



wyndhamcity





Municipal Fire Management Plan 2020–2023 Wyndham V 1











Foreword

The Wyndham Municipal Fire Management Plan is a sub plan of the Wyndham Municipal Emergency Management Plan and is deemed to meet the requirements for the development of a Municipal Fire Management Plan under the *Country Fire Authority Act 1958*.

The primary objective of municipal fire management planning is the protection of life and property. It is a coordinated approach by a range of stakeholders to discuss, plan and manage fire in the community by adhering to a key tenet of emergency planning—Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery. Stakeholders contribute knowledge, experience, resources and capability and aim to achieve measurable fire management outcomes through agreed and achievable risk treatments.

This document can be found at www.wyndham.vic.gov.au.

Acknowledgements

The Municipal Fire Management Planning Committee acknowledges the contributions of the following agencies and organisations:

- Wyndham City Council
- Country Fire Authority
- Fire Rescue Victoria
- Victoria State Emergency Service
- Department of Environment, Land, Water & Planning Parks Victoria
- Victoria Police
- Department of Transport VicRoads
- Melbourne Water
- Department of Health & Human Services

Authorisation and Endorsement

This edition of the Wyndham Municipal Fire Management Plan was endorsed by the Municipal Fire Management Planning Committee in November 2019. Organisations include:

- Wyndham City Council
- Country Fire Authority
- Fire Rescue Victoria
- Victoria State Emergency Service
- Department of Environment, Land, Water & Planning Parks Victoria
- Victoria Police
- Department of Transport VicRoads
- Melbourne Water
- Department of Health & Human Services

This Municipal Fire Management Plan was also endorsed by the Wyndham Municipal Emergency Management Planning Committee in December 2019

ENDORSEMENT OF THE PLAN

ENDORGEMENT OF THE FEAR
The plan has been complied and endorsed by the Municipal Fire Management Planning Committee and endorsed the Municipal Emergency Management Planning Committee.
endorsed the Municipal Emergency Management Planning Committee.

TERMINOLOGY USED IN THIS PLAN

Asset(s): Anything valued by people which include houses, crops, heritage buildings and places, infrastructure, the environment, businesses and forests that may be at risk from Bushfire.

Bushfire: An unplanned vegetation fire. A generic term which includes grass fires, forest fires and scrub fires.

Bushfire Risk: The chance of a Bushfire igniting, spreading and causing damage to the community or the assets they value.

Consequence: Outcome or impact of a Bushfire event.

Fire Danger Index (FDI): FDI is related to the chances of a fire starting, its rate of spread, intensity and difficulty of suppression, according to various combinations of air temperature, relative humidity, wind speed and both the long-term and short-term drought effects. The index is divided into five danger ratings (Low, Moderate, High, Very High, Extreme) representing the degree of difficulty of suppression. An index of one means that a fire will not burn or will burn so slowly that control presents little difficulty. An index of 100 means that fires will burn so fast and hot that control is virtually impossible.

Fire Danger Period: CFA declares Fire Danger Periods municipality by municipality at the onset of warmer weather. These restrictions are in place until 1 May unless revoked or varied.

Likelihood: The chance of a Bushfire igniting and spreading.

Mitigation: The elimination or reduction of the frequency, magnitude or severity of exposure to risks and minimisation of the potential impact of a threat.

Recovery: The coordinated process of supporting emergency affected communities in reconstruction of the physical infrastructure and restoration of emotional, social, economic and physical wellbeing.

Risk: The exposure to the possibility of such things as economic or financial loss or gain, physical damage, injury or delay, as a consequence or pursuing a particular course of action. The concept of risk has two elements, i.e. the likelihood of something happening and the consequence it if happens (AS/NZ ISO31000).

Risk Analysis: A systematic use of available information to determine how often specific events may occur and the magnitude of their likely consequences.

Risk Assessment: The overall process of risk identification, risk analysis and risk evaluation.

Risk Identification: The process of determining what, where, when, why and how something could happen.

Risk Treatment: The process of selection and implementation of measures to modify risk.

Victorian Fire Risk Register (VFRR): A systematic process that identifies assets at risk from Bushfire, assesses the level of risk to the asset and highlights the current range of risk mitigation treatments in place. The process enables risk identification and gap analysis.

ACRONYMS USED IN THIS PLAN

CFA	Country Fire Authority
DELWP	Department of Environment, Land, Water & Planning
EMV	Emergency Management Victoria
ES Act	Electrical Safety Act 1998 (VIC)
ESV	Energy Safe Victoria
FDI	Fire Danger Index
FDP	Fire Danger Period
FRV	Fire Rescue Victoria
HAZMAT	Hazardous Materials
IAP2	International Association for Public Participation
IFMP	Integrated Fire Management Plan
МЕМР	Municipal Emergency Management Plan
MFMP	Municipal Fire Management Plan
МҒМРС	Municipal Fire Management Planning Committee
MFPP	Municipal Fire Prevention Plan
PV	Parks Victoria
RSFMPC	Regional Strategic Fire Management Planning Committee
SFMPC	State Fire Management Planning Committee
V-BERAP	Victorian Built Environment Risk Assessment Process
VFRR	Victorian Fire Risk Register

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INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT

.1 What is Integrated Fire Management Planning?

Victoria has a long history of community, government and organisations working together in preventing, preparing and responding to the threat of fire and recovery from the impact of fire. Recent challenges such as the decade of dry conditions, population growth in urban-interface areas and the impact of fire events has prompted the need for increased coordination and cooperation to secure fire safety across Victoria.

In response to these challenges the Victorian Government established the Integrated Fire Management Planning Framework ('IFMP') for Victoria.

IFMP is an all-agency planning approach to managing the fire risk across the State of Victoria, with planning occurring at three levels—State, Regional and Municipal. Wyndham is a member of the Northern and Western Metropolitan Regional Strategic Fire Management Planning Committee ('NWM RSFMPC')—one of eight regional committees operating across Victoria.

At state level, the *State Fire Management Strategy* provides the guidance for a combined and organised effort in lowering the risk of fire through cooperative principles in the State of Victoria.

Regionally, the *Northern and Western Metropolitan Regional Strategic Fire Management Plan* provides the risk management requirements and quantifies the need for planning at municipal level.

At a municipal level, The MFMP is the only true action plan, of which the combined outputs of individual agencies and stakeholders provides a decrease in fire threat levels and ensures safer communities through a cooperative effort.

The MFMP is risk based and has been developed using the principles outlined in the Integrated Fire Management Planning (IFMP) Framework and Guide, and the Guidelines for Municipal Fire Management Planning, Part 6A: Emergency Management Manual Victoria.

Sections 1 through to 6 of this Plan contain an overview of the municipal district, fire management objectives, and plan reporting and review.

A separate Appendices section provides detail on risk identification (initially on bush and grassfire risk and then across all hazards), treatment options, statutory obligations, mapping and community engagement. Mapping forms a significant part of this Plan, providing a visual representation of the local fire risk.

Contents of the Appendices section will evolve as risk-based processes and tools are refined and business plans aligned accordingly.

.2 Authority for the plan

This MFMP has been produced by and with the authority of the Wyndham City Council pursuant to Section 20 of the Emergency Management Act 1986; and will be deemed to fulfil Section 55A of the CFA Act 1958. The MFMP is a sub plan of the Wyndham Municipal Emergency Management Plan (MEMP). MFMP's have a three year planning cycle being reviewed on a 12 month basis from the endorsement of the plan.

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.3 Purpose of the Plan

The purpose of the Wyndham MFMP is to address potential fire threats on both public and private land across the prevention, preparedness, spectrum. The Plan will be reviewed and updated each year to incorporate any new strategies, programs and tools developed by the State Fire Management Planning Committee (SFMPC)—and to ensure it meets stakeholder and community needs and expectations.

.4 Membership of the Wyndham Fire Management Planning Committee

The Municipal Fire Management Planning Committee (MFMPC), appointed by the Municipal Emergency Management Planning Committee (MEMPC), has representation from the following organisations:

- Wyndham City Council
- Country Fire Authority
- Department of Environment, Land, Water & Planning/ Parks Victoria
- Fire Rescue Victoria
- Victoria Police
- Department of Transport
- Victoria State Emergency Service
- Melbourne Water
- Department of Health & Human Services
- Other members as required; including
 - Regional Rail Link
 - o Vline

.5 Role of the Wyndham Fire Management Planning Committee

The Committee's purpose, of which the development of a municipal fire management plan is part, is to provide a municipal-level forum to build and sustain organisational partnerships, generate a common understanding and shared purpose with regard to fire management and ensure that the plans of individual agencies are linked and complement each other.

The Committee is to:

- plan for fire management in a manner that coordinates cooperative activities across agencies
- provide information and engage with the community on matters related to fire management planning and preparedness
- use the planning guide issued by the SFMPC, draft a MFMP for recommendations to the MEMPC and comments by the NWMRSFMPC, prior to consideration by the Council
- monitor, review and report on the delivery of the MFMP

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- advocate to the NWMRSFMPC for municipal fire management needs
- work with the MEMPC to align planning activities
- share knowledge and create an environment of continuous improvement

.6 Engagement and Communications

A requirement of the Wyndham Municipal Fire Management Plan is the development of an Engagement and Communications Plan to guide how fire management objectives and outcomes are communicated both to stakeholders and to the broader community.

Community Engagement is guided by the International Association for Public Participation (IAP2) community engagement model, which is a framework for planning effective communication and engagement on any issue or plan

Using the IAP2 framework model, it's important that stakeholders understand and appreciate the goals and objectives of fire management planning. By clearly communicating these objectives, stakeholders will 'own' the Plan and make positive contributions both to the Plan and the Committee.

Stakeholders involved in fire management planning in Wyndham have been listed in this Plan (see *Attachment 2: Stakeholder Analysis*) and their level of participation and involvement noted.

ENVIRONMENTAL SCAN

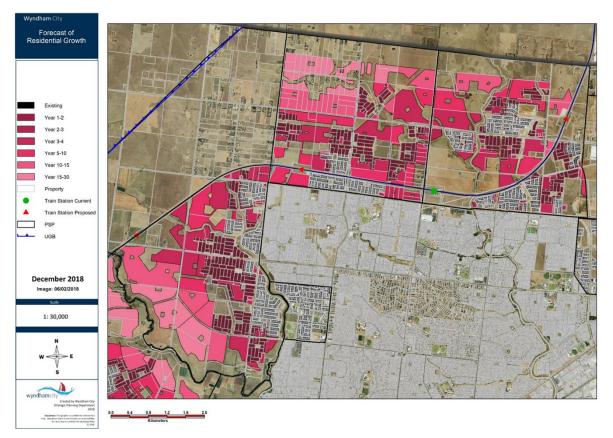
.1 City of Wyndham Profile

The City of Wyndham is located on the western edge of Melbourne, between the metropolitan area and Geelong. Wyndham covers an area of 542km and features 27.4 km of coastline bordering Port Phillip to the east. As a meeting place for people of the Kulin nations, Wyndham City has an extremely rich and diverse Aboriginal cultural heritage.

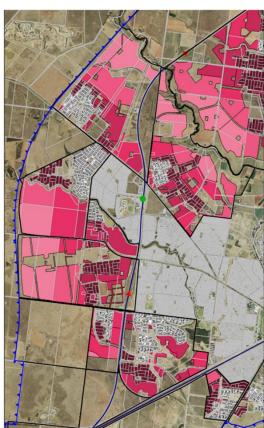
The City of Wyndham has a forecasted population of over 270,000 for 2019¹. As one of the fastest growing municipalities in Australia, Wyndham is characterised by its strategically placed location with excellent logistic connections to air and sea ports. The city also offers intensive agriculture at Werribee South, major retail precincts and the Werribee Park tourism precinct - one of the largest and most frequently visited tourism destinations in metropolitan Melbourne.

