



Municipal Fire Management Plan 2018 – 2021 Pyrenees Shire



#### **Foreword**

Pyrenees Shire Council acknowledge the people past and present of the Wadawurrung, Dja Dja Wurrung, Djab Wurrung and Wotjobaluk tribes whose land forms the Pyrenees Shire. We pay our respects to the customs, traditions and stewardship of the land by the elders and people of these tribes.

The Pyrenees Shire acknowledges and thanks all those who have contributed to the production of this plan and those who have been willing to commit their time and considerable expertise, both as members of the Pyrenees Shire MFMPC and those who supplied agency specific information for this publication.

All comments should be forwarded to:

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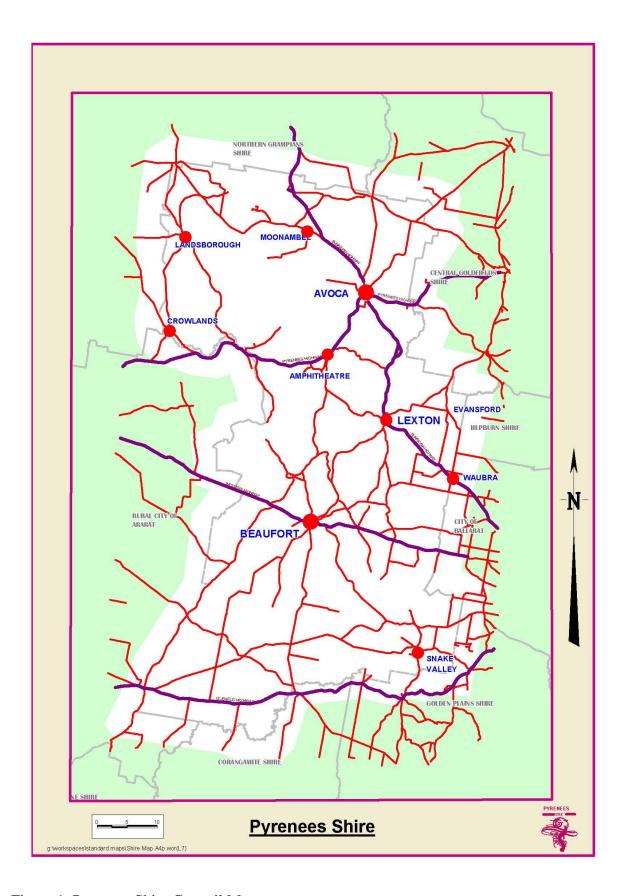


Figure 1, Pyrenees Shire Council Map



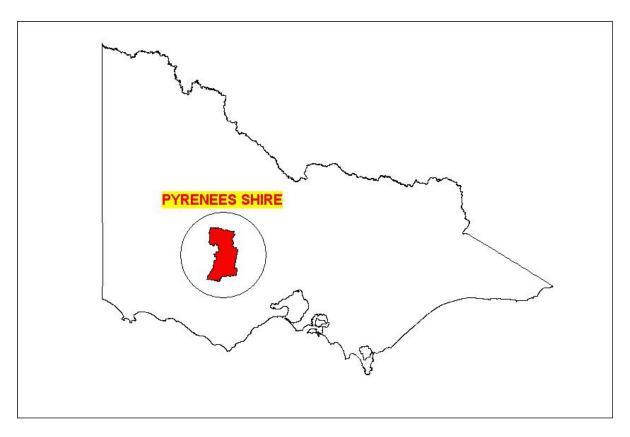


Figure 2: Pyrenees Shire Council Locality Map

## **Version Control Table**

Version Control Table					
Version Number	Date of Issue	Author(s)	Brief Description of Change		
Version 1.3	June 2018	E. Welsh	Prepared for 2018 – 2021 period		
		E. Welsh	Removal NSP at Beaufort Williby Street Beaufort Change of Dates to the following locations in plan Front Cover 2018-2021, Vision created 1.3 2018 Authorisation page iv Core Membership of the Pyrenees Shire Municipal Fire Management Planning Committee added FFM (Fire Forest Management ) Department change fire management out of DEWLP. 3.1 Location and Tenure Maryborough – Ararat Fright rail Line entered in Plan. 3.7 History of Fire and Ignition Causes. 5.1 Risk Assessment Change of date 5.7 Cross Boundary Arrangements Victorian Volcano Grass Land Plains Change of dates		
	12/12/18	E Weish J Taylor	Signatures added Map update NSP updated after Councils adoption of plan Foreword revised Delegation removed as not required in this plan Content revision		



## **AUTHORIZATION**

	Mar					
Signed		Date	28 November 2018			
	Jim Nolan Chief Executive Officer, Pyrenees Shire Cot s.94(1) Local Government Act 1989	uncil.				
E	) J. W. Sl.					
Signed		Date	28 November 2018			
	Municipal Fire Prevention Officer 2) of the Country Fire Authority Act		Pyrenees Shire	Council,	pursuant	to
Signed		Date			<del></del>	

Partner agencies and other stakeholders with actions assigned to them in this plan and who are not members of









All agencies will be accountable for their respective activities, responsibilities and components within the plan.



#### 1 INTRODUCTION

This integrated Municipal Fire Management Plan (MFMP) is risk based, has regard to the social, economic, built and natural environment aspects of fire and guides participants involved in fire management activities. It is consistent with the Municipal Emergency Management Plan (MEMP) to ensure that linkages across fire Preparedness, Prevention, Response and Recovery (PPRR) programs are consistent and holistic. The plan also contains appropriate reference to other uses of fire, including agricultural, ecological and cultural applications and replaces the existing Municipal Fire Management Plan 2015 – 2018..

Authority for this plan is derived from the Emergency Management Act 1986 (the Emergency Management Act), which provides that a Municipal Emergency Management Planning Committee (MEMPC) must give effect to any direction or guideline issued by the Co-ordinator in Chief (Section 21 (5)). In the country area of Victoria, a MFMP prepared and endorsed in compliance with guidelines contained within Part 6A of the Emergency Management Manual Victoria, will be deemed to fulfil Section 55A of the Country Fire Authority Act 1958 (the CFA Act).

The purpose of the MFMP is to chart the planned and coordinated implementation of measures designed to minimise the occurrence and mitigate the effect of bushfire, grass fire, residential and industrial fires in the community. The plan is based on the Integrated Fire Management Planning (IFMP) framework and considers what needs to take place before, during and after a fire emergency.

The IFMP framework is designed to operate under existing fire and emergency management legislation and therefore does not replace existing statutory roles and responsibilities. The framework aims to support and enhance statutory requirements through government and agencies working together.

Critical to the success of the implementation of the activities outlined in the MFMP is the ongoing building and maintaining of relationships across government, the private sector and the broader community. Participation, support and cooperative decision making by all these sectors working in collaboration to develop fire PPRR strategies, programs and plans for all types of fire risk and meeting the needs of local communities are all essential for effective application of these initiatives.

This Pyrenees Shire MFMP is an integrated plan combining the municipality, the Department of Environment Land Water Planning (DELWP), Country Fire Authority (CFA), VicRoads and other key stakeholders' fire management plans.

# 1.1 Core Membership of the Pyrenees Shire Municipal Fire Management Planning Committee

Membership of the Pyrenees Shire Municipal Fire Management Planning Committee (MFMPC), as appointed by the MEMPC, will comprise of representatives from key agencies and organisations, including:

- CFA
- DELWP
- Pyrenees Shire representatives
- VicRoads
- Victoria Police
- Forest Management Victoria



### 1.2 Role of the Municipal Fire Management Planning Committee

The role of the Municipal Fire Management Planning Committee (MFMPC) is to provide a municipal level forum to build and sustain organisational partnerships, generate a common understanding and shared purpose with regard to fire management and ensure that the plans of individual agencies are linked with, and complement each other.

The Pyrenees Shire's MFMPC functions under Section 55 of the CFA Act are:

- Plan the burning or clearing of firebreaks;
- Advise the appropriate authorities as to the existence of and steps to be taken for the removal of fire hazards within the area;
- Advise and make recommendations to the municipal council in the preparation of the MFMP;
- Recommend to CFA or to the appropriate authorities (as the case may require) any action which the committee deems necessary or expedient to be taken for reducing the risk of an outbreak of fire or for suppressing any fire which may occur within the area;
- Advise the fire prevention officer concerning the removal of fire hazards under Section 41 of the CFA Act;
- Refer to the Regional Strategic Fire Management Planning Committee (RSFMPC) for consideration of all matters which in the opinion of the MFMPC should be so referred; and
- Carry out such other functions as are conferred or imposed upon the MFMPC by regulations made upon the recommendation of the Authority.

The preparation of this MFMP has involved the experience of agencies and authorities charged with responsibilities for fire management. Consultation with local CFA brigades and community was also undertaken in the development of this document. This collaboration has ensured the development of a holistic and integrated approach to fire management across all land users and that the strategies adopted were based on practical local knowledge and common sense.

A further role of the Pyrenees MFMPC is to ensure that any risks that cross municipal boundaries are treated in a seamless and consistent manner, regardless of land tenure.



#### 2 ENGAGEMENT AND COMMUNICATIONS

### 2.1 Stakeholder Analysis

Stakeholders involved in fire management planning in Pyrenees Shire have been categorised into three groups according to their chosen levels of participation in integrated fire management planning and their information requirements.

This stakeholder analysis informed the development of a communications and engagement strategy which hasl develop a shared understanding of how communications will occur, when communications will occur and why communications will occur. This creates efficiencies, reduces duplications and provides consistent messaging through the implementation of fire management strategies in the Pyrenees Shire. (Refer to Appendix D – Engagement and Communications Strategy).

## 2.2 Communications Objectives

The achievement of fire management objectives and the success of fire management outcomes will be dependent on effective communications in all planning and implementation phases. The objectives of the communications plan will be to:

- ❖ Build a collaborative approach to integrated fire management planning;
- ❖ Identify internal communication flows within organisations;
- Ensure that communication across agencies is effective in developing a shared understanding of the issues and key responsibilities and that all agencies deliver a consistent message to the community and their stakeholders;
- ❖ Build resilient relationships and sound networks between key stakeholders;
- Consult with communities so that local knowledge is captured in the planning process that the communications plan supports;
- ❖ Foster better communication and planning between the agencies and local communities; and
- Achieve greater consistency from all levels of government on key policy issues.

## 2.3 Communication and Engagement Principles

The Pyrenees Shire MFMPC recognises the value of local knowledge and the unique contribution the community can make to the MFMP planning process.

Effective community engagement in fire management planning is required to:

- Promote acceptance, understanding and joint problem solving;
- Raise knowledge and skills of fire management through participation;
- Produce plans that support community and organisational expectations; and
- Incorporate community and organisational needs into the development of plans.



