

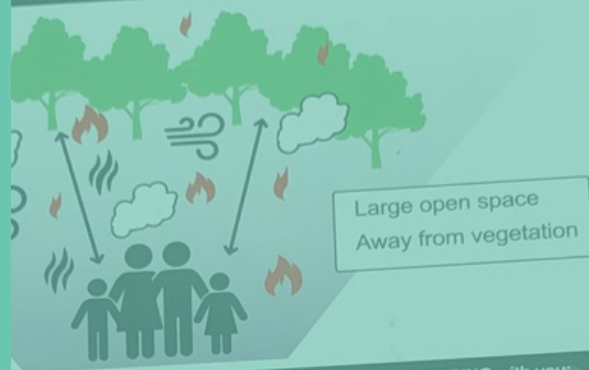


BUSHFIRE PLACE OF LAST RESORT PLAN

CORANGAMITE SHIRE COUNCIL

Council Endorsement: 25 May 2010

... what you may experience...



If you shelter here YOU NEED TO BRING with you:

- Provision for animals
- Food and water
- Protective clothing
- Pets needs
- Mobile phone or radio
- First aid and medication
- You may be here overnight or for many hours

You may be on your own

Designated Bushfire Place of Last Resort area



WARNING

This designated Bushfire Place of Last Resort – Neighbourhood Safer Place (NSP) is a place of last resort during the passage of a bushfire. Whilst it may offer some protection from bushfire, the safety or survival of those who assemble here is not guaranteed.

- Before deciding to head towards, or enter, this NSP in the event of a bushfire, be aware that:
- Many houses may offer better protection than this NSP.
 - Travelling to this NSP when there is a bushfire can be extremely dangerous. There is no guarantee that you will be safe doing so.
 - This NSP may not prevent death or injury from fire, embers or radiant heat when you get here.
 - You should only use this NSP when your primary bushfire plan has failed or cannot be implemented.
 - This NSP only has limited capacity.
 - There is no guarantee that CFA or other emergency services will be present at this NSP during a bushfire.
 - No facilities are provided for people with special needs, including those requiring medical attention.
 - This NSP may be uncomfortable and no amenities such as food and drinks will be provided.
 - There is no provision for animals.

Version control

		CEO's signature
December 2009	Template issued to councils for use	
May 2010	Corangamite Shire Plan adopted by Council.	
June 2010	Version 2 reissued with amendments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 1.3 (f) added • Section 1.4 added 	
November 2012	Reissued utilising updated MAV template. Two additional NSPs incorporated: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timboon • Port Campbell 	
October 2013	Three additional NSPs incorporated: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Derrinallum • Lismore • Skipton 	
August 2020	Three additional NSPs incorporated: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cobden • Camperdown • Noorat 	
March 2022	Amend the term NSP to BPLR One additional BPLR incorporated: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terang 	

Introduction and Background

In its Interim Report, the 2009 Victorian Bushfires Royal Commission recommended that neighbourhood safer places, or '**NSPs**', be identified and established to provide persons in bushfire affected areas with a place of last resort during a bushfire.¹

In response to this recommendation, the Victorian Government has introduced the *Emergency Services Legislation Amendment Act 2009 (Vic)* ('**ESLA Act**') which amends the *Country Fire Authority Act 1958 (Vic)* ('**CFA Act**') and the *Emergency Management Act 1986 (Vic)* ('**EM Act**'). The effect of these amendments will be to require the Country Fire Authority ('**CFA**') to certify NSPs against the CFA's Fire Rating Criteria, and Victoria's Councils to identify, designate, establish and maintain suitable places as NSPs in their municipal districts.

In 2015, Emergency Management Victoria, under the direction of the Commissioner Emergency Management developed the Neighbourhood Safe Places- Bushfire Place of Last Resort Signage Manual. In this manual, the term 'Neighbourhood Safer Place- Place of Last Resort) has been changed and is now referred to as a Bushfire Place of Last Resort (**BPLR**).

BPLR are not community fire refuges or emergency relief centres. BPLRs are **places of last resort** during the passage of a bushfire, and are intended to be used by persons whose primary bushfire plans have failed. BPLRs are places of relative safety only. They do not guarantee the survival of those who assemble there. Furthermore, there may be serious risks to safety encountered in travelling, and seeking access, to BPLRs during bushfire events. Depending on the direction of a particular fire, it may not be a safer place to assemble than other places within the municipal district.

BPLRs will be assessed by the CFA as providing some protection from immediate risk of direct fire attack, but not necessarily from other risks, such as flying embers. Where a potential BPLR which is used for an operational purpose at many times meets the CFA's criteria, then the CFA considers that those operational activities will be able to continue (to the extent practicable in the circumstances) while the place is being used as an BPLR.

This Plan is a bushfire place of last resorts plan for the purposes of the legislation, and contains guidelines which have been developed by the Municipal Association of Victoria ('**MAV**') to assist the Council in:

- identifying;
- designating;
- establishing;
- maintaining; and
- decommissioning

places as BPLRs within its municipal district.

This Plan also identifies other matters that should be taken into account in identifying, designating, establishing and maintaining BPLRs within the municipality.

¹ Recommendation 8.5, 2009 Victorian Bushfires Royal Commission Interim Report

This Plan contains a step-by-step methodology for the Council to follow in identifying, designating, establishing, maintaining and decommissioning BPLRs. The Council must consider each of the factors set out in this Plan. It should also consider other factors which are specific to the Council's circumstances, including the resources available to the Council.

Once this Plan has been adopted, Council must make it, and any documents incorporated into it, available at the Council's municipal offices for public inspection during normal office hours free of charge under section 50F(4)(b) of the CFA Act. It must also be published on Council's website under section 50F(4)(a) of the CFA Act.

Structure of this Plan

This Plan has been divided up into four distinct sections.

Section 1 contains a flow chart which summarises the process for councils to adopt in identifying, designating, establishing and maintaining BPLRs within their municipal district.

Section 2 contains a more detailed summary of the steps summarised in the flow chart found in Section 1.

Section 3 contains a summary of the factors for Council to consider in assessing potential Neighbourhood Safer Places locations, prior to designation.

Section 4 contains the list of Council designated BPLRs.

Section 5 contains a map of each Council designated BPLRs.

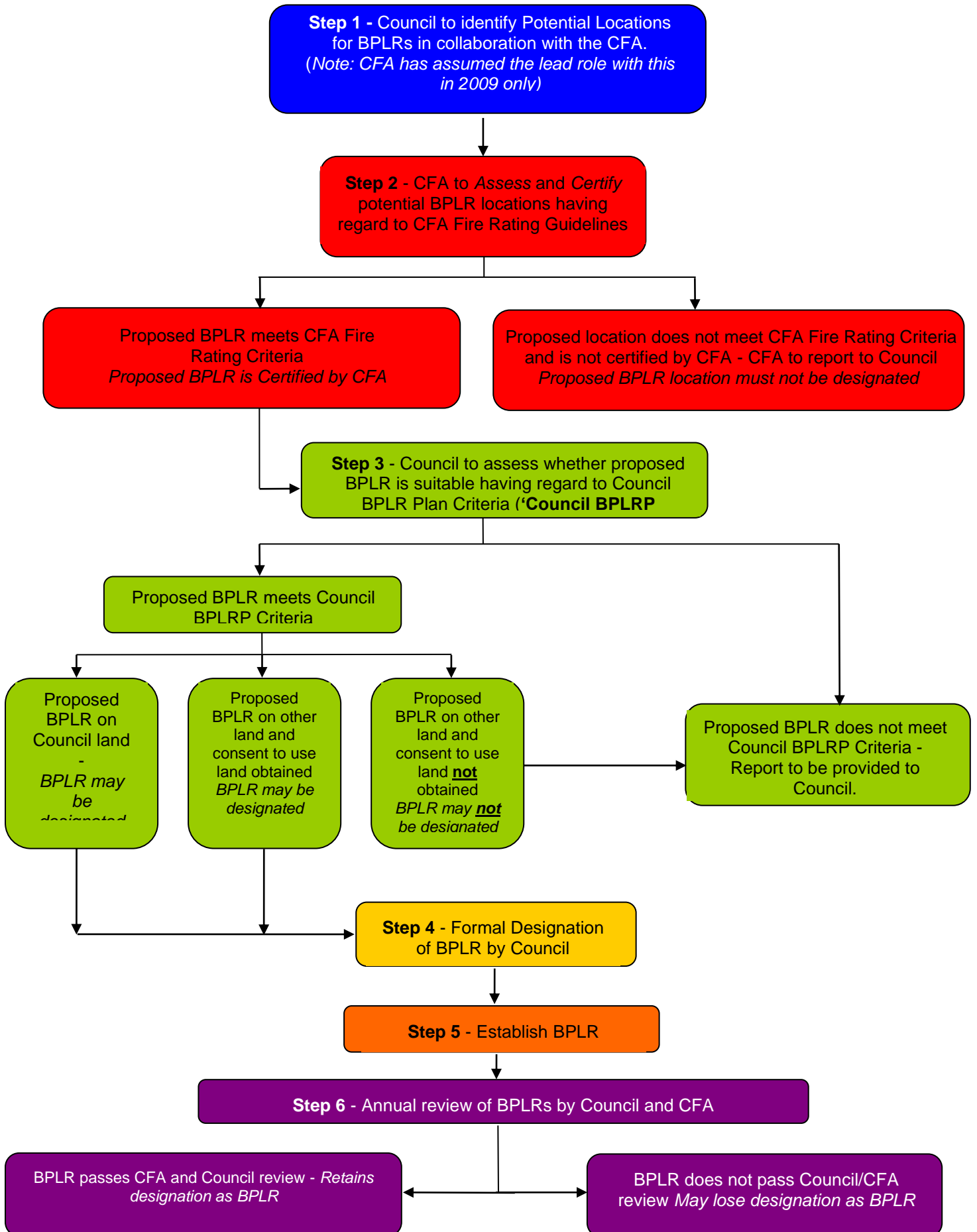
Section 6 contains details of content of signage that Council is required to erect at designated BPLR locations.

Attachment (A) factors considered in assessing each designated BPLR.

Section 1

Flow chart Showing Process for Identifying, Designating, Establishing and Maintaining BPLRs.

Overview of the process for establishing and maintaining BPLRs after adoption of this Plan by Council



Section 2

Detailed summary of steps for establishing BPLRs.

OVERVIEW OF THE STEPS ASSOCIATED WITH BPLRs

1 Identification of Potential BPLR Locations

1.1 Who is responsible for identifying places as potential BPLRs?

From 2010 onwards, Council will be responsible for identifying potential places as BPLRs within its municipal district. Section 50G of the CFA Act requires Council to identify potential BPLR locations.

1.2 When do potential BPLRs need to be identified?

Councils should identify potential additional places as BPLRs by 31 May in each year. This should allow sufficient time for:

- (a) **(CFA Certification)** first, assessment and certification of the potential BPLR by the CFA;
- (b) **(Council Designation)** secondly, designation of the potential BPLR location by the Council; and
- (c) **(Establishment)** thirdly, and subject to the outcome of the assessment and designation process, establishing the BPLRs, including the erection of signage and other steps by Council.

The process of BPLR identification is ongoing. Following each fire season, Council should assess whether any additional potentially suitable BPLR locations can be identified within the municipal district.

All townships within the Corangamite Shire have been assessed and rated under the Victorian Fire Risk Register and priority will be given to identifying and maintaining BPLR's in towns that have been identified as having a Risk 1a to 1d. Towns that have a risk level below this rating may be considered for a BPLR in accordance with their risk rating or if formally requested to do so by the CFA or other emergency management authority.

1.3 What factors should be considered when identifying potential BPLR locations?

When identifying potential BPLR locations, Council should consider matters such as:

- (a) the environment surrounding the potential BPLR;
- (b) what other uses are made of the potential BPLR, and whether or not those uses could be inconsistent with its designation as an BPLR;
- (c) whether the land on which the potential BPLR is located² is Council-owned or non-Council owned land;
- (d) whether there are clear means of access and egress to and from the potential BPLR;
- (e) whether the potential BPLR is in close proximity to population centres; and

² Country Fire Authority Act 1958 – Sect 50G (2): A neighbourhood safer place may be on council land, or, with the consent of the occupier or the person in control of the land, on non-council land.

1.4 Who should undertake the identification of potential BPLRs?

Under the CFA Act, all Councils whose municipal district is located wholly or partly in the 'country area' of Victoria are required to identify and designate BPLRs.

