SFMC
STATE FIRE MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

Hobart Fire Management Area Bushfire Risk Management Plan 2024

Document Control

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Version Control

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1.0	12/2020	Bernard Plumpton	Tasmania Fire Service Bushfire Risk Unit	Document previously available revised. Previous revisions pre-date document control.
1.1	09/2023	Denna Kingdom	Tasmania Fire Service Bushfire Risk Unit	Updated Document Control including pre-amble. Treatment plan – Comments updated & Progress column added
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Under Section 20(1)(c) of the *Fire Service Act 1979* (the Act), each Fire Management Area Committee (FMAC) is required to submit to the State Fire Management Council (SFMC) on or before 30 September of each year, a fire protection plan for the next 12 months commencing on 1 October. Fire protection plans are developed under a Bushfire Risk Management Framework that includes the *Bushfire Risk Management Planning Guidelines 2020* (the guidelines) published by the SFMC. The guidelines provide for fire protection plans to be titled 'Bushfire Risk Management Plans' (BRMP), and provide direction on the structure, content, and development of these plans. The guidelines also provide for bushfire risk assessments to be conducted every three years, which inform the development of these plans.

The SFMC is created by S14(1) of the Act. A function of the SFMC expressly provided for in S15(2) is to consider BRMPs submitted under S20(1)(c) and either approve, approve subject to modifications, or reject such plans.

BRMPs for all ten Fire Management Areas (FMAs) in Tasmania were submitted to the SFMC on or before 30 September 2024.

This current document meets the requirement of Section 20(1)(c) where:

1. It is applicable for 1 October 2024 to 30 September 2025
2. It is based on the 3-year risk assessment for the Hobart FMA. This risk assessment is considered relevant in light of the fire seasons since 2021
3. It is based on the BRMP for the Hobart FMA accepted on the 30 March 2021.
4. Within the Hobart FMA, it details changes to
    a. Fire history (major bushfire events)
    b. the Treatment Plan
    c. the Risk Register
    d. usage of the area
    e. new or changed asset values
5. It is endorsed by the Hobart Fire Management Area Committee and approved by the State Fire Management Council.

Document endorsed by the Hobart Fire Management Area Committee

Approved by the Chair
Stephen Bresnehan
Hobart FMAC

Approved by State Fire Management Council
Ian Sauer
Chair

Date: 27 November 2024

Cover Page Photo Acknowledgement:

Fuel reduction planned burn in Spring of 2018, Pottery Rd, Lenah Valley.
Photo courtesy of Bernard Plumpton TFS.

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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 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 Assessment Model (BRAM)	A computer-based modelling tool that uses a series of inputs to assess the risk of bushfire to a specific area. The BRAM has a capacity to produce a series of outputs. It was developed and is managed by Tasmanian Parks & Wildlife Service.
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 buttongrass.
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

BRMPG	Bushfire Risk Management Planning Guidelines
BRAM	Bushfire Risk Assessment Model
BRMP	Bushfire Risk Management Plan
FFDI	Forest Fire Danger Index
FMA	Fire Management Area
FMAC	Fire Management Area Committee
LGA	Local Government Area
NRE	Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania, formerly DPIPWE
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 NRE (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 identifies priorities for the treatment of bushfire risk in the Hobart Fire Management Area over the next three years. 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 Fire Management Area.

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 twice yearly for the State Fire Management Council on the progress of implementation.

The plan was developed in line with the Bushfire Risk Management Planning Guidelines (SFMC 2020). The risk assessment considers bushfire impacts to the assets and values in the area, and uses the following matrix to calculate a risk rating:

	CONSEQUENCE LEVEL				
LIKELIHOOD	INSIGNIFICANT	MINOR	MODERATE	MAJOR	CATASTROPHIC
Almost Certain	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	HIGH	EXTREME	EXTREME
Likely	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	EXTREME	EXTREME
Unlikely	LOW	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	EXTREME
Rare	VERY LOW	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	HIGH
Very Rare	VERY LOW	VERY LOW	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH
Extremely Rare	VERY LOW	VERY LOW	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH

The results of the risk assessment are summarised in the risk register (Appendix 1) and the proposed treatments are listed in the treatment plan (Appendix 2). All maps are published on the internet on LISTmap, and hyperlinks to these can be found in the relevant locations in this plan.

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 7 February, 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:

- Fern Tree, Satchell Drive, Mount Nelson, Kingston, West Hobart, Dynnyrne, Lenah Valley, South Hobart, Taroona, Bonnet Hill, Badger Hill, Ridgeway, Sandy Bay
- Glenorchy, Chigwell, Berriedale, Claremont, Montrose, Rosetta
- Rokeby, Cambridge, Howrah, Pilchers Hill, Geilston Bay, Mount Rumney, Bellerive, Mornington, Lindisfarne, Risdon Vale, Warrane
- Old Beach, Gagebrook, Tent Hill
- Dromedary, Mount Dromedary, Clark Stewart Road, Mcshane Hills, Limestone Hill, Granton, Upper Dromedary
- Collinsvale, Fairy Glen, Glenlusk, Mount Hull
- Dulcot, Grasstree Hill, Downhams Hill
- Lookout Knob, Mountain River
- Clifton Beach, Sandford
- The Backbone, Molesworth
- Mount Stuart
- Acton Park, Lauderdale, Roches Beach, Clarendon Vale.

Mitigation activities that have been recommended by the Hobart FMAC for reducing bushfire risk includes:

- Conducting fuel reduction burns and other fuel reduction treatments around communities at high risk of impact from bushfires. This work will be undertaken by the fire agencies and local government in collaboration with landowners
- Develop strategic mitigation strategies for high risk areas
- Developing Community Bushfire Protection Plans and Bushfire Response Plans to support communities when a bushfire is threatening their area. 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 Safety Division in collaboration with local communities and stakeholders
- 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. 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 fire protection plan is consistent with the State fire protection plan, the Tasmanian Vegetation Fire Management Policy, and because it is an instruction from SFMC, the Bushfire Risk Management Planning Guidelines (SFMC 2020).

The Bushfire Risk Management Planning Guidelines (BRMPG) explain the framework for bushfire risk management in Tasmania, the method for doing the risk assessment, and how to prepare the BRMP. There is very little explanation here in this plan on the rationale, principles and methods used; therefore, the BRMPG is an important supporting document for understanding this plan.

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 Fire Management Area

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 Fire Management Area (FMA). Specific objectives include:

- Guide and coordinate bushfire risk management over a three-year period on all land within the 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 FMA

This BRMP is a strategic-level document that does not provide detail on treatment actions. Individual organisations, landowners and 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 (SFMC 2020).

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).

Table 1. Summary of the major tenure land managers in the Hobart Fire Management Area (FMA).