Sustained population growth places significant pressure on Wyndham's liveability. Important elements of liveability include strong communities, good planning and urban design, community infrastructure, accessible and efficient transport and a healthy environment. Council is vigilant in striving to match its actions to meet the changing needs of the community to maintain that liveability. The two maps below show the expected residential development pattern within the next 20 years for the northern and western parts of the city.

¹ According to forecasts available at forecast.id.com.au/wyndham







As the third fastest and largest growing municipality Australia-wide (5.9% or 14,251 persons)², Wyndham is experiencing growth across all age groups. The largest age group is 35 to 49 years, with a population of over

² ABS Estimated Resident Population

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61,600 people in 2019. This is followed by 25 to 34 years with more than 49,000 people in 2019³. Based Council data for 2018, 4,822 babies were born in Wyndham, which is around 13 babies born each day.

There are approximately 86,500 households in Wyndham, 60.4% of which are families with children. Almost half of Wyndham households are couples with children (45.4%), more than one in five are couples without children (21.5%), 15.6 per cent are lone person households and 10.8 per cent are one parent families⁴. Almost half of Wyndham households have a mortgage (46.3%), and more than a quarter rent their home (28.8%).

Wyndham is an increasingly diverse community with 41 per cent of people coming from countries where English is not the main language, and 41.5 per cent of residents having been born overseas. The top five countries of birth of Wyndham residents (other than Australian) in 2016 were India, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, the Philippines and China.

As Wyndham is a diverse place, religious affiliation among residents is diverse as well. While people of Christian faiths remain the largest in number, between 2011 and 2016 the non-Christian faiths experienced the fastest growth rates. This included a doubling of followers of Islam, a threefold increase in followers of Hinduism and the Sikh tradition.

With over 30,000 new residents in Wyndham each year, Council's services must be sensitive to changing needs and must ensure that residents know about the range of services they may want to access. An increasing population, its changing composition, and changing community expectations also create pressure for the ongoing review of Council services to ensure our services are accessible and delivered to agreed standards across such diversity.

Further information can be found at www.wyndham.vic.gov.au, within the profiling Wyndham Demographics and Population can be found at here and within the MEMP

It is understood that the broader community cannot rely on emergency services to protect it from fires and emergencies and that a commitment from the wider community is required. Consequently, the preparation of this plan is based on the belief that community safety requires aware and self-reliant people who have the knowledge, motivation and capacity to manage fire risks in active partnership with the fire brigades that serve them.

.2 Fire History

The most serious and costly wildfires – in terms of life and property loss – to occur in recent Australian history were the Black Saturday Fires in 2009.

The Black Saturday bushfires were a series of bushfires that ignited or were burning across the Australian state of Victoria on and around Saturday, 7 February 2009 and were Australia's all-time worst bushfire disasters. The fires occurred during extreme bushfire-weather conditions and resulted in Australia's highest ever loss of life from a bushfire 173 people died and 414 were injured as a result of the fires. As many as 400 individual fires were recorded on 7 February.

Prior to this Ash Wednesday on 16 February 1983 were the most significant with 180 fires attended by CFA that day, only 8 developed to major proportions. Aggregated, those eight fires covered 174,900 hectares, with the loss of 2000 houses, 27,000 sheep and cattle, 1,036,550 bales of fodder and 8,900 kilometres of

³ According to forecasts available at forecast.id.com.au/wyndham

⁴ According to forecasts available at forecast.id.com.au/wyndham

fencing. Where the fires burned through native forest, hardwood timber values and water catchments were adversely affected. The fires claimed the lives of 44 people, twelve of whom were CFA firefighters. Several of the Black Saturday and Ash Wednesday fires occurred in fuel types, terrain and under extreme fire weather conditions that produced fire behaviour, which at the height of the fires was beyond the capability of the firefighting agencies to control.

Though the terrain and forest fuel types that predominated Ash Wednesday and Black Saturday is lacking in Wyndham, the extensive-and in places virtually inaccessible to wheeled firefighting vehicles-areas of Wyndham have a history of large fast-moving fires, which have the potential to cause loss of life and property. All that is required to produce severe fire behaviour is hot, dry and windy weather conditions typical of summer each year, and a source of ignition.

The fire that occurred on 7 December 2018 in Little River was ignited by a mechanical fault sparking in three places along Kirks Bridge Road, Little River. Northerly winds created a fast-moving grass fire which burned through 1260 Ha of cropped and rural land. 50 Appliances were deployed including 7 aircraft. Brigades from district 7, 14 and surrounds were in attendance over the three days.

Urban/rural interface dwellers; general farming and other rural industries; and tourists all have the potential to cause wildfires, if care is not taken in the operation of vehicles and agricultural machinery; welding and use of abrasive cutting tools; and campfires.

While fires in the open grasslands can be difficult to contain when burning under extreme conditions, the survival of crops, fodder reserves, stock, plantations, homes and valuable outbuildings can be enhanced through the implementation of appropriate fire protection programs.

MUNICIPAL FIRE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

.1 Plan Objective

The primary objective of the MFMP is the protection of human life from the threat of fire followed by the protection of critical infrastructure; protection of property and economic assets; and the protection of environmental and cultural values.

To achieve this, the Wyndham MFMPC will work together in a coordinated manner to discuss, plan and manage fire prevention and preparedness in the community. Stakeholders will contribute knowledge, experience, resources and capability and aim to achieve measurable fire management outcomes through agreed and achievable risk treatments across an all hazards environment (bush and grass fire, structure and hazmat).

.2 Alignment to Regional objectives

The Wyndham Municipal Fire Management Plan is guided by the objectives and actions contained within the Northern and Western Metropolitan Regional Strategic Fire Management Plan 2015 - 2025 (pages 15-22).

These objectives are categorised according to five themes, with several underlying strategies and actions driving each objective. These themes are:

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- Develop regional, municipal and local fire management planning arrangements with a clear purpose and a consistent assessment of risk.
- Develop and implement fire management programs and activities in a collaborative manner.
- Build and share knowledge in the fire management sector and across the community.
- Improve the capability of communities, the fire management sector and the region to deal with fires.
- Using fire to manage fuels and support the health of natural, social and economic environments.

All of the actions have broad outcomes and agency accountabilities attached to them and a timeframe for when they will be achieved.

.3 Strategic Directions

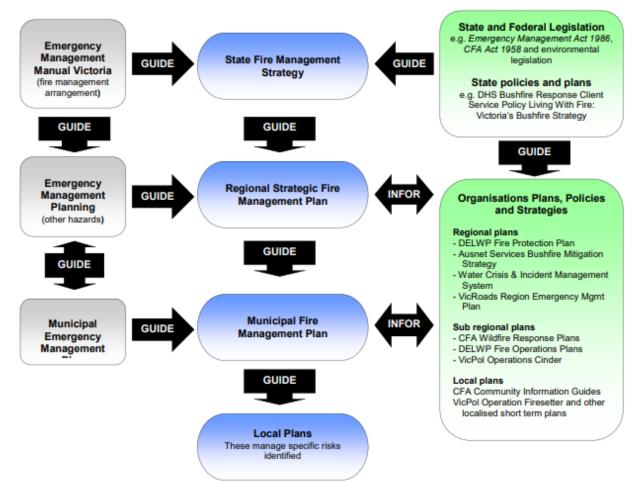
The Wyndham Municipal Fire Management Plan takes its strategic direction from the Northern and Western Metropolitan Regional Strategic Fire Management Plan 2015 - 2025 and the State Fire Management Strategy (2009,) which articulates the vision of fire management in Victoria. Other direction is provided by the Final Report of the Victorian Bushfires Royal Commission, the Office of the Fire Commissioner and Office of the Emergency Services Commissioner, CFA and DELWP.

Additional direction is provided with the following plans and programs:

- Wyndham Municipal Emergency Management Plan
- Northern and Western Metropolitan Regional Strategic Fire Management Plan
- **CFA Bushfire Preparedness Program**
- DELWP Fire Operations Plan / DELWP Risk Landscape Plan
- Ausnet Bushfire Mitigation Plan Electricity Distribution Network (2017)
- Wyndham City Council Electrical Line Clearance Management Plan (2019-2020)
- Vic Roads Roadside Management Strategy –Roadside Management Strategy 2011
- Vic Track's Annual Fire Management Program typical corridor management plan
- Neighbouring municipalities' fire management plans
- Victoria Fire Management Strategy

.4 Linkages

FIRE MANAGEMENT PLANNING RELATIONSHIPS



Indicative integrated fire planning relationships (Source: Draft Hume Regional Strategic Fire Management Plan, 2010)

RISK MANAGEMENT

.1 Risk Environments

The Wyndham Municipal Fire Management Planning Committee, through the Victorian Fire Risk Register, has identified four risk environments that are of the highest priority in the municipal area and therefore requiring risk treatments.

Human Settleme	nt
Definition	Human Settlement assets include short and long term residential structures and
	related assets.
Objective	Raise the community awareness of fire safety and hazards in and around the Built
	Environment.
	Reduce the risk of fire impacting the built environment.

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Economic	
Definition	Economic assets are those that are used for running a business and/or providing a service, including for primary production. Economic assets include: Agriculture, Commercial/Industrial, Educational, Infrastructure, Tourist and Recreational, Mines, and Commercial Forests.
Objective	Raise the community awareness of fire safety and hazards in and around the built environment. Reduce the risk of fire impacting the built environment. Consider the consequences of the event and subsequent recovery with respect to returning to normal day to day activities.

Environmental	
Definition	Environmental assets are defined as threatened or locally important species, communities, habitats or native vegetation on which bushfire may potentially have an impact. Vulnerable and endangered marine, aquatic, migratory and strictly coastal species are excluded from consideration.
Objective	Raise community awareness to the risks of living in an urban bush land environment. Reduce the risk of fire in the environment.

Cultural Heritage	
Definition	Cultural heritage assets are defined as Aboriginal or non-indigenous heritage. Cultural heritage assets that are included in the MFMP are those that may potentially be impacted by fire.
Objective	Engage with the relevant stakeholders regarding minimising the risk to areas of cultural heritage. Reduce the risk of fire and fire management actions on known cultural heritage assets.

In the Wyndham Municipal Fire Management Plan, bush and grassfire risk has been assessed using the Victorian Fire Risk Register (see *Appendices*).

.2 Agency risk management

At an agency level, risk treatments already exist through the Victorian Planning Scheme, Building Regulations and the Building Code of Australia (BCA). In addition, every fire and land agency has had in place for many years various fire management strategies to treat fire risk, including but not limited to:

- Hazard Reduction e.g. DELWP/FFM planned burn program, multi-agency slashing programs
- Ignition Management e.g. Electricity Safety (Electric Line Clearance) Regulations 2015
- Community Education e.g. CFA Fire Ready Victoria meetings, MFB Community education programs for diverse groups
- Preparedness e.g. Local Incident Management Plans
- Property planning e.g. Private property inspections, planning and building legislation
- VFRR Victorian Fire Risk Register
- V-BERAP Victorian Built Environment Assessment Process

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.3 Cross boundary arrangements

It is acknowledged that the Wyndham City Council and stakeholder agencies have existing planning relationships across the following boundaries:

- Melton City Council (Northern Boundary)
- Brimbank City Council (North East Boundary)
- Hobsons Bay City Council (Eastern Boundary)
- City of Greater Geelong (South West Boundary)
- Moorabool City Council (North West Boundary)

PLAN REPORTING AND REVIEW

.1 Plan Endorsement

The Wyndham Municipal Fire Management Planning Committee (MFMPC) is the custodian of the Municipal Fire Management Plan pursuant to current legislative arrangements.

