SFMC
STATE FIRE MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

Southern Fire Management Area Bushfire Risk Management Plan 2020

Tasmanian Government

Document Control

Document History

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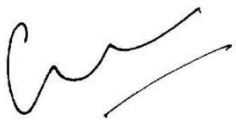


Ian Sauer
Chair, SFMC
Date: 7 May 2020

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 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 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

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 Southern 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 Southern 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 Southern FMA is approximately 1,037,000 ha in size and covers three local government areas (Derwent Valley, Kingborough and Huon Valley). Much of the area is uninhabited and forms part of the South West National Park. The majority of the population in the Southern FMA are found in the southern settlements of Hobart, the Huon Valley and along the D'Entrecasteaux Channel. Significant populations are located around New Norfolk with smaller populations located in the Tyenna Valley.

Within the Southern FMA approximately 14% of land is private/freehold, 73% is public/crown land 11% is Sustainable Timber Tasmania managed land. The major vegetation types within the Southern FMA are; Wet Eucalypt forest (28%), Moorland species (18%), Rainforest (13%) and Dry Eucalypt forest (9%). In terms of area suitable for fuel reduction burning within the Southern FMA, 30% (311,100 ha) of the area has been categorised as treatable while 70% (725,900 ha) of the area has been classified as untreatable. These are very broad figures and are based on TasVeg mapping and flammability attributes. Actual areas suitable for fuel reduction burning will need to be determined by field inspection.

The Southern FMA contains some of the wettest and driest locations in Tasmania. Because of this the length of the fire season can vary considerably with drier locations having fire seasons that run from October to April while areas of higher rainfall and wetter vegetation types limited to the period December to March. The majority (84%) of the Southern FMA has been untouched by fire since records began. 16% of the FMA is noted as having been subject to fire at least once. Approximately 2% of the FMA has been subject to more than 2 fires at the same location. Within the Southern FMA the main causes of fire are; undetermined or unknown (41%), Arson (18%), Lightning (15%), recreation (13%) and escapes from planned burns (11%). Computer modelling was used to conduct an initial broad scale assessment across the Southern FMA to identify communities vulnerable to bushfire. A more detailed assessment using more locally specific processes was then conducted by members of the FMAC.

The following communities were identified during the strategic assessment process as being at high risk and as having priority for mitigation actions:

- Pelverata
- Lucaston
- Grove
- Oyster Cove
- Nicholls Rivulet
- Glendevie
- Middleton
- Maydena
- Margate/Snug
- Kingston

Mitigation activities that have been scheduled by the Southern FMAC for reducing bushfire risk includes:

- Conducting fuel reduction burns and other fuel reduction treatments around towns and larger communities at high risk of impact from bushfires. This work will be undertaken by the fire agencies, in collaboration with landowners.
- Conducting fuel reduction burns in strategic areas to minimise the likelihood of a fire run impacting communities. This work will be undertaken by the fire agencies, in collaboration with landowners.
- Developing Community 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 Fire 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 (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 fire protection plan is consistent with the State fire protection plan and the State vegetation fire management policy.

Under the terms of reference for the Southern 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 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 Southern FMA. Specific objectives include:

- Guide and coordinate bushfire risk management on all land within the Southern 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 Southern 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 Southern Fire Management Area

The plan area covers approximately 1,037,000 ha. It encompasses the local government areas of Derwent Valley, Kingborough, and Huon Valley. The Southern FMA geographically includes the Southern and Western parts of the Wellington Range, lower Derwent Valley, Huon Valley, Tyenna Valley and areas bounded by the D'Entrecasteaux Channel including Bruny Island. It contains a large portion of the South West National Park including the settlements of Melaluca and Strathgordon. Altitude varies considerably throughout the Southern FMA, ranging from sea level at coastal areas, to 1425m above sea level (asl) at Mt Anne. The western section of the Southern FMA has many mountain peaks over 1000m asl and is considered to be some of the most remote and rugged land in Australia.

