

9-1197

Model-Bond Fire Insurance Plan:

4 p. - Letter of 7. Nov.

will be contacted

by Moshead letter of

and Warehouse Signature.

# The Council of the City of Lismore

Council Chambers  
43 Oliver Avenue, Bownellah, N.S.W.

TELEPHONE (086) 25 0500  
FACSIMILE (086) 25 0400

P.O. BOX 231  
LISMORE 2480  
CA 7761

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO  
GENERAL MANAGER

CONTACT Mr Moehead

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE

JGM:MR: S102/1

November 7, 1994

Ananda Marga  
30B Chelmsford Road  
CAWONGLA 2480

Dear Sir/Madam

As you are aware, Mr Malcolm Scott of Council's Planning Services Division is carrying out inspections of all Multiple Occupancies (MO's) to ascertain the number of buildings thereon. He has advised all the Multiple Occupancies visited that Council's Fire Control officer, Mr John Moehead, will visit all MO's to ascertain the level of bush fire protection needed for their properties. This has come about by the amendment to the Bush Fire Act as at June 30, 1994.

All new and existing MO's and developments within Council's Local Government Area which are in Medium to High bush fire danger areas will be required to provide Council with a Bush Fire Management Plan.

Existing Bush Fire Protection conditions were applied by Council to MO's and private developments. Those concerned may apply to have these conditions removed, and present to Council a Fire Management Plan for consideration.

Please find enclosed a copy of requirements which will have to be addressed when preparing the Fire Management Plan for your MO development. This information is in accordance with Circular No. 74 - Planning in Fire Prone Areas, Department of Environment and Planning, and Planning for Bush Fire Protection NSW BFS.

Council's Fire Control Officer will contact you and arrange a meeting to start and set up your Fire Management Plans.

Yours faithfully

*WJ Moorhouse*

WJ Moorhouse  
DIVISIONAL MANAGER -  
ENGINEERING SERVICES

*Pete: Actually this does read  
as 2 separate visits,  
but I'll make sure  
with Malcolm that  
they will in fact  
be separate*

*Thanks Dieter*

# The Council of the City of Lismore

Council Chambers  
43 Oliver Avenue, Goonellabah, N.S.W.

TELEPHONE (066) 25 0500  
FACSIMILE (066) 25 0400

P.O. BOX 23A,  
LISMORE, 2480  
DX 7761

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO  
GENERAL MANAGER

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE

JGM:MR: S102/1

CONTACT Mr Moehead

November 7, 1994 4 pages

Rec 9/11

Circ. 10/11 J+C  
R+J  
W  
R.

The Secretary  
Jagera Community  
Whian Whian Road  
WHIAN WHIAN 2480

THIS PAGE  
PRIVATE

? Rob to contact

Dear Sir/Madam

As you are aware, Mr Malcolm Scott of Council's Planning Services Division is carrying out inspections of all Multiple Occupancies (MO's) to ascertain the number of buildings thereon. He has advised all the Multiple Occupancies visited that Council's Fire Control officer, Mr John Moehead, will visit all MO's to ascertain the level of bush fire protection needed for their properties. This has come about by the amendment to the Bush Fire Act as at June 30, 1994.

All new and existing MO's and developments within Council's Local Government Area which are in Medium to High bush fire danger areas will be required to provide Council with a Bush Fire Management Plan.

Existing Bush Fire Protection conditions were applied by Council to MO's and private developments. Those concerned may apply to have these conditions removed, and present to Council a Fire Management Plan for consideration.

Please find enclosed a copy of requirements which will have to be addressed when preparing the Fire Management Plan for your MO development. This information is in accordance with Circular No 74 - Planning in Fire Prone Areas, Department of Environment and Planning, and Planning for Bush Fire Protection NSW BFS.

Council's Fire Control Officer will contact you and arrange a meeting to start and set up your Fire Management Plans.

Yours faithfully

WJ Moorhouse

WJ Moorhouse  
DIVISIONAL MANAGER -  
ENGINEERING SERVICES

## **FIRE CONTROL REGULATIONS**

### **1) Water Storage Facilities**

#### **Individual House Sites**

Consideration should be given to the supply and storage of water for fire fighting (dams, underground water tanks, household tanks, reticulation of water supply, sprinkler irrigation) for the protection of the development.

The minimum storage of water should be 10,000 litres per household. This would provide sufficient water to protect a house using hoses. A 22,000 litre stored supply should be provided for a sprinkler system. This will last for 2 to 3 hours, depending upon pump size.

#### **Property/Development Coverage**

In large developments consideration should be given to reticulation of a water supply, this type of system being supplied from dams. A minimum size of 50 mm ID pipe (poly or copper) should be used with a cover of 450mm. Suitable connections should be provided for Brigades to draw water (refer Appendix 1).

