



City of Rockingham Community Plan Strategy

Bushfire Risk Mitigation

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Alternative Formats

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Community Engagement

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1 Executive Summary

The risk from bushfire to life and property is increasing. Acknowledging this, significant changes have been made to legislation and policy relating to bushfire risk in Western Australia.

The City has responsibilities for planning, preparation, response and recovery relating to bushfire, as well as land use planning decision making and enforcement roles. The actual bushfire risk throughout the City is not yet completely understood and the legislative and policy framework is fragmented as a result of incremental changes over time.

This Community Plan Strategy (CPS) will review, rationalise and update the legislative and policy framework relating to bushfire and the City's responsibilities. It will incorporate a City wide bushfire risk assessment and associated plan, and provide for a consolidated and coordinated approach to community awareness and education of bushfire risk and management throughout the City. The elements of the CPS will be implemented over the next two years.

2 Strategic Objective

The purpose of this CPS is to identify and outline the City's role in providing for improved protection against bushfires and to establish a culture of community awareness of bushfires.

The specific objectives of this CPS are:

- 1. To review and rationalise the existing legislative and policy framework relating to bushfire protection in the City.*
- 2. To understand the bushfire risk throughout the City.*
- 3. To facilitate appropriate management of the bushfire risk throughout the City.*
- 4. To provide for community education and awareness of bushfire risk and management.*

This CPS aligns to Aspiration D "A Sustainable Environment" in the City of Rockingham *Strategic Community Plan 2015-2025* specifically:

Climate Change - Planning systems, infrastructure standards and community awareness programs that acknowledge, mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change; and

Land Use and Development Control - Planning for population growth and guiding development and land use to ensure that future generations enjoy a sustainable city and a genuinely desirable lifestyle.

3 Background

3.1 Background Information

The Australian landscape is subject to bushfire. Extreme bushfire can result in significant loss of life and property loss. The risk of bushfire is increasing in Western Australia (WA), being exemplified through the 2011 Perth Hills fires, which saw the largest house loss in WA in a single event (Western Australian Planning Commission, 2014) (Smith, 2011).

3.1.1 Factors Resulting in Losses and Prevention

There are two main factors that give rise to life and property losses from bushfire events:

- *The location, design and management of development; and*
- *Bushfire behaviour.*

These factors are not separate, but interrelated.

The location or siting of development is important in terms of proximity to the bushfire hazard. The closer to the hazard, the greater the bushfire risk. The design of a development, including construction standards, complexity of design and proximity of vegetation to the building all affect the risk. Evidence from the Perth Hills fires indicated that 75% of the homes damaged or destroyed had fuel loads and structures that did not comply with current Asset Protection Zone requirements (Smith, 2011).

Management of development is a critical factor in the risk of losses from bushfire. If a property is overgrown, it increases the risk of impact from bushfire. Furthermore, if building components are not maintained, there is a greater risk of impact from a bushfire such as through openings in the building and its materials. Having someone on site during or post a bushfire event to put out spot fires/embers also has a significant impact on the risk of house loss (Smith, 2011).

Bushfire behaviour also impacts on life and property losses. The main factors that influence bushfire behaviour are fuel, weather/climate, topography and elevation. Fuel is the vegetation. The type, size and quantity, arrangement and moisture content of the fuel all affect how a bushfire behaves. In terms of weather, air temperature, relative humidity, wind speed and direction, atmospheric stability, rainfall and drought all impact on the behaviour. Topography affects the speed and direction that a bushfire will travel, particularly slope and aspect. Fire travelling upslope will be faster than flat or downslope as there is a shorter distance between the flames and the ground. Aspect influences the amount of solar radiation received thus impacting on the amount of vegetation and moisture content (Robeson, 2004).

In terms of prevention of the loss of life and property, weather/climate, topography and elevation cannot be influenced, apart from the choice of location of development. Therefore fuel management is the only factor that can be manipulated to manage or prevent loss of life and property from bushfire. Fuel can be managed by wholesale clearing, mechanically clearing understorey vegetation, and prescribed burning.

Wholesale clearing is only suitable in some locations and limited areas such as directly adjacent to development. This is generally undertaken to provide for hazard separation and includes Asset Protection Zones and Hazard Separation Zones.

Mechanical clearing provides an effective reduction in ground fuels, however, it is only practical in locations that are accessible for heavy vehicles, where it is suitable to remove understorey as it significantly damages tree stands and the forest floor, and not across large scale areas. Consequently, burning is the most utilised tool for managing bushfire fuels. Like mechanical methods, it has the effect of reducing the fuel load at the surface and near surface levels, however, it is far more practical for extensive areas in comparison (Department of Bush Fire Services, nd).

