



AUSTRALIAN BUSHFIRE CONSULTING SERVICES



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Bush Fire Assessment Report



Proposed change of use and internal alterations;

**Unit 6 No 3 Vuko Place
Warriewood NSW 2102**

20th February 2020
Reference 20-053

Contents:

	<u>Page No.</u>
Abbreviations	2
1.0 Introduction	3
2.0 Property details	3
3.0 Legislative context	3
4.0 Referenced documents and people	4
5.0 Copyright, scope and disclaimer	4
6.0 Assessment summary table	5
7.0 Images and maps	6 - 8
8.0 Bushfire hazard assessment	9 - 14
9.0 Recommendations	15
10.0 Conclusion	16
List of attachments	17

Abbreviations:

ABCS	Australian Bushfire Consulting Services Pty Ltd
APZ	Asset Protection Zone
AS3959	Australian Standard 3959 – 2009 including amendments 1-3
BAL	Bushfire Attack Level
BCA	Building Code of Australia
BPMs	Bushfire Protection Measures
BPLM	Bushfire Prone Land Map
BSA	Bushfire Safety Authority
Council	Northern Beaches Council
DA	Development Application
EP&A Act	Environmental Planning and Assessment Act - 1979
ESD	Ecologically Sustainable Development
FR NSW	Fire & Rescue NSW
IPA	Inner Protection Area
LGA	Local Government Area
NCC	National Construction Codes
NP	National Park
NSP	Neighbourhood Safer Place
OPA	Outer Protection Area
PBP	Planning for Bushfire Protection – 2006
ROW	Right of Way
RF Act	Rural Fires Act - 1997
RFS	NSW Rural Fire Service
SEPP	State Environmental Planning Policy
SFPP	Special Fire Protection Purpose
SWS	Static Water Supply

1.0 Introduction.

The development seeks approval for the repurposing an existing commercial premises for new commercial uses including Class 5 & 8 areas to support a community organisation and a suite for a podiatry practice at 6/3 Vuko Place, Warriewood NSW. There are no new external building works proposed as part of the development application.

The subject site is mapped as bushfire prone land and therefore the application of Planning for Bush Fire Protection 2006 (PBP 2006) is relevant to the development proposal. The aims of PBP 2006 are to *provide for the protection of human life (including firefighters) and to minimise impacts on property from the threat of bush fire, while having due regard to development potential, on-site amenity and protection of the environment*. This is achieved by applying asset protection zones, where applicable applying the relevant construction requirements, ensuring satisfactory access and egress has been incorporated into the design and providing safe service supply and adequate water provisions for occupants and attending emergency services.

2.0 Property details.

Address: 6/3 Vuko Place Warriewood NSW 2102
Lot/DP: Pt 5 SP 36915
Zoned: B7 Business Park
LGA: Northern Beaches Council

The site fronts Vuko Place to the west, a narrow reserve closely followed by Pittwater Road to the east, and is surrounded by industrial and commercial style development to the north and south. Primary access to the subject site is from Vuko Place to the west. Sydney Water wastewater treatment plant is located to the west of Vuko Place. I have undertaken an inspection of the subject site and surrounding areas. Access into Sydney Water property was restricted however clear views into the vegetation to the west were available.

3.0 Legislative context.

The development is classified as infill development and assessed under Section 4.14 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979. Under this Act Council can determine a development application on bushfire prone land providing;

Council is satisfied that the development conforms to the specifications and requirements of *Planning for Bush Fire Protection* that are relevant to the development or

Council has been provided with a certificate by a person who is recognised by the NSW Rural Fire Service as a qualified consultant in bush fire risk assessment stating that the development conforms to the relevant specifications and requirements *Planning for Bush Fire Protection*.

If the Council is satisfied that the development does not conform to the relevant specifications and requirements of *Planning for Bush Fire Protection* Council may grant consent but only if it has consulted with the Commissioner of the NSW Rural Fire Service concerning measures to be taken with respect to the development to protect persons, property and the environment from danger that may arise from a bush fire.

The highest bushfire attack level (BAL) to the unit has been determined to be BAL 12.5. NSW RFS advice on best practice is that Unit 6 should consider upgraded for protection against smoke and ember ingress. Advice has been included herein to ensure compliance with the NSW RFS document *Upgrading of Existing Buildings – Working towards a safer community*.

I am a person who is recognised by the NSW Rural Fire Service as a qualified consultant in bush fire risk assessment and I have attached a certificate to this report satisfying the requirements of s4.14 of the EPA Act 1979. As such Council can approve the application without referral to the NSW Rural Fire Service.