Council should ensure that the following actions are completed prior to making any determinations regarding the assessment, designation and certification of BPLRs:

- (a) A risk assessment considering the matters outlined in section 1.3 (above) must be undertaken by Council's Municipal Emergency Management Officer ("**MEMO**") and Municipal Fire Prevention Officer ("**MFPO**") (which may be initiated through the Municipal Fire Prevention Committee or the Municipal Fire Management Planning Committee as a sub-committee of the Municipal Emergency Management Planning Committee ("**MEMPC**")), using appropriate available information such as Integrated Fire Management Planning data and/or Victorian Fire Risk Register data and any applicable Township Protection Plans;
- (b) The MEMPC must review the results of the risk assessment, as summarised in the MERO's and MFPO's report prepared under section 1.4(a) (above), and submit a written report to Council with a recommendation as to whether CFA assessment and Council designation of the potential BPLR is warranted in the area under consideration.
- (c) Council should formally review the MEMPC report. Council should only decide that BPLR assessment and designation is not warranted in the area under consideration where Council is satisfied that:
 - (i) The risk assessment undertaken by the MEMO and MFPO has addressed the matters raised in sections 1.3 of this Plan; and
 - (ii) The MEMPC has recommended that assessment and designation of the BPLR is not warranted.

CFA to Assess and Certify Potential BPLR Locations

1.5 Who is responsible for assessing potential BPLRs against guidelines issued by the CFA ('CFA Fire Rating Guidelines')?

Under section 50G(5) of the CFA Act, the CFA is responsible for assessing potential BPLR locations against the CFA Fire Rating Guidelines.³ This will be done by appropriately qualified and experienced CFA personnel.

Council is not responsible for the assessment and certification of potential BPLRs by the CFA.

1.6 What criteria must the CFA take into account in assessing potential BPLR locations?

In assessing potential BPLR locations which have been identified by the CFA (for the 2009-2010 fire season), or by Councils (from 2010-onwards), the CFA must consider the criteria and other considerations as set out in the CFA's Fire Rating Guidelines as issued from time to time by the CFA.

The key matters to be considered by the CFA under the current CFA Fire Rating Criteria are:

(a) For Open Spaces →

- (i) the appropriate separation distance between the outer edge of the potential BPLR and the nearest fire hazard ('**Buffer Zone**')⁴ should be at least 310 metres; or
- (ii) an alternative Buffer Zone distance may be prescribed by the CFA, which will ensure that the maximum potential radiant heat impacting on the site is no more than 2 kw/m².

(b) For Buildings →

- (i) The Buffer Zone between the outer edge of the building and the nearest fire hazard should be at least 140 metres; or
- (ii) an alternative Buffer Zone distance may be prescribed by the CFA, which will ensure that the maximum potential radiant heat impacting on the building is no more than 10 kw/m².

1.7 When does the CFA assess a potential BPLR?

Following identification of a place which may be suitable as an BPLR, the potential BPLR is assessed by the CFA as soon as practicable. This is likely to occur shortly after identification.

³ The CFA Act refers to "Country Fire Authority Assessment Guidelines". For ease of reference in the context of this Plan, these guidelines are referred to as the CFA Fire Rating Guidelines.

⁴ The CFA Guidelines refer to "separation distances". However, for ease of understanding, the term "Buffer Zone" is used throughout this Plan.

1.8 When does the CFA certify potential BPLR locations?

Once the assessment of a potential BPLR is completed by the CFA, the CFA will certify the potential BPLR if the place meets the CFA Fire Rating Criteria. The CFA will provide a copy of the CFA certification in relation to a potential BPLR to Council upon completion of certification, and a summary of the criteria and assumptions upon which the assessment is based.

Council should ensure that the boundaries of both the potential BPLR as certified by the CFA, and any Buffer Zone surrounding it, are clearly defined in the CFA assessment.

For reasons of community safety, it is a requirement of the CFA Act, and it is also Council policy, that only those places assessed and certified by the CFA may be considered for designation as BPLRs by the Council. The Council must not designate a place as an BPLR unless it has CFA certification.

2 Council Assessment of BPLRs Following CFA Certification

2.1 What factors should be applied by Councils in assessing the suitability of a place as a potential BPLR location?

Following certification of a place as an BPLR by the CFA, and once Council has received the CFA assessment and any criteria and CFA assumptions which underpin the assessment, Council must assess the place in accordance with the factors outlined below to determine whether it is suitable to be designated as an BPLR. Unless a potential BPLR satisfies each of the criteria outlined below, it should not be designated by Council as an BPLR.

Council's assessment of CFA-certified potential BPLRs may, if reasonably practicable, be conducted by the Municipal Emergency Management Planning Committee ('**MEMPC**'), with a preliminary assessment to be provided to the MEMPC by the MEMO and the MFPO.

The factors to determine the suitability of the place as an BPLR are as follows: ('**Council BPLR Criteria**')

(a) *Consents and rights of access*

There must be appropriate land access and tenure arrangements so that Council has the right to:

- use the place as an BPLR;
- access the site and surrounding areas for maintenance; and
- erect appropriate signage at the BPLR, including the EMV signage and additional BPLR information signage.

If the potential BPLR is on land owned or controlled by Council, appropriate rights of land access and tenure are unlikely to be an issue. However, Council will need to ensure that where Council land is leased or licensed to a third party, it must be possible to put in place appropriate arrangements on reasonably satisfactory and acceptable terms with the tenant or licensee permitting Council to use the land as a potential BPLR. In taking these matters into account, Council should consider what alternative uses may be made, whether temporarily or semi-permanently, of land under Council control or management.

If the potential BPLR is on Crown land not owned or controlled by Council, then the consent of the Crown land manager is likely to be required. If the land has been leased or licensed to a third party, such as a caravan park operator, then the consent of the tenant or licensee to use the place as a potential BPLR will also be required. In obtaining the consent of the relevant Crown land manager, it will be necessary to consider whether or not the Crown Grant or reservation authorises the place to be used as a potential BPLR.

Where it is proposed that a place on privately-owned land is to be used as an BPLR, then the consent of the relevant landowner (and, where applicable, occupier) for the place to be designated and used as an BPLR is required. If the landowner (or occupier) does not consent to the place being designated and used as an BPLR on terms which are reasonably satisfactory and acceptable to the Council, it must not be so designated and used.

Where a potential BPLR is located on non-Council land, with the result that consent and rights of access need to be negotiated with the owner and (where necessary) occupier, Council officers responsible for negotiating such consent and rights of access should provide a draft form of consent to the owner/occupier for their consideration. The form of consent will be required to be approved either by Council (through a formal resolution), or by the CEO acting under delegation.

Any amendments to the form of consent which may be requested by the landowner or occupier would need to be thoroughly considered before they are agreed to by Council. If it is not possible or appropriate for Council to agree on amendments that may be requested to the consent document, then the proposed BPLR should not be designated by Council.

(b) **Access and Egress**

Council must assess whether there is sufficient access to the potential BPLR which will allow:

- anticipated potential numbers of people to move to and from the place; and
- the CFA and other emergency services to attend the place for asset and personnel protection activities and operations.

Council must assess potential access and egress routes, bearing in mind the fact that BPLRs are **places of last resort**.

As people may be seeking access to an BPLR in a rushed or panicked state, a number of people could be seeking access in a relatively short time and visibility could be affected by smoke, easily navigable routes to and from an BPLR are crucial.

In considering whether access and egress routes are adequate, consideration should be given to issues such as:

- (i) the condition of the road surface;
- (ii) the proximity of the BPLR to major roadways and population centres;
- (iii) the type and amount of vegetation along any access routes, and whether that vegetation could be affected by fire and pose a risk of harm to those seeking access to the potential BPLR, or otherwise block access to the BPLR;
- (iv) the capacity of access routes to accommodate potentially large numbers of vehicles, and to accommodate potential vehicle break-downs;
- (v) parking at the place;
- (vi) any hazards that may exist for persons accessing the place by foot, including in the buffer zone;
- (vii) any relevant matter contained in Council's Road Management Plan prepared pursuant to the *Road Management Act 2004* (Vic); and
- (viii) If appropriate and satisfactory access and egress routes are not available, then the proposed BPLR should not be designated by Council.

(c) **Maintenance of potential BPLR in accordance with CFA assessment criteria**

Council must ensure that the potential BPLR can be maintained in accordance with the criteria taken into account by the CFA in arriving at its fire rating assessment.

If additional information is required from the CFA to understand the criteria they have considered in arriving at their fire rating assessment, Council should seek this information from the CFA. If necessary, Council may request the CFA to undertake a further assessment to provide Council with additional information.

(d) **Opening of the BPLR**

Council must consider whether it will be possible or practicable to open the potential BPLR or otherwise make it available for use on a 24 hour basis during the declared fire danger period;

- (i) the potential for damage to the place during times that it is open and available for use, but is not being used as an BPLR;
- (ii) the potential costs to Council associated with (i) and (ii) above; and
- (iii) the possibility that a potential BPLR could be used for unintended purposes, such as an emergency relief centre.

(e) **Defendable space and fire suppression activities**

CFA have advised that there is no guarantee that fire units will attend an BPLR, and that individuals who use BPLRs are doing so at their own risk. There should be **no expectation** that fire units or other emergency services personnel will attend an BPLR during a bushfire.

Despite this, the potential BPLR should be surrounded by sufficient open space to enable the CFA and other fire services to conduct asset protection and fire suppression operations around the place.

Any open space **should be reasonably** free of obstacles which could hinder fire suppression activities. Obstacles may include, amongst other things:

- fences;
- buildings and sheds;
- steep inclines in close proximity to the potential BPLR;
- vegetation, particularly large trees;
- other land formations, including rocks, boulders or knolls which could substantially hinder fire suppression operations.

If necessary, advice should be sought from the CFA about their defendable space and fire vehicle access requirements.

When assessing the defendable space factor, Council must consider whether or not approval to clear or disturb flora and/or fauna could be required, whether under legislation such as the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cwlth) ('**EPBC Act**'), *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988* (Vic) ('**FFG Act**') or the *Planning and*

Environment Act 1987 (Vic) ('PE Act'). If such approval is required, then it must be obtained before the potential BPLR location is designated.

If the proposed BPLR does not have adequate defensible space around it, or if approval to clear or disturb flora and/or fauna is required but cannot be obtained before the BPLR is required to be established, or cannot be obtained on reasonably satisfactory conditions, it should not be designated as an BPLR by Council.

(f) ***Defendability of Buildings***

If the potential BPLR is a building, Council must consider whether or not it is likely to be subject to risk from ember attack.

As the CFA is not required to assess the risk of ember attack to a building in undertaking the CFA fire rating assessment when certifying BPLRs, the Council should consider this issue. In considering this issue, Council may need to seek expert advice from appropriately-qualified CFA personnel.

If there is an appreciable risk of the proposed BPLR being compromised by ember attack which cannot be satisfactorily defended, then the building is unlikely to be suitable as an BPLR and should not be designated by Council.

(g) ***Signage***

- Council must assess whether it will be possible to have signage at the entry to, and in the vicinity of, the potential BPLR. Such signage must generally be in accordance with the Signage Template, which is at **Section 4** of this Plan.

Council must refer to the Signage Template when considering whether or not appropriate signage can be erected.

If signage must be placed on private land, then the consent of the landowner will be required.

(h) ***Maintenance and maintainability***

Council must assess whether ongoing maintenance of the proposed BPLR, and the surrounding area, is both possible and practical, having regard to the resources reasonably available to the Council. This factor should be considered by the Council not only in relation to the suitability of a proposed BPLR, but also as to the total number of proposed BPLRs that can be reasonably maintained within the municipal district. This is needed to ensure that the place remains suitable for use as an BPLR during each fire season.

Specifically, the place must be capable of being maintained so as to ensure continuing compliance with the CFA Fire Rating Criteria and the Council BPLRP Criteria. It is Council policy that if it is not possible to maintain a potential BPLR, then it must not be designated as such.

When assessing the maintainability of the potential BPLR, both the BPLR and the Buffer Zone may require various maintenance activities to be undertaken on a periodic basis. The potential introduction of hazards into the Buffer Zone, such as structures, animals and vehicles, should be taken into account.

There may be cases where maintenance activities can only be undertaken by, or with the consent of, an adjoining landowner. This may, in turn, require assurances from such

landowners that the place, and areas surrounding it, will be maintained to a satisfactory level.

