

Bushfire management plan/Statement addressing the Bushfire Protection Criteria coversheet

Site address:

Site visit: Yes No

Date of site visit (if applicable): Day Month Year

Report author or reviewer:

WA BPAD accreditation level (please circle):

Not accredited Level 1 BAL assessor Level 2 practitioner Level 3 practitioner

If accredited please provide the following.

BPAD accreditation number: Accreditation expiry: Month Year

Bushfire management plan version number:

Bushfire management plan date: Day Month Year

Client/business name:

	Yes	No
Has the BAL been calculated by a method other than method 1 as outlined in AS3959 (tick no if AS3959 method 1 has been used to calculate the BAL)?		
Have any of the bushfire protection criteria elements been addressed through the use of a performance principle (tick no if only acceptable solutions have been used to address all of the bushfire protection criteria elements)?		

Is the proposal any of the following (see SPP 3.7 for definitions)?	Yes	No
Unavoidable development (in BAL-40 or BAL-FZ)		
Strategic planning proposal (including rezoning applications)		
High risk land-use		
Vulnerable land-use		

None of the above

Note: Only if one (or more) of the above answers in the tables is yes should the decision maker (e.g. local government or the WAPC) refer the proposal to DFES for comment.

Why has it been given one of the above listed classifications (E.g. Considered vulnerable land-use as the development is for accommodation of the elderly, etc.)?



The information provided within this bushfire management plan to the best of my knowledge is true and correct:

Signature of report author or reviewer



Date

Bushfire Management Plan

Childcare Centre

30 Anstey Road Forrestdale

Client – Ladybug Five Pty Ltd

January 2021



LIMITATIONS STATEMENT

This Bushfire Management Plan ('BMP') has been solely prepared for a Childcare Centre at 30 Anstey Road Forrestdale.

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Version Control

30 Anstey Road Forrestdale			
Version	Date	Author	
V1	27/10/2020	AR	SUBMISSION
V2	28/10/2020	AR	Revised Plans
V3	04/01/2021	AR	Revised carpark and disconnect from the west land

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Disclaimer

In undertaking this work, the authors have made every effort to accurately apply the available information **at the time of writing** following the instructions of the regulatory authorities and applying best practice as described by the Fire Protection Association Australia. Any conclusions drawn or recommendations made in the report are made in good faith, and the consultants take no responsibility for how this information and the report is subsequently used.

Envision Bushfire Protection accepts no liability for a third party's use of, or reliance upon, this specific report.

Importantly the measures contained in this report cannot guarantee, human safety or an absence of harm, or that the building will not be damaged or would survive a bushfire event on every occasion. This is due to the unpredictable nature of fire behaviour (knowledge in this field continues to develop) and the unpredictable nature of extreme weather conditions.



Scope of this report

Envision Bushfire Protection has been engaged to provide expert bushfire safety and planning advice.

The scope of the advice has been to assess the proposal for compliance with the policy measures described in State Planning Policy 3.7 and identify appropriate mitigation measures to be considered by the determining authority. This is described in a Bushfire Management Plan and prepared with regard to the Department of Planning Lands and Heritage templates.

The investigations and mitigation measures identified in the BMP, has in turn formed the basis for the preparation of a Bushfire Emergency Evacuation Plan.

Client relationship

I was engaged to provide expert bushfire safety and planning advice. My relationship with the client is a standard commercial contract and no private, personal, or other matter has influenced the content of the BMP or my findings.

STATEMENT OF CONFORMITY – PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT ACT 2005



Anthony Rowe Level 3 - BPAD36690

Principal



The signatory declares that this Bushfire Management Plan meets the requirements of State Planning Policy 3.7 and the Guidelines for Planning in Bushfire Prone Areas V1.3.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Preface

The proposal is to establish a childcare centre at 30 Anstey Road Forrestdale for 92 Children and 19 staff ('the site').

The site is within a declared bushfire prone area and State Planning Policy 3.7 *Planning in Bushfire Prone Areas* ('SPP 3.7') applies.

In accordance with SPP 3.7 the planning authority when determining an application in a declared bushfire prone area must first be satisfied the proposal is consistent with the policy intent, **to preserve life and reduce the impact of bushfire on property and infrastructure**.

The proposal, a childcare centre, is listed under SPP 3.7, as a vulnerable class of development. The requirements for a vulnerable development contained in SPP 3.7 and the *Guidelines for Planning in Bushfire Prone Areas* (WAPC, V1.3 December 2017) apply.

This BMP is accompanied by a Bushfire Emergency Evacuation Plan ('BEEP') which has been prepared following the requirements in cl 5.5.2 of the Guidelines, AS 3745-2010 and the format of the (DPLH) Emergency Evacuation Plan Template.

The purpose of this BMP is to assess *the suitability of the building in its location for the intended purpose and further, to place primacy upon human life, assessing the requirements needed for caring for 'vulnerable' people*.

This BMP has been prepared in accordance with SPP 3.7 and Appendix Five in the Guidelines V1.3.

1. Proposal details (addressed in Section 1)

The proposal is to construct a childcare facility at 30 Anstey.

The site is zoned Urban Development in the Armadale Town Planning Scheme 4 and designated Residential R30 under the Anstey Road Local Structure Plan.

The site is presently occupied by a single dwelling which is to be demolished, and an area used for grazing (the agistment of horses). It has been largely cleared of native vegetation except for scattered trees. The area is characterised by active site works in preparation of residential and urban development and subdivision in accordance with various structure plans.

Anstey Road is a public through road that connects south to Armadale Road 300 m south of the site.

The site is connected to a reticulated water supply and is located in between hydrants provided in Anstey Road.

The site is located 400 m to the north of the Forrestdale playing fields.

2. Environmental considerations (addressed in Section 2)

The site retains a number of large but sparsely separated trees. No clearing is required for the purpose of bushfire protection. Remaining trees above grass are less than 15% foliage cover and are likely to be displaced by the future development of the site.

3. Bushfire assessment results (addressed in Section 3)

A Bushfire Attack Level assessment following Method 1 AS 3959:2018, and using an FFDI of 80, is attached in Appendix A. It found the classification of grassland in the locality, and an area under active transition from pasture and rural living to medium density residential and urban development.

A post development assessment (assumed at completion see Element 2 below) has an indicative BAL of BAL Low at the childcare building.

4. Identification of bushfire hazard issues (addressed in Section 4)

The most intense bushfire is likely to arrive in the afternoon between mid-December and March each year when the Forest Fire Danger Index (¹.FFDI) is higher than 50. The wind roses for Gosnells (nearest weather station) illustrate the afternoon wind (highest FFDI) is predominant and strongest from the south and south west.

The site is assessed as not to be exposed to a direct bushfire impact; indicative BAL – Low.

When the adjoining land is developed, the site will not have a direct connection to vegetation that is classified as a bushfire threat.

Secondary bushfire impact, from ember attack, can occur up to 700 m from a fire. Forrestdale Lake (upwind from the prevailing wind direction) is located to the south west of the site and within 500 m of the site, and a large 'bush forever' reserve is located north west of the site, downwind of the usual prevailing wind direction in summer. Ember attack from these areas is possible but due to the distance is likely to be dispersed when reaching the site.

Whilst the expected bushfire impact to the childcare building will be low consequence it is recommended the facility be evacuated as a precaution if a fire is nearby. There is a risk of smoke, ember attack, and secondary fires and evacuation of the facility will reduce the risk of minor injury and remove children from the effects of smoke. It will also remove a potential distraction for attending emergency services undertaking their operations.

5. Assessment against the bushfire protection criteria (addressed in Section 5)

5.1 Bushfire Protection Criteria

The proposal was compared with the acceptable solution for the four Bushfire Protection Criteria Elements: Location, Siting and Design, Access, and Water.

Element 1 and 2 - Location

Element 1 requires that habitable buildings should not be exposed to a BAL greater than a Moderate Bushfire Hazard Level or BAL-29 on completion.

The area immediate to the site is largely cleared and classed as grassland (grasses higher than 100 mm) which is a moderate Bushfire Hazard Level. The site in its current condition is compliant with the locational requirement of Element 1.

Element 2 --Siting and Design

The acceptable solution for Element 2, requires buildings on completion, should not have a bushfire attack level at the face of the building that exceeds BAL-29. The proposal is not affected by the construction standard in AS3959:2018 but is to be sited not exceeding BAL-29.

Whilst development within the site will exclude the presence of any classified vegetation, the land immediate to the site may retain or present a classification of grassland (if grasses are above 100 mm high) until it is developed. In the interim the adjoining land condition, by the occurrence of grasses over 100 mm, will impose a setback burden upon the site, notwithstanding the transition to urban development within the next 2-5 years, will remove the threat.

This reflects an inherent unfairness, that an inflexible approach to the Acceptable Solution may apply that penalises the first developer, by the condition of adjoining land waiting its development.

To avoid this unfairness, compliance with Element 2 is instead proposed by use of Performance Principle alternative solution and a recognition of other measures that may be used to reduce the impact of bushfire on the proposed building, in accordance with the SPPP 3.7 Policy Intent.

Given the cause for classification is grass, it is acknowledged that the *Bushfires Act 1954* is a longstanding enforceable means of ensuring the management of the adjoining land as low threat. Maintaining adjoining

¹ FFDI is a measure of fire danger weather 50+ is Severe, 75+ is Extreme and 100+ is Catastrophic
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land in accordance with the City Firebreak Notice will result in the adjoining land presenting as low threat, enabling the site and building location to be classed as BAL Low. (The reasoning is detailed in section 5.2 in the BMP). This arrangement was relied upon until the introduction of the bushfire framework on 7 December 2015, it was not the basis of any identified shortcoming in the urban, quite the contrary, it has not been replaced but has largely been overlooked by the focus of bushfire framework on building construction that faces a permanent threat. It nonetheless provides a legitimate means to manage dynamic vegetation such as grass the transition of vacant land to developed land.

Element 3 - Vehicle Access

Element 3 requires the site to have access to a through road providing two destination options.

The site adjoins Anstey Road which is a compliant (Element 3 Table 6 column 1) public road that connects with Armadale Road to 300 m to the south of the site, and Ranford Road (north) through land that will be developed as low threat/BAL Low, to connect to Tonkin Highway.

The building is within 50 m of a public road. The bushfire requirements do not apply.

Element 4 - Water

The site is connected to a reticulated water supply and hydrants are immediately available to the site from Anstey Road. The nearest fire brigade is the Armadale Fire and Rescue service, 438 Green Ave Armadale 5 km from the site.

5.2 Bushfire Management Strategies

5.2.1 Vulnerable development

Additional management strategies include the integration of the building asset features identified in the compliance criteria with the operational management described in the Bushfire Emergency Evacuation Plan (BEEP). The BMP, physical asset, and the BEEP operational management work in unison.

The BEEP has been prepared following the WA Department of Planning Lands and Heritage *A Guide to Developing a Bushfire Emergency Evacuation Plan 2019* and complies with the requirements listed under section 5.5.2 V1.3 *Guidelines for Planning in Bushfire Prone areas*.

Spatial Representation of bushfire managements strategies

A *spatial representation of bushfire management strategies* is not required because the building is determined to be BAL Low having regard to the intended use of the adjoining land, and given the classification affecting the site was determined to be grass on the adjoining land, present until its development takes place. The management of land so as not to be conducive to the initiation or spread of bushfire, specifically the management of grass less than 100 mm is a responsibility of all landowners and is enforceable by the City.

6. Responsibilities for implementation and management of the bushfire measures

The Owner responsibilities (Guidelines 4.6.3) identify the bushfire management measures necessary to achieve and maintain compliance with the bushfire protection criteria.

Owner

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 1. The adoption of the Bushfire Emergency Evacuation Plan dated 27 October 2020. | Prior to occupation |
| 2. The inside face of all external doors shall display the Evacuation Diagram. | Prior to occupation and ongoing |
| 3. The provision of external water (fire) hoses shielded from radiant heat and capable of applying water, safely onto all surfaces of the building. | Prior to occupation |



Advisory notes

1. This BMP is predicated on the basis that the adjoining land has been established and maintained as low threat.
This has been based upon the legislative obligation that applies to all landowners for the management of their land under the Bushfires Act 1954, the future expectation of land as residential development, and the City's power of enforcement
2. The landowner acknowledges any materials located against or near adjacent to the buildings, should they ignite, will expose the buildings to flame contact and will increase the risk of building ignition.
3. The landowner acknowledges that any buildings or combustible structures located within 6 m of the building may affect its BAL rating – the advice of the City should be obtained prior to placing any building or structure within 6 m of a building
4. The landowner acknowledges that external building materials can be damaged, perish, or distort over time and that can, in turn, provide a point of vulnerability for bushfire attack. The landowner acknowledges their responsibility to undertake an inspection of the building's external surfaces prior to each fire season, to eliminate any externally visible gaps greater than 2 mm
5. The landowner is responsible for availing themselves of any promotions and information to assist owners in preparing for and responding to a bushfire event as may be made by the City or the Department Fire and Emergency Services

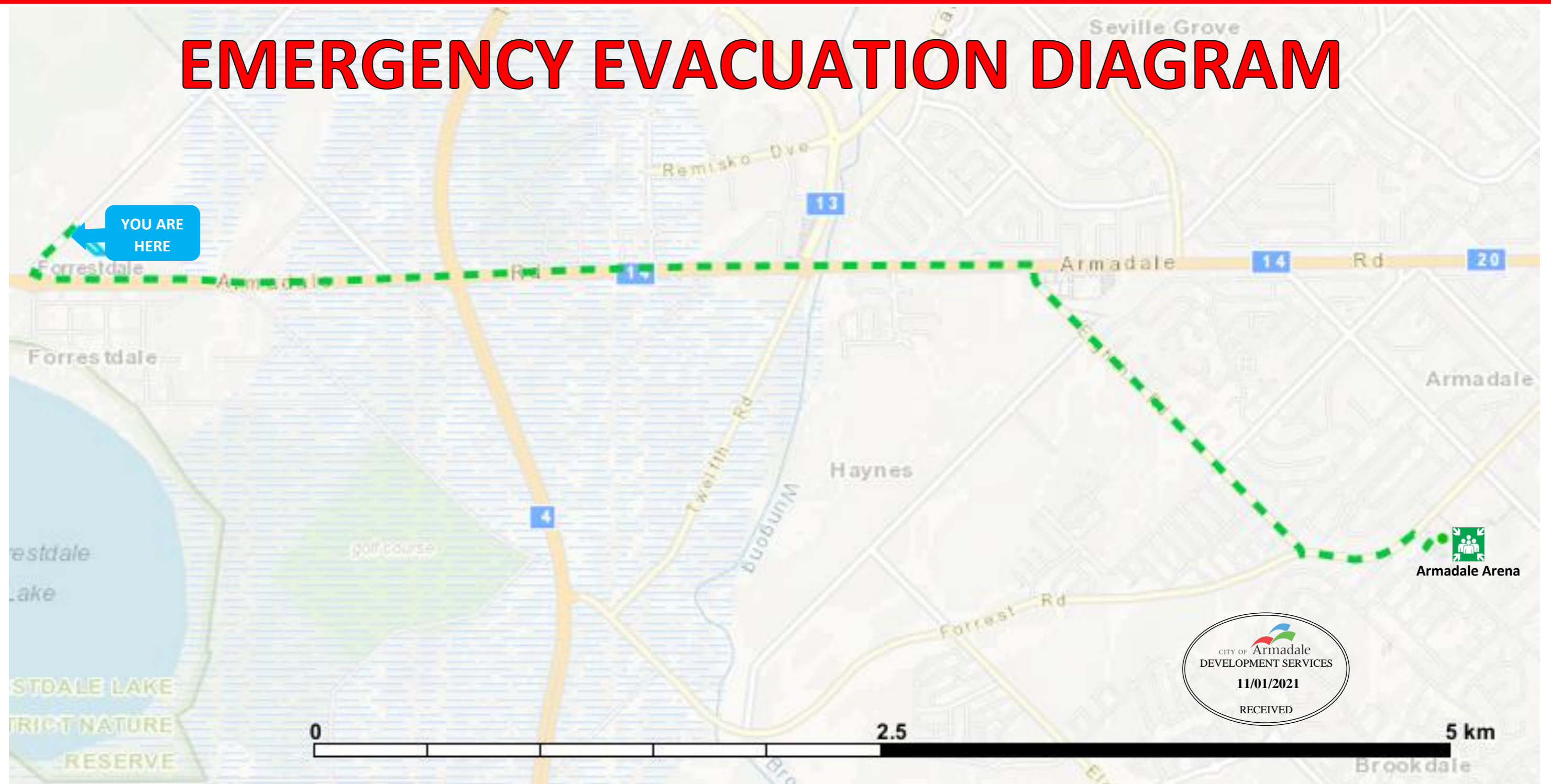
The City of Armadale

• Developing and maintaining district bushfire fighting services and facilities.	Ongoing
• Administer the <i>Bushfire Act 1954</i> and monitor landowner compliance to maintain land in a state not conducive to the ignition or spread of bushfire.	Ongoing
• Promoting education and awareness of bushfire prevention and preparation measures through the community.	Ongoing
• Administering the requirements of the <i>Planning and Development Act 2005</i> and the <i>Building Act 2011</i> .	Ongoing
• Maintain fuel reduction on public lands, Lake Road reserve	Ongoing

State Government

• Notification of Emergency Alerts - Website and Telecommunication Media	Ongoing
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EMERGENCY EVACUATION DIAGRAM



Your Location Is **30 Anstey Road Forrestdale**

EVACUATE if DFES or Police advise evacuation is required or if you see an uncontrolled fire

Follow instructions from the Emergency Services Incident Controller (the DFES officer managing the fire).