4.0 Referenced documents and people.

The following documents have been referenced in the preparation of this report;

- Pittwater Local Environmental Plan 2014,
- Pittwater Development Control Plan 2004 amended Nov 2015,
- Northern Beaches Council Bushfire Prone Land Map June 2013,
- AS3959 – 2009 Construction of buildings in bushfire prone areas,
- Planning for Bush Fire Protection 2006,
- Rural Fires Act 1997
- Rural Fires Regulation 2013
- 10/50 Vegetation Clearing Code of Practice,
- NSW RFS Guide for bush fire prone land mapping Vibe Nov 2015,
- NSW RFS document *Upgrading of Existing Buildings – Working towards a safer community*
- Ocean Shores to Desert Dunes – David Andrew Keith 2004,

The Site Plan and Floor Plan and Elevations by Northern Beaches Designs Ref NBD 104/2020 Dwgs DA01 – 05 inclusive have been reviewed and relied upon in preparation of this report.

5.0 Copyright, scope and disclaimer.

This assessment of possible bushfire impact (including smoke, ember, radiant heat and flame contact) and compliance with matters such as Asset Protection Zones, access and service supply is pertinent to the subject site only. Where reference has been made to the surrounding lands, this report does not assess impact to those lands rather it is an assessment of possible bushfire progression and impact on or from those lands towards the subject site.

Apart from any use permitted under the Copyright Act 1968 no part of this document, including any wording, images, or graphics, can be modified, changed or altered in any way without written permission from Australian Bushfire Consulting Services Pty Ltd. This report may only be referenced, distributed or forwarded to other parties in its original format.

This report has been prepared as a submission document in support of a development application to Council and cannot be relied upon for commencement of works or construction until it has been included within the consent conditions issued by Council as part of the DA determination. **The onus is on the applicant to cross reference this document with any conditions of consent issued by Council or any comments provided by the NSW Rural Fire Service.** I can review and cross reference these documents however the onus is on the applicant / client to provide them to me and request this review.

Where any difference between this document and the development consent (or the NSW Rural Fire Service comments) is found, the conditions of consent always take precedence until an application to review, amend or vary those conditions is approved.

The statements and opinions contained in this report are given in good faith and in the belief that such statements and opinions are correct and not misleading. AS3959 – 2009 states that “...*there can be no guarantee that a building will survive a bushfire event of every occasion. This is substantially due to the unpredictable nature and behaviour of fire and extreme weather conditions*”. The NSW RFS state “*Homes are not designed to withstand fires in catastrophic conditions*”. Correspondingly any representation, statement of opinion, or advice expressed or implied in this document is made on the basis that Australian Bushfire Consulting Services Pty Ltd is not liable to any person for any damage or loss whatsoever which has occurred or may occur in relation to that person taking or not taking (as the case may be) action in respect of any representation, statement or advice made by Australian Bushfire Consulting Services Pty Ltd.

6.0 Assessment summary table.

Aspect	North	West	South	East
Vegetation Structure	Maintained land	Forested Wetland (Forest)	Maintained land	Maintained land
Hazard slope	n/a	0° level land	n/a	n/a
Asset Protection Zone	n/a	>66 metres	n/a	n/a
Features that may mitigate the impact of bush fire on the proposed development.	The separation from the hazard interface includes maintained land within the subject site and land considered equivalent to an asset protection zone being maintained land and hard surfaced areas within Vuko Place road reserve. There is no vegetation modification or tree removal necessary to establish any asset protection zones and therefore there are no environmental impacts of the proposed bushfire protection measures.			
Noteworthy landform & environmental features.	Commercial & Industrial development.	Vuko Place / Sydney Water wastewater treatment plant.	Commercial & Industrial development.	Reserve / Pittwater Road / Residential Development
Threatened Species / Aboriginal Relics	Not known APZ Existing	Not known APZ Existing	Not known APZ Existing	Not known APZ Existing
Bushfire Attack Level	n/a	BAL 12.5	n/a	n/a
Required Construction Level	<p>There are no new building additions or external construction works proposed as part of the development application and therefore compliance with BAL 12.5 under <i>AS3959 – 2009 Construction of buildings in bushfire prone areas</i> is irrelevant.</p> <p>NSW Rural Fire Services advice on best practice is that the Unit 6 should be upgraded for protection against smoke and ember ingress. This can be achieved by enclosing all openings or covering openings with a non-corrosive metal screen mesh with a maximum aperture of 2mm. Where applicable, this includes any openable windows, vents, weepholes and eaves. External doors are to be fitted with draft excluders.</p> <p>Specific detail on options available to the applicant to achieve this will be included within this report.</p>			

