SFMC
STATE FIRE MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

Hobart Fire Management Area Bushfire Risk Management Plan 2020

Tasmanian Government

Document Control

Document History

Version	Date	Author	Section

Agency Endorsements

Agency	Name & Title	Signature	Date

Document Endorsement

Endorsed by Hobart Fire Management Area Committee

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Contents

Glossary

Asset	A term used to describe anything valued by the community that may be adversely impacted by bushfire. This may include houses, infrastructure, agriculture, production forests, industry, and environmental and heritage sites.
Asset Zone (AZ)	The geographic location of asset(s) and values of importance requiring bushfire exclusion.
Asset Protection Zone (APZ)	An area adjacent to or near Asset Zones, the primary management purpose of which is to protect human life, property and highly valued assets and values. Treatment can include intensive fuel reduction, manipulation of fuel moisture construction and /or maintenance of the asset to reduce the risk of ignition, or response plans.
Bushfire	Unplanned vegetation fire. A generic term which includes grass fires, forest fires and scrub fires both with and without a suppression objective.
Bushfire hazard	The potential or expected behaviour of a bushfire burning under a particular set of conditions, i.e. the type, arrangement and quantity of fuel, the fuel moisture content, wind speed, topography, relative humidity, temperature and atmospheric stability.
Bushfire risk management	A systematic process to coordinate, direct and control activities relating to bushfire risk with the aim of limiting the adverse effects of bushfire on the community.
Community Bushfire Protection Plan	A bushfire plan for community members that provides local, community-specific information to assist with bushfire preparation and survival. The focus of the Bushfire Protection Plan is on bushfire safety options, and the intent of the plan is to support the development of personal Bushfire Survival Plans.
Community Bushfire Response Plan	An Emergency Management Plan for emergency managers and responders. The Bushfire Response Plan aims to better protect communities and their assets during bushfire emergencies, through the identification of protection priorities and operational information.
Consequence	Impact(s) of an event on the five key areas: environment, economy, people, social setting and public administration.
Control	A measure that modifies risk. This may be an existing process, policy, device, practice or other action that acts to minimise negative risk or enhance positive opportunities.
Fire management zoning	Classification system for the areas to be managed. The zoning system indicates the primary purposes for fire management for an area of land.
Fuel break	A natural or manmade change in fuel characteristics which affects fire behaviour so that fires burning into them can be more readily controlled.
Hazard management area	The area between a building and the bushfire-prone vegetation that provides access to a fire front for firefighting, which is maintained in a minimal fuel condition and in which there are no other hazards present that will significantly contribute to the spread of a bushfire.

Human Settlement Area	Term given for the dataset used to define where people live and work. The dataset was developed for the purpose of risk modelling and was created using a combination of building locations, cadastral information and ABS data. Includes seasonally populated areas and industrial areas.
Land Management Zone (LMZ)	An area that is managed to meet the objectives of the relevant land manager such as: Traditional Owner practices, biodiversity conservation, production forestry, farming or recreation. Management can include planned burning, experimental treatments, fire exclusion or no planned action.
Likelihood	Chance of something happening. It is used as a general description of probability and may be expressed qualitatively or quantitatively.
Risk register	A document usually presented in a tabular form which lists concisely the following information for each risk: the risk statement, source, hazard, impact area, prevention/preparedness controls, recovery/response controls, level of existing controls, likelihood level, risk level, confidence level and treatment strategy.
Risk treatment	Process of selection and implementation of controls to modify risk. The term 'risk treatment' is sometimes used for the controls themselves.
Strategic Fire Management Zone (SFMZ)	An area located close to or some distance away from assets (e.g. the urban–rural interface), the primary management purpose of which is to provide a mosaic of areas of reduced fuel in strategic locations to reduce the speed and intensity of bushfires, potential for spot-fire development, and size of bushfires. Treatment is by fuel reduction burning and other bushfire protection measures such as fire trails, water points, detection measures and response plans.
Treatable vegetation	Types of vegetation which are suitable for fuel reduction burning, for example, dry eucalypt forest, scrub, heathland and button grass.
Treatment plan	A document related to the risk register presented in a tabular form which lists concisely the following information for each risk: the agreed strategies to manage the risk (i.e. treatments), the responsible organisations, proposed completion date and comments.

Acronyms

BRMP	Bushfire Risk Management Plan
DPIPWE	Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment
FFDI	Forest Fire Danger Index
FMA	Fire Management Area
FMAC	Fire Management Area Committee
LGA	Local Government Area
PWS	Parks and Wildlife Service
SFMC	State Fire Management Council
STT	Sustainable Timber Tasmania
TFS	Tasmania Fire Service

Maps contained in this document may include data provided by DPIPWE (Land Tasmania), Parks and Wildlife Service (Fire Management Section) and Tasmania Fire Service. These map products have been produced by the Tasmania Fire Service. While all efforts have been taken to ensure their accuracy, there may be errors and/or omissions in the data presented. Users of these products are advised to independently verify data for accuracy and completeness before use.

Executive Summary

This Bushfire Risk Management Plan (BRMP) identifies priorities for the treatment of bushfire risk in the Hobart Fire Management Area (FMA). It was developed by the Fire Management Area Committee (FMAC) as required under sections 18 and 20 of the *Fire Service Act 1979*. This plan aims to coordinate and influence the treatment of bushfire risk in the FMA.

The plan is strategic level and does not include all details of bushfire risk treatments, but does identify which organisations or individuals are responsible for implementing them. The Hobart FMAC will prepare a written report at least yearly for the State Fire Management Council (SFMC) on the progress of implementation.

The treatment plan (Appendix 2) lists the actions determined by the FMAC required to treat bushfire risk in the FMA.

The Hobart FMA is approximately 110,000 ha in size. It includes the local government areas of Hobart, Glenorchy, Clarence, Brighton and parts of Kingborough, Huon Valley and Derwent Valley.

The Hobart FMA has two very distinct geographical features; firstly the area is bisected by the River Derwent, and secondly the Wellington Range borders many Hobart suburbs to the west, creating a long urban/bush interface.

Tasmania's most extreme fire weather events often occur within, and in areas adjacent to, the Hobart FMA.

Rainfall varies considerably over the area (1600mm per year on the summit of Mt Wellington to less than 500mm per year at the Hobart Airport) resulting in a highly variable fire season with some areas being able to sustain fire for many months of the year. Due to this the length of the fire season can range from October through to April in areas of lower rainfall and from December to March in areas of higher rainfall and wetter vegetation types.

The Hobart FMA has a long history of significant bushfires. Most notable of these were the fires of February 7th, 1967 which burned over a third of the Hobart FMA in a single day. More recently, the 1998 Ridgeway fire, 2006 Meehan Range fire and 2013 Glenlusk, Molesworth and Risdon Vale fires all burned significant areas.