The vast majority of the area (73%) consists of public lands (including PWS and Crown Land Services), which are predominantly located in the wetter southern and western portion of the area. (Figure 2.2; Table 2.1). The majority of the private lands are located along a number of river valleys and adjacent to the D'Entrecasteaux Channel in the eastern portion of the area. Permanent Timber Production Zone managed by Sustainable Timber Tasmania occupies the majority of the remaining area.

Land Manager/Agency	% of Land Managed within the Southern FMA
Private Property	14
DPIPWE (including Parks and Wildlife Service and Crown land Services)	70
Sustainable Timber Tasmania	11
Hydro	3
Other	2

Table 2: Overview of land tenure in the West Coast FMA.

2.2 Fire Environment

The Southern FMA consists of a wide range of vegetation types (Figure 2.4). The eastern and north-eastern parts of the Southern FMA are predominantly occupied by agricultural land and eucalypt forest and woodland. At many locations these eucalypt forests can grade from dry forests and woodlands to wet forests types over a relatively short distance. These forests have a high flammability, and many of the human settlement areas within the Southern FMA are located in close proximity to these forests.

The higher rainfall western part of the Southern FMA consists of wetter forest types that grade to rainforest in areas where there has been negligible fire history. Large areas of moorlands are present on sites of low soil quality or poor drainage, often in close proximity to rainforest types. Alpine vegetation types are present on the higher sections of mountain ranges and plateaus. Many of these vegetation types, particularly rainforest and alpine vegetation are highly sensitive to loss and damage through fire.

2.3 Climate and Bushfire Season

The Southern FMA experiences extremes of climatic conditions. It contains some of the driest and wettest areas of Tasmania, with average rainfalls ranging from 549mm at New Norfolk to 3080mm at Strathgordon.

Temperatures also vary considerably across the plan area, with areas inland experiencing more extremes of temperatures than those located near the coast. This is clearly demonstrated with Bushy Park having a mean maximum temperature of 24 degrees in February and a mean minimum temperature of 1.5 degrees in July.

Because of this, the length of the fire season can vary considerably across the plan area. Drier parts within the Southern FMA can have fire seasons that run from October through to April, with areas of higher rainfall and wetter vegetation types limited to the period of December to March.

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

A large proportion of the Southern FMA is virtually uninhabited, forming part of the South West National Park. The majority of the population is found in the Huon Valley and D'Entrecasteaux Channel areas. Other populations are located around New Norfolk in the lower Derwent Valley and include the settlements of Hayes, Moogara, Bushy Park, and Maydena.

Major towns within the Southern FMA:

- Kingston
- Blackmans Bay
- Margate
- Kettering
- Cygnet
- Huonville
- Geeveston
- New Norfolk

Areas of significant growth within the Southern FMA include residential developments around Kingston Blackmans Bay and Margate, and life style (small acreage) developments in the Huon Valley around Ranelagh and Grove areas.

Major industries in the Southern FMA are aquaculture, fruit growing and forestry.

2.5 Community Engagement

The Southern 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 Councils,
- 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,
  - TFGA to support farmers with bushfire management
- Engaging with utility companies and local councils to improve bushfire safety of critical 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:

Bushfire Ready Neighbourhoods:

Round 3 2018-2020

- Mountain River and Grove
- Crabtree
- Lucaston
- Judbury and Lonnavale

Round 2 2016-2018

- Nichols Rivulet
- Magra
- New Norfolk area
- Maydena

Round 1 2016-2018

- Longley- Leslie Vale
- Pelverata

3. Identifying the Risks

3.1 Bushfire and Impact Scenarios

To set the scene for this plan, 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 Southern FMA include:

- A camp fire on a day of FFDI 44 escapes and ignites a bushfire that spreads and impacts the town of Southport resulting in destruction of numerous houses, community buildings and tourist accommodation.
- A dry lightning storm ignites numerous fires on a day of FFDI 60 which spreads through the Snug Tiers. Houses and community assets are destroyed in the Channel area and access through the Channel Highway is disrupted for several days.
- A stolen car is dumped and set alight on a day of FFDI of 50 at Maydena. The fire rapidly spreads impacting houses and burning large tracts of plantation. The Gordon River Road is blocked for several days and wood supply to the Norske Skog mill at Boyer is severely impacted.