Guideline Ref.	Proposed Development Determinations
Property Access	The existing site layout and access arrangements are defined by the existing approved development pattern. Existing access is compliant with section 4.1.3 (2) PBP 2006 and is available through the subject site in a single lane circular pattern. The existing access is considered suitable for a Category 1 Fire Appliance. Access to the hazard interface for fire suppression or hazard reduction activities is available without the need to enter the subject site. No further recommendation on access is considered necessary for this development.
Service Supply	The subject site and existing unit is connected to reticulated water mains. Hydrants are located along Vuko Place and Pittwater Road available for the replenishment of fire fighting appliances. The nearest hydrant is located immediately in front of the subject site within Vuko Place road reserve. Existing water supply is considered satisfactory for this development. Existing overhead electrical supply is available to the site. No new service supplies are proposed as part of this development and no further recommendation on services supply is considered necessary.
Evacuation	Occupants should be encouraged to complete a Bush Fire Safety Plan addressing "Prepare, Act, Survive" as advocated by the NSW RFS http://www.rfs.nsw.gov.au/publications / bushfire safety .

7.0 Images and maps.



Image 01: Aerial image from NSW Gov. Dept Planning Property Information

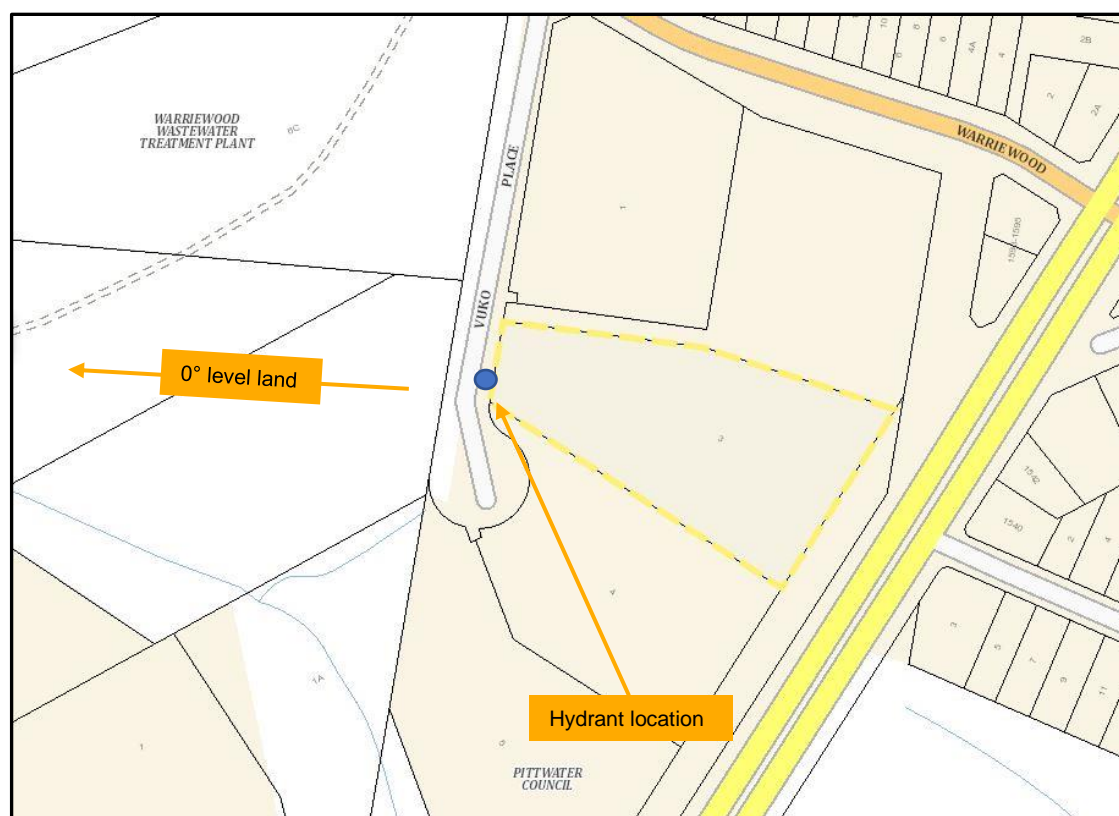


Image 02: Topographic map from NSW Gov. Dept Planning Property Information



Image 03: Council's Bushfire Prone Land Map from NSW Gov. Dept Planning Property Information

