



Strathbogie Shire Council

# Municipal Fire Management Plan 2023 - 2026

A sub plan to the Municipal  
Emergency Management Plan

*Strathbogie*  
SHIRE COUNCIL

## Acknowledgement of Country

Strathbogie Shire Council acknowledges the traditional custodians of the lands on which we strive, the peoples of the rivers and the hills of the Strathbogie Shire region who walked these lands for generations.

We pay our respects to the elders of the past, and the speakers of the first words, who lived in harmony with this country.

We acknowledge the elders of the present, who seek to regain their culture, and to teach the elders of the future their law, their history and their language.

We pay our respects to them and extend that respect to all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples today.

We honour their spirit – and the memory, culture, art and science of the world’s oldest living culture through 60,000 years.

## Acknowledgements

The Municipal Fire Management Planning Committee acknowledges the member agencies and individuals for the work and commitment in developing this plan, along with the use of the photographs in this publication.

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## 1. Foreword

This Draft Municipal Fire Management Plan (plan) has been developed under legislation introduced in Victoria in 2018 to provide greater cohesion through integrated arrangements for emergency management planning in Victoria at a local level.

It is a sub-plan to the Strathbogie Shire Municipal Emergency Management Plan (MEMP).

Through the development of the plan, the Fire Management Planning Sub-Committee (the committee) undertook a process to explore the fire-related challenges, risks and opportunities within the municipality in order to apply a coordinated approach to managing these risks.

This plan takes an integrated approach across agencies and partners to the identification and management of fire risks within the municipality.

It recognises the shared responsibility between government, agencies, business and community in reducing those risks.

The committee has established the plan with several focussed themes outlined here:

- Theme 1:** Community Resilience
- Theme 2:** Fuel Management
- Theme 3:** Access/Egress
- Theme 4:** Suppression
- Theme 5:** Capability

The experience and knowledge of the Committee members and partner agencies has been integral in confirming the focus of the strategies and the actions to be undertaken.

The Plan will be monitored, and identification of improved treatments or activities will be a key deliverable in achieving the objectives in the Plan.



**Rachael Frampton**  
**Chair**  
**Municipal Fire Planning Sub-Committee**

## **2. Vision**

To have a fire prepared community in the Strathbogie Shire.

## **3 Purpose**

To work collaboratively to identify the fire risks and corresponding actions to reduce the likelihood, severity and impacts of fire within the Strathbogie Shire communities.

## **4 Introduction**

Fire and emergency events impose significant social, environmental, and economic costs on Victoria including injury and loss of life, damage to property, infrastructure and facilities, financial costs, ecosystem and biodiversity loss, and social and cultural losses.

Challenges such as the impact of climate change, the increasing occurrence of major fires, population and residential growth all increase the need for a coordinated and collaborative approach to strategic fire management planning.

Victoria has emergency management arrangements that require agencies to work collaboratively across state, regional and local government levels with our communities, and business before, during and after emergencies.

The Municipal Fire Management Planning Sub-Committee aims to support this. The intent of the Municipal Fire Management Plan is to provide a strategic focus for fire management in the municipality.

## **5 Municipal Fire Management Planning**

The Municipal Fire Management Plan is prepared and maintained as a sub-plan of the Strathbogie Municipal Emergency Management Plan to ensure that the linkages across fire prevention, preparedness, response and recovery programs are consistent and holistic.

This plan has been developed in line with the:

- Emergency Management Act 2013 which provides the authority under which Municipal Emergency Management Planning Committees (MEMPC) operate
- Ministerial Guidelines for Preparing State, Regional and Municipal Emergency Management Plans
- State Fire Management Planning Guidance to Regional and Municipal Fire Management Planning Committees.

This plan is risk informed, having regard for the social, economic, built and natural environment aspects of fire, and functions as a guide for participants involved in fire management planning activities. The plan also contains appropriate reference to other applications of fire, including ecological and cultural.

This plan does not intend to override or contradict local government or individual agency plans, or legislated responsibilities of any individual agency. It is designed to complement and enhance planning undertaken at a regional and State level within emergency management arrangements.

This plan is current for a period of three years from the date of publishing of the plan on Council's website following approval from the Hume REMPC.

### **5.1 Municipal Fire Planning Sub-committee (MFPSC)**

In 2018 the Emergency Management Legislation Amendment Act amended the Emergency Management Act 2013 (EM Act 2013) to provide greater cohesion through new integrated arrangements for emergency management planning in Victoria at the state, regional and municipal levels.

The principal focus of the amendments is on efficiency and effectiveness, interoperability and integration, the local needs of communities, promoting community resilience and the importance of collaborative emergency management planning.

Section 59A of the Emergency Management Act 2013 provides the authority under which Municipal Emergency Management Planning Committees (MEMPC) operate as a multi-agency collaboration whose members bring organisation, industry and personal expertise to the task of emergency management planning.

Under this legislation, municipal fire management planning committees are sub-committees of the respective municipal emergency management planning committee. The MFPSC informs the MEMPC of emerging risks and changes in the municipality that may require attention.

Municipal Fire Planning Sub-Committee members work together to achieve a consistent, effective risk-based approach for fire management planning.



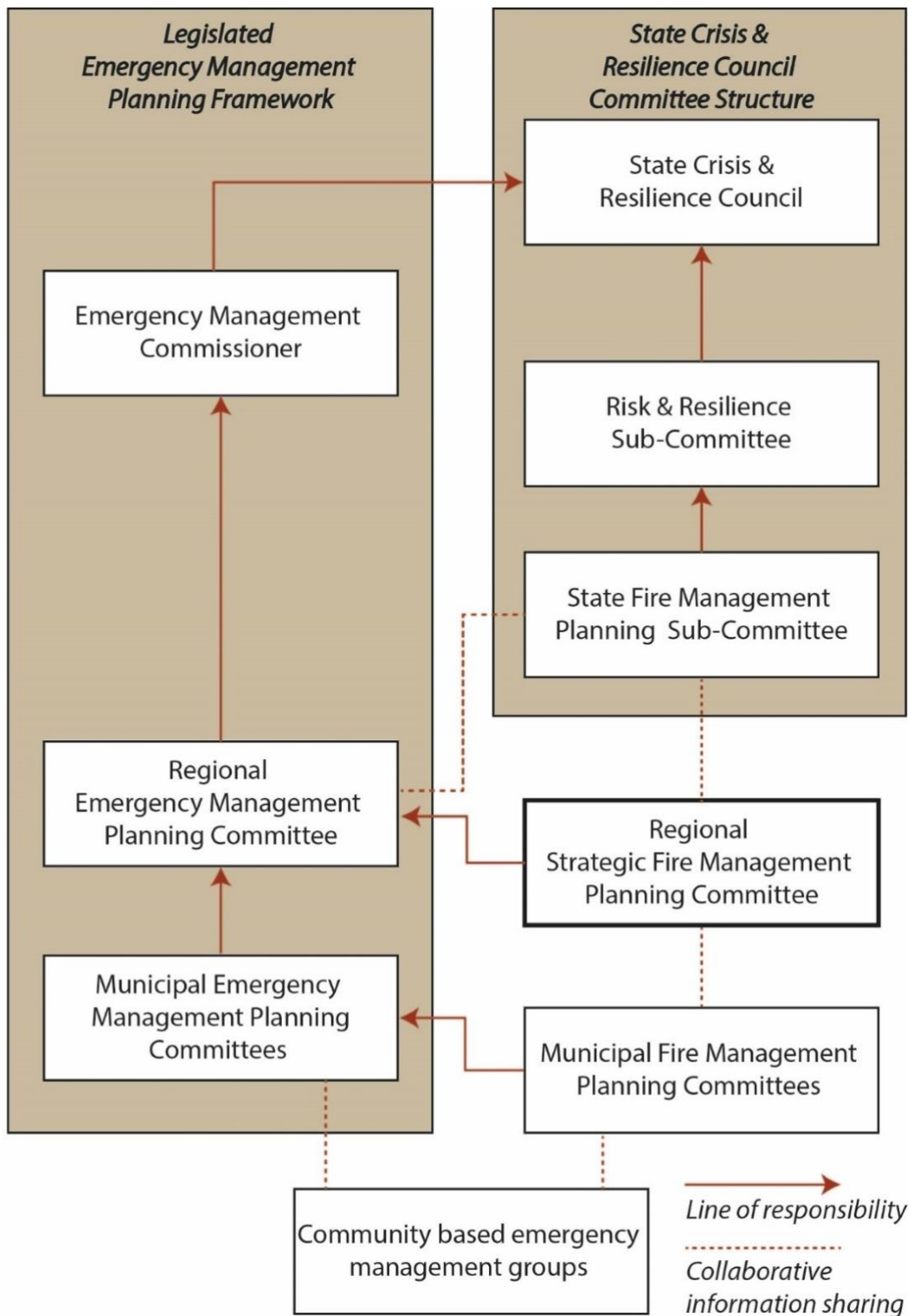


Figure 1 An overview of the State's emergency and fire management planning committee structure.

## 5.2 Committee Membership

- Country Fire Authority (Catchment Officer, Group Officers (3), Vegetation Management Officer, BASO)
- Forest Fire Management Victoria
- Strathbogie Shire Council (Chair, MFPO)
- Victoria Police (MERC)
- Other specialist roles as required

## 5.3 The role of the Committee

The MFPSC is a specialist sub-committee which has been established by the MEMPC to assist it in the detailed aspects associated for the planning for fires within the Strathbogie Shire landscape and includes:

1. Preparation and review of its MFMP and submission to the MEMPC for approval
2. Assist in the self-assurance process for the ongoing certification of the MFMP as required
3. Ensure that its MFMP is consistent with the MEMP
4. Provide recommendations to the MEMPC in relation to any matter that affects, or may affect, fire emergency management planning in the municipality
5. Receive progress reports and monitor the delivery of the action plan items identified in the MFMP
6. Promote community awareness and resilience in fire emergencies through support of community-based bushfire management planning programs
7. Provide updates on MFPSC activities at MEMPC meetings
8. Other duties as requested by the MEMPC in relation to fire management planning

More information is available through the Municipal Fire Planning Sub-Committee Terms of Reference

## 5.4 Community and Fire Planning

There is a limit to the capacity of agencies and our planning to effectively mitigate all risk. It is important that everyone who lives, works and visits the area considers the risks and works to build resilience at the individual, family, business, neighbourhood and community level, understanding that managing the risk of fire is a shared responsibility.

More resilient communities:

- Are mindful of the risks that may impact them and their vulnerabilities
- Use their abilities, experience and resources to prepare for, and manage the consequences of emergencies; and
- Work together to support each other and emergency service organisations before, during and after emergencies

The Municipal Fire Planning Sub-Committee and its member agencies have a role to play in supporting communities to build capacity and resilience.

Victoria's emergency management planning arrangements allow communities to undertake their own localised planning and connect their plans into Victoria's emergency management planning framework.



Support can be made available for groups that may wish to explore developing a community level plan that assists in building community preparedness and resilience to emergencies.

At the time of preparing this Plan the Strathbogie Shire Council in partnership with its neighbouring municipalities of Mansfield and Murrindindi Shire Councils is rolling out the LEAPing into Resilience project, funded by the Federal Government.

