



Bushfire Hazard Assessment

18 Myoora Road, Terrey Hills, 2084 (Lot 2 in D.P.1133931).



Project Details

Assessed as:	Infill development
Assessed by	Matthew Noone Accreditation No. BPAD-PD 25584
Highest BAL on any facade	BAL-12.5
Planning for Bushfire Protection (2006) Compliance	The development conforms to the relevant specification and requirements of Planning for Bushfire Protection in accordance with Section 4.14 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979.
Project Description	Proposed Change of Use of Two Buildings for use as a Tea House.
Report Number	BR-190319-A

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Quote from Standards Australia *"It should be borne in mind that the measures contained in this Standard cannot guarantee that a building will survive a bushfire event on every occasion. This is substantially due to the degree of vegetation management, the unpredictable nature of behaviour of fire, and extreme weather conditions."*

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Regards,



Matthew Noone
Grad.Dip. Design for Bushfire Prone Areas.



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REPORT SUMMARY

Bushfire Planning and Design has been engaged to undertake a bushfire hazard assessment at 18 Myoora Road, Terrey Hills, 2084 (Lot 2 in D.P.1133931). The site is mapped as being bushfire prone under Section 146 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979. This report is being prepared to support a Development Application to modify the change of use of two existing buildings (TH-1 and TH-2) for use as a Tea House.

The subject site is located in a residential area in Terrey Hills which is under the jurisdiction of Warringah Council. Access to the site is via Myoora road to the north west. Forest vegetation is located greater than 48m up-slope to the south east and is separated from the subject site by Mona Vale Road. The site has a mixed occupancy consisting of office buildings and a Class 1 residence. The land to the north east and west is managed land for at least 100m from the site boundary.

The proposed change of use of two existing buildings (TH-1 and TH-2) for use as a Tea House is commercial in nature. The NCC (2019) does not have bushfire construction provisions for building Classifications 5-8. The general fire safety provisions are deemed to be adequate.

Any future development within 40m of the south eastern boundary is to be constructed to BAL-12.5 as specified in AS3959, this includes the general requirements of Section 3 of AS3959 and the additional construction requirements of Appendix 3 of the NSW RFS document Planning for Bushfire Protection 2010. Any development greater than 40m from the south eastern boundary has no specific bushfire construction requirement as there is insufficient bushfire threat.

Asset protection zones are deemed to be adequate. Site access, including access via the public road system is suitable for emergency response vehicles. The development complies with Planning for Bushfire Protection (2006) with regards to the provision of water. The requirements for electricity and gas can also be complied with.

Compliance with the NCC (2019) via compliance with AS3959, the Australian Standard for the Construction of Buildings in Bushfire Prone Areas can also be achieved.

We trust that the information within this report is satisfactory. Should you wish to discuss any of the above, please contact the undersigned.

Regards,



Matthew Noone

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SECTION 1. BACKGROUND AND BRIEFING NOTES

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Bushfire Planning and Design has been engaged to undertake a bushfire hazard assessment at the subject site. The site is mapped as being bushfire prone under Section 146 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979.

The development is captured under Section 4.14 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979; Consultation and development consent – certain bush fire prone land. For the purpose of bushfire assessment the development is considered infill development as described in the New South Wales Rural Fire Service document Planning for Bushfire Protection 2006. This report is being prepared to support a Development Application to modify the change of use of two existing buildings (TH-1 and TH-2) for use as a Tea House. The BAL-ratings nominated in this report can be used to support any future development that is being considered under the provisions of 4.14 of the Environment Planning and Assessment Act 1979.

1.2 SITE DESCRIPTION

The subject site is located in a residential area in Terrey Hills which is under the jurisdiction of Warringah Council. Access to the site is via Myoora road to the north west. Forest vegetation is located greater than 48m up-slope to the south east and is separated from the subject site by Mona Vale Road. The site has a mixed occupancy consisting of office buildings and a Class 1 residence. The land to the north east and west is managed land for at least 100m from the site boundary.