3.2 State-wide 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)
- 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, 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

There are five broad asset specific treatment strategies that have been used to manage the bushfire risks identified in the Community Risk Assessment. They include:

- Fuel management – Treatments include the reduction / modification of bushfire fuels through manual, chemical and prescribed burning methods;
- Ignition management - Treatments aim to reduce the occurrence of human induced ignitions in the landscape;

- Preparedness – Treatments focus on providing suitable access and water supply arrangements that will assist with firefighting operations;
- Planning – Treatments relate to the development of plans that will improve the ability of firefighters and the community to respond to bushfire; and
- Community Engagement – Treatments seek to build relationships, raise awareness and change behaviours relating to the management of bushfire related risks within the community.

4. Analysing and Evaluating Bushfire Risk

4.1 Analysing Bushfire Risks

The analysis of bushfire risk for this plan 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 Southern FMAC has reviewed the results of computer modelling to identify the following areas at highest risk of bushfire. These areas are detailed further in Appendix 1.

Towns 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 Maydena, Glen Huon, Margate, Snug and Kingston.

Broader strategic areas including Snug Tiers, Nichols Rivulet Lonnavale and Judds Creek. 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 on many towns or communities. Significant tracks of non-treatable vegetation occur in the Southern FMA making broad scale fuel reduction burning difficult, particularly in the Channel and Huon regions.

Mitigation activities that will reduce the risk include:

- Conducting fuel reduction burns and other fuel reduction treatments around towns, suburbs and larger communities at high risk of impact from bushfires. This work will be undertaken by the fire agencies, in collaboration with landowners.
- Conducting fuel reduction burns in strategic areas to minimise the likelihood of a fire run impacting communities. This work will be undertaken by the fire agencies and land owners/managers, in collaboration with landowners.
- Supporting 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 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 Fire Safety Division in collaboration with local communities and stakeholders.
- Other prescribed activities specific to community needs. Written by FMAC supported by BRU planner.

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, nor does it provide a process for seeking funding. 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 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 the fuel reduction burning.

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 4. The broad vegetation communities within the FMA can be seen on Map 5.

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. councils). 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 that may include revised input methods. The review process will include examination of:

- changes to the 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 Community Fire Safety Division (TFS) for inclusion in ongoing risk modelling being carried out at the 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 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 on 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
107	Pelverata	High	1	Fuel Reduction	BRU to provide advice on procedures to be used when planning and undertaking burning on Private Property.	TFS	Ongoing	Small community located in a heavily forested valley. Mainly wet forest types.
107	Pelverata	High	2	Fuel Reduction	Implement bushfire mitigation strategy on Private lands adjacent to the community and on PWS lands at Snug Tiers and Sherwood Hill	TFS, PWS	Ongoing	
107	Pelverata	High	3	Behavioural change initiatives	Due to wet forest types- part of this areas risk can be mitigated through community education activities	TFS	Ongoing	
98, 101	Lucaston/Grove	High	4	Fuel Reduction	BRU to provide advice on procedures to be used when planning and undertaking burning on Private Property	TFS	Ongoing	Small communities located in proximity to heavily forested areas in the foot hills of the Wellington Range. Could also include the settlements of Crabtree and Mt River
98, 101	Lucaston/Grove	High	5	Fuel Reduction	Investigate mitigation options.	TFS	Ongoing	Planned burn on property approx. 80HA (Sawyers Creek, Mountain River)
142	Lower Longley	High	6	Fuel Reduction	BRU to provide advice on procedures to be used when undertaking burning on Private Property	TFS	Ongoing	Small community located in close proximity to heavily forested areas. These locations are in close Proximity to the Hobart FMAC so should be discussed with HFMAC at a planning stage.