3.1.2 Influence of Climate Change on Fire Weather Conditions

The weather conditions that influence bushfire behaviour are: air temperature, relative humidity, wind speed and direction, rainfall and drought. Climate change modelling shows:

- *Air temperatures will increase, consequentially raising the temperature of and drying fuels;*
- *Relative humidity will decrease, thus drying bushfire fuels;*
- *Increase in wind speeds. Wind speed and direction affects the intensity of a fire and its rate of spread. Burning is increased through the increased supply of oxygen. It also dries and heats fuels that are ahead of the main fire through the slant of flames, which increases the rate of spread. Wind also carries embers away from the main fire. Thus the expected increases in wind speed will increase the intensity of fires and the rate of spread.*
- *Decreased rainfall, thus reducing the moisture content of vegetation and relative humidity and consequentially increase the change of fuel ignition.*
- *Increase in the number of drought months, thus increasing the likelihood of fire ignition.*

The change in weather from climate change will result in a greater likelihood of bushfire events and a likelihood of increased intensity of events. Given the generalised warming, it is also likely the bushfire season will extend in to the normally wetter and cooler months.

The Perth Hills fire in 2011 was the single largest house loss event in WA (Smith, 2011). The fires were preceded by low rainfalls, above average mean temperatures, and drier than average drought indices (Keelty, 2011). These conditions reflect the changes occurring through climate change.

Given the changes in climate, there is also likely to be changes in vegetation which will impact on fire events. In some areas where there is more rainfall, there may be more vigorous growth, which will impact on fuel loads. In terms of grasslands, warmer temperatures will see grasses curing earlier or more thoroughly curing thus leading to longer fire seasons (Hennessy et al., 2005).

Overall the increased extreme weather resulting from climate change has the potential to have a significant impact on both fire risk and fire behaviour.

3.1.3 City of Rockingham Context

The City has experienced rapid urban growth in recent decades which has seen residential development, in the form of either typical residential or larger rural lifestyle lots, spread to rural and semi-rural areas of Baldivis, Secret Harbour and Golden Bay. A number of larger rural lots also remain.

Until recent times, land management regimes in non-urban areas were focussed on maintaining biodiversity, with the retention of native vegetation being afforded priority above fire management imperatives. Indeed the “hobby farm” movement was motivated in a lot of cases by a desire to “get back to nature”. This situation is not exclusive to the City of Rockingham.

3.1.4 Risk Management Framework

Risk is a product of the likelihood and consequences of an event. *AS/NZS ISO 31000:2009 Risk Management - Principles and Guidelines* (ISO 31000) is the accepted best practice document for general management of risk. It can and has been adapted for bushfire risk. In terms of risk treatments, the following hierarchy is used:

- *Avoid the risk (land use planning/development control)*
- *Reduce the likelihood (ignition management)*
- *Reduce the consequences (hazard management)*
- *Accept the risk/residual risk (response arrangements)*
- *Transfer the risk (sharing the opportunity)*
- *Retain the risk (recovery)*

3.2 Understanding the Current Situation

3.2.1 Legislative/Policy Framework

The State Government has introduced a new planning and building framework surrounding bushfire, however, it only captures extreme hazards and not the moderate and low hazard areas. The City's Town Planning Scheme has varying provisions relating to bushfire and does not address the relationship between environmental constraints and bushfire protection. Additionally the City's Local Laws and Fire Control Notice duplicate controls and provide controls that lack certainty. The following further explains the current legislation/policy framework situation.

3.2.1.1 Westplan Fire

In 2012 the Fire and Emergency Services (FES) Commissioner issued a directive to review and amalgamate Westplan - Bushfire (Inc. Addendum) and Westplan – Urban Fire into the one Plan titled Westplan - Fire. The Emergency Management Regulations 2006 designates the FES Commissioner as the Hazard Management Agency (HMA) for Fire, and as such the FES Commissioner has overall emergency management responsibilities for fire within the State.

It is a requirement of Westplan – Fire that an integrated Bush Fire Risk Management Plan is developed for each local government area across the State, which details the bush fire prevention and mitigation measures across all tenures using templates and guidelines supplied by the Office of Bushfire Risk Management.