1.3 PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

- Development applications on bush fire prone land must be accompanied by a Bush Fire Assessment within the Statement of Environmental Effects demonstrating the degree to which the proposed development complies with or deviates from the aims, objectives and performance criteria of Planning for Bushfire Protection 2006 (PBP 2006).
- To provide the land owner, Warringah Council, the RFS and other relevant stakeholders with a bushfire report that determines the extent of the bushfire hazard on and surrounding the subject site.
- To identify compliance with the BCA – Building Code of Australia (Also known as NCC).
- To identify compliance with the specific objectives and performance requirements of Planning for Bushfire Protection 2006, including Appendix 3 2010 where applicable.
- To determine the required level of construction required by AS3959.

1.4 SCOPE OF THE REPORT

This report has been prepared as a requirement for a bush fire assessment to be prepared to accompany the development application for the proposed development. This report has considered all current relevant bushfire legislation, planning instruments, codes and standards for the construction of a building in a bush fire prone areas. For the purposes of this report it is necessary to describe the surrounding vegetation to 140m from the boundary and slope to 100m from the boundary. This report does not directly assess the bushfire hazard on any adjacent site and cannot be used to support a development application for any allotment other than the specific address noted in the header above.

1.5 METHODOLOGY

The methodology for the bushfire hazard assessment follows the method described in the Rural Fire Service publication 'Planning for Bushfire Protection' Appendix 3. These steps are as follows;

- Determine the vegetation formation types and sub-formations around the building using Appendix 2 of PBP, 2006.

(i) Identify all the vegetation types within 140 metres of the site using Keith(2004);

(ii) Classify the vegetation formations as set out in Appendix 2; and (iii) Convert Keith to Specht.

Note: AS3959-2009 as referenced in the BCA-2010 uses AUSLIG (1990) vegetation classifications while PBP uses Keith.

- Determine the distance between each vegetation formation identified (from the edge of the foliage cover) and the building.
- Determine the effective slope of the ground for each vegetation group.
- Determine the relevant FDI for the council area in which the development is to take place.
- Match the relevant FDI, appropriate vegetation, distance and effective slope classes to determine the bush fire attack levels using method 1 of AS3959-2009.
- Where a more detailed analysis is required, method 2 of AS3959-2009 will be employed.

1.6 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The main legislation, planning instruments, development controls and guidelines that are related to this project are as follows;

4.14 Consultation and development consent— certain bush fire prone land

(1) Development consent cannot be granted for the carrying out of development for any purpose (other than a subdivision of land that could lawfully be used for residential or rural residential purposes or development for a special fire protection purpose) on bush fire prone land unless the consent authority:

(a) is satisfied that the development conforms to the 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 (or, if another document is prescribed by the regulations for the purposes of this paragraph, that document) that are relevant to the development ("the relevant specifications and requirements"), or

(b) 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. (EPA & A, 1979).

All new developments must comply with the Building Code of Australia. The BCA is a performance based code which derives its statutory power from the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979.

The BCA contains both performance requirements and deemed-to-satisfy provisions for all aspects of building, including the construction of buildings in bush fire prone areas. Compliance with the performance requirements of the BCA is achieved by way of a deemed to satisfy solution which is satisfied by complying with AS3959, the Australian Standard for the Construction of Buildings in Bushfire Prone Areas. There is

a New South Wales variation in the BCA which excludes BAL FZ construction standards as a deemed to satisfy solution. Buildings exposed to radiant heat levels greater than 40kW/m² are considered to be in the flame zone, BAL FZ. For developments that require a BAL FZ level of construction, an alternative solution is required to be submitted. An alternative solution is one which is different to the deemed to satisfy provisions but meets the performance requirements of the BCA and the Objectives of Planning for Bushfire Protection.

The EP&A Regulation requires a Certifying Authority, prior to issuing a construction certificate or complying development certificate, to be satisfied that the relevant requirements of the BCA will be met.

SECTION 2. BUSHFIRE ATTACK LEVEL ASSESSMENT

2.1 INTRODUCTION

For the purpose of this bushfire assessment, the vegetation is required to be described to a distance of 140m from the boundary and the slope to 100m from boundary. Vegetation type and slope under vegetation are the factors that will significantly affect bushfire behaviour.