Under this project the Council and emergency agencies will work with five (5) local communities to prepare a Local Emergency Action Plan (LEAP) for each community.

A total of 15 LEAPs will be prepared across the three municipalities. The participating communities within Strathbogie Shire are Avenel, Euroa, Nagambie, Strathbogie and Violet Town. The LEAP project is expected to be fully implemented within the nominated Strathbogie Shire townships by June 2024.

The Strathbogie Tablelands community have previously prepared several emergency management documents which will be reviewed as part of the LEAP project for the Strathbogie township.

CFA working with the Safer Together program supported by Strathbogie Shire Council are also currently rolling out a Community Based Bushfire Management project for the Longwood East community.

## 5.5 Engagement

In stage one of the community engagement plan the MFPSC was also able to engage with members of the recently formed shire wide Share Strathbogie community panel to receive feedback in relation to the plan.

Feedback from the workshop resulted in addition of three actions. These being:

- Addition to Action 1.5. Tap into local forums like the Bogie Tree and local newsletters to share information. Attend local events where there is a captive audience, for example markets and Strathbogie pizza nights.
- Action 2.7 Review the Strathbogie Shire Council Roadside Management Plan to explore how we better manage roadside fuel loads.
- Strengthening Action 5.1 Work with CFA to share their campaign on becoming a CFA volunteer in Council communication channels.

Stage two of the community engagement plan involved the Draft Plan released for broad community comment for an 7 week period which closed on 20<sup>th</sup> October 2023. Two submissions were received which resulted in three further actions. These being:

- Action 1.5 Added “Fire Guard” as an example program with target delivery period being September to November
- Action 2.3 Highlighted roadside burns as part of the Joint Fuel Management burning program
- Appendix 3 Added a fuel listing of Council’s identified Priority Access Roads

These actions are identified in the action plan using this symbol.



## 5.6 Plan Assurance and Approval

Under the planning arrangements, the Municipal Emergency Management Planning Committee is responsible for assuring any of its sub-plans, of which this Plan is one.

This Plan has been prepared in accordance with the EM Act 2013 and State Fire Management Planning Guidance to Regional and Municipal Fire Management Planning Committees.

A Statement of Assurance is required to be submitted to the Hume Region Emergency Management Planning Committee (REMPC) for plan approval. This Plan comes into effect following its approval from the Hume REMPC and when it is published and remains in effect until superseded by an approved and published update.

To ensure the Municipal Fire Management Plan provides for a current integrated, coordinated, and comprehensive approach to effective fire management planning, it is to be reviewed at least every three years.

## 5.7 Plan Development Process

For the MFPSC this involves several steps:

1. Establish a project plan.
2. Communicate and consult with communities, entities and stakeholders throughout the process.
3. Understand the relevant fire risks within the municipality and treatment options by conducting a risk management assessment/study/workshop with relevant stakeholders.
4. Develop strategies and confirm any localised municipal arrangements for prevention, preparedness response and recovery. Noting that the plan should not be reproducing arrangements already stated in higher order plans.
5. Document the plan.
6. Endorsement of the plan by committee.
7. Gain assurance from MEMPC and approval from the Hume REMPC.
8. Implement the emergency plan through communication and education on arrangements, resource procurement, training, exercises and other resilience building activities.
9. Monitor and review the planning process and plan.

## 5.8 Risk Assessment Process

The Municipal Fire Planning Sub-Committee undertook a process to identify and address fire risks within the municipality. Reference was also made to specific bushfire risk information supplied by DEECA which is consistent with the information contained in the [Hume Bushfire Management Strategy 2020](#). The Municipal Emergency Management Planning Committee (MEMPC) used a risk assessment process consistent with ISO31000.

## 5.9 Plan Development

As part of the development of the Plan, the Committee reviewed and sought to align with existing legislation, frameworks and procedures as outlined in Appendix 4.

## 5.10 Monitoring, evaluation, and review process

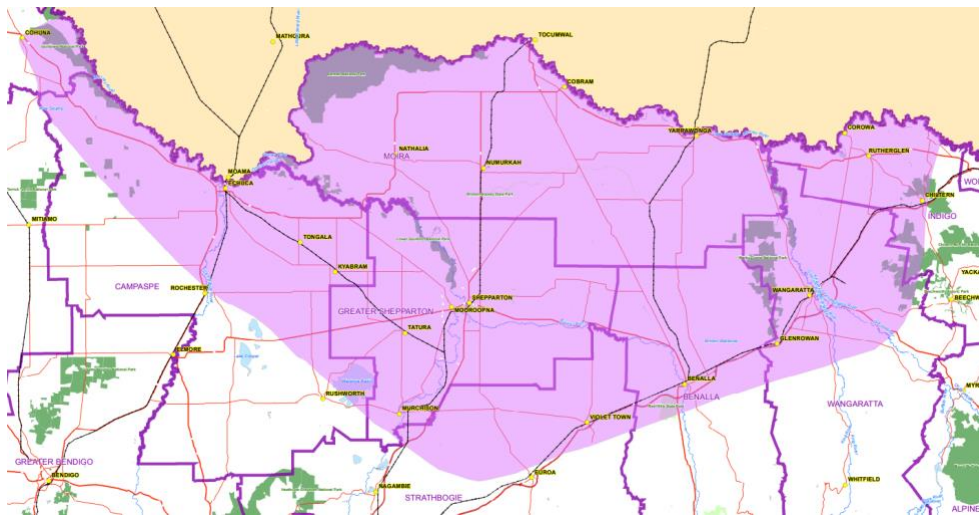
This Plan will be reviewed every three years to ensure it is current, integrated, coordinated and comprehensive. The Action Plan will be periodically updated to reflect the status of identified risks as well as to reflect emerging risks and any strategies required to address them.

As well as having a standing agenda item at municipal fire management planning meetings, the Committee will periodically report to the Municipal Emergency Management Planning Committee on the Actions, and the tasks identified against them.

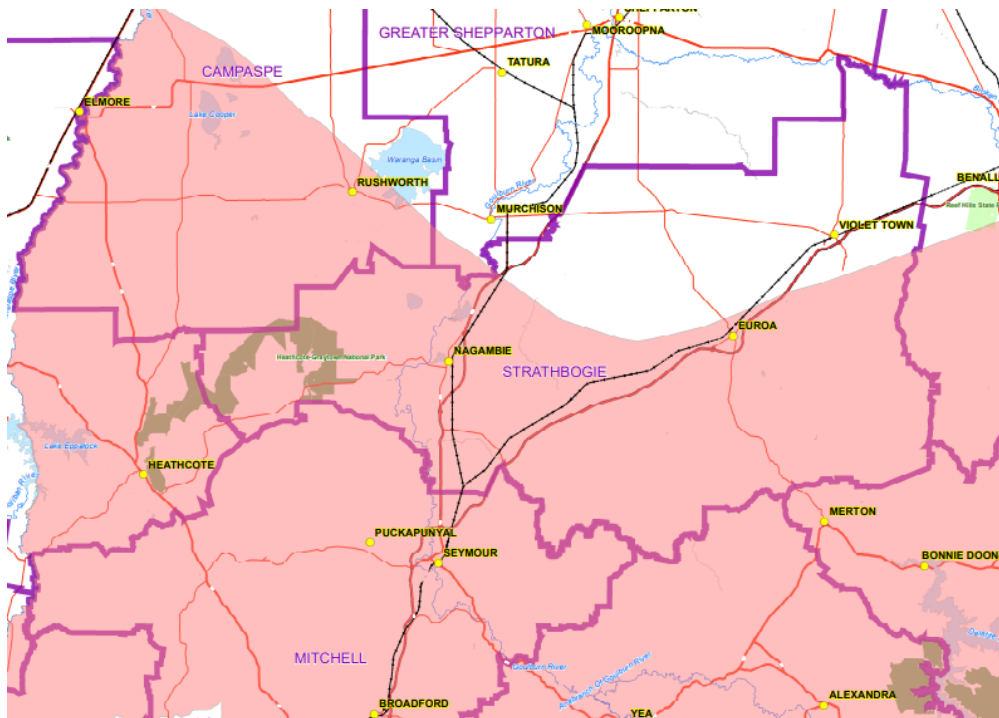
## 6 Context and Fire Risk

### 6.1 Environmental scan

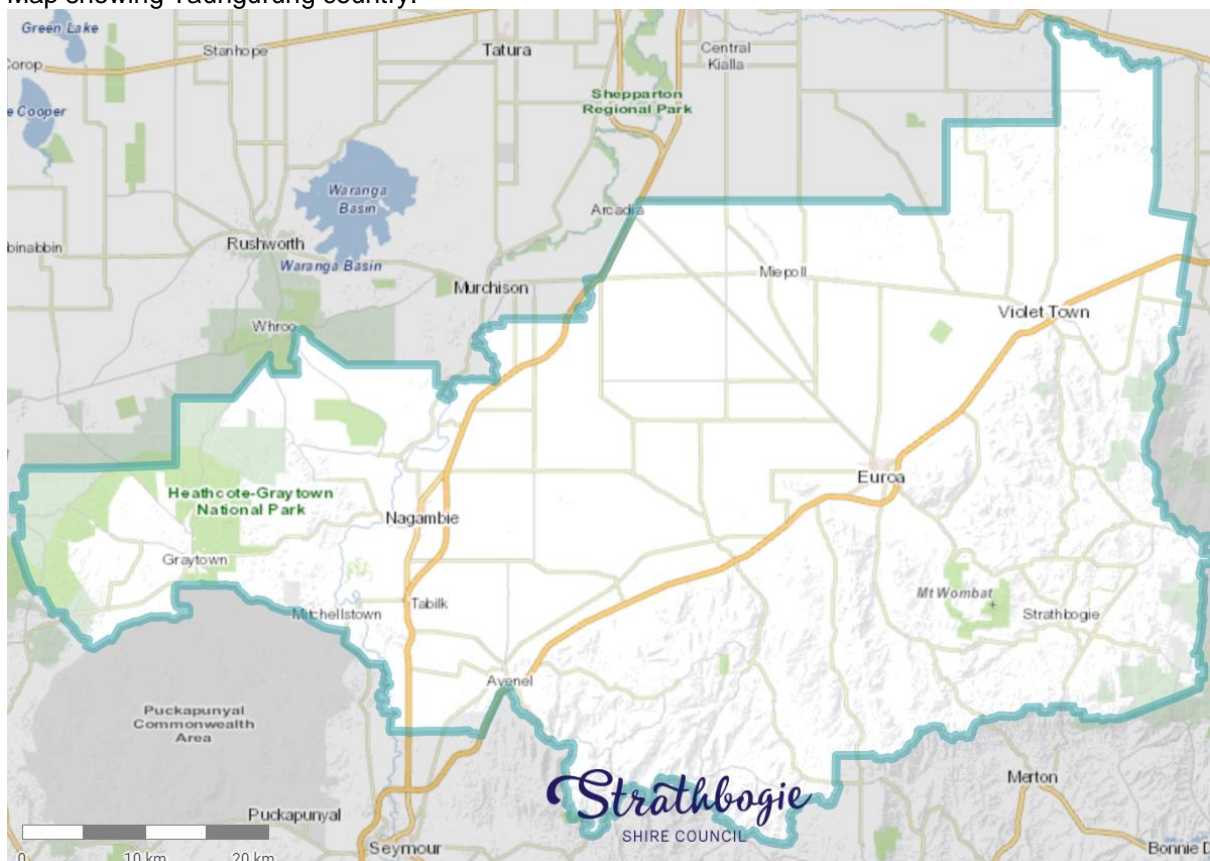
The traditional owners of the land within the Strathbogie Shire are the Taungurung and the Yorta Yorta peoples with the Yorta Yorta land generally being toward the northern and northwest area of the shire. (refer to the maps below)



Map showing Yorta Yorta country



Map showing Taungurung country.