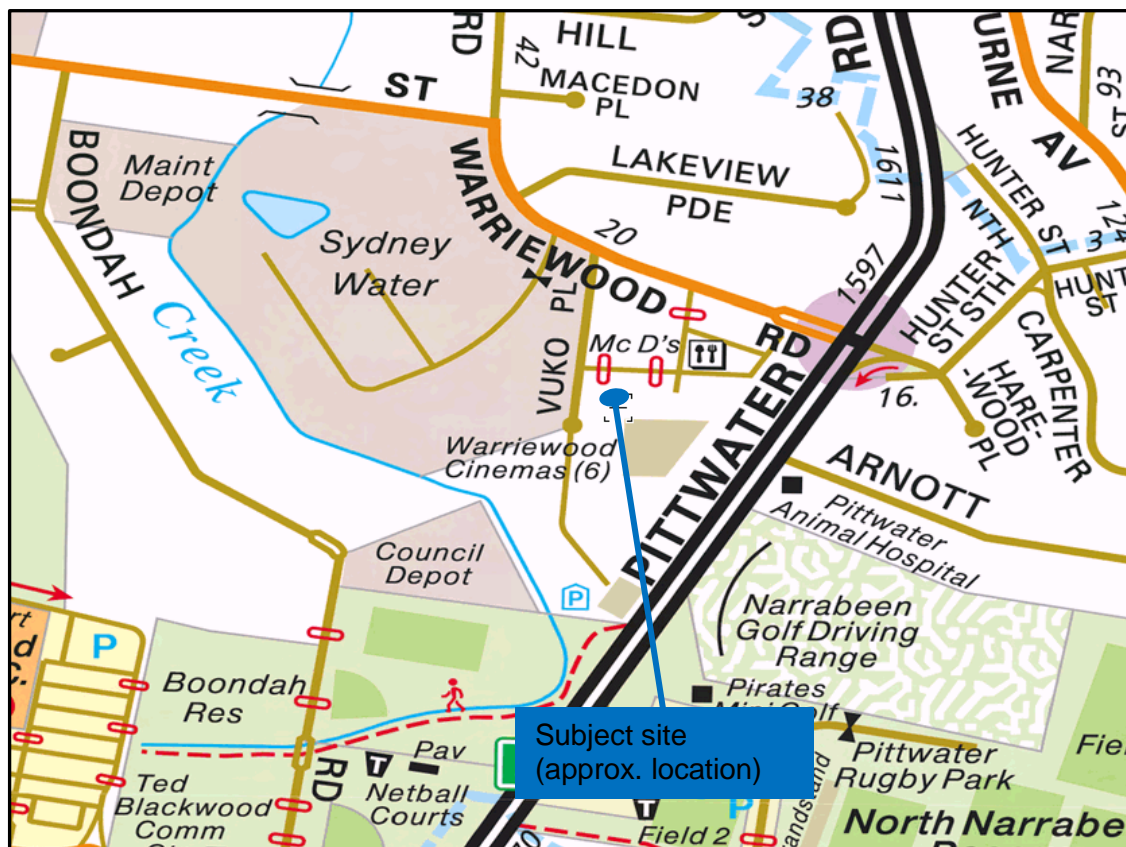


Image 04: Extract from street-directory.com.au



Image 05: Extract from Pittwater Council LEP Zoning Maps

8.0 Bushfire hazard assessment

Properties considered to be bushfire prone land are identified on Councils Bushfire Prone Land Map as being:

- *within or within 100 m of Category 1 (high) hazards or,*
- *within or within 30 m of Category 2 (low) hazards or,*
- *within or within 30 m of Category 3 (medium) hazards.*

The NSW RFS document PBP – 2006 is applicable to all development on bushfire prone land, this includes an assessment of the proposals adequacy in providing an appropriate combination of bushfire protection measures in terms of asset protections zones, landscaping, access and service supply. This document also provides a means of determining the necessary level of building construction under AS3959 - 2009. All infill development on bushfire prone land must be accompanied with a bushfire hazard assessment that includes;

- *a statement that the site is bush fire prone land, where applicable,*
- *the location, extent and vegetation formation of any bushland on or within 100 metres of the site,*
- *the slope and aspect of the site and of any bush fire prone land within 100 metres of the site, which may determine the likely path of any bush fires,*
- *any features on or adjoining the site that may mitigate the impact of a high intensity bush fire on the proposed development, and*
- *a statement assessing the likely environmental impact of any proposed Bush Fire Protection Measures.*
- *whether any building is capable of complying with AS 3959-2009 in relation to the construction level for bush fire protection.*

By incorporating bush fire protection measures into a development, the six objectives of PBP 2006 are addressed:

1. *afford occupants of any building adequate protection from exposure to a bush fire*
2. *provide for a defendable space to be located around buildings*
3. *provide appropriate separation between a hazard and buildings which, in combination with other measures, prevent direct flame contact and material ignition*
4. *ensure that safe operational access and egress for emergency service personnel and residents is available*
5. *provide for ongoing management and maintenance of bush fire protection measures, including fuel loads in the asset protection zone (APZ)*
6. *ensure that utility services are adequate to meet the needs of fire fighters (and others assisting in bush fire fighting).*

