

Bushfire Hazard Assessment

SSD-82211208

78 Lockwood Road Data Centre

78 Lockwood Road, Erskine Park

Prepared for
STACK Infrastructure

Project Name:	78 Lockwood Road Data Centre (SSD-82211208)
Site Details	78 Lockwood Road Data Centre
Client Details:	Eoin Cadogan Senior Project Manager Linesight By email: Eoin.Cadogan@linesight.com
BlackAsh Contact Details	
Corey Shackleton	Principal – Bushfire & Resilience
0418 412 118	corey.shackleton@blackash.com.au

Version	Primary Author(s)	Description	Date Completed
0.1	Corey Shackleton	Draft	24 July 2025
1.0	Corey Shackleton	Final	8 August 2025
1.1	Corey Shackleton	Final (Updated Plans)	18 August 2025
1.2	Corey Shackleton	Final (Updated Plans)	31 September 2025
1.3	Corey Shackleton	Final (Updated Plans)	25 March 2026

**Corey Shackleton / Principal Bushfire & Resilience**

Blackash Bushfire Consulting

B.Sc., Grad. Dip. (Design for Bushfire Prone Areas)

Fire Protection Association of Australia BPAD Level 3 – 34603

**Disclaimer**

Blackash Bushfire Pty Ltd has prepared this document in good faith based on the information provided to it, and has endeavored to ensure that the information in this document is correct. However, many factors outside the current knowledge or control of Blackash affect the recipient's needs and project plans. Blackash does not warrant or represent that the document is free from error or omissions and does not accept liability for any errors or omissions. The scope of services was defined in consultation with the client by time and budgetary constraints imposed by the client and the availability of reports and other data on the subject area. Changes to available information, legislation and schedules are made on an on-going basis and readers should obtain up-to-date information. To the fullest extent possible Blackash expressly excludes any express or implied warranty as to condition, fitness, merchantability or suitability of this document and limits its liability for direct or consequential loss at the option of Blackash to re-supply the document or the cost of correcting the document. In no event shall responses to questions or any other information in this document be deemed to be incorporated into any legally binding agreement without the express written consent of an officer of Blackash. The information in this document is proprietary, confidential and an unpublished work and is provided upon the recipient's promise to keep such information confidential and for the sole purpose of the recipient evaluating products / services provided by Blackash. In no event may this information be supplied to third parties without written consent from Blackash.

Contents

1.	Summary	4
2.	Introduction	5
3.	Site Description	6
4.	Project Description	7
5.	Legislative Framework	9
6.	Bushfire Prone Land	10
7.	Response to SEARS	12
8.	Site Assessment Methodology	14
	8.1. Bushfire Hazard	14
	8.2. Vegetation	14
	8.3. Slopes Influencing Bushfire Behavior	14
	8.4. Fire Weather	15
	8.5. Asset Protection Zones	17
	8.6. Bushfire Attack Levels	19
	8.6.1. Application of AS3959 (2018)	19
9.	Water Supply and Utilities	20
10.	Access	22
11.	Assessment Against the Aim and Objective of PBP	23
12.	Recommendations	24
13.	Conclusion	24
	Appendix 1: References	25

1. Summary

Table 1 is a summary of compliance with relevant documents and approaches to limit bushfire attack and meet the requirements of the NSW planning framework for new development in Bushfire Prone Areas.

Table 1: Summary

Planning for Bushfire Protection 2019 Classification	"Other" commercial/ industrial
Location	Lot 101 DP1268632
Local Government Area	Penrith
Can this proposal comply with AS3959, 2009	YES
Does this development comply with the requirements of <i>Planning for Bushfire Protection 2019</i>?	YES
Does this development comply with the Aims and objectives of <i>Planning for Bushfire Protection 2019</i>?	YES
Is referral to the NSW RFS required?	NO

Assessment Framework	☒ <i>Planning for Bushfire Protection 2019</i>
	☐ Meets the deemed to satisfy provisions
	☒ Alternate solution/ performance-based assessment

2. Introduction

This Bushfire Hazard Assessment has been prepared by Blackash Bushfire Consulting on behalf of STACK Infrastructure to accompany a State Significant Development Application (SSDA) for a proposed data centre development at 78 Lockwood Road, Erskine Park (the site).

The site is located in the Penrith Local Government Area (LGA) and is approximately 40km west of the Sydney Central Business District (CBD), 20km west of the Parramatta CBD, and 10km north-east of the future Western Sydney International Airport.

The site is an irregular shaped 7.7-hectare lot bounded to the north by Lenore Drive and to the east by an E2 Environmental Conservation corridor that follows Ropes Creek. The site relies upon access from a cul-de-sac at the eastern end of Lockwood Road at the site's southern boundary. An aerial photograph is provided at Figure 1.

The site is not bushfire prone land. Notwithstanding, commercial and industrial development is designated as "other" development in PBP 2019. As "other" development, a key issue for the proposal will be meeting the aim and objectives of *Planning for Bushfire Protection* and the performance requirements for commercial and industrial development.

This report has been completed having regard to Secretary for Planning and Environment's (the Secretary) Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) issued for the proposal on 11 April 2025. The SEARs require the following in relation to bushfire:

"If the development is on mapped bush fire prone land, or a bush fire threat is identified on or adjoining the site, provide a bush fire assessment that details proposed bush fire protection measures and demonstrates compliance with Planning for Bush Fire Protection."

The proposed 78 Lockwood Road Data Centre is not located on mapped bush fire prone land, however recognising the low risk area of bushland to the east, an assessment has been undertaken to ensure the implementation of an appropriate level of bushfire protection measures, as per *Planning for Bushfire Protection 2019* (PBP 2019). This report will demonstrate that an appropriate combination of protection measures has been provided to meet the aims and objectives, and the provisions of Section 8.3.1 and 8.3.10, of *Planning for Bush Fire Protection 2019*.

This assessment has been prepared by Corey Shackleton, Principal Bushfire & Resilience (FPAA BPAD Level 3 Certified Practitioner No. BPD-L3-34603) who is recognised by the NSW RFS as qualified in bushfire risk assessment and have been accredited by the Fire Protection Association of Australia as a suitably qualified consultant to undertake alternative solution proposals.