Map Ref No.	Asset name & location	Priority	Treatment number	Treatment category	Treatment type & detail	Responsible organisation	Completion date proposed	Comment
142	Lower Longley	High	7	Preparedness	TFS to update Protection and Response Plans.	TFS	Ongoing	No operational burn plans prepared at this stage.
104	Middleton	High	10	Community Education	Ongoing Community Awareness Education	TFS		
134	Bruny Island	High	11	Fuel Reduction	Agencies to investigate mitigation options.	TFS, PWS, KC	Ongoing	Adventure Bay No planned burns. Protection Plan but no Response Plan. South Bruny PWS have identified burn blocks on South Bruny with the intention to undertake burns over the coming two years. No operational burns developed yet.
103	Maydena	High	12	Fuel Management	Norske Skog to burn pine slash in close proximity to township as a protection measure. NSPM and STT to review current and future operations in regard to reducing bushfire risk to the town. Significant community engagement is taking place to manage concern in the community about planned burning.	NSPM, STT	Ongoing	Small isolated community located in the Tyenna Valley. Surrounded by heavy forest and pine plantations. A town historically supported by the timber industry with many residents involved in forest and fire management activities. Norske had burn plans in place (Spring 2018). Some people in town protested against burning. Community meeting held. Couldn't proceed with burn due to too many issues. Has been fuel reduction around the town - close to town hasn't been treated. Some land handed to Maydena Bike Park who agreed to work with Norske.

Map Ref No.	Asset name & location	Priority	Treatment number	Treatment category	Treatment type & detail	Responsible organisation	Completion date proposed	Comment
103	Maydena	High	13	Fuel Reduction	Investigate mitigation options with particular regard to surrounding forest management activities.	NSPM, STT	Ongoing	Buttongrass plains to the west of the town.
136	Margate/Snug	High	14	Fuel Reduction	Investigate mitigation options.	TFS	Ongoing	Communities with numerous small acre blocks in bushland on narrow, dead end roads. Towns located close to the forest. Includes Barretta and Electrona.
136	Margate/Snug	High	15	Fuel Reduction	BRU to provide advice on procedures to be used when planning and undertaking burning on Private Property	TFS	Ongoing	
137	Kingston	High	16	Fuel Reduction	Investigate mitigation options, particularly fuel reduction burning in known fire path to the north.	TFS	Ongoing	Urban area in close proximity to forest. Remnant pockets of bushland scattered through the urban area.
137	Kingston	High	17	Fuel Reduction	BRU to provide advice on procedures to be used when planning and undertaking burning on Private Property	TFS, PWS	Ongoing	Future burn blocks have been identified in the Bonnet Hill area. No ground work or operational plans have been completed yet
99	Judds Creek	High	18	Behavioural change initiatives	Due to some areas of wet forest types- part of this areas risk can be mitigated through community education activities.	TFS	31/12/2020	Modelling suggests that fires starting in this area may have a large impact on Human Settlement Areas. South facing area with a mixture of vegetation types. Many spurs and ridges that may be suitable for FRB
146	Blackmans Bay	High		Fuel Reduction	Investigate mitigation options	PWS	Ongoing	Burn blocks have been identified in the Peter Murrell Reserve for 2020. Operational plans yet to be developed.

Map Ref No.	Asset name & location	Priority	Treatment number	Treatment category	Treatment type & detail	Responsible organisation	Completion date proposed	Comment
99, 100	Lonnavale / Judbury	Low	23	Behavioural change initiatives	Due to some areas of wet forest types- part of this areas risk can be mitigated through community education activities.	TFS	Ongoing	Modelling suggests that fires starting in this area will have a large impact on Human Settlement Areas. The Russell Ridge forms a large part of this area. Contains a variety of forest types including those suitable for FRB. Likely to be large burning units. Risk has significantly reduced due to 2019 bushfires however still unburnt areas to consider.
99, 100	Lonnavale / Judbury	Low	24	Fuel Reduction	Investigate mitigation options for this area.	STT, TFS, NSPM	Ongoing	
99, 100	Lonnavale / Judbury	Low	25	Fuel Reduction	BRU to provide advice on procedures to be used when planning and undertaking burning on Private Property.	TFS	Ongoing	
108	Grey Mt/Tobys Hill /Snug Tiers	High	26	Fuel Reduction	Investigate mitigation options including reviewing and expanding current PWS planned operations in this area	TFS, PWS	Ongoing	Button Grass Plains being considered for fuel reduction in 2020. Some burn blocks on Snug Tiers identified no longer suitable.
108	Grey Mt/Tobys Hill /Snug Tiers	High	28	Behavioural change initiatives	Due to some areas of wet forest types- part of this areas risk can be mitigated through community education activities.	TFS	Ongoing	

