vechicles and adequate hardstand area for firefighting operations with hydrants located regularly along street frontage. No perimeter or internal roads are proposed.

In accordance with Table 5.3b of PBP: *There are no specific access requirements in an urban area where an unobstructed path (no greater than 70m) is provided between the most distant external part of the proposed dwelling and the nearest part of the public access road (where the road speed limit is not greater than 70kph) that supports the operational use of emergency firefighting vehicles.*

Hydrants are provided in accordance with the relevant clauses of AS 2419.1:2005 (reasonably assumed).

Table 6: Relevant APZ Performance Criteria, Acceptable Solution and Compliance:

PERFORMANCE CRITERIA	ACCEPTABLE SOLUTION (DTS)	COMPLIANCE
The intent may be achieved where:		
firefighting vehicles are provided with safe, all-weather access to structures and hazard vegetation.	Property access roads are two-wheel drive, all-weather roads.	☑ Can comply. See recommendations
there is appropriate access to water supply.	Hydrants are provided in accordance with the relevant clauses of AS 2419.1:2005;	☑ Complies (reasonably assumed)

Access Recommendations:

- New property access roads (driveway) are two-wheel drive, all-weather roads;

3.4 Water supply

An adequate supply of water is essential for firefighting purposes. The water supply would enable occupants to stay and defend if chosen to and allow fire-fighting personnel to attach equipment for use.

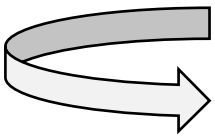
The subject Lot is connected to reticulated water, with regular hydrants situated along street frontage. Fire hydrant spacing, design and sizing comply AS 2419.1:2005 (reasonably assumed). Hydrant flows and pressures comply with Table 2.2 of AS2419.1:2005 (reasonably assumed).

Table 7: Relevant Water Supply Performance Criteria, Acceptable Solution and Compliance:

PERFORMANCE CRITERIA	ACCEPTABLE SOLUTION (DTS)	COMPLIANCE
Adequate water supply is provided for firefighting purposes.	reticulated water is to be provided to the development, where available;	☑ Complies
Water supplies are located at regular intervals, accessible and reliable for firefighting operations.	fire hydrant spacing, design and sizing comply with the relevant clauses of AS 2419.1:2005 and are not located within any road carriageway;	☑ Complies
Water flows and pressure are appropriate	fire hydrant flows and pressures comply with the relevant clauses of AS 2419.1:2005.	☑ Complies
Integrity of the water supply is maintained.	all above-ground water service pipes external to the building are metal, including and up to any taps	☑ Can comply Refer Recommendations

Water Supply Recommendations:

- All new above-ground water service pipes external to the building are metal, including and up to any taps.



3.5 Electricity services

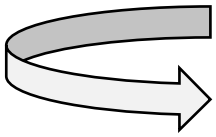
The location of electricity services limits the possibility of ignition of surrounding bush land or the fabric of buildings. Relevant Acceptable Solutions in Table 5.3c of PBP for Electricity services:

Table 8: Relevant Water Supply Performance Criteria, Acceptable Solution and Compliance:

PERFORMANCE CRITERIA	ACCEPTABLE SOLUTION (DTS)	COMPLIANCE
Location of electricity services limits the possibility of ignition of surrounding bush land or the fabric of buildings.	Where practicable, electrical transmission lines are underground; Where overhead, are installed with short pole spacing (30m), unless crossing gullies, gorges or riparian areas; No part of a tree is closer to a power line than the distance set out in accordance with the specifications in ISSC3 *Guideline for Managing Vegetation Near Power Lines.*	☑ Can comply Refer recommendations

Electricity Services Recommendations:

- Where practicable, new electrical transmission lines are underground;
- Where overhead, are installed with short pole spacing (30m), unless crossing gullies, gorges or riparian areas; and
- No part of a tree is closer to a power line than the distance set out in accordance with the specifications in *ISSC3 Guideline for Managing Vegetation Near Power Lines.*



3.6 Gas services

The location and design of gas services will not lead to ignition of surrounding bushland or the fabric of buildings. Relevant Acceptable Solutions in Table 5.3c of PBP for Gas services:

Table 9: Relevant Gas Supply Performance Criteria, Acceptable Solution and Compliance:

PERFORMANCE CRITERIA	ACCEPTABLE SOLUTION (DTS)	COMPLIANCE
Location and design of gas services will not lead to ignition of surrounding bushland or the fabric of buildings.	Reticulated or bottled gas is installed and maintained in accordance with AS/NZS 1596:2014 and the requirements of relevant authorities, and metal piping is used; All fixed gas cylinders are kept clear of all flammable materials to a distance of 10m and shielded on the hazard side; All connections to and from gas cylinders are metal (polymer sheathed flexible gas supply lines are not used) Above-ground gas service pipes are metal, including and up to any outlets.	☑ Can comply Refer recommendations.

