Shire of Mundaring

Bushfire Risk Management Plan

2025 - 2030

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Document Control

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Document Endorsements

This Bushfire Risk Management Plan (BRMP) has been endorsed by the Office of Bushfire Risk Management as consistent with the standards detailed in the *Guidelines for Preparing a Bushfire Risk Management Plan 2023* (the Guidelines).

The approval of this BRMP by Shire of Mundaring Council signifies support of the Plan's implementation and commitment to working with risk owners to manage bushfire risk. Approval does not signify acceptance of responsibility for risk, treatments or outcomes on land that is not managed by the Shire of Mundaring.

Local Government	Representative	Signature	Date
Shire of Mundaring	Shire President Paige McNeil	_____	14 April 2025

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Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1. Background

This Bushfire Risk Management Plan (BRMP) provides contextual information to inform a structured approach to identifying, assessing, prioritising, monitoring and treating bushfire risk. The BRMP, prepared by Shire of Mundaring, encompasses all land within the Shire of Mundaring and has been written on behalf of all stakeholders within that area. The BRMP is informed by consultation and communication with land and asset managers that has occurred throughout its development to ensure an informed and collaborative approach to managing bushfire risk.

The BRMP has been prepared with due consideration of the requirements stated in the *Guidelines for Preparing a Bushfire Risk Management Plan* (the Guidelines) published by the Office of Bushfire Risk Management (OBRM) including the principles described in *ISO 31000:2018 Risk Management*.

1.2. Objective of the Bushfire Risk Management Planning Program

The BRM planning program supports local governments to reduce the threat posed by bushfire.

The Shire of Mundaring BRMP will contribute to achieving the objective of the BRM program by:
- Guiding and coordinating a cross-tenure, multi-stakeholder approach to BRM planning.
- Facilitating the effective use of the financial and physical resources available for BRM activities.
- Supporting integration between risk owners, strategic objectives and tactical outcomes.
- Documenting processes are used to monitor and review the implementation of treatments to ensure risk is managed to an acceptable level.

This BRMP will also satisfy parts 2 and 3 of the State Hazard Plan – Fire (V2.05 19/11/24).
- Part Two: Prevention and Mitigation
- Part Three: Preparedness

1.3. Legislation, Policy and Standards

Legislation, policy and standards that were applied in the development of this BRMP are listed in the *Bushfire Risk Management Planning Handbook – Appendix 1 – Summary of Related Legislation, Policy and Guidelines*.

Refer to Appendix A for local government documents that are relevant to the implementation of this BRMP, including the Shire of Mundaring Council Plan 2024-2034 (an integrated Strategic Community Plan and Corporate Business Plan).

Chapter 2: The Risk Management Process

The BRM planning process is a cycle of understanding the context and assessing and treating risks (Figure 1). Each of these steps is informed by communication and consultation and supported by monitoring and review. The three products produced during the BRM planning process (Figure 1) are the BRMP, Asset Risk Register and Treatment Schedule.

Further details on the guiding principles and process for the development of this plan can be found in Chapter 2 of the Guidelines.
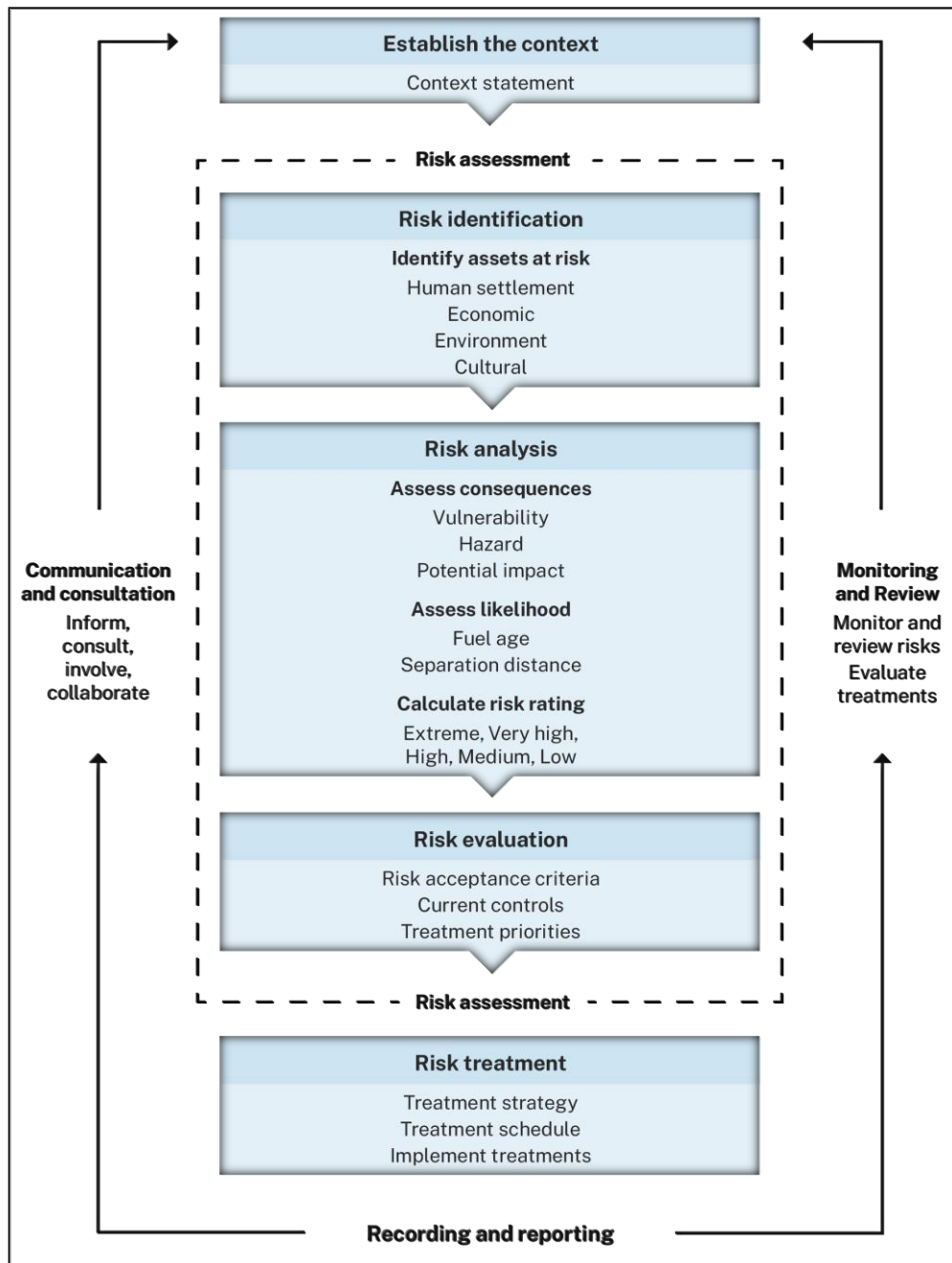

Figure 1. The Bushfire Risk Management (BRM) planning process

2.1. Roles and Responsibilities

The roles and responsibilities of the key land manager and owner stakeholders involved in the development of the BRMP are outlined in Table 1.

Table 1 – Roles and responsibilities in the BRM planning process

Stakeholder	Roles and responsibilities
Local Government – Shire of Mundaring	• Editor and custodian of the BRMP. • Coordinate the development and ongoing review of the BRMP. • Undertake bushfire risk assessment of local government area. • Submit the draft BRMP to OBRM for review and endorsement. • Develop and implement a Treatment Schedule for local government managed land. • Encourage risk owners to treat identified risks.
Department of Fire and Emergency Services	• Contribute to the development and implementation of the BRMP. • Facilitate involvement, drive cooperation and catalyse collaboration of state and federal government agencies in the BRM planning process. • Undertake treatments on Unmanaged Reserves and Unallocated Crown Land within gazetted town sites. • By agreement, implement treatment strategies for other land managers. • Endorse BRMPs as consist with the Guidelines, BRM Program and dynamic risk environment. • Administer the Mitigation Activity Fund Grants Program.
Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions	• Contribute to the development of the BRMP. • Implement their treatment program on DBCA managed land. • Provide advice on environmental assets and appropriate treatment strategies for their protection.
Department of Planning, Lands & Heritage	• Contribute to the development of the BRMP. • Implement their treatment program on DPLH managed land. • Identify managed assets. • Provide advice on management of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage.
Other State & Commonwealth Government agencies and public utilities	• Identify managed assets. • Provide advice on current risk treatment programs. • Contribute to the development of the BRMP. • Undertake treatments on lands they manage.
Corporations	• Undertake treatments on lands they manage. • Provide advice on current risk treatment programs.
Private landowners	• Undertake appropriate risk treatment on lands that they own. • Seek local advice, and provide relevant feedback to assist with resource preparation and provision.

2.2. Communication and Consultation

Communication and consultation are fundamental to the development, implementation and review of the BRMP.

Refer to Appendix B for the Communication Plan prepared to ensure appropriate and effective communication with relevant stakeholders during the development, review, implementation and evaluation of this BRMP.

Chapter 3: Establishing the Context

3.1. Local Government and Community Context
Refer to Appendix A for relevant Shire of Mundaring documents.

Strategic and Corporate Framework
Alignment: The Shire of Mundaring's Council Plan 2024-2034 combines the Shire's Strategic Community Plan and Corporate Business Plan. It articulates the community's vision, outcomes and strategic priorities for the next 10-years and outlines the Shire's four-year delivery program.

The Council Plan fulfills local government statutory requirements for future planning and aligns with the Integrated Planning and Reporting Framework. It adheres to the guidelines for developing both a Strategic Community Plan and a Corporate Business Plan, demonstrating the Council's commitment to structured governance and community engagement.

This BRMP aligns to the Shire's commitment to the environment, community safety and risk management as described in the Council Plan. It primarily contributes to the Council Plan's Key Performance Area of "*Sustainable Environments*", which covers all aspects of natural resource management, including natural disasters.

Outcome 2 of this Area focuses on 'Climate Adaptation and Resilience,' with Objective 2.3 aimed at 'Building resilience to effectively respond to natural disasters and emergencies, including storms, flooding, and fire".

Bushfire risk management plays a crucial role in building resilience against various natural disasters and emergencies, including storms and flooding, through:

- Identifying vulnerable areas and assessing potential impacts to prioritise mitigation works.
- Installing firebreaks, managing vegetation and creating access tracks in identified areas.
- Supporting individuals to develop emergency response plans by enabling access to comprehensive local data.
- Engaging locals in planning and preparedness initiatives to help build social cohesion and foster a readiness culture.
- Establishing stakeholder networks for resource sharing and collaboration.

Bushfire risk management not only prepares communities for fire-specific threats but can strengthen their overall resilience to a variety of natural disasters, ensuring they are better equipped to cope with future challenges.

This BRMP also supports the Key Performance Areas of:
- Sustainable Communities, through community safety (education and awareness) and volunteering (advocacy and management).
- Sustainable Places, through [management of] verges/reserves and providing advice in relation to development in bushfire prone areas.

Responsibilities and Accountabilities
The Shire of Mundaring takes a proactive approach to managing the risk of bushfire through the activities of the Community Safety and Emergency Management Team. The team focusses on fuel load assessments, fuel load compliance checks, bushfire mitigation works, resilience building projects and community education.

The work and outcomes achieved by this team are integral to implementing the treatments outlined within the BRMP's Treatment Schedule.

- Council: Enables appropriate delegation, annual budget approval, and BRMP endorsement, along with advocacy and community connection.

- Executive Team: Oversee the implementation, monitoring, and review of the BRMP.

- Director Built & Natural Environment: Contributes to treatment planning and undertakes planned works.

- Manager Community Safety & Emergency Management: Prepares the budget for Council approval and associated expenditure authorisation, performs the executive functions of the Local Emergency Management Committee (LEMC), and the Bush Fire Advisory Committee (BFAC).

- Bushfire Risk Management Officer and Fire Protection Officers: Monitors the implementation of agreed treatments, liaises with key stakeholders, and manages the release of the BRMP and related data.

- Community Emergency Services Manager / Chief Bush Fire Control Officer: Develops practices and schedules for fire management on UCL, and UMR land, participates in LEMC and BFAC, oversees burning programs, contributes to treatment planning, and negotiates with stakeholders.

- Deputy Chief Bush Fire Control Officers, Fire Hazard Inspection Officers, and Fire Protection Officers: Oversee burning programs with support from local brigades, contribute to treatment planning and negotiate with stakeholders.

- Shire Fire Hazard Inspection Officers: Undertake property inspections to provide advice and enforce compliance with the Shire of Mundaring Firebreak and Fuel Load Notice.

