Sent:	3/08/2021 10:42:47 AM
Subject:	NSW RFS Determination - Your Reference - DA2021/1052 (CNR-25295)
Attachments:	DA20210719002979-Original-1 - 03-08-2021 10_20_53 - Determination Letter.pdf;



Attention: Northern Beaches Council

Your Reference: DA2021/1052 (CNR-25295)
Application Details: s4.14 – Infill – Original

**Site Address:** 72 Herbert Avenue Newport NSW 2106

Please find attached correspondence relating to the above development.

Should you wish to discuss this matter please contact Marc Ellwood on 1300 NSW RFS and quote DA20210719002979-Original-1.



**Planning and Environment Services** 

## **NSW RURAL FIRE SERVICE**

Locked Bag 17 Granville NSW 2142

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PREPARE. ACT. SURVIVE.



Northern Beaches Council PO Box 882 MONA VALE NSW 1660

Your reference: DA2021/1052 (CNR-25295)
Our reference: DA20210719002979-Original-1

**ATTENTION:** Northern Beaches Council Date: Tuesday 3 August 2021

Dear Sir/Madam,

Development Application s4.14 - Infill - Single Dwelling - Alterations & Additions 72 Herbert Avenue Newport NSW 2106, 148//DP225585

I refer to your correspondence dated 19/07/2021 seeking advice regarding bush fire protection for the above Development Application in accordance with section 4.14 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act* 1979.

The New South Wales Rural Fire Service (NSW RFS) has considered the information submitted and provides the following recommended conditions:

## **Asset Protection Zones**

Intent of measures: to minimise the risk of bush fire attack and provide protection for emergency services personnel, residents and others assisting firefighting activities.

1. From the start of building works, the property around the building must be managed as an inner protection area (IPA) for a distance of 10 metres, excepting where limited by property boundaries, in accordance with the requirements of Appendix 4 of *Planning for Bush Fire Protection 2019*. When establishing and maintaining an IPA the following requirements apply:

- tree canopy cover should be less than 15% at maturity;
- trees at maturity should not touch or overhang the building;
- lower limbs should be removed up to a height of 2m above the ground;
- tree canopies should be separated by 2 to 5m;
- preference should be given to smooth barked and evergreen trees;
- large discontinuities or gaps in vegetation should be provided to slow down or break the progress of fire towards buildings;
- shrubs should not be located under trees;
- shrubs should not form more than 10% ground cover;
- clumps of shrubs should be separated from exposed windows and doors by a distance of at least twice the height of the vegetation.

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- grass should be kept mown (as a guide grass should be kept to no more than 100mm in height); and
- leaves and vegetation debris should be removed.

## **Construction Standards**

Intent of measures: to minimise the risk of bush fire attack and provide protection for emergency services personnel, residents and others assisting firefighting activities.

2. New construction must comply with Section 3 (excluding section 3.5) and Section 9 (BAL FZ) of Australian Standard AS3959-2018 Construction of buildings in bushfire-prone areas or the relevant BAL-FZ requirements of the NASH Standard - Steel Framed Construction in Bushfire Areas (incorporating amendment A - 2015). New construction must also comply with the construction requirements in Section 7.5 of *Planning for Bush Fire Protection 2019*.

## Water and Utility Services

The intent of measures is to minimise the risk of bush fire attack and provide protection for emergency services personnel, residents and others assisting fire fighting activities. To achieve this, the following conditions shall apply:

- 3. The provision of water, electricity and gas must comply the following in accordance with Table 5.3c of *Planning* for Bush Fire Protection 2019:
  - A 10,000 litre minimum capacity static water supply (SWS) must be provided on site;
  - a connection for firefighting purposes is located within the IPA or non-hazard side and away from the structure;
  - 65mm Storz fitting with a ball valve is fitted to the outlet;
  - ball valve and pipes are adequate for water flow and are metal;
  - supply pipes from SWS to ball valve have the same bore size to ensure flow volume;
  - underground tanks have an access hole of 200mm and a hardened ground surface for truck access is supplied within 4m to allow tankers to refill direct from the tank;
  - above-ground tanks are manufactured from concrete or metal;
  - raised tanks have their stands constructed from non-combustible material or bush fire-resisting timber (see Appendix F of AS 3959);
  - unobstructed access can be provided at all times;
  - underground tanks are clearly marked;
  - all exposed water pipes external to the building are metal, including any fittings;
  - where pumps are provided, they are a minimum 5hp or 3kW petrol or diesel-powered pump, and are shielded against bush fire attack; any hose and reel for firefighting connected to the pump shall be 19mm internal diameter; and
  - where practicable, electrical transmission lines are underground;
  - where overhead, electrical transmission lines are proposed as follows:
    - o lines are installed with short pole spacing (30m), unless crossing gullies, gorges or riparian areas; and
    - o no part of a tree is closer to a power line than the distance set out in accordance with the specifications in ISSC3 Guideline for Managing Vegetation Near Power Lines.
  - reticulated or bottled gas is installed and maintained in accordance with AS/NZS 1596:2014 and the requirements of relevant authorities, and metal piping is used;
  - all fixed gas cylinders are kept clear of all flammable materials to a distance of 10m and shielded on the hazard side;
  - connections to and from gas cylinders are metal;
  - polymer-sheathed flexible gas supply lines are not used; and
  - above-ground gas service pipes are metal, including and up to any outlets.

General Advice - Consent Authority to Note

The NSW RFS recognises that the site is constrained and that the proposed development falls within the Flame Zone. Flame Zone development is high risk development; consequently, in situations such as this, the NSW RFS seeks to improve the overall fire safety of the existing development. This requires greater emphasis on construction standards, landscaping, siting, and vegetation management practices to ensure improved levels of protection are afforded to the development, its occupants and fire fighters. The Service has undertaken a merit based assessment of the proposal and provides the above advice in accordance with Planning for Bush Fire Protection 2019.

For any queries regarding this correspondence, please contact Marc Ellwood on 1300 NSW RFS.

Yours sincerely,

Kalpana Varghese
Supervisor Development Assessment & Plan
Built & Natural Environment