#### 2.3.1 Stakeholder and Community Consultation and Engagement

A stakeholder and community engagement strategy sets out a time specific consultation program, which features:

- Community information sessions held in Pyrenees Shire targeting high-risk communities;
- Stakeholder briefings held in Pyrenees Shire for special interest organisations as required; and
- Online engagement program during the consultation period.

#### 2.3.3 Communications

An extensive communications plan will support the consultation program and raise awareness among the general community about the role of the MFMP and Community Information Guides.

#### 2.3.3 Submissions

At the conclusion of the consultation period, the Pyrenees Shire together with MFMPC will review, assess and respond to community submissions and update the MFMP accordingly.

#### 2.3.4 Key Engagement Process to Develop the Municipal Fire Management Plan

Figure 2 below describes the key engagement process involved in the development of the MFMP.

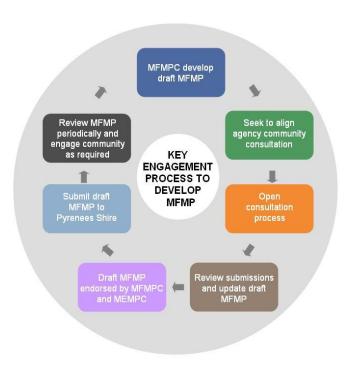


Figure 3: Key Engagement Process to Develop MFMP



#### 3 ENVIRONMENTAL SCAN

#### 3.1 Location and Tenure

The Pyrenees Shire lies on the east side of the Grampians National Park and is situated between the provincial cities of Ballarat and Ararat. The Pyrenees Shire covers some 3,500 square kilometres of a wide range of land types from steep mountainous forested country to basalt plains and cropping lands. The municipality is approximately two hours' drive west of Melbourne on the Western Highway and significant land managers include Pyrenees Shire, Parks Victoria, DSE and private plantation owners.

The climate varies between the north and the south of the region. North of the Pyrenees Ranges there is a warmer, drier climate, with rainfall of about 650mm a year. South of the Pyrenees Ranges is a cooler, wetter climate with rainfall in excess of 750mm per year.

Four major highways run through the region. The Western Highway, through Beaufort, is the main road route from Melbourne to Adelaide and Perth. The Sunraysia Highway runs through the north of the Shire to Mildura, connecting with the Western Highway at Ballarat. The Pyrenees Highway runs from Maryborough to Ararat through the north central area of the shire. The southern section is serviced by the Glenelg Highway linking Melbourne with south-western Victoria. A passenger rail service operates three times a day between Ballarat and Ararat, stopping at Beaufort. Another passenger rail service operates from Maryborough, in the neighbouring Central Goldfields Shire, to the regional centre of Ballarat and freight service by rail to Ararat, which commenced in 2018. This has proved to be of benefit to all residents of the Northern section of the Shire. Although there are no airstrips in the region, Ballarat airport in the south and Maryborough in the north are readily accessible.

The region is serviced by a major hospital at Beaufort and aged-care facilities in Avoca and Beaufort. The council delivers a range of aged-care and maternal and child health services. Other general health services are available on a visiting basis, so that most medical situations are covered. Excellent educational facilities are available in the shire, including primary schools, a secondary college and Community Enterprise Facilities incorporating adult education organisations.

The recreational interests of the community and the visitor are well served across the region, with most towns having their own sporting facilities. Apart from all the traditional sporting activities, hang-gliding from Mt Cole and the French game of Petanque in Avoca attract considerable interest among visitors and the local community.

#### 3.2 Our Traditional Owners

Pyrenees Shire acknowledges the Indigenous history of the municipality. The land was traditionally occupied by and connected to a number of Aboriginal communities, most notably the Wadawarrung, Dja Warrung, Djab Wurrung and Wotjobaluk people.. We respect their customs, traditions and stewardship of the land by the elders and people of these tribes and the spirits of their ancestors among us.

#### 3.3 Natural Environment

Pyrenees Shire contains significant areas of public land being the Pyrenees Range and Mt Cole State Forest, which form part of the Great Dividing Range. Other forested areas exist in the southern and northern parts of the Shire between Moonambel and Redbank/Barkly areas, along with the Beaufort and Snake Valley districts.

Other elements of the Great Dividing Range in or adjacent to the Shire include Mt Langi Ghiran, Mt Buangor, Mt Cole and Ben Nevis. These areas of public land have farmed foothills associated with them.

The Pyrenees Shire varies from the very steep hill areas of the Mt. Cole, Mt. Buangor and Pyrenees Ranges to the undulating flat open terrain around the Natte Yallock, Stoneleigh and Streatham areas.



The major streams are the northerly running Wimmera and Avoca Rivers and the Bet Bet Creek together with the southerly running Middle, Fiery and Emu Creeks. Generally these streams provide a barrier to east west firefighting.

Sections of the Shire which have been cleared have generally been improved for pasture with soil types varying from light gravel/clay soils in the north to very rich volcanic soils in the east and south.

Major water courses still contain and promote stands of native trees.

Considerable areas of State forest, pine and blue gum plantations along with private plantations exist in the Beaufort, Raglan, Avoca, Landsborough, Moonambel, Waterloo, Chute, and Snake Valley. At the time of this plan being produced, Skipton, Lake Goldsmith, Trawalla, Eurambeen and Mena Park plantations are reducing in size.

#### 3.4 Land Use

South of the Shire are extensive open grassed farmlands which are used for cropping and raising stock. There are a number of small hamlets and farming communities located throughout the municipality. Topographically very diverse, Pyrenees Shire has many areas of rich quality soil which provide the base for important viticulture production, particularly around the northern end of the Pyrenees Range. Cropping and grazing activities such as canola, cereal cropping, forestry, prime lamb and beef production are undertaken throughout the Shire.

There are significant numbers of existing and proposed wind farms throughout the Shire.

Areas of poorer quality soils have not been cleared for agriculture and much remains as public land. These localities are prime environments for native Flora and Fauna and provide habitat for several endangered species. The forests are used for bee-keeping, water-catchment protection, outdoor recreation activities and for flora and fauna conservation.

#### 3.5 Climate and Bushfire Season

The climate in the Pyrenees Shire area is dominated by warm dry summers and cool wet winters. In recent years there has been a significant decrease in average spring and autumn rainfalls. The bushfire season generally runs from December to April.

Prevailing weather conditions associated with the bushfire season in the Pyrenees Shire area are warm to hot north westerly winds accompanied by high temperatures and low relative humidity followed by a cool south westerly change.

Under the State Government climate change projections, Pyrenees Shire can expect:

- ❖ To be hotter with the greatest increases in temperature expected in summer;
- To be drier with greatest decreases in rainfall expected in spring; and
- ❖ To have fewer rainy days but increasing rainfall intensity.



## 3.6 Population and Demographics

The municipality has a population of approximately 7,200 (ABS 2016).

Approximately 60% of Pyrenees Shire Council's population is scattered through numerous small townships, hamlets and rural localities often in rural, forested or semi-forested environments. A large number of low density residential developments have resulted in significant areas of privately owned forest. These communities are very exposed to the impacts of bushfire with often limited access.

The Shire contains several township areas that provide services to surrounding rural residential and farming communities.

Beaufort (pop. 1100), Avoca (pop. 1000) and Snake Valley (pop. 1000) are the Shire's largest urban centres.

Other Township areas include:

Townships				
Amphitheatre	Raglan			
Barkly	Redbank			
Crowlands	Snake Valley			
Evansford	Trawallla			
Landsborough	Waterloo			
Lexton	Waubra			
Moonambel	Natte Yallock			

Table 1: Pyrenees Shire Council Townships

Each of these townships has varying degrees of rural residential development. The Shire is adequately served by a network of main roads, highways and railway. The feature of the network is that the local and access roads give reasonable service to all areas.



## 3.7 History of Fire and Ignition Causes

The most major fire has been the Streatham fire of 1977 when the township of Streatham was devastated. This fire commenced in grassland near Tatyoon North from an electrical fault.

A summary of other major fires is as follows:

Year	Fire Type	Fire Name	Details
Feb 2013	Bushfire	Wongetta/Stonleigh, Cross Roads	1800ha
Jan 2013	Bushfire	Chepstowe-Pittong Rd, Chepstowe	1266ha
March 2010	Bushfire/Wildfire	Buangor - Ferntree Waterfalls, Raglan, managed by Midway Plantations	1000 ha
2010	Bushfire	Mt Cole	Escaped burn from Public Land
2006	Bushfire	Langi Kal Kal	Lightning Strike
2006	Grassfire	Waubra	Escaped burn from private land
2006	Grassfire	Mt Misery	Lightning Strike
2006	Bushfire	Snake Valley	Suspicious
2003	Grassfire	Carranballac	Escaped burn from private land
2002	Bushfire	Mt Lonarch	Escaped burn from private plantation
2001	Bushfire	Glenpatrick/Mt Avoca Fire	Accidental Ignition
2000	Bushfire	Snake Valley/Linton	Suspicious
1998	Bushfire	Snake Valley/Linton	Escaped burn from private land
1985	Bushfire	Avoca	Fire spreading from sawmill

Table 2: Pyrenees Shire Fire History

Other instances in the more mountainous areas of the Mt Cole State Forest or the Pyrenees Range have been due to lightning strikes but these have not progressed to major fires.

Stubble burning practices can also lead to grassland fire, but with required attendance any outbreaks have similarly not progressed to major fires.

Aging housing stock in the Shire has contributed to a number of single residential fires each year resulting in some fatalities.



#### 3.8 Future Fire Management Implications

Due to predicted growth in the municipality the committee recognises that there is the potential threat of fire from a number of sources including:

- Agricultural production increase in bulk storage facilities and harvesting operations;
- Commercial/Industrial 30kl gas at Pittong; and
- Transport movement of vehicles on major arterials (including the Western Highway), railways and seasonal agricultural equipment movement.

Future vulnerabilities will include larger landholdings managed by consortiums and serviced by contractors leading to declining populations in the broad acre cropping areas. This demographic combined with an aging population has seen previously robust communities devolve to more populated centres. This occurrence will potentially lead to delayed suppression activities.

Removal and harvesting of Blue Gum plantations and transition of land back to broad acre farming could transfer fire risk from forest to grass fire, leading to an increase in incidents due to greater human activity level on this land resulting in more frequent ignitions, faster moving, longer running grass fires.

An increase in individuals purchasing land for rest and relaxation purposes has resulted in more absentee land owners. These land owners traditionally have less understanding of fuel and fire management requirements, have little engagement with the community and live externally to the municipality. This limits their capacity and ability to undertake regular fuel management works and participate in local community networks.



#### 4 MUNICIPAL FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

## 4.1 Objectives/Outcomes

The primary objectives of the Pyrenees Shire MFMP are to:

- \* Effectively manage and reduce the risk of fire, with a view to protecting life and property with due regard to our natural environment; and
- Align and integrate existing fire management planning and practices across agencies and the community.