- Bushfire Risk Management Officer: Maintains the data within the Bushfire Risk Management System (BRMS), undertakes BRMS reporting and actively engages with the community to raise awareness of bushfire preparedness practices.

- Community Safety & Emergency Management Team: Implements actions arising from the BRMP undertaken on local government land and builds knowledge of fire management practices within the community.

- Planning & Building Services Team: Ensures adherence to building codes and the planning scheme, liaises with the Community Safety & Emergency Management Team where appropriate.

- Environmental Services Team: Ensures significant biodiversity features are considered during planning for fire mitigation activities, and that there is compliance with environmental legislation where applicable.

Linkages and Interactions

- Local Emergency Management Committee (LEMC): The Shire recognises the importance of leadership and coordination in emergency management and has an established LEMC with multi agency membership. This committee provides an important multi- agency forum to enable consultation around the BRMP.

- Bush Fire Advisory Committee (BFAC): The Shire has an active BFAC with the membership holding considerable bushfire fighting skills and experience. This forum has been, and continues to be, integral in providing direction and recommendations to the Council, specific to local bushfire risk. The implementation of the BRMP supports the objective of BFAC, as such, BFAC members will remain key stakeholders in the implementation and review of the plan.

Land Use and Tenure

The Shire of Mundaring is located on the Eastern fringe of Perth, within the hills of the Darling Ranges. The Great Eastern Highway runs through the middle of the local government area from Wooroloo in the East to Midvale in the West.

The Shire has a predominantly rural landscape, with expanding residential areas in numerous separated townships which are clustered into three communities:
1. **Foothills**: *Bellevue, Greenmount, Helena Valley, Midvale, Swan View*
2. **Hills**: *Boya, Darlington, Glen Forrest, Hovea, Mahogany Creek, Mount Helena, Mundaring, Parkerville, Sawyers Valley, Stoneville*
3. **Rural**: *Bailup, Beechina, Chidlow, Gorrie, Malmalling, The Lakes, Wooroloo*

The Shire covers a total land area of 641 km², with a significant proportion of the area consisting of National Park, State Forest, or drinking water catchment (see below). It borders the local government authorities of Swan, Northam, York, and Kalamunda.

Table 2 and Figure 2 – Summary of Land Tenure as at 13/02/2025 within the Shire of Mundaring.
Source: Office of Bushfire Risk Management, including rules to clarify bushfire management and prevention responsibility

Land Manager	ha	- %
DBCA - Department of Biodiversity, Conservation & Attractions	24,030.36	37.3%
Private	20,864.05	32.4%
DWER - Department of Water & Environmental Regulations	9,232.65	14%
DFES - Department of Fire & Emergency Services	2,881.54	4%
DPLH - Department of Planning, Lands & Heritage (DPLH)	1,743.13	3%
Shire of Mundaring (SoM)	1,750.45	3%
Justice - Department of Justice	1,455.30	2%
Other Government Agencies (OGA)	1,035.58	2%
Main Roads WA	520.59	1%
Water Corporation (Water)	844.13	1.3%
Total	**64,358**	
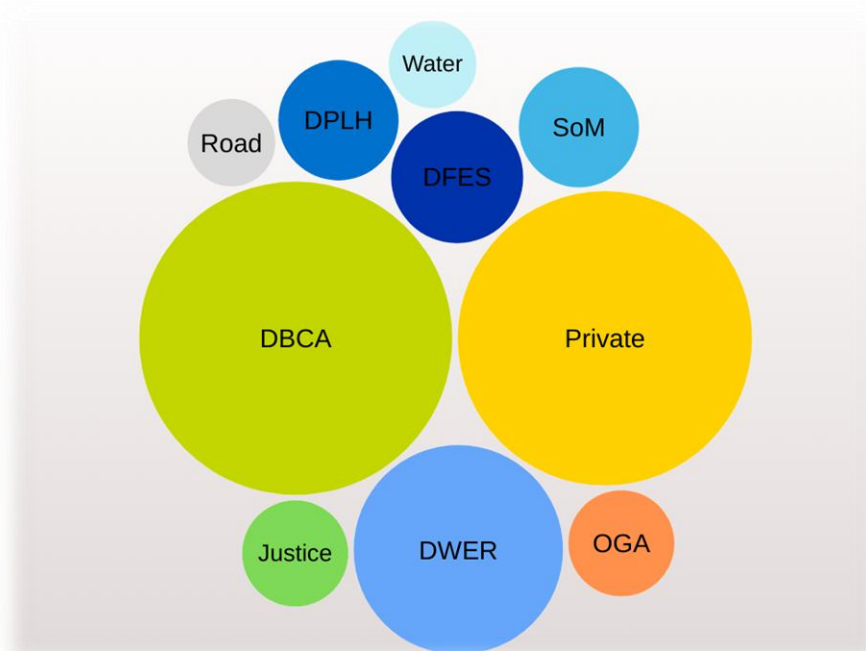
Effective bushfire mitigation requires the collective expertise and resources of all major land managers. Each organisation brings unique implementation capabilities, the following capability statements outline the specific strengths and contributions of our major land managers, highlighting how their expertise supports our shared objectives.

<u>DBCA Capability Statement</u>
DBCA is committed to proactive bushfire mitigation and bushfire suppression through a combination of preparedness, risk reduction and emergency response strategies. We have implemented and continue to develop the following key measures:

- *Suppression Capability: As a controlling agency for bushfires on DBCA managed land, we have the ability to manage bushfire through experienced personnel in on-going operations and IMT functions. Personnel also have the ability to assist other agencies in fire suppression and management when required.*
- *Hazard Reduction & Land Management: Regular fuel load assessments, controlled burns and vegetation management to minimise fire risk.*
- *Infrastructure & Resource Readiness: Maintenance of firebreaks and access roads, as well as ensuring firefighting equipment is up to standard.*
- *Emergency Planning & Response: Maintenance of a bushfire response plan, including coordination with emergency services.*

<u>DPLH Capability Statement:</u>
DPLH has administrative responsibility for areas of unallocated Crown land (UCL) and unmanaged Crown reserves (UMR) within the Shire. The Department is also responsible for the management of properties that have been acquired by the WA Planning Commission for future strategic government infrastructure.

Long-standing arrangements continue in place with the Department of Fire and Emergency Services (DFES), and the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) for the assessment, prioritisation, and mitigation of bushfire risk on parcels of UCL and UMR (across the entirety of the State). Within the limits of available funds, DFES focuses on those parcels of UCL and UMR within the Perth Metro Area and gazetted townsites, whilst DBCA concentrates on those situated outside of these areas. The bushfire mitigation efforts of DFES and DBCA under these arrangements are supported by DPLH's Property Management Team (Land Use Management), through the use of direct contracting of third-party capacity as and where necessary.

Officers within DPLH's Field Management Team (Heritage & Property Services) also assess bushfire risk on WAPC held properties within their assigned region, undertaking fire mitigation works and also utilising third party contractors where necessary, to lower the bushfire threat where possible, so as to protect key infrastructure, property, heritage and the environment. Fuel loads, improved emergency appliance access/egress points, signage, unauthorised access control and firebreaks are all assessed by these Field Officers. In practice, the level of mitigation/management possible depends to some degree on the WAPC land's reserved purpose under the Metropolitan Region Scheme.

<u>Water Corporation Capability Statement</u>
Water Corporation is committed to proactive bushfire risk management through a combination of strategic planning, mitigation, and collaboration. Our capability to manage bushfire risk on our land is underpinned by the following key elements:
Risk-Based Planning & Fuel Management Strategies

- *Conducting field visits to tailor treatments to identified risk areas.*
- *Utilisation of GIS bushfire risk assessment tools to guide land and fire management decisions.*
- *Ongoing prescribed burning programs to reduce fuel loads, conducted in collaboration with fire agencies.*

Operational Resources
- *Fire management personnel with training in prescribed burning, conservation, and land management.*
- *Coordination with local brigades and government, state agencies and private landowners for shared management strategies.*

Partnerships
- *Engagement with the Department of Fire & Emergency Services (DFES), local governments, and other stakeholders to align with state fire management policies.*

Future Strategies & Continuous Improvement
- *Expansion of stakeholder engagement initiatives to strengthen neighbouring landholder participation in risk reduction.*
- *Ongoing review of bushfire management practices to adapt to climate change impacts and evolving fire regimes.*

## Vulnerable Communities and Facilities

Refer to Appendix C for a list of local communities and facilities potentially needing additional support during a bushfire. This includes schools, education facilities, daycares, retirement villages, aged care facilities, correctional facilities, detention centres, group homes, community halls, recreation centres, water storage facilities (such as treatment plants, pumping stations, and pipelines), power substations, and limited egress streets (as detailed in the Shire's Bushfire Area Access Strategy).

While these locations may have additional needs in emergencies, we recognise that what can present challenges can also foster resilience. Our approach is informed by Person-Centred Emergency Preparedness (P-CEP*), emphasising strengths and community capacities.

*"Co-designed and tested with people with disability P-CEP enables people to self-assess their preparedness, capabilities and support needs and develop a personal emergency plan for how they will: (a) manage their support needs in emergencies; and (b) act together with their support network before, during, and after a disaster. P-CEP focuses on function (not impairments), local community assets, and cross-sector collaboration as the basis for removing barriers that increase risk for people with disability and other groups at greater risk in emergencies.

All assets within BRMS that contain a vulnerable community or facility are marked as high vulnerability, a report can be generated by DFES on request.

Community Demographics and Values
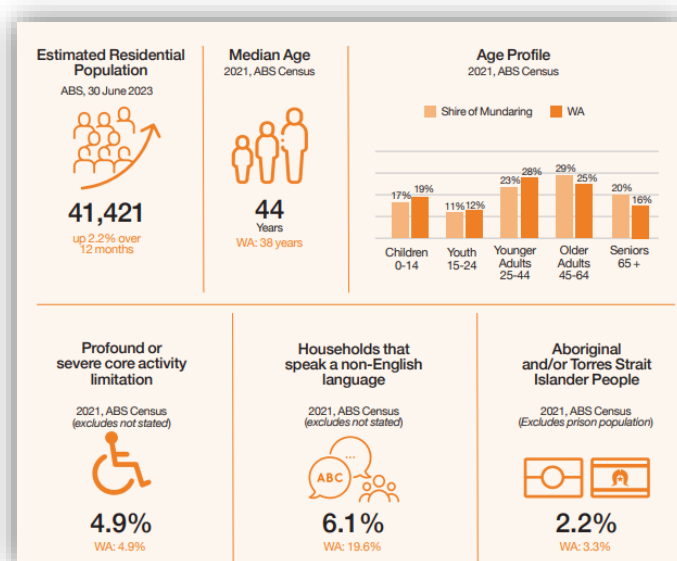
As identified for, and published in, the Shire of Mundaring Council Plan 2024-2034.

Figure 3 – Shire of Mundaring Community Demographics
Source: Shire of Mundaring Council Plan 2024-2034

<u>Values</u>

The **Foothills community** offers the convenience of suburban housing amidst beautiful bushland and is well-connected to the Helena River and John Forrest National Park. It includes communities in Bellevue, Greenmount, Helena Valley, Midvale and Swan View. The top three priorities for the Foothills community are:

1. waste management
2. playgrounds, parks and reserves
3. safety and crime prevention

The **Hills community** is known for its unique village centres, peri-urban forested properties, and boutique local businesses. It includes communities in Boya, Darlington, Glen Forrest, Hovea, Mahogany Creek, Mount Helena, Mundaring, Parkerville, Sawyers Valley and Stoneville. The top three priorities for the Hills community are:

1. conservation and environmental management
2. streetscapes, trees, verges, paths and trails
3. seniors' services and facilities

The **Rural community** provides lifestyle options with small farm holdings and equestrian activities and is home to many of the Shire's natural bushland reserves and Lake Leschenaultia. It includes communities in Bailup, Beechina, Chidlow, Gorrie, Malmalling, The Lakes and Wooroloo. The top three priorities for the Rural community are:

1. Lake Leschenaultia
2. roads, trees and verges
3. waste management

<u>Community Fire Risk Awareness</u>

While some residents are keenly aware of local risks, due to living in a declared bushfire-prone area, others may not fully recognise the risk or perceive it as an immediate concern. Anecdotally, research into emergency preparedness consistently highlights that information overload—rather than simply too much information—can create a sense of overwhelm, leading to disengagement rather than action. This highlights the importance of clear, coordinated, community-driven messaging.

