





Managing native vegetation to protect a structure

(see separate information sheet on 'Managing native vegetation to protect a building')

Asset Protection Zones

An Asset Protection Zone aims to provide the highest level of protection to human life and built, or other, assets. The goal for an Asset Protection Zone is to reduce the overall fuel hazard to a level of *moderate*¹. This means that they generally contain highly modified vegetation, such as a cultivated garden or grassland areas that will reduce the radiant heat impact during a bushfire. Asset Protection Zone's provide a defendable space to allow residents and firefighters some degree of safety before, during and after the passage of the fire front.

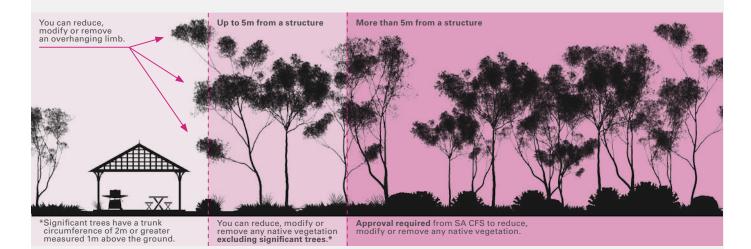
Management of vegetation within an Asset Protection Zone alone cannot provide complete protection during a bushfire and should be accompanied by other measures to maximise your safety in bushfires. These can include:

- implementation of Bushfire Buffer Zones to further reduce fuel loads and minimise ember attack,
- appropriate building location, design, construction and maintenance,
- use of appropriate building materials, and
- installation and use of sprinklers.

For more information on these you can contact your local SA CFS Office (see www.cfs.sa.gov.au for contact details).

Things you will need to consider:

- If you want to remove or modify a Significant Tree you will need approval as outlined in the *Development* Regulations 2008. You need to identify if you have a Significant Tree and contact your Local Council for further information on how to apply.
- If you want to remove a large overhanging limb you should contact an arborist for advice.



Large Tree means a tree (including a dead tree) where the circumference of the trunk of the tree is 2m or more, when measured at a height of 30cm from the base of the tree.

Significant Tree means any native or non-native tree that has a trunk with a circumference of 2m or more at a point 1m above natural ground level. In the case of trees with multiple trunks, the total circumference of the trunks must be 2m or more and the average circumference of each trunk must be 62 5cm or more

Structure means any permanently fixed construction that is not defined under the definition of a 'building'. This includes constructions used for primary production, the housing or feeding of animals, the storage of fodder, and the storage of vehicles or vessels. This also includes any other structure declared by the Minister by notice in the SA Government Gazette to be included within this definition (Native Vegetation Regulations 2003).

For example, a structure could be any of the following if they are permanently fixed to the ground: a small aviary or other animal enclosure, a small shed constructed around a pump or other small infrastructure, a small garden shed or greenhouse, a pool shed, a gazebo, or a children's playhouse.

See separate information sheet on 'Managing native vegetation to protect a **building**'.

If you want to find out more, A guide for managing Native Vegetation to reduce the impact of Bushfire (2009) can be downloaded at www.cfs.sa.gov.au or as individual information sheets.

IT IS YOUR RESPONSIBILITY TO FIND OUT IF THE ACTIONS YOU ARE PROPOSING TO UNDERTAKE REQUIRE APPROVAL UNDER OTHER LEGISLATION.

South Australian Country Fire Service (CFS) In an emergency, please call 000.

Headquarters: (08) 8463 4200 Region 1 – Southern Mount Lofty Ranges and Kangaroo Island: (08) 8391 1866

Region 2 – Northern Mount Lofty Ranges and Yorke Peninsula: (08) 8522 6088 Region 3 – Murraylands and Riverland: (08) 8532 6800

Region 4 – Flinders, Mid North and Pastoral Areas: (08) 8642 2399 Region 5 – South East:

Region 5 – South I (08) 8762 2311

Region 6 – Eyre Peninsula and West Coast: (08) 8682 4266 Web: www.cfs.sa.gov.au

Native Vegetation Council

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