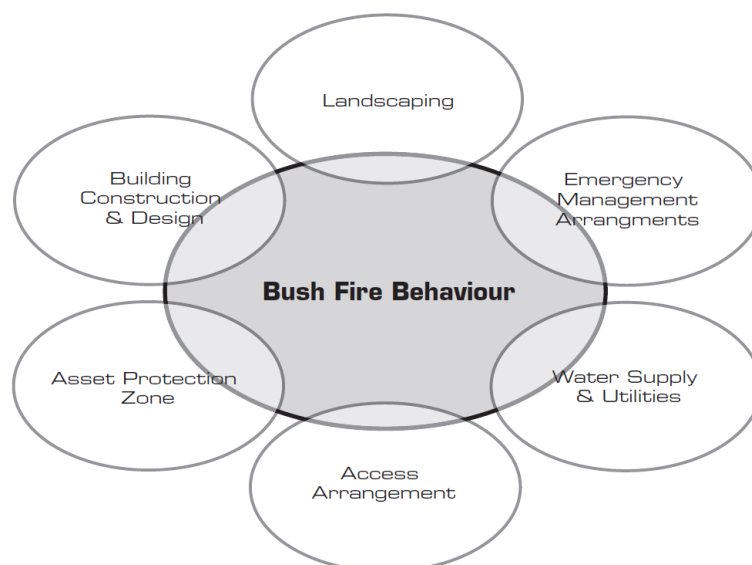


Image 06: Extract from PBP 2006 illustrating bush fire protection measures in combination.

8.1 Site

The site fronts Vuko Place to the west and a narrow reserve followed closely by Pittwater Road to the east. The site is surrounded by industrial and commercial style development to the north and south. Primary access to the subject site is from Vuko Place to the east.

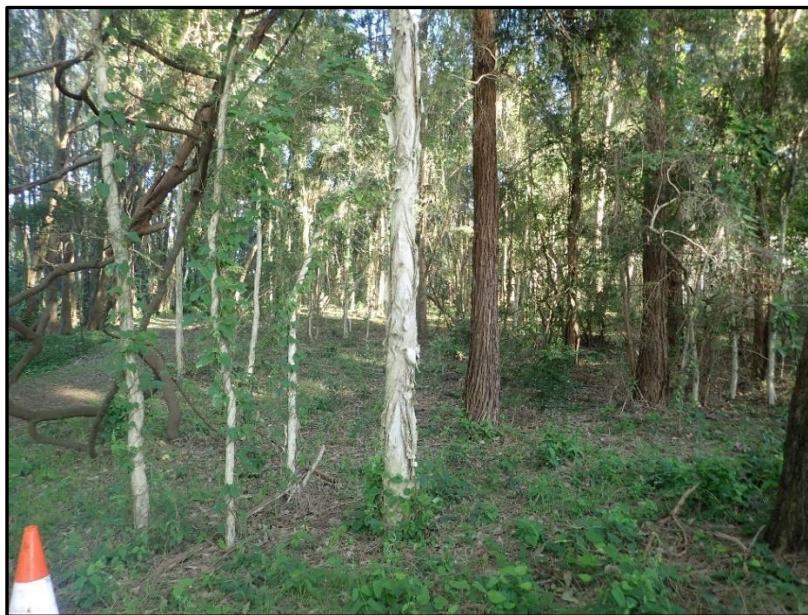
Councils Bushfire Prone Land Map identifies this property as containing the 100 metre buffer zone from Category 1 Vegetation and therefore it is appropriate to apply PBP 2006. The Bushfire Prone Land Map is not an indication of risk and is simply a trigger for a detailed site assessment and bushfire hazard analysis to be undertaken.

8.2 Vegetation

The vegetation must be assessed for a distance of 140 metres from the proposed development. Where a mix of vegetation types exist, the type providing the greater hazard is said to predominate.

The vegetation identified as the bushfire threat to the subject building is located within Sydney Water wastewater treatment property to the west of Vuko Place. This vegetation was found to consist of trees 5-20 metres in height having approx. 70 % canopy foliage cover with minimal understorey. The vegetation consisted of Paperbark and She-Oak trees with the occasional Turpentine, Privet and Pittosporum. There was an understorey of low level vines and herbs. The area lacked a shrub or mid strata layer in the immediate area however shrubby weeds were observed nearby. The vegetation has been mapped as *Swamp Oak floodplain swamp forest of the Sydney Basin Bioregion*.