The Municipal Emergency Management Planning Committee (MEMPC) Governance Sub Committee performs the following functions:

- coordinates the emergency risk management process which involves assessing existing, and identifying new and emerging, emergency and community safety related risks
- advises on MEMPC membership, process, purpose and general governance issues
- oversee the development of MEMP sub plans and committees
- advises on emergency management developments and initiatives.

The MFMPC shall draft a MFMP and seek endorsement from the MFMP by agreement, of the draft plan from the committee and, where appropriate, non-committee members with responsibilities and accountabilities under the Plan. Following this process, the MFMPC will recommend the MFMP to the MEMPC Governance Committee for endorsement. Once endorsed by the MEMPC, the plan will be taken to the community for feedback then sent to the Northern and Western Metropolitan RSFMPC for comment, prior to recommendation to the Wyndham City Council for endorsement.

.2 Audit

For councils wholly or partly within the Country Area of Victoria, the MFMP as adopted by the MEMPC, will be deemed to meet the requirement for a municipal fire prevention plan under s. 55A(1) of the Country Fire Authority Act, provided that it contains the provisions as set out in s. 55(A)2. For other councils, audit arrangements will be determined prior to the initial audit of the MFMP.

.3 Plan Review

Ongoing monitoring and annual review is essential to ensure that the Wyndham Municipal Fire Management Plan remains relevant and up to date. The Plan will be reviewed and amended:

- as further treatment works are completed by the agencies represented on the MFMPC
- following significant incidents, if required
- with changes in local demographics and local risk
- as directed by the State or Regional Fire Management Planning Committees
- as required by legislation.

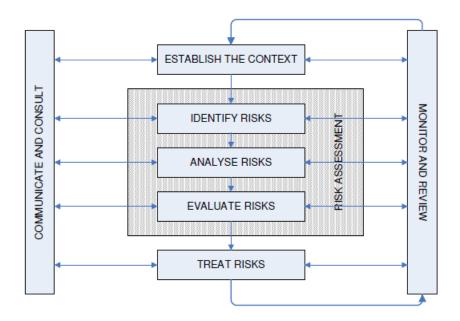
The Plan has a three-year lifespan based on current audit requirements contained within Section 55B of the CFA Act. It is acknowledged that the audit process and planning cycles may change as the IFMP framework and planning processes evolve.

APPENDICES

.1 Risk description

Risk is described as the *likelihood* of an event occurring multiplied by the *consequence* of its occurrence.

Likelihood is defined as an event that could occur at least once in every 10 years and Consequence as an event that could cause significant financial loss, and/or casualties requiring hospitalisation, and/or significant environmental damage.



.2 Addressing and Managing Bush/Grass Fire Risk

The Wyndham MFMP, bush and grass fire risk has been assessed using the Victorian Fire Risk Register (VFRR).

The VFRR is a systematic process that utilises the expertise and local knowledge of a range of professionals and stakeholders in identifying locations and assets at risk from bush or grass fires, then assessing the level of risk and assigning a range of treatments to manage/mitigate the risk. Stakeholders include representatives from Council, CFA, MFB, Parks Victoria, DELWP, Victoria Police, Melbourne Water and other agencies.

Under the VFRR process, assets are grouped into several broad categories—*Human Settlement, Economic, Environmental and Cultural Heritage* and include residential and commercial properties at risk of bushfire; key infrastructure such as transmission lines, communication towers and water storage facilities; and any environmental or cultural assets.

Asset Category	Asset Description
Human Settlement	Human Settlement assets include short and long term residential
	structures and related assets.
Economic	Economic assets are those that are used for running a business
	and/or providing a service, including for primary production.
	Economic assets include: Agriculture, Commercial/Industrial,
	Educational, Infrastructure, Tourist and Recreational, Mines, and
	Commercial Forests.
Environmental	Environmental assets are defined as threatened or locally
	important species, communities, habitats or native vegetation on
	which bushfire may potentially have an impact. Vulnerable and
	endangered marine, aquatic, migratory and strictly coastal species
	are excluded from consideration.
Cultural Heritage Cultural heritage assets are defined as Aboriginal or non-	
	indigenous heritage. Cultural heritage assets that are included in
	the MFMP are those that may potentially be impacted by Bushfire.

Under each category, locations and assets are identified and their level of risk assessed based on a range of inputs including proximity to flammable vegetation; vegetation type; slope, frequency of fires; and the probability of a fire igniting on an extreme fire danger day with a fire danger index rating of 100 or more.

The primary output of the VFRR is a Bushfire Risk Register table. This contains the risk assessments for a specific location/asset with risk descriptors of low, medium, high, very high and extreme. The Register also assigns a priority risk rating to each asset to assist in prioritising risk treatments. The highest priority risk is 1A rating, the lowest a rating of NA (Need for action is unlikely).

VFRR also provides a list of treatment/mitigation actions per each asset location (along with the responsible agency). Treatments may include prevention works such as fuel reduction burning, roadside vegetation management, grass slashing and property inspections or fire preparedness initiatives—such as development of personal bushfire plans, use of CFA's Home Bushfire Advice Service and provision of fire safety information through the media and the fire agencies during the summer fire season.

It is then the role of the MFMC to review the VFRR outputs and determine if the risk ratings are appropriate or if new assets need to be identified and placed on the Register. It also considers the VFRR treatment/mitigation works to determine if they are suitable or if additional works need to be undertaken.

Complementing this work, VFRR output maps are available to inform and provide a spatial overview of localities with an identified bushfire risk.

Both the Risk Register and accompanying Multi-agency Workplan are 'live' documents, subject to review by The MFMPC as new risks are identified and existing risks and treatments updated.

.2.1 Bush and grass fire Risk Management Register

Information regarding the VFRR can be found at - Victorian Fire Risk Register - Bushfire

Wyndham City Council information is contained in the appendices.

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.3 Addressing and Managing Structural Fire Risk

.3.1 Residential

During 2019, there were 135 structural fires within CFA fire district containing the Wyndham municipality.

In the previous five years Wyndham experienced a total of 366 fires attended by the MFB (pre FRV) with 105 of these reported as structure fires. Structure fires reported predominately involved residential dwellings with an average of approximately 10 large fires (2nd Alarm or greater) each year.

The fire agencies and Council work closely together providing education and community awareness around home fire safety

Home Fire Safety Booklet

.3.2 Commercial Construction and Cladding

The growth of the municipality and the change of planning zones within the residential areas has meant that the building types are changing, and the risks and level of response are also changing.

The V-BERAP (Victorian Built Environment Assessment Program) tool will profile risk within an area, showing levels of risk by environment and generate maps to a small area level, displaying localised geographic concentrations of risk. Risk environments include residential (houses, flats & apartments); residential (group accommodation); commercial (office & retail); industrial (manufacture, wholesale, storage, waste); infrastructure; construction; health care and special accommodation; and education, community and public assembly.

One of the risks that has been identified through unfortunate fires is cladding on Highrise and medium rise buildings.

The Victorian Building Authority is leading the Victorian State-wide Cladding Audit on behalf of the Victorian Government. In 2017 the Victorian Government established a <u>Victorian Cladding Taskforce</u> to investigate and address the use of non-compliant building materials in Victoria. The State-wide Cladding Audit was established following the recommendations of this taskforce.

The project's focus is on reducing the fire safety risk of buildings found to have combustible cladding. Since its origin, the taskforce has conducted over 2200 inspections.

VBA - cladding

.3.3 Hoarding and Squalor

People of all ages including children, may display hoarding behaviour or live in squalor. They can live in any type of housing, living situation or environment.

Hoarding behaviour and squalid living environments do not reflect a person's financial means or their standing in the community:

Hoarding is a recognised behavioural mental health condition that can be diagnosed and treated.

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- Squalor describes a living environment.
- Prolonged or extreme hoarding may lead to squalor.

Hoarding behaviour and squalid living environments can affect many aspects of a person's life:

- personal safety
- fire risk
- mental health
- disability
- child protection
- animal protection
- sanitation
- physical health
- housing
- building safety.

These issues, in turn, may require responses that are covered by a diverse range of laws, policies and living requirements.

https://www.cfa.vic.gov.au/plan-prepare/fire-risks-of-hoarding

http://mfb.vic.gov.au/Community/Home-Safety/Hoarding.html

.4 Addressing and Managing Hazardous Materials Risk

.4.1 Waste and Recycling

The risk and consequence of the Waste and Recycling industry within the current environment of unregulated systems, is high for the community. In the last few years, the incidents of fire and leaks from both the 'permitted' and illegal sites has increased. The lack of a market for the product overseas and nationally means that storage and cost of storage will become a major issue in outer municipalities like Wyndham.

Guidelines have been produced by MFB around bale storage and pile heights. The permitted sites will have fire suppression within the building but not on the hard stand where the sorted product is stored. Those sites that are not operating within the permit/guideline system may not have fire suppression systems.

Worksafe and EPA have oversight using relevant legislation to control the storage and inspections. The Building Act, Regulations and Code have requirements for Fire systems and suppression.

Managing fire risk at resource recovery facilities - Action Plan

.4.2 Chemical Storage

There are different levels of chemical storage throughout the Municipality. We have a large industrial complex in the north of the Municipality where we have four Major Hazard Facilities (MHF). WorkSafe licenses the MHF and they operate under the license conditions.

Worksafe - Major Hazard Facilities - 2019

The substantial agricultural area to the south has its complexities with fertilizers, pesticides, fuels and other flammable substances. This is also regulated and inspected by Work Safe.

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Dangerous Goods - CFA

.5 MULTI AGENCY WORK PLANS

GRASS FIRE MULTI AGENCY WORK PLAN – VICTORIAN FIRE RISK REGISTER

The Multi-agency Work Plan lists the treatment/fire mitigation works for each location and asset identified to be at risk. In this iteration of the Wyndham Fire Management Plan, only the bush and grass fire risk environments are being considered. Treatments are grouped according to VFRR asset categories (see table on page 16). In the Work Plan to address bushfire risk, the following columns are being used:

Location/asset: Lists the location of a particular community, commercial property, piece of infrastructure or other asset/s identified to be at risk of bush or grass fire.

VFRR Map reference: A reference number assigned by VFRR to identify locations in the local government area.

VFRR Risk Rating: The risk assessment for that location/asset. Descriptors used are low, medium, high, very high, and extreme.

VFRR Priority Risk Rating: A risk number assigned by VFRR to prioritise risk treatments in the local government area. The highest priority risk is given 1A rating, the lowest a rating of NA.

Treatment/Mitigation Program: Preparedness, Prevention or Response actions to be undertaken by agencies to manage the risk for a particular location or asset.

Treatment/Mitigation Type: The type of actions identified to manage the risk at a particular location or asset.

Responsible authority: The responsible authority that is to undertake the action/s.

Review Date: A date set when the status of an action is to be reviewed by the Municipal Fire Management Planning Committee.

Outcome/Further works required: The outcome of that action (and if it has been successful or not), together with a determination by the Municipal Fire Management Planning Committee if a particular location/asset requires *additional* actions not already identified to manage the fire risk at the location/asset.

Notes: Any additional comments related to the outcome of an action.

Information regarding the VFRR can be found at http://www.vfrr.vic.gov.au/

.6 STATUTORY AUDIT OBLIGATIONS

.6.1 HAZARDOUS TREES

Hazard trees – identification and notification procedures

The Electricity Safety Act 1998 (Vic) provides that a municipal council must specify, within its Municipal Fire Management Plan:

(a) procedures and criteria for the identification of trees that are likely to fall onto, or come into contact with, an electric line (hazard trees); and

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(b) Procedures for the notification of responsible persons of trees that are hazard trees in relation to electric lines for which they are responsible.

