SFMC
STATE FIRE MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

Southern Fire Management Area Bushfire Risk Management Plan 2024

Document Control

Document Summary Information

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Version Control

Version	Date	Author(s)	Organisation	Summary of changes
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	Jonathan Leaman	Tasmania Fire Service Bushfire Risk Unit	Updated Document Control including pre-amble. Treatment plan – Comments updated & Progress column added. BRN program Round 5 2023-2025
1.2	09/2024	Jonathan Leaman	Tasmania Fire Service Bushfire Risk Unit	Updated Document Control including pre-amble. Fire history and treatment table updated with feedback from BRU

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

Document endorsed by the Southern Fire Management Area Committee

Approved by the Chair
Jye Hill
Southern FMAC

Approved by State Fire Management Council
Ian Sauer
Chair

Date: 27 November 2024

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Fuel reduction burn, Snug Tiers Rd, November 2020. Photo credit: Bernard Plumpton

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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
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 Southern 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 Southern 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 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 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 (14%) and Dry Eucalypt forest (9%). In terms of area suitable for fuel reduction burning within the Southern FMA, 36% (373200 ha) of the area has been categorised as treatable while 64% (663400 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:

- Underwoods Hill, Woodbridge Saddle, Woodbridge, Sunny Banks, Cygnet, Birchs Bay, Heeneys Bluff, Range Hill, Gordon, Nicholls Rivulet, Middleton, Gaylors Sugarloaf, Gardners Bay
- Sproules Road, Electrona, Oyster Cove, Red Hill, Coningham, Margate, Kettering, Lower Snug, Snug
- Cades Spur, Leslie Vale, Neika, Sandfly, Allens Rivulet, Longley,
- Southport, Hastings, Sand Hill, Lune River
- New Norfolk, Magra, Black Hills, Lawitta
- South Bruny Range, Adventure Bay
- Huonville
- Strathgordon
- Gordon Power Station
- Shorts Hill, Upper Woodstock, Sherwood Hill, Pelverata
- Randalls Bay, Mount Royal, Charlotte Cove, Garden Island Creek, The Pinnacle
- Numerous forest industry assets

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.
- Develop strategic mitigation strategies for high risk areas.
- 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. 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 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 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 Southern 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 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 (SFMC 2020).

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. (Map 1; Table 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.

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

Land manager	% of FMA
Private property	14
NRE (including Parks and Wildlife Service and Crown land Services)	70
Sustainable Timbers Tasmania	11
Hydro	3
Other	2

2.2 Fire environment

The Southern FMA consists of a wide range of vegetation types (Map 6). 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.

Fires ignited by lightning strikes have become more regular over the past few decades. The most significant fire in recent time was the 63,000ha Riveaux Road fire ignited by multiple lightning strikes.

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 lifestyle (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 resilience 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 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 establishment of Bushfire-ready neighbourhood groups:

Bushfire Ready Neighbourhoods:

Round 5 2023	Round 4 2020-2022	Round 3 2018-2020	Round 2 2016-2018	Round 1 2016-2018
Maydena Oyster Cove Kettering Woodbridge Middleton Gordon	Margate	Mountain River/Grove Crabtree Lucaston Judbury and Lonnavale	Nichols Rivulet Magra New Norfolk Area Maydena	Longley – Leslie Vale Pelverata

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 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.

Please note, these are not actual scenarios, rather hypothetical agency scenarios for example only.

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

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

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 Southern FMAC has reviewed the results of computer modelling to identify the following assets and values at highest risk of impact by bushfire. These areas are detailed further in Appendix 1 and shown in Map 3.

- Towns and larger communities within the FMA that are at risk of being heavily impacted by a bushfire. This may be because of their proximity to bushfire-prone vegetation, a single access road, or access roads being within bushfire-prone vegetation. These towns and communities include: large parts of the Channel from Margate south to Gordon, Cygnet, Nicholls Rivulet, Southport, New Norfolk, Adventure Bay, Huonville, Strathgordon and Pelverata.
- Critical infrastructure for energy production, including those located in the Strathgordon area.
- Production forest assets with a high value that have been clustered according to bushfire impact (identified through computer modelling).

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.

- Develop strategic mitigation strategy for communities in the greater channel and Cygnet areas.
- 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, particularly in the Channel and Huon.
- Forest Industry to collaborate to identify fuel reduction opportunities within native forest and strategic breaks that can be developed over operational rotations. Industry to undertake detection and pre deployment on days of high fire danger.
- Hydro Tasmania to implement their annual vegetation management program and work collaboratively with partner agencies to identify opportunities to undertake fuel reduction burning near their assets.

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 Southern 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. These assessments are the responsibility of the individual organisations and are not covered by this BRMP.

Notable decisions to not directly apply treatments and barriers to mitigating risk include:

- Lack of coordination for maintenance or establishment of Strategic Fire Trails, Fuel Management Zones or other mechanical mitigation activities located on private lands.
- 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 Southern 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.

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. No strategic fire infrastructure has been identified for this plan.

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 that is funded, coordinated and implemented by the Tasmania Fire Service, Parks and Wildlife Service and Sustainable Timbers Tasmania 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 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 treatments proposed will be monitored and reviewed twice a year by the Fire Management Area Committee (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 State Fire Management Council 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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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
SOEC025	Critical Infrastructure	Gordon	Catastrophic	Medium	Highest	Rare	High	20		Derwent Valley
SOPE025	Critical Infrastructure	Strathgordon	Major	Medium	Highest	Rare	High	20		Derwent Valley
SOSO001	Critical Infrastructure	Strathgordon	Moderate	Medium	Highest	Rare	Medium			Derwent Valley
SOPE051	Human Settlement Area	Underwoods Hill, Woodbridge Saddle, Woodbridge, Sunny Banks, Cygnet, Birchs Bay, Heeneys Bluff, Range Hill, Gordon, Nicholls Rivulet, Middleton, Gaylors Sugarloaf, Gardners Bay	Major	Low	Highest	Likely	Extreme	1		Kingborough
SOPE066	Human Settlement Area	Underwoods Hill, Woodbridge Saddle, Woodbridge, Sunny Banks, Cygnet, Birchs Bay, Heeneys Bluff, Range Hill, Gordon, Nicholls Rivulet, Middleton, Gaylors Sugarloaf, Gardners Bay	Major	Low	Highest	Likely	Extreme	1		Kingborough
SOSO004	Human Settlement Area	Underwoods Hill, Woodbridge Saddle, Woodbridge, Sunny Banks, Cygnet, Birchs Bay, Heeneys Bluff, Range Hill, Gordon, Nicholls Rivulet, Middleton, Gaylors Sugarloaf, Gardners Bay	Major	Low	Highest	Likely	Extreme	1		Kingborough