The Strathbogie Shire is predominately rural, it is traversed southwest to northeast by the Hume freeway and Melbourne - Sydney rail line. To the northwest of the Hume freeway is mainly flat open farmland with some undulations to the west, contrastingly to the southeast of the freeway it changes to rolling foothills and mountainous terrain. There are four main

urban centres being Avenel, Nagambie, Euroa and Violet Town. In addition, there are some smaller townships and numerous isolated rural and farming residents.

This Shire lies amongst one of the most fire prone areas within Australia and the fire agencies are continually active with fires starting along the major road and rail corridors and natural occurrences such as lightning which is a constant risk.

The Hume Freeway carries some 10,000 vehicles per day and emergency services are always busy with emergency events along this section of the Hume. The Goulburn Valley Freeway runs generally north / south through the Shire and is also a busy area for Emergency services.

The Strathbogie ranges have a strong recent history of tree fall due to windstorms, and these conditions are also present during bushfires and will almost certainly limit access and egress in impacted areas.

## **6.2 Recent & Future trends related to fire risk**

The 2021 Census indicates that Strathbogie Shire has a population of 11,455.

The main townships of Avenel, Euroa, Nagambie and Violet Town accommodate 80% of the population in the shire and the 2021 Census data points to significant increased residential development which is taking place particularly in the Nagambie and Avenel townships.

All outer areas of the main townships are bordered generally by farming properties with the risk of grass fire impacts on residential areas.

Many of the remaining 20% of the shire's population are in smaller rural communities which are relatively isolated and within or adjoining areas which have Bushfire Management Overlay development controls on them. These communities are most at risk in situations where a large bushfire occurs in the landscape.

There is a growing demand for these types of properties, and it will be an ongoing challenge for the Council to balance the risks of developments in these areas with the desire to procure these lifestyle type properties in the shire.

The influx of people into the shire, whilst welcome, can present challenges when the property owners may have come from urban environments and therefore the awareness of bushfire/grass fire is potentially low. This trend is likely to increase in future years and the need to engage with this cohort will become increasingly important to manage fire risk in the municipality.

### **6.2.1 Built**

The whole of Strathbogie Shire is within a designated Bushfire Prone Area with significant parts included in the Bushfire Management Overlay controls under the Strathbogie Shire Planning Scheme.

The VFRR identifies several key infrastructure assets including communications towers, major freeways (Hume and Goulburn Valley), water and wastewater infrastructure, natural gas distribution infrastructure, railway infrastructure and explosives/ammunition storage sites.



In the event of an extreme heatwave weather event power outages may occur with business activity ceasing or reduced and vulnerable community members seeking relief from heatwave conditions. High winds often accompany heatwave conditions which commonly results in trees falling over roads (including powerlines) and blocking local access/egress.

Council doesn't have an active landfill site although it operates several transfer stations.

A major gas pipeline parallels the Hume Freeway however the risk associated with a bushfire/grassfire has been assessed as low risk as the pipeline is largely underground and the surface installations are protected by large vegetation-controlled areas.

The ammunition/explosive sites are registered with WorkSafe Victoria and regular training and updates are held between the owners and the CFA. It is important to continue this liaison role to ensure that facility site awareness is maintained by the CFA to ensure effective responses can be delivered to an incident at these sites.

## 6.2.2 Environment

The map below highlights the topography of the Strathbogie Shire with the undulating hills and mountainous areas generally occurring to the southeast of the Hume Freeway. The typical vegetation in these areas is described as dry sclerophyll forest which contains eucalypts, wattles and banksia species.

The landscape to the northwest can be generally described as a flood plain with average gradients of 1 in 500 sloping to the northwest.

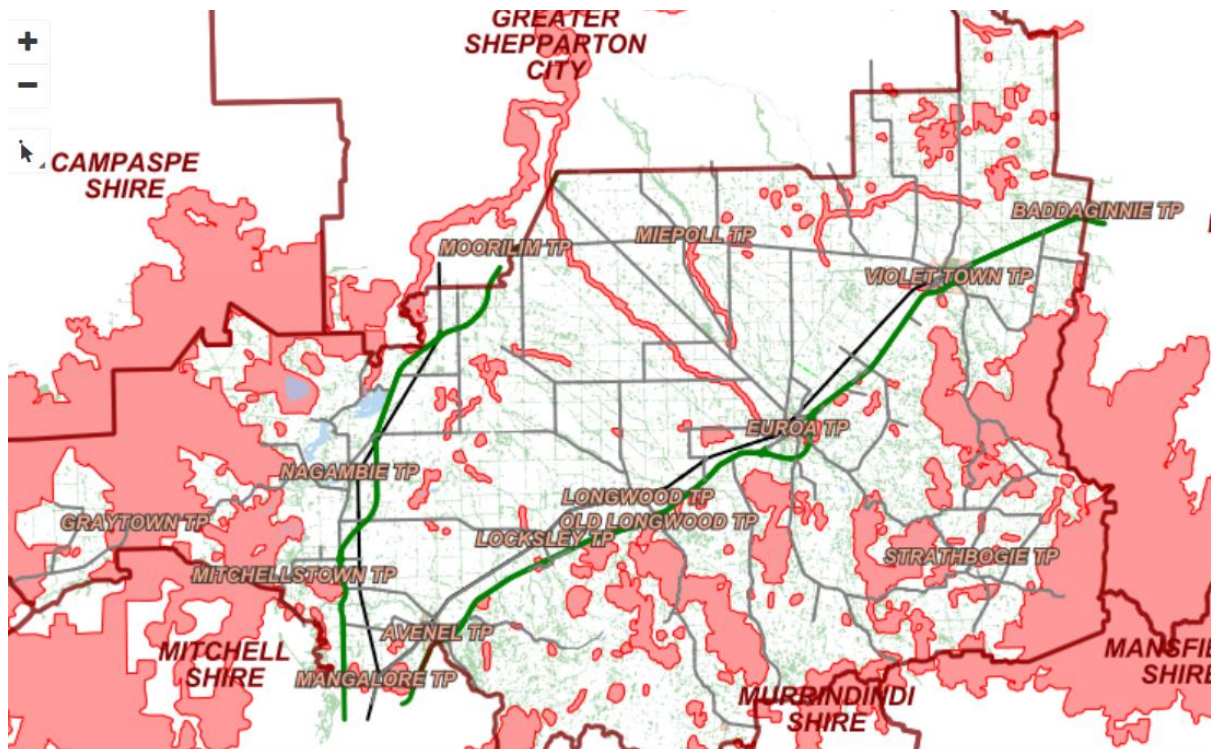
Some lower-level hills are located in the Graytown area which is known for the ironbark/box forest vegetation.

It is noted that there are a number of substantial timber plantations in the Strathbogie Ranges which are part of larger plantations of State significance.

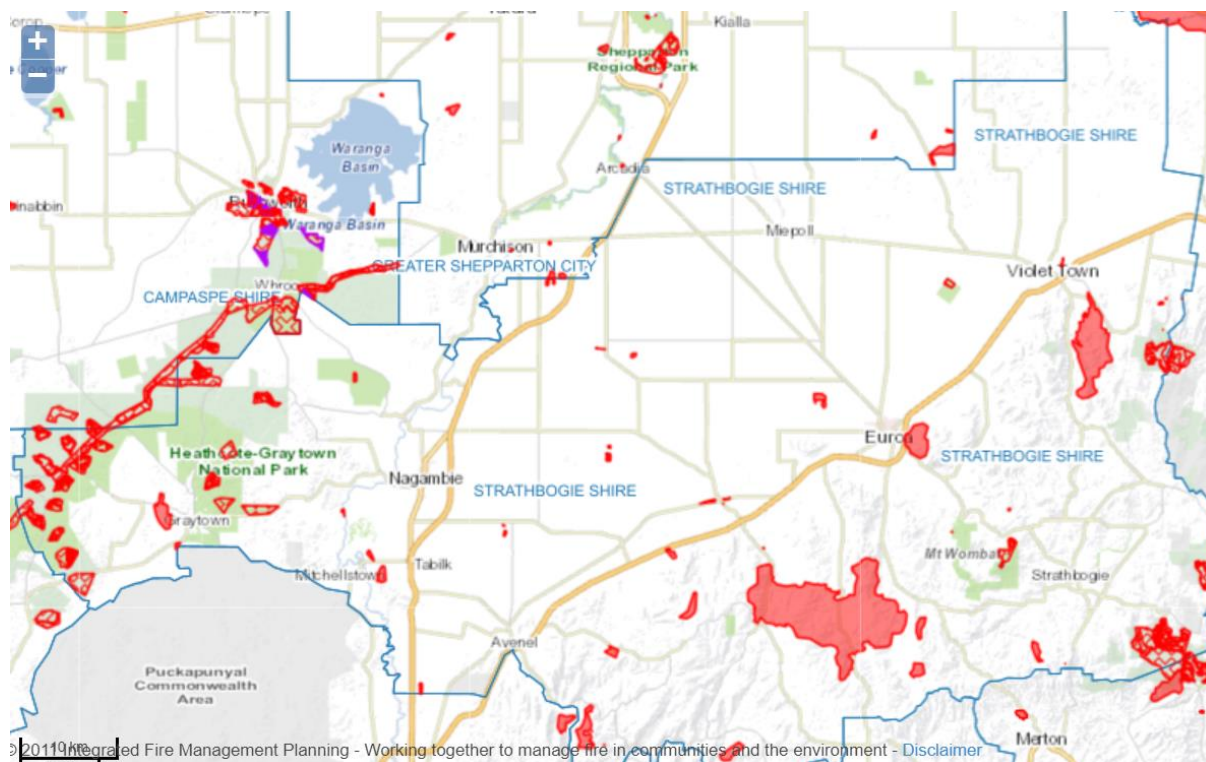




Map showing the topography of the Strathbogie Shire with hills to the southeast and flood plain to the northwest with the Hume Freeway forming the border between the two landscapes.



The map shows the areas where the formal Bushfire Management Overlay has been applied under the Strathbogie Shire Planning Scheme.



The map shows the 20 year fire history for the Strathbogies Shire.(Source – VFRR)

The following graphics were obtained from the climate change Victoria's website based on Victoria's Science Report 2019 and the Goulburn Climate Predictions 2019 report (DELWP/CSIRO).