‘Research has shown that 85% of houses are lost in the first 100m from bushland and that ember attack is a significant form of attack on properties’ (RFS 2006).

TABLE 2.1 - BAL ASSESSMENT (To be read in conjunction with Figure 1)

LGA = Warringah Council		Forest Fire Danger Index = FDI 100		
	NORTH WEST	SOUTH WEST	NORTH EAST	SOUTH EAST
Effective slope (slope under vegetation)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	U-S
Site Slope	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Vegetation classification AS3959	Managed Land	Managed Land	Managed Land	Forest
Separation Distance	>100m	>100m	>100m	>60m
Required level of construction (applies to any development within 40m of south eastern boundary)	BAL-12.5	BAL-12.5	BAL-12.5	BAL-12.5
** Note: any development greater than 40m from the south eastern boundary is assessed as BAL-LOW.				

2.2 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF TABLE 2.1

Forest vegetation is located greater than 48m to the south east of the site. The effective slope up-slope in relation to the subject site. There is an approximate 48m APZ provided across Mona Vale Road. The land directly to the north, east and west is managed residential land for at least 100m from the site. Any future development within 40m of the south eastern boundary is to be constructed to BAL-12.5 as specified in AS3959, this includes the general requirements of Section 3 of AS3959 and the additional construction requirements of Appendix 3 of the NSW RFS document Planning for Bushfire Protection 2010. Any development greater than 40m from the south eastern boundary has no specific bushfire construction requirement as there is insufficient bushfire threat. It is noted that building Classifications 5-8 are not required to address bushfire. The change of use of the existing buildings TH-1 and TH-2 to a Tea House is not required to comply with the BAL-rating requirements of AS3959, the general fire safety provisions of the NCC (2019) are deemed to be adequate.

SECTION 3. PBP 2006 SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES (INFILL)

The following tables indicate the extent to which the proposed development complies with or deviates from Planning for Bushfire Protection 2006.

ENSURE THAT THE BUSH FIRE RISK TO ADJOINING LANDS IS NOT INCREASED.	ACCEPTABLE SOLUTION
PROVIDE A MINIMUM DEFENDABLE SPACE.	ACCEPTABLE SOLUTION
PROVIDE BETTER BUSH FIRE PROTECTION ON A RE-DEVELOPMENT SITE, THAN THE EXISTING SITUATION. THIS SHOULD NOT RESULT IN NEW WORKS BEING EXPOSED TO GREATER RISK THAN AN EXISTING BUILDING	ACCEPTABLE SOLUTION
ENSURE THAT THE BUSH FIRE RISK TO ADJOINING LANDS IS NOT INCREASED.	ACCEPTABLE SOLUTION
ENSURE THAT THE FOOTPRINT OF THE PROPOSED BUILDING DOES NOT EXTEND TOWARDS THE HAZARD BEYOND EXISTING BUILDING LINES ON NEIGHBOURING LAND.	ACCEPTABLE SOLUTION
DEVELOPMENTS ARE NOT TO RESULT IN AN INCREASED BUSH FIRE MANAGEMENT AND MAINTENANCE RESPONSIBILITY ON ADJOINING LAND OWNERS UNLESS THEY HAVE AGREED TO THE DEVELOPMENT.	ACCEPTABLE SOLUTION
ENSURE BUILDING DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION ENHANCES THE CHANCES OF OCCUPANT AND BUILDING SURVIVAL.	ACCEPTABLE SOLUTION

SECTION 4. CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS

PERFORMANCE CRITERIA (PBP 2006)	ACCEPTABLE SOLUTION
It must be demonstrated that the proposed building can withstand bush fire attack in the form of wind, smoke, embers, radiant heat and flame contact. The construction requirements have been determined in accordance with Planning for Bushfire Protection Appendix 3 2010 and the requirements for attached garages and others structures in Section 4.3.5 (PBP 2006). Each facade of the proposed development are to be constructed to the BAL-ratings specified in Section 2. The building requirements for the specified BAL-rating will mitigate bush fire attack in the form of wind, smoke, embers, radiant heat and flame contact. It is noted that the change of use of the two existing buildings to a Tea House is not required to comply with AS3959. The following specifications can be used as a guide. For the full specification please refer to the Australian Standard AS3959 and Planning for Bushfire Protection Appendix 3 2010.	