Best practice in emergency preparedness emphasises that resilience is most effective when led by communities themselves, with agencies playing a supportive coordinating role. The Shire's approach aligns with these principles, prioritising tailored communication that meets personal needs and local contexts rather than broad, general campaigns. This is reflected in the (draft) Fire & Emergency Public Education Program, which aims to provide targeted, relevant, actionable information to ensure the community remains engaged and well-prepared.

Strengthening Person-Centred Emergency Preparedness (PCEP) and fostering community-led preparedness will be key components of the Shire's ongoing strategy to build community resilience, ensuring that individuals and neighbourhoods have the knowledge, support and networks needed to respond effectively to bushfire threats.

Built Heritage

The Shire of Mundaring boasts a significant number of protected sites. Currently, there is one location listed on the National Heritage List (The Goldfields Water Supply Scheme – Place ID 106007). The State Register of Heritage Places includes 26 significant sites (see Appendix G), while the local Local Heritage Survey (LHS) comprises 173 places.

Additionally, the Shire of Mundaring Heritage List (adopted by Council on 8 March 2016) identifies 59 important places that contribute to the region's cultural heritage. This comprehensive documentation highlights the Shire's commitment to preserving its historical and cultural assets and can be viewed on the Shire website.

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

The original inhabitants of the area were the Noongar Aboriginal people with townsites, including Mundaring, Wooroloo and Boya, having place names of Aboriginal origin.

There are 52 registered sites within the Shire, these are protected under the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage (ACH) Act 1972. Refer to Appendix E and Figure 4.

The Shire complies with the ACH Act through the implementation of an internal review process for each proposed mitigation treatment, this includes consultation with the Whadjuk Corporation in line with advice from, and the requirements of, the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage.
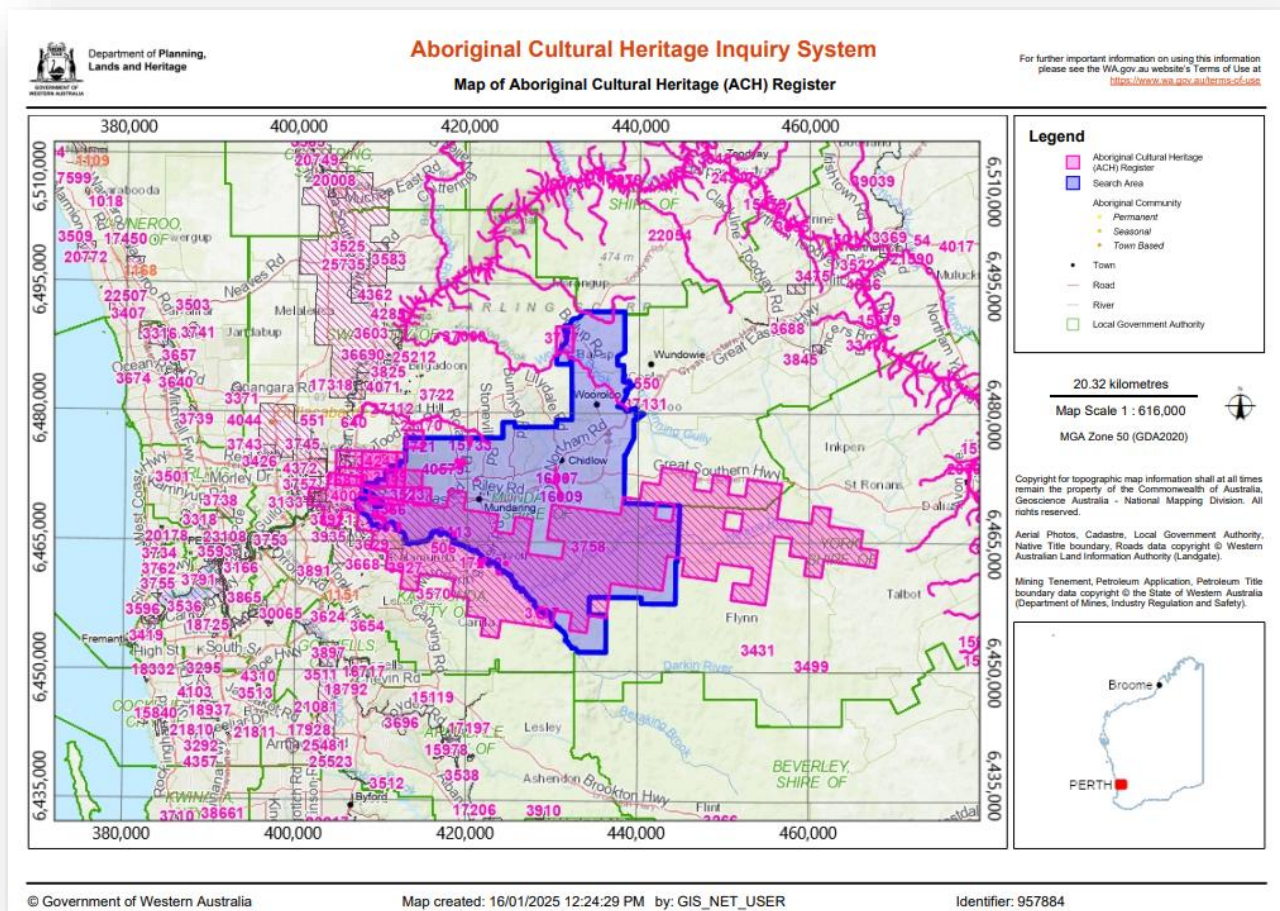
Figure 4 – Map of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage (ACH) Register
Source: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Inquiry System

Economic Activities and Industry

The Shire of Mundaring is home to 2,860 businesses (REMPLAN, Dec. 2022) and around 8,824 jobs (ABS Census, 2021).

The Shire's economy is predominantly underpinned by employment in education and training, public administration, retail, health care and social assistance, construction, accommodation and food services. Tourism visitation is a growing local industry, with a 5.4% growth between 2014 and 2019 (Tourism Research Australia, 2021) – from 350,732 to 457,065 visitors.

The likely disruptive effects, depending on the location, of a natural disaster on the Shire's economy include:

- Damage to essential infrastructure (roads, power, communication), would likely hinder business operations and reduce access to services for both residents and visitors, noting that the Great Eastern Highway is a main arterial route.

- Damage to infrastructure or the loss of inventory could lead to the temporary or permanent closure of businesses, particularly in sectors like retail, accommodation, food services and home businesses, including family day care and schools.

- Significant disruptions could lead to job losses, particularly relevant in areas like retail and hospitality.

- Deterrence of visitors, leading to a decline in tourism-related revenue, with negative perceptions of safety and accessibility potentially lingering long after a fire event.

- The health care and social assistance sector may face increased demand during and after bushfire events due to injuries or mental health issues, straining local resources and impacting service delivery.

- Local government resources may be, and historically are, stretched during recovery efforts, impacting on the ability to support local businesses and residents in the aftermath of a bushfire.

- Businesses in construction and retail may experience supply chain issues, leading to delays and increased costs, further impacting profitability.

- Natural disasters can alter the local environment, impacting agriculture and natural resources, which can have downstream effects on the economy and the viability of certain industries such as eco-tourism.

There is no one sector which would specifically contribute to bushfire risk within the Shire of Mundaring, however we are mindful that:

- New development, including expanding tourism and recreation facilities, can increase fire risk if not managed properly, particularly through ineffective policies.

- Outdoor activities can create ignition sources if safety protocols aren't strictly followed.

- Increased visitor numbers can lead to more activities that pose fire risks, often conducted by individuals who may not be fully aware of the potential dangers.

Existing local government wide controls serve to mitigate the bushfire risk linked to economic activities, in particular:

- Enforcement of SPP 3.7 – Planning in Bushfire Prone Areas, to ensure that new developments are managed properly to reduce fire risk. This may include, but is not limited to:
  - Providing recommendations regarding access and egress;
  - Ensuring the incorporation of through-roads to avoid entrapment;
  - Reviewing and questioning Bushfire Attack Level (BAL) assessments to ensure the best possible outcomes for property owners; and
  - Identifying recommended evacuation routes.

- An ongoing Fire and Emergency Public Education Program, which emphasises visitor education and recognises business owners as key stakeholders.

- Administration of the Firebreak and Fuel Load Notice, to enable the protective provisions within to be publicised and enforced, ensuring community awareness and compliance.

3.2. Environment and Bushfire Context

Topography and Landscape Features

The Shire of Mundaring lies at the foothills of the Darling Scarp, extending northeast to the Bailup farming area.

The Scarp features steep slopes with rocky outcrops, while eastward, the gently undulating Darling Plateau contains shallow upland valleys, shaped by significant dissection around Jane Brook and the Helena River. This area encompasses three distinct physical environments: the valleys and plateau of the Darling Range, the Darling Scarp, and the Swan Coastal Plain, including the riverine areas of the Swan and Helena Rivers.

All five main catchments cross local government boundaries, with four traversing the Scarp, ultimately flowing into the Swan River. Covering over 370 km², the region supports a human population of over 55,000 and features diverse land uses, ranging from agriculture and rural landholdings in the east to highly urbanised areas in the west.

A major challenge for firefighting and bushfire mitigation efforts in the Shire of Mundaring is its challenging topography, particularly in the Scarp area, which features steep hillsides, granite outcrops, and valleys that limit access and complicate response efforts. These natural barriers not only hinder effective bushfire preparedness and compliance but also increase the risk of issues such as erosion, environmental damage, and a heightened bushfire threat if not properly managed.

Additionally, the Shire faces significant bushfire risks due to the extensive areas of bushland located near or within residential zones and new sub-divisions. Further complicating response efforts are electronic communication difficulties in remote areas, combined with the relative isolation and spread of population centres and villages throughout the Shire.

Climate and Weather

The Shire of Mundaring faces heightened bushfire risk due to its Mediterranean climate, featuring hot dry summers and mild wet winters. The fire season is typically from October through to March, supported by the Shire's Restricted (October and November | April and May) and Prohibited (December to March) burning periods.

Climate and weather play a significant role in determining when and how different mitigation treatments are applied. Key considerations in relation to prescribed burning include:
- Ensuring that the moisture content in vegetation is at optimal levels so that a prescribed cool burn can be safely controlled and is effective in reducing fuel loads.
- Choosing calm days with low winds for prescribed cool burns to ensure they remain contained. Noting that high winds also influence other mitigation treatments like clearing vegetation or installing firebreaks, as these conditions can make these activities riskier.
- Avoiding extreme heat days, aiming for cooler conditions where prescribed burns or other treatments can be more safely and effectively carried out.
- Considering humidity levels and aiming for higher humidity to reduce fire risk and create more favourable conditions for prescribed burns and vegetation clearing.
- Being mindful of recent or expected rainfall, after heavy rain, vegetation can grow rapidly, increasing fuel loads. Wet conditions may also reduce fire danger and allow for safer treatments, such as clearing vegetation or installing firebreaks. Long dry spells can lead to the accumulation of dry fuels, creating higher fire risks.

When conditions aren't ideal for prescribed burning, we consider alternative mitigation treatments such as mechanical works. These may include vegetation clearing, mulching, mowing, or the creation of firebreaks. These methods help reduce fuel loads and improve bushfire resilience, particularly when weather conditions make controlled burning unsafe or impractical.

The combination of elevated temperatures and low humidity levels during summer creates a landscape prone to the rapid spread of fires. Prevailing winds play a pivotal role, influencing the direction and speed of fire expansion, carrying embers over considerable distances, sparking spot fires ahead of the main front and making fires more challenging to predict.
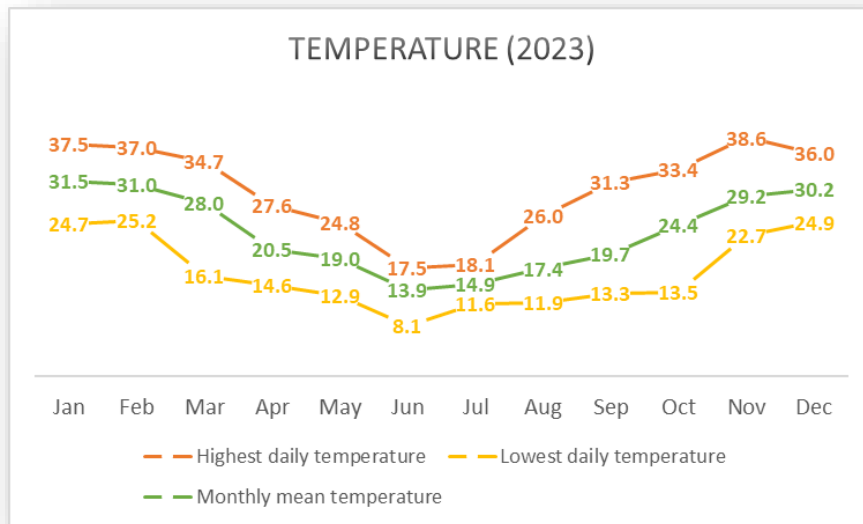
Figure 5 – Average monthly temperatures 2023
Source: www.bom.wa.gov.au – Station 009240 Bickley WA (12.3km from Mundaring LPO)

Recent periods of extended high temperatures and low rainfall have contributed to decreased soil moisture, rendering vegetation more susceptible to ignition and elevating the overall fire danger. Seasonal temperature patterns significantly influence the local climate, during the summer months (December to February 2023) the mean maximum temperature was 36.8 degrees (source: www.bom.gov.au).