TERAG code	Asset category	Asset description (risk statement)	Consequence	Controls effectiveness	Confidence	Combined likelihood	Risk level	Priority FMAC	Treatment options	LGA
SOPE067	Human Settlement Area	Cades Spur, Leslie Vale, Neika, Sandfly, Allens Rivulet, Longley, Cranes Rock	Major	Low	Highest	Likely	Extreme	2		Kingborough
SOSO003	Human Settlement Area	Southport, Hastings, Sand Hill, Lune River	Major	Low	Highest	Likely	Extreme	2		Huon Valley
SOPE013	Human Settlement Area	Sproules Road, Electrona, Oyster Cove, Red Hill, Coningham, Margate, Kettering, Lower Snug, Snug	Major	Low	Highest	Likely	Extreme	2		Kingborough
SOPE065	Human Settlement Area	Sproules Road, Electrona, Oyster Cove, Red Hill, Coningham, Margate, Kettering, Lower Snug, Snug	Major	Low	Highest	Likely	Extreme	2		Kingborough
SOSO002	Human Settlement Area	Sproules Road, Electrona, Oyster Cove, Red Hill, Coningham, Margate, Kettering, Lower Snug, Snug	Major	Low	Highest	Likely	Extreme	2		Kingborough
SOPE053	Human Settlement Area	New Norfolk, Magra, Black Hills, Lawitta	Major	Low	Highest	Unlikely	High	13		Derwent Valley
SOSO006	Human Settlement Area	South Bruny Range, Adventure Bay	Major	Low	Highest	Unlikely	High	13		Kingborough
SOPE035	Human Settlement Area	Huonville	Major	Low	Highest	Unlikely	High	16		Huon Valley
SOPE052	Human Settlement Area	Shorts Hill, Upper Woodstock, Sherwood Hill, Pelverata	Minor	Low	Highest	Likely	Medium	22		Huon Valley
SOPE062	Human Settlement Area	Cades Spur, Leslie Vale, Neika, Sandfly, Allens Rivulet, Longley, Cranes Rock	Moderate	Low	Highest	Likely	High	23		Kingborough
SOSO005	Human Settlement Area	Cades Spur, Leslie Vale, Neika, Sandfly, Allens Rivulet, Longley, Cranes Rock	Moderate	Low	Highest	Likely	High	23		Kingborough
SOPE007	Human Settlement Area	Cannells Hill, Lanes Hill	Minor	Low	Highest	Likely	Medium	23		Huon Valley

TERAG code	Asset category	Asset description (risk statement)	Consequence	Controls effectiveness	Confidence	Combined likelihood	Risk level	Priority FMAC	Treatment options	LGA
SOPE008	Human Settlement Area	Castle Forbes Bay, Franklin	Moderate	Low	Highest	Likely	High	23		Huon Valley
SOPE036	Human Settlement Area	Kaoota, Sam Smiths Hill, The Bluff	Minor	Low	Highest	Likely	Medium	23		Kingborough
SOPE009	Human Settlement Area	Randalls Bay, Mount Royal, Charlotte Cove, Garden Island Creek, The Pinnacle	Moderate	Low	Highest	Likely	High	23		Huon Valley
SOPE048	Human Settlement Area	Recherche, Mcdougalls Hill	Minor	Low	Highest	Likely	Medium	23		Huon Valley
SOPE030	Human Settlement Area	Southport, Hastings, Sand Hill, Lune River	Moderate	Low	Highest	Likely	High	23		Huon Valley
SOPE024	Human Settlement Area	Strathblane, Dover, Raminea	Moderate	Low	Highest	Likely	High	23		Huon Valley
SOPE040	Human Settlement Area	Swamp Gum Hill, Lachlan, Reddell Road	Moderate	Low	Highest	Likely	High	23		Derwent Valley
SOPE015	Human Settlement Area	Mount Ruddy, Stony Point, Lucaston, Crabtree, Ranelagh	Moderate	Medium	Highest	Unlikely	Medium	24		Huon Valley
SOPE016	Human Settlement Area	Cradoc	Moderate	Low	Highest	Unlikely	Medium	25		Huon Valley
SOPE032	Human Settlement Area	Lymington, Herlihys Bay, Petcheys Bay	Moderate	Low	Highest	Unlikely	Medium	25		Huon Valley
SOPE033	Human Settlement Area	Police Point, Barretts Bay, Brooks Bay	Moderate	Low	Highest	Unlikely	Medium	25		Huon Valley
SOPE001	Human Settlement Area	Simpsons Bay, Turners Hill, Alonnah	Moderate	Low	Highest	Unlikely	Medium	25		Kingborough
SOPE022	Human Settlement Area	Judbury, North Huon Road, Dorset Hill	Moderate	Low	Highest	Unlikely	Medium	26		Huon Valley

TERAG code	Asset category	Asset description (risk statement)	Consequence	Controls effectiveness	Confidence	Combined likelihood	Risk level	Priority FMAC	Treatment options	LGA
SOPE047	Human Settlement Area	Roberts Hill, Maydena	Moderate	Medium	Highest	Unlikely	Medium	26		Derwent Valley
SOPE056	Human Settlement Area	South Bruny Range, Adventure Bay	Moderate	Low	Highest	Unlikely	Medium	26		Kingborough
SOPE023	Human Settlement Area	Abels Bay	Moderate	Low	Highest	Unlikely	Medium	27		Huon Valley
SOPE044	Human Settlement Area	Bee Tree Hill, Spion Kop, Geeveston	Moderate	Low	Highest	Unlikely	Medium	27		Huon Valley
SOPE003	Human Settlement Area	Bushy Park, Glenora, Macquarie Plains	Moderate	Low	Highest	Unlikely	Medium	27		Derwent Valley
SOPE026	Human Settlement Area	Glen Huon	Moderate	Low	Highest	Unlikely	Medium	27		Huon Valley
SOPE039	Human Settlement Area	Kingston Beach	Moderate	Low	Highest	Unlikely	Medium	27		Kingborough
SOPE046	Human Settlement Area	Lunawanna	Moderate	Low	Highest	Unlikely	Medium	27		Kingborough
SOPE054	Human Settlement Area	Port Huon	Moderate	Low	Highest	Unlikely	Medium	27		Huon Valley
SOPE017	Human Settlement Area	Thomas Hill, Deep Bay	Moderate	Low	Highest	Unlikely	Medium	27		Huon Valley
SOPE055	Human Settlement Area	Tinderbox, Blackmans Bay, Howden	Moderate	Low	Highest	Unlikely	Medium	27		Kingborough
SOPE020	Human Settlement Area	Dennes Point	Moderate	Low	Highest	Unlikely	Medium	29		Kingborough
SOPE028	Human Settlement Area	Grove	Moderate	Low	Highest	Unlikely	Medium	29		Huon Valley