Land manager	% of FMA
Private property	65
Wellington Park Management Trust	14
NRE	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 64 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 resilience 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 communities/areas state-wide which are being targeted by the Bushfire-ready Neighbourhoods 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 Bushfire-ready Neighbourhood program activities. Past BRN focus areas in Hobart FMAC have been: Sandford and South Arm; South Hobart and Cascades; Lenah Valley; and Fern Tree.

3. Identifying the risks

3.1 Bushfire and impact scenarios

To set the scene for this risk assessment, 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. Analysis of climate data was used to determine standard weather events for the scenarios – described as having an Annual Exceedance Probability of approximately 10% (SFMC 2020).

- 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 Statewide controls

The following controls are currently in place across Tasmania to help manage 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)
- Fuel Reduction Program (TFS, PWS, STT) – 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 – statewide 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, STT and PWS crews, forest company crews, fire towers, aircraft, pre-positioning of firefighting resources
- Weather forecasting (Bureau of Meteorology) and fire behaviour prediction (TFS, STT, PWS)

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 some additional fire risk management resources
- In the past seven years, fuel reduction burns have occurred around the eastern slopes of Mt Wellington, The Lea, Mt Nelson, Dulcot, Mt Rumney and Ridgeway. In some areas, there is a longer history of small tactical fuel reduction burning- Knocklofty, Ridgeway, Mount Nelson
- Fuel breaks for asset protection are managed by land management agencies and landowners, including Local Government, PWS and others. These are often informed by reserve Fire Management Plans maintained by the land management agency responsible.
- Reserves closure policies for dangerous fire weather conditions and bushfire events (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

A standard risk assessment process was used to determine priorities for this Bushfire Risk Management Plan (BRMP) following the Tasmanian Emergency Risk Assessment Guidelines and the Bushfire Risk Management Planning Guidelines (SFMC 2020), which in summary considers:

- Consequences – what values and assets are at risk given the standard 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
- Risk rating and priority score – calculated by the risk assessment tool (SFMC 2020)

All of the above are recorded in the risk register (Appendix 1)

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, Mount Nelson, Kingston, West Hobart, Dynnyrne, Lenah Valley, South Hobart, Taroona, Bonnet Hill, Badger Hill, Ridgeway, Sandy Bay, Glenorchy, Chigwell, Berriedale, Claremont, Montrose, Rosetta, Rokeby, Cambridge, Howrah, Geilston Bay, Mount Rumney, Bellerive, Mornington, Lindisfarne, Risdon Vale, Warrane, Old Beach, Gagebrook, Dromedary, Granton, Collinsvale, Glen, Glenlusk, Dulcot, Grasstree Hill, Mountain River, Clifton Beach, Sandford, Molesworth, Mount Stuart, Acton Park, Lauderdale, Roches Beach and Clarendon Vale.
- 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 Fire Management Area Committee (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 Fuel Reduction Program (TFS, PWS, STT) with the agreement of landowners.

Key elements to be developed out of the treatment plan are:

- Develop strategic mitigation strategy for communities in the greater Wellington Range, Northern Suburbs and Meehan Range.
- Continuation of the fuel reduction burning program around priority communities.
- Community Protection Plans and Bushfire Response Plans to be revised and updated for numerous communities.
- Local government to implement their annual vegetation management program and fire trail maintenance programs.

5.2 Bushfire management zones

For those assets and values where fuel management or other treatments are designated in the treatment plan (Appendix 2), bushfire management zones are used to delineate the treatment areas. The names of zones and descriptors are provided in Appendix 3. Work is continuing to identify bushfire management zones within the Hobart FMA.

5.3 Implementing treatments

This Bushfire Risk Management Plan (BRMP) does not guarantee a source of funding for treatment actions, nor does it provide a process for seeking funding. The organisations and individuals that are responsible for delivering the bushfire risk treatments 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, and potentially approvals under LUPAA under some circumstances such as permanent manual vegetation clearing or construction of new fire trails. These assessments are the responsibility of the individual organisations and are not covered by this BRMP.

Barriers to the implementation of treatments to mitigate risk include:

- Lack of coordination for maintenance or establishment of Strategic Fire Trails, Fuel Management Zones or other mechanical mitigation activities located on private land.
- Landowner unwillingness to have their land burnt, or absentee landowners who cannot be located to get approval to undertake planned burns
- Issues with replacement costs of old rural fencing
- Limitations on fire mitigation strategies within vegetation communities not suitable for planned burning practices. Significant areas of treatable vegetation in the Hobart FMA grade into non treatable vegetation without a defined boundary. Unbounded burning may need to be conducted in these areas which will require specialised planning and execution
- Shifting climatic conditions, which are shortening windows for planned burning
- Difficulty in resourcing of planned burning activities. Key land management agencies regularly compete for human and mechanical resources for planned burn activities
- Perceived and actual impacts of smoke from planned burns on vineyards during Autumn months.

In some cases where no fuel mitigation treatment is identified to address the risk, alternate treatments have been identified to address the risk, e.g. through community education programs or the preparation of community bushfire response plans.

5.4 Strategic fire infrastructure

Strategic fire infrastructure includes access roads, fire trails, tracks and water sources.

Strategic fire trails in the Hobart FMA are listed in Table 3. These fire trails are designated because they are essential for fuel reduction and bushfire suppression; they should be regularly maintained to appropriate standards. Nb. The codes in parentheses listed below relate to existing fire management plans and the Wellington Park Fire Management Strategy.

Table 3. Strategic fire trails

Name	Start Point	End point	Maintained by	Desired Classification[1]	Current Classification[1]	GIS layer Y/N	Notes
East West Trail (W1)	Zig Zag Fire 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 (W15)	Pinnacle Road at Big Bend	East West Trail	CoH	3	5	Yes	Important link to East West Trail and potential control line.
Ringwood Trail (W3)	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 (W4)	End of Suhrs Road	East West Trail	PWS	3	3	Yes	Important link to East West Trail and potential control line.
Jefferys Track (W2)	End of Mitchells Road, Crabtree	Hydehurst Road, Lachlan	Derwent Valley Council 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.