Advise DFES (ph 13 33 37) of your location and the number of children present

- Contact the pre-arranged transport company
- Assemble in the common area and account for all children, staff, and other visitors.
- Evacuate to Armadale Arena at 4 Townley Street Armadale (or as otherwise directed by Emergency Services).
- Confirm your safe arrival at the evacuation destination (with DFES incident controller)
- Advise parents/guardians that the childcare centre has been evacuated and confirm the location for collection of children.

SURVIVAL - if it is not safe to leave - advise DFES (ph 13 33 37) of your location and the number of children present

- keep fire extinguishers close by
- Soak towels to block smoke ingress
- Monitor the building condition for smoke and heat.
- Keep hydrated
- Monitor the fire's passing and leave the building when safe to do so
- shelter to avoid heat
- Inspect the building and attend to any small fires with fire hoses or fire extinguishers
- Evacuate the site if fire is observed near by and it is safe to leave – fires can transfer between buildings

Do not stay in a burning building

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1. PROPOSAL DETAILS

1.1 Introduction

Purpose of this Plan

The purpose of this BMP is to assess the suitability of the building in its location for the intended purpose and further, to place primacy upon human life, assessing the requirements needed for caring for 'vulnerable' people.

This document presents an assessment of a proposed vulnerable class of development "visitation uses that may involve people who are unaware of their surroundings" with the requirements State Planning Policy 3.7 and *Guidelines for Planning in Bushfire Prone Areas* (WAPC, V1.3 December 2017) including assessment against each of the Bushfire Protection Criteria and the requirement for an Emergency Evacuation Plan.

Site and Proposal Description

Landowner	Ladybug Five Pty Ltd			
Address	30 Anstey Road Forrestdale			
Local Government Area	City of Armadale			
Local Planning Scheme Zone	Town Planning Scheme No. 4 – Urban Development			
Bushfire Season	November – May (precise dates vary annually)			
Development proposal	Construction of a Childcare facility and associated land use (vulnerable).			
Landscape context (5 km to site)	City of Perth urban area, residential to the east hemisphere incorporating the foot of the Darling Ranges and the west hemisphere characterised as open flat pastureland with fragmented areas of scrub, and industrial development.			
Land description site	The site 0.41 ha in area and is comprised of a single dwelling. The dwelling is set centrally with in the lot and is a 1960s construction, to be demolished. The site is notable for row of tall eucalypts along the site perimeter. The grounds are predominantly grass and occasional shrubs and in poor repair, therefore presently classified as a bushfire threat			
Adjoining Landuse within 150 m	North	East	South	West
	Low bushfire threat developed rural lot short grass, residential site works	Low threat developed residential lots	Rural living, grazing, grass	Residential site works, residential home industry
Road Access	The site is accessed from Anstey Road providing access from north and south.			
Nearest town centre/evacuation centre	Armadale Arena at 4 Townley Street Armadale			
Water supply	The site has access to a reticulated water supply and a hydrant network.			
Tele communications	The site is within the Telstra 4G network			
Emergency services	Armadale Fire and Rescue service, 438 Green Ave Armadale (5 km from the site)			
Minor Development	N/A			

Unavoidable development	N/A
Vulnerable Development	Yes
High risk land use	N/A



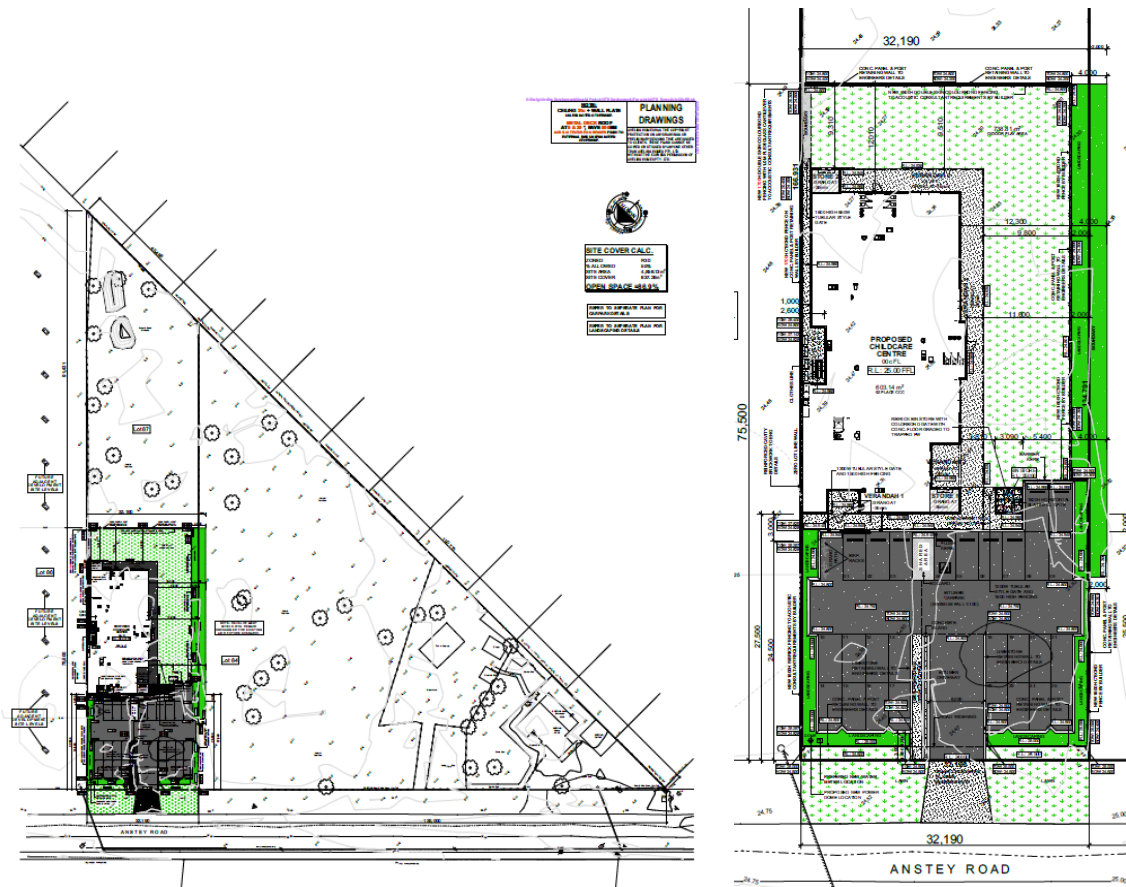


Plate 1: Childcare site plan



Plate 1b: Building elevations

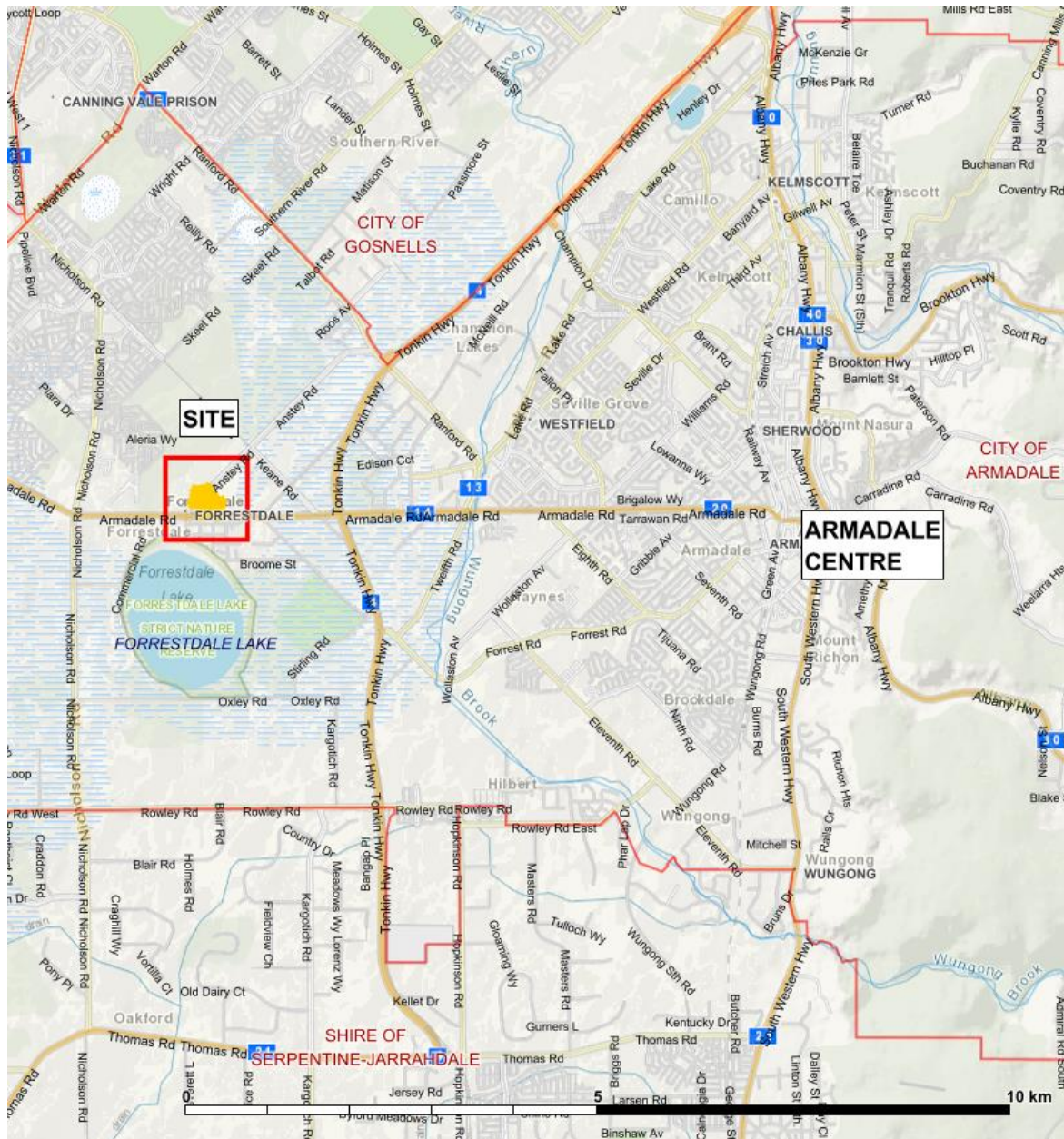


Plate 2: Locality





Plate 3: OBRM Bushfire Prone Area (pink area)

1.2 Regulatory Compliance Requirements

Planning and Development Act 2005 - SPP 3.7

On 7 December 2015 the State Government introduced, a state map of Bushfire Prone Areas by order under the *Fire and Emergency Services Act 1998* and introduced development controls in Bushfire Prone Areas through the *Planning and Development Act 2005*. These controls were authorised by State Planning Policy 3.7 (Planning in Bushfire Prone Areas) regulations introduced under Part 10A Schedule 2 of the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Scheme) Regulations 2015* and guided by the *Guidelines for Planning in Bushfire Prone Areas*.

The State Planning Policy, Regulations, and Guidelines now form the foundation for fire risk management planning in WA at a community and land development level. The Policy Intent of SPP 3.7 is:

The intent of this policy is to implement effective, risk-based land use planning and development to preserve life and reduce the impact of bushfire on property and infrastructure.

The relevant Policy objectives of SPP 3.7 are to:

5.1 Avoid any increase in the threat of bushfire to people, property, and infrastructure. The preservation of life and the management of bushfire impact are paramount. (Matters that may increase the threat of a bushfire include increasing available fuels or increasing the likelihood of ignition).

5.2 Reduce vulnerability to bushfire through the identification and consideration of bushfire risks in decision-making at all stages of the planning and development process. (Risk is the combination of likelihood and consequence, and reducing vulnerability is the identification of mitigation measures: see Bushfire Protection Criteria and Additional Bushfire Management Strategies).

Vulnerable Land Uses (Guidelines for Planning in Bushfire Prone Areas cl.5.5.1)

Typically, *Vulnerable* land uses are those where persons may be less able to respond in a bushfire emergency; this includes childcare centres.

An additional requirement provided by SPP 3.7 and its Guidelines, is that a proposal classified as a 'vulnerable development' is to be accompanied by a (Bushfire) Emergency Evacuation Plan, comprising the details described at cl.5.5.2 of the Guidelines V1.3 and in accordance with the DPLH A Guide to developing a Bushfire Emergency Evacuation Plan 2019.

Development Approval

The requirement for development approval arises from Section 162 *Planning and Development Act 2005*.

Section 162 provides that no development referred to in a planning scheme as requiring development approval is to be undertaken without approval being obtained.

Section 257B enables the Minister to introduce 'deemed provisions' into the local planning scheme and these Deemed Provisions have been introduced by the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015*

The Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations, at schedule 2 provide deemed provisions which include the relevant planning considerations listed at cl.67. This includes State Planning Policy ie SPP 3.7.

Planning and Development Act 2005 - Section 214 - Offences and Compliance

The *Planning and Development Act 2005* at Section 214 provides the responsible authority may give a written direction to the owner or any other person undertaking development that is not undertaken in compliance with a planning approval, to stop, and not recommence.

The *Planning and Development Act 2005* at Section 255 provides a person to whom a direction is given under section 214 may apply to the State Administrative Tribunal for a review.

The Planning and Development Act 2005 is effective in addressing fixed matters, but the process is methodical and can take time. The *Bushfires Act 1954* is better for addressing quick growing vegetation such as grass and in turn site maintenance.

The Building Act 2011

The *Building Act 2011*, and *Building Regulations 2012*, applies the construction standards of the Building Code of Australia where it relates to an 'applicable' building.

A building permit as demonstration of compliance with the requirements of the National Construction Code is required for new habitable buildings and where there is a change of building class, unless expressly exempted.

The childcare centre will be subject to the construction requirements of the National Construction Code for a class 9b building. In some instances, the NCC may not address the siting construction considerations for bushfire. Where there is no conflict with the Building Act 2011, and NCC requirements, then an equivalent construction standard/measures can be identified in accordance with Clause 78E Part 10A Schedule 2 of the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Scheme) Regulations 2015*.

Bushfires Act 1954

Section 33(1) of the *Bushfires Act 1954* recognises the responsibility of all landowners to prevent the ignition and spread of bushfire. Local government at any time, may give notice in writing to an owner or occupier of land within the district of the local government. The Notice may specify works to be undertaken.

This may include the management of grasses on the property usually to be maintained at less than 10 cm during the fire season. It also provides that the identified works can be undertaken as a separate operation or in coordination with the neighbouring land.

Environment Protection Act 1986 and Environmental Protection (clearing native vegetation) Regulation 2004

It is an offence to clear native vegetation without the authority of a permit or an exemption. The act of clearing native vegetation, requires a permit from either the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) or the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS), unless an exemption applies.

Exemptions include:

Environment Protection Act 1986

- Clearing required by local Government Section 33 *Bushfire Act 1954*.
- Clearing in accordance with the terms of a subdivision approval.
- Clearing in accordance with a permit under the *Bushfires Act 1954* (prescribed burning) and clearing by a bushfire control officer.

Environmental Protection (clearing native vegetation) Regulation 2004 (exemptions do not apply in Environmentally Sensitive Areas, and clearing > than 5ha)

<https://www.der.wa.gov.au/your-environment/environmentally-sensitive-areas>

- Clearing to the extent necessary to construct an approved building.
- Clearing that is for fire hazard reduction burning.

Clearing to maintain an area cleared in the last 10 years.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

2.1 Native Vegetation – Modification and Clearing

A fundamental consideration in the assessment of development under SPP 3.7 is to avoid instances where bushfire risk management measures would conflict with or be limited by other biodiversity management measures.

In accordance with the Department of Planning Lands and Heritage template (BMP Complex) a review of the listed databases has been undertaken as part of this assessment to identify whether restrictions or other specific considerations may apply that would affect the implementation of any bushfire protection initiatives that may otherwise be identified.

