Bushfire Management Plan

Pir'ri Environmental Reserve – Fraser Coast Regional Council

FIRELAND CONSULTANCY

Pir'ri Environmental Reserve - Bushfire Management Plan

Property description:	Lot 262 on M37876 Lot 17 on M37876 Lot 261 on M37876	**Area:**	48ha	**BMP Version:**	V1.0 – 6th March 2024

Introduction

This Bushfire Management Plan is designed to meet the specific bushfire management needs of the three land parcels managed by Fraser Coast Regional Council. The plan is comprised of three key sections.

1. The supporting information: provides background detail that informs strategic decisions within the strategy.
2. The Fire Management Strategy: identifies the strategic objectives, the current state of site values and desired outcomes.
3. The Operational Plan: provides a recommended works schedule to achieve the set outcomes.

Both the strategy and the operational plan, with their respective maps, are tailored for double-sided printing on a single A3 laminated sheet, providing a handy reference tool.

Supporting Information:

Background:

The Pir'ri Environmental Reserve is in Booral, 9km southeast of Hervey Bay. The predominately remnant vegetation site covers an area of 48.06 ha within the Fraser Coast Regional Government Area, in the Mary and Burrum catchments. The reserve includes popular local Bushwalking tracks that meander through locally unique Vine Thicket/Dry Rainforest on rocky substrate. The site is surrounded by residential communities and private properties.

Strategic Objectives:

1. Protection of human life and high-value built assets, within and surrounding the site.
2. Maintain and enhance ecological values and processes.
   - Prioritise management of existing areas in best ecological condition, thereafter, prioritise areas in poorer condition that are recoverable.
   - Reduce the likelihood of bushfires negatively impacting remnant vegetation.
3. Reduce the likelihood of bushfires caused on the site impacting the neighbouring assets.

Built Asset Values within property:

- Local walking tracks.
- Pergolas, signage and bollards.
- Fences around the southwestern and northern boundaries.

Bushfire related threats to the on-site Built Asset Values:

1. Radiant heat and direct flame contact on pergolas, fences, signage and bollards.
2. Falling trees, due to weakening from fire damage, impacting all listed assets.

Built Asset Values within surrounding landscape:

- Private properties and residential buildings.
- Commercial buildings.
- Surrounding roads.

Bushfire related threats to the off-site Built Asset Values:

Potential bushfire related threats are:

1. Ember attack and smoke hazard on neighbouring properties and residential and commercial buildings.
2. Smoke hazard on surrounding road users.
3. Falling trees, due to weakening from fire damage, impacting surrounding roads.

Natural Values

There are several Regional Ecosystems (vegetation communities) occurring within the reserve. The Regional Ecosystem descriptions contain Fire Management Guidelines for these ecosystems. The SEQ Bioregion Planned Burn Guidelines (PBG) provides further guidance on managing these communities to optimise their ecological health. The chapters in the PBG are based on Broad Vegetation Groups which are groups of regional ecosystems with similar ecological requirements.

Regional ecosystem	Area of RE within Site	Relevant chapter in the PBG	Recommended Interval[1]	Recommended coverage	Vegetation Management Act class[2]
12.3.5 *Melaleuca quinquenervia* open forest on coastal alluvium.	0.75 ha	Chapter 7: Melaleuca communities	Mixed grass/shrub 6 - 20 years.	25 - 70%	Least concern
12.5.2 *Corymbia intermedia*, *Eucalyptus tereticornis* open forest on remnant Tertiary surfaces, usually near coast and on deep red soils	4.62 ha	Chapter 4: Eucalypt woodlands to open forests	3 - 6 years	40 - 60%	Endangered
12.5.4 *Eucalyptus latisinensis* +/- *Corymbia intermedia*, *C. trachyphloia* subsp. *trachyphloia*, *Angophora leiocarpa*, *Eucalyptus exserta* woodland on complex of remnant Tertiary surfaces and Cainozoic and Mesozoic sediments.	41.59 ha	Chapter 4: Eucalypt woodlands to open forests	4 - 10 years	40 - 60%	Least concern
12.5.13 Microphyll to notophyll vine forest +/- *Araucaria cunninghamii* on remnant Tertiary surfaces	2.58 ha	Chapter 2: Rainforests and scrubs	Do not deliberately burn	N/A	Endangered

The management plan will support the protection and enhancement of natural values, including the vegetation communities and potential habitat for several rare and threatened species.

Species	Common name	EPBC listing[3]	NCA listing[4]
Phascolarctos cinereus	Koala	Endangered	Endangered
Crinia tinnula	Wallum froglet	None	Vulnerable

Bushfire related threats to the Ecological Values:

Potential bushfire related threats are:

1. Inappropriate fire regimes leading to a decline in biodiversity and ecological health of vegetation communities.
2. High intensity bushfire negatively impacting natural values and essential habitat for threatened species.
3. Weed proliferation can occur due to inappropriate use of fire and/or lack of fire and follow-up treatment.

Recorded woody weeds onsite include:

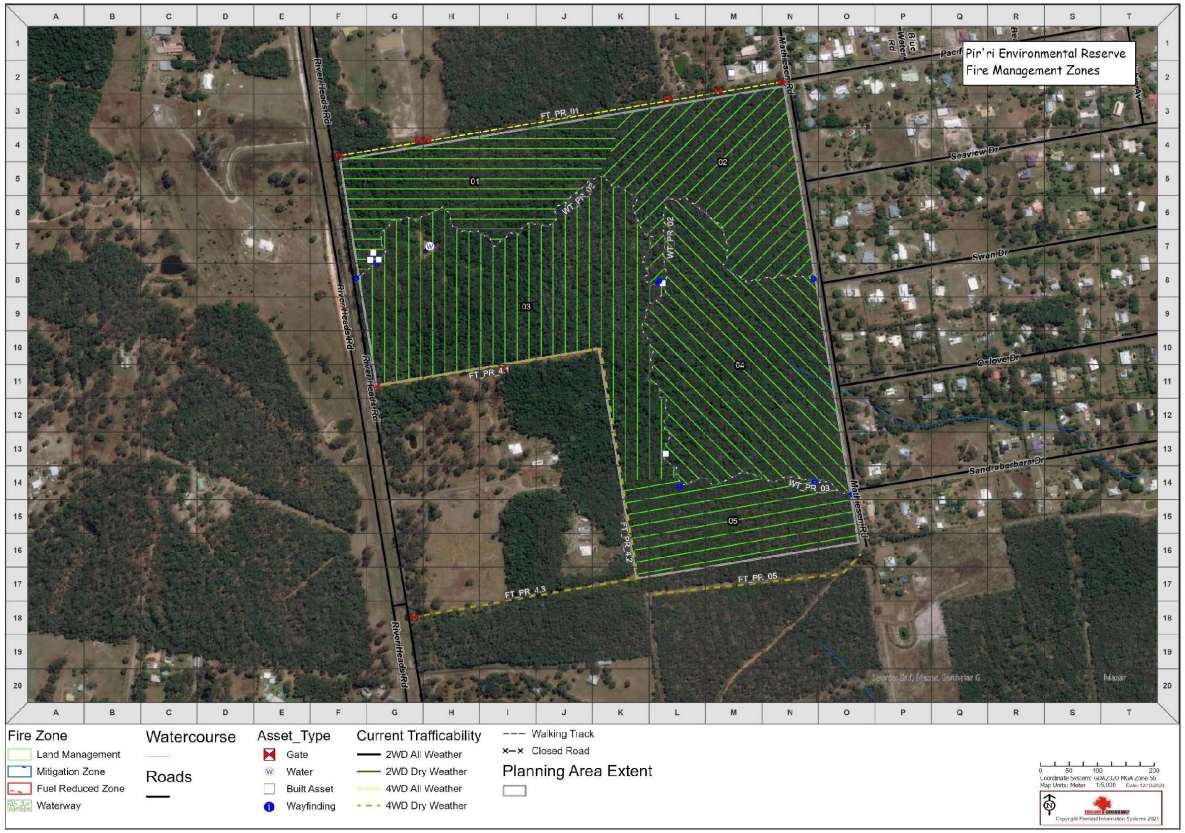
- *Leucaena leucocephala*.

[1] Source: Fire Management Guidelines. Planned burning may occur outside of the recommended intervals and coverages to achieve the Objectives identified in the plan.
[2] *Vegetation Management Act 1999*
[3] *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC) status
[4] Nature Conservation Act 1992 (NCA) status

Fire Management Strategy:

Fire Zone:	Management Unit:	Strategic Objective: *What are we setting out to achieve?*	Desired condition to be achieved through the life of this Strategic Plan: *What do we want this zone to look like?*
Land Management Zone (LMZ)	MU_PR_02 MU_PR_05 (contains woodland/open forest).	Maintain and enhance ecological values associated with existing vegetation communities through the implementation of appropriate fire regimes as per Fire Management Guidelines and Planned Burn Guidelines.	Maintenance of open forest structure and improvement of ecological condition with a focus on key indicators of health for woodland/open forest (from PBG): • A grass, sedge, or shrub-dominated understory (or a mixture). • Broad distribution of age classes among canopy species. • Shrubs and intermediate canopy trees are scattered and are not having any noticeable shading effects on ground layer plants. • Fallen logs and hollow bearing trees may be present. • Grass clumps and/or sedges are well formed and near continuous. • Forest is easy to walk or see through. • Generally few weeds present.
Land Management Zone (LMZ)	MU_PR_01 MU_PR_03 MU_PR_04 (dominated by vine forest mid-storey and understory).		• Maintenance of ecotone locations throughout the reserve. • A forest structure that is not entirely dominated by vine forest mid-storey and understory.
Secondary Firelines	FT_PR_01 FT_PR_4.1 FT_PR_4.2 FT_PR_4.3 FT_PR_05 River Heads Rd Mathiesen Rd	To provide safe, reliable and unobstructed passage and operation of Rural Light Appliances (typically 4WD Utility vehicle) to enable land and bushfire management activities.	Maintain at Secondary Fireline standard (refer to *Treatment Specifications*).
Walking Tracks	WT_PR_02 WT_PR_03	To provide safe, reliable, and unobstructed passage by fire fighters on foot.	Maintain at Walking Track standard (refer to *Treatment Specifications*).

Fire Management Strategy Map:



Operational Plan / Works Schedule:

Applicable Management Unit:	Desired condition to be achieved through the life of this Strategic Plan: *What do we want this zone to look like? From strategy table.*	Current assessment of condition: *What does this zone look like now?*	Operational Treatment Objective: *How will we measure success?*	Recommended timing / Implementation Trigger:	Additional notes to support Operational implementation:
LMZ MU_PR_02 (contains woodland/open forest).	Maintenance of open forest structure and improvement of key indicators of health for woodland/open forest (from PBG): • A grass, sedge, or shrub-dominated understory (or a mixture). • Broad distribution of age classes among canopy species. • Shrubs and intermediate canopy trees are scattered and are not having any noticeable shading effects on ground layer plants. • Fallen logs and hollow bearing trees may be present. • Grass clumps and/or sedges are well formed and near continuous. • Forest is easy to walk or see through. • Generally few weeds present.	• Partially disturbed remanent woodland/open forest. • Encroachment by emerging vine thicket pioneers. • Low remanent native grass, grass tree and sedge/rush cover with thatch. • Excessive leaf litter accumulation and bare ground. • Adequate fallen logs and dead trees to replenish. • Small *Leucaena leucocephala* invasion at NE corner.	Implement Low to Moderate intensity planned burns with 40 - 60% coverage.	• Timing: Ready now (2023). • Season: Autumn (in dry years) to early winter (if recent rain occurs). • Interval: Approx. every 4 - 6 years.	• Utilise drainage line between PR_01 and PR_02 as containment line. • Follow-up post-fire with targeted Leucaena control at NE corner (may survive and germinate post-fire). • Low intensity fire and good burn coverage possible due to continuous leaf litter. • See *Supporting Ecological Notes.*
LMZ MU_PR_05 (contains woodland/open forest).		• Partially disturbed remanent woodland/open forest. • Encroachment by emerging vine thicket pioneers. • Low remanent native grass, grass tree and sedge/rush cover with thatch. • Excessive leaf litter accumulation and bare ground. • Abundant fallen logs and dead trees to provide habitat.	Implement Low to Moderate intensity planned burns with 40 - 60% coverage.	• Timing: Ready now (2023). • Season: Autumn (in dry years) to early winter (if recent rain occurs). • Interval: Approx. every 4 - 6 years.	• Utilise vegetation change to vine forest (K14-L14) as NW containment line, otherwise establish hand tool line. • Southern boundary is uncontained within council estate, most appropriate containment line (FT_PR_05) is ≈30m south on private property. Requires consent from neighbour. • Requires 30m hand tool line to connect FT_PR_05 with FT_PR_4.2. • Low intensity fire and good burn coverage possible due to continuous leaf litter. • See Supporting *Ecological Notes*.
LMZs - MU_PR_01 MU_PR_03 MU_PR_04 (Dominated by vine forest mid-storey and understory).	• Maintenance of ecotone locations throughout the reserve. • A forest structure that is not entirely dominated by vine forest mid-storey and understory.	Mostly eucalyptus canopy with vine forest understory indicating a transition to vine forest due to lack of regular fire regime – little evidence of past fire.	• Utilise unplanned fire events to work towards desirable ecological outcomes (slow the vegetation transition and limit its extent) where safe and appropriate. • Use existing containment lines rather than direct suppression if risk can be effectively managed.	• Opportunistic or when unplanned fire occurs. • Reassess condition and objectives after unplanned fire.	• If open forest structure remains the objective, consider opportunity to implement follow-up planned burn shortly after unplanned fire (within 2 years). • Vegetation structure has transitioned too far (towards vine thicket forest) to effectively treat with planned burning.

Applicable Management Unit:	Desired condition to be achieved through the life of this Strategic Plan: *What do we want this zone to look like? From strategy table.*	Current assessment of condition: *What does this zone look like now?*	Operational Treatment Objective: *How will we measure success?*	Recommended timing / Implementation Trigger:	Additional notes to support Operational implementation:
Secondary Firelines - River Heads Rd and Mathiesen Rd	Maintain at Secondary Fireline standard (refer to *Treatment Specifications*).	• ≈2 lane bitumen road with 3m wide shoulders. • Shrub and canopy layers are encroaching on shoulders.	Provides safe, reliable, and unobstructed passage and operation of Rural Light Appliances.	• Vertical clearance works to occur to support slashing. • Slashing works to occur ≈2 times per year.	Low priority due to adjacent roads providing additional width, undertake vertical clearance where resources allow.
Secondary Firelines - FT_PR_01 FT_PR_04		• ≈3 - 3.5m wide 4WD dry weather track (natural surface). • Vegetation narrows in sections. • ≈2 - 2.5m vertical clearance, narrowing in sections. • Drainage lines present.		• Track widening and vertical clearance works to occur to support slashing. • Slashing works to occur ≈2 times per year.	Consider laying crushed rock at drainage line along FT_PR_4.1.
Walking Tracks - WT_PR_02 WT_PR_03	Maintain at Walking Track standard (refer to *Treatment Specifications*).	• ≈1m wide walking track with encroaching vegetation. • Hazardous trees presenting potential safety risk and containment issues if impacted by fire. • Continuous leaf litter across track in some sections. • Rocky surface.	Provides safe, reliable, and unobstructed passage by fire fighters on foot.	Maintain as needed to support planned burning operations.	
Secondary Fireline - FT_PR_05	Maintain at Secondary Fireline standard (refer to *Treatment Specifications*).	Not inspected.	To be utilised as a Secondary Fireline to support planned burning with consent of private landowner.	• Negotiate use and access with private landowner prior to planned burning. • No ongoing maintenance by Council proposed.	Currently there is no track on council estate along southern boundary. Existing track ≈30m to the south on private property could be utilised if consent is obtained.

Supporting Ecological Notes:

Burning **Eucalypt woodlands to open forests** (RE 12.5.2 & 12.5.4) - If overabundant saplings/midstory thickening due to encroachment by vine thicket pioneers; aim for slow moving low intensity fire with high soil moisture to kill saplings, promote native grass response and limit subsequent shrub response.

Burning adjacent to **Rainforests and Scrubs** (RE 12.5.13) - This community is fire sensitive, prevent fire encroachment into rainforest areas and limit scorching of their margins. Burn surrounding communities with high soil moisture and consider burning back away from its margins to minimise fire intensity therein.

Indicative Works Schedule – Planned Burns

This document has been developed to provide guidance to Council on the works required to mitigate the risk of bushfires starting, spreading uncontrollably, and impacting negatively on human life, property, critical assets and the environment. This schedule provides guidance on activities to be conducted over the next five years. This schedule should be reviewed annually in November.

Unit	Regional Ecosystems	Recommended fire interval from DES - Fire Management Guidelines [5]	Recommended fire interval under this Strategy [6]	Year last burnt	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
LMZ MU_PR_01	12.5.4 12.5.2	4 - 10 years. 3 - 6 years.	3 - 10 years	Unknown					
LMZ MU_PR_02	12.5.4 12.5.2	4 - 10 years. 3 - 6 years.	4 - 6 years	Unknown					
LMZ MU_PR_03	12.5.4 12.5.2 12.5.13 12.3.5	4 - 10 years. 3 - 6 years. Do not deliberately burn. 6 - 20 years.	3 - 20 years	Unknown					
LMZ MU_PR_04	12.5.4 12.5.2	4 - 10 years. 3 - 6 years.	3 - 10 years	Unknown					
LMZ MU_PR_05	12.5.4 12.5.2 12.5.13	4 - 10 years. 3 - 6 years. Do not deliberately burn.	4 - 6 years	Unknown				Planned burn	

[5] Recommended fire interval as identified in the Fire Management Guidelines. These generic ecological guidelines are provided for regional ecosystems that are in good condition. Where burning is being conducted for non-ecological or to achieve multiple objectives then other factors relevant to those objectives should also be considered such as fuel re-accumulation rates.

[6] Actual planned burn intervals may be more or less frequent than the recommended interval to achieve the Objectives identified in this plan. Timing is dependent on previous fire severity and coverage, vegetation type, climatic and seasonal conditions and actual rate of fuel re-accumulation. It is also important to note that some burns are sequenced with other burns in the landscape to further reduce risk, meaning that planned burning operations can occur in the same area over successive years.

Indicative Works Map – Planned Burns

Indicative Works Schedule – Fire Access Trails

Fire access trail	Current standard	Proposed standard	Initial works recommended						Notes
			Vegetation clearing on shoulders required	Vegetation clearing above carriageway required	Vegetation clearing for pass/turn bays required*	Erosion and run off control works required	Track hardening required	Carriageway shoulder slashing required	
FT_PR_01	Does not meet classification criteria	Secondary	Yes	Yes	Yes			Twice a year	
FT_PR_04.1		Secondary	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Twice a year	
FT_PR_04.2		Secondary	Yes	Yes	Yes			Twice a year	
FT_PR_04.3		Secondary	Yes	Yes	Yes			Twice a year	
FT_PR_05	N/A	Secondary	Yes	Yes	Yes			Twice a year	Not inspected. Outside council estate. Proposed new trail.
WT_PR_02	Does not meet classification criteria	Walking Track	Yes	Yes					Undertake works as required to support planned burning.
WT_PR_03		Walking Track	Yes	Yes					
River Heads Rd		Secondary							Continue existing shoulder slashing schedule to the current or widest practical extent.
Mathiesen Rd		Secondary							

Supporting implementation notes:

1. *Practical locations for turning and passing bay locations may differ from *Treatment Specifications* outlined in this plan. Create bays where suitable, appropriate, and least effort while satisfying the intent of the *Treatment Specifications*.
2. Refer to the NSW Rural Fire Service Fire Trail Design, Construction and Maintenance Manual for guidance on appropriate erosion and runoff control measures to be implemented.

Indicative Works Map – Fire Access Trails

Indicative Works Schedule – Access Management

Reference	Location	Recommended works	Priority	Comments
AP_PR_01	Off River Heads Rd at the western end of FT_PR_01	Nil recommended	N/A	Chain gate. Currently effective.
AP_PR_02	Off FT_PR_01 into private property to the north (52/RP167361)	Nil recommended	N/A	Unknown lock. Currently effective.
AP_PR_03	Off FT_PR_01 into private property to the north (52/RP167361)	Nil recommended	N/A	Unknown lock. Currently effective.
AP_PR_04	Off FT_PR_01 into private property to the north (48/RP167361)	Nil recommended	N/A	Not locked. Currently effective.
AP_PR_05	Off FT_PR_01 into private property to the north (47/RP167361)	Nil recommended	N/A	Unknown lock. Currently effective.
AP_PR_06	Off Mathiesen Rd at the eastern end of FT_PR_01	Nil recommended	N/A	Chain gate. Currently effective.
AP_PR_07	Off River Heads Rd at the eastern end of FT_PR_4.3	Replace timber post. Consider upgrading to hardwood or steel.	Moderate	Chain gate. Timber post currently snapped rendering gate ineffective.
AP_PR_08	Off FT_PR_4.1 into private property to the south (16/M37876)	Nil recommended	N/A	Not locked. Currently effective.
AP_PR_09	Off River Heads Rd at the western end of FT_PR_4.1	Nil recommended	N/A	Chain gate. Currently effective.

Indicative Works Map – Access Management

Treatment specifications:

For detailed specifications for Firelines refer to the FCRC Bushfire Management Trail Classification. Undertake ongoing maintenance as required to meet the standard.

Management Unit:	Treatment:
Strategic Fireline	**Strategic Objective:** To provide safe, reliable, and unobstructed passage and operation of Rural Medium Appliances (typically 4WD Light Rigid vehicles). • Carriageway has a trafficable surface with a minimum width of 4 metres. • A minimum vertical clearance of 3.5 metres is provided above the surface of the carriageway. • A 5m wide shoulder on either side of the carriageway is free from Surface hazards (logs, stumps and stacks), Elevated fuel and hazardous trees. • Near-surface fuels across the carriageway and shoulders to be less than 20cm in height. • Treat hazardous trees within one tree length from the outer edge of the shoulder. • Create passing bays of at least 5.5m width for a length of at least 15m every 250m along the track. • Create turning bays at the termination of trails and every 500m. • Where existing carriageway and shoulder widths exceed these standards continue to maintain to existing footprint.
Secondary Fireline	**Strategic Objective:** To provide safe, reliable, and unobstructed passage and operation of Rural Light Appliances (typically 4WD Utility vehicles). • Carriageway has a trafficable surface with a minimum width of 3 metres. • A minimum vertical clearance of 3 metres is provided above the surface of the carriageway. • A 3m wide shoulder on either side of the carriageway is free from Surface hazards (logs, stumps and stacks), Elevated fuel and hazardous trees. • Near-surface fuels across the carriageway and shoulders to be less than 20cm in height. • Treat hazardous trees within one tree length from the outer edge of the shoulder. • Create passing bays of at least 5m width for a length of at least 15m every 250m along the track. • Create turning bays at the termination of trails and every 500m. • Where existing carriageway and shoulder widths exceed these standards continue to maintain to existing footprint.
Walking Track	**Strategic Objective:** To provide safe, reliable, and unobstructed passage and operation by fire fighters on foot. • Trafficable surface with a minimum width of 1.5 meters. • A minimum vertical clearance of 2 metres is provided above the trafficable surface. • Near-surface fuels across the trafficable surface and shoulders to be sparse and regularly maintained (less than 15cm in height). • Treat hazardous trees within one tree length from the outer edge of the shoulder. • Where existing trafficable surface and shoulder widths exceed these standards continue to maintain to existing footprint.

Practical locations for turning and passing bay locations may differ from *Treatment Specifications* outlined in this plan. Create bays where suitable, appropriate, and least effort while satisfying the intent of the *Treatment Specifications*.

If vegetation management (i.e. slashing) is undertaken by machinery imported to the Reserve, weed seed hygiene should be maintained by ensuring that machinery is washed down before and after treatment of each Reserve to reduce the spread of weeds.

Bushfire Management Plan

Poona Coastal Reserves – Fraser Coast Regional Council

FIRELAND CONSULTANCY

Poona Coastal Reserves - Bushfire Management Plan

Property description:	Lot 901 on SP178944 Lot 902 on RP899098 Lot 903 on RP899098	Lot 904 on RP899098 Lot 908 on RP906982 Lot 94 on MCH5498	**Area:**	167.30 Hectares	**BMP Version:**	V1.0 – 6th March 2024

Introduction

This Bushfire Management Plan is designed to meet the specific bushfire management needs of the Poona Coastal Reserves managed by Fraser Coast Regional Council. The plan is comprised of three key sections.

1. The supporting information: provides background detail that informs strategic decisions within the strategy.
2. The Fire Management Strategy: identifies the Strategic objectives, the current state of site values and desired outcomes.
3. The Operational Plan: provides a recommended works schedule to achieve the strategic outcomes.

Both the strategy and the operational plan, with their respective maps, are tailored for double-sided printing on a single A3 laminated sheet, providing a handy reference tool.

Recommendations:

1. Existing fuel reduced zone to the west of Poona is critical in reducing bushfire risks to the township. Noting that this falls entirely on HQP managed land, Council is advised to support HQP wherever possible in the maintenance of this area.
2. Council is strongly encouraged to ensure that all future development in the area is in accordance with best practice for building in bushfire prone areas and should be guided by the Building Code of Australia, AS3959–2018: Construction of Buildings in Bushfire Prone Areas and Bushfire Resilient Communities.
3. Assessment of existing dwellings against these provisions and the establishment of appropriate Asset Protection Zones, particularly along the western side of Cockatoo Cr and Livistonia Dr should also be undertaken.