Name	Start Point	End point	Maintained by	Desired Classification[1]	Current Classification[1]	GIS layer Y/N	Notes
Zig Zag Fire Trail (W6)	Collinsvale Road	Montrose Trail in Wellington Park	GCC TasNetworks	3	3	Yes	Important east-west link across Goat Hills. Provides access to the East West Trail, Dooleys Fire Trail
Chapel Fire Trail (W8)	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 (GH1)	Zig Zag Fire Trail	Dooleys Avenue, Rosetta	GCC	3	5	Yes	Important link to top of Goat Hills
Priest Fire Trail (W11)	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 (W12)	Lenah Valley Road	Strickland Avenue	HCC	3	3	Yes	Important north-south link along the boundary of Wellington Park
Tolosa Fire Trail (W10)	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 (W13)	Curtis Avenue	Pillinger Drive	HCC	3	3	Yes	Provides alternative emergency access between Pillinger Drive and Huon Road. Some steeper sections require repair
Unnamed (Enterprise FT, S3 or S4?)	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

Name	Start Point	End point	Maintained by	Desired Classification[1]	Current Classification[1]	GIS layer Y/N	Notes
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
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

Name	Start Point	End point	Maintained by	Desired Classification[1]	Current Classification[1]	GIS layer Y/N	Notes
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
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

Name	Start Point	End point	Maintained by	Desired Classification[1]	Current Classification[1]	GIS layer Y/N	Notes
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
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

Name	Start Point	End point	Maintained by	Desired Classification[1]	Current Classification[1]	GIS layer Y/N	Notes
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.
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

5.5 Fuel reduction burning

The Strategic Fire Management Zones (SFMZ) delineate general areas for treatment by fuel reduction burning. Individual burn units are not identified in this BRMP, but will need to be identified within the SFMZ by further planning from the organisations responsible for carrying out the fuel reduction burning.

There are many kinds of vegetation for which it is not appropriate or practical to conduct fuel reduction burning (SFMC 2020); these vegetation communities are described as 'untreatable' and indicated on Map 4. The broad vegetation communities within the FMA can be seen on Map 5.

The Fuel Reduction Program is funded by the state government, and is coordinated and implemented by the TFS, PWS and STT. The program's activities are undertaken on behalf of and with the agreement of individual landowners or organisations (e.g. councils). The priorities of the Fuel Reduction Program are guided by the priorities identified in the treatment plans across all Fire Management Areas.

6. Monitoring and review

6.1 Review

This Bushfire Risk Management Plan (BRMP), including appendices and maps, will be subject to an annual minor review. The resulting revised Bushfire Risk Management Plan is submitted to the State Fire Management Council on or before 30 September for approval for the 1 October – 30 September period following that review.

Every three years a comprehensive review of the BRMP, involving a new risk assessment (that may include revised input methods) and consideration of the risk assessment and proposed treatments, will be undertaken, unless significant circumstances exist to warrant an earlier comprehensive review.

The review process will include examination of:

- changes to the Fire Management Area (FMA), organisational responsibilities or legislation
- changes to the 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 FMA.

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

6.2 Monitoring and reporting

Progress towards completion of the proposed treatments will be monitored and reviewed twice a year by the 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 Statewide level, the SFMC will examine the impacts of the strategic burning program on risk management as part of the strategic fuel management program.

References

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TERAG (2017), *Tasmanian Emergency Risk Assessment Guidelines*. Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management, Tasmania. Retrieved from http://www.ses.tas.gov.au/about/risk-management/terag/

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Appendices

Appendix 1: Risk register

Notes at the end of the risk register provide explanation for the TERAG code, Asset description and Priority FMAC columns.

TERAG code	Asset category	Asset description (risk statement)	Consequence	Controls effectiveness	Confidence	Combined likelihood	Risk level	Priority FMAC	Treatment options	LGA
HOPE009	Human Settlement Area	Fern Tree, Satchell Drive, Mount Nelson, Kingston, West Hobart, Dynnyrne, Lenah Valley, South Hobart, Taroona, Bonnet Hill, Badger Hill, Ridgeway, Sandy Bay	Major	Low	Highest	Unlikely	High	11		Hobart
HOPE040	Human Settlement Area	Fern Tree, Satchell Drive, Mount Nelson, Kingston, West Hobart, Dynnyrne, Lenah Valley, South Hobart, Taroona, Bonnet Hill, Badger Hill, Ridgeway, Sandy Bay	Major	Low	Highest	Unlikely	High	11		Hobart
HOPE022	Human Settlement Area	Glenorchy, Chigwell, Berriedale, Claremont, Montrose, Rosetta	Major	Low	Highest	Unlikely	High	11		Glenorchy
HOPE018	Human Settlement Area	Rokeby, Cambridge, Howrah, Pilchers Hill, Geilston Bay, Mount Rumney, Bellerive, Mornington, Lindisfarne, Risdon Vale, Warrane	Major	Low	Highest	Unlikely	High	13		Clarence
HOPE010	Human Settlement Area	Old Beach, Gagebrook, Tent Hill	Major	Low	Highest	Unlikely	High	16		Brighton
HOPE005	Human Settlement Area	Collinsvale, Fairy Glen, Glenlusk, Mount Hull	Moderate	Low	Highest	Unlikely	Medium	24		Glenorchy
HOPE002	Human Settlement Area	Dromedary, Mount Dromedary, Clark Stewart Road, McShane Hills, Limestone Hill, Granton, Upper Dromedary	Moderate	Low	Highest	Unlikely	Medium	24		Brighton

TERAG code	Asset category	Asset description (risk statement)	Consequence	Controls effectiveness	Confidence	Combined likelihood	Risk level	Priority FMAC	Treatment options	LGA
HOPE008	Human Settlement Area	Dulcot, Grasstree Hill, Downhams Hill	Moderate	Low	Highest	Unlikely	Medium	24		Clarence
HOPE017	Human Settlement Area	Lookout Knob, Mountain River	Moderate	Low	Highest	Unlikely	Medium	24		Huon Valley
HOPE026	Human Settlement Area	Acton Park, Lauderdale, Roches Beach, Clarendon Vale	Moderate	Low	Highest	Unlikely	Medium	26		Clarence
HOPE003	Human Settlement Area	Clifton Beach, Sandford	Moderate	Low	Highest	Unlikely	Medium	26		Clarence
HOPE024	Human Settlement Area	Mount Stuart	Moderate	Low	Highest	Unlikely	Medium	26		Hobart
HOPE021	Human Settlement Area	The Backbone, Molesworth	Moderate	Low	Highest	Unlikely	Medium	26		Derwent Valley
HOPE037	Human Settlement Area	Bridgewater	Moderate	Low	Highest	Unlikely	Medium	29		Brighton
HOPE039	Human Settlement Area	Brinktop, Richmond	Moderate	Low	Highest	Unlikely	Medium	29		Clarence
HOPE038	Human Settlement Area	Goats Hill, Winton Hill, Lackeys Hill, Mangalore, Brighton, Pontville	Moderate	Low	Highest	Unlikely	Medium	29		Brighton
HOPE012	Human Settlement Area	Honeywood, Gunns Sugarloaf, Yellow Brick Road	Moderate	Low	Highest	Unlikely	Medium	29		Brighton
HOPE029	Human Settlement Area	Otago	Moderate	Low	Highest	Unlikely	Medium	29		Clarence
HOPE034	Human Settlement Area	South Arm	Moderate	Low	Highest	Unlikely	Medium	29		Clarence
HOPE035	Human Settlement Area	Tranmere	Moderate	Low	Highest	Unlikely	Medium	29		Clarence