In relation to fire cause in the Hobart FMA the majority of fires are either undetermined or unknown (44%), followed by Arson (29%) and fire from recreation activities (8%).

Identified high risk areas for bushfire within the Hobart FMA:

- The Wellington Range, particularly the eastern slopes of Kunanyi/Mount Wellington
- The Meehan Range from Quoin Ridge to Lauderdale, particularly the Mount Rumney/Mount Canopus area
- Mount Faulkner
- Government Hills
- Goat Hills
- Mount Dromedary
- The Mount Nelson/Tolmans Hill/The Lea areas
- The Ridgeway and Summerleas Road areas
- The Albion Heights and Bonnet Hill areas.

Mitigation activities that can be utilised for reducing bushfire risk may include:

- Conducting fuel reduction burns and other fuel reduction treatments around areas at high risk of impact from bushfires;
- Developing Community Protection Plans and Bushfire Response Plans to support communities when a bushfire is threatening their area
- Increasing the resistance of assets to bushfire.
- Establishment or enhancement of Community Education initiatives, in order to enhance community preparedness and promote positive behaviour change; and
- Other prescribed activities specific to community needs.

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

It is a requirement of Section 20 of the *Fire Service Act 1979* that the Fire Management Area Committee (FMAC) prepare a fire protection plan for its Fire Management Area (FMA). This Bushfire Risk Management Plan (BRMP) fulfils that requirement. The BRMP is submitted to and approved by the State Fire Management Council (SFMC).

The *Fire Service Act 1979* requires that the BRMP is consistent with the State Fire Protection Plan and the State Vegetation Fire Management Policy.

Under the terms of reference for the Hobart FMAC, the purposes of the committee are:

- Provide a forum for communication and collaboration between key stakeholders in the FMA
- Enable a holistic and consistent approach, incorporating local knowledge, to identify strategic priorities to reduce bushfire risk
- Coordinate efforts and facilitate resource sharing to implement the strategic risk reduction priorities
- Link the local community and the SFMC through 'ground-truthing' the bushfire risk assessment and mitigation strategies
- Through their advisory function, provide input into decisions and outcomes beyond the Hobart FMA.

1.2 Purpose of this Plan

The management of bushfire-related risk is a collective responsibility of the whole community, with contributions made by numerous individuals, landowners and organisations.

An overriding aim of this BRMP is to document a coordinated approach to the identification and treatment of bushfire risk in the Hobart FMA. Specific objectives include:

- Guide and coordinate bushfire risk management on all land within the Hobart FMA
- Provide a reference point for the prioritisation and justification of bushfire treatment actions, as well as supporting evidence for funding requests
- Facilitate the integration of bushfire risk management into the business processes of councils, organisations and land managers
- Facilitate cooperation and the coordination of treatment actions between stakeholders
- Clearly and concisely communicate bushfire risk to stakeholders and the community
- Provide a basis for monitoring and reporting of implementation of bushfire risk treatments in the Hobart FMA.

This BRMP is a strategic-level document that does not provide detail on treatment actions. Individual organisations and landowners, or collaborative groups, may have developed plans and processes for implementation of bushfire risk treatment; these can be considered to be linked to the strategic priorities identified here. This is an interim version of the BRMP – future versions will be based on a more comprehensive risk assessment.

2. Establishing the Context

2.1 Description of the Hobart Fire Management Area

The Hobart FMA encompasses an area of approximately 110,000 ha. It covers the greater Hobart area and surrounding suburbs. The plan area also covers satellite suburbs and outlying communities including Lauderdale, Seven Mile Beach, Richmond, Brighton, Fern Tree, Molesworth, Lachlan and Mountain River. It includes the local government areas of Hobart, Glenorchy, Clarence, Brighton and parts of Kingborough and Derwent Valley (see Map 1).

The Hobart FMA has a number of distinctive geographical features; firstly, the River Derwent which roughly bisects the Hobart FMA: the Wellington Range which runs westward from the suburbs of Hobart and the Meehan Range which runs roughly north to south on the eastern side of the Derwent River. Altitudes within the Hobart FMA range from sea level to 1271m above sea level at the pinnacle of Kunanyi/Mount Wellington. Land tenure is predominantly private with Wellington Park making up the largest area of publicly owned land (see Table 1).

Land Manager/Agency	% of Land Managed within the FMA
Private Property	65
Wellington Park Management Trust	14
DPIPWE	8
Local Government	4
Other	9

2.2 Fire Environment

The vegetation within the Hobart FMA has been classified into broad fuel types with similar bushfire hazard characteristics. Almost half the Hobart FMA is covered by cleared land, either for urban development or for various types of agriculture. The remaining native vegetation is predominantly dry Eucalypt forest and woodland. Wet forest is mainly confined to the eastern and southern slopes of the Wellington Range.

Black Tuesday Bushfires (7 February 1967)

On 7 February 1967 a total of 110 separate fire fronts burnt through some 2,640 square kilometres of land in Southern Tasmania within the space of five hours. A large part of the Hobart FMA was affected by the Black Tuesday bushfires. In total, the fires claimed 62 lives in a single day. Property loss was also extensive with 1293 homes and over 1700 other buildings destroyed. The fires destroyed 80 bridges, 4800 sections of power lines, 1500 motor vehicles and over 100 other structures. It was estimated that at least 62,000 farm animals were killed. The total damage amounted to $40,000,000 in 1967 Australian dollar values.

Other significant fires have occurred in the Hobart FMA in 1983, 1998, 2001, 2006 and 2013.

2.3 Climate and Bushfire Season

High risk fire weather can be expected from time to time in southern Tasmania when dry winters and springs are followed by summers where fuels are very dry. The strong north-westerly winds that often precede cold fronts in summer can contain dry air from the interior of the Australian mainland. These winds pick up some surface moisture crossing Bass Strait, but as the air stream descends from the Central Highlands dry air at a higher altitude descends to the surface resulting in extremely low humidity. This combination of strong winds and low humidity creates the ideal meteorological conditions for major bushfires in south-east Tasmania and particularly the Hobart FMA.

Fires that start under these conditions can be expected to move quickly downwind, and then move more or less at right angles on a broad front when the subsequent south-westerly wind change arrives. These fires can reach a very high intensity in a short time, even in areas with relatively low fuel loads, and are very difficult to control until the weather conditions abate. These were the conditions that produced the 1967, 1998, 2006 and 2013 bushfires around Hobart.

Unlike the rest of Tasmania, the Derwent Valley and south east of Tasmania regularly experience Extreme to Catastrophic fire danger ratings. The Hobart FMA is also one of the driest parts of Tasmania Climate is changing in Tasmania and it is evident from bushfire climate indicators (Fox-Hughes et al. 2015) that we can expect destructive bushfires to become more frequent.