The Pyrenees Shire MFMP is a strategic and operational document that identifies communities and assets at risk through an Environmental Risk Scan incorporating Council's existing MFMP and MEMP, using the Victorian Fire Risk Register (VFRR) tool to identify assets at risk from bushfire and treatments currently applied to mitigate risk.

The Pyrenees Shire MFMPC, as for each municipality throughout the state which is subject to the risk of fires, is required to prepare and submit a draft MFMP to the MEMPC for their endorsement prior to submission to Council for its endorsement.

The intention of this MFMP is to minimise the occurrence and mitigate the impacts of bushfire, grass and structure fire and hazardous materials incidents on the community in accordance with legislative and statutory requirements.

### **4.2** Strategic Directions

The plan addresses both public and private land across the PPRR continuum. The MFMP will be reviewed and updated annually to ensure it incorporates any new strategies, programs and tools developed to meet Council, agencies and community needs and expectations.

Adopting the principles of continuous improvement, the strategic direction of the MFMP aligns directly to the State Fire Management Strategy (2009) which articulates the vision of future fire management in Victoria as fire management that delivers:

- Active participation of community, the industry and government, working together in fire management;
- Fire management planning to reduce the destructive impact of fire on communities and the environment;
- Communities that are resilient to the effects of fire; and
- Greater understanding of the fire industry within the community, healthy natural, social, built and economic environments.

Also considered in the ongoing development of the fire management plan are the following broad strategy documents which can be accessed through the CFA and Emergency Management Victoria's websites at <a href="https://www.cfa.vic.gov.au">www.cfa.vic.gov.au</a> and <a href="https://www.emv.vic.gov.au">www.emv.vic.gov.au</a>

- "Living with fire"- Victoria's Bushfire Strategy provides Victoria with clear direction to meet future bushfire challenges.
- "Bushfire Safety Policy Framework" (EMV).
- \* "Making Victoria Fire ready" (Implementing Governments response to 2009 Victorian Bushfire Royal Commission (VBRC)).



The aim of the MFMP is to create greater community awareness and communicate fire management information more effectively. Ultimately, the community will share responsibility for implementing the strategies contained within the plan and create a safer municipality through undertaking the following tasks:

- Ensure that plans and actions are in place (that responsible authorities are advised of actions which the Committee deem necessary) for minimising the risk of an outbreak of fire or for suppressing any fire that may occur within the area (Section 55 of the CFA Act);
- Develop programs that are relevant to the community;
- Measure fire safety outputs to assess the reduction in community vulnerability to fire;
- Engage community groups and businesses in ongoing dialogue about fire mitigation solutions including fire prevention activities; and
- Liaise with other agencies and committees to ensure integration and consistency of purpose.

## 4.3 Links to Other Business Planning and Programs

#### Important linkages are:

- ❖ The State Fire Management Strategy (2009)
- ❖ Grampians Regional Strategic Fire Management Plan V2 (2011)
- Pyrenees Shire Municipal Emergency Management Plan 2017
- DELWP Fire Protection Plan
- DELWP Fire Operation Plan
- Powercor Bushfire Mitigation Strategy
- SP Ausnet Bushfire Mitigation Strategy
- Vic Roads Roadside Fire Management
- CHW Fire Prevention Plan
- Plantation Fire Mitigation Plans
- Neighbouring Municipalities Municipal Fire Management Plans
- CFA Operational Plans and Brigade Pre Plans
- Other CFA Plans

Other linkages occur through alignment to organisational business planning cycles, agreed data sharing protocols and common risk assessment methodologies.



## 5 FIRE RISK MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

### 5.1 Risk Assessment Methodologies

#### 5.1.1 Analysis and Prioritisation of Municipal Bushfire Risk

To determine the bushfire risk within Pyrenees Shire, assessment was undertaken using the environments contained within the Victorian Fire Risk Register (VFRR) process.

The VFRR application is a systematic process that identifies assets at risk from bushfire and assesses their level of risk on a consistent state wide basis using ISO:31000 2009 Risk Management model.

The VFRR data provided the starting point to assess the effectiveness of existing treatments and determine residual risk levels for the purpose of developing further mitigation treatments as required (refer to Appendix A.1).

## 5.1.2 Alignment to Regional Bushfire Risk Objectives

The plan also references treatments for the six priority risks in relation to bushfire as determined by the Grampians RSFMPC using the VFRR risk assessment process. The table below identifies the priority risks as articulated in the Grampians Regional Strategic Fire Management Plan (RSFMP) (aligned to the asset classes and subclasses contained within the VFRR tool).



Bushfire					
Grampians RSFMPC Priority	VFRR Asset Class	VFRR Asset Sub Class/es			
1. Urban Interface	Human Settlement	<ul> <li>Residential (Dense and highly populated areas)</li> <li>Other (Less dense areas with a lower population)</li> <li>Special Fire Protection (A vulnerable congregation of people in a particular location at one time)</li> </ul>			
<ol> <li>Power Supply</li> <li>Communications</li> <li>Water Supplies and Catchments</li> <li>Transport</li> </ol>	Economic	<ul> <li>Agriculture</li> <li>Commercial</li> <li>Infrastructure</li> <li>Tourist &amp; recreational</li> <li>Mines</li> <li>Commercial forests</li> <li>Water catchments</li> </ul>			
6. Natural Environment	Environmental	<ul><li>Locally Important</li><li>Endangered</li><li>Vulnerable</li></ul>			
	Cultural Heritage	<ul><li>Aboriginal Significance</li><li>Non Indigenous</li><li>Other</li></ul>			

Table 3: Bushfire Priority and VFRR Asset Classes and Sub Classes

#### 5.1.3 Treatment of Municipal Bushfire Risk

In developing this plan the MFMPC has considered the State priorities as the municipal fire management priorities. They are:

- Protection and preservation of life, including community warnings;
- Educated and informed communities;
- Protection of critical infrastructure and community assets that support community resilience;
- ❖ Protection of residential property as a place of primary residence;
- Protection of assets supporting individual livelihoods and economic production that supports individual and community financial sustainability; and
- Protection of environmental and conservation values that consider the cultural, biodiversity and social values of the environment.

Following the State priorities, the MFMP aims to reduce the number and the severity of fires within the municipality with the intent of creating a more fire resilient community.

The State priorities are underpinned by the primacy of life, the protection of property, the economy and the environment. These priorities inform and are integrated into the primary fire risk management strategies used in



this plan, which are:

- Community education and engagement;
- Hazard reduction;
- Preparedness; and
- Regulatory controls.

There are a number of State wide and municipal treatments that have been identified for each fire risk management strategy, which can be used by agencies to reduce the risk and effect of fire on the community. The generic State wide and municipal wide treatments include:

- Community education programs;
- Community education and engagement activities;
- ❖ Public awareness multimedia communications;
- ❖ Powerline hazard tree identification, management and reporting;
- ❖ Fire hazard inspection program and issue of notice;
- Compliance and enforcement of legislation;
- Bushfire Management Overlays;
- Building Code of Australia;
- Permits to Burn; and
- Local laws.

To effectively reduce community vulnerability to fire requires more than inter-agency effort alone. It requires the facilitation of a more self-reliant and self-aware community who have the knowledge, motivation and capacity to manage the risks to reduce the threat of fire in their own communities as an active partner with fire management agencies.

The key objectives and outcomes sought through the implementation of the primary fire risk management strategies for bushfire are outlined below:



Objectives Timeframe Agency Treatments Community /	Outcome
Individual Treatments	
1. To build capacity and knowledge, resilience and understanding of the dangers of bushfire.  2. To provide the tools and education opportunities for community and individuals to better prepare and understand the risks of bushfire.  2. To build awareness and understanding of the role of fire in the environment.  2. To build capacity Plan duration – June 2018  2. To provide the tools and education opportunities for community and individuals to better prepare and understanding of the role of fire in the environment.  2. To provide the tools and education opportunities for community and individuals to better prepare and understanding of the role of fire in the environment.  3. To build awareness and understanding of the role of fire in the environment.  4. Community education programs seek information  5. To be involved in community education and seek information  6. To be involved in community education and seek information  7. To be involved in community education and seek information  8. To be involved in community education and seek information  9. To be involved in community education and seek information  9. To be involved in community education and seek information  9. To be involved in community education and seek information  9. To be involved in community education and seek information  9. To be involved in community education and seek information  9. To be involved in community education and seek information  9. To be involved in community education and seek information  9. To be involved in community education and seek information  9. To be involved in community education and seek information  9. To be involved in community education and engagement programs  9. To be involved in community education and engagement programs  9. To be involved in community education and engagement programs  9. To be involved in community education and engagement programs  9. To be involved in community education and engagement programs	All agencies will review and evaluate programs and participation of community as part of the review process of the MFMP

Table 4: Bushfire - Community Education and Engagement Fire Risk Management Strategy

		Hazard Reduction		
Objectives	Timeframe	Agency Treatments	Community / Individual Treatments	Outcome
<ol> <li>To strategically reduce fuel to minimise impact, intensity and spread of bushfire.</li> <li>To pre plan and establish strategic points to effectively combat and manage structure fire activity.</li> </ol>	For the Plan duration – June 2018 to June 2021	<ul> <li>Slashing program</li> <li>Burn program</li> <li>Spraying program</li> <li>Pruning program</li> <li>Use appropriate incident modelling tools to identify potential impacts to communities, such as the phoenix modelling tool</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Private property hazard reduction:         <ul> <li>Cleaning gutters</li> <li>Slashing</li> <li>Mowing</li> <li>Ploughing</li> <li>Grazing</li> <li>Fuel reduction burns</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Shared responsibility between agencies and individuals to minimise fire hazards</li> </ul>

Table 5: Bushfire - Hazard Reduction Fire Risk Management Strategy





Figure 4: DELWP Fuel Reduction Burn

		Preparedness		
Objectives	Timeframe	Agency Treatments	Community / Individual Treatments	Outcome
1. To understand appropriate actions to reduce risk and impact of bushfire, initiatives include:  - Ignition prevention  - Risk identification and treatment  - Resource preparation  - Response planning  - Operational restrictions  - System testing  - Security of water supply	For the Plan duration – June 2018 to June 2021	<ul> <li>VFRR process</li> <li>Establishment of Incident Control Centres</li> <li>Code red days</li> <li>Powerline inspections</li> <li>Community Information Guides</li> <li>Neighbourhood Safer Places – Places of Last Resort</li> <li>Fire breaks</li> <li>Emergency Management Plan</li> <li>Evacuation Plans</li> <li>Brigade Pre Plans</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Personal bushfire preparedne ss plans</li> <li>Daily readiness</li> <li>Practice / rehearse plans</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>All agencies regularly evaluate preparation and readiness to respond to fire</li> <li>Strengthened capacity for agencies to provide an integrated response</li> <li>Measurable reduction of the impact of bushfire</li> </ul>

<u>Table 6: Bushfire - Preparedness Fire Risk Management Strategy</u>



Regulatory Controls					
Objectives	Timeframe	Agency Treatments	Community / Individual Treatments	Outcome	
<ol> <li>To implement regulation aimed to reducing risk and impact of bushfire.</li> <li>To create and maintain effective linkages between planning functions to better inform proposed residential developments.</li> </ol>	For the Plan duration – June 2018 to June 2021	<ul> <li>Fire hazard inspections</li> <li>Total fire bans</li> <li>Planning schemes</li> <li>Fire danger period</li> <li>Building codes</li> <li>Enforcement of fire hazard notices</li> <li>Response to planning applications</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Comply with regulations</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Compliance with regulatory controls</li> <li>Appropriate residential development</li> </ul>	

<u>Table 7: Bushfire - Regulatory Controls Fire Risk Management Strategy</u>

In addition, there are a range of site-specific plans to reduce specific risks within the municipality that are required by other legislation.