Map Ref No.	Asset name & location	Priority	Treatment number	Treatment category	Treatment type & detail	Responsible organisation	Completion date proposed	Comment
97	Glenfern/Moogara	High	29	Fuel Reduction	Investigate mitigation options for this area.	TFS	Ongoing	Modelling suggests that fires starting in this area may have a large impact on Human Settlement Areas. Mainly Drier forest types on steep ridge country. Strategically important to New Norfolk and communities further south. Mitigation Plan has identified burn blocks but no operational burn plans developed at this stage.
94	Conningham	High	31	Fuel Reduction	PWS to be provided with appropriate support to undertake mitigation activities in this area.	TFS, PWS	Ongoing	Modelling suggests that fires starting in this area are likely to have an impact on Human Settlement Areas. Dry forest that has a history of regular fires. PWS have future burn blocks identified but no operational burn plans yet.
102	Lune River	High	32	Fuel Reduction	Review planned FRB. Investigate mitigation options to including the lands surrounding Southport Lagoon.	PWS, STT	Ongoing	Areas of Buttongrass are in close proximity to dwellings. Modelling suggests that fires starting in this area are likely to have an impact on Human Settlement Areas. STT: high intensity burns planned - border button grass plains. Looking at incorporating button grass plains in with burn. May expand boundary. PWS: developing operational burn plans for Southport Lagoon and Bluff area. Hoping to get completed in 2020.
143	Dover	Low	33	Community Education	Community engagement reinforcing messages in plans and preparing properties			Encouraging property preparedness
144	Southwest	High	34	Fuel Reduction	Investigate mitigation options	PWS	Ongoing	PWS have identified a number of burn blocks for the South West Rangers and Melaleuca.