2.4 Population and Community

Settlement is concentrated along the shores of the Derwent River Estuary and Fredrick Henry Bay. The only sizable settlements away from the coast are Brighton, Richmond and Risdon Vale. Settlement in the Hobart FMA is dominated by two urban areas on either side of the Derwent River, as well as these large settlement areas there are a number of smaller towns, villages and settlement areas separated from the main urban areas by bushland (for example Risdon Vale, Ridgeway, Molesworth).

The Hobart FMA also contains large areas of rural residential development (Type 2 Interface), mainly ~2 ha lots where homes are scattered and there is no distinct urban/bushland boundary (for example Acton, Sandford, Leslie Vale).

2.5 Community Engagement

The Hobart FMAC aims to reduce the risk to the community from bushfires. This will be implemented by:

- FMAC members providing valuable local knowledge about bushfire risks and opportunities for fuel mitigation treatment
- Working with communities to improve their bushfire protection strategies through the delivery of the Bushfire Ready Neighbourhoods program and other community activities, in partnership with local brigades, community organisations and Local Government
- Engaging with industry organisations to improve outcomes of bushfires and planned burns, e.g.:
    - the wine industry around the issue of smoke taint,
    - tourism operators/networks to improve tourist safety during bushfires and assist in developing plans to manage the impacts of bushfire,
    - Tasmanian Farmers and Graziers Associations (TFGA) to support farmers with bushfire management

- Engaging with utility companies and Local Government to improve bushfire safety of critical community infrastructure
- A Community Development Coordinator and regionally based Community Development Officers (Hobart, Launceston and Burnie) have identified 22 communities/areas state-wide which are being targeted by the Bushfire-ready Neighbourhoods Program as part of round 2 (2016 to 2018) of the program.

The program takes a community development ('grass roots') approach and recognises that there isn't a one size fits all approach to bushfire preparedness, highlighting that 'we all play a part' (individuals, TFS, communities). Specifically, the program takes a community led approach providing local community members in higher bushfire risk areas community engagement activities for preparing for and preventing bushfire/s.

The program is facilitated by accessing existing community networks and resources and developing localised strategies in bushfire preparedness. Some of the planned community engagement activities include; community forums, information sessions for communities and brigades alike, workshops, property assessments, field days, focussed group activities and establishment of Bushfire-ready Neighbourhood Groups:

Round 2 2016-2018

- Sandford & South Arm

Round 1 2014-16

- South Hobart & Cascades
- Lenah Valley
- Fern Tree was a pilot community in 2009-13

3. Identifying the Risks

3.1 Bushfire and Impact Scenarios

To set the scene for this BRMP, the bushfire scenarios under consideration are very large events, typically 10,000 to 20,000 hectares, occurring when fuel dryness and weather conditions combine to create one or more days of very significant fire weather. Some important examples for the Hobart FMA include:

- A fire caused by grinding on a day of Forest Fire Danger Index (FFDI) 60 ignites a bushfire that spreads from Collinsvale and into the Wellington Range. It impacts the northern suburbs of Hobart and destroys numerous houses and community buildings.
- A vehicle fire on a day of FFDI 50 ignites a bushfire and spreads from Risdon Vale into the Meehan Range resulting in loss of lives and the destruction of numerous houses and critical infrastructure. Power distribution to the eastern shore is disrupted for several weeks.
- A lightning strike on a day of FFDI 52, following on from a several years of below average rainfall, ignites a bushfire that spreads quickly and impacts The Lea, Albion Heights and Bonnet Hill. Numerous houses are destroyed, and the Southern Outlet is closed for several days.

3.2 State-wide Controls

The following controls are currently in place across Tasmania to help mitigate bushfire-related risk:

- Legislative controls – including *Fire Service Act 1979* (e.g. Fire permit period, Total Fire Ban days, campfires), *National Parks and Reserves Management Act 2002* (e.g. fires and campfires), abatement notices
- TFS public education (e.g. Bushfire Ready Neighbourhoods, media campaigns)
- TFS planning – community protection planning (e.g. Community Response Plans)
- Inter-agency Fuel Reduction Program – funding and coordination of fuel reduction burning
- SFMC programs (e.g. Red Hot Tips training program for fuel reduction burning on private land)
- FMAC – performance monitoring and reporting on this BRMP
- Tasmania Police and TFS – state-wide arson prevention programs
- Land subdivision and building standards (Bushfire-Prone Areas Code, Building Code of Australia)
- Suppression response preparedness – e.g. TFS local volunteer brigades, Sustainable Timber Tasmania (STT) and PWS crews, aircraft, pre-positioning of firefighting resources
- Weather forecasting (Bureau of Meteorology) and fire behaviour prediction (TFS, STT, PWS)
- Private lands managed for nature conservation with a conservation covenant registered on the land title are permitted to have planned burns undertaken with authorisation from the Minister.

3.3 Fire Management Area Controls

The following controls are in place, or being developed, to assist in the management of bushfires within the Hobart FMA:

- Career and Volunteer fire brigades, plus crews from PWS and STT. Hobart City Council, Clarence City Council and Glenorchy City Council have significant fire management resources.
- Fuel reduction burns have occurred around the eastern slopes of Mt Wellington, The Lea, Mt Nelson, Mt Falkner, Dulcot and Ridgeway
- Fuel breaks for asset protection are managed by land management agencies and landowners, including Local Government, PWS and others

- Reserves closures on bad fire days (Local Government, Wellington Park Management Trust (WPMT) and PWS)
- Community engagement programs, including Bushfire Ready Neighbourhoods, and community development opportunities
- Preparedness planning – Community Protection Plans, Bushfire Response Plans
- PWS Emergency Management Plans

4. Analysing and Evaluating Bushfire Risk

4.1 Analysing Bushfire Risks

The analysis of bushfire risk for this BRMP considers the following:

- Consequences – what values and assets are at risk given the bushfire scenario under consideration
- Existing controls – how effective the existing controls are at reducing the risk and how much they are used
- Likelihood – how the likelihood of the consequence occurring is quantified, based on weather, topography, fuels and ignition potential
- Confidence level – how certain we are about the evidence and data used

4.2 Evaluating Bushfire Risks

The Hobart FMAC has reviewed the results of computer modelling to identify the following areas at highest risk of bushfire. These areas are explained below and further in Appendix 1.

Towns and suburbs within the FMA have been identified as being at high risk of being impacted by bushfire. Many human settlement areas are in the bush interface including Fern Tree/ Neika, South Hobart, Ridgeway, Albion Heights, Mt Nelson, Lenah Valley, Mt Rumney, Dulcot, Sandford, Risdon Vale Molesworth, and Lachlan.