The Wyndham Electric Line Clearance Management Plan 2019 - 2020 (A2371278) fulfils duties of the Electricity Safety (Electric Line Clearance) Regulations 2010 and compliance with The Electrical Safety Act 1998 (Vic).

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

The procedures outlined in this section of the MFMP seek to address the requirement detailed above.

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

What is a hazard tree?

According to the Electrical Safety Act 1998 (Vic), a hazard tree is a tree which 'is likely to fall onto, or come into contact with, an electric line'.

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

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

Who is responsible for a hazard tree?

Under the ES Act, the person responsible for maintaining vegetation and clearance space around power lines is referred to as the 'responsible person'. This includes responsibility for keeping the whole or any part of a tree clear of the line.

Under the ES Act, responsibility is allocated between distribution businesses and other owners of electricity infrastructure, land owners and occupiers, public land managers such as municipal councils and VicRoads.

Municipal councils are responsible for trees on public land within their municipalities, for which they are the land manager, where these are also within a Declared Area for the purposes of the ES Act. Primary responsibility for vegetation clearance and management within the municipality, for areas which are not within a Declared Area, will usually fall to the relevant electricity distribution company.

Electric Line Clearance Management Plan (A981714) addresses Wyndham City's management of hazardous trees.

Responsible Persons within Wyndham City

For the purposes of this part of the Plan, the primary responsible person at Wyndham City Council is the Coordinator Parks, contact details are as follows:

Agency name Wyndham City Council

Position title of contact person Coordinator Parks

Telephone Number (03) 8734 2705 or 0412 542 604

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Email address

There are a number of organisations that have responsibility for line clearance in Wyndham, including:

- SP Ausnet
- Wyndham City In the Declared Areas
- Powercor

Other relevant information

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

Procedures and criteria for identification of hazardous trees

In the course of everyday duties, potentially hazardous trees may come to the attention of staff or volunteer members of the entities with representation on the MFMPC, staff of the distribution business (es) or other persons, including members of the public.

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

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

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

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

Procedures and criteria for notification of potential hazardous trees

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

- The person nominated by the Committee (the primary responsible person) is the person to whom potentially hazardous trees should be reported.
- Where any person becomes aware of, or receives a report of, a potentially hazardous tree within the municipality, this should be referred to the Coordinator Parks. Where the Committee becomes aware of, or receives a report of, a potentially hazardous tree within the municipality, this must be referred to the Coordinator Parks.
- Reports of potentially hazardous trees must be provided to the Coordinator Parks for action as soon as practicable. Reports must include, at a minimum:
- The name and contact details and any relevant qualifications where known of the person making the report
- As much detail as possible about the location of the tree (including, where known, GPS coordinates, details of numerical/name plate on nearest pole, name of nearest road or crossroads, closest landmark, whether tree is on private land or road reserve etc.)
- A description of the tree (including, if known, the genus and species of tree)
- The primary reasons given for the tree being identified as potentially hazardous (eg. tree is in proximity to an electric line AND there is evidence of structural weakness and/or excessive lean and/or appears to be encroaching into line clearance space etc.)
- An indication of whether or not urgent action is required.
- The Coordinator Parks must take all necessary steps to advise the person responsible for the tree that it may be hazardous.

Procedures for Notification of Responsible Persons

Where a potentially hazardous tree has been reported to the Coordinator Parks, this person should follow the procedure outlined below.

Step 1	Report provided to Coordinator Parks		
Step 2	Coordinator Parks to determine who the responsible person is in relation to the reported tree		
	(If necessary assistance can be sou	ght from ESV for this step.)	
Step 3	Is the responsible person the primary responsible person?	Yes => applicable internal procedure for referral and assessment of potentially hazardous tree to be followed.	
		No => proceed to Step 4.	
Step 4	Did the report indicate that urgent action is required?	Yes => the responsible person should be notified as soon as possible, and by the close of the next business day.	
		No => the Coordinator Parks must advise the responsible person of the existence and location of a potentially hazardous tree in accordance with the timelines below.*	

^{*} The Coordinator Parks should put in place mutually agreed arrangements for the manner in which it passes on reports of potentially hazardous trees to responsible persons. (By E-mail).

Reporting Timelines

The Coordinator Parks should provide reports to the relevant responsible person as soon as practicable.

In circumstances where:

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

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

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

Register

The Coordinator Parks will maintain a register in which all notifications are recorded together with the date of receipt of the notification and the date the notification was reported to the responsible person. This will be achieved by the use of Council's Electronic Document handling system.

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

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Consultation

The Committee notes that the Coordinator Parks was consulted in relation to the development of these procedures.

.6.2 NEIGHBOURHOOD SAFER PLACES (NSP)

Neighborhood Safer Places are locations of last resort and are designed to provide sanctuary for people from the immediate life-threatening effects of a bushfire. They are places or buildings designated and signposted by the municipal council, and that meet guidelines issued by the Country Fire Authority. For further information please refer to the MEMP. The MFMPC has no designated Neighbourhood Safer Place.

.6.3 COMMUNITY FIRE REFUGES

The Wyndham City does not have any identified Fire Refuges

.6.4 COMMUNITY INFORMATION GUIDES

Community Information Guides provide a planned response for emergency services and the community to a bush/grass fire within close proximity to a township, which has the potential to impact on the local community.

The Wyndham City Council has one Community Information Guide; for the Little River community. This Plan sits under the Municipal Emergency Management Plan for the Wyndham City Council. A copy of these plans is also available on the CFA website at www.cfa.vic.gov.au.

.6.5 ROADSIDE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Dept of Transport - VicRoads - High Priority Roads

Ballan Road

MNW boundary to Jubilee Estate

Derrimut Road

Boundary Road to Dohertys Road 1640 and west side of Derrimut Rd up to Leakes Rd

Sayers Road

Palmers Rd to Old Geelong Road

Old Geelong Road

Sayers Road to Fitzgerald Road

ROAD	WORK PERFORMED
LEAKES ROAD (Fitzgerald Rd to Davis)	Both & median
LEAKES ROAD (Davis to Shanahans)	both sides
Boundary Rd (Fitzgerald Rd to Tarneit)	both & median
Woods Road (Leakes to Boundary)	both sides
Palmers Road (Boundary Rd to Sayers Rd)	both sides
Dohertys Rd (Fitzgerald Rd to Dueklows)	both & median
DERRIMUT ROAD (Boundary to Leakes Rd)	both sides
Tarneit Road (Leakes to Boundary)	both sides
DAVIS ROAD (Leakes rd to Boundary Rd)	both sides
DAVIS ROAD (Leakes Rd to River Gate)	both sides
Gard Road (Leakes Road to Dohertys Rd)	both sides
Sewells Road (Boundary to Farm Gates)	both sides
Shanahans Road (Dohertys to Sayers)	both sides
Dukelows Road (Boundary to Cobbledicks Ford)	both sides
Sayers Road (Tarneit to Shanahans Rd))	both sides
Hogans Road (Tarneit to Davis Road)	both sides
Kennings Road (Tarneit to Davis Road)	both sides
McGRATHS ROAD (Blackforest Rd to Bulban Rd)	both sides
BLACKFOREST RD (McGraths Rd to Armstrong Rd)	South side
BULBAN ROAD (Railway to Edgars rd)	both sides
BULBAN ROAD (Ballan Rd to Galvin rd Railway)	both sides
WEST ROAD (Railway Crossing to Highway)	both sides
Manor Road (Bulban Rd to Railway crossing)	both sides
BROWNS ROAD (railway cross to West rd)	both sides
ALFREDS ROAD (Browns rd to Geelong rd)	both sides
NEWTONS ROAD (Narraburra rd to Bulban rd)	both sides
Live Bomb Range Rd (Bulban to cnr continuation of newtons)	both sides
EDGARS ROAD (Railway Crossing to Greens rd)	both sides
Narraburra Road (Newtons to Edgars rd)	both sides
Boadles Lane (Edgars to Narraburra rd)	both sides
KIRKSBRIDGE ROAD (Edgars to Council border)	both sides

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Turners Road (Kirksbridge to Blackforest Rd)	both sides
BLACK FOREST RD (Martins RD to end)	both sides
Martin Road (Blackforest Rd to Greens Rd)	both sides
McPherson Road (from Edgars Rd)	both sides
Mouyong Road (Edgars to End)	both sides
Williams Road (Edgars to Malcom road)	both sides
Malcom Road (Edgars Rd to Williams Rd)	both sides
YOU YANGS Road (Edgars to Council Boarder)	both sides
Little River Reserve (surrounds of oval)	all
Possy Newland Reserve	all
Flinders Street Walkway	all
Harold Court Walkway	all
LITTLE RIVER ROAD (railway cross to princess fwy)	both sides
Devines Road (Old Melbourne Rd to Little river)	both sides
OLD MELBOURNE ROAD (Little River Rd to bridge)	both sides
Rothwell Road (Flinders to Old Melbourne Rd)	both sides
McLeans Road (Little River Rd to Rothwells)	both sides
Gleesons Road (to Old Melbourne Rd)	both sides
GREENS ROAD (Armstrongs to Edgars rd)	both sides
ARGOONA ROAD (Greens to End)	both sides
BALLAN ROAD (Bolton Rd to Cobbledicks Rd)	both sides
Armstrongs Rd (from Ballan to Greens Rd ex railway)	both sides
BALLAN ROAD (Cobbledicks Rd to boundary end)	both sides
COBBLEDICKS ROAD (From Ford to Ballan Rd)	both sides
Wollahra Rise (Ballan rd to End)	both sides
Hobbs RD (Ballan rd to End)	both sides
HACKETTS ROAD (Highway to Aviation rd)	both sides
HOMESTEAD ROAD (point cook road to end)	both sides

.6.6 ENGAGEMENT AND COMMUNICATION PLAN

As described in Section 2—Engagement and Communications, this document includes a brief Communications Plan outlining how fire management objectives are communicated to stakeholders and the broader community.

The primary objective of municipal fire management planning is the protection of life and property. It is a coordinated approach by a range of stakeholders to discuss, plan and manage fire using an identified risk assessment process to achieve measurable outcomes through agreed risk treatments.

Stakeholders involved in the development of the Wyndham Fire Management Plan have been kept updated throughout the plan development process. They have been informed, consulted with and contributed to the plan development. Residents will have the opportunity to further help inform this Plan as part of the community consultation phase of the project.

Residents will be notified of the Plan through:

Local media

A media release promoting the Municipal Fire Management Plan distributed to local media.