3. Site Description

The site is located at 78 Lockwood Road, Erskine Park, within the Penrith Local Government Area (LGA), approximately 40km west of the Sydney Central Business District (CBD), 20km west of the Parramatta CBD, and 10km north-east of the future Western Sydney International Airport.

The site is an irregular shaped 7.7-hectare (ha) lot bounded to the north by Lenore Drive and to the east by a zoned E2 Environmental Conservation corridor that follows Ropes Creek. It relies upon access from a cul-de-sac at the eastern end of Lockwood Road at the site's southern boundary. An aerial photograph is provided at Figure 1.

The site is located within the 'Fitzpatrick Industrial Estate', an area of approximately 140-ha of land located on Lenore Drive. The estate is bounded by Ropes Creek to the east, the Erskine Park residential area to the north, and the Sydney Catchment Authority pipeline to the south. The Fitzpatrick Industrial Estate is located within the Western Sydney Employment Area (WSEA). The WSEA has long been identified as the single largest greenfield industrial precinct to serve the growing demand for industrial lands in the Sydney Metropolitan Area for the next 20 to 30 years.

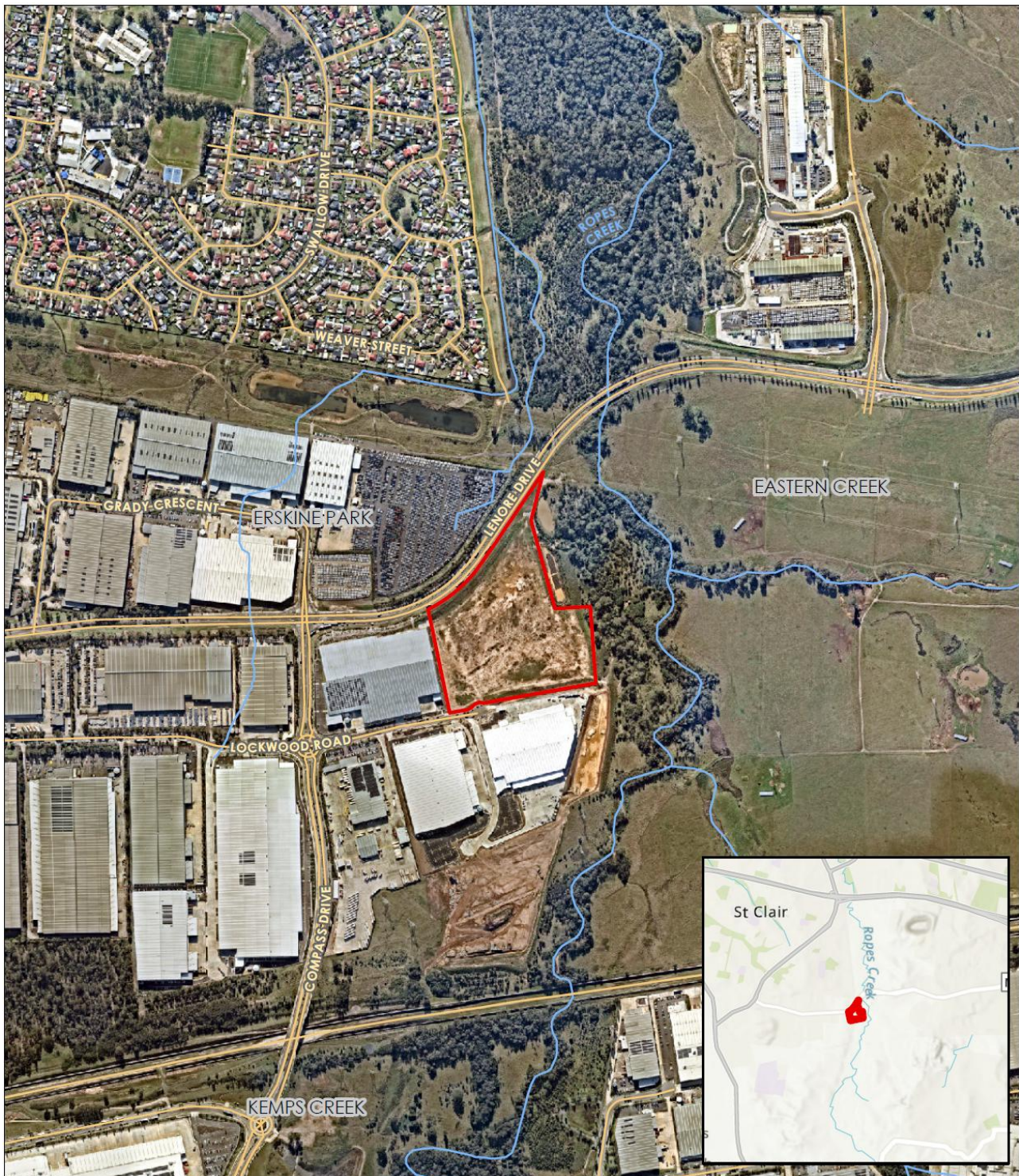
The site is surrounded by a variety of industrial land use activities and significant transport and utilities infrastructure. Immediate surrounding development includes:

- North: The site is bounded to the north by Lenore Drive and the adjacent AutoNexus, a provider of automotive logistics and supply chain solutions. Further afield is the Erskine Park residential area.
- East: Ropes Creek adjoins the site to the east. This is zoned E2 – Environmental Conservation. An artificial wetland was established immediately east of the subject property boundary and within this E2 zoned land to support the industrial use of the site which results in stormwater runoff being conveyed to the E2 corridor.
- South: The Sydney Catchment Authority Pipeline is located approximately 540 metres to the south.
- West: Lot 101 and the remainder of the Fitzpatrick Industrial Estate comprise the surrounding land uses to the west. These include a variety of warehouse and logistics land uses.

