

Cover Letter to accompany Development Application

Planning Department
Shire of Nannup
15 Adam Street
Nannup, WA 6275

Dear Members of the Shire of Nannup Planning Department,

I am respectfully writing to apply for planning approval for the development of Dragonfly Escapes, a unique, holiday accommodation experience that aims to provide luxury, sustainability, and cultural immersion in the heart of the Nannup Shire.

The planning application will encompass two parts under the use and development classes of:

- holiday accommodation, and
- community purpose

Our business will involve the construction of three bespoke tiny homes as permanent dwellings on our 6-acre property located at 60 Blackwood River Drive, Nannup. This project is aligned with the Shire of Nannup's goals of fostering sustainable tourism, enhancing the local economy, and attracting eco-conscious travellers.

The tiny homes are prefabricated homes, delivered to site. They have energy and building certification. They have permanent amenities (power, water, septic and waste disposal) and have external decks and pergolas. They are permanent dwellings to the property.

A full Bushfire Management Plan, Bushfire Escape Plan and BAL rating have been completed by Bushfire Prone Planning and are attached with this development application.

Harley Dykstra Surveying Services have completed the boundary pegging and contour surveying. Contour surveys are attached to this development application.

Each tiny home will be fully equipped with mains power connection, fresh spring water, septic and leech drains, grey water management systems and sustainable building materials. We aim to provide couples and globally conscious travellers with an intimate, luxurious stay that minimises its environmental footprint while offering complete privacy and an immersive connection with nature. Features such as private decks, outdoor baths, and fire pits will further enhance the experience.

Dragonfly Escapes is designed to offer a one-of-a-kind experience, blending high-end comforts with minimal environmental impact. Our business model has a target demographic which includes:

- **High-income couples:** Typically aged 30-50, these individuals value luxury and exclusivity. They are environmentally conscious and prioritise sustainability,
- **Top-middle-income couples:** People who want an elevated experience without compromising on environmental ethics or modern comforts,
- **Globally conscious travellers:** Clients who seek unique, sustainable experiences, particularly those who have travelled internationally and are familiar with the tiny homes accommodation trend,

and those seeking an authentic, culturally immersive experience.

OFFICIAL

By attracting guests who prioritise sustainability and luxury, Dragonfly Escapes will provide significant economic benefits to the Shire of Nannup, including job creation, increased tourism revenue, and a unique tourism product that complements the region's thriving eco-tourism industry. Our time frame to begin providing accommodation in mid-2026, fits perfectly for international cycling teams to book out the three tiny homes for the two weeks of the upcoming UCI in 2026.

The location of our project offers a prime opportunity for tourism in a region that is experiencing increasing demand for premium, sustainable accommodations. Utilising the Shire of Nannup's strategic position within the South-West, we will market the easy access to wineries, festivals, and outdoor adventure activities, through a combination of digital marketing, social media campaigns, partnerships with local producers, eco-tourism influencers, and international travel networks. Our project will cater to the growing desire for more peaceful, less crowded inland accommodations, aligning perfectly with the Shire's vision for sustainable tourism and regional growth.

In addition to the tourism benefits, Dragonfly Escapes will provide a platform for promoting local businesses, including producers, artisans, and Indigenous artists. Our guests will have the opportunity to engage with the region's cultural and environmental heritage through curated experiences and the chance to purchase art by local Indigenous artists. Our point of difference will be the small events that we offer including engagement proposals (designed for 2), elopements (designed for 6), picnics, star gazing and culturally immersive experiences. By partnering with *Gather Foods*, the *Gather Foundation* and *Corroboree for Life*, we will utilise two acres of flat meadow on the property to run small community events. Examples of this could be storytelling and smoking ceremonies, indigenous stargazing, long table lunches and dinners using native bush foods.

<https://gatherhg.au/>

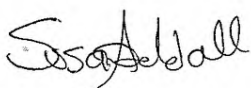
<https://vimeo.com/1055180668?share=copy>

These events will be attended by clients wanting a quiet escape and will not be intrusive to any residents living nearby. Tiny homes will house a maximum of two clients each, six clients in total at any one time. Events are planned as small gatherings approximately 10 - 30 clients at a time. Existing tree cover, and additional trees being strategically added to the property, will prevent any residents being able to see the accommodation or the events taking place. By providing these small community events, some led by traditional custodians and Elders, with all cultural protocols in place, we aim to contribute positively to the social fabric of the community and further reconciliation by fostering a deeper connection for clients with Noongar boodja and beelie, and Aboriginal knowledge and histories.

We believe this development will not only contribute to the Shire of Nannup's short stay accommodation and tourism offerings but also enhance the local economy through job creation, increased visitor spending, and the promotion of sustainable, eco-friendly practices. Our project aligns with Nannup's identity as a vibrant community and a growing hub for tourism, culture, and sustainability.

Thank you for considering our application. We are confident that Dragonfly Escapes will be a valuable addition to the Shire of Nannup and the Experience Nannup platform, and we look forward to working with the planning department to bring this vision to life. Please do not hesitate to contact me if you require further information or clarification.

Yours sincerely,



Susan Archdall

Director - Dragonfly Escapes

ABN:685 084 413

60 Blackwood River Drive Nannup WA 6275

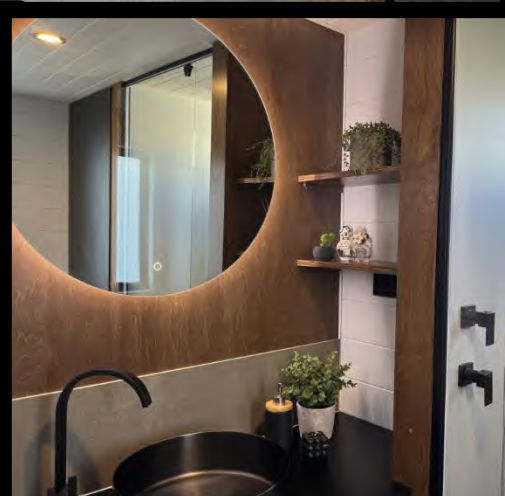
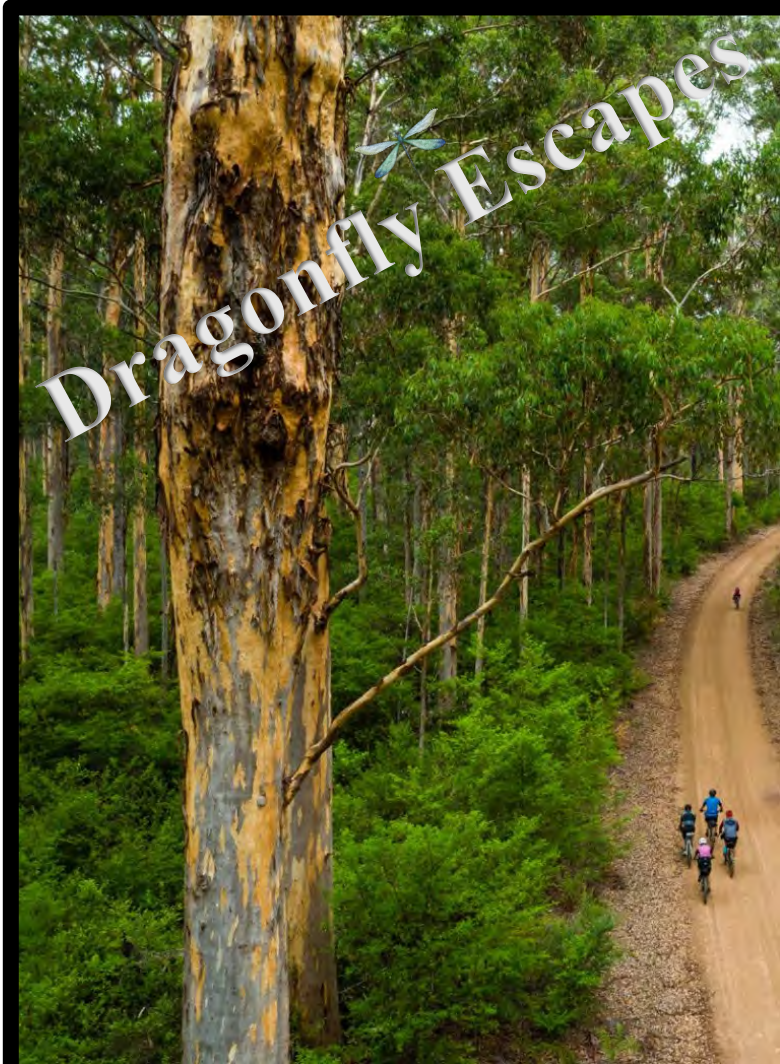
Postal Address:

24/32 Fielder Street East Perth WA 6004

info@dragonflyescapes.com.au

0410 391 592

20/11/2025



DRAGONFLY ESCAPES

Nidja Noongar Boodja Noonook Nyinniny – this is Aboriginal land we stand on

Executive Summary:

We are seeking to establish a:

- High-End
- Luxury
- Sustainable
- Culturally Responsive

short-term accommodation business in the pristine South-West region of Western Australia. Our bespoke tiny homes offer an entirely unique and premium experience, targeting high-income and top middle-income couples who value sustainability, cultural sensitivity, and exclusivity. This proposal outlines the vision, market opportunity, and financial projections, offering a compelling investment opportunity in an under-served market with high demand and limited competition.

1. Business Overview:

Dragonfly Escapes - aims to offer a unique blend of luxury, sustainability, and cultural responsiveness through innovative off-grid bespoke tiny homes. Our business will provide guests with an unforgettable experience, set amidst the natural beauty of the South-West of Western Australia. Our accommodation is designed for couples seeking short-term getaways that align with their values of sustainability and environmental consciousness while indulging in high-end comforts.

The tiny homes are designed to minimise their environmental impact through use of sustainable building materials. They are designed and manufactured here in WA by a Western Australian owned and run business. Each tiny home offers complete privacy while maximising the connection with nature.

Our tiny homes have private decks and verandahs, fire pits and outdoor baths.

2. Business Model:

Our primary revenue stream will come from the rental of the tiny homes as short-term accommodations and the main residence which has a long-term tenant. Prices will vary based on the season, with a higher rate during peak periods and discounted rates for off-peak times.

3. Target Market:

Our target market includes:

- **High-income couples:** Typically aged 30-50, these individuals value luxury and exclusivity. They are environmentally conscious and prioritise sustainability.
- **Top-middle-income couples:** People who want an elevated experience without compromising on environmental ethics or modern comforts.
- **Globally conscious travellers:** Clients who seek unique, sustainable, and culturally immersive experiences, particularly those who have travelled internationally and are familiar with the off-grid accommodation trend.

We will target customers through a combination of digital marketing, social media campaigns, partnerships with local producers, eco-tourism influencers, and international travel networks.

4. Partnerships:

Our strong strategic networking over the past two years has cemented mutually beneficial partnerships which also value add to the wider South-West community:

- **Tiny Homes Perth**
- **Gather Foods and Corroboree for Life**
- **Shire of Nannup**
- **Carbon Neutral**
- **Cambray Cheese**
- **Nannup Estate, Whimwood Estate, Hillebille Winery**

5. Infrastructure:

- **Land acquisition:** We have purchased the ideal property on the border of the state forest and 800m from the Goorbilyup - Blackwood River.

60 Blackwood River Drive Nannup

- **Construction and procurement:** Setting up the tiny homes and other facilities.
- **Luxury fittings, appliances and furnishings:** It is essential that all components of the experience reflect the luxury, sustainable, culturally responsive ethos of the business.
- **Marketing and branding:** A comprehensive marketing campaign to promote the business and attract guests.
- **Operational setup:** Including staff recruitment and training, technology integration, and other operational costs.

This investment will ensure the successful setup and market penetration of our business, positioning us as a leading accommodation provider in the region.

6. Financial Projections:

- **Revenue Potential:** With an estimated weekly occupancy rate of 30% at the start, with plans to reach 60% average occupancy as marketing and brand recognition grow.
- **Long-term Growth:** We project a steady increase in occupancy, with a break-even point anticipated within the first 6 months. Afterward, we expect strong cash flow due to minimal overhead costs and increased peak occupancy periods due to the securement of the International UCI event in 2026 and the growth of Nannup events and infrastructures.

7. Market Opportunity:

There is a clear and significant gap in the accommodation market in the South-West of Western Australia. Many of the region's accommodations are fully booked 6-12 months in advance, and the rising congestion in coastal towns is prompting travellers to seek more peaceful and less crowded inland options. Our tiny homes offer a refreshing and unique solution, meeting the growing demand for sustainable yet luxury accommodations.

We are located in the vibrant and picturesque township of Nannup, renowned for its heritage main street, fertile land, breathtaking landscapes, and world-class creative festivals. This charming town is centrally located in the heart of the South-West region, covering 3,000 square kilometres, extending to the Southern Ocean and blanketed in over 80% forest. Home to a strong, engaged local community and a flourishing economy driven by diverse industries, including manufacturing, agriculture, forestry, fishing, and construction. Nannup's central location and pristine environment make it an ideal destination for investment.

Tourism in the region is experiencing rapid growth, spurred by significant state and federal funding and the town's recognition as a future Trail Town. With ongoing and upcoming developments—including world-class cycling experiences and adventure tourism—Nannup is poised for continued expansion. The Shire is becoming an emerging hub for premium produce, renewable technology, the creative arts, aged care, and tourism, presenting a wealth of opportunities.

In addition to its natural beauty and thriving economy, Nannup is surrounded by high-end wineries and fresh, gourmet local produce, adding to its appeal.



The area's accessibility is further enhanced by the proximity to the Busselton-Margaret River International Airport, the expansion of works on Mowen Road and Vasse Highway and the new Wilman Wadandi Highway, ensuring that our guests can easily reach our site from across the region.

8. Competitive Advantage:

What sets us apart from other accommodation providers in the area:

- **Unique Product Offering:** Our tiny homes are bespoke and unusual. They combine luxury, sustainability, and cultural immersion.
 - **Prime Location:** Situated on the border of state forest and 800 metres from the Goorbilyup - Blackwood River -, guests will enjoy privacy while being immersed in nature, with easy access to wineries and local festivals.
 - **Sustainability:** Use of sustainable materials, Western Australian production and environmentally responsible tourism are key selling points for globally conscious travellers.
 - **Cultural Immersion:** Guests will have the opportunity to engage in truth-telling histories of the region and celebrate the incredibly rich Aboriginal culture connected to boodja and beelieer.
 - **Commissioned Art Pieces:** Our guests will have the opportunity to purchase commissioned art pieces by local Indigenous artists.
 - **Exclusive Experience:** With an intimate, high-end offering, our guests will enjoy a one-of-a-kind stay in complete comfort and privacy.
-

9. Management Team:

The business is led by **Susan Archdall**, an award-winning Principal and system leader in Public Education, a seasoned entrepreneur and a visionary with experience in hospitality. Passionate about reconciliation and the restoration of the environment, Susan has forged strong reciprocal relationships with Traditional Custodians, eco design experts, sustainable organisations and local produce businesses. Susan will oversee the operations, management, and development of the business. Supported by a team of skilled professionals, including operations managers, marketing specialists, sustainability consultants and Aboriginal Elders to ensure smooth operations, cultural responsiveness and sustainable practices.

9. Exit Strategy:

Our exit strategy is focused on quick profitability. The high capacity of earnings will allow us to repay the invested capital quickly, with the potential for acquisition or expansion in the future. Once the business reaches full capacity and establishes its reputation, we will explore opportunities for scaling by acquiring additional land.

Conclusion:

The demand for unique, high-end, sustainable accommodation in Western Australia is evident. With a business model that emphasises exclusivity, sustainability, connection to country and luxury, Dragonfly Escapes - is perfectly positioned to cater to this growing market. This is an exciting venture, which offers a compelling return on investment while supporting sustainable and culturally responsive tourism.

Contact Information:

Susan Archdall, Director

Dragonfly Escapes

ABN: 88 685 084 413

info@dragonflyescapes.com.au

0410 391 592

Website in development

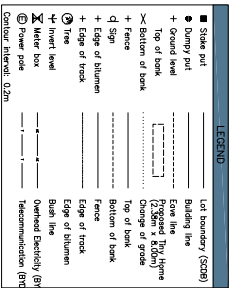


Dragonfly Escapes - would like to acknowledge the Wadandi and Bibbulmun people as the Traditional Custodians of the beautiful boodja and beelie in and around Nannup, and pay respect to the Elders past, present and emerging, honouring their continued connection to country.