Broader strategic areas including Wellington Range, Meehan Range, Mt Faulkner and Dromedary. These areas are generally large areas of bushfire-prone vegetation that, if unmanaged, will develop fuels that will allow a fire to spread into a very large fire that has the potential to impact Greater Hobart.

Mitigation activities that will reduce bushfire risk include:

- Conducting fuel reduction burns and other fuel reduction treatments in strategic areas around towns, suburbs and larger communities at high risk of impact from bushfires. This work will be undertaken by Local Government, land managers, and fire agencies, in collaboration with landowners.
- Support landowners to develop their own fire management and response plans or property protection plans. This work will be undertaken strategically by the TFS Community Fire Safety Division where communities support the process.
- Developing Community Protection Plans and Bushfire Response Plans to support communities in preparation for bushfire impact. These plans will be developed by the TFS Community Fire Safety Division in collaboration with local communities and stakeholders.
- Establishment or enhancement of Community Education initiatives, in order to enhance community preparedness and promote positive behaviour change. This work will be undertaken by the TFS Community Fire Safety Division in collaboration with local communities and stakeholders.
- Other prescribed activities specific to community needs.

5. Bushfire Risk Treatment

5.1 Treatment Plan

The FMAC considered the costs, benefits, practicalities and environmental impacts of various control options for the highest priority risks. The risk treatments that were determined from these deliberations are recorded in the treatment plan (Appendix 2).

Individual landowners and organisations are usually responsible for implementing the treatments; these are indicated in the Treatment Plan. One exception is fuel reduction burning that is planned and conducted by the Inter-agency Fuel Reduction Program with the agreement of landowners.

5.2 Implementing Treatments

This BRMP does not guarantee a source of funding for treatment actions. The organisations and individuals that are responsible for delivering the bushfire risk controls are responsible for developing further plans for implementation, as well as arranging resources and funding.

The BRMP is however, intended to provide evidence and justification for where funding and resources are most appropriate to be committed by stakeholders to mitigate bushfire risk.

Many treatments identified in this plan will require environmental and cultural impact assessment. These assessments are the responsibility of the individual organisations and are not covered by this BRMP.

5.3 Strategic Fire Infrastructure

Strategic fire infrastructure includes access roads, fire trails, tracks and water sources. These fire trails provide important access routes for firefighting, through or along the perimeter of bushland areas, and are potential control lines for major bushfires.

Name	Start Point	End point	Maintained by	Desired Classification[1]	Current Classification[1]	GIS layer Y/N	Notes
East West Trail	Zig Zag Trail (Goat Hills)	Jefferys Track	GCC Zig Zag Trail to Jcn East West Trail and Big Bend Trail. PWS from Jcn East West Trail and Big Bend trail to Jeffreys Track	3	5	Yes	Key access route running the length of Wellington Park.
Big Bend Trail	Pinnacle Road at Big Bend	East West Trail	CoH	3	5	Yes	Important link to East West Trail and potential control line.
Ringwood Trail	End of Ringwood Road	East West Trail	PWS	3	5	Yes	Important link to East West Trail and potential control line. Property owner between Ringwood Road and the Wellington Park boundary does not allow non-emergency access.
Collins Cap Trail	End of Suhrs Road	East West Trail	PWS	3	3	Yes	Important link to East West Trail and potential control line.
Jefferys Track	End of Mitchells Road, Crabtree	Hydehurst Road, Lachlan	DVC Norske Skog PWS	3	Variable- northern end Class 1, southern end Class 5, about 3 km substandard.	Yes	Important north-south link across the Wellington Range. Provides access to the western end of the East-West Trail.
Zig Zag Trail	Collinsvale Road	Montrose Trail in Wellington Park	GCC TasNetworks	3	Class 3	Yes	Important east-west link across Goat Hills. Provides access to the East West Trail, Dooleys Fire Trail

Name	Start Point	End point	Maintained by	Desired Classification[1]	Current Classification[1]	GIS layer Y/N	Notes
Chapel Fire Trail	Knights Creek Trail	Montrose Trail	GCC, TasNetworks	3	5	Yes	Important east-west link across Goat Hills. Provides access to Zig Zag Trail
Dooleys Fire Trail	Zig Zag Trail	Dooleys Avenue, Berridale	GCC	3	5	Yes	Important link to top of Goat Hills
Priest Fire Trail	Priest Place	Tolosa Fire Trail	GCC	3	3	Yes	Important entry to Wellington Park and control line for fires in the Limekiln Gully area
Main Fire Trail	Lenah Valley Road	Strickland Avenue	HCC	3	3	Yes	Important north-south link along the boundary of Wellington Park
Tolosa Fire Trail	Tolosa Street	Merton Weir	GCC TasWater	3	3	Yes	Provides access to a water supply and the western end of Priest Fire Trail
Bracken Lane Fire Trail	Curtis Avenue	Pillinger Drive	HCC	3	3	Yes	Provides alternative emergency access between Pillinger Drive and Huon Road. Some steeper sections require repair
Unnamed	Mt Nelson Signal Station	Enterprise Road	HCC	3	3	yes	In Bicentennial Park
New Town Trail (M1) and K13	Main Fire Trail (Wellington Park)	Fire Trail K9 in Knocklofty Reserve	HCC Private	3	?	yes	Links Knocklofty Reserve to Wellington Park (Main Fire Trail), Important east-west control line and access
K3/K8 (Knocklofty Reserve)	Weerona Avenue (Mt Stuart)	Forest Road	K3 – Private K8 - HCC	3	Variable	Yes	Separates Knocklofty Reserve from urban areas to the east. K8 in Knocklofty Reserve well maintained. K3 on private property not maintained

Name	Start Point	End point	Maintained by	Desired Classification[1]	Current Classification[1]	GIS layer Y/N	Notes
K1/K9 (Knocklofty Reserve)	Forest Road	Giblin Street	HCC	3	?	Yes	Traverses Knocklofty reserve
R14 (Ridgeway Reserve)	Bramble Street, Ridgeway	Proctors Road	HCC	3	?	Yes	Links Ridgeway to Southern Outlet. Runs along northern perimeter of Ridgeway
R8 (Ridgeway Reserve)	Ridgeway Road	Woodridge Place (Tolmans Hill)	HCC Private	3	?	Yes	Important alternative access to Tolmans Hill
Granton Heights Fire Trail	Granton Heights Road	Dixons Fire Trail at Snake Mount	TFS	3	?	Yes	Important link to Dixons fire Trail
Nassau Spur Fire Trail	Lyell Highway	Dixons Fire Trail at Snake Mount	TFS	5	?	Yes	
Dixons Fire Trail	Lyell Highway	Granton Heights Fire Trail at snake Mount	TFS	3	?	Yes	Important primary control line on Mount Faulkner
Douglas Road Fire Trail	End of Douglas Road	Dixons Fire Trail	TFS	3	?	Yes	Important access and egress link to Dixons Fire Trail
Wagner Fire Trail	End of Wagner Road	Sky Farm Fire Trail	TFS	3	?	Yes	Access to the top of Mount Faulkner from Molesworth. Important control line
Sky Farm Fire Trail	End of Sky Farm Road	Wagner Fire Trail	TFS	3	?	Yes	Main access to the top of Mount Faulkner from Claremont
Back Faulkner Fire Trail	Wagner Fire Trail	Lowes Ridge Trail	TFS	5	5	Yes	Strategic link around southern side of Mount Faulkner
Lowes Ridge Fire Trail	Arunta Crescent, Chigwell	Back Faulkner Fire Trail	TFS	3	?	Yes	Continuation of Back Faulkner Fire Trail