TERAG code	Asset category	Asset description (risk statement)	Consequence	Controls effectiveness	Confidence	Combined likelihood	Risk level	Priority FMAC	Treatment options	LGA
HOPE007	Human Settlement Area	Austins Ferry	Minor	Low	Highest	Rare	Low			Glenorchy
HOPE015	Human Settlement Area	Barwicks Rock, Gathering Bush Hill	Minor	Low	Highest	Unlikely	Low			Clarence
HOPE016	Human Settlement Area	Beauvais Hill	Minor	Low	Highest	Unlikely	Low			Clarence
HOPE030	Human Settlement Area	Blackhall Bottom, Brookside	Minor	Very Low	Highest	Unlikely	Low			Derwent Valley
HOPE001	Human Settlement Area	Calverts Hill	Insignificant	Low	Highest	Rare	Very Low			Clarence
HOPE004	Human Settlement Area	Collins Springs Hill	Minor	Low	Highest	Unlikely	Low			Clarence
HOPE006	Human Settlement Area	Cremorne, Honeywood Drive	Minor	Low	Highest	Unlikely	Low			Clarence
HOPE013	Human Settlement Area	Hanslows Road, Mount Pleasant	Minor	Low	Highest	Unlikely	Low			Clarence
HOPE019	Human Settlement Area	Mckays Hill	Insignificant	Low	Highest	Rare	Very Low			Clarence
HOPE020	Human Settlement Area	Middle Tea Tree Road	Insignificant	Low	Highest	Unlikely	Low			Brighton
HOPE023	Human Settlement Area	Mount Mather	Minor	Low	Highest	Rare	Low			Clarence
HOPE025	Human Settlement Area	Mount Terra	Minor	Low	Highest	Unlikely	Low			Brighton
HOPE027	Human Settlement Area	New Town	Insignificant	Low	Highest	Rare	Very Low			Hobart

TERAG code	Asset category	Asset description (risk statement)	Consequence	Controls effectiveness	Confidence	Combined likelihood	Risk level	Priority FMAC	Treatment options	LGA
HOPE028	Human Settlement Area	Opossum Bay	Moderate	Low	Highest	Rare	Medium			Clarence
HOPE011	Human Settlement Area	Phillips Sugarloaf, Tennants Hill, Tea Tree, Glovers Hill	Minor	Low	Highest	Unlikely	Low			Brighton
HOPE031	Human Settlement Area	Queens Domain	Minor	Medium	Highest	Rare	Low			Hobart
HOPE032	Human Settlement Area	Rosny	Moderate	Low	Highest	Rare	Medium			Clarence
HOPE033	Human Settlement Area	Seven Mile Beach	Minor	Low	Highest	Unlikely	Low			Clarence
HOPE014	Human Settlement Area	Shingle Hill, Hewitts Spur	Minor	Low	Highest	Unlikely	Low			Derwent Valley
HOPE036	Human Settlement Area	West Moonah	Minor	Low	Highest	Unlikely	Low			Glenorchy
HOEN004	Natural Value	Sphagnum	Major	Low	Highest	Likely	Extreme	2		Derwent Valley
HOEN001	Natural Value	Antipodia, Discocharopa, Eucalyptus, Notelaea	Catastrophic	High	Highest	Rare	High	11		Hobart
HOEN002	Natural Value	Eucalyptus	Catastrophic	High	Highest	Rare	High	11		Clarence
HOEN003	Natural Value	Discocharopa	Major	Very Low	Highest	Rare	High	17		Glenorchy
HOEC001	Production Forest	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	Moderate	Very Low	Highest	Unlikely	Medium	24		Clarence
HOEC003	Production Forest	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	Moderate	Very Low	Highest	Unlikely	Medium	24		Brighton
HOEC004	Production Forest	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	Minor	Very Low	Highest	Unlikely	Low			Clarence
HOEC006	Production Forest	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	Insignificant	Very Low	Highest	Likely	Low			Hobart
HOEC002	Production Forest	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	Minor	Very Low	Highest	Rare	Low			Brighton

TERAG code	Asset category	Asset description (risk statement)	Consequence	Controls effectiveness	Confidence	Combined likelihood	Risk level	Priority FMAC	Treatment options	LGA
HOEC005	Production Forest	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	Minor	Very Low	Highest	Rare	Low			Clarence

NOTES

TERAG Code

First and second characters identify the FMAC: CN = Central North; EC = East Coast; FL = Flinders; HO = Hobart; KI = King Island; MI = Midlands; NE = North East; SO = Southern; TA = Tamar; WC = West Coast.

Third and fourth characters identify the Impact Area: EC = Economy; EN = Environment; PE = People; PU = Public Administration; SO = Social setting (exception – all Human Settlement Areas are coded PE for Economy).

A unique identifier is provided by the final three digits.

Asset Description (Risk Statement)

Natural value description is a list of the first word of each mapped natural value included in the cluster, in other words, a shorthand summary. The following table provides a key, although reference to the bushfire biodiversity consequence layer in the LISTmap Common Operating Platform is required to distinguish duplicate descriptors (e.g. Eucalyptus = *Eucalyptus morrisbyi* or *Eucalyptus gunnii* ssp *divaricata*).

Descriptor	Mapping unit name
Acanthornis	*Acanthornis magna greeniana* King Island scrub tit
Allanaspides	*Allanaspides hickmani* Hickman's pygmy mountain shrimp in Buttongrass moorland
Antipodia	*Antipodia chaostola* Chaostola skipper butterfly
Austrochloritis	*Austrochloritis victoriae* southern hairy red snail and Lavinia threatened species complex
Bryobatrachus	*Bryobatrachus nimbus* moss froglet
Castiarina	*Castiarina insculpta* Miena jewel Beetle
Central	Central Plateau unburnt ecosystem
Central	Central Plateau recovering ecosystem
Cloud	Cloud forest refugia
Coniferous	Coniferous rainforest
cushion	cushion moorland
Discocharopa	*Discocharopa vigens* ammonite Pinwheel Snail
Engaeus	*Engaeus martiniger* Furneaux Burrowing Crayfish
Eucalyptus	*Eucalyptus morrisbyi* Morrisbys gum
Eucalyptus	*Eucalyptus gunnii* ssp *divaricata* Miena cider gum
Giant	Giant Trees over 90
Giant	Giant Trees under 90
Highland	Highland coniferous heath
Hoplogonus	*Hoplogonus bornemisszai* Bornemisszas Stag Beetle
King	King Island *Eucalyptus globulus* King Island blue gum
Lissotes	*Lissotes latidens* Broad toothed stag beetle
Lomatia	*Lomatia tasmanica* King's lomatia
Neophema	*Neophema chrysogaster* orange bellied parrot
Nothofagus	*Nothofagus gunnii* deciduous beech
Palaeo	Palaeo endemic species catastrophic
Palaeo	Palaeo endemic species major
Phebalium	*Phebalium daviesii* Davies wax flower
Pherosphaera	*Pherosphaera hookeriana* drooping pine
Pneumatopteris	*Pneumatopteris pennigera* lime fern
Regenerating	Regenerating rainforest large patches
Remnant	Remnant rainforest
Sphagnum	Sphagnum
Tetratheca	*Tetratheca gunnii* shy pinkbells
TWWHA	TWWHA Very Tall Forest over 70 refugia
Melaleuca	*Melaleuca ericifolia* swamp forest
Notelaea	*Notelaea Pomaderris Beyeria* forest
Oreisplanus	*Oreisplanus munionga larana* Marrawah skipper butterfly
Oreixenica	*Oreixenica ptunarra* ptunarra brown butterfly
Palaeo	Palaeo endemic species moderate
Tasmanian	Tasmanian devil facilities
TWWHA	TWWHA Very Tall Forest over 70

Priority FMAC

The priority FMAC column has been calculated based on risk ratings and likelihood calculated across the entire state for all assets and values considered together. Therefore some numbers may be missing and it is the rank order that is relevant.