4. Project Description

The project comprises the construction of a data centre development including the following key components:

- Site preparation and bulk earthworks.
- Temporary construction access from Lenore Drive.
- Construction of a three-storey data centre comprising two buildings, with a maximum height of 26.5 metres and a total gross floor area (GFA) of approximately 56,506m², including technical data halls, office and administrative areas, and ancillary circulation space.
- At-grade under-croft car parking (34 spaces) within the building footprint, plus an additional 44 on-site spaces, providing a total of 78 parking spaces.
- Separate generator gantry accommodating 188 backup generators.
- Landscaping and associated public domain works.
- Extension and augmentation of physical infrastructure and utilities as required, including an on-site substation.
- Off-site works comprising the delivery of two 330kV transmission lines from the TransGrid Sydney West Substation site to the subject site, utilising existing road reserve along Lenore Drive.



Legend

Watercourse

Subject Land



DKGIS

Date: 3/07/2025

0 250 500

Meters

Coordinate System: GDA2020 MGA Zone 56

Imagery: © Nearmap

Figure 1: Site Location

5. Legislative Framework

The proposed data centre development is designated as “other” development by PBP 2019.

The site is not identified as ‘bushfire prone land’ (see Figure 2) for the purposes of Section 10.3 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979* (EPA Act) and therefore the legislative requirements for development on bushfire prone lands are not applicable.

If it were bushfire prone, as “other” development, the proposed industrial development is addressed through demonstrating compliance with the aim and objectives of PBP.

The NCC does not provide for any bushfire specific performance requirements for these classes of building. As such the *Australian Standard for Construction of Buildings in Bushfire Prone Areas* (AS 3959) and the NASH Standard are not considered as a set of ‘deemed to satisfy’ provisions. However, compliance with AS 3959 and NASH should be considered when meeting the aims and objectives of PBP.

Whilst bushfire is not captured in the NCC for Class 5-8 buildings, PBP 2019¹ articulates the following objectives which will be applied in relation to access, water and services, and emergency and evacuation planning:

- *to provide safe access to/from the public road system for firefighters providing property protection during a bush fire and for occupant egress for evacuation;*
- *to provide suitable emergency and evacuation (and relocation) arrangements for occupants of the development;*
- *to provide adequate services of water for the protection of buildings during and after the passage of bush fire, and to locate gas and electricity so as not to contribute to the risk of fire to a building; and*
- *provide for the storage of hazardous materials away from the hazard wherever possible.*

The general fire safety construction provisions (of the NCC) are taken as acceptable solutions, however construction requirements for bush fire protection will need to be considered on a case-by-case basis.

Because of their size, complexity, importance and/or potential impact, the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (DPIE) is predominantly responsible for assessing development applications relating to State Significant Development. The Minister for Planning is the consent authority for SSD applications.

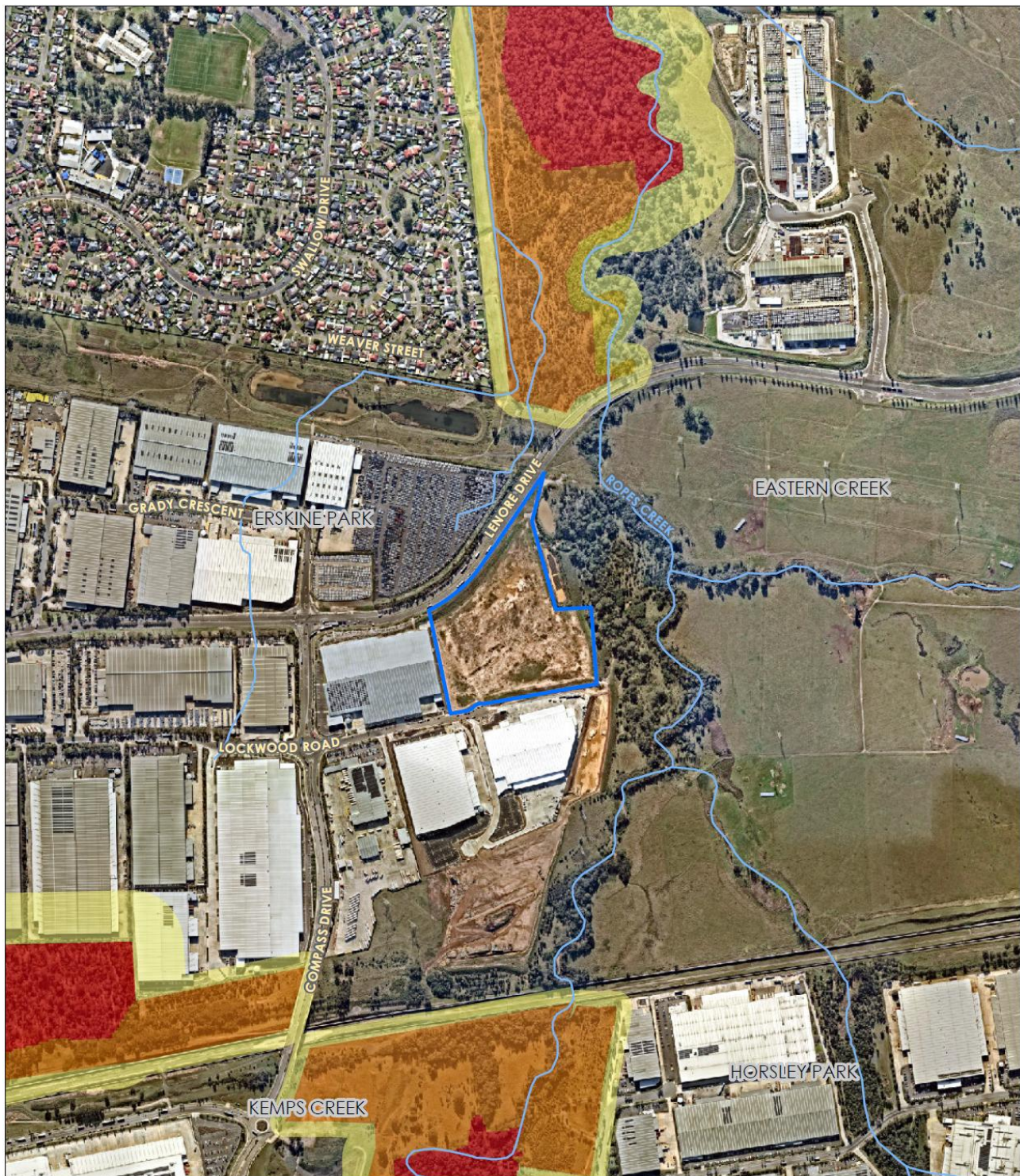
¹ Planning for Bushfire Protection 2019 (p.76)

6. Bushfire Prone Land

Bushfire prone land maps provide a trigger for the development assessment provisions and consideration of sites that are bushfire prone.