BAL-12.5 AS3959-2009 - CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS

Note the specification below includes the additional construction requirements Planning for Bushfire Protection Appendix 3 2010. The specification below is a summary from AS3959-2009. Bushfire Planning and Design provides this document as an aid however strongly advises that this document is not a substitute for AS3959-2009. To the best of our knowledge the information below is an accurate representation of AS3959 however Bushfire Planning and Design accepts no liability for any inaccuracy which may have occurred during translation.

Clause	Element	Specification - derived from AS3959-2009
5.1		No gaps greater than 3mm. Any element requiring a screen must have an aperture <2mm and to be corrosion resistant steel or bronze or aluminium.
5.2	Sub Floor Supports - posts, columns, piers, poles	No requirement if enclosed by a compliant wall or mesh screen that complies with 7.4. If unenclosed the sub floor supports, posts columns and piers must be: - Non combustible <u>or</u> Bushfire-resisting timber (Appendix F) <u>or</u> an AS1530.8.1 tested system
5.3	Elevated floors	No requirement for bearers, joists and flooring if enclosed by a wall or mesh screen that complies with 7.4. Element. If unenclosed and less than 400mm above finished ground, bearers, joists and flooring must be: - Non combustible <u>or</u> Bushfire-resisting timber (appendix F) <u>or</u> an AS1530.8.1 tested system. - Flooring can be non combustible, Appendix F timber as above, particle board or plywood if lined with sarking or mineral wool insulation.
5.4	External Walls	External components of walls less than 400mm from the ground or deck are to comply with the following: 90mm min thick masonry or masonry veneer, stone or, concrete (insitu, aerated) or, mudbrick. Sarking - non combustible or breather membrane flammability index <5. Must be sarked on the outside of the frame. No joints greater than 3mm permitted. Vents and weepholes to be screened with steel, bronze or aluminium Timber or metal stud clad externally with steel sheet <u>or</u> 6mm FC <u>or</u> bushfire resisting timber (appendix E or F). In all cases sarking is required to the external face of stud.
5.5	External Windows	If a Bushfire shutter is used (metal or bushfire resisting timber - Appendix E or F) then no requirement for window <u>or</u> if a metal screen is used to cover the entire window opening externally then no requirement for the window <u>or</u> Glazing less than 400mm from the ground or a deck is to comply with the following: Window framing to be metal or bushfire resisting timber or metal reinforced PVC-U. Glazing to be 4mm Grade A Safety Glass. Hardware to be metal & seals to have a flammability index <5 or be silicone. Screen openable portion of window internally or externally.
5.5.3, 5.5.4, 5.5.5	External Doors	If Bushfire shutter is used (metal or bushfire resisting timber - Appendix E or F) then no requirement for door <u>or</u> Doors to be non combustible or bushfire resisting timber (Appendix E or F) Solid core timber 35mm thick & protected externally with a metal sheet or screen for the first 400mm above the threshold. Fully framed glazed door where frame is non combustible. Screen first 400mm above threshold. Sliding doors - screening not required. All other door types to be screened. Glazing less than 400mm from the ground or a deck is to be 4mm grade A safety glass. Door framing to be metal or bushfire resisting timber or metal reinforced PVC-U/. Draught excluders must be installed at the base of the door. Refer to the standard for garage doors.
5.6	Roofs	Non combustible including penetrations. Tiled roof to be sarked - battens allowed above sarking. Overhead glazing to be Grade A safety glass AS1288. Verandah, carport and awning roofs connected to main building must meet all criteria of the main roof. Gables to comply with 6.6 Fascia, eaves and bargeboard linings not addressed in BAL-19. Plastic or timber storm moulds can be used. Downpipes no requirement. Gutters to be metal or PVCu. Box gutters to be non combustible. No requirement for leaf guards but if installed must be non combustible.
5.7	Verandahs & Decks	No requirement for framing and supports if enclosed with a compliant screen or a wall that complies with 5.4 Decking to be spaced. Decking, treads and ramps to be non combustible or bushfire resisting timber (Appendix F) Supports and framing to be non combustible or an AS1530.8.1 tested system or a bushfire resisting timber (Appendix F). Balustrades and handrails within 125mm of the building to be non combustible - no requirement if greater than 125mm.
5.8	Water & Gas	Above ground water and gas pipes to be metal.