Supporting Information:

Background:

Poona is an isolated coastal township located 30km southeast of Maryborough, within the Fraser Coast Regional Government area and the Mary catchment. The site covers 167ha of predominantly remnant vegetation with the Poona residential community penetrating throughout. The site contains a unique array of ecosystems and coastal vegetation communities, including fire-sensitive Woodland on Beach Ridges and Mangroves and Tidal Saltmarsh communities. High Ecological Significance Wetlands covers approx. half of the site. Ecosystems on site provide potential habitat for the Ground Parrot and several threatened frog species. These values will be considered in the plan. Poona is surrounded by Tuan State Forest (forestry plantation) to the west, Poona Creek mouth to the south and the Great Sandy Strait to the east.

The historical ribbon style subdivisions with residential dwellings abutting native vegetation will require ongoing bushfire risk mitigation activities including fire trail enhancement and maintenance and planned burning.

Strategic Objectives:

1. Protection of human life and high-value built assets, within and surrounding the site.
2. Reduce the likelihood of bushfires caused on the site impacting the neighbouring assets.
3. Maintain and enhance ecological values and processes.
   - Prioritise existing areas in best ecological condition, thereafter, prioritise areas in poorer condition yet recoverable.
   - Reduce the likelihood of bushfires negatively impacting remnant vegetation.

Built Asset Values within property:	Bushfire related threats to the on-site Built Asset Values:
• Telstra telecommunications tower. • Powerline infrastructure. • Roads and tracks. • Sports grounds and facilities. • Fences, gates and bollards.	1. Radiant heat and direct flame contact on telecommunication tower, fences, gates and bollards. 2. Direct flame contact on powerline poles. 3. Ember attack and radiant heat on the sport grounds and associated facilities. 4. Falling trees, due to weakening from fire damage, impacting all listed assets.
Built Asset Values within surrounding landscape:	**Bushfire related threats to the off-site Built Asset Values:**
• Private properties and residential buildings. • Poona township commercial buildings (general store, community hall, etc.). • Forestry plantation. • Surrounding roads.	Potential bushfire related threats are: 1. Ember attack on forestry plantations, neighbouring properties and residential and commercial buildings. 5. Smoke hazard on neighbouring properties, residential and commercial buildings and surrounding road users. 2. Falling trees, due to weakening from fire damage, impacting surrounding roads.

Disclaimer

Natural Values

There are several regional ecosystems (vegetation communities) occurring within the site. The Regional Ecosystem descriptions contain Fire Management Guidelines for these ecosystems. The SEQ Bioregion Planned Burn Guidelines (PBG) provides further guidance on managing these communities to optimise their ecological health. The chapters in the PBG are based on Broad Vegetation Groups which are groups of regional ecosystems with similar ecological requirements.

Regional ecosystem	Area of RE within Site	Relevant chapter in the PBG	Recommended Interval[1]	Recommended coverage	Vegetation Management Act class[2]
12.1.2 Saltpan vegetation including grassland, herbland and sedgeland on marine clay plains	2.94 ha	Chapter 12: Mangroves and tidal saltmarshes	Do not burn deliberately	N/A	Least concern
12.1.3 Mangrove shrubland to low closed forest on marine clay plains and estuaries	2.54 ha	Chapter 12: Mangroves and tidal saltmarshes	Do not burn	N/A	Least concern
12.2.11 *Corymbia tessellaris* +/- *Eucalyptus tereticornis*, *C. intermedia* and *Livistona decora* woodland on beach ridges in northern half of bioregion	14.63 ha	Chapter 5: Eucalypt open forests to woodlands on floodplains	Do not burn deliberately	N/A	Least concern
12.2.6 *Eucalyptus racemosa* subsp. *racemosa* open forest on dunes and sand plains. Usually deeply leached soils	10.47 ha	Chapter 5: Eucalypt open forests to woodlands on floodplains	2-6 years	Mosaic	Least concern
12.2.7 *Melaleuca quinquenervia* or rarely M. dealbata open forest on sand plains	42.47 ha	Chapter 7: Melaleuca communities	Heath 8-12 years, Sedge 12-20 years, Mixed grass/shrub 6-20 years.	25-70%	Least concern
12.2.9 *Banksia aemula* low open woodland on dunes and sand plains. Usually deeply leached soils	6.34 ha	Chapter 9: Coastal communities and heaths	8-15 years	40-60%	Least concern
12.3.13 Closed heathland on seasonally waterlogged alluvial plains usually near coast	13.74 ha	Chapter 9: Coastal communities and heaths	8-20 years	40-80%	Least concern
12.3.14 *Banksia aemula* low woodland on alluvial plains usually near coast	1.44 ha	Chapter 9: Coastal communities and heaths	4-12 years	40-80%	Least concern

The management plan will support the protection and enhancement of natural values, including the vegetation communities and potential habitat for several rare and threatened species.

Species	Common name	EPBC listing[3]	NCA listing[4]
Macrozamia pauli-guilielmi	None	Endangered	Endangered
Crinia tinnula	Wallum Froglet	None	Vulnerable
Litoria freycineti	Wallum Rocketfrog	None	Vulnerable
Litoria olongburensis	Wallum Sedgefrog	Vulnerable	Vulnerable
Xeromys myoides	Water Mouse	Vulnerable	Vulnerable
Pezoporus wallicus wallicus	Ground Parrot	None	Vulnerable
Acacia attenuata	Whipstick Wattle	Vulnerable	Vulnerable

Bushfire related threats to the Ecological Values:

Potential bushfire related threats are:

1. Inappropriate fire regimes leading to a decline in biodiversity and ecological health of vegetation communities.
2. High intensity bushfire negatively impacting natural values and essential habitat for threatened species.
3. Weed proliferation can occur due to inappropriate use of fire and/or lack of fire and follow-up treatment.

Recorded weeds onsite include:

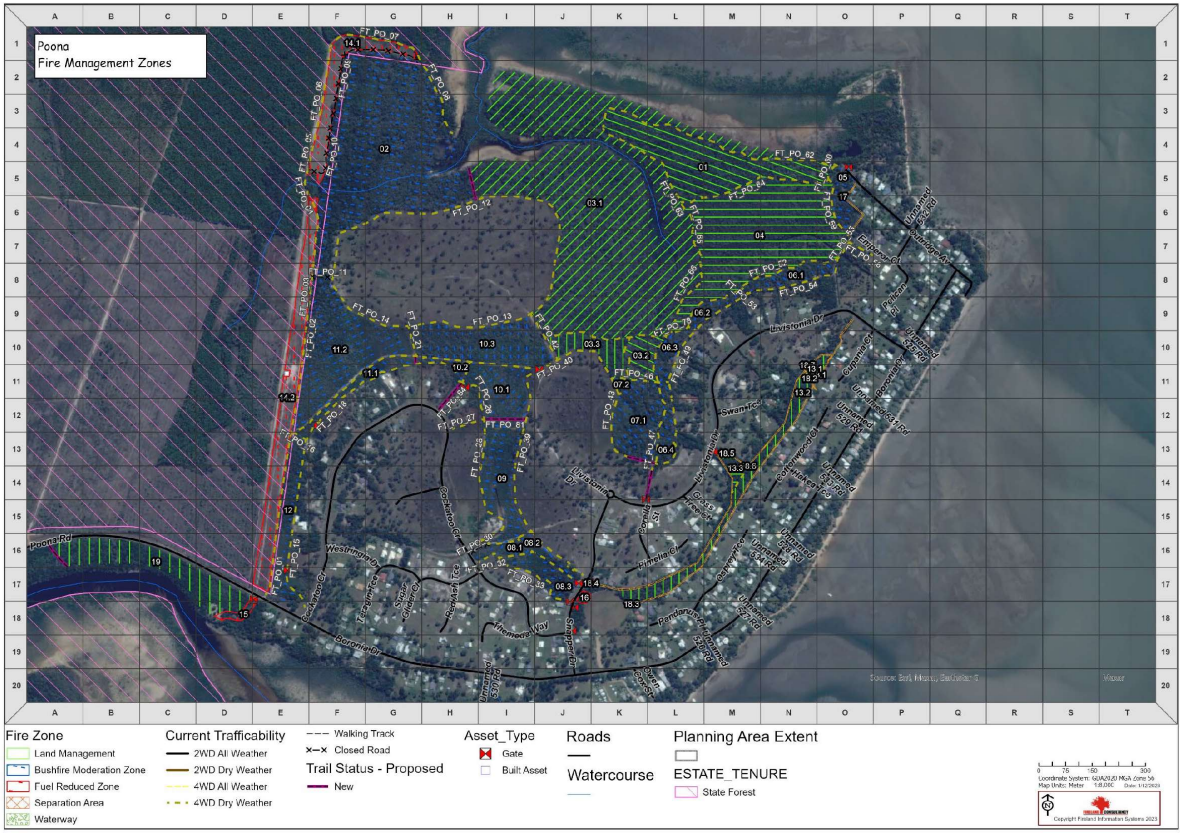
- Dodder vine *Cuscuta* spp.

[1] Source: Fire Management Guidelines. Planned burning may occur outside of the recommended intervals and coverages to achieve the Objectives identified in the plan.
[2] *Vegetation Management Act 1999*
[3] *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC) status
[4] Nature Conservation Act 1992 (NCA) status

Fire Management Strategy:

Fire Zone:	Management Unit:	Strategic Objective: *What are we setting out to achieve?*	Desired condition to be achieved through the life of this Strategic Plan: *What do we want this zone to look like?*
Reduced Fuel Zone (RFZ)	MU_PO_14 through to MU_PO_16	Reduce the likelihood and potential severity of bushfire impact (direct flame contact, radiant heat and ember attack) on critical infrastructure and the adjoining residential community.	Well maintained reduced fuel area throughout the entire extent of the zone. Refer to operational plan for further details on desired conditions.
Separation Areas	SA_PO_17 SA_PO_18	To provide limited access and physical separation between vegetation and private property to support bushfire suppression operations.	Well maintained areas immediately adjacent to structures with no shrubs, mown grass, little to no intermediate canopy and well-spaced canopy trees.
Bushfire Moderation Zone (BMZ)	MU_PO_02 MU_PO_05 MU_PO_06 MU_PO_07 through to MU_PO_12	• Reduce the intensity and speed of potential bushfires in areas adjacent to residential properties. • Maintain ecological values through appropriate fire regimes as per Fire Management Guidelines.	• In the Eucalypt forest areas, promote an open vegetation structure with limited shrub cover (elevated fuels) and a continuous grass/sedge layer. • In the Melaleuca forest areas, promote an open vegetation structure with limited paperbark thickets, near surface fuels and bark fuels. • In the Banksia woodland/heath areas, promote an open vegetation structure with reduced shrub density (elevated fuels).
Land Management Zone (LMZ)	MU_PO_01 MU_PO_19	Maintain and enhance ecological values associated with existing vegetation communities through the implementation of appropriate fire regimes as per Fire Management Guidelines and Planned Burn Guidelines.	Maintenance of open forest structure and improvement of ecological condition with a focus on key indicators of health for Eucalypt open forests (Beach Ridge communities) (from PBG): • Long unburnt.
Land Management Zone (LMZ)	MU_PO_03 MU_PO_04		Maintenance of vegetation structure and improvement of ecological condition with a focus on key indicators of health for Melaleuca communities (from PBG): • An understory dominated by native species reflective of the hydrology. • Good-condition canopy. • Few to no weeds.
Land Management Zone (LMZ)	MU_PO_13		Continued vegetation transition to vine forest type.
Strategic Firelines	FT_PO_01 through to FT_PO_07 FT_PO_21 FT_PO_42 FT_PO_83	To provide safe, reliable, and unobstructed passage and operation of Rural Medium Appliances (typically 4WD Light Rigid vehicle) to enable land and bushfire management activities.	Maintain at Strategic Fireline standard (refer to *Treatment Specifications*).
Secondary Firelines	See *Indicative Works Schedule - Fire Access Trails*.	To provide safe, reliable and unobstructed passage and operation of Rural Light Appliances (typically 4WD Utility vehicle) to enable land and bushfire management activities.	Maintain at Secondary Fireline standard (refer to *Treatment Specifications*).
Less than Secondary Firelines			Maintain as detailed in *Indicative Works Schedule - Fire Access Trails*.
Management Access tracks.		To provide passage by 4WD vehicles to enable land management activities.	Accessible by 4WD in dry weather as required to conduct land management activities.

Fire Management Strategy Map:



Operational Plan / Works Schedule:

Applicable Management Unit:	Desired condition to be achieved through the life of this Strategic Plan: *What do we want this zone to look like? From strategy table.*	Current assessment of condition: *What does this zone look like now?*	Operational Treatment Objective: *How will we measure success?*	Recommended timing / Implementation Trigger:	Additional notes to support Operational implementation:
RFZ – HQP Estate MU_PO_14	Well maintained reduced fuel area with no shrubs or trees and mown grass.	Well maintained grass area along a powerline easement, with sections that are unmaintained or not yet cleared.	Fuel reduced area (including existing roads and trails) meets or exceeds the width specified in the *Treatment Specifications* section.		Noting that this RFZ is a critical asset in reducing bushfire risks to the Poona Township and sits on Hancock Queensland Plantations (HQP) managed land. Council should actively support HQP in their maintenance.
RFZ MU_PO_15		Unmaintained powerline easement extending south of Poona Rd with established shrubs and trees.		• Undertake vegetation removal, selective pruning, lifting and hand thinning to reduce shrubs and increase understorey canopy spacing to achieve the required standard. • Implement as soon as practicable. • Maintain as required to meet standard.	Implementation of these works will complement the well maintained RFZ to the north of Poona Rd.
RFZ – Telecommunications tower MU_PO_16	Well maintained reduced fuel areas immediately adjacent to structures with no shrubs, mown grass, little to no intermediate canopy and well-spaced canopy trees.	• Unmaintained and overgrown vegetation. • Shrubs are contacting fence and canopies are overhanging structures.			Review lease agreement with Tower owner to ensure it contains vegetation management requirements and identifies responsible parties.
Separation Areas SA_PO_17 SA_PO_18	Well maintained areas immediately adjacent to structures with no shrubs, mown grass, little to no intermediate canopy and well-spaced canopy trees.	• ≈2.5 - 6.5m wide mown area behind houses. • Condition varies among neighbours. • Established canopy trees within the Separation Area.	Separation Area (including existing roads and trails) meets or exceeds the width specified in the *Treatment Specifications* section.	Maintain as required to meet standard.	• These areas have been identified as Separation Areas rather than fire access trails. • Upgrading to meet Secondary fireline standard is not warranted. • Maintain SA_PO_17 on foot/by hand.
BMZs MU_PO_08 through to MU_PO_12	Promote an open vegetation structure with reduced shrub density (elevated fuels).	• Predominantly remnant Coastal Heathland and Banksia open woodland with some Scribbly Gum open forest on floodplain. • Generally in good condition. • Accumulation of elevated fuels. • Areas of relatively tall and dense vegetation structure with little near-surface fuel. • *Acacia attenuata* is present.	Implement moderate - high intensity planned burns to reduce Overall Fuel Hazard to Moderate or less, over 60 - 80% of the management unit.	Implement planned burns at the lower end of the recommended interval to maintain ecological processes while also reducing fuel hazard. • Timing: Ready now (2023). • Season: January to August, preferably wet years. • Interval: Approx. every 4 - 6 years.	• Heath areas are highest risk so prioritise reducing fuel therein. • Structure and arrangement of the fuel supports high intensity fire behaviour, so expect small pockets of extreme fire intensity. • Where *A. attenuata* is present, vary return intervals, with an interval > 5 years to maximise recruitment. Monitor long term.

Applicable Management Unit:	Desired condition to be achieved through the life of this Strategic Plan: *What do we want this zone to look like? From strategy table.*	Current assessment of condition: *What does this zone look like now?*	Operational Treatment Objective: *How will we measure success?*	Recommended timing / Implementation trigger:	Additional notes to support Operational implementation:
BMZs MU_PO_05 MU_PO_06	• In the Eucalypt forest areas, promote an open vegetation structure with limited shrub cover (elevated fuels) and a continuous grass/sedge layer. • In the Melaleuca forest areas, promote an open vegetation structure with limited paperbark thickets, near surface fuels and bark fuels. • In the Banksia woodland/ heath areas, promote an open vegetation structure with reduced shrub density (elevated fuels).	• Mix of Melaleuca open forest and Eucalypt open forest on floodplain. • Vegetation is transitioning towards dense wetter forest containing rainforest pioneers, garden escapees and weeds.	Implement moderate intensity planned burns to reduce Overall Fuel Hazard to Moderate or less, over 80% of the management unit.	Implement planned burns at the lower end of the recommended interval to maintain ecological processes while also reducing fuel hazard. • Timing: Ready now (2023). • Season: Late summer to mid-winter (after rain). • Interval: Approx. every 6 years.	• Operate on foot off Separation Area (SA_PO_17) to burn MU_PO_05. • Western edge of MU_PO_05 is dominated by Sedges and Reeds in saturated soil.
BMZs MU_PO_02 MU_PO_07		• Predominantly Melaleuca open forest with some Banksia open woodland and Scribbly Gum open forest on floodplain. • All remnant and generally in good condition with appropriate canopy, shrub and ground layers across all communities. • Considerable fuel hazard.	Implement low - moderate intensity planned burns to reduce Overall Fuel Hazard to Moderate or less, over 60% of the management unit.	Implement planned burns at the lower end of the recommended interval to maintain ecological processes while also reducing fuel hazard. • Timing: Ready now (2023). • Season: January to August, preferably wet years. • Interval: Approx. every 6 - 8 years.	• MU_PO_02 contains fringing fire sensitive Mangroves and Tidal Saltmarshes. Consider burning on high tide. • *See Supporting Ecological Notes.*
LMZs MU_PO_03 MU_PO_04	Maintenance of vegetation structure and improvement of ecological condition with a focus on key indicators of health for Melaleuca communities (from PBG).	• Predominantly Melaleuca open forest with some Banksia open woodland and Scribbly Gum open forest on floodplain. • All remnant and generally in good condition. • Mostly sedge and mixed grass/shrub understories. • Appropriate canopy, shrub and ground layers.	Implement low - moderate intensity planned burns with 25 - 70% coverage.	• Implement MU_PO_04 after MU_PO_03. • Timing: Ready now (2023). • Season: Late summer to mid-winter (after rain). • Interval: Approx. every 6 - 20 years.	• Western boundary of MU_PO_04 is a Less than Secondary Fireline, as such, burning MU_PO_03 first is a key enabler. • MU_PO_03 contain fringing fire sensitive Mangroves and Tidal Saltmarshes. Consider burning on high tide and aim to keep fire south of the creek/mangroves. • MU_PO_04 contains fringing fire-sensitive Beach Ridge Woodland.
LMZ MU_PO_01 MU_PO_19	Maintenance of open forest structure and improvement of ecological condition with a focus on key indicators of health for Eucalypt open forests (Beach Ridge communities) (from PBG). I.e., Long unburnt.	• Remnant fire-sensitive Beach Ridge Woodland community in good condition. • Vigorous canopy layer formed by large trees. • Appropriate structure in shrub and ground layers. • Appropriate species composition and richness. • Few weeds.	• Do not burn deliberately. • Active wildfire suppression.		• FT_PO_62 is a poor containment line, however unit is relatively self-protected by creek and tidal water. • Confirm RE Mapping for MU_PO_19 to determine appropriate fire management regime.

Applicable Management Unit:	Desired condition to be achieved through the life of this Strategic Plan: *What do we want this zone to look like? From strategy table.*	Current assessment of condition: *What does this zone look like now?*	Operational Treatment Objective: *How will we measure success?*	Recommended timing / Implementation trigger:	Additional notes to support Operational implementation:

LMZ
MU_PO_13
	Continued vegetation transition to vine forest type.	• Formally Eucalypt open forest on floodplain.
		• Vegetation is transitioning towards dense wetter forest containing rainforest pioneers, garden escapees and weeds.
		• Size, position and connectivity of unit suggests:
		  ○ It's unlikely to carry high intensity fire.
		  ○ There is limited strategic prevention/protection value.
			• Long unburnt vegetation.
			• Well maintained Separation Areas.
				Planned burns targeting areas around the perimeter of the township should be prioritised over burning in this unit.	Continued exclusion of fire will support vegetation transition that will reduce bushfire risk.

Strategic Firelines - FT_PO_01 through to FT_PO_07 FT_PO_21 FT_PO_42 FT_PO_83 Poona Rd	Maintain at Strategic Fireline standard (refer to *Treatment Specifications*).	• Slashed ≈2 - 9m wide 4WD dry weather trails. • ≈1 - 3m vertical clearance. • ≈40m well maintained easement is adjacent/parallel to western trails.	Provides safe, reliable, and unobstructed passage and operation of Rural Medium Appliances.	• Upgrade FT_PO_21, 42 & 83 to Strategic Fireline standard. • Slashing works to occur ≈3 times per year. • Ongoing maintenance during the fire season as required. • Construct 2 proposed new trails.	Ensure FT_PO_42 is upgraded to required standard as part of future sub-division and development works.
Secondary Firelines - See *Indicative Works Schedule - Fire Access Trails*.	Maintain at Secondary Fireline standard (refer to *Treatment Specifications*).	• Slashed ≈2.5 - 9m wide 4WD dry weather trails. • ≈1 - 5m vertical clearance. • Mix of sandy and seasonally inundated trails.	Provides safe, reliable, and unobstructed passage and operation of Rural Light Appliances.	• Implement initial works to bring up to required standard. • Undertake ongoing works to maintain to standard. • Construct 2 proposed new trails.	Ensure FT_PO_12, 13 & 14 are made into bitumen roads that surround the exterior of new sub-divisions.
Less than Secondary Firelines - FT_PO_27 FT_PO_56 FT_PO_62 through to FT_PO_66 FT_PO_76 FT_PO_84	Maintain as detailed in *Indicative Works Schedule - Fire Access Trails*.	• Slashed ≈2.5 - 5m wide 4WD dry weather trails. • ≈2 - 5m vertical clearance. • Access tracks in-between lots.	Provides reliable access, where space is limited, to operational Firelines.	• Undertake ongoing works as per Indicative Works Schedule - Fire Access Trails. • Construct 2 proposed new trails.	Provide access to Firelines from public roads.
Management Access tracks - See *Indicative Works Schedule - Fire Access Trails*.	Accessible by 4WD in dry weather as required to conduct land management activities.	Various condition with encroaching vegetation and erosion / drainage issues present in some instances.	Provides passage by 4WD vehicles to enable land management activities.	Maintain as required to support land management activities.	

Supporting Ecological Notes:

Burning where ***Acacia attenuata*** is present - *Acacia attenuata* is a vulnerable species endemic to Southeast Queensland. The Poona population, exclusive to FCRC, is small, isolated, and fragmented, making it sensitive to threats. It requires fire to promote recruitment from soil seed banks but has been observed to respond to other soil disturbances. It reaches reproductive maturity early at 2-3 years and has a lifespan of 5-10 years, as such, population declines are predicted for short fire intervals (< 5 years). Other threats include changes in soil moisture, nutrient run-off, and modifications to hydrology.

Burning in **Coastal communities and heaths** (RE 12.2.9, 12.3.13 & 12.3.14) - The prolonged absence of fire can lead to a decline in plant abundance and diversity in coastal heaths. Heath communities in good condition can be maintained with mosaic burning on a landscape level. Burn when soil moisture is high (standing water or at least saturated soil), this will minimise the likelihood of igniting peat layers if they exist. Unburnt patches (especially in isolated patches of heath) should remain, providing refuge for wildlife.

- **Ground Parrots** may occur within - burning outside of August and September helps reduce the risk to nesting birds. Before planned burns, consider identifying Ground Parrot presence by listening for vocalisations at dawn and dusk.

Burning in **Eucalypt open forests to woodlands on floodplains** (RE 12.2.6 & 12.2.11) - Burning floodplain and surrounding communities to prevent wildfire is high priority due to its potential to provide habitat for birds and mammals, as well as for the endangered *Macrozamia pauli-guilielmi* that may occur on site. Aim for high soil moisture/wet drainage lines and limited scorch height.

- **Scribbly Gums** - When near-surface and elevated fuels accumulate due to lack of regular fire, burning can scorch the thin, sensitive bark of Scribbly Gums, potentially leading to dieback.

Burning in **Melaleuca communities** (RE 12.2.7) - Burn with high soil moisture and wet drainage lines to minimise the likelihood of igniting peat layers if they exist.

