

Planning and
Development (Local Planning Scheme) Amendmen
Regulation, 2015

7 POLICY MEASURES

7.1



DEFINITIONS

Bushfire Attack Level (BAL):

The Bushfire Attack Level (BAL) is a measure of the potential severity of bushfire attack on a building or structure. It is determined by the type of fuel, the distance from the building to the fuel, and the wind speed. BAL is used to determine the level of bushfire protection required for a building or structure.

As per Italian Standard 3959: Construction of buildings, in bushfire-prone areas, the Building Code of Australia (AS 1530) applies.

BAL assessment:

The BAL assessment is a process of determining the level of bushfire attack on a building or structure. It is based on the type of fuel, the distance from the building to the fuel, and the wind speed.

BAL Contour Map:

A BAL Contour Map is a map that shows the different levels of bushfire attack on a building or structure. It is used to determine the level of bushfire protection required for a building or structure.

Broader Landscape Assessment (BLA):

A Broader Landscape Assessment (BLA) is a process of assessing the potential for bushfire attack on a building or structure. It takes into account the type of fuel, the distance from the building to the fuel, and the wind speed. A BLA is used to determine the level of bushfire protection required for a building or structure.

Bushfire:

A bushfire is a fire that occurs in a bushy or wooded area.

Bushfire hazard issues:

Bushfire hazard issues are the factors that contribute to the potential for bushfire attack on a building or structure. These include the type of fuel, the distance from the building to the fuel, and the wind speed.

Bushfire Hazard Level (BHL) assessment:

A Bushfire Hazard Level (BHL) assessment is a process of determining the level of bushfire hazard on a building or structure. It is based on the type of fuel, the distance from the building to the fuel, and the wind speed.

Bushfire emergency plan (BEP):

A Bushfire emergency plan (BEP) is a plan that outlines the actions to be taken in the event of a bushfire. It includes information on how to evacuate the building, how to protect the building, and how to contact emergency services.

Bushfire management plan (BMP):

A Bushfire management plan (BMP) is a plan that outlines the actions to be taken to manage the risk of bushfire. It includes information on how to assess the risk, how to reduce the risk, and how to respond to a bushfire.

Bushfire prone area:

A Bushfire prone area is an area that is at risk of bushfire. It is determined by the type of fuel, the distance from the building to the fuel, and the wind speed.

Bushfire protection criteria:

Bushfire protection criteria are the standards that determine the level of bushfire protection required for a building or structure. They are based on the type of fuel, the distance from the building to the fuel, and the wind speed.

Bushfire risk:

Bushfire risk is the potential for bushfire attack on a building or structure. It is determined by the level of bushfire hazard and the level of bushfire protection.

Bushfire risk management measures:

Bushfire risk management measures are the actions that are taken to reduce the risk of bushfire. These include measures to reduce the level of bushfire hazard and measures to increase the level of bushfire protection.

Development site:

A Development site is a site that is being developed. It is used to determine the level of bushfire protection required for a building or structure. Planning and Development (Local Planning Scheme) Regulation, 2015

Habitable Building:

A Habitable Building is a building that is used for residential purposes. It is used to determine the level of bushfire protection required for a building or structure. Planning and Development (Local Planning Scheme) Regulation, 2015

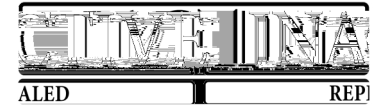
Planning and Development (Local Planning Scheme) Regulation, 2015

Off-site shelter:

An Off-site shelter is a shelter that is located outside of a building or structure. It is used to provide protection for people in the event of a bushfire.

On-site shelter:

An On-site shelter is a shelter that is located inside of a building or structure. It is used to provide protection for people in the event of a bushfire.



Strategic planning proposal:

Strategic planning proposal: This section discusses the strategic planning proposal, including its objectives, scope, and the process of consultation and engagement with stakeholders. It outlines the key findings and recommendations from the proposal, highlighting the importance of strategic planning in managing bushfire risk and ensuring the long-term sustainability of the community.

Subject site:

Subject site: This section provides a detailed description of the subject site, including its location, size, and current use. It also discusses the site's proximity to bushfire-prone areas and the potential impacts of bushfire risk on the site and its occupants.

Suitable destination:

Suitable destination: This section discusses the suitability of the subject site for various destinations, including residential, commercial, and industrial uses. It considers factors such as the site's location, access to services, and the potential for bushfire risk. The text also mentions the *Map of Bushfire Prone Areas* and its relevance to the site's suitability for different destinations.

Unacceptable bushfire risk:

Unacceptable bushfire risk: This section discusses the potential for unacceptable bushfire risk on the subject site, based on the findings of the bushfire risk assessment. It identifies the specific areas of the site that are at risk and the potential consequences of a bushfire event.

Vulnerable land use:

Vulnerable land use: This section discusses the potential for vulnerable land use on the subject site, based on the findings of the bushfire risk assessment. It identifies the specific areas of the site that are vulnerable and the potential consequences of a bushfire event. The text also discusses the importance of identifying and protecting vulnerable land uses in the context of bushfire risk management.