BAL-LOW AS3959-2009 - CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS

The proposed works are greater than 100m from bushfire prone vegetation. There is insufficient risk to warrant any specific bushfire construction standards with regard to the construction of a building in a bushfire prone area. It is expected that there will be negligible effects from radiant heat and flame due to the distance of the site from the vegetation. Some attack by ember attack is possible. Although no construction standard is required, it is essential that the site be managed as an inner asset protection zone for perpetuity as nominated in Section 5 and Section 9 of this report.

NO SPECIFIC CONSTRUCTION STANDARD REQUIRED

SECTION 5. ASSET PROTECTION ZONE (APZ) REQUIREMENTS

PERFORMANCE CRITERIA (PBP 2006)

Intent of measures: to provide sufficient space and maintain reduced fuel loads, so as to ensure radiant heat levels at buildings are below critical limits and to prevent direct flame contact with a building.

- A defensible space is to be provided within the boundary of the site.
- An asset protection zone is provided and maintained for the life of the development.

The asset protection zones (APZ) requirements have been derived from the methodology of Appendix 2 of Planning for Bushfire Protection 2006. Asset protection zones and in particular the Inner Asset Protection Zones are critical for providing defensible space and reducing flame length and rate of spread (PBP 2006). APZs are designed to provide sufficient open space for emergency workers to operate and for occupants to egress the site safely. They are divided into Inner and Outer Asset Protection Zones (IPAs and OPAs) and are required to be maintained for the life of the development. The IPA provides for defensible space and a reduction of radiant heat levels at the building line and the OPA provides for the reduction of the rate of spread and filtering of embers.

The required Asset Protection Zones are identified in table 5 below.

TABLE 5.0				
	NORTH WEST	SOUTH WEST	NORTH EAST	SOUTH EAST
REQUIRED APZ	N/A	N/A	N/A	20m (Forest)
ACHIEVED APZ	N/A	N/A	N/A	>48m

A 20m APZ is required to the south east and 48m is provided. The 48m wide APZ is provided by Mona Vale road which is permanent vegetation break. The entire site should be managed as an inner asset protection zone for perpetuity. The following points are to be adhered to for providing APZs.

- The IPA is to have a tree canopy cover less than 15%.
- The OPA is to have a tree canopy cover less than 30%.
- No trees are to be located within 2m of the building roof line.
- Garden beds with flammable shrubs are to be located a minimum 10m from the building.
- Tree limbs within 2m of the ground are to be removed.
- Removal of ground fuels should be removed each year prior to the bushfire season (October-March).

Refer to the Rural Fire Service document “Standards for Asset Protection” for information, methods etc for creating and maintaining asset protection zones. Extracts from this document have been attached to the appendix of this report.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS IN RELATION TO ASSET PROTECTION ZONES	ACCEPTABLE SOLUTION
The proposed development can comply with PBP (2006).	

SECTION 6. ACCESS REQUIREMENTS

PERFORMANCE CRITERIA (PBP 2006)

Intent of measures: to provide safe access to/from the public road system for firefighters providing property protection during a bush fire and for occupants faced with evacuation.

Safe, operational access is to be provided (and maintained) for emergency services personnel in suppressing a bush fire while residents are seeking to relocate, in advance of a bush fire, (satisfying the intent and performance criteria for access roads in sections 4.1.3 and 4.2.7 as defined in Planning for Bushfire Protection 2006).