Indicative Works Schedule – Planned Burns

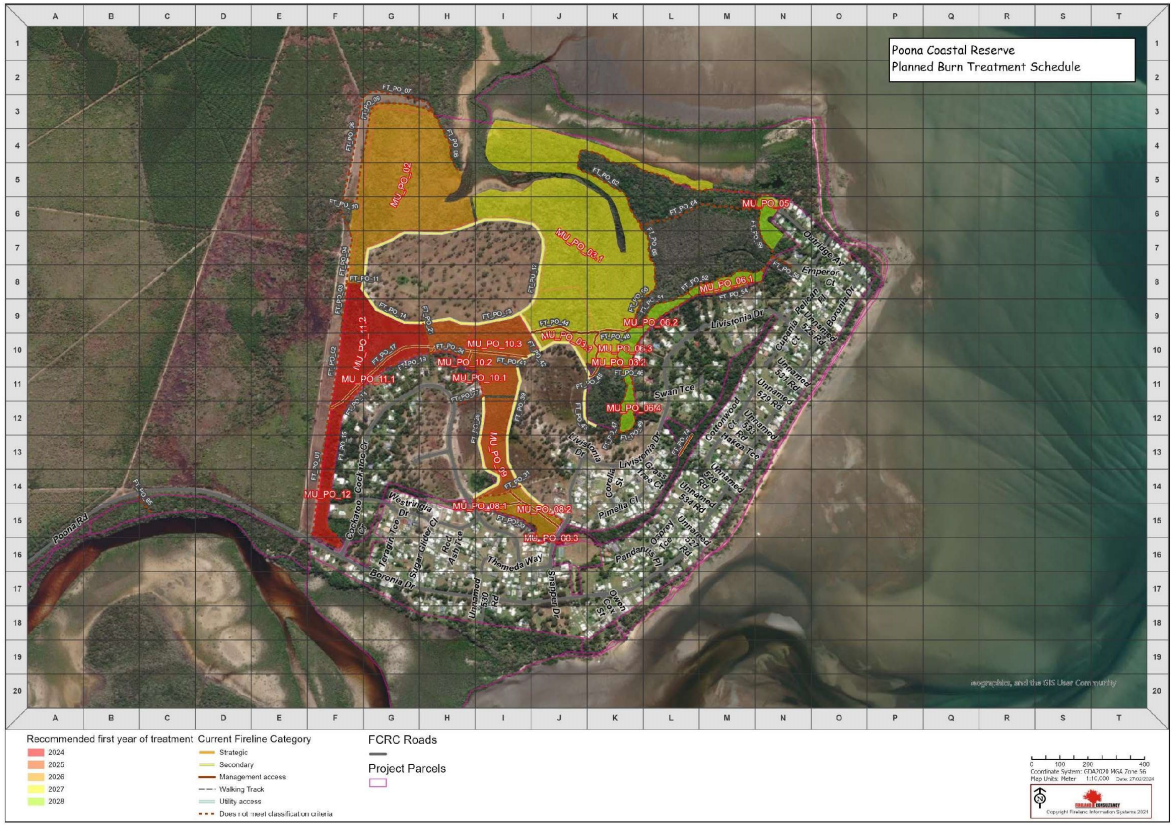
This document has been developed to provide guidance to Fraser Coast Regional Council on the works required to mitigate the risk of bushfires starting, spreading uncontrollably, and impacting negatively on human life, property, critical assets and the environment. This schedule provides guidance on activities to be conducted over the next five years. This schedule should be reviewed annually in November.

Unit	Regional Ecosystems	Recommended fire interval from DES - Fire Management Guidelines [5]	Recommended fire interval under this Strategy [6]	Year last burnt	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
LMZ MU_PO_01	12.2.11	Do not burn deliberately.	Do not burn deliberately	Unknown	Do not burn deliberately.				
BMZ MU_PO_02	12.2.6 12.2.7 12.2.9 12.3.13	2-6 years. Heath 8-12 years, Sedge 12-20 years, Mixed 6-20 years. 8-15 years. 8-20 years.	6 - 8 years	Unknown			Planned burn		
BMZ MU_PO_03	12.1.3 12.2.11 12.2.6 12.2.7 12.2.9	Do not burn. Do not burn deliberately. 2-6 years. Heath 8-12 years, Sedge 12-20 years, Mixed 6-20 years. 8-15 years.	6 - 20 years	Unknown				Planned burn	
BMZ MU_PO_04	12.2.7 12.2.11	Heath 8-12 years, Sedge 12-20 years, Mixed 6-20 years. Do not burn deliberately.	6 - 20 years	Unknown					
BMZ MU_PO_05	12.2.7	Heath 8-12 years, Sedge 12-20 years, Mixed 6-20 years.	6 years	Unknown					Planned burn
BMZ MU_PO_06	12.2.7	Heath 8-12 years, Sedge 12-20 years, Mixed 6-20 years.	6 years	Unknown					Planned burn
BMZ MU_PO_07	12.2.7 12.3.13 12.3.14	Heath 8-12 years, Sedge 12-20 years, Mixed 6-20 years. 8-20 years. 4-12 years	6 - 8 years	Unknown					
BMZ MU_PO_08	12.2.6 12.3.13 12.3.14	2-6 years. 8-20 years. 4-12 years.	4 - 6 years	Unknown			Planned burn		
BMZ MU_PO_09	12.3.13 12.3.14	8-20 years. 4-12 years.	4 - 6 years	Unknown		Planned burn			
BMZ MU_PO_10	12.2.6 12.2.9 12.3.13 12.3.14	2-6 years. 8-15 years. 8-20 years. 4-12 years.	4 - 6 years	Unknown		Planned burn			
BMZ MU_PO_11	12.2.6 12.2.9 12.3.13 12.3.14	2-6 years. 8-15 years. 8-20 years. 4-12 years.	4 - 6 years	Unknown	Planned burn				
BMZ MU_PO_12	12.2.6 12.3.13 12.3.14	2-6 years. 8-20 years. 4-12 years.	4 - 6 years	Unknown	Planned burn				
BMZ MU_PO_13	12.2.6 Non-rem	2-6 years. N/A.	N/A	Unknown	N/A				
LMZ MU_PO_19	12.2.11 12.3.13 12.3.14	Do not burn deliberately. 8-20 years. 4-12 years.	Do not burn deliberately	Unknown	Do not burn deliberately.				

[5] Recommended fire interval as identified in the Fire Management Guidelines. These generic ecological guidelines are provided for regional ecosystems that are in good condition. Where burning is being conducted for non-ecological or to achieve multiple objectives then other factors relevant to those objectives should also be considered such as fuel re-accumulation rates.

[6] Actual planned burn intervals may be more or less frequent than the recommended interval to achieve the Objectives identified in this plan. Timing is dependent on previous fire severity and coverage, vegetation type, climatic and seasonal conditions and actual rate of fuel re-accumulation. It is also important to note that some burns are sequenced with other burns in the landscape to further reduce risk, meaning that planned burning operations can occur in the same area over successive years.

Indicative Works Map – Planned Burns



Indicative Works Schedule – Fire Access Trails

Fire access trail	Current standard	Proposed standard	Initial works recommended						Notes
			Vegetation clearing on shoulders required	Vegetation clearing above carriageway required	Vegetation clearing for pass/turn bays required*	Erosion and run off control works required	Track hardening required	Carriageway and shoulder slashing required	
FT_PO_01	Does not meet classification criteria	Strategic		Yes				Twice a year	Additional 40m easement, suitable for turn/pass.
FT_PO_02		Strategic		Yes				Twice a year	
FT_PO_03		Strategic	Yes	Yes				Twice a year	Additional unmaintained 40m easement.
FT_PO_04		Strategic	Yes	Yes	Yes			Twice a year	Additional unmaintained 40m easement. Outside Council estate.
FT_PO_05		Strategic	Yes	Yes				Twice a year	
FT_PO_06		Strategic		Yes				Twice a year	Additional 40m easement, suitable for turn/pass. Outside Council estate.
FT_PO_07		Strategic		Yes				Twice a year	
FT_PO_08		Secondary	Yes	Yes	Yes			Twice a year	
FT_PO_09		Secondary	Yes	Yes				Twice a year	Easement suitable for turn/pass.
FT_PO_10		Secondary	Yes	Yes				Twice a year	
FT_PO_11		Secondary	Yes	Yes				Twice a year	Fallen trees across trail being used for access control.
FT_PO_12	Secondary	Secondary						Twice a year	Shoulder suitable for turn/pass.
FT_PO_13	Secondary	Secondary						Twice a year	
FT_PO_14	Secondary	Secondary						Twice a year	
FT_PO_15	Does not meet classification criteria	Secondary	Yes	Yes	Yes			Twice a year	
FT_PO_16		Secondary	Yes	Yes				Twice a year	
FT_PO_17	Management Access	Management Access							Nil fire management related maintenance required.
FT_PO_18	Does not meet classification criteria	Secondary	Yes	Yes	Yes			Twice a year	
FT_PO_19		Secondary	Yes	Yes				Twice a year	
FT_PO_20	Management Access	Management Access						Twice a year	
FT_PO_21	Does not meet classification criteria	Strategic	Yes	Yes				Twice a year	Extend south to create FT_PO_83.
FT_PO_22	Management Access	Management Access							Nil fire management related maintenance required.
FT_PO_23	Management Access	Management Access							
FT_PO_24	Does not meet classification criteria	Secondary	Yes					Twice a year	
FT_PO_25		Management Access							Nil fire management related maintenance required.
FT_PO_26		Secondary	Yes	Yes		Yes		Twice a year	
FT_PO_27		Less than Secondary						Twice a year	5m wide space between lots. Ensure developer creates track. Maintain to widest practical extent.
FT_PO_28	Secondary	Secondary						Twice a year	Shoulder suitable for turn/pass.
FT_PO_30	Does not meet classification criteria	Secondary	Yes	Yes				Twice a year	
FT_PO_31		Secondary	Yes	Yes				Twice a year	
FT_PO_32		Secondary	Yes					Twice a year	
FT_PO_33		Secondary	Yes		Yes			Twice a year	
FT_PO_34	Management Access	Management Access							Nil fire management related maintenance required.

Fire access trail	Current standard	Proposed standard	Initial works recommended						Notes
			Vegetation clearing on shoulders required	Vegetation clearing above carriageway required	Vegetation clearing for pass/turn bays required*	Erosion and run off control works required	Track hardening required	Carriageway and shoulder slashing required	
FT_PO_35	Management Access	Management Access							
FT_PO_36	Management Access	Management Access							Nil fire management related maintenance required.
FT_PO_37	Does not meet classification criteria	Secondary	Yes	Yes	Yes			Twice a year	
FT_PO_38	Secondary	Secondary						Twice a year	Shoulder suitable for turn/pass.
FT_PO_39	Secondary	Secondary						Twice a year	
FT_PO_40	Secondary	Secondary						Twice a year	
FT_PO_41	Management Access	Management Access							Nil fire management related maintenance required.
FT_PO_42	Secondary	Strategic	Yes	Yes				Twice a year	Ensure trail is upgrade to a minimum of Strategic Fireline standard during development of sub division.
FT_PO_43	Secondary	Secondary						Twice a year	
FT_PO_44	Management Access	Management Access							Nil fire management related maintenance required.
FT_PO_45	Management Access	Management Access							
FT_PO_46	Does not meet classification criteria	Secondary	Yes	Yes				Twice a year	
FT_PO_47		Secondary	Yes	Yes				Twice a year	
FT_PO_48	Management Access	Management Access							Nil fire management related maintenance required.
FT_PO_49	Does not meet classification criteria	Secondary	Yes	Yes	Yes			Twice a year	
FT_PO_50		Secondary	Yes	Yes				Twice a year	
FT_PO_51		Secondary	Yes	Yes				Twice a year	
FT_PO_52		Secondary	Yes		Yes				Nil fire management related maintenance required.
FT_PO_53		Secondary	Yes	Yes				Twice a year	
FT_PO_54		Secondary	Yes	Yes	Yes			Twice a year	
FT_PO_55		Secondary	Yes	Yes				Twice a year	
FT_PO_56		Less than Secondary						Twice a year	5m wide space between lots. Maintain to widest practical extent.
FT_PO_57		Secondary	Yes					Twice a year	
FT_PO_59		Secondary	Yes	Yes			Yes	Twice a year	Large section requires hardening to make trafficable.
FT_PO_60		Secondary	Yes					Twice a year	
FT_PO_61		Secondary	Yes					Twice a year	
FT_PO_62		Less than Secondary						Twice a year	Maintain to widest practical extent.
FT_PO_63		Less than Secondary						Twice a year	
FT_PO_64		Less than Secondary						Twice a year	
FT_PO_65		Less than Secondary						Twice a year	Has been hardened recently. Works incomplete. Maintain to widest practical extent.
FT_PO_66		Less than Secondary	Yes				Yes	Twice a year	Unhardened extension of FT_PO_65. Maintain to widest practical extent.
FT_PO_74	Management Access	Management Access							Nil fire management related maintenance required
FT_PO_76	N/A	Less than Secondary	Yes	Yes				Twice a year	Proposed new trail. 7m wide space between lots. Maintain to widest practical extent.

Fire access trail	Current standard	Proposed standard	Initial works recommended						Notes
			Vegetation clearing on shoulders required	Vegetation clearing above carriageway required	Vegetation clearing for pass/turn bays required*	Erosion and run off control works required	Track hardening required	Carriageway and shoulder slashing required	
FT_PO_77	N/A	Secondary	Yes	Yes				Twice a year	Proposed new trail.
FT_PO_78	Does not meet classification criteria	Secondary	Yes	Yes				Twice a year	
FT_PO_79	N/A	Strategic	Yes	Yes	Yes			Twice a year	Proposed new trail.
FT_PO_81	N/A	Secondary	Yes	Yes				Twice a year	
FT_PO_83	N/A	Strategic	Yes	Yes		Yes		Twice a year	
FT_PO_84	N/A	Less than Secondary	Yes	Yes				Twice a year	
FT_PO_85	Does not meet classification criteria	Secondary	Yes	Yes	Yes			Twice a year	
Poona Rd	Strategic	Strategic						Twice a year	Continue existing shoulder slashing schedule to the current or widest practical extent. Access control works required.

Supporting implementation notes:

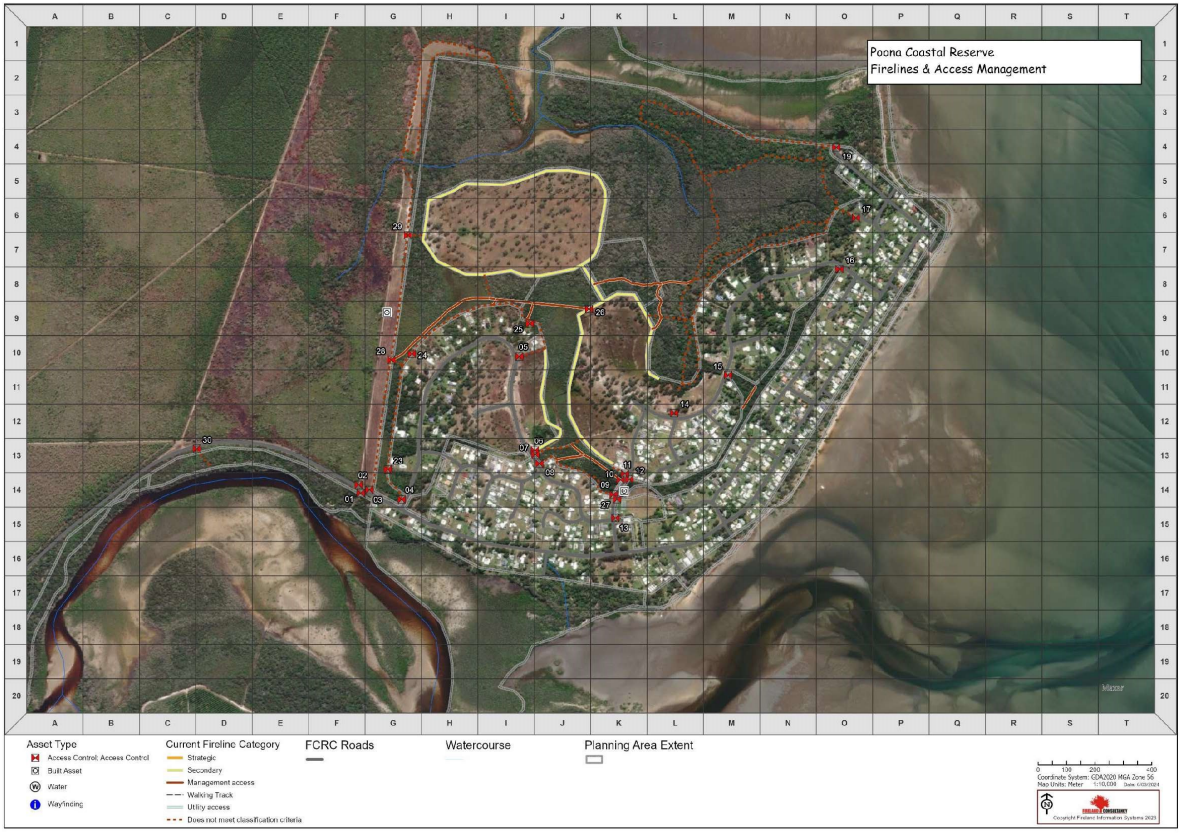
1. Upgrading or creation of new trails to Strategic Fireline standard will require the works to be undertaken as a firebreak under the Planning Regulation exemptions. This is required for the following trails:
    a. FT_PO_21 – upgrade existing trail
    b. FT_PO_42 – upgrade existing trail
    c. FT_PO_77 – construct new trail
    d. FT_PO_79 – construct new trail
    e. FT_PO_83 – construct new trail extending south off FT_PO_21
2. Any excavation or soil disturbance associated with new trail construction, trail upgrades, track hardening or erosion control works may trigger acid sulphate soil issues - refer to the Queensland Acid Sulfate Soil Technical Manual and the Acid Sulfate Soil Management Guidelines for guidance on best practice management.
3. Track hardening works in low-lying seasonally inundated trails may affect natural drainage in the area and potentially contribute to flooding issues. It is recommended that Council seek specialist advice prior to undertaking works in these areas.
4. *Practical locations for turning and passing bay locations may differ from *Treatment Specifications* outlined in this plan. Create bays where suitable, appropriate, and least effort while satisfying the intent of the *Treatment Specifications*.
5. Slashing works and to occur prior to fire season (winter) and prior to planned burning, ongoing maintenance to occur as required to maintain to the treatment specifications.

Indicative Works Map – Fire Access Trails

Indicative Works Schedule – Access Management

Reference	Location	Recommended works	Priority	Comments
AP_PO_01	Northern end of MU_PO_15 off Poona Road	Nil	N/A	Existing locked gate effective
AP_PO_02	Southern end of MU_PO_14 off Poona Road	Work with HQP to install additional bollards and chain gate initially. Monitor effectiveness and upgrade to custom steel gate as required.	High	Sits on Tuan State Forest at the entrance of the powerline easement
AP_PO_03	Southern end of FT_PO_01 off Poona Road	Work with HQP to install additional bollards to prevent access.	High	
AP_PO_04	Southern end of FT_PO_15 off Cockatoo Cresent	Install additional bollards and chain gate initially. Monitor effectiveness and upgrade to custom steel gate as required.	High	No existing gate or access control
AP_PO_05	Western end of FT_PO_27 off Cockatoo Cresent	Monitor, install chain gate once lot to the south of FT_PO_27 is developed.	Low	On developer's land. No existing gate or access control
AP_PO_06	Southern end of FT_PO_28 off Cockatoo Cresent	Monitor, install bollards and chain gate initially after lot to the north is developed.	Low	No existing gate or access control
AP_PO_07	Western end of FT_PO_30 off Cockatoo Cresent	Monitor, install bollards and chain gate if required.	Low	No existing gate or access control
AP_PO_08	Western end of FT_PO_32 off Cockatoo Cresent	Monitor, discuss storage of private property on council estate with adjacent landowner and need to maintain access. May require installation of bollards and chain along council tenure boundary.	Low	No existing gate or access control
AP_PO_09	Eastern end of FT_PO_33 off Snapper Drive	Nil	N/A	Existing locked gate effective
AP_PO_10	Eastern end of FT_PO_35 off Snapper Drive	Monitor	Low	Unlocked gate
AP_PO_11	Eastern end of FT_PO_37 off Snapper Drive	Install chain gate.	Low	No existing gate or access control
AP_PO_12	Western end of SA_PO_75 off Snapper Drive	Nil	N/A	Existing locked gate effective
AP_PO_13	Southern entrance to the sport oval off Snapper Drive	Extend timber fencing.	Low	Gate is easily driven around
AP_PO_14	Southern end of FT_PO_76 off Livistonia Drive	Nil	N/A	Existing locked bollards effective
AP_PO_15	Western end of SA_PO_70 off Livistonia Drive	Nil	N/A	Existing locked gate effective
AP_PO_16	Northern end of SA_PO_67 off Livistonia Drive	Monitor. Install bollards and chain gate as required.	Low	No existing gate or access control
AP_PO_17	Eastern end of FT_PO_56 at the end of Emperor Court	Monitor. Install bollards and chain gate as required.	Low	No existing gate or access control
AP_PO_19	Eastern end of FT_PO_61 at the end of Outridge Avenue	Nil	N/A	Existing locked gate effective
AP_PO_23	Off FT_PO_15 into private property	Nil	N/A	Unlocked gate into private property to the east (Lot 281/RP906980). Low potential traffic area
AP_PO_24	Off FT_PO_18 into private property	Nil	N/A	Unlocked gate into private property to the east (Lot 272/SP106282). Low potential traffic area
AP_PO_25	Off FT_PO_26 into private property	Nil	N/A	Unlocked gate into private property to the west (Lot 263/SP106282). Low potential traffic area
AP_PO_26	Off FT_PO_39 & 40 into cleared development area	Monitor	Low	Locked gate into cleared development area (Lot 901/SP335335). Low potential traffic area
AP_PO_27	Northern entrance to the sport oval off Snapper Drive	Nil	N/A	Existing gate effective
AP_PO_28	Western end of FT_PO_11	Monitor	Low	Uncontrolled access point. Monitor effectiveness of AP_PO_02 & 03 to determine requirements at these points.
AP_PO_29	Western end of FT_PO_16	Monitor	Low	
AP_PO_30	Northern end of FT_PO_85 off Poona Road.	Install custom steel gate with wing fencing.	High	No existing gate or access control

Indicative Works Map – Access Management



Treatment specifications:

For detailed specifications for Firelines refer to the FCRC Bushfire Management Trail Classification. Undertake ongoing maintenance as required to meet the standard.

Management Unit:	Treatment:
RFZ - HQP Estate MU_PO_14	**Strategic Objective:** Reduce the likelihood and potential severity of bushfire impact on critical infrastructure and the adjoining residential community. • The desired condition/treatment specifications remain valid despite this area falling on HQP managed land. While the responsibility sits with HQP, FCRC should actively support HQP with their maintenance. • Maintain a minimum 40m wide reduced fuel area throughout the entire extent of the mapped zone. • Grass must be maintained below 20cm in height. • Clear unmaintained section near creek line, remove shrubs and trees.
RFZ MU_PO_15	**Strategic Objective:** Reduce the likelihood and potential severity of bushfire impact on critical infrastructure and the adjoining residential community. • Establish and maintain a minimum 20 wide reduced fuel zone. • Grass must be maintained below 20cm in height. • Remove shrubs. • Overstorey eucalypts to be retained with a DBH (Diameter Breast Height) > 150mm and with enough separation distance to inhibit bushfire effects.
Separation Areas SA_PO_17 SA_PO_18	**Strategic Objective:** To provide limited access and physical separation between vegetation and private property to support bushfire suppression operations. • Maintain a minimum 2.5m wide reduced fuel zone along fence lines. • Zone is measured from the outer edge of any structure (likely fence). • Grass must be maintained below 15cm in height. • Remove shrubs within 2.5m buffer. • Ensure canopy trees are well-spaced. • Where existing treatment exceed these standards, continue to maintain to existing footprint.
RFZ - Telecommunication tower MU_PO_16	**Strategic Objective:** Reduce the likelihood and potential severity of bushfire impact on critical infrastructure and the adjoining residential community. • Establish an 18m wide reduced fuel zone, measured from the outer edge of any structure. • Grass must be short cropped and maintained during the bushfire danger period. • Shrubs must not be located under the canopy of trees. • Individual and clumps of shrubs must not exceed $5m^2$ in area and must be separated by at least 5 metres. • There must be a clearance of at least 2 metres between the lowest tree branches and ground level. • Elevated vegetation, including fallen branches and debris are mulched into surface fine fuel or removed. • Overstorey eucalypts to be retained with a DBH (Diameter Breast Height) > 150mm and with enough separation distance to inhibit bushfire effects. • Remove all trees or branches that overhanging the buildings.

Practical locations for turning and passing bay locations may differ from *Treatment Specifications* outlined in this plan. Create bays where suitable, appropriate, and least effort while satisfying the intent of the *Treatment Specifications*.

Treatment specifications – access tracks:

For detailed specifications for Firelines refer to the FCRC Bushfire Management Trail Classification. Undertake ongoing maintenance as required to meet the standard.

Management Unit:	Treatment:
Strategic Fireline	**Strategic Objective:** To provide safe, reliable, and unobstructed passage and operation of Rural Medium Appliances (typically 4WD Light Rigid vehicles). • Carriageway has a trafficable surface with a minimum width of 4 metres. • A minimum vertical clearance of 3.5 metres is provided above the surface of the carriageway. • A 5m wide shoulder on either side of the carriageway is free from Surface hazards (logs, stumps and stacks), Elevated fuel and hazardous trees. • Near-surface fuels across the carriageway and shoulders to be less than 20cm in height. • Treat hazardous trees within one tree length from the outer edge of the shoulder. • Create passing bays of at least 5.5m width for a length of at least 15m every 250m along the track. • Create turning bays at the termination of trails and every 500m. • Where existing carriageway and shoulder widths exceed these standards continue to maintain to existing footprint.
Secondary Fireline	**Strategic Objective:** To provide safe, reliable, and unobstructed passage and operation of Rural Light Appliances (typically 4WD Utility vehicles). • Carriageway has a trafficable surface with a minimum width of 3 metres. • A minimum vertical clearance of 3 metres is provided above the surface of the carriageway. • A 3m wide shoulder on either side of the carriageway is free from Surface hazards (logs, stumps and stacks), Elevated fuel and hazardous trees. • Near-surface fuels across the carriageway and shoulders to be less than 20cm in height. • Treat hazardous trees within one tree length from the outer edge of the shoulder. • Create passing bays of at least 5m width for a length of at least 15m every 250m along the track. • Create turning bays at the termination of trails and every 500m. • Where existing carriageway and shoulder widths exceed these standards continue to maintain to existing footprint.

Practical locations for turning and passing bay locations may differ from *Treatment Specifications* outlined in this plan. Create bays where suitable, appropriate, and least effort while satisfying the intent of the *Treatment Specifications*.

Bushfire Management Plan

Showgrounds Reserve – Fraser Coast Regional Council

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Showgrounds Reserve - Bushfire Management Plan

Property description:	Lot 1 on RP35386 Lot 199 on SP235071	**Area:**	531.27 hectares	**BMP Version:**	V1.0 – 6th March 2024

Introduction

This Fire Management Plan is designed to meet the specific bushfire management needs of the two land parcels managed by Fraser Coast Regional Council. The plan is comprised of three key sections.

