

## FIRE HAZARDS

No owner or occupier of any land shall allow any vegetation to remain on the land if, in the opinion of a Council Officer, the vegetation is a fire hazard.

The Council may, by written notice, require the owner or occupier of any land on which there is a fire hazard to remove vegetation within the time specified in the notice.

If the owner or occupier fails to remove the vegetation within the time specified, the Council may undertake the work, and recover the cost from the owner.

**UNDER THE LAW, A PERSON WHO CAUSES A FIRE CAN BE CHARGED WITH THE COST OF FIGHTING IT!**



## RURAL FIRES

Section 23 of the Forest and Rural Fires Act 1977 requires persons lighting fires in certain parts of the rural area to obtain prior approval from the fire Officer for that particular area.

The horizons.mw (Regional Council) air Plan has rules controlling air discharges from activities—including open burning.

## FIRE RESTRICTIONS

Fire restrictions are imposed on a seasonal basis and are advertised in the local newspaper.

## AN ALTERNATIVE TO BURNING IS COMPOSTING

See the Composting Pamphlet available from the Wanganui District Council



This brochure has been produced by



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# INCINERATORS

and

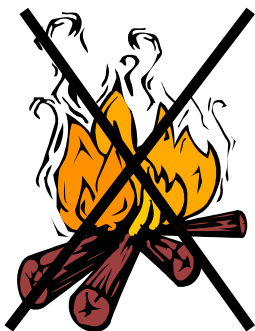
# GARDEN FIRES



**WANGANUI DISTRICT COUNCIL**

## NOT PERMITTED

- Smokey fires
- Airborne ash/embers
- Burning green vegetation



## PERMITTED

Clean-burning odour less:

- Household incinerators
- Barbecues
- Hangi fires
- Braziers with a catchment tray



## URBAN FIRE PERMIT INFORMATION

Anyone who wishes to burn an open fire in the urban area must obtain a fire permit. A permit can be obtained from the Wanganui Fire Service, Maria Place Ext, Wanganui, Phone 06 348 0103, Fax 06 348 1540

## HOUSEHOLD INCINERATORS BARBECUES HANGI

The burning of open fires in the urban area frequently generates complaints from neighbouring residents. In the interest of community harmony, fire safety and air pollution, householders are requested to improve their method of burning.

## INCINERATOR DESIGN

Any incinerator should be constructed of durable fire-resistant materials.

To aid efficient combustion, which eliminates offensive smoke and ash, an incinerator would benefit from the installation of a chimney flue and a grate.

Fitting some form of spark arrestor will assist in containing sparks and embers and may prevent an unplanned fire.

## INCINERATORS, BARBECUES, BRAZIERS AND HANGI

are permitted without a licence providing they comply with the following conditions:

- Incinerators and hangi must be situated at least 3 metres from any hedge, combustible material, building or property boundary
- Must be under constant supervision
- Adequate means must be readily available to extinguish and prevent the spread of fire
- Smoke or odour (which, in the opinion of any Council Officer, is objectionable) must not extend beyond the property boundary
- Burning of accelerants, such as tyres and plastics, and green vegetation is prohibited
- No incinerator fire is to be lit before sunrise or allowed to burn after sunset
- Braziers with a catchment tray

A Building Consent is usually required for large permanent barbecue fireplaces.

Please contact the Building Officers for advice before any building commences.