When assessing the maintainability of a potential BPLR, Council must consider whether or not approval to clear or disturb flora and/or fauna could be required, whether under legislation such as the EPBC Act, FFG Act or the PE Act. If such approval is required, then it must be obtained before the potential BPLR location is designated.

If the proposed BPLR is not capable of being satisfactorily maintained, then it should not be designated by Council.

(i) ***Disabled access***

Council must consider whether or not there are clear means of access for disabled and mobility-impaired persons to the potential BPLR.

In considering this issue, regard should be had to such matters as whether or not it would be necessary for cars or other vehicles to enter the BPLR area to allow persons with disabilities to be dropped off within the place.

(j) ***Alternative Uses of potential BPLR***

Council must consider what other uses may be made of the potential BPLR which could impact upon its ability to properly function as an BPLR.

Where a potential BPLR which is used for an operational purpose at many times has been assessed by the CFA as meeting the criteria in the CFA Fire Rating Guidelines, and has been certified by the CFA, then the CFA has advised that those operational activities will be able to continue (to the extent practicable in the circumstances) while the place is being used as an BPLR.

If the place is used for other uses which could compromise its ability to be used as an BPLR, then it should not be designated as an BPLR by Council.

(k) ***Communication with the community***

Council must be able to communicate the location of the potential BPLR to the community. There should be good community awareness of the location of the place, together with the risks that relate to the use of the potential BPLR, and the risks associated with travelling to the potential BPLR in the event of a bushfire.

(l) ***Public liability insurance***

As a matter of prudent risk management, Council should have regard to:

- (i) any additional factors which are relevant to Council's maintenance of insurance coverage for legal claims relating to the identification, designation, establishment, maintenance and decommissioning of a place as an BPLR, as well as travel to an BPLR; and
- (ii) any statutory defences to claims.

2.2 Who is responsible for undertaking the Council assessment of potential BPLRs?

A report prepared by the MEMO and MFPO detailing whether or not the potential BPLR meets the above criteria should be prepared and provided to:

- (a) the MEMPC, where it is practicable for the MEMPC to be involved in the Council assessment process; and
- (b) the Council.

The MEMPC must assess the potential BPLR, taking into account the MEMO's report, and make a recommendation to Council as to whether or not to designate the potential BPLR.

2.3 When are potential BPLR locations required to be assessed by Council?

Any potential BPLRs certified by the CFA should be assessed by Council no later than 30 June each year, so as to allow time for the places to be designated and established as BPLRs by Council, and for any appropriate amendments to be made to the MEMP and MFPP prior to the commencement of the bushfire season.

This timing is obviously subject to the CFA assessing and certifying the potential BPLR location in a timely manner.

3 Council Designation of BPLRs

3.1 Who is responsible for Council designation of BPLRs?

Council must formally determine whether or not to designate a place as an BPLR. Council should not designate a place as an BPLR unless it is satisfied that the place is suitable, having regard to the Council BPLRP Criteria.

An BPLR may only be designated by a resolution of the Council.

3.2 When should Council consider the designation of a potential BPLR?

Following preparation of an assessment of a potential BPLR by the MEMPC, Council should determine whether or not to designate a potential BPLR location by no later than 31 July. This will enable any necessary establishment works to be undertaken.

3.3 What must the MFPO do once a potential BPLR is designated by Council?

Once the Council has designated a place as an BPLR, the MFPO must provide an updated list of all designated BPLRs within the municipality to the CFA under section 50K of the CFA Act. This updated list must be provided by no later than 30 September in each year.

4 Establishment and Maintenance of BPLRs Following Designation

4.1 Who is responsible for establishing BPLRs?

Following designation, Council will establish all designated BPLRs within the municipal district.

4.2 What must be done when establishing BPLRs?

To establish a BPLR after its designation, Council must:

- erect appropriate signage at and near the BPLR;
- undertake any necessary preparatory works, including the construction or establishment of any required infrastructure and the clearance of vegetation, so as to enable the area to be used as an BPLR;
- publish the location of the BPLR on the Council website; and
- update Council's Municipal Emergency Management Plan and Municipal Fire Prevention Plan to include the location of the BPLR.
- The MFPO must provide an up-to-date list of BPLRs to the CFA no later than 30 September each year under section 50K of the CFA Act.
- Following designation, all designated BPLRs within the municipality must be identified in:
 - the MFPP, under section 55A(2) of the CFA Act; and
 - the MEMP, under section 20(2) of the EM Act.

4.3 When must BPLRs be established?

BPLRs should be established no later than **30 October** each year.

4.4 Maintenance of BPLRs

BPLRs within the municipality need to be maintained by Council. Maintenance activities must include vegetation management, hazardous tree removal and the maintenance of infrastructure required for the satisfactory functioning of the place as an BPLR. If additional works have been required to establish the BPLR, then those works should be subject to periodic review.

The fuel load in the vicinity of the BPLR must not increase so as to affect the fire rating of the BPLR.

Council must ensure that defensible spaces, the Buffer Zone and access and egress routes are appropriately maintained.

Council must inspect the BPLR, Buffer Zone and access and egress routes on a periodic basis, and in any event not less than once every month during the declared fire danger period, to ensure that the BPLR continues to be capable of functioning as an BPLR. If

Council identifies issues that may impact upon the functioning of the place as an BPLR, then Council must:

- (a) address the issue;
- (b) take reasonable steps to have the issue addressed, such as requesting the owner of the land on which the BPLR or Buffer Zone is located to address the issue; or
- (c) consider decommissioning the BPLR and revoking the designation of the place as an BPLR.

5 Annual Inspections of BPLRs

5.1 Who is responsible for the annual review of BPLRs?

Council must undertake an annual review of all designated BPLRs within the municipality.

Council must also request the CFA to undertake an assessment against the CFA Fire Rating Criteria of each BPLR within the municipality on an annual basis.

These reviews are intended to ensure that each BPLR remains suitable for use as an BPLR during the up-coming fire season.

5.2 What must be considered when undertaking inspections?

BPLRs should be assessed annually against the Council BPLRP Criteria. The CFA will assess BPLRs against the CFA Fire Rating Criteria.

If an BPLR no longer meets:

- (a) the CFA Fire Rating Criteria, then it must be decommissioned; and
- (b) the Council BPLRP Criteria, then Council must determine whether or not it wishes to address any of the identified non-compliances. If it does not, then the BPLR must be decommissioned.

5.3 When must NSP locations be inspected?

BPLRs must be inspected prior to 31 August each year under section 50J of the CFA Act.

Section 3

Summary of factors for Council to consider in assessing potential BPLR locations prior to designation

Factors to Consider in Assessing Potential BPLRs

Council Criteria	Issues to consider	Council comments	Satisfied? Yes/No
Consents and rights of access <i>See section 2.1(a)</i>	If the potential BPLR is located on Council-owned land, can Council use the land as an BPLR if required? Consider whether or not Council allows the land to be used for potentially inconsistent purposes, such as for farmers' markets, fetes, circuses etc.		
	If the potential BPLR is on private land, or public land under the control of a Crown Land Manager (other than Council), can Council enter into arrangements which allow it to use the land as a potential BPLR on reasonably satisfactory terms? Also consider whether Council has the right to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> access the site and surrounding areas for maintenance; and erect appropriate signage at the BPLR. 		
Access and egress <i>See section 2.1(b)</i>	Do access routes to the potential BPLR allow for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the anticipated potential number of people to move to and from the place; and the CFA and other emergency services to attend the place for asset and personnel protection activities? 		
	Are access routes easily navigable, bearing in mind they could be affected by smoke? Consider the condition of the road surface, proximity to population centres and major roads, capacity of access routes to accommodate large numbers of vehicles, the availability of car parking at the place and any other relevant matters.		
Maintenance of BPLR in accordance with CFA assessment <i>See section 2.1(c)</i>	Can Council maintain the potential BPLR in accordance with the criteria taken into account by the CFA in arriving at its fire rating assessment? <i>If the CFA have not provided sufficient information in relation to the criteria it has taken into account in arriving at its fire rating assessment, it may be necessary for Council to seek further information from the CFA.</i>		
Opening of the BPLR <i>See section 2.1(d)</i>	Will it be possible and practicable to make the potential BPLR available for use on a 24 hour basis during the declared fire danger period? This is a particular issue where the potential BPLR is a building. Consider the potential for damage to the BPLR which could result during times that it is open and available for use, but is not being used as an BPLR.		
	What costs could be incurred by Council in making the potential BPLR available on a 24 hour basis during the declared fire danger period? Are these costs reasonable, and capable of being borne by Council?		

Council Criteria	Issues to consider	Council comments	Satisfied? Yes/No
	Could the potential BPLR be used for an unintended purpose which could impact upon its use as an BPLR (such as an emergency relief centre)?		
Defendable space and fire suppression activities <i>See section 2.1(e)</i>	<p>Is the potential BPLR surrounded by sufficient open space to enable the CFA to conduct asset protection and fire suppression operations? Is that open space reasonably free of obstacles (such as fences, buildings, steep gradients, vegetation and other land formations)?</p> <p><i>Council should seek CFA advice concerning the defendability of the potential BPLR and the Buffer Zone, including in relation to fire vehicle access requirements.</i></p>		
	Will approval be required under legislation such as the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cwth)</i> , <i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988 (Vic)</i> and the <i>Planning and Environment Act 1987 (Vic)</i> ? Can such approval be obtained before the BPLR is established?		
Defendability of buildings <i>See section 2.1(f)</i>	If the potential BPLR is a building, has Council has sought expert advice from the CFA to determine whether the BPLR is likely to be subject to risk from ember attack? If it is subject to such a risk, can that risk be safely managed?		
Signage <i>See section 2.1(g)</i>	Can appropriate signage be erected at the entry to the potential BPLR, and in its vicinity?		
	If signage needs to be placed on private land, can Council obtained the consent of the relevant landowner to the erection of the signage?		
Maintenance and maintainability <i>See section 2.1(h)</i>	Is the potential BPLR capable of being maintained to ensure continuing compliance with the CFA Fire Rating Criteria and the Council BPLRP Criteria?		
	Where relevant, consider whether adjoining land owners and occupiers will provide Council with an assurance that both the potential BPLR and the Buffer Zone can be maintained to a satisfactory level.		
Disabled access <i>See section 2.1(i)</i>	Are there are means of access for disabled and mobility-impaired persons to the potential BPLR, including vehicle access to drop off people with disabilities?		
Alternative uses of potential BPLR <i>See section 2.1(j)</i>	<p>Can Council manage alternative uses which may be made of the potential BPLR so as to ensure that those uses will not compromise the function of the place as a potential BPLR?</p> <p><i>The CFA has advised that where a potential BPLR which is used for an operational purpose at many times meets the CFA Fire Rating Criteria, then the CFA considers that those operational activities will be able to continue (to the extent practicable in the circumstances) while the place is being used as an BPLR.</i></p>		
Community Communication <i>See section 2.1(k)</i>	Will it be possible to ensure that there will be good community awareness of the location of the potential BPLR, and the risks associated with using the potential BPLR?		