1. The supporting information: provides background detail that informs strategic decisions within the strategy.
2. The Fire Management Strategy: identifies the strategic objectives, the current state of site values and desired outcomes.
3. The Operational Plan: provides a recommended works schedule to achieve the set outcomes.

Both the strategy and the operational plan, with their respective maps, are tailored for double-sided printing on a single A3 laminated sheet, providing a handy reference tool.

Supporting Information:

Background:

The Showgrounds reserve is located 1.4km from the town of Nikenbah, Queensland. The predominately remnant vegetation site covers an area of 531.27 ha within the Fraser Coast Regional Government Area, in the Mary and Burrum catchments. The reserve is separated with Dundowran Road between the sections. Located in the reserve is the Nikenbah Wastewater Treatment Plant and the Hervey Bay MX Club.

Strategic Objectives:

1. Protection of human life and high-value built assets, within and surrounding the site.
2. Reduce the likelihood of bushfires caused on the site impacting the neighbouring assets.
3. Maintain and enhance ecological values and processes.
   - Prioritise management of existing areas in best ecological condition, thereafter, prioritise areas in poorer condition that are recoverable.
   - Reduce the likelihood of bushfires negatively impacting remnant vegetation.

Built Asset Values within property:

- Nikenbah Wastewater Treatment Plant and infrastructure.
- Hervey Bay MX Club and infrastructure.
- Fences and gates.

Bushfire related threats to the on-site Built Asset Values:

1. Ember attack on Nikenbah Wastewater Treatment Plant.
2. Ember attack and direct flame contact on Hervey Bay MX Club facilities.
3. Direct flame contact on fences.
4. Falling trees, due to weakening from fire damage, impacting fences and Hervey Bay MX Club facilities.

Built Asset Values within surrounding landscape:

- Rural and residential properties.
- Agricultural cropping (sugarcane fields) and associated infrastructure.
- Surrounding roads.

Bushfire related threats to the off-site Built Asset Values:

Potential bushfire related threats are:

1. Ember attack and smoke hazard on neighbouring properties and residential buildings.
5. Smoke hazard on surrounding road users and agricultural cropping.
2. Falling trees, due to weakening from fire damage, impacting surrounding roads.

Natural Values

There are several Regional Ecosystems (vegetation communities) occurring within the reserve. The Regional Ecosystem descriptions contain Fire Management Guidelines for these ecosystems. The SEQ Bioregion Planned Burn Guidelines (PBG) provides further guidance on managing these communities to optimise their ecological health. The chapters in the PBG are based on Broad Vegetation Groups which are groups of regional ecosystems with similar ecological requirements.

Regional ecosystem	Area of RE within Site	Relevant chapter in the PBG	Recommended Interval[1]	Recommended coverage	Vegetation Management Act class[2]
12.3.5 *Melaleuca quinquenervia* open forest on coastal alluvium.	22.19 ha	Chapter 7: Melaleuca communities	Heath 8 - 12 years, Sedge 12 - 20 years, Mixed grass/shrub 6 - 20 years.	25 - 70%	Least concern
12.3.6 *Melaleuca quinquenervia +/- Eucalyptus tereticornis*, *Lophostemon suaveolens*, *Corymbia intermedia* open forest on coastal alluvial plains.	13.32 ha	Chapter 7: Melaleuca communities	Heath 8-12 years, Sedge 12 - 20 years, Mixed grass/shrub 6 - 20 years.	25 - 70%	Least concern
12.3.11 *Eucalyptus tereticornis +/- Eucalyptus siderophloia*, *Corymbia intermedia* open forest on alluvial plains usually near coast.	14.16 ha	Chapter 5: Eucalypt open forests to woodlands on floodplains	3 - 6 years	40 - 60%	Of concern
12.5.2 *Corymbia intermedia*, *Eucalyptus tereticornis* open forest on remnant Tertiary surfaces, usually near coast and on deep red soils.	5.61 ha	Chapter 4: Eucalypt woodlands to open forests	3 - 6 years	40 - 60%	Endangered
12.5.4 *Eucalyptus latisinensis +/- Corymbia intermedia*, C. *trachyphloia* subsp. *trachyphloia*, *Angophora leiocarpa*, *Eucalyptus exserta* woodland on complex of remnant Tertiary surfaces and Cainozoic and Mesozoic sediments.	341.53 ha	Chapter 4: Eucalypt woodlands to open forests	4 - 10 years	40 - 60%	Least concern
12.5.10 *Eucalyptus latisinensis* and/or *Banksia aemula* low open woodland on complex of remnant Tertiary surface and Tertiary sedimentary rocks.	63.80 ha	Chapter 9: Coastal communities and heaths	8 - 15 years	40 - 60%	Least concern

The management plan will support the protection and enhancement of natural values, including the vegetation communities and potential habitat for several rare and threatened species.

Species	Common name	EPBC listing[3]	NCA listing[4]
Phascolarctos cinereus	Koala	Endangered	Endangered
Calyptorhynchus lathami	Glossy Black-Cockatoo	None	Vulnerable
Crinia tinnula	Wallum Froglet	None	Vulnerable
Litoria freycineti	Wallum Rocketfrog	None	Endangered

Bushfire related threats to the Ecological Values:

Potential bushfire related threats are:

1. Inappropriate fire regimes leading to a decline in biodiversity and ecological health of vegetation communities.
2. High intensity bushfire negatively impacting natural values and essential habitat for threatened species.
3. Weed proliferation can occur due to inappropriate use of fire and/or lack of fire and follow-up treatment.

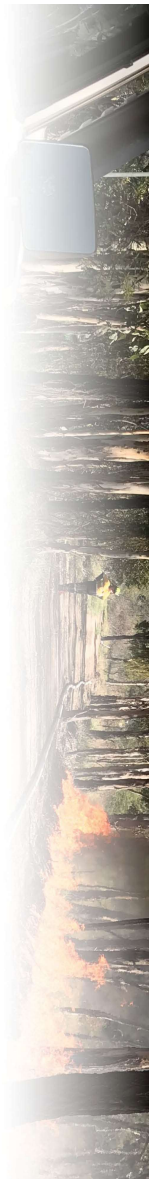
Recorded significant weeds onsite include:

- Giant Rat's Tail Grass *Sporobolus pyramidalis.*

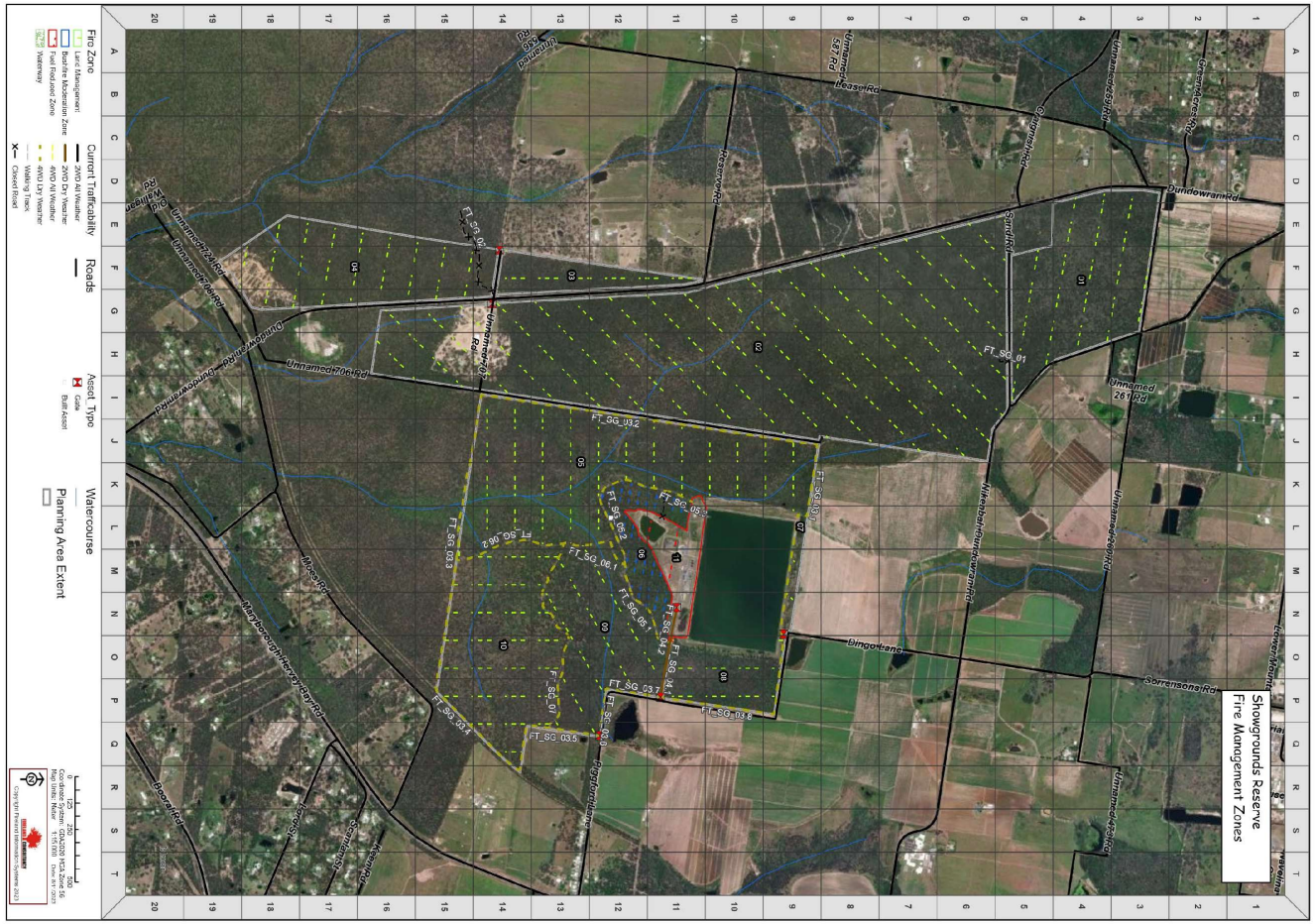
[1] Source: Fire Management Guidelines. Planned burning may occur outside of the recommended intervals and coverages to achieve the Objectives identified in the plan.
[2] *Vegetation Management Act 1999*
[3] *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC) status
[4] Nature Conservation Act 1992 (NCA) status

Fire Management Strategy:

Fire Zone:	Management Unit:	Strategic Objective: *What are we setting out to achieve?*	Desired condition to be achieved through the life of this Strategic Plan: *What do we want this zone to look like?*
Reduced Fuel Zone (RFZ)	MU_SG_11	Reduce the likelihood and potential severity of bushfire impact (direct flame contact, radiant heat and ember attack) on critical infrastructure.	Well maintained fuel reduced areas immediately adjacent to the buildings with sparse shrubs and mown grass, little to no intermediate canopy and well-spaced canopy trees.
Bushfire Moderation Zone (BMZ)	MU_SG_06	• Reduce the intensity and speed of potential bushfires in areas adjacent to Reduced Fuel Zones (slashed areas around built assets). • Maintain ecological values through appropriate fire regimes as per Fire Management Guidelines.	Open forest/woodland structure with limited shrub cover (elevated fuels) and a continuous grass layer.
Land Management Zone (LMZ)	MU_SG_01 MU_SG_02 MU_SG_03 MU_SG_04 MU_SG_07 MU_SG_08 MU_SG_10 (Contains woodland/open forest).	Maintain and enhance ecological values associated with existing vegetation communities through the implementation of appropriate fire regimes as per Fire Management Guidelines and Planned Burn Guidelines.	Maintenance of open forest structure and improvement of ecological condition with a focus on key indicators of health for woodland/open forest (from PBG): • A grass, sedge, or shrub-dominated understory (or a mixture). • Broad distribution of age classes among canopy species. • Shrubs and intermediate canopy trees are scattered and are not having any noticeable shading effects on ground layer plants. • Fallen logs and hollow bearing trees may be present. • Grass clumps and/or sedges are well formed and near continuous. • Forest is easy to walk or see through. • Generally few weeds present.
Land Management Zone (LMZ)	MU_SG_09 MU_SG_05 (Also contains Melaleuca communities).		Maintenance of open forest structure and improvement of ecological condition with a focus on key indicators of health for Melaleuca communities (from PBG): • An understory dominated by native species. • Good condition canopy. • Few to no weeds.
Strategic Firelines	Piggford Ln, Dingo Ln, FT_SG_04, Dundowran Rd, Sand Rd & Unnamed Rd 260.	To provide safe, reliable, and unobstructed passage and operation of Rural Medium Appliances (typically 4WD Light Rigid vehicle) to enable land and bushfire management activities.	Maintain at Strategic Fireline standard (refer to *Treatment Specifications*).
Secondary Firelines	FT_SG_03 FT_SG_05 FT_SG_06 FT_SG_07 FT_SG_08	To provide safe, reliable and unobstructed passage and operation of Rural Light Appliances (typically 4WD Utility vehicle) to enable land and bushfire management activities.	Maintain at Secondary Fireline standard (refer to *Treatment Specifications*).
Closed Firelines	FT_SG_01 FT_SG_02	Closed to minimise illegal access and dumping. Little to no strategic value for fire or land management.	Effective access control in place to prevent vehicle access.



Fire Management Strategy Map:



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Operational Plan / Works Schedule:

Applicable Management Unit:	Desired condition to be achieved through the life of this Strategic Plan: *What do we want this zone to look like? From strategy table.*	Current assessment of condition: *What does this zone look like now?*	Operational Treatment Objective: *How will we measure success?*	Recommended timing / Implementation Trigger:	Additional notes to support Operational implementation:
RFZ MU_SG_11	Well maintained reduced fuel areas immediately adjacent to the buildings with sparse shrubs and mown grass, little to no intermediate canopy and well-spaced canopy trees.	Well maintained grass areas surrounding the treatment plant and associated infrastructure.	Reduced fuel area meets or exceeds the width specified in the *Treatment Specifications* section.	Slashing to occur ≈3 times per year.	
BMZ MU_SG_06	Open forest/woodland structure with limited shrub cover (elevated fuels) and a continuous grass layer.	• Disturbed remanent open forest/woodland generally in good condition. • Overabundant saplings/midstory thickening. • Appropriate mixed grassy/shrubby cover and composition. • Grassy layer is sparse under regrowth.	Implement moderate intensity planned burns to reduce Overall Fuel Hazard to Moderate or less, over 60 - 80% of the management unit.	Implement planned burns at the lower end of the recommended interval to maintain ecological processes while also reducing fuel hazard. • Timing: Ready now (2023). • Season: Early autumn (in dry years) to winter (if recent rain occurs). • Interval: Approx. every 4 years.	• Reopen ≈120m trail (FT_SG_05.1) to avoid boggy section. • Season depends on ability to achieve midstory scorching. • See *Supporting Ecological Notes.*
LMZ MU_SG_10 (contains woodland/open forest).	Maintenance of open forest structure and improvement of ecological condition with a focus on key indicators of health for woodland/open forest (from PBG).	• Remanent open forest/woodland generally in good condition. • Overabundant saplings/midstory thickening. • Appropriate mixed grassy/shrubby cover and composition.	Implement Low to Moderate intensity planned burns with 40 - 60% coverage.	• Timing: Ready now (2023). • Season: Autumn (in dry years) to early winter (if recent rain occurs). • Interval: Approx. every 4 - 6 years.	• Target Giant Rat's Tail Grass control prior to planned burning. • Ecologically high priority as ecosystem is in good condition. • See *Supporting Ecological Notes.*
LMZs MU_SG_05 MU_SG_09 (contains open forest and Melaleuca communities).	Maintenance of open forest structure and improvement of ecological condition with a focus on key indicators of health for Melaleuca communities (from PBG).	• Disturbed remanent open forest/woodland with mixed grass/shrub understory generally in good condition. • Overabundant saplings/midstory thickening. • Appropriate mixed grassy/shrubby cover and composition. • Contains ≈50% Melaleuca community. • Encroachment by vine thicket pioneers in some areas. • Little evidence of past fire.	Where resources allow, implement Moderate intensity planned burns with 40 - 60% coverage. Treat as per open forest/woodland guidelines and allow fire to penetrate Melaleuca community to get ≈25% coverage therein.	• Timing: Ready now (2023). • Season: Late summer (in dry years) to early winter (if recent rain occurs). • Interval: Approx. every 6 - 10 years.	MU_SG_05 - windrowed heavy dead timber presenting mop-up issues along western boundary.

Applicable Management Unit:	Desired condition to be achieved through the life of this Strategic Plan: *What do we want this zone to look like? From strategy table.*	Current assessment of condition: *What does this zone look like now?*	Operational Treatment Objective: *How will we measure success?*	Recommended timing / Implementation Trigger:	Additional notes to support Operational implementation:
LMZs MU_SG_01 MU_SG_02 MU_SG_03 MU_SG_04 MU_SG_07 MU_SG_08	Maintenance of open forest/woodland structure with a continuous grass layer.	• Undertaking planned burns in MU_SG_01, 02, 03, 04, 07 & 08 is highly complex due to lack of effective control lines, cross tenure considerations and resourcing requirements. • Utilise opportunities, if and when they occur from unplanned fire events, to work towards desirable ecological outcomes. • Support inter-agency planned burning.	• MU_SG_01 & 02 - as fire would be beneficial, utilise unplanned fire events to work towards desirable ecological outcomes where safe and appropriate. • Use existing containment lines rather than direct suppression if risk can be effectively managed. • MU_SG_04 - support opportunities to conduct planned burns with QPWS&P.	• Opportunistic. When unplanned fire occurs or when neighbours plan for planned burning. • Reassess condition and objectives after unplanned fire.	• MU_SG_01 - northern boundary is on private property. Also contains private inset block. • MU_SG_02 - access along eastern boundary is FT_SG_03.2. No southern and southeastern boundary. • MU_SG_03, 04 & 07 - no containment/boundary. • MU_SG_08 requires considerable fire trail vegetation maintenance works.
Strategic Firelines - Piggford Ln, Dingo Ln, FT_SG_04, Dundowran Rd, Sand Rd & Unnamed Rd 260.	Maintain at Strategic Fireline standard (refer to *Treatment Specifications*).	Well maintained.	Provides safe, reliable, and unobstructed passage and operation of Rural Medium Appliances.	Continue current maintenance regime.	
Secondary Firelines - FT_SG_03 FT_SG_05 FT_SG_06 FT_SG_07 FT_SG_08	Maintain at Secondary Fireline standard (refer to *Treatment Specifications*).	• Varies considerably across the site with some tracks maintained to 7m width and others at < 2.5m. • Overhanging trees and shrubs encroaching above track surface. • FT_SG_08 enclosed by vegetation.	Provides safe, reliable, and unobstructed passage and operation of Rural Light Appliances.	• Implement initial works to bring up to required standard. • Slashing works to occur ≈2 times per year. • Undertake ongoing works (remove fallen debris) to maintain to standard.	Reopen FT_SG_08.
Closed Firelines - FT_SG_01 FT_SG_02	Effective access control in place to prevent vehicle access.	• FT_SG_01 has no access control in place. • FT_SG_02 has effective access control in place.	Illegal access prevented.	Refer to *Indicative Works Schedule – Fire Access Trails & Access Management* for details.	

Supporting Ecological Notes:

Burning **Eucalypt woodlands to open forests** - (RE 12.5.4) - If in moderate-good condition with little overabundant saplings/midstory thickening, aim for low intensity fire with high soil moisture to promote native grass response and limit subsequent shrub response. If overabundant saplings/midstory thickening, aim for moderate intensity slow moving fire to kill saplings and scorch the midstory. Consider follow-up burn within 2 - 3 years to achieve sustained thinning of regrowth.

Burning **Eucalypt open forests to woodlands on floodplains** - (RE 12.3.11) - Burning floodplain and surrounding communities to prevent wildfire is a high priority due to its potential to provide habitat for birds and mammals, including for the endangered Koala that may occur on site. Aim for high soil moisture, wet drainage lines and limit scorch height.

Indicative Works Schedule – Planned Burns

This document has been developed to provide guidance to FCRC on the works required to mitigate the risk of bushfires starting, spreading uncontrollably, and impacting negatively on human life, property, critical assets and the environment. This schedule provides guidance on activities to be conducted over the next six years. This schedule should be reviewed annually in November.

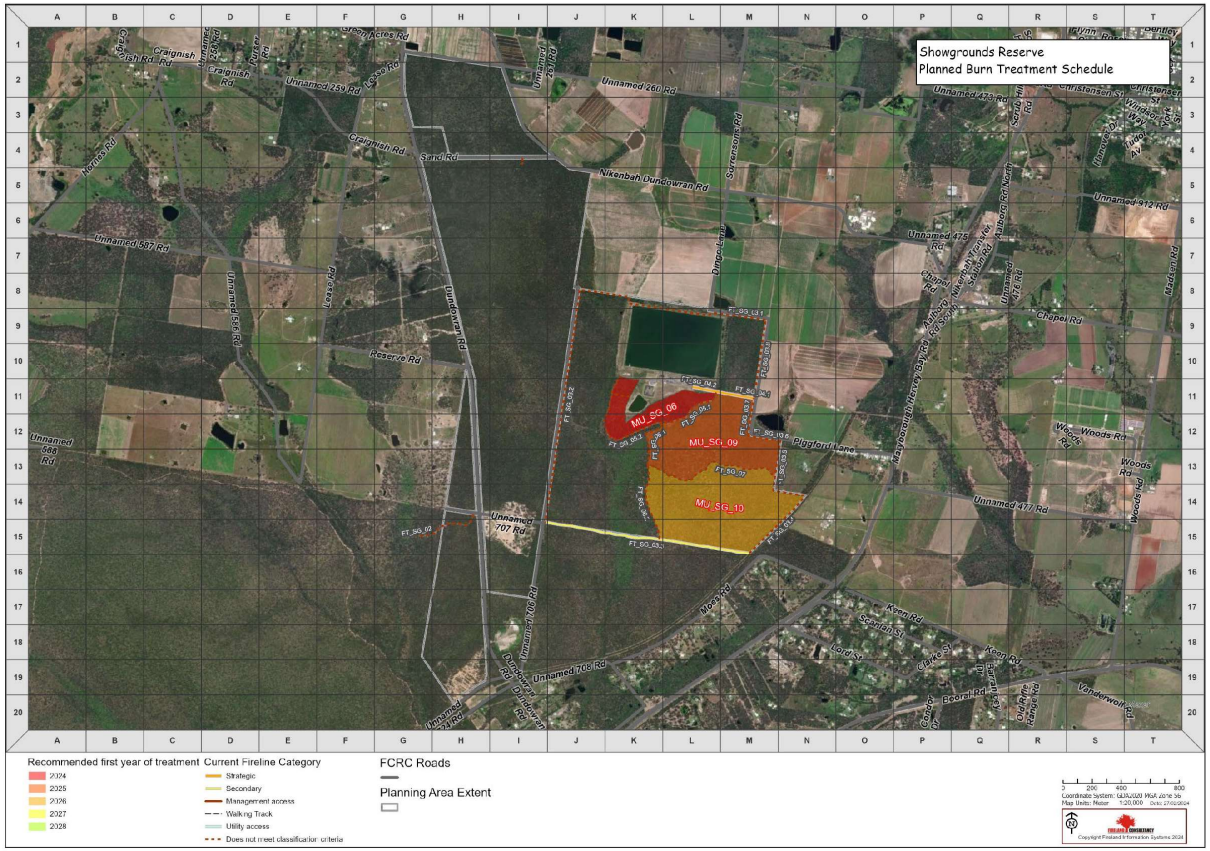
Unit	Regional Ecosystems	Recommended fire interval from DES - Fire Management Guidelines [5]	Recommended fire interval under this Strategy [6]	Year last burnt	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
BMZ MU_SG_06	12.5.4	4 - 10 years.	4 years	Unknown	Planned burn				Planned burn
LMZ MU_SG_01	12.5.4	4 - 10 years.	4 - 10 years	Unknown					
LMZ MU_SG_02	12.5.10 12.5.4 12.3.5/12.3.6/12.3.11	8 - 15 years. 4 - 10 years. 6 - 20 years.	4 - 20 years	Unknown					
LMZ MU_SG_03	12.5.4	4 - 10 years.	4 - 10 years	Unknown					
LMZ MU_SG_04	12.5.4	4 - 10 years.	4 - 10 years	2014					
LMZ MU_SG_05	12.5.4 12.3.5/12.3.6/12.3.11	4 - 10 years. 6 - 20 years.	6 - 10 years	2008					
LMZ MU_SG_07	12.5.4*	4 - 10 years.	4 - 10 years	Unknown					
LMZ MU_SG_08	12.5.2 12.5.4 12.3.5/12.3.6/12.3.11	3 - 6 years. 4 - 10 years. 6 - 20 years.	3 - 20 years	Unknown					
LMZ MU_SG_09	12.5.4 12.3.5/12.3.6/12.3.11	4 - 10 years. 6 - 20 years.	6 - 10 years	Unknown		Planned burn			
LMZ MU_SG_10	12.5.4 12.3.11	4 - 10 years. 3 - 6 years.	4 - 6 years	2018			Planned burn		

*Denotes non-remnant.

[5] Recommended fire interval as identified in the Fire Management Guidelines. These generic ecological guidelines are provided for regional ecosystems that are in good condition. Where burning is being conducted for non-ecological or to achieve multiple objectives then other factors relevant to those objectives should also be considered such as fuel re-accumulation rates.

[6] Actual planned burn intervals may be more or less frequent than the recommended interval to achieve the Objectives identified in this plan. Timing is dependent on previous fire severity and coverage, vegetation type, climatic and seasonal conditions and actual rate of fuel re-accumulation. It is also important to note that some burns are sequenced with other burns in the landscape to further reduce risk, meaning that planned burning operations can occur in the same area over successive years.