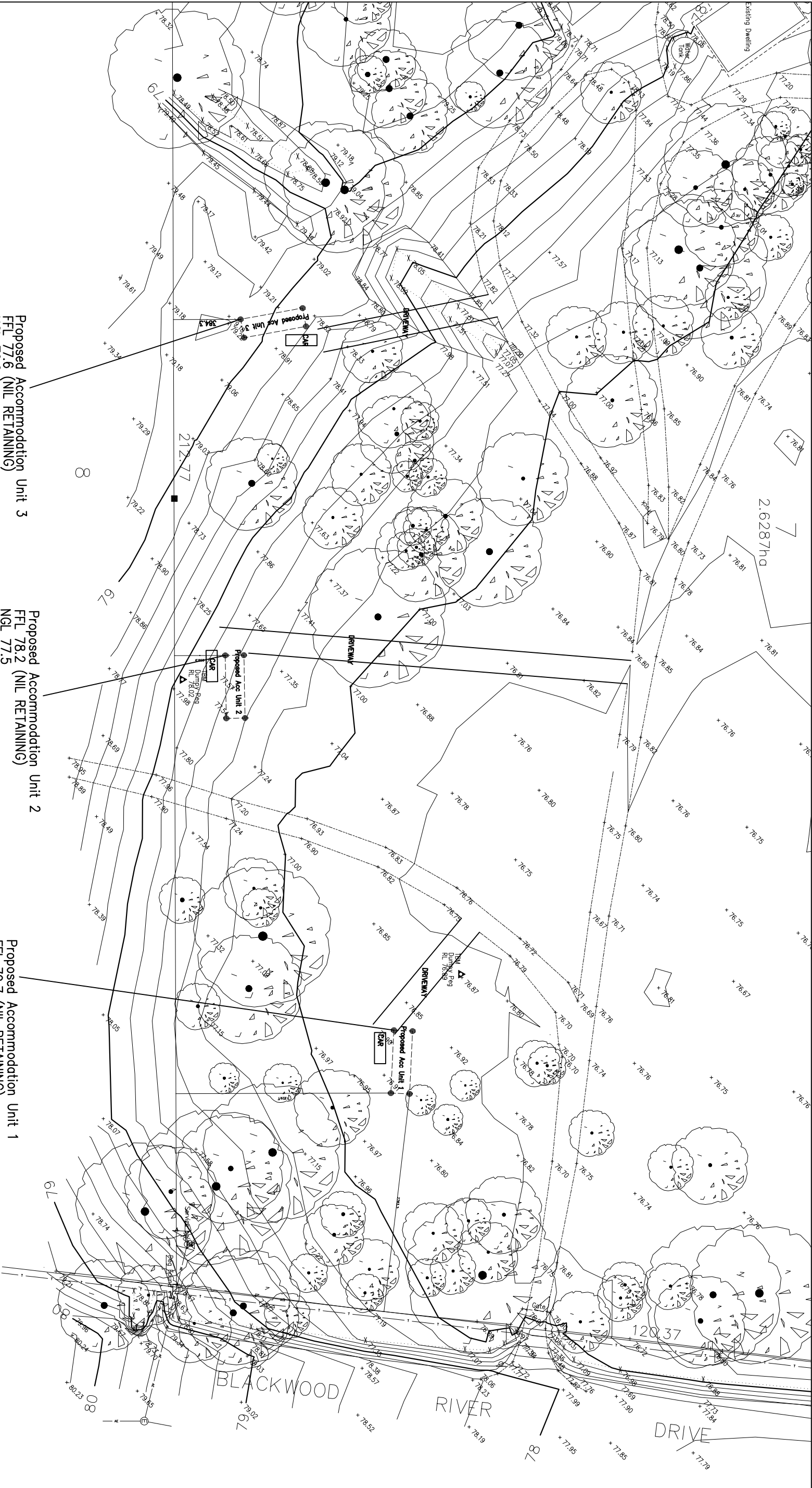


227.18



Tiny Homes Perth
tinyhomesperth.net.au

"Small homes. BIG ideas"



Proposed Accommodation Unit 3
FFL 77.6 (NIL RETAINING)
NGL 76.9

Proposed Accommodation Unit 2
FFL 78.2 (NIL RETAINING)
NGL 77.5

Proposed Accommodation Unit 1
FFL 79.7 (NIL RETAINING)
NGL 79

LEGEND

█

Stake put

●

Dumpy put

—

Lot boundary (SCDB)

—

Building line

 Tiny Homes Perth <i>tinymhomesperth.net.au</i> "Small Homes Big Ideas"											PROJECT No.		ACC UNITS 1,2 & 3								
CLIENT		DRAGONFLY ESCAPES																			
TITLE		LOT 7 BLACKWOOD RIVER DRIVE																			
DRAWING		SITE PLAN																			
DATE		19/10/2025																			
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Tiny Homes Perth

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"SMALL HOMES BIG IDEAS"



6

227.18

7
2.6287ha

8

S.F. 28

119.5

Peg Found

Peg Found

DRIVE

RIVER

BLACKWOOD

LEGEND	
■ Stake put	— Lot boundary (SCDB)
● Dumpy put	— Building line
+ Ground level	— Eave line
X Top of bank	— Proposed Tiny Home
X Bottom of bank	— Change of grade
+ Fence	— Top of bank
+ Sign	— Bottom of bank
+ Edge of bitumen	— Fence
+ Edge of track	— Edge of track
⊕ Tree	— Edge of bitumen
⊕ Invert level	— Bush line
⊕ Meter box	— Overhead Electricity (BYDA)
⊕ Power pole	— Telecommunication (BYDA)
Contour interval: 0.2m	

DISCLAIMER
This plan has been prepared for Dragonfly Escapes from a combination of field survey and existing records for the purpose of showing the physical features of the land to assist in designing future development. It should not be used for any other purpose.

The title boundaries shown hereon were not verified or marked at the time of survey but are derived from the SCDB August 2025. They are estimated to be accurate only to +/- 0.5m. This plan should not be used for building to boundary, or to prescribed set-backs, without further boundary survey.

AHD connection made via SSM COLLIE 477 by RTK GNSS observations.

Underground services shown on this drawing have been plotted from service authority records obtained from 'Before You Dig Australia' or a similar source. Unless indicated otherwise only surface features have been located by survey.

Before starting any demolition, excavation or construction on the site, the relevant person should make an independent and updated enquiry of 'Before You Dig Australia' and any relevant service providers to ascertain the existence of further services (if any) and the accurate location of those not surveyed at the time of preparing this plan (or data).

No responsibility can be accepted by Harley Dykstra for any damage caused to any underground service or any loss or injury so suffered if enquiry and verification have not been completed in accordance with this note.

Contractors to verify all survey control marks to be correct (by field checks) prior to utilisation for construction purposes.

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A Original drawing MS 13/10/25

Rev Details Approved Date

Survey JV 01/10/25 Cad File No. 24868-01A.dgn

Drawn NP 13/10/25 Checked MS 13/10/25

Horizontal Datum COL2020 Level Datum AHD

Scale @ A2 All Distances Are In Metres

1 : 500 0 5m 10m 15m

Plan Type

FEATURE & CONTOUR SURVEY

Client

Dragonfly Escapes

Description

Lot 7 on Plan 18917
60 Blackwood River Drive,
NANNUP

Drawing No.

24868-01A

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info@harleydykstra.com.au

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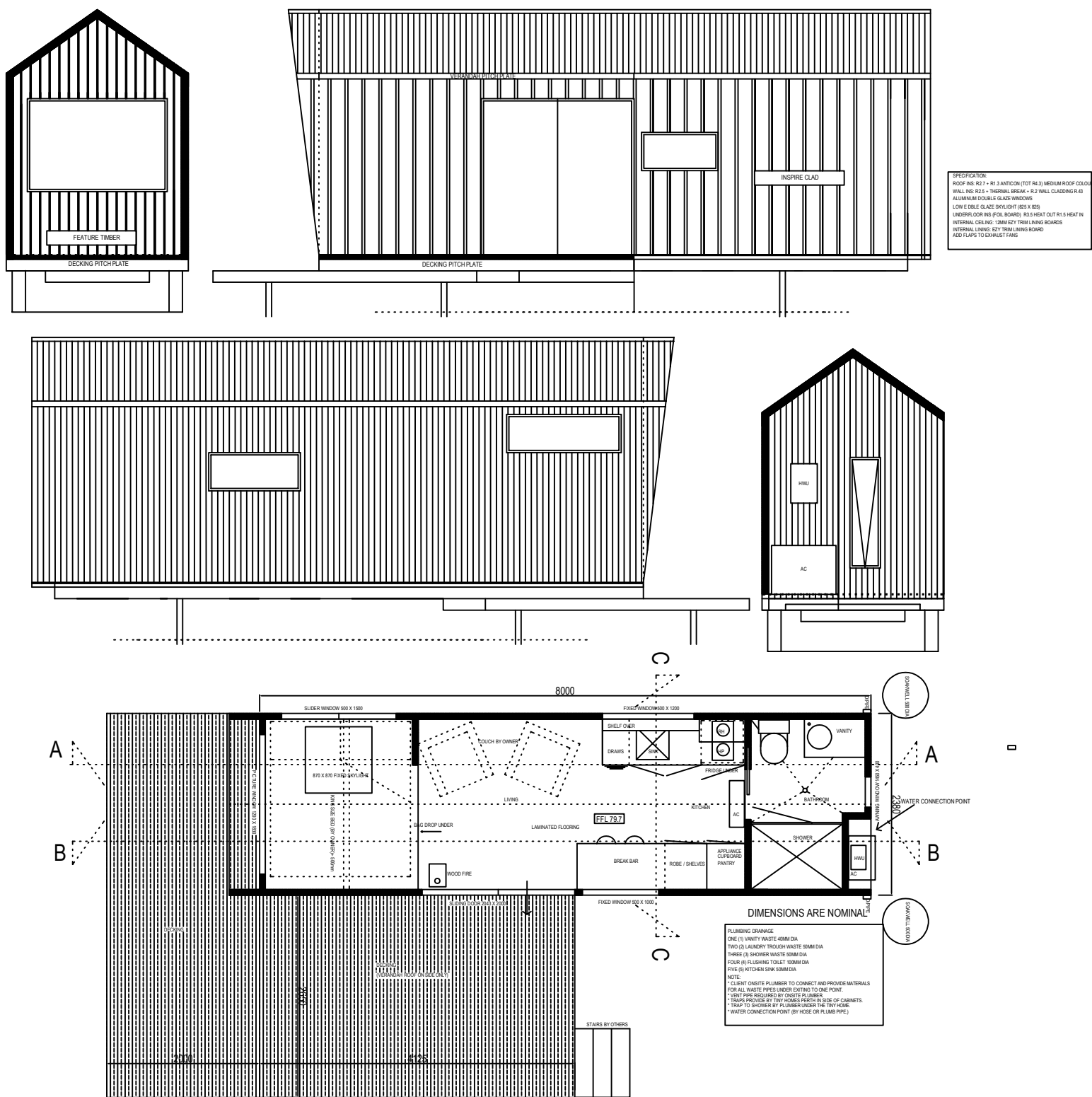
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GREAT SOUTHERN 9844 5100



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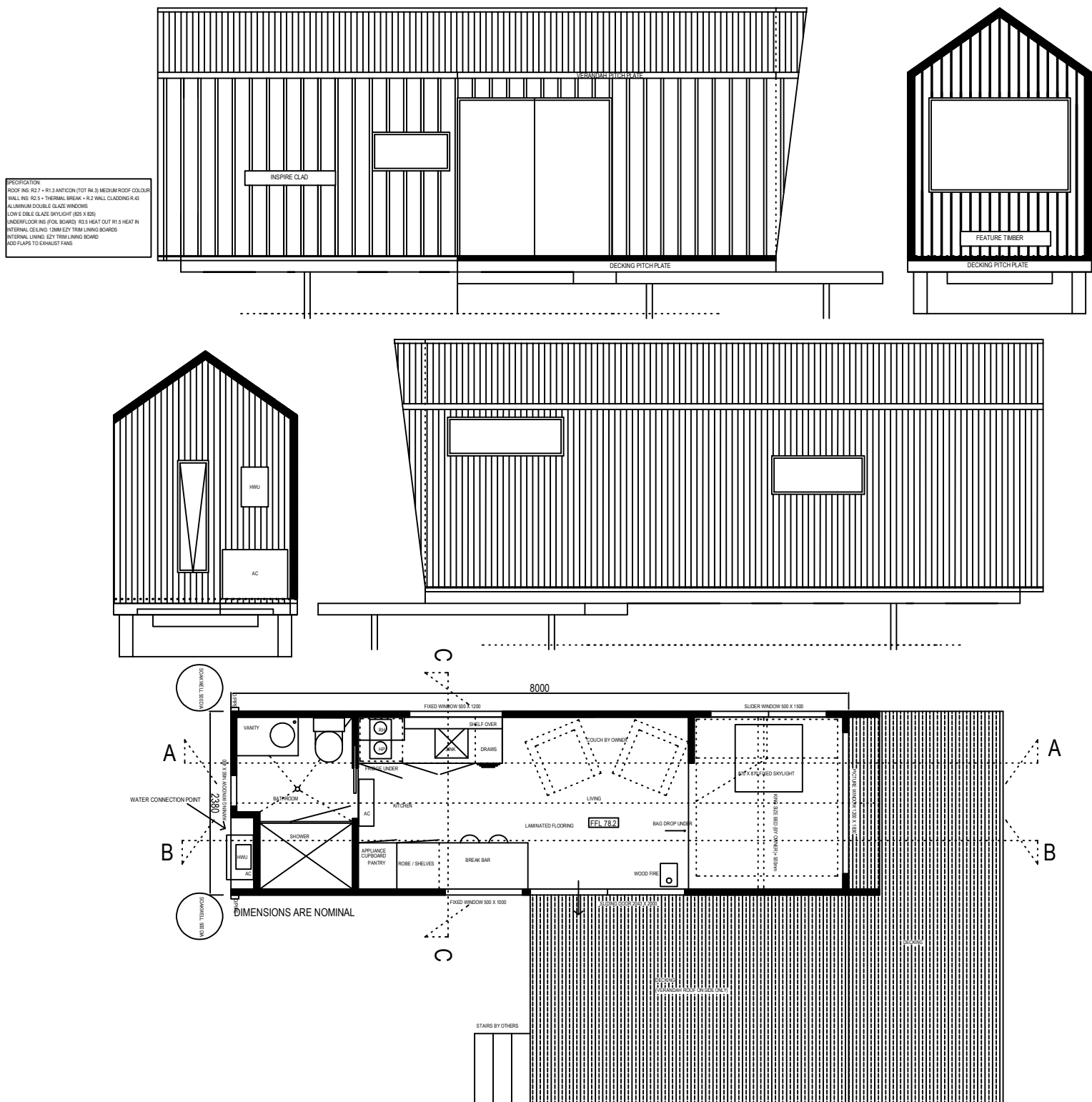
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CLIENT	DRAGONFLY ESCAPES																						
ADDRESS	LOT 7 BLACKWOOD RIVER DRIVE																						
DRAWING	FLOOR PLAN																						
DATE	15/11/2025																						
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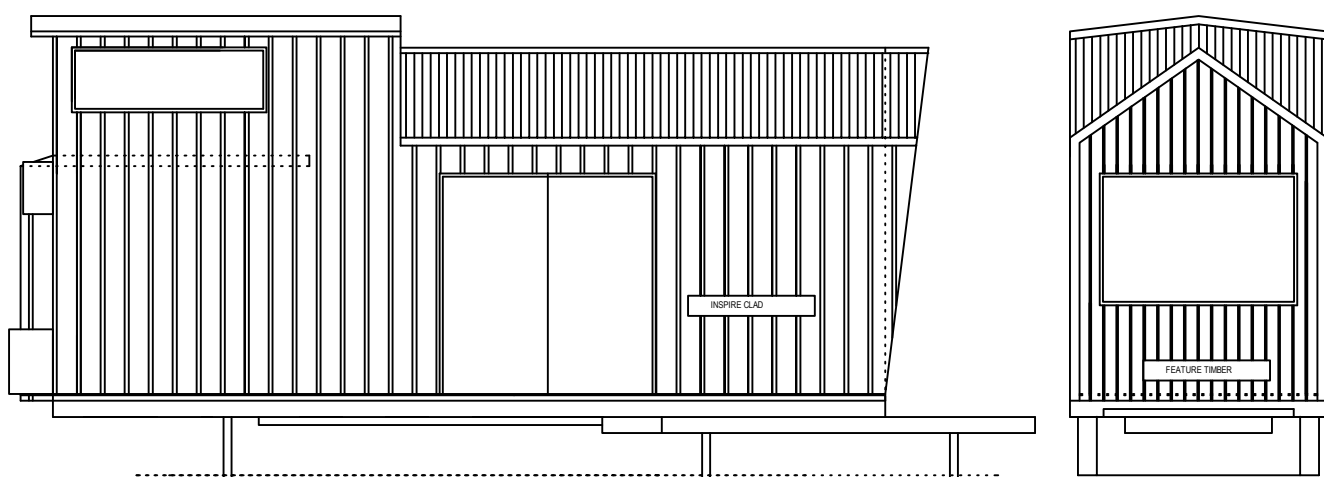
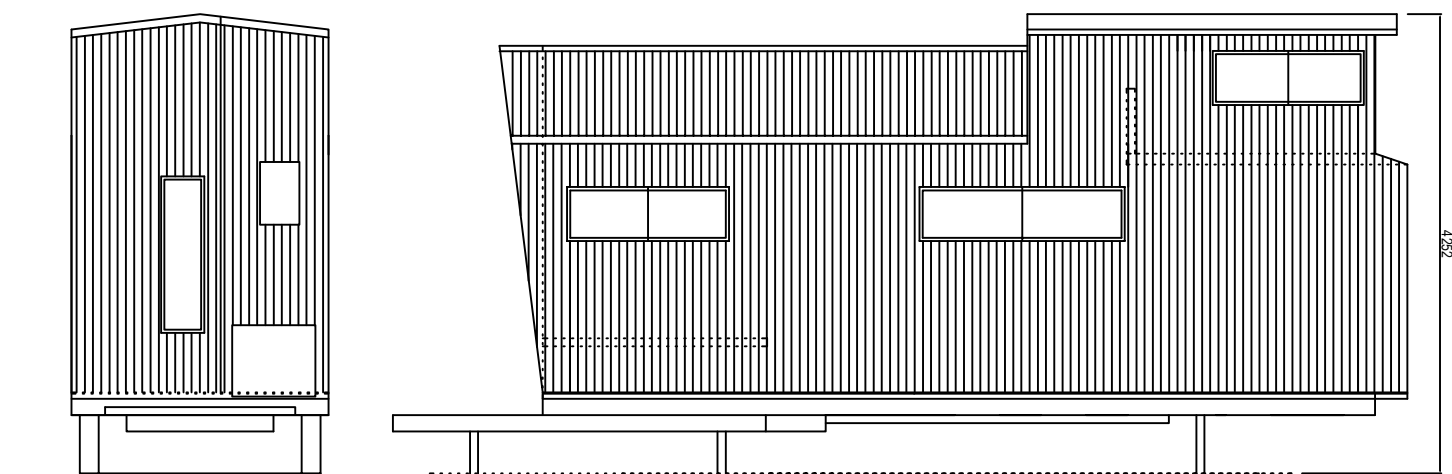
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DRAWING	FLOOR PLAN																			
DATE	15/11/2025																			
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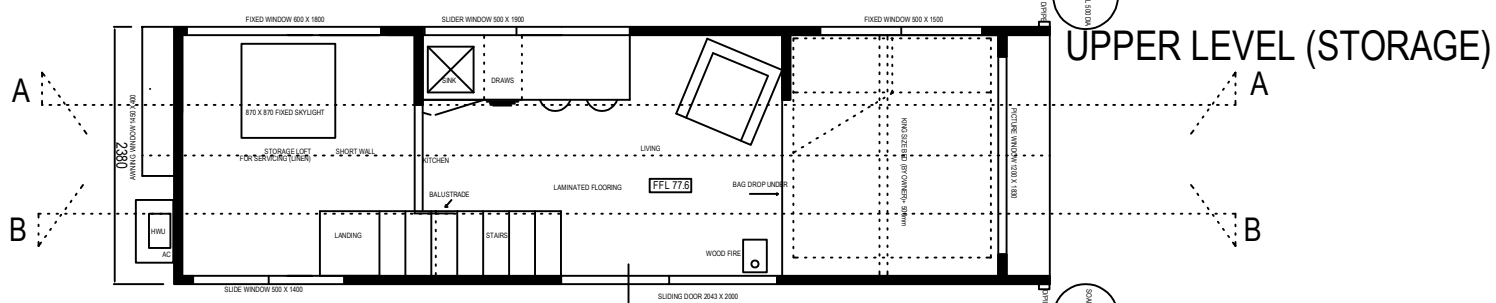