TERAG code	Asset category	Asset description (risk statement)	Consequence	Controls effectiveness	Confidence	Combined likelihood	Risk level	Priority FMAC	Treatment options	LGA
SOPE010	Human Settlement Area	Apollo Bay	Minor	Low	Highest	Unlikely	Low			Kingborough
SOPE029	Human Settlement Area	Barnes Bay	Minor	Low	Highest	Rare	Low			Kingborough
SOPE061	Human Settlement Area	Boyer	Minor	Low	Highest	Unlikely	Low			Derwent Valley
SOPE064	Human Settlement Area	Bryn Estyn	Minor	Low	Highest	Unlikely	Low			Derwent Valley
SOPE002	Human Settlement Area	Burnetts Hill	Moderate	Low	Highest	Rare	Medium			Huon Valley
SOPE004	Human Settlement Area	Cairns Bay, Whale Point Hill	Minor	Low	Highest	Unlikely	Low			Huon Valley
SOPE005	Human Settlement Area	Camden Hill	Minor	Low	Highest	Rare	Low			Huon Valley
SOPE011	Human Settlement Area	Cherry Hill	Minor	Low	Highest	Unlikely	Low			Huon Valley
SOPE014	Human Settlement Area	Cooleys Gully, South Bruny	Minor	Low	Highest	Unlikely	Low			Kingborough
SOPE019	Human Settlement Area	Denison Ridge, Jacobsons Road, Lonnavale, She Oak Hills	Minor	Low	Highest	Unlikely	Low			Huon Valley
SOPE021	Human Settlement Area	Glaziers Bay, Dillons Hill	Minor	Low	Highest	Unlikely	Low			Huon Valley
SOPE018	Human Settlement Area	Glendevie, Surges Bay, Ashlin Hill	Minor	Low	Highest	Unlikely	Low			Huon Valley
SOPE027	Human Settlement Area	Great Bay	Minor	Low	Highest	Rare	Low			Kingborough

TERAG code	Asset category	Asset description (risk statement)	Consequence	Controls effectiveness	Confidence	Combined likelihood	Risk level	Priority FMAC	Treatment options	LGA
SOPE031	Human Settlement Area	Hayes	Minor	Low	Highest	Rare	Low			Derwent Valley
SOPE034	Human Settlement Area	Huntingfield	Minor	Medium	Highest	Unlikely	Low			Kingborough
SOPE037	Human Settlement Area	Karanja	Minor	Low	Highest	Unlikely	Low			Derwent Valley
SOPE038	Human Settlement Area	Killora	Minor	Low	Highest	Rare	Low			Kingborough
SOPE041	Human Settlement Area	Langdons Hill	Minor	Low	Highest	Unlikely	Low			Huon Valley
SOPE042	Human Settlement Area	Lighthouse Rock	Minor	Medium	Highest	Unlikely	Low			Huon Valley
SOPE012	Human Settlement Area	Mount Windsor, Wattle Grove, Coads Hill	Minor	Low	Highest	Unlikely	Low			Huon Valley
SOPE049	Human Settlement Area	National Park	Minor	Low	Highest	Unlikely	Low			Derwent Valley
SOPE050	Human Settlement Area	North Bruny	Minor	Low	Highest	Rare	Low			Kingborough
SOPE006	Human Settlement Area	O'Briens Road, Camp Hill, Lower Longley	Minor	Low	Highest	Unlikely	Low			Kingborough
SOPE043	Human Settlement Area	Plenty, Little Belmont	Minor	Low	Highest	Rare	Low			Derwent Valley
SOPE057	Human Settlement Area	Scenic Hill	Minor	Low	Highest	Unlikely	Low			Huon Valley
SOPE058	Human Settlement Area	Silver Hill Road	Minor	Low	Highest	Unlikely	Low			Huon Valley

TERAG code	Asset category	Asset description (risk statement)	Consequence	Controls effectiveness	Confidence	Combined likelihood	Risk level	Priority FMAC	Treatment options	LGA
SOPE059	Human Settlement Area	Southwest	Insignificant	Low	Highest	Rare	Very Low			Huon Valley
SOPE060	Human Settlement Area	Strathgordon	Minor	Low	Highest	Rare	Low			Derwent Valley
SOPE045	Human Settlement Area	Surveyors Bay, Louis Rise	Minor	Low	Highest	Unlikely	Low			Huon Valley
SOPE063	Human Settlement Area	White Timber Road	Minor	Low	Highest	Unlikely	Low			Derwent Valley
SOEN031	Natural Value	cushion, Giant, TWWHA	Catastrophic	Medium	Highest	Unlikely	Extreme	2		Huon Valley
SOEN010	Natural Value	Bryobatrachus, Coniferous, cushion, Giant, Highland, Nothofagus, Palaeo, Pherosphaera, TWWHA	Catastrophic	Very Low	Highest	Unlikely	Extreme	5		Huon Valley
SOEN012	Natural Value	Coniferous, cushion, Giant, Highland, Nothofagus, Palaeo, Pherosphaera, Sphagnum, TWWHA	Catastrophic	Medium	Highest	Unlikely	Extreme	5		Derwent Valley
SOEN025	Natural Value	Giant, Sphagnum, TWWHA	Catastrophic	Medium	Highest	Unlikely	Extreme	5		Derwent Valley
SOEN068	Natural Value	Bryobatrachus, Coniferous, Lomatia, Neophema	Catastrophic	Medium	Highest	Unlikely	Extreme	6		Huon Valley
SOEN021	Natural Value	cushion, Palaeo, Pherosphaera	Catastrophic	Medium	Highest	Unlikely	Extreme	7		Derwent Valley
SOEN014	Natural Value	Palaeo	Catastrophic	Medium	Highest	Unlikely	Extreme	7		Derwent Valley
SOEN064	Natural Value	Antipodia, Remnant rainforest	Major	Medium	Highest	Unlikely	High	9		Huon Valley
SOEN072	Natural Value	Remnant rainforest	Major	Very Low	Highest	Unlikely	High	12		Kingborough
SOEN001	Natural Value	Allanaspides, Coniferous	Major	Very Low	Highest	Unlikely	High	13		Derwent Valley
SOEN040	Natural Value	Allanaspides, Coniferous, cushion, Highland, Nothofagus, Palaeo, Regenerating, Sphagnum	Major	Very Low	Highest	Unlikely	High	13		Derwent Valley