Consideration should also be given to provide dams to supply water for the reticulation and household use. There should always be a minimum amount of water stored for fire fighting purposes and this amount can be arrived at by:

1. Size of development;
2. Minimum amount of water per house (10,000 litres);
3. Sprinkler system through the development (22,000 litres);
4. Reticulation;
5. Access to dams should be provided to allow fire units access to water for fire fighting.

### **2. Fire Protection Zones (FPZ's)**

Developments which take place in medium and high bush fire danger areas should be protected from fire externally and internally. These developments, be they a single dwelling, a group or groups of buildings, are protected by what is known as "Fire Protection Zones" (FPZ's).

There are three (3) types of Fire Protection Zones and they are designed to play the following part in the event of fire:

1. Perimeter Fire Breaks or Fire Reduced Zone;
2. Radiation Protection Zone or Fuel Reduced Zone; and
3. Primary Protection Zone.

All measurements within these FPZ's are horizontal not sloping.

#### **2.1 Perimeter Fire Breaks or Fire Reduced Zones**

This is the first line of defence in regard to fire protection. A reserve of 20 metres should be provided on the outer edge of the development. The fuel loading in the reserve must be no more than 8 ton per hectare (slashed grass) (refer Appendix 2 - page 49).

## **2.2 Radiation Protection Zone or Fuel Reduction Zone (FRZ)**

Fire Radiation Zones again are designed to prevent radiant heat reaching the development. The canopy cover in this area should be reduced and ground cover kept to 5 ton per hectare. The idea is to develop a clean, clear open area. The width of the FRZ is governed by the slope of the ground, the greater the slope, the greater the width. For slopes greater than 20° it may not be acceptable to provide FRZ due to erosion (refer Appendix 3 - page 52).

## **2.3 Primary Protection Zone (PPZ)**

This Zone protects the dwelling or dwellings within the development. This area is nearly canopy free with no fuel at all and ground cover kept to 3 ton per hectare. The idea is to provide a complete open area. The width of the zone is governed by the slope of the ground, the greater the slope the greater the width. This varies from 40 to 55 metres in width and is measured horizontally from any dwelling or ancillary building, if slope is greater than 20° it may not be acceptable due to erosion.

## **3) Control Burning**

Control Burning Programmes should be considered within the development and this can be achieved by burning, clearing, slashing or ploughing and will depend on the terrain, a combination of these may have to be used. Consideration should be given to carrying out this work on a rotation basis every three to seven years, depending on the type of country.

## **4) Fire Fighting Equipment**

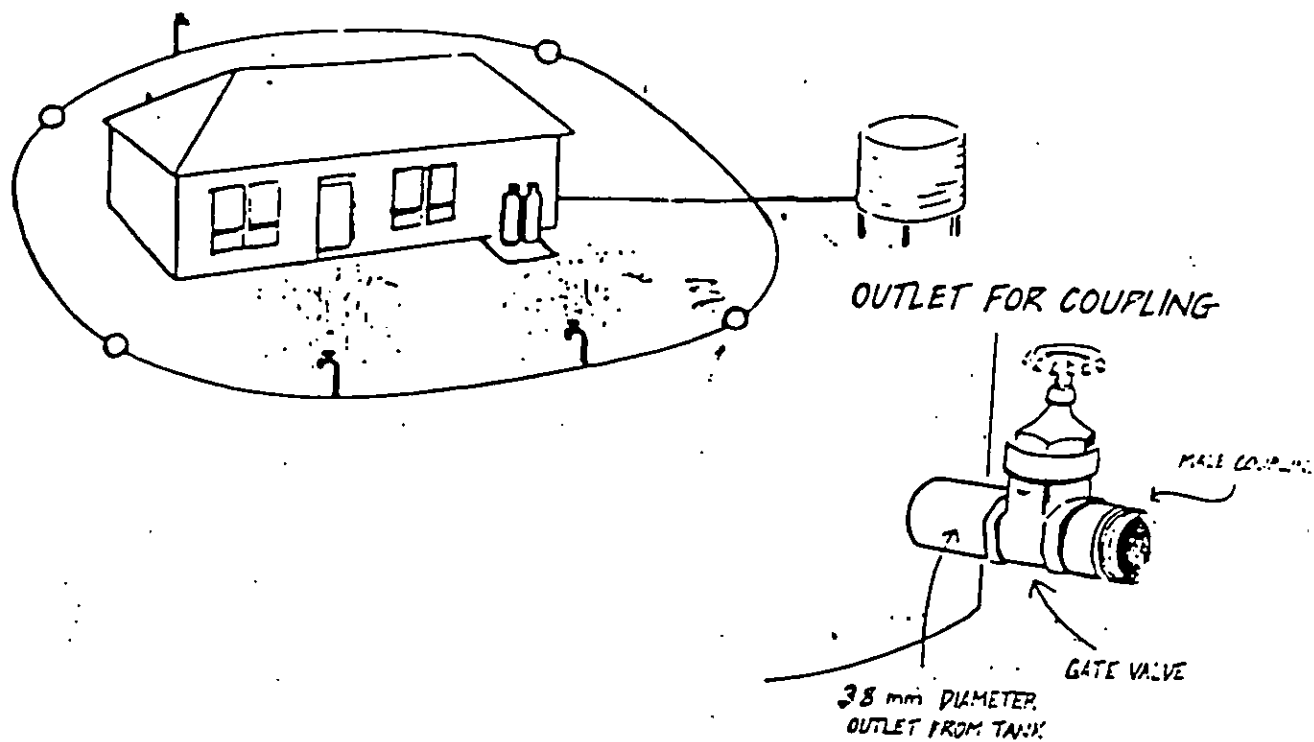
In medium to large developments fire fighting equipment will be needed and this equipment must be in accordance with the NSW Bush Fire Service (BFS) basic fire fighting equipment for small bush fire brigades.