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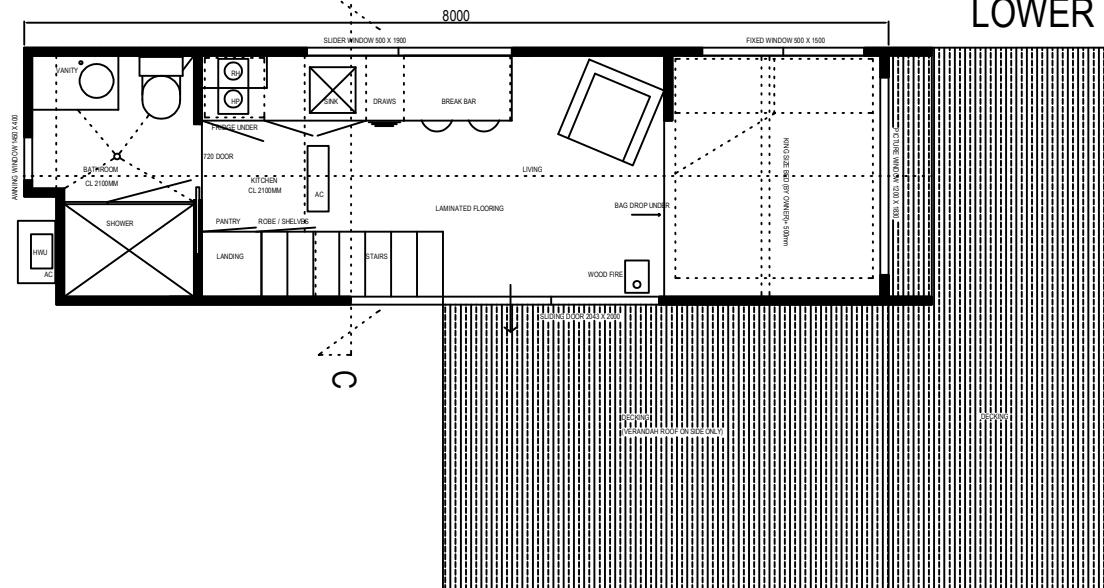
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CLIENT	DRAGONFLY ESCAPES							CHECKED BY		SJ	
ADDRESS	LOT 7 BLACKWOOD RIVER DRIVE							SCALE		1:70	
DRAWING	FLOOR PLAN							DRAWING No.		FL 01	
DATE	15/11/2025	© THIS DRAWING IS THE COPYRIGHT OF TINY HOMES PERTH PTY LTD AND MAY NOT BE COPIED IN PART OR FULL WITHOUT WRITTEN, A.B.N 66 666 298 172 P. 1300 846 946									



SPECIFICATION:
 ROOF INS: R2.7 + R1.3 ANTICON (TOT R4.3) MEDIUM ROOF COLOUR
 WALL INS: R2.5 + THERMAL BREAK + R.2 WALL CLADDING R.43
 ALUMINUM DOUBLE GLAZE WINDOWS
 LOW E DOUBLE GLAZE SKYLIGHT (825 X 825)
 UNDERFLOOR INS (FOIL BOARD): R3.5 HEAT OUT R1.5 HEAT IN
 INTERNAL CEILING: 12MM EZY TRIM LINING BOARDS
 INTERNAL LINING: EZY TRIM LINING BOARD
 ADD FLAPS TO EXHAUST FANS



UPPER LEVEL (STORAGE)

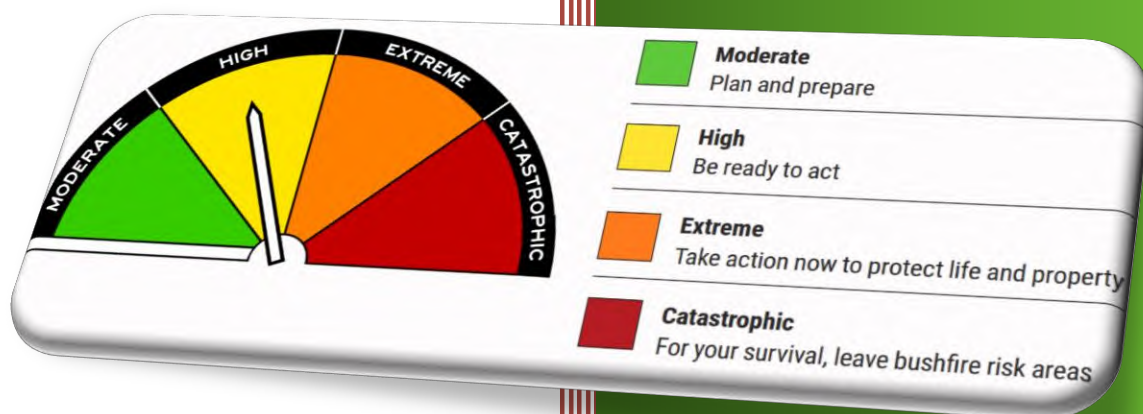




Dragonfly Escapes

Bushfire Emergency Plan

The Operational Document for Onsite Personnel Responsible for Emergency Management



PREVENT | PREPARE | RESPOND | RECOVER

60 Blackwood River Drive, Nannup

Shire of Nannup

Facility/Premises Use: Tourist development

17 October 2025

Associated BMP: 250811 BPP Ref. No. 250811

ATTENTION

It is important that all relevant persons at this facility/premises receive formal training in the application of this Bushfire Emergency Plan, as established in the associated Bushfire Management Plan.

BPP GROUP PTY LTD T/A BUSHFIRE PRONE PLANNING
ACN: 39 166 551 784 | ABN: 39 166 551 784
SUITE 11, 36 JOHNSON STREET
GUILDFORD WA 6055
PO BOX 388
GUILDFORD WA 6935
08 6477 1144 | admin@bushfireprone.com.au



DOCUMENT CONTROL

PREPARATION					
Co-Author:	Louise Stokes (BPAD Level 2 No. 51589)				
Author/Reviewer:	Kathy Nastov (BPAD Level 3 No. 27794)				
VERSION HISTORY					
Version	Details			Date	
1.0	Original			17 October 2025	
DISTRIBUTION					
Destination		Version	No. Copies	Hard Copy	Electronic Copy
Person	Email				
Susan Archdall	skarchdall@yahoo.com.au	1.0	1	☐	☒
Limitation of Liability: The procedures and their associated actions contained in this Bushfire Emergency Plan do not guarantee that, in the event of a bushfire, buildings or infrastructure will not be damaged, persons injured, or fatalities occur either on the subject site or off the site while evacuating. This is substantially due to the unpredictable nature and behaviour of fire and fire weather conditions. Additionally, the correct implementation of the required procedures will depend upon, among other things, the ongoing actions of the landowners and/or operators over which Bushfire Prone Planning has no control. Any representation, statement, opinion, or advice expressed or implied in this document is made in good faith based on information available to Bushfire Prone Planning at the time. Bushfire Prone Planning will not, except as the law may require, be liable for any loss or other consequences whether or not due to the negligence, lack of care or otherwise of their consultants, their servants or agents, arising out of the services provided by their consultants. Copyright ©2023 BPP Group Pty Ltd: All intellectual property rights, including copyright, in format and proprietary content contained in documents created by Bushfire Prone Planning, remain the property of BPP Group Pty Ltd. Any use made of such format or content without the prior written approval of Bushfire Prone Planning, will constitute an infringement on the rights of the Company which reserves all legal rights and remedies in respect of any such infringement.					
BEP Template (Supervised Site) v9.4					

THE BUSHFIRE EMERGENCY PLAN – ITS PURPOSE AND APPLICATION

The purpose of this Bushfire Emergency Plan (BEP) is to assist persons conduct the operations of the facility/premises that are directed at managing and protecting persons and property from the risks associated with a bushfire event.

To best support the purpose, this BEP is constructed to be used as an **OPERATIONAL DOCUMENT** that facilitates the reliable implementation of required actions at different times of the year, including during the urgent and high pressure conditions of a bushfire event.

The BEP utilises an approach that:

- **Establishes Situational Scenarios as Triggers to Implement an Emergency Procedure:** Each scenario has a corresponding initial bushfire emergency procedure, and associated actions, that is to be implemented. These have been developed considering the specifics of the facility/premises and its use.
- **Facilitates Effective Implementation:** It is structured logically and written concisely. The important reference information in the appendices assists with applying the procedures and their actions, of which the included indicative fire behaviour for the bushfire prone vegetation relevant to the facility/premises is particularly important.
- **Encourages Formal Training in the Application of the BEP:** It is important that persons responsible for actioning this BEP are fully aware of and knowledgeable in the application of the information presented in both the operational sections and the appendices.
- **Presents Supporting Data as Necessary:** This is data that may include identification of the level and types of potential risks to the site and its use and justifies the choice of protection measures incorporated into this BEP to manage those risks.

The necessity for inclusion (as an addendum) is dependent on the complexity and scale of the facility/premises site/use and when there is a need to explain why certain procedures/actions have been applied to inform relevant persons (managers and decision makers as applicable).

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1. APPLYING THE BUSHFIRE EMERGENCY PLAN

TO DETERMINE THE REQUIRED ACTIONS TO IMPLEMENT

- At any time of the year;
- For any day of operation; and
- Whether a bushfire exists or not.

REFER TO THE PRIMARY GUIDANCE TABLE ON THE NEXT PAGE AND

1. Identify the applicable situational scenario that acts as the trigger for implementing an initial procedure; and
2. Identify the corresponding initial procedure and its page number.

THEN PROCEED TO THE APPLICABLE INITIAL PROCEDURE AND CONDUCT ALL STATED ACTIONS.

IMPORTANT

THIS FACILITY/PREMISES IS SUBJECT TO A RESTRICTED OPERATING PERIOD

**Normal Operations Must Cease on days of Catastrophic Fire Danger.
Only Maintenance Activities Are Permitted**

On days of Extreme Fire Danger, or where a Total Vehicle Movement Ban or Total Fire Ban has been declared, all guests must receive a briefing at 9am (by phone) by the property owner, who will outline communication protocols and onsite/offsite permitted activities.

The Bushfire Management Plan (BMP) produced for this facility/premises has established the restriction.

The relevant planning authority has accepted the BMP and established the restriction as a condition of approval to operate.

2. PRIMARY GUIDANCE TABLE – THE TRIGGERS TO IMPLEMENT AN INITIAL BUSHFIRE EMERGENCY PROCEDURE

THE IMPLEMENTATION TRIGGERS ESTABLISHED AS SITUATIONAL SCENARIOS RELEVANT TO THE SITE			THE INITIAL PROCEDURE TO IMPLEMENT ¹						
			PREVENT	PREPARE		RESPOND			RECOVER
			NO BUSHFIRE EXISTS			A BUSHFIRE EXISTS			
			PRE-SEASON PREPARE	MONITOR & MAINTAIN	PRE- EMPTIVE	ELEVATED THREAT	SAFE (EARLY) EVACUATION	SHELTER-IN- PLACE	RECOVERY
			Page 13	Page 18	Page 19	Page 21	Page 24	-	Page 28
I.D.									
DURING THE BUSHFIRE SEASON (OCTOBER TO APRIL)									
A	A BUSHFIRE EXISTS	A bushfire EMERGENCY or WATCH AND ACT warning has been issued and applies to the site. The highest level response procedure (the primary response), as determined specifically for the site and its use, is triggered.					☒		
B		A bushfire ADVICE warning has been issued and applies to the site.				☒			
C		A bushfire warning has not been issued.				☒			
D		The bushfire is either now controlled, or the fire front has moved past the facility/premises. Evacuation or shelter in place procedures may have been implemented earlier.						☒	
E	NO BUSHFIRE EXISTS	The forecast Fire Danger Rating (FDR) is Catastrophic; OR The forecast Fire Danger Rating (FDR) is Extreme, and the forecast Fire Behaviour Index (FBI) is 75 or greater (refer to BOM website, see Section 4 'Emergency Information Sources'); AND/OR A Total Fire Ban is declared. A Harvest and Vehicle Movement Ban (HVMB) may also be declared.				☒			
F		The forecast fire danger rating (FDR) is High or Moderate or there is no FDR.		☒					

PROCEDURE IMPLEMENTATION TRIGGERS SITUATIONAL SCENARIOS RELEVANT TO THE SITE		THE INITIAL PROCEDURE TO IMPLEMENT ¹						
		PREVENT	PREPARE		RESPOND		RECOVER	
		NO BUSHFIRE EXISTS			A BUSHFIRE EXISTS			
		PRE-SEASON PREPARE	MONITOR & MAINTAIN	PRE- EMPTIVE	ELEVATED THREAT	SAFE (EARLY) EVACUATION	SHELTER-IN- PLACE	RECOVERY
		Page 13	Page 18	Page 19	Page 21	Page 24	-	Page 28
I.D.								
PRIOR TO THE BUSHFIRE SEASON (MAY TO SEPTEMBER)								
G	For the site location, this is the period of the year during which a bushfire event is considered to have a lower likelihood of occurrence and expected fire intensity will be lower. If a bushfire event does occur, the relevant 'Bushfire Identified' trigger will apply (see below).	☒						
Note ¹ : Each trigger will activate an initial single emergency management PROCEDURE. The corresponding ACTIONS can include conducting a re-evaluation of the current situation. This can result in a different PROCEDURE needing to be implemented.								

3. EMERGENCY CONTACTS

3.1. EMERGENCY SERVICES

AGENCY/AUTHORITY	SERVICES	CONTACT
Department of Fire and Emergency Services / Police / Ambulance	Will respond to life threatening emergencies. Use to report a fire.	Phone call: triple zero '000' Phone app: EMERGENCY PLUS
State Emergency Service (SES)	Emergency assistance - securing your property, rescuing persons.	13 2500
Shire of Nannup	Local Government	(08) 9756 1018.