TERAG code	Asset category	Asset description (risk statement)	Consequence	Controls effectiveness	Confidence	Combined likelihood	Risk level	Priority FMAC	Treatment options	LGA
SOEN028	Natural Value	Coniferous, cushion, Highland, Nothofagus, Palaeo	Major	Very Low	Highest	Unlikely	High	13		Huon Valley
SOEN065	Natural Value	Coniferous, Nothofagus	Major	Very Low	Highest	Unlikely	High	13		Derwent Valley
SOEN058	Natural Value	Coniferous, TWWHA	Major	Very Low	Highest	Unlikely	High	13		Derwent Valley
SOEN019	Natural Value	Coniferous	Major	Very Low	Highest	Unlikely	High	15		Derwent Valley
SOEN032	Natural Value	Coniferous	Major	Very Low	Highest	Unlikely	High	15		Huon Valley
SOEN033	Natural Value	Coniferous	Major	Very Low	Highest	Unlikely	High	15		Derwent Valley
SOEN035	Natural Value	Coniferous	Major	Very Low	Highest	Unlikely	High	15		Derwent Valley
SOEN074	Natural Value	Coniferous	Major	Very Low	Highest	Unlikely	High	15		Derwent Valley
SOEN059	Natural Value	cushion	Major	Very Low	Highest	Unlikely	High	15		Huon Valley
SOEN061	Natural Value	cushion	Major	Very Low	Highest	Unlikely	High	15		Huon Valley
SOEN034	Natural Value	Allanaspides, Bryobatrachus, Coniferous, cushion	Major	Very Low	Highest	Unlikely	High	16		Derwent Valley
SOEN002	Natural Value	Bryobatrachus, Coniferous, cushion, Nothofagus, Palaeo, Regenerating	Major	Very Low	Highest	Unlikely	High	16		Huon Valley
SOEN041	Natural Value	Bryobatrachus, Coniferous, cushion, Palaeo	Major	Very Low	Highest	Unlikely	High	16		Huon Valley
SOEN075	Natural Value	Coniferous	Major	Very Low	Highest	Unlikely	High	16		Derwent Valley
SOEN008	Natural Value	Bryobatrachus, Coniferous, cushion, Highland, Nothofagus, Regenerating	Major	Very Low	Highest	Rare	High	17		Huon Valley
SOEN036	Natural Value	Coniferous	Major	Very Low	Highest	Rare	High	17		Derwent Valley
SOEN038	Natural Value	Coniferous	Major	Very Low	Highest	Rare	High	17		Huon Valley
SOEN042	Natural Value	Coniferous	Major	Very Low	Highest	Rare	High	17		Huon Valley
SOEN045	Natural Value	Coniferous	Major	Very Low	Highest	Rare	High	17		Derwent Valley

TERAG code	Asset category	Asset description (risk statement)	Consequence	Controls effectiveness	Confidence	Combined likelihood	Risk level	Priority FMAC	Treatment options	LGA
SOEN057	Natural Value	Coniferous	Major	Very Low	Highest	Rare	High	17		Huon Valley
SOEN043	Natural Value	Coniferous, cushion	Major	Very Low	Highest	Rare	High	17		Huon Valley
SOEN007	Natural Value	Coniferous, cushion, Highland, Nothofagus, Palaeo	Catastrophic	Very Low	Highest	Rare	High	17		Huon Valley
SOEN023	Natural Value	Coniferous, cushion, Highland, Nothofagus, Palaeo, Pherosphaera	Catastrophic	Very Low	Highest	Rare	High	17		Derwent Valley
SOEN030	Natural Value	Coniferous, cushion, Highland, Nothofagus, Palaeo, Sphagnum	Major	Very Low	Highest	Rare	High	17		Huon Valley
SOEN005	Natural Value	Coniferous, Palaeo, Sphagnum	Catastrophic	Very Low	Highest	Rare	High	17		Derwent Valley
SOEN006	Natural Value	Bryobatrachus, Coniferous, cushion, Nothofagus	Major	Very Low	Highest	Rare	High	19		Huon Valley
SOEN017	Natural Value	Coniferous	Major	Very Low	Highest	Rare	High	19		Derwent Valley
SOEN060	Natural Value	cushion	Major	Very Low	Highest	Rare	High	19		Huon Valley
SOEN070	Natural Value	Regenerating	Major	Very Low	Highest	Rare	High	19		Derwent Valley
SOEN004	Natural Value	Bryobatrachus, Coniferous, Palaeo	Major	Very Low	Highest	Rare	High	20		Huon Valley
SOEN003	Natural Value	Coniferous	Major	Very Low	Highest	Rare	High	20		Huon Valley
SOEN009	Natural Value	Coniferous	Major	Very Low	Highest	Rare	High	20		Huon Valley
SOEN020	Natural Value	Coniferous	Major	Very Low	Highest	Rare	High	20		Derwent Valley
SOEN026	Natural Value	Coniferous	Major	Very Low	Highest	Rare	High	20		Huon Valley
SOEN027	Natural Value	Coniferous	Major	Very Low	Highest	Rare	High	20		Huon Valley
SOEN046	Natural Value	Coniferous	Major	Very Low	Highest	Rare	High	20		Derwent Valley
SOEN048	Natural Value	Coniferous	Major	Very Low	Highest	Rare	High	20		Derwent Valley
SOEN055	Natural Value	Coniferous	Major	Very Low	Highest	Rare	High	20		Huon Valley

TERAG code	Asset category	Asset description (risk statement)	Consequence	Controls effectiveness	Confidence	Combined likelihood	Risk level	Priority FMAC	Treatment options	LGA
SOEN029	Natural Value	Coniferous, cushion	Major	Very Low	Highest	Rare	High	20		Huon Valley
SOEN024	Natural Value	Coniferous, Palaeo	Catastrophic	Very Low	Highest	Rare	High	20		Derwent Valley
SOEN013	Natural Value	Palaeo	Catastrophic	Very Low	Highest	Rare	High	20		Derwent Valley
SOEN015	Natural Value	Palaeo	Catastrophic	Very Low	Highest	Rare	High	20		Derwent Valley
SOEN018	Natural Value	Palaeo	Catastrophic	Very Low	Highest	Rare	High	20		Derwent Valley
SOEN022	Natural Value	Palaeo	Catastrophic	Very Low	Highest	Rare	High	20		Derwent Valley
SOEN066	Natural Value	Sphagnum	Major	Very Low	Highest	Rare	High	20		Derwent Valley
SOEN067	Natural Value	Sphagnum	Major	Very Low	Highest	Rare	High	20		Derwent Valley
SOEN069	Natural Value	Sphagnum	Major	Very Low	Highest	Rare	High	20		Derwent Valley
SOEN071	Natural Value	Sphagnum	Major	Very Low	Highest	Rare	High	20		Derwent Valley
SOEN051	Natural Value	Coniferous	Major	Very Low	Highest	Rare	High	21		Huon Valley
SOEN073	Natural Value	Bryobatrachus	Moderate	Very Low	Highest	Unlikely	Medium	26		Derwent Valley
SOEN063	Natural Value	Antipodia	Moderate	Very Low	Highest	Unlikely	Medium	29		Kingborough
SOEN011	Natural Value	Coniferous	Major	Very Low	Highest	Very Rare	Medium	32		Huon Valley
SOEN016	Natural Value	Coniferous	Major	Very Low	Highest	Very Rare	Medium	32		Derwent Valley
SOEN037	Natural Value	Coniferous	Major	Very Low	Highest	Very Rare	Medium	32		Huon Valley
SOEN039	Natural Value	Coniferous	Major	Very Low	Highest	Very Rare	Medium	32		Huon Valley
SOEN044	Natural Value	Coniferous	Major	Very Low	Highest	Very Rare	Medium	32		Huon Valley
SOEN047	Natural Value	Coniferous	Major	Very Low	Highest	Very Rare	Medium	32		Huon Valley
SOEN049	Natural Value	Coniferous	Major	Very Low	Highest	Very Rare	Medium	32		Huon Valley