Bushfire prone land (BFPL) is land that has been identified by council, which can support a bushfire or is subject to bushfire attack. Bushfire prone land maps are prepared by local council and certified by the Commissioner of the NSW RFS.

Figure 2 illustrates the Bushfire Prone Land Map for the site. The extract from the Penrith City Bushfire Prone Land Map confirms that neither the site nor the adjoining land is identified as bush fire prone. The recently certified mapping has acknowledged the low bushfire risk of the land to the east by removing its bushfire prone classification.



Legend

- Watercourse
- Subject Land
- Bushfire Prone Land**
 - Vegetation Buffer
 - Vegetation Category 1
 - Vegetation Category 2
 - Vegetation Category 3

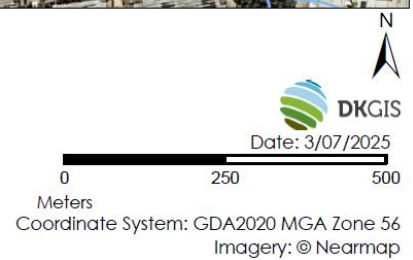


Figure 2: Bushfire Prone Land

7. Response to SEARS

This report has been prepared in response to the requirements contained within the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) dated 11 April 2025 issued for the SSDA (SSD-82211208). Specifically, this report has been prepared to respond to the SEARS requirement issued below. See Table 2.

Table 2: Summary of response to SEARS

Item	Description of Requirement	Section Reference (this Report)
23. Bushfire Risk	If the development is on mapped bush fire prone land, or a bush fire threat is identified on or adjoining the site, provide a bush fire assessment that details proposed bush fire protection measures and demonstrates compliance with Planning for Bush Fire Protection.	The proposed development is not on mapped bush fire prone land, however there is a low risk bush fire threat identified to the east of the site.

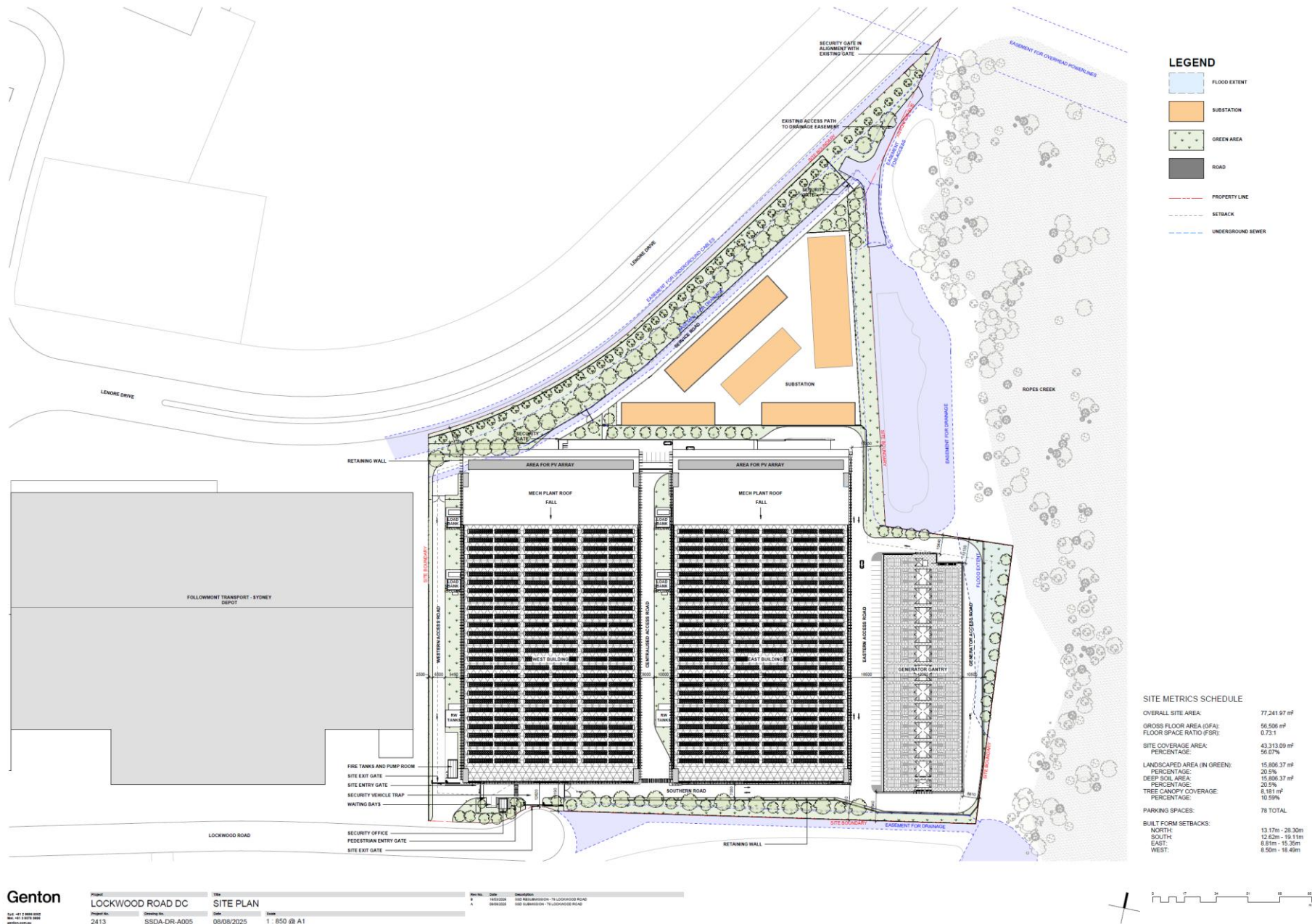


Figure 3: Proposed Site Plan

8. Site Assessment Methodology

The Bushfire Assessment Report is based on an assessment of the site utilising the following resources:

- *Planning for Bushfire Protection* (NSW RFS, 2019);
- Aerial mapping; and
- Detailed GIS analysis.