3.2.1.2 Office of Bushfire Risk Management

Following the Perth Hills fires, the State Government established a new Office of Bushfire Risk Management (OBRM). OBRM is an independent office within Department of Fire and Emergency Services (DFES) reporting directly to the Fire and Emergency Services Commissioner, established as part of the state government's response to the findings of the *Keelty Report 'Appreciating the Risk - Margaret River Bushfire Special Inquiry January 2012'*. OBRM's role is to oversee prescribed burning and bushfire related risk management in Western Australia. In particular:

- *In partnership with agencies such as the Department of Parks and Wildlife, DFES and Local Government, OBRM is working to ensure that bushfire related risk in Western Australia is managed in accordance with Australian Standard ISO 31000:2009 Risk management – Principles and guidelines;*
- *Development of a state-wide Bushfire Prone Area Mapping Standard;*
- *Reforming the Permit to Burn; and*
- *Developing guidelines for the preparation of Bushfire Risk Management Plans by Local Governments.*

OBRM has now:

- *Published a mapping standard for bushfire prone areas;*
- *Published a state wide map of bushfire prone areas; and*
- *Published Guidelines for preparing a Bushfire Risk Management Plan (BRM Plan).*

3.2.1.3 State Government Planning Matters

In December 2015 the State Government released the new planning and building framework relating to bushfire risk, which included:

- *Gazettal of the "Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Amendment Regulations 2015" which requires certain types of development in designated bushfire prone areas to obtain Development Approval before commencing;*
- *Building Amendment Regulations (No.3) 2015, which sets out the applicable building standards for buildings and incidental structures in bushfire prone areas;*
- *Publishing a state wide "Map of Bushfire Prone Areas";*
- *Gazettal of the "Fire and Emergency Services (Bush Fire Prone Areas) Order 2015", which designates the area shown as bushfire prone on the state wide Map of Bushfire Prone Areas as bushfire prone under a power of legislation for the purposes of the Building Code of Australia;*
- *Gazettal of "State Planning Policy No.3.7 - Planning in Bushfire Prone Areas"; and*
- *Publishing of the WAPC/DFES "Guidelines for Planning in Bushfire Prone Areas".*

The new state planning framework aims to ensure that bushfire risk is considered in the planning process, including in regional and local planning strategies, regional and local planning schemes and amendments, structure planning, subdivisions and development applications.

It is not intended that the requirements are implemented retrospectively on existing development or subdivision. Decision making authorities do, however, have a duty of care to ensure that life, property and infrastructure is adequately protected from the risk of bushfires.

Of note in the new planning Regulations is that Development Approval (i.e. Planning Approvals) will only be required for certain developments in areas subject to areas of extreme bushfire risk (i.e. Bushfire Attack Level (BAL)-FZ and BAL-40).

3.2.1.4 Local Government Planning Matters

The City demonstrated foresight with the preparation of Town Planning Scheme No.2 Amendment No.144 which sought to introduce provisions relating to bushfire prone areas. This amendment, however, did not proceed as the revised state planning framework was released, duplicating some of the provisions.

The City now needs to review the previous TPS Amendment and revise to align with the new planning Regulations.

Issue: Consistency of draft TPS Amendment with new state planning framework.

The City's *Town Planning Scheme No.2* (the Scheme) does not provide any specific objectives relating to consideration of hazards such as bushfire. It does, however, focus on protecting and enhancing the environmental values and natural resources.

Issue: No overarching objective for the consideration of bushfire.

When considering an application for Development Approval, whether the land is unsuitable for the proposal by virtue of bushfire risk is currently an overarching consideration under TPS2. It does not, however, outline specific matters that require consideration to determine whether the development is appropriately located in relation to bushfire risk and whether it is appropriately designed given the bushfire risk. TPS2 also does not require Development Approval for many developments that are subject to a bushfire risk, thus not ensuring they are appropriately located or designed for their bushfire risk.

Issue: No requirement for Development Approval for all developments affected by bushfire risk and no clear matters for consideration in assessment of applications for Development Approval.

The Rural, Special Rural and Special Residential Zones all contain provisions, in various forms and terminology, limiting clearing to firebreaks and for bushfire protection purposes. There are no provisions in any of the other zones covered by the Scheme relating to bushfire matters.

Issue: Inconsistent approach to bushfire related provisions

In the Special Rural and Special Residential Zones, there is a requirement for the establishment of Building Envelopes where environmental attributes of the site are such that development should be limited to a specific area. Currently this means that to provide an Asset Protection Zone, clearing would need to occur outside of the identified Building Envelope. This results in the erosion of the intent of the Building Envelope.

Issue: Conflict between conservation/land management and bushfire protection.