## **5) Internal Road System**

It is very important to have a good internal road system to allow ingress and egress without any hindrance to fire units going in and internal traffic coming out.

Roads should be properly shaped with good drainage. All dead ends are to have a 15 metre turning circle to allow fire units to turn. Roads should have a maximum grade of 15% (1:7), but preferably 10% (1:10).

5.1 Internal Road System  
The internal road system should be designed to allow fire units to access the development from the street. The road should be wide enough to allow fire units to turn around and return to the street. The road should be graded to allow drainage to the street. The road should be constructed to a standard that meets the requirements of the local council.



In high risk areas a sprinkler system around the home is recommended.

### 6.3 FIRE PROTECTION ZONES

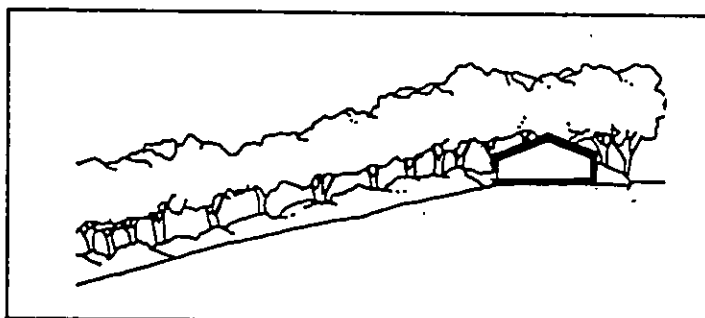
- The provision of Fire Protection Zones (FPZs) can only occur as part of the development of the subdivision pattern. Each individual allotment must have adequate space for the main building (*usually a dwelling*), an area of open space (*front, back or side yard*) and the FPZ (*which may include part of the yard area and/or neighbouring properties*).

FPZs will normally be required for any development fronting a bush fire hazard area, whether a single dwelling, a group of isolated dwellings or an urban subdivision. They act as a buffer zone between the development and the fuel.

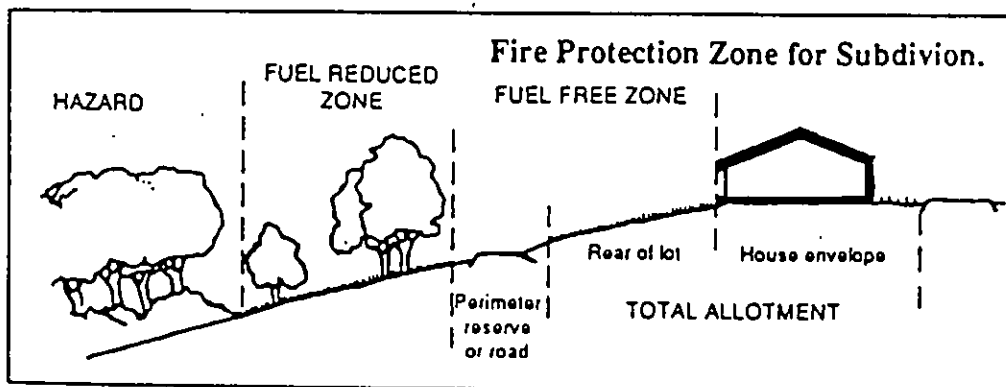
The primary purpose of FPZs is to ensure that a progressive reduction of fuel occurs between the bush fire hazard and any combustible structures within the development.

The FPZ incorporates up to three separate components:

1. Fuel Reduced Zone (FRZ) ; and
2. Fuel Free Zone (FFZ) incorporating :
  - (i) a perimeter road or reserve (*which incorporates an access track*); and
  - (ii) a set-back (*currently defined by minimum lot depths*), which is usually part of the allotment.



1. Fuel kept at levels to allow regular fuel reduction
2. Access track or formed road constructed in accordance with Council policy.
3. Area devoid of fire prone structures.