3.2. FACILITY/PREMISES PERSONNEL WITH EMERGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES

EMERGENCY ROLE	POSITION HELD AT FACILITY/PREMISES	LOCATION	CONTACT
All Responsibilities	Property Owner	Offsite	Susan Archdall 0410 391 592

3.3. UTILITIES / MEDICAL / ASSISTANCE

AGENCY/ORGANISATION	SERVICES	CONTACT
Nannup Hospital	Emergency medical services	(08) 9756 3800
Bunbury Hospital	Emergency medical services	(08) 9722 1000
Western Power	Response to electricity supply outages and damage.	13 1351
Crisis Care	Crisis accommodation	1800 199 008
Australian Red Cross	Humanitarian assistance	1800 733 276 redcross.org.au/emergencies
Salvation Army	Social services care	13 72 58 (13 SALVOS) salvationarmy.org.au/need-help/disasters-and-emergencies/

4. EMERGENCY INFORMATION SOURCES

THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING AWARE OF YOUR SURROUNDINGS

Know the types of vegetation that grow on surrounding land. Be aware of the potential behaviour of a fire in this vegetation and the threats it can present under different conditions. Relevant information is included in **Appendix 6**.

Knowledge and awareness of the local environment and immediate past and current conditions is a valuable source of information that will assist with decision making – with hot/dry/windy weather presenting the worst conditions.

Lookout for smoke (i.e., evidence of fire) within your surrounding landscape, for as far as you can see. Be aware of the current and forecast wind direction as any fire will be likely to spread in the direction to which the wind is blowing.

YOUR FIRE WEATHER DISTRICT (BOM)		Blackwood
SOURCE	INFORMATION	
Emergency WA emergency.wa.gov.au	This is the primary and most up to date source of information (maps and lists) for: • Current warnings and incidents. • Designated bushfire evacuation centre. • Fire Danger Ratings (FDR) • Total Fire Bans (TFB)	
Bureau of Meteorology (BOM) bom.gov.au/wa/forecasts/fire-danger-ratings.shtml	Fire Danger Ratings (FDR) and the corresponding Fire Behaviour Index (FBI).	
WA Department of Fire & Emergency Services (DFES) Information Line: 13 3337 (13 DFES)  dfes_wa  dfeswa dfes.wa.gov.au/hazard-information/bushfire	Republishing of Emergency WA Warnings. General emergency information. Provides overviews of bushfire hazard educational information, including bushfire behaviour and preparation, response, recovery information, and FAQ.	
Local Radio Stations ABC Nannup FM (98.1) abc.net.au/radio/stations	Current bushfire warnings, designated bushfire evacuation centre and other relevant information.	
Emergency Alerts – through automated government telephone warning system	Voice messages (landline) and text messages (mobile) can be sent within a defined area under an immediate threat.	
Bushfire.IO bushfire.io	Map based bushfire warnings, bushfire incidents and wind forecasts. A visual tool run privately – crosscheck with other sources.	
WA Parks and Wildlife Service dpaw.wa.gov.au Website	Bushfire alerts and warnings, current prescribed burns in national parks.	
Main Roads WA Phone: 13 8138 travelmap.mainroads.wa.gov.au/Home/Map	Road alerts and closures (incidents and roadworks).	

5. RELOCATING PERSONS - IDENTIFIED SAFER LOCATIONS AND TRANSPORT

5.1. RELOCATION OFFSITE – ASSEMBLY

DESIGNATED ON-SITE ASSEMBLY AREA	REFERENCE
Name: Dragonfly Escape front gate Location: 60 Blackwood River Drive, Nannup	Site Information Map Bushfire Information Poster

5.2. RELOCATION OFFSITE – EVACUATION DESTINATIONS

IDENTIFICATION OF THE OFFSITE SAFER LOCATION(S) [this will correspond to use of the facility/premises and types of occupants]		
IMPORTANT: DECLARATION OF OPERATIONAL BUSHFIRE EVACUATION CENTRES If the facility/premises has potential Bushfire Evacuation Centres available, the declaration of which centre will become the operational centre will only be made by DFES and/or WA Police and with the involvement the Local Government - once the bushfire exists. IN THE EVENT OF A BUSHFIRE ⇒ CHECK INFORMATION SOURCES FOR THE OPERATIONAL EVACUATION CENTRE If this information is not yet available or if it is identified below that a Bushfire Evacuation Centre is not required, then the applicable offsite safer locations are stated on the following page. Multiple types may be applicable.		
Safer Location Type	Description	Identified as Relevant to Facility / Premises
Type 1	Designated bushfire evacuation centres. Providing a safer location, away from the existing bushfire threats. Provides a temporary habitable space with potable water, toilet facilities, communication and possibly some medical services. Overnight(s) stay is likely required before returning to facility/premises or other arrangements are made.	✓
Type 2	Suitable buildings/grounds but not a designated bushfire evacuation centre. Providing the facilities and level of services required by the evacuees from the facility/premises. In some instances, such as significant health care dependency, these can be high level requirements. Overnight(s) stay may be required before returning to facility/premises or other arrangements are made.	
Type 3	Established urban/residential centres. Providing a safer location, away from the existing bushfire threats, that will likely provide some access to potable water and toilet facilities but no overnight stays. The evacuees will typically have no need to return to the facility/premises. From this location, relocation decisions will be made which may include returning home (local persons) or finding alternative accommodation.	
Type 4	A safer location within the public road network to initially head towards. No facilities or services will exist at this location. The evacuees will typically have no need to return to the facility/premises. From this location options exist for returning home (local persons), returning to local accommodation or otherwise relocating.	

Type 5	Safer open area. Providing the necessary reduction in exposure to bushfire threats for the limited period for which the threats will exist. Services and facilities will be non-existent or minimal, dependent on what provisions are possible and have been established by the Bushfire Emergency Plan and associated Bushfire Management Plan.		
SAFER OFFSITE LOCATION NO. 1			
Destination		Description/Name: Nannup Recreation Centre Address: Centenary Drive/Warren Road, Nannup Nearest Cross Street: Higgins Street, Nannup Phone No: (08) 9756 1018	
Evacuation Route		Depart property, turn left onto Blackwood River Drive and turn right into Barrabup Road (3.6kms). Turn right onto Mowen Road (104m) and turn right onto Vasse Highway. Travel through town and turn right into Centenary Drive (2.7kms) and the Recreation Centre will be on your right.	
SAFER OFFSITE LOCATION NO.2			
Destination		Description/Name: Margaret River Recreation Centre Address: Walcliffe Road, Margaret River Phone No: (08) 9780 5294	
Evacuation Route		Depart property, turn left onto Blackwood River Drive, then right into Barrabup Road (3.6kms). Turn left onto Mowen Road (32.4kms) and turn right into Sues Road. Turn immediately left into Rosa Brook Road (19.2kms) and at the T junction turn right into Perimeter Road (1km). Turn left at the roundabout into John Archibald Drive and at the second roundabout take the third exit onto Bussell Highway. Turn left into Walcliffe Road and the Recreation Centre (650m) will be on your left.	

5.3. EVACUATION TIME & TRANSPORT – PERSONS AND VEHICLES

ESTIMATED TIME REQUIRED FOR EVACUATION - INITIATION TO COMPLETION

CONSIDERATION	ESTIMATED TIME (minutes)			
	Less Dependent / Lower Care Persons		High Dependency / High Care Persons	
	Own Transport	Provided Transport	Own Transport	Provided Transport
Preparation for evacuation (occupants, visitors/customers, staff)	10 mins	N/A	15 mins	N/A
Travel to furthest designated evacuation destination	60 mins	N/A	60 mins	N/A
APPLIED TOTAL	70 mins	N/A	75 mins	N/A

or use **EMERGENCY PLUS** phone app

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

 emergency.wa.gov.au 13 DFES (13 33 37)

 @dfeswa @dfes_wa Local ABC Radio

Figure 1

Site Emergency Information

CABINS 1,2,3

Lot 7 on Plan 018917, Area : 2.6287 ha
60 Blackwood River Drive,
NANNUP 6275

SHIRE OF NANNUP

----- **LEGEND** -----

 Subject Site

P Passing Bay

== Driveway

Proposed Building

 Tiny Cabin

 Water Tank Firewater Tank

 Primary Evacuation Route

 Internal Evacuation Route

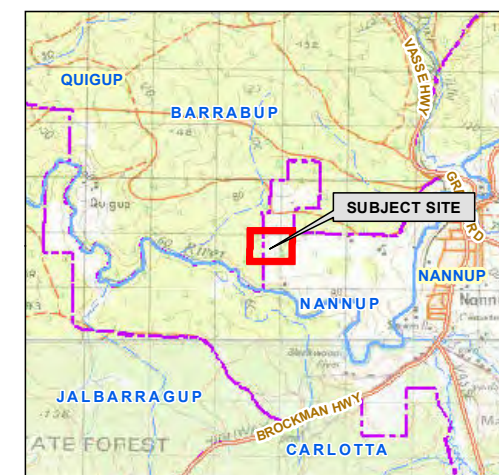
Evacuation Location

**NANNUP TOWN CENTRE -
MARGARET RIVER CULTURAL CENTRE**

0 20 40 60 80

Metres

----- LOCALITY -----



Aerial Imagery : Landgate/SLIP

Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 50
Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator Units: Metre
Map compiled by: Ian Ross 20/10/2025
Map updated by: Ian Ross 20/10/2025
A3 Scale 1:2,000

BUSHFIRE WARNING SYSTEM



EMERGENCY WARNING

EMERGENCY WARN
There is a threat to lives or homes.
You are in danger and need to take
immediate action to survive.



WATCH AND ACT

WATCH AND ACT
There is a possible threat to lives or homes.
You need to leave or get ready to defend – do not wait and see.



ADVICE

Be aware and keep up to date.

**EXPECTED
BUSHFIRE
BEHAVIOUR**

Be informed about indicative fire behaviour and potential threat levels of a bushfire within your local vegetation types and corresponding to each forecast Fire Danger Rating. Refer to the relevant appendix of this Bushfire Emergency Plan.

THE AUSTRALIAN FIRE DANGER RATING SYSTEM

THE AUSTRALIAN FIRE DANGER RATING SYSTEM
DESCRIBES THE POTENTIAL LEVEL OF DANGER SHOULD A BUSHFIRE START

NO RATING
NO ACTION
REQUIRED

MODERATE
PLAN AND
PREPARE

HIGH
BE READY TO
ACT

EXTREME
TAKE ACTION NOW
TO PROTECT YOUR
LIFE AND PROPERTY

**CATASTROPHIC
FOR YOUR SURVIVAL
LEAVE BUSH FIRE RIS
AREAS**

Disclaimer and Limitation: This map has been prepared for bushfire management planning purposes only. All depicted areas, contours and any dimensions shown are subject to survey. Bushfire Prone Planning does not guarantee that this map is without flaw of any kind and disclaims all liability for any errors, loss or other consequence arising from relying on any information depicted.

Map Document Path / Name: K:\Projects\Jobs 2025\250811 - 60 Blackwood River Drive Nannup (BMP BEP)\Mapping_IR\MXD\250811_BEP_Fig1_SITE_60 Blackwood River Dv.mxd

8. EMERGENCY PROCEDURES AND ACTIONS

8.1. PRE-SEASON PREPARE

PRE-SEASON PREPARE PROCEDURE – ACTIONS TO IMPLEMENT

When these actions are to be conducted by the facility/premises personnel with designated emergency responsibilities, ensure the Property Owner is informed of their completion.

1. STAFF PREPARATION – FORMAL TRAINING

Prior to the bushfire season (June to October), provide, to all staff, induction and refresher training to the degree necessary and corresponding to the scale and complexity of the facility/premises use.

Training is to consist of:

- Bushfire behaviour awareness specific to the site and its surrounds. Establish the necessity to operate and maintain an environment that mitigates the risks to persons and property from the direct threats of bushfire (flame contact, radiant heat, ember attack) and indirect threats of bushfire threats of bushfire (debris accumulation, consequential fire, wind attack and tree strike);
- Understand the content of this site specific Bushfire Emergency Plan and its application; and
- For staff assigned bushfire emergency management roles, provide the necessary training.

- ☐ All new and existing staff/employees to complete mandatory training in bushfire awareness and the application of the Bushfire Emergency Plan procedures and associated actions.
- ☐ Identify and assign the necessary bushfire emergency management roles to appropriate staff and provide training as necessary.
- ☐ Ensure enough daily rostered staff/employees hold current Senior First Aid Certification.
- ☐ Conduct simulation drills for evacuation procedures.

2. ANNUAL REVIEW OF THE BUSHFIRE EMERGENCY PLAN

Update and amend the Bushfire Emergency Plan as required. Assistance from a bushfire consultant is advised.

- ☐ Identify any requirements for reassignment of bushfire emergency management roles for facility/premises personnel.
- ☐ As necessary, change contact details (names, phone number) of those persons responsible for bushfire emergency management and planning at the facility/premises and any changes in roles.
- ☐ Make required changes to emergency contacts and emergency information sources. Ensure that any changes are also applied to the bushfire emergency information displayed within the facility/premises.
- ☐ Ensure the designated assembly area, the off-site safer locations and nominated evacuation routes are still the best options. Incorporate any changes into the Bushfire Emergency Plan and the information displayed within the facility/premises.
- ☐ Where an offsite safer destination is an identified building(s), contact relevant persons to confirm continued availability for potential use during a bushfire emergency.
- ☐ Account for any change to buildings or equipment onsite that has implications for emergency management.
- ☐ Incorporate any improvements or additions to the emergency management procedures/actions that have been identified by staff and/or emergency services resulting from relevant experience with a bushfire event or changes in best practice bushfire emergency management that are developed over time.
- ☐ In the event any part of this Bushfire Emergency Plan is amended as part of its annual review, replace old copies and destroy them.

3. DISPLAY & AVAILABILITY OF BUSHFIRE EMERGENCY INFORMATION

The required bushfire emergency information is to be displayed in prominent position/s and readily accessible to all persons.

- ☐ Ensure the following up to date bushfire emergency information is displayed (framed or laminated) within the relevant buildings (including near an assembly area and inside the designated 'shelter in place' building).
 - The Site Emergency Information Map
 - The Evacuation Routes Map
 - The Emergency Contacts.
 - The Bushfire Information Sources to Monitor

- ☐ Ensure signage for bushfire water supply, emergency assembly area and evacuation routes are in place and legible. This signage to be located in each cabin.
- ☐ Have available copies of the current Bushfire Emergency Plan in locations accessible by the facility/premises persons with bushfire emergency responsibilities.

4. BUILDING / EQUIPMENT PREPARATION

These actions address the required preparation of the buildings that comprise the facility/premises, prior to and during the bushfire season to ensure:

- Continued compliance with the construction standards that correspond to its Bushfire Attack Level (as determined in the Bushfire Management Plan);
- The vulnerability of buildings and other consequential fire fuels, to the direct and indirect attack mechanisms of bushfire is minimised; and
- The operational readiness of any installed firefighting equipment and infrastructure.

- ☐ If the facility/premises is constructed to BAL-12.5 requirements or higher, ensure any external gaps continue to be blocked or screened with non-combustible material (e.g. rock wool, sealant, mesh – maximum aperture of 2mm) to prevent ember entry. This includes under eaves, external cladding, roofs, external vents, skylights etc. Otherwise it is recommended that this action is applied.
- ☐ Check that all required window and door screening is in place. This prevents ember entry to internal spaces and reduces radiant heat load on the glass.
- ☐ If installed, ensure all installed bushfire shutters are operational.
- ☐ If there is recent construction or planned construction of attached structures (decks, stairs, patio, carport etc.) or adjacent structures (dwelling, shed, carport etc.), ensure bushfire resistant materials (including non-combustible) have been used to the greatest extent possible.
- ☐ If an evaporative air cooler is installed ensure it is either constructed to the required BAL rating or is fitted with an appropriate ember protection screen.
- ☐ Ensure all installed firefighting infrastructure and associated equipment including water storage tanks, pump, valves, pipework, fire hose reels & fire extinguishers are serviced, operating and correctly located.
- ☐ All gas cylinders to be installed and maintained in accordance with AS 1596. This standard includes requirements for small portable cylinders and larger cylinders used for domestic house supply. These include:
 - Safety release valve shall be directed away from the building and persons access/egress routes;
 - Metal piping and fittings shall be used on all piping inside the building's cavities and enclosable occupied spaces and the high pressure side of any gas regulators; and
 - Tethers securing cylinders are to be non-combustible.

This is to limit the potential for flames and high levels of radiant heat from gas flaring or explosion, to directly impact a building. The heat from the bushfire or a closer consequential fire can cause gas cylinder pressures to reach critical levels beyond which their pressure release valve releases large quantities of LP gas. If these gas cylinders fall over, this pressure release valve may no longer function correctly, and internal pressures continue to rise with continued heating until the cylinder ruptures. The resulting explosion includes a pressure wave and large ball of flame which can threaten nearby life and buildings. Flared or ruptured gas bottles are commonly

found in post bushfire surveys.