Indicative Works Map – Planned Burns



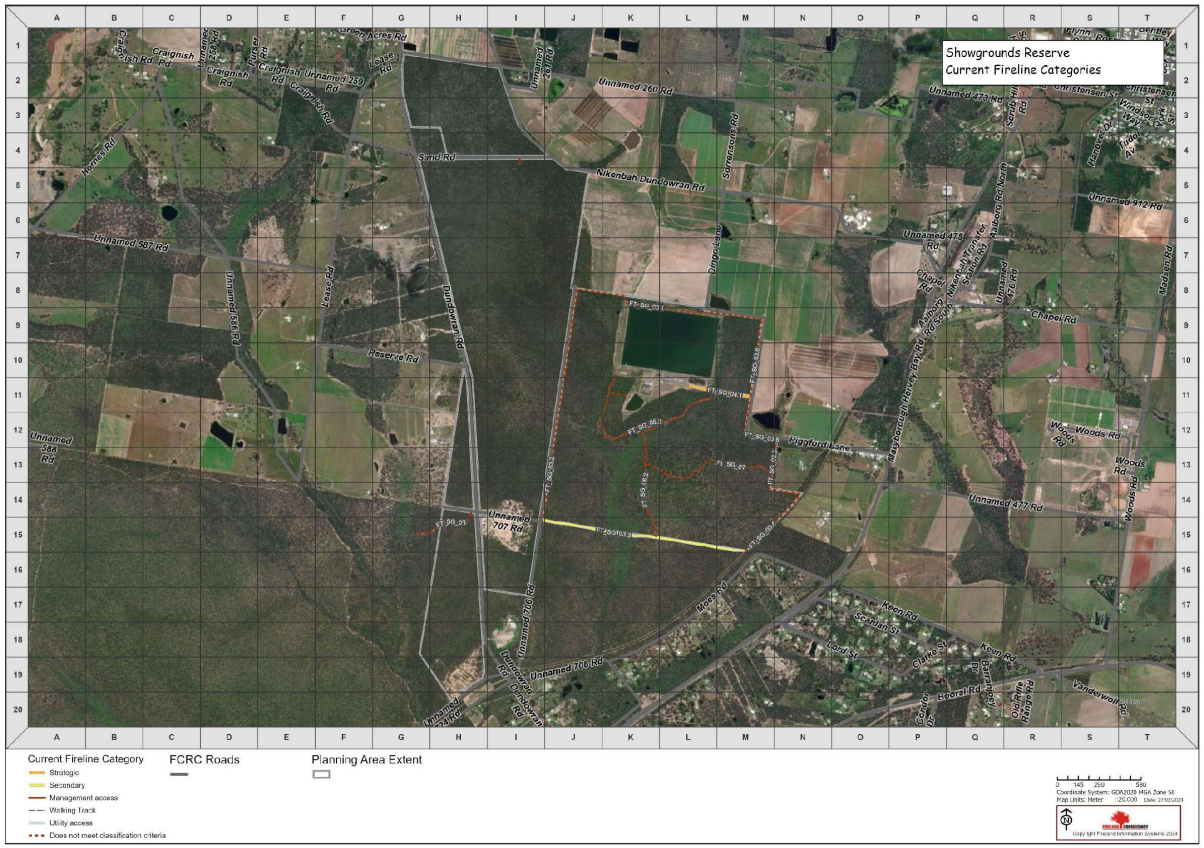
Indicative Works Schedule – Fire Access Trails

Fire access trail	Current standard	Proposed standard	Initial works recommended						Notes
			Vegetation clearing on shoulders required	Vegetation clearing above carriageway required	Vegetation clearing for pass/turn bays required*	Erosion and run off control works required	Track hardening required	Carriageway and shoulder slashing required	
FT_SG_01	Does not meet classification criteria	Not used for Fireline							Access management works required.
FT_SG_02		Not used for Fireline							Remove illegally dumped items. Access management works required.
FT_SG_03.1		Secondary			Yes			Twice a year	
FT_SG_03.2		Secondary	Yes					Twice a year	
FT_SG_03.3	Secondary	Secondary						Twice a year	
FT_SG_03.4	Does not meet classification criteria	Secondary			Yes			Twice a year	
FT_SG_03.5		Secondary			Yes			Twice a year	
FT_SG_03.6		Secondary	Yes	Yes	Yes			Twice a year	
FT_SG_03.7		Secondary	Yes	Yes	Yes			Twice a year	
FT_SG_03.8		Secondary	Yes	Yes	Yes			Twice a year	
FT_SG_04	Strategic	Strategic						Twice a year	
FT_SG_05.1	Does not meet classification criteria	Secondary	Yes	Yes	Yes			Twice a year	
FT_SG_05.2		Secondary	Yes		Yes			Twice a year	
FT_SG_05.3		Secondary	Yes	Yes				Twice a year	
FT_SG_06.1		Secondary	Yes		Yes		Yes	Twice a year	Boggy drainage line crossing.
FT_SG_06.2		Secondary	Yes	Yes	Yes			Twice a year	
FT_SG_07		Secondary	Yes	Yes	Yes			Twice a year	
FT_SG_08		Secondary	Yes	Yes				Twice a year	Reopen track where historical footprint exists.
Piggford Ln, Dingo Ln, Dundowran Rd, Sand Rd & Unnamed Rd 260.	Strategic	Strategic							Continue existing shoulder slashing schedule to the current or widest practical extent.

Supporting implementation notes:

1. *Practical locations for turning and passing bay locations may differ from *Treatment Specifications* outlined in this plan. Create bays where suitable, appropriate, and least effort while satisfying the intent of the *Treatment Specifications*.
2. Refer to the NSW Rural Fire Service Fire Trail Design, Construction and Maintenance Manual for guidance on appropriate erosion and runoff control measures to be implemented.

Indicative Works Map – Fire Access Trails

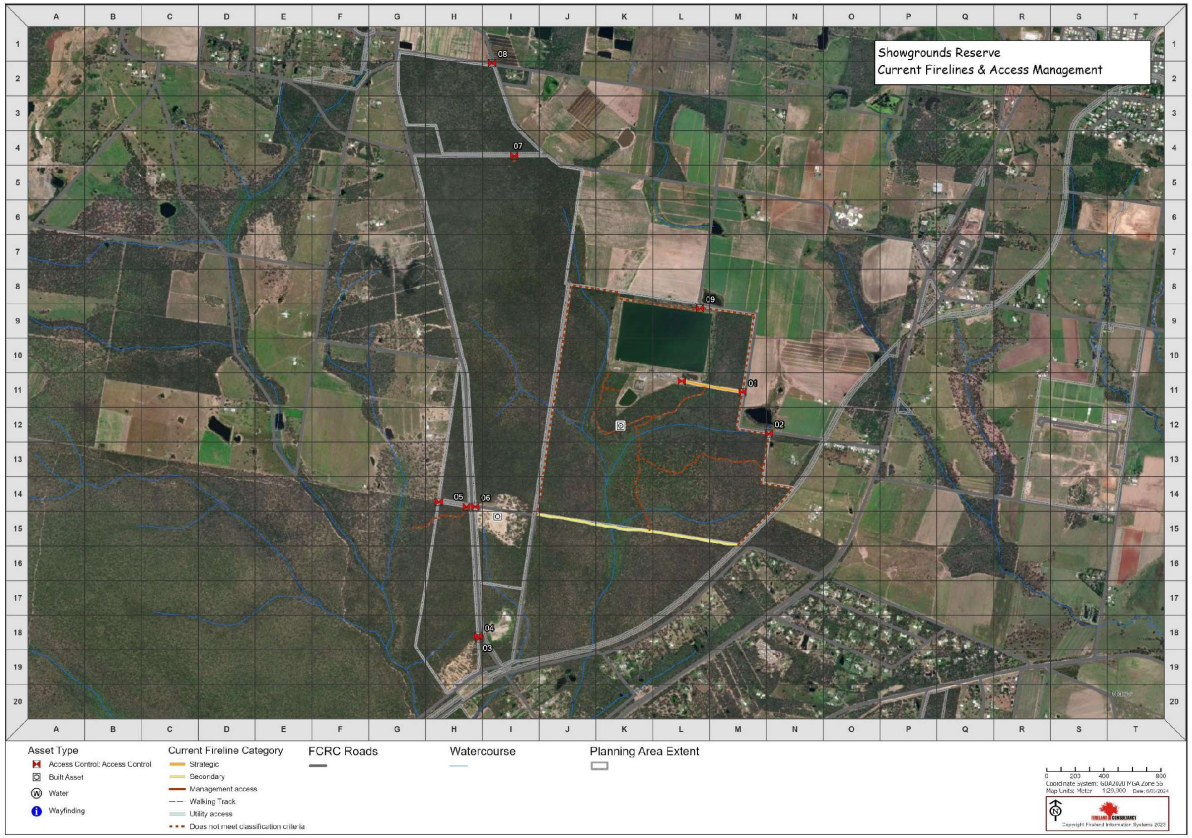


Indicative Works Schedule – Access Management

Reference	Location	Recommended works	Priority	Comments
AP_SG_01	Main access gate to WTP off Dingo Lane.	Nil recommended	N/A	Currently effective.
AP_SG_02	Off Piggford Lane onto northern end of FT_SG_03.5	Nil recommended	N/A	Currently effective.
AP_SG_03	Off Dundowan Rd onto old road alignment	Install boulders	High	No access management currently in place. Ongoing illegal dumping occurring. Access management technique should look to limit space for vehicles to pull off the road here.
AP_SG_04	Off Dundowan Rd onto old quarry	Install boulders	High	No access management currently in place. Ongoing access occurring. Access management technique should look to limit space for vehicles to pull off the road here.
AP_SG_05	Off Newbauers Rd onto northern end of closed FT_SG_02	Monitor effectiveness	Low	Access to track currently managed by earth berm installed across entrance. Monitor effectiveness and supplement as required.
AP_SG_06	Off Dundowan Rd into Motorcross Complex	Nil recommended	N/A	Currently effective.
AP_SG_07	Off Sand Rd on closed FT_SG_01	Install timber bollards	High	No access control installed. Difficult access due the steepness of road shoulder.
AP_SG_08	Off Nikenbah – Dundowran Rd onto road easement	Investigate options with neighbour	Moderate	No access management in place. Road reserve being used by property owner to the north (lot 8/RP35385). Some illegal dumping occurring.
AP_SG_09	Off Dingo Lane on northern side of storage basin	Nil recommended	N/A	Currently effective.

Additional access management will likely be required at southern end of the MU_SG_04. Recommend that Council work jointly with QPWS to limit access in the southwest corner of the site.

Indicative Works Map – Access Management



Treatment specifications:

For detailed specifications for Firelines refer to the FCRC Bushfire Management Trail Classification. Undertake ongoing maintenance as required to meet the standard.

Management Unit:	Treatment:
Reduced Fuel Zone	**Strategic Objective:** Reduce the likelihood and potential severity of bushfire impact on critical infrastructure. • Maintain a minimum 20m wide reduced fuel zone, including roads, around each building. • Zone is measured from the outer edge of any building. • Grass must be maintained below 10cm in height through either slashing or brush-cutting. • Avoid planting shrubs within a 10m buffer around any building. • Where existing treatment exceed these standards, continue to maintain to existing footprint.
Strategic Fireline	**Strategic Objective:** To provide safe, reliable, and unobstructed passage and operation of Rural Medium Appliances (typically 4WD Light Rigid vehicles). • Carriageway has a trafficable surface with a minimum width of 4 metres. • A minimum vertical clearance of 3.5 metres is provided above the surface of the carriageway. • A 5m wide shoulder on either side of the carriageway is free from Surface hazards (logs, stumps and stacks), Elevated fuel and hazardous trees. • Near-surface fuels across the carriageway and shoulders to be less than 20cm in height. • Treat hazardous trees within one tree length from the outer edge of the shoulder. • Create passing bays of at least 5.5m width for a length of at least 15m every 250m along the track. • Create turning bays at the termination of trails and every 500m. • Where existing carriageway and shoulder widths exceed these standards continue to maintain to existing footprint.
Secondary Fireline	**Strategic Objective:** To provide safe, reliable, and unobstructed passage and operation of Rural Light Appliances (typically 4WD Utility vehicles). • Carriageway has a trafficable surface with a minimum width of 3 metres. • A minimum vertical clearance of 3 metres is provided above the surface of the carriageway. • A 3m wide shoulder on either side of the carriageway is free from Surface hazards (logs, stumps and stacks), Elevated fuel and hazardous trees. • Near-surface fuels across the carriageway and shoulders to be less than 20cm in height. • Treat hazardous trees within one tree length from the outer edge of the shoulder. • Create passing bays of at least 5m width for a length of at least 15m every 250m along the track. • Create turning bays at the termination of trails and every 500m. • Where existing carriageway and shoulder widths exceed these standards continue to maintain to existing footprint.

Practical locations for turning and passing bay locations may differ from *Treatment Specifications* outlined in this plan. Create bays where suitable, appropriate, and least effort while satisfying the intent of the *Treatment Specifications*.

If vegetation management (i.e. slashing) is undertaken by machinery imported to the Reserve, weed seed hygiene should be maintained by ensuring that machinery is washed down before and after treatment of each Reserve to reduce the spread of weeds.

Bushfire Management Plan

Teddington Weir – Fraser Coast Regional Council

FIRELAND CONSULTANCY

Teddington Weir Reserve - Bushfire Management Plan

Property description:	Lot 130 on MCH5203 Lot 131 on MCH2614 Lot 88 on W39987	**Area:**	525.9 hectares	**BMP Version:**	V1.0 – 6th March 2024

Introduction

This Fire Management Plan is designed to meet the specific bushfire management needs of the three land parcels managed by Fraser Coast Regional Council. The plan is comprised of three key sections.

1. The supporting information: provides background detail that informs strategic decisions within the strategy.
2. The Fire Management Strategy: identifies the Strategic objectives, the current state of site values and desired outcomes.
3. The Operational Plan: provides a recommended works schedule to achieve the strategic outcomes.

Both the strategy and the operational plan, with their respective maps, are tailored for double-sided printing on a single A3 laminated sheet, providing a handy reference tool.

Recommendations:

1. Council to develop a statement of intent for the old plantation area (Lot 131 MCH2614) to guide its future management.

Supporting Information:

Background:

Teddington Weir Reserve is located 10 km south of Maryborough, within the Fraser Coast Regional Government area and the Mary catchment. The site covers an area of 526 ha, consisting predominantly of remnant vegetation. The site contains High Ecological Significance wetlands, with a riparian corridor running along Tinana Creek and Jumpo Creek. The site also contains two endangered communities, three fire sensitive communities and provides known habitat for several EPBC/NCA listed threatened species that have been recorded on site. These values will be considered in the plan.

The northern section of the site is bordered by Teddington Road to the west and Jumpo Creek to the east. The southern section is bordered by avocado and sugar cane farms and other bushland. Tiana Creek, Jumpo Creek and their tributaries run internally throughout the site.

Strategic Objectives:

1. Protection of human life and high-value built assets, within and surrounding the site.
2. Reduce the likelihood of bushfires caused on the site impacting the neighbouring assets.
3. Maintain and enhance ecological values and processes.
   - Prioritise existing areas in best ecological condition, thereafter, prioritise areas in poorer condition yet recoverable.
   - Reduce the likelihood of bushfires negatively impacting remnant vegetation.

Built Asset Values within property:	Bushfire related threats to the on-site Built Asset Values:
• Teddington Weir Water Treatment Plant and infrastructure. • Organic material stockpile yard. • Day use picnic area incl. BBQ facilities and playground. • Powerline infrastructure. • Roads and tracks. • Fences and gates.	1. Ember attack on Teddington Weir Water Treatment Plant and the day use picnic area. 2. Direct flame contact on powerline poles and fences. 3. Falling trees, due to weakening from fire damage, impacting all listed assets.
Built Asset Values within surrounding landscape:	**Bushfire related threats to the off-site Built Asset Values:**
• Private properties and residential buildings. • Agricultural cropping (sugarcane and avocado) and associated infrastructure.	Potential bushfire related threats are: 1. Ember attack and smoke hazard on private properties, residential buildings and agricultural cropping.

Disclaimer

Natural Values

There are several regional ecosystems (vegetation communities) occurring within the site. The Regional Ecosystem descriptions contain Fire Management Guidelines for these ecosystems. The SEQ Bioregion Planned Burn Guidelines (PBG) provides further guidance on managing these communities to optimise their ecological health. The chapters in the PBG are based on Broad Vegetation Groups which are groups of regional ecosystems with similar ecological requirements.

Regional ecosystem	Area of RE within Site	Relevant chapter in the PBG	Recommended Interval[1]	Recommended coverage	Vegetation Management Act class[2]
12.3.2 *Eucalyptus grandis* tall open forest on alluvial plains	57.93 ha	Chapter 4: Eucalypt woodlands to open forests	20 - 100 years.	Likely wildfire	Of concern
12.3.7 *Eucalyptus tereticornis*, *Casuarina cunninghamiana* subsp. *cunninghamiana* +/- *Melaleuca* spp. fringing woodland	35.87 ha	Chapter 5: Eucalypt open forests to woodlands on floodplains	Avoid intentionally burning.	N/A	Least concern
12.3.16 Complex notophyll to microphyll vine forest on alluvial plains	11.18 ha	Chapter 2: Rainforests and Scrubs	Do not burn deliberately.	N/A	Endangered
12.3.11 *Eucalyptus tereticornis* +/- *Eucalyptus siderophloia*, *Corymbia intermedia* open forest on alluvial plains usually near coast	161.48 ha	Chapter 5: Eucalypt open forests to woodlands on floodplains	3 - 6 years.	40 - 60%	Of concern
12.5.2 *Corymbia intermedia*, *Eucalyptus tereticornis* open forest on remnant Tertiary surfaces, usually near coast and on deep red soils	22.95 ha	Chapter 4: Eucalypt woodlands to open forests	3 - 6 years.	40 - 60%	Endangered
12.5.4 *Eucalyptus latisinensis* +/- *Corymbia intermedia*, *C. trachyphloia* subsp. *trachyphloia*, *Angophora leiocarpa*, *Eucalyptus exserta* woodland on complex of remnant Tertiary surfaces and Cainozoic and Mesozoic sediments	18.82 ha	Chapter 4: Eucalypt woodlands to open forests	4 - 10 years.	40 - 60%	Least concern
12.5.7 *Corymbia citriodora* subsp. *variegata* +/- *Eucalyptus portuensis* or *E. acmenoides*, *E. fibrosa* subsp. *fibrosa* open forest on remnant Tertiary surfaces. Usually deep red soils	67.84 ha	Chapter 4: Eucalypt woodlands to open forests	Grassy 4 - 8 years, Shrubby 8 - 15 years.	40 - 60%	Least concern
12.9-10.3 *Eucalyptus moluccana* open forest on sedimentary rocks	0.33 ha	Chapter 4: Eucalypt woodlands to open forests	4 - 25 years.	40 - 60%	Of concern
12.9-10.7 *Eucalyptus crebra* +/- *E. tereticornis*, *Corymbia tessellaris*, *Angophora* spp. and *E. melanophloia* woodland on sedimentary rocks	22.67 ha	Chapter 4: Eucalypt woodlands to open forests	4 - 25 years.	40 - 60%	Of concern
12.12.3 Open forest complex with *Corymbia citriodora* subsp. *variegata*, *Eucalyptus siderophloia* or *E. crebra* or *E. decolor*, *E. major* and/or *E. longirostrata*, *E. acmenoides* or *E. portuensis* on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks	45.85 ha	Chapter 4: Eucalypt woodlands to open forests	Grassy 4 - 8 years, Shrubby 8 - 20 years.	40 - 60%	Least concern
12.12.12 *Eucalyptus tereticornis*, *Corymbia intermedia*, *E. crebra* +/- *Lophostemon suaveolens* woodland on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks	12.74 ha	Chapter 4: Eucalypt woodlands to open forests	4 - 15 years.	40 - 60%	Of concern
12.12.16 Notophyll vine forest on Mesozoic to Proterozoic igneous rocks	7.21 ha	Chapter 2: Rainforests and Scrubs	Do not burn deliberately.	N/A	Least concern

Bushfire related threats to the Ecological Values:

Potential bushfire related threats are:

1. Inappropriate fire regimes leading to a decline in biodiversity and ecological health of vegetation communities.
2. High intensity bushfire negatively impacting natural values and essential habitat for threatened species.
3. Weed proliferation can occur due to inappropriate use of fire and/or lack of fire and follow-up treatment.

Recorded weeds onsite include:

- *Lantana camara*
- Giant Rat's Tail Grass *Sporobolus pyramidalis.*

The management plan will support the protection and enhancement of natural values, including the vegetation communities and potential habitat for several rare and threatened species.

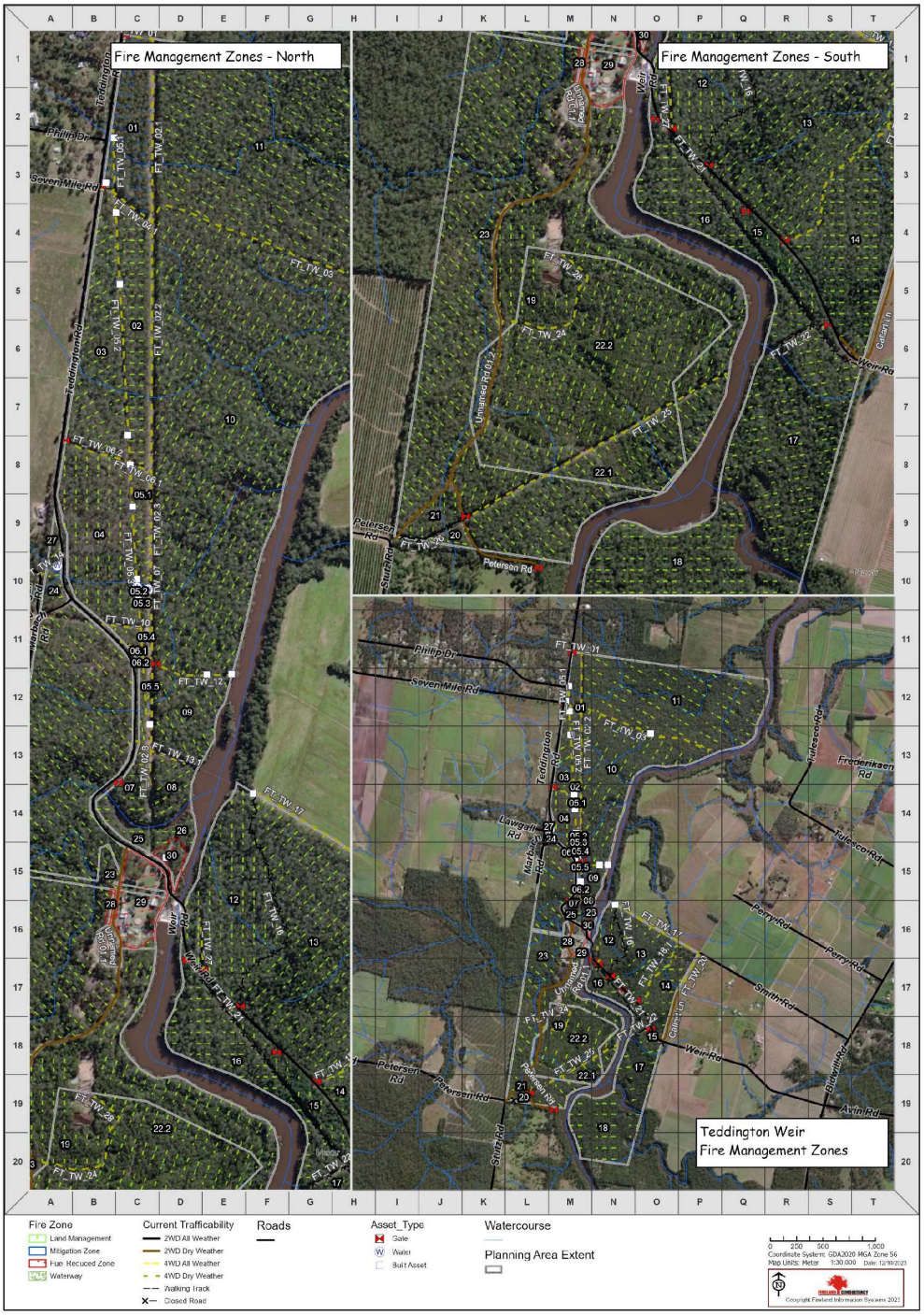
Species	Common name	EPBC listing[3]	NCA listing[4]
Elseya albagula	White-throated snapping turtle	Critically Endangered	Critically Endangered
Rhodomyrtus psidioides	Native guava	Critically Endangered	Critically Endangered
Phascolarctos cinereus	Koala	Endangered	Endangered
Elusor macrurus	Mary river turtle	Endangered	Endangered
Cossinia australiana	None	Endangered	Endangered
Macrozamia pauli-guilielmi	None	Endangered	Endangered
Maccullochella mariensis	Mary River cod	Endangered	None
Fontainea rostrata	None	Vulnerable	Vulnerable
Xanthostemon oppositifolius	Southern penda	Vulnerable	Vulnerable
Rhodamnia dumicola	Rib-fruited malletwood	None	Endangered
Turnix melanogaster	Black-breasted buttonquail	Vulnerable	Vulnerable
Neoceratodus forsteri	Australian lungfish	Vulnerable	None
Hirundapus caudacutus	White-throated needletail	Vulnerable	Vulnerable
Samadera bidwillii	None	Vulnerable	Vulnerable

[1] Source: Fire Management Guidelines. Planned burning may occur outside of the recommended intervals and coverages to achieve the Objectives identified in the plan.
[2] *Vegetation Management Act 1999*
[3] *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC) status
[4] Nature Conservation Act 1992 (NCA) status

Fire Management Strategy:

Fire Zone:	Management Unit:	Strategic Objective: *What are we setting out to achieve?*	Desired condition to be achieved through the life of this Strategic Plan: *What do we want this zone to look like?*
Reduced Fuel Zone (RFZ)	MU_TW_28 MU_TW_29 MU_TW_30	Reduce the likelihood and potential severity of bushfire impact (direct flame contact, radiant heat and ember attack) on critical infrastructure.	Well maintained reduced fuel areas immediately adjacent to the buildings with sparse shrubs and mown grass, little to no intermediate canopy and well-spaced canopy trees.
Bushfire Moderation Zone (BMZ)	MU_TW_01	• Reduce the intensity and speed of potential bushfires in areas adjacent to rural residential properties. • Maintain ecological values through appropriate fire regimes as per Fire Management Guidelines.	Promote a Woodland/open forest structure with limited shrub cover (elevated fuels) and a continuous grass/sedge layer.
Land Management Zone (LMZ)	MU_TW_02 through to MU_TW_10 MU_TW_12 through to MU_TW_14	Maintain and enhance ecological values associated with existing vegetation communities through the implementation of appropriate fire regimes as per Fire Management Guidelines and Planned Burn Guidelines.	Maintenance of vegetation structure and improvement of ecological condition with a focus on key indicators of health for Regional Ecosystems that occur within given management units (from PBG). See *Indicative Works Schedule – Planned Burns*.
Land Management Zone (LMZ)	MU_TW_11 MU_TW_15 MU_TW_16 MU_TW_17 MU_TW_18 MU_TW_19 MU_TW_20 through to MU_TW_27	Maintain and enhance ecological values associated with existing vegetation communities through planned or unplanned fire events. Planned burn appropriate fire regimes as per Fire Management Guidelines and Planned Burn Guidelines.	Maintenance of vegetation structure and improvement of ecological condition with a focus on key indicators of health for Regional Ecosystems that occur within given management units (from PBG). See *Indicative Works Schedule – Planned Burns*.
Secondary Firelines	See *Indicative Works Schedule - Fire Access Trails*.	To provide safe, reliable and unobstructed passage and operation of Rural Light Appliances (typically 4WD Utility vehicle) to enable land and bushfire management activities.	Maintain at Secondary Fireline standard (refer to *Treatment Specifications*).
Utility Access	FT_TW_21 FT_TW_22 FT_TW_25 FT_TW_26	To provide access as required to support inspection and maintenance of utilities.	Maintain as required to support to support land and fire management activities.