Is the land affected by:	Yes/No/NA	If yes - describe	
Conservation Wetland or buffer (DBCA-019 DBCA-017)	No		
RAMSAR Wetland (DBCA-010)	No		
Threatened and Priority Flora (DBCA-036)	No		
Threatened and Priority Fauna (DBCA-037)	Yes/ broad area	Carnabys Black Cockatoo Habitat. Roosting area possible Feeding area possible Breeding area possible	
Threatened Ecological Communities (DBCA-038)	Nearby	Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain – likely to occur in area	
Bush Forever (COP-071)	No		
Environmentally Sensitive Area (DWER-046)	No		
Regionally Significant Natural Areas (DWER-070)	No		
Conservation Covenant (DPIRD-023)	No		
South West Ecological Linkages	No		
Does the proposal require the removal of restricted vegetation?		Yes	No

From the review of the ecological databases no specific items have been identified on site. Where possible the incorporation of mature trees with hollows would assist the broad ecology of the Carnaby Black cockatoo.

2.2 Re-Vegetation/Landscape Plans

The site surface is to be substantially modified as part of the buildings, carparking areas, and activity spaces associated with the childcare centre. The site will be retained as low threat AS 3959:2018 cl.2.2.3.2 (e) and (f)

3. BUSHFIRE ASSESSMENT

3.1 Bushfire Attack Level Assessment (Inputs)

Bushfire Behaviour

Bushfire behaviour is the primary determinant of the bushfire risk and the design fire as a basis for identifying appropriate treatments. Bushfire behaviour is affected by three factors;

- Climate (drought and season) & weather (temperature, humidity, wind, atmospheric instability) – determines the intensity of a fire, the speed and direction and potential for advanced spotting. Measured as an FDI in AS3959.
- Topography (slope of the ground, aspect and wind influences) – fire travels faster uphill, flame length is increased uphill, landforms can channel and increase local windspeed and create turbulence. Measured as 0.0⁰ or a degree down slope in AS3959 (Method 1).
- Vegetation (horizontal and vertical structure, flammability, mass and availability). Measured as a vegetation classification, or an exclusion, in AS3959 (Method 1).

It is assumed that a bushfire will achieve a steady state and be fully developed to maximum intensity over a 100 m (minimum fire run). Grass fires will travel faster (GFDI) than a forest canopy fire, but a forest canopy fire can eject a higher level of embers and also eject them over a greater distance. Crown fires occur when the ground fire is intense, and conversely when ground fuels are managed the resultant fire intensity may not be sufficient to involve the crown, and a crown fire cannot be sustained. Separating the vertical structure so there is no direct connection between the ground and the crown, reduces the likelihood of a crown fire.

The arrangement of fuel has a greater affect upon the intensity of the fire than just its mass, its exposure to oxygen is referred to as its availability in a bushfire.

The following assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the methodologies described in AS3959-2018 and in accordance with the Guidelines and the Fire Protection Association accredited practitioner methodology.

All vegetation within 150 m (**context**) of the subject building has been classified (AS 3959:2018 Clause 2.2.3) to determine the Bushfire Hazard Level at the locality;

The BAL rating has been determined through site inspection and assessment of the following parameters:

- Fire Danger Index (FDI) rating; assumed to be FDI - 80 for Western Australia;
- Separation distance between the building and the classified vegetation source(s) within 100 m (for BAL impact) the separation distance is measured from the wall face (receiver) to the unmanaged understory rather than the canopy edge (dripline) *see below*; and
- Slope of the land under the classified vegetation.

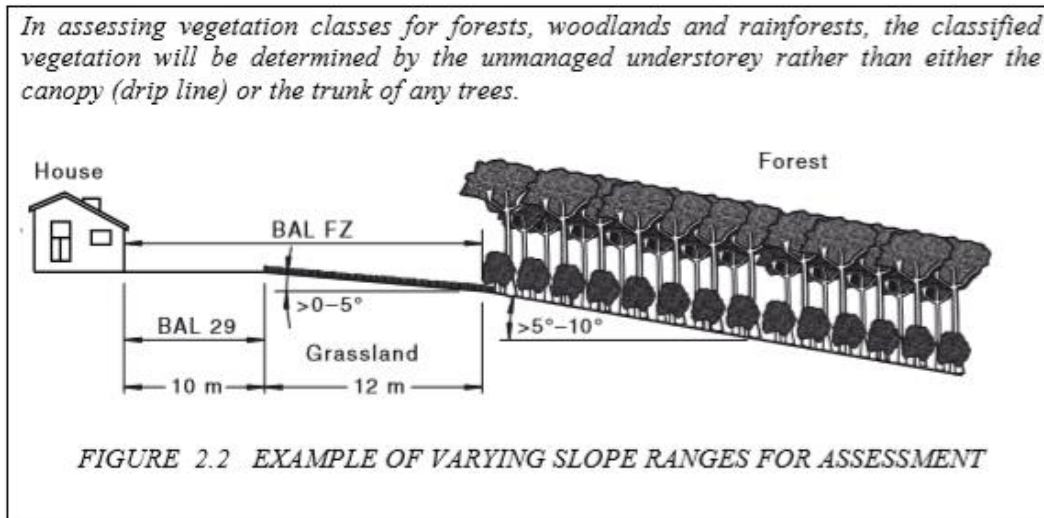


Plate 4: Arrangement of inputs for the determination of a BAL

A site inspection was undertaken on 26 October 2020, in accordance with the FPAA Guidelines.

All vegetation within 150 m of the site / proposed development was classified in accordance with Clause 2.2.2.3 and Table 2.5 in AS 3959:2018.

A BAL Assessment has been prepared in accordance with the FPAA Guidelines and is attached in Appendix A.

The BAL Assessment illustrates the findings of the site inspection combined with topographic data and aerial photography.

Figure 1 illustrates the site and surrounding land is level,

Figure 2a illustrates the present condition of adjoining land and vegetation observed and as evidenced by the geo-referenced photographic evidence.

Figure 2b illustrates the expected post development surrounding land classification as determined by ownership, land immediate south of the site as an overall development concept, site works presently underway west and north of the site, and the present condition of the immediate land north, and the adjoining low threat residential area east of the site.

Figure 3 illustrates the BAL contour following the Schedule 2.5 in AS3959:2018) within 100 m of the site based upon the post development consideration illustrated in Figure 2b.

3.2 Indicative Bushfire Attack Level (Outputs) (as shown on Figure 3)

The indicative Bushfire Attack Level (highest BAL) for the site / proposed development has been determined in accordance with clause 2.2.6 Method 1 of AS 3959:2018.

Indicative Bushfire Attack Level (highest BAL)	BAL LOW
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4. IDENTIFICATION OF BUSHFIRE HAZARD ISSUES

For the purpose of this BMP, the contextual risk has been determined having regard AS31000:2018 and the National Emergency Risk Assessment Guidelines 2015 (NERAG) and the assessments of 'likelihood' and 'consequence'.

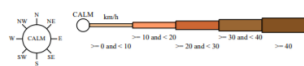
The intensity of a bushfire is affected by the conditions that make up the Fire Danger Index. The Fire Danger Index (Fire Danger Rating) is a grading of conditions ranging from moderate to catastrophic. DFES issue Fire Danger Ratings daily during summer. The ratings range from 'moderate', 'high', 'very high', 'severe', 'extreme' through to 'catastrophic'.

High temperatures, strong winds and dry available fuels represent the catastrophic conditions and belie the complacency that the public may develop from witnessing fires on less severe days. It is the worst conditions that are planned for and unfortunately most fires are the result of human actions inadvertent or deliberate and the propensity increases with an increasing population. The propensity for thunderstorms in the summer months is another source.

The Fire Danger Index for Western Australia is 80, and the fire season is inclusive of December and March each year. Extreme days occur mostly in January and February.

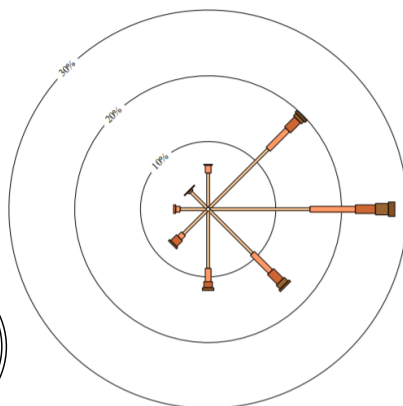
The prevailing winds directions (particularly in Severe + FDR conditions) season are predominantly from the south and south west in the afternoons during the bushfire season, but a bushfire can come from any direction.

Rose of Wind direction versus Wind speed in km/h (17 Jul 1991 to 08 Aug 2020)
 Custom lines selected, refer to attached note for details
GOSNELLS CITY
 Site No: 009108 • Opened Jan 1961 • Still Open • Latitude: -32.0481° • Longitude: 115.9844° • Elevation 10m
 An asterisk (*) indicates that calm is less than 0.5%.
 Other important info about this analysis is available in the accompanying notes.

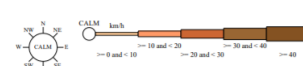


9 am Feb
770 Total Observations

Calm 1%

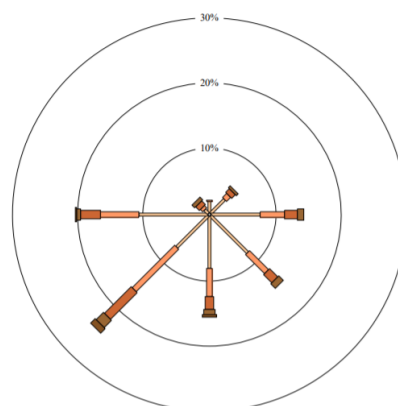


Rose of Wind direction versus Wind speed in km/h (17 Jul 1991 to 08 Aug 2020)
 Custom lines selected, refer to attached note for details
GOSNELLS CITY
 Site No: 009108 • Opened Jan 1961 • Still Open • Latitude: -32.0481° • Longitude: 115.9844° • Elevation 10m
 An asterisk (*) indicates that calm is less than 0.5%.
 Other important info about this analysis is available in the accompanying notes.



3 pm Feb
510 Total Observations

Calm 1%



The nearest classified vegetation is grassland on adjoining land, but this is a short term risk until the land is developed. A longer term risk is the possibility of ember attack from a fire in the Forrestdale Lake reserve, dispersed by the prevailing winds from the south in summer afternoons.

Grass is fast growing and the risk from adjoining land can change quickly during the bushfire season. The fire run from the area of grass is comparatively short and the risk can be managed by ensuring the that grasses are kept below 100 mm. All landowners in the City of Armadale are obligated to maintain their land to avoid the initiation and spread of a bushfire and this is administered and enforced by the City of Armadale. Landowners are able to report to City and bring to attention the condition of adjoining land at any time.

Administering the grasses on the adjoining land will avoid a direct bushfire risk to the site. Statistically ember attack has caused the loss of buildings 700 m from the fire front. Although spot fires can be ignited from embers that have travelled up to 9 km from the firefront. The site may be subject to a low intensity ember attack from a fire in the

Forrestdale Lake reserve. Conditions around the building are expected to remain tenable in such an event that permit attending to any small fires that may be started from an ember attack.

The site is located within an urban area with multiple routes of access to it. It is readily accessible for attending emergency services to quickly response and suppress a fire at the site. Conditions at the site are expected to facilitate evacuation in a low heat and fire fighting by emergency services and attending members of the community.

The provision of convenient firefighting facilities, external fire hoses able to apply water to all parts of the building can assist. When planning to meet the National Construction Code requirements, externally mounted fire hoses are preferred.

The resistance of a building to ember attack can be enhanced by seasonal and daily maintenance. Seasonal maintenance includes ensuring there are no gaps for embers to reach flammable materials within the building, restricting the attachment of flammable materials on the building, daily during the fire season ensuring litter does not accumulate against the building and glazed areas, and ensuring rubbish bins have lids that are kept closed.

Whilst the site is unlikely to be affected by radiant heat or excessive convective heat, the site may still be subject to ember attack and bushfire smoke. Evacuation of the facility is therefore recommended if safe to do so; the advice of Emergency Services should be taken before the best route is determined. Evacuation of the building will relieve attending emergency service of the distraction of the safety of the children.

Unless otherwise advised by Emergency Services trained personnel may stay to monitor the building and attend to any small fires which may be ignited by falling embers.



5. BUSHFIRE PROTECTION MEASURES

5.1 Bushfire Protection Criteria

For each 'Element' listed within Appendix 4 of the Guidelines for Planning in bushfire-prone areas, the 'intent' must be achieved either by the proposal meeting the acceptable solutions; or where these acceptable solutions cannot be fully met, then by a performance-based solution that can achieve the 'intent'.

Table 2: Bushfire Protection Criteria assessment.

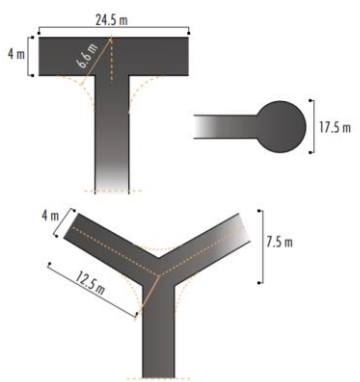
✓	Acceptable solution provided	C	An Acceptable Solution to be conditioned
N/A	Not Applicable	P	Performance Principle solution see 5.2

Bushfire Protection Criteria	Method of Compliance	AS	PP	Proposed Bushfire Management Strategies
Element 1: location To ensure that strategic planning proposals, subdivision, and development applications are located in areas with the least possible risk of bushfire to facilitate the protection of people, property, and infrastructure	A1.1 Development location The strategic planning proposal, subdivision, and development application is located in an area that is or will, on completion, be subject to either a moderate or low bushfire hazard level, or BAL-29 or below.	✓		In accordance with the WAPC Position Statement: <i>Planning in bushfire prone areas – Demonstrating Element 1: Location and Element 2: Siting and design</i> , the consideration of the bushfire hazard level is not relevant to a development application. The current conditions immediately to the site are classified as a moderate bushfire hazard level(grass) but is expected upon development to become a low bushfire hazard level The proposal complies with Element 1 which requires on completion the achievement of a moderate BHL.

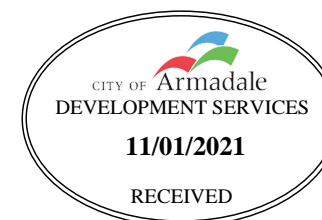
Bushfire Protection Criteria	Method of Compliance	AS	PP	Proposed Bushfire Management Strategies
<p>Element 2: Siting and Design</p> <p>To ensure that the siting and design of development minimises the level of bushfire impact</p>	<p>A2.1 Asset Protection Zone</p> <p>Every habitable building is surrounded by, and every proposed lot can achieve, and APZ depicted on submitted plans, which meets the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Width: Measured from any external wall or supporting post or column of the proposed building, and of sufficient size to ensure the potential radiant heat impact of a bushfire does not exceed 29kW/m² (BAL-29) in all circumstances. • Location: the APZ should be contained solely within the boundaries of the lot on which the building is situated, except in instances where the neighbouring lot or lots will be managed in a low-fuel state on an ongoing basis, in perpetuity (see explanatory notes). • Management: the APZ is managed in accordance with the requirements of 'Standards for Asset Protection Zones.' (see Schedule 1). 		✓	<p>This Element is addressed as a performance principle and discussed in section 5.1.1 of this report.</p>
<p>Element 3: Vehicular Access</p> <p>To ensure that the vehicular access serving a subdivision/ development is available and safe</p>	<p>A3.1 Two access routes</p> <p>Two different vehicular access routes are provided, both of which connect to the public road network, provide safe access and egress to two different destinations, and are available to all residents/the public at all times and under all weather conditions.</p>	✓		<p>Acceptable Solution 3.1 requires development be provided with a safe access and egress to two different destinations.</p> <p>The site adjoins Anstey Road which is a compliant (Element 3 Table 6 column 1) public road. It connects with Armadale Road 300 m to the south of the site, within an area that will be developed as low threat/BAL Low. Anstey Road also connects to Ranford Road - Tonkin Highway north of the site. Both directions provide connections into the Perth urban area road network.</p> <p>The site is compliant with A3.1.</p>