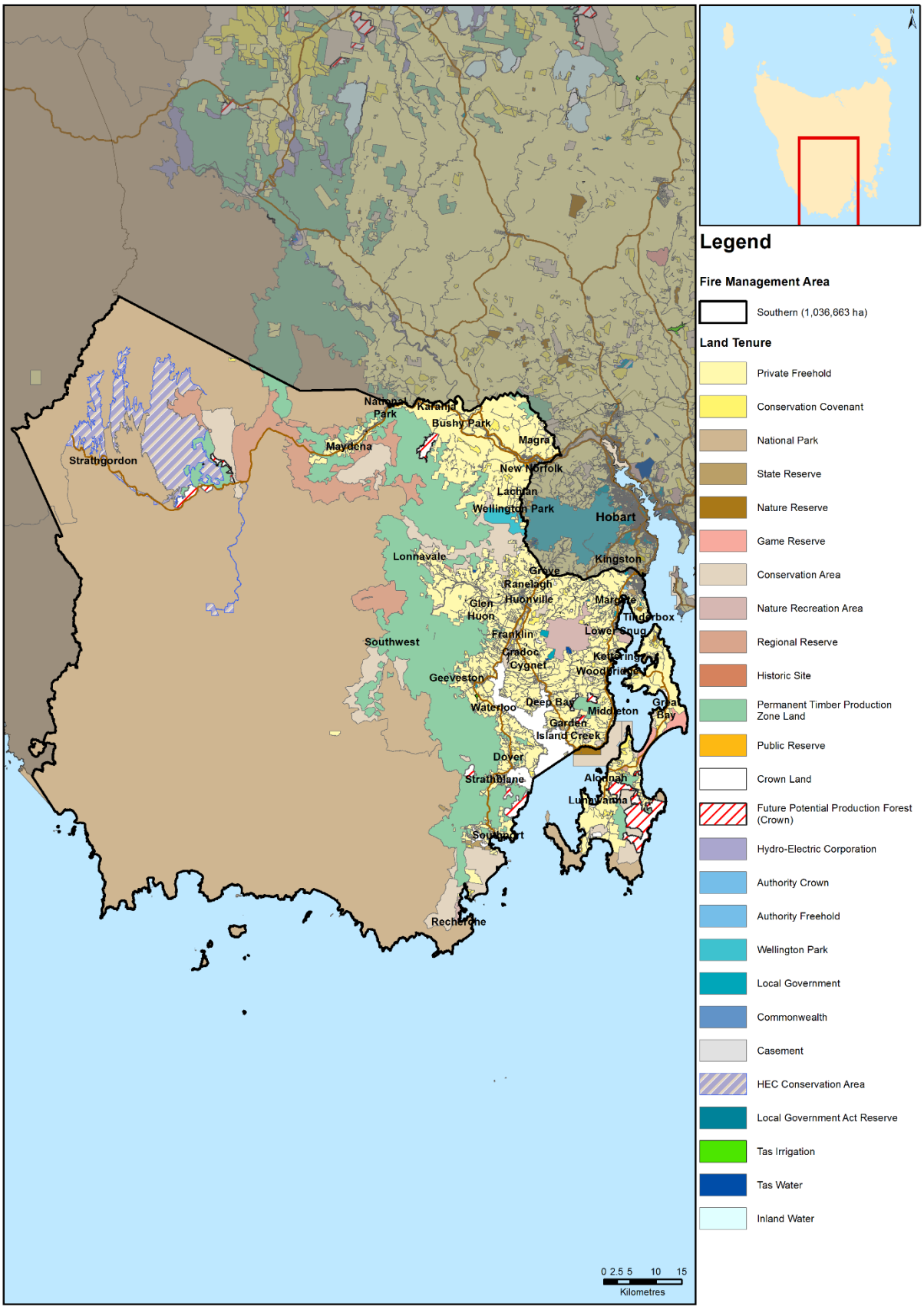
Appendix 2: Current Implementation Plans

Plan owner	Plan title	Year	Treatment numbers
TFS	Alonnah Community Protection Plan	2013	
TFS	Conningham Community Protection and Response Plan	2012	94
TFS	Franklin Community Protection Plan	2015	
TFS	Geeveston Community Protection Plan	2014	
TFS	Glen Huon Community Protection Plan	2015	95
TFS	Glenfern Area Community Protection and Response Plan	2013	97
TFS	Kettering Woodbridge Community Protection and Response Plan	2013	106
TFS	Margate Area Community Protection Plan	2015	136
TFS	Middleton Community Protection and Response Plan	2014	104
TFS	Nicholls Rivulet Community Protection and Response Plan	2013	105
TFS	Pelverata Area Community Protection and Response Plan	2013	107
TFS	Sandfly Community Protection and Response Plan	2015	
TFS	Snug Community Protection and Response Plan	2012	136
TFS	Tinderbox Community Protection and Response Plan	2012	
TFS	Verona Sands Community Protection and Response Plan	2014	
TFS	Adventure Bay Community Protection Plan	2016	134
TFS	Grove/Lucaston/Mountain River/Crabtree/Ranelagh Community Protection Plan	2017	98, 101
TFS	Cygnet Community Protection and Response Plan	2018	
TFS	Dover Community Protection and Response Plan	2019	
TFS	Southport Community Protection and Response Plan	2019	
TFS	Sandfly/Longley Bushfire Mitigation Plan	2016	
TFS	Pelverata Bushfire Mitigation Plan	2016	107
TFS	Glenfern Bushfire Mitigation Plan	2016	97
PWS	PWS Southern Region Strategic Fire Management Plan	2011	N/A