Gas Services Recommendations:

- Reticulated or bottled gas is installed and maintained in accordance with AS/NZS 1596:2014 and the requirements of relevant authorities, and metal piping is used;
- All fixed gas cylinders are kept clear of all flammable materials to a distance of 10m and shielded on the hazard side;
- Connections to and from gas cylinders are metal;
- Polymer-sheathed flexible gas supply lines are not used; and
- Above-ground gas service pipes are metal, including and up to any outlets.

3.7 Emergency Management

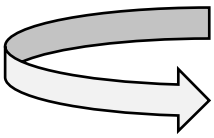
It is recommended that residents living in a Bush fire Prone Area are encouraged to prepare a Bush fire Survival Plan. The plan should include:

1. Triggers for leaving early in the event of a bush fire or deciding to stay if well prepared.
2. Checklists –
    a. Equipment and Protective clothing checklist
    b. Action checklist – before, during and after the fire.
3. Preparing your home to make it safer.
4. Awareness of current Bush fire Alert Levels and Fire Danger Ratings
5. Key information sites include the "Fires Near Me" smartphone app.

Emergency Management Recommendations:

- A simple Bush fire survival plan is prepared for occupants of the dwelling. This plan shall be prepared in accordance with the relevant steps detailed by the NSW Rural Fire Service *Bushfire Survival Plan.*

https://www.rfs.nsw.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0003/36597/BFSP-Complete.pdf



3.8 Construction standards

The appropriate design and construction of buildings enhance their survivability from bush fires

This report supports the development of the subject lot for subdivision and dual occupancy development. The below Performance Requirements and Acceptable Solutions are applicable to Infill development under Table 7.4a of PBP, in relation to the proposed dwellings.

Table 5: Relevant Construction Standards Performance Criteria, Acceptable Solution and Compliance:

PERFORMANCE CRITERIA	ACCEPTABLE SOLUTION (DTS)	COMPLIANCE
The proposed building can withstand bush fire attack in the form of embers, radiant heat and flame contact	BAL is determined in accordance with Table A1.12.5 Construction provided in accordance with the NCC and as modified by section 7.5	☑ Can comply. Refer Recommendations.
proposed fences and gates are designed to minimise the spread of bush fire.	fencing and gates are constructed in accordance with section 7.6.	☑ Can comply. Refer Recommendations.
proposed Class 10a buildings are designed to minimise the spread of bush fire.	Class 10a buildings are constructed in accordance with section 8.3.2.	☑ Can comply. Refer Recommendations.

With the proposed APZ established and maintained, the development footprint of the proposed dwelling is exposed to **BAL– 29** or less as shown in **Table 2**.

Construction Recommendations:

- All new construction shall comply to Section 3 (Construction General) and Section 7 **(BAL–29)** of *Australian Standard AS 3959-2018 'Construction of buildings in bushfire-prone areas* as (AS 3959 – 20018);

- In accordance with Section 7.5.2 of PBP, variations to AS 3959 apply in NSW for the purposes of NSW G5.2(a)(i) of Volume One of the NCC. The relevant clauses relate to sarking, subfloors within BAL 12.5 and BAL-19, fascia and bargeboards within BAL-40.

Fences and Gates: All fences in bush fire prone areas should be made of either hardwood or non-combustible material. In circumstances where the fence is within 6m of a building or in areas of BAL-29 or greater, they should be made of non-combustible material only.

Adjacent Structures - Sheds, Carports, Garages: Where these are proposed it should be constructed in accordance with the BAL construction requirements of the main occupancy or should be separated by a minimum of 6m. There is no bush fire protection requirements for Class 10a buildings located more than 6m from a dwelling in bush fire prone areas.

4 Specific objectives for infill development:

The proposed subdivision can meet the requirements for the specific objectives of subdivision development within PBP.