PUBLIC ROADS - SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

No specific public road requirements. The public road system is deemed to be adequate.

PROPERTY ACCESS - SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

No specific property access requirements. Site access conditions are deemed to be adequate.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS IN RELATION TO ACCESS

ACCEPTABLE SOLUTION

No additional comments. The proposed development complies with PBP (2006).

SECTION 7. SERVICES REQUIREMENTS - WATER

PERFORMANCE CRITERIA (PBP 2006)

Intent of measures: to provide adequate services of water for the protection of buildings during and after the passage of a bush fire, and to locate gas and electricity so as not to contribute to the risk of fire to a building

- Adequate water and electricity services are to be provided for fire fighting operations.

WATER - SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

The proposed development can comply with the PBP (2006) with regards to water requirements.

Reticulated water is provided however the hydrant sizing, spacing or pressures have not been tested. No additional water for the suppression of bushfire is required for the proposed development. The following points are to be adhered to for the life of the development.

RETICULATED WATER REQUIREMENTS

- Reticulated water supply to urban subdivisions uses a ring main system for areas with perimeter roads.
- Fire hydrant spacing, sizing and pressures comply with AS 2419.1 – 2005. Where this cannot be met, the RFS will require a test report of the water pressures anticipated.
- Hydrants are not to be located within any road carriageway.
- All above ground water and gas service pipes and fittings external to the building are metal.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS IN RELATION TO THE PROVISION OF WATER**ACCEPTABLE SOLUTION**

The proposed development can comply with PBP (2006).

SECTION 8. SERVICES REQUIREMENTS - ELECTRICITY & GAS**PERFORMANCE CRITERIA (PBP 2006)**

Intent of measures: to provide adequate services of water for the protection of buildings during and after the passage of a bush fire, and to locate gas and electricity so as not to contribute to the risk of fire to a building

- Gas and electricity services are to be located so as not to contribute to the risk of fire to a building.

ELECTRICITY AND GAS - SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

The proposed development can comply with the PBP (2006) with regards to electricity and gas requirements. The following points are to be adhered to (where applicable) for the provision of electricity and gas services where applicable.

ELECTRICITY REQUIREMENTS

- Where practicable place electrical transmission lines are underground or,
- If overhead electrical transmission lines are proposed:- lines are installed with short pole spacing (30 metres), 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 'Vegetation Safety Clearances' issued by Energy Australia (NS179, April 2002).

GAS REQUIREMENTS

- Reticulated or bottled gas is installed and maintained in accordance with AS 1596 and the requirements of relevant authorities.
- Metal piping is to be used.
- All fixed gas cylinders are to be kept clear of all flammable materials to a distance of 10m and shielded on the hazard side of the installation.
- Release valves are directed away from the building and at least 2m away from any combustible material, so that they do not act as a catalyst to combustion. Connections to and from gas cylinders are to be metal.
- Polymer sheathed flexible gas supply lines to gas meters adjacent to buildings are not to be used.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS IN RELATION TO THE PROVISION OF ELECTRICITY AND GAS.	ACCEPTABLE SOLUTION
The proposed development can comply with PBP (2006).	

SECTION 09. LANDSCAPING AND PROPERTY MAINTENANCE

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS (PBP 2006)
It is expected that the nominated APZs will be maintained by the owner of the land as part of the development. It is accepted practice that after construction of a dwelling, gardens will be established and landscaping of the grounds will be undertaken. The following principles should be applied for the establishment of gardens and property maintenance.

GARDEN DESIGN
• Apply the principles for APZ and vegetation management as attached to the appendix of this report.
• Maintain short cropped grass less than 100mm adjacent to the house;
• Keep areas under fences, fence posts and gates and trees raked and cleared of fuel.
• Utilising non-combustible fencing and retaining walls.