Bushfire Protection Criteria	Method of Compliance	AS	PP	Proposed Bushfire Management Strategies																																																
during a bushfire event	<p>A3.2 Public road</p> <p>A public road is to meet the requirements in Table 6, Column 1.</p> <p>Table 6: Vehicular access technical requirements</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS</th> <th>1 Public road</th> <th>2 Cul-de-sac</th> <th>3 Private driveway</th> <th>4 Emergency access way</th> <th>5 Fire service access routes</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Minimum trafficable surface (m)</td> <td>6*</td> <td>6</td> <td>4</td> <td>6*</td> <td>6*</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Horizontal clearance (m)</td> <td>6</td> <td>6</td> <td>6</td> <td>6</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vertical clearance (m)</td> <td>4.5</td> <td>N/A</td> <td>4.5</td> <td>4.5</td> <td>4.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Maximum grade <50 metres</td> <td>1 in 10</td> <td>1 in 10</td> <td>1 in 10</td> <td>1 in 10</td> <td>1 in 10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Minimum weight capacity (t)</td> <td>15</td> <td>15</td> <td>15</td> <td>15</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Maximum crossfall</td> <td>1 in 33</td> <td>1 in 33</td> <td>1 in 33</td> <td>1 in 33</td> <td>1 in 33</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Curves minimum inner radius (m)</td> <td>8.5</td> <td>8.5</td> <td>8.5</td> <td>8.5</td> <td>8.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>*Refer to E3.2 Public roads: Trafficable surface</p>	TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS	1 Public road	2 Cul-de-sac	3 Private driveway	4 Emergency access way	5 Fire service access routes	Minimum trafficable surface (m)	6*	6	4	6*	6*	Horizontal clearance (m)	6	6	6	6	6	Vertical clearance (m)	4.5	N/A	4.5	4.5	4.5	Maximum grade <50 metres	1 in 10	1 in 10	1 in 10	1 in 10	1 in 10	Minimum weight capacity (t)	15	15	15	15	15	Maximum crossfall	1 in 33	1 in 33	1 in 33	1 in 33	1 in 33	Curves minimum inner radius (m)	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	✓		Anstey Road is a public road that is compliant with the Technical Requirements column 1.
	TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS	1 Public road	2 Cul-de-sac	3 Private driveway	4 Emergency access way	5 Fire service access routes																																														
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	<p>A3.3 Cul-de-sac (including a dead-end road)</p> <p>Requirements in Table 6, Column 2;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximum length: 200 metres (if public emergency access is provided between cul-de-sac heads maximum length can be increased to 600 metres provided no more than eight lots are serviced and the emergency access way is no more than 600 metres); and Turn-around area requirements, including a minimum 17.5 metre diameter head. 	N/A																																																		
	<p>A3.4 Battle-axe</p> <p>Requirements in Table 6, Column 3;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximum length: 600 metres; and Minimum width: six metres. 	N/A																																																		

Bushfire Protection Criteria	Method of Compliance	AS	PP	Proposed Bushfire Management Strategies
	<p>A3.5 Private driveway longer than 50 m</p> <p>Requirements in Table 6, Column 3;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Required where a house site is more than 50 metres from a public road; • Passing bays: every 200 metres with a minimum length of 20 metres and a minimum width of two metres (i.e. the combined width of the passing bay and constructed private driveway to be a minimum six metres); • Turn-around areas designed to accommodate type 3.4 fire appliances and to enable them to turn around safely every 500 metres (i.e. kerb to kerb 17.5 metres) and within 50 metres of a house; and • Any bridges or culverts are able to support a minimum weight capacity of 15 tonnes. • All-weather surface (i.e. compacted gravel, limestone or sealed)  <p>Figure 22: Design requirements for a private driveway longer than 50 metres Turning areas should allow type 3.4 fire appliances to turn safely</p>	✓		<p>The private driveway specifications are applicable to a house. In this instance the proposed Childcare building, meets the intention that within 50 m of a public road emergency services can attend to a fire from the street.</p>

Bushfire Protection Criteria	Method of Compliance	AS	PP	Proposed Bushfire Management Strategies
	<p>A3.6 Emergency access way</p> <p>Requirements in Table 6, Column 4;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No further than 600 metres from a public road; • Provided as right of way or public access easement in gross to ensure accessibility to the public and fire services during an emergency; and • Must be signposted. 	N/A		
	<p>A3.7 Fire service access routes (perimeter roads)</p> <p>Requirements Table 6, Column 5;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided as right of ways or public access easements in gross to ensure accessibility to the public and fire services during an emergency; • Surface: all-weather (i.e. compacted gravel, limestone or sealed) Dead end roads are not permitted; • Turn-around areas designed to accommodate type 3.4 appliances and to enable them to turn around safely every 500 metres (i.e. kerb to kerb 17.5 metres); • No further than 600 metres from a public road; • Allow for two-way traffic and; • Must be signposted 	N/A		
	<p>A3.8 Firebreak width,</p>	N/A		



Bushfire Protection Criteria	Method of Compliance	AS	PP	Proposed Bushfire Management Strategies
Element 4: Water To ensure that water is available to the subdivision, development or land use to enable people, property and infrastructure to be defended from bushfire	A4.1 Reticulated areas The subdivision, development or land use is provided with a reticulated water supply in accordance with the specifications of the relevant water supply authority and Department of Fire and Emergency Services. E4.1: The Water Corporation's 'No. 63 Water Reticulation Standard' is deemed to be the baseline criterion for developments and should be applied unless local water supply authorities' conditions apply.	✓		The site is connected to a reticulated water supply. Hydrants are available from Anstey Road. The availability of water is an important resource for fire services to engage in fire suppression at the site. The site is within a developing urban area that has service from emergency services and access to medical facilities. The nearest fire Brigade is the Armadale Fire and Rescue service, 438 Green Ave Armadale The proposal complies with Element 4.
	A4.2 Non-reticulated areas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volume: minimum 50,000 litres per tank; Ratio of tanks to lots: minimum one tank per 25 lots (or part thereof); • Tank location: no more than two kilometres to the furthest house site within the residential development to allow a 2.4 fire appliance to achieve a 20 minute turnaround time at legal road speeds; • Hardstand and turn-around areas suitable for a type 3.4 fire appliance (i.e. kerb to kerb 17.5 metres) are provided within three metres of each water tank; and • Water tanks and associated facilities are vested in the relevant local government 	N/A		
	A4.3 Individual lots within non-reticulated areas (Only for use if creating 1 additional lot and cannot be applied cumulatively) Single lots above 500 square metres need a dedicated static water supply on the lot that has the effective capacity of 10,000 litres.	N/A		

5.2 Performance Principle (in accordance with the Guidelines cl. 4.5.2.2)

Element 2

Intent: To ensure that the siting and design of development minimises the level of bushfire impact.

The proposal is not compliant with the siting requirement in Element 2 to avoid a classification exceeding BAL-29, and the proposal is considered neither a minor development or unavoidable development as defined in SPP 3.7 and described in the Guidelines. The proposal therefore whilst not compliant with the acceptable solution can be considered by an alternative solution that satisfies the deciding authority (Precautionary Principle 6SPP 6.11) the intent of Element 2 can be met.

The site is located within an area that has been historically cleared of trees and used for agriculture production, grazing and rural living. The area within 150 m of the site is characterised as either an excluded bushfire threat (surfaces either built land or land managed with cultivated gardens and grasses maintained at less than 100 mm) or grassland represented by open land with pasture grasses exceeding 100 mm (not recently cut and between 100 mm and 300 mm). The area within 150 m of the site is undergoing active transition into urban development, (site) and medium density residential. Land identified to be grassland is reflective of seasonal grass growth on land that is awaiting approval preceding development. Staged development may also mean land may remain vacant for some time until buildings are constructed. During this time grasses will be required to be maintained at less than 100 mm otherwise it will impose a BA condition upon neighbouring land.

Prior to the introduction of the state bushfire reform (planning framework) 7 December 2015, the management of private land and the mutual obligation between private landholder to prevent the ignition and spread of bushfire was addressed by the local government (and Minister's) administration of the *Bushfires Act 1954*, most conspicuously through the annual firebreak notice issued at large and by individual actions required upon a land owner. The planning reforms did not replace the function of the *Bushfires Act 1954* but is in fact complementary to it. The state bushfire reform was a built form response, the State bushfire Map identifying areas where the siting and construction of a building was addressed to provide areas of safety and buildings resilient to bushfire impact. Unlike the *Bushfires Act 1954*, the planning reforms applies only to mapped land where the *Bushfires Act* applies across the state and obligates all landowners. Both the *Planning and Development Act 2005* and the *Building Act 2011* have a policing function to ensure compliance with a planning or building authorisation, but they rely upon an authorisation and an assignment of responsibility to enforce against, and the process of enforcement is time consuming and complex. They also rely upon the development work having been commenced, a planning approval does not bind the owner until they start the developments. This makes the administration of fast growing grasses, in accordance with a planning authorisation difficult. The bushfire season may be over before the required procedures have been completed. The *Bushfires Act 1954* is designed to address dynamic land changes and in particular grass growth. It provides a short procedure from notice to court order (Magistrates Court) and cost recovery including for any remedies required.

The *Bushfires Act 1954* importantly complements the state bushfire reform framework, it was not replaced by the state bushfire reform framework, and it is particularly important in managing the condition of land as land uses and ownerships change.

Without acknowledging its purpose (*Bushfires Act 1954*) and the responsibilities for enforcement the state bushfire reform can inadvertently effect a disproportionate impact upon the first developer within a developing estate, because they may be burdened (setbacks and building cost) by the actual condition of the adjoining land, rather than the anticipated expected condition.

This is because the adjoining land must (in fact) be in the condition that had been anticipated (to be excluded that grasses are maintained at less than 100 mm) otherwise a bushfire may occur on the adjoining land and impact the subject property. Because the threat may come from fast growing grasses on land waiting for development the *Bushfires Act 1954*, is the only practical solution.

In regard to the proposed childcare centre, whilst grasses were observed on adjoining land that required classification, the required positioning constraint on the childcare building to avoid BAL 29, would be wasteful given the threat will be removed when the adjoining land is developed.

The alternative solution is to rely upon the management of adjoining land as low threat (excluded from classification) by the administration of the *Bushfires Act 1954*.

This can satisfy the Precautionary Principle because:

- The classification is grassland which is fast growing and requires management of the landowner
- *Bushfires Act 1954* provides a legal obligation upon all landowners
- The City Firebreak Notice requires all flammable matter, except cultivated gardens, is slashed, mowed or trimmed to a height no greater than 50 mm across the entire property.
- *Bushfires Act 1954* (firebreak notice) is enforceable by the City (and Minister)
- The subject landowner and the adjoining landowners are not exempt from enforcement of the *Bushfires Act 1954* by the City
- The administration and enforcement of the *Bushfires Act 1954* is not a new responsibility for the City.
- There are no sunset clauses upon the operation of the *Bushfires Act 1954*, it is an 'ongoing basis in perpetuity' measure, as a recognised the Guidelines Element 3 E2.1, as an alternative to a BAL 29 separation from a boundary within the site.

5.3 Additional Management Strategies

Additional management strategies not directly addressed by the bushfire protection criteria above include the additional measures required to address the risk to a vulnerable class of development. This includes the provision of an Emergency Evacuation Plan (BEEP), prepared in accordance in clause 6.6 of SPP 3.7, for the period until the adjoining land is developed and the intervention of *Bushfires Act 1954* is no longer required.

The following describes the compliance requirement for preparation of the BEEP that has been followed. In addition to these requirements the presentation has been undertaken to compliment an overall emergency in facilities plan (AS 3745:2010) for consideration on an ongoing basis, notwithstanding future development may remove the direct bushfire threat, the site will remain subject to ember attack and smoke from a bushfire within native vegetation reserves nearby (400 - 500 m).

5.3.1 Vulnerable Development Emergency Evacuation (CI 6.6)

Appendix 2 includes the BEEP. This plan has followed the WA Department of Planning Lands and Heritage *A Guide to Developing a Bushfire Emergency Evacuation Plan 2019*.

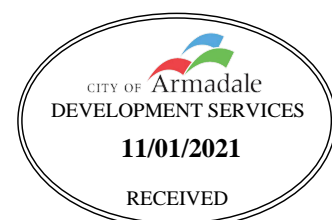
The attached Emergency Evacuation Plan has also incorporated the requirements listed under section 5.5.2 V1.3 *Guidelines for Planning in Bushfire Prone areas*.

Assumptions

- The childcare centre will be staffed and children supervised.
- The occupants are able bodied, but require guidance, appropriate support and availability of transport if evacuation is required.
- The supervisors can see and smell smoke and can see a fire.

Key features to achieve occupant life safety include:

- Establishing monitoring of emergency public notifications;
- Establishing alert triggers;
- Establishing evacuation procedure;
- Evacuation transport and alternative destination; and
- Communication with parents and carers.



Compliance with Cl. 5.5.2 Guidelines for Planning in Bushfire Prone Areas

The emergency evacuation plan should be concise and consider:	Addressed in Emergency Evacuation Plan <i>The plan has followed AS3745-2010</i>
the number of people at the facility	92 Children 19 staff
whether the occupants are permanent or transient	Visiting
whether there is a caretaker onsite	Hosted
whether there are people with a disability, medically dependent, young children or the elderly	Special transport needs for children.
identification of a safe alternative location if there was a need for evacuation/relocation	Armadale Arena located at 4 Townley Street Armadale and is identified as one of several evacuation centres in the City of Armadale Local Emergency Management Arrangements (LEMA).
a proposed method of movement of occupants to safe location(s)	Children will arrive by private vehicle. A priority emergency transport agreement should be entered into with a transport company.
details of suitable access/egress routes for the expected type/volume of traffic, including alternatives when suitable roads are inaccessible, insufficient or inappropriate	Armadale Arena located at 4 Townley Street Armadale. Route: Anstey Road - Armadale Road - Eighth Road - Forrest Road - Townley Street
transport options for those without access to private vehicles	Transport arrangements will be in place.
options to shelter in place as a last resort	Evacuation from the facility is recommended into the adjacent BAL Low area east of the site.
roles and responsibilities of facility personnel and emergency services.	The landowner and/or childcare centre manager will have responsibility for seasonal preparations and daily preparations.
The emergency evacuation plan should consider if actions will change based on a series of triggers, such as:	Addressed in Emergency Evacuation Plan
effective warning methods appropriate for the occupants (including consideration of at-risk persons and the demographics of the occupants)	Centre managers and personnel are expected to recognise smoke, smell of fire and the site of fire. Warning is through monitoring of public resources DFES Emergency WA website ABC Local radio 720 and by observation.
closure of facility and early relocation of occupants appropriate to the fire danger rating (FDR) and bushfire warnings	Not required. The facility is part of the built-up urban area, with ready opportunity to access areas with safer places where the radiant and convective heat will be below harm levels. Evacuation in an



	<p>event is recommended due to the risk of minor injury from smoke or embers.</p> <p>It would be prudent to consider advising parents and guardians of children with respiratory conditions to avoid attendance on Extreme + FDR days. If in attendance such children should be placed as a priority for evacuation.</p>
any local government bushfire requirements (for example, harvest and vehicle movement bans).	Nil
a suitably qualified emergency management professional should prepare the emergency evacuation plan in collaboration with relevant stakeholders including the landowner/developer and the local government (refer to section 6.14 of the Guidelines).	<p>Anthony Rowe</p> <p>Accreditation Level 3</p> <p>Accreditation Number: 36690</p>

5.4 Spatial representation of the bushfire management strategies

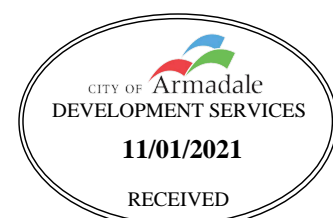
Further to the assessment against the bushfire protection criteria, the key features demonstrating compliance should be represented spatially in the Spatial representation of the bushfire management strategies. It represents the required bushfire risk management measures that must be implemented and maintained.

A spatial representation of bushfire management strategies is not required because the building is determined to be BAL Low having regard to the intended use of the adjoining land, and given the classification affecting the site was determined to be grass on the adjoining land, present until its development takes place. The management of land so as not to be conducive to the initiation or spread of bushfire, specifically the management of grass less than 100 mm is a responsibility of all landowners and is enforceable by the City.

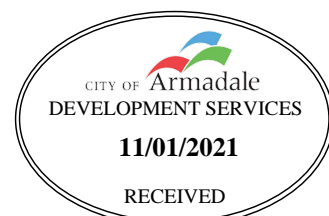
6. RESPONSIBILITIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION AND MANAGEMENT OF BUSHFIRE MEASURES

The responsibilities for implementation and management of the bushfire measures, summarises the measures identified to achieve compliance with the bushfire protection measure following SPP 3.7. This has been provided in the Executive Summary. The details contained within the planning application authorised by the responsible decision maker are enforceable under section 214 of the *Planning and Development Act 2005*. The items addressed in the table responsibilities for implementation and management of the bushfire measures form part of the planning authorisation and where there is conflict supersede the detail of the planning application.

The responsibilities assigned to the City of Armadale reflect associated current activities of the City, under other legislation. They provide context and are not to be relied upon nor are binding upon the City as a consequence of this Bushfire Management Plan.