- ☐ Remove and maintain at low levels, accumulated vegetation debris (fine fuels) near, on, in and against buildings and structures, including:
 - In construction crevices, gaps, on horizontal / shallow angle surfaces and at re-entrant corners in access ways, at wall/floor, wall/ground, roof/wall junctions and around doors, vents, windows;
 - In roof gutters and valleys; and
 - Adjoining/adjacent drains, culverts and pits.
- ☐ Around building(s), including verandahs and decks, remove or relocate away from the facility/premises those combustible items that may be seldom used or able to be stored more appropriately in the bushfire season. This includes furniture and mats. Refer to Appendix 7 'LANDSCAPING DESIGN & CONSTRUCTION PRINCIPLES TO APPLY' for further information regarding consequential fire fuels and recommended separation distances.
- ☐ Ensure all first aid equipment and supplies are stocked, current and accessible.
- ☐ Ensure mobile phones are available for facility/premises personnel with emergency management roles.

5. GROUNDS PREPARATION

These actions address the required management of onsite combustible items/materials (fuels) around, on or in buildings. By removing or reducing fuels, the likelihood and intensity of consequential fire is significantly reduced. Consequential (local) fire which is the most significant cause of building/structure damage/loss in bushfire events. Fuel management must be completed prior to the start of the bushfire season and maintained during the season. For additional guidance, refer to:

- The *Guidelines for Planning in Bushfire Prone Areas within the Explanatory Notes for Element 2 of the Bushfire Protection Criteria and Schedule 1: Standards for Asset Protection Zones (WAPC 2021)*;
- The DFES 'Bushfire Preparation Toolkit' publication. Website: publications.dfes.wa.gov.au/?hazard=Bushfire; and
- Where initial or renovation landscaping of grounds surrounding the facility/premises is being conducted, apply the directions and principles of the measures presented in Appendix 7 to the greatest extent possible.

- ☐ **The Firebreak Notice:** Maintain compliance with the local government's annual firebreak and fuel load notice issued under section 33 of the Bush Fires Act 1954. Where the requirements are additional to or provide a greater level of bushfire protection than those established in this Bushfire Emergency Plan, they must be complied with.
- ☐ **Accessibility:** Ensure all property access/egress routes are kept clear and easily trafficable.
- ☐ **The Asset Protection Zone (APZ) Dimensions:** Ensure the APZ dimensions in the Bushfire Management Plan for the premises/facility), are installed and maintained:
Cabins 1-3: 21m upslope, 27m downslope

☐ Asset Protection Zone Management:

Trees (greater than 6 metres in height):

- Remove branches overhanging buildings and powerlines;
- Remove lower branches to a height of 2m above the ground or any surface vegetation; and
- Remove loose bark (rake) to at least a height of 2m above the ground or any surface vegetation.

Shrubs (0.5 metres to 5 metres in height) and ground covers (greater than 0.5 metres in height):

- Ensure location and clump sizes remain in accordance with guidance in Appendix 7; and
- Remove all dead plant material.

Grass to be reduced and maintained at a height of 50 mm.

Fine Fuels (i.e., less than 6 mm in thickness):

- Ensure combustible dead vegetation matter is reduced to and maintained at less than 2 t/ha on average. Collecting and weighing an indicative 1m² of this litter above the mineral earth will indicate the fuel load (100g/m² = 1 t/ha); and
- Remove all debris piles.

Heavy Fuels (i.e., greater than 6 mm in thickness):

- Such as fallen branches, timber, firewood, packaging materials, building materials, outdoor furniture, and garbage bins.
- To be removed from the APZ or be separated from buildings/structures in accordance with guidance in Appendix 7.

Applied mulches:

- Should be non-combustible e.g., stone, gravel and crushed rock. Where wood mulch is used it should be greater than 6mm in thickness.

8.2. MONITOR AND MAINTAIN

MONITOR AND MAINTAIN PROCEDURE – ACTIONS TO IMPLEMENT

When these actions are to be conducted by the facility/premises personnel with designated emergency responsibilities, ensure the Property Owner is informed of their completion.

1. MONITOR BUSHFIRE INFORMATION SOURCES

☐ Be aware of your surroundings:

- High temperatures, wind and low humidity will increase the threat levels of bushfire attack mechanisms and their potential impact.
- Regularly scan the broader landscape in all directions, for any smoke that might indicate the ignition or existence of a bushfire.

If a potential bushfire is noticed and it is not yet been identified by emergency information sources, then report the fire by calling '000'. Refer to the 'Primary Guidance Table' for the relevant procedure to action.

☐ Regularly monitor the applicable 'Emergency Information Sources' for current information regarding Bushfire Warnings, Fire Danger Ratings (FDR), Fire Behaviour Index (FBI), Total Fire Bans (TFB) and Harvest Vehicle Movement Bans (HVMB). For next day forecasts, check after 4.00pm.

Be aware of the relevant 'Procedure Implementation Triggers' in the 'Primary Guidance Table' that incorporates these warnings, ratings and bans.

TFB: A TFB can automatically exist when higher Fire Danger Ratings apply, or they are declared by the Department of Fire and Emergency Services (DFES) on days when fires are most likely to threaten lives and property due to adverse weather conditions or when widespread fires are stretching firefighting resources. During a TFB it is illegal to carry out any activity in the open air likely to cause a fire. Refer to the DFES website for ban details.

HVMB: Harvest and Vehicle Movement Bans are declared by the local Bushfire Control Officer and may impose a ban on the use or operation of engines, vehicles, plant, or machinery. They are imposed to restrict activities that are likely to cause a bush fire or contribute to the spread of a bush fire when the expected weather conditions indicate that if a wildfire was to start, it would be dangerous, destructive and difficult to stop once started. They can be issued for any period during a day and in conjunction with a TFB. Refer to the DFES website for ban details.

2. MAINTAIN BUILDINGS AND FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT

☐ During the bushfire season (October to April), refer to Action List No. 4 in the 'Pre-Season Prepare Procedure' and ensure all actions applicable to management during the bushfire season are implemented.

☐ Ensure all mobile phones and any radio communication devices are fully charged.

3. MAINTAIN ASSET PROTECTION ZONES

☐ During the bushfire season (October to April), refer to Action List No. 5 in the 'Pre-Season Prepare Procedure' and ensure all actions applicable to management during the bushfire season are implemented.

8.3. PRE-EMPTIVE

PRE-EMPTIVE PROCEDURE – ACTIONS TO IMPLEMENT

When these actions are to be conducted by the facility/premises personnel with designated emergency responsibilities, ensure the Property Owner is informed of their completion.

1. INFORM PERSONS ONSITE

- ☐ Inform all persons onsite of the current / forecast conditions that have triggered the requirement to initiate the Pre-emptive Procedure. Guests to assemble at the front gate of the property.
- ☐ Ensure all staff are aware of the location of Site Emergency Information (Site Emergency Information Map, Evacuation Routes Map and Emergency Information Sources or copies of the Bushfire Emergency Plan).
- ☐ Ensure all occupants are aware of the 'Guest Bushfire Emergency Guide' and encourage them to read it and take any necessary preparatory actions.

2. CEASE FACILITY/PREMISES OPERATIONS

- ☐ On days of Catastrophic Fire Danger, all operations to cease and patrons must depart the property.
- ☐ Where a Total Fire Ban (TFB) or Harvest and Vehicle Movement Ban (HVMB) have been issued, or an Extreme Fire Danger is advised, ensure banned activities are stopped. Refer to the DFES website for ban details.

All guests to receive a phone call from the Property Owner at 9am.

Communication protocols will be advised. All guests to provide mobile phone contacts.

No guests to remain at the cabins without transport. Children must not be left unattended at the cabins.

No guests to drive on offroad trails and tracks. Vehicles must remain on hardstand surfaces.

No guests to walk or cycle on offroad trails and tracks.

TFB: A TFB can automatically exist when higher Fire Danger Ratings apply, or they are declared by the Department of Fire and Emergency Services (DFES) on days when fires are most likely to threaten lives and property due to adverse weather conditions or when widespread fires are stretching firefighting resources. During a TFB it is illegal to carry out any activity in the open air likely to cause a fire.

HVMB: Harvest and Vehicle Movement Bans are declared by the local Bushfire Control Officer and may impose a ban on the use or operation of engines, vehicles, plant, or machinery. They are imposed to restrict activities that are likely to cause a bush fire or contribute to the spread of a bush fire when the expected weather conditions indicate that if a wildfire was to start, it would be dangerous, destructive and difficult to stop once started. They can be issued for any period during a day and in conjunction with a TFB.

- ☐ Ensure that non-essential staff, visitors and contractors are kept away from the site.

3. EVACUATE

- ☐ For all onsite guests on days of Catastrophic Fire Danger it has been determined that a pre-emptive evacuation will be the required risk management measure to be applied. Refer to the Safe (Early) Evacuation Procedure detailed on page 25 and complete the relevant actions.

4. CARETAKER PERSONS (STAFF) REMAINING ONSITE

- ☐ Monitor the local environment and the relevant 'Emergency Information Sources' for updated information. If the situation changes, identify from the 'Primary Guidance Table' if the actions of a different 'Procedure' are triggered.
- ☐ If practicable, and not recently been conducted as part of the 'Monitor and Maintain Procedure', remove from the APZ:
 - Accumulated vegetation debris from the land surface within the APZ, including any stored piles of debris.
 - Accumulated vegetation debris from on, in and against buildings/structures.
- ☐ Move heavy consequential fire fuels such building materials, packaging materials, firewood, branches, sporting/playground equipment, outdoor furniture, garbage bins and mats at least 6 metres away from buildings/structures and access/egress paths, unless they are enclosed.
- ☐ Move large heavy consequential fire fuels such as boats, caravans, cars, trailers etc at least 12 metres away from buildings/structures and access/egress paths, unless they are enclosed.

8.4. ELEVATED THREAT

ELEVATED THREAT PROCEDURE – ACTIONS TO IMPLEMENT

When these actions are to be conducted by the facility/premises personnel with designated emergency responsibilities, ensure the Property Owner is informed of their completion.

BE PREPARED TO MAKE AND CHANGE DECISIONS AS NECESSARY

As a person onsite, you are likely to not always have access to expert guidance during different stages of a bushfire event, if at all. Consequently, you must be prepared to take responsibility and make decisions regarding the actions to take, as best as possible.

A bushfire is a dynamic emergency with many variables. However, you have knowledge of the immediate situation regarding local conditions, how the bushfire is impacting the site and the status of persons onsite. This is important information to apply to 'on the ground' practical decision making.

When a bushfire is close to the facility/premises and/or evacuation routes, exercise greater situational awareness, judgement and caution as the margin of safety is less.

Utilise the information provided in this BEP to assist with your decision making, including **Appendix 6 'Indicative Bushfire Behaviour To Impact the Facility/Premises'**. Prior to the bushfire season, training in the use of this BEP is important preparation for an emergency event.

1. CONTINUALLY RE-EVALUATE THE SITUATION TO ENSURE APPROPRIATE PROCEDURE IS IMPLEMENTED

EVALUATION	RESPONSE	
Evaluation No.1: It remains unknown if a bushfire warning has been issued.	YES	Conduct Evaluation No. 2
	NO	A warning is issued. Refer to the Primary Guidance Table and identify if the trigger to implement a different procedure applies and proceed to implement that procedure.
Evaluation No.2: Is the bushfire relatively close, continuing to develop and you are concerned for the immediate safety of persons onsite?	YES	Refer to the Primary Guidance Table and identify the emergency procedure corresponding to Implementation Trigger A and implement this procedure.
	NO	Continue the Elevated Threat Procedure.

2. INFORM RELEVANT PERSONS OFF-SITE

- ☐ If you have identified a bushfire but are unaware if a bushfire warning has been issued, check the bushfire warning status from an information source. Refer to Section 4: Emergency Information Sources. If a warning has not been issued, report it by calling triple zero '000'.

3. INFORM PERSONS ON-SITE

- ☐ Inform all persons that a bushfire warning exists for the location (or a bushfire has been identified) and the requirement to initiate the Elevated Threat Procedure. Advise that you will continue to keep persons informed about the situation including if it becomes necessary to activate a different procedure or when the bushfire threat no longer exists.
- ☐ Make all persons aware of the location of the displayed bushfire emergency information. This may be displayed in prominent areas of the facility/premises and in a 'Guest Bushfire Emergency Guide'. Encourage to read and take any necessary preparatory actions. These include:
 - Having belongings ready to move at short notice.

- Know the designated evacuation destinations and shelter in place onsite area.

- ☐ Advise those persons that may be more vulnerable due to health conditions or impaired mobility, to consider relocating as soon as possible to accommodation outside the higher risk area as a precautionary measure.

4. MONITOR THE BUSHFIRE

- ☐ Try to locate the position of the bushfire on the Evacuation Routes Map (Section 7):
- Be aware of the local wind and the direction it is blowing to, as this will indicate the direction the flame front is likely to be moving. If an internet connection is available, utilise the maps on the Emergency WA and Bushfire IO websites to locate (refer to Section 4: Emergency Information Sources). A bushfire moving directly away from the facility/premises, or an evacuation route presents a lower threat;
 - Identify If the fire is moving towards a designated evacuation route and its proximity to the route. This information will be important in making the correct choice of evacuation route should this become necessary.
 - Be aware there may be more than one bushfire.

5. MONITOR BUSHFIRE INFORMATION SOURCES

- ☐ Continue to monitor relevant information sources for updated information. If a Bushfire Warning is issued or the existing Bushfire Warning is changed to a higher level, this may trigger the implementation of a different bushfire emergency procedure – refer to the 'Primary Guidance Table'.
- ☐ Check the relevant information sources to determine if a Total Fire Ban (TFB) and/or a Harvest Vehicle Movement Ban (HVMB) has been issued. These will restrict the activities that can be conducted or continued onsite (refer to Action List No. 5 below).

6. PRECAUTIONARY EVACUATION.

- ☐ Commence an early precautionary evacuation by applying the 'Safe (Early) Evacuation Procedure' in the following situations:
- No bushfire warning has been issued and no emergency services are present, but the occupants of the premises/facility are concerned about their safety, and it is considered a practical and desirable action for this facility/premises; or
 - When an emergency services authority has ordered an evacuation.

7. SITE OPERATIONS

- ☐ If a Catastrophic Fire Danger, a Total Fire Ban (TFB) and/or a Harvest Vehicle Movement Ban (HVMB) has been declared, comply with the relevant operation and activity bans. Refer to the DFES website for additional ban details.

TFB: A TFB can automatically exist when higher Fire Danger Ratings apply, or they are declared by the Department of Fire and Emergency Services (DFES) on days when fires are most likely to threaten lives and property due to adverse weather conditions or when widespread fires are stretching firefighting resources. During a TFB it is illegal to carry out any activity in the open air likely to cause a fire.

HVMB: Harvest and Vehicle Movement Bans are declared by the local Bushfire Control Officer and may impose a ban on the use or operation of engines, vehicles, plant, or machinery. They are imposed to restrict activities that are likely to cause a bush fire or contribute to the spread of a bush fire when the expected weather conditions indicate that if a wildfire was to start, it would be dangerous, destructive and difficult to stop once started. They can be issued for any period during a day and in conjunction with a TFB.

- ☐ Ensure that non-essential staff, visitors and contractors are kept away from the site.

8. FACILITY/PREMISES PREPAREDNESS

- ☐ If practicable, and not recently been conducted as part of the 'Monitor and Maintain Procedure', remove from the APZ:
 - Accumulated vegetation debris from the land surface within the APZ, including any stored piles of debris.
 - Accumulated vegetation debris from on, in and against buildings/structures.
- ☐ Move heavy consequential fire fuels such building materials, packaging materials, firewood, branches, sporting/playground equipment, outdoor furniture, garbage bins and mats at least 6 metres away from buildings/structures and access/egress paths, unless they are enclosed.
- ☐ Move large heavy consequential fire fuels such as boats, caravans, cars, trailers etc at least 12 metres away from buildings/structures and access/egress paths, unless they are enclosed.

8.5. SAFE (EARLY) EVACUATION

SAFE (EARLY) EVACUATION PROCEDURE – ACTIONS TO IMPLEMENT

When these actions are to be conducted by the facility/premises personnel with designated emergency responsibilities, ensure the Property Owner is informed of their completion.

DO NOT EVACUATE LATE

Analysis of past events identify that most people who die in bushfires are caught in the open, either in vehicles or on foot, because they have left their property too late.

Being in vehicles on roads when a bushfire is close is a high-risk action. For evacuation to be the safest response, it must be conducted early.

Otherwise, sheltering-in-place is likely to provide greater protection to persons than a vehicle, particularly when a suitable onsite shelter building or area has been identified in the Bushfire Emergency Plan.

1. DIFFERENT 'CLASSES' OF PERSONS PRESENT ONSITE REQUIRING DIFFERENT INITIAL PROCEDURES

In developing the Bushfire Emergency Plan for the subject facility/premises, it has been determined that two different classes of persons will exist on the site and require different initial procedures to be implemented.