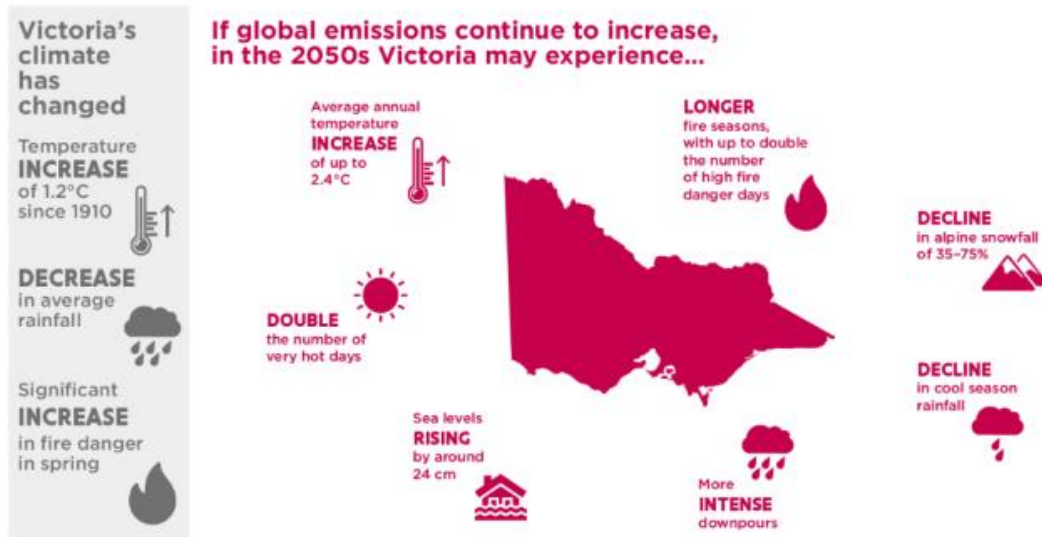
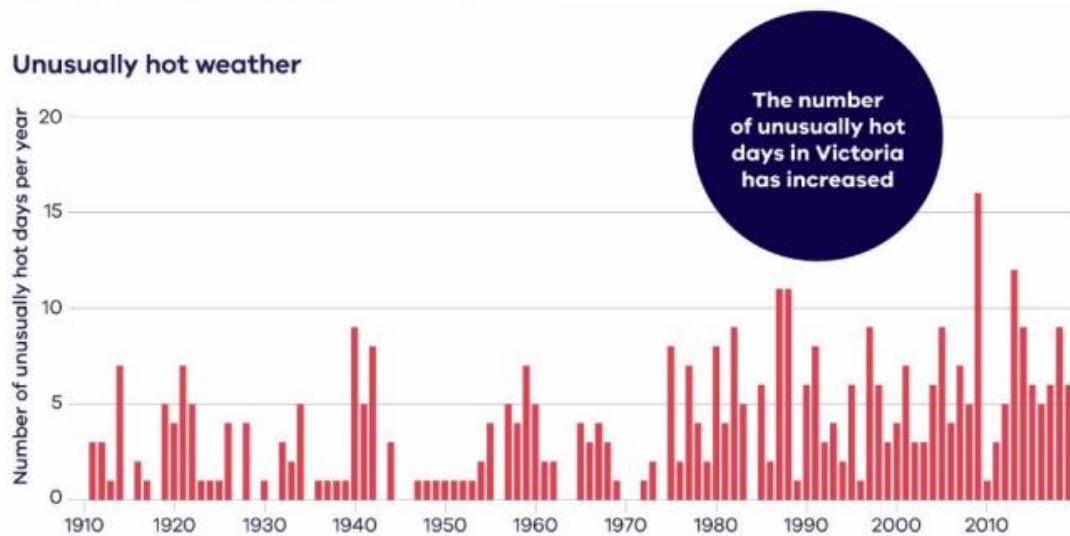


Figure 6 Forecast Impacts of Climate Change at 2050



The predicted change in climate has significant implications for fires in our landscape with the number of unusually hot days increasing with a forecast doubling of the high fire danger days and longer fire seasons by the 2050s.

### 6.2.3 Economy

Agriculture is the largest employer in the shire with over 900 people employed, followed by the Healthcare sector (602) and almost 500 in the construction sector. Accommodation and Food Services (300) are also a significant sector according to the 2021 Census.

The shire appears to have rebounded strongly after the COVID 19 outbreak with significant increased residential development bringing new residents to the shire. Beef and sheep farming are still the main industries, but we also support almost 20 large horse studs/training facilities and approx. 20 intensive farming establishments (pigs/chickens) which are of state if not national importance.

The shire also relies heavily on tourism, particularly Nagambie, and there have been several grant funding opportunities taken up by the Council to grow the tourism business in the shire. It is worth noting that the shire is home to six major winery establishments.

Most of these industries are in the rural areas of the shire and are therefore vulnerable to a bushfire/grassfire in the landscape which would, if impacted by such a fire, cause significant economic loss to the owners, the local community and potentially at state and national level.

From recent fire history and considering the forecast climate changes, the Strathbogie Ranges remain the highest risk for a bushfire outbreak which would impact rural farming properties, tourist destinations and small township communities including Gap Road, Ruffy and Strathbogie.

The forecast dryer future conditions also mean that the fire risk in the flatter areas including intensive farming sites, tourism destinations and larger township settlements cannot be underestimated.

## 6.3 Fire in the Municipality

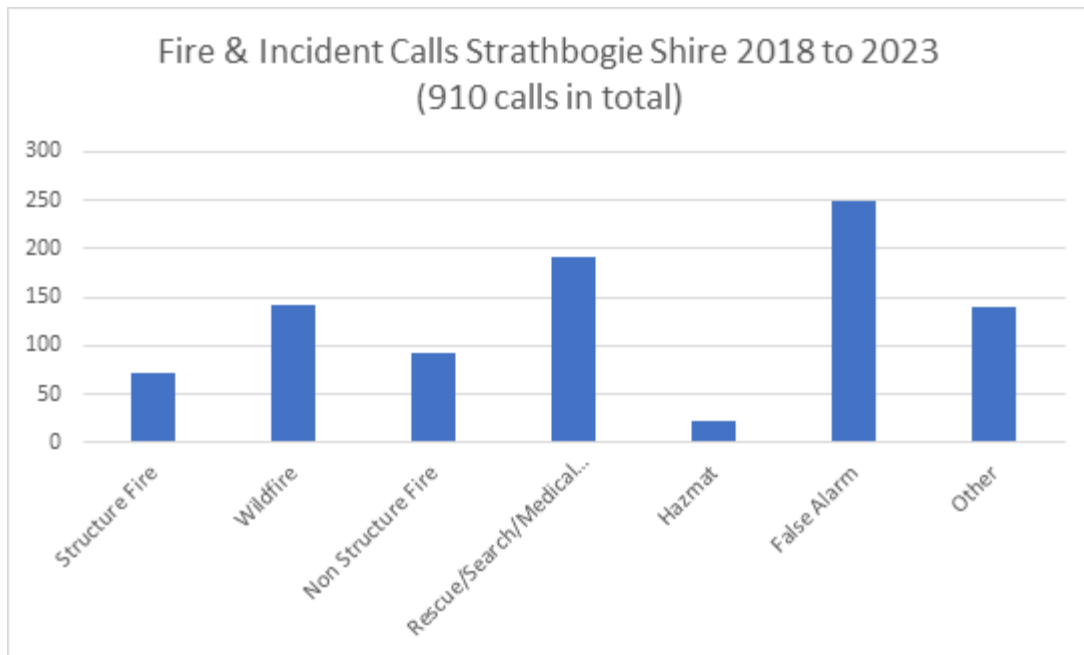
### 6.3.1 History

The History of Fire in the Municipality Table 1 demonstrates that the municipality is at risk of fire.

*Table 1 – History of Fire in the Municipality*

Date	Event	Impacts
2020	Balmattum Hill Fire, Euroa	
2019	Tarcombe Rd Fire , Avenel	
2019	Fire at Poultry Farm, Euroa	18,000 chickens destroyed
2014	Creightons Creek fire (17 December)	5518 acres burnt, 4 houses lost, over 100 brigades from across the state attended this fire.
1990	Strathbogie fire (27 December)	1 person deceased, 17 houses lost & 12,000 livestock
1965	Longwood fire (17 January)	7 persons deceased & 6 houses lost

Since 1 January 2018 to 24 April 2023 (approx. 5 years) Brigades (25 of them) in the Strathbogie Shire have responded to 910 calls, broken down as follows.



Call Type	Number of Calls 1 <sup>st</sup> Jan 2018 to 24 <sup>th</sup> April 2023 (910 in total)	%	% Discounting False Alarms (661 in total)
Structure Fire	71	8	11
Wildfire (Grass and Bush)	142	16	21
Non-Structure (Car Fires etc.)	93	10	14
Rescue (Motor Vehicle Collision) Search, Medical assistance	192	21	29
Hazmat (Hazardous Materials)	23	3	4
False Alarm	249	27	N/A
Other	140	15	21

### 6.3.2 Insights into Major Fire Risks

Hazard	Bushfire/Grassfire
Description	<p>Hot, dry and windy weather are ideal conditions for bushfires or grassfires to start and spread. Bushfires and grassfires can start for many reasons, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Equipment including vehicles and agricultural machinery sparks</li> <li>• Accidents such as mishandled campfires or barbecues</li> <li>• Malicious activity such as arson</li> <li>• Mechanical failures – eg trailer axles/hubs</li> <li>• Infrastructure incidents such as sparks from electricity lines or rail transport</li> <li>• Natural phenomena such as lightning</li> </ul>
Consequences	<p>Consequences are potentially significant and varied including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Human - loss of life, serious injury, respiratory impacts</li> <li>• Environmental impacts - loss of vegetation, biodiversity, cultural values</li> <li>• Built form - damage to property and infrastructure</li> <li>• Economic - business interruptions, loss of tourism, assets and livestock</li> </ul>
Relevant agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Council</li> <li>• Country Fire Authority (CFA)</li> <li>• Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA)</li> <li>• Fire Rescue Victoria (FRV)</li> <li>• Forest Fire Management Victoria (FFMVic)</li> <li>• Parks Victoria (PV)</li> <li>• Victoria Police</li> </ul>
What is being done?	<p>Bushfire mitigation strategies, controls and assessments include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Hume Bushfire Management Strategy 2020</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Victorian Fire Risk Register</a></li> <li>• Land use planning controls:</li> <li>• <a href="#">Building in a Bushfire Management Overlay</a></li> </ul> <p>Programs and plans include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community Safety Education programs (FRV and CFA)</li> <li>• Fuel management projects</li> <li>• Safer Together Programs</li> </ul>