Section 4

List of Council designated Bushfire Place of Last Resort

Section 4 - CORANGAMITE SHIRE BUSHFIRE PLACE OF LAST RESORTS

LOCATION	OWNER
(1) Timboon and District Public Hall, 53 Bailey Street, Timboon 3268	DELWP land Council owned hall Community Committee of Management
(2) Port Campbell Foreshore Reserve, Cairns Street, Port Campbell 3269	DELWP Land Parks Victoria COM
(3) Derrinallum Recreation Reserve Car Park Area, West/North West of Reserve, Cnr of Camperdown/Derrinallum Road & Hamilton Highway, Derrinallum 3325	Derrinallum Park Committee
(4) Lismore Recreation Reserve, Adjacent to Heriot Street, Seymour St, Lismore 3324	DELWP land Community Committee of Management
(5) Skipton Football Ground, 15 Smythe Street, Skipton 3361	DELWP land Community Committee of Management
(6) Camperdown, 134–166 Manifold Street, Camperdown 3360	Department of Transport/Regional Roads Victoria
(7) Cobden, 39 Curdie Street, Cobden 3266	Department of Transport/Regional Roads Victoria
(8) Noorat, 552 Mackinnons Bridge Road, Noorat 3265	DELWP land Community Committee of Management
(9) Terang, Recreation Reserve 25 Strong Street Terang 3264	DELWP land Community Committee of Management

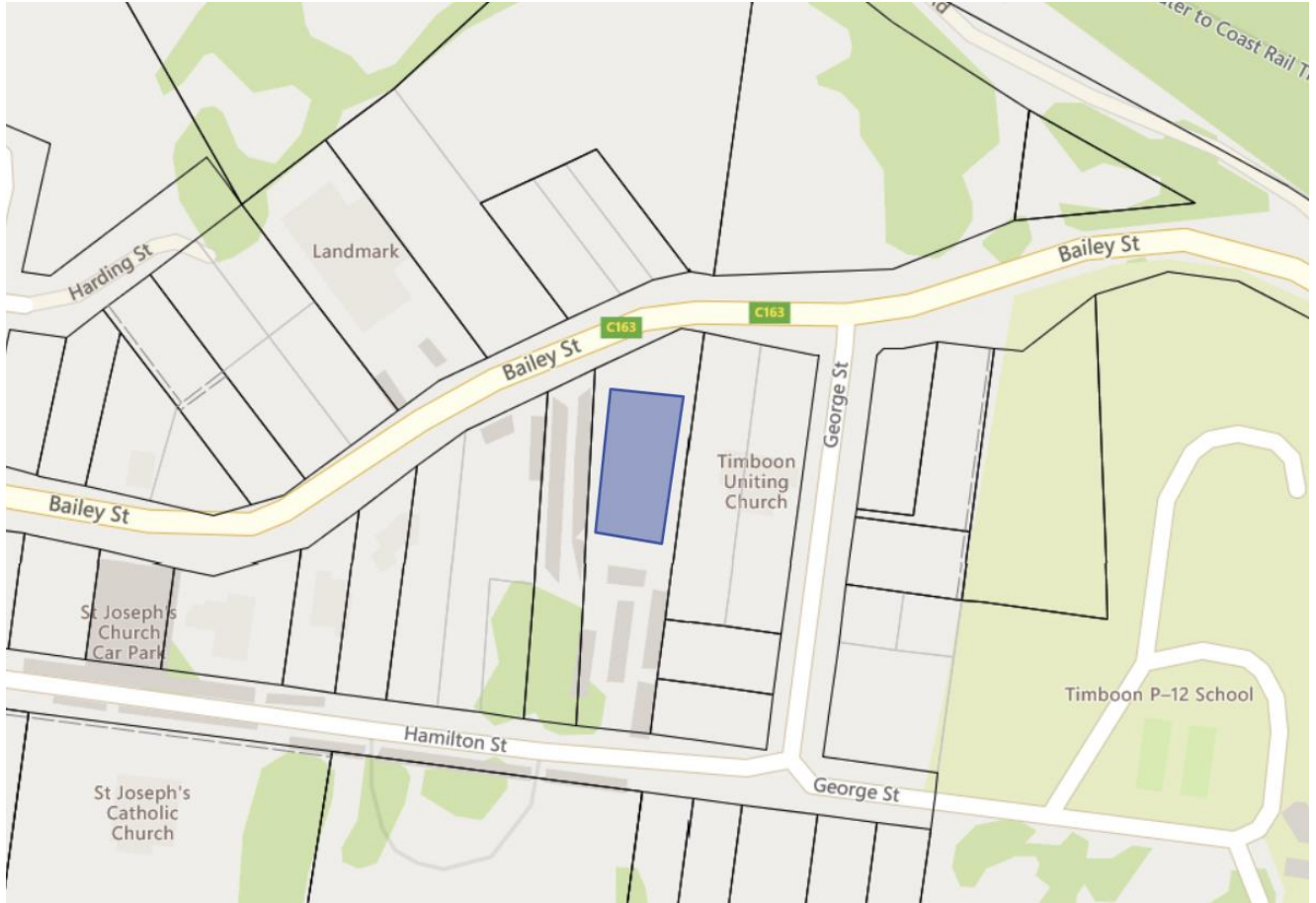
Section 5

Maps of Council designated Bushfire Place of Last Resort

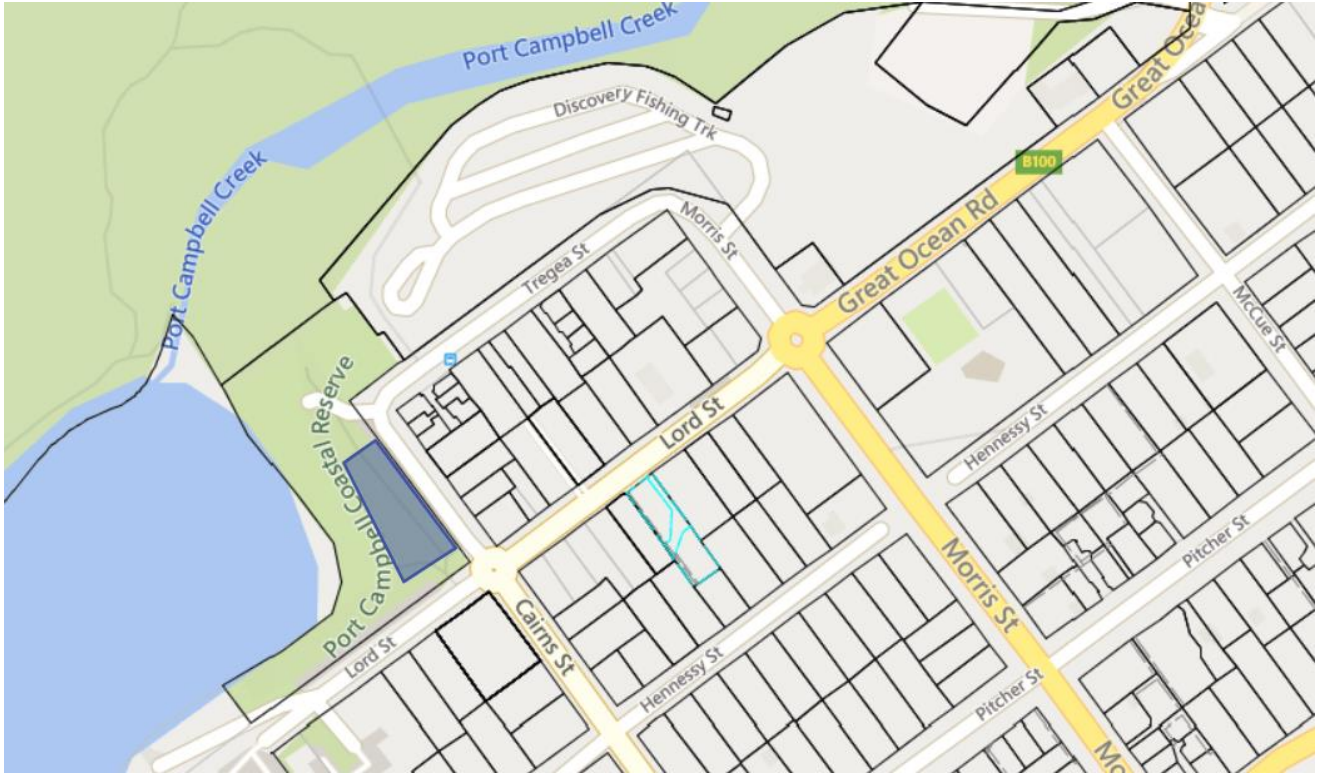
Blue = BPLR

Red = Buffer Zone (if required)

