



## NSW RURAL FIRE SERVICE

Department of Planning and Environment (Sydney Offices)  
GPO Box 39  
Sydney NSW 2001

Your reference: SSD-10448  
Our reference: DA20200409001278-EIS & DA  
Exhibition-1

**ATTENTION:** William Hodgkinson

Date: Friday 8 January 2021

Dear Sir/Madam,

**Development Application  
State Significant – EIS & DA Exhibition – Industry  
Aspect Industrial Estate Mamre Road Kempes Creek NSW 2750, 27//DP258414**

I refer to your correspondence regarding the above proposal which was received by the NSW Rural Fire Service on 13/11/2020.

The NSW RFS has reviewed the information provided in relation to the State Significant Development of proposed Industrial Estate including Stage 1 works on the subject site, and recommends the following conditions:

### Asset Protection Zones

***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:***

**1.** From the start of building works, and in perpetuity to ensure ongoing protection from the impact of bush fires, the entire property except the proposed riparian area along the northern site boundary and stormwater basin along the western site boundary, must be managed as an inner protection area (IPA) 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 2 metres above the ground;
- tree canopies should be separated by 2 to 5 metres;
- 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;

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- clumps of shrubs should be separated from exposed windows and doors by a distance of at least twice the height of the vegetation.
- grass should be kept mown (as a guide grass should be kept to no more than 100 mm in height); and
- leaves and vegetation debris should be removed.

2. The area demarcated for the riparian corridor along the northern site boundary must comply with the Aspect Industrial Estate Masterplan identified on the drawing prepared by SBA Architects numbered Job No. 19210, Drawing No. MP 02, dated 8 October 2020. The proposed riparian corridor must be managed in accordance with the *Vegetation Management Plan* prepared by EcoLogical Australia, ref: 18SYD-11929, dated 29 September 2020.

### Construction Standards

***The intent of measures is that buildings are designed and constructed to withstand the potential impacts of bush fire attack. To achieve this, the following conditions shall apply:***

3. New construction of Warehouses 1 and 3 must comply with Sections 3 and 8 (BAL 40) Australian Standard AS3959-2018 *Construction of buildings in bush fire-prone areas* or NASH Standard (1.7.14 updated) *National Standard Steel Framed Construction in Bushfire Areas – 2014* as appropriate and Section 7.5 of *Planning for Bush Fire Protection 2019*.

### Access – Property Access

***The intent of measures is to provide safe operational access to structures and water supply for emergency services, while residents are seeking to evacuate from an area. To achieve this, the following conditions shall apply:***

4. Access roads must comply with the following general requirements of Table 5.3b of *Planning for Bush Fire Protection 2019* and the following:

- are two-way sealed roads with minimum 8 metre carriageway width kerb to kerb;
- are through roads, and these are linked to the internal road system at an interval of no greater than 500 metre;
- curves of roads have a minimum inner radius of 6 metre;
- the road crossfall does not exceed 3 degrees; and
- a minimum vertical clearance of 4 metre to any overhanging obstructions, including tree branches, is provided.
- traffic management devices are constructed to not prohibit access by emergency services vehicles;
- maximum grades for sealed roads do not exceed 15 degrees and an average grade of not more than 10 degrees or other gradient specified by road design standards, whichever is the lesser gradient;
- dead end roads are not recommended, but if unavoidable, are not more than 200 metres in length, incorporate a minimum 12 metres outer radius turning circle, and are clearly sign posted as a dead end;
- where kerb and guttering is provided on perimeter roads, roll top kerbing should be used to the hazard side of the road;
- the capacity of perimeter and non-perimeter road surfaces and any bridges/causeways is sufficient to carry fully loaded firefighting vehicles; bridges/causeways are to clearly indicate load rating.
- hydrants are located outside of parking reserves and road carriageways to ensure accessibility to reticulated water for fire suppression;
- hydrants are provided in accordance with the relevant clauses of AS 2419.1:2005 - *Fire hydrant installations System design, installation and commissioning*.

5. At each stage of the subdivision, temporary turning heads must be provided to temporary dead end roads incorporating either a minimum 12 metre radius turning circle or turning heads compliant with A3.3. Vehicle turning head requirements of *Planning for Bush Fire Protection 2019*. The turning areas may be removed upon opening of future proposed through roads.

### Water and Utility Services

**The intent of measures is to provide adequate services of water for the protection of buildings during and after the passage of a bush fire, and to locate gas and electricity so as not to contribute to the risk of fire to a building. To achieve this, the following conditions shall apply:**

6. The provision of water, electricity and gas must comply the following in accordance with Table 5.3c of *Planning for Bush Fire Protection 2019*:

- reticulated water is to be provided to the development where available;
- fire hydrant, spacing, design and sizing complies with the relevant clauses of Australian Standard AS 2419.1:2005;
- reticulated water supply to urban subdivisions uses a ring main system for areas with perimeter roads;
- all above-ground water service pipes are metal, including and up to any taps;
- where practicable, electrical transmission lines are underground;
- where overhead, electrical transmission lines are proposed as follows:
  - a. lines are installed with short pole spacing (30 metres), unless crossing gullies, gorges or riparian areas; and
  - b. 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.

## **Landscaping**

**The intent of measures is for landscaping. To achieve this, the following conditions shall apply:**

7. Landscaping within the required asset protection zone must comply with Appendix 4 of *Planning for Bush Fire Protection 2019*. In this regard, the following principles are to be incorporated:

- A minimum 1 metre wide area, suitable for pedestrian traffic, must be provided around the immediate curtilage of the building;
- Planting is limited in the immediate vicinity of the building;
- Planting does not provide a continuous canopy to the building (i.e. trees or shrubs are isolated or located in small clusters);
- Landscape species are chosen to ensure tree canopy cover is less than 15% (IPA), and less than 30% (OPA) at maturity and trees do not touch or overhang buildings;
- Avoid species with rough fibrous bark, or which retain/shed bark in long strips or retain dead material in their canopies;
- Use smooth bark species of trees species which generally do not carry a fire up the bark into the crown;
- Avoid planting of deciduous species that may increase fuel at surface/ ground level (i.e. leaf litter);
- Avoid climbing species to walls and pergolas;
- Locate combustible materials such as woodchips/mulch, flammable fuel stores away from the building;
- Locate combustible structures such as garden sheds, pergolas and materials such as timber garden furniture away from the building; and
- Low flammability vegetation species are used.

For any queries regarding this correspondence, please contact Rohini Belapurkar on 1300 NSW RFS.

Yours sincerely,

Kalpana Varghese  
**Manager Planning & Environment Services**  
**Planning and Environment Services**