Council website

The Wyndham Fire Management Plan is available on the Council website (www.wyndham.vic.gov.au)

CFA Online

Community Information Guides, which are included as appendices to this Plan, are available for viewing on the CFA website (www.cfa.vic.gov.au)

.6.7 RESPONSE PLANS

The Wyndham Municipal Emergency Management Plan contains "all hazards" emergency response arrangements and can be found at www.wyndham.vic.gov.au

.6.8 RECOVERY PLANS

The Wyndham Recovery Plan can be found within the Municipal Emergency Management Plan and a copy of this plan can be found at www.wyndham.vic.gov.au

.6.9 BIBLIOGRAPHY

The following Acts and plans have been referenced within the Wyndham City Council Municipal Fire Management Plan:

Act / Plan	Link
Act / I lall	EIIIX

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Wyndham Municipal	www.wyndham.vic.gov.au – search for Municipal Emergency Management Plan
Emergency	
Management Plan	
Northern and Western	http://fire-com-live-wp.s3.amazonaws.com/wp-content/uploads/NWM-RSFMP-Plan-Final-
Metropolitan Regional	Approved-Version-May-2011.pdf
Strategic Fire	
Management Plan 2011-	
2021	
Victoria Fire Risk	http://www.+vfrr.vic.gov.au/ (you require a logon for this website)
Register Reference	
Guide and Context	
Update	
CFA Act 1958	Click and follow this link <u>CFA Act 1958</u> or search for it at <u>www.legislation.vic.gov.au</u>
Emergency	Click and follow this link Emergency Management Act 2013 or search for it at
Management Act 2013	www.legislation.vic.gov.au
Emergency	Click and follow this link Emergency Management Manual Victoria
Management Manual	
Victoria	
Final Report of the	http://www.royalcommission.vic.gov.au/Commission-Reports/Final-Report.html
Victoria Bushfires Royal	
Commission	

ATTACHMENT 1 – STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS

	I	1	ı					1		l
	Fire Coord	Land manager	Response	Recovery	Community education / information	Community care	Asset protection	Permits & local laws	Other	MFMPC member
Internal stakeholders - Collaborate and	d Empower	<u> </u>	`	`	<u> </u>	`	<u>'</u>	•	<u>'</u>	•
State Fire Management Planning Committee									√ Oversight IFMP	
Regional Strategic Fire Management Planning Committee			√	√	V	V			√ Strategic regional planning	
Primary stakeholders - Collaborate and	I Empower			•	•	•	•		, , ,	
Wyndham City Council	· √	√	√	√	√	√	√ √	√		V
Country Fire Authority	√		√	√	√	V	√	√	√ Fire safety expertise	√
Metropolitan Fire Brigade	√		√	√	√	V	√	√	√ Fire safety expertise	√
Dept. Environment, Land, Water & Planning	√	√	√	√	√	V	√	√	√ Expertise forest fires	√
Parks Victoria	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	V		√
Dept. Health & Human Services				√	V	$\sqrt{}$				V
Victoria Police	V		V	√	V	$\sqrt{}$		V		√
State Emergency Service			√	√	√	√				√
VicRoads		√	V	V	√	V				√
Melbourne Water		√	√	√	√	V	√	V		√
City West Water		√		√		V	√			
SP Ausnet		√		√	√	√	√			
Metro Trains Melbourne	√	√		√	√	V	√			
PowerCor										
Southern Rural Water		√								V
Secondary Stakeholders and Interested	d Groups - Ir	form and Cor	nsult							
Dept. Planning and Community Development				√	√	V		√		
Dept. Primary Industries				V	√	V				
Dept Education Early Childhood Development		√			V	V				
Telstra		√		$\sqrt{}$	√	$\sqrt{}$				
Ambulance Victoria			√	√	√	V				
Media			V	V	√	V				
Community Groups		√	√	$\sqrt{}$	√	V	V	√		
Viva Energy		√	V				√			

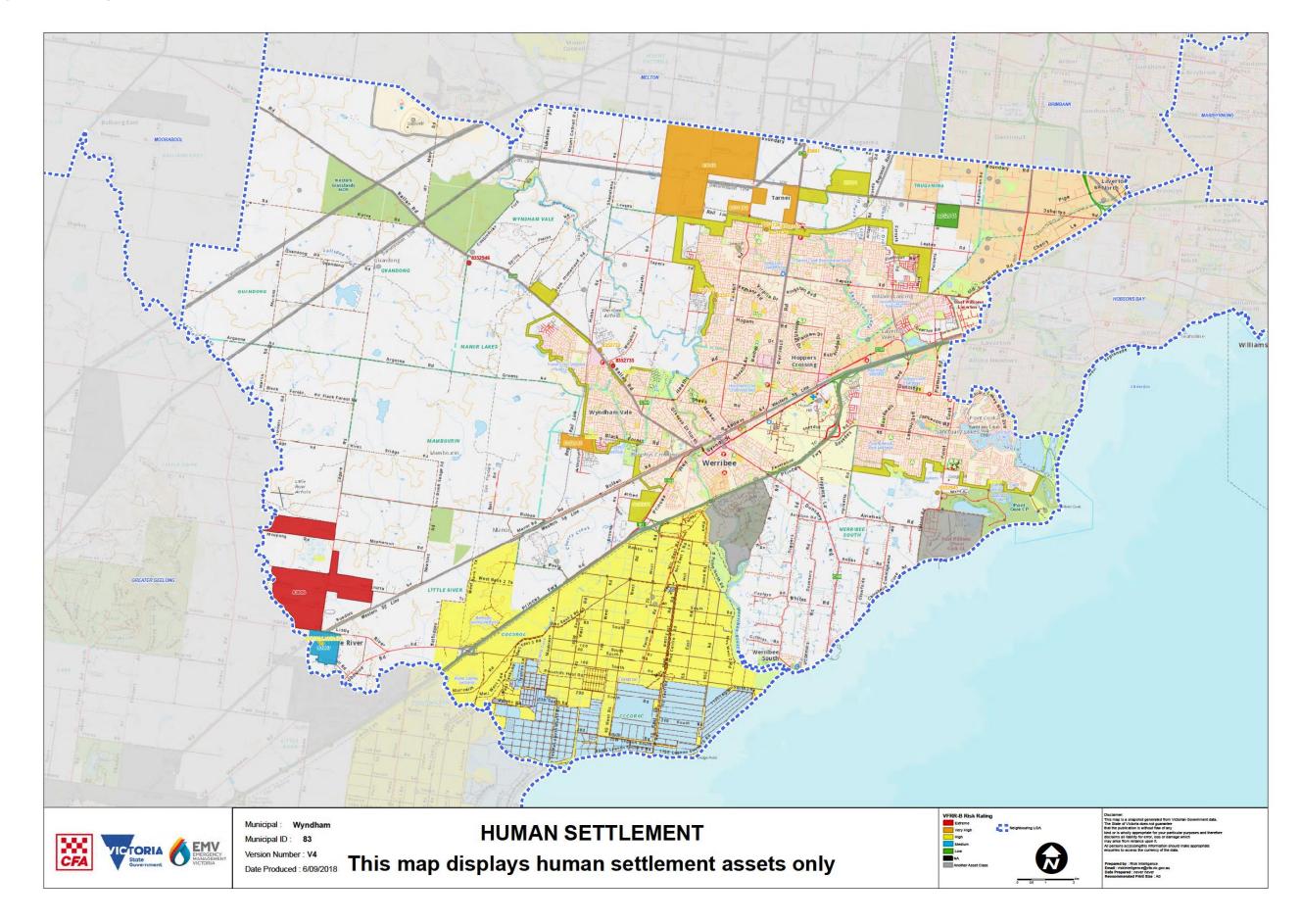
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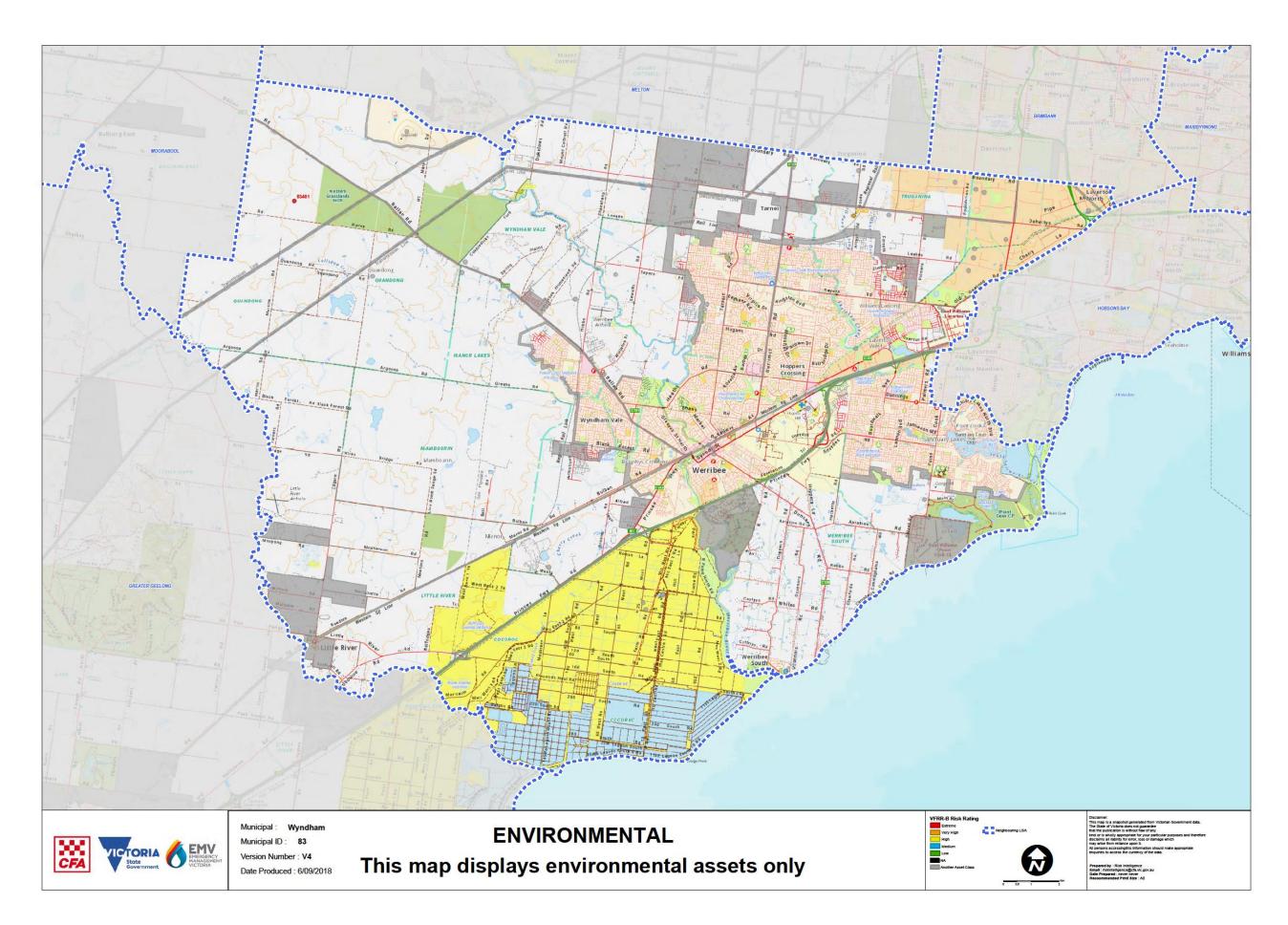
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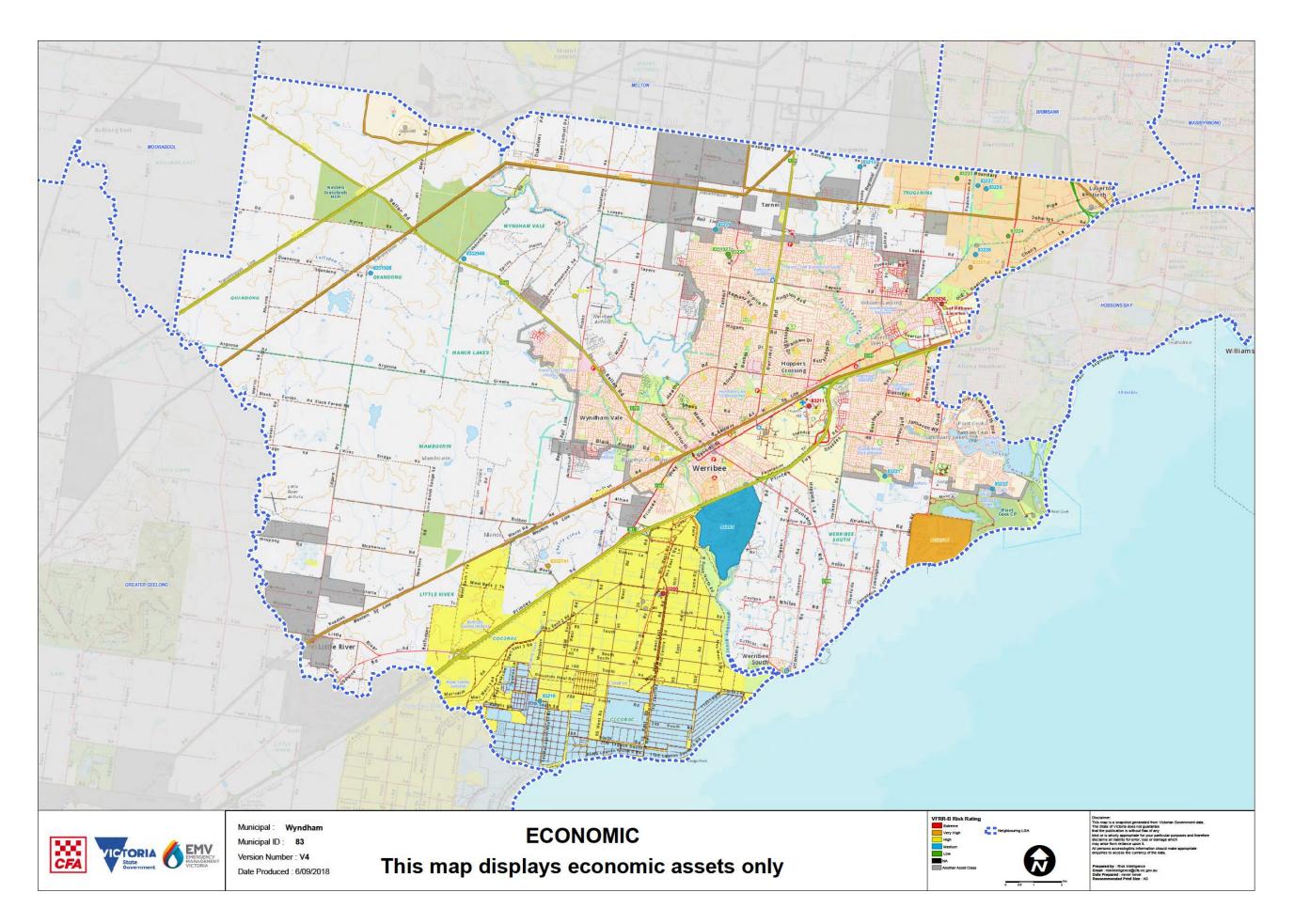
Revision Number	Revision Date	Summary of changes	Author	Distribution
V0.1	9 September 2019	Re-write of the plan and updated maps and VFRR data	Fiona Swan	