Details of specific strategy treatments and activities to treat assets identified at risk from bushfire and broader fire risk in the Pyrenees Shire are listed in Appendices A and B respectively.

#### 5.1.4 Analysis and Prioritization of Municipal Structure Fire Risk

The MFMPC undertook analysis of assets at risk from structure fire using categories closely aligned to the asset classes contained within the VFRR process and risk assessment methodologies. ISO: 31000 2009 was also applied to produce a municipal risk profile to determine the risk level for the municipal footprint.

**Structure Fire:** Is defined as any uncontrolled fire inside, on, under or touching a building or structure that needs to be extinguished

The risk analysis process was conducted on asset sub class categories rather than individual assets, due to the generic nature of their classification and treatments. Further risk analysis was undertaken where an individual asset within any of the sub classes was identified as a significantly different or higher risk within that category,

Current treatments for these risks were then identified and analysed to determine their relevance and effectiveness.

Identified treatment gaps or issues requiring further information and research, form the basis for further fire management planning activities that the MFMPC will need to undertake and include in their MFMP work plan in the future.

It should also be recognised that a range of strategies and treatments exist which are applied consistently state wide and throughout municipalities to reduce the occurrence and impact of structure fires. These include:

- Provisions in the Victorian Building Act
- Provisions in the Victorian Planning Scheme
- Provisions in the Building Code of Australia (BCA) 2015
- Compliance and enforcement of legislation
- ❖ Council Essential Safety Measures (ESM) Procedures and audit inspections
- Industry guidelines



- Standards (i.e. electrical safety)
- **t** Engineered controls (i.e. sprinkler systems, monitored fire alarms etc.)
- Fire service response, planning and training
- **❖** Staff training
- Event permits and event management plans
- Targeted education programs
- ❖ Public awareness programs multimedia communications

#### **5.1.5** Structure Fire Risk Management Objectives

Priority risks for structure fire incidents within the Pyrenees Shire have been defined by the Pyrenees MFMPC and are set out in the tables below. The tables identify Asset Sub Classes using categories closely aligned to the asset classes contained within the VFRR process and risk assessment methodologies. These methodologies were applied to produce a risk profile to determine the risk level as well as current treatments for the municipality.

	Structure Fire						
Grampians RSFMPC Priority	VFRR Asset Class	Proposed Asset Sub Class/es					
1. Houses Accommodation Places of public gathering Infirm, assisted living	Human Settlement	<ul> <li>Residential</li> <li>High Density</li> <li>Urban</li> <li>Interface Living</li> <li>Rural</li> <li>Motels &amp; Other Accommodation</li> <li>Public Assembly</li> <li>Entertainment &amp; Leisure &amp; Conference Venues</li> <li>Institutions</li> <li>Hotels/Nightclubs</li> <li>Healthcare</li> <li>Hospitals &amp; Medical Centres</li> <li>Special Care Facilities</li> </ul>					
2. Retail Commercial Businesses Industrial Infrastructure	Economic	<ul> <li>Commercial &amp; Industrial</li> <li>Retail/Business – Joined or Contiguous</li> <li>Retail/Business – Separate Structures</li> <li>Industrial</li> <li>Infrastructure</li> </ul>					
3. Buildings of significant Heritage or cultural value	Cultural Heritage	<ul> <li>Heritage Listed and Locally Significant Structures</li> </ul>					

Table 8: Proposed Structure Fire Asset Sub Classes



## **5.1.6** Treatment of Municipal Structure Fire Risk

The key objectives and outcomes sought through the implementation of the primary fire risk management strategies for structure fires are outlined in the tables below:

Community Education and Engagement						
Objectives	Timeframe	Agency Treatments	Community / Individual Treatments	Outcome		
<ol> <li>To build capacity and knowledge, resilience and understanding of the dangers of structure fire.</li> <li>To provide the tools and education opportunities for community and individuals to better prepare for and understand the risks of structure fire.</li> </ol>	For the Plan duration – June 2018 to June 2021	<ul> <li>Community education programs</li> <li>Community engagement activities</li> <li>Multimedia communications</li> <li>Increase legislative and regulatory awareness</li> <li>Increased awareness of planning controls</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>To be proactive and seek information</li> <li>To be involved in community education and engagement programs</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>All agencies will review and evaluate programs and participation of community as part of the review process of the MFMP</li> </ul>		

<u>Table 9: Structure Fire - Community Education and Engagement Fire Risk Management Strategy</u>

		Hazard Reduction		
Objectives	Timeframe	Agency Treatments	Community / Individual Treatments	Outcome
<ol> <li>To strategically reduce impact and intensity of structure fire.</li> <li>To pre plan and establish strategic points to effectively combat and manage structure fire activity.</li> </ol>	For the Plan duration – June 2018 to June 2021	<ul> <li>Conduct fire safety inspections</li> <li>Buildings constructed according to the Building Code of Australia</li> <li>Use appropriate incident modelling tools to identify potential impacts to communities, such as the plume modelling tool</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Installation of sprinklers, smoke detectors, fire blankets and fire extinguishers</li> <li>Comply with regulations</li> </ul>	Agencies and individuals working towards minimising the loss and damage caused by structural fires in the community

<u>Table 10: Structure Fire - Hazard Reduction Fire Risk Management Strategy</u>



		Preparedness		
Objectives	Timeframe	Agency Treatments	Community / Individual Treatments	Outcome
1. To understand appropriate actions to reduce risk and impact of structure fire, initiatives include:  - Ignition prevention  - Risk identification and treatment  - Resource preparation  - Response planning  - System testing  - Security of water supply	For the Plan duration – October 2018 to October 2021	<ul> <li>Emergency         Management Plan</li> <li>Brigade Pre Plans</li> <li>Fire Sprinkler/         Extinguisher         Installation &amp;         Maintenance</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Maintenance of sprinklers, smoke detectors and fire extinguishers</li> <li>Building/staff fire drills</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>All agencies and individuals to regularly evaluate preparation and readiness to respond to fire.</li> <li>Measurable reduction of impact on structure fire.</li> </ul>

<u>Table 11: Structure Fire - Preparedness Fire Risk Management Strategy</u>

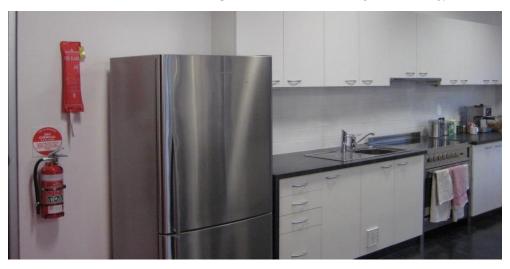


Figure 5: Installation of Fire Extinguisher and Fire Blanket in Kitchen



			Reg	gulatory Controls			
Objectives	S	Timeframe	Aş	gency Treatments	In	ommunity / dividual reatments	Outcome
regular reduction impaction fire.  2. To cremaint linkage plann to bet proporeside		For the Plan duration – June 2018 to June 2021		Conduct fire safety inspections Planning schemes Building codes Response to planning applications	•	Comply with regulations	<ul> <li>Compliance with regulatory controls</li> <li>Appropriate residential development</li> </ul>

Table 12: Structure Fire - Preparedness Fire Risk Management Strategy

## 5.1.7 Analysis and Prioritisation of Municipal Hazardous Materials Incident Risk

The MFMPC undertook analysis of assets at risk from hazardous materials Incidents using categories closely aligned to the asset classes contained within the VFRR process and risk assessment methodologies. ISO: 31000 2009 was also applied to produce a municipal risk profile to determine the risk level for the municipal footprint.

**HAZMAT** (**Hazardous Materials**): is defined as any event involving an uncontrolled or unwanted release of hazardous substances that may threaten life or property. HAZMAT incidents include substances that may be flammable, combustible, corrosive, poisonous, oxidising, radioactive, explosive or otherwise harmful chemicals or materials

The risk analysis process was conducted on asset sub class categories rather than individual assets, due to the generic nature of their classification and treatments. Further risk analysis was undertaken where an individual asset within any of the sub classes was identified as a significantly different or higher risk within that category,

Current treatments for these risks were then identified and analysed to determine their relevance and effectiveness.

Identified treatment gaps or issues requiring further information and research, form the basis for further fire management planning activities that the MFMPC will need to undertake and include in their MFMP work plan in the future.

It should also be recognised that a range of strategies and treatments exist which are applied consistently state wide and throughout municipalities to reduce the occurrence and impact of hazardous materials incidents. These include:

- Compliance and enforcement of legislation
- Council Essential Safety Measures (ESM) Procedures and audit inspections
- Industry guidelines
- Fire service response, planning and training



- **❖** Staff training
- Event permits and event management plans
- Targeted education programs
- ❖ Public awareness programs multimedia communications

## **5.1.8** Analysis and Prioritisation of Municipal Hazardous Materials Incident Risk

Priority risks for Hazardous Material Incidents within the Pyrenees Shire have been defined by the Pyrenees MFMPC and are set out in the tables below. The tables identify Asset Sub Classes using categories closely aligned to the asset classes contained within the VFRR process and risk assessment methodologies. These methodologies were applied to produce a risk profile to determine the risk level as well as current treatments for the municipality.