Name	Start Point	End point	Maintained by	Desired Classification[1]	Current Classification[1]	GIS layer Y/N	Notes
RB3 (Risdon Brook Dam)	Baskerville Road	Risdon Brook Reservoir	Tasnetworks	3	?	Yes	Follows Transmission line easement
RB4 (Risdon Brook Dam)	Direction Drive	Risdon Brook Dam	PWS	5	5	Yes	Important control line
unnamed	Downhanstown Road	Downhams Road	Private	3	5	Yes	Important north-south link
MR5 (Meehan Range)	Downhams Road	Flagstaff Gully Link	PWS Private	3	?	Yes	Important north-south link
MR4 (Meehan Range)	Downhams Road	Flagstaff Gully Road	Private	5	?	Yes	Important north-south link
MR6 (Meehan Range)	MR5	MR7	Private	5	?	Yes	Important east-west link
MR7 (Meehan Range)	Kings Road	Hobdens Road	Private	5	?	Yes	Important north-south link
MR8 (Meehan Range)	Hobdens Road	MR9	PWS Private	3	5	Yes	Important east-west link
MR9 (Meehan Range)	Belbin Road	MR5	PWS Private	3	5	Yes	Important east-west link
MR12 (Meehan Range)	Houston Drive	Mt Rumney Road	Private	5	?	Yes	Important north-south control line and link to Mt Rumney Road
MR15 (Meehan Range)	Mt Rumney Road	MR 11	Private	5	5	Yes	North –south control line along western foothills of Meehan Range

Name	Start Point	End point	Maintained by	Desired Classification[1]	Current Classification[1]	GIS layer Y/N	Notes
MR11 (Meehan Range)	Mt Rumney Road	Acton Court	Private	3	5	Yes	Important emergency access to eastern end of Mt Rumney Road
MR13 (Meehan Range)	Mt Rumney Road (MR11)	MR14 (Acton Drive)	Private	5	5	Yes	Important access along top of Meehan Range
MR16 (Meehan Range	Rockingham Drive	MR15	Private	5	?	Yes	Important link between Mt Rumney Road and Clarendon Vale
MR14 (Meehan Range)	Rockingham Drive	Acton Drive	Private	3	?	Yes	Important east-west link and control line across Meehan Range
MR17 (Meehan Range)	Tara Drive	MR14	Private	5	variable	Yes	Important link and north-south control line. Most of the link is a private driveway maintained to Class 3 standard
W2/W5 (Waverley Flora Park)	Aruma Street	Waverley Street	CCC	3	Variable	Yes	North-south link across Waverley Flora Park
W4 (Waverley Flora Park)	Vadura Place	Quarry Road	CCC	3	Variable	Yes	Important access around eastern portion of the Waverley Flora Park
W11 (Waverley Flora Park)	W4	W2	CCC	3	5	Yes	Important east-west link in Waverley Flora Park
MB2/MB3/MB4	MB3 (Gellibrand Drive)	MB4 (Gellibrand Drive)	CCC	5	5	Yes	Important boundary trail along eastern side of Mortimer Bay Reserve
NH2/NH3 (Natone Hill Reserve)	Tianna Road (northern end)	Tianna Road (southern end)	CCC	3	3	Yes	Boundary trail around Natone Hill Reserve
PH2 (Pilchers Hill Reserve)	Flagstaff Gully Road	Geilston Creek Road	CCC	3	5	Yes	Important link between Flagstaff Gully Road and Geilston Creek Road.

Name	Start Point	End point	Maintained by	Desired Classification[1]	Current Classification[1]	GIS layer Y/N	Notes
PH3/PH4 (Pilchers Hill Reserve)	Flagstaff Gully Road	Walana Street	CCC	3	Variable	Yes	Important control line across Pilchers Hill

1 – Class 1, 3, 5 or substandard from the PWS fire trail classification

5.4 Fuel Reduction Burning

Individual burn units are not identified in this BRMP but will need to be identified by further planning from the organisations responsible for carrying out burns.

There are many kinds of vegetation for which it is not appropriate or practical to conduct fuel reduction burning (SFMC 2019); these vegetation communities are described as 'untreatable' and indicated on Map 6. The broad vegetation communities within the Hobart FMA can be seen on Map 7.

The Fuel Reduction Program that is funded, coordinated and implemented by TFS, PWS, and STT is undertaken on behalf of and with the agreement of individual landowners or organisations (e.g. Local Government). The priorities of the Fuel Reduction Program are guided by the priorities identified in the treatment plans across all FMAs.

6. Monitoring and Review

6.1 Review

This BRMP, including appendices and maps, will be subject to a comprehensive review in 2020. The revised BRMP will be based on a new risk assessment process that may include revised input methods. The review process will include examination of:

- Changes to the Hobart FMA, organisational responsibilities or legislation
- Changes to bushfire risk in the area
- Major bushfire events
- Shortcomings in data that can be improved
- Change of usage of the area
- New or changed asset values within the Hobart FMA.

Additional and changed data and values (both community and natural) identified by the review process will be supplied to the Community Fire Safety Division (TFS) for inclusion in ongoing risk modelling being carried out at state level.

6.2 Monitoring and Reporting

Progress towards completion of the treatments proposed will be monitored and reviewed at least every 12 months by the Hobart FMAC; this will be documented in the Implementation Status Report which should address as a minimum:

- Progress on implementation of treatments listed in the treatment plan, including;
- Planning outcomes including Mitigation Plans, Community Protection Plans, Community Response Plans
- Implementation progress of community programs
- Completed fuel reduction burns
- Development and maintenance of Asset Protection Zones (APZ)
- Development and maintenance of strategic fire infrastructure.

At a State-wide level, the SFMC will examine the impacts of the strategic burning program towards risk management, as part of the strategic fuel management program.