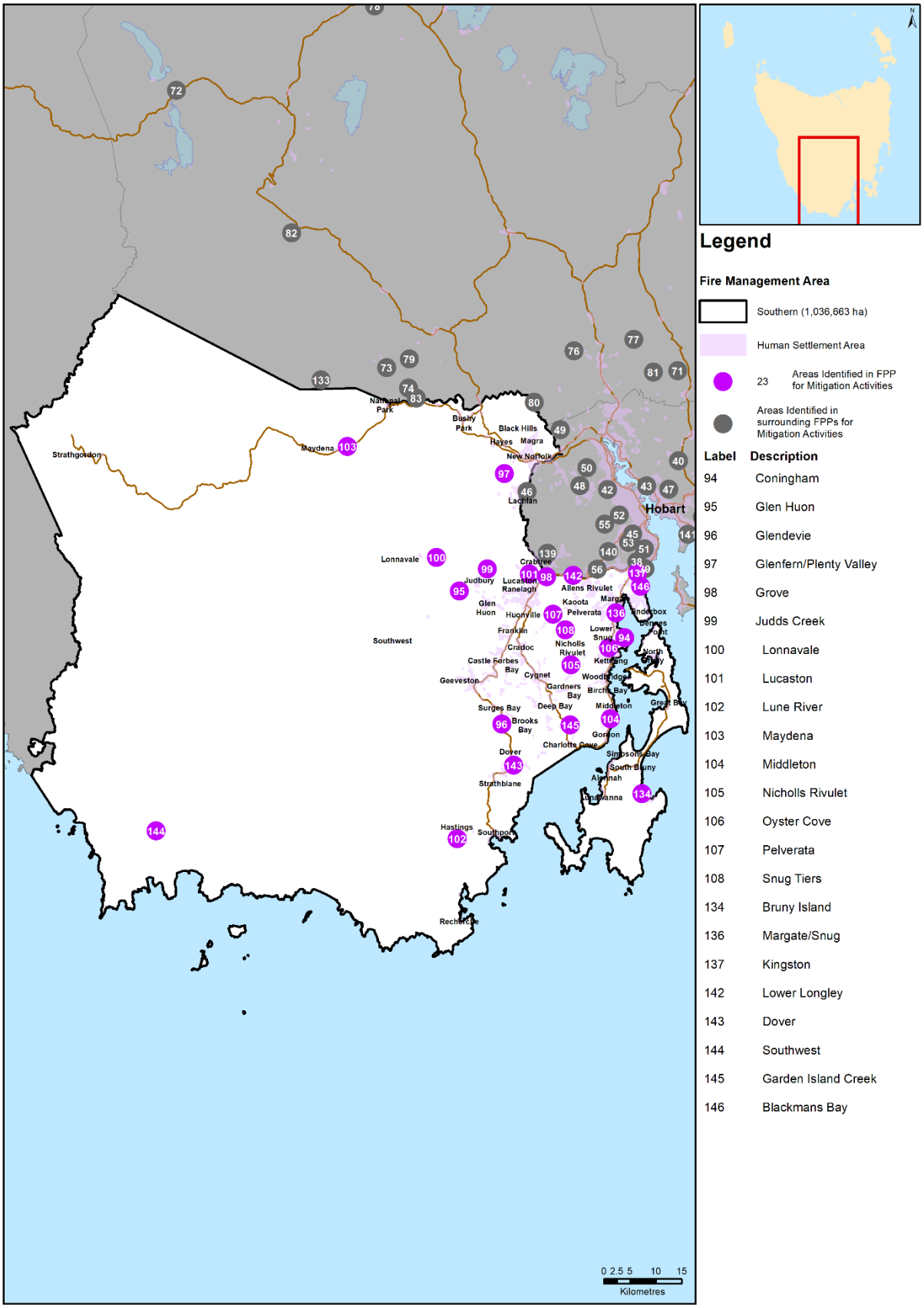
Maps

Map 1: Southern Fire Management Area location

Map 2: Tenure summary map for Southern Fire Management Area



Map 3: Assets and values from the treatment plan for Southern Fire Management Area



Map 4: Fuel treatability for Southern Fire Management Area

Map 5: Vegetation for Southern Fire Management Area