For the purposes of assessment under Appendix 2 Table A2.4 the vegetation has been assessed as Keith Classification Forested Wetland which is converted to a Forest class for determining construction requirements under AS3959 - 2009.



Photograph 02: View west into Sydney Water site taken from Vuko Place

8.3 Topography

The slope must be assessed over a distance of at least 100 m from the existing property boundary (or proposed building footprint) towards the various vegetation communities constituting the hazard. In assessing the slope, it may be found that there are a variety of slopes covering different distances. The gradient within the hazard (vegetation) which will most significantly influence the fire behaviour must be determined.

The most significant bushfire impact from the hazard to the west has been assessed as a bushfire travelling across level land and toward the subject building. The slope was determined onsite using an inclinometer and verified by contour topographic mapping to be 0° level land to the west.

8.4 Asset Protection Zones

There are no minimum asset protection zones (APZ) required for infill development and the existing APZ was measured to be 66 metres to the west. This APZ is large enough to establish that the development is in an area determined to be BAL 12.5. BAL-12.5 is primarily concerned with protection from ember attack and radiant heat up to and including 12.5 kW/m^2 . The APZ is existing and there is no tree removal, or any vegetation modification required and therefore there is no environmental impact of the proposed bushfire protection measures.

The separation from the hazard interface includes maintained land within the subject site and land considered equivalent to an asset protection zone being maintained land and hard surfaced areas within Vuko Place road reserve.



Photograph 03: View west towards Vuko Place taken within the subject site



Photograph 04: View south along Vuko Place taken west of the subject site

8.5 Access & egress

The existing site layout and access arrangements are defined by the existing approved development pattern. Existing access is compliant with section 4.1.3 (2) PBP 2006 and is available through the subject site in a single lane circular pattern. The existing access is considered suitable for a Category 1 Fire Appliance.

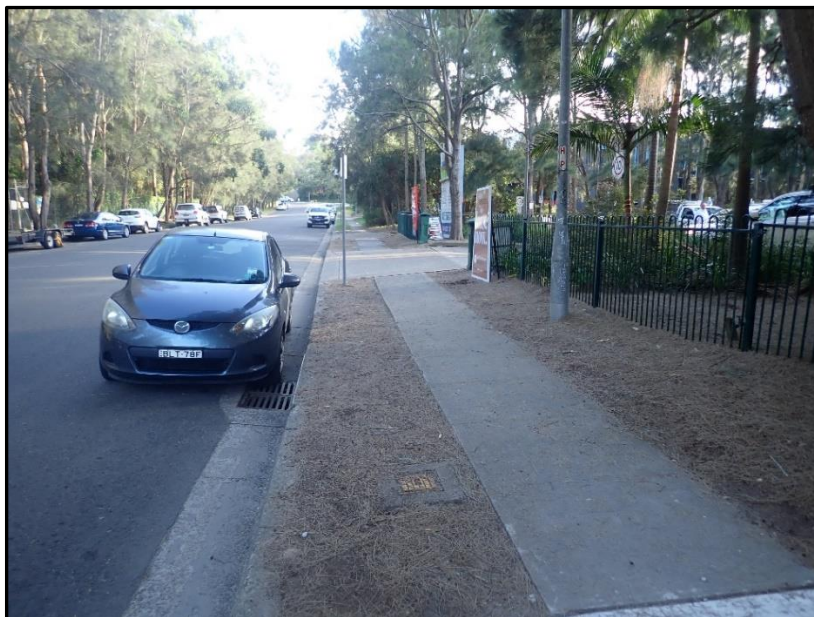
Fire services have free pedestrian access around the existing building footprints. Access to the hazard interface for fire suppression or hazard reduction activities is available without the need to enter the subject site.

The existing access is considered acceptable and is not been impeded or obstructed as part of this development. No further recommendation on access is considered necessary for this development.

8.6 Services

Existing overhead electrical supply is available. An online internet check also indicates that there is natural gas available in this street. There are no new electrical or gas supply connections included as part of this proposal.

The subject site and existing unit is connected to reticulated water mains. Hydrants are located along Vuko Place and Pittwater Road available for the replenishment of fire fighting appliances. The nearest hydrant is located immediately in front of the subject site within Vuko Place road reserve. Existing water supply is considered satisfactory for this development.



Photograph 05: View north along Vuko Place taken west of the subject site

8.7 Construction

Australian Standard 3959 – 2009 ‘Construction of buildings in bushfire-prone areas’ provides for six (6) levels of building construction these being BAL - Low, BAL - 12.5, BAL - 19, BAL - 29, BAL - 40 and BAL - FZ. The Australian Standard 3959 specifies construction standards for buildings within various Bushfire Attack Levels as determined by the Planning for Bushfire Protection – 2006 document. The NSW Rural Fire Service will not accept deemed to satisfy provisions for BAL Flame Zone and therefore have a NSW variation to the listed standard provisions of BAL FZ under AS3959 - 2009.