In 2023 the total rainfall for the Shire of Mundaring was 901.8mm with rainfall predominantly concentrated through the winter months (June, July, August). Seasonal precipitation is vital for evaluating bushfire risk as it directly influences vegetation growth and moisture levels, and the overall susceptibility of the landscape to ignition and fire propagation.

Figure 6 – total rainfall 2023
Source: www.bom.wa.gov.au – Station 009240 Bickley WA (12.3km from Mundaring LPO)

The Shire experiences its strongest winds from early Spring to early Autumn September to March, with afternoon winds (primarily east to west) tending to be stronger than in the morning (generally west to east).

Bushfire threat is typically associated with above average temperatures, less than 20% humidity, winds above 12km/h and high fuel loads.

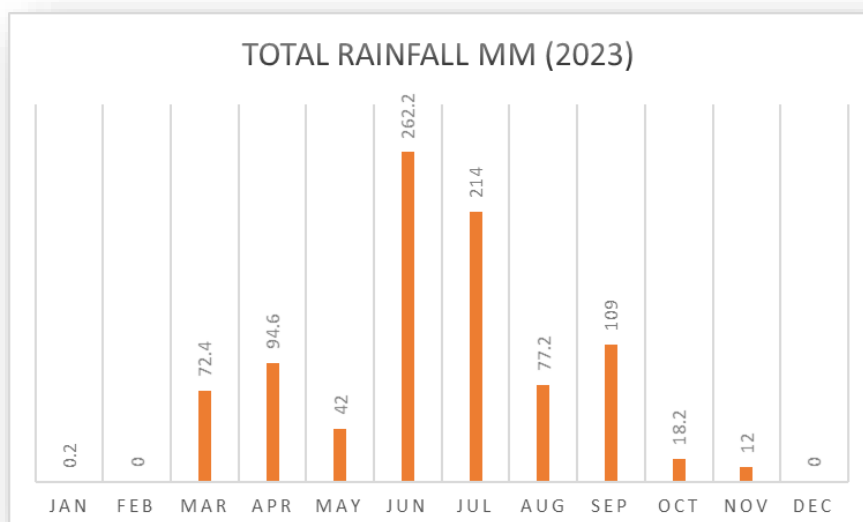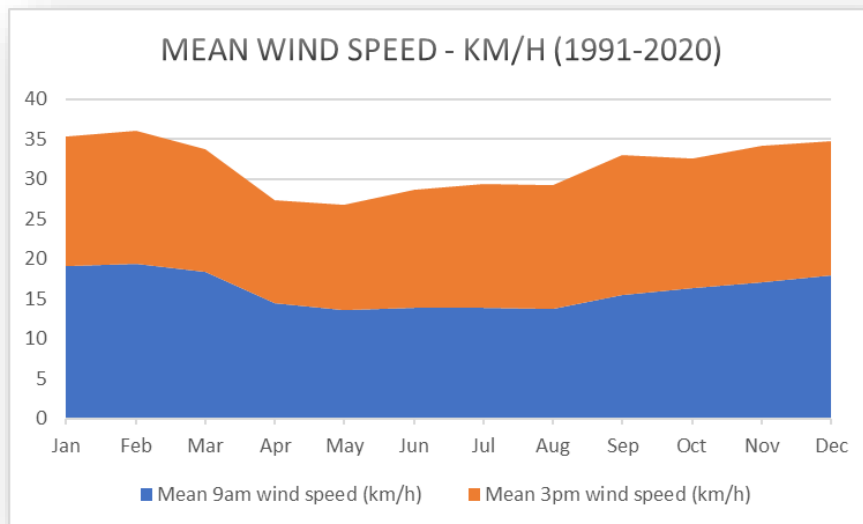
Figure 7 – average wind speed 1991 – 2020
Source: www.bom.wa.gov.au – Station 009240 Bickley WA (12.3km from Mundaring LPO)

Fire Danger Ratings

The 2024-2025 bushfire season is anticipated to be average overall, despite a moisture deficit across much of the Southwest Land Division and slightly higher forecasted temperatures, as outlined in the AFAC Seasonal Bushfire Outlook for Summer 2024.

It is important to note that since the introduction of the national Australian Fire Danger Rating System (AFDRS) in September 2022, there have been significant updates to the underlying data and methodology used to calculate fire danger ratings. These updates mean that direct comparisons between historical ratings and current ratings, as well as between the 2022-23 and 2023-24 seasons, are not feasible. The observation is that Extreme and Catastrophic Fire Danger Ratings remain rare occurrences for the Shire of Mundaring.

Vegetation and Fuel

The Shire of Mundaring has the highest percentage of remnant vegetation among LGAs in the Perth metropolitan region. Much of it is located within reserves, state forests, and national parks, of which the Shire manages around 2.7%. Before European settlement, native vegetation covered an estimated 64,253 hectares, and today 44,763 hectares (69.7%) remain intact, primarily consisting of jarrah regrowth from logging in the late 1800s to early 1900s.

In the southern planning areas, vegetation ranges from wandoo woodlands in the east to dense jarrah/marri forests in the west, while the northern areas are predominantly jarrah/marri forest interspersed with cleared rural and residential blocks. The wandoo woodlands, with a lower fuel load and burn with less intensity, are primarily managed by DCBA. In contrast, jarrah/marri forest, dominant in populated areas, can accumulate fuel loads of up to 25 tonnes per hectare without management, leading to extreme fire behaviour, especially in strong winds or on steep slopes.

The Shire's fire management model considers both ecological and protection objectives to balance against the fire risk. Mid-level fuels, which connect ground fuels to the tree canopy, significantly increase fire intensity. Weedy grasses such as Veldt Grass, and introduced woody weeds, like Black Wattle and Flinders Range Wattle, contribute substantially to mid-level fuel loads and pose a major bushfire risk, particularly around assets and high-traffic areas. These invasive species can rapidly regenerate after removal if not disposed of properly, necessitating their removal before planned burns to prevent mass germination. Effective bushfire management in the Shire must prioritise the removal of these wattles, including follow up weed treatments, to mitigate fire risks.

Important Species and Communities

Within the Shire of Mundaring there are areas in which rare flora and fauna have been seen and registered. The Shire's local Biodiversity Strategy 2023-2030 focusses on the protection and management of the natural environment. Residents and stakeholders are encouraged to contact the Shire's Environmental Officers prior to any fire mitigation works where native vegetation may be impacted. This will balance bushfire risk management with maintaining biodiversity and the conservation of natural landscapes. If threatened flora has been identified these fire mitigation activities may require a Section 40 authorisation from DBCA (ie if the area has been burnt within the last 6 years). With all mitigation works, great care should be taken to minimise impacts on threatened flora.

With reference to the Shire's *Watercourse Hierarchy Strategy 2023*, the Shire of Mundaring contains five catchment areas: Wooroloo Brook, Jane Brook, Blackadder – Woodbridge, Helena River and Susannah/Millendon Brook. These five catchment areas are grouped as the Swan Mundaring Community Catchment Project Area. This encompasses the whole of the Shire of Mundaring, along with the south-eastern portion of the City of Swan, bounded by the Swan and Helena Rivers.

There are four wetland areas identified within the Shire: Lake Leschenaultia (Chidlow), Manaring Lake (The Lakes), Red Swamp (Bailup) and Helena River Reservoir (Mundaring Weir). These areas are of high environmental importance, and significant consideration must be given in planning treatments around these areas to minimise any effects. Issues such as erosion, contamination, disease control and access restriction need to be considered. Wetlands are a vital part of the functioning ecosystem and provide important wildlife habitats. It is estimated that 80% of all wetlands in the Swan Coastal Plain have been destroyed with the remaining heavily modified.

Historical Bushfire Occurrence

Fires within the Shire of Mundaring are documented through the DFES Incident Reporting System (IRS), noting that not all ignitions are reported therefore this cannot be considered a comprehensive source.

For the 2022/2023 – 2023/2024 years in IRS, a total of nine large (exceeding one hectare in size) bushfire (any vegetation – bush, grass, scrub, forest – fire) incidents were recorded within the Shire, with the primary ignition source being "suspicious or deliberate".

In relation to bushfires of all sizes, there was a total of 135 incidents recorded. The top three causes, accounting for 62% of fires, were noted as:
  o 53 x suspicious/deliberate (39%)
  o 20 x escaped burns (15%)
  o 11 x power lines (8%)

Weather conditions, including humidity, wind, rainfall, lightning and temperature, influence fire behaviour including the size, intensity and speed of bushfires should they ignite. Adverse weather, the changing climate and inappropriate burning regimes also impact vegetation and its capacity as fuel for fire. The ongoing change in the climate is increasing both weather and climate extremes resulting in an increase in the number of dangerous fire weather days.

There have been several significant fires during the past decade in the Shire of Mundaring. While the size of these fires, and the physical damage caused, can be measured, their impact extends beyond the tangible — affecting the wellbeing of individuals, the resilience of communities and the social fabric of the region in ways that are harder to quantify.

Parkerville, Stoneville, Mt Helena
- o 11:00hrs (approximately), 12/01/2014
- o Temperature up to 40°C with easterly, gusting winds
- o Impact: 57 houses, along with outbuildings and vehicles, destroyed within a 386ha area
- o Cause: accidental, fallen power pole

Chambers Road, Gorrie
- o Midday (approximately), 14/01/2018
- o Impact: equipment and vehicles destroyed within a 4,000ha area
- o Cause: deliberately lit

Wooroloo
- o 12.02hrs, 01/02/2021
- o Total Fire Ban and Harvest & Vehicle Movement Ban declared
- o COVID-19 lockdown in place
- o Temperature up to 38°C, with persistent, easterly gusting winds
- o Impact: 86 houses, along with outbuildings and vehicles, plus 2 fire trucks destroyed within a 10,500ha area
- o Cause: accidental, human activity

Beechina
- o 15:45hrs, 26/12/2021
- o Total Fire Ban and Harvest & Vehicle Movement Ban declared
- o Temperature up to 43.5°C with winds gusting up to 60kph
- o Impact: 1 house, along with outbuildings and vehicles, destroyed within a 164.5ha area
- o Cause: deliberately lit

Parkerville
- o 09:30hrs, 21/12/2023
- o Impact: two houses, along with outbuildings and vehicles, within a 15ha area
- o Cause: tree falling onto powerlines

Malmalling
- o 15:24hrs, 24/11/2024
- o Impact: tree, grass and shrub within a 623ha area
- o Cause: suspicious

The Lakes
- o 13:58hrs, 15/12/2024
- o Impact: tree, grass and shrub within a 32ha area
- o Cause: suspicious

Carter Road (The Lakes)
- o 14:19hrs, 01/01/2025
- o Impact: 1 house and 5 outbuildings destroyed. Total fire area, including Shire of Northam, 817ha, where vehicle, machinery and waste facility damage was also experienced.
- o Cause: suspicious

Key lessons learned from these incidents in relation to managing bushfire risk include (listed in alphabetical order):

- Access and Egress: clear evacuation routes for residents and access for emergency responders is vitally important in bushfire-prone areas, highlighting the need for a robust and well-planned road network.

- Communication: the clarity, timeliness and accessibility of public information (ie evacuation instructions and situational updates) seems to be raised after every incident, along with 'dead zones' in relations to the availability of communications.

- Earlier Warnings: calls for better detection and earlier alerts, including using new technology.

- Fuel Management: continue, and strengthen, ongoing fuel reduction programs to reduce fire intensity including greater enforcement.

- Infrastructure Resilience: continued advocacy for infrastructure to be built to withstand bushfire impacts (or retrospective works to be undertaken) and for the public reporting of damaged power poles, unhealthy trees etc.