APPENDIX 1 - BAL Assessment



Bushfire Attack Level Assessment Report

Prepared by a BPAD Accredited Practitioner



Fire Protection Association Australia Life Property Environment



AS 3959 BAL Assessment Report

This report has been prepared by an Accredited BPAD Practitioner using the Simplified Procedure (Method 1) as detailed in Section 2 of AS 3959 – 2018 (Incorporating Amendment Nos 1, 2 and 3). FPA Australia makes no warranties as to the accuracy of the information provided in the report. All enquiries related to the information and conclusions presented in this report must be made to the BPAD Accredited Practitioner.

Property Details and Description of Works

Address Details	Unit no	Street no	Lot no	Street name / Plan Reference	
		30		Anstey Road	
	Suburb			State	Postcode
	Forrestdale			WA	6285
Local government area	City of Armadale				
Main BCA class of the building	Class 9b		Childcare		
Description of the building or works	Construction of childcare building				

Report Details

Report / Job Number	Report Version	Assessment Date	Report Date
	2	26 October 2020	4 January 2021

BPAD Accredited Practitioner Details

Name ANTHONY ROWE – BPAD 36690	
Company Details Envision Bushfire Protection Ph - 0439 112 179 Email - admin@envisionbp.com.au ABN 90958370365 	
 CITY OF Armadale DEVELOPMENT SERVICES 11/01/2021 RECEIVED	

Reliance on the assessment and determination of the Bushfire Attack Level contained in this report should not extend beyond a period of 12 months from the date of issue of the report. If this report was issued more than 12 months ago, it is recommended that the validity of the determination be confirmed with the Accredited Practitioner and where required an updated report issued.

Site Assessment & Site Plans

The assessment of this site / development was undertaken on 26 October 2020 by a BPAD Accredited Practitioner for the purpose of determining the Bushfire Attack Level in accordance with AS 3959 - 2018 Simplified Procedure (Method 1).

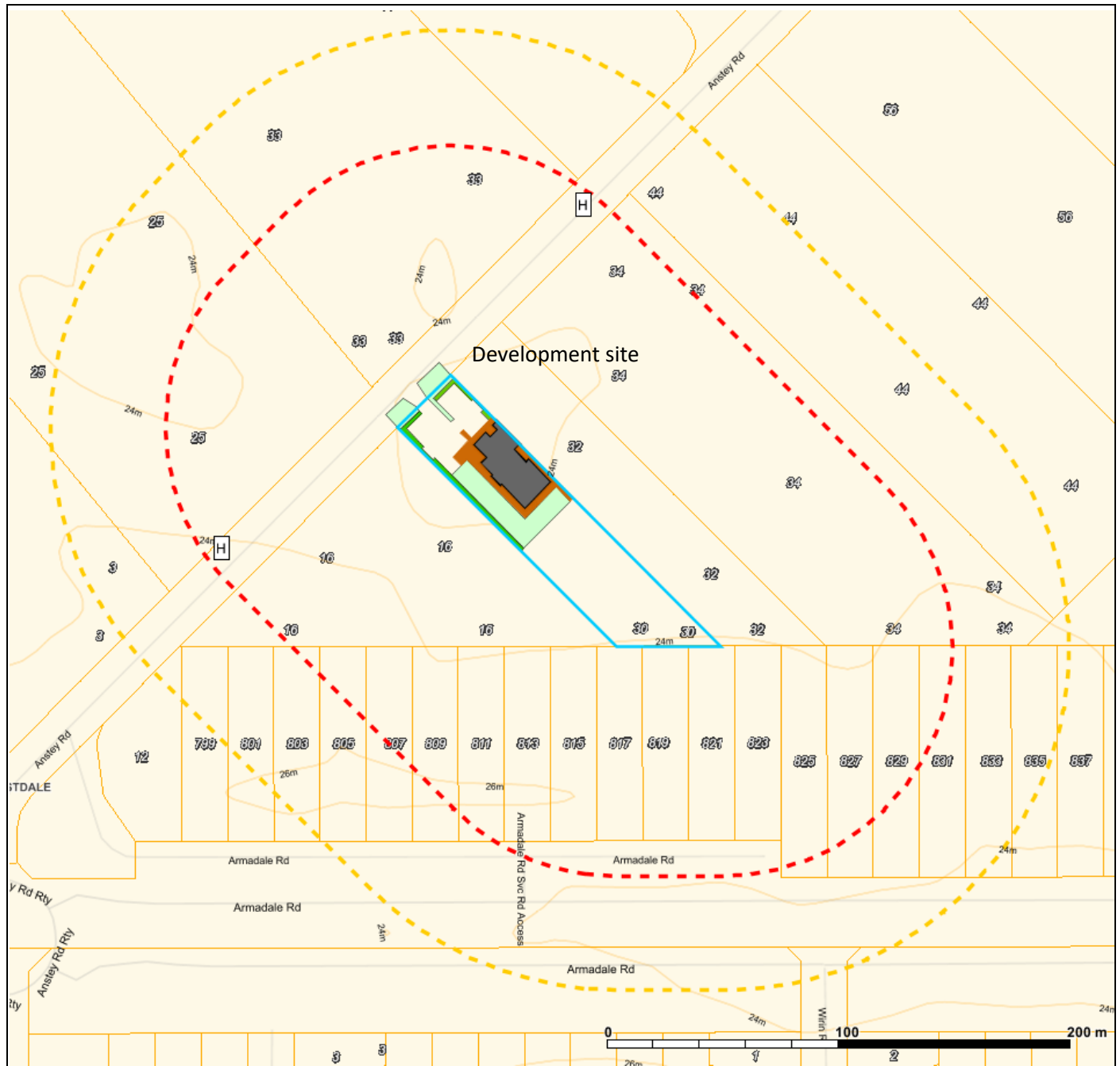


Figure 1: Topography (5m contours)
Address: 30 Anstey Road Forrestdale.

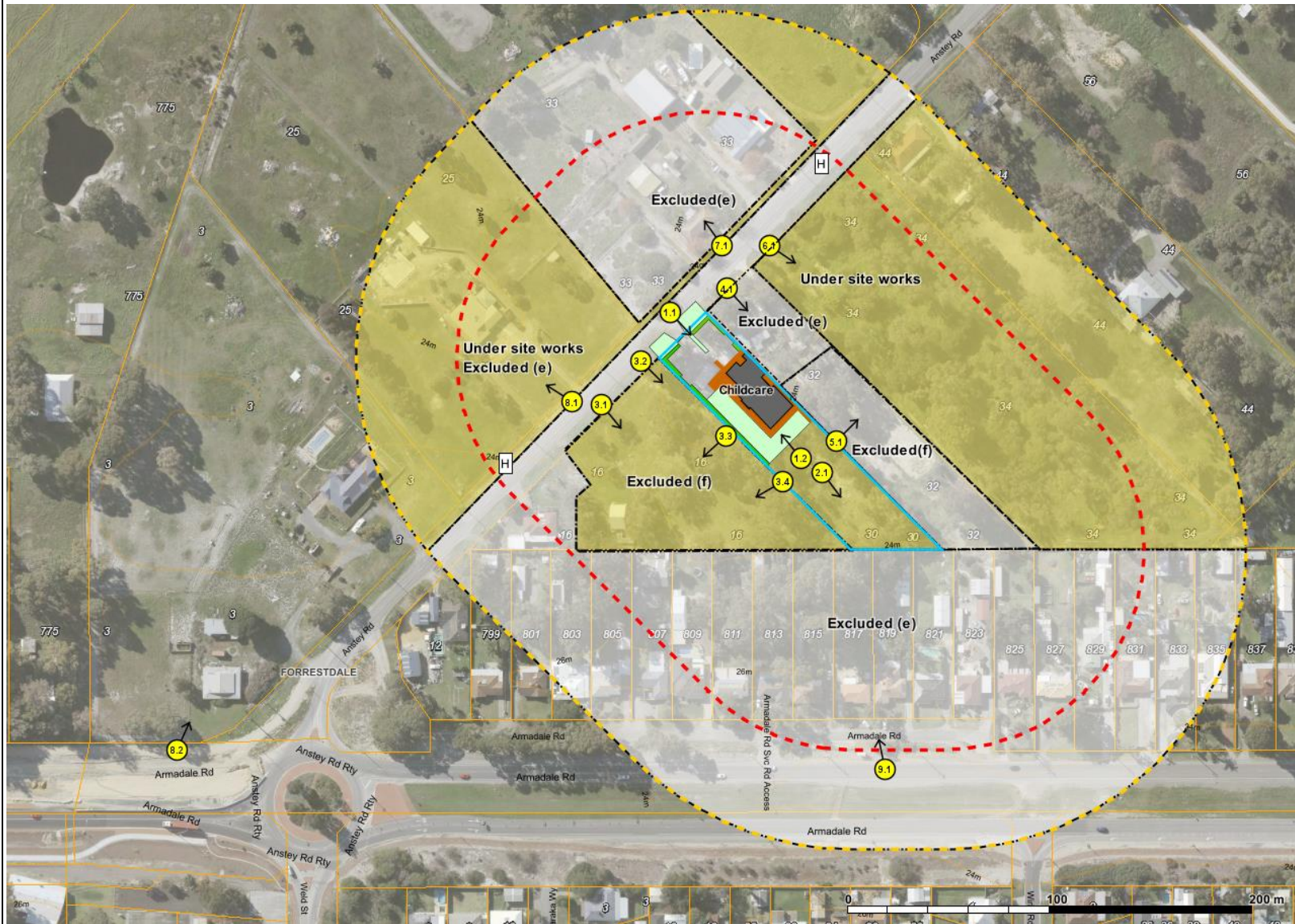
Assessment Date: 26/10/2021
Prepared: Anthony Rowe
Accreditation Level: BPAD L3
Accreditation Number: 36690
Accreditation Expiry: Dec 2021
FPA FIRE MAP 2020
GADA 1994 MGA Zone 50

Building sites	150m area assessment	Class A Forest	Class D Scrub
Site boundary	Photo point	Class B Woodland	Class G Grassland
100m area assessment	Plot/Class/Slope	Class C Shrubland	Excluded

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Figure 2: Vegetation Classification 30 Anstey Road Forrestdale.



- Building Envelope
- Site boundary
- 150 m assessment area
- 100 m assessment area
- Class A Forest
- Class B Woodland
- Class C Shrubland
- Class D Scrub
- Class G Grassland
- Excluded
- Photo point
- Plot Label

Assessment Date: 26/10/2021
 Prepared: Anthony Rowe
 Accreditation Level: BPAD L3
 Accreditation Number: 36690
 Accreditation Expiry: Dec 2021
 FPA FIRE MAP 2020
 GADA 1994 MGA Zone 50

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Figure 2b: Vegetation Classification (Post Development) 30 Anstey Road Forrestdale.



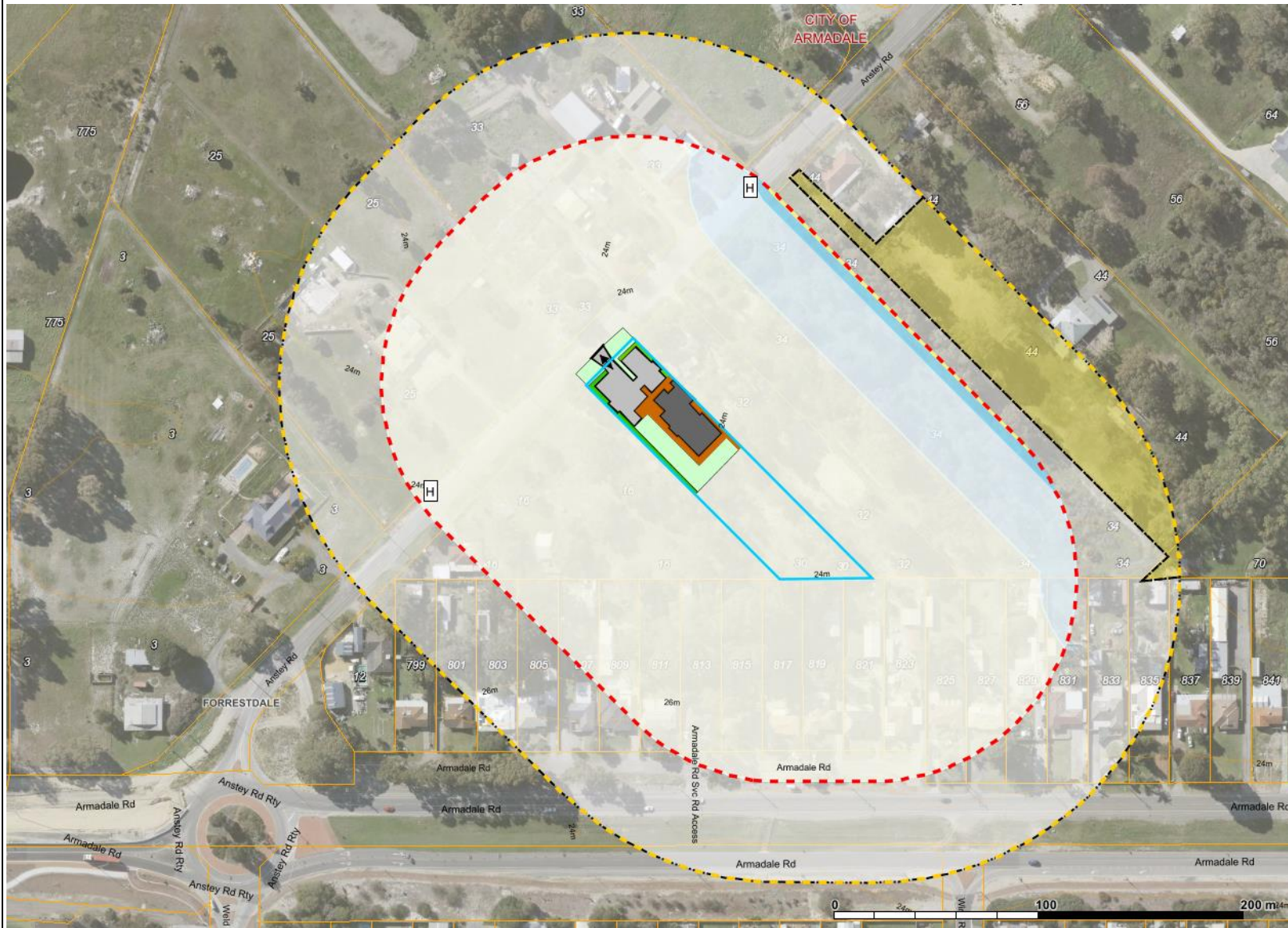
- Building Envelope
- Site boundary
- 150 m assessment area
- 100 m assessment area
- Class A Forest
- Class B Woodland
- Class C Shrubland
- Class D Scrub
- Class G Grassland
- Excluded
- Photo point
- Plot Label

Assessment Date: 26/10/2021
 Prepared: Anthony Rowe
 Accreditation Level: BPAD L3
 Accreditation Number: 36690
 Accreditation Expiry: Dec 2021
 FPA FIRE MAP 2020
 GADA 1994 MGA Zone 50

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Figure 3: BAL Contour (Post Development) 30 Anstey Road Forrestdale



- Building Envelope
- Site boundary
- 150 m assessment area
- 100 m assessment area
- BAL-FZ
- BAL-40
- BAL-29
- BAL-19
- BAL-12.5
- BAL-Low

Assessment Date: 26/10/2021
 Prepared: Anthony Rowe
 Accreditation Level: BPAD L3
 Accreditation Number: 36690
 Accreditation Expiry: Dec 2021
 FPAA FIRE MAP 2020
 GADA 1994 MGA Zone 50

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CITY OF Armadale
 DEVELOPMENT SERVICES
11/01/2021
 RECEIVED

Vegetation Classification

All vegetation within 150m of the site / proposed development was classified in accordance with Clause 2.2.3 of AS 3959-2018. Each distinguishable vegetation plot with the potential to determine the Bushfire Attack Level is identified below.