The methodology used in this assessment is in accordance with PBP 2019 and is outlined in the following sections.

8.1. Bushfire Hazard

An assessment of the bushfire hazard is necessary to determine the application of bushfire protection measures such as Asset Protection Zone (APZ) locations and dimensions and future building levels.

The vegetation formations (bushfire fuels) and the topography (effective slope) combine to create the bushfire threat that may affect bushfire behaviour at the site and which determine the planning and building response of PBP 2019.

8.2. Vegetation

Predominant Vegetation is classified by structure or formation using the system adopted by Keith (2004) and by the general description using PBP 2019. Vegetation types give rise to radiant heat and fire behaviour characteristics. The predominant vegetation is determined over a distance of at least 140 metres in all directions from the proposed site boundary or building footprint on the development site. Where a mix of vegetation types exist, the type providing the greater hazard is said to predominate.

The land within and surrounding the site to the north, south, and west contains no bushfire hazard. To the east, there is a small area comprising Grassland, Coastal Floodplain Wetland, and Coastal Valley Grassy Woodland vegetation communities (see Figure 4). This area has recently been removed from bush fire prone land mapping due to its low bushfire risk.

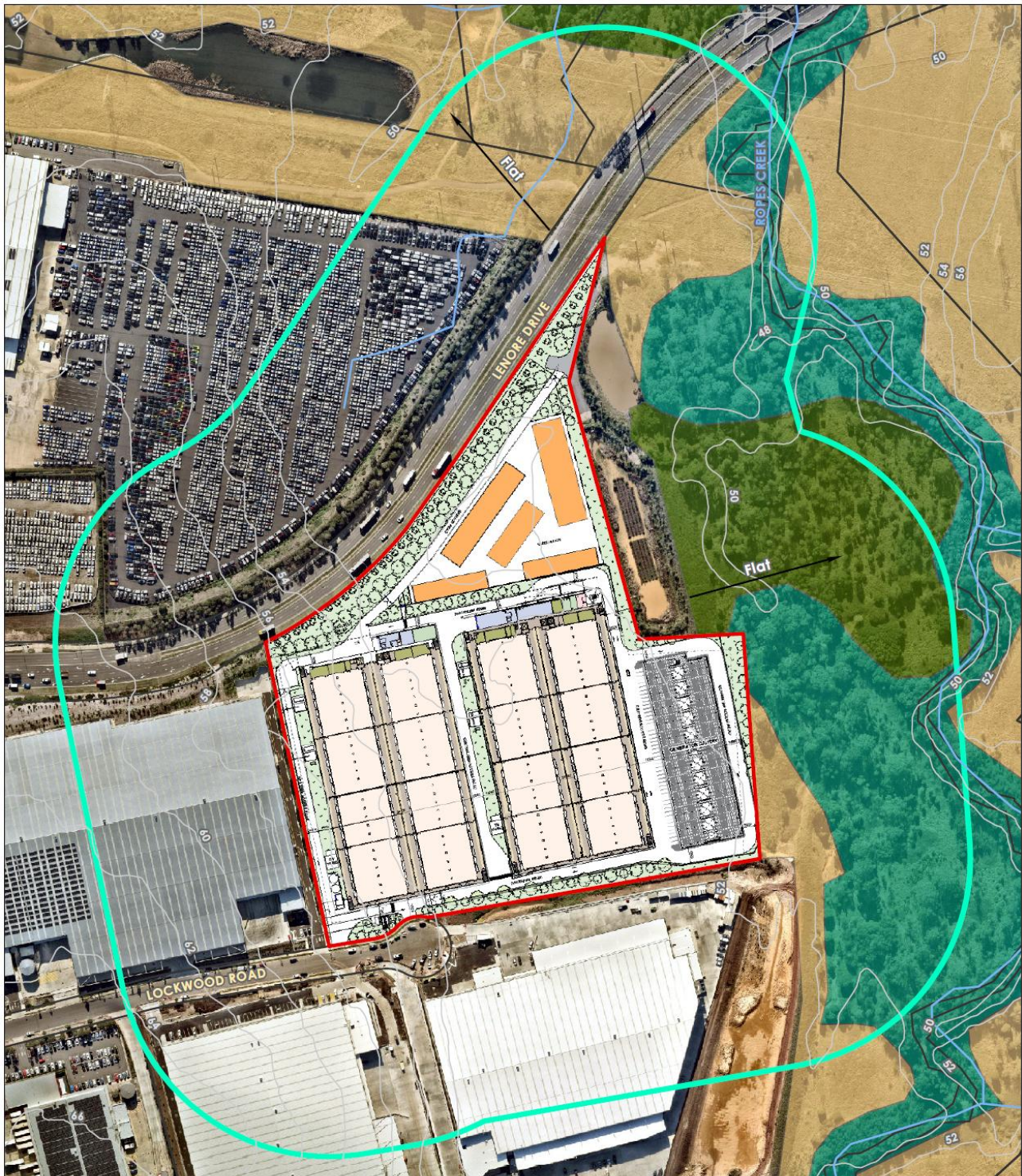
8.3. Slopes Influencing Bushfire Behavior

The 'effective slope' influencing fire behaviour approaching the sites has been assessed in accordance with the methodology specified within PBP 2019. This is conducted by measuring the worst-case scenario slope where the vegetation occurs over a 100 metre transect measured outwards from the development boundary or the existing/ proposed buildings.

Figure 4 shows the effective slopes (contours) relevant to the proposal. The land adjoining the site to the east is flat.

8.4. Fire Weather

The fire weather is dictated by PBP and assumes a credible worst-case scenario and an absence of any other mitigating factors relating to aspect or prevailing winds. The sites have a Fire Danger Index (FDI) of 100 as per PBP 2019.