Appendix 2: Treatment plan

Notes at the end of the risk register provide explanation for the TERAG code, Asset description and Priority FMAC columns.

TERAG code	Asset description (risk statement)	Priority FMAC	Treatment number	Treatment category	Treatment action detail	Bushfire management zone	Responsible organisation	Completion date proposed	Comment	Progress
HOPE009	Fern Tree, Satchell Drive, Mount Nelson, Kingston, West Hobart, Dynnyrne, Lenah Valley, South Hobart, Taroona, Bonnet Hill, Badger Hill, Ridgeway, Sandy Bay	11	18	Fuel reduction	Continue with the implementation of planned burns in this area	SFMZ	HCC, KC, TFS	ongoing		Ongoing. Numerous fuel reduction burns completed by stakeholders. Further burns being planned.
HOPE009	Fern Tree, Satchell Drive, Mount Nelson, Kingston, West Hobart, Dynnyrne, Lenah Valley, South Hobart, Taroona, Bonnet Hill, Badger Hill, Ridgeway, Sandy Bay	11	19	Fuel reduction	Develop strategic mitigation strategy for greater Wellington Range	SFMZ	HCC, KC, TFS, WPMT	1/10/2024		Being implemented. Expected delivery in late 2024.

TERAG code	Asset description (risk statement)	Priority FMAC	Treatment number	Treatment category	Treatment action detail	Bushfire management zone	Responsible organisation	Completion date proposed	Comment	Progress
HOPE009	Fern Tree, Satchell Drive, Mount Nelson, Kingston, West Hobart, Dynnyrne, Lenah Valley, South Hobart, Taroona, Bonnet Hill, Badger Hill, Ridgeway, Sandy Bay	11	20	Preparedness	Update Community Protection Plans	AZ	TFS	1/01/2022		Community Protection Plans updated in 2021-2022 for Bonnet Hill, South Hobart, Summerleas, Taroona and The Lea. Mount Nelson updated in 2024.
HOPE009	Fern Tree, Satchell Drive, Mount Nelson, Kingston, West Hobart, Dynnyrne, Lenah Valley, South Hobart, Taroona, Bonnet Hill, Badger Hill, Ridgeway, Sandy Bay	11	21	Fuel reduction	Continue maintenance of fire break network. Construct new breaks in high risk areas	APZ	HCC, KC, TFS, WPMT	1/10/2024	Kingborough fuel break maintenance completed (first round) for Council breaks in Kingston, Taroona and Bonnet Hill	Local councils and PWS continue to maintain fire break network. TFS planning additional works in high risk areas.
HOPE009	Fern Tree, Satchell Drive, Mount Nelson, Kingston,	11	22	Fuel reduction	Mechanical treatment required of non burnable vegetation types	SFMZ	HCC, TFS, WPMT	1/10/2024		Local councils and PWS continue to maintain fire break network. TFS planning additional

TERAG code	Asset description (risk statement)	Priority FMAC	Treatment number	Treatment category	Treatment action detail	Bushfire management zone	Responsible organisation	Completion date proposed	Comment	Progress
	West Hobart, Dynnyrne, Lenah Valley, South Hobart, Taroona, Bonnet Hill, Badger Hill, Ridgeway, Sandy Bay									works in high risk areas.
HOPE022	Glenorchy, Chigwell, Berriedale, Claremont, Montrose, Rosetta	11	14	Fuel reduction	Continue with the implementation of planned burns in this area	SFMZ	GCC, TFS	1/10/2024		Numerous fuel reduction burns completed by stakeholders in hills behind Glenorchy. Further burns being planned.
HOPE022	Glenorchy, Chigwell, Berriedale, Claremont, Montrose, Rosetta	11	15	Fuel reduction	Develop strategic mitigation strategy for greater Northern Suburbs	SFMZ	TFS, GCC	1/01/2023		Being implemented. Expected delivery in late 2024.
HOPE022	Glenorchy, Chigwell, Berriedale, Claremont, Montrose, Rosetta	11	16	Preparedness	Update Community Protection Plans	AZ	TFS	1/01/2022		Community Protection Plans updated for Glenorchy / Lenah Valley area in 2020.
HOPE022	Glenorchy, Chigwell, Berriedale, Claremont, Montrose, Rosetta	11	17	Fuel reduction	Continue maintenance of fire break network. Construct new breaks in high risk areas	APZ	TFS, GCC	1/10/2024		Local councils continue to maintain fire break network.

TERAG code	Asset description (risk statement)	Priority FMAC	Treatment number	Treatment category	Treatment action detail	Bushfire management zone	Responsible organisation	Completion date proposed	Comment	Progress
HOPE018	Rokeby, Cambridge, Howrah, Pilchers Hill, Geilston Bay, Mount Rumney, Bellerive, Mornington, Lindisfarne, Risdon Vale, Warrane	13	3	Fuel reduction	Continue with the implementation of planned burns in this area	SFMZ	TFS, PWS, CCC	1/10/2024		Numerous fuel reduction burns completed by stakeholders. Further burns being planned.
HOPE018	Rokeby, Cambridge, Howrah, Pilchers Hill, Geilston Bay, Mount Rumney, Bellerive, Mornington, Lindisfarne, Risdon Vale, Warrane	13	4	Preparedness	Update Community Protection Plans	AZ	TFS	1/01/2023		Partly complete. New plan developed for Geilston Bay – Mornington in 2023. Mt Rumney plan updated in 2021.
HOPE018	Rokeby, Cambridge, Howrah, Pilchers Hill, Geilston Bay, Mount Rumney, Bellerive, Mornington, Lindisfarne, Risdon Vale, Warrane	13	5	Fuel reduction	Continue with the implementation of planned burns across council reserves	APZ	CCC	1/10/2024		CCC drafted a strategic bushfire management plan for whole municipality, expected completion late 2024.
HOPE010	Old Beach, Gagebrook, Tent Hill	16	6	Fuel reduction	Continue with the implementation of	SFMZ	TFS	1/10/2024		No burns undertaken by stakeholders.