In designing for a perimeter road or track, the distance required may not seem very great. Given that the probability of fire jumping a fire break increases as the width decreases, then areas where the highest intensity fires are likely should have fire breaks of greatest width.

This ignores the fact, however, that the concept of a perimeter road requires that one side of the road has no fuel. Perimeter roads are not fire breaks in the same sense as used in fire fighting operations. Their main purpose relates to reduction of radiation and provision of access. Without a fuel source on the other side, perimeter roads can however prove very effective fire breaks.

Experience has shown that the following distances will apply:

Aspect : for N, N.W., W, S.W. and S slopes			
Slope	FPZ = FRZ + FFZ	FFZ = PR + Cleared Part of Lot	Min* Lot Depth
0°	30 = 10 + 20	20 = 20 + 0	30
5°	35 = 15 + 20	20 = 20 + 0	30
10°	45 = 20 + 25	25 = 20 + 5	35
15°	70 = 40 + 30	30 = 20 + 10	40
20°	100 = 60 + 40	40 = 20 + 20	50

Note : Distances are in metres measured horizontally.

Aspect : for N.E., E, S.E., slopes			
Slope	FPZ = FRZ + FFZ	FFZ = PR + Cleared Part of Lot	Min* Lot Depth
0°	30 = 10 + 20	20 = 20 + 0	30
5°	30 = 10 + 20	20 = 20 + 0	30
10°	35 = 15 + 20	20 = 20 + 0	30
15°	40 = 20 + 20	20 = 20 + 0	30
20°	60 = 30 + 30	30 = 20 + 10	40

\* Assumes house envelope (house and surrounding yard) of 30m and includes the cleared part of the lot.

NB: If differences in aspect are minimal, the top table should probably be used.





# Lee Bush Life Resolution

~~Confidential Certificate~~

Simon			
Doris?			
Di	-	✓	
Eddie	✓		
Graham	✓		
Doris	✓		
Rob	✓		
Tony Belton/Jan	✓		

**LISMORE CITY COUNCIL - MEETING HELD JULY 19, 1999**

**'A' SECTION**

**DIVISIONAL MANAGER - CORPORATE SERVICES' REPORT**

**SUBJECT/FILE NO.:** CABINET COMMITTEE ON BUSH FIRE MANAGEMENT & CONTROL  
(DAF/JAC: S/104)

**PREPARED BY:** Secretary Bush Fire Management Cttee David Ferguson

**REASON:** Requested by Bush Fire Management Committee and amendments to Bush Fire Act.

**OBJECTIVE:** To concur to the amendments of the Bush Fire Act

**CORPORATE PLAN REF:** Function: Emergency Services - Bush Fires  
Strategy  
Action

GENERAL MANAGER

MAYOR

# LISMORE CITY COUNCIL - MEETING HELD JULY 19, 1994

DM-CS REPORT - Cabinet Committee on Bush Fire Management & Control - 3

One area of concern is the M/O's (64) within the Lismore Council area and which M/O's have a current fire plan in place and if they are being adhered to, if not, they will need to be informed that they are required to rectify any problem areas to ensure their fire plan is being adhered to. If a M/O does not have a fire plan they will be required to submit a fire plan for approval and then install fire trials and water supplies as directed by the Fire Control Officer.

It was also raised that council may need to conduct an education program for M/O occupants regarding their responsibility, the Act, and that the preparation of a fire plan is an essential part of the safety of occupants living in an M/O situation.

## FINANCIAL SECTION N/a

## OTHER DEPARTMENT COMMENTS

Not requested.

## CONCLUSION

Declaration:

I hereby declare, in accordance with Section 459 of the Local Government Act, that I do not have a pecuniary interest in the matter listed in this report.

## RECOMMENDATION (ADM131)

1. Council's Fire Control Department review the Lismore District Fire Management Plan prior to the commencement of the 1995 bush fire season commencing.
2. Amendments to the current Lismore District Fire Management Plan as advised by the Department of Bush Fire Services, be attended to by the Bush Fire Management Committee at its meeting on August 2, 1994.
3. That as a matter of urgency all multiple Occupancies be requested to have a fire plan of management and fire trials in place and that if any problems are raised by the occupants a meeting be called with the occupants and the Bush Fire Management Committee to discuss if issues raised.
4. That the Committee seek clarification of its legal ramifications and powers under section 14 of the Bush Fire Act and how the Committee stands if a landowner refuses to put into place suitable fire trials as requested by the FCO and what action should be taken by the Bush Fire Management Committee.

*D Ferguson*  
D Ferguson  
SECRETARY  
BUSH FIRE MANAGEMENT CTTEE

*CM Cooper*  
CM Cooper  
DIVISIONAL MANAGER  
CORPORATE SERVICES

This is page 25 of the Business Paper comprising portion of minutes of an Ordinary Meeting of the Lismore City Council held on July 19, 1994.