MAINTENANCE
Prior to the bushfire season which runs from October to March the site should be maintained utilising the following guidelines from Appendix 5 PBP (2006).
• Remove organic material from the roof and gutters and valleys.
• Check tiles and roof lines for broken tiles or dislodged roofing materials.
• Ensure painted surfaces are in good condition with decaying timbers being given particular attention to prevent the lodging of embers within gaps.
• Doors are fitted with draught seals and well maintained.
• Mats are of non combustible material or in areas of low potential exposure.
• Screens on windows and doors are in good condition without breaks or holes in fly screen material and frames are well fitting into sills and window frames.
• Where applicable, check pumps and water supplies are available and in working order.
• Where applicable, drenching or spray systems are tested before the fire season.
• Hoses and hose reels are not perished and fittings are tight and in good order.
• Woodpiles, garden sheds and other combustible materials are located away from the house.

SECTION 10. RECOMMENDATIONS

Prior to the bushfire season which runs from October to March, the property should be maintained in accordance with the guidelines in Section 9.

SECTION 11. DEVELOPMENT REQUIREMENTS

The following points are to be complied with as part of this development.

1. Comply with the construction requirements as detailed in Section 2 and 4.
2. Comply with the APZ requirements nominated in Section 5.
3. Comply with the provision of water, electricity and gas (where applicable) as discussed in Section 7 and Section 8.
4. Comply with the landscaping and property maintenance requirements in Section 9.

SECTION 12. CONCLUSION

The proposed change of use of two existing buildings (TH-1 and TH-2) for use as a Tea House is commercial in nature. The NCC (2019) does not have bushfire construction provisions for building Classifications 5-8. The general fire safety provisions are deemed to be adequate.

Any future development within 40m of the south eastern boundary is to be constructed to BAL-12.5 as specified in AS3959, this includes the general requirements of Section 3 of AS3959 and the additional construction requirements of Appendix 3 of the NSW RFS document Planning for Bushfire Protection 2010. Any development greater than 40m from the south eastern boundary has no specific bushfire construction requirement as there is insufficient bushfire threat.

Asset protection zones are deemed to be adequate. Site access, including access via the public road system is suitable for emergency response vehicles. The development complies with Planning for Bushfire Protection (2006) with regards to the provision of water. The requirements for electricity and gas can also be complied with.

Compliance with the NCC (2019) via compliance with AS3959, the Australian Standard for the Construction of Buildings in Bushfire Prone Areas can also be achieved.

We trust that the information within this report is satisfactory. Should you wish to discuss any of the above, please contact the undersigned.

Regards,



Matthew Noone
Grad.Dip. Design for Bushfire Prone Areas.



SECTION 13. REFERENCES

Australian Standard 3959 2009, Australian Standard Construction of Buildings in Bushfire Prone Areas, Sydney 2009

Building Code of Australia 2015, Building Code of Australia ,Australian Building Codes Board, Canberra 2015.

Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979, NSW Government, NSW, legislation found at www.legislation.nsw.gov.au

Rural Fire Service 2006, Planning for Bushfire Protection, a Guide for Councils,Planners, Fire Authorities and Developers, NSW Rural Fire Service 2006, Sydney

Rural Fires Act 1997, NSW Rural Fires Act, NSW Government, NSW, legislation found at www.legislation.nsw.gov.au

See reference

AS- Australian Standards

BCA- Building Code of Australia

EPA&A –Environmental Planning and Assessment Act

PBP- Planning for Bushfire Protection

RFS – Rural Fire Service

Main reference under full name as above.

SECTION 14. APPENDICES

A - Standards for Asset Protection

APPENDIX A - STANDARDS FOR ASSET PROTECTION

RFS STANDARDS FOR ASSET PROTECTION

The following information has been taken directly from the RFS document “Standards for Asset Protection”. The full version of this document can be found at www.rfs.nsw.gov.au.

The intensity of bush fires can be greatly reduced where there is little to no available fuel for burning. In order to control bush fire fuels you can reduce, remove or change the state of the fuel through several means.

Reduction of fuel does not require removal of all vegetation, which would cause environmental damage. Also, trees and plants can provide you with some bush fire protection from strong winds, intense heat and flying embers (by filtering embers) and changing wind patterns. Some ground cover is also needed to prevent soil erosion.