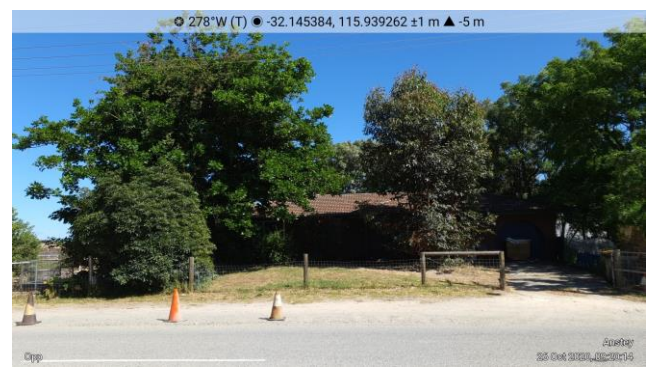
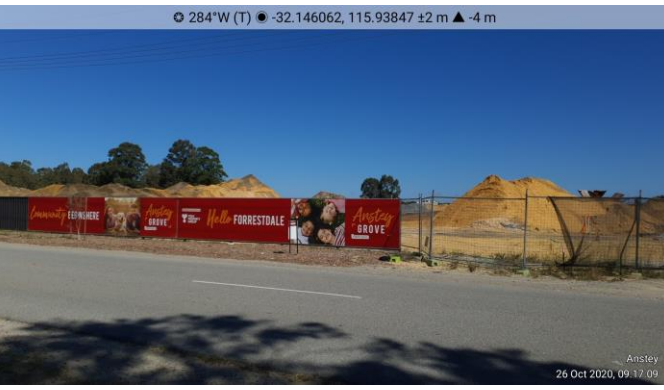

PLOT: 1 and 2		
Vegetation Classification	PHOTO ID: 1.1	PHOTO ID: 1.2
<p>Excludable - 2.2.3.2(e) Non Vegetated Areas</p> <p>Class G Grassland – Sown pasture G-26</p>		
<p>Slope</p> <p>Flat</p> <p>Flat</p>	<p>Comment: Present site No 30 Anstey Road. Excluded 2.2.3(e)</p>	<p>Comment: Present site No 30 Anstey Road. Excluded 2.2.3(e)</p>
<p>Description (AS3959)</p> <p>2.2.3.2(e): <i>Non-vegetated areas, that is, areas permanently cleared of vegetation, including waterways, exposed beaches, roads, footpaths, buildings and rocky outcrops.</i></p> <p>Grassland: <i>All forms (except tussock moorlands) including situations with shrubs and trees if the overstorey foliage cover is less than 10%. Includes pasture and cropland.</i></p>	<p>PHOTO ID: 2.1</p>	
<p>Observation/Justification for classification</p>	<p>Comment: Rear of No 30 Anstey Road, grasses >100 mm (grassland) view to Plot 9</p>	
<p>Post development</p> <p>Development site Excluded 2.2.3.2 (e)</p>		

PLOT: 4 and 5

PLOT: 4 and 5		
Vegetation Classification	PHOTO ID: 4.1	PHOTO ID: 5.1
Excludable - 2.2.3.2(e) Non Vegetated Areas		
Excludable - 2.2.3.2(f) Low Threat Vegetation		
Slope		
Flat		
Flat		
Description (AS3959)		
2.2.3.2(e): <i>Non-vegetated areas, that is, areas permanently cleared of vegetation, including waterways, exposed beaches, roads, footpaths, buildings and rocky outcrops.</i>	Comment: No 30 Anstey Road excluded (e)	Comment: No 30 Anstey Road excluded (f) grasses < 100 mm. Siteworks to Plot 6 in the background
2.2.3.2(f): <i>Vegetation regarded as low threat due to factors such as flammability, moisture content or fuel load. This includes grassland managed in a minimal fuel condition, mangroves and other saline wetlands, maintained lawns, golf courses (such as playing areas and fairways), maintained public reserves and parklands, vineyards, orchards, banana plantations, market gardens (and other non-curing crops) cultivated gardens, commercial nurseries, nature strips and windbreaks.</i>		
Observation/Justification for classification		
Post development		
Future urban development.		



PLOT: 6, 7 and 8

Vegetation Classification	PHOTO ID: 6.1	PHOTO ID: 7.1
<p>Class G Grassland – Sown pasture G-26</p> <p>Excludable - 2.2.3.2(e) Non Vegetated Areas</p> <p>Slope</p> <p>Flat</p> <p>Description (AS3959)</p> <p>Grassland: All forms (except tussock moorlands) including situations with shrubs and trees if the overstorey foliage cover is less than 10%. Includes pasture and cropland.</p> <p>2.2.3.2(e): Non-vegetated areas, that is, areas permanently cleared of vegetation, including waterways, exposed beaches, roads, footpaths, buildings and rocky outcrops.</p>	 <p>Comment: Site works underway, to be maintained as low threat</p>	 <p>Comment: House to the north east of the site Excluded 2.2.3.2 (e)</p>
<p>Observation/Justification for classification</p> <p>Post development</p> <p>Excluded, site work progress to be maintained as excluded by administration of the <i>Bushfires Act 1954</i></p>	<p>PHOTO ID: 8.1</p>  <p>Comment: Site works underway, to be maintained as low threat</p>	<p>PHOTO ID: 8.2</p>  <p>Comment: Site works underway, to be maintained as low threat</p>

PLOT: 3 and 9

PLOT: 3 and 9		
Vegetation Classification	PHOTO ID: 3.1	PHOTO ID: 3.2
Class G Grassland – Sown pasture G-26 Excludable - 2.2.3.2(e) Non Vegetated Areas		
Slope		
Flat		
Flat		
Description (AS3959)		
Grassland: All forms (except tussock moorlands) including situations with shrubs and trees if the overstorey foliage cover is less than 10%. Includes pasture and cropland.		
2.2.3.2(e): Non-vegetated areas, that is, areas permanently cleared of vegetation, including waterways, exposed beaches, roads, footpaths, buildings and rocky outcrops.	Comment: South of site used for horse agistment, grasses>100 mm	Comment: South of site grasses>100 mm tree <10% cover
	PHOTO ID: 3.3	PHOTO ID: 9.1
Observation/Justification for classification		
Post development		
Excluded, to be maintained as excluded by administration of the <i>Bushfires Act 1954</i>	Comment: South of site grasses >100 mm	Comment: Developed residential area Excluded 2.2.3.2 (e)

Fire Danger Index

The fire danger index for this site has been determined in accordance with Table 2.1 or otherwise determined in accordance with a jurisdictional variation applicable to the site.

Fire Danger Index

FDI 40

Table 2.7

FDI 50

Table 2.6

FDI 80

Table 2.5

FDI 100

Table 2.4

Potential Bushfire Impacts

The potential bushfire impact to the site / proposed development from each of the identified vegetation plots are identified below.

Determined Bushfire Attack Level (BAL)

The Determined Bushfire Attack Level (highest BAL) for the site / proposed development has been determined in accordance with clause 2.2.6 of AS 3959-2018 using the above analysis.

Plot	Vegetation classification	Effective slope	Separation Distance (AS 3959:2018 Table 2.5)	BAL
Plot 2, 3, 6, 8	Grassland (Class G) <i>Only applies where grasses exceed 100 mm.</i>	Flat/upslope	< 6 m	BAL-FZ
			6 - < 8 m	BAL-40
			8 - < 12 m	BAL-29
			12 - < 17 m	BAL-19
			17 - < 50 m	BAL-12.5
			> 50 m	BAL-LOW

Indicative Bushfire Attack Level

Subject to the adjoining land being maintained as low threat through the administration of the *Bushfires Act 1954* there is no classified vegetation within 100 m of the site and the indicative Bushfire Attack Level is **BAL Low**

Appendix 2: Additional Information / Advisory Notes

CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS

AS 3959 – 2009 has six (6) levels of BAL based on the radiant heat flux exposure to the building, and identifies the relevant sections for building construction, as detailed below;

Bushfire Attack Level (BAL)	Classified vegetation within 100m of the site and heat flux exposure thresholds	Description of predicted bushfire attack levels of exposure	Construction Section (within AS 3959)
BAL-LOW	See clause 2.2.3.2	There is insufficient risk to warrant specific construction requirements	Nil (s.4)
BAL-12.5	$\leq 12.5 \text{ kW/m}^2$	Ember Attack	3 & 5
BAL-19	$> 12.5 \text{ kW/m}^2$ to $\leq 19 \text{ kW/m}^2$	Increasing levels of ember attack and burning debris ignited by windborne embers together with increasing heat flux	3 & 6
BAL-29	$> 19 \text{ kW/m}^2$ to $\leq 29 \text{ kW/m}^2$	Increasing levels of ember attack and burning debris ignited by windborne embers together with increasing heat flux	3 & 7
BAL-40	$> 29 \text{ kW/m}^2$ to $\leq 40 \text{ kW/m}^2$	Increasing levels of ember attack and burning debris ignited by windborne embers together with increasing heat flux with the increased likelihood of exposure to flames	3 & 8
BAL-FZ	$> 40 \text{ kW/m}^2$	Direct exposure to flames from the fire front in addition to heat flux and ember attack	3 & 9

BAL CONSTRUCTION LEVELS IN CONTEXT



Direct exposure to flames, radiant heat and embers from the fire front.

Increasing ember attack and windborne debris, radiant heat between 29 kW/m² and 40 kW/m².
Exposure to flames from fire front likely.

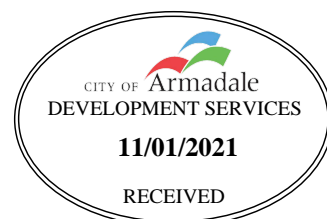
Increasing ember attack and windborne debris, radiant heat between 19 kW/m² and 29 kW/m².

Increasing ember attack and windborne debris, radiant heat between 12.5 kW/m² and 19 kW/m².

Ember attack radiant heat below 12.5 kW/m²

There is insufficient risk to warrant any specific construction requirements but there is still some risk.

APPENDIX 2 - Emergency Evacuation Plan



SCOPE OF PROJECT

The following Emergency Evacuation Plan Assessment and Emergency Evacuation Plan have been prepared pursuant to clause 6.6 in the State Planning Policy 3.7, Planning in Bushfire Prone Areas.

In accordance with the Department of Planning Lands and Heritage *A Guide to developing a BUSHFIRE EMERGENCY EVACUATION PLAN*, and the Emergency Evacuation Plan Template, compliance with clause 6.6, has been provided in the following documents comprising the

- Emergency Evacuation Plan Assessment; and
- Emergency Evacuation Plan

These documents follow the Bushfire Management Plan prepared **27 October 2020** by Anthony Rowe L3 BPAD 36690 in accordance with the FPA Guidelines.

PLANNING FOR EMERGENCIES IN FACILITIES

The Department of Planning Lands and Heritage *A Guide to developing a BUSHFIRE EMERGENCY EVACUATION PLAN*, and the Australian Standards (AS): AS 3745:2010 – *Planning for emergencies in facilities should be read together in preparing an Emergency Evacuation Plan (bushfire) and an Emergency Plan (AS3745:2010)*. They are generally consistent and require a documentation of emergency arrangements consisting of preparedness, prevention, response and recovery arrangements.

Typically, the AS 3745:2010 is a response to escaping a hazard from **within** a building, where as a *Bushfire Emergency Evacuation Plan* is a response to a hazard initially **outside** of the building, and includes the ability to move safely within the locality or alternatively use the building for protection - Shelter. The triggers for evacuation may be preventative, based upon direction from emergency services or by observation of an external danger.

Whilst Planning for emergencies in facilities, will incorporate many similarities, the triggers and subsequent response will be different.

A notable difference between the *Guide* and AS 3745:2010, is the description of the management structure. AS 3745:2010, and its Emergency Plan, separates the management duties into the Emergency Planning Committee, responsible for preparation of the facility, and the Emergency Control Organisation, responsible for supervising and undertaking the actions during a bushfire. Whilst the functions are separated in AS 3745:2010, they are instead to be undertaken by the Emergency Management Team, as a single management entity, in a Bushfire Emergency Evacuation Plan.

Typically, at the time of seeking Development Approval, the final building design and its internal arrangements will not be determined. At development approval the Bushfire Emergency Evacuation Plan serves to demonstrate the suitability of the proposed land use and preserve life and therefore precedes the preparation of the facility Emergency Plan.

This Bushfire Emergency Evacuation Plan should therefore be incorporated within or as an addendum to the overall Emergency Plan (AS 3745:2010) for the facility when it is prepared.

Both the emergency evacuation diagram for the facility, and the emergency evacuation plan (bushfire), are required to be displayed, and the distinction between an internal threat and response and an external threat and response should be clearly illustrated.



LIMITATIONS STATEMENT.

Envision Bushfire Protection

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Version Control

Proposed childcare - 30 Anstey Road Forrestdale			
Version	Date	Author	
V1	27 October 2020	Anthony Rowe	Draft
V2	29 October 2020	Anthony Rowe	Submission
V3	4 January 2021	Anthony Rowe	BMP updated for site plan revision

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Disclaimer

In undertaking this work the authors have made every effort to accurately apply the available information **at the time of writing** following the instructions of the regulatory authorities and applying best practice as described by the Fire Protection Association Australia. Any conclusions drawn or recommendations made in the report are done in good faith and the consultants take no responsibility for how this information and the report is subsequently used.

Envision Bushfire Protection accepts no liability for a third party's use of, or reliance upon, this specific report.

Importantly the measures contained in this report cannot guarantee, human safety or an absence of harm, or that the building will not be damaged or would survive a bushfire event on every occasion. This is due to the unpredictable nature of fire behaviour (knowledge in this field continues to develop) and the unpredictable nature of extreme weather conditions.

Client relationship

I was engaged to provide expert bushfire safety and planning advice. My relationship with the client is a standard commercial contract and no private, personal, or other matter has influenced the content of the:

- Emergency Evacuation Plan Assessment; and
- Emergency Evacuation Plan

STATEMENT OF CONFORMITY – PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT ACT 2005



Anthony Rowe Level 3 - BPAD36690



BUSHFIRE EMERGENCY EVACUATION DOCUMENTS

LADYBUG FIVE PTY LTD

CHILDCARE CENTRE

30 Anstey Road Forrestdale

January 2021

This document contains two parts:

1. The preparation compliance with the WAPC *A Guide to developing a BUSHFIRE EMERGENCY EVACUATION PLAN October 2019: and*
2. The Emergency Evacuation Plan contained in Appendix 1. The Emergency Evacuation Plan incorporates the requirement of AS3745-2010 where relevant in the WAPC Emergency Evacuation Plan Template.



STEP 1. THE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT TEAM

For the purpose of a Childcare Centre the Emergency Management Team shall comprise of the owner/s of the facility.

In accordance with the Guidelines for preparing a bushfire emergency evacuation plan an accredited bushfire practitioner was engaged (Anthony Rowe BPAD L3 36690).

The bushfire planning practitioner has been responsible for assisting the emergency management team with

- The establishment and implementation of emergency plans and procedures
- Formulation of emergency procedures
- Consultation with local government and local emergency services

Following the development of the emergency plan, the owner / operator is responsible to

- Maintain the emergency plan and ensure resources are provided for its implementation. The childcare centre should be provided with;
 - Alarm control for signalling of assembly
 - Emergency kit
 - Communication equipment
 - Hi vis vests for staff
 - First aid equipment
 - Water for hydration
- Ensure the childcare centre is compliant with the building's bushfire safety measures, in liaison with the property owner.
- Nominate staff to key positions who will be on site whenever the centre is operating
 - Identify and assign duties and responsibilities
 - Chief Warden
 - Deputy Chief Warden
 - Evacuation Wardens
 - Ensure the training of staff and a demonstrated understanding of respective roles prior to the commencement of the bushfire season
- Ensure priority is given to the safety of children in care during a bushfire event.
- Ensure parents are informed of preparations, response actions (evacuation) and recovery (child collection) during the bushfire season.
- Maintain awareness of local government and emergency services initiatives in planning for emergencies, bushfire alerts, and evacuation places and safe routes which may change with the circumstance of the bushfire event.

The emergency management team (owner) should regularly review the emergency evacuation plan to ensure it remains practical and current.

STEP 2. FACILITY DETAILS, SITE ANALYSIS AND LOCAL CHARACTERISTICS

The emergency plan applies to the childcare centre at 30 Anstey Road Forrestdale (the site). The facility is located in an urban area and is within an area identified as bushfire prone.

The childcare centre provides care for up to 92 children from 0-5 years of age in a purpose built facility.

The site is within a reticulated area and there are hydrants on Anstey Road accessible to the site.

The area has full mobile phone coverage in addition to land lines, a resilient communication infrastructure.

The BMP dated **4 January 2021**, describes the sites vulnerability to bushfire.

Key positions and responsibility

Chief Warden

- At regular intervals during the bushfire season the Chief Warden will monitor the DFES Alerts and Warnings web page <https://www.emergency.wa.gov.au>
- Responsible for determining the need to evacuate through communication with DFES or Police and overseeing the evacuation.
- initiate the evacuation transport arrangement.
- Ensure parents are informed of the emergency response, and the arrangements for safe collection of children.
- Responsible to prepare post emergency reports documenting the actions taken and any difficulties with following the emergency plan before, during and after the evacuation.

Deputy Chief Warden

- Fulfills the responsibilities of the Chief Warden in the absence of the Chief Warden.
- Oversee firefighting (small external fires) if required.

Evacuation Wardens

- Follows directions from the Chief Warden (or deputy) to ensure all children, staff and other visitors are accounted for.

An arrangement is to be entered into with a transport company to provide a priority attendance to transport children in an emergency.



STEP 3. PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EMERGENCY ACTIONS

The **primary action** in response to bushfire threat is early evacuation to an off-site location at a distance away from the effects of a bushfire.