GENERAL MANAGER

MAYOR

1

*Plent Dir*  
*✓ Rob has copy*

*File*

## AMENDMENTS TO THE 1994 REGULATION *of the E.P. & A. Act*

### Transitional provisions

#### New Section 90 Head of Consideration - "Planning for Bush fire Protection", New Clause 65(e)

An amendment to the Regulation was gazetted on 28 October 1994.

This amendment made the publication "Planning for Bush Fire Protection" a matter for consideration under section 90 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act when a relevant development application is determined. "Planning for Bush Fire Protection" is a publication of the Department of Bush Fire Services.

The amendment was directed by Cabinet following a report by its Committee on Bush Fire Management and Control which recommended that "Planning for Bush Fire Protection" be made a matter for consideration under section 90 to ensure more definite advice is available to councils.

It is important to recognise that section 90 (1) requires "Planning for Bush Fire Protection" to be considered where it is of relevance to the development being determined. Thus consideration is required if a bush fire hazard exists at the site of a proposed subdivision or other development, but the document would not need to be considered where there is clearly no bush fire hazard.

"Planning for Bush Fire Protection" was issued in 1991 by the Department of Bush Fire Services. It was widely distributed to councils and others with the intention of producing a final version after consideration of comments received. The Department of Bush Fire Services has advised that it is widely used for planning in conjunction with the section 117 direction G20 (Department of Planning Circular No. C10) and the Department's "Planning in Fire Prone Areas". It is likely that most councils have already considered "Planning for Bush Fire Protection" in their response to section 90 (1)(g), which includes consideration of the unsuitability of land for development because of bush fire hazard.

The Department of Bush Fire Services in co-operation with the Department of Planning is finalising "Planning for Bush Fire Protection" in the light of submissions and lessons learnt from the bush fires of the 1993/94 summer. The amendment to the Regulation refers to the current version of the document and requires the Director of Planning to approve any replacement. It is anticipated that this will occur following publication of the final version of "Planning for Bush Fire Protection." Current indications are that the final version will not differ substantially from the present, 1991, version.

*End*  
Department of Planning Circular A27 24-11-94

DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL EDUCATION  
NORTH COAST REGION

MEMORANDUM

TO:

FROM:

SUBJECT:

DATE:

Please find attached for  
your information copy of the  
AST allocations relating to your  
cluster. You will note that with  
the re-organisation of clusters that  
your allocation ~~has~~ is now ?

Yours faithfully,

Rev,

! 1 4 3 4 Rev CP

o R S b - m H

7 e - 48 +

NB. 6 / 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

file

# The Council of the City of Lismore

Council Chambers  
43 Oliver Avenue, Goonellabah, N.S.W.

TELEPHONE (066) 25 0500  
FACSIMILE (066) 25 0400

P.O. BOX 23A,  
LISMORE, 2480  
DX 7761

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO  
GENERAL MANAGER

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE



CONTACT Mr Moehead

JGM:MR: S102/1

November 7, 1994

The Secretary  
Bodhi Farm  
509 Wallace Road  
THE CHANNON 2480

Dear Sir/Madam

As you are aware, Mr Malcolm Scott of Council's Planning Services Division is carrying out inspections of all Multiple Occupancies (MO's) to ascertain the number of buildings thereon. He has advised all the Multiple Occupancies visited that Council's Fire Control officer, Mr John Moehead, will visit all MO's to ascertain the level of bush fire protection needed for their properties. This has come about by the amendment to the Bush Fire Act as at June 30, 1994.

All new and existing MO's and developments within Council's Local Government Area which are in Medium to High bush fire danger areas will be required to provide Council with a Bush Fire Management Plan.

Existing Bush Fire Protection conditions were applied by Council to MO's and private developments. Those concerned may apply to have these conditions removed, and present to Council a Fire Management Plan for consideration.

A2-7  
Please find enclosed a copy of requirements which will have to be addressed when preparing the Fire Management Plan for your MO development. This information is in accordance with Circular No. 74 - Planning in Fire Prone Areas, Department of Environment and Planning, and Planning for Bush Fire Protection NSW BFS.

7  
Council's Fire Control Officer will contact you and arrange a meeting to start and set up your Fire Management Plans.

YC10  
Yours faithfully

WJ Moorhouse  
DIVISIONAL MANAGER -  
ENGINEERING SERVICES

In designing for a perimeter road or track, the distance required may not seem very great. Given that the probability of fire jumping a fire break increases as the width decreases, then areas where the highest intensity fires are likely should have fire breaks of greatest width.

This ignores the fact, however, that the concept of a perimeter road requires that one side of the road has no fuel. Perimeter roads are not fire breaks in the same sense as used in fire fighting operations. Their main purpose relates to reduction of radiation and provision of access. Without a fuel source on the other side, perimeter roads can however prove very effective fire breaks.