	Hazardous Materials In	acident
Grampians RSFMPC Priority	VFRR Asset Class	Proposed Asset Sub Class/es
1. Housing Accommodation Places of public gathering Infirm, assisted living	Human Settlement	<ul> <li>Residential</li> <li>High Density</li> <li>Urban</li> <li>Interface Living</li> <li>Rural</li> <li>Motels &amp; Other Accommodation</li> <li>Public Assembly</li> <li>Entertainment &amp; Leisure &amp; Conference Venues</li> <li>Institutions</li> <li>Hotels/Nightclubs</li> <li>Healthcare</li> <li>Hospitals &amp; Medical Centres</li> <li>Special Care Facilities</li> </ul>
2. Retail Commercial Businesses Industrial Infrastructure	Economic	<ul> <li>Commercial &amp; Industrial</li> <li>Retail/Business – Joined or contiguous</li> <li>Retail/Business – separate structures</li> <li>Industrial</li> <li>Transport</li> </ul>
3. Chemical incident affecting the environment	Environmental	<ul><li>Flora &amp; Fauna, Land, Water &amp; Air Quality</li></ul>
4. Buildings of significant Heritage or cultural value	Cultural Heritage	<ul> <li>Heritage Listed and Locally Significant Structures</li> </ul>

Table 13: Hazardous Materials Incident Priority with Asset Classes and proposed Sub Classes



## **5.1.9** Analysis and Prioritisation of Municipal Hazardous Materials Incident Risk

The key objectives and outcomes sought through the implementation of the primary risk management strategies for hazardous materials incidents are outlined in the tables below:

	Community Education and Engagement						
Objec	ctives	Timeframe	Agency Treatments	Community / Individual Treatments	Outcome		
a r v t t h i t t	To build capacity and knowledge, resilience and inderstanding of the dangers of mazardous materials incidents.  To provide the cools and education	For the Plan duration – October 2018 to October 2021	<ul> <li>Community information in response to incidents</li> <li>Increase legislative and regulatory awareness</li> <li>Increased awareness of planning controls</li> <li>Shelter in place program</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>To be proactive and seek information</li> <li>Follow shelter in place instructions when/if required</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>All agencies will review and evaluate programs and information dissemination as part of the review process of the MFMP.</li> </ul>		
i i F u	opportunities for ndustry and ndividuals to better orepare and understand the risks of hazardous materials incidents.						

<u>Table 14: Hazardous Materials Incident – Community Education and Engagement Fire Risk Management</u>
<u>Strategy</u>



		Hazard Reduction		
Objectives	Timeframe	Agency Treatments	Community / Individual Treatments	Outcome
<ol> <li>To strategically reduce impact of hazardous materials incidents.</li> <li>To pre plan and establish strategic points to effectively combat and manage hazardous materials incidents activity.</li> </ol>	For the Plan duration – October 2018 to October 2021	<ul> <li>To provide advice to industry and community in relation to appropriate compliance with the Acts, Regulations, and Code of Practice for the Storage and Handling of Dangerous Goods</li> <li>Use appropriate incident modelling tools to identify potential impacts to communities, such as the plume modelling tool</li> <li>Brigade Pre Plans</li> <li>Pre Incident Response Plans</li> <li>Traffic route restrictions for hazardous materials loads</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Appropriate storage and handling of chemicals</li> <li>Follow Chemical Material Safety Data Sheets</li> <li>Comply with regulations and standards</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Agencies and individuals working towards minimising the loss and damage caused by mishandling or spillage of chemicals.</li> </ul>

<u>Table 15: Hazardous Materials Incident - Hazard Reduction Fire Risk Management Strategy</u>



		Preparedness		
Objectives	Timeframe	Agency Treatments	Community / Individual Treatments	Outcome
1. To understand appropriate actions to reduce risk and impact of hazardous materials incidents, initiatives include:  - Ignition prevention  - Risk identification and treatment  - Response planning  - System testing	For the Plan duration – October 2018 to October 2021	<ul> <li>Emergency Management Plans</li> <li>Evacuation Plans</li> <li>Pre Incident Response Plans</li> <li>CFA and Worksafe inspections</li> <li>Written advice</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Maintenance and testing of fire safety equipment</li> <li>Emergency procedures for dangerous goods fire, spills and leaks</li> <li>Correct signage and labelling of chemicals</li> <li>Testing and exercising of Emergency Management Plans</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>All agencies and individuals to regularly evaluate preparation and readiness to respond to fire.</li> <li>Measurable reduction of impact on hazardous materials incidents.</li> </ul>

<u>Table 16: Hazardous Materials Incident - Preparedness Fire Risk Management Strategy</u>

Regulatory Controls						
Objectives	Timeframe	Agency Treatments	Community / Individual Treatments	Outcome		
1. To implement regulation aimed to reducing risk and impact of hazardous materials incidents.	For the Plan duration – October 2018 to October 2021	<ul> <li>Planning schemes</li> <li>Building codes</li> <li>Comply with legislation</li> <li>Appropriate training for chemical use and handling</li> <li>Environmental Protection Authority referrals to CFA</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Comply with legislation and regulations</li> <li>Seek written advice where appropriate</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Compliance with regulatory controls.</li> <li>Appropriate industrial development.</li> </ul>		

<u>Table 17: Hazardous Materials Incident - Regulatory Controls Fire Risk Management Strategy</u>



#### **5.2** Community Information Guides

A key recommendation from the Interim Report from the 2009 VBRC was the development of Community Information Guides (CIG's) for high risk communities across Victoria. The priority given for these guides is the protection of life.

The VFRR risk assessment process was also used to inform decisions relating to identified high risk towns and Community Information Guides, including identification of designated Neighbourhood Safer Places – Places of Last Resort

CIG's are established for high risk communities and are regularly reviewed. Should the risk in a particular area be modified by land clearing or development, CIG's may be updated, the area covered changed or the CIG withdrawn.

CIG's for specific locations in Pyrenees Shire can be found in Appendix C.2 – Community Information Guides.

## 5.3 Neighborhood Safer Places – Places of Last Resort

Neighbourhood Safer Places – Places of Last Resort (NSP – PLR) are an area or premises that may, as a last resort, provide some sanctuary from the life threatening effects of a bushfire (for example direct flame contact or radiant heat).

Details of the specific locations of NSP - PLR within Pyrenees Shire can be found in Appendix C.3 - Neighbourhood Safer Places - Places of Last Resort and a map identifying these locations in Pyrenees Shire is provided at Appendix E- Maps.

### 5.4 Strategic Fire Break Definitions

**Strategic Fire Suppression Lines -** will have the vegetation managed from fence line to fence line where practicable. Grass will be slashed to a height of 100 mm or less and elevated fine fuels will not surpass a 'high' fuel hazard rating as assessed in the Overall Fuel Hazard Assessment Guide – DELWP.

**Fire Control Lines -** will have the vegetation managed 3 metres behind the guideposts where practicable. Vegetation will be slashed to a height of 100 mm or less.

**Priority Egress/Access Roads (PEAR)** - The primary function of PEAR will be to determine what treatments are required along the nominated road to maintain access and egress to an isolated community prior to or after a bushfire event.

All priority roads in the municipality will be assessed and treated in accordance with the VicRoads Bushfire Risk Assessment Guidelines August 2011.

CFA Brigade Fire Prevention Works - Brigade works may enhance Strategic Fire Suppression Lines and Fire Control Lines; however the implementation is not compulsory and will be subject to seasonal conditions and Brigade resource availability.

## **5.5** Community Fire Refuges

Pyrenees Shire does not have any designated Community Fire Refuges.

#### **5.6** Individual Bushfire Risk Treatments

Following amendments made to the Victorian Planning Provisions in July 2014, guidelines have been produced that allow property owners to clear vegetation on their properties to reduce the threat of bushfire to their homes.

The 10/30 and 10/50 rules enable clearing around existing buildings used for accommodation (legally erected before (July 2014).

For new buildings, clearing for bushfire protection will be considered through the planning permit process.



#### **5.6.1** Vegetation Management Rights

Native vegetation is important to many Victorians and its removal is carefully regulated by the planning system. A vegetation management right called the '10/30 right' is part of a suite of measures to help Victorians in areas at risk from bushfire prepare their properties.

The 10/30 right simplifies the right to clear native vegetation around a home for bushfire protection without obtaining a planning permit.

The right allows landowners to clear without a planning permit:

- Any vegetation, including trees, within 10 metres of their home on their property;
- Any vegetation (except for trees) within 30 metres of their house on their property; and
- Any vegetation either side of their property boundary fence to a combined maximum width of 4 metres (with the consent from the neighbouring landowner).

The '10/50 rule' enables all landowners in areas within the Bushfire Management Overlay update July 2014 to undertake the following measures for bushfire protection on their property:

- Any removal destruction or lopping of any vegetation within 10 metres, of an existing building used for accommodation; and
- The removal, destruction or lopping of any vegetation, except trees, within 50 metres of an existing building used for accommodation.

#### 5.6.2 Permit to Burn

During the declared Fire Danger Period, limited permits may be obtained by individuals to conduct a fuel reduction or stubble burn within the municipality. These permits are issued by Council under authority of the CFA Act. These permits contain stringent conditions that must be complied with.

Further information may be obtained from Pyrenees Shire's website www.pyrenees.vic.gov.au

#### **5.6.3** Inspection of Private Properties and Issue of Notices

Pyrenees Shire conducts fire hazard inspections within the municipality, concentrating on high risk areas. Fire prevention notices are issued on land considered to be a fire risk as soon as practicable upon declaration of the Fire Danger Period.

#### **5.6.4 Planning Permits**

When applications are lodged with Pyrenees Shire for permits under the Planning and Environment Act for the subdivision of land or the construction of buildings in areas of high fire risk, Pyrenees Shire may give consideration to the following documents in determining any such application and also refer the application to the relevant fire agencies for comment.

- Planning Guidelines for Subdivisions in bushfire-prone areas;
- Building in a Bushfire Management Overlay Guidance Notes CFA & Department of Planning & Community Development;
- Australian Standard 3959, 2009 Construction of Buildings in Bushfire Prone Areas;
- ❖ Bushfire Management Overlay Pyrenees Shire Planning Scheme; and
- Other relevant documentation.



## 5.7 Cross Boundary Arrangements

The Pyrenees Shire MFMP seeks to ensure risk environments that cross municipal and regional boundaries are treated in a seamless manner with regard to risk assessment and treatments. In part, this is achieved through a collaborative approach and the use of consistent processes and tools.

Pyrenees Shire shares borders with Corangamite, Golden Plains, City of Ballarat, Hepburn, Central Goldfields, Northern Grampians and Ararat Rural City municipalities. It is the shared responsibility of these MFMPC's to ensure that risks contiguous across these borders are planned for in a consistent and seamless manner.

Clear linkages to existing organisational cross boundary agreements and Memorandums of Understanding between agencies dealing with Preparedness, Preparation, Response and Recovery activities and resource allocation arrangements are also vital.

To ensure that shared risk is appropriately addressed, MFMPs will be considered by the RSFMPC to make certain they address risks shared across municipal and agency boundaries in a consistent and seamless manner

Current identified cross boundary and contiguous risk from bushfire for the Pyrenees Shire municipal area includes:

Risk	Adjacent Municipality	Strategy
Maryborough State Forest and Caralulup Nature Conservation Reserve	Central Goldfields Shire	Ensure alignment of planning and prevention activities in relation to these risks are discussed and coordinated with relevant
St Arnaud Ranges National Park	Northern Grampians Shire	municipalities. Ensure that these arrangements and plans are included in
Linton State Forest and Ross Creek State Forest	Golden Plains Shire	relevant MFMP's.
Mount Buangor State Park and Mount Cole State Forest	Ararat Rural City Council	

Table 18: Pyrenees Shire Cross Boundary Risks

It is also recognised that agencies and municipalities have existing planning relationships across multiple boundaries and that these planning arrangements need to be considered when developing future plans.