TERAG code	Asset description (risk statement)	Priority FMAC	Treatment number	Treatment category	Treatment action detail	Bushfire management zone	Responsible organisation	Completion date proposed	Comment	Progress
					planned burns in this area					Limited areas suitable for fuel reduction burns to mitigate risk to these communities.
HOPE010	Old Beach, Gagebrook, Tent Hill	16	7	Preparedness	Prepare community protection and response plans	AZ	TFS	1/10/2024		Behind schedule. Plans not yet underway.
HOPE005	Collinsvale, Fairy Glen, Glenlusk, Mount Hull	24	25	Fuel reduction	Continue with the implementation of planned burns in this area	SFMZ	TFS, GCC	1/10/2024		Two fuel reduction burns completed by stakeholders. Further burns being planned.
HOPE005	Collinsvale, Fairy Glen, Glenlusk, Mount Hull	24	26	Fuel reduction	Continue maintenance of fire break network. Construct new breaks in high risk areas	APZ	GCC, TFS	1/10/2024		Local councils continue to maintain fire break network.
HOPE005	Collinsvale, Fairy Glen, Glenlusk, Mount Hull	24	27	Preparedness	Update Community Protection Plans	AZ	TFS	1/10/2026		Not required until 2026. Community Protection Plans updated for Collinsvale area in 2020.
HOPE002	Dromedary, Mount Dromedary, Clark Stewart Road, Mcshane Hills, Limestone Hill, Granton, Upper Dromedary	24	24	Fuel reduction	Continue with the implementation of planned burns in this area	SFMZ	TFS	1/10/2024		No burns undertaken by stakeholders. Difficult area to undertake planned burns in safely due to terrain, fuel types and asset distribution.

TERAG code	Asset description (risk statement)	Priority FMAC	Treatment number	Treatment category	Treatment action detail	Bushfire management zone	Responsible organisation	Completion date proposed	Comment	Progress
HOPE002	Dromedary, Mount Dromedary, Clark Stewart Road, Mcshane Hills, Limestone Hill, Granton, Upper Dromedary	24	31	Preparedness	Update Community Protection Plans	AZ	TFS	1/10/2024		Behind schedule. Plans not underway
HOPE008	Dulcot, Grasstree Hill, Downhams Hill	24	23	Fuel reduction	Continue with the implementation of planned burns in this area	SFMZ	TFS, PWS	1/10/2024		Two fuel reduction burns completed by stakeholders. Further burns being planned.
HOPE008	Dulcot, Grasstree Hill, Downhams Hill	24	30	Preparedness	Update Community Protection Plans	AZ	TFS	1/10/2024		Behind schedule. Community Protection Plan not yet updated
HOPE017	Lookout Knob, Mountain River	24	12	Preparedness	Update Community Protection Plans	AZ	TFS	1/10/2024		Behind schedule, but low priority. Community Protection Plan developed for Grove Area, including Mountain River, in 2017 – plans remain current for 5 years and no significant changes have occurred to fuels or the community since plan was written.

TERAG code	Asset description (risk statement)	Priority FMAC	Treatment number	Treatment category	Treatment action detail	Bushfire management zone	Responsible organisation	Completion date proposed	Comment	Progress
HOPE017	Lookout Knob, Mountain River	24	13	Fuel reduction	Continue with the implementation of planned burns in this area	SFMZ	TFS	1/10/2024		Two fuel reduction burns completed by stakeholders.
HOPE026	Acton Park, Lauderdale, Roches Beach, Clarendon Vale	26	29	Fuel reduction	Continue with the implementation of planned burns in this area	SFMZ	TFS	1/10/2024		One fuel reduction burn completed by stakeholders. Further burns being planned.
HOPE003	Clifton Beach, Sandford	26	28	Fuel reduction	Continue with the implementation of planned burns in this area	SFMZ	TFS	1/10/2024		One fuel reduction burn completed by stakeholders. Further burns being planned.
HOPE024	Mount Stuart	26	8	Fuel reduction	Continue maintenance of fire break network. Construct new breaks in high risk areas	APZ	HCC	1/10/2024		Local councils continue to maintain fire break network.
HOPE024	Mount Stuart	26	9	Fuel reduction	Continue with the implementation of planned burns in this area	APZ	HCC, TFS	1/10/2024		Numerous fuel reduction burns completed by stakeholders. Further burns being planned.
HOPE024	Mount Stuart	26	10	Preparedness	Update Community Protection Plan	AZ	TFS	1/10/2024		Complete. Community Protection Plans updated for Glenorchy/Lenah Valley area in 2020.
HOPE024	Mount Stuart	26	11	Fuel reduction	Mechanical treatment required of non burnable vegetation types	SFMZ	HCC, TFS	1/10/2024		Local councils continue to maintain fire break network.

TERAG code	Asset description (risk statement)	Priority FMAC	Treatment number	Treatment category	Treatment action detail	Bushfire management zone	Responsible organisation	Completion date proposed	Comment	Progress
HOPE021	The Backbone, Molesworth	26	1	Fuel reduction	Continue with the implementation of planned burns in this area	SFMZ	PWS, TFS	1/10/2024		One fuel reduction burn completed by stakeholders. Further burns being planned.
HOPE021	The Backbone, Molesworth	26	2	Preparedness	Update Community Protection Plans	AZ	TFS	1/01/2022		Completed. Community Protection Plans updated for Molesworth 2023.

Appendix 3: Bushfire Management Zones

Zone	Primary purpose	General location	Risk treatments
Asset Zone (AZ)	To identify assets and values requiring bushfire exclusion.	The physical boundary of the asset.	Building design elements such as: fire-resistant materials, ember proofing, sprinklers, water storage etc. Response plans.
Asset Protection Zone (APZ)	To protect human life, property and highly valued assets and values.	Adjacent to Asset Zones or elements in the landscape that can be used to this effect. Width determined by characteristics of the asset and the bushfire hazard (effective slope, vegetation type). This zone may encompass multiple land tenures.	Intensive bushfire fuel treatment around specific assets and the urban–rural interface to provide a fuel reduced buffer. May include both burning and mechanical fuel reduction. Includes Hazard Management Areas. Manipulation of fuel moisture (e.g. sprinklers), response plans.
Strategic Fire Management Zone (SFMZ)	To provide areas of reduced fuel in strategic locations, to reduce the: • speed and intensity of bushfires • potential for spot-fire development • size of bushfires. To aid containment of bushfires.	Located close to or some distance away from assets (e.g. the urban–rural interface). Identified fire paths inform the location and delineation of the zone.	Fuel reduction burning, including broad-scale fuel treatment. Management should aim to achieve mosaic fuel reduction patterns. Fire intervals and intensity generally do not exceed ecological thresholds. Other bushfire protection measures to assist bushfire control: mechanical fuel reduction, fire trails, water points, detection measures, response plans.
Land Management Zone (LMZ)	To meet the objectives of the relevant land manager such as: Traditional Owner practices, biodiversity conservation, production forestry, farming, research or recreation.	Any bushland areas outside the above zones.	Various, but can include planned burning, experimental treatments, fire exclusion or no planned action.