- Preparedness: determine how existing public education can better reach all residents, with a more tailored and inclusive approach that empowers action. This includes ensuring preparedness messaging considers diverse needs, so all community members can make informed decisions, including safe evacuation options.

- Risk Assessment and Mapping: continue to update bushfire risk maps to identify vulnerable areas and better target prevention efforts.

Current Bushfire Risk Management Controls

A comprehensive and detailed list of Local Government Wide Controls for reducing bushfire risk in the Shire of Mundaring is provided at Appendix G.

These 'business as usual' activities and / or legislatively required controls are not linked to specific assets and are applied across all, or part, of the local government area, and are undertaken to reduce the overall bushfire risk within the Shire of Mundaring, (listed alphabetically):

- Australian Fire Danger Rating System (AFDRS)
- Burning Times (prohibited and restricted)
- Bush Fires Act 1954
- Bushfire Advisory Committee
- Bushfire Area Access Strategy
- Bushfire Risk Management Plan
- Fire and Emergency Public Education Program, including initiatives such as the annual School Principal's Workshop
- Fire Hazard Inspection Program
- Fire Protection Program
- Firebreak and Fuel Load Notice / Section 33 Notices
- Firewise Gardens (advocacy and information)
- Harvest and Vehicle Movement Bans (HVMB)
- Land Management (Rural UCL / UMR)
- Land Management (Shire)
- Local Emergency Management Arrangements (LEMA)
- Permit issue (to set fire to the bush)
- Prohibited and Restricted burning times
- Shire Land Management
- State Planning Policy 3.7 (SPP 3.7)
- Total Fire Bans (TFB)
- Volunteer Bush Fire Brigades (9)
- Winter Burning Program and Workshops
- Zone Orders

Chapter 4: Asset Identification and Risk Assessment

Assets at risk from bushfire in Shire of Mundaring are recorded in the *Asset Risk Register* in the BRMS. Assets are divided into four categories: human settlement, economic, climate, and cultural. Each asset has been assigned a bushfire risk rating between low and extreme based on the risk assessment methodology described in the Guidelines and Handbook.

4.1. Local Government Asset Risk Profile

A summary of the risks assessed in Shire of Mundaring is shown in Table 3. This table shows the proportion of assets at risk from bushfire in each risk category at the time the BRMP was prepared. This table was correct at the time of publication but may become outdated as risks are treated or additional risks are identified and assessed. A report may be generated from the BRMS to provide the most current risk profile.

Table 3 – Local Government Asset Risk Summary

Asset Category	Extreme Risk Rating (1A-1B-1C)		Very High Risk Rating (2A-2B-2C)		High Risk Rating (3A-3B-3C)		Medium Risk Rating (4A-4B-4C)		Low Risk Rating (5A-5B-5C)	
Human Settlement	134	33.4%	77	19.2%	82	20.4%	21	5.2%	37	9.2%
Economic	1	0.2%	6	1.5%	14	3.5%	7	1.7%	8	2.0%
Environmental	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	1	0.2%	2	0.5%
Cultural	1	0.2%	3	0.7%	2	0.5%	1	0.2%	3	0.7%
Totals	136	33.9%	86	21.4%	99	24.7%	30	7.5%	50	12.5%

4.2. Systemic Risk

Systemic risk refers to the potential impacts of a bushfire on interconnected systems and networks that sustain communities. It recognises that a single bushfire event can set off a chain reaction with impacts that extend beyond the fire's location. These may affect the social fabric, economy, and environment of the district and can persist long after the fire has been extinguished.

While this plan does not specifically focus on identifying or assessing systemic risks due to time and resource constraints, the Shire recognises the significance of these broader vulnerabilities and their role in shaping the effectiveness of bushfire risk mitigation.

By considering the treatment of systemic risks, even at a conceptual level, we can improve the resilience of our strategies, ensuring that our efforts are not only more effective in the short term but also more sustainable in the long term.

This understanding allows us to anticipate, and where possible address, the indirect consequences of bushfire events, to enable us to offer better protection to communities from the cascading impacts that exacerbate fire risks.

Chapter 5: Risk Evaluation

5.1. Risk Acceptance Criteria

The acceptable level of risk for each asset category is shown in Table 4. A risk that is assessed as exceeding these limits will be considered for treatment.

Table 4 – Risk acceptance criteria for bushfire risk in the Shire of Mundaring.

Asset Category	Human Settlement	Economic	Environmental	Cultural
Acceptable Risk Level	**Medium**	**Medium**	**Medium**	**Medium**
Notes regarding non-acceptable risks	*High, Very High or Extreme risk acceptable only with excellent controls. Treatment action is required.*	*High, Very High or Extreme risk acceptable only with excellent controls. Treatment action is required.*	*High, Very High or Extreme risk acceptable only with excellent controls. Treatment action is required.*	*High, Very High or Extreme risk acceptable only with excellent controls. Treatment action is required.*

Risks below the acceptable level do not require treatment during the life of this BRMP. They will be managed by routine Local Government Wide Controls and monitored to detect any increase in their risk rating.

5.2. Treatment Priorities

The treatment priority for each asset is automatically assigned by BRMS, based on the asset's risk rating. Table 5 shows how consequence and likelihood combine to give the risk rating and subsequent treatment priority for an asset. The treatment priority assigned in BRMS will help inform decision making for risk acceptability and development of the Treatment Strategy and Treatment Schedule.

Table 5 – Treatment priority ratings

	Consequence	Minor	Moderate	Major	Catastrophic
Likelihood	**Almost Certain**	3D (High)	2C (Very High)	1C (Extreme)	1A (Extreme)
	Likely	4C (Medium)	3A (High)	2A (Very High)	1B (Extreme)
	Possible	5A (Low)	4A (Medium)	3B (High)	2B (Very High)
	Unlikely	5C (Low)	5B (Low)	4B (Medium)	3C (High)

Chapter 6: Risk Treatment

Our priority is to reduce the potential impact of bushfires on the community, economy and environment. This aligns with the overarching purpose of risk treatment, which is to implement strategies that either modify the characteristics of the hazard itself, adjust aspects of the community or adapt the surrounding environment to make bushfires less likely to occur or to be less harmful when they do.

To achieve this, we place an emphasis on treatments that create a tangible reduction in risk. One key strategy we have identified is maintaining a low fuel buffer around identified high priority assets. By reducing fuel loads in these areas, we can effectively lower the intensity and spread of bushfires, providing critical protection to people, infrastructure and the environment.

This approach mitigates the immediate threat along with strengthening the community's resilience and supporting long-term environmental sustainability. By prioritising targeted treatments, we aim to deliver practical, measurable outcomes that align with our risk management objectives.

6.1. Treatment Strategy

The Treatment Strategy describes the overall approach to managing bushfire risk in the medium to long term in the Shire of Mundaring. The Strategy is shaped by factors such as the distribution of risk in the landscape, the community's values – being especially mindful of the strong environmental focus, stakeholders' mitigation programs and constraints on treatment options. The Treatment Strategy helps guide the development of integrated annual treatment schedules.

Appropriate treatments are proposed to protect mapped and assessed asset areas which are rated as High, Very High or Extreme risk.

Treatment strategies within BRMS fall within the following categories:

- Fuel Management: reducing or modifying the fuel load through mechanical or chemical means, grazing, or planned burning.
- Ignition Management: reducing potential human or infrastructure sources of ignition by preventing access and providing restrictions.
- Preparedness: improving access/egress, including firebreaks, and ensuring water supply.
- Planning: developing plans to enhance the ability of firefighters and the community to respond to incidents.
- Community Engagement: building networks and strengthening relationships to raise awareness (including community education campaigns) and change the behaviour of people exposed to bushfire risk.

Priority areas are identified through the Risk Assessment process in BRMS. The risk is rated through analysis of the assets:
- slope, separation distance to and age of fuel (denotes likelihood)
- vegetation class, fuel age and canopy (denotes level of hazard)
- asset type (ie Human Settlement, Economic, Cultural or Environmental)
- vulnerability
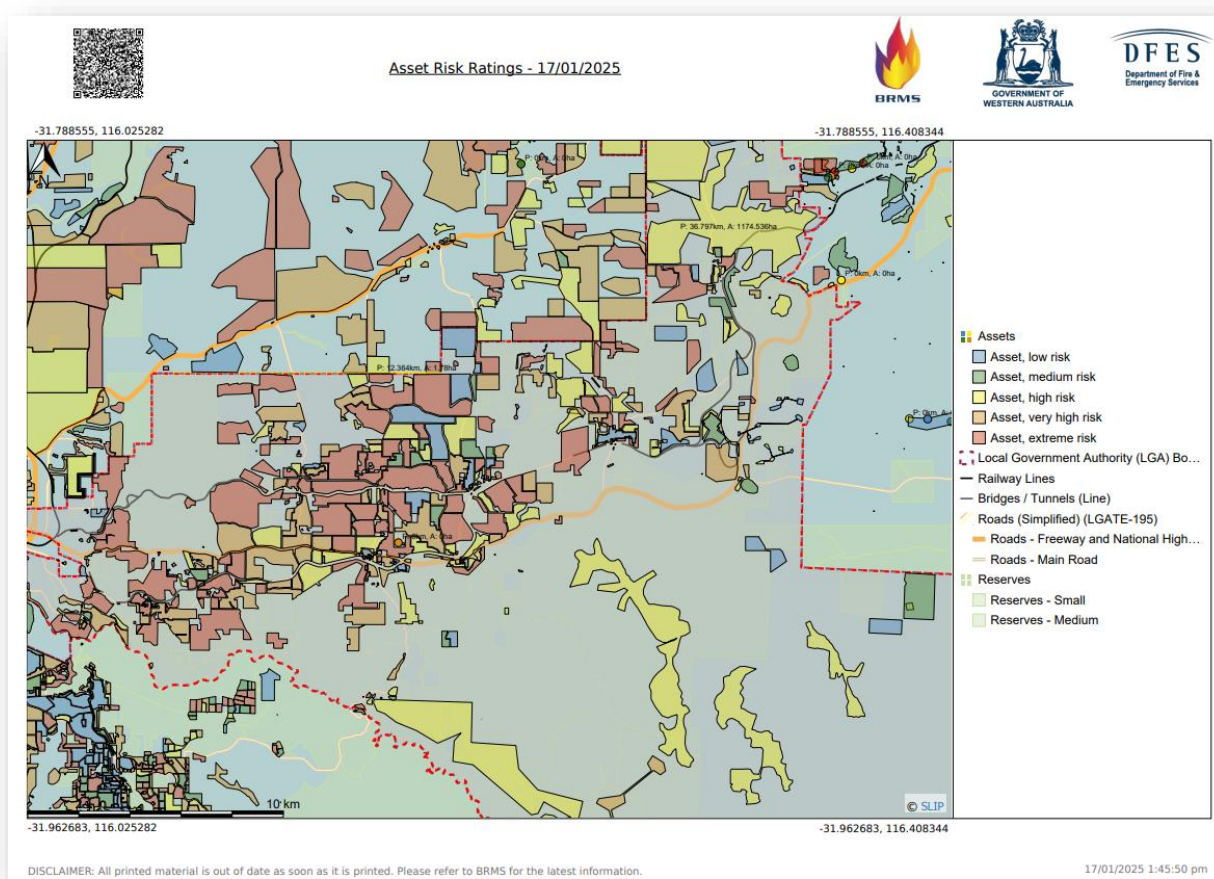
Figure 8 – Asset Risk Ratings (visual overview)
Source: DFES Bushfire Risk Management System 17/01/2025

6.2. Treatment Schedule

The Treatment Schedule is a list of bushfire risk treatments recorded in the BRMS. It is developed with regard to the outcome of the risk assessment process and Treatment Strategy and in consultation with stakeholders.

A Treatment Schedule for the Shire of Mundaring covering the 2024-2025 financial year has been entered into BRMS. This is a live document and will be regularly updated throughout the life of this BRMP.

Land managers are responsible for implementing agreed treatments on their own land. This includes any costs associated with the treatment and obtaining the relevant approvals, permits or licences to undertake an activity. Where agreed, another agency may manage a treatment on behalf of a land manager.

Chapter 7: Monitoring and Review

Monitoring and review processes are in place to ensure that the BRMP remains current and considers the best available information.

7.1. Monitoring and Review

Shire of Mundaring will monitor the BRMP and continually update the BRMS data to identify any need for change.

The BRMP and BRMS data will be reviewed at least every two years to ensure they continue to reflect the local context, assets at risk, level of risk and treatment priorities.