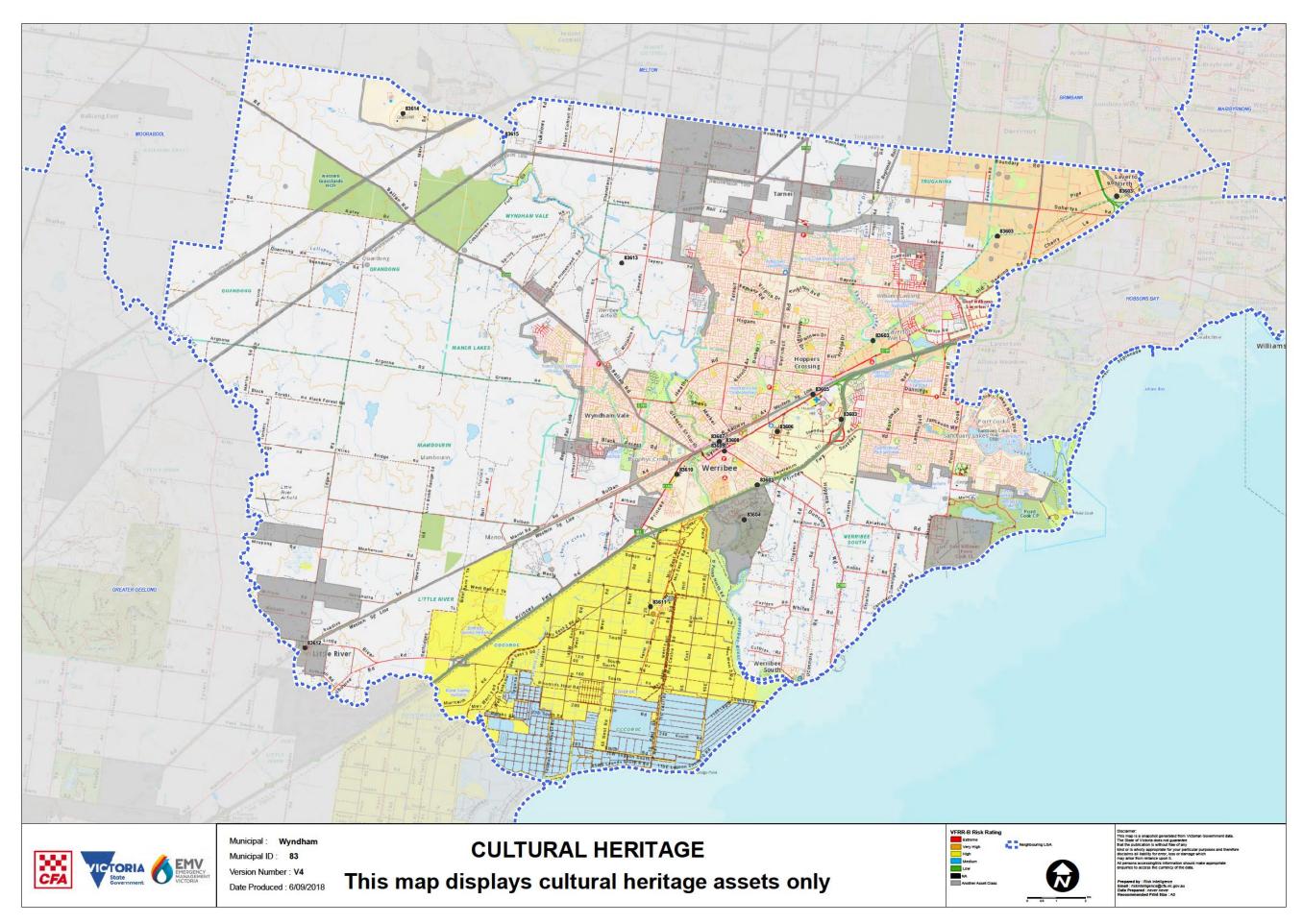


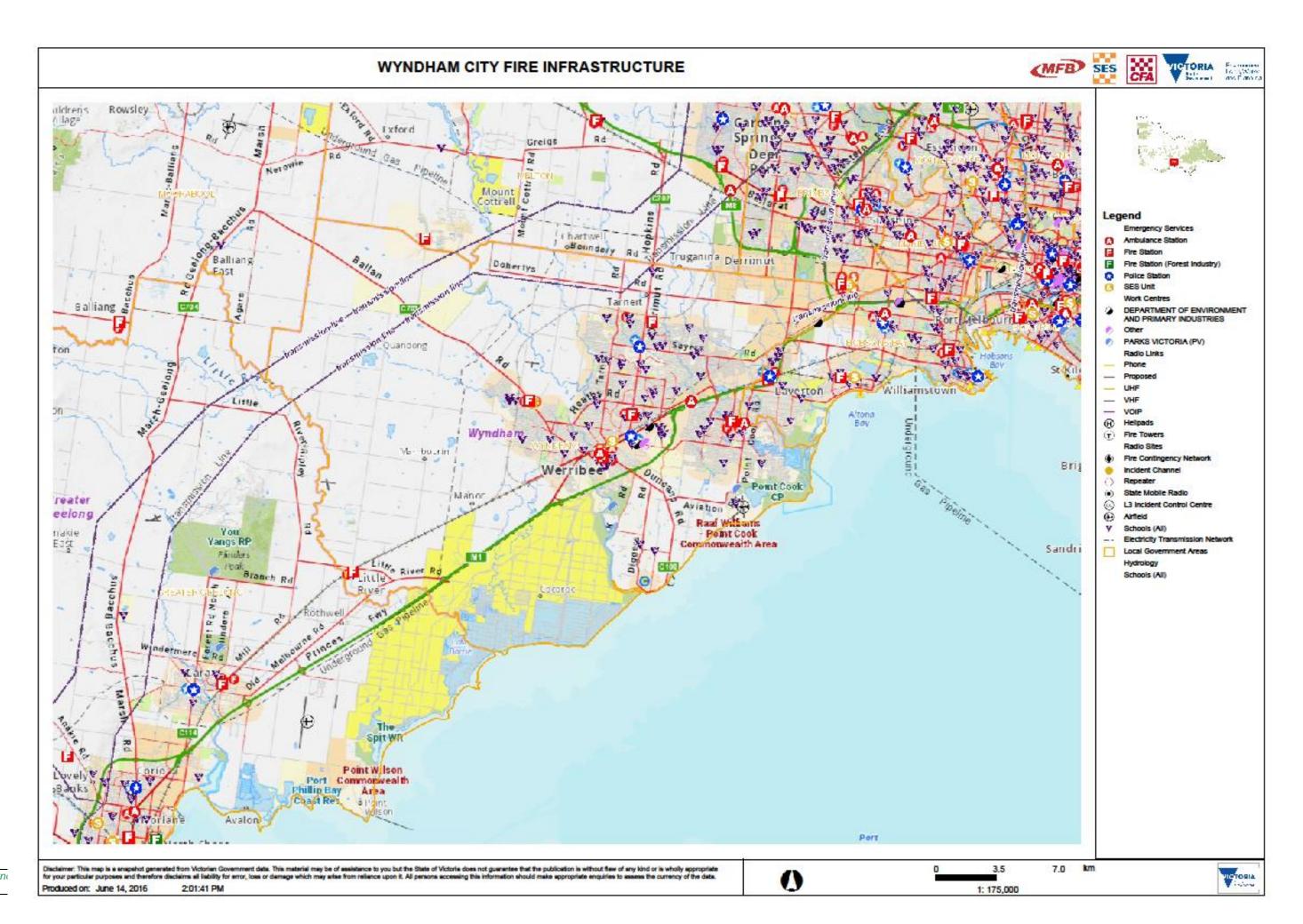
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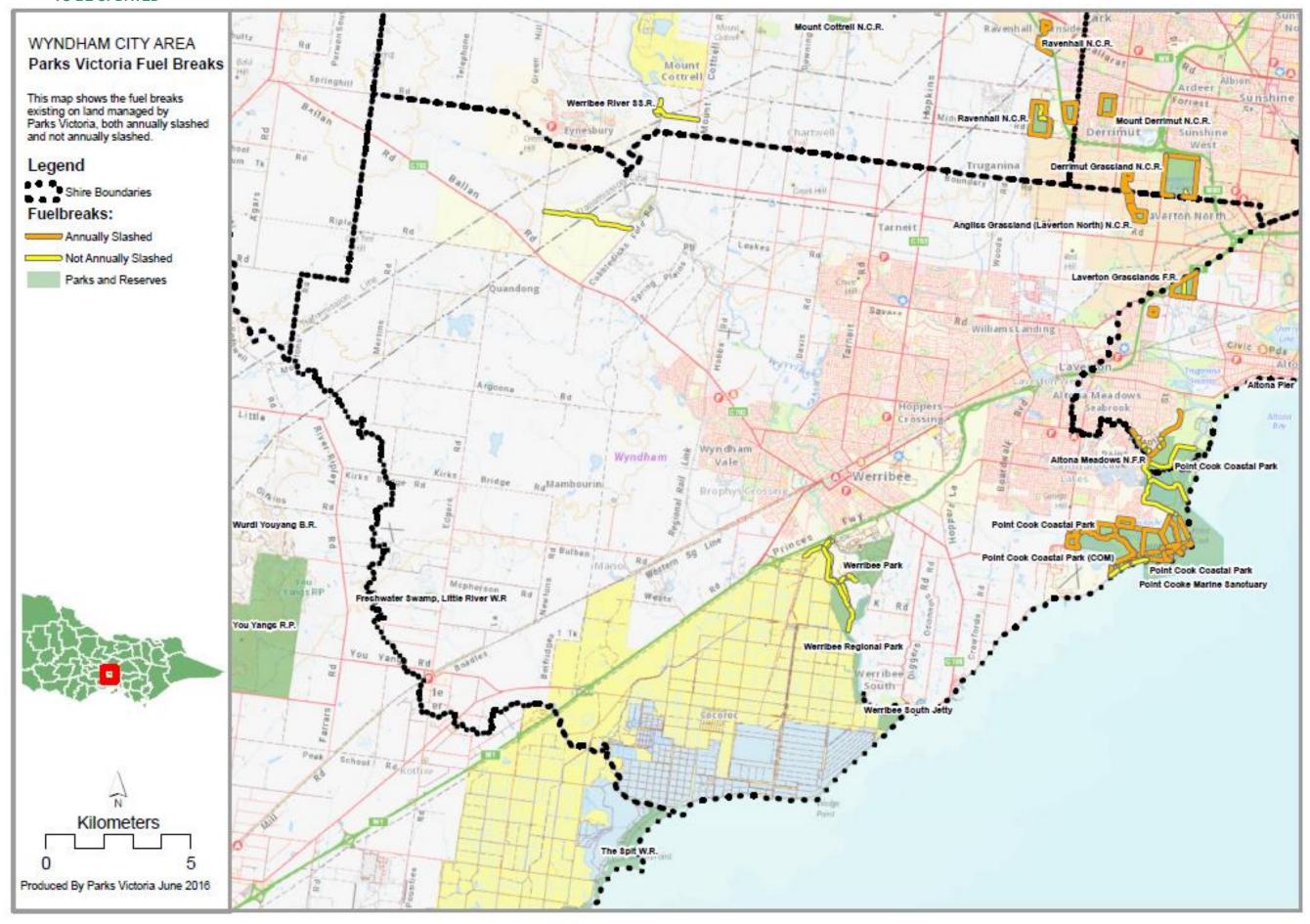
TO BE UPDATED