BPLR 1: Timboon & District Hall



BPLR 2: Port Campbell Foreshore



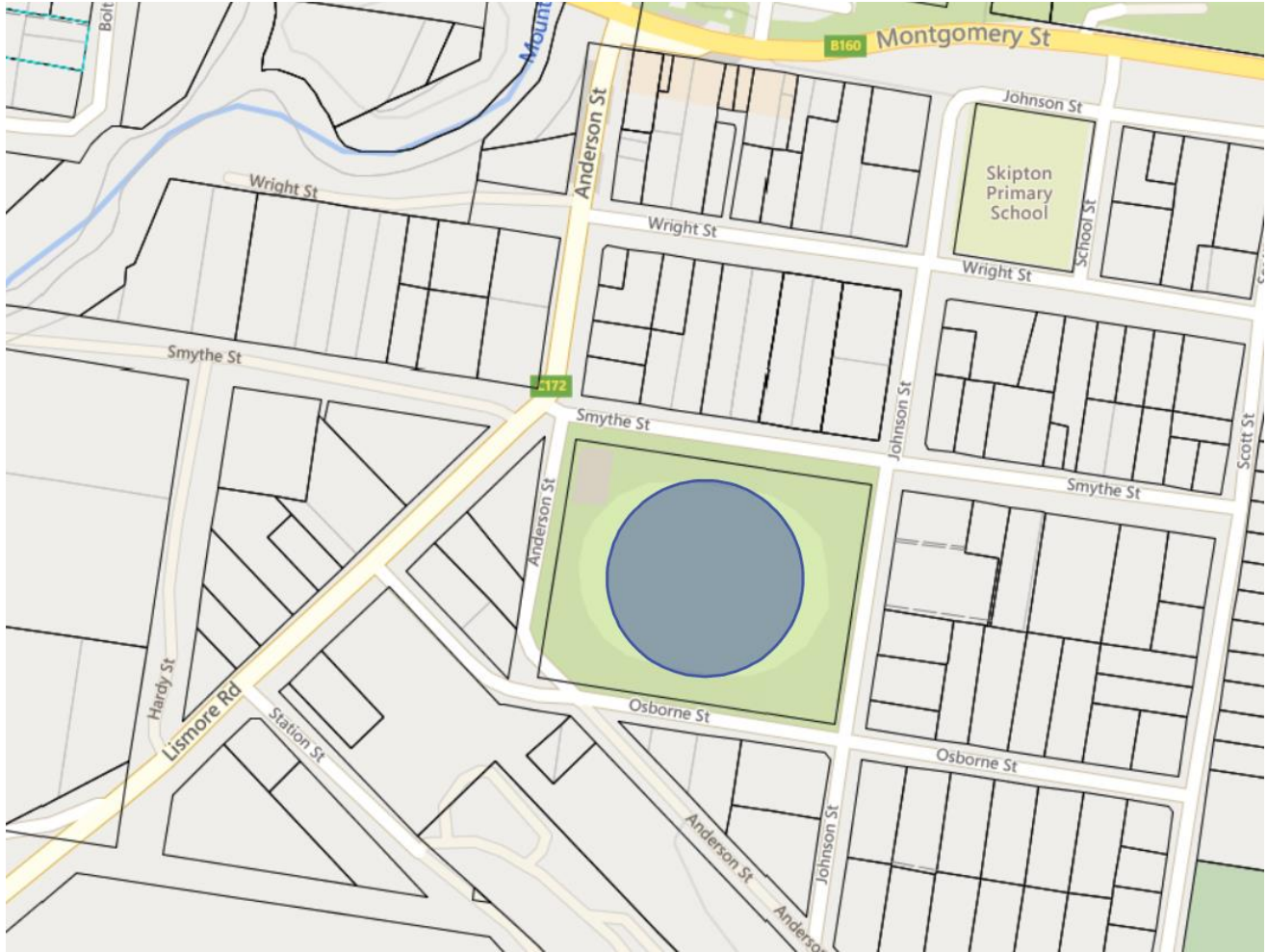
BPLR 3: Derrinallum Recreation Reserve



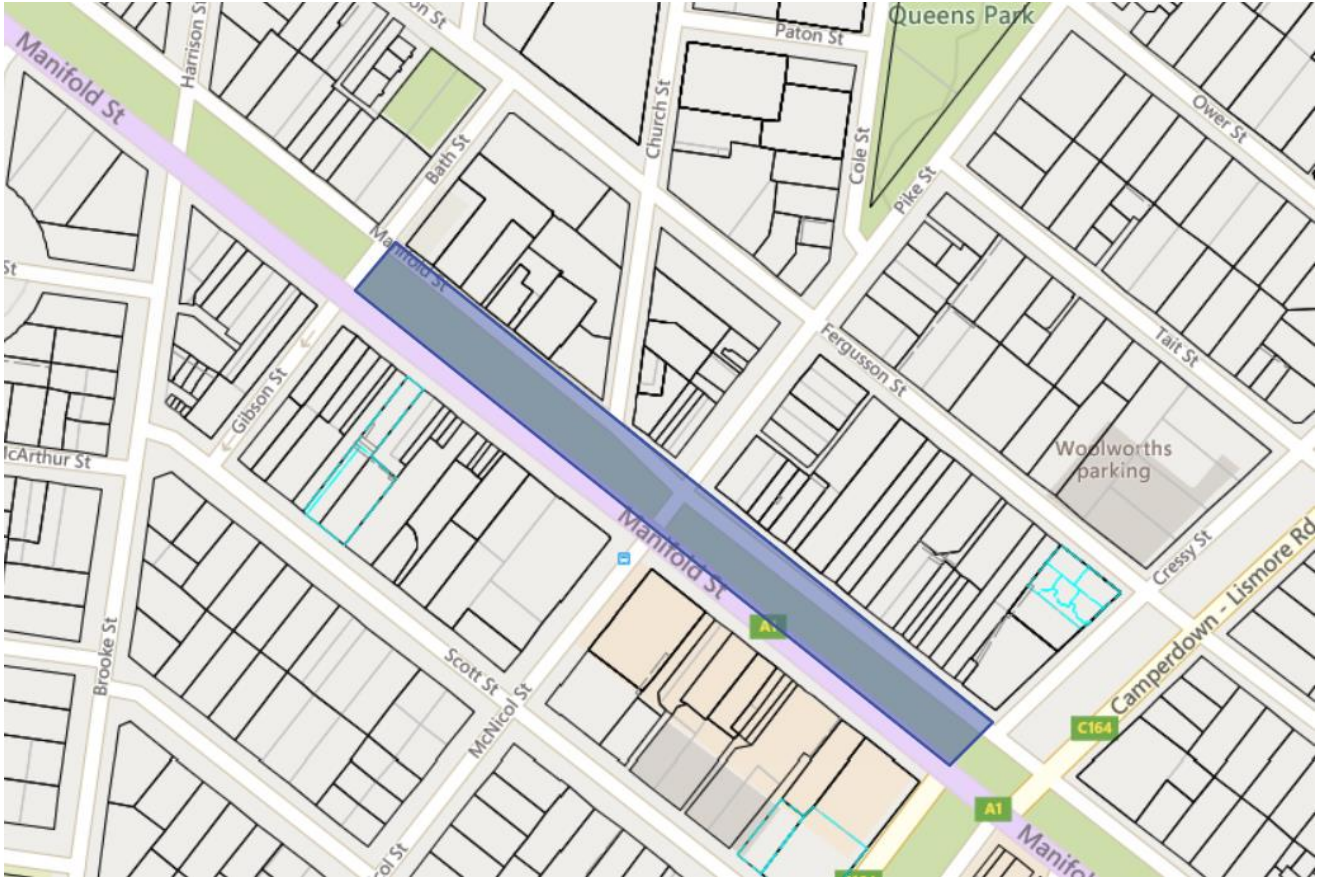
BPLR 4: Lismore Recreation Reserve



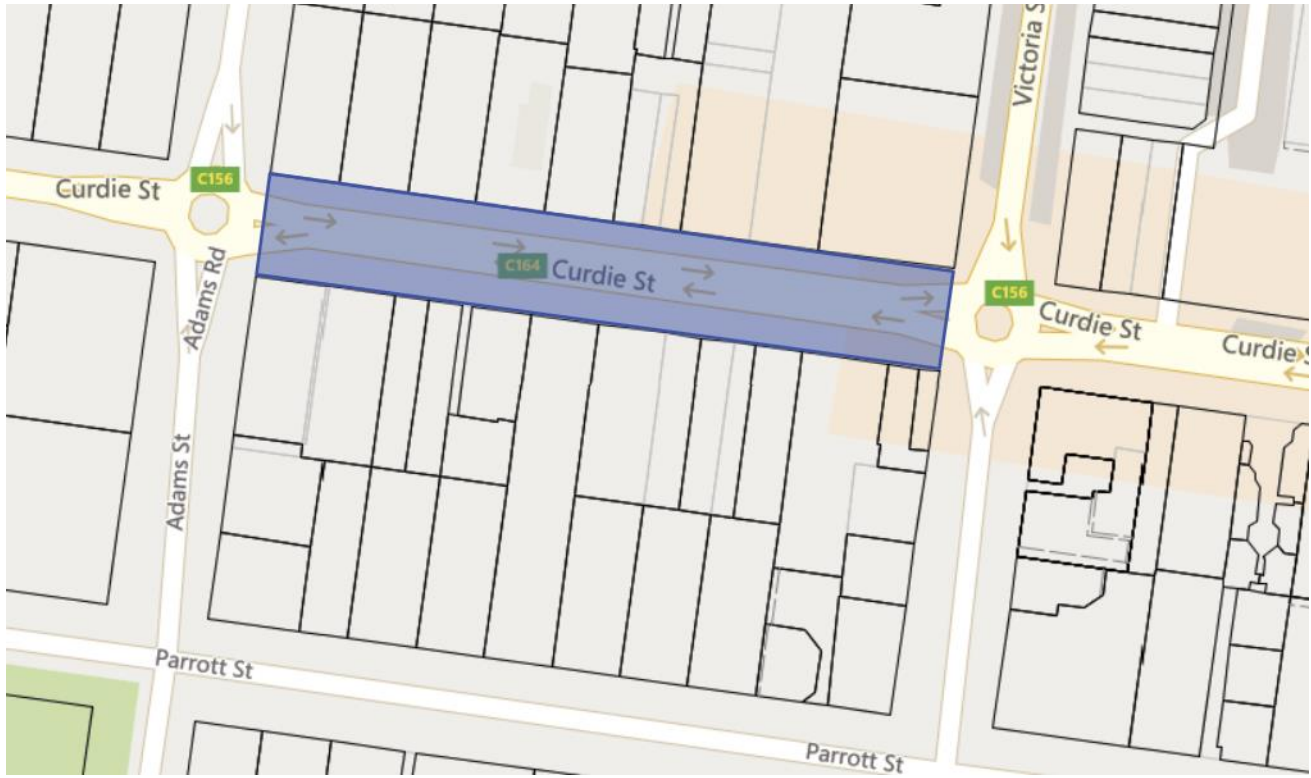
BPLR 5: Skipton Football Ground



BPLR 6: Camperdown, Manifold Street



BPLR 7: Cobden, Curdie Street



BPLR 8: Noorat Showground



BPLR 9: Terang Recreation Reserve



Section 6

BPLR Signage



In October 2015, Emergency Management Victoria, under the direction of the Commissioner Emergency Management developed the Neighbourhood Safer Places – Bushfire Place of Last Resort Signage Manual (The Manual).

The Manual provides the guidelines for sign wording, size, colour, fixing, installation and type of material used, and aligns this with existing applied road signage standards.

The Manual can be accessed directly from the Emergency Management Victoria Web-site by clicking on the following link:

[Neighbourhood Safer Places - Bushfire Place of Last Resort Signage Manual | Emergency Management Victoria \(emv.vic.gov.au\)](https://www.emv.vic.gov.au/Neighbourhood-Safer-Places-Bushfire-Place-of-Last-Resort-Signage-Manual)

Attachment (A)

Factors considered in assessing each designated
Bushfire Place of Last Resort

Factors Considered in Assessing Potential Bushfire Places of Last Resort

(8 November 2011)

BPLR 1: Timboon and District Public Hall

Council BPLR Criteria	Issues to consider	Council comments	Satisfied? Yes/No
Consents and rights of access <i>See section 2.1(a)</i>	If the potential BPLR is located on Council-owned land, can Council use the land as an BPLR if required? Consider whether or not Council allows the land to be used for potentially inconsistent purposes, such as for farmers' markets, fetes, circuses etc.		N/A
	If the potential BPLR is on private land, or public land under the control of a Crown Land Manager (other than Council), can Council enter into arrangements which allow it to use the land as a potential BPLR on reasonably satisfactory terms? Also consider whether Council has the right to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> access the site and surrounding areas for maintenance; and erect appropriate signage at the BPLR. 	DSE land	Yes
Access and egress <i>See section 2.1(b)</i>	Do access routes to the potential BPLR allow for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the anticipated potential number of people to move to and from the place; and the CFA and other emergency services to attend the place for asset and personnel protection activities? 		Yes
	Are access routes easily navigable, bearing in mind they could be affected by smoke? Consider the condition of the road surface, proximity to population centres and major roads, capacity of access routes to accommodate large numbers of vehicles, the availability of car parking at the place and any other relevant matters.		Yes
Maintenance of BPLR in accordance with CFA assessment <i>See section 2.1(c)</i>	Can Council maintain the potential BPLR in accordance with the criteria taken into account by the CFA in arriving at its fire rating assessment? <i>If the CFA have not provided sufficient information in relation to the criteria it has taken into account in arriving at its fire rating assessment, it may be necessary for Council to seek further information from the CFA.</i>		Yes

Council BPLR Criteria	Issues to consider	Council comments	Satisfied? Yes/No
Opening of the BPLR <i>See section 2.1(d)</i>	Will it be possible and practicable to make the potential BPLR available for use on a 24 hour basis during the declared fire danger period? This is a particular issue where the potential BPLR is a building.	Procedure in place to ensure BPLR available on high risk says	Yes
	Consider the potential for damage to the BPLR which could result during times that it is open and available for use, but is not being used as an BPLR.		
	What costs could be incurred by Council in making the potential BPLR available on a 24 hour basis during the declared fire danger period? Are these costs reasonable, and capable of being borne by Council?		
Defendable space and fire suppression activities <i>See section 2.1(e)</i>	Could the potential BPLR be used for an unintended purpose which could impact upon its use as an BPLR (such as an emergency relief centre)?		Yes
	Is the potential BPLR surrounded by sufficient open space to enable the CFA to conduct asset protection and fire suppression operations? Is that open space reasonably free of obstacles (such as fences, buildings, steep gradients, vegetation and other land formations)? <i>Council should seek CFA advice concerning the defendability of the potential BPLR and the Buffer Zone, including in relation to fire vehicle access requirements.</i>	Some undergrowth will need to be cleared	Yes
	Will approval be required under legislation such as the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cwth)</i> , <i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988 (Vic)</i> and the <i>Planning and Environment Act 1987 (Vic)</i> ? Can such approval be obtained before the BPLR is established?		No
Defendability of buildings <i>See section 2.1(f)</i>	If the potential BPLR is a building, has Council has sought expert advice from the CFA to determine whether the BPLR is likely to be subject to risk from ember attack? If it is subject to such a risk, can that risk be safely managed?	Ember proofing of BPLR will be ongoing	Yes
Signage <i>See section 2.1(g)</i>	Can appropriate signage be erected at the entry to the potential BPLR, and in its vicinity?		Yes
	If signage needs to be placed on private land, can Council obtained the consent of the relevant landowner to the erection of the signage?		N/A
Maintenance and maintainability <i>See section 2.1(h)</i>	Is the potential BPLR capable of being maintained to ensure continuing compliance with the CFA Fire Rating Criteria and the Council BPLRP Criteria? Where relevant, consider whether adjoining land owners and occupiers will provide Council with an assurance that both the potential BPLR and the Buffer Zone can be maintained to a satisfactory level.		Yes
Disabled access <i>See section 2.1(i)</i>	Are there are means of access for disabled and mobility-impaired persons to the potential BPLR, including vehicle access to drop off people with disabilities?		Yes
Alternative uses of potential	Can Council manage alternative uses which may be made of the potential BPLR so as to ensure that those uses will not compromise the function of the place as a potential BPLR?		Yes

Council BPLR Criteria	Issues to consider	Council comments	Satisfied? Yes/No
BPLR See section 2.1(j)	<i>The CFA has advised that where a potential BPLR which is used for an operational purpose at many times meets the CFA Fire Rating Criteria, then the CFA considers that those operational activities will be able to continue (to the extent practicable in the circumstances) while the place is being used as an BPLR.</i>		
Community Communication See section 2.1(k)	Will it be possible to ensure that there will be good community awareness of the location of the potential BPLR, and the risks associated with using the potential BPLR?		Yes

Factors Considered in Assessing Potential Bushfire Places of Last Resort

(9 November 2011)