The highest bushfire impact to the existing building footprint was determined to be BAL 12.5

There are no new building additions / external construction or external renovation works proposed as part of the development application and therefore compliance with BAL 12.5 under *AS3959 – 2009 Construction of buildings in bushfire prone areas* is irrelevant. The proposal does not create an increased level of bushfire risk than existing uses.

NSW RFS advice on best practice is that the Unit 6 should be upgraded for protection against smoke and ember ingress. This can be achieved by enclosing all openings or covering openings with a non-corrosive metal screen mesh with a maximum aperture of 2mm. Where applicable, this includes any openable windows, vents, weepholes and eaves. External doors are to be fitted with draft excluders.

Specific detail on options available to the applicant includes;

- Install steel bronze or aluminium mesh screens having a maximum aperture of 2mm in openable windows in such a way that the window remains screened when in the open position. Gaps between the perimeter of the screen assembly and the building element to which it is fitted shall not exceed 3 mm. The frame supporting the mesh or perforated sheet shall be metal.
- Install seals or draught excluders at the base of side hung entry door and rear fire escape door to ensure there are no gaps greater than 3mm at the base of the doors.
- Install seals or brush seals to roller doors to ensure there are no gaps greater than 3mm at the head of roller door openings.

8.8 Risk

The level of risk is determined using the combination of likelihood and consequences. The purpose of analysing risk is to establish an understanding of the level of bushfire threat and will help to evaluate the appropriateness of bushfire protection measures recommended for a development application.

This section of the report is a predictive risk evaluation only and assumes development consent includes any recommendations contained within this report. It has been based on an abridged version of the assessment process detailed within the Bush Fire Risk Management Planning Guidelines for Bushfire Risk Management Committees. This evaluation does not reflect the Bushfire Attack Level determined under PBP 2006 or AS3959 - 2009.

The likelihood of a bush fire occurring can be determined using fire history data or local knowledge. The likelihood must be considered in the context of long term planning and not simply if a bush fire is likely to occur during the next five years. The consequences of a bush fire event can be determined by considering the vulnerability of the asset. Vulnerability is related to the capacity of an asset to cope with or recover from the impacts of a bush fire.

Likelihood Rating	Description and indicative probability
Almost certain	Expected to occur, many recorded incidents, strong anecdotal evidence, high opportunity, reason or means to occur; may occur or be exceeded once in every 5 years.
Likely	Will probably occur; consistent record of incidents and good anecdotal evidence; considerable opportunity, reason or means to occur; may occur or be exceeded once in every 10 years.
Possible	Might occur; a few recorded incidents in each locality and some anecdotal evidence; some opportunity, reason or means to occur; may occur or be exceeded once in every 20 years.
Unlikely	Is not expected to occur; isolated recorded incidents in this community, anecdotal evidence in other communities; little opportunity, reason or means to occur;

Consequence Rating	Description and indicative result
Minor	Inconsequential or no damage. Little or no disruption to occupation. Little or no financial loss.
Moderate	Localised damage that is rectified by routine arrangements. Normal functioning with some inconvenience. Localised displacement of people who return within 24 hours. Personal support satisfied through local arrangements.
Major	Significant damage that requires external resources. Displacement for more than 24 hours duration. Extensive resources required for personal support.
Catastrophic	Extensive damage. Extensive personal support. General and widespread displacement for extended durations.

Consequence Likelihood	Minor	Moderate	Major	Catastrophic
Almost certain	Medium	High	Extreme	Extreme
Likely	Low	Medium	High	Extreme
Possible	Insignificant	Low	Medium	High
Unlikely	Insignificant	Insignificant	Low	Medium

The bushfire risk to this development is determined to be insignificant.

9.0 Recommendations

9.1 Construction

1. That Unit 6 is to be upgraded for protection against smoke and ember ingress. This can be achieved by enclosing all openings or covering openings with a non-corrosive metal screen mesh with a maximum aperture of 2mm. Where applicable, this includes any openable windows, vents, weepholes and eaves. External doors are to be fitted with draft excluders.

Specific detail on options available to the applicant include.

- Install steel bronze or aluminium mesh screens having a maximum aperture of 2mm in openable windows in such a way that the window remains screened when in the open position. Gaps between the perimeter of the screen assembly and the building element to which it is fitted shall not exceed 3 mm. The frame supporting the mesh or perforated sheet shall be metal.
- Install seals or draught excluders at the base of side hung entry door and rear fire escape door to ensure there are no gaps greater than 3mm at the base of the doors.
- Install seals or brush seals to roller doors to ensure there are no gaps greater than 3mm at the head of roller door openings.