Experience has shown that the following distances will apply:

Aspect : for N, N.W., W, S.W. and S slopes			
Slope	FPZ = FRZ + FFZ	FFZ = PR + Cleared Part of Lot	Min* Lot Depth
0°	30 = 10 + 20	20 = 20 + 0	30
5°	35 = 15 + 20	20 = 20 + 0	30
10°	45 = 20 + 25	25 = 20 + 5	35
15°	70 = 40 + 30	30 = 20 + 10	40
20°	100 = 60 + 40	40 = 20 + 20	50

Note : Distances are in metres measured horizontally.

Aspect : for N.E., E, S.E., slopes			
Slope	FPZ = FRZ + FFZ	FFZ = PR + Cleared Part of Lot	Min* Lot Depth
0°	30 = 10 + 20	20 = 20 + 0	30
5°	30 = 10 + 20	20 = 20 + 0	30
10°	35 = 15 + 20	20 = 20 + 0	30
15°	40 = 20 + 20	20 = 20 + 0	30
20°	60 = 30 + 30	30 = 20 + 10	40

\* Assumes house envelope (house and surrounding yard) of 30m and includes the cleared part of the lot.

NB: If differences in aspect are minimal, the top table should probably be used.



# **FIRE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

## **FIRE CONTROL REQUIREMENTS**

### **1) Water Storage Facilities**

#### **Individual House Sites**

Consideration should be given to the supply and storage of water for fire fighting purposes (dams, underground water tanks, household tanks, reticulation of water supply, sprinklers, irrigation) for the protection of the development.

The minimum storage of water should be 10,000 litres per household. This would provide sufficient water to protect a house using hoses. A 22,000 litre stored supply should be provided for a sprinkler system. This will last for 2 to 3 hours, depending upon pump size.

#### **Property/Development Coverage**

In large developments consideration should be given to reticulation of a water supply, this type of system being supplied from dams. A minimum size of 50 mm ID pipe (poly or copper) should be used with a cover of 450mm. Suitable connections should be provided for Brigades to draw water (refer Appendix 1).

Consideration should also be given to provide dams to supply water for the reticulation and household use. There should always be a minimum amount of water stored for fire fighting purposes and this amount can be arrived at by:

1. Size of development;
2. Minimum amount of water per house (10,000 litres);
3. Sprinkler system through the development (22,000 litres);
4. Reticulation;
5. Access to dams should be provided to allow fire units access to water for fire fighting.

### **2. Fire Protection Zones (FPZ's)**

Developments which take place in medium and high bush fire danger areas should be protected from fire externally and internally. These developments, be they a single dwelling, a group or groups of buildings, are protected by what is known as "Fire Protection Zones" (FPZ's).

There are three (3) types of Fire Protection Zones and they are designed to play the following part in the event of fire:

1. Perimeter Fire Breaks or Fire Reduced Zone;
2. Radiation Protection Zone or Fuel Reduced Zone; and
3. Primary Protection Zone.

All measurements within these FPZ's are horizontal not sloping.

#### **2.1 Perimeter Fire Breaks or Fire Reduced Zones**

This is the first line of defence in regard to fire protection. A reserve of 20 metres should be provided on the outer edge of the development. The fuel loading in the reserve must be no more than 8 ton per hectare (slashed grass) (refer Appendix 2 - page 49).



## **2.2 Radiation Protection Zone or Fuel Reduction Zone (FRZ)**

Fire Radiation Zones again are designed to prevent radiant heat reaching the development. The canopy cover in this area should be reduced and ground cover kept to 5 ton per hectare. The idea is to develop a clean, clear open area. The width of the FRZ is governed by the slope of the ground, the greater the slope, the greater the width. For slopes greater than 20° it may not be acceptable to provide FR2 due to erosion (refer Appendix 3 - page 52).

## **2.3 Primary Protection Zone (PPZ)**

This Zone protects the dwelling or dwellings within the development. This area is nearly canopy free with no fuel at all and ground cover kept to 3 ton per hectare. The idea is to provide a complete open area. The width of the zone is governed by the slope of the ground, the greater the slope the greater the width. This varies from 40 to 55 metres in width and is measured horizontally from any dwelling or ancillary building, if slope is greater than 20° it may not be acceptable due to erosion.

## **3) Control Burning**

Control Burning Programmes should be considered within the development and this can be achieved by burning, clearing, slashing or ploughing and will depend on the terrain, a combination of these may have to be used. Consideration should be given to carrying out this work on a rotation basis every three to seven years, depending on the type of country.