TERAG code	Asset category	Asset description (risk statement)	Consequence	Controls effectiveness	Confidence	Combined likelihood	Risk level	Priority FMAC	Treatment options	LGA
SOEN050	Natural Value	Coniferous	Major	Very Low	Highest	Very Rare	Medium	32		Huon Valley
SOEN052	Natural Value	Coniferous	Major	Very Low	Highest	Very Rare	Medium	32		Huon Valley
SOEN053	Natural Value	Coniferous	Major	Very Low	Highest	Very Rare	Medium	32		Huon Valley
SOEN054	Natural Value	Coniferous	Major	Very Low	Highest	Very Rare	Medium	32		Huon Valley
SOEN056	Natural Value	Coniferous	Major	Very Low	Highest	Very Rare	Medium	32		Huon Valley
SOEN076	Natural Value	Coniferous	Major	Very Low	Highest	Very Rare	Medium	32		Huon Valley
SOEN077	Natural Value	Coniferous	Major	Very Low	Highest	Very Rare	Medium	32		Huon Valley
SOEN062	Natural Value	cushion	Major	Very Low	Highest	Very Rare	Medium	32		Huon Valley
SOPE068	Other	Adventure Bay Road	Major	Low	Highest	Unlikely	High	12		Kingborough
SOEC003	Production Forest	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	Catastrophic	Medium	Highest	Unlikely	Extreme	2		Huon Valley
SOEC004	Production Forest	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	Catastrophic	Medium	Highest	Unlikely	Extreme	2		Derwent Valley
SOEC016	Production Forest	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	Major	Low	Highest	Likely	Extreme	2		Huon Valley
SOEC001	Production Forest	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	Catastrophic	Medium	Highest	Unlikely	Extreme	3		Huon Valley
SOEC008	Production Forest	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	Catastrophic	Medium	Highest	Unlikely	Extreme	4		Derwent Valley
SOEC007	Production Forest	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	Major	Medium	Highest	Unlikely	High	9		Huon Valley
SOEC006	Production Forest	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	Major	Medium	Highest	Unlikely	High	9		Huon Valley
SOEC010	Production Forest	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	Major	Very Low	Highest	Unlikely	High	11		Derwent Valley
SOEC009	Production Forest	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	Major	Very Low	Highest	Unlikely	High	11		Derwent Valley
SOEC002	Production Forest	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	Major	Very Low	Highest	Unlikely	High	12		Derwent Valley
SOEC017	Production Forest	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	Moderate	Very Low	Highest	Likely	High	23		Huon Valley

TERAG code	Asset category	Asset description (risk statement)	Consequence	Controls effectiveness	Confidence	Combined likelihood	Risk level	Priority FMAC	Treatment options	LGA
SOEC013	Production Forest	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	Moderate	Very Low	Highest	Likely	High	23		Huon Valley
SOEC012	Production Forest	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	Minor	Very Low	Highest	Likely	Medium	23		Huon Valley
SOEC014	Production Forest	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	Minor	Very Low	Highest	Likely	Medium	23		Kingborough
SOEC021	Production Forest	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	Moderate	Very Low	Highest	Likely	High	23		Huon Valley
SOEC005	Production Forest	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	Moderate	Very Low	Highest	Unlikely	Medium	25		Derwent Valley
SOEC020	Production Forest	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	Moderate	Very Low	Highest	Unlikely	Medium	26		Kingborough
SOEC015	Production Forest	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	Minor	Very Low	Highest	Rare	Low			Huon Valley
SOEC011	Production Forest	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	Minor	Very Low	Highest	Unlikely	Low			Huon Valley
SOEC023	Production Forest	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	Minor	Very Low	Highest	Rare	Low			Kingborough
SOEC022	Production Forest	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	Minor	Very Low	Highest	Rare	Low			Huon Valley
SOEC024	Production Forest	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	Minor	Very Low	Highest	Unlikely	Low			Huon Valley
SOEC019	Production Forest	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	Insignificant	Very Low	Highest	Unlikely	Low			Huon Valley
SOEC018	Production Forest	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	Insignificant	Very Low	Highest	Rare	Very Low			Huon Valley

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
SOPE051	Underwoods Hill, Woodbridge Saddle, Woodbridge, Sunny Banks, Cygnet, Birchs Bay, Heeneys Bluff, Range Hill, Gordon, Nicholls Rivulet, Middleton, Gaylors Sugarloaf, Gardners Bay	1	1	Fuel reduction	Continue with the implementation of planned burns in this area	SFMZ	TFS	1/01/2024	Planned burn program scheduled by TFS in surrounding treatable vegetation.	On-Track Continuing to explore various fuel reduction burns in the area. Some already scheduled.
SOPE051	Underwoods Hill, Woodbridge Saddle, Woodbridge, Sunny Banks, Cygnet, Birchs Bay, Heeneys Bluff, Range Hill, Gordon, Nicholls Rivulet, Middleton, Gaylors Sugarloaf, Gardners Bay	1	2	Community safety	Update Community Protection Plans	AZ	TFS	1/01/2024	Ongoing	On-Track Updates remaining for Cygnet

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
SOPE051	Underwoods Hill, Woodbridge Saddle, Woodbridge, Sunny Banks, Cygnet, Birchs Bay, Heeneys Bluff, Range Hill, Gordon, Nicholls Rivulet, Middleton, Gaylors Sugarloaf, Gardners Bay	1	3	Fuel reduction	Investigate treatability of vegetation types in this area. Investigate development of a strategic mitigation strategy.	SFMZ	TFS	1/01/2022	Areas of treatable vegetation identified.	On-Track The Channel Area has been split into three Strategic Bushfire Mitigation Plan Areas. Currently Margate Area is complete and the other two areas will incorporate the listed areas.
SOPE051	Underwoods Hill, Woodbridge Saddle, Woodbridge, Sunny Banks, Cygnet, Birchs Bay, Heeneys Bluff, Range Hill, Gordon, Nicholls Rivulet, Middleton, Gaylors Sugarloaf, Gardners Bay	1	4	Fuel reduction	Develop strategic mitigation strategy for greater Channel area	SFMZ	TFS	1/01/2022	Localised mitigation strategies to follow if mitigation strategy identifies they are required	On-Track The Channel Area has been split into three Strategic Bushfire Mitigation Plan Areas. Currently Margate Area is complete and the other two areas will incorporate the listed areas.
SOPE067	Cades Spur, Leslie Vale, Neika, Sandfly, Allens Rivulet, Longley, Cranes Rock	2	5	Fuel reduction	Explore fuel reduction burn options for this area	SFMZ	TFS	1/01/2024	Planned burn program scheduled by TFS in surrounding treatable vegetation.	On-Track Continuing to explore various fuel reduction burns in the area. Some already completed 2023 and more scheduled.