Hazard	Bushfire/Grassfire
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Total Fire Ban and Fire Danger Period requirements</li> <li>• Agency operational plans including local CFA plans</li> <li>• Council annual township fire prevention program</li> <li>• Council Roadside Fuel Reduction Spraying program</li> <li>• Roll out of Council's Local Emergency Action Plan initiative across five communities (Avenel, Euroa, Nagambie, Strathbogie and Violet Town)</li> <li>• Evacuation and Traffic Management guidelines</li> <li>• Media awareness campaigns</li> </ul>
What community members and visitors can do?	<p>A well thought out bushfire/grassfire survival plan can help if you live or holiday in high-risk bushfire areas of Victoria. Grassfires can start and move quickly, including in urban areas. Many Victorians live next to parks, reserves, open grasslands, paddocks or bush, even in urban areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Know what to do if a fire starts</li> <li>• Monitor conditions outside.</li> <li>• Make sure you're connected to all emergency information sources (eg Vic Emergency app)</li> <li>• Follow all directions from emergency services</li> <li>• Act early, even if you haven't received a warning. Plan to leave early or not travel to high risk bushfire areas on high risk fire danger days</li> </ul> <p>Prepare through the <a href="#">Bushfire Prepare Program</a> or CFA's <a href="#">Community Fireguard</a> program, available for residents in high-risk bush or grass fire areas. These are designed to help you:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plan for a range of scenarios</li> <li>• Make informed decisions when it counts</li> <li>• Maintain a fire smart house and garden</li> <li>• Work together with your community to reduce everyone's bushfire risk</li> </ul> <p>If a grassfire starts on the urban fringe and you are at home:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If you live next to grassland and a grassfire starts, walk at least two streets back from the fire</li> <li>• If you live two streets or more from grassland and a grassfire starts, stay where you are and follow all directions from emergency services</li> <li>• Keep all windows and doors closed and place towels or blankets around windowsills and door gaps. Do not use your air conditioner</li> </ul> <p>Further information on how to prepare for bushfires <a href="http://www.cfa.vic.gov.au">www.cfa.vic.gov.au</a></p>

Hazard	Residential House Fire
Description	<p>On average there are 3,000 house fires each year in Victoria. In Strathbogie Shire an average of a one structure fire occurs every month. A majority of these are preventable. Common reasons for house fire include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unattended cooking</li> <li>• Electrical faults</li> <li>• Improper use of electrical items including overloading power boards, leaving appliances on surfaces that can burn</li> <li>• Cigarettes, candles, incense, and oil burners left unattended</li> <li>• Unmaintained barbeque</li> <li>• Unmaintained fire places and chimneys</li> </ul>
Consequences	<p>Consequences can include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Human - loss of life, serious injury, displacement from home</li> <li>• Built form - damage to property</li> <li>• Environmental impacts - damage to local vegetation, run off into waterways</li> <li>• Economic - insurance, displacement costs, rebuilding</li> </ul>
Relevant agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Council</li> <li>• Country Fire Authority</li> <li>• Fire Rescue Victoria</li> <li>• Victorian Building Authority</li> </ul>
What is being done?	<p>CFA and FRV have several programs and information to educate and promote prevention of fires in the home. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lesson plans for primary and secondary schools</li> <li>• Supporting people with Autism Resource Kit</li> <li>• Multicultural programs</li> <li>• Emergency information and resources for deaf and hearing-impaired community members</li> <li>• Change your clock change your battery smoke alarm community education and advertising program. Under the Building Regulations 2018, fines can be issued if smoke alarms are not working. Landlords are responsible for ensuring that their rental properties have smoke alarms installed.</li> <li>• Council has prepared an Emergency Assistance Guide (EAG) which is available for distribution to impacted property residents which contains contact details for Council's MRM as well as other support agencies</li> </ul>

Hazard	Residential House Fire
What community members can do?	<p>A fire in the home can be devastating, even fatal. Once a fire starts it can spread rapidly putting occupants at risk. Actions people can take to protect themselves, their family and home include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Having a working smoke alarm that is regularly tested</li> <li>• Looking out for fire hazards in the home</li> <li>• Having a home fire escape plan that is practiced regularly</li> <li>• If a fire occurs in your home, to get out, stay out and call Triple Zero (000)</li> <li>• Don't deadlock doors when at home. If you must deadlock the door, leave the key in the door</li> <li>• Report residential hoarding to the Council</li> <li>• Knowing and supporting neighbours</li> <li>• Cleaning up and around property and ensuring equipment including barbeques are in good working order</li> <li>• Ensuring children are educated on fire safety</li> </ul> <p>More information can be found on <a href="http://www.cfa.vic.gov.au">www.cfa.vic.gov.au</a>, or <a href="http://www.frv.vic.gov.au">www.frv.vic.gov.au</a></p>

Hazard	Transport (Roads and Rail) Fire
Description	<p>Road and rail fire can be caused by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Traffic accident or human error, fatigue</li> <li>• Mechanical failure or faulty equipment</li> <li>• Littering (cigarette butts)</li> <li>• Environmental events such as severe storms or lightning</li> <li>• Malicious events including arson</li> </ul>
Consequences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Human - loss of life, serious injury</li> <li>• Environmental - toxic plume, runoff into waterways</li> <li>• Social - impact on access to public and private transportation</li> <li>• Built form - damage to property and infrastructure</li> <li>• Economic - widespread business interruption, supply chain disruption</li> <li>• Road closures/diversions</li> <li>• Evacuations</li> </ul>
Key agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Council</li> <li>• Country Fire Authority</li> <li>• Department of Transport</li> </ul>

Hazard	Transport (Roads and Rail) Fire
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fire Rescue Victoria</li> <li>• Victoria Police</li> </ul>
What is being done?	<p>A number of strategies, controls and assessments currently exist:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Victorian Road Safety Strategy 2021-2030</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Bus Safety Duties</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">TAC Legislation and regulations</a></li> <li>• Roadside fuel management</li> <li>• Driver education programs and advertising campaigns</li> </ul>
What community members can do?	<p>TAC provides information for all types of road users on how to drive safely and prevent accidents.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Report dangerous driving to the Police on 131 444</li> <li>• Report all littering from vehicles to EPA. Examples of types of litter include cigarette butts, plastic bags, food packaging and drinks containers. More information <a href="http://www.epa.vic.gov.au">www.epa.vic.gov.au</a></li> <li>• Be aware of fire in the area by following emergency services information sources including local emergency broadcasters and the VicEmergency app.</li> </ul>

Hazard	Agricultural Fires
Description	<p>Fires starting within agricultural settings can quickly escalate into bush and grass fires. Agricultural fires can start for many reasons, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Machinery incidents including sparks</li> <li>• Crop harvesting equipment (Headers)</li> <li>• Mechanical treatment of stubble equipment</li> <li>• Slashing equipment</li> <li>• Malicious activity such as arson</li> <li>• Natural phenomena such as lightning</li> <li>• Escaped burn offs or stubble burns</li> <li>• Use of welding/cutting/grinding equipment</li> <li>• Spontaneous combustion (haystack fires)</li> </ul>

Hazard	Agricultural Fires
Consequences	<p>Consequences can include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Human - loss of life, serious injury, displacement</li> <li>• Environmental - loss of stock and biodiversity, run off into waterways</li> <li>• Social - impact on broader community and infrastructure</li> <li>• Built form - damage to property, machinery, and infrastructure</li> <li>• Economic - loss of crops, business interruption, supply chain disruption</li> </ul>
Relevant agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agriculture Victoria</li> <li>• Council</li> <li>• Country Fire Authority</li> <li>• Department of Energy Environment and Climate Action</li> <li>• Forest Fire Management Victoria</li> </ul>
What is being done?	<p>Several strategies are in place including but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agriculture Victoria promotes the importance of fire management plans for all farms</li> <li>• CFA education programs which seek to raise awareness of the fire risks associated with cropping, storage of hay and the implementation of farm fire management programs including a <a href="#">harvesting guide</a></li> <li>• Fuel management programs such as Council's annual fire prevention program aimed at reducing fuel loads in and around townships across the shire</li> <li>• Roadside slashing/spraying</li> <li>• Safe and effective machinery requirements</li> <li>• Safe agricultural burning</li> <li>• Safe hay bailing and storage advice</li> <li>• Water supply points including open water</li> <li>• Total Fire Ban, Fire Danger Ratings and Fire Danger Period requirements</li> </ul>
What community members can do?	<p>All farmers and landholders should have a fire plan in the event of a fire starting that considers family members and employees, livestock, pets and equipment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CFA has developed the <a href="#">On the Land: Agricultural Fire Management Guidelines</a> as a day-to-day and year-round resource.</li> <li>• Farmers and landholders should understand what they can and can't do on the land under a day of Total Fire Ban and significant fire danger days.</li> <li>• Information is available for farmers and landholders preparing for and recovering from fire: <a href="https://agriculture.vic.gov.au/farm-management/emergency-management/bushfires">https://agriculture.vic.gov.au/farm-management/emergency-management/bushfires</a></li> </ul>

## **7 Planned Suppression Response & Actions**

### **7.1 Planned Suppression Response**

Planned fire suppression response for CFA starts with a pre-planned response for all fires and incidents. The pre-planned response is initiated when the Emergency Services Telecommunication Authority (ESTA), working as “Firecom”, receive an emergency call and initiates a Computer Aided Dispatch system where the initial response and upgraded responses are pre-planned.

During the Fire Danger Period (FDP) over the hotter months of the year, an upgraded response (increase in the number of initial Brigades responding) to grassfires and bushfires occurs. In addition to the increased Brigade response to grassfires and bushfires during the Fire Danger Period, water bombing helicopters, where available are responded on a pre-determined dispatch system. Fire Agencies have access to a fleet of water bombing aircraft that can be responded according to need and priority.

Fire agencies also have access to a pre-approved panel of earthmoving contractors who are available for fire readiness (on call standby) and suppression activities. This panel of contractors is managed by FFMVic however these are available for other agencies to utilise.

Special risks (predominantly Structural) and Major Hazard Facilities within a Brigade response area can also have a pre-incident plan created to identify the risks and aid the initial Incident Controllers with response and critical site information.


CFA Districts also have pre-planned strike teams that can be deployed to support major fires, in the landscape throughout Victoria and other States and Territories as required.

In addition to the pre-planned suppression response of equipment and resources to combat a fire through the Joint Standard Operating Procedures Emergency Response Agencies also participate in pre-planned Incident Management Teams in line with approved and endorsed procedures.