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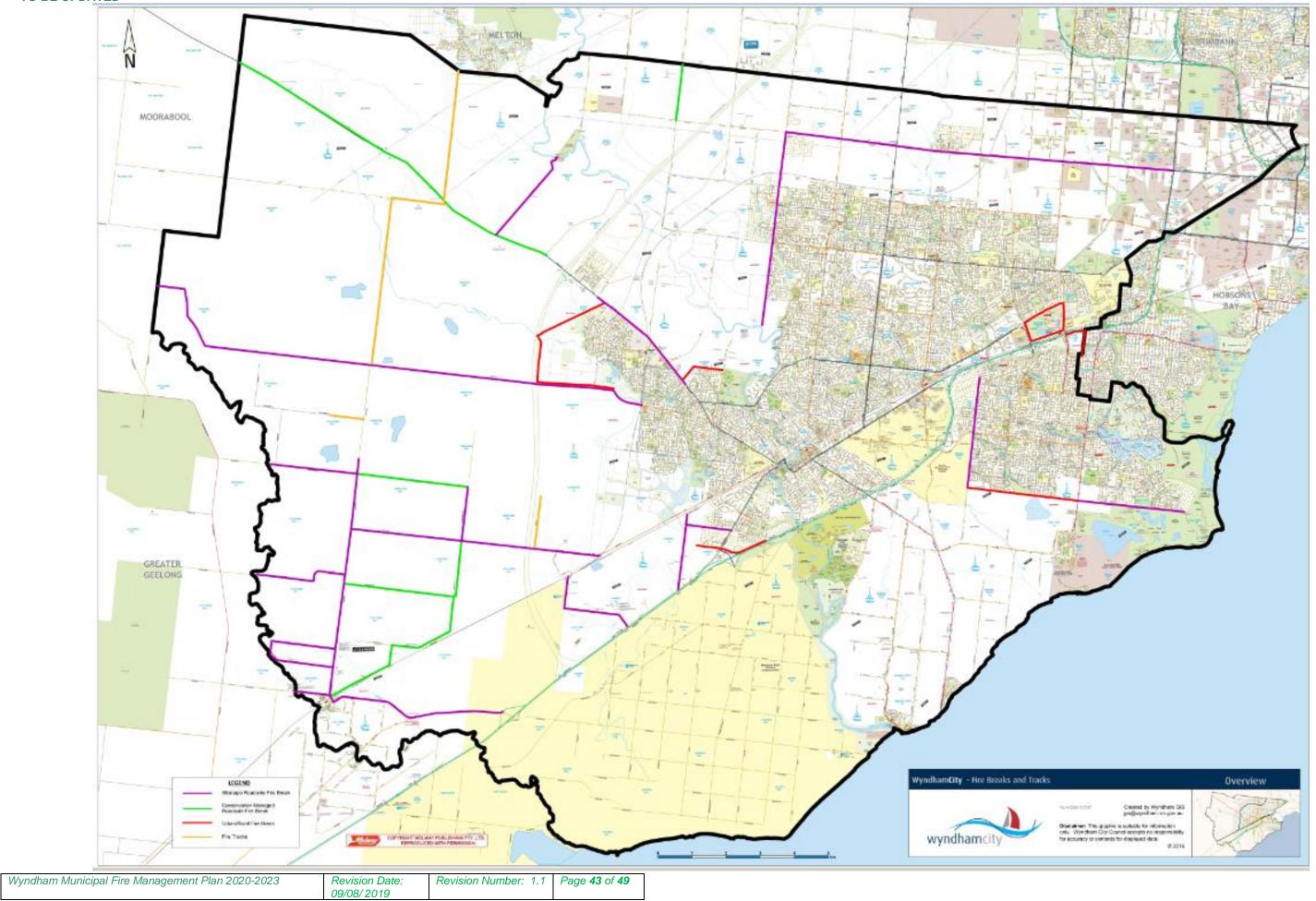
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TO BE UPDATED



Human Settlement



Asset Subclass	Asset Name	Location	Threat Rating	Susceptibility	Consequence Rating	Expected to spread and reach assets?	Likelihood Rating	Risk Rating	Hazard Impact	Impact Direction
									Ember attack +	
	Islamic Schools of	004.0							Smoke Impact	
O	Victoria Werribee	201 Sayers RD	Mar Para	LP.L	N.4 - 1	No.	120.4		+ Direct Flame	North
Special Fire Protection	College	Hoppers Crossing	Medium	High	Major	Yes	Likely	Very High	(Grassland)	North
									Ember attack +	
	Werribee Western	Wydham							Smoke Impact + Direct Flame	
Residential	Interface	Vale/Werribee	High	Low	Moderate	Yes	Likely	High	(Grassland)	West
Residential	Interrace	Vale/Wellibee	riigii	LOW	Moderate	163	LINGIY	i ligii	Smoke Impact	VVest
	Precincts of Presidents								+ Direct Flame	
Residential	Park	Wyndham Vale	High	Low	Moderate	Yes	Likely	High	(Grassland)	North
reordential	Tan	vvynanam vaio	i ligii	2011	Wodorato	100	Lintory	i ngn	Smoke Impact	140141
	Tarneit/Truganina								+ Direct Flame	
Residential	North Interface	Tarneit/Truganina	High	Low	Moderate	Yes	Likely	High	(Grassland)	North West
		January Community of the Community of th							Ember attack +	
									Smoke Impact	
									+ Direct Flame	
Residential	Point Cook South	Point Cook	High	Low	Moderate	Yes	Likely	High	(Grassland)	South
									Smoke Impact	
									+ Direct Flame	
Residential	Little River Interface	Little River	High	High	Catastrophic	Yes	Almost certain	Extreme	(Grassland)	North West
									Smoke Impact	
									+ Direct Flame	
Residential	Little River	Little River	Medium	Low	Minor	Yes	Likely	Medium	(Grassland)	North West
									Ember attack +	
	Deier Const / Henry and and								Smoke Impact	
Decidential	Point Cook/Homestead	Daint and	Lliada	Law	Madarata	Vac	Lileahe	Llink	+ Direct Flame	Counth
Residential	RD	Point cook	High	Low	Moderate	Yes	Likely	High	(Grassland) Ember attack +	South
									Direct Flame	
Residential	Mt Cottrell	Mt Cottrell	High	Moderate	Major	Yes	Likely	Very High	(Grassland)	North
Residential	Wit Cottiell	WIL COLLIGI	riigii	Wioderate	iviajoi	165	LINGIY	Very Frigit	Smoke Impact	North
	Little River								+ Direct Flame	
Special Fire Protection	Kindergarten	River ST Little River	Medium	Moderate	Moderate	Yes	Likely	High	(Grassland)	North West
	· ····································			- moderate	······································			19	Smoke Impact	
		21 Flinders ST Little							+ Direct Flame	
Special Fire Protection	Little River PS	River	Medium	Moderate	Moderate	Yes	Likely	High	(Grassland)	North
									Smoke Impact	
		861 Leakes RD							+ Direct Flame	
Special Fire Protection	Tarneit SC	Tarneit	High	Moderate	Major	Yes	Likely	Very High	(Grassland)	North West
									Smoke Impact	
		21 Flinders ST Little				.,			+ Direct Flame	
Special Fire Protection	Little River PS OSHC	River	Medium	Moderate	Moderate	Yes	Likely	High	(Grassland)	North
									Smoke Impact	
Desidential	Alfra d DD	M/a mila a a	LULL		Madage	V	1.9 1.	LUMB	+ Direct Flame	Cavitle Wast
Residential	Alfred RD	Werribee	High	Low	Moderate	Yes	Likely	High	(Grassland)	South West