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
SOPE067	Cades Spur, Leslie Vale, Neika, Sandfly, Allens Rivulet, Longley, Cranes Rock	2	6	Community safety	Update Community Protection Plans. Prepare Response Plans.	AZ	TFS	1/01/2024	Currently ongoing.	On-Track Sandfly Area (inc. Allens Rivulet and Longley) updated 2023
SOEC003	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	2	7	Fuel reduction	Buttongrass burning program		STT, PWS		Planned burn program scheduled by PWS & STT in surrounding treatable vegetation.	
SOEC003	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	2	8	Ignition management	Gating & fencing to limit car dumping & burning		RFF			
SOEC003	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	2	9	Fuel reduction	Regeneration burning		STT	ongoing	3 Button grass burns carried out in Spring 22 with others planned for the area.	On-Track
SOEC003	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	2	10	Preparedness	Sharing of water point monitoring app & data, e.g. to COP		STT			
SOEC003	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	2	11	Ignition management	Industry FIFMC Fire Prevention at forest Operations procedure implemented at start of fire season until the end of the fire season (1st Oct -at least 30th April). Contractors closely monitor fire weather and shut down when weathers		FIFMC	ongoing		

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
					conditions deteriorate.					
SOEC003	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	2	12	Preparedness	Patrols on high fire danger days		STT	ongoing		
SOEC003	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	2	13	Insurance	Insurance		RFF	ongoing		
SOEC003	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	2	14	Ignition management	Fire towers Doodys, Tylers		STT	ongoing		
SOEC004	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	2	15	Preparedness	Sharing of water point monitoring app & data, e.g. to COP		STT			
SOEC004	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	2	16	Ignition management	Industry FIFMC Fire Prevention at forest Operations procedure implemented at start of fire season until the end of the fire season (1st Oct -at least 30th April). Contractors closely monitor fire weather and shut down when weathers conditions deteriorate.		FIFMC	ongoing		
SOEC004	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	2	17	Preparedness	Fire tower Mt Lloyd		SFM	ongoing		
SOEC004	Cluster of various	2	18	Fuel reduction	Forest Industry to collaborate to		STT, RFF, SFM, Forico	31/12/2021		

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
	coupes & plantations				identify fuel reduction opportunities within native forest / plantations and strategic breaks that can be developed over operational rotations					
SOEC004	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	2	19	Preparedness	Pre-position & patrols high fire danger days		RFF, SFM, STT	ongoing		
SOEC004	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	2	20	Preparedness	Firehawk camera surveillance + helicopter standby		SFM	31/01/2021		
SOEC004	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	2	21	Fuel reduction	Undertake a risk based approach at time of operations for the treatment of fuel loads post harvest operations (plantation/native).		STT, RFF, SFM, Forico	ongoing		
SOEC004	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	2	22	Fuel reduction	Capture coup burning maps from some companies not yet being included		RFF, SFM			
SOEC004	Cluster of various coupes & plantations	2	23	Insurance	Insurance		RFF, SFM	ongoing		
SOSO003	Southport, Hastings, Sand Hill, Lune River	2	24	Fuel reduction	Explore fuel reduction burn options for this area	SFMZ	TFS, PWS, STT	1/01/2024		Multiple fuel reduction burns scheduled
SOPE013	Sproules Road,	2	25	Fuel reduction	Develop strategic mitigation strategy	SFMZ	TFS	1/01/2022	Localised mitigation strategies to follow	On-Track The Channel Area has been

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
	Electrona, Oyster Cove, Red Hill, Coningham, Margate, Kettering, Lower Snug, Snug				for greater Channel area				if mitigation strategy identifies they are required.	split into three Strategic Bushfire Mitigation Plan Areas. Currently Margate Area is complete and the other two areas will incorporate the listed areas.
SOPE065	Sproules Road, Electrona, Oyster Cove, Red Hill, Coningham, Margate, Kettering, Lower Snug, Snug	2	26	Community safety	Update Community Protection Plans. Prepare Response Plans.	SFMZ	TFS	1/01/2024	Currently ongoing	Complete Margate area (2023) Snug Area (2021)
SOPE013	Sproules Road, Electrona, Oyster Cove, Red Hill, Coningham, Margate, Kettering, Lower Snug, Snug	2	27	Behavioural change initiatives	Implement Bushfire Ready Neighbourhoods Program Round 4 (2020-2022) at Margate (and surrounds if resources available)	AZ	TFS	30/06/2022	Neighbourhoods Program Round 5 incorporates Maydena, Oyster Cove, Kettering, Woodbridge, Middleton and Gordon	On-Track
SOPE013	Sproules Road, Electrona, Oyster Cove, Red Hill, Coningham, Margate, Kettering,	2	28	Fuel reduction	Explore fuel reduction burn options for this area	SFMZ	TFS	1/01/2024	Planned burn program scheduled by TFS & PWS in surrounding treatable vegetation	On-Track Continuing to explore various fuel reduction burns in the area. Some already burnt with more scheduled.

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
	Lower Snug, Snug									
SOPE013	Sproules Road, Electrona, Oyster Cove, Red Hill, Coningham, Margate, Kettering, Lower Snug, Snug	2	29	Fuel reduction	Investigate treatability of vegetation types in this area. Investigate development of a strategic mitigation strategy.	SFMZ	TFS	1/01/2022	Localised mitigation strategies to follow if mitigation strategy identifies they are required.	On-Track The Channel Area has been split into three Strategic Bushfire Mitigation Plan Areas. Currently Margate Area is complete and the other two areas will incorporate the listed areas.
SOPE068	Adventure Bay Road	12	30	Accept risk	Make community aware of NSP's on North and South Bruny	SFMZ	TFS, KC	1/01/2022	Council currently has a project underway in relation to the signage at NSP which will be accompanied by a community education campaign both of which TFS committed to support. Council is still waiting for feedback from TFS around the content of the signage to be able to progress this project.	
SOPE068	Adventure Bay Road	12	31	Fuel reduction	Clearing of vegetation from Adventure Bay Rd	APZ	KC	1/01/2024	Assessment of risk and priority of vegetation removal works incomplete.	The northern section of the Adventure Bay Road was modelled as Very High and High road risk the majority of the road into the township was medium risk. Council has applied for a