## 7.2 Municipal Fire Plan Actions

### Theme 1 – Community resilience

<b>Theme 1 Community Resilience</b> <b>Goal: Improve community awareness, preparedness and ability to respond to and recovery from an emergency event</b>					
		Action	When	Lead	Measure
1.1		Complete the delivery of the LEAPing into Resilience program to five communities (Avenel, Euroa, Nagambie, Strathbogie & Violet Town).	December 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Council</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LEAPs (Local Emergency Action Plans) complete</li> </ul>
1.2		Engagement critical asset site managers as identified in the VFRR or by local CFA brigades to explore any concerns with fire risks and emergency planning arrangements.	Annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Council</li> <li>Agriculture Vic</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Successful engagement</li> </ul>
1.3		Inclusion of fire emergency awareness information in new resident welcome kits.	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Council</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Complete</li> </ul>
1.4		Conduct forums for farmers on fire risks on the farm	Annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CFA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Complete</li> </ul>
1.5		Share agency campaigns (eg Fire Guard) about fire risk on Council communication channels. And tap into local forums and newsletters to share information. Attend local events where there is a captive audience, for example markets and pizza nights.	As required (Sept-Nov)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Council</li> <li>CFA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Messages shared</li> </ul>
1.6		Collaborate with three (3) smaller communities to develop a LEAP.	June 2026	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Council</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LEAPs complete</li> </ul>

## Theme 2 – Fuel management

		<b>Theme 2 Fuel Management</b> <b>Goal: To reduce vegetative matter to reduce of fire spreading and assist with maintaining access/egress</b>			
		Action	When	Lead	Measure
2.1		Conduct slashing/spraying programs	Aug -Dec	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Council</li> <li>RRV</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Works undertaken</li> </ul>
2.2		Township fire prevention program	Sep - Mar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Council</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compliance achieved</li> </ul>
2.3		Planned Joint Fuel Management Program identified and completed which may include roadside burns	Spring / Autumn	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CFA</li> <li>FFMV</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Completed</li> </ul>
2.4		Review, inspection, maintenance of BPLR sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>July (annually)</li> <li>Declared Fire Danger period (monthly)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Council</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Completed</li> </ul>
2.5		Fire Permit system	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CFA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compliance</li> </ul>
2.7		Review the Strathbogie Shire Council Roadside Management Plan to explore how we better manage roadside fuel loads.	December 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Council</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Complete</li> </ul>


## Theme 3 – Access emergency services

		<b>Theme 3 Access/Egress Emergency Services</b> <b>Goal: To provide safer travel routes and areas of relative safety for emergency services personnel</b>			
		Action	When	Lead	Measure
3.1		Review the existing network of Fire Access Tracks and Priority Access Roads and confirm	Annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Council</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Complete</li> </ul>
3.2		Review the implementation of the ESSA program including owner consents, inspections and sign replacements etc	Annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CFA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Complete</li> </ul>

## Theme 4 - suppression

		<b>Theme 4 Suppression</b> <b>Goal: To ensure situational awareness of water supplies</b>			
		Action	When	Lead	Measure
4.1		To undertake a strategic review of water points in the local brigade areas	Ongoing	• CFA	• Complete
4.2		To review water tank access	Dec 2023	• Council	• Complete
4.3		Finalise the hydrant inspection and maintenance arrangements with Goulburn Valley Water	June 2024	• Council	• Works complete

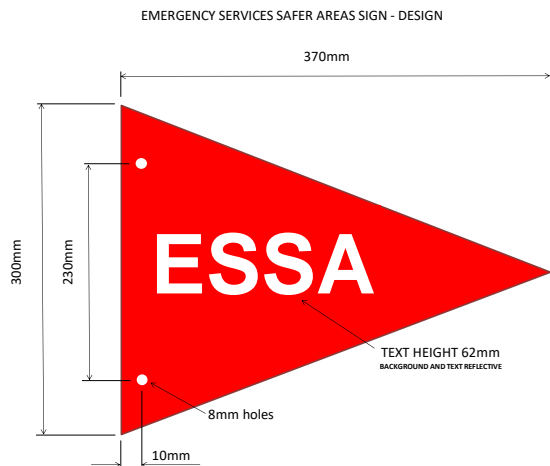
## Theme 5 - capability

		<b>Theme 5 Capability</b> <b>Goal: To attract additional volunteers into the Local CFA brigades</b>			
		Action	When	Lead	Measure
5.1		Work with CFA to share their campaign on becoming a CFA volunteer in Council communication channels.	Ongoing	• CFA • SES	• Activity complete
5.2		Continue weekly CFA Catchment Officer/Group Officer meetings with Council	Ongoing	• Council • CFA	• Meetings held
5.3		Review the MFPSC Terms of Reference	May (annually)	• Council	• Complete

## Appendix 1 - Acronyms

This section contains acronyms that are used throughout this plan.

<b>BPLR</b>	Bushfire Place of Last Resort (formerly NSPs)
<b>CERA</b>	Community Emergency Risk Assessment
<b>CFA</b>	Country Fire Authority
<b>CRWM</b>	Combustible Recyclable and Waste Material
<b>DEECA</b>	Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action
<b>EMC</b>	Emergency Management Commissioner
<b>EMV</b>	Emergency Management Victoria
<b>EPA</b>	Environment Protection Authority
<b>ESSA</b>	Emergency Services Safer Areas
<b>FFMVic</b>	Forest Fire Management Victoria
<b>FRV</b>	Fire Rescue Victoria
<b>LGA</b>	Local Government Area
<b>VBA</b>	Victorian Building Authority
<b>VFRR</b>	Victorian Fire Risk Register



## Appendix 2 – ESSA Sites

Emergency Services Safer Areas (ESSA's) are places along a road where emergency services vehicles, specifically CFA vehicles, can take refuge from a fire. ESSA's are intended to have low fuel loadings and in the event of a fire front passing through an ESSA, the fire intensity is predicted to be minimal and therefore pose an acceptable risk to a well-prepared fire truck (or strike team) and crew that may seek refuge there.

It must be made succinctly clear; ESSA's **are not intended to provide refuge for the public in their vehicles**, rather the objective is to specifically provide an option to fire service vehicles engaged in bushfire suppression activities.

ESSA's are only applicable on High Bushfire Risk Roads (HBRR). Generally, a HBRR is a road in a High to Extreme fire risk rating area (according to Victorian Fire Risk Register), that has potential to generate  $>10\text{kW/m}^2$  of radiant heat flux (a value

recognized as the maximum safe exposure for persons in a vehicle).

On roads where the potential for radiant heat is  $<10\text{kW/m}^2$ , ie lower fuel loadings, there is no real need to develop an ESSA as the inherent risk is considered acceptable. A fire truck caught on one of these roads would have a much-reduced chance of fire impact on its occupants.

ESSA's are generally areas of grazing land (farmers' paddocks) adjacent to the road reserve that have acceptable fuel loadings. They should be no more than 3 minutes travel time apart where roadside fuel loadings are high.

Generally, all vegetation within the ESSA should be grass with the majority of the grass less than 100mm in height for a radius of 100m from the entry point ie gateway. A fire in this type of fuel would not generate more than  $10\text{kW/m}^2$  of radiant heat.

### Establishment and Maintenance of ESSA's

The establishment of ESSA's should be approved and coordinated through the MFPSC. ESSA's should be assessed on-site by an experienced local CFA volunteer, Council's MFPO, the CFA's Vegetation Management Officer and the landowner.

The success and sustainability of an ESSA is dependent on landowner cooperation.

Close grazing is generally the best and cheapest method of fuel management and is ideal for establishing an ESSA. Another option is to slash the grass at the end of the growing season ie late spring or early summer.

Once agreement with the landowner is established, a sign (refer below) is to be installed on a star picket on the roadside, adjacent to the ESSA.

The signs should be located clear of traffic at least 2.0m from the edge of the road surface or at least 0.6m behind the line of the guideposts.

The CFA Vegetation Officer needs to liaise with the relevant landowner annually to determine if the fuel management goals are achievable. If not, the ESSA must be abandoned at least for the forthcoming fire season and signage removed. Reinstatement of the ESSA should be considered before the next season.

The GPS locations of ESSA's must be maintained and data made available to CFA District 22.

### **Cost**

The cost of establishment and maintenance of an ESSA, apart from the fuel management costs that can be negligible ie stock eating grass, time talking to the landowner(s) is probably the highest cost next to purchase and installation of signs. It is currently estimated that the costs for signage that require the provision of a star picket, sign and bolts totaling \$35.00 per site. It is expected installation of the signs would be done by the local fire brigade. Costs of signs and star pickets including replacement of faded or damaged signs (only) would be the responsibility of the Strathbogie Shire Council on confirmation from the CFA Commander District 22.

### **High Bushfire Risk Roads**

Roads currently identified as high-risk bushfire roads are;

Ankers Road, Bonnie Doon Road, Boundary Hill Road, Creek Junction Road, Creightons Creek Road, Euroa Strathbogie Road, Gap Road, Harrys Creek Road, Longwood Ruffy Road, Merton Strathbogie Road, Oak Valley Road, Polly McQuinns Road, Spring Creek Road, Upper Boho Road, Upton Road and Weibye Track.



## Appendix 3 – Fuel Reduced Corridors and Priority Access Roads

### Fuel Reduced Corridors

Fuel Reduced Corridors must be sufficiently fuel-reduced to provide a safe corridor for the travelling public, provide a means of establishing a control line, reduce the time of travel to low-risk areas and to slow the spread of fire on the road reserve. One or more of the following methods can be used to meet the requirements of a fuel reduced corridor:

1. Mowing or slashing of grass to the table drain or at least 3 metres wide behind the guideposts whichever is greater on one or both sides of the road reserve where practical, either adjacent to traffic lanes, or next to or inside the adjoining property, at the appropriate time to prevent regrowth and accumulation of dry slashed material.
2. The ploughing of an earth strip not less than 2 meters wide on both sides of the road reserve adjacent to the fence-line, where there has been a history of ploughing.
3. Fuel reduction low intensity burning by fire brigades on a coordinated basis.
4. The spraying of herbicide to remove grass from the traffic lanes to the table drain or at least 3 metres wide behind the guideposts whichever is greater on one or both sides of the road where practical. Spraying of native grasses should be avoided.
5. Thinning out of vegetation within the reserve or easement and removing potentially dangerous trees.

Option 1 is the preferred option used by Rural Roads Victoria on its declared road network. The following **Fuel Reduced Corridors** (All managed by Rural Roads Victoria (RRV). have been identified:

- Euroa Shepparton Road
- Hume Freeway
- Goulburn Valley Freeway
- Murchison Violet Town Road

### Priority Access Roads

Priority Access Roads have been identified as strategically important by local brigades in being able to access fires in the landscape in relative safety given the fuel reduction activities undertaken on these roads.

Priority Access Roads should have a 3.0 m minimum width fuel reduced area on both sides of the road is desirable, to provide a clear travelled path all year round that has a 6.0 m minimum width. It is noted that where these treatments are undertaken on high

bushfire risk roads it is potentially unsafe for use by the public due to excessive radiant heat generated by ignited vegetation adjoining these roads.