BPLR 2: Port Campbell Foreshore Reserve

Council BPLR Criteria	Issues to consider	Council comments	Satisfied? Yes/No
Consents and rights of access <i>See section 2.1(a)</i>	If the potential BPLR is located on Council-owned land, can Council use the land as an BPLR if required? Consider whether or not Council allows the land to be used for potentially inconsistent purposes, such as for farmers' markets, fetes, circuses etc.		N/A
	If the potential BPLR is on private land, or public land under the control of a Crown Land Manager (other than Council), can Council enter into arrangements which allow it to use the land as a potential BPLR on reasonably satisfactory terms? Also consider whether Council has the right to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> access the site and surrounding areas for maintenance; and erect appropriate signage at the BPLR. 	DSE land	Yes
Access and egress <i>See section 2.1(b)</i>	Do access routes to the potential BPLR allow for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the anticipated potential number of people to move to and from the place; and the CFA and other emergency services to attend the place for asset and personnel protection activities? 		Yes
	Are access routes easily navigable, bearing in mind they could be affected by smoke? Consider the condition of the road surface, proximity to population centres and major roads, capacity of access routes to accommodate large numbers of vehicles, the availability of car parking at the place and any other relevant matters.		Yes
Maintenance of BPLR in accordance with CFA assessment <i>See section 2.1(c)</i>	Can Council maintain the potential BPLR in accordance with the criteria taken into account by the CFA in arriving at its fire rating assessment? <i>If the CFA have not provided sufficient information in relation to the criteria it has taken into account in arriving at its fire rating assessment, it may be necessary for Council to seek further information from the CFA.</i>		Yes

Council BPLR Criteria	Issues to consider	Council comments	Satisfied? Yes/No
Opening of the BPLR <i>See section 2.1(d)</i>	Will it be possible and practicable to make the potential BPLR available for use on a 24 hour basis during the declared fire danger period? This is a particular issue where the potential BPLR is a building.		Yes
	Consider the potential for damage to the BPLR which could result during times that it is open and available for use, but is not being used as an BPLR.		
	What costs could be incurred by Council in making the potential BPLR available on a 24 hour basis during the declared fire danger period? Are these costs reasonable, and capable of being borne by Council?		N/A
Defendable space and fire suppression activities <i>See section 2.1(e)</i>	Could the potential BPLR be used for an unintended purpose which could impact upon its use as an BPLR (such as an emergency relief centre)?		Yes
	Is the potential BPLR surrounded by sufficient open space to enable the CFA to conduct asset protection and fire suppression operations? Is that open space reasonably free of obstacles (such as fences, buildings, steep gradients, vegetation and other land formations)? <i>Council should seek CFA advice concerning the defendability of the potential BPLR and the Buffer Zone, including in relation to fire vehicle access requirements.</i>		Yes
Defendability of buildings <i>See section 2.1(f)</i>	Will approval be required under legislation such as the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cwth)</i> , <i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988 (Vic)</i> and the <i>Planning and Environment Act 1987 (Vic)</i> ? Can such approval be obtained before the BPLR is established?		N/A
	If the potential BPLR is a building, has Council has sought expert advice from the CFA to determine whether the BPLR is likely to be subject to risk from ember attack? If it is subject to such a risk, can that risk be safely managed?		N/A
Signage <i>See section 2.1(g)</i>	Can appropriate signage be erected at the entry to the potential BPLR, and in its vicinity?		Yes
	If signage needs to be placed on private land, can Council obtained the consent of the relevant landowner to the erection of the signage?		Yes
Maintenance and maintainability <i>See section 2.1(h)</i>	Is the potential BPLR capable of being maintained to ensure continuing compliance with the CFA Fire Rating Criteria and the Council BPLRP Criteria? Where relevant, consider whether adjoining land owners and occupiers will provide Council with an assurance that both the potential BPLR and the Buffer Zone can be maintained to a satisfactory level.		Yes
Disabled access <i>See section 2.1(i)</i>	Are there are means of access for disabled and mobility-impaired persons to the potential BPLR, including vehicle access to drop off people with disabilities?		Yes
Alternative uses of potential	Can Council manage alternative uses which may be made of the potential BPLR so as to ensure that those uses will not compromise the function of the place as a potential BPLR?		Yes

Council BPLR Criteria	Issues to consider	Council comments	Satisfied? Yes/No
BPLR See section 2.1(j)	<i>The CFA has advised that where a potential BPLR which is used for an operational purpose at many times meets the CFA Fire Rating Criteria, then the CFA considers that those operational activities will be able to continue (to the extent practicable in the circumstances) while the place is being used as an BPLR.</i>		
Community Communication See section 2.1(k)	Will it be possible to ensure that there will be good community awareness of the location of the potential BPLR, and the risks associated with using the potential BPLR?		Yes

Factors Considered in Assessing Potential Bushfire Places of Last Resort

(9 April 2013)

BPLR 3: Derrinallum Recreation Reserve

Council BPLRP Criteria	Issues to consider	Council comments	Satisfied? Yes/No
Consents and rights of access <i>See section 3.2(a)</i>	If the potential BPLR is located on Council-owned land, can Council use the land as an BPLR if required? Consider whether or not Council allows the land to be used for potentially inconsistent purposes, such as for farmers' markets, fetes, circuses etc.		N/A
	If the potential BPLR is on private land, or public land under the control of a Crown Land Manager (other than Council), can Council enter into arrangements which allow it to use the land as a potential BPLR on reasonably satisfactory terms? Also consider whether Council has the right to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> access the site and surrounding areas for maintenance; and erect appropriate signage at the BPLR. 	Trustees-Derrinallum Park Committee land	Yes
Access and egress <i>See section 3.2(b)</i>	Do access routes to the potential BPLR allow for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the anticipated potential number of people to move to and from the place; and the CFA and other emergency services to attend the place for asset and personnel protection activities? 		Yes
	Are access routes easily navigable, bearing in mind they could be affected by smoke? Consider the condition of the road surface, proximity to population centres and major roads, capacity of access routes to accommodate large numbers of vehicles, the availability of car parking at the place and any other relevant matters.		Yes
Maintenance of BPLR in accordance with CFA assessment <i>See section 3.2(c)</i>	Can Council maintain the potential BPLR in accordance with the criteria taken into account by the CFA in arriving at its fire rating assessment? <i>If the CFA have not provided sufficient information in relation to the criteria it has taken into account in arriving at its fire rating assessment, it may be necessary for Council to seek further information from the CFA.</i>	CFA has prescribed treatment requirements for Reserve & neighbouring property. Council has entered into arrangements with neighbouring land holder to help maintain their property.	Yes

Council BPLRP Criteria	Issues to consider	Council comments	Satisfied? Yes/No
Opening of the BPLR <i>See section 3.2(d)</i>	Will it be possible and practicable to make the potential BPLR available for use on a 24 hour basis during the declared fire danger period? This is a particular issue where the potential BPLR is a building. Consider the potential for damage to the BPLR which could result during times that it is open and available for use, but is not being used as an BPLR.		Yes
	What costs could be incurred by Council in making the potential BPLR available on a 24 hour basis during the declared fire danger period? Are these costs reasonable, and capable of being borne by Council?	Council will need to ensure that vegetation on neighbouring property and reserve is maintained to an acceptable standard.	Yes
	Could the potential BPLR be used for an unintended purpose which could impact upon its use as an BPLR (such as an emergency relief centre)?		No
Defendable space and fire suppression activities <i>See section 3.2(e)</i>	Is the potential BPLR surrounded by sufficient open space to enable the CFA to conduct asset protection and fire suppression operations? Is that open space reasonably free of obstacles (such as fences, buildings, steep gradients, vegetation and other land formations)? <i>Council should seek CFA advice concerning the defendability of the potential BPLR and the Buffer Zone, including in relation to fire vehicle access requirements.</i>		Yes
	Will approval be required under legislation such as the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cwlth)</i> , <i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988 (Vic)</i> and the <i>Planning and Environment Act 1987 (Vic)</i> ? Can such approval be obtained before the BPLR is established?		No
Defendability of buildings <i>See section 3.2(f)</i>	If the potential BPLR is a building, has Council sought expert advice from the CFA to determine whether the BPLR is likely to be subject to risk from ember attack? If it is subject to such a risk, can that risk be safely managed?		N/A
Signage <i>See section 3.2(g)</i>	Can appropriate signage be erected at the entry to the potential BPLR, and in its vicinity?		Yes
	If signage needs to be placed on private land, can Council obtain the consent of the relevant landowner to the erection of the signage?		Yes
Maintenance and maintainability <i>See section 3.2(h)</i>	Is the potential BPLR capable of being maintained to ensure continuing compliance with the CFA Fire Rating Criteria and the Council BPLRP Criteria? Where relevant, consider whether adjoining land owners and occupiers will provide Council with an assurance that both the potential BPLR and the Buffer Zone can be maintained to a satisfactory level.	Council to maintain buffer zone on neighbouring property.	Yes
Disabled access <i>See section 3.2(i)</i>	Are there are means of access for disabled and mobility-impaired persons to the potential BPLR, including vehicle access to drop off people with disabilities?		Yes
Alternative uses of potential BPLR <i>See section 3.2(j)</i>	Can Council manage alternative uses which may be made of the potential BPLR so as to ensure that those uses will not compromise the function of the place as a potential BPLR? <i>The CFA has advised that where a potential BPLR which is used for an operational purpose at many times</i>		Yes

Council BPLRP Criteria	Issues to consider	Council comments	Satisfied? Yes/No
	<i>meets the CFA Fire Rating Criteria, then the CFA considers that those operational activities will be able to continue (to the extent practicable in the circumstances) while the place is being used as an BPLR.</i>		
Community Communication <i>See section 3.2(k)</i>	Will it be possible to ensure that there will be good community awareness of the location of the potential BPLR, and the risks associated with using the potential BPLR?		Yes

Factors Considered in Assessing Potential Bushfire Places of Last Resort

(17 July 2013)

BPLR 4: Lismore Recreation Reserve

Council BPLRP Criteria	Issues to consider	Council comments	Satisfied? Yes/No
Consents and rights of access <i>See section 3.2(a)</i>	If the potential BPLR is located on Council-owned land, can Council use the land as an BPLR if required? Consider whether or not Council allows the land to be used for potentially inconsistent purposes, such as for farmers' markets, fetes, circuses etc.		N/A
	If the potential BPLR is on private land, or public land under the control of a Crown Land Manager (other than Council), can Council enter into arrangements which allow it to use the land as a potential BPLR on reasonably satisfactory terms? Also consider whether Council has the right to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> access the site and surrounding areas for maintenance; and erect appropriate signage at the BPLR. 	DSE Land	Yes
Access and egress <i>See section 3.2(b)</i>	Do access routes to the potential BPLR allow for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the anticipated potential number of people to move to and from the place; and the CFA and other emergency services to attend the place for asset and personnel protection activities? 		Yes
	Are access routes easily navigable, bearing in mind they could be affected by smoke? Consider the condition of the road surface, proximity to population centres and major roads, capacity of access routes to accommodate large numbers of vehicles, the availability of car parking at the place and any other relevant matters.		Yes
Maintenance of BPLR in accordance with CFA assessment <i>See section 3.2(c)</i>	Can Council maintain the potential BPLR in accordance with the criteria taken into account by the CFA in arriving at its fire rating assessment? <i>If the CFA have not provided sufficient information in relation to the criteria it has taken into account in arriving at its fire rating assessment, it may be necessary for Council to seek further information from the CFA.</i>		Yes
Opening of the BPLR <i>See section 3.2(d)</i>	Will it be possible and practicable to make the potential BPLR available for use on a 24 hour basis during the declared fire danger period? This is a particular issue where the potential BPLR is a building. Consider the potential for damage to the BPLR which could result during times that it is open and available for use, but is not being used as an BPLR.		Yes
	What costs could be incurred by Council in making the potential BPLR available on a 24 hour basis during the declared fire danger period? Are these costs reasonable, and capable of being borne by Council?		Yes