Evacuation destination

Armadale Arena located at 4 Townley Street Armadale (or as otherwise directed by emergency services).

Route: Anstey Road, Armadale Road, Eighth Road, Forrest Road, Townley Street.

Smoke and particles, including embers can fall a distance greater than the heat experienced from the fire and can cause harm.

Evacuation from the area, by transport is therefore recommended.

Whilst it is not considered necessary to close the facility on extreme or catastrophic fire danger rating days, it would be prudent to advise parents that children susceptible to breathing difficulties, should not attend as a precaution.



STEP 4. REQUIREMENTS FOR EVACUATION AND SHELTER-IN-PLACE

This assessment of requirements for evacuation and shelter has been guided by the questions provided in The Department of Planning Lands and Heritage: *A Guide to developing a BUSHFIRE EMERGENCY EVACUATION PLAN*. These have been addressed in Appendix 1

The City of Armadale has a number of leisure centres, community centres and halls available for use as evacuation centres in a bushfire emergency. The closest of these to the Childcare Centre is the Armadale Arena located at 4 Townley Street Armadale.

Upon being alerted to a fire approaching the Chief Warden (Manager) will

Alert staff (calmly) and initiate their undertaking of assigned responsibilities

Confirm evacuation destination and route with DFES

Contact the transport company

Locate children to the common area close to the exit

Close windows and doors

Account for all children (verify against daily registration log)

Keep children hydrated and calm

Locate fire extinguishers

Observe external conditions

Monitor condition of the building

Upon arrival of arranged transport, evacuate the building taking the emergency kit and daily attendance log (inclusive of parent/guardian contact information).

Advise parents/guardians the childcare centre has been evacuated and the evacuation destination for collection of children

Notes:

The location may be subject to smoke and ember attack. It is best to remain in the building until transport arrives in order to reduce the likelihood of minor injury and upsetting of children.



STEP 5. DEVELOP PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

PREPAREDNESS

Prior to the commencement of the bushfire season the Emergency Evacuation Plan must be reviewed ensuring all information, procedures, contact details and any attached publications are current.

The A3 size evacuation diagram must include current information and be displayed at all exit doors within the childcare centre – The diagram and instructions may be incorporated in to a singular emergency in facilities diagram – but a clear distinction should be made between a structural fire (to leave the building) and a Bushfire which may be to stay in the building.

Fire extinguishers must be checked to ensure they are charged and in working order.

Fire hoses should be checked to ensure all are in good condition and capable of reaching all surfaces of the building.

Flammable materials should be removed from within 3 m of the building.

Externally located rubbish bins, storage areas, should have closing lids.

No flammable materials should be attached to the building, ie shade sails should not be of a flammable material – must be able to resist an ember attack.

Ensure employees and other occupants are informed and familiar with the procedures laid out in the Emergency Evacuation Plan.

Contact off-site location(s) for potential use during a bushfire emergency.

Contact transport suppliers for potential use during a bushfire emergency.

Ensure property access is kept clear and easily trafficable.

Ensure an emergency evacuation kit including first aid kits and adequate levels of drinking water has been prepared and is easily accessible by staff.

AWARENESS

Maintain situational awareness through a range of information sources including local ABC radio 720, the Emergency WA website (emergency.wa.gov.au), DFES Facebook or Twitter, 13 DFES (13 33 37) information line and local emergency services.

Maintain observation of external condition for signs, and smell of smoke.

Alert parents and carers to expected Extreme and Catastrophic conditions, to give them the opportunity to keep children at home if preferred.

Parents and carers contact details are to be confirmed at sign in.



EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Evacuate when:

- A 'Watch and Act' or 'Emergency Warning' alert is issued from the Department of Fire and Emergency Services and a direction to evacuate has been received from an emergency service authority.
- There is awareness of fire in the locality (Smoke or fire or falling embers have been identified - contact the Department of Fire and Emergency Services and evacuate if advised it is safe to

Evacuate by prearranged private transport to City Community Centre located at:

- Armadale Arena at 4 Townley Street Armadale.

Check and communicate:

- Confirm building is clear and all children and staff visitors are accounted for.
- Inform DFES and parents and carers of evacuation and destination.

Recovery

- Maintain communication (appointed responsibility) with parents and carers and arrange collection of children.
- On all clear, the Chief Warden is to check building is suitable for occupation.
- Advise parents/carers when the centre will re-open
- Review incident for improvement and incorporate into the Emergency Plan and training.



STEP 6. TRAINING AND EDUCATION ON EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

Staff and volunteers will be provided with information outlining emergency management procedures and bushfire protection measures. The childcare centre manager will practice procedures and ensure that delivery of education and training for staff and any volunteers occurs. The manager will be trained in where to find official emergency information. For example, Emergency WA website, 13 DFES information line, and local ABC Radio 720 for the purpose of monitoring conditions.

As part of the registration process notice must be provided to the responsible parent or guardian that the childcare centre is located within a bushfire prone area and precautionary or emergency evacuation may be required during the fire season.

Staff and volunteers must acknowledge that they have sighted and understood the emergency evacuation procedures and understand their role and responsibilities.

- Individual roles and responsibilities.
- Access and egress routes.
- Assembly point location.
- Firefighting equipment locations
- The written procedures applicable to the site.

The following exercise drills should be practiced

- assembly and evacuation procedures
- site preparation procedures and post fire inspections
- firefighting techniques to create a familiarity with the firefighting equipment (which might be used by staff to address small fires)
- the debrief process (which would follow any bushfire event) to identify and discuss any issues that could occur with the emergency plan

Note the priority in a bushfire event is the safety of the children, sufficient staff should be available for their management and in addition two staff members should be onsite at all times during the operation of the facility who are trained in the following:

Staff have received training in the operation of the fire extinguishers and fire hoses.

Staff have been trained to recognise a controllable fire.

Staff have been trained on small fire firefighting technique.

Staff are trained to inspect the building for ember attack and undertake inspection after the fires passing in observation of safe operating procedures.

Staff are provided with, and trained, to use protective equipment.



Appendix 1

Step 4 Evacuation or Shelter Analysis

Section 1 - does not form part of Emergency Plan



The following questions will assist developing or reviewing the Emergency Evacuation Plan to identify an off-site location - EVACUATION.

If there are occupants with support needs that require a similar facility to support them, is the off-site location suitable?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	No	<input type="checkbox"/>

- Occupants with support needs are people with physical, intellectual, visual, or auditory disability or impairment, either temporary or permanent. It also includes aged persons and juveniles who are dependent on others for their care and wellbeing.

Comment:

The facility provides the care of children who will require supervision and support

Is the off-site location in an area away from the effects of a bushfire?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	No	<input type="checkbox"/>

- Have you considered locations such as community centres, clubs etc. as possible places to go?

Comment: City provided emergency shelter

Are there amenities (toilets, food, water etc.) available at the off-site location? (if applicable)	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	No	<input type="checkbox"/>

Can the off-site location accommodate the number of occupants?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	No	<input type="checkbox"/>

- Remember that other persons may wish to utilise the same facility as their shelter for evacuation.
- Accommodation for more than one day may be required.

Comment: City provided emergency shelter

Does an available route to the off-site location avoid transporting through bushfire affected areas or areas that may be affected by an approaching bushfire?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	No	<input type="checkbox"/>

Depending on the extent of the bushfire hazard around the site, the location of a bushfire and the safest route from the site, there may be a need to have two or three off-site locations.

Comment:

The building is within an urban area, surrounded by residential lots however evacuation from the facility to a confirmed location for the collection of children is recommended.



Has the owner of the off-site location advised that they are happy to accommodate occupants if evacuation from a bushfire emergency occurs?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Comment: The City promotes the availability of the facility, which is a community recreation centre operating at times that the childcare centre is in operation.	

Consider the following questions to assist planning transport arrangements.	
Do you have your own transport for all occupants? If no, what transport provider will you use?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Comment: Sufficient transport for all children and staff is required to be arranged at the commencement of each season. Verification of transport availability must be confirmed on days of Extreme or Catastrophic conditions.	
Are you going to use private vehicles?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Comment: Private transport will be arranged.	
If using private vehicles, will they be available when you need them and will there be drivers available? If no, consider another mode of transport	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Comment: The availability of pre-arranged transport will be verified on days of Extreme on Catastrophic conditions. In addition, taxis and other forms of hire transport may be used.	
Will there be sufficient vehicles to transport all the occupants?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Comment: The bushfire aspect is comparatively isolated, it is not expected to have a broad effect, such as to absorb the availability of private transport suppliers.	
Have occupants with support needs been considered when determining transport types and necessary timing to evacuate?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Comment: Supervisors will accompany the children to the evacuation destination.	
Is disabled transport required, and is this sufficient to move the number of occupants from the facility?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Comment: An individual plan should be determined for children with reduced physical ability, which may include ambulance support.	

Do you require ambulances? If yes, St John Ambulance Australia needs to be consulted.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Comment: This will be subject to the individual needs of the child but a bushfire is only one circumstance where emergency support by ambulance may be required and will be part of an individual plan.	
Is a community bus available?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Comment: Augmented transport arrangements will be negotiated with private transport suppliers.	
Will community buses be available when you need them and will drivers be available?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Comment: Not required	
Are other means of transport available?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Comment: Not required	
Do you need any other type of special transport?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Comment: Evacuation will be provided across sealed public roads, only 2wd road going vehicles are required.	
The following questions will assist developing the Emergency Evacuation Plan to identify an on-site building. SHELTER	
Is the property well maintained and kept free from a build-up of fuel and leaf litter in gutters and around buildings?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Standards for Asset Protection Zones in the Guidelines for Planning in Bushfire Prone Areas. 	
Comment: The building should be inspected prior to the bushfire season, particularly those aspects that are not readily observable or accessible such as elevated ledges and the roof. During the bushfire season rubbish bins should be self-closing, and material accumulated against the building should be removed.	

Is there a building on-site that is away from bushland and is unlikely to be impacted by bushfire?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider the potential for any adjoining structures, vegetation or combustibles to ignite and impact on the building. For facilities where occupants are located in numerous buildings or rooms, it may be appropriate to remain in those rooms under supervision. 	
Comment: On site refuge is not sought.	
Is the building constructed in a manner that minimises bushfire attack with appropriate Asset Protection Zones?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
To determine standards of construction, consult Australian Standard AS3959 Construction for buildings in bushfire prone areas.	
Comment: N/A	
Can the building accommodate the number of occupants and visitors?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Comment: N/A	
Is there ease of accessibility to the building and is it easily identifiable?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Comment: N/A	
Is there access to amenities (toilets, food, water etc) away from the effects of a bushfire?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Comment: N/A	



BUSHFIRE EMERGENCY PLAN

NAME OF FACILITY CHILD CARE CENTRE

ADDRESS 30 Anstey Road Forrestdale

PREPARED BY Anthony Rowe, L3 BPAD 36690

OWNER/OPERATOR Ladybug Five Pty Ltd

DATE 4 January 2021

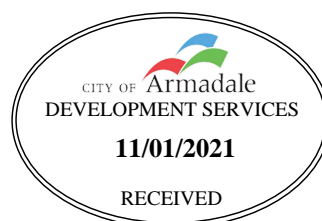
VERSION NUMBER 3

Document Control

Version	Date	Details	Undertaken by
1	27/10/2020	DRAFT	Anthony Rowe
2	29/10/2020	SUBMISSION	Anthony Rowe
3	04/01/2021	Submission	Anthony Rowe

Emergency Management Team

Name	Role	Contact Details
	Owner	
	Centre Manager	



FACILITY DETAILS

This Plan is for a Childcare Centre at 30 Anstey Road Forrestdale and has been designed to assist management in protecting life and property in the event of a bushfire.

The plan outlines procedures for both **evacuation** and **shelter-in-place** to enhance the protection of occupants from the threat of a bushfire.

The primary action to follow in a bushfire emergency is to:

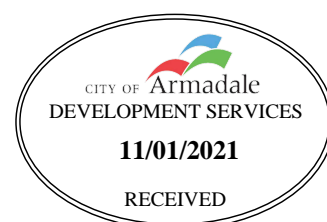
Evacuate



Shelter in place



NAME OF CONTACT PERSON			
POSITION / ROLE OF CONTACT PERSON		Centre Manager	
PHONE NUMBER			
FACILITY TYPE	Childcare Centre	NUMBER OF BUILDINGS	1
NUMBER OF STAFF	19	NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS	92 children 19 staff
NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS WITH SUPPORT NEEDS		92	
DESCRIPTION OF SUPPORT NEEDS		Children will require staff to support and provide assistance appropriate to their age and development.	



RESPONSIBILITIES

The following outlines who has responsibility for implementing emergency procedures in the event of a bushfire.

Position	Role	Responsibility
OWNER	Emergency Planning Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure the facility is prepared for the bushfire season
Centre Manager	Chief Warden (Emergency Management Team)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Daily - check www.emergency.wa.gov.au for any warnings or alerts Ensure adequate transport is available for evacuation should it be required Monitor conditions on Severe plus FDR days <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local ABC Radio 720 am Emergency.wa.gov.au Determine with DFES/emergency services that safe evacuation is available Consider any special needs of the children that may affect the decision and capability to evacuate Remain contactable (mobile phone) at all times oversee evacuation advise parents or carers of evacuation and arrangements for collection of children
Emergency Management Team	Deputy Warden	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activities delegated by the Chief Warden Supervise any fire suppression activity
	Communications officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responsible for keeping parents informed
	Transport Warden	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responsible for ensuring the evacuation
	Fire wardens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist in the protection of the building (trained monitoring and assessing fires and undertaking small fire fighting)



EMERGENCY CONTACTS

Name of Organisation	Office / Contact	Contact details
Fire / Police / Ambulance	Fire or Emergency	000 (112 from a mobile)
Department of Fire & Emergency Services	Emergency Information	13 33 37 (13 DFES)
Emergency WA	Warnings and incidents	www.emergency.wa.gov.au
Bureau of Meteorology	Weather information	1300 659 213

Secondary Contacts

Name of Organisation	Office / Contact	Contact details
Transport company		

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PREPAREDNESS

CHECKLIST – ongoing, prior to and during the bushfire season

BUSHFIRE SEASON: COMMENCES 1 DECEMBER AND CONCLUDES 12 MAY OF EVERY YEAR (UNLESS OTHERWISE ADVISED)

Action	Frequency	Responsibility
To be completed just prior to the bushfire season (by November 30 each year)		
1. Review Emergency Evacuation Plan to ensure details, procedures and contact phone numbers are correct. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Contact off-site location(s) and confirm potential use during a bushfire emergency. II. Contact transport suppliers and confirm arrangements for potential use during a bushfire emergency. 	Annual	Owner
2. Ensure all staff are familiar with the procedures in the Emergency Plan		
3. Affirm parents and carers have been informed of the facilities emergency response procedures for the coming bushfire season		
4. Ensure the site layout diagram and emergency evacuation diagrams are current and in visible location(s).		
5. Ensure the routes to off site locations are a safe option.		
6. Ensure any firefighting equipment (fire extinguishers hoses etc.) are serviceable and available.		
7. Ensure property access is clear and easily trafficable		
8. Ensure roof and gutters are free from leaf litter and debris		
9. Ensure staff are aware of their responsibilities as assigned by this plan and have received training on procedures and in the use of firefighting equipment	Annual	Owner/Chief Warden
To be completed during the bushfire season between 1 December and 12 May each year by the Emergency Management Team (centre manager).		
1. Ensure contact details of the emergency management team and employees are updated as required	Ongoing	Centre Manager
2. All objects attached to the buildings are non-combustible or easily removable, and the removing mechanism is in working order		
3. Smoke detectors are in working order		
4. Ensure first aid kits, fire extinguishers, emergency lighting and other emergency resources are current, serviceable and accessible		
5. The evacuation diagram and the site layout diagram are clearly displayed on the inside face of external doors		
6. Ensure defensible spaces around the building and assembly points are maintained (kept clear).		
7. The daily log book (registration of attendance) is kept on hand and includes parent / guardian contact details in case of evacuation		
8. Emergency communication equipment (mobile phone) is charged and on hand		



The Department of Fire and Emergency Services provides community and emergency advice about predicted and current conditions that advise about the level of bushfire threat.

The Fire Danger Rating (FDR) is based on the forecast weather conditions, the higher the rating, the higher the threat.

Extreme or Catastrophic ratings are the highest level and represent unsafe conditions.

Fire Danger Rating (DFES)

CATASTROPHIC

The worst conditions for a fire. Homes are not designed or built to withstand a fire in these conditions. The only safe place is away from bushfire risk areas.

EXTREME

SEVERE

Seek out information and be ready to leave or stay and actively defend your property if a fire starts. Only stay if you are 100% prepared.