The following RRV maintained **Priority Access Roads**, in addition to the **Fuel Reduced Corridors**, have been identified:

1. Avenel Nagambie Road
2. Euroa Mansfield Road
3. Heathcote Nagambie Road

Council conducts an annual fuel reduction program on approx. 900km of identified **Priority Access Roads** as listed below

-  **Aerodrome Road**---FROM Goulburn Valley Highway (0m) TO Rail Crossing (8200)
- Ankers Road**---FROM Bonnie Doon Road (0m) TO Merton Strathbogie Road (12925m)
- Arcadia Two Chain Road**---FROM Goulburn Valley Highway (0m) TO Euroa Shepparton Road (21040m)
- Avenel Longwood Road**---FROM Hume Freeway (0) TO Monea Road + 5500m (24710m) (Valentines Lane)
- Ballantynes Road**---FROM Railway Crossing (0m) TO Goulburn Valley Hwy (1540m)
- Balmattum Church Road**---FROM Giffin Road (0m) TO End of Road (3095m)
- Balmattum North Road**---FROM Saxon Street (0m) TO Wilbrahams Road (8690m)
- Balmattum Road**---FROM Harrys Creek Road (0m) TO Sheans Creek Road (10700m)
- Balmattum Siding Road**---FROM Balmattum North Road (0m) TO Old Euroa Road (6490m)
- Barrymore Court** --- FROM Arcadia Two Chain Road (0m) TO End of Road (472m)
- Billabong Lane**---FROM Boho Road (0m) TO End of Road (1320m)
- Black Swamp Lane** - FROM Cahill Road TO Bunganail Road
- Boho Church Road**---FROM Hume Freeway (0m) TO Upper Boho Road (9825m)
- Boho Road**---FROM Upper Boho Road (0m) TO Smiths Road (4695m)
- Bonnie Doon Road**---FROM Harrys Creek Road (0m) TO Watkins Road (14535m)
- Boundary Hill Road**---FROM Creek Junction Road (0m) TO Bonnie Doon Road (5630m)
- Brookliegh Road**--- From Ankers Rd (0) TO Spring Creek Rd (4130)
- Bunganail Road** - FROM Goulburn Valley Freeway TO Youngs Road
- Buntings Hill Road**---FROM Creighton Creek Road (0m) TO Ruffy Terip Road (6690m)
- Burnells Road**---FROM Harris Road (2260m) TO Cemetery Road (3335m)
- Carmodys Road**---FROM Nagambie Locksey Road (0m) TO Grimwade Road (9410m)
- Carters Road**---FROM Euroa Shepparton Road (0) TO Angle Road (14405)
- Cemetery Lane** - FROM Barwood Drive TO Goulburn Valley Freeway
- Cemetery Road**---FROM Dookie Violet Town Road (0m) TO Frazers Road (7025)
- Coombs Road**---FROM Aerodrome Road (0m) TO Gerrrards Road (3545m)

**Cowells Lane**---FROM Drysdale Road (0m) TO Arcadia Two Chain Road (2500m)  
**Creamery Lane**---From Longwood Ruffy (0m) To Buntings Hill Rd (2400m)  
**Creek Junction Road**---FROM Euroa Strathbogie Road (0m) TO Ankers Rd (9940m)  
**Creightons Creek Road**---FROM Freeway Overpass (0m) TO Sinclairs Road (24395m)  
**Creightons Siding Road**---FROM Hume Freway (0m) TO Angle Road (8630)  
**Crillys Road**---FROM Feltrim Road (0m) TO Creek (675m)  
**Cullens Road**---FROM Euroa Shepparton Road (0m) TO Longwood Shepparton Road (17415)  
**Curries Lane** - FROM CFA Station to Geodetic Road (475m)  
**Dargalong Road**---FROM Douglas Road (0m) TO Grimwade Road (12290m)  
**Dargalong Road**---FROM Nagambie Locksley Road (19785m) TO Monea Road (25640m)  
**Deanes Road** - FROM Goulburn Valley Highway TO Murchison Longwood Road  
**Depot Road**---FROM Down Street (0m) TO Hume Fwy (1805m)  
**Dip Lane**---FROM Sheans Creek Road (0m) TO End of Road (2365m)  
**Diviny Lane** ---FROM Arcadia Two Chain Road (0m) TO 370m (370m)  
**Doherty Road**---FROM Avenel Nagambie Road (0m) TO Aerodrome Rd (3070m)  
**Drysdale Road**---FROM Birkett Street + 280 (280m) TO Longwood Pranjip Road (13800m)  
**Erreys Road**---FROM **Railway Crossing (0m) TO Harrisons Road (1160m)**  
**Euroa Strathbogie Road**---FROM Barnes Street (0m) TO Spring Creek (21270m)  
**Faithfuls Creek Road**---FROM Roundabout Hume Fwy Overpass (0m) TO Sheans Creek Road (8025m)  
**Feltrim Road**---FROM Camerons Road (0m) TO Murchison Violet Town Road (17360m)  
**Galls Gap Road**---FROM Euroa Mainsfield Road (0m) TO Kippings Road (7365m)  
**Gap Road**---FROM Longwood Ruffy Road (0m) TO Longwood Ruffy Road (8080m)  
**Geodetic Road** FROM Cullens Road TO Pranjip Road (3135m)  
**Gerrards Road** - FROM Coombs Road (105m) TO O'Connors Road (1575m)  
**Goulburn Weir Murchison Road** ----FROM McLeod Street (0m) TO Shire Boundary (7100m)  
**Goulburn Weir Road** ---FROM Hayshed Road (0m) TO End of Road (2470m)  
**Grenada Road** - FROM GV Freeway (0m) TO end(1,170m)  
**Grimwade Road** ---FROM Goulburn Valley Hwy (13350m) TO Withers St (23400m)  
**Halsalls Road** - FROM Creightons Creek Road TO Flat Rock Rest Area Hume Freeway (1650m)  
**Harris Road**---FROM Burnells Road (0m) TO Shire Boundary (4880m)  
**Harrisons Road**---FROM Dookie Violet Town Road (0m) TO Robinsons Road (7160m)  
**Harrys Creek Road**---FROM Balmattum Road (0m) TO Long Gully Road (3930m)  
**Harrys Creek Road**---FROM Long Gully Road (3930m) TO Creek Junction Road (21800m)  
**Hayes Road**---FROM Harrys Creek Road (0m) TO Boho Road (1785m)

**Hayshed Road** - FROM Moss Road TO Grimwade Road  
**Horse Gully Road**---FROM Footers Rd TO Balmattum Rd  
**Jefferies Road**---FROM Alexandersons Road (0m) TO End at gate (2780m)  
**Kettels Road** ---FROM McLeod Street (From Sky Dive Entrance) (520m) TO Reedy Lake Road (1645m)  
**Killeens Hill Road**---FROM Euroa Mansfield Road (0m) TO Major culvert (8000m)  
**Kirwans Bridge Road**---FROM Hayshed Road (0m) TO Lobbs Road (2120m)  
**Leckies Road**---FROM Euroa Shepparton Road (0m) TO Murchison-Violet Town (8200m)  
**Lobbs Lane** ----FROM Grimwade Road (0m) TO Kirwans Bridge Road (2675m)  
**Lomers Road**---FROM Dudley Road (0m) TO Balmattum Siding Road (6235m)  
**Longwood-Mansfield Road**---FROM Faithfull Road (0m) TO Euroa Mansfield Road (10950m)  
**Longwood-Pranjip Road**---FROM Grimwade Road (0m) TO Pranjip Road (7785m)  
**Longwood-Ruffy Road**---FROM Faithfull Road (0m) TO Nolans Road (20350m)  
**Longwood-Shepparton Road**---FROM Grimwade Road (0m) TO Murchison-Violet Town (17050m)  
**McCombe Road**---FROM Tames Road (0m) TO Watkins Road (7035m)  
**McCrackens Road**---FROM Alexandersons Road (0m) TO End of Road (5720m)  
**McDiarmids Road**---FROM Cowslip Street (0m) TO Mahers Rd/Hume Fwy (4730m)  
**McDonalds Road** ---FROM Morgans Road TO Zaneli Road (Ballantynes Road) (9270m)  
**Merton-Strathbogie Road**---FROM Shire Boundary (0m) TO Bridge (7434m)  
**Miepoll School Rd** --- FROM Murchison Violet Town Rd (0m) TO Gate/House (2570m)  
**Mitchellstown Road**---FROM Goulburn Valley Highway (0m) TO End of seal (7360m)  
**Moglonemby Hall Road**---FROM Leckies Road (0m) TO Moglonemby Road (5210m)  
**Moglonemby Road**---FROM Euroa Shepparton Road (0m) TO Murchison-Violet Town Rd (13935m)  
**Morningside Road** ----FROM Moss Road (0m) TO Old Goulburn Valley Hwy (5445m)  
**Mullers Road** - FROM Nook Road (865m) TO O'Neills Road (5110m)  
**Mullers Road** - FROM O'Neills Road (5110m) TO Mitchellstown Road (6190m)  
**Mullers Road** - FROM Vickers Road (0m) TO Nook Road (865m)  
**Nagambie-Locksley Road** ---- FROM O'Dwyers Road (0m) TO Avenel Longwood Road (17770m)  
**Nagambie-Rushworth Road** ----FROM Heathcote Nagambie Road (0m) TO Parfery Road (3715m)  
**Nolans Road** ---FROM Longwood Ruffy Road (0m) TO Redgate Lane (4500m)  
**Nook Road** ---FROM Goulburn Valley Hwy (0m) TO Muller Road (2335m)  
**Northwood Road**---FROM Shire Boundary (0m) TO Mitchellstown Road (4850m)  
**Noye Lane**---From Bunting Hill Rd (0m) to End of Road (430m)  
**Oak Valley Road**---From Hume Hwy to Upton Road  
**O'Connors Road** - FROM End of Seal (2965m) TO Station Road (5555m)

**Pagets Road**---FROM Robinsons Road (0m) TO Tarnook Road (3230m)  
**Pine Lodge Road**---FROM Murchison Violet Town Road (0m) TO Arcadia Tamleugh Road (6260m)  
**Plain Road** - FROM Avenel Nagambie Road (0m) TO Nagambie Locksley Road (5825)  
**Polly McQuinns Road**---FROM Merton Strathbogie Road (0m) TO Kippings Road (4885m)  
**Ponkeen Creek Road**---FROM Longwood Ruffy Road (0m) TO ~~Tarcombe Ruffy~~ Wicket Hill Road (16,955m)  
**Pranjip Road**---FROM Euroa Shepparton Road (0m) TO Longwood Shepparton Road (16540m)  
**Racecourse Road** ----FROM Last House (280M) TO McDonalds Road (3530m)  
**Reedy Lake Road**---FROM Richards Road (0m) to Snipey Rd (3000m)  
**Robinson Road**---FROM Harrisons Road (0m) TO Pagets Road + 1500m (3960m)  
**Ruffy-Terip Road**---FROM Bridge (0m) TO Longwood Ruffy Road (2760m)  
**Selectors Road**---FROM South Boundary (0m) TO Ludlow Park (4950m) Aerodrome Rd  
**Seven Creeks Estate Road**---FROM Neelands Road (0m) TO End of Road (4150m)  
**Seymour Avenel Road**---FROM Mitchell Shire Boundary (0m) TO Lambing Gully Road (6635m)  
**Sheans Creek Road**---FROM Euroa Strathbogie Road (0m) TO Balmattum Church Rd (10665m)  
**Shepparton-Violet Town Road**---FROM Murchison Violet Town Road (0m) TO Andrew Road (7435m)  
**Siems Road**---FROM Euroa Shepparton Road (0m) TO End of Road (2905m)  
**Sinclairs Lane**---FROM Creighton Creek Road (0m) TO Buntings Hill (2630m)  
**Smiths Road**---FROM Boho Church Road (0m) TO Boho Road (4850m)  
**Smithys Lane** - FROM Gerrards Road (0m) TO the end (605m)  
**Spring Creek Road**---FROM Euroa Strathbogie Road (0m) TO Creek Junction Road (4840m)  
**Station Road**---FROM Aerodrome Road (0m) TO O'Connors Road (3680m)  
**Stingers Road**-- FROM Old Euroa Road (0m) TO Riggs Creek Road (595m)  
**Tabilk Monea Road** ----FROM Avevenl Nagambie Road (0m) TO McDonalds Road (4595m)  
**Tames Road**---FROM Merton Strathbogie Rd(0m) TO Bonnie Doon Road (10895m)  
**Tarcombe Road**---FROM Hume Freeway (0m) TO Upton Road (19800m)  
**Tarcombe-Ruffy Road**---FROM Ponkeen Creek Road (0) TO Red Gate Lane Nolans Road (5030m)  
**Taylor Drive** ---FROM Arcadia Two Chain Road (0m) TO End of Road (1210m)  
**Temple Court**---FROM Thorndyke Drive (0m0 TO End of Road (630m)  
**Thorndyke Drive** ----FROM Arcadia Two Chain Road (0m) TO End of Road (1605m)  
**Tipsy Road** - FROM Bunganail Road TO Deanes Road  
**Tracey Court** ---- FROM Arcadia Two Chain Road (0m) TO End of Road (510m)  
**Upton Road**---FROM Tarcombe Road (0) TO Gap Road (22855m)  
**Vidlers Road**---FROM Euroa Mansfield Road (0m) TO End of Road (3940m)  
**Wahring-Euroa Road**---FROM Goulburn Valley Hwy (0m) TO Longwood Shepparton Road (14050m)