'CLASS' OF VULNERABLE PERSONS	PROCEDURE TO IMPLEMENT
Class 1: Highly Dependent. Persons whose health is highly dependent on continuance of the services being provided and/or there are other physical reasons that result in excessive time being required to mobilise for evacuation. Includes those staff essential to the caring of these persons.	Commence the Safe (Early) Evacuation Procedure for these persons. Be aware that no safe Shelter in Place area has been identified for this property.
Class 2: Less or Not Dependent. Persons who are not medically dependant on services, are easily able to be mobilised for evacuation. Includes those staff who are not essential to the caring of the Class 1 type of persons.	Continue the Safe (Early) Evacuation Procedure for these persons. Be aware that no safe Shelter in Place area has been identified for this property.

2. CONTINUALLY RE-EVALUATE THE SITUATION TO ENSURE APPROPRIATE PROCEDURE IS IMPLEMENTED

EVALUATION	RESPONSE	
Evaluation No.1: Is the controlling agency of the emergency services in contact with you or are emergency services personnel in attendance at your facility/premises?	YES	Conduct Evaluation No.2.
	NO	Conduct Evaluation No.3.
Evaluation No.2: Have the attending emergency services specifically instructed you to either evacuate or shelter in place?	YES	Implement the Procedure they have instructed.
	NO	Conduct Evaluation No.3.
Evaluation No.3: Does a safe evacuation route remain available to use? The route must not be impacted or likely to be imminently impacted by the bushfire, including by smoke. This condition can be met if: - Any effects of the bushfire will be a sufficient distance away from the evacuation route; or - The route will require driving directly away from the existing bushfire; or - The bushfire is moving away from the evacuation route.	YES	Commence the Safe (Early) Evacuation Procedure.
	NO	Commence the Shelter In Place Procedure Be aware that no safe Shelter in Place area has been identified for this property.

3. INSTRUCT ALL (OR RELEVANT) PERSONS ON-SITE TO MOVE TO THE DESIGNATED ASSEMBLY AREA

- ☐ Inform all persons onsite of the conditions (FDR, Bushfire Warning etc.) that exist and have triggered the requirement to initiate the Safe (Early) Evacuation Procedure.
- ☐ Instruct all persons onsite to move to the Designated Assembly Area (except those with specific bushfire responsibilities). Communicate instructions loud and clearly. Inform that briefing will take place once assembled.
- ☐ Instruct all persons onsite to bring their vehicles to the front gate of the property. Keep all driveways clear for emergency vehicles.
- ☐ Account for all persons onsite. Do not assume any building on site is empty – check!

4. AT ASSEMBLY AREA - INSTRUCTIONS

- ☐ Inform persons at the Assembly Area of the possible evacuation routes and that the decision regarding which route/s to use will be made shortly after conducting a current situation check including an assessment of evacuation route continuing availability.

5. CEASE FACILITY/PREMISES OPERATIONS

- ☐ Cease all indoor and outdoor activities.

- ☐ Ensure any flammable materials are stored in the dangerous goods store or a designated storage area.
- ☐ If time permits - check perimeter of all buildings and store inside all combustible, easy to move outdoor mats and furniture otherwise move them well away from buildings.

6. CURRENT SITUATION CHECK

BE PREPARED TO MAKE AND CHANGE DECISIONS AS NECESSARY

As a person onsite, you are likely to not always have access to expert guidance during different stages of a bushfire event, if at all. Consequently, you must be prepared to take responsibility and make decisions regarding the actions to take, as best as possible.

A bushfire is a dynamic emergency with many variables. However, you have knowledge of the immediate situation regarding local conditions, how the bushfire is impacting the site and the status of persons onsite. This is important information to apply to 'on the ground' practical decision making.

When a bushfire is close to the facility/premises and/or evacuation routes, exercise greater situational awareness, judgement and caution as the margin of safety is less.

Utilise the information provided in this BEP to assist with your decision making, including **Appendix 6 'Indicative Bushfire Behaviour To Impact the Facility/Premises'**. Prior to the bushfire season, training in the use of this BEP is important preparation for an emergency event.

- ☐ Try to locate the position of the bushfire on the Evacuation Routes Map (Section 7):
 - Be aware of the local wind and the direction it is blowing to, as this will indicate the direction the flame front is likely to be moving. If an internet connection is available, utilise the maps on the Emergency WA and Bushfire IO websites to locate (refer to Section 4: Emergency Information Sources). A bushfire moving directly away from the facility/premises, or an evacuation route presents a lower threat;
 - Identify if the fire is moving towards a designated evacuation route and its proximity to the route. This information will be important in making the correct choice of evacuation route should this become necessary.
 - Be aware there may be more than one bushfire.
- ☐ Confirm the current Bushfire Warning level and its advice, through the relevant bushfire emergency information sources (refer to Section 4).
- ☐ Consider variations in the facility/premises operational routines that can impact the length of time to initiate and complete the evacuation procedure – including informing and preparing occupants. Refer to Section 5.3 'Evacuation Time and Transport – Persons and Vehicles'.
- ☐ Consider that you may not have enough time to initiate and fully complete the evacuation procedure, depending on the bushfire's direction and speed of movement and its location relative to the facility/premises and the evacuation routes.

Evacuating a proportion of occupants with the remainder sheltering in place may be a necessary outcome. The decision to evacuate and continuing to evacuate must be continually evaluated. **Be aware that no safe Shelter in Place area has been identified for this property.**
- ☐ Re-evaluate the correct response procedure to be applying by using Action No. 1 / 2 in this list. In particular, Evaluation No.3 - Does a safe evacuation route remain available to use?

- ☐ Follow the specific direction/advice of emergency services personnel if they are present on the site and providing directions.

7. LEAVING THE FACILITY/PREMISES/PREMISES CHECKS

- ☐ Notify emergency services by calling triple zero (000) that the decision has been taken to evacuate the facility/premises. State the intended destination, numbers of persons and the means of transport.
- ☐ If the offsite safer destination is a building, notify relevant persons informing them of impending arrival. State the numbers of persons and the means of transport.
- ☐ Shut down all air conditioning and any mechanical ventilation.
- ☐ If gas is plumbed into the building, turn off at the meter or bottles.
- ☐ Ensure all doors and windows of all buildings are closed but left unlocked. Close fire shutters where installed.

8. AT THE EVACUATION DESTINATION (THE OFFSITE SAFER PLACE)

- ☐ Account for all persons.
- ☐ Call triple zero (dial 000) to notify emergency services of arrival at the evacuation destination and the status of all persons.

8.6. RECOVERY

RECOVERY PROCEDURE – ACTIONS TO IMPLEMENT

When these actions are to be conducted by the facility/premises personnel with designated emergency responsibilities, ensure the Property Owner is informed of their completion.

1. FOR PERSONS SHELTERING ONSITE AND THE BUSHFIRE IS CONTROLLED OR THE FRONT HAS PASSED

- ☐ Always follow the directions of emergency services personnel.
- ☐ If persons are in discomfort, consider evacuation if a route is available. Seek medical assistance for those requiring it e.g. smoke inhalation.

2. FOR PERSONS EVACUATED TO A SAFER OFFSITE DESTINATION

- ☐ Always follow the directions of emergency services personnel.
- ☐ Seek medical assistance for those requiring it.
- ☐ No person is to re-enter any evacuated building or site until advised by the relevant emergency service that it is safe.
- ☐ The facility/premises management is to arrange inspection of the site to ensure a safe environment before return of any persons.
- ☐ The facility/premises Fire Warden (fire emergency manager) is to arrange the movement of occupants back to the facility/premises and/or their respective accommodation.
- ☐ Inform emergency services (Dial 000) of the status of persons returning to the facility/premises.
- ☐ All occupants must be accounted for on their return using the 'Occupant Register' procedure used by the facility/premises.

APPENDIX 1: BUSHFIRE WARNINGS – WHEN A BUSHFIRE IS IDENTIFIED

EMERGENCY WARNING

An out of control fire is approaching fast and you need to take immediate action to survive. If you haven't prepared your home it is too late.

You must seek shelter or leave now if it is safe to do so.


WATCH AND ACT

A fire is approaching and there is a possible threat to lives or homes. Put your plan into action. If your plan is to leave, make sure you leave early. If your plan is to stay, check all your equipment is ready.

Only stay and defend if you are mentally and physically prepared.


ADVICE

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

Be aware and keep up to date.

Where can I get information during an emergency?

 emergency.wa.gov.au  13 DFES (13 33 37)

 @dfeswa  @dfes_wa  Local ABC Radio



APPENDIX 2: FIRE DANGER RATINGS - FORECAST BUSHFIRE RISK

THE HIGHER THE RATING, THE MORE DANGEROUS THE CONDITIONS AND THE GREATER THE CONSEQUENCES IF A FIRE STARTS.



Australian Fire Danger Rating System

YOUR FIRE RISK TODAY IS



**BE READY TO ACT
UPDATED 25/09/2022**

Moderate: Plan and prepare. Most fires can be controlled. Stay up to date and be alert for fires in your area.	Green
High: Be ready to act. Fires can be dangerous. Decide what you will do if a fire starts. Leave bushfire risk areas if necessary.	Yellow
Extreme: Take action now to protect your life and property. Fires will spread quickly and be extremely dangerous. Put your bushfire plan into action. If you and your property are not prepared to the highest level, plan to leave early.	Orange
Catastrophic: For your survival, leave bushfire risk areas. These are the most dangerous conditions for a fire. If a fire starts and takes hold, lives are likely to be lost. Homes cannot withstand fires in these conditions.	Red

- When there is minimal risk, Fire Danger Ratings will be set to '**No Rating**'. On these days you still need to remain alert and abide by local seasonal laws and regulations.
- **Monitor conditions and emergency.wa.gov.au for ratings and bushfire warnings. If a fire starts near you, take action immediately to protect your life. Do not wait for a warning.**

Your life may depend on the decisions you make, even before there is a fire. Create or review your bushfire plan at mybushfireplan.wa.gov.au



This publication is intended to be a guide only. While every effort is made to ensure accuracy at the time of publication, DFES makes no representation about the content or suitability of the information provided. DFES expressly disclaims liability for any act or omission done or not done in reliance on the information and for any consequences whether direct or indirect, arising from such act or omission.

JUNE 2022/V1.0

 **DFES**
Department of Fire & Emergency Services

HOW FIREPROOF IS YOUR PLAN?

 **AFDRS**

APPENDIX 3: FIRE BEHAVIOUR INDEX - FORECAST BUSHFIRE RISK

Understanding the Fire Behaviour Index



While the AFDRS Fire Danger Ratings are primarily intended for community messaging, the Fire Behaviour Index is intended to support operational fire management decision making.

Features of the FBI:

A Fine Scale of Fire Behaviour

The FBI is expressed in whole numbers from 0 to 100+. As the FBI rises, the more dangerous a fire that starts will become.

Takes advantage of decades of improved understanding of fire behaviour, fuels and fire weather.

Stepped Categories

Links transitions in fire behaviour to implications for operational decision making.

Turns the FBI into a powerful operational tool and takes advantage of improved understanding of relationship between fire behaviour, fire spread, suppression and impacts.

Fuel Type Specific

Eight different Fire Behaviour Indexes based on eight different fire behaviour models.

Takes advantage of decades of improved knowledge of fire behaviour in different fuels to produce more specific results.

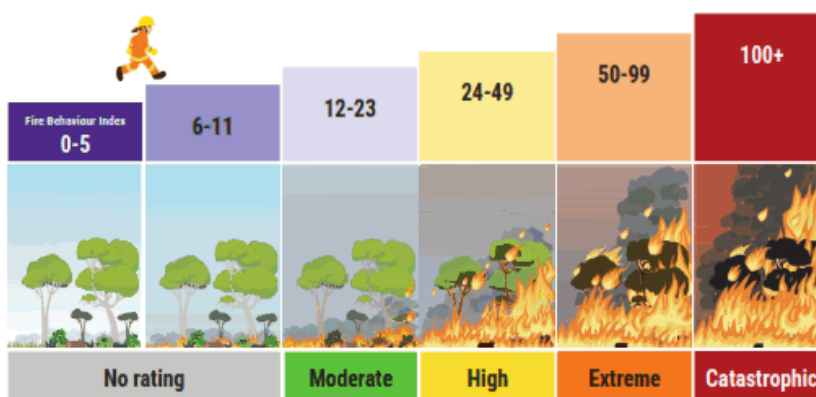
Nationally Consistent

The index is the same anywhere in Australia.

Supports cross border operations and resource sharing.

The Stepped categories are controlled by tables that define FBI thresholds. The thresholds represent changes in the underlying fire behaviour that have consequences for fire operational decision making, including:

- Indicative fire behaviour and fire weather.
- Implications for prescribed burning.
- Fire suppression and containment strategies that are appropriate.
- Potential for impact on life, property and infrastructure.



For more information visit afac.com.au/initiative/afdrs
or email AFDRS@dfes.wa.gov.au

APPENDIX 4: BUSHFIRE RISKS AND DANGERS

BUSHFIRE RISKS AND DANGERS



BUSHFIRES HAPPEN EVERY SUMMER; THEY CAN START SUDDENLY AND WITHOUT WARNING.

If you live in or near bushland you need to understand the risks and dangers that bushfires cause.

Remember that flames are not the only risk you face in a bushfire.



EMBER ATTACK

Ember attack occurs before, during and after a fire front passes.

Embers are pieces of burning bark, leaves or twigs that are carried by the wind around the main fire creating spot fires.

Spotting can be carried over half a kilometre from a fire.

Embers can land in areas around your home such as your garden, under or in the gutters of your home and on wooden decks.

If not extinguished, your house could catch fire.



RADIANT HEAT

The hotter, drier and windier the day, the more intense a bushfire will be and the more radiant heat it will generate.

Radiant heat can cause injury and death from burns and cause the body's cooling system to fail, leading to heat exhaustion and possible heart failure.

It is important that you include water and appropriate clothing in your emergency kit and consider where you will shelter during a bushfire to protect yourself from radiant heat.



SMOKE

Lung injuries and suffocation can occur where the body is exposed to smoke and super-heated air.

It is important to seek shelter when heat and smoke are most intense.

Your nose and mouth should be covered with a dust mask, wet towel or scarf.

A special filter mask should be included in your survival kit for people in your family who suffer respiratory conditions such as asthma.

For more information visit
dfes.wa.gov.au/bushfire

or contact DFES Community Preparedness:
Community.Preparedness@dfes.wa.gov.au
or **9395 9816**



The information contained in this material is provided voluntarily as a public service by the Department of Fire and Emergency Services (DFES). This material has been prepared in good faith and is derived from sources believed to be reliable and accurate at the time of publication. Nevertheless, the reliability and accuracy of the information cannot be guaranteed and DFES expressly disclaims liability for any loss or omission, direct or indirect, arising from such use or omission. This publication is intended to be a guide only and viewers should obtain their own independent advice and make their own necessary inquiries.

September 2020/Y1.0



DFES
Department of Fire &
Emergency Services

**HOW FIREPROOF
IS YOUR PLAN?**

APPENDIX 5: GUIDELINES FOR TRAVELLING IN CARS DURING A BUSHFIRE

TRAVELLING DURING A BUSHFIRE



BUSHFIRES CAN START WITHOUT WARNING. People have been killed or seriously injured during bushfires. If you are travelling or staying near bushland, fire is a real risk to you. **Pack an emergency kit including important items such as woollen blankets, drinking water and protective clothing.**



IF THERE IS A LOT OF SMOKE

- ☐ Slow down as there could be people, vehicles and livestock on the road.
- ☐ Turn your car headlights and hazard lights on.
- ☐ Close the windows and outside vents.
- ☐ If you can't see clearly, pull over and wait until the smoke clears.

IF YOU BECOME TRAPPED BY A FIRE

- Sheltering inside a vehicle is a very high risk strategy. It is unlikely that a person will survive in all but the mildest circumstances.**
- ☐ Park the vehicle off the roadway where there is little vegetation, with the vehicle facing towards the oncoming fire front.
- ☐ Turn the engine off.
- ☐ Close the car doors, windows and outside vents, **and call 000.**
- ☐ Stay in the car until the fire front has passed. Stay as close to the floor as possible and cover your mouth with a damp cloth to avoid inhalation of smoke.
- ☐ Stay covered in woollen blankets, continue to drink water and wait for assistance.
- ☐ Once the front has passed and the temperature has dropped, cautiously exit the vehicle.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

- ☐ Find the local ABC radio frequency in the area. Stay up to date in a major emergency, when lives and property are at risk, ABC radio will issue broadcast warnings at a quarter to and a quarter past the hour.
- ☐ Main Roads provides updated information on road closures throughout WA. Call 138 138 or www.mainroads.wa.gov.au
- ☐ Check the weather forecast and current fire restrictions. Be aware of the Fire Danger Rating for the area you are travelling to and be prepared to reassess your plans.
- ☐ Download the Bushfire Traveller's Checklist at www.dfes.wa.gov.au

For more information visit
dfes.wa.gov.au/bushfire

or contact DFES Community Preparedness:
Community.Preparedness@dfes.wa.gov.au
or **9395 9816**



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November/2021/V1.0



DFES
Department of Fire &
Emergency Services

**HOW FIREPROOF
IS YOUR PLAN?**

APPENDIX 6: INDICATIVE BUSHFIRE BEHAVIOUR TO IMPACT THE FACILITY/PREMISES

Information Relevance: This information is included in the Bushfire Emergency Plan to inform and assist the decision making of those persons onsite who have the responsibility to manage a bushfire emergency for the subject facility/premises.