Fire Management Strategy Map:



Operational Plan / Works Schedule:

Applicable Management Unit:	Desired condition to be achieved through the life of this Strategic Plan: *What do we want this zone to look like? From strategy table.*	Current assessment of condition: *What does this zone look like now?*	Operational Treatment Objective: *How will we measure success?*	Recommended timing / Implementation Trigger:	Additional notes to support Operational implementation:
RFZs MU_TW_28 MU_TW_29 MU_TW_30	Well maintained reduced fuel areas immediately adjacent to the buildings with sparse shrubs and mown grass, little to no intermediate canopy and well-spaced canopy trees.	Well maintained grass areas surrounding the treatment plant and associated infrastructure.	Reduced fuel area meets or exceeds the width specified in the *Treatment Specifications* section.	Slashing to occur ≈3 times per year.	Maintain grass on both sides of Unnamed 01.1.
BMZ MU_TW_01	Promote a woodland/open forest structure with limited shrub cover (elevated fuels) and a continuous grass/sedge layer.	• Highly disturbed remnant woodland/open forest in poor condition. • Midstory thickening occurring. • Little to no grass layer. • Infestation by *Lantana camara*.	Implement moderate intensity planned burns to reduce Overall Fuel Hazard to Moderate or less, over 60 - 80% of the management unit.	Implement planned burns at the lower end of the recommended interval to maintain ecological processes while also reducing fuel hazard. • Timing: Ready now (2023). • Season: Summer (in dry years) to winter (if recent rain occurs). • Interval: Approx. every 4 years.	Requires working from bitumen road with little shoulder.
LMZs MU_TW_02 through to MU_TW_10 MU_TW_12	Maintenance of open forest structure and improvement of ecological condition with a focus on key indicators of health for open forests/ woodlands and open forests/woodlands on floodplains (from PBG).	• Highly disturbed remnant woodland/open forest in poor condition. • Midstory thickening due to encroachment by vine thicket pioneers. • Grass layer is sparse and collapsed in areas, replaced by leaf litter. • Dense, established infestation of *Lantana camara.*	Implement low-moderate intensity planned burns with 40 - 60% coverage.	• Timing: Ready now (2023). • Season: Summer (in dry years) to winter (if recent rain occurs). • Interval: Approx. every 4 - 15 years.	• Burns in MU_TW_03, 04, 06 & 07 requires working from Teddington Road with little shoulder. • MU_TW_07, 08 & 09 may need to be burnt together due to access issues. • *See Supporting Ecological Notes.*
LMZs MU_TW_13 MU_TW_14	Maintenance of open forest structure and improvement ecological condition with a focus on key indicators of health for open forests/woodlands and Rainforests and scrubs (from PBG).	• Disturbed remnant open forest containing areas of rainforest, in moderate condition. • Midstory thickening due to encroachment by vine thicket pioneers. • Grass/sedge layer is intact, but sparse and poorly formed in areas. • Infestation by *Lantana camara*.	Implement low-moderate intensity planned burns with 40 - 60% coverage.	• Timing: Ready now (2023). • Season: Summer to winter. • Interval: Approx. every 4 - 15 years.	*See Supporting Ecological Notes.*

Applicable Management Unit:	Desired condition to be achieved through the life of this Strategic Plan: *What do we want this zone to look like? From strategy table.*	Current assessment of condition: *What does this zone look like now?*	Operational Treatment Objective: *How will we measure success?*	Recommended timing / Implementation trigger:	Additional notes to support Operational implementation:

LMZs
MU_TW_11
MU_TW_15
MU_TW_16
MU_TW_17
MU_TW_18
MU_TW_20
MU_TW_21
MU_TW_23 through to MU_TW_27
	Maintenance of vegetation structure and improvement of key indicators of health for Regional Ecosystems that occur within given management units (from PBG). See *Indicative Works Schedule – Planned Burns*.	• A mixture of units where use of planned burning to achieve objectives is problematic due to:
		  • being unbounded units with no practical containment on council estate.
		  • having a high proportion of a fire sensitive or riparian woodland (12.3.7).
		  • are bounded by utility access tracks that are not suitable for planned burning.
		• Size and position of most units provide limited strategic prevention/protection value.
			• As fire would be beneficial, utilise unplanned fire events to work towards desirable ecological outcomes where safe and appropriate.
			• Use existing containment lines rather than direct suppression if risk can be effectively managed.
				Support planned burning with neighbours where appropriate control lines and opportunities exist.	• Planned burn at appropriate fire regimes as per Fire Management Guidelines and Planned Burn Guidelines.
					• *See* Supporting *Ecological Notes*

LMZs MU_TW_19 MU_TW_22	To be determined.	Plantation area.	Do not burn until long term management objective is determined.		
Secondary Firelines - See *Indicative Works Schedule - Fire Access Trails*.	Maintain at Secondary Fireline standard (refer to *Treatment Specifications*).	• Slashed ≈2.5 - 9m wide 4WD dry weather trails. • ≈1 - 4m vertical clearance. • Erosion issues, particularly where tracks cross creeks/drainage lines. • Several illegal access points north of the treatment plant. • FT_TW_07 & 16 are currently closed. • Additional 8 - 12m powerline easement adjacent to some trails.	Provides safe, reliable, and unobstructed passage and operation of Rural Light Appliances.	• Implement initial works to bring up to required standard. • Undertake ongoing works to maintain to standard.	• Be aware of Telecommunication services pits as some are broken. • Implement weed seed hygiene measures to reduce spread of Giant Rat's Tail Grass around site.

Applicable Management Unit:	Desired condition to be achieved through the life of this Strategic Plan: *What do we want this zone to look like? From strategy table.*	Current assessment of condition: *What does this zone look like now?*	Operational Treatment Objective: *How will we measure success?*	Recommended timing / Implementation Trigger:	Additional notes to support Operational implementation:
Walking Track - WT_TW_01	Maintain at Walking Track standard (refer to *Treatment Specifications*).	• 1m wide walking track • 2m vertical clearance. • Steep mineral earth track down to river.	Provides safe, reliable, and unobstructed passage by fire fighters on foot.	Maintain as needed to support planned burning operations.	
Utility Access Tracks - FT_TW_21 FT_TW_22 FT_TW_25 FT_TW_26 FT_TW_27	Maintain as required to support to support land and fire management activities.	• Powerline easements/utility access. • No defined track surface.	Maintain as required to support planned burning or fire suppression operations.	Prior to planned burning – slash under powerlines to protect from fire and allow access to power poles; remove fuels immediately surrounding power poles.	

Supporting Ecological Notes:

Burning to reduce ***Lantana camara*** - where some grass remains underneath Lantana, low to moderate severity may be sufficient to kill Lantana and promote native grass. Encourage slow moving fire behaviour to maximise kill rate. Where dense infestation is present, a higher burn coverage (75 - 100%) is appropriate. Follow up spraying of Lantana is effective either at the fresh regrowth phase, during its growth phase (spring - summer) or after adequate rainfall.

Burning **Eucalypt open forests to woodlands on floodplains** (RE 12.3.7 & 12.3.11) - Burning floodplain and surrounding communities to prevent wildfire is a high priority due to its potential to provide habitat, including for threatened species recorded on site (Koala, Black-breasted buttonquail and *Macrozamia pauli-guilielmi*). Aim for high soil moisture, wet drainage lines and limit scorch height. Intense fires during dry conditions can promote dense shrub and tree recruitment. Shrubs and small trees form ladder fuels that can draw flames into the canopy, damaging eucalypt crowns. This promotes further dense shrub recruitment, which grows into dense thickets during subsequent long fire intervals, perpetuating the cycle.

- Burning adjacent to **Riparian Red Gum Woodlands** (RE 12.3.7) - This community is fire sensitive, minimise surrounding fire intensity and incursion into the riparian zone. Avoid burning riparian zones intentionally.

Burning **Eucalypt woodlands to open forests** (RE 12.3.2, 12.5.2, 12.5.4, 12.5.7, 12.9-10.3, 12.9-10.7, 12.12.3 & 12.12.12) - If overabundant saplings/midstory thickening due to encroachment by vine thicket pioneers; aim for slow moving low intensity fire with high soil moisture to kill saplings, promote native grass response and limit subsequent shrub response. If overabundant saplings/midstory thickening by sclerophyll species, aim for moderate intensity slow moving fire to kill saplings and scorch the midstory, and consider a follow-up burn within 2 - 3 years to achieve sustained thinning of regrowth.

Burning adjacent to **Rainforests and Scrubs** (RE 12.3.16 & 12.12.16) - This community is fire sensitive, prevent fire encroachment into rainforest areas and limit scorching of their margins. Burn surrounding communities with high soil moisture and consider burning back away from its margins to minimise fire intensity therein.

Indicative Works Schedule – Planned Burns

This document has been developed to provide guidance to Fraser Coast Regional Council on the works required to mitigate the risk of bushfires starting, spreading uncontrollably, and impacting negatively on human life, property, critical assets and the environment. This schedule provides guidance on activities to be conducted over the next five years. This schedule should be reviewed annually in November.

Unit	Regional Ecosystems	Recommended fire interval from DES - Fire Management Guidelines [5]	Recommended fire interval under this Strategy [6]	Year last burnt	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
BMZ MU_TW_01	12.3.11 12.9-12.7a	3 - 6 years. 4 - 25 years.	4 years	Unknown	Planned burn				Planned burn
LMZ MU_TW_02	12.3.11 12.5.2a 12.12.3	3 - 6 years. 3 - 6 years. Grassy 4 - 8 years, Shrubby 8 - 20 years.	4 - 15 years	Unknown		Planned burn			
LMZ MU_TW_03	12.3.11 12.5.2a 12.5.4 12.12.3	3 - 6 years. 3 - 6 years. 4 - 10 years. Grassy 4 - 8 years, Shrubby 8 - 20 years.	4 - 15 years	Unknown					
LMZ MU_TW_04	12.3.11 12.5.2a 12.5.4 12.5.7b	3 - 6 years. 3 - 6 years. 4 - 10 years. Grassy 4 - 8 years, Shrubby 8 - 15 years.	4 - 15 years	Unknown			Planned burn		
LMZ MU_TW_05	12.3.11 12.5.4 12.5.7b 12.12.3	3 - 6 years. 4 - 10 years. Grassy 4 - 8 years, Shrubby 8 - 15 years. Grassy 4 - 8 years, Shrubby 8 - 20 years.	4 - 15 years	Unknown		Planned burn			
LMZ MU_TW_06	12.3.11 12.5.7b	3 - 6 years. Grassy 4 - 8 years, Shrubby 8 - 15 years.	4 - 15 years	Unknown					
LMZ MU_TW_07	12.3.7 12.3.11 12.5.7b	Avoid intentionally burning. 3 - 6 years. Grassy 4 - 8 years, Shrubby 8 - 15 years.	4 - 15 years	Unknown			Planned burn		
LMZ MU_TW_08	12.3.7 12.3.11 12.5.7b	Avoid intentionally burning. 3 - 6 years. Grassy 4 - 8 years, Shrubby 8 - 15 years.	4 - 15 years	Unknown					
LMZ MU_TW_09	12.3.7 12.3.11	Avoid intentionally burning. 3 - 6 years.	4 - 15 years	Unknown			Planned burn		
LMZ MU_TW_10	12.3.2 12.3.7 12.3.11 12.9-10.7a 12.12.3	20 - 100 years. Avoid intentionally burning. 3 - 6 years. 4 - 25 years. Grassy 4 - 8 years, Shrubby 8 - 20 years.	4 - 15 years	Unknown		Planned burn			
LMZ MU_TW_11	12.3.2 12.3.7 12.3.11 12.3.16 12.12.3 12.5.2a 12.9-10.7a	20 - 100 years. Avoid intentionally burning. 3 - 6 years. Do not burn deliberately. Grassy 4 - 8 years, Shrubby 8 - 20 years. 3 - 6 years. 4 - 25 years.	3 - 100 years**	Unknown					
LMZ MU_TW_12	12.3.7 12.5.7 12.12.3	Avoid intentionally burning. Grassy 4 - 8 years, Shrubby 8 - 15 years. Grassy 4 - 8 years, Shrubby 8 - 20 years.	4 - 15 years	Unknown				Planned burn	
LMZ MU_TW_13	12.3.11 12.5.7 12.12.3 12.12.16	3 - 6 years. Grassy 4 - 8 years, Shrubby 8 - 15 years. Grassy 4 - 8 years, Shrubby 8 - 20 years. Do not burn deliberately.	4 - 15 years	Unknown					
LMZ MU_TW_14	12.5.2a 12.12.12 12.12.16	3 - 6 years. 4 - 15 years. Do not burn deliberately.	4 - 15 years	Unknown					Planned burn
LMZ MU_TW_15	12.12.3 12.12.12	Grassy 4 - 8 years, Shrubby 8 - 20 years. 4 - 15 years.	4 - 20 years	Unknown					

[5] Recommended fire interval as identified in the Fire Management Guidelines. These generic ecological guidelines are provided for regional ecosystems that are in good condition. Where burning is being conducted for non-ecological or to achieve multiple objectives then other factors relevant to those objectives should also be considered such as fuel re-accumulation rates.

[6] Actual planned burn intervals may be more or less frequent than the recommended interval to achieve the Objectives identified in this plan. Timing is dependent on previous fire severity and coverage, vegetation type, climatic and seasonal conditions and actual rate of fuel re-accumulation. It is also important to note that some burns are sequenced with other burns in the landscape to further reduce risk, meaning that planned burning operations can occur in the same area over successive years.

Unit	Regional Ecosystems	Recommended fire interval from DES - Fire Management Guidelines [7]	Recommended fire interval under this Strategy [8]	Year last burnt	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
LMZ MU_TW_16	12.3.7 12.12.3 12.12.12	Avoid intentionally burning. Grassy 4 - 8 years, Shrubby 8 - 20 years. 4 - 15 years.	4 - 20 years	Unknown					
LMZ MU_TW_17	12.3.7 12.3.11 12.3.16 12.5.2a	Avoid intentionally burning. 3 - 6 years. Do not burn deliberately. 3 - 6 years.	3 - 6 years	Unknown					
LMZ MU_TW_18	12.3.7 12.3.11	Avoid intentionally burning. 3 - 6 years.	3 - 6 years	Unknown					
LMZ MU_TW_19	Plantation	N/A	N/A	2007-2009					
LMZ MU_TW_20	12.3.11 12.5.7	3 - 6 years. Grassy 4 - 8 years, Shrubby 8 - 15 years.	3 - 15 years	Unknown					
LMZ MU_TW_21	12.5.7	Grassy 4 - 8 years, Shrubby 8 - 15 years.	4 - 15 years	Unknown					
LMZ MU_TW_22	12.3.2* 12.3.7 12.3.11 12.5.7* 12.9-10.7a Plantation	20 - 100 years. Avoid intentionally burning. 3 - 6 years. Grassy 4 - 8 years, Shrubby 8 - 15 years. 4 - 25 years. N/A	N/A	2007-2009					
LMZ MU_TW_23	12.3.7 12.3.11 12.3.16 12.5.4 12.5.7 12.9-10.3	Avoid intentionally burning. 3 - 6 years. Do not burn deliberately. 4 - 10 years. Grassy 4 - 8 years, Shrubby 8 - 15 years. 4 - 25 years.	3 - 15 years	Unknown					
LMZ MU_TW_24	12.3.11	3 - 6 years.	3 - 6 years	Unknown					
LMZ MU_TW_25 MU_TW_26	12.3.7 12.3.11 12.5.4	Avoid intentionally burning. 3 - 6 years. 4 - 10 years.	3 - 10 years	Unknown					
LMZ MU_TW_27	12.3.11 12.5.2a	3 - 6 years. 3 - 6 years.	3 - 6 years	Unknown					

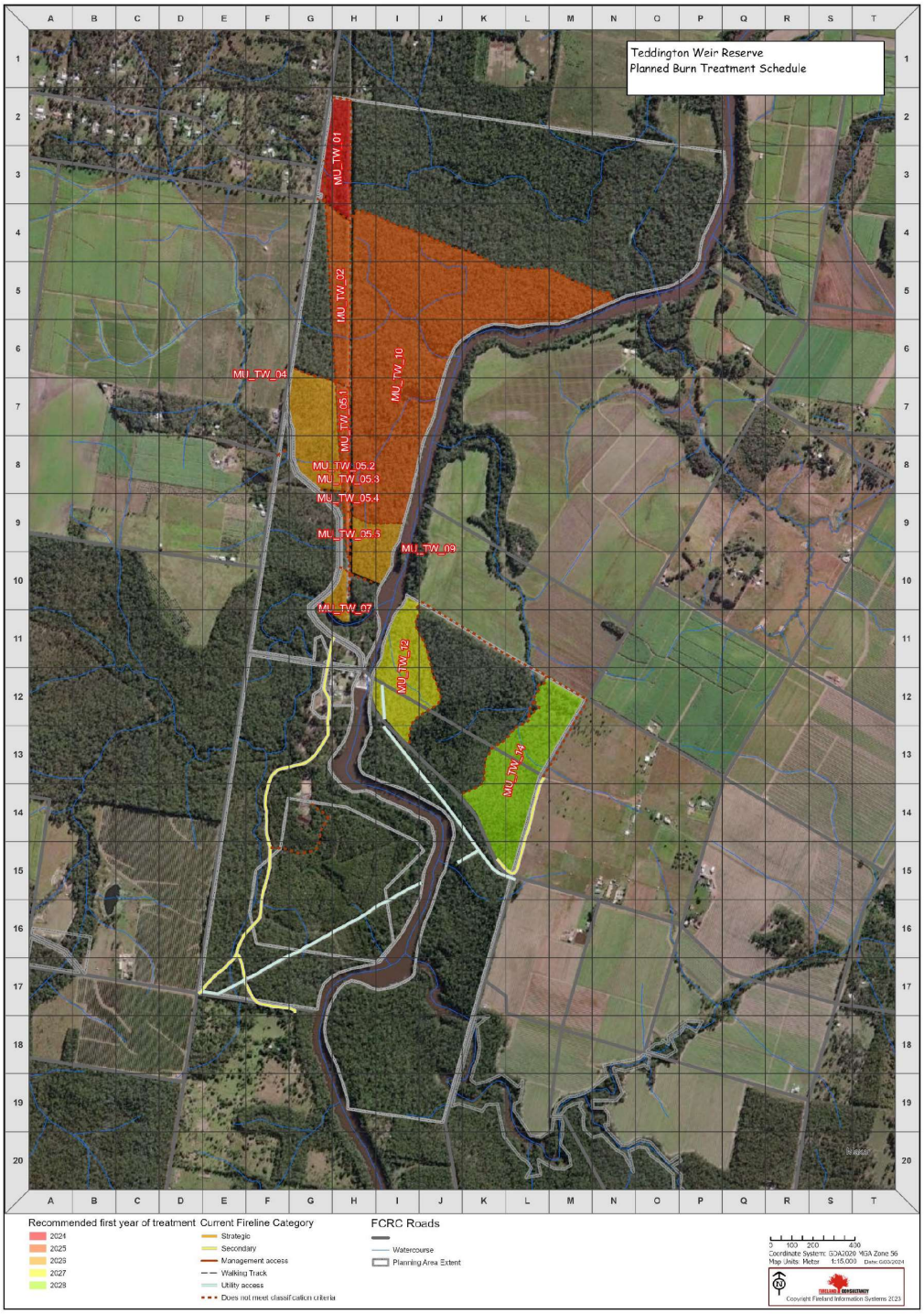
*Denotes non-remnant.

** Return interval will depend on which Regional Ecosystem/s are burnt, within the unit, by unplanned fire.

[7] Recommended fire interval as identified in the Fire Management Guidelines. These generic ecological guidelines are provided for regional ecosystems that are in good condition. Where burning is being conducted for non-ecological or to achieve multiple objectives then other factors relevant to those objectives should also be considered such as fuel re-accumulation rates.

[8] Actual planned burn intervals may be more or less frequent than the recommended interval to achieve the Objectives identified in this plan. Timing is dependent on previous fire severity and coverage, vegetation type, climatic and seasonal conditions and actual rate of fuel re-accumulation. It is also important to note that some burns are sequenced with other burns in the landscape to further reduce risk, meaning that planned burning operations can occur in the same area over successive years.