**Wallis Road**---FROM Murchison Violet Town Road (0m) TO Richards Road (3310m)

**Warrenbayne West Road**---FROM Boho Church Road (0m) TO McEwan Lane (3920m)

**Watkins Road**---FROM Ankers Road (0m) TO Bonnie Doon Road (5545m)

**Weibye Track**---FROM McLeans Road (6825m) TO Longwood Gobur Road

**Weibye Track**---FROM Buntings Hill Road (0m) TO McLeans Lane (6825m)

**Weir Road** ---FROM Heathcote Nagambie Road (0m) TO Richards Road (5290m)

**Youngs Road**---FROM Warring Euroa Road (1635m) TO Bunganail road

**Zanelli Road**---FROM Goulburn Valley Highway TO burnt Creek Crossing (9440m) REDUCTION OF 840m

### **Municipal Fire Access Roads**

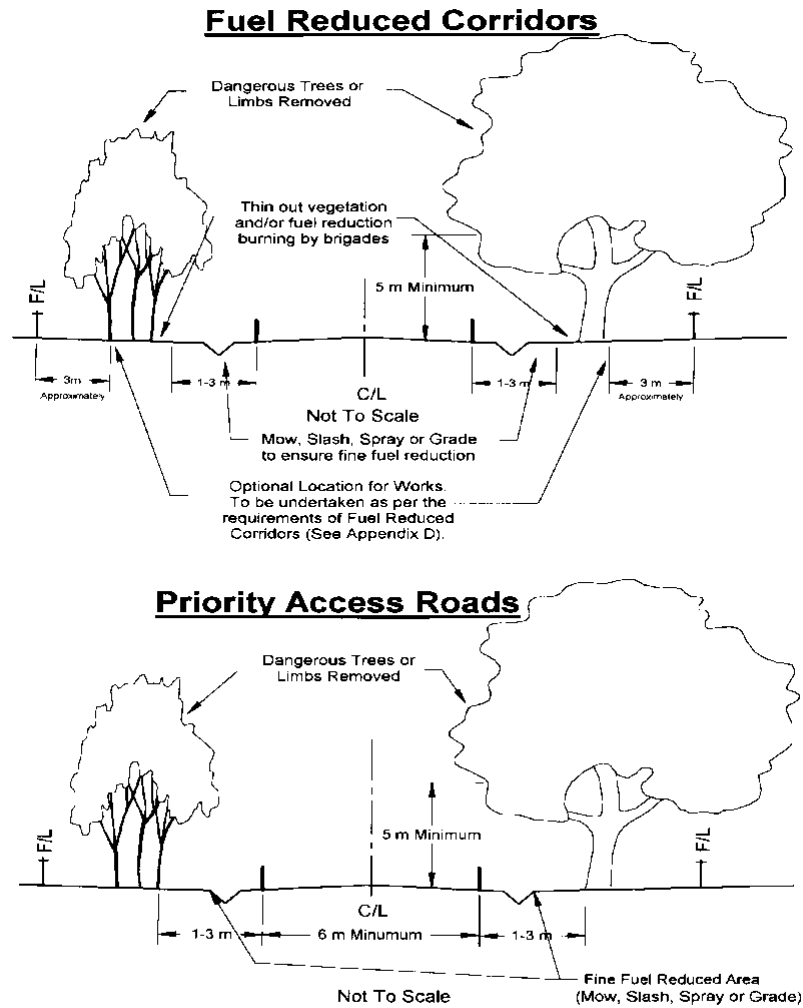
These roads are required to provide summer access for fire fighting vehicles and will be maintained by the Council accordingly, prior to the summer period. The following Municipal Fire Access Roads have been identified:

- Bonds La - FROM Sargoods Road TO Creightons Creek Road (3,780m)
- Buchans Rd - FROM Browns Road to the end (925m)
- Clarkes Rd - FROM Oxenburys Road +4,430 TO Carmodys Road (1,940m)
- Clement La - FROM Euroa Strathbogie Road TO Nagles Road (805m)
- Desaillys La – FROM Upper Boho Road TO Cross Road (1,570m)
- Doxey's Lane– FROM Upton Road TO Tarcombe Road (2,600m)
- Falcon Vale Rd – FROM Ponkeen Creek Road TO the end (1,150m)
- Fergusons La – FROM O'Connors Road TO Station Road (1,610m)
- Fletchers Rd – FROM Murchison Violet Town Road TO Jacks Road (2,700m)
- Frosts Rd – FROM Unnamed Fire Access Road TO Arcadia Two Chain Road (1,625m)
- Killeens Hill Rd – FROM Church Lane+5840 TO Church Lane+6940 (1,100m) )
- Lehmann Rd – FROM Strathaird Road TO Andrew Road (1,635m)
- Lewis Rd – FROM Euroa Shepparton Road TO end (175m)
- Long Gully Rd – FROM Harrys Creek Road 700 TO Harrys Creek Road 1760 (1,060m)
- McKenzies Rd – FROM McCrackens +2570 Road TO McCrackens Road +3405 (835m)
- McPherson Rd – FROM Roach Road TO Depot Road (1,110m)
- Monea Rd – FROM Dargalong Road TO Ryans Lane (5,560m)
- Morgan St , Tabilk
- Nagles Rd – FROM Murchison Violet Town Road TO end (925m)
- Stubbs Rd – FROM Pranjip Road TO Ryans Road (1,640m)
- Vidlers Rd – FROM Euroa Mansfield Road TO the end (3,940m)
- Watkins La - FROM end of seal TO Bonnie Doon Road (4,330m)
- Wicket Hill Rd – FROM Tarcombe Road TO Ponkeen Creek Road (7,040m)



### Diagram of Typical Works on Roads

**NOTE:** The following diagrams show the optimum desirable situation. It must be noted that this may not be achievable or practical in all situations.



## Appendix 4 - Support Material

Support material	Author	Location/link
Emergency Management Act 2013	Issued by the Victorian Government	<a href="https://www.legislation.vic.gov.au/in-force/acts/emergency-management-act-2013/020">https://www.legislation.vic.gov.au/in-force/acts/emergency-management-act-2013/020</a>
Guidelines for Preparing State, Regional and Municipal Emergency Management Plans	Issued by the Minister for Police and Emergency	<a href="https://www.emv.vic.gov.au/how-we-help/emergency-management-planning/planning-guidelines">https://www.emv.vic.gov.au/how-we-help/emergency-management-planning/planning-guidelines</a>
Lessons management framework (EM- LEARN)	Emergency Management Victoria	<a href="https://www.emv.vic.gov.au/how-we-help/reviews-and-lessons-management/lessons-management-framework-em-learn">https://www.emv.vic.gov.au/how-we-help/reviews-and-lessons-management/lessons-management-framework-em-learn</a>
Guidance to Regional and Municipal Fire Management Planning Committees	Emergency Management Victoria	<a href="#">Guidance to Regional and Municipal Fire Management Planning Committees</a>
MEMPC and sub-plan assurance template	Emergency Management Victoria	<a href="https://files.emv.vic.gov.au/2021-05/Statement%20of%20Assurance%20advisory%20material%20MEMP%20or%20MEMP%20sub%20plan_0.pdf">https://files.emv.vic.gov.au/2021-05/Statement%20of%20Assurance%20advisory%20material%20MEMP%20or%20MEMP%20sub%20plan_0.pdf</a>
Victorian Preparedness Framework	Emergency Management Victoria	<a href="#">Victorian Preparedness Framework</a>
Community Resilience Framework for Emergency Management	Emergency Management Victoria	<a href="#">Community Resilience Framework for Emergency Management</a>
Assurance Framework for Emergency Management	Emergency Management Victoria	<a href="#">Assurance Framework for Emergency Management</a>
National Emergency Risk Management Guidelines	Emergency Management Australia	<a href="#">National Emergency Risk Management Guidelines</a>
Community Emergency Risk Assessment (CERA)	State Emergency Service Victoria	<a href="#">Community Emergency Risk Assessment (CERA)</a>
Strategic Bushfire Management	DEECA (Safer Together)	<a href="https://www.safertogether.vic.gov.au/strategic-bushfire-management-planning">https://www.safertogether.vic.gov.au/strategic-bushfire-management-planning</a>

Support material	Author	Location/link
Regional Emergency Management Plans and sub-plans	Regional Emergency Management Planning Committee	<a href="https://www.emv.vic.gov.au/responsibilities/emergency-management-planning/remps">https://www.emv.vic.gov.au/responsibilities/emergency-management-planning/remps</a>
Hume Bushfire Management Strategy 2020	DELWP	<a href="https://www.delwp.vic.gov.au/files/2020/02/DELWP0152pt4_BushfireManagementStrategies_2020_Hume_v5_web.pdf">DELWP0152pt4_BushfireManagementStrategies_2020_Hume_v5_web.pdf (safertogether.vic.gov.au)</a>
State Emergency Management Plan	EMV	<a href="https://www.emv.vic.gov.au/responsibilities/semp">https://www.emv.vic.gov.au/responsibilities/semp</a>
Bushfire Recovery Framework	ERV	<a href="https://www.vic.gov.au/sites/default/files/2021-02/BRV%20Recovery%20Framework%202020_0%20%281%29_0.pdf">https://www.vic.gov.au/sites/default/files/2021-02/BRV%20Recovery%20Framework%202020_0%20%281%29_0.pdf</a>
Resilient Recovery Strategy	EMV	<a href="https://www.emv.vic.gov.au/how-we-help/resilient-recovery-strategy">https://www.emv.vic.gov.au/how-we-help/resilient-recovery-strategy</a>
Past bushfires - chronology	FFMVic	<a href="https://www.ffm.vic.gov.au/history-and-incidents/past-bushfires">https://www.ffm.vic.gov.au/history-and-incidents/past-bushfires</a>
Major Incidents Report	AIDR	<a href="https://knowledge.aidr.org.au/resources/major-incidents-report/">https://knowledge.aidr.org.au/resources/major-incidents-report/</a>

## Appendix 5 Amendment Table

Version	Description	Date	Author
Initial issue	Draft Fire Plan completed	August 23	M Leitinger
Update	Updated with additional actions following workshop with Share Strathbogje Community Panel	August 23	K Favaloro
Update	Updated with community feedback via Share Strathbogje	November 23	M Leitinger