References

Fox-Hughes, P., Harris, R.M.B., Lee, G., Jabour, J., Grose, M.R., Remenyi, T.A. and Bindoff, N.L. (2015). *Climate Futures for Tasmania future fire danger: the summary and the technical report*, Antarctic Climate & Ecosystems Cooperative Research Centre, Hobart, Tasmania. Retrieved from http://acecrc.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/Report_CFT_Future-Fire-Technical-Report_2015_web.pdf.

Appendices

Appendix 1: Treatment Plan

Map Ref No.	Asset name & location	Priority	Treatment number	Treatment category	Treatment type & detail	Responsible organisation	Completion date proposed	Comment
55	**Wellington Range Eastern Slopes of kunanyi/Mt Wellington**	V High	1	Fuel Reduction	FRB: continue existing schedule	TFS, GCC, HCC	Ongoing	Steep hills with densely forested areas close to the urban interface. Opportunity for fuel reduction on lower slopes.
55	**Wellington Range Eastern Slopes of kunanyi/Mt Wellington**	V High	2	Fuel Reduction	Provide advice on FRB to private landowners	TFS	Ongoing	
55	**Wellington Range Eastern Slopes of kunanyi/Mt Wellington**	V High	3	Preparedness	Prepare Community Bushfire Mitigation Plans. Implement planned burns.	TFS	Ongoing+	

46	**Northern Slopes Mt Wellington Lachlan**	V High		Fuel Reduction	Fuel Reduction Burning. Access ability to access fires early East West trail/ Ringwood Trail	TFS	Ongoing	
46	**Northern Slopes Mt Wellington Lachlan**	V High		Preparedness	Prepare Community Bushfire Mitigation Plans.	TFS	Ongoing	
47	**Meehan Range from Quoin Ridge to Tasman Highway**	High	5	Fuel Reduction	BRU to provide advice on procedures to be used when planning and undertaking burning on Private Property.	TFS, PWS	31/12/2020	
54	**Meehan Range Tasman Highway to Lauderdale**	High		Fuel Reduction/ Preparedness	BRU to provide advice on procedures to be used when planning and undertaking burning on Private Property.	TFS	Ongoing	
40	**Dulcot**	High	8	Fuel Reduction	BRU to coordinate and implement burns. PWS burns planned north of Risdon Vale.	TFS	Ongoing	Woodland and grassland on the margins of human settlement area
40	**Dulcot**	High	9	Preparedness	BRN has partnered with community to provide bushfire education events since 2015	TFS	Ongoing	

50	**Mt Falkner**	High	10	Fuel Reduction	Prepare operational burn plans for priority Fuel Management Units. PWS Molesworth Conservation area burn.	TFS	Ongoing	Steep hills with densely forested areas close to the urban interface. Strategically important to provide protection to communities surrounding this area.
50	**Mt Falkner**	High	11	Fuel Reduction	BRU to provide advice on procedures to be used when planning and undertaking burning on Private Property.	TFS	Ongoing	
43	**Government Hills**	High	12	Fuel Reduction	PWS and to implement burn plans in this area.	PWS	Ongoing	Woodland and grassland on the margins of Suburbs
43	**Government Hills**	High	13	Preparedness	BRU to prepare Community Protection Bushfire Mitigation Plans.	TFS	31/12/2020	
42	**Goat Hills**	High	14	Fuel Reduction	BRU to conduct fuel reduction burns. Prepare operational burn plans for priority Fuel Management Units.	TFS, GCC	Ongoing	Steep hills with densely forested areas close to the urban interface. Strategically important to provide protection to communities surrounding this area.
42	**Goat Hills**	High	15	Fuel Reduction	BRU to provide advice on procedures to be used when planning and undertaking burning on Private Property.	TFS	Ongoing	

141	**Rokeby Hills east of Oceana Drive**	High	16	Fuel Reduction	BRU to conduct fuel reduction burns. Prepare operational burn plans for priority Fuel Management Units.	TFS, CCC,PWS	Ongoing	Large areas of dry forest mixed with human settlement areas. Numerous dead end roads.
141	**Rokeby Hills east of Oceana Drive**	High	17	Fuel Reduction	BRU to provide advice on procedures to be used when planning and undertaking burning on Private Property.	TFS	Ongoing	
49	**Dromedary**	High	18	Fuel Reduction	BRU to develop Strategic Bushfire Mitigation Plan.	TFS	31/12/2020	Strategically important to communities in the lower Derwent Valley. Fires from this area have spotted across the Derwent River to the northern slopes of Mt Faulkner in the past with the potential to impact on Hobart and suburbs.
41	**Sandford**	High	19	Fuel Reduction	Investigate mitigation options for this area. Complete operational burn plans. Heavy fuel loads in tea tree. Investigate control line to be construction from Sandville Place to Gellibrand Drive.	TFS	Ongoing	Large areas of dry forest mixed with human settlement areas. Numerous dead end roads.
41	**Sandford**	High	20	Preparedness	BRU to develop Bushfire Mitigation Plan for area south of Lauderdale Canal. Complete operational burn plans. CCC to continue roadside veg burning.	TFS, CCC,PWS	31/12/2020	

51	**Mt Nelson/Tolmans Hill/The Lea**	High	21	Fuel Reduction	Implement operational burn plans. Prepare operational burn plans for priority Fuel Management Units. Emergency egress, one way access out of Mt Nelson and Tolmans Hill.	TFS, HCC, PWS	Ongoing	Strategically important to provide protection to communities surrounding this area. There have been a number of illegal fire ignitions in the past.
51	**Mt Nelson/Tolmans Hill/The Lea**	High	22	Fuel Reduction	BRU to provide advice on procedures to be used when planning and undertaking mitigation works on Private Property.	TFS	Ongoing	
51	**Mt Nelson/Tolmans Hill/The Lea**	High	23	Behavioural Change Initiatives	Illegal fire ignition community campaign and community education regarding reducing arson in the area- crime stoppers.	TFS	31/12/2020	
53	**Ridgeway/Summerleas Rd**	High	24	Fuel Reduction	BRU and HCC to conduct fuel reduction burns.	TFS, HCC	Ongoing	Steep hills with densely forested areas close to the urban interface. Strategically important to provide protection to communities surrounding this area.