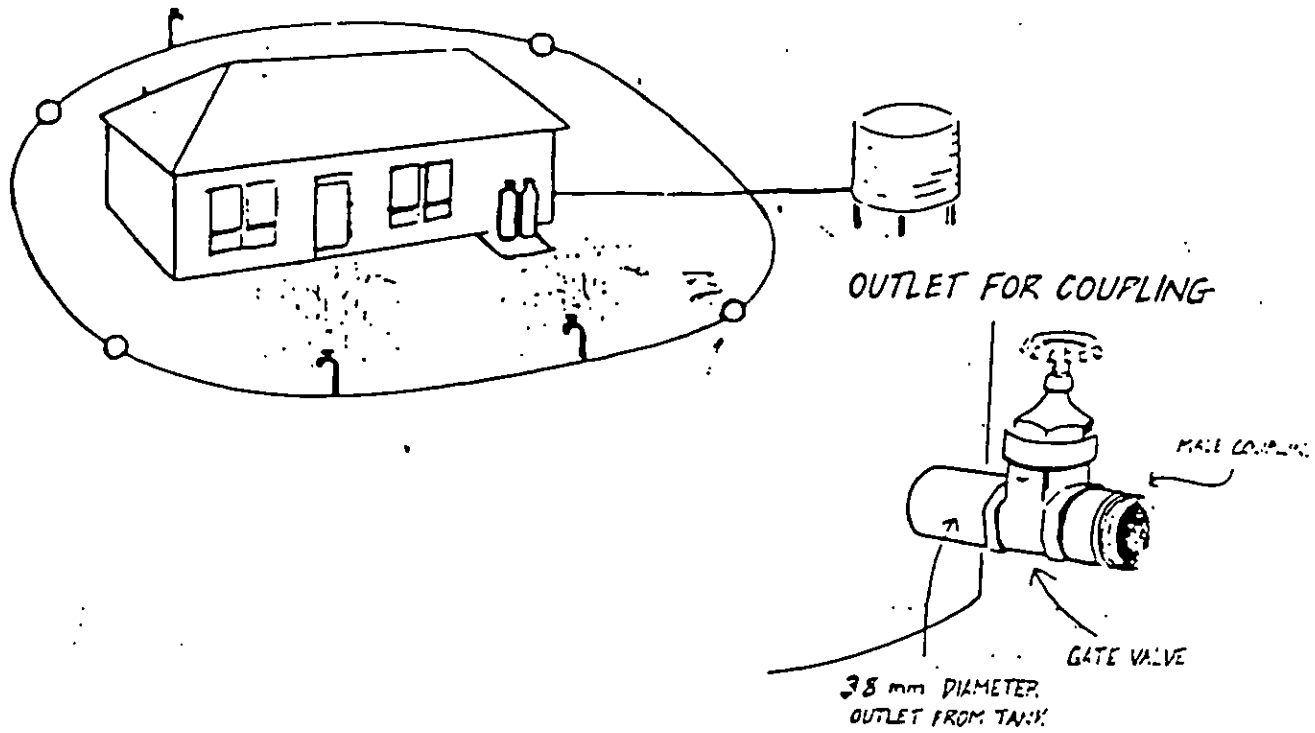
## **4) Fire Fighting Equipment**

In medium to large developments fire fighting equipment will be needed and this equipment must be in accordance with the NSW Bush Fire Service (BFS) basic fire fighting equipment for small bush fire brigades.

## **5) Internal Road System**

It is very important to have a good internal road system to allow ingress and egress without any hindrance to fire units going in and internal traffic coming out.

Roads should be properly shaped with good drainage. All dead ends are to have a 15 metre turning circle to allow fire units to turn. Roads should have a maximum grade of 15% (1:7), but preferably 10% (1:10).



In high risk areas a sprinkler system around the home is recommended.

### 6.3 FIRE PROTECTION ZONES

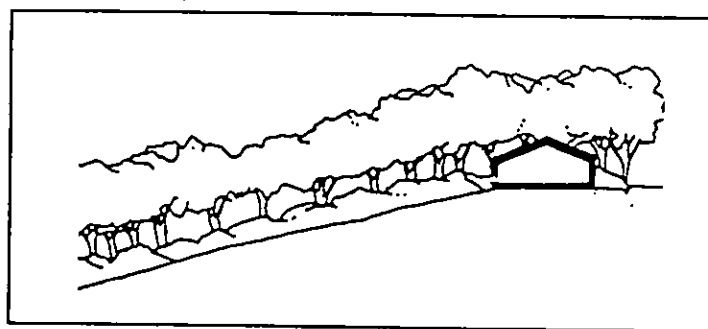
- The provision of Fire Protection Zones (FPZs) can only occur as part of the development of the subdivision pattern. Each individual allotment must have adequate space for the main building (*usually a dwelling*), an area of open space (*front, back or side yard*) and the FPZ (*which may include part of the yard area and/or neighbouring properties*).

FPZs will normally be required for any development fronting a bush fire hazard area, whether a single dwelling, a group of isolated dwellings or an urban subdivision. They act as a buffer zone between the development and the fuel.