Council BPLRP Criteria	Issues to consider	Council comments	Satisfied? Yes/No
	Could the potential BPLR be used for an unintended purpose which could impact upon its use as an BPLR (such as an emergency relief centre)?		Yes
Defendable space and fire suppression activities <i>See section 3.2(e)</i>	Is the potential BPLR surrounded by sufficient open space to enable the CFA to conduct asset protection and fire suppression operations? Is that open space reasonably free of obstacles (such as fences, buildings, steep gradients, vegetation and other land formations)? <i>Council should seek CFA advice concerning the defendability of the potential BPLR and the Buffer Zone, including in relation to fire vehicle access requirements.</i>		Yes
	Will approval be required under legislation such as the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cwlth)</i> , <i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988 (Vic)</i> and the <i>Planning and Environment Act 1987 (Vic)</i> ? Can such approval be obtained before the BPLR is established?		No
Defendability of buildings <i>See section 3.2(f)</i>	If the potential BPLR is a building, has Council sought expert advice from the CFA to determine whether the BPLR is likely to be subject to risk from ember attack? If it is subject to such a risk, can that risk be safely managed?		N/A
Signage <i>See section 3.2(g)</i>	Can appropriate signage be erected at the entry to the potential BPLR, and in its vicinity?		Yes
	If signage needs to be placed on private land, can Council obtain the consent of the relevant landowner to the erection of the signage?		Yes
Maintenance and maintainability <i>See section 3.2(h)</i>	Is the potential BPLR capable of being maintained to ensure continuing compliance with the CFA Fire Rating Criteria and the Council BPLRP Criteria? Where relevant, consider whether adjoining land owners and occupiers will provide Council with an assurance that both the potential BPLR and the Buffer Zone can be maintained to a satisfactory level.	Yes, subject to some treatment works being undertaken	Yes
Disabled access <i>See section 3.2(i)</i>	Are there any means of access for disabled and mobility-impaired persons to the potential BPLR, including vehicle access to drop off people with disabilities?		Yes
Alternative uses of potential BPLR <i>See section 3.2(j)</i>	Can Council manage alternative uses which may be made of the potential BPLR so as to ensure that those uses will not compromise the function of the place as a potential BPLR? <i>The CFA has advised that where a potential BPLR which is used for an operational purpose at many times meets the CFA Fire Rating Criteria, then the CFA considers that those operational activities will be able to continue (to the extent practicable in the circumstances) while the place is being used as an BPLR.</i>		Yes
Community Communication <i>See section 3.2(k)</i>	Will it be possible to ensure that there will be good community awareness of the location of the potential BPLR, and the risks associated with using the potential BPLR?		Yes

Factors Considered in Assessing Potential Bushfire Places of Last Resort

(29 April 2013)

BPLR 5: Skipton Football Ground

Council BPLRP Criteria	Issues to consider	Council comments	Satisfied? Yes/No
Consents and rights of access <i>See section 3.2(a)</i>	If the potential BPLR is located on Council-owned land, can Council use the land as an BPLR if required? Consider whether or not Council allows the land to be used for potentially inconsistent purposes, such as for farmers' markets, fetes, circuses etc.		N/A
	If the potential BPLR is on private land, or public land under the control of a Crown Land Manager (other than Council), can Council enter into arrangements which allow it to use the land as a potential BPLR on reasonably satisfactory terms? Also consider whether Council has the right to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> access the site and surrounding areas for maintenance; and erect appropriate signage at the BPLR. 	Crown Land	Yes
Access and egress <i>See section 3.2(b)</i>	Do access routes to the potential BPLR allow for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the anticipated potential number of people to move to and from the place; and the CFA and other emergency services to attend the place for asset and personnel protection activities? 		Yes
	Are access routes easily navigable, bearing in mind they could be affected by smoke? Consider the condition of the road surface, proximity to population centres and major roads, capacity of access routes to accommodate large numbers of vehicles, the availability of car parking at the place and any other relevant matters.		Yes
Maintenance of BPLR in accordance with CFA assessment <i>See section 3.2(c)</i>	Can Council maintain the potential BPLR in accordance with the criteria taken into account by the CFA in arriving at its fire rating assessment? <i>If the CFA have not provided sufficient information in relation to the criteria it has taken into account in arriving at its fire rating assessment, it may be necessary for Council to seek further information from the CFA.</i>		Yes
Opening of the BPLR <i>See section 3.2(d)</i>	Will it be possible and practicable to make the potential BPLR available for use on a 24 hour basis during the declared fire danger period? This is a particular issue where the potential BPLR is a building. Consider the potential for damage to the BPLR which could result during times that it is open and available for use, but is not being used as an BPLR.		Yes
	What costs could be incurred by Council in making the potential BPLR available on a 24 hour basis during the declared fire danger period? Are these costs reasonable, and capable of being borne by Council?		N/A

Council BPLRP Criteria	Issues to consider	Council comments	Satisfied? Yes/No
	Could the potential BPLR be used for an unintended purpose which could impact upon its use as an BPLR (such as an emergency relief centre)?	Emergency staging post.	Yes
Defendable space and fire suppression activities <i>See section 3.2(e)</i>	Is the potential BPLR surrounded by sufficient open space to enable the CFA to conduct asset protection and fire suppression operations? Is that open space reasonably free of obstacles (such as fences, buildings, steep gradients, vegetation and other land formations)? <i>Council should seek CFA advice concerning the defendability of the potential BPLR and the Buffer Zone, including in relation to fire vehicle access requirements.</i>		Yes
	Will approval be required under legislation such as the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cwlth)</i> , <i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988 (Vic)</i> and the <i>Planning and Environment Act 1987 (Vic)</i> ? Can such approval be obtained before the BPLR is established?		No
Defendability of buildings <i>See section 3.2(f)</i>	If the potential BPLR is a building, has Council sought expert advice from the CFA to determine whether the BPLR is likely to be subject to risk from ember attack? If it is subject to such a risk, can that risk be safely managed?		N/A
Signage <i>See section 3.2(g)</i>	Can appropriate signage be erected at the entry to the potential BPLR, and in its vicinity?		Yes
	If signage needs to be placed on private land, can Council obtain the consent of the relevant landowner to the erection of the signage?		Yes
Maintenance and maintainability <i>See section 3.2(h)</i>	Is the potential BPLR capable of being maintained to ensure continuing compliance with the CFA Fire Rating Criteria and the Council BPLRP Criteria? Where relevant, consider whether adjoining land owners and occupiers will provide Council with an assurance that both the potential BPLR and the Buffer Zone can be maintained to a satisfactory level.		Yes
Disabled access <i>See section 3.2(i)</i>	Are there are means of access for disabled and mobility-impaired persons to the potential BPLR, including vehicle access to drop off people with disabilities?		Yes
Alternative uses of potential BPLR <i>See section 3.2(j)</i>	Can Council manage alternative uses which may be made of the potential BPLR so as to ensure that those uses will not compromise the function of the place as a potential BPLR? <i>The CFA has advised that where a potential BPLR which is used for an operational purpose at many times meets the CFA Fire Rating Criteria, then the CFA considers that those operational activities will be able to continue (to the extent practicable in the circumstances) while the place is being used as an BPLR.</i>		Yes
Community Communication <i>See section 3.2(k)</i>	Will it be possible to ensure that there will be good community awareness of the location of the potential BPLR, and the risks associated with using the potential BPLR?		Yes

Factors Considered in Assessing Potential Bushfire Places of Last Resort

(26 July 2021)

NSP 6: Camperdown

Council NSPP Criteria	Issues to consider	Council comments	Satisfied? Yes/No
Consents and rights of access <i>See section 3.2(a)</i>	If the potential NSP is located on Council-owned land, can Council use the land as an NSP if required? Consider whether or not Council allows the land to be used for potentially inconsistent purposes, such as for farmers' markets, fetes, circuses etc.		Yes
	If the potential NSP is on private land, or public land under the control of a Crown Land Manager (other than Council), can Council enter into arrangements which allow it to use the land as a potential NSP on reasonably satisfactory terms? Also consider whether Council has the right to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • access the site and surrounding areas for maintenance; and • erect appropriate signage at the NSP. 		Yes
Access and egress <i>See section 3.2(b)</i>	Do access routes to the potential NSP allow for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the anticipated potential number of people to move to and from the place; and • the CFA and other emergency services to attend the place for asset and personnel protection activities? 		Yes
	Are access routes easily navigable, bearing in mind they could be affected by smoke? Consider the condition of the road surface, proximity to population centres and major roads, capacity of access routes to accommodate large numbers of vehicles, the availability of car parking at the place and any other relevant matters.		Yes
Maintenance of NSP in accordance with CFA assessment <i>See section 3.2(c)</i>	Can Council maintain the potential NSP in accordance with the criteria taken into account by the CFA in arriving at its fire rating assessment? <i>If the CFA have not provided sufficient information in relation to the criteria it has taken into account in arriving at its fire rating assessment, it may be necessary for Council to seek further information from the CFA.</i>		Yes
Opening of the NSP <i>See section 3.2(d)</i>	Will it be possible and practicable to make the potential NSP available for use on a 24 hour basis during the declared fire danger period? This is a particular issue where the potential NSP is a building. Consider the potential for damage to the NSP which could result during times that it is open and available for use, but is not being used as an NSP.		Yes
	What costs could be incurred by Council in making the potential NSP available on a 24 hour basis during the declared fire danger period? Are these costs reasonable, and capable of being borne by Council?		N/A

Council NSPP Criteria	Issues to consider	Council comments	Satisfied? Yes/No
	Could the potential NSP be used for an unintended purpose which could impact upon its use as an NSP (such as an emergency relief centre)?		No
Defendable space and fire suppression activities <i>See section 3.2(e)</i>	Is the potential NSP surrounded by sufficient open space to enable the CFA to conduct asset protection and fire suppression operations? Is that open space reasonably free of obstacles (such as fences, buildings, steep gradients, vegetation and other land formations)? <i>Council should seek CFA advice concerning the defendability of the potential NSP and the Buffer Zone, including in relation to fire vehicle access requirements.</i>		Yes
	Will approval be required under legislation such as the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cwlth)</i> , <i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988 (Vic)</i> and the <i>Planning and Environment Act 1987 (Vic)</i> ? Can such approval be obtained before the NSP is established?		N/A
Defendability of buildings <i>See section 3.2(f)</i>	If the potential NSP is a building, has Council sought expert advice from the CFA to determine whether the NSP is likely to be subject to risk from ember attack? If it is subject to such a risk, can that risk be safely managed?		N/A
Signage <i>See section 3.2(g)</i>	Can appropriate signage be erected at the entry to the potential NSP, and in its vicinity?		Yes
	If signage needs to be placed on private land, can Council obtain the consent of the relevant landowner to the erection of the signage?		N/A
Maintenance and maintainability <i>See section 3.2(h)</i>	Is the potential NSP capable of being maintained to ensure continuing compliance with the CFA Fire Rating Criteria and the Council NSPP Criteria? Where relevant, consider whether adjoining land owners and occupiers will provide Council with an assurance that both the potential NSP and the Buffer Zone can be maintained to a satisfactory level.		Yes
Disabled access <i>See section 3.2(i)</i>	Are there any means of access for disabled and mobility-impaired persons to the potential NSP, including vehicle access to drop off people with disabilities?		Yes
Alternative uses of potential NSP <i>See section 3.2(j)</i>	Can Council manage alternative uses which may be made of the potential NSP so as to ensure that those uses will not compromise the function of the place as a potential NSP? <i>The CFA has advised that where a potential NSP which is used for an operational purpose at many times meets the CFA Fire Rating Criteria, then the CFA considers that those operational activities will be able to continue (to the extent practicable in the circumstances) while the place is being used as an NSP.</i>		Yes
Community Communication <i>See section 3.2(k)</i>	Will it be possible to ensure that there will be good community awareness of the location of the potential NSP, and the risks associated with using the potential NSP?		Yes

Factors Considered in Assessing Potential Bushfire Places of Last Resort

(26 July 2021)

NSP 7: Cobden

Council NSPP Criteria	Issues to consider	Council comments	Satisfied? Yes/No
Consents and rights of access <i>See section 3.2(a)</i>	If the potential NSP is located on Council-owned land, can Council use the land as an NSP if required? Consider whether or not Council allows the land to be used for potentially inconsistent purposes, such as for farmers' markets, fetes, circuses etc.		Yes
	If the potential NSP is on private land, or public land under the control of a Crown Land Manager (other than Council), can Council enter into arrangements which allow it to use the land as a potential NSP on reasonably satisfactory terms? Also consider whether Council has the right to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • access the site and surrounding areas for maintenance; and • erect appropriate signage at the NSP. 		Yes
Access and egress <i>See section 3.2(b)</i>	Do access routes to the potential NSP allow for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the anticipated potential number of people to move to and from the place; and • the CFA and other emergency services to attend the place for asset and personnel protection activities? 		Yes
	Are access routes easily navigable, bearing in mind they could be affected by smoke? Consider the condition of the road surface, proximity to population centres and major roads, capacity of access routes to accommodate large numbers of vehicles, the availability of car parking at the place and any other relevant matters.		Yes
Maintenance of NSP in accordance with CFA assessment <i>See section 3.2(c)</i>	Can Council maintain the potential NSP in accordance with the criteria taken into account by the CFA in arriving at its fire rating assessment? <i>If the CFA have not provided sufficient information in relation to the criteria it has taken into account in arriving at its fire rating assessment, it may be necessary for Council to seek further information from the CFA.</i>		Yes
Opening of the NSP <i>See section 3.2(d)</i>	Will it be possible and practicable to make the potential NSP available for use on a 24 hour basis during the declared fire danger period? This is a particular issue where the potential NSP is a building. Consider the potential for damage to the NSP which could result during times that it is open and available for use, but is not being used as an NSP.		Yes
	What costs could be incurred by Council in making the potential NSP available on a 24 hour basis during the declared fire danger period? Are these costs reasonable, and capable of being borne by Council?		Yes