3.2.1.5 Fire Control Notice

The City issues a Fire Control Notice (FCN) annually, pursuant to section 33 of the *Bush Fires Act 1954*. It requires:

- *Rural Land to have:*
 - *3m wide firebreaks along all property boundaries to a height of 4m; and*
 - *5m wide firebreaks around all buildings, sheds and haystacks.*
- *Urban Areas (vacant land) to have:*
 - *Land less than 2,000m² - vacant land clear of all flammable material to a height of 50mm*
 - *Land greater than 2,000m² - 3m wide firebreaks along all boundaries, to a height of 4m, or maintained and living lawns in conjunction with or in lieu of firebreaks, provided that the same minimum width and height requirements for a firebreak are maintained.*
- *Compliance with Fire Management Plans.*

Issue: Ambiguous document that has the potential to result in significant adverse clearing and being in conflict with statutory planning instruments which leads to poor planning outcomes.

3.2.1.6 Local Law

The City has a gazetted *Bush Fire Control and Bush Fire Brigades Local Law 2001*. It covers both Bushfire Control and the establishment and operation of bushfire brigades. The latter is not relevant to this CPS.

In relation to Bushfire Control, it reiterates the provisions of the City's FCN.

Issue: Unnecessary replication of fire control notice provisions and generally unnecessary layers of control.

3.2.2 Fuel Load Management

3.2.2.1 Fire Control Notice

The City's FCN is the only means the City has for managing fuel loads on private properties, other than for those properties that have been subject to a Bushfire Management Plan (BMP) required by a Development or Subdivision Approval. Compliance/enforcement of the approved BMPs post development is considered to be extremely difficult to resource.

Issue: Blanket and untested fuel load requirements that have the potential to result in significant adverse environmental impacts. An appropriate site specific mechanism to control fuel management, relative to the site, needs to be established.

3.2.2.2 Bushfire Management Plans (BMP)

BMPs that have been approved as part of new developments/subdivisions contain provisions to reduce and maintain fuel loads in the APZs and Hazard Separation Zones (HSZ).

Some older developments have approved BMPs, however, they do not contain fuel load restrictions.

Issue: Absence of fuel load management for older BMP areas and general lack of enforcement post development.

3.2.2.3 Reserved Lands

Each reserve manager manages its reserves in accordance with its own Policies. For example the Department of Parks and Wildlife (DPaW) prepares management plans for each of its reserves, which outlines *inter alia* the management measures for bushfire. DPaW also prepares Fire Management Strategies for the reserves, which provide management measures based on ecological regimes.

In terms of City owned and managed reserves, there is currently no understanding of existing fuel load levels, nor a consistent approach to fuel load management. Federal and

State legislative requirement relating to clearing for bushfire protection are not clearly understood.

Issue: Absence of knowledge of existing fuel loads.

Issue: Absence of consistent approach to fuel load management.

Issue: Unclear understanding of approval requirements for clearing for bushfire protection.

Issue: Overlapping jurisdictions.

3.2.3 Waste Management

The *2014 Waste Collection Strategy* provides for two kerbside green waste collections per household per year, at a maximum volume of 3m³ per collection.

This allowance may be insufficient to cater for the management of fuel reduction being undertaken on private property, and particularly if the level of fuel reduction needs to increase as a result of a revised policy position.

Issue: How, when and who pays?

3.2.4 Community Education

The City's Community Safety Team currently disseminates information relating to preparedness for the Fire Season, particularly with regard of how to respond to emergency situations. The Department of Fire and Emergency Services (DFES) and local volunteer bushfire brigades also disseminate information through their membership networks.

Issue: Uplift community awareness with a clear and coordinated approach to bushfire education and information.

3.3 Key Elements

From the above, the following key elements have been established:

- *Statutory and Policy*
- *Risk Reduction*
- *Education, Compliance and Enforcement*

Each key element is supported by a number of sub-elements.

4 The Way Forward

4.1 Element 1 – Statutory and Policy

“To review the Statutory and Strategic bushfire frameworks within which the City must operate, to avoid increased risk to life and property from bushfire.”

4.1.1 Review of Local Planning Framework

Objective: To establish a local planning framework that integrates with the state planning framework and ensures development is located and designed to avoid increased risk to life and property from bushfire.