Legend

- Watercourse
- Contour - 2m
- Subject Land
- Cadastre
- Vegetation Assessment Buffer

Vegetation Class

- Coastal Floodplain Wetlands
- Coastal Valley Grassy Woodlands
- Grassland



Date: 25/03/2026

0 50 100

Meters

Coordinate System: GDA2020 MGA Zone 56
Imagery: © Nearmap

Figure 4: Vegetation and Slope

8.5. Asset Protection Zones

An Asset Protection Zone (APZ) is a buffer zone between a bushfire hazard and buildings. The APZ is managed progressively to minimise fuel loads and reduce potential radiant heat levels, flame, smoke and ember attack. The appropriate APZ distance is based on vegetation type, slope and the nature of the development.

The APZ can include roads or properties managed to be consistent with APZ standards set out in NSW RFS document *Standards for Asset Protection Zones*. The APZ provides a fuel-reduced, physical separation between buildings and bush fire hazards is a key element in the suite of bush fire measures and dictates the type of construction necessary to mitigate bushfire attack.

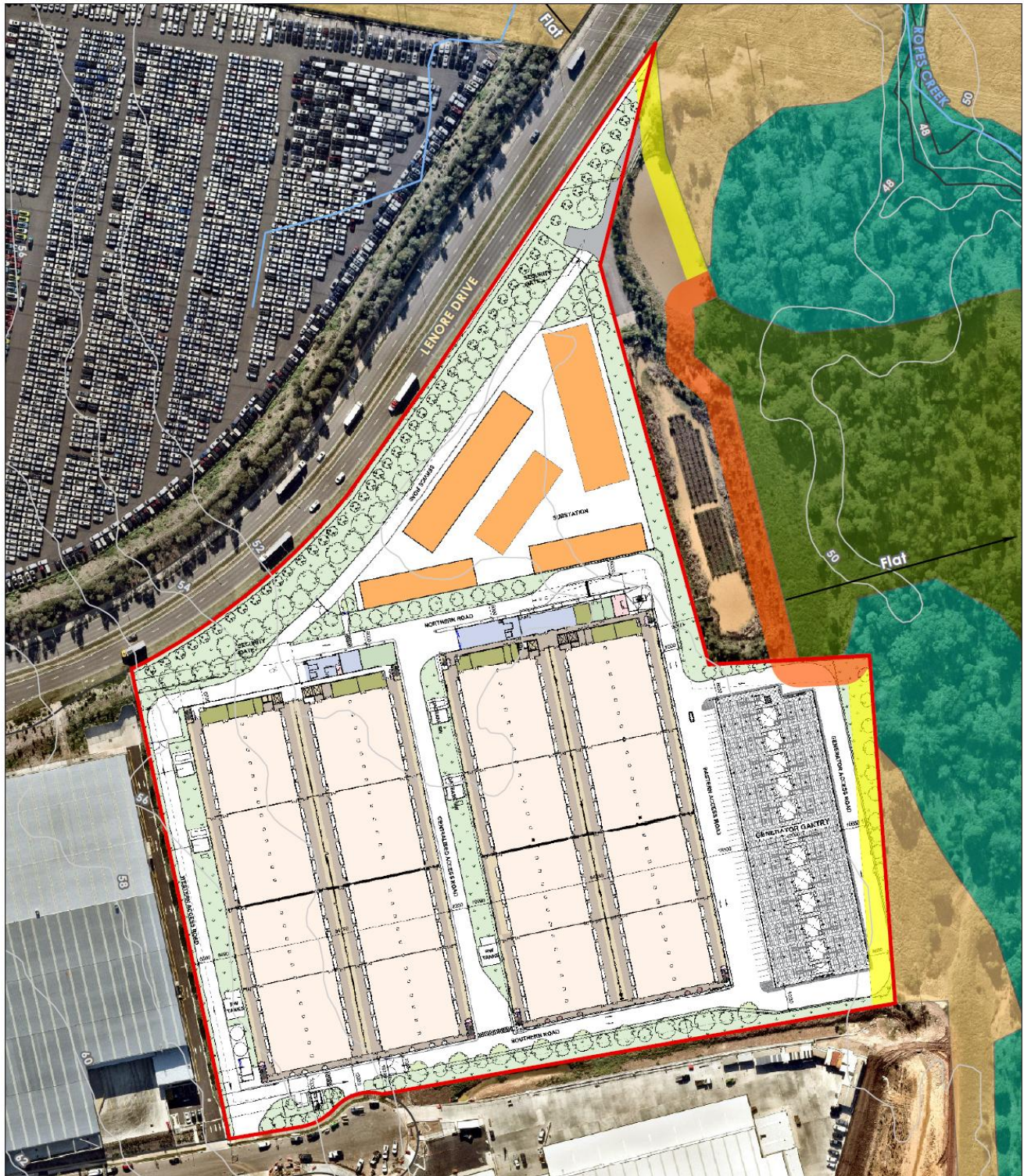
PBP 2019 requires APZs for commercial and industrial development to provide a defensible space and minimise material ignition. APZs are shown in Figure 5 and are compliant with PBP 2019.

The site will be managed and maintained to prevent the spread of a bushfire towards the building and to prevent the spread of fire onto or from the site in accordance with section 63 of the *Rural Fires Act, 1997* (RF Act). The area around the buildings is cleared and maintained to mineral earth or non-combustible surfaces and is not a fire hazard.

Table 3 (below) provide a summary of the APZ for the proposed precincts and Figure 5 provides a depiction of the APZ.

Table 3: APZ Assessment.

Direction	Slope	Vegetation	Flame Zone Width	APZ Proposed
North	NA	No hazard	Nil	NA
East	Level	Coastal Valley Grassy Woodland	9 metres	>12 metres
South	NA	No hazard	Nil	NA
West	NA	No hazard	Nil	NA



Legend

- Watercourse
- Contour - 2m
- Subject Land
- Cadastre

Vegetation Class

- Coastal Floodplain Wetlands

- Coastal Valley Grassy Woodlands
- Grassland

Asset Protection Zone

- Asset Protection Zone - 10m
- Asset Protection Zone - 12m



Date: 25/03/2026

0 25 50

Meters

Coordinate System: GDA2020 MGA Zone 56
Imagery: © Nearmap

Figure 5: Minimum Asset Protection Zone Requirements

8.6. Bushfire Attack Levels

The Bushfire Attack Level (BAL) is a means of measuring the severity of a building's or sites potential exposure to ember attack, radiant heat and direct flame contact. In the Building Code of Australia, the BAL is used as the basis for establishing the requirements for residential construction to improve protection of building elements.