53	**Ridgeway/Summerleas Rd**	High	25	Fuel Reduction	BRU to provide advice on procedures to be used when planning and undertaking burning on Private Property.	TFS	Ongoing	
39	**Albion Heights/ Bonnet Hill**	High	26	Preparedness/Fuel Reduction/Community Education	Further investigation of mitigation options for this area.	TFS, PWS, HCC,KC	31/12/2020	Large areas of dry forest mixed with human settlement areas.
139	**Mountain River/ Crabtree**	Low	27	Fuel Reduction	Further investigation of mitigation options for this area.	TFS	Ongoing	Dry forest ridges grading into wet forest. Some unbounded burning may be required.
140	**Ferntree/Neika**	High	28	Mechanical Treatment/Community Education	Continue BRN and education programs. Look at fuel reduction options. Extend Fuel breaks.	TFS, HCC,KC	Ongoing	Area dominated by wet forest. Communities built in the forest.

56	**Longley/Lower Longley**	Medium	29	Fuel Reduction	Investigate fuel reduction burn options.	TFS	Ongoing	
48	**Molesworth/Collinsvale/Glenlusk**	High	30	Fuel Reduction	PWS and TFS to implement burn plans in this area.	PWS, TFS	Ongoing	

Appendix 2: Current Implementation Plans

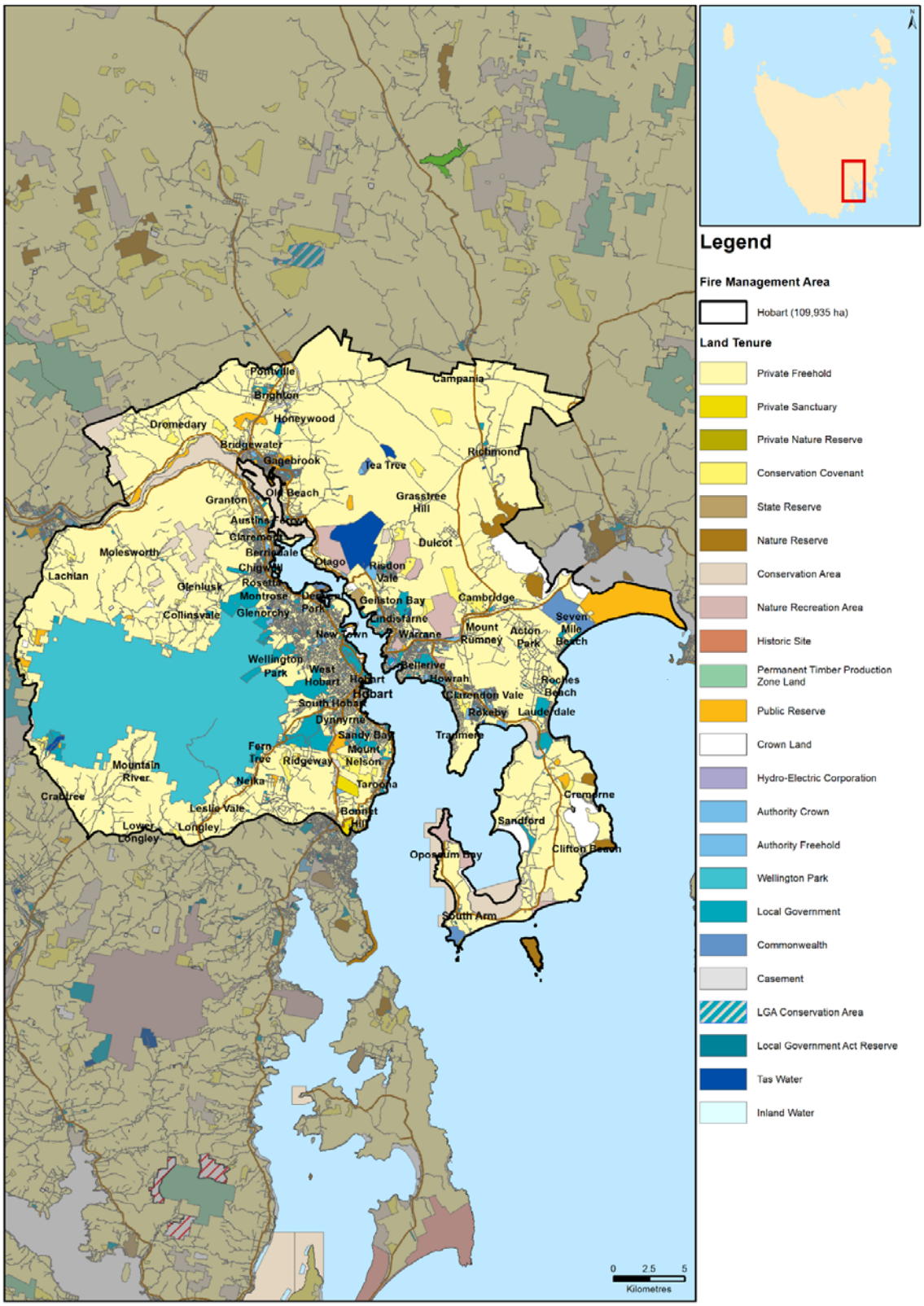
Plan owner	Plan title	Year	Treatment numbers
TFS	Bonnet Hill Response & Community Protection plans	2012	39
TFS	Collinsvale Response & Community Protection plans	2012	48
TFS	Dulcot Response & Community Protection plans	2012	40
TFS	Fern Tree Response & Community Protection plans	2012	140
TFS	Lachlan Response & Community Protection plans	2013	46
TFS	Molesworth Response & Community Protection plans	2012	
TFS	Mt Nelson Response & Community Protection plans	2019	51
TFS	Mt Rumney Canopus Response & Community Protection plans	2012	54
TFS	Neika Leslie Vale Response & Community Protection plans	2016	140, 56
TFS	Ridgeway Response & Community Protection plans	2016	53
TFS	South Hobart Response & Community Protection plans	2012	55
TFS	Summerleas Response & Community Protection plans	2012	51
TFS	Taroona Response & Community Protection plans	2012	
TFS	The Lea Response & Community Protection plans	2012	51
TFS	Risdon Vale Response & Community Protection plans	2016	
TFS	Campania Response & Community Protection plans	2013	
TFS	Granton Berriedale Response & Community Protection plans	2014	50
TFS	Glenorchy Lenah Valley Response & Community Protection plans	2014	42, 55
TFS	Sandfly Longley Response & Community Protection plans	2015	
TFS	South Arm Sandford Response & Community Protection plans	2017	41
WPMT	Wellington Park Fire Management Strategy	2006	46, 55,52
PWS	Southern Region Fire Management Plan	2011	
Mixed private and public	Mount Faulkner Region Strategic Fire Management Plan	2005	50
Mixed Private and public	Meehan Range Regional Fire Management Strategy	2007	47, 54
Mixed private and public	Risdon Brook Dam Catchment and Adjoining Areas Fire Management Plan	2001	47
Mixed private and Glenorchy City Council	Goat Hills Fire Management Plan	2006	42
Hobart City Council	Ridgeway Park/Waterworks Reserve Fire Management Plan	2003	53
Hobart City Council	Knocklofty Reserve/McRobies Gully Fire Management	2005	
Hobart City Council	Bicentennial Park/Porter Hill Reserve Fire Management Plan	2014	51
Clarence City Council	Pilchers Hill Bushfire Management Plan	2016	47
Hobart City Council	Queens Domain Fire Management Plan	2008	
Clarence City Council	Lauderdale Wetlands Reserve Bushfire Management Plan	2016	
Clarence City Council	Ross Common Bushfire Management Plan	2016	
Department of Defence	Fort Direction Ammunition Storage Facility Bushfire Management Plan	2013	