10.0 Conclusion

The National Construction Code 2016 (NCC) Volume 2 requires that a Class 1 building or a Class 10a building or deck associated with a Class 1 building that is constructed in a designated bushfire prone area must, to the degree necessary, be designed and constructed to reduce the risk of ignition from a bushfire, appropriate to the potential for ignition caused by burning embers, radiant heat or flame generated by a bushfire; and intensity of the bushfire attack on the building.

The subject property is determined to be bushfire prone land and the proposal must achieve compliance with the NCC by meeting the aims and objectives of PBP 2006. This is achieved by providing construction measures to mitigate against the impacts from bush fire including smoke, embers, radiant heat and flame contact, and including suitable access, services supply and a means of maintaining the bushfire protection measures for the life of the development.

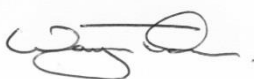
This bushfire hazard and determination has been made on a site-specific basis which includes an assessment of the local bushland area and its possible impact to the subject property. The highest bushfire attack level (BAL) to the unit has been determined to be BAL 12.5. There are no new building additions / external construction or external renovation works proposed as part of the development application and therefore compliance with BAL 12.5 under *AS3959 – 2009 Construction of buildings in bushfire prone areas* is irrelevant. The proposal does not create an increased level of bushfire risk than existing uses.

NSW RFS advice on best practice is that the Unit 6 should consider upgraded for protection against smoke and ember ingress. Advice has been included herein to ensure compliance with the NSW RFS document *Upgrading of Existing Buildings – Working towards a safer community*.

I am a person who is recognised by the NSW Rural Fire Service as a qualified consultant in bush fire risk assessment and I have attached a certificate to this report satisfying the requirements of s4.14 of the EPA Act 1979. As such Council can approve the application without referral to the NSW Rural Fire Service.

The proposal meets the aims and objectives of *PBP 2006* and *AS3959-2009* by means of compliance with the deemed to satisfy provisions of these documents. In consideration of the bushfire risk posed to the proposed development I am in support of the development application.

Australian Bushfire Consulting Services Pty Ltd



Wayne Tucker

Managing Director
G. D. Design in Bushfire Prone Areas.
Certificate IV Fire Technology
Ass Dip Applied Science
FPA Australia BPAD Level 3 Accredited Practitioner
BPAD Accreditation No. BPAD9399



List of attachments

Attachment 01: s4.14 Certificate



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BUSH FIRE RISK ASSESSMENT CERTIFICATE

Issued in accordance with Section 4.14 of the Environmental Planning Act 1979 No.203

PROPERTY DETAILS	6/3 Vuko Place Warriewood NSW 2102 Pt 5 SP 36915		
DEVELOPMENT TYPE	Change of use of a commercial unit		
PLAN REFERENCE	Site Plan and Floor Plan and Elevations by Northern Beaches Designs Ref NBD 104/2020 Dwgs DA01 – 05 inclusive		
BAL RATING	BAL 12.5	NOTE - If BAL FZ the application is to be referred to the NSW RFS.	
ARE ALTERNATE SOLUTIONS REQUIRED	No	NOTE - If YES the application is to be referred to the NSW RFS.	
IS REFERRAL TO NSW RFS REQUIRED	No	ABCS REF.	20-053

I *Wayne Tucker*, of Australian Bushfire Consulting Services Pty. Ltd., hereby certify in accordance with Section 4.14 of the Environmental Planning Act 1979 No.203 that –

1. I am a person recognized by the NSW Rural Fire Service as a qualified consultant in bushfire risk assessment and
2. Subject to the recommendations contained in the Bush Fire Assessment Report, the proposed development conforms to specifications and requirements of the document entitled *Planning for Bush Fire Protection* (prepared by the NSW Rural Fire Service in co-operation with the Department of Planning) and any other documents as prescribed by Section 4.14 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 No.203.

Further, I am aware that the Bush Fire Assessment Report prepared for the abovementioned site is to be submitted in support of a Development Application for this site. This report will be relied upon by Council as the basis for ensuring that the bushfire risk management aspects of the proposed development have been addressed in accordance with the document entitled *Planning for Bush Fire Protection 2006*.

Issue date: 20-2-2020

Australian Bushfire Consulting Services:



Wayne Tucker

Managing Director.
G. D. Design in Bushfire Prone Areas.
Certificate IV Fire Technology
Ass Dip Applied Science
FPA Australia BPAD Level 3 Accredited Practitioner
BPAD Accreditation No. BPAD9399