On 23 March 2022 the Shire of Mundaring was reviewed by the MAFGP Assurance team, including an independent consultant. The site visits undertaken as part of this review showed:

- Strategic, well-managed expenditure.
- Progressive use and management of existing historical rail easements as strategic firebreaks.
- Use of funding to undertake boundary works to facilitate future mitigation burns.
- Collaboration with other agencies when undertaking planned burns in adjoining State-managed lands.
- Very positive community engagement and mitigation advocacy.
- Effective reduction in bushfire risk through mitigation activities.

It is the intention of the Shire to continue to positively build on these observations in relation to mitigation activities in the local government area.

7.2. Reporting

The Shire of Mundaring CEO or their delegate will provide to OBRM the outcomes of biennial reviews of the BRMP. This is required to maintain OBRM endorsement of the BRMP.

The Shire of Mundaring will contribute information about their BRM program to the annual OBRM *Fuel Management Activity Report*.

Glossary

Asset
Something of value that may be adversely impacted by bushfire. This may include residential houses, infrastructure, commercial, agriculture, industry, environmental, cultural and heritage sites.

Asset category
There are four categories that classify the type of asset – Human Settlement, Economic, Environmental and Cultural.

Asset risk register
A component within the Bushfire Risk Management System (BRMS) used to record the consequence, likelihood, risk rating and treatment priority for each asset identified in the BRMP.

Bushfire
Unplanned vegetation fire. A generic term which includes grass fires, forest fires and scrub fires both with and without a suppression objective.

Bushfire risk management
A systematic process to coordinate, direct and control activities relating to bushfire risk with the aim of limiting the adverse effects of bushfire on the community.

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

Consequence
The outcome or impact of a bushfire event.

Landowner
The owner of the land, as listed on the Certificate of Title; or lessee under a registered lease agreement; or other entity that has a vested responsibility to manage the land.

Likelihood
The chance of something occurring. In this instance, it is the potential of a bushfire igniting, spreading and impacting on an asset.

Risk acceptance
The informed decision to accept a risk, based on the knowledge gained during the risk assessment process.

Risk analysis
The application of consequence and likelihood to an event to determine the level of risk.

Risk assessment
The systematic process of identifying, analysing and evaluating risk.

Risk evaluation
The process of comparing the outcomes of risk analysis to the risk criteria in order to determine whether a risk is acceptable or tolerable.

Risk identification
The process of recognising, identifying and describing risks.

Risk treatment
A process to select and implement appropriate measures undertaken to modify risk.

Systemic risk
The impacts of bushfire on the interconnected systems and networks that support community function. It is a product of the disruption caused by fire to the community and its effects may be felt far from the direct impacts of the fire in both time and space.

Treatment objective
The aim to be achieved by the treatment. Treatment objectives should be specific and measurable.

Treatment priority
The order, importance or urgency for allocation of funding, resources and opportunity to treatments associated with a particular asset. The treatment priority is based on an asset's risk rating.

Treatment Schedule	A report produced within the BRMS that details the treatment priority of each asset identified in the BRMP and the treatments scheduled.
Treatment Strategy	The general approach that will be taken to managing bushfire risk, in consideration of the local government context and objectives.
Treatment type	The specific treatment activity that will be implemented to modify risk, for example a planned burn.

Common Abbreviations

AFAC	Australasian Fire and Emergency Services Authorities Council
BFAC	Bush Fire Advisory Committee
BRM	Bushfire Risk Management
BRM Branch	Bushfire Risk Management Branch (DFES)
BRMP	Bushfire Risk Management Plan
BRMS	Bushfire Risk Management System
DBCA	Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions
DFES	Department of Fire and Emergency Services
DPLH	Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage
LEMC	Local Emergency Management Committee
LG	Local Government
LGA	Local Government Area
MRWA	Main Roads WA
OBRM	Office of Bushfire Risk Management (DFES)
SEMC	State Emergency Management Committee
TEC	Threatened Ecological Community
UCL	Unallocated Crown Land
UMR	Unmanaged Reserve
WA	Western Australia

Appendices

Appendix A	Shire of Mundaring Related Policies and Documents
Appendix B	Communication Plan
Appendix C	High Vulnerability
Appendix D	Environmental Assets
Appendix E	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Registered Sites
Appendix F	Heritage Council State Registered Places
Appendix G	Local Government Wide Controls
Appendix H	Biennial Review Checklist

Appendix A – Shire of Mundaring Related Policies and Documents

- **Access and Inclusion Informing Strategy 2022-2026**
    - *Page 22: all people regardless of their age, gender, culture or ability have equitable access to information*

- **Age Friendly Informing Strategy 2020-2025**
    - *Includes engagement opportunities, and links to Access and Inclusion, and community safety for vulnerable people*

- **Bushfire Area Access Strategy 2016** (under review)
    - *Identifies areas with limited access/egress, connects internal stakeholders and provides a system to prioritise investigation*

- **Community Engagement Framework 2022**
    - *Supports and guides how this BRMP is socialised and feedback gathered*

- **Community Health and Wellbeing Informing Strategy 2020-2025**
    - *Page 17: Emergency management and bushfire preparedness*

- **Council's (10) Advocacy Priorities 2024-2025**
    - *Page 6: Enhancing Telecommunications Connectivity and Power Reliability (disaster preparedness)*
    - *Page 12: Volunteer Bushfire Brigade Stations (emergency response)*
    - *Page 22: Enhancing Bushfire Resilience and Sustainable Development (bushfire resilience)*

- **Economic Development and Tourism Strategy 2023-2028**
    - *Pages 17 and 18: High bushfire risk and mitigation constraints are listed as a challenge to competitiveness*
    - *Page 32: Action 2.9 – Engage First Nations expertise to provide the Shire's residents and businesses with awareness training in bushfire management and prevention.*

- **Emissions Reduction Strategy 2023**
    - *Page 10: The Northern Jarrah Forest, which is central to the landscape and character of the Shire of Mundaring, has been identified as an ecosystem at high risk of transition or collapse from climate change. The forest is vulnerable to more frequent or intense drought and wildfire.*
    - *Page 10: Bushfire weather is changing, with fires burning more intensely and bushfire seasons getting longer.*
    - *Page 10: The south-west will continue to become drier in coming decades, especially during winter and spring, with less runoff and recharge and longer fire seasons.*

- **Fire and Burning Information Booklet** *(published biennially)*
    - *General localised information including; bans, Brigades, burning periods, fire danger ratings, burning, asset protection zones, fire hazard inspections, firebreaks, alternatives to burning.*

- **Fire and Emergency Public Education Program** *(currently being prepared)*

- **Firebreak and Fuel Load Notice** *(published and issued annually)*
  - *Statutory Notice under the Bushfire Act 1954 – Section 33.*

- **Foothills Growth Strategy 2017**
  - *Acknowledges that directing growth to areas that are less bushfire prone and making provision for the further study of this factor in planning and development, it simultaneously protects the environment, mitigates bushfire risk (ie bushfire prone areas contain dense vegetation and generally high biodiversity) and aims to improve current bushfire safety levels.*

- **Heritage Strategy 2024 – 2029**
  - *Informs the summary of Built Heritage within this BRMP.*

- **Investment Property Strategy 2024 - 2027**
  - *Page 3: [summary] The Shire of Mundaring aims to sustainably diversify its revenue sources to reduce dependence on rates, a priority for the Council due to limited developable land. High bushfire risks and the fact that about 50% of the Shire is made up of national parks, state forests, and reserves significantly constrain typical growth opportunities compared to other local governments.*

- **Lake Leschenaultia Environmental Management Plan** *(noted that document this is to be prepared in 2025)*

- **Lake Leschenaultia Fire & Emergency Management Plan 2024-2029**
  - *Page 3, uncontrolled bushfire is noted as a significant risk.*
  - *Page 9, several methods of prevention are listed, including taking precautions to reduce potential damage to people, the environment and property, as supported by this BRMP.*

- **Local Biodiversity Strategy 2023 – 2030**
  - *Page 31: [excerpt] …the loss of traditional burning is thought to have contributed to increased fuel loads and changed forest structure… planned burns and fire mitigation works can protect native species and natural areas from the adverse impacts of intense wildfires, as well as protecting human life and property…*
  - *Page 62: references integrating conservation with bushfire mitigation, and the Shire's statutory and advisory roles.*

- **Local Emergency Management Arrangements** (under review 2024)

- **Local Planning Scheme No. 4 2013** *Currently under review.*
  - *Page 5: The great majority of the Shire has an Extreme or Moderate bushfire hazard and is therefore bushfire prone. New development should be located and planned so as to avoid unacceptable risk to residents. However, much of the existing residential and rural residential development in the Shire is in bushfire prone areas. Many residences have insufficient building or hazard separation from natural vegetation and/or have inadequate vehicular access/egress for residents, visitors and emergency services.*
  - *Page 10: [note] this Strategy recommends a Special Control Area for bushfire prone areas.*
  - *Pages 53 to 55: reference strategies to address bushfire hazard.*

- **Our Plan For The Future – Council Plan 2024-2034**
  - *Outcome 2.3: Build resilience to cope with natural disasters and emergencies, including storms, flooding and fire.*

- **Public Open Spaces Strategy 2001**
  - *Currently under review, noting references to close EAWs and convert them into public open space (POS) in five locations.*

- **Reconciliation Action Plan 2022 - 2024**
  - *Page 15: Engage with Traditional Owners to enhance learning of Traditional land and fire management techniques to relevant Shire staff.*

- **Watercourse Hierarchy Strategy 2023**
  - *Page 20: [in summary] when planning for vegetated foreshore areas, it is crucial to manage bushfire risks to prevent exacerbating hazards for nearby built assets, particularly since riparian vegetation typically poses an extreme fire hazard and necessitates appropriate separation distances. Additionally, narrow reserves may lead to increased sedimentation post-fire. Adhering to State Planning Policy 3.7 on bushfire-prone areas and developing a bushfire management plan are essential steps. Planning for firebreaks and turnaround areas should involve community input and aim to minimise impacts on remnant and revegetation efforts.*

- **Youth Informing Strategy 2025 – 2029**
  - *Action 2.1.1: Include young people's ideas and needs… community safety…*

Appendix B – Communication Plan

This Communication Plan supports the development, implementation and review of the Shire of Mundaring BRMP.

Communication Objectives

The communication objectives for the development, implementation and review of the BRMP for the Shire of Mundaring, to enhance collaboration, ensure informed decision-making, and promote collective responsibility in addressing bushfire risks within the Shire, are as follows:

1. Ensure transparency in the BRM planning process by providing clear and accessible information to all stakeholders, allowing for informed feedback and continuous improvement.

2. Engage with identified essential stakeholders—those critical to the BRM planning process or who can provide necessary information—in a timely, efficient, and inclusive manner.

3. Involve relevant stakeholders in key decisions related to risk acceptability and treatment options, ensuring their perspectives are considered in the decision-making process.

4. Facilitate active participation from key stakeholders in the scheduled review of the BRMP, ensuring they have a clear understanding of the purpose of the BRMP and their specific roles in the process.

5. Foster community and stakeholder cooperation in the BRM planning process, enhancing their understanding of bushfire risks and their responsibilities in managing bushfire risk on their own properties.

6. Promote ongoing communication and collaboration between stakeholders to ensure that information on local bushfire risk is effectively and appropriately shared.

Roles and Responsibilities

Shire of Mundaring is responsible for the development, implementation and review of the Communication Plan. Key stakeholders support the local government by participating in the Communication Plan as appropriate.

- Shire of Mundaring's Chief Executive Officer is responsible for requesting OBRM to endorse the BRMP.
- Shire of Mundaring's Community Safety and Emergency Management and Communications Teams are responsible for communicating the BRMP to the community.
- Shire of Mundaring's Community Safety and Emergency Management Team is responsible for routine communication between the Shire and DFES.
- Shire of Mundaring/DFES's Community Emergency Services Manager is responsible for strategic level communication between the Shire and DFES.
- Shire of Mundaring's Council and BFAC are responsible for acknowledging and advocating for the BRMP.

Key Stakeholders for Communication

These stakeholders are identified as having a significant role or interest in the planning process, or as being likely to be significantly impacted by its outcomes. As such, they play a key role in the BRM planning process, its implementation, and its review.

The Shire also maintains a *Record of Stakeholder Engagement* for each State Government / Agency stakeholder. This living document is available to be viewed upon request and includes the following information:
- Date of communication
- Method of communication
- Recipient or initiator of communication
- Location of property that the communication relates to (if applicable)
- Summary of communication content
- Status of correspondence, including outstanding follow-up actions (maintained within Outlook tasks) or the final result of the communication.