Council NSPP Criteria	Issues to consider	Council comments	Satisfied? Yes/No
	Could the potential NSP be used for an unintended purpose which could impact upon its use as an NSP (such as an emergency relief centre)?		No
Defendable space and fire suppression activities <i>See section 3.2(e)</i>	Is the potential NSP surrounded by sufficient open space to enable the CFA to conduct asset protection and fire suppression operations? Is that open space reasonably free of obstacles (such as fences, buildings, steep gradients, vegetation and other land formations)? <i>Council should seek CFA advice concerning the defendability of the potential NSP and the Buffer Zone, including in relation to fire vehicle access requirements.</i>		Yes
	Will approval be required under legislation such as the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cwlth)</i> , <i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988 (Vic)</i> and the <i>Planning and Environment Act 1987 (Vic)</i> ? Can such approval be obtained before the NSP is established?		N/A
Defendability of buildings <i>See section 3.2(f)</i>	If the potential NSP is a building, has Council sought expert advice from the CFA to determine whether the NSP is likely to be subject to risk from ember attack? If it is subject to such a risk, can that risk be safely managed?		N/A
Signage <i>See section 3.2(g)</i>	Can appropriate signage be erected at the entry to the potential NSP, and in its vicinity?		Yes
	If signage needs to be placed on private land, can Council obtain the consent of the relevant landowner to the erection of the signage?		N/A
Maintenance and maintainability <i>See section 3.2(h)</i>	Is the potential NSP capable of being maintained to ensure continuing compliance with the CFA Fire Rating Criteria and the Council NSPP Criteria? Where relevant, consider whether adjoining land owners and occupiers will provide Council with an assurance that both the potential NSP and the Buffer Zone can be maintained to a satisfactory level.		Yes
Disabled access <i>See section 3.2(i)</i>	Are there any means of access for disabled and mobility-impaired persons to the potential NSP, including vehicle access to drop off people with disabilities?		Yes
Alternative uses of potential NSP <i>See section 3.2(j)</i>	Can Council manage alternative uses which may be made of the potential NSP so as to ensure that those uses will not compromise the function of the place as a potential NSP? <i>The CFA has advised that where a potential NSP which is used for an operational purpose at many times meets the CFA Fire Rating Criteria, then the CFA considers that those operational activities will be able to continue (to the extent practicable in the circumstances) while the place is being used as an NSP.</i>		Yes
Community Communication <i>See section 3.2(k)</i>	Will it be possible to ensure that there will be good community awareness of the location of the potential NSP, and the risks associated with using the potential NSP?		Yes

Factors Considered in Assessing Potential Bushfire Places of Last Resort

(27 July 2021)

NSP 8: Noorat Recreation Reserve

Council NSPP Criteria	Issues to consider	Council comments	Satisfied? Yes/No
Consents and rights of access <i>See section 3.2(a)</i>	If the potential NSP is located on Council-owned land, can Council use the land as an NSP if required? Consider whether or not Council allows the land to be used for potentially inconsistent purposes, such as for farmers' markets, fetes, circuses etc.		N/A
	If the potential NSP is on private land, or public land under the control of a Crown Land Manager (other than Council), can Council enter into arrangements which allow it to use the land as a potential NSP on reasonably satisfactory terms? Also consider whether Council has the right to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • access the site and surrounding areas for maintenance; and • erect appropriate signage at the NSP. 		Yes
Access and egress <i>See section 3.2(b)</i>	Do access routes to the potential NSP allow for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the anticipated potential number of people to move to and from the place; and • the CFA and other emergency services to attend the place for asset and personnel protection activities? 		Yes
	Are access routes easily navigable, bearing in mind they could be affected by smoke? Consider the condition of the road surface, proximity to population centres and major roads, capacity of access routes to accommodate large numbers of vehicles, the availability of car parking at the place and any other relevant matters.		Yes
Maintenance of NSP in accordance with CFA assessment <i>See section 3.2(c)</i>	Can Council maintain the potential NSP in accordance with the criteria taken into account by the CFA in arriving at its fire rating assessment? <i>If the CFA have not provided sufficient information in relation to the criteria it has taken into account in arriving at its fire rating assessment, it may be necessary for Council to seek further information from the CFA.</i>		Yes
Opening of the NSP <i>See section 3.2(d)</i>	Will it be possible and practicable to make the potential NSP available for use on a 24 hour basis during the declared fire danger period? This is a particular issue where the potential NSP is a building. Consider the potential for damage to the NSP which could result during times that it is open and available for use, but is not being used as an NSP.		Yes
	What costs could be incurred by Council in making the potential NSP available on a 24 hour basis during the declared fire danger period? Are these costs reasonable, and capable of being borne by Council?		Yes

Council NSPP Criteria	Issues to consider	Council comments	Satisfied? Yes/No
	Could the potential NSP be used for an unintended purpose which could impact upon its use as an NSP (such as an emergency relief centre)?	Emergency staging post.	Yes
Defendable space and fire suppression activities <i>See section 3.2(e)</i>	Is the potential NSP surrounded by sufficient open space to enable the CFA to conduct asset protection and fire suppression operations? Is that open space reasonably free of obstacles (such as fences, buildings, steep gradients, vegetation and other land formations)? <i>Council should seek CFA advice concerning the defendability of the potential NSP and the Buffer Zone, including in relation to fire vehicle access requirements.</i>		Yes
	Will approval be required under legislation such as the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cwlth)</i> , <i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988 (Vic)</i> and the <i>Planning and Environment Act 1987 (Vic)</i> ? Can such approval be obtained before the NSP is established?		N/A
Defendability of buildings <i>See section 3.2(f)</i>	If the potential NSP is a building, has Council sought expert advice from the CFA to determine whether the NSP is likely to be subject to risk from ember attack? If it is subject to such a risk, can that risk be safely managed?		N/A
Signage <i>See section 3.2(g)</i>	Can appropriate signage be erected at the entry to the potential NSP, and in its vicinity?		Yes
	If signage needs to be placed on private land, can Council obtain the consent of the relevant landowner to the erection of the signage?		N/A
Maintenance and maintainability <i>See section 3.2(h)</i>	Is the potential NSP capable of being maintained to ensure continuing compliance with the CFA Fire Rating Criteria and the Council NSPP Criteria? Where relevant, consider whether adjoining land owners and occupiers will provide Council with an assurance that both the potential NSP and the Buffer Zone can be maintained to a satisfactory level.		Yes
Disabled access <i>See section 3.2(i)</i>	Are there any means of access for disabled and mobility-impaired persons to the potential NSP, including vehicle access to drop off people with disabilities?		Yes
Alternative uses of potential NSP <i>See section 3.2(j)</i>	Can Council manage alternative uses which may be made of the potential NSP so as to ensure that those uses will not compromise the function of the place as a potential NSP? <i>The CFA has advised that where a potential NSP which is used for an operational purpose at many times meets the CFA Fire Rating Criteria, then the CFA considers that those operational activities will be able to continue (to the extent practicable in the circumstances) while the place is being used as an NSP.</i>		Yes
Community Communication <i>See section 3.2(k)</i>	Will it be possible to ensure that there will be good community awareness of the location of the potential NSP, and the risks associated with using the potential NSP?		Yes

Factors Considered in Assessing Potential Bushfire Places of Last Resort

(xx/xx/xxxx)

NSP 6: Terang Recreational Reserve

Council NSPP Criteria	Issues to consider	Council comments	Satisfied? Yes/No
Consents and rights of access <i>See section 3.2(a)</i>	If the potential NSP is located on Council-owned land, can Council use the land as an NSP if required? Consider whether or not Council allows the land to be used for potentially inconsistent purposes, such as for farmers' markets, fetes, circuses etc.		N/A
	If the potential NSP is on private land, or public land under the control of a Crown Land Manager (other than Council), can Council enter into arrangements which allow it to use the land as a potential NSP on reasonably satisfactory terms? Also consider whether Council has the right to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> access the site and surrounding areas for maintenance; and erect appropriate signage at the NSP. 	DELWP – managed by Terang rec reserve committee	Yes
Access and egress <i>See section 3.2(b)</i>	Do access routes to the potential NSP allow for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the anticipated potential number of people to move to and from the place; and the CFA and other emergency services to attend the place for asset and personnel protection activities? 		Yes
	Are access routes easily navigable, bearing in mind they could be affected by smoke? Consider the condition of the road surface, proximity to population centres and major roads, capacity of access routes to accommodate large numbers of vehicles, the availability of car parking at the place and any other relevant matters.		Yes
Maintenance of NSP in accordance with CFA assessment <i>See section 3.2(c)</i>	Can Council maintain the potential NSP in accordance with the criteria taken into account by the CFA in arriving at its fire rating assessment? <i>If the CFA have not provided sufficient information in relation to the criteria it has taken into account in arriving at its fire rating assessment, it may be necessary for Council to seek further information from the CFA.</i>		Yes
Opening of the NSP <i>See section 3.2(d)</i>	Will it be possible and practicable to make the potential NSP available for use on a 24 hour basis during the declared fire danger period? This is a particular issue where the potential NSP is a building. Consider the potential for damage to the NSP which could result during times that it is open and available for use, but is not being used as an NSP.		Yes

Council NSPP Criteria	Issues to consider	Council comments	Satisfied? Yes/No
	What costs could be incurred by Council in making the potential NSP available on a 24 hour basis during the declared fire danger period? Are these costs reasonable, and capable of being borne by Council?		Yes
	Could the potential NSP be used for an unintended purpose which could impact upon its use as an NSP (such as an emergency relief centre)?		
Defendable space and fire suppression activities <i>See section 3.2(e)</i>	Is the potential NSP surrounded by sufficient open space to enable the CFA to conduct asset protection and fire suppression operations? Is that open space reasonably free of obstacles (such as fences, buildings, steep gradients, vegetation and other land formations)? <i>Council should seek CFA advice concerning the defendability of the potential NSP and the Buffer Zone, including in relation to fire vehicle access requirements.</i>		Yes
	Will approval be required under legislation such as the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cwlth)</i> , <i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988 (Vic)</i> and the <i>Planning and Environment Act 1987 (Vic)</i> ? Can such approval be obtained before the NSP is established?		Yes
Defendability of buildings <i>See section 3.2(f)</i>	If the potential NSP is a building, has Council has sought expert advice from the CFA to determine whether the NSP is likely to be subject to risk from ember attack? If it is subject to such a risk, can that risk be safely managed?		N/A
Signage <i>See section 3.2(g)</i>	Can appropriate signage be erected at the entry to the potential NSP, and in its vicinity?		Yes
	If signage needs to be placed on private land, can Council obtained the consent of the relevant landowner to the erection of the signage?		Yes
Maintenance and maintainability <i>See section 3.2(h)</i>	Is the potential NSP capable of being maintained to ensure continuing compliance with the CFA Fire Rating Criteria and the Council NSPP Criteria? Where relevant, consider whether adjoining land owners and occupiers will provide Council with an assurance that both the potential NSP and the Buffer Zone can be maintained to a satisfactory level.		Yes
Disabled access <i>See section 3.2(i)</i>	Are there are means of access for disabled and mobility-impaired persons to the potential NSP, including vehicle access to drop off people with disabilities?		Yes
Alternative uses of potential NSP <i>See section 3.2(j)</i>	Can Council manage alternative uses which may be made of the potential NSP so as to ensure that those uses will not compromise the function of the place as a potential NSP? <i>The CFA has advised that where a potential NSP which is used for an operational purpose at many times meets the CFA Fire Rating Criteria, then the CFA considers that those operational activities will be able to continue (to the extent practicable in the circumstances) while the place is being used as an NSP.</i>		Yes
Community Communication <i>See section 3.2(k)</i>	Will it be possible to ensure that there will be good community awareness of the location of the potential NSP, and the risks associated with using the potential NSP?		Yes