Appendix 4: Current implementation plans

Plan owner	Plan title	Year	Treatment numbers
TFS	Bonnet Hill Response & Community Protection plans	2022	20
TFS	Collinsvale Response & Community Protection plans	2020	27
TFS	Dulcot Response & Community Protection plans	2013	30
TFS	Fern Tree Response & Community Protection plans	2020	20
TFS	Lachlan Response & Community Protection plans	2013	
TFS	Molesworth Response & Community Protection plans	2023	2
TFS	Mt Nelson Response & Community Protection plans	2024	20
TFS	Mt Rumney Canopus Response & Community Protection plans	2021	4
TFS	Neika Leslie Vale Response & Community Protection plans	2016	20
TFS	Ridgeway Response & Community Protection plans	2016	20
TFS	South Hobart Response & Community Protection plans	2022	20
TFS	Summerleas Response & Community Protection plans	2022	20
TFS	Taroona Response & Community Protection plans	2021	20
TFS	The Lea Response & Community Protection plans	2021	
TFS	Risdon Vale Response & Community Protection plans	2015	4
TFS	Campania Response & Community Protection plans	2022	
TFS	Granton Berriedale Response & Community Protection plans	2014	31
TFS	Glenorchy Lenah Valley Response & Community Protection plans	2020	16
TFS	Sandfly Longley Response & Community Protection plans	2023	
TFS	South Arm Sandford Response & Community Protection plans	2024	
TFS	Geilston Bay – Mornington Community Protection Plan	2023	
WPMT	Wellington Park Fire Management Strategy	2006	19
PWS	Southern Region Fire Management Plan	2011	
Mixed private and public	Mount Faulkner Region Strategic Fire Management Plan	2005	15
Mixed Private and public	Meehan Range Regional Fire Management Strategy	2007	
Mixed private and public	Risdon Brook Dam Catchment and Adjoining Areas Fire Management Plan	2001	
Mixed private and Glenorchy City Council	Goat Hills Fire Management Plan	2006	15
Hobart City Council	Ridgeway Park/Waterworks Reserve Fire Management Plan	2003	18,21,22
Hobart City Council	Knocklofty Reserve/McRobies Gully Fire Management	2005	18,21,22
Hobart City Council	Bicentennial Park/Porter Hill Reserve Fire Management Plan	2014	18,21,22
Clarence City Council	Pilchers Hill Bushfire Management Plan	2016	3,5
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	Tasmania Base Service Area Bushfire Management Plan - Fort Direction	2020	
University of Tasmania	University Reserve, Sandy Bay Campus Fire Management Plan (draft)	2010	18,21,22

Clarence City Council	Waverley Flora Park Bushfire Management Plan	2016	3,5
Clarence City Council	Mortimer Bay Coastal Reserve Bushfire Management Plan	2016	
Parks and Wildlife Service	Gordons Hill State Recreation Area	2011	3,5
Clarence City Council	Natone Hill Bushfire Management Plan	2016	3,5
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	3,5
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	3,5
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	3,5
Clarence City Council	Canopus – Centaur Bushland Reserve, Mt Rumney, Bushfire Management Plan	2016	3,5
Clarence City Council	Wiena Bushland Reserve, Lindisfarne, Bushfire Management Plan	2016	3,5
Hobart City Council	Barossa Catchment/Kalang Avenue land, Lenah Valley	2006	14,17
TFS	Glenorchy South Bushfire Mitigation Plan	2016	14,17
TFS	Lenah Valley South Bushfire Mitigation Plan	2015	
TFS	Mt Nelson/The Lea Bushfire Mitigation Plan Stage 1	2014	18,21,22
TFS	Mt Nelson/The Lea Bushfire Mitigation Plan Stage 2	2016	18,21,22
TFS	Sandfly/Longley Bushfire Mitigation Plan	2016	18,21,22

Explanation of Plans:

Community Bushfire Response Plan: The purpose of a Bushfire Response Plan is for emergency managers to better protect communities and their assets during bushfire emergencies.

Community Bushfire Protection Plan: The purpose of a Community Bushfire Protection Plan is for community members to be provided with local information to assist with bushfire preparation and survival.

Community Bushfire Mitigation Plan: The purpose of a TFS Bushfire Mitigation Plan is to provide guidance regarding bushfire fuel management; to increase community bushfire safety and provide protection to important community assets.

Maps

All maps are published on LISTmap; Maps 3 and 4 are not published in the BRMP because they include too much detail to be seen on an A4 map.

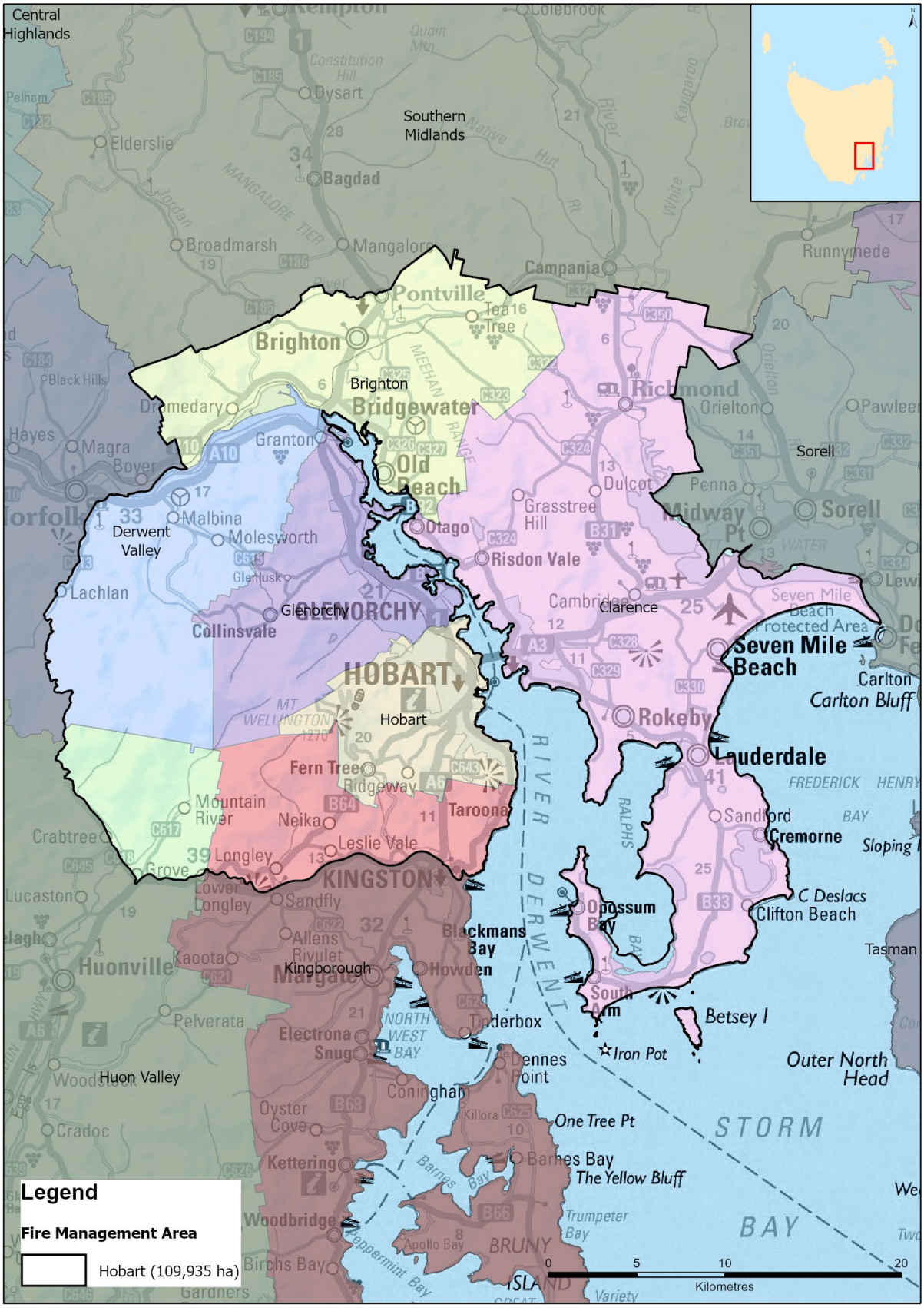
To view a map in LISTmap, follow these instructions:

