

*Co-ordination Scheme for Reinforcement Between Fire Brigades and for Rural Fire Protection Established Pursuant to Section 9 of the Fire Services Act 1949, and Code of Practices Issued by the Fire Service Council.*

THE following Co-ordination Scheme and Code of Practices are issued in substitution for the Co-ordination Scheme and Code of Practices published in the *New Zealand Gazette* No. 24, of 14 April 1954, at page 590.

Dated at Wellington, this 5th day of May 1954.

H. R. BROWN, Secretary,

Fire Service Council.

*New Zealand Fire Service Council—Co-ordination Scheme*

FOREWORD

The Fire Services Act requires that the services of brigades shall not be confined to the districts of the Urban Fire Authorities, but shall be made available to provide fire protection in adjacent rural areas and for assistance of other brigades for serious fires, war, or other emergency. The Council has, therefore, pursuant to section 9 of the Act, established the following scheme for operation by all Urban Fire Authorities in terms of section 32 (3) of the Act.

PART I—RURAL FIRE PROTECTION

1. Every Urban Fire Authority shall, subject to the limitations of men, plant, and equipment available, afford fire protection to all property within the limits of category E fire risk classification as defined in the Council's Code of Practices, Part I. This area, which will be within a radius of approximately 5 road miles of a fire station, will be known as the protected area. In certain cases where it is justified by the property at risk and the brigade can be expected to give effective service, the area to be protected may, by agreement between the Urban Fire Authority and the authority controlling the rural area, be extended to the limits of category F fire risk classification so as to provide cover to a distance of approximately 10 road miles from a fire station, in which case the extended area shall be the protected area.

2. Except as provided in clause 3 hereof, the Council approves and recommends under the scheme that fire protection of property in the protected area be carried out pursuant to an agreement in terms of section 44 (1) of the Fire Services Act between the Urban Fire Authority and the territorial local authority controlling the protected area.

3. Where a measure of protection of property is desired in excess of that provided for under the scheme or where protection is desired of property not coming within the protected area, the cost of the protection will be the subject of individual agreements between property owners and the Urban Fire Authority in terms of section 44 (2) of the Fire Services Act. The Council has recommended that, where such agreements are not made, the registration provisions of sections 9 and 84 of the Act shall apply with respect to industrial or commercial property within the protected area and invites Urban Fire Authorities to make appropriate recommendations to the Council in respect of such properties.

4. The service to be afforded by brigades under the scheme shall normally be limited to inspection and advice with respect to protection of rural property and the attendance at fires of one pumping appliance and crew. It will not relieve the Crown or Rural Fire Authorities of their responsibilities with respect to forest and herbage fires under the Forests Act 1949 or the Forest and Rural Fires Act 1947.

5. Where property in rural areas comes within the protected area with respect to two or more districts, the relevant agreements should be made with the concurrence of all Urban Fire Authorities concerned or, in default of agreement, by direction of the Council. See section 9 (2) (e) of the Act.

6. If Urban Fire Authorities find it impossible to make satisfactory agreements covering fire protection of properties within the protected area the brigade shall attend fires in or threatening such property at call without delay, and payment for service will, in that case, be made by the rural local authority as provided in the Fire Services Regulations 1954.