The information establishes the key factors to be considered in understanding the types and scale of key bushfire behaviours that can be expected to impact the facility/premises on a given day. These factors are the type of vegetation that exists on the land surrounding the subject premises/facility, the relevant surrounding terrain, and the forecast Fire Danger Rating (FDR) that applies to the locality.

Information Source: The information is taken from the bushfire behaviour modelling applied within the **Australian Fire Danger Rating System (AFDRS)**. Within this system, eight accepted bushfire behaviour models, describing mathematically the way fire moves and spreads through different vegetation types, are currently available and are applied to twenty two different vegetation types across Australia.

The modelling is used to derive the Fire Behaviour Index (FBI) that assists firefighting operational decision making. From the FBI, Fire Danger Ratings (FDR) are derived which provide the broad categories needed to communicate fire danger to the community. The determination of the daily FDR considers the vegetation types present and the forecast fire weather conditions. The higher the rating, the more dangerous the conditions and the greater the consequences if a fire starts. (Source: AFDRS project led by NSW RFS, Australian Bureau of Meteorology and AFAC).

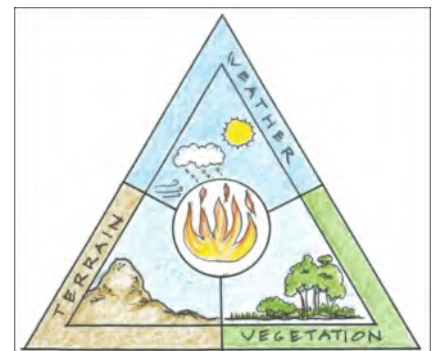
The Fire Behaviour Triangle

The behaviour of a bushfire, including the types of threats, intensity and how quickly it moves, depends on the three factors of vegetation, weather and terrain.

This is known as the fire behaviour triangle – because all three factors combine to shape the characteristics of the bushfire (source: CSIRO 'Bushfire best practice guide' at ... research.csiro.au/bushfire/).

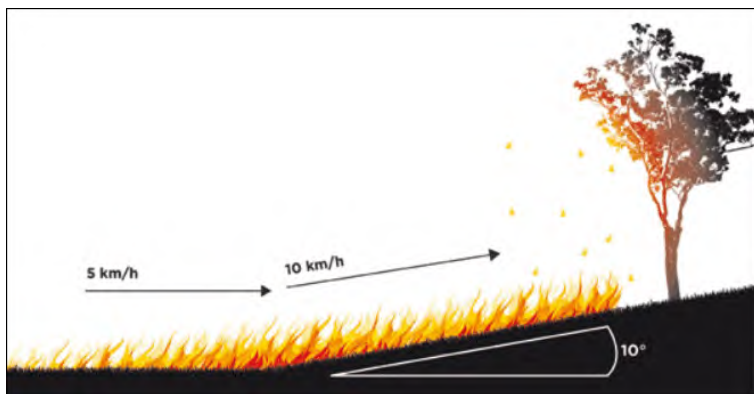
The influence of fire weather (FDR) and vegetation types (as per AFDRS) on the potential bushfire impact to the subject facility/premises, can be derived from the tables presented on the following page(s). Greater fuel loads will result in behaviours at the higher end of stated values.

The influence of terrain can be derived by considering the existence and degree of sloping ground and changes in changes in relief (e.g., flat, undulating or rugged land), surrounding the subject facility/premises and particularly under the vegetation.



The Influence of Terrain (topography)

A fire will burn faster uphill. This is because the flames can easily reach more unburnt fuel in front of the fire. Radiant heat pre-heats the fuel in front of the fire, making the fuel even more flammable.



(source: Country Fire Authority, Victoria).

For every 10° slope, the fire will double its speed. For example, if a fire is travelling at 5 km per hour along flat ground and it hits a 10° slope it will double in speed to 10 km per hour up the hill. By increasing in speed the fire also increases in intensity, becoming even hotter.

The opposite applies to a fire travelling downhill. The flames reach less fuel, and less radiant heat pre-heats the fuel in front of the fire. For every 10° of downhill slope, the fire will halve its speed. Fires tend to move more slowly as the slope decreases.

Terrain should be considered for its potential to increase adverse fire behaviour including flame heights, forward rates of spread and ember production (in relevant vegetation i.e., primarily bark fuels). Essentially, where vegetation exists on sloping land near your site, assume that the higher end of adverse fire behaviours is much more likely to apply.

VEGETATION TYPES IDENTIFIED SURROUNDING THE SUBJECT FACILITY/PREMISES		
As Applied in the AFDRS		Vegetation Location Relative to the Facility/Premises
Fire Behaviour Model (short name)	Fuel Types / Description	
Forest	Dry eucalypt forests, shrubby understorey/litter surface fuel. Forests with high moisture content due to structure, topography or inundation.	Eucalypt vegetation including Marri, Jarrah and Bluegums. Sheoak, Banksia and understorey of fallen logs and leaf litter.
Grassland	Continuous/tussock grasslands. Modified/native pasture (grazing). Non-irrigated cropping. Low shrublands (wet or arid) with no overstorey.	Sown pasture.

FOREST

THE INDICATIVE FIRE BEHAVIOUR CORRESPONDING TO THE FIRE BEHAVIOUR INDEX (0-100) AND THE ASSOCIATED FIRE DANGER RATING (FDR)

Source: AFDRS v. 2022_6



FDR	INDICATIVE BUSHFIRE BEHAVIOUR				
NO RATING	MAX FLAME HEIGHT <1 m	0-5	RATE OF SPREAD 0-40 m/hr	Fire difficult to ignite and sustain. Fires generally unlikely to spread and likely to self-extinguish.	SPOTTING POTENTIAL Potential for any spotting is very limited and likely <150 m
	<4 m	6-11	20-110 m/hr	Slow spreading fires, typically involving surface and near-surface fuels and sometimes bark and elevated fuels. Spotting is sporadic and limited to short-distances.	Potential for spotting is limited with short distance spotting possible up to 400 m
MODERATE	2-8 m	12-23	60-600 m/hr	Actively spreading fires typically involving surface, near-surface, elevated and bark fuel layers and occasionally canopy fuels. Low-moderate spotting frequency; isolated medium range spotting can occur.	Short distance spotting occurring with increasing frequency with possible medium distance spotting up to 2 km
HIGH	7-14 m	24-49	0.3-1 km/hr	Rapidly spreading fires with potential for development into large burn areas within burning period. Fires typically involving most fuel layers. Short-range spotting is prevalent, with possibility of medium range and occasional long-range distance spotting.	Short and medium distance spotting occurring with increasing frequency with possible long distance spotting up to 4 km
EXTREME	11 m - approx. double forest	50-99	0.7-3 km/hr	Fires likely to quickly transition to crowning. Possibility for fire behaviour to become erratic and plume driven. Strong convective column formation. Wind speed and direction likely to be erratic at times.	High ember density in short and medium range with possible long distance spotting up to 12 km
CATASTROPHIC	>30 m (approx. double forest height)	100+	>2 km/hr can be expected, possibly >3 km/hr	Fires likely to quickly transition to crowning. Possibility for fire behaviour to become erratic and plume driven. Strong convective column formation. Wind speed and direction likely to be erratic at times.	High ember density in short and medium range with possible long distance spotting occurring 20-30 km ahead of the main fire front

GRASSLAND

THE INDICATIVE FIRE BEHAVIOUR CORRESPONDING TO THE FIRE BEHAVIOUR INDEX (0-100) AND THE ASSOCIATED FIRE DANGER RATING (FDR)

Source: AFDRS v. 2022_6

FDR	INDICATIVE BUSHFIRE BEHAVIOUR				
NO RATING	MAX FLAME HEIGHT <1 m 0-5 RATE OF SPREAD 0-30 m/hr	Fire difficult to ignite and sustain. Fires generally unlikely to spread and likely to self-extinguish.	SPOTTING POTENTIAL Potential for any spotting is very limited.		
	<1.5 m 6-11 <1.3 km/hr	Fire easily sustained. Typically wind driven fires that can spread quickly.	Potential for spotting Potential for short distance spotting is limited.		
MODERATE	1.5-2.5 m 12-23 0.5-6 km/hr	Typically wind driven and rapidly spreading fires with the potential to gain size quickly.	Possible short distance spotting occurring.		
HIGH	2-3 m 24-49 2.5-10 km/hr	Wind driven, rapidly spreading fires with potential for development into large fire area/size and with the potential for short distance spotting and long flame lengths.	Short distance spotting occurring with increasing frequency.		
EXTREME	2.5-3.5m 50-99 5-16 km/hr	Extremely rapid fire growth and increasing likelihood of large final fire area/size. Possibility for fire behaviour to become erratic and plume driven. Strong convective column formation. Wind speed and direction likely to be erratic at times.	Likely short distance spotting occurring with increasing frequency.		
CATASTROPHIC	>3m 100+ >8 km/hr can be expected, possibly >16 km/hr	Extremely rapid fire growth and high likelihood of large final fire area/size. Possibility for fire behaviour to become erratic and plume driven. Strong convective column formation. Wind speed and direction likely to be erratic at times.	Likely short distance spotting occurring with increasing frequency.		

APPENDIX 7: LANDSCAPING DESIGN & CONSTRUCTION PRINCIPLES TO APPLY

Where initial or renovation landscaping of grounds surrounding the facility/premises is being conducted, apply the directions and principles of the following measures to the greatest extent possible.

For additional guidance, refer to:

- The *Guidelines for Planning in Bushfire Prone Areas within the Explanatory Notes for Element 2 of the Bushfire Protection Criteria and Schedule 1: Standards for Asset Protection Zones (WAPC 2021)*; and
- The DFES 'Bushfire Preparation Toolkit' publication. Website: publications.dfes.wa.gov.au/?hazard=Bushfire

☐ **Use of Non-Vegetated Areas and/or Public Open Space:**

Reduce the exposure of the facility/premises to the direct and indirect threats of bushfire by incorporating low threat uses of land adjoining the facility/premises and/or the bushfire hazard. These uses create robust and easier managed asset protection zones and include:

- Non-vegetated areas e.g. footpaths, paved areas, roads, driveways, parking, drainage, swimming pools;
- Formally managed areas of vegetation (public open space and other recreation areas), including irrigated areas; and
- Services installed in a common section of non-vegetated land.

☐ **Landscaping – Non-Combustible Construction:** Ensure non-combustible materials are used for fencing and any other landscaping construction, including retaining walls.

☐ **Landscaping – Tree and Plant Species Selection**

Utilise trees and plants with characteristics that are more resistant to burning. Refer to *Guidelines for Planning in Bushfire Prone Areas, Appendix 4 'Explanatory Notes E2: Plant Flammability' (WAPC 2021)* for initial guidance.

Avoid planting trees with ribbon or stringy barks (ember/firebrand production). Preference for smooth bark.

☐ **Landscaping – Tree and Plant Separation from the Facility/Premises (Location):**

Trees (greater than 6 metres in height: Minimise the potential for tree strike damage (falling or blown) to the facility/premises (allowing flame, radiant heat and ember entry to internal spaces), and debris accumulation on, in and around the facility/premise. Principles to apply are:

- Ideally trees will be separated from buildings/structures by a distance of at least 1.5 times the height of the tallest tree;
- As a minimum, trunks at maturity should be at least 6 metres from all elevations of the building, branches at maturity should not touch or overhang a building or powerlines. Mature tree canopies should be separated at least 5m with total canopy cover not exceeding 15% and not connected to tree canopy outside the APZ;
- Species of trees that produce significant quantities of debris (fine fuels) during the bushfire season should be located a sufficient distance away from vulnerable exposed elements to ensure debris cannot drop and accumulate within at least 4m of buildings/structures or be likely to be relocated by wind to closer than 4m to buildings / structures.

Shrubs and scrub (0.5 metres to 6 metres in height):

- Should not be located under trees or within 3 metres of buildings;
- Should not be planted in clumps greater than 5m² in area;
- Clumps of shrubs should be separated from each other and any exposed window or door by at least 10 metres (unless they can be classified as low flammability plants); and
- Shrubs greater than 6 metres in height are to be treated as trees.

Ground covers (less than 0.5 metres in height):

- Can be planted under trees but and no closer than two metres from a structure but 3 metres from doors or windows if greater than 100 mm in height; and
- Ground covers greater than 0.5 metres in height are to be treated as shrubs.

Grass: Where possible utilise irrigated perennial species.

Mulches should be non-combustible e.g., stone, gravel and crushed rock. Where wood mulch is used it should be greater than 6mm in thickness.

☐ **Separation Between the Facility/Premises and the Consequential Fire Fuels of Stored Flammable Products (Fuels / Other Hazardous Materials):**

If applicable, establish sufficient separation distance between the consequential fire fuels and the facility/premises. The required separation distance will be dependent on the fuel and storage type and will need to be determined.

☐ **Separation Between the Facility/Premises and the Consequential Fire Fuels of Stored and Constructed Combustible Items:**

These consequential fire fuels include:

- Stored Combustible Items - Heavy Fuels (greater than 6mm diameter) e.g. building materials, packaging materials, firewood, branches, sporting/playground equipment, outdoor furniture, garbage bins etc;
- Stored Combustible Items – Large Heavy Fuels e.g. vehicles, caravans, boats, trailers and large quantities of dead vegetation materials stored as part of site use.
- Constructed Combustible Items – Heavy Fuels e.g. landscaping structures including fences, screens, walls, plastic water tanks.
- Constructed Combustible Items – Large Heavy Fuels e.g. adjacent buildings/structures including houses, sheds, garages, carports. (Note: If the adjacent structure is constructed to BAL-29 requirements or greater and can implement a significant number of additional bushfire protection measures associated with reducing exposure and vulnerability, these minimum separation distances could be reduced by 30%).

Apply the rule of thumb "assume flames produced from a consequential fire source will be twice as high as the object itself ... where the consequential fire source is a structure, then the maximum eave height is a reasonable measure of maximum height".

Apply the following separation distances from the subject building/structure as a multiple of the height of the consequential fire source and dependent on the bushfire construction standard applied to the building/structure:

- At least six times the height when the facility/premises construction incorporates design and materials that is only intended to resist low levels of radiant heat up to 12.5 kW/m² and no flame contact (BAL-12.5);
- Between 4 and 6 six times the height when the facility/premises construction incorporates design and materials intended to resist radiant heat up to 29 kW/m² and no flame contact (BAL-29).
- Between 2 and 4 times the height when the facility/premises construction incorporates design and materials intended to resist up to 40kW/m² and potential flame contact (BAL-40).

- Less than 2 times the height when the facility/premises construction incorporates design and materials intended to resist extreme levels of radiant heat and flame contact (BAL-FZ).
- Zero separation distance is required if the facility/premises is separated by a non-combustible FRL 60/60/60 rated wall, or the potential consequential fire source is fully enclosed by the facility/premises.

- ☐ **Constructed Barriers to Shield Facility/Premises from Bushfire:** Where applicable, install walls, fences and/or landforms to shield the facility/premises (or any identified consequential fire fuels – refer to previous item) from direct and indirect bushfire attack mechanisms and reduce the potential impact of these threats.

These barriers should be constructed using appropriate fire resistant / non-combustible construction materials (e.g. masonry, steel, earthworks). These are to withstand the impact of direct bushfire attack mechanisms for the required period.

- ☐ **Constructed Barriers to Shield Facility/Premises from Consequential Fire:** Applicable to all identified consequential fire fuel sources. Install a non-combustible barrier (including complete enclosure when appropriate), of required robustness, that will reduce the exposure of the facility/premises to the threats of consequential fire.

- ☐ **Planted Vegetation Barrier to Shield Facility/Premises:** Use appropriate species (lower flammability) of hedges and trees strategically to reduce the facility/premises exposure to radiant heat, to filter/trap embers and firebrands, and to lower wind speeds (prevailing synoptic and/or fire driven).

- ☐ **Shield Non-Structural Essential Elements:** These are vulnerable elements essential to the continued operation of the facility/premises which are potentially exposed to the fire attack mechanisms of both bushfire and consequential fire. They include electricity cabling and water plumbing and also applies to any installed firefighting equipment / water storage.

When the use of fire rated materials to the degree necessary is not possible or practical, the application of non-combustible shielding can be applied to reduce exposure to the bushfire threats. Shielding includes underground installation.

- ☐ **Constructed Barrier to Shield Persons on Pathways to Safer Onsite Area/Building:** Where possible, alongside the relevant pathways, utilise walls / fences / landforms as shielding structures constructed using fire resistant / non-combustible construction materials (e.g. masonry, steel, earthworks).

These are to withstand the impact of direct bushfire attack mechanisms for the required period and provide the required reduction in threat levels to persons (including firefighters) traversing the pathway.