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									Ember attack + Smoke Impact	
	Wyndham Vale Primary	Ballan RD Wyndham							+ Direct Flame	
Special Fire Protection	Care Centre	Vale	High	Moderate	Major	Yes	Likely	Very High	(Grassland)	West
							,		Smoke Impact	
	Islamic College of								+ Direct Flame	
Special Fire Protection	Melbourne	83 Wootten RD	High	Moderate	Major	Yes	Likely	Very High	(Grassland)	North West
									Smoke Impact	
									+ Direct Flame	
Special Fire Protection	Davis Creek PS	Wooten RD	High	Moderate	Major	Yes	Likely	Very High	(Grassland)	North West
	Maria III a sa Mala								Smoke Impact	
Special Fire Protection	Wyndham Vale Christian Centre	Ballan RD	High	Lliab	Cataatranhia	Yes	Likely	Extreme	+ Direct Flame (Grassland)	North
Special Fire Protection	Christian Centre	Dallali KD	підп	High	Catastrophic	res	Likely	Extreme	Smoke Impact	NOITH
	Tarneit Central	21-23 Brinbrook ST							+ Direct Flame	
Special Fire Protection	Kindergarten	Tarneit	High	Moderate	Major	Yes	Likely	Very High	(Grassland)	North West
Special in a reconstruction	- mide ganton		g	ouo.uto		1.00			Smoke Impact	
	Together Children								+ Direct Flame	
Special Fire Protection	Family Day Care	36 Lilyturf DR Tarneit	High	Moderate	Major	Yes	Likely	Very High	(Grassland)	North
									Smoke Impact	
		Black Forest RD							+ Direct Flame	
Residential	Harpley Estate	Werribee	High	Moderate	Major	Yes	Likely	Very High	(Grassland)	Surrounds
On a sight Fire Due to ation	Dont Dhillin Drings	Dohertys Road	NA a alia ana	Madanta	Madanata	Nie	L ballball	1	Omandan Janaan	Common de
Special Fire Protection	Port Phillip Prison	Truganina	Medium	Moderate	Moderate	No	Unlikely	Low	Smoke Impact Smoke Impact	Surrounds
									+ Direct Flame	
Special Fire Protection	D'Olive Receptions	454 Point Cook RD	Medium	High	Major	Yes	Likely	Very High	(Grassland)	South West
Special File Frederick	2 Gilvo (Cooptiono	IST I SIII SOOK IND	modiam	1 11911	iviajoi	100	Linoiy	vory riigir	Smoke Impact	
	Werribee International	CRN Ballan and							+ Direct Flame	
Special Fire Protection	Shooting Complex	Cobbledicks Ford RD	High	High	Catastrophic	Yes	Likely	Extreme	(Grassland)	Surrounds
									Smoke Impact	
									+ Direct Flame	
Residential	Tarneit	Tarneit	High	Moderate	Major	Yes	Likely	Very High	(Grassland)	Surrounds

Cultural Heritage



Asset Subclass	Asset Name	Location	Threat Rating	Susceptibility	Consequence Rating	Expected to spread and reach assets?	Likelihood Rating	Risk Rating	Hazard Impact	Impact Direction
Non-		Homestead								
Indigenous	Point Cook Homestead and Stables	RD	Medium	Moderate	Moderate	Yes	Likely	High	Smoke Impact + Direct Flame (Grassland)	Surrounds
Non-	Maria Q. (fall Quant									
Indigenous	Main Outfall Sewer									
Non-	Wandhaa Dark	Duin a a a LIMA								
Indigenous	Werribee Park	Princes HWY								
Non-	Geodetic Survey Basline - South Base Stone	Princes HWY								
Indigenous Non-	Geodetic Survey Basiline - South Base Stone	Princes HWY								
Indigenous	State Research Farm	Sneydes RD								
Non-	State Nesearch Famil	Sheydes ND								
Indigenous	Werribee Railway Station	Station Place								
Non-	Violingos Italiway Station	Ctation i laco								
Indigenous	Callanans Chemist	Watton ST								
Non-										
Indigenous	Crossroads Uniting Church	Synnot ST								
Non-										
Indigenous	Werribee Satellite Aerodrome	Geelong RD								
Non-										
Indigenous	Water Tank	Cocoroc RD								
Non-										
Indigenous	Little River Railway Station and Goods Yard	River ST								
Non-										
Indigenous	Geodetic Survey Baseline - North Base Stone	Sayers RD								
Non-	Condetia Cumusu Boseline Creen Hill Futuraisa	Cross Hill								
Indigenous Non-	Geodetic Survey Baseline - Green Hill Extension	Green Hill								
Indigenous	Eynesbury	Dohertys RD								
mulgenous	Lynespury	Doneitys KD						Very		
Other	Cocoroc Historic Township	Cocoroc	High	High	Major	Yes	Likely	High	Smoke Impact + Direct Flame (Grassland)	Surrounds

Economic



Infrastructure SYTS-MLTS 500KV Transmission Line 2 Wyndham National/State Low Moderate Yes Likely KTS-GTS 220KV Transmission Line 2 Wyndham Regional Low Moderate Yes Almost certain Regional Infrastructure Regional Low Moderate Yes Almost certain	High	Ember attack + Smoke Impact + Direct Flame (Bushfire) + Direct Flame (Grassland) Ember attack + Smoke	Surrounds
Infrastructure Transmission Line 2 Wyndham National/State Low Moderate Yes Likely KTS-GTS 220KV Transmission Line 2 Wyndham Regional Low Moderate Yes Almost certain Brooklyn to Bacchus Marsh 66KV Subtransmission Line Wyndham Regional Low Moderate Yes Almost certain		(Bushfire) + Direct Flame (Grassland) Ember attack + Smoke	Surrounds
Infrastructure Transmission Line 2 Wyndham National/State Low Moderate Yes Likely KTS-GTS 220KV Transmission Line 2 Wyndham Regional Low Moderate Yes Almost certain Brooklyn to Bacchus Marsh 66KV Subtransmission Line Wyndham Regional Low Moderate Yes Almost certain		(Grassland) Ember attack + Smoke	Surrounds
Infrastructure Transmission Line 2 Wyndham Regional Low Moderate Yes Almost certain Brooklyn to Bacchus Marsh 66KV Sub- transmission Line Wyndham Regional Low Moderate Yes Almost certain	Vom High		24.1341140
Infrastructure Brooklyn to Bacchus Marsh 66KV Sub- transmission Line Wyndham Regional Low Moderate Yes Almost certain	1 / a as a 1 1! asla	Impact + Direct Flame (Bushfire) + Direct Flame	
Infrastructure Marsh 66KV Subtransmission Line Wyndham Regional Low Moderate Yes Almost certain	Very High	(Grassland)	Surrounds
		Ember attack + Smoke Impact + Direct Flame (Bushfire) + Direct Flame	
	Very High	(Grassland) Ember attack + Smoke	Surrounds
Unfractructure Dringes HWV I Wandham I lead I leav Minor Ves Almost cortain	Lliab	Impact + Direct Flame (Bushfire) + Direct Flame (Grassland)	Surroundo
Infrastructure Princes HWY Wyndham Local Low Minor Yes Almost certain Werribee Park Tourism	High	Smoke Impact + Direct	Surrounds
Tourist & Recreational Precinct K RD Werribee Regional Moderate Major No Unlikely	Medium	Flame (Grassland)	Surrounds
Infrastructure Ballan RD Wyndham Local Low Minor Yes Almost certain	High	Ember attack + Smoke Impact + Direct Flame (Bushfire) + Direct Flame (Grassland)	Surrounds
	18.1	Ember attack + Smoke Impact + Direct Flame (Bushfire) + Direct Flame	
Infrastructure Derrimut RD Wyndham Local Low Minor Yes Almost certain Cocoroc/Point Cocoroc/Point Cocoroc/Point Cocoroc/Point Cocoroc/Point Cocoroc/Point Cocoroc/Point	High	(Grassland) Smoke Impact + Direct	Surrounds
Infrastructure Western STP Wilson National/State High Catastrophic Yes Likely	Extreme	Flame (Grassland)	North
Infrastructure Western WTP Agricultural Area Cocoroc Local Low Minor Yes Likely	Medium	Smoke Impact + Direct Flame (Grassland)	North
Infrastructure Hoppers Crossing SPS Hoppers Crossing National/State High Catastrophic Yes Likely	Extreme	Smoke Impact + Direct Flame (Grassland)	North
Melbourne to South Australia Regional Low Moderate Yes Almost certain	Very High	Ember attack + Smoke Impact + Direct Flame (Bushfire) + Direct Flame (Grassland)	Surrounds
All Paws Boarding Kennel 283 Woods RD	Very riigii	Smoke Impact + Direct	Guirounus
Commercial and Cattery Truganina Local Low Minor Yes Likely	Medium	Flame (Grassland)	North
SYTS-MLTS 500KV Infrastructure Transmission Line 1 Wyndham National/State Low Moderate Yes Likely	High	Ember attack + Smoke Impact + Direct Flame (Bushfire) + Direct Flame (Grassland)	Surrounds
KTS-GTS 220KV	, ng.i	Ember attack + Smoke Impact + Direct Flame (Bushfire) + Direct Flame	Sansanas
Infrastructure Transmission Line 1 Wyndham Regional Low Moderate Yes Almost certain	Very High	(Grassland)	Surrounds
KTS-GTS 220KV Infrastructure Transmission Line 3 Wyndham Regional Low Moderate Yes Almost certain		Ember attack + Smoke Impact + Direct Flame (Bushfire) + Direct Flame	

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es lo es es	Likely Unlikely Likely Likely	High Medium Low Medium Medium	Flame (Grassland) Smoke Impact + Direct Flame (Grassland) Smoke Impact Smoke Impact + Direct Flame (Grassland) Smoke Impact + Direct	North West North West Surrounds South
es es	Unlikely	Low	Smoke Impact Smoke Impact + Direct Flame (Grassland)	Surrounds
es	Likely	Medium	Smoke Impact + Direct Flame (Grassland)	
es			Flame (Grassland)	South
	Likely	Modium	Smoke Impact + Direct	
lo		iviediuiti	Flame (Grassland)	South
	Unlikely	Low	Ember attack + Smoke Impact	Surrounds
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es	Likely	Medium	Flame (Grassland)	North
			Smoke Impact + Direct	
es	Likely	Medium		North
oc.	Likoly	Modium		North
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lo	Unlikely	Low	Smoke Impact	Surrounds
	Grantery	2011		Garrounas
es	Likely	Medium	Flame (Grassland)	North
	Likoby	Von High	Ember attack + Smoke Impact + Direct Flame (Bushfire) + Direct Flame	Curroundo
es	Likely	very High		Surrounds
os.	Likoly	High	Impact + Direct Flame	Surrounds
62	Likely	Tilgii		Surrounus
es	Likely	Extreme	Impact + Direct Flame	Surrounds
	Lintery	ZXIIOIIIO		Carrounde
es	Likely	Very High	Flame (Grassland)	North West
es	Likely	High	Flame (Grassland)	North
es	Likely	Very High	Smoke Impact + Direct Flame (Grassland)	North
			Smoke Impact + Direct	
es	Likely	Very High	Flame (Grassland)	North
es	Likely	High	Smoke Impact + Direct Flame (Grassland)	North
			Smoke Impact + Direct	
es	Likely	Medium	Flame (Grassland)	Surrounds
es	Likely	High	Smoke Impact + Direct Flame (Grassland)	Surrounds
	es res Likely	Likely Medium Likely Medium Likely Medium Likely Low Likely Medium Likely Medium Likely Medium Likely Wery High Likely Very High	Smoke Impact + Direct Flame (Grassland) In Unlikely Low Smoke Impact + Direct Flame (Grassland) Ember attack + Smoke Impact + Direct Flame (Bushfire) + Direct Flame (Bushfire) Ember attack + Smoke Impact + Direct Flame (Bushfire) Ember attack + Smoke Impact + Direct Flame (Bushfire) Ember attack + Smoke Impact + Direct Flame (Bushfire) Ember attack + Smoke Impact + Direct Flame (Bushfire) Ember attack + Smoke Impact + Direct Flame (Bushfire) Ember attack + Smoke Impact + Direct Flame (Bushfire) Smoke Impact + Direct Flame (Grassland)	

Environmental



Asset Subclass	Asset Name	LGA	Location	Land Manager	Consequence Rating	Do ignitions occur frequently?	to spread and reach assets?	Likelihood Rating	Risk Rating
								Almost	
Endangered	Wyndham Basalt Plains Grasslands	Wyndham	Wyndham	DSE	Major	Yes	Yes	certain	Extreme
Locally			Woods RD					Almost	Very
Important	Old Truganina Cemetery	Wyndham	Truganina	Other	Moderate	Yes	Yes	certain	High
Locally									
Important	Cobbledicks SSR Ford	Wyndham	Wyndham Vale	DSE	Moderate	No	Yes	Likely	High