University of Tasmania	University Reserve, Sandy Bay Campus Fire Management Plan (draft)	2010	51
Clarence City Council	Waverley Flora Park Bushfire Management Plan	2016	
Clarence City Council	Mortimer Bay Coastal Reserve Bushfire Management Plan	2016	
Parks and Wildlife Service	Gordons Hill State Recreation Area	2011	
Clarence City Council	Natone Hill Bushfire Management Plan	2016	
Private	Milford Bushfire Management Plan	2008	
Clarence City Council	Roches Beach Coastal Reserve and Nowra Bushland Reserve Bushfire Management Plan	2016	
Clarence City Council	Glebe Hill Reserve, Howrah, Bushfire Management Plan	2016	
Clarence City Council	Rosny Hill Bushfire Management Plan	2016	
Private	7 Yamada Place Mornington (Knopwood Hill)	2011	
Clarence City Council	Bedlam Walls Bushfire Management Plan	2016	
Clarence City Council	Rosny Foreshore Bushfire Management Plan	2016	
Clarence City Council	Seven Mile Beach Reserve Bushfire Management Plan	2016	
Clarence City Council	Rokeby Hills Reserve Bushfire Management Plan	2016	141
Clarence City Council	Canopus – Centaur Bushland Reserve, Mt Rumney, Bushfire Management Plan	2016	54
Clarence City Council	Wiena Bushland Reserve, Lindisfarne, Bushfire Management Plan	2016	
Hobart City Council	Barossa Catchment/Kalang Avenue land, Lenah Valley	2006	52
TFS	Glenorchy South	2016	52
TFS	Lenah Valley South Bushfire Mitigation Plan	2015	52
TFS	Mt Nelson/The Lea Bushfire Mitigation Plan Stage 1	2014	51
TFS	Mt Nelson/The Lea Bushfire Mitigation Plan Stage 2	2016	51
TFS	Sandfly/Longley	2016	56

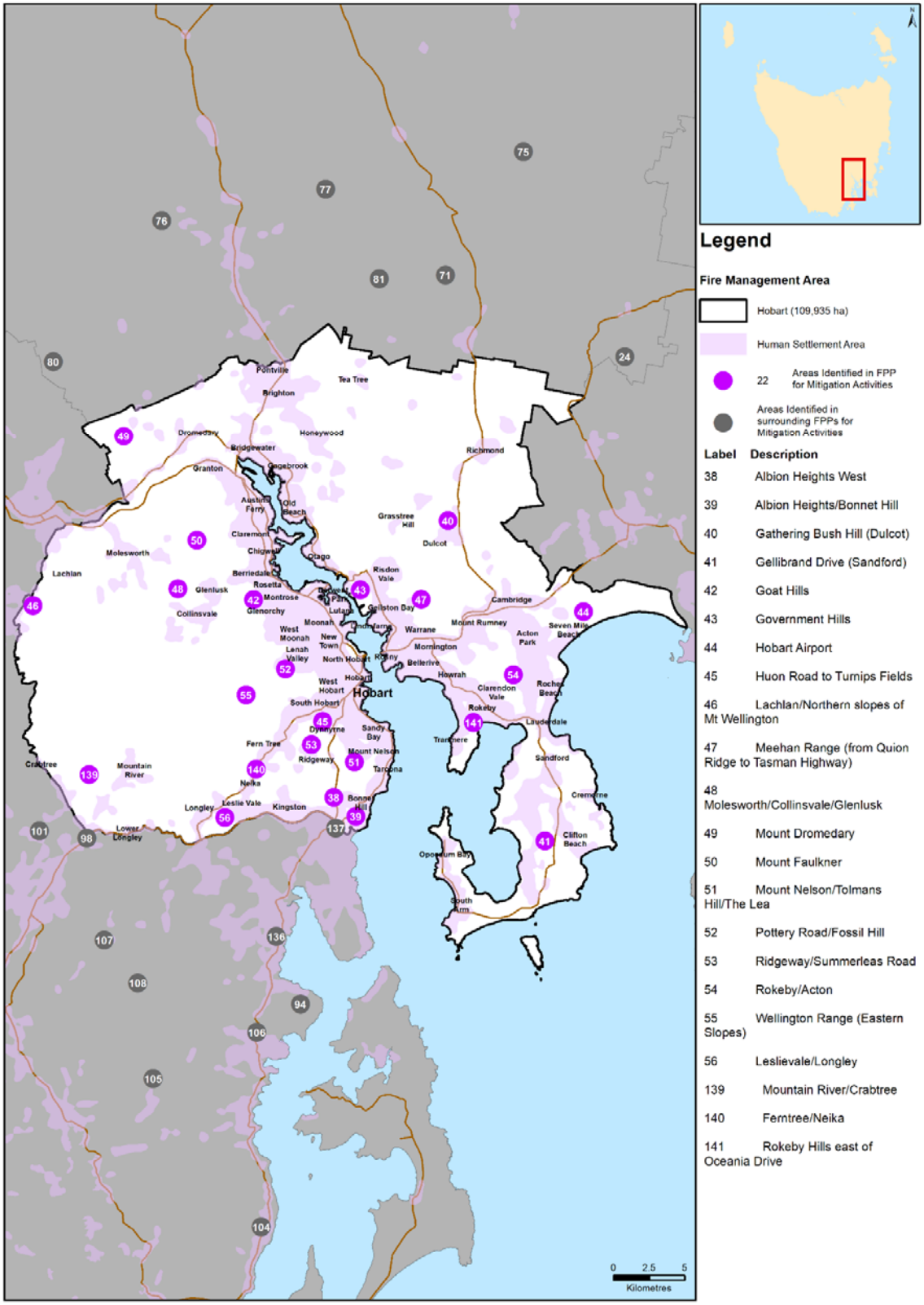
Maps

Map 1: Hobart Fire Management Area Location

Map 2: Tenure Summary Map for Hobart Fire Management Area



Map 3: Assets and Values from the Treatment Plan for Hobart Fire Management Area



Map 5: Fuel Treatability for Hobart Fire Management Area

Map 6: Vegetation Type within Hobart Fire Management Area