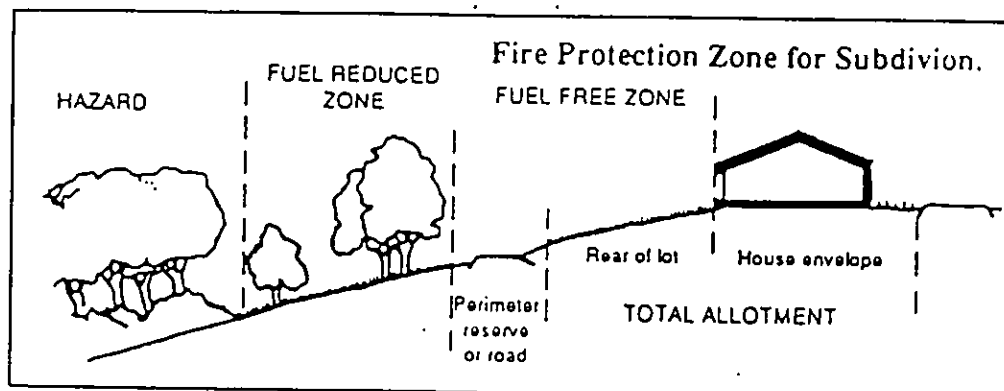
The primary purpose of FPZs is to ensure that a progressive reduction of fuel occurs between the bush fire hazard and any combustible structures within the development.

The FPZ incorporates up to three separate components:

- Fuel Reduced Zone (FRZ); and
- Fuel Free Zone (FFZ) incorporating :
  - a perimeter road or reserve (*which incorporates an access track*); and
  - a set-back (*currently defined by minimum lot depths*), which is usually part of the allotment.



- Fuel kept at levels to allow regular fuel reduction
- Access track or formed road constructed in accordance with Council policy.
- Area devoid of fire prone structures.



## AMENDMENTS TO THE 1994 REGULATION of the E.P.&A. Act

### **Transitional provisions**

#### **New Section 90 Head of Consideration - "Planning for Bush fire Protection", New Clause 65(e)**

An amendment to the Regulation was gazetted on 28 October 1994.

This amendment made the publication "Planning for Bush Fire Protection" a matter for consideration under section 90 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act when a relevant development application is determined. "Planning for Bush Fire Protection" is a publication of the Department of Bush Fire Services.

The amendment was directed by Cabinet following a report by its Committee on Bush Fire Management and Control which recommended that "Planning for Bush Fire Protection" be made a matter for consideration under section 90 to ensure more definite advice is available to councils.

It is important to recognise that section 90 (1) requires "Planning for Bush Fire Protection" to be considered where it is of relevance to the development being determined. Thus consideration is required if a bush fire hazard exists at the site of a proposed subdivision or other development, but the document would not need to be considered where there is clearly no bush fire hazard.

"Planning for Bush Fire Protection" was issued in 1991 by the Department of Bush Fire Services. It was widely distributed to councils and others with the intention of producing a final version after consideration of comments received. The Department of Bush Fire Services has advised that it is widely used for planning in conjunction with the section 117 direction G20 (Department of Planning Circular No. C10) and the Department's "Planning in Fire Prone Areas". It is likely that most councils have already considered "Planning for Bush Fire Protection" in their response to section 90 (1)(g), which includes consideration of the unsuitability of land for development because of bush fire hazard.

The Department of Bush Fire Services in co-operation with the Department of Planning is finalising "Planning for Bush Fire Protection" in the light of submissions and lessons learnt from the bush fires of the 1993/94 summer. The amendment to the Regulation refers to the current version of the document and requires the Director of Planning to approve any replacement. It is anticipated that this will occur following publication of the final version of "Planning for Bush Fire Protection." Current indications are that the final version will not differ substantially from the present, 1991, version.

End  
Department of Planning Circular A27

MEMORANDUM	
PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL EDUCATION NORTH COAST REGION	
101 Molesworth Street Lismore NSW 2480 (PO Box 422)	Phone: (066) 211 793 Fax: (066) 212 518

TO: The Principal  
Orara High School

FROM: Ron Mance, Director Corporate Services

DATE: 7 December 1993

SUBJECT: ADVICE OF ADVANCED SKILLS TEACHER NOMINATIONS

To date advice of your AST nominations has not been received at Regional Office.

To ensure payment is not disrupted for those continuing in 1994 as AST's, and payment can be commenced at the appropriate time for those teachers new to the AST role, your immediate advice would be appreciated.

*M Mance*

*R*

Ron Mance  
Director, Corporate Services

*Rob  
Graham  
D. Dixon*

10-11-94

Malcolm - no Budgetary Management Plan (BFMP)

John Moehle has given up waiting for  
Nick's model BFMP (as Malcolm is overworked  
& refuses to take work home)

The Moehle BFMP is in Malcolm's point of  
view a "basic" doc (he will send me a copy)

Moehle's BFMP & pending inspection of all MO's  
is underway - our Moore House signature