The local planning framework is to be reviewed and amended to compliment the revised state planning framework (i.e. Regulations, State Planning Policy, and Guidelines). Specifically this element would include:

- *Review of TPS2;*
- *Preparation of specific bushfire Planning Policy;*
- *Preparation of a specific bushfire Planning Procedure; and*
- *Review of the existing bushfire Planning Practice Note.*

4.1.2 Review of lifestyle lots and building envelopes

Objective: To establish a policy position relating to the conflicting interests of bushfire and environmental protection.

A review is to be undertaken of planning for bushfire requirements and how they interact with environmental issues, particularly in the determination of minimum lot sizes for Special Rural and Special Residential lots. Design considerations for Building Envelopes relating to these lots are also to be reviewed. This will be achieved through:

- *Preparation of a discussion paper to explore options to address the conflict.*

4.1.3 Review of Fire Control Notice

Objective: To prepare a Fire Control Notice that is legally enforceable and based on sound bushfire risk principles.

The existing Fire Control Notice is to be reviewed to ensure a legally enforceable document and one based on sound bushfire risk principles. This would be achieved by:

- *Preparation of a revised Fire Control Notice.*

4.1.4 Advocacy

Objective: To advocate Council's position on Bushfire matters to State Government Agencies

Council will advocate its position on bushfire matters to the State Government and contribute to any bushfire legislative or policy review.

4.1.5 Review of Bush Fire Control and Bush Fire Brigades Local Law 2001

Objective: To ascertain whether a bushfire related local law is required, and if so revise the current local law to provide one that is legally enforceable and based on sound bushfire risk principles.

This would be achieved by:

- *Review of the existing Local Law is to be reviewed to determine its necessity and application.*

4.2 Element 2: Risk Reduction

“To reduce bushfire risk throughout the City by assessing fuel loads and developing appropriate responses.”

4.2.1 Bushfire Risk Assessment

Objective: To undertake a tenure-blind City wide bushfire risk assessment and prepare a bushfire risk management plan in accordance with the OBRM *guidelines for Preparing a Bushfire Risk Management Plan*.

This element is to incorporate:

- *An assessment of fuel loads on all land within the City.*
- *This would then inform a risk assessment based on the determined fuel loads.*
- *Management measures would be established, with priorities determined*
- *The identification of high value assets, the vulnerability of these assets to bushfire, and the vegetation hazard.*

4.2.2 Green Waste Disposal Strategy

Objective: To develop a Green Waste Disposal Strategy that addresses and responds to the varying green waste generation, particularly resulting from bushfire risk mitigation.

This would be achieved by:

- *Considering the outcomes of Element 5; and*
- *Determining the likely initial and on-going green waste generation.*

4.3 Element 3: Education, Compliance and Enforcement

“To develop a Community Education Strategy for Bushfire Risk and Management and a regime for compliance and enforcement of bushfire mitigation measures.”

4.3.1 Bushfire Risk and Management Community Education Strategy

Objective: To develop a Community Education Strategy for Bushfire Risk and Management that provides for a clear and consistent approach to community education and information dissemination.

This element incorporates:

- *Review of current bushfire education and information dissemination undertaken by the City;*
- *Determination of community education and information requirements and methods; and*
- *Preparation of strategy to reflect the agreed approach.*

4.3.2 Compliance and Enforcement

Objective: To develop a regime for compliance and enforcement of bushfire mitigation measures.

This element will involve:

- *The establishment of a system for compliance and enforcement of bushfire mitigation measures required through the planning approvals system and the bushfire risk assessment.*

5 Measuring Success

5.1 Task 1 - To review and rationalise the existing legislative and policy framework relating to bushfire protection in the City.

What will be measured?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Review of local planning framework• Review of lifestyle lots and building envelope requirements• Review of Fire Control Notice• Review of Bush Fire Control and Bush Fire Brigades Local Law 2001
When will it be measured?	Upon completion of review of each component
How will it be reported to Council?	Report to Council for initiation and subsequent adoption of any changes to the relevant legislation and policies.

5.2 Task 2 - To understand the bushfire risk throughout the City.

What will be measured?	Completion of the City's Bushfire Risk Management Plan (BRM Plan) in accordance with the DFES methodology
When will it be measured?	Upon completion of BRM Plan.
How will it be reported to Council?	Report to Council for adoption of the completed BRM Plan.

5.3 Task 3 - To facilitate appropriate management of the bushfire risk throughout the City.

What will be measured?	Implementation of the BRM Plan.
When will it be measured?	Annually through BRM Plan review and reporting mechanisms.
How will it be reported to Council?	Report/bulletins to Council on annual reviews.