BUSHFIRE EMERGENCY INFORMATION

Produced by Bushfire Prone Planning October 2025.

Dragonfly Escapes, 60 Blackwood River Drive. Nannup.

In Emergency Dial 000

or use the EMERGENCY PLUS phone app

EMERGENCY INFORMATION SOURCES

emergency.wa.gov.au

13 DFES (13 33 37)

@dfeswa

@dfes_wa

Local ABC Radio

EVACUATION DESTINATION(S)

Nannup Recreation Centre
Depart property, turn left onto Blackwood River Drive, then right into Barrabup Road (3.7kms). Turn right onto Mowen Road (104m) and turn right onto Vasse Highway. Travel through town and turn right into Centenary Drive (2.7kms) and the Recreation Centre will be on your right.

A FIRE EXISTS - BROADCAST BUSHFIRE WARNINGS

EMERGENCY WARNING
There is a threat to lives or homes. You are in danger and need to take immediate action to survive.

WATCH AND ACT
There is a possible threat to lives or homes. You need to leave or get ready to defend – do not wait and see.

ADVICE
A fire has started but there is no immediate threat to lives or homes. Be aware and keep up to date.

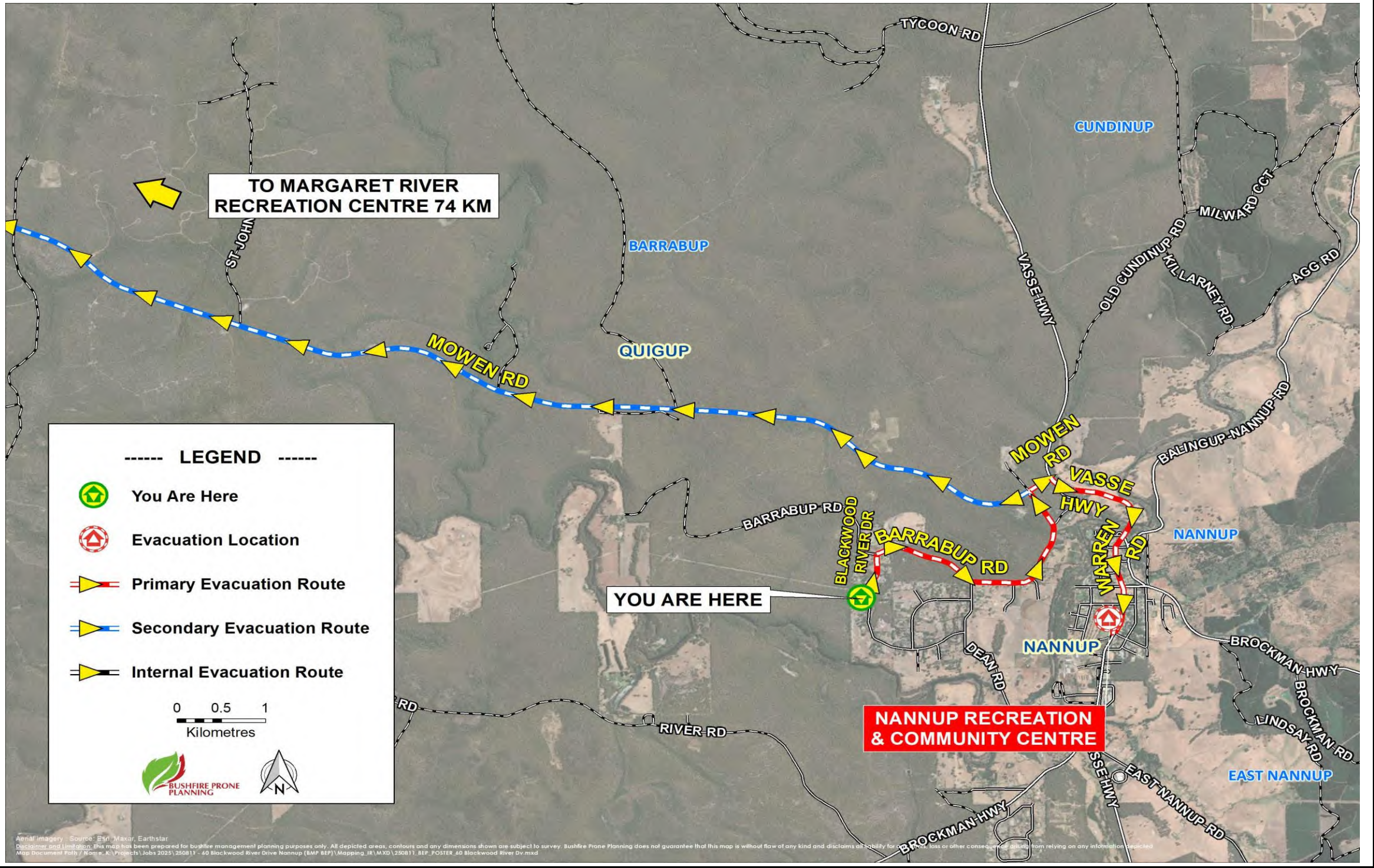
FORECAST FIRE DANGER (FDR) RATINGS

The higher the rating, the more dangerous the conditions and the greater the consequences if a fire starts.

No Rating	No action required. Remain alert and abide by local seasonal laws and regulations.
Moderate	Plan and prepare. Most fires can be controlled.
High	Be ready to act. Fires can be dangerous.
Extreme	Act now to protect your life and property. Fires will spread quickly and be extremely dangerous.
Catastrophic	For your survival, leave bush fire risk areas. If a fire starts and takes hold, lives are likely to be lost.

SCENARIO 1: A BUSHFIRE EXISTS A CONSIDERABLE DISTANCE AWAY; A BUSHFIRE ADVICE WARNING MAY OR MAY NOT BE ISSUED; YOU ARE CONCERNED FOR YOUR SAFETY; IMPLEMENT THE ELEVATED THREAT PROCEDURE → Check for bushfire warning & if none, call 000 to report; Ensure all persons at the premises are aware of the situation; Monitor the sources of emergency information and the situation outside for changes; **Note:** If the current FDR is Extreme or Catastrophic or persons have health conditions the site will be closed (move to Scenario 2).

SCENARIO 2: A BUSHFIRE EXISTS RELATIVELY CLOSE; A BUSHFIRE EMERGENCY OR WATCH AND ACT WARNING MAY OR MAY NOT BE ISSUED; IMPLEMENT THE EVACUATION PROCEDURE → Check for bushfire warning & if none, call 000 to report; Shut all doors/windows, turn off bottled (or mains) gas & any evaporative air cooler fans (not water); Gather belongings & prepare vehicles; Check emergency information sources for latest updates; Assess the situation to ensure an evacuation route (see map) remains available; If none available apply the Shelter in Place actions (refer to Scenario 3) otherwise evacuate using the evacuation route & destination identified as the most appropriate.



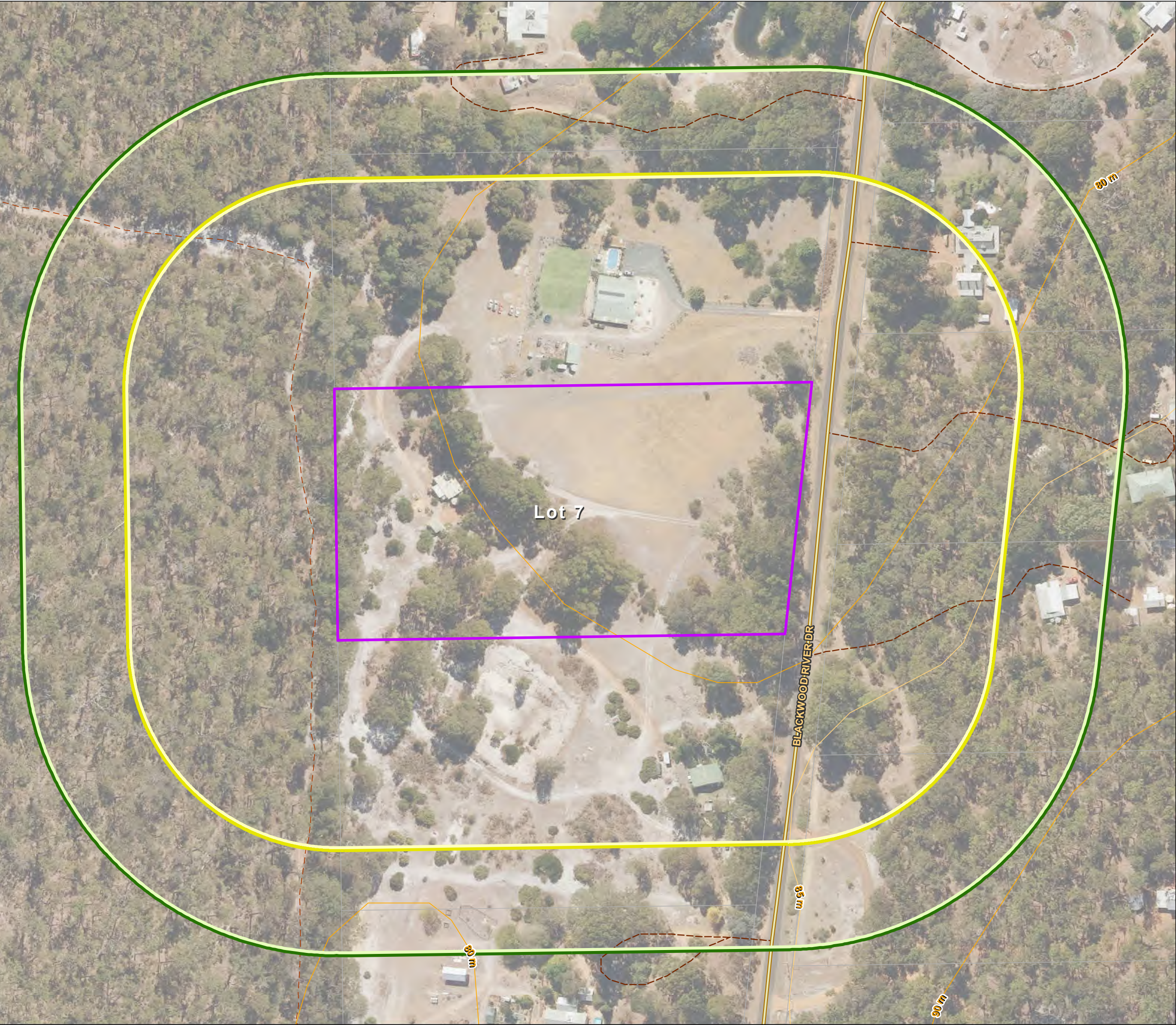
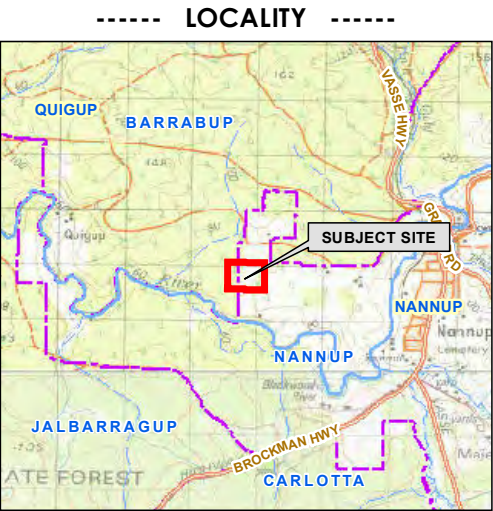
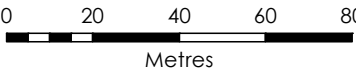


Figure 2
BAL Assessment Map

Lot 7 on Plan 018917, Area : 2.6287 ha
60 Blackwood River Drive,
NANNUP 6275
SHIRE OF NANNUP

- **LEGEND** -----
- Subject Site
 - Other Lots
 - Photo & Direction
 - 150m Vegetation Assessment**
 150m from Subject Site
 - 100m Vegetation Assessment**
 100m from Subject Site



Aerial Imagery : Landgate/SLIP

Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 50
Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator Units: Metre
Map compiled by: Ian Ross 25/08/2025
Map updated by: Ian Ross 25/08/2025
A3 Scale 1:1,750



Figure 2.1
BAL Assessment Map

CABIN 1
Lot 7 on Plan 018917, Area : 2.6287 ha
60 Blackwood River Drive,
NANNUP 6275
SHIRE OF NANNUP

----- **LEGEND** -----

- Subject Site
- Other Lots
- Photo & Direction
- Passing Bay

Proposed Building

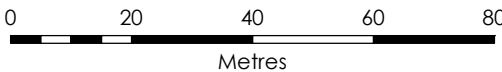
- Tiny Cabin
- Water Tank
- Firewater Tank
- Driveway

150m Vegetation Assessment Area

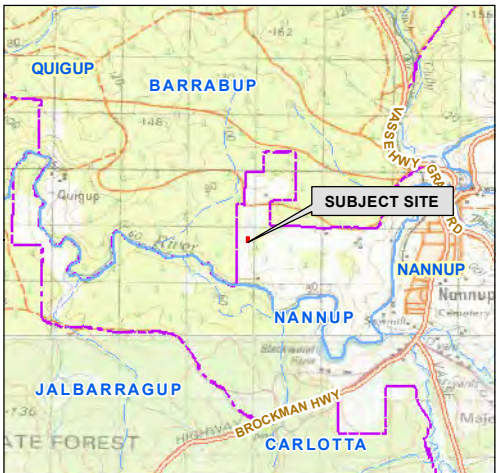
- 150m from Subject Site

100m Vegetation Assessment Area

- 100m from Subject Site



----- **LOCALITY** -----



Aerial Imagery : Landgate/SLIP

Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 50
Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator Units: Metre
Map compiled by: Ian Ross 11/09/2025
Map updated by: Ian 11/09/2025
A3 Scale 1:1,250



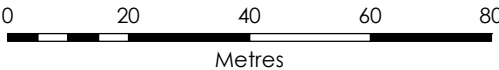
Figure 2.2
BAL Assessment Map

CABIN 2
Lot 7 on Plan 018917, Area : 2.6287 ha
60 Blackwood River Drive,
NANNUP 6275
SHIRE OF NANNUP

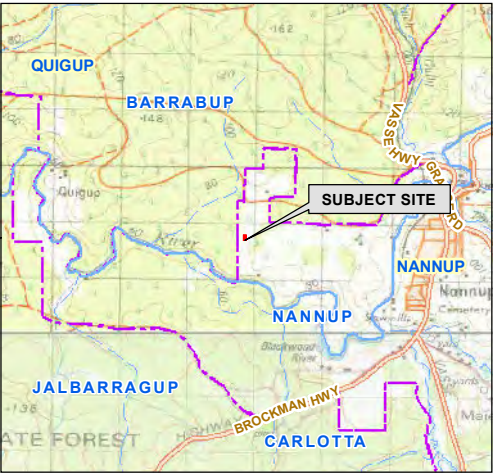
----- **LEGEND** -----

- Subject Site
- Other Lots
- Photo & Direction
- Passing Bay
- Proposed Building**
 - Tiny Cabin
 - Water Tank
 - Firewater Tank
 - Driveway

- 150m Vegetation Assessment Area**
 - 150m from Subject Site
- 100m Vegetation Assessment Area**
 - 100m from Subject Site



----- **LOCALITY** -----



Aerial Imagery : Landgate/SLIP

Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 50
Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator Units: Metre
Map compiled by: Ian Ross 11/09/2025
Map updated by: Ian 11/09/2025
A3 Scale 1:1,250



Figure 2.3
BAL Assessment Map

CABIN 3
Lot 7 on Plan 018917, Area : 2.6287 ha
60 Blackwood River Drive,
NANNUP 6275
SHIRE OF NANNUP

----- **LEGEND** -----

- Subject Site
- Other Lots
- Photo & Direction
- Passing Bay

Proposed Building

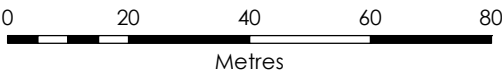
- Tiny Cabin
- Water Tank
- Firewater Tank
- Driveway

150m Vegetation Assessment Area

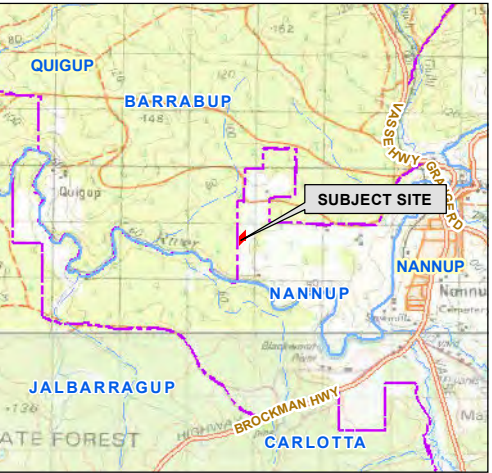
- 150m from Subject Site

100m Vegetation Assessment Area

- 100m from Subject Site



----- **LOCALITY** -----



Aerial Imagery : Landgate/SLIP

Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 50
Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator Units: Metre
Map compiled by: Ian Ross 11/09/2025
Map updated by: Ian 11/09/2025
A3 Scale 1:1,250