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
										NDRRG grant to ground-truth and implement works in road sections identified as extreme and high risk this road risk. Mechanical treatment of vegetation adjacent to the Adventure Bay water supply tanks was completed
SOPE068	Adventure Bay Road	12	32	Fuel reduction	Mechanical treatment behind buildings	APZ	TFS/KC	1/01/2024	Small amount of vegetation removed adjacent to water supply tank and sheds behind Adv Bay Hall	On-Track Mechanical works being assessed behind Adventure Bay Small amount of vegetation removed adjacent to water supply tank and sheds behind Adv Bay Hall
SOPE053	New Norfolk, Magra, Black Hills, Lawitta	13	33	Fuel reduction	Explore fuel reduction burn options for this area	SFMZ	TFS	1/01/2024	Planned burn program scheduled by TFS & PWS in surrounding treatable vegetation.	On-Track Continuing to explore various fuel reduction burns in the area. Some already scheduled.
SOPE053	New Norfolk, Magra, Black Hills, Lawitta	13	34	Fuel reduction	Investigate fuel breaks along interface area	APZ	TFS/DVC	1/01/2023	Mechanical works are being investigated and planned.	Behind Works are in the planning process.
SOSO006	South Bruny Range, Adventure Bay	13	35	Preparedness	Consider preparation of response plan	AZ	TFS	1/01/2024		Complete Bruny Island (2021)
SOPE035	Huonville	16	36	Fuel reduction	Develop strategic mitigation strategy for greater Channel area	SFMZ	TFS	1/01/2022	Localised mitigation strategies to follow if mitigation strategy identifies they are required	On-Track The Channel Area has been split into three Strategic Bushfire Mitigation Plan Areas. Currently Margate Area is complete and the

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
										other two areas will incorporate east of the listed area.
SOPE035	Huonville	16	37	Fuel reduction	Explore fuel reduction burn options for this area	SFMZ	TFS	1/01/2024	Planned burn program scheduled by TFS in surrounding treatable vegetation.	On-Track Continuing to explore various fuel reduction burns in the area. Some already burnt with more scheduled.
SOSO001	Strathgordon	19	38	Fuel reduction	Continue with the implementation of planned burns in this area	SFMZ	PWS	1/01/2024	Ted's Beach Campground North and Twelve Trees scheduled for Autumn 2024	On-Track Serpentine Lookout completed
SOEC025	Gordon	20	39	Preparedness	Hydro to manage sites	AZ	HEC	ongoing	Annual works program - compliance reportable to Hydro Board	BMP scheduled to be developed TBC
SOPE052	Shorts Hill, Upper Woodstock, Sherwood Hill, Pelverata	22	40	Fuel reduction	Develop strategic mitigation strategy for greater Channel area	SFMZ	TFS	1/01/2022	Localised mitigation strategies to follow if mitigation strategy identifies they are required	On-Track The Channel Area has been split into three Strategic Bushfire Mitigation Plan Areas. Currently Margate Area is complete and the other two areas will incorporate east of the listed area.
SOPE052	Shorts Hill, Upper Woodstock,	22	41	Fuel reduction	Continue with the implementation of	SFMZ	TFS, PWS, STT	1/01/2024	Planned burn program scheduled by TFS & PWS in	On-Track Continuing to explore various fuel reduction burns in the

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
	Sherwood Hill, Pelverata				planned burns in this area				surrounding treatable vegetation. PWS Skinners Creek burn planned or Spring 2023.	area. Some already burnt with more scheduled.
SOPE009	Randalls Bay, Mount Royal, Charlotte Cove, Garden Island Creek, The Pinnacle	23	42	Fuel reduction	Explore fuel reduction burn options for this area	SFMZ	TFS	1/01/2024	Planned burn program scheduled by TFS & PWS in surrounding treatable vegetation.	On-Track Continuing to explore various fuel reduction burns in the area. Some already burnt with more scheduled.
SOPE009	Randalls Bay, Mount Royal, Charlotte Cove, Garden Island Creek, The Pinnacle	23	43	Fuel reduction	Develop strategic mitigation strategy for greater Channel area	SFMZ	TFS	1/01/2022	Localised mitigation strategies to follow if mitigation strategy identifies they are required	On-Track The Channel Area has been split into three Strategic Bushfire Mitigation Plan Areas. Currently Margate Area is complete and the other two areas will incorporate east of the listed area.

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: 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 Number
TFS	Alonnah Community Protection Plan	2021	
TFS	Coningham Community Protection and Response Plan	2021	26
TFS	Franklin Community Protection Plan	2015	
TFS	Geeveston Community Protection Plan	2014	
TFS	Glen Huon Community Protection Plan	2015	
TFS	Glenfern Area Community Protection and Response Plan	2013	
TFS	Kettering Woodbridge Community Protection and Response Plan	2021	26
TFS	Margate Area Community Protection Plan	2023	26
TFS	Middleton Community Protection and Response Plan	2023	2
TFS	Nicholls Rivulet Community Protection and Response Plan	2024	2
TFS	Pelverata Area Community Protection and Response Plan	2024	
TFS	Sandfly Community Protection and Response Plan	2023	
TFS	Snug Community Protection and Response Plan	2021	26
TFS	Tinderbox Community Protection and Response Plan	2022	
TFS	Verona Sands Community Protection and Response Plan	2024	
TFS	Adventure Bay Community Protection Plan	2021	30
TFS	Grove/Lucaston/Mountain River/Crabtree/Ranelagh Community Protection Plan	2017	
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	40
TFS	Glenfern Bushfire Mitigation Plan	2016	
TFS	North Bruny Community Protection Plan	2021	
PWS	PWS Southern Region Strategic Fire Management Plan	2011	

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.