A map identifying Pyrenees Shire is provided at Appendix E – Maps.



### 6 PLAN REPORTING, REVIEW AND IMPROVEMENT

#### **6.1** Legislative Responsibilities

Pyrenees Shire has a legislative responsibility under the Emergency Management Act to develop a MEMP and under the CFA Act, to develop and implement a MFPP. The MFMP is a sub plan of the MEMP and is prepared by the MFMPC.

For councils wholly or partly within the country area of Victoria, the MFMP as adopted by council will be deemed to meet the requirement for a MFPP under Section 55A (1) of the CFA Act, provided that it contains the provisions as set out in Section 55A (2) of the CFA Act.

#### **6.2** Plan Endorsement and Adoption

The Pyrenees Shire MFMPC is the custodian of the MFMP pursuant to current legislative arrangements.

The MFMPC shall draft a MFMP and seek endorsement, of the draft plan from the committee and where appropriate, non-committee members with responsibilities and accountabilities under the plan.

After appropriate stakeholder and community consultation and engagement, the plan will then be endorsed through a formal motion by the Pyrenees Shire MFMPC at a meeting, at which the Chair of the committee will sign on behalf of all members of the Pyrenees Shire MFMPC.

Following this process, the MFMPC will recommend the MFMP to the MEMPC for endorsement.

The plan will then be recommended to the Pyrenees Shire Council for consideration and adoption.

The Grampians RSFMPC will then finally endorse the MFMP.

#### 6.3 Plan Reporting

Each MFMPC reports to their respective MEMPC on a regular basis determined through their meeting cycles on the progress of the committee and associated works.

Any issues requiring advocacy or elevation to regional or State level are reported through to the Grampians RSFMPC for further action.

A process and supporting tool for agencies to report back into their respective MFMPC against the actions contained within each MFMP's Appendix B1 (Multi Agency Bushfire Work Plan) has been developed.

This initiative was trialed by MFMPC's in Grampians region to determine suitability and relevance.

Guidelines for monitoring, reporting and reviewing of plans are were developed at the State level.

#### 6.4 Plan Audit

For councils wholly or partly within the Country Area of Victoria, the MFMP will also be audited under Section 55B of the CFA Act.

In the country area of Victoria, the MFMP must incorporate the provisions of Section 55A (2) of the CFA Act relating to fire risks and their treatment and will be deemed to meet the requirement for a MFPP under Section 55A (1) of the CFA Act.



## 6.5 Plan Amendment and Review

This plan expires in October 2021 and has a three year lifespan based around current audit requirements contained within Section 55B of the CFA Act. It is acknowledged that audit process and planning cycles may change as emergency management frameworks and planning processes evolve in the future.

Structure and hazardous materials elements have been addressed in this update of the plan. Other elements to be updated include the provision of Neighbourhood Safer Places-Places of Last Resort as they are established and Community Information Guides as they are developed.

The Pyrenees Shire MFMP will be reviewed and amended as follows:-:

- i. All appendices will require annual review to ensure currency and relevance in association with the MEMP;
- ii. Following significant incidents if required;
- iii. As directed by the State or Regional Fire Management Planning Committees; or
- iv. As required by legislation.
- v. As further works are completed by the MFMPC



# APPENDIX A - ASSET RISK MANAGEMENT REGISTER

Appendix A.1	Multi Agency Bushfire Asset Risk Management Register
Appendix A.2	Structure Fire Risk Management Register
Appendix A.3	Hazardous Materials Incident Risk Management Register



# APPENDIX B – MULTI AGENCY WORKS PLAN

**Appendix B.1** Multi Agency Bushfire Work Plan



# **Appendix B.2** Multi Agency Structure Fire Work Plan



# Appendix B.3 Multi Agency Hazardous Materials Incident Work Plan



ASSET SUB CLASS & DEFINITION	LIKELY SCENARIO	СІКЕСІНООD	CONSEQUENCE	RISK RATING	EXISTING TREATMENTS	ADDITIONAL TREATMENT RECOMMENDATIONS	TREATMENT PRIORITY	ADDITIONAL TREATMENT RECOMMENDATION COMMENTS
Urban Living - residential dwellings in urban areas	Chemical Spill	Unlikely	Low	L				
					Staff Fire Awareness			
					Training Emergency Management			
					Plans Compliance Enforcement of			
					Legislation CFA Brigade Pre Plans			
					OH&S Legislations			
Interface Living - rural/residential	Chemical Spill	Unlikely	Low	L	Offices Ecgistations			
dwellings in interface areas					Caree Firm Amount			
					Staff Fire Awareness Training			
					Emergency Management Plans			
					Compliance Enforcement of Legislation			
					CFA Brigade Pre Plans			
Rural Living - dwellings and	Chemical Spill	Possible	Low	L	OH&S Legislations			
structures in rural areas	Chemical Spin	1 0551010	20 **	L				
					Staff Fire Awareness Training			
					Emergency Management Plans			
					Compliance Enforcement of Legislation			
					CFA Brigade Pre Plans			
Motels and Other Accommodation -	Chemical Spill	Unlikely	Low	L	OH&S Legislations			
backpackers, guest houses, boarding houses, special accommodation including assisted accommodation	·	,						
					Staff Fire Awareness			





					Staff Fire Awareness Training
					Emergency Management Plans
					Compliance Enforcement of
					Legislation CFA Brigade Pre Plans
					OH&S Legislations
Hotels	Chemical Spill	Unlikely	Low	L	
	•	·			
					Staff Fire Awareness Training
					Emergency Management Plans
					Compliance Enforcement of
					Legislation CFA Brigade Pre Plans
					OH&S Legislations
Hospitals and Medical Centres	Chemical Spill	Unlikely	Moderate	M	
riospitais and medical centres	Chemical Spin	Omikery	Woderate	171	
					Staff Fire Awareness Training
					Emergency Management
					Plans Compliance Enforcement of
					Legislation
					CFA Brigade Pre Plans
					OH&S Legislations
Special Care Facilities - day care centres & nursing homes, hostels/hospices					
Retail/Business -	Chemical Spill	Unlikely	Moderate		
					Staff Fire Awareness Training
					Emergency Management
					Plans Compliance Enforcement of
					Legislation
					CFA Brigade Pre Plans
					OH&S Legislations



Industrial - manufacturing, processing, quarries, mines etc.	Chemical Spill	Unlikely	Moderate	M	
	Chemical Spill	Unlikely	Major	Н	Staff Fire Awareness
					Training Emergency Management Plans
					Compliance Enforcement of Legislation
					CFA Brigade Pre Plans
X.6.	C1 : 1 C :11	TY 1'1 1	N. 1	3.6	OH&S Legislations
Infrastructure - minior infrastructure locations - comms, water, gas, power, sewerage, train station, airport etc.	Chemical Spill	Unlikely	Moderate	M	
					Staff Fire Awareness Training
					Emergency Management Plans
					Compliance Enforcement of Legislation
					CFA Brigade Pre Plans
					OH&S Legislations
Critical Infrastructure - critical infrastructure locations - comms, water, gas, power, sewerage, train station, airport etc.	Chemical Spill	Unlikely	Moderate	M	
					Staff Fire Awareness Training
					Emergency Management Plans
					Compliance Enforcement of Legislation
					CFA Brigade Pre Plans
					OH&S Legislations
Transport - rail, marine, road, air	Chemical Spill	Likely	Major	VH	
					Staff Fire Awareness Training
					Emergency Management Plans
					Compliance Enforcement of Legislation
					CFA Brigade Pre Plans
					OH&S Legislations
Flora & Fauna, Land, Water & Air Quality	Chemical Spill	Likely	Major	VH	



					Staff Fire Awareness
					Training
					Emergency Management
					Plans
					Compliance Enforcement of
					Legislation
					CFA Brigade Pre Plans
					OH&S Legislations
Heritage Listed and Locally	Chemical Spill	Unlikely	Low	L	
Significant Structures - refer to	chemical Spin	Cimiciy	20.,		
Heritage Overlay, National Trust and					
Heritage Victoria					
Tiornage victoria					
					Staff Fire Awareness
					Training
					Emergency Management
					Plans
					Compliance Enforcement of
					Legislation
					CFA Brigade Pre Plans
					OH&S Legislations



## APPENDIX C – STATUTORY AUDIT OBLIGATIONS

# C.1 Hazard Trees Identification and Notification Procedures PROCEDURES FOR IDENTIFICATION AND NOTIFICATION OF HAZARD TREES

The Electricity Safety Act 1998 (Victoria) (ES Act) Section 86 B provides the obligation for municipal councils in the "Municipal Fire Prevention Plan must specify procedures for the identification of trees that are hazardous to electric lines". This will be achieved through:

- (a) procedures and criteria for the identification of trees that are likely to fall onto, or come into contact with, an electric line (hazard trees); and
- (b) procedures for the notification of responsible persons of trees that are hazard trees in relation to electric lines for which they are responsible.

Under the ES Act, the person responsible for maintaining vegetation and clearance space around power lines is referred to as the 'responsible person'.

The procedures outlined in this section of the Municipal Fire Management Plan seek to address the requirement detailed above.

Each responsible person should have its own internal procedure regarding the steps that will be taken when it receives notification of a potentially hazardous tree.

## WHAT IS A HAZARD TREE?

According to the ES Act, a hazard tree is a tree which 'is likely to fall onto, or come into contact with, an electric line'.

The Electricity Safety (Electric Line Clearance) Regulations 2010 further provide that a responsible person may cut or remove such a tree 'provided that the tree has been assessed by a suitably qualified arborist; and that assessment confirms the likelihood of contact with an electric line having regard to foreseeable local conditions.'

Due to legal requirements which require a clearance space be maintained around an electric line, hazard trees are usually located outside the regulated clearance space. Despite being outside the clearance space, the tree may still have the potential to contact the line due to its size or because of a structural fault or weakness which could make part, or all, of the tree likely to contact or fall onto the line.

#### WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR A HAZARD TREE?

Under the ES Act, the person responsible for maintaining vegetation and clearance space around power lines, including keeping the whole or any part of a tree clear of the line, is the responsible person.

Responsibility is allocated between distribution businesses and other owners of electricity infrastructure, land owners and occupiers for clearance of private power lines, public land managers where they are identified as the responsible person such as municipal councils, the Department of Sustainability and Environment and VicRoads.



#### RESPONSIBLE PERSONS WITHIN PYRENEES SHIRE

There are a number of organisations that have responsibility for line clearance in Pyrenees Shire including:

- Powercor
- VicRoads

There is only one electricity distribution business in Pyrenees Shire and there are no Declared Areas under Section 81 of the ES Act that are the responsibility of the Council.

#### OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION

Responsible persons, other than private persons, must have an electric line clearance management plan in place for areas for which they have responsibility (refer Electricity Safety (Electric Line Clearance) Regulations 2010).

## PROCEDURES AND CRITERIA FOR IDENTIFICATION OF HAZARD TREES

In the course of everyday duties, potentially hazardous trees may come to the attention of Council staff or volunteer members of the entities with representation on the Municipal Fire Management Planning Committee, (the Committee), staff of the distribution business('s) or other persons, including members of the public.

There are a range of factors which may indicate that a tree is a hazard tree. That is, a tree which is likely to fall onto, or come into contact with, an electric line. Some of these factors will be obvious when looking at the tree but many may only be apparent when the tree is assessed by a person with specific expertise and training, such as an arborist.

The following criteria may be used to assist in identifying a hazard tree:

- The size of the tree suggests that it is likely to come into contact with the electric line, for example because it appears to be encroaching or growing into the line clearance space;
- There is an excessive lean on the tree, or branches hanging off the tree and the tree is in proximity to an electric (power) line; or
- The size or appearance of the tree suggests it could come into contact with the line including under foreseeable local conditions.

If a potentially hazardous tree is identified, the notification procedure outlined below should be followed. Where a responsible person becomes aware of a potentially hazardous tree for which they have responsibility, they must follow their own applicable internal procedure and the notification procedure described below does not apply.

#### PROCEDURES AND CRITERIA FOR NOTIFICATION OF HAZARD TREES

To ensure that information regarding potentially hazardous trees is captured in an efficient manner and, as appropriate, referred to the responsible person for action, the following procedure for the notification of hazardous trees should be followed:

- The person with responsibility for the highest percentage of lines within the municipality (the primary responsible person) is Powercor and therefore the person to whom potentially hazardous trees should be reported.
- ❖ Where any person becomes aware of, or receives a report of, a potentially hazardous tree within the municipality, this should be referred to Powercor. Where the Committee becomes aware of, or receives a report of, a potentially hazardous tree within the municipality, this must be referred to Powercor.



- Reports of potentially hazardous trees must be provided to Powercor for action as soon as practicable. Reports must include, as far as practicable:
  - The name and contact details and any relevant qualifications where known of the person making the report;
  - As much detail as possible about the location of the tree (including, where known, GPS coordinates, details of numerical/name plate on nearest pole, name of nearest road or crossroads, closest landmark, whether tree is on private land or road reserve etc.);
  - o A description of the tree (including, if known, the genus and species of tree);
  - The primary reasons given for the tree being identified as potentially hazardous (including, the tree is in proximity to an electric line and there is evidence of structural weakness, excessive lean, appears to be encroaching into line clearance space etc.); and
  - o An indication of whether or not urgent action is required.
- Powercor must take all necessary steps to advise the person responsible for the tree that it may be hazardous where they are not the responsible person.

## PRIMARY RESPONSIBLE PERSON REPRESENTATIVE

For the purposes of this part of the Plan, the primary responsible person is Powercor.

Contact details for Powercor, are as follows:

Agency name Powercor

Position title of contact person Hazard Tree Coordinator

Telephone Number 5338 3300 (Powercor's Contractor VEMCO)

Email address haztrees@vemco.com.au (Powercor's Contractor VEMCO)

After Hours Number 13 2412

#### PROCEDURES FOR NOTIFICATION OF RESPONSIBLE PERSONS

Where a potentially hazardous tree has been reported to Powercor or another responsible person, the procedure outlined below should be followed.

#### REPORTING

Powercor and all responsible persons have put in place mutually agreed arrangements for the manner in which reports of potentially hazardous trees are passed on to responsible persons.



#### REPORTING TIMELINES

Powercor should provide reports to the relevant responsible person as soon as practicable.

In circumstances where:

- The potentially hazardous tree is located within a high bushfire risk area (as per Section 80 of the ES Act) and the potentially hazardous tree is reported during the fire danger period declared under the Country Fire Authority Act 1958; or
- The report indicates that there is an imminent danger that the tree will contact or fall onto lines as a result of minor environmental changes.

The potentially hazardous tree must be referred to the relevant responsible person for action as soon as possible, and by close of the next business day.

Each responsible person (other than the primary responsible person) must provide Powercor with contact details of the person (position title) to who reports should be provided. It is the responsibility of each responsible person to ensure that Powercor is provided with up-to-date contact details.

## REGISTER

It is recommended that Powercor maintain a register in which all notifications are recorded together with the date of receipt of the notification, and when applicable the date the notification was reported to the responsible person.

It is recommended that responsible persons also maintain a register of notifications received of hazardous trees for which they are the responsible person.

## PRIMARY RESPONSIBLE PERSON CONSULTATION

The Committee notes that Powercor as the Primary Responsible Person was consulted in relation to the development of these procedures.



## C.2 Community Information Guides

Currently there are five Community information guides (CIG's) in the Pyrenees Shire. The Municipality and CFA have a shared responsibility for the declaration and review of these CIG's.

Pyrenees Shire Community Information Guides	
Township/Suburb	Responsible Agencies
Avoca	Pyrenees Shire / CFA
Beaufort	Pyrenees Shire / CFA
Elmhurst (inc Glenpatrick & Nowhere Creek)	Pyrenees Shire / Ararat Rural City Council / CFA
Lexton	Pyrenees Shire / CFA
Moonambel	Pyrenees Shire / CFA
Snake Valley	Pyrenees Shire / CFA

Currently there are three cross boundary CIG's within the Pyrenees Municipality. These CIG's has been established by the Pyrenees Shire, Golden Plains Shire and CFA, however they also extend into the Ararat Rural City and Golden Plains Municipalities.

Pyrenees Shire Cross Boundary Community Information Guides				
Township/Suburb	Responsible Agencies	Cross Boarder Municipality		
Elmhurst (inc Glenpatrick & Nowhere Creek)	Ararat Rural City Council / Pyrenees Shire / CFA	Ararat Rural City Council		
Smythesdale and Scarsdale	Golden Plains Shire / CFA	Pyrenees Shire		
Snake Valley	Pyrenees Shire / CFA	Golden Plains Shire		

For specific details on Community Information Guides, please refer to the CFA website listed below.

http://www.cfa.vic.gov.au/plan-prepare/community-information-guides/



## C.3 Neighbourhood Safer Places – Places of Last Resort

Pyrenees Shire Nei	ighbourhood Safer Places – Places of Last Resort	
Township/Suburb	Street	Location
Avoca	High Street (Sunraysia Highway) between Cambridge St & Russell St Avoca	High Street Median Strip
Beaufort	Cnr Lawrence Street (Skipton Road) and Havelock Street Beaufort	Wotherspoon Park
Landsborough	Corner Back School Road & Forestry Road Landsborough	Landsborough Recreation Reserve
Lexton	Williamson Street (between Sunraysia Highway & Skene Street) Lexton	Toll Bar Recreation Reserve
Moonambel	Stawell-Avoca Road (opposite Moonambel-Natte Yallock Road) Moonambel	Moonambel Recreation Reserve
Natte Yallock	Reserve Road (off Maryborough-St Arnaud Road) Natte Yallock	Natte Yallock Recreation Reserve
Redbank	Burge Street Redbank	Redbank Recreation Reserve
Snake Valley	Cnr Linton-Carngham Road & Murrays St Snake Valley 3351	St Brigid's Catholic Church Open space on north side
Waubra	2091 Sunraysia Highway Waubra	Recreation Reserve

Locality references of the NSP-PLR in Pyrenees Shire are indicated in the map on page 53 and may be found on the CFA's website on  $\frac{\text{http://www.saferplaces.cfa.vic.gov.au/cfa/search/default.htm}}{\text{http://www.saferplaces.cfa.vic.gov.au/cfa/search/default.htm}}$ 

## **C.4 Community Fire Refuges**

There are no current designated Community Fire Refuges within Pyrenees Shire.



# APPENDIX D - ENGAGEMENT AND COMMUNICATIONS STRATEGY

#### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

This Stakeholder and Community Engagement Strategy has been prepared to support the development of the Pyrenees Shire Municipal Fire Management Plan (MFMP) 2018 – 2021 and review of Township Protection Plans (TPP).

The Pyrenees Shire Municipal Fire Management Planning Committee, responsible for developing the Plan, is committed to consulting with stakeholders and the community to develop and further inform the MFMP and validate the TPP information.

Valuing local knowledge and recognising the unique contribution communities and stakeholders can make to the MFMP and TPP planning process has guided the consultation program.

Effective community engagement and education is essential if the vision for the future of fire management in Victoria is to be achieved. This will occur through:

- \* active participation of community, the fire management sector and government, collaboratively working and planning together to reduce the destructive impact of fire on communities and the environment;
- communities that have greater resilience to the effects of fire;
- reater understanding of the fire sector within the community; and
- healthy, natural, social, built and economic environments.

The key principles guiding this communications and engagement strategy are transparency, openness and collaboration.

The opportunity to align fire-planning consultation by key organisations including Country Fire Authority, Pyrenees Shire Council, Victoria Police and the Department of Land, Water and Planning is a key objective of this process.

#### STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

Stakeholders involved in fire management planning in the Pyrenees Shire Council have been widely consulted and engaged throughout the planning and development of the draft MFMP. This is demonstrated through membership of the Municipal Fire Management Planning Committee and at a regional level through the Regional Strategic Fire Management Planning Committee.



## **COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT**

Community engagement is a high priority for all levels of government. Undertaking, effective community engagement is critical to assisting agencies and communities to better plan, prepare, respond and recover from fires.

A community consultation program will be implemented to support the MFMP and TPP development. Key elements of this program may possibly include:

- ❖ Community liaison undertaken by the Municipal Fire Prevention Officers.
- Engagement program with CFA brigade and volunteer members; and
- ❖ An online engagement program.

## **COMMUNICATIONS**

An extensive communications plan will support the consultation program and raise awareness among the general community about the role of the Plans.