Indicative Works Map – Planned Burns



Indicative Works Schedule – Fire Access Trails

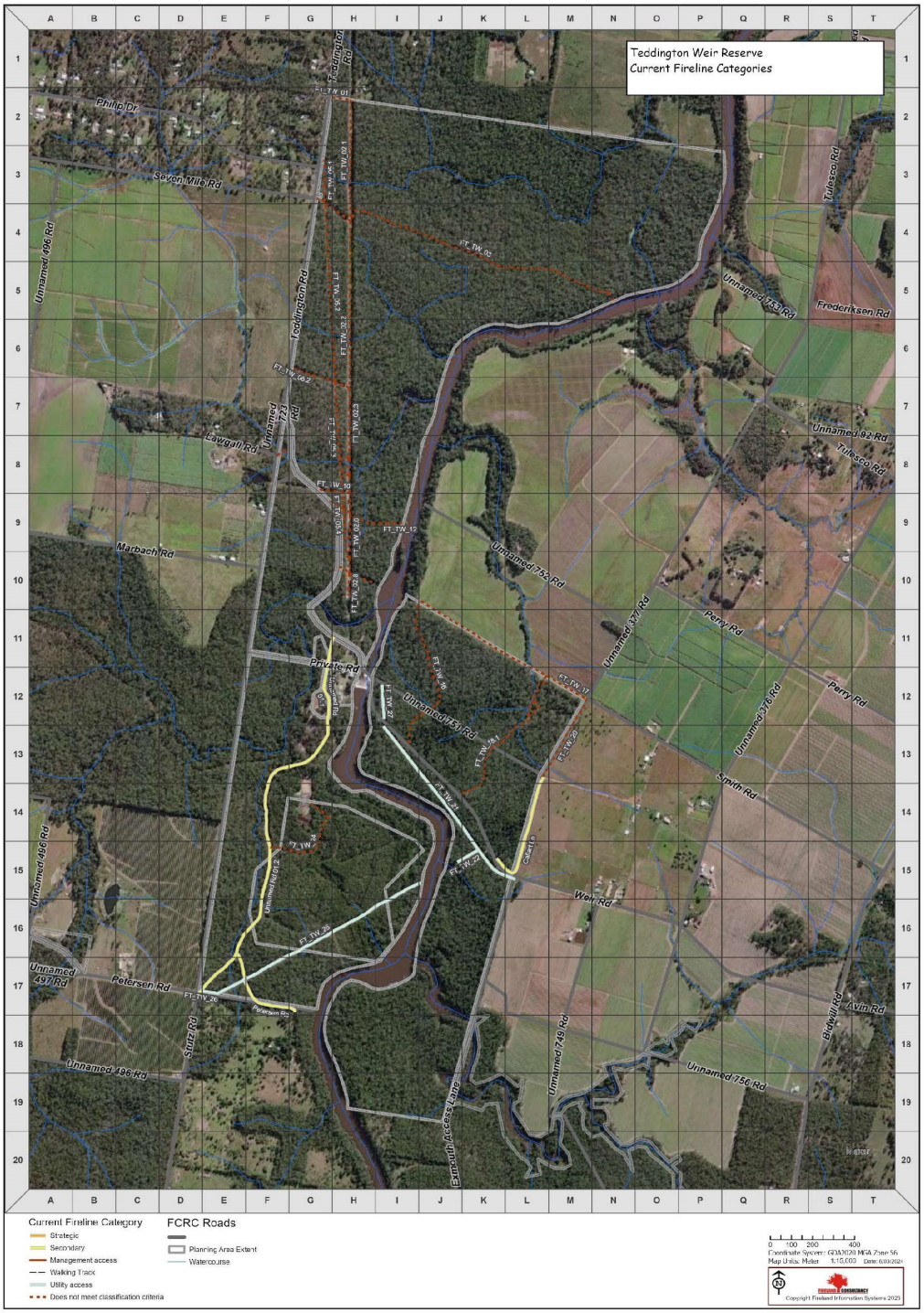
Fire access trail	Current standard	Proposed standard	Initial works recommended						Notes
			Vegetation clearing on shoulders required	Vegetation clearing above carriageway required	Vegetation clearing for pass/turn bays required	Erosion and run off control works required**	Track hardening required	Carriageway and shoulder slashing required	
FT_TW_01	Does not meet classification criteria	Secondary	Yes					Twice a year	
FT_TW_02.1*		Secondary	Yes			Yes		Twice a year	Waterway crossing works. Additional 12m easement.
FT_TW_02.2*		Secondary	Yes					Twice a year	Maintain additional 10m easement.
FT_TW_02.3*		Secondary	Yes					Twice a year	Additional 10m easement.
FT_TW_02.4*		Secondary	Yes					Twice a year	Additional 10m easement.
FT_TW_02.5*		Secondary	Yes					Twice a year	Additional 10m easement.
FT_TW_02.6*		Secondary	Yes					Twice a year	Telecommunications cable pit on track.
FT_TW_02.7*		Secondary	Yes					Twice a year	Additional 8m easement.
FT_TW_02.8*		Secondary	Yes			Yes		Twice a year	Additional 10m easement.
FT_TW_03		Secondary	Yes		Yes	Yes		Twice a year	Telecommunications cable pit on track.
FT_TW_04.1*		Secondary	Yes					Twice a year	Additional 8m easement.
FT_TW_04.2*		Secondary	Yes					Twice a year	Additional 8m easement.
FT_TW_05.1		Secondary	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Twice a year	Telecommunications cable pit located on track / shoulder.
FT_TW_05.2		Secondary			Yes			Twice a year	Telecommunications cable pits located on track / shoulder.
FT_TW_05.3		Secondary	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Twice a year	Waterway crossing works. Telecommunications cable pits located on track / shoulder.
FT_TW_05.4		Secondary	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Twice a year	
FT_TW_06.1*		Secondary	Yes					Twice a year	Additional 8m easement.
FT_TW_06.2*		Secondary	Yes					Twice a year	Additional 8m easement.
FT_TW_07		Secondary	Yes			Yes	Yes	Twice a year	Waterway crossing works. Additional 10m easement.
FT_TW_08		Secondary	Yes	Yes				Twice a year	
FT_TW_09		Secondary	Yes	Yes				Twice a year	
FT_TW_10*		Secondary				Yes		Twice a year	Additional 8m easement.
FT_TW_11		Secondary	Yes	Yes				Twice a year	
FT_TW_12		Secondary	Yes	Yes	Yes			Twice a year	Slash around pump infrastructure where possible.
FT_TW_13.1*		Secondary	Yes					Twice a year	Additional 8m easement.
FT_TW_13.2		Secondary	Yes	Yes				Twice a year	
FT_TW_14		Secondary	Yes	Yes	Yes			Twice a year	
FT_TW_16		Secondary	Yes	Yes	Yes			Twice a year	
FT_TW_17		Secondary	Yes		Yes			Twice a year	

Fire access trail	Current standard	Proposed standard	Initial works recommended						Notes
			Vegetation clearing on shoulders required	Vegetation clearing above carriageway required	Vegetation clearing for pass/turn bays required*	Erosion and run off control works required	Track hardening required	Carriageway shoulder slashing required	
FT_TW_18.1	Does not meet classification criteria	Secondary	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Twice a year	
FT_TW_18.2		Secondary	Yes	Yes				Twice a year	
FT_TW_20		Secondary			Yes			Twice a year	
FT_TW_21	Utility access	Utility access							Prior to planned burning, slash under powerlines to protect from fire and allow access to powerline poles; remove fuels immediately surrounding power poles.
FT_TW_22	Utility access	Utility access							
FT_TW_24	Does not meet classification criteria	Secondary	Yes	Yes	Yes			Twice a year	
FT_TW_25	Utility access	Utility access							Prior to planned burning, slash under powerlines to protect from fire and allow access to powerline poles; remove fuels immediately surrounding power poles.
FT_TW_26	Utility access	Utility access							
FT_TW_27	Utility access	Utility access							
FT_TW_28	Does not meet classification criteria	Secondary	Yes	Yes				Twice a year	
Teddington Rd, Weir Rd, Marbach Rd, Lawgall Rd, Unnamed Rd 1, Petersen Rd & Callart Ln	Secondary	Secondary							Continue existing shoulder slashing schedule to the current or widest practical extent.
WT_TW_01	Does not meet classification criteria	Walking Track	Yes	Yes					Undertake works as required to support planned burning.

Supporting implementation notes:

1. Slashing works and to occur prior to fire season (winter) and prior to planned burning, ongoing maintenance to occur as required to maintain to the treatment specifications.
2. **Practical locations for turning and passing bay locations may differ from *Treatment Specifications* outlined in this plan. Create bays where suitable, appropriate, and least effort while satisfying the intent of the *Treatment Specifications*.
3. * denotes trails that have 8 - 12m maintained powerline easements immediately parallel to trail. In most instances, the trail combined with the easement provides sufficient space for passing and turn bays.
4. FT_TW_18.1 is incised (i.e., lies below the surrounding soil surface level). Installation of effective drainage and runoff control measures will likely require the use of additional fill.
5. Refer to the NSW Rural Fire Service Fire Trail Design, Construction and Maintenance Manual for guidance on appropriate erosion and runoff control measures to be implemented.

Indicative Works Map – Fire Access Trails



Indicative Works Schedule – Access Management

Reference	Location	Recommended works	Priority	Comments
AP_TW_01	Western end of FT_TW_01 off Teddington Rd	Reinstate current plain wire fencing either side of the gate in consultation with adjoining neighbour. Consider adding boulders along fence line to the south of the gate to compliment fencing.	High	Ineffective access control, gate currently being driven around.
AP_TW_02	Northern end of FT_TW_02.1	Install plain wire fencing in consultation with adjoining neighbour.	Moderate	No existing gate or fence.
AP_TW_03	Western end of FT_TW_04.1 beside Telstra Exchange off Teddington Rd	Install boulders either side of gate.	High	Existing gate being driven around.
AP_TW_04	Western end of FT_TW_06.2 off Teddington Rd	Consider adding 2 boulders along fence line either side of the gate to compliment fencing.	Moderate	Existing steel gate with unmaintained wire fencing either side.
AP_TW_05	Western end of FT_TW_10 off Teddington Rd (powerline easement)	Install boulders across access point.	High	No access control currently in place. 30m wide gap.
AP_TW_06	Western end of FT_TW_11 off Teddington Rd	Install 4 boulders on edge of road shoulder to prevent access and bypassing.	High	No access control currently in place. < 6m wide gap.
AP_TW_07	Western end of FT_TW_13.2 off Teddington Rd	Install 6 boulders on edge of road shoulder to prevent access and bypassing.	High	No access control currently in place. 10m wide gap.
AP_TW_08	Off Teddington Rd	Ensure gate is closed and locked.	Moderate	Existing gate in place.
AP_TW_09	Into plantation areas	Need for access management at this location somewhat dependant on future plans for plantation areas.	Low	No access control currently in place.
AP_TW_10	Off Peterson Rd onto powerline easement (eastern side)	Consider installing slip rail gate with boulders on either side. Gate will need to be set back off the road to allow access by powerline crews.	Moderate	No access control currently in place.
AP_TW_11	Off Weir Rd, provide access to water upstream of weir	Nil recommended	N/A	Currently effective.
AP_TW_12	Off Weir Rd onto powerline easement heading north	Nil recommended	N/A	Currently effective.
AP_TW_13	Off Weir Rd at southern end of FT_TW_16	Nil recommended	N/A	Currently effective.
AP_TW_14	Off Weir Rd onto powerline easement to the south of Weir Rd	Nil recommended	N/A	Currently effective.
AP_TW_15	Off Weir Rd at southern end of FT_TW_18	Nil recommended	N/A	Currently effective.
AP_TW_16	Off Weir Rd onto powerline easement to the south of Weir Rd	Nil recommended	N/A	Currently effective.

Note: There is currently no access control in place on the northern end of FT_TW_16 and FT_TW_18.1. Current condition of the tracks (significant vegetation encroachment) and low passing traffic along northern side this parcel is limiting unauthorised access. Monitor track usage and reassess need for access management after any works required to bring tracks up to standard.

Indicative Works Map – Access Management

Treatment specifications:

For detailed specifications for Firelines refer to the FCRC Bushfire Management Trail Classification. Undertake ongoing maintenance as required to meet the standard.

Management Unit:	Treatment:
Reduced Fuel Zone	**Strategic Objective:** Reduce the likelihood and potential severity of bushfire impact on critical infrastructure. • Maintain a minimum 20m wide reduced fuel zone, including roads, around each building. • Zone is measured from the outer edge of any building. • Grass must be maintained below 10cm in height through either slashing or brush-cutting. • Avoid planting shrubs within a 10m buffer around any building. • Remove all trees or branches that overhang the buildings. • Where existing treatment exceed these standards, continue to maintain to existing footprint.
Strategic Fireline	**Strategic Objective:** To provide safe, reliable, and unobstructed passage and operation of Rural Medium Appliances (typically 4WD Light Rigid vehicles). • Carriageway has a trafficable surface with a minimum width of 4 metres. • A minimum vertical clearance of 3.5 metres is provided above the surface of the carriageway. • A 5m wide shoulder on either side of the carriageway is free from Surface hazards (logs, stumps and stacks), Elevated fuel and hazardous trees. • Near-surface fuels across the carriageway and shoulders to be less than 20cm in height. • Treat hazardous trees within one tree length from the outer edge of the shoulder. • Create passing bays of at least 5.5m width for a length of at least 15m every 250m along the track. • Create turning bays at the termination of trails and every 500m. • Where existing carriageway and shoulder widths exceed these standards continue to maintain to existing footprint.
Secondary Fireline	**Strategic Objective:** To provide safe, reliable, and unobstructed passage and operation of Rural Light Appliances (typically 4WD Utility vehicles). • Carriageway has a trafficable surface with a minimum width of 3 metres. • A minimum vertical clearance of 3 metres is provided above the surface of the carriageway. • A 3m wide shoulder on either side of the carriageway is free from Surface hazards (logs, stumps and stacks), Elevated fuel and hazardous trees. • Near-surface fuels across the carriageway and shoulders to be less than 20cm in height. • Treat hazardous trees within one tree length from the outer edge of the shoulder. • Create passing bays of at least 5m width for a length of at least 15m every 250m along the track. • Create turning bays at the termination of trails and every 500m. • Where existing carriageway and shoulder widths exceed these standards continue to maintain to existing footprint.
Walking Track	**Strategic Objective:** To provide safe, reliable, and unobstructed passage and operation by fire fighters on foot. • Trafficable surface with a minimum width of 1.5 meters. • A minimum vertical clearance of 2 metres is provided above the trafficable surface. • Near-surface fuels across the trafficable surface and shoulders to be sparse and regularly maintained (less than 15cm in height). • Treat hazardous trees within one tree length from the outer edge of the shoulder. • Where existing trafficable surface and shoulder widths exceed these standards continue to maintain to existing footprint.

Practical locations for turning and passing bay locations may differ from *Treatment Specifications* outlined in this plan. Create bays where suitable, appropriate, and least effort while satisfying the intent of the *Treatment Specifications*.

Bushfire Management Plan

Wondunna Township – Fraser Coast Regional Council

FIRELAND CONSULTANCY

Wondunna Township - Bushfire Management Plan

Property description:	Lot 1 on SP191570	Area:	390.4 hectares	BMP Version:	V1.0 – 6th March 2024

Introduction

This Fire Management Plan is designed to meet the specific bushfire management needs of the land parcel managed by Fraser Coast Regional Council. The plan is comprised of three key sections.

1. The supporting information: provides background detail that informs strategic decisions within the strategy.
2. The Fire Management Strategy: identifies the Strategic objectives, the current state of site values and desired outcomes.
3. The Operational Plan: provides a recommended works schedule to achieve the strategic outcomes.

Both the strategy and the operational plan, with their respective maps, are tailored for double-sided printing on a single A3 laminated sheet, providing a handy reference tool.

Recommendations:

1. Discussions on site indicated that timber harvesting operations will occur in the future. This BMP is based off the current condition and layout of the site. Any significant changes to the site should trigger re-assessment of this BMP.

Supporting Information:

Background:

The Wondunna Township Refuge is located 4 km South of Hervey Bay, within the Fraser Coast Regional Government area and the Mary catchment. The site covers an area of 391ha, consisting predominately of native hardwood planation blocks, agroforestry (cattle grazing among native open forest) and areas of remnant paperbark forest. The site is predominately used for wastewater management through irrigation of either grazing areas or timber plantations. The site is bordering Hervey Bay Airport, residential properties, material stockpile yards and the Gilston Road Reserve.

Hardwood plantation species include:

- Allocausaurina sp.
- Forest Red Gum, *Eucalyptus tereticornis*
- Grey Box, *Eucalyptus moluccana*
- Grey Gum, *Eucalyptus longirostrata*
- Spotted Gum, *Corymbia citriodora* subsp. *variegata*
- Grey Iron Bark, *Eucalyptus siderophloia*
- Mahogany species

Strategic Objectives:

1. Protection of human life and high-value built assets, within and surrounding the site.
2. Protection of critical infrastructure and plantation assets.
3. Reduce the likelihood of bushfires caused on the site impacting the neighbouring assets (such as airport operations).
4. Maintain and enhance ecological values and processes.
   - Prioritise existing areas in best ecological condition, thereafter, prioritise areas in poorer condition yet recoverable.
   - Reduce the likelihood of bushfires negatively impacting remnant vegetation.

Built Asset Values within property:	Bushfire related threats to the on-site Built Asset Values:
• Powerlines and infrastructure. • 6 water pumping stations. • 7 water tanks. • 5 sheds. • 1 work yard. • 1 timber cattle yards. • Irrigation infrastructure including above ground breather valves and filters. • Weather monitoring infrastructure. • Fences and gates. • Cattle troughs and infrastructure. • Roads and tracks.	1. Ember attack, radiant heat, and direct flame contact on timber cattle yards, sheds and fences. 2. Direct flame contact on powerline poles and fences. 3. Radiant heat and direct flame contact on irrigation infrastructure, water tanks and weather monitoring stations. 4. Ember attack on water pumping stations and the work yard. 5. Falling trees, due to weakening from fire damage, impacting powerlines, water tanks, sheds, timber cattle yards, weather monitoring stations, cattle troughs, fences, gates, roads and tracks.
Built Asset Values within surrounding landscape:	**Bushfire related threats to the off-site Built Asset Values:**
• Private properties and residential buildings. • Hervey Bay Airport. • Surrounding roads. • Material stockpile yards to the south of the site.	Potential bushfire related threats are: 1. Ember attack and smoke hazard on neighbouring properties and residential buildings. 2. Smoke hazard on the airport and surrounding roads. 3. Falling trees, due to weakening from fire damage, impacting neighbouring properties, residential buildings and surrounding roads.

Disclaimer

Natural Values

There are several regional ecosystems (vegetation communities) occurring within the site. The Regional Ecosystem descriptions contain Fire Management Guidelines for these ecosystems. The SEQ Bioregion Planned Burn Guidelines (PBG) provides further guidance on managing these communities to optimise their ecological health. The chapters in the PBG are based on Broad Vegetation Groups which are groups of regional ecosystems with similar ecological requirements.

Regional ecosystem	Area of RE within Site	Relevant chapter in the PBG	Recommended Interval[1]	Recommended coverage	Vegetation Management Act class[2]
12.3.5 *Melaleuca quinquenervia* open forest on coastal alluvium.	23.92 ha	Chapter 7: Melaleuca communities	Sedge 12-20 years, Mixed grass/shrub 6-20 years.	25-70%	Least concern
12.3.6 *Melaleuca quinquenervia +/- Eucalyptus tereticornis*, *Lophostemon suaveolens*, *Corymbia intermedia* open forest on coastal alluvial plains.	8.65 ha	Chapter 7: Melaleuca communities	Sedge 12-20 years, Mixed grass/shrub 6-20 years.	25-70%	Least concern
12.3.11 *Eucalyptus tereticornis +/- Eucalyptus siderophloia*, *Corymbia intermedia* open forest on alluvial plains usually near coast.	55.82 ha	Chapter 5: Eucalypt open forests to woodlands on floodplains	3-6 years.	40-60%	Of concern
12.5.4 *Eucalyptus latisinensis +/- Corymbia intermedia*, *C. trachyphloia* subsp. *trachyphloia*, *Angophora leiocarpa*, *Eucalyptus exserta* woodland on complex of remnant Tertiary surfaces and Cainozoic and Mesozoic sediments.	31.08 ha	Chapter 4: Eucalypt woodlands to open forests	4-10 years.	40-60%	Least concern

The management plan will support the protection and enhancement of natural values, including the vegetation communities and potential habitat for several rare and threatened species.

Species	Common name	EPBC listing[3]	NCA listing[4]
Phascolarctos Cinereus	Koala	Endangered	Endangered
Crinia Tinnula	Wallum Froglet	None	Vulnerable
Samadera Bidwillii	None	None	Vulnerable

Bushfire related threats to the Ecological Values:

Potential bushfire related threats are:

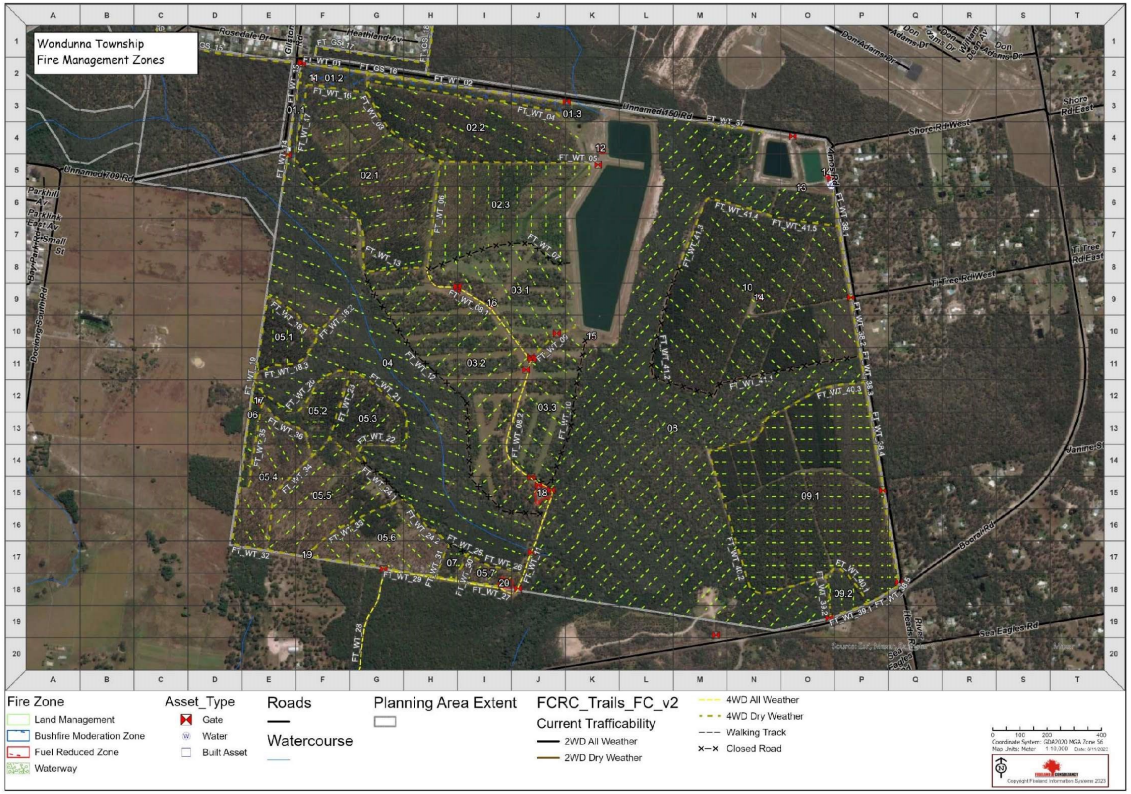
1. Inappropriate fire regimes leading to a decline in biodiversity and ecological health of vegetation communities.
2. High intensity bushfire negatively impacting natural values and essential habitat for threatened species.
3. Weed proliferation can occur due to inappropriate use of fire and/or lack of fire and follow-up treatment.

[1] Source: Fire Management Guidelines. Planned burning may occur outside of the recommended intervals and coverages to achieve the Objectives identified in the plan.
[2] *Vegetation Management Act 1999*
[3] *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC) status
[4] Nature Conservation Act 1992 (NCA) status

Fire Management Strategy:

Fire Zone:	Management Unit:	Strategic Objective: *What are we setting out to achieve?*	Desired condition to be achieved through the life of this Strategic Plan: *What do we want this zone to look like?*
Reduced Fuel Zone (RFZ) – Built Assets	MU_WT_11 through to MU_WT_20	Reduce the likelihood and potential severity of bushfire impact (direct flame contact, radiant heat and ember attack) on critical infrastructure.	Well maintained reduced fuel areas immediately adjacent to built assets and with no shrubs and well managed grasses (elevated and near-surface fuels).
Bushfire Moderation Zone (BMZ)	MU_WT_01	• Reduce the intensity and speed of potential bushfires in areas adjacent to residential properties. • Maintain ecological values through appropriate fire regimes as per Fire Management Guidelines.	Promote a Woodland/open forest structure with limited shrub cover (elevated fuels) and a continuous grass/sedge layer.
Land Management Zone (LMZ) - Plantation	MU_WT_02 MU_WT_05 MU_WT_09 MU_WT_10	Reduce potential bushfire risks to wastewater management operations and timber plantation.	Actively maintained shrubs and grass (elevated and near-surface fuels) through mechanical treatment.
Land Management Zone (LMZ) - Grazing	MU_WT_03	Minimise potential bushfire risks associated with irrigated pasture areas used for grazing.	Actively maintained grass and shrubs (near-surface and elevated fuels) through grazing.
Land Management Zone (LMZ)	MU_WT_04 MU_WT_08	Maintain and enhance ecological values associated with existing vegetation communities through planned or unplanned fire events. Planned burn appropriate fire regimes as per Fire Management Guidelines and Planned Burn Guidelines.	Maintenance of vegetation structure and ecological condition with a focus on key indicators of health for Melaleuca communities (from PBG): • An understory dominated by native species reflective of the hydrology. • Good-condition canopy. • Few to no weeds.
Land Management Zone (LMZ)	MU_WT_06 MU_WT_07		Maintenance of open forest structure and improvement of ecological condition with a focus on key indicators of health for woodland/open forest (from PBG): • A grass, sedge, or shrub-dominated understory (or a mixture). • Forest is easy to walk or see through.
Strategic Firelines	FT_WT_03 FT_WT_06 FT_WT_08 FT_WT_19 Amos Road Booral Road	To provide safe, reliable, and unobstructed passage and operation of Rural Medium Appliances (typically 4WD Light Rigid vehicle) to enable land and bushfire management activities.	Maintain at Strategic Fireline standard (refer to *Treatment Specifications*).
Secondary Firelines	See *Indicative Works Schedule - Fire Access Trails*.	To provide safe, reliable and unobstructed passage and operation of Rural Light Appliances (typically 4WD Utility vehicle) to enable land and bushfire management activities.	Maintain at Secondary Fireline standard (refer to *Treatment Specifications*).

Fire Management Strategy Map:



Operational Plan / Works Schedule:

Applicable Management Unit:	**Desired condition to be achieved through the life of this Strategic Plan:** *What do we want this zone to look like? From strategy table.*	**Current assessment of condition:** *What does this zone look like now?*	**Operational Treatment Objective:** *How will we measure success?*	**Recommended timing / Implementation Trigger:**	**Additional notes to support Operational implementation:**
RFZs – Built Assets MU_WT_11 through to MU_WT_20	Well maintained reduced fuel areas immediately adjacent to built assets with no shrubs and well managed grasses (elevated and near-surface fuels).	Varies from well maintained mown areas around assets at ponds to unmaintained areas around steel sheds and yards.	Reduced fuel area meets or exceeds the width specified in the *Treatment Specifications* section.	• Implement vegetation clearance works, as soon as practicable, to support slashing. • Slashing and brush-cutting to occur ≈3 times per year.	Consider adding monitoring stations and irrigation breathers to this list.
BMZ MU_WT_01	Open forest/woodland structure with limited shrub cover (elevated fuels) and a continuous grass/sedge layer.	• Disturbed strip of non-remnant vegetation, former open forest/woodland. • Poor condition with limited ecological value due to its size and shape. • Shrubs present, little to no grass layer other than introduced grass species.	Implement moderate intensity planned burns to reduce Overall Fuel Hazard to Moderate or less, over 60 - 80% of the management unit.	• Timing: Ready now (2023). • Season: Summer (in dry years) to winter (if recent rain occurs). • Interval: Approx. every 4 years.	Mitigate potential smoke impacts on the residential area and the airport.
LMZ - Plantation MU_WT_02 MU_WT_05 MU_WT_09 MU_WT_10	Actively maintained grasses (near-surface fuels) through mechanical treatment.	• Mixed species native hardwood plantation blocks. • Slashed fire trails around and throughout plantation blocks, mowing occurring in-between rows.	• Trails are maintained to meet *Treatment Specifications*. • Inter-row grass fuels are maintained below 20cm throughout fire season.	Slash as frequently as required to uphold the *treatment objective* throughout fire season.	Planned burning is not an effective strategy to manage risk in these areas due to damage to irrigation infrastructure and plantation.
LMZ - Grazing MU_WT_03	Actively maintained grasses and shrubs (near-surface and elevated fuels) through grazing.	Remnant open forest/woodland sections/rows with grazed grass areas in-between.	Continue existing grazing program to maintain grass fuels below 20cm throughout fire season.	Prioritise grazing in MU_WT_03.2 leading up to fire season.	Planned burning would only be considered in these areas to support ecological outcomes in remnant vegetation areas. Grazing and irrigation would need to be suspended in order to undertake burns.