The Bushfire Attack Levels to the site have been determined based on the requirements of PBP 2019 through Table A1.12.5. As "Other" development, the development must comply with objective 3 of PBP 2019 which requires that the development:

3. *Provide appropriate separation between a hazard and buildings, which, in combination with other measures, prevent the likely fire spread to buildings.*

Asset Protection Zones (see section 7.5) will be provided around the development that will include perimeter roads and hardstand areas. Where required, the buildings will be constructed to meet the relevant requirements of AS3959-2018 as identified in PBP 2019.

The building requirements for design and construction vary according to the bushfire attack level for the building. The building requirements for each BAL are set out in *Australian Standard: 3959 Construction of buildings in bushfire-prone areas 2009 (AS3959)*.

Table 4 (below) provides a summary of the Bushfire Attack Levels assessment, while Figure 6 provides a detailed map of the BALs as they apply across the building.

Table 4: Bushfire Attack Levels.

Direction	Slope	Vegetation	APZ Proposed	Bushfire Attack Level
North	NA	No hazard	Nil	See Figure 6
East	Level	Coastal Valley Grassy Woodland	>12 metres	See Figure 6
South	NA	No hazard	Nil	See Figure 6
West	NA	No hazard	Nil	See Figure 6

8.6.1. Application of AS3959 (2018)

Construction must comply with the corresponding Bushfire Attack Level (BAL) as shown in Figure 6.

The application of each BAL is as defined on Figure 6 and not broadly applied across the entire elevation/building. The construction must comply with corresponding sections of the Australian Standard AS3959-2018 *Construction of buildings in bush fire-prone areas* or NASH Standard (1.7.14 updated) *National Standard Steel Framed Construction in Bushfire Areas* – 2014 as appropriate, and Section 7.5 of *Planning for Bush Fire Protection 2019*.

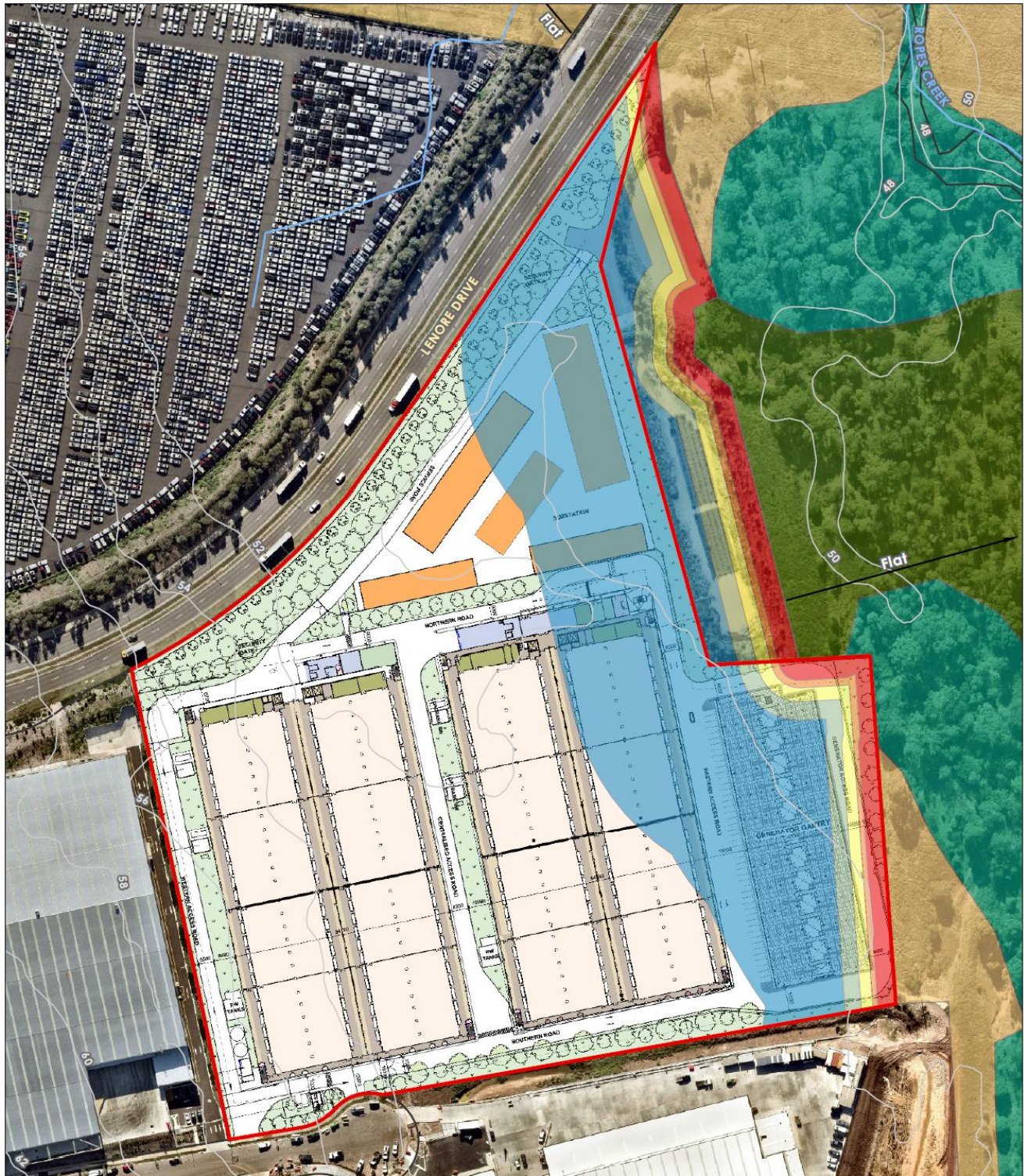
The construction for the remainder of the proposed buildings not denoted with a BAL in Figure 6 is greater than 100 metres from any bushfire hazard. Consistent with AS3959, construction greater than 100 metres from a bushfire hazard is classified as BAL-Low. AS3959 describes BAL-Low as “*There is insufficient risk to warrant specific construction requirements*”. Therefore, the construction for the remainder of the proposed buildings not denoted with a BAL in Figure 6, is appropriately BAL-Low.