VERY HIGH

HIGH

Be vigilant. Check your fire plan and continue to monitor conditions as they can change quickly.

LOW - MODERATE

Emergency Warnings

EMERGENCY WARNING

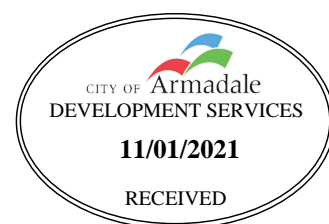
An out of control fire is approaching very fast. You need to act immediately to survive. If you haven't prepared your home, it is too late. You must leave now if it is safe to do so.

WATCH AND ACT

A fire is approaching and is out of control. Put your plan into action. If your plan is to leave, make sure you leave early. Only stay if you are mentally, physically and emotionally prepared to defend your property, and you have all the right equipment.

ADVICE

A fire has started, but there is no immediate danger. Stay alert and watch for signs of a fire.



AWARENESS AND PRE-EMPTIVE PROCEDURES

The following outlines the actions that must be taken to ensure occupants maintain an awareness of the bushfire threat and the appropriate procedures to follow.

Actions	Frequency	Responsible Person
Throughout the bushfire season		
Check the Emergency WA website daily for alerts and warnings www.emergency.wa.gov.au	Daily (in the morning) and again early in the afternoon	Centre Manager
Days forecast Severe, Extreme or Catastrophic Fire Danger rating		
Maintain awareness of any warnings by monitoring of the information available at www.emergency.wa.gov.au	Check hourly	Centre Manager
Contact the transport company and reaffirm the arrangement for priority attendance if evacuation is required	On opening in the morning	Centre Manager
Inform staff that due to the fire danger rating evacuation may be required		

If an 'Advice,' 'Watch and Act' or 'Emergency Warning' alert or other communication has been issued by an emergency service authority -

ALERT

An 'Advice' is issued that a fire has started but there is no immediate danger.

Contact DFES for advice on availability of safe evacuation.

EVACUATE

A 'Watch and Act' or 'Emergency Warning' has been issued advising to leave early.

Direction has been received from an emergency authority to evacuate.

Smoke or fire is observed in close proximity

METHOD OF ALARM

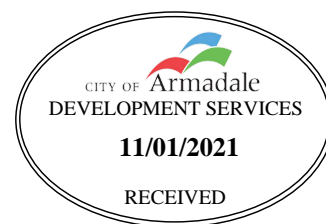
The building is a single building. To avoid distress to the children, the alert condition or condition to evacuate should be verbally communicated to all staff members and procedures followed. Any staff member who observes smoke or a fire nearby, is to advise the Chief Warden immediately or the acting senior member of staff who should in turn implement the Bushfire Emergency Evacuation Plan.

Parents and Carers are to be contacted by mobile phone and advised of implementation of the Bushfire Emergency Evacuation Plan.

NOTE

The location may be subject to smoke and ember attack. It is best to remain in the building until transport arrives in order to reduce the likelihood of minor injury and minimise distress to children.

Parents and carers are to be informed early and requested to follow an orderly process for the safe collection of children, and importantly enable management to maintain accountability and certainty for the location of each child. The circumstance of a parent acting upon a public notice and collecting their child without appropriate record must be avoided.



EMERGENCY PROCEDURE, LOCATION, AND TRANSPORT DETAILS

Evacuation

Designated evacuation assembly point/s

1. Common area inside the childcare centre

Primary off-site location

Name of venue	Armadale Arena		
Address of venue	4 Townley Street Armadale.		
Nearest cross street	Forrest Road	Map reference	R2R3+Q6 Armadale
Venue phone number	(08) 93945840		
Primary route to location	From Anstey Road turn left onto Armadale Road and after 4.4 km turn right onto Eighth Road. Turn left at Forrest Road then right onto Townley Street.		
Secondary route to location			

Primary transportation arrangements

An arrangement is to be entered into with a transport company to provide a priority attendance to transport children in an emergency.

Estimated travelling time to destination 10 minutes

Secondary off-site location As advised by the Department of Fire and Emergency Services in the event the Armadale Arena is no safely accessible or available

Parent/Guardian Communication

- Advise parent guardians of pre-emptive closure of the facility, the day before if there is the potential for the building to be affected by a bushfire (for example a bushfire is distant but may affect the building)
- Advise parent guardians of pre-emptive evacuation, collection from the facility
- Advise parents / guardians of evacuation and ensure they understand they should not attend the childcare centre. Advise the location for collection of children




Shelter-in-Place

The **primary action** to follow if there is an imminent bushfire threat is to **EVACUATE** following confirmation (DFES or emergency services) that a safe evacuation route is available.

Shelter in place is not recommended and there should be no necessity for shelter in place to occur. The site is within an urban area and evacuation by vehicle or pedestrian will be available however if DFES or emergency services have advised it is too late to leave then staff should ensure all doors and windows are sealed as best as possible. Staff should move children to the room furthest from the fire front where the fire can be observed and with ready access to an exit.

Designated on-site building: the child care centre.

Procedures for evacuation and shelter-in-place in the event of a bushfire.

Trigger	Action	Responsible Person
<p>DFES have advised to evacuate and confirmed the route is safe</p> <p>or</p> <p>a bushfire is reported within 3-5 Km of the site</p> <p>or smoke or fire is observed</p> <p>Confirm with DFES it is safe to evacuate and confirm the destination and route</p> <div data-bbox="177 1137 499 1357" style="text-align: center;">  <p>CITY OF Armadale DEVELOPMENT SERVICES 11/01/2021 RECEIVED</p> </div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alert staff to implement the Emergency Plan • Contact transport company to arrange immediate attendance for evacuation • Locate children to the common area of the building close to the exit • Close windows and doors • Account for all children (verify against daily registration log) • Obtain the emergency evacuation kit • Locate fire extinguishers • Monitor external conditions and the condition of the building • Upon arrival of arranged transport evacuate the building taking the emergency kit, the daily attendance log, and water for each child. • Advise DFES the childcare centre has been evacuated. • Check building has been cleared; all children and staff and visitors are accounted for. • Evacuate to determined destination • Contact parents or carers and advise the collection point for children <p>Notes:</p> <p>The location may be subject to smoke and ember attack. It is best to remain in the building until transport arrives in order to reduce the likelihood of minor injury and minimise distress to children.</p>	<p>Centre Manager</p>
<p>SURVIVAL – only if advised by DFES it is not possible to leave and shelter in place as a last resort is to be taken</p>		
<p>A fire is advised or is observed to be approaching and DFES public or direct advice is it is too late to leave (safe evacuation is not available)</p>	<p>Contact emergency services and advise the number of children and staff sheltering in place.</p> <p>keep fire extinguishers close by.</p> <p>Soak towels to block smoke ingress if required</p> <p>Monitor the building condition for smoke and heat and stay low.</p> <p>Keep hydrated</p> <p>Monitor the fire’s passing and leave the building when safe to do so</p>	<p>Centre Manager</p>

	<p>Inspect the building for any small fires and extinguish if safe to do so</p> <p>Evacuate the site if safe to do so if fires are observed in the vicinity, the transfer of fires between buildings can occur after the bushfire's passing.</p> <p>If the site and land nearby has been impacted by bushfire, evacuate the site when safe to do so and until the area has been assessed and is given an All clear.</p>	
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RECOVERY


Action	Responsible Person
<p>Inspect building.</p> <p>Advise parents or carers of the date when the centre will re-open</p>	<p>Centre Manager</p>
<p>Debrief</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - assess the severity of the event; - would the actions taken be sufficient to ensure the safety of staff and visitors in an extreme event; - were there any unexpected problems not accounted for in the existing emergency plan; - update the emergency plan to include any learnings from the event. 	<p>Emergency Planning Committee (owner) with the Emergency Management Team (delegate)</p>



Attachment 1 – Emergency Plan and Evacuation Map

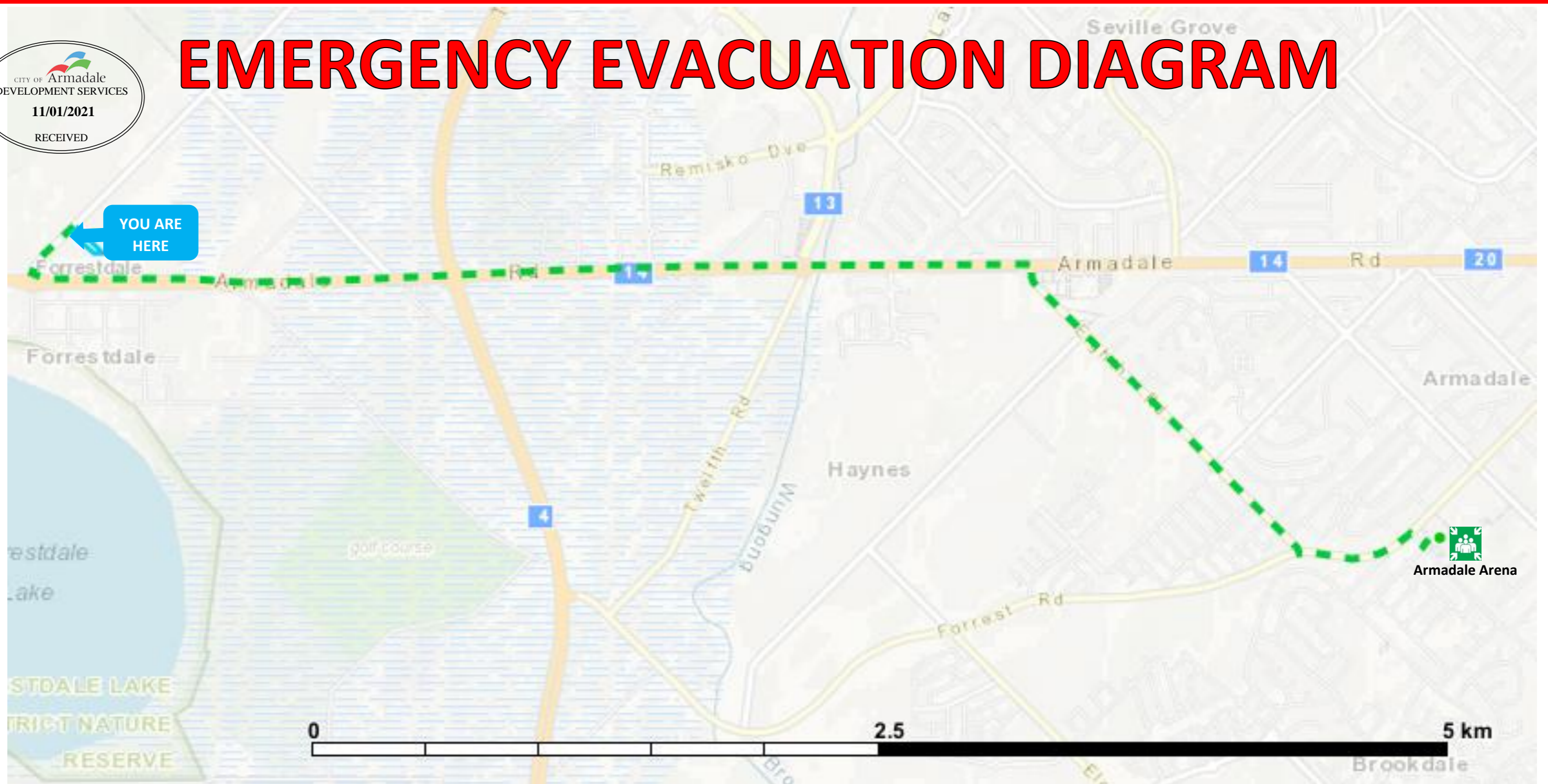


BUSHFIRE EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

<u>FACILITY DETAILS</u>	<u>EMERGENCY WARNINGS (DFES)</u>	
<p>Location : 30 Anstey Road Forrestdale</p> <p>Facility: Childcare Centre</p> <p>Visitors : 92 children and 19 staff</p> <p>Chief Warden</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remain informed of DFES Emergency Warnings by monitoring the website, information line, or ABC Local Radio 720. Contact Priority Transport provider to confirm availability of transport should it be required. <p>Transport company contact information</p> <p>Name:</p> <p>Phone:</p> <p><u>INFORMATION SOURCES</u></p> <p>Local ABC radio 720 am</p> <p>DFES information line 13 33 37</p> <p>Emergency WA www.emergency.wa.gov.au</p> <p>Bureau of Meteorology 1300 659 213</p> <p>EMERGENCY CONTACTS</p> <p>Fire, Police or Ambulance 000 (112 from a mobile)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ADVICE – PREPARE TO EVACUATE</p> <p>An ADVICE warning has been issued across telecommunications media of an incident nearby</p> <p>Response:</p> <p>The Chief Warden will take the following information into consideration when determining if and when to evacuate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The severity of the bushfire incident. Approximate time for the bushfire to impact the facility. DFES and Police advice Preparation of the facility 	<p style="text-align: center;">EMERGENCY - SURVIVAL</p> <p>DFES or Police have advised EVACUATION IS NOT SAFE</p> <p>Response</p> <p>Survival Plan – only to be enacted in the event that DFES or police have advised a safe evacuation route is not available</p> <p>Children and staff should remain in the childcare centre building as long as it is safe to do so</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Close doors and windows Turn off airconditioning Keep fire extinguishers at hand Soak towels and place to block smoke ingress if required Monitor the building condition and observe the fires passing Stay hydrated Leave the building when safe to do so and shelter from heat Inspect the building and extinguish any small fires if safe to do so <p style="text-align: center;">Do not stay in a burning building</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>ALL CLEAR</u></p> <p>When emergency services have deemed the area safe:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Return to the site (chief warden) and check buildings and grounds for any smouldering objects. Monitor grounds and buildings, particularly roofs for smouldering material and small fires for 24 hours after the event. Notify parents or carers of the date when the childcare centre will resume operation Debrief <div style="text-align: right;">  <p>CITY OF Armadale DEVELOPMENT SERVICES 11/01/2021 RECEIVED</p> </div>
	<p style="text-align: center;">WATCH AND ACT - EVACUATE</p> <p>DFES or Police have advised EVACUATION IS REQUIRED (Public Notice)</p> <p>Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contact transport company Turn off airconditioning Close doors and windows Account for all children, staff and any other visitors Evacuate to Armadale Arena or as otherwise directed by DFES Advise parents or carers of the evacuation and the location for collection of children 	



EMERGENCY EVACUATION DIAGRAM



Your Location Is **30 Anstey Road Forrestdale**

EVACUATE if DFES or Police advise evacuation is required or if you see an uncontrolled fire

Follow instructions from the Emergency Services Incident Controller (the DFES officer managing the fire).

Advise DFES (ph 13 33 37) of your location and the number of children present

- Contact the pre-arranged transport company
- Assemble in the common area and account for all children, staff, and other visitors.
- Evacuate to Armadale Arena at 4 Townley Street Armadale (or as otherwise directed by Emergency Services).
- Confirm your safe arrival at the evacuation destination (with DFES incident controller)
- Advise parents/guardians that the childcare centre has been evacuated and confirm the location for collection of children.

SURVIVAL - if it is not safe to leave - advise DFES (ph 13 33 37) of your location and the number of children present

- keep fire extinguishers close by
- Soak towels to block smoke ingress
- Monitor the building condition for smoke and heat.
- Keep hydrated
- Monitor the fire's passing and leave the building when safe to do so
- shelter to avoid heat
- Inspect the building and attend to any small fires with fire hoses or fire extinguishers
- Evacuate the site if fire is observed near by and it is safe to leave – fires can transfer between buildings

Do not stay in a burning building

APPENDIX 3 – References



General References

SA Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Government of South Australia, 2012 *Overall Fuel Hazard Guide for South Australia*

WA Department of Planning 2016, *Visual Guide for bushfire risk assessment in Western Australia*

Standards Australia 2010, *Australian Standard AS 3745:2010 Planning for emergencies in facilities*

Standards Australia 2009, *AS 3959-2018-Construction of buildings in bushfire-prone areas*, Sydney

Standards Australian and Standards New Zealand 2009, *Australian Standard / New Zealand Standard ISO 31000:2009 Risk management – principles and guidelines*

Western Australian Planning Commission (WAPC) 2015, *State Planning Policy 3.7 Planning in Bushfire Prone Areas*, Western Australian Planning Commission, Perth, Perth

Western Australian Planning Commission and Department of Fire and Emergency Services (WAPC and DFES) 2017, *Guidelines for Planning in Bushfire Prone Areas Version 1.3*, Western Australia

Online references

Office of Bushfire Risk management (OBRM), Map of Bush Fire Prone Areas, viewed January 2021, <
<https://maps.slip.wa.gov.au/landgate/bushfireprone/>>

Office of Bushfire Risk Management (OBRM), Bushfire Risk Management (BRM) Plan Guidelines, viewed January 2021