Applicable Management Unit:	**Desired condition to be achieved through the life of this Strategic Plan:** *What do we want this zone to look like? From strategy table.*	**Current assessment of condition:** *What does this zone look like now?*	**Operational Treatment Objective:** • *How will we measure success?*	**Recommended timing / Implementation Trigger:**	• **Additional notes to support Operational implementation:**
LMZ – Native forest MU_WT_04 MU_WT_08	Maintenance of vegetation structure and ecological condition with a focus on key indicators of health for Melaleuca communities (from PBG).	Remnant open forest/woodland, floodplain and Melaleuca communities.	• Lack of containment options for these units limits the ability to safely and effectively undertake planned burning. • As fire would be beneficial, utilise unplanned fire events to work towards desirable ecological outcomes where safe and appropriate. • Use existing containment lines rather than direct suppression if risk can be effectively managed.	Opportunistic. When unplanned fire occurs.	• 04 - No western containment • 08 - No northern or southern containment • FT_WT_38.3 needs widening to appropriately contain eastern end of 08.
LMZ – Native forest MU_WT_06 MU_WT_07	Maintenance of open forest structure and improvement of ecological condition with a focus on key indicators of health for woodland/open forest (from PBG).	Small native open forest/woodland areas in poor condition.	Implement low-moderate intensity planned burns with 40 - 60% coverage.	• Timing: Ready now (2023). • Season: Summer (in dry years) to winter (if recent rain occurs). • Interval: Approx. every 4 - 10 years.	
Strategic Firelines - FT_WT_03, FT_WT_06, FT_WT_08, FT_WT_19, Amos Road, Booral Road	Maintain at Strategic Fireline standard (refer to *Treatment Specifications*).	• Slashed ≈9-11m wide trails. • ≈4m vertical clearance.	Provides safe, reliable, and unobstructed passage and operation of Rural Medium Appliances.	• Slashing works to occur ≈3 times per year. • Ongoing maintenance during the fire season as required.	
Secondary Firelines - See *Indicative Works Schedule - Fire Access Trails*.	Maintain at Secondary Fireline standard (refer to *Treatment Specifications*).	• Slashed ≈3-9m wide trails. • ≈2-4m vertical clearance. • Mostly 4WD dry weather trails (natural surface).	Provides safe, reliable, and unobstructed passage and operation of Rural Light Appliances.		Address irrigation leaks to enable reliable dry weather access.

Indicative Works Schedule – Planned Burns

This document has been developed to provide guidance to Fraser Coast Regional Council on the works required to mitigate the risk of bushfires starting, spreading uncontrollably, and impacting negatively on human life, property, critical assets and the environment. This schedule provides guidance on activities to be conducted over the next five years. This schedule should be reviewed annually in November.

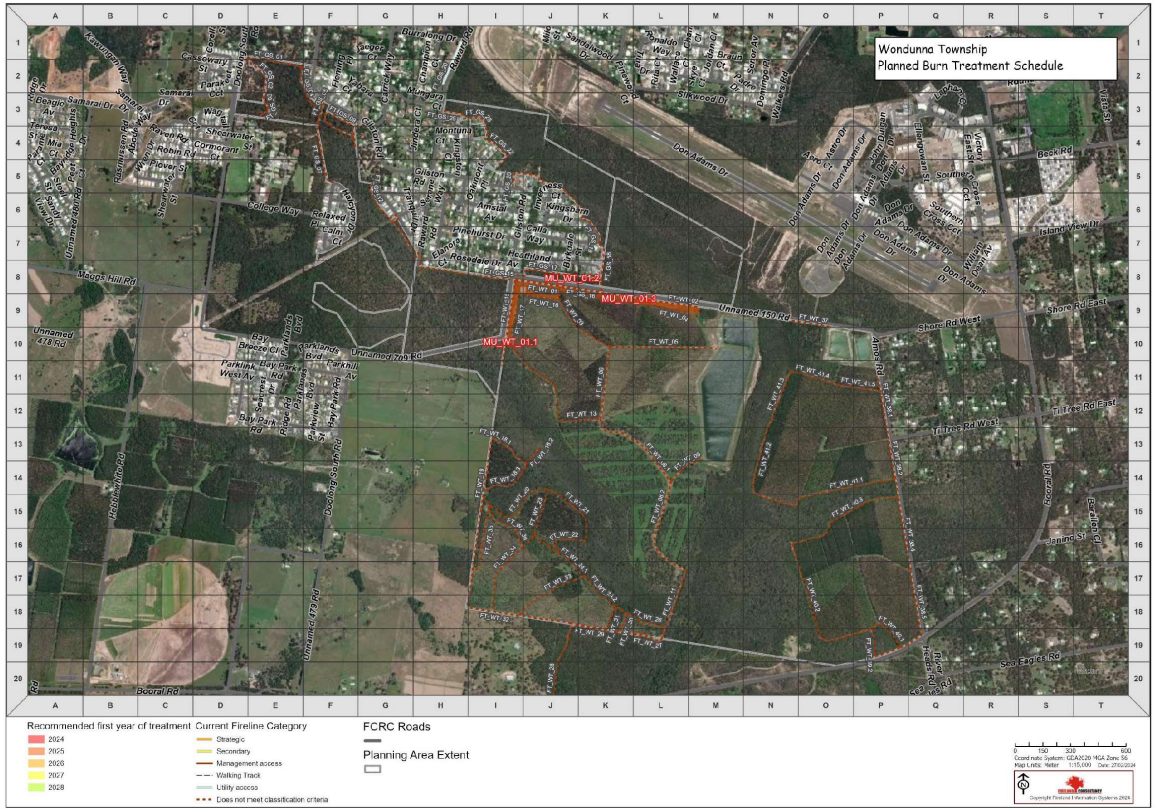
Unit	Regional Ecosystems	Recommended fire interval from DES - Fire Management Guidelines [5]	Recommended fire interval under this Strategy [6]	Year last burnt	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
BMZ MU_WT_01	12.5.4*	4-10 years.	4 years	Unknown		Planned burn			
LMZ - Plantation MU_WT_02	Plantation	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Not suitable for planned burning				
LMZ - Grazing MU_WT_03	12.5.4	4-10 years.	N/A	Unknown	Limited benefit in undertaking planned burning.				
LMZ – Native forest MU_WT_04	12.3.5 12.3.11	Sedge 12-20 years, Mixed grass/shrub 6-20 years. 3-6 years.	N/A	Unknown					
LMZ - Plantation MU_WT_05	Plantation	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Not suitable for planned burning				
LMZ – Native forest MU_WT_06	12.5.4*	4-10 years.	N/A	Unknown					
LMZ – Native forest MU_WT_07	12.5.4	4-10 years.	N/A	Unknown					
LMZ – Native forest MU_WT_08	12.3.5 12.3.6 12.3.11 12.5.4	Sedge 12-20 years, Mixed grass/shrub 6-20 years. Sedge 12-20 years, Mixed grass/shrub 6-20 years. 3-6 years. 4-10 years.	N/A	Unknown					
LMZ - Plantation MU_WT_09	Plantation	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Not suitable for planned burning				
LMZ - Plantation MU_WT_10	Plantation	N/A	N/A	Unknown	Not suitable for planned burning				

*Denotes non-remnant.

[5] Recommended fire interval as identified in the Fire Management Guidelines. These generic ecological guidelines are provided for regional ecosystems that are in good condition. Where burning is being conducted for non-ecological or to achieve multiple objectives then other factors relevant to those objectives should also be considered such as fuel re-accumulation rates.

[6] Actual planned burn intervals may be more or less frequent than the recommended interval to achieve the Objectives identified in this plan. Timing is dependent on previous fire severity and coverage, vegetation type, climatic and seasonal conditions and actual rate of fuel re-accumulation. It is also important to note that some burns are sequenced with other burns in the landscape to further reduce risk, meaning that planned burning operations can occur in the same area over successive years.

Indicative Works Map – Planned Burns



Indicative Works Schedule – Reduced Fuel Zones

Reduced Fuel Zone	Built Assets	Initial treatment		Ongoing
		Remove all trees or branches that overhang the zone.	Slash or brush-cut grass below 20cm in height.	
MU_WT_11	2 water tanks.	Yes	Yes	Undertake ongoing works where required to maintain to identified standard.
MU_WT_12	Water pumping station and work yard.		Yes	
MU_WT_13	Water pumping station, shed and water tank.	Yes	Yes	
MU_WT_14	Pumping station		Yes	
MU_WT_15	Water pumping station.		Yes	
MU_WT_16	Water pumping station.		Yes	
MU_WT_17	Pumping station, 2 water tanks, shed and shipping container.	Yes	Yes	
MU_WT_18	2 sheds and elevated water tank.		Yes	
MU_WT_19	Water tank.	Yes	Yes	
MU_WT_20	Timber cattle yards and concrete water tank.	Yes	Yes	

Indicative Works Schedule – Fire Access Trails

Internal access tracks within the plantation areas have not been mapped. Maintenance of any internal access tracks should also be continued wherever possible.

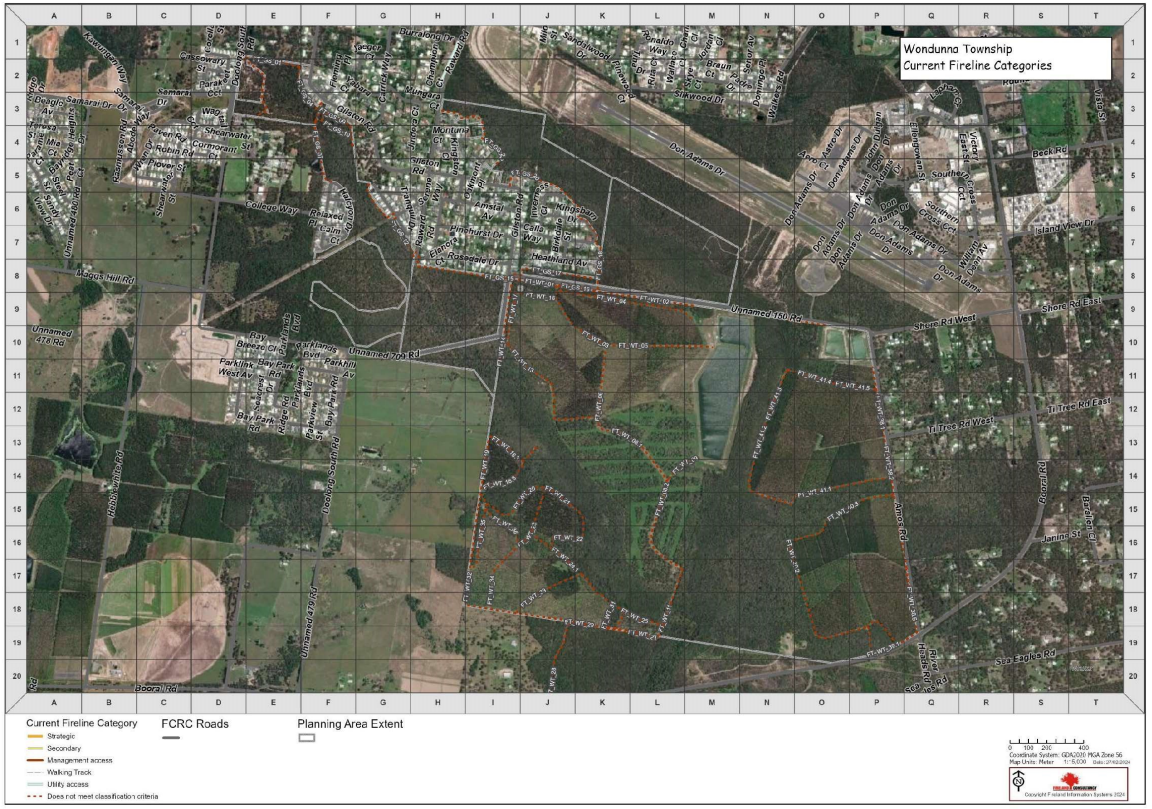
Fire access trail	Current standard	Proposed standard	Initial works recommended						Notes
			Vegetation clearing on shoulders required	Vegetation clearing above carriageway required	Vegetation clearing for pass/turn bays required*	Erosion and run off control works required	Track hardening required	Carriageway and shoulder slashing required	
FT_WT_01	Does not meet classification criteria	Secondary	Yes		Yes			3 times per year	
FT_WT_02		Secondary	Yes	Yes	Yes			3 times per year	
FT_WT_03		Strategic	Yes		Yes			3 times per year	Raised track. Slash shoulders to achieve passing/ turning
FT_WT_04		Secondary			**			3 times per year	Boggy due to irrigation leaks.
FT_WT_05		Secondary			**			3 times per year	Raised track
FT_WT_06		Strategic	Yes		Yes			3 times per year	Slash shoulders to achieve passing/ turning
FT_WT_07		Secondary	Yes	Yes	Yes			3 times per year	Proposed new trail.
FT_WT_08.1		Strategic	Yes		Yes			3 times per year	Drains inhibit the creation of passing/turn bays
FT_WT_08.2		Strategic	Yes		Yes			3 times per year	Drains inhibit the creation of passing/turn bays
FT_WT_09		Secondary	Yes					3 times per year	
FT_WT_10		Secondary	Yes	Yes	Yes			3 times per year	Proposed new trail.
FT_WT_11		Secondary	Yes		Yes			3 times per year	Drains inhibit the creation of passing/turn bays
FT_WT_12		Secondary	Yes	Yes	Yes			3 times per year	Proposed new trail.
FT_WT_13		Secondary			Yes			3 times per year	Boggy due to irrigation leaks.
FT_WT_14		Secondary	Yes		Yes			3 times per year	
FT_WT_15		Secondary	Yes		Yes			3 times per year	
FT_WT_16		Secondary	Yes		Yes			3 times per year	Boggy due to irrigation leaks.
FT_WT_17		Secondary	Yes	Yes	Yes			3 times per year	
FT_WT_18.1		Secondary	Yes	Yes				3 times per year	
FT_WT_18.2		Secondary	Yes	Yes	Yes			3 times per year	
FT_WT_18.3		Secondary	Yes	Yes	Yes			3 times per year	
FT_WT_19		Strategic	Yes		Yes			3 times per year	
FT_WT_20		Secondary	Yes	Yes	Yes			3 times per year	Boggy due to irrigation leaks.
FT_WT_21		Secondary	Yes	Yes	Yes			3 times per year	Boggy due to irrigation leaks.
FT_WT_22		Secondary	Yes	Yes				3 times per year	
FT_WT_23		Secondary	Yes	Yes	**			3 times per year	
FT_WT_24.1		Secondary	Yes	Yes				3 times per year	
FT_WT_24.2		Secondary	Yes	Yes	Yes			3 times per year	
FT_WT_25		Secondary	Yes	Yes				3 times per year	
FT_WT_26		Secondary	Yes	Yes	Yes			3 times per year	
FT_WT_27		Secondary	Yes	Yes	Yes			3 times per year	
FT_WT_28		Secondary	Yes	Yes	Yes			3 times per year	

Fire access trail	Current standard	Proposed standard	Initial works recommended						Notes
			Vegetation clearing on shoulders required	Vegetation clearing above carriageway required	Vegetation clearing for pass/turn bays required*	Erosion and run off control works required	Track hardening required	Carriageway and shoulder slashing required	
FT_WT_29	Does not meet classification criteria	Secondary	Yes					3 times per year	
FT_WT_30		Secondary	Yes	Yes				3 times per year	
FT_WT_31		Secondary	Yes	Yes				3 times per year	
FT_WT_32		Secondary			**			3 times per year	
FT_WT_33		Secondary	Yes		**			3 times per year	
FT_WT_34		Secondary	Yes		**			3 times per year	
FT_WT_35		Secondary	Yes	Yes	Yes			3 times per year	
FT_WT_36		Secondary	Yes	Yes	**			3 times per year	
FT_WT_37		Secondary	Yes	Yes	Yes			3 times per year	Install turnaround point at western end
FT_WT_38.1		Secondary			**			3 times per year	
FT_WT_38.2		Secondary						3 times per year	
FT_WT_38.3		Secondary	Yes					3 times per year	Increased shoulder vegetation clearance required along native vegetation area.
FT_WT_38.4		Secondary			**			3 times per year	
FT_WT_38.5		Secondary			**			3 times per year	
FT_WT_39.1		Secondary	Yes	Yes				3 times per year	
FT_WT_39.2		Secondary	Yes	Yes				3 times per year	
FT_WT_40.1		Secondary			Yes			3 times per year	
FT_WT_40.2		Secondary		Yes	Yes			3 times per year	
FT_WT_40.3		Secondary	Yes	Yes	Yes			3 times per year	Boggy due to irrigation leaks.
FT_WT_41.1		Secondary	Yes	Yes	Yes			3 times per year	Boggy due to irrigation leaks.
FT_WT_41.2		Secondary		Yes	Yes			3 times per year	Boggy due to irrigation leaks.
FT_WT_41.3		Secondary		Yes	Yes			3 times per year	Boggy due to irrigation leaks.
FT_WT_41.4		Secondary			Yes			3 times per year	
FT_WT_41.5		Secondary			Yes			3 times per year	
Amos Road and Booral Road	Strategic	Strategic							Continue existing shoulder slashing schedule to the current or widest practical extent. Access control works required.

*Practical locations for turning and passing bay locations may differ from *Treatment Specifications* outlined in this plan. Create bays where suitable, appropriate and least effort while satisfying the intent of the *Treatment Specifications*.

** May not be practical to remove vegetation from planation areas. Slash to widest practical extent.

Indicative Works Map – Fire Access Trails



Indicative Works Schedule – Access Management

This table contains details of access management on external boundaries. Internal access management (i.e. to support grazing) is not detailed.

Reference	Location	Recommended works	Priority	Comments
AP_WT_01	Leading west off southern end of Gilston Rd	Nil recommended	N/A	Access gate from public road onto fire trail behind houses to the west. Currently effective.
AP_WT_02	Leading east off southern end of Gilston Rd	Nil recommended	N/A	Access gate from public road onto fire trail along fence line to the west. Currently effective.
AP_WT_03	Leading south of southern end of Gilston Rd	Nil recommended	N/A	Access gate from public road onto main fire trail running south into reserve. Currently effective.
AP_WT_04	Leading east off southern end of Gilston Rd behind houses	Install custom gate	Low	Access gate from public road onto fire trail behind houses to the east. No access management currently in place.
AP_WT_05	Through northern boundary fence	Nil recommended	N/A	Access gate through northern boundary fence. Currently effective.
AP_WT_06	Through northern boundary fence towards airport	Nil recommended	N/A	Access gate through northern boundary fence. Currently effective.
AP_WT_07	Through eastern boundary to Amos Rd	Nil recommended	N/A	Access gate through eastern boundary fence. Currently effective.
AP_WT_08	Through eastern boundary opposite Ti Tree Rd West	Nil recommended	N/A	Access gate through eastern boundary fence. Currently effective.
AP_WT_09*	Through eastern boundary to Amos Rd	Nil recommended	N/A	Access gate through eastern boundary fence. Currently effective.
AP_WT_10*	Through eastern boundary to southern end of Amos Rd	Nil recommended	N/A	Access gate through eastern boundary fence. Currently effective.
AP_WT_11*	Through southern boundary onto Booral Rd	Nil recommended	N/A	Access gate through southern boundary fence. Currently effective.
AP_WT_12*	From spoil dump on southern boundary onto Booral Rd	Nil recommended	N/A	Access gate through southern boundary fence. Currently effective.
AP_WT_13*	Off Booral Rd opposite Nikenbah - Bingham Rd	Nil recommended	N/A	Currently effective.
AP_WT_14*	Through southern boundary towards Booral Rd.	Nil recommended	N/A	Currently effective.

Indicative Works Map – Access Management

Treatment specifications:

For detailed specifications for Firelines refer to the FCRC Bushfire Management Trail Classification. Undertake ongoing maintenance as required to meet the standard.

Management Unit:	Treatment:
Reduced Fuel Zone – Built Assets	**Strategic Objective:** Reduce the likelihood and potential severity of bushfire impact on critical infrastructure. • Establish and maintain a minimum 10m wide reduced fuel zone, including roads, around each building. • Zone is measured from the outer edge of any building. • Grass must be maintained below 15cm in height through either slashing or brush-cutting. • Avoid planting shrubs within a 10m buffer around any building. • Remove all trees or branches that overhang the buildings. • Where existing treatment exceed these standards, continue to maintain to existing footprint.
Strategic Fireline	**Strategic Objective:** To provide safe, reliable, and unobstructed passage and operation of Rural Medium Appliances (typically 4WD Light Rigid vehicles). • Carriageway has a trafficable surface with a minimum width of 4 metres. • A minimum vertical clearance of 3.5 metres is provided above the surface of the carriageway. • A 5m wide shoulder on either side of the carriageway is free from Surface hazards (logs, stumps and stacks), Elevated fuel and hazardous trees. • Near-surface fuels across the carriageway and shoulders to be less than 20cm in height. • Treat hazardous trees within one tree length from the outer edge of the shoulder. • Create passing bays of at least 5.5m width for a length of at least 15m every 250m along the track. • Create turning bays at the termination of trails and every 500m. • Where existing carriageway and shoulder widths exceed these standards continue to maintain to existing footprint.
Secondary Fireline	**Strategic Objective:** To provide safe, reliable, and unobstructed passage and operation of Rural Light Appliances (typically 4WD Utility vehicles). • Carriageway has a trafficable surface with a minimum width of 3 metres. • A minimum vertical clearance of 3 metres is provided above the surface of the carriageway. • A 3m wide shoulder on either side of the carriageway is free from Surface hazards (logs, stumps and stacks), Elevated fuel and hazardous trees. • Near-surface fuels across the carriageway and shoulders to be less than 20cm in height. • Treat hazardous trees within one tree length from the outer edge of the shoulder. • Create passing bays of at least 5m width for a length of at least 15m every 250m along the track. • Create turning bays at the termination of trails and every 500m. • Where existing carriageway and shoulder widths exceed these standards continue to maintain to existing footprint.

Practical locations for turning and passing bay locations may differ from *Treatment Specifications* outlined in this plan. Create bays where suitable, appropriate, and least effort while satisfying the intent of the *Treatment Specifications*.

ITEM NO: ORD 12.1

FRASER COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL
ORDINARY MEETING NO. 7/25

WEDNESDAY, 23 JULY 2025

MOTION OF WHICH DUE NOTICE HAS BEEN GIVEN

SUBJECT: **CONDOLENCE MOTION - LEITH BOULLY**

Mayor George Seymour has given notice of the following motion:

MOTION

That Council acknowledges with sadness the passing of Leith Boully and extends its sincere condolences to her family and loved ones.

REASON

Leith made a significant contribution to our region and community through her service as chair of the Wide Bay Water Corporation from 2010 to 2013. She was a respected leader in the water industry, holding key roles on the boards of Sunwater, Seqwater and other organisations, where she was known for her integrity, insight, and commitment to sustainable water management.

Leith's legacy will be remembered with gratitude, and her contributions to both our Council and the broader water sector are deeply appreciated.

ITEM NO: ORD 12.2

FRASER COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL
ORDINARY MEETING NO. 7/25

WEDNESDAY, 23 JULY 2025

MOTION OF WHICH DUE NOTICE HAS BEEN GIVEN

SUBJECT: **WATER AND WASTE INFRASTRUCTURE CONNECTIONS**

Councillor Paul Truscott has given notice of the following motion:

MOTION

That Council:

1. Be provided with a report investigating the operational and financial implications of not levying water and sewerage utility charges for properties with pre-existing onsite infrastructure that are impacted by the expansion of Councils water and sewerage infrastructure and service areas.
2. Consider in the report options to defer the application of water and sewerage utility charges, or inclusion of the property in the service area, until:

   - the property changes ownership, or

   - a period of five (5) years has elapsed since property owners are given notice that their property has access to Councils water and sewerage infrastructure, or

   - the property owner makes application to connect to the water and / or sewerage infrastructure (if less than 5 years since notice was provided).

REASON

Council's ongoing investment in the expansion of water and sewerage infrastructure aims to improve public health outcomes and support sustainable growth. However, the extension of these networks into areas with existing developed properties can create challenges for property owners who already have their own functional infrastructure such as rainwater tanks and/or wastewater treatment systems.

Currently, once Council infrastructure becomes available to a property, owners may become liable for water and sewerage utility charges even if they do not immediately choose to connect. This can place an unexpected financial burden on residents who have invested in and maintained their own infrastructure, and who may not see an immediate need or benefit in connecting to the Council's network.

The intent of this motion is to ensure fairness and reduce financial stress for affected property owners by exploring options to defer utility charges or inclusion in the service area for a reasonable period. This would allow property owners time to plan and budget for connection, or to decide whether to remain on their existing systems until they sell their property or choose to connect voluntarily.