The construction of the buildings in this manner complies with *Planning for Bush Fire Protection 2019* and the National Construction Code (NCC).

9. Water Supply and Utilities

PBP 2019 (p. 47) requires that adequate services of water for the protection of buildings during and after the passage of a bush fire, and to locate gas and electricity so as not to contribute to the risk of fire to a building.

Suitable water supply arrangements will be provided for firefighting that meet the NSW RFS requirements. A reticulated water supply for potable water supply and fire hydrants will be provided to the site.



Legend

- Watercourse
- Contour - 2m
- Subject Land
- Cadastre

Vegetation Class

- Coastal Floodplain Wetlands

- Coastal Valley Grassy Woodlands

- Grassland

Bushfire Attack Level (BAL)

- BAL - Flame Zone

- BAL - 40

- BAL - 29

- BAL - 19

- BAL - 12.5



Date: 25/03/2026

0 25 50

Meters

Coordinate System: GDA2020 MGA Zone 56
Imagery: © Nearmap

Figure 6: Bushfire Attack Levels

10. Access

PBP 2019 requires that the design of access roads enables safe access and egress for people attempting to leave the area while emergency service personnel are arriving to undertake firefighting operations.

Figure 3 shows the proposed site plan which includes the access to the site.

Vehicular access to the site will be provided via Lockwood Road, which connects to the southern part of the site and integrates effectively with the broader public road network, including Compass Drive to the west. The internal road layout ensures circulation around the buildings and across the site, including access to the low-risk bushfire-prone vegetation located to the east. Given the comprehensive road design and the fact that the site itself is not identified as bushfire prone, the proposed access arrangements are considered adequate to address potential bushfire risk.

11. Assessment Against the Aim and Objective of PBP

All development in Bushfire Prone Areas needs to comply with the aim and objectives of PBP. Table 5 shows the compliance with PBP.

Table 5: Compliance with Aim & Objectives of PBP.

Aim	Meets Criteria	Comment
The aim of PBP is to use the NSW development assessment system to provide for the protection of human life (including fire fighters) and to minimise impacts on property from the threat of bushfire, while having due regard to development potential, onsite amenity and the protection of the environment.	Yes	Landscaping, defensible space, access and egress, emergency risk management and construction standards are in accordance with the requirements of PBP and the aims of PBP have been achieved.
Objectives	Meets Criteria	Comment
Afford occupants of any building adequate protection from exposure to a bushfire.	Yes	The development provides opportunity for all occupants to be shielded from any external bushfire. Construction material will comply with the relevant AS3959 requirements.
Provide for a defensible space to be located around buildings.	Yes	Defensible space is provided around all buildings.
Provide appropriate separation between a hazard and buildings, which, in combination with other measures, prevent the likely fire spread to buildings.	Yes	All buildings are separated from the vegetated areas and provide APZs and commensurate construction in accordance with AS3959.
Ensure that safe operational access and egress for emergency service personnel and occupants is available.	Yes	The site has direct access to public roads, and access and egress for emergency vehicles and evacuation is adequate.
Provide for ongoing management and maintenance of bushfire protection measures.	Yes	The site will be managed in perpetuity including all APZ and landscaping in accordance with PBP 2019.
Ensure that utility services are adequate to meet the needs of firefighters.	Yes	Utility services are adequate to meet the needs of firefighters (and others assisting in bushfire fighting).

The suite of bushfire protection measures provided for the proposed development satisfies the objectives for buildings of Class 5-8 under the NCC as identified in section 8.3.1 of PBP 2019.

12. Recommendations

The following recommendations are made to ensure the 78 Lockwood Road Data Centre is provided with adequate bushfire protection in accordance with PBP 2019:

Recommendation 1: At the commencement of building works and in perpetuity, the entire site shall be maintained as an Asset Protection Zone. The APZ shall be established and maintained as an inner protection area as outlined within *Planning for Bushfire Protection 2019* and the NSW RFS document 'Standards for Asset Protection Zones'.

Recommendation 2: Proposed new buildings are to be constructed to comply with the National Construction Code (2019), Australian Standard AS 3959:2018, *Construction of buildings in bush fire-prone areas* and/or NASH Standard (1.7.14 updated), *National Standard Steel Framed Construction in Bushfire Areas – 2014*, and Section 7.5 of *Planning for Bush Fire Protection 2019* on a prescriptive (deemed to satisfy and/or acceptable solution) basis and/or performance basis to the extent identified in Figure 6.

13. Conclusion

The Bushfire Hazard Assessment to support a State Significant Development (SSD) application for the proposed 78 Lockwood Road Data Centre.

The development is not located on bushfire prone land, however there is a low-risk bushfire hazard to the east of the site. The proposal can respond and implement an appropriate level of bushfire protection measures, as per PBP 2019.

This Report is a Bush Fire Hazard Assessment that demonstrates that an appropriate combination of protection measures has been provided to ensure the proposed development meets the aim and objectives, and the provisions of Section 8.3.1 and 8.3.10, of *Planning for Bush Fire Protection 2019*.



Corey Shackleton | Principal Bushfire & Resilience
Blackash Bushfire Consulting
B.Sc., Grad. Dip. (Design for Bushfire Prone Areas)
Fire Protection Association of Australia BPAD Level 3 - 34603



Appendix 1: References

Australian Building Codes Board Building Code of Australia Volumes 1&2 Councils of Standards
Australia AS3959 (2018) – Australian Standard Construction of buildings in bushfire-prone areas

Keith, David (2004) – *Ocean Shores to Desert Dunes – The Native Vegetation of New South Wales and the ACT*. The Department of Environment and Climate Change

NSW Rural Fire Service (2015) Guide for Bushfire Prone Land Mapping

NSW Rural Fire Service (NSW RFS). 2019. *Planning for Bushfire Protection: A Guide for Councils, Planners, Fire Authorities, Developers and Home Owners*.

NSW Government (1979) *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*. NSW Government Printer