5.4 Task 4 - To provide for community education and awareness of bushfire risk and management.

What will be measured?	Preparation of Bushfire Risk and Management Community Education Strategy
When will it be measured?	Upon completion of strategy
How will it be reported to Council?	Report/bulletins to Council

6 Risk Management

Risk description: "Risk of bushfires on the City's owned or managed land"

Action: Implementation of the Bushfire Risk Mitigation Community Plan Strategy will provide strategic direction based on comprehensive and accurate information.

7 Actions

7.1 New Actions

<i>Task</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Team</i>	<i>Commence</i>	<i>Complete</i>
<i>Element 1 – Statutory and Policy</i>				
<i>Review of Local Planning Framework</i>				
<i>(a) Review of Town Planning Scheme and Preparation of Scheme Amendment</i>	<i>In house</i>	<i>Planning Services</i>	<i>Commenced February 2017</i>	<i>12 months after commencement</i>
<i>(b) Preparation of specific bushfire Planning Policy</i>	<i>In house</i>	<i>Planning Services</i>	<i>Commenced February 2017</i>	<i>6 months after commencement</i>
<i>(c) Preparation of specific bushfire Planning Procedure</i>	<i>In house</i>	<i>Planning Services</i>	<i>Commenced October 2016</i>	<i>Completed March 2017</i>
<i>(d) Review of existing specific bushfire Practice Note</i>	<i>In house</i>	<i>Planning Services</i>	<i>Commenced February 2017</i>	<i>6 months after commencement</i>
<i>Review of Lifestyle Lots and Building Envelopes</i>				
<i>(a) Preparation of discussion paper to explore options</i>	<i>\$10,000</i>	<i>Planning Services</i>	<i>September / October 2017</i>	<i>6 months after commencement</i>
<i>(b) Implement findings into Rural land Strategy review</i>	<i>In house</i>	<i>Strategic Planning Services</i>	<i>TBA</i>	<i>TBA</i>
<i>Review of Fire Control Notice</i>				
<i>(a) Establish interim position on existing fire control notice</i>	<i>In house</i>	<i>Compliance and Emergency Liaison</i>	<i>March / April 2017</i>	<i>1 month after commencement</i>
<i>(b) Prepare new Fire Control Notice</i>	<i>In house</i>	<i>Compliance and Emergency Liaison</i>	<i>August / September 2017</i>	<i>2 months after commencement</i>
<i>Review of Bush Fire Control and Bush Fire Brigades Local Law 2001</i>				
<i>(a) Review existing document and prepare revised Local Law</i>	<i>In house</i>	<i>Compliance and Emergency Liaison</i>	<i>April 2017</i>	<i>6 months after commencement</i>
<i>Element 2 – Risk Reduction</i>				
<i>Bushfire Risk Assessment</i>				
<i>(a) Prepare Bushfire Risk Management Plan</i>	<i>In house</i>	<i>Planning Services</i>	<i>Commenced May 2016</i>	<i>12 months after commencement</i>

<i>Task</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Team</i>	<i>Commence</i>	<i>Complete</i>
Green Waste Disposal Strategy				
(a) <i>Preparation of a Green Waste Disposal Strategy</i>	<i>In house</i>	<i>Integrated Waste Services</i>	<i>Following completion of BRM Plan</i>	<i>6 months after commencement</i>
Element 3 – Education, Compliance and Enforcement				
Bushfire Risk and Management Community Education Strategy				
(a) <i>Preparation of a Bushfire Risk and Management Community Education Strategy</i>	<i>In-house</i>	<i>Community Support and Safety Services</i>	<i>September 2017</i>	<i>6 months after commencement</i>
Compliance and Enforcement				
(a) <i>Establishment of a system and structure for enforcement of bushfire mitigation measures</i>	<i>In-house</i>	<i>Planning Services/ Compliance and Emergency Liaison</i>	<i>September 2017</i>	<i>6 months after commencement</i>

7.2 Ongoing Actions

<i>Task</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Team</i>
Bushfire Risk Assessment		
(a) <i>On-going review of Bushfire Risk Management Plan</i>	<i>In house</i>	<i>Planning Services</i>

8 Stakeholder Engagement

<i>Key Stakeholders invited to participate</i>	<i>Contributed? (Yes/No)</i>	<i>Engagement method used</i>
<i>Integrated Waste Services</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Internal meetings</i>
<i>Emergency Services</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Internal meetings</i>
<i>Planning Services</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Internal meetings</i>
<i>Compliance and Emergency Liaison</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Internal meetings</i>
<i>Community Support and Safety Services</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Internal meetings</i>

9 References

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