RAKING OR MANUAL REMOVAL OF FINE FUELS

- Ground fuels such as fallen leaves, twigs (less than 6 mm in diameter) and bark should be removed on a regular basis. This is fuel that burns quickly and increases the intensity of fire.
- Fine fuels can be removed by hand or with tools such as rakes, hoes and shovels.

MOWING OR GRAZING OF GRASS

- Grass needs to be kept short and, where possible, green.

REMOVAL OR PRUNING OF TREES, SHRUBS AND UNDERSTOREY

- The control of existing vegetation involves both selective fuel reduction (removal, thinning and pruning) and the retention of vegetation.
- Prune or remove trees so that you do not have a continuous tree canopy leading from the hazard to the asset. Separate tree crowns by two to five metres. A canopy should not overhang within two to five metres of a dwelling.
- Native trees and shrubs should be retained as clumps or islands and should maintain a covering of no more than 20% of the area.

WHEN CHOOSING PLANTS FOR REMOVAL, THE FOLLOWING BASIC RULES SHOULD BE FOLLOWED

- Remove noxious and environmental weeds first. Your local council can provide you with a list of environmental weeds or ‘undesirable species’. Alternatively, a list of noxious weeds can be obtained at www.agric.nsw.gov.au/noxweed/;
- Remove more flammable species such as those with rough, flaky or stringy bark; and
- Remove or thin understorey plants, trees and shrubs less than three metres in height
- The removal of significant native species should be avoided.

GARDEN DESIGN

The following information has been taken directly from the RFS document “Standards for Asset Protection”. The full version of this document can be found at www.rfs.nsw.gov.au.

LAYOUT OF GARDENS IN AN APZ

When creating and maintaining a garden that is part of an APZ you should:

- ensure that vegetation does not provide a continuous path to the house;
- remove all noxious and environmental weeds;
- plant or clear vegetation into clumps rather than continuous rows;
- prune low branches two metres from the ground to prevent a ground fire from spreading into trees;
- locate vegetation far enough away from the asset so that plants will not ignite the asset by direct flame contact or radiant heat emission;
- plant and maintain short green grass around the house as this will slow the fire and reduce fire intensity. Alternatively, provide non-flammable pathways directly around the dwelling;
- ensure that shrubs and other plants do not directly abut the dwelling. Where this does occur, gardens should contain low-flammability plants and non flammable ground cover such as pebbles and crush tile; and
- avoid erecting brush type fencing and planting “pencil pine” type trees next to buildings, as these are highly flammable.

LAYOUT OF GARDENS IN AN APZ

When designing your garden it is important to consider the type of plant species and their flammability as well as their placement and arrangement.

Given the right conditions, all plants will burn. However, some plants are less flammable than others.

- Trees with loose, fibrous or stringy bark should be avoided. These trees can easily ignite and encourage the ground fire to spread up to, and then through, the crown of the trees.

Plants that are less flammable, have the following features:

- high moisture content
- high levels of salt
- low volatile oil content of leaves
- smooth barks without “ribbons” hanging from branches or trunks; and
- dense crown and elevated branches.

APPENDIX B - ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS.



18 Myoora Road, Terrey Hills, 2084

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	CLIENT/PROJECT:	DRAWING TITLE:	DRAWING NO:	SCALE:	1:75 @ A3	NOTES:	LEGEND:	
			MR SATYEN KUMAR, 18 MYOORA ROAD, TERREY HILLS, NSW 2084	MASTER PLAN	DA-1	DATE:	14.11.2019	ALL WORKS TO COMPLY WITH THE RELEVANT AUSTRALIAN STANDARD; ALL WORKS ARE TO BE CARRIED OUT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE BUILDING CODE OF AUSTRALIA. ALL DIMENSIONS MUST BE FIELD VERIFIED. ALL DIMENSION TO BE READ AND NOT SCALED OFF DRAWING.		
						DESIGNED :	DRAWN:			REV:
			ISSUED FOR DA SUBMISSION							