Key Stakeholders for Communication			
Stakeholder	**Role /Interest**	**Impact Level**	**Level of engagement**
Shire of Mundaring (SoM)	- Custodian of BRMP. - Asset owner and land manager - responsible for development, implementation and review of treatments. - Community, economic, environmental and cultural interests.	High	Inform, consult, involve, collaborate and empower.
Department of Fire and Emergency Services (DFES), including Bushfire Risk Management System (BRMS)	- Asset owner and land manager - responsible for development, implementation and review of treatments. - Support and advice in relation to treatments and implementation.	High	Inform, consult, involve and collaborate.
Office of Bushfire Risk Management (OBRM)	- BRMP governance and advice.	High	Inform, consult, involve and collaborate.
Chief Bush Fire Control Officer (CBFCO) / Community Emergency Services Manager (CESM)	- Treatment manager. - Intergovernmental liaison (facilitating communication between local and State government).	High	Inform, consult, involve and collaborate.
Volunteer Bush Fire Brigades, incl. Emergency Services Personnel (VBFB)	- Local knowledge. - Support role in treatment implementation.	High	Inform, consult, involve and collaborate.
Bush Fire Advisory Committee (BFAC)	- Local knowledge. - Support role in treatment implementation.	High	Inform, consult, involve and collaborate.

Local Emergency Management Committee (LEMC)	- Local knowledge. - Intergovernmental liaison (facilitating communication between all agencies operating in the district).	High	Inform, consult, involve and collaborate.
Catchment and Friends Groups	- Local knowledge. - Environmental interest.	Medium	Inform, consult and involve.
Traditional Owners	- Local knowledge. - Cultural interest.	Medium	Inform, consult and involve.
Neighbouring Local Governments	- Shared experience.	Low	Inform.
Arc Infrastructure	- Land manager - responsible for development, implementation and review of treatments. - Economic interest.	Low	Inform and consult.
Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA)	- Land manager - responsible for development, implementation and review of treatments. - Support and advice in relation to treatments and implementation. - Environmental interest.	High	Inform, consult, involve and collaborate.
Department of Communities (Communities)	- Land manager - responsible for development, implementation and review of treatments. - Critical infrastructure and high vulnerability interests.	Medium	Inform, consult, involve and collaborate.
Department of Education (Education)	- Land manager - responsible for development, implementation and review of treatments. - Asset manager – responsible, in partnership with DFES, for development, implementation and review of treatments for schools. - Critical infrastructure and high vulnerability interests.	Medium	Inform, consult, involve and collaborate.
Department of Health (Health)	- Land manager - responsible for development, implementation and review of treatments. - Critical infrastructure and high vulnerability interests.	Medium	Inform, consult, involve and collaborate.
Department of Housing (Housing)	- Land manager - responsible for development, implementation and review of treatments. - High vulnerability interest.	Medium	Inform, consult and involve.
Department of Justice (Justice)	- Land manager - responsible for development, implementation and review of treatments. - Critical infrastructure and high vulnerability interests.	Medium	Inform, consult and involve.
Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH)	- Land manager - responsible for development, implementation and review of treatments. - Support and advice in relation to treatments and implementation. - Cultural interest.	Medium	Inform, consult and involve.
Department of Water and Environmental Regulations (DWER)	- Land manager - responsible for development, implementation and review of treatments. - Critical infrastructure interest.	Medium	Inform, consult and involve.

Forest Products Commission (FPC)	- Land manager - responsible for development, implementation and review of treatments. - Economic interest.	Medium	Inform, consult and involve.
Main Roads WA (MRWA)	- Land manager - responsible for development, implementation and review of treatments. - Critical infrastructure interest.	Medium	Inform, consult and involve.
Telecommunication Service Providers	- Land managers - responsible for development, implementation and review of treatments. - Critical infrastructure interest.	Medium	Inform, consult and involve.
Water Corporation	- Land manager - responsible for development, implementation and review of treatments. - Critical infrastructure interest.	Medium	Inform, consult, involve and collaborate.
Western Power	- Land manager - responsible for development, implementation and review of treatments. - Critical infrastructure interest.	Medium	Inform, consult and involve.
Business Owners	- May be a land owner/ manager - responsible for development, implementation and review of treatments. - Economic interest.	High	Inform, consult, involve, collaborate and empower.
Private Land Owners	- Land owner / manager - responsible for development, implementation and review of treatments. - Economic interest.	High	Inform, consult, involve, collaborate and empower.
Vulnerable Asset Owners / Managers	- Land owner / manager - responsible for development, implementation and review of treatments. - High vulnerability interest.	Medium	Inform, consult, involve and collaborate.
Schools	- High vulnerability and community interests.	Medium	Inform, consult, involve and collaborate.
Community Members	- Community interest.	Low	Inform.

Communication Log

This log captures the communications with key internal and external stakeholders that occurred during the review and development of the BRMP, with associated Treatment Schedule.

			Communication Log			
Timing	**Stakeholders**	**Purpose**	**Summary**	**Method**	**Lesson Identified**	**Follow up**
Development of the BRMP						
Lifetime of BRMP process	Shire of Mundaring Fire Safety Team incl. CESM/CBFCO, Executive and BFAC	Inform, consult, involve and collaborate.	Quarterly updates re progress of treatments and review. Request for assistance with BRMP review and development, feedback on draft documents.	Email, in-person meeting/s	N/A	Ongoing updates + share draft BRMP 2025-2030 for comment.
Lifetime of BRMP process	Shire of Mundaring Councillors	Inform.	Quarterly progress updates	Email	N/A	Ongoing updates.
Lifetime of BRMP process	DFES BRMO (Perth Hills)	Inform, consult, involve and collaborate.	Mainly in relation to MAF applications, but also general advice and liaison.	Email, in-person meeting/s	Recently shared use of BRMS is useful.	Ongoing liaison + share draft BRMP 2025-2030 for comment.
July 2023 – October 2023	OBRM	Inform and consult.	Liaison re: 2019-2024 BRMP review, subsequent advice to cease review and await new guidelines.	Email, phone	Request advice prior to commencement so as to be aware of unknown upcoming changes to avoid unnecessary work.	Await release of new guidelines and template.
October 2023 – current	OBRM	Inform and consult.	Liaison re: 2025-2030 BRMP development within new template and guidelines.	Email, provision of template	N/A	Deadline for submission February 2025
February 2023 – ongoing	ARC Infrastructure	Inform, consult and involve.	Ongoing liaison with regards to landowner works.	Email	Sometimes processes are already in place, we just need to ask.	Share draft BRMP 2025-2030 for comment + annual pre-season liaison.

Timing	Stakeholder	Purpose	Summary	Method	Lesson Identified	Follow-up
August 2024 – ongoing	Communities	Inform, consult and involve.	Ongoing liaison with regards to landowner works.	Email, phone	We can learn from, and work with, other agencies.	Share draft BRMP 2025-2030 for comment + annual pre-season liaison.
December 2022 – ongoing	DBCA	Inform, consult and involve.	Ongoing liaison with regards to landowner works.	Email, phone, in-person meeting/s	We can learn from, and work with, other agencies.	Share draft BRMP 2025-2030 for comment + annual pre-season liaison.
January 2024 – ongoing	Department of Justice	Inform, consult and involve.	Ongoing liaison with regards to landowner works.	Email	We can learn from, and work with, other agencies.	Share draft BRMP 2025-2030 for comment + annual pre-season liaison.
April 2023 – ongoing	DPLH	Inform, consult and involve.	Ongoing liaison with regards to landowner works.	Email, phone	Liaising with the right contact/s makes things easier for everyone.	Share draft BRMP 2025-2030 for comment + annual pre-season liaison.
December 2022 – ongoing	Education (DFES)	Inform, consult, involve and collaborate.	Ongoing liaison with regards to landowner works.	Email, phone, BRMS	Shared use of BRMS is really useful.	Share draft BRMP 2025-2030 for comment + annual pre-season liaison.
October 2022 – ongoing	MRWA	Inform, consult and involve.	Ongoing liaison with regards to landowner works.	Email, phone, in-person meetings	Ongoing and early liaison reaps rewards.	Share draft BRMP 2025-2030 for comment + annual pre-season liaison.
January 2023 – ongoing	Water Corporation	Inform, consult, involve and collaborate.	Ongoing liaison with regards to landowner works.	Email, phone, in-person meetings	Collaboration has good outcomes.	Share draft BRMP 2025-2030 for comment + annual pre-season liaison.

Development of the Treatment Schedule

Timing	Stakeholder	Purpose	Summary	Method	Lesson Identified	Follow-up
Lifetime of BRMP Plan process	Shire of Mundaring Fire Safety Team incl. CESM/CBFCO	Inform, consult, involve and collaborate.	Discussion, feedback and local knowledge in relation to treatment location selection and methods.	In-person (formal and informal)	The more well-informed the discussions are prior to setting the treatment schedule the better the outcomes, and local support.	Quarterly updates.
Lifetime of BRMP Plan process	DFES BRMO (Perth Hills)	Inform, consult, involve and collaborate.	Discussion and feedback in relation to treatment location selection and methods.	Email, phone, in-person meetings		Ongoing updates.

Lifetime of BRMP Plan process	Shire of Mundaring BFAC	Inform, consult and involve.	Local knowledge and feedback, re: proposed treatment locations and methods.	Email, in-person meetings		Quarterly updates.
Lifetime of BRMP Plan process	Shire of Mundaring Executive and Councillors	Inform and consult.	Advice of proposed treatment location and methods for information and advocacy.	Email, in-person presentations	Well-informed advocates are better equipped to assist with external messaging, and funding support.	Quarterly updates.
Lifetime of BRMP Plan process	OBRM	Inform and consult.	Recommendations in relation to proposed locations and methods.	Email, phone	OBRM are the subject matter experts and so are an excellent resource for assistance.	Annual reporting.

Communication Plan

This Communication Plan outlines the key communication initiatives that will be undertaken during the implementation of the BRMP.

				Communication Plan				
Timing	Audience	Objectives	Method	Key Message	Responsibility	Risks	Risk Management Strategy	Monitoring and Evaluation Method
Lifetime of BRMP and associated processes	Shire of Mundaring (SoM) – with particular attention to be paid by Planning team and Operations team	All	Email, presentations, meetings	Inform, consult, involve, collaborate and empower.	BRMO	Limited capacity to participate	Provide executive summary to clarify value of BRMP	Feedback and advocacy
Lifetime of BRMP and associated processes	Department of Fire and Emergency Services (DFES), including Bushfire Risk Management System (BRMS)	All	Email, meetings, phone	Inform, consult, involve and collaborate.	BRMO	Conflicting priorities and limited capacity to participate	Provide executive summary to clarify value of BRMP, ongoing sharing of information	Feedback, support, mitigation outcomes
Lifetime of BRMP and associated processes	Office of Bushfire Risk Management (OBRM)	All	Email, phone	Inform, consult, involve and collaborate.	BRMO	Available funding and current priorities, new processes	Stay up to date and keep them relevantly informed	Endorsement of BRMP
Lifetime of BRMP and associated processes	Chief Bushfire Control Officer (CBFCO) / Community Emergency Services Manager (CESM)	All	In person, email, phone, meetings	Inform, consult, involve and collaborate.	BRMO	Limited capacity to participate	Provide executive summary to clarify value of BRMP	Feedback, support, mitigation outcomes
Lifetime of BRMP and associated processes	Volunteer Bushfire Brigades, incl. Emergency Services Personnel (VBFB)	All	In person, email, presentations, meetings	Inform, consult, involve and collaborate.	BRMO	Availability of volunteers and capacity to participate	Keep them relevantly informed	Feedback and advocacy
Quarterly	Bushfire Advisory Committee (BFAC)	All	Email, meetings	Inform, consult, involve and collaborate.	BRMO	Capacity to participate	Keep them relevantly informed	Feedback and advocacy
Quarterly	Local Emergency Management Committee (LEMC)	All	Email, meetings	Inform, consult, involve and collaborate.	BRMO	Capacity to participate	Keep them relevantly informed	Feedback and advocacy