Table 11: Specific objectives for subdivision development

Specific Objective	Comment
minimise perimeters of the subdivision exposed to the bush fire hazard (hourglass shapes, which maximise perimeters and create bottlenecks should be avoided);	• Torrens Subdivision in established urban environment with no perimeter exposed to bush fire hazard
minimise vegetated corridors that permit the passage of bush fire towards buildings;	• No vegetated corridors proposed • Landscaping recommendations apply to minimise bush fire risk (Section 3.2)
provide for the siting of future dwellings away from ridge-tops and steep slopes, within saddles and narrow ridge crests;	• Development within an established urban environment
ensure that APZs between a bush fire hazard and future dwellings are effectively designed to address the relevant bush fire attack mechanisms;	• Proposed APZ is wholly contained within subject Lot and not dependent on adjoining land • Both lots can accommodate a new dwelling at **BAL-29**
ensure the ongoing maintenance of APZs;	• Recommendations for compliance with the acceptable solutions for establishing and maintaining onsite APZ and Landscaping (Section 3.1 and 3.2)
provide adequate access from all properties to the wider road network for residents and emergency services;	• Development has direct access to the public road system.
provide access to hazard vegetation to facilitate bush fire mitigation works and fire suppression; and	• Hazard is located to the north with direct access to public road system.
ensure the provision of an adequate supply of water and other services to facilitate effective firefighting.	• Reticulated water supply available; • Recommendations for compliance with the acceptable solutions for Water, Gas and Electricity (Section 3.3, 3.4 & 3.5)

5 Conclusions and recommendations

The proposal can meet the requirements for the specific objectives of Subdivision development (**Section 4**) by compliance with the acceptable or performance solutions for all Bush fire protection measures within 'Planning for Bush Fire Protection 2019'

Table 12: Conclusions and Recommendations

Performance Criteria	Report Section	Summary of Recommendations
Asset Protection Zones	3.1	• Entire subject Lot to be established and managed as an Inner Protection Area (IPA) as outlined in Appendix 4 of PBP
Landscaping	3.2	• Designed and managed in accordance with Appendix 4 of *PBP*
Access	3.3	• New property access roads (driveway) are two-wheel drive, all-weather roads;
Water supply	3.4	• All above-ground water service pipes external to the building are metal, including and up to any taps.
Electricity service	3.5	• New electrical transmission lines are underground. • Any new transmission lines and poles to be installed in compliance with ISSC3 *Guideline for Managing Vegetation Near Power Lines*.
Gas service	3.6	• Gas services are to be installed and maintained in accordance with AS/NZS 1596:2014. Above-ground gas service pipes, connections and outlets are metal. Gas cylinders kept clear of flammable materials.
Emergency Management	3.7	• Bush fire survival plan is prepared for occupants of the dwelling.
Construction standards	3.8	• All new construction shall comply to Section 3 (Construction General) and Section 7 **(BAL–29)** of *AS 3959-2018* including variations to AS 3959 apply in NSW under Section 7.5.2 of PBP • Fences and gates: hardwood or non-combustible material • Adjacent Structure: BAL construction requirements of the main occupancy or should be separated by a minimum of 6m.

Provided the development, APZ areas, Landscaping, Access and Utilities on site are constructed, designed and maintained in accordance with the recommendations described in this report, the proposed development can satisfy the aims, objectives and performance requirements of PBP 2019 considered relevant to the development under Section 100B of the Rural Fires Act 1997

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6 Disclaimer

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Limit Liability	The author is not liable to any person for damage or loss of life resulting from actions taken or not taken as recommended in this report.
Changeable guidelines	This report is based on the author's interpretation of *Planning for Bush Fire Protection 2019 (PBP)* and *Australian Standard AS 3959-2018 'Construction of buildings in bushfire-prone areas* as at the time of writing.
Conflict of interest	This report reflects the opinions and recommendations of the author only, and not those of the Rural Fire Service (RFS). Should Council or the RFS modify the recommendations or reject an assessment or proposal the author will not be held liable for any financial loss incurred as a result.
Remaining risk	Notwithstanding the recommendations made by the author, there can be no absolute guarantee that a bushfire will not occur or cause damage to property because of the extreme number of variables that bushfires present.
Measures not upheld in perpetuity	It is the responsibility of the client to maintain all bushfire protection measures proposed on an ongoing basis.

7 References

- Keith, D. 2004. *Ocean Shores to Desert Dunes*. Department of Environment and Conservation, Sydney.
- NSW Rural Fire Service (RFS) 2019. *Planning for Bush Fire Protection: A Guide for Councils, Planners, Fire Authorities, Developers and Home Owners*. Government Publishing Service, Canberra.
- Resources and Energy NSW (2016). *ISSC 3 Guide for the Managing Vegetation in the Vicinity of Electrical Assets*. NSW Government
- Standards Australia (SA). 2021. *Fire hydrant installations - System design, installation and commissioning*, AS 2419.1, (2021), SAI Global, Sydney.
- Standards Australia (SA). 2018. *Construction of buildings in bushfire-prone areas*, AS 3959-2018. SAI Global, Sydney.
- Standards Australia (SA). 2014. *The storage and handling of LP Gas*, AS/NZS 1596:2014. SAI Global, Sydney.

8 Appendix A – Photos

Photo 1: Looking north over Tallwood Drive at lot 131/-/DP753146 being cleared for development (Source: Madhaus Building Design)