1. Click on the hyperlink, for example:

   https://maps.thelist.tas.gov.au/listmap/app/list/map?bookmarkId=605824

2. To view the legend, click on the Layers tab on the right side of the map window. The layers in the map each have a legend which can be viewed by clicking on the arrow at the left of the item in the Layers window.
3. To zoom in or out of the map, click on the Tools tab on the left side of the map window, then click on Map Tools – a tool bar will appear with zoom in and out icons. If using a mouse with a wheel, zoom in and out by rolling the wheel.
4. Move around on the screen by clicking on the screen, holding the button, and dragging.
5. To find out more information on a map item or location, click on the map once and an 'Identify Results' box will appear with details on all layers for that point. Click on the arrows at the left side of this list to view more information.

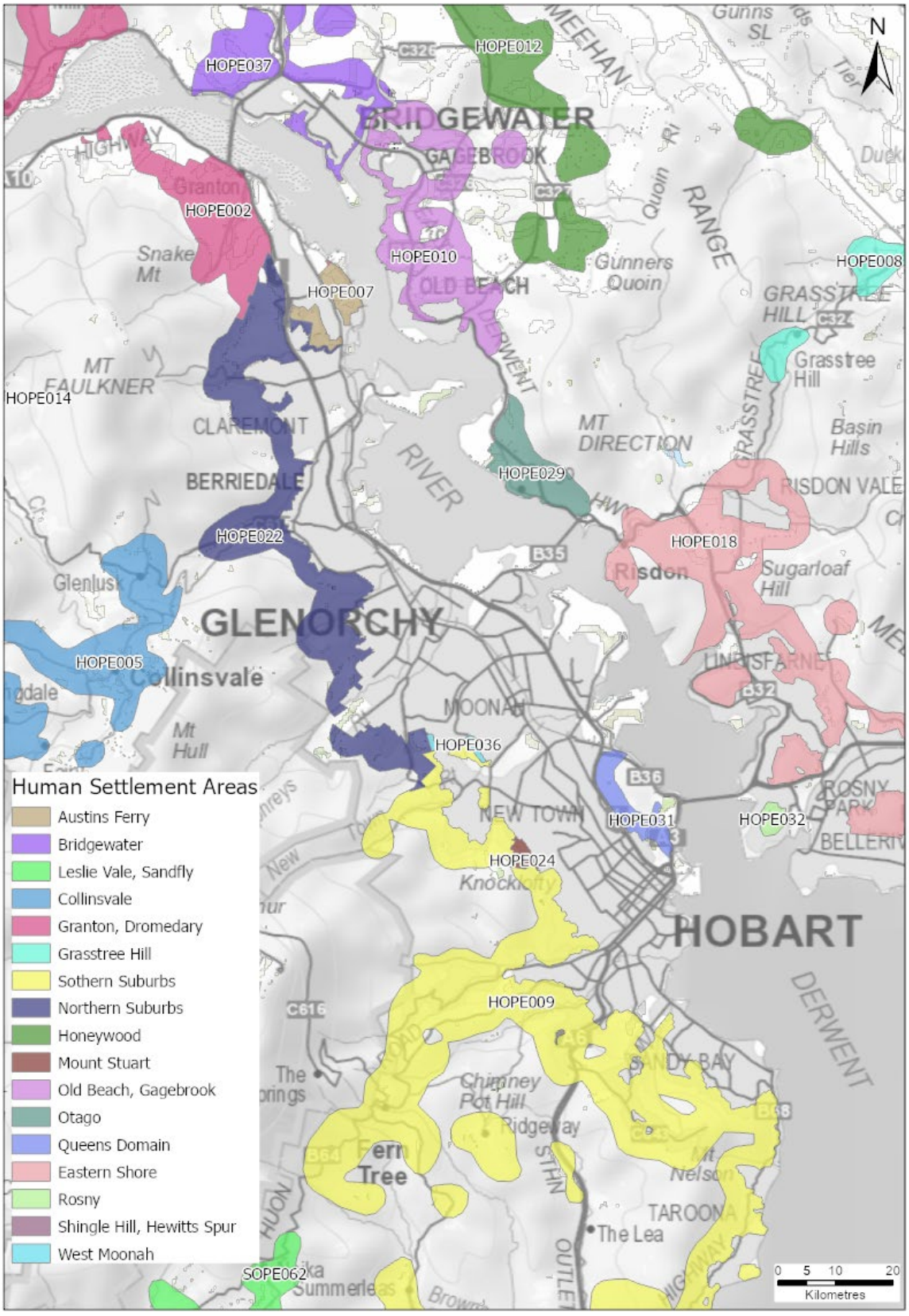
Map 1: Hobart Fire Management Area location



Map 2: Tenure summary map for Hobart Fire Management Area

Map 3: Assets and values from the risk register for Hobart Fire Management Area

An example of the assets and values from the risk register in the Hobart area of the Hobart FMA. The full map covering the entire FMA is published on LISTmap – click here to go to this link



Map 4: Fuel treatability for Hobart Fire Management Area

Map 5: Vegetation for Hobart Fire Management Area