Annually, and as required	Catchment and Friends Groups	All	Email, phone, meetings	Inform, consult and involve.	BRMO	Availability of volunteers and capacity to participate	Keep them relevantly informed	Feedback and advocacy
Annually, and as required	Traditional Owners	All	Email, phone	Inform, consult and involve.	BRMO	Capacity to participate	Keep them relevantly informed	Feedback, support and advocacy
As required	Neighbouring Local Governments	All	Email, meetings	Inform.	BRMO	Capacity to participate	Keep them relevantly informed	Feedback and support
Annually, and as required	Arc Infrastructure	All	Email	Inform and consult.	BRMO	Level of interest, resource capacity	Keep them relevantly informed	Feedback and outcomes
Annually, and as required	Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA)	All	Email, meetings	Inform, consult, involve and collaborate.	BRMO	Resource capacity, competing priorities	Keep them relevantly informed	Feedback and outcomes
Annually, and as required	Department of Communities (Communities)	All	Email	Inform, consult, involve and collaborate.	BRMO	Level of interest, resource capacity	Keep them relevantly informed	Feedback and outcomes
Annually, and as required	Department of Education (Education)	All	Email, presentations, meetings	Inform, consult, involve and collaborate.	BRMO	Resource capacity, competing priorities	Keep them relevantly informed	Feedback and outcomes
Annually, and as required	Department of Health (Health)	All	Email	Inform, consult, involve and collaborate.	BRMO	Level of interest, resource capacity	Keep them relevantly informed	Feedback and outcomes
Annually, and as required	Department of Housing (Housing)	All	Email	Inform, consult and involve.	BRMO	Level of interest, resource capacity	Keep them relevantly informed	Feedback and outcomes
Annually, and as required	Department of Justice (Justice)	All	Email, meetings	Inform, consult and involve.	BRMO	Resource capacity, competing priorities	Keep them relevantly informed	Feedback and outcomes
Annually, and as required	Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH)	All	Email, phone	Inform, consult and involve.	BRMO	Resource capacity, competing priorities	Keep them relevantly informed	Feedback and outcomes

Annually, and as required	Department of Water and Environmental Regulations (DWER)	All	Email	Inform, consult and involve.	BRMO	Level of interest, resource capacity	Keep them relevantly informed	Feedback and outcomes
Annually, and as required	Forest Products Commission (FPC)	All	Email	Inform, consult and involve.	BRMO	Level of interest, resource capacity	Keep them relevantly informed	Feedback and outcomes
Annually, and as required	Main Roads WA (MRWA)	All	Email, meetings	Inform, consult and involve.	BRMO	Resource capacity, competing priorities	Keep them relevantly informed	Feedback and outcomes
Annually, and as required	Telecommunication Service Providers	All	Email	Inform, consult and involve.	BRMO	Level of interest, resource capacity	Keep them relevantly informed	Feedback and outcomes
Annually, and as required	Water Corporation	All	Email, meetings	Inform, consult, involve and collaborate.	BRMO	Resource capacity, competing priorities	Keep them relevantly informed	Feedback and outcomes
Annually, and as required	Western Power	All	Email	Inform, consult and involve.	BRMO	Level of interest, resource capacity	Keep them relevantly informed	Feedback and outcomes
Annually, and as required	Business Owners	All	Email, public education program	Inform, consult, involve, collaborate and empower.	BRMO	Level of interest/ understanding, resource capacity	Keep them relevantly informed	Feedback and outcomes
Annually, and as required	Private Land Owners	All	Mail, public education program	Inform, consult, involve, collaborate and empower.	BRMO	Level of interest/ understanding, resource capacity	Keep them relevantly informed	Feedback and outcomes
Annually, and as required	Vulnerable Asset Owners / Managers	All	Email, public education program	Inform, consult, involve and collaborate.	BRMO	Level of interest/ understanding, resource capacity	Keep them relevantly informed	Feedback and outcomes
Annually, and as required	Schools	All	Email, public education program, presentations	Inform, consult, involve and collaborate.	BRMO	Capacity to participate	Keep them relevantly informed	Feedback and advocacy
Ongoing, and as required	Community Members	All	Public education program	Inform.	BRMO	Level of interest/ understanding	Keep them relevantly informed	Feedback and outcomes

Appendix C – High Vulnerability

Within the Bushfire Risk Management System (BRMS) an asset is deemed to be "High Vulnerability" if:

- The occupants are:
  - Children: Infants, toddlers and school-aged children
  - Elderly: Seniors (aged 65 and older)
  - Individuals with Low Mobility: People with physical disabilities and those recovering from injury or surgery
  - Individuals living with Disability: Including both cognitive and sensory impairments
  - Transient: Visitors (tourists, temporary residents) and people experiencing homelessness

- The structures are not BAL compliant and/or have inadequate asset protection zones (APZs).

- The access/egress is limited.
  - In line with the Shire's Bushfire Fire Area Access Strategy, and supporting Audit, all assets that include limited access / egress streets have been marked as "High Vulnerability" to assist with the prioritisation of works and treatments.

List of assets marked "High Vulnerability" (as at 01/11/2024):

- Community Halls and Recreation Centres
  - Boya Community Centre
  - Chidlow Hall
  - Chidlow Oval Pavilion
  - Darlington Community Pavilion
  - Darlington Hall
  - Glen Forrest Hall
  - Mahogany Creek Hall
  - Mt Helena Recreation Hall
  - Mt Helena Scout Hall
  - Elsie Austin Oval Pavilion, Mt Helena
  - Mundaring Arena
  - Mundaring Hall
  - Mundaring Oval Pavilion
  - Les Olley Pavilion, Mundaring
  - Parkerville Hall
  - Parkerville Oval Pavilion
  - Sawyers Valley Hall
  - Swan View Youth Centre
  - Brown Park Community Centre, Swan View
  - Bruce Douglas Pavilion, Swan View
  - The Hub of the Hills, Mundaring
  - Wooroloo Hall
- Correctional and Rehabilitation Facilities
  - Acacia Prison, Wooroloo
  - Kath French Secure Care Centre, Stoneville
  - Parkerville Children's Home, Parkerville
  - Wooroloo Prison Farm, Wooroloo

- Education Facilities (Senior High Schools, Primary Schools, Kindergartens, and Day Care Centres);

  - Chidlow Community Kindergarten
  - Chidlow Primary School
  - Darlington Primary School
  - Eastern Hills Senior High School
  - Glen Forrest Community Kindergarten
  - Glen Forrest Primary School
  - Greenmount Primary School
  - Helena College, Darlington Campus
  - Helena College, Glen Forrest Campus
  - Helena Valley Primary
  - Hills Outside School Care, Glen Road, Darlington
  - KinderPark Early Learning, Hartung St, Mundaring
  - Little Possums, Craigie Place, Mundaring
  - Middle Swan Primary School
  - Midvale Hub, Early Childhood and Parenting Centre
  - Midvale Primary School
  - Mt Helena Community Kindergarten
  - Mt Helena Primary School
  - Mundaring Child Care Centre, Mahogany Creek
  - Mundaring Christian College
  - Mundaring Christian College, Parkerville Campus
  - Mundaring Primary School
  - Parkerville Community Kindergarten
  - Parkerville Primary School
  - Sacred Heart School Mundaring
  - Sawyers Valley Primary School
  - St Anthony's School, Swan View
  - Swan View Primary School
  - Swan View Senior High School
  - The Silver Tree Steiner School, Parkerville
  - Treetops Montessori School, Darlington
  - Wooroloo Primary School

Note: it is acknowledged there are also a number of before/after school care services on school premises, along with home day care services and play groups.

Critical infrastructure includes:

- Mobile / NBN / Radio Towers
    - CMTS Site, 26585 Ash Rd, Beechina
    - Darlington Substation, Victor Rd, Darlington
    - NBNCo 1240 Osborne St, Stoneville
    - NBNCo 4105 Roland Rd, Parkerville
    - NBNCo 5105 Bunning Rd, Mt Helena
    - NBNCo Lot 2507 Sertorio Rd, Chidlow
    - NBNCo Lot 7681 Harper Rd, Wooroloo
    - NBNCo Reserve Lot 2442 Bailup Rd, Wooroloo
    - Telstra BTS, Lot 529 Marnie Rd, Darlington
    - Telstra Exchange, 2 Owen Road, Parkerville
    - Telstra Exchange, 5 Evans Street, Mount Helena
    - Telstra Exchange, 54 Hardey Rd, Glen Forrest
    - Telstra Microwave Site, Great Eastern Hwy, Sawyers Valley
    - Telstra RBS Site, Off Allen Rd, Mundaring
    - Telstra Site, 1 Montrose Ave, Darlington
    - Telstra Site, 21 Chidlow St, Mount Helena
    - Telstra Street Cell, outside 46 Riverdale Rd, Helena Valley
    - Telstra/Optus Site, Greenmount National Park, Padbury Rd
    - Telstra/Optus Site, off Linley Valley Rd, Wooroloo
    - Telstra/Optus Site, Res. 23921 Old Northam Rd, Chidlow
    - Telstra/Optus Site, Water Tank, Coppin Rd, Mundaring
    - Vodafone Monopole Truck and Trailer Park, 30 Rothschild Place, Midvale
    - Vodafone/Optus Site, Lot 82 Sutcliffe Rd, Mundaring
    - Vodafone/Optus Site Marnie Rd, Darlington
    - WA SES Site Padbury Rd, Greenmount
- Power Sub Stations at Tank Hill Road, Sawyers Valley and Victor Road, Darlington
- Road Network (major), being Great Eastern Highway (Perth to Adelaide)
- Sewage Stations, 10 Digby Way and Lot 375 Mundaring Weir Road, Mundaring *considered as 'less critical' by Water Corporation*
- Mundaring Telephone Exchange, 7280 Great Eastern Highway, Mundaring
- Water Infrastructure:
    - No 1 Pumping Station, Mundaring Weir Road *Nationally critical*
    - Goldfields Water Supply Pipeline, including Reserves 30669, 7889 and 7647 *State-critical significance*
    - Pumping Station, Reservoir Road, Chidlow *State-critical significance*
    - Koongamia Water Treatment Plant, Scott Street, Boya *less-critical*
    - Mundaring Water Treatment Plant, Great Eastern Highway, Sawyers Valley *less-critical*

Appendix D – Environmental Assets

The following assets are listed as Environmental Assets within BRMS.

ID	SUB-CATEGORY	ASSET / LOCATION	LIKELIHOOD	CONSEQUENCE	RISK RATING	PRIORITY
MUNMNE0362	Priority	Lake Leschenaultia Wetlands	Almost Certain	Moderate	Very High	2C
MUNMNE0363	Locally Important	Manaring Lake Wetlands	Almost Certain	Minor	High	3D
MUNMNE0364	Priority	Red Swamp Wetlands	Possible	Minor	Low	5A

The Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 provides for the listing of threatened native plants, animals and ecological communities that need protection. The names and locations of declared rare and priority flora within the Shire of Mundaring are not publicly available, however, environmental advice is sought prior to the planning of any mitigation works.

In addition to the wetlands listed above, the following reserves are also noted as having environmental significance.
- Alps Street Reserve
- Black Cockatoo Reserve
- Cameron Road Reserve
- Falls Road Reserve
- Hovea Conservation Park
- Mathieson Road Transfer Station
- North Darlington Reserve
- Pindalup Reserve
- Quail Street Reserve
- Railway Reserve, Hovea to Chidlow
- Southern Railway Heritage Trail, Boya to Mundaring
- Superblock

Appendix E – Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Registered Sites

As per report created 16/01/2025 12:24:18 PM – Identifier 957884

ID	NAME	PLACE TYPE	CULTURALLY SENSITIVE	CULTURAL SENSITIVITY NATURE	RESTRICTED PLACE	BOUNDARY RELIABLE
504	Helena Valley Quarry	Artefacts / Scatter; Quarry	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	No	No
640	Susannah Brook (Whole Extent)	Creation / Dreaming Narrative; Water Source	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	No	Yes
3197	Mundaring Weir	Artefacts / Scatter	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	No	Yes
3231	Riley Road, Stoneville	Modified Tree	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	No	No
3398	Teert	Creation / Dreaming Narrative	Yes	Women only	Yes	Yes
3410	Nyaania Creek 1	Artefacts / Scatter; Ritual / Ceremonial	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	No	Yes
3411	Nyaania Creek 2	Artefacts / Scatter; Quarry	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	No	Yes
3413	O'Connor Road / Pine Hill	Artefacts / Scatter	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	No	No
3492	Green Bullfrog Dreaming	Burial; Artefacts / Scatter; Camp; Creation / Dreaming Narrative; Water Source	Yes	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	Yes	Yes
3523	John Forrest Scarred Tree	Modified Tree	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	No	Yes
3641	Ridge Hill Kennels A & B	Artefacts / Scatter	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	No	Yes
3662	Marriott Park, Boya	Artefacts / Scatter	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	No	Yes

3663	Helena Vale Racecourse	Artefacts / Scatter	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	No	No
3666	Buckingham Road A-D	Artefacts / Scatter	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	No	No
3720	Blackadder & Woodbridge Ck	Creation / Dreaming