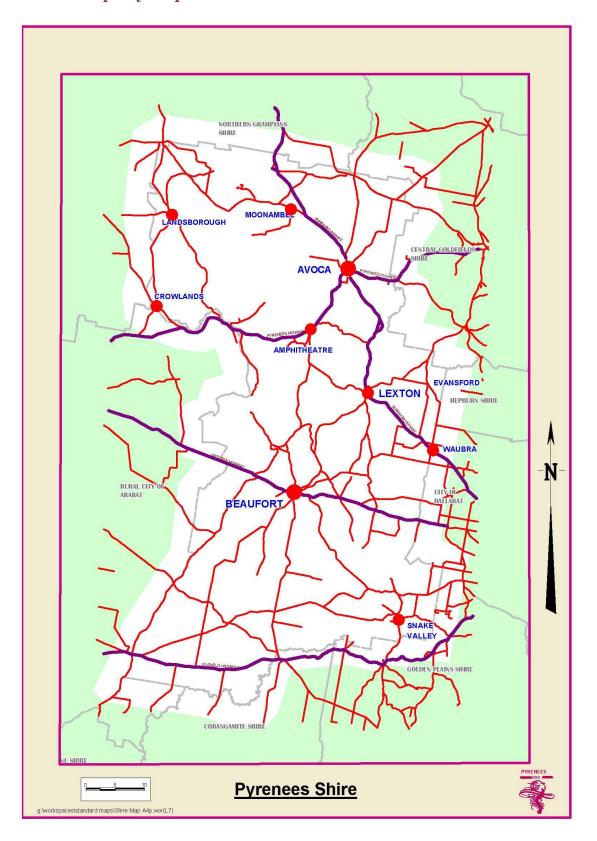
Key communications activities may possibly include:

- media campaign and advertising of proposed consultation program;
- distribution of flyers and posters through community networks;
- promotion through Pyrenees Shire Council, Victoria Police and CFA community networks; and
- direct consultation with key stakeholders.



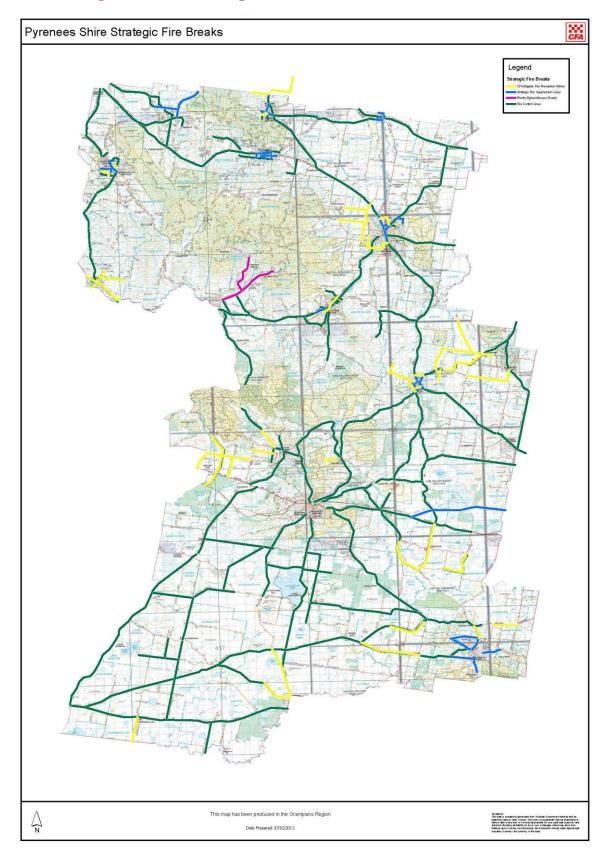
## **APPENDIX E - MAPS**

## **E.1** Municipality Map



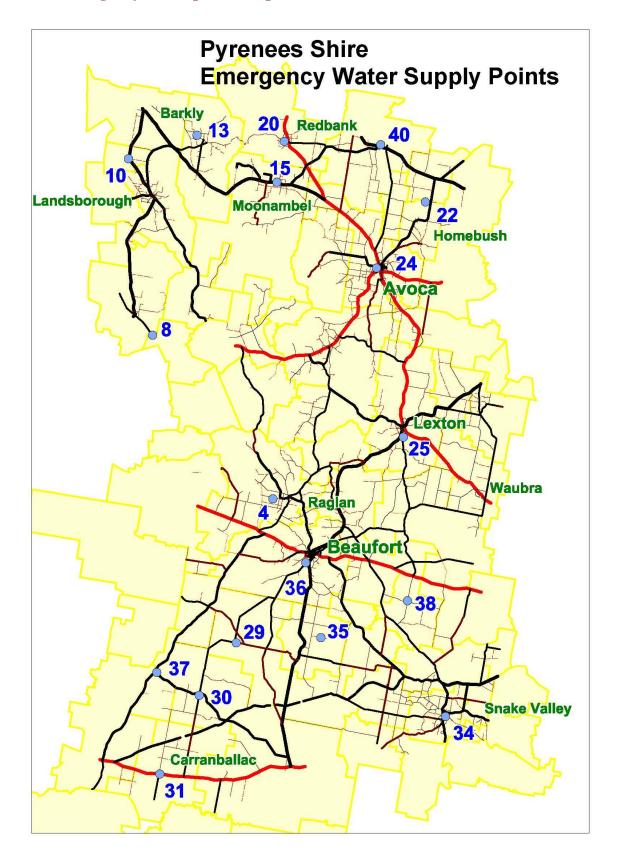


# **E.2** Strategic Fire Breaks Map



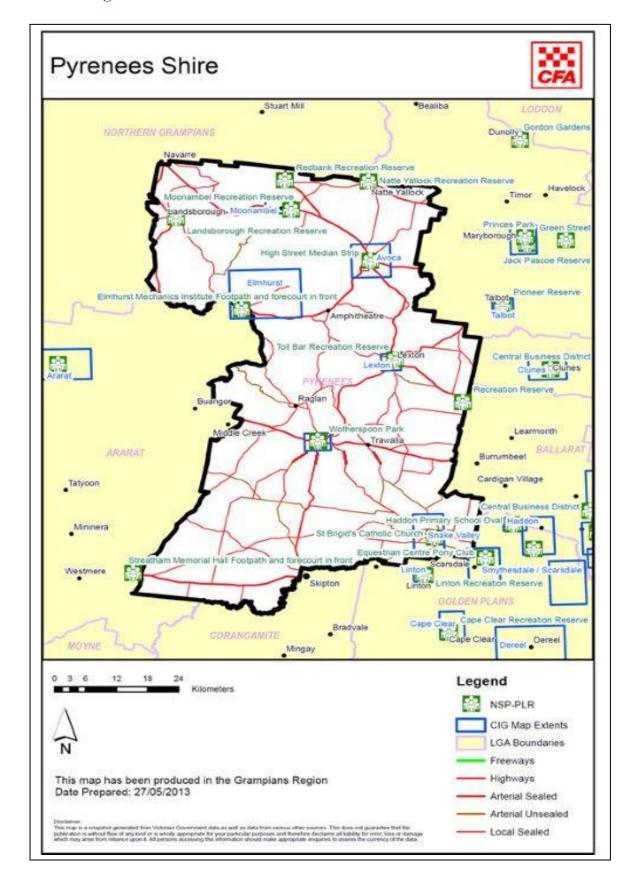


## E.3 Emergency water points map





## E.4 Neighborhood Safer Places – Places of Last Resort





# APPENDIX F – TERMINOLOGY

Agencies	Refers to the agencies of the Municipal Fire Management Planning Committee. These include key agencies and organizations such as the Pyrenees Shire, DELWP, CFA, HVP, Victoria Police, SES and Water Authorities.
Agency Treatments	Refer to Treatment Definition in Appendix A.1 Multi Agency Bushfire Asset Risk Management Register.
Assets	Anything valued by the community which includes houses, crops, stock, heritage buildings and places, infrastructure, the environment, businesses and forests, that may be at risk from fire.
Bushfire	A general term used to describe fire in vegetation, including grass fire.
Bushfire Risk	The chance of a bushfire igniting, spreading and causing damage to the community or the assets they value.
Community Safety	Community safety is the collaborative effort by community, government and non-government groups to ensure the safety, wellbeing and stability of society. These efforts are sustained by core values of sustainability, social cohesion, security, cooperation, self-reliance and an improved physical environment. Under such a regime, safer communities are locally organised and resourced, well informed about local risks, proactive in prevention, risk averse, motivated and able to manage the majority of local issues through effective planning and action.
Fire	Comes under the definition of an Emergency. The Emergency Management Act 1986 defines 'emergency' as: " the actual or imminent occurrence of an event which in any way endangers or threatens to endanger the safety or health of any person in Victoria or which destroys or damages, or threatens to destroy or damage, any property in Victoria or in any way endangers or threatens to endanger the environment or an element of the environment in Victoria, including, without limiting the generality of the foregoing and specific to integrated fire management and therefore includes:  A fire; and An explosion, A road accident or any other accident, A disruption to an essential service ("essential service" means any of the following services: transport, fuel (including gas), light, power, water, sewerage, or a service (whether or not of a type similar to the foregoing) declared to be an essential service
Fire Management	by the Governor in Council) from the effect or impact of fire.  All activities associated with the management of fire (bushfire, structural, chemical), including the use of fire to meet land management goals and objectives. In simple terms, 'fire management' is PPRR as well as use of fire for ecological, agricultural and cultural purposes.
Integrated Fire Management Planning (IFMP)	Integrated Fire Management Planning is a holistic and integrated risk based planning framework for fire management, across all land tenures and boundaries including PPRR activities.
Preparedness	All activities undertaken in advance of the occurrence of an incident to decrease the impact, extent and severity of the incident and to ensure more effective response activities.
Prevention	All activities concerned with minimising the occurrence of incidents, particularly those of human origin.
Recovery	The coordinated process of supporting emergency affected communities in reconstruction of the physical infrastructure and restoration of emotional, social, economic and physical wellbeing.



Response	Actions taken in anticipation of, during and immediately after an incident to ensure that its effects are minimised and that people affected are given immediate relief and support.
Risk Assessment	The overall process of risk identification, risk analysis and risk evaluation.
Risk Environments	There are four types of risk environments based on the VFRRs risk tool which are Human Settlement, Economic, Environmental and Cultural Heritage.
Risk Identification	The process of determining what, where, when, why and how something could happen.
Victorian Fire Risk Register (VFRR)	Victorian Fire Risk Register is a systematic map based process that identifies assets, assesses assets and provides a range of treatments which contribute to the well being of communities and the environment, which suffer the adverse effects of bushfire.
Vulnerability	The susceptibility of an asset or community to the impacts of fire.



# APPENDIX G – ACRONYMS

Acronyms	Meaning
CFA	Country Fire Authority
CHW	Central Highlands Water
CIG	Community Information Guides
DEECD	Department of Education and Early Childhood Development
DELWP	Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning
HVP	Hancock Victorian Plantations
IFMP	Integrated Fire Management Planning
MEMP	Municipal Emergency Management Plan
MEMPC	Municipal Emergency Management Planning Committee
MFMP	Municipal Fire Management Plan
MFMPC	Municipal Fire Management Planning Committee
MFPP	Municipal Fire Prevention Plan
NSP-PLR	Neighbourhood Safer Places – Places of Last Resort
PEAR	Priority Egress/Access Roads
PPRR	Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery
RSFMP	Regional Strategic Fire Management Plan
RSFMPC	Regional Strategic Fire Management Planning Committee
VICSES	Victorian State Emergency Service
VBRC	Victoria Bushfire Royal Commission
VFRR	Victoria Fire Risk Register



## APPENDIX H – BIBLIOGRAPHY

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