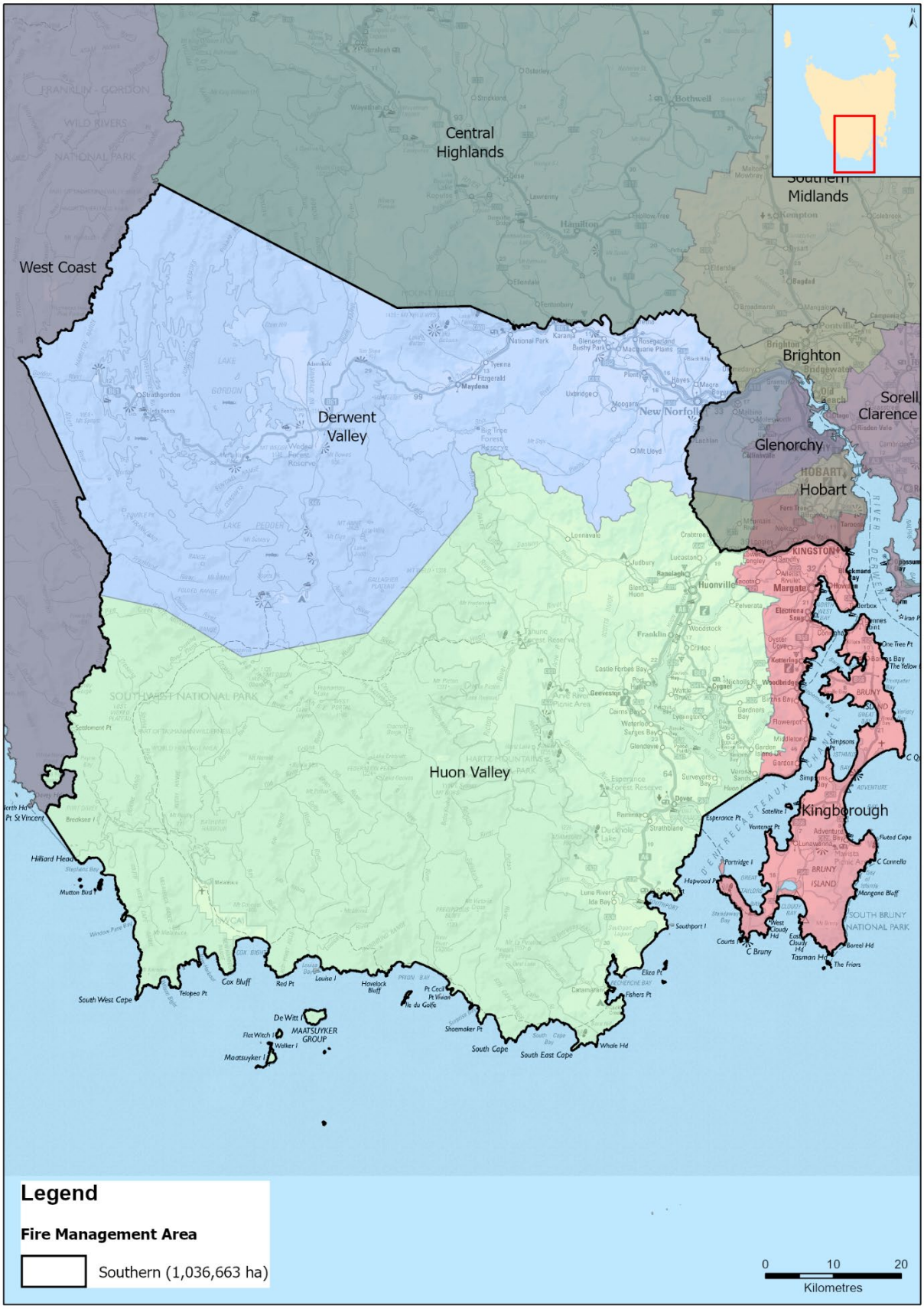
To view a map in LISTmap, follow these instructions:

1. Click on the hyperlink, for example:

   https://maps.thelist.tas.gov.au/listmap/app/list/map?bookmarkId=396507

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.

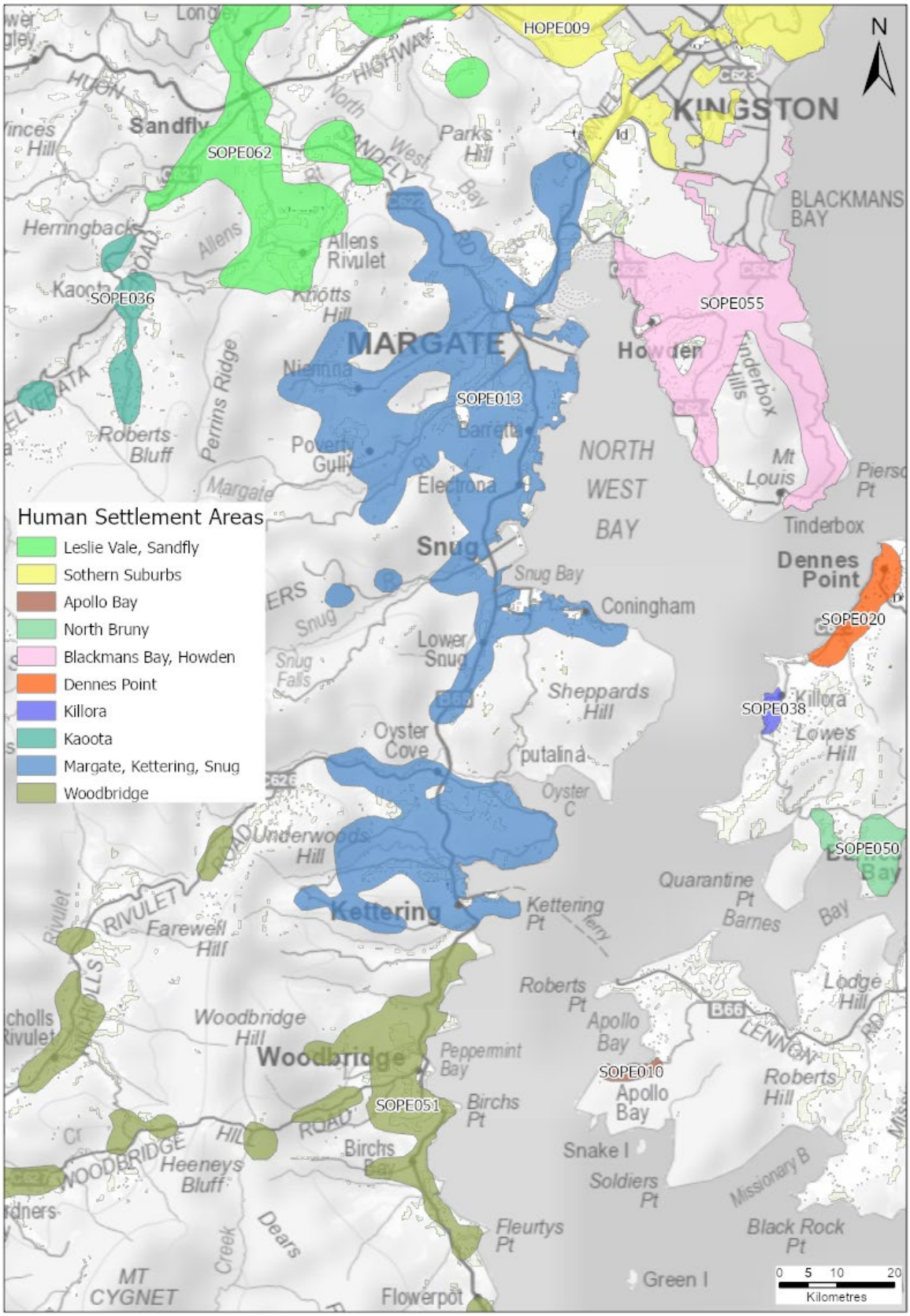
Map 1: Southern Fire Management Area location



Map 2: Tenure summary map for Southern Fire Management Area

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

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



Map 4: Fuel treatability for Southern Fire Management Area

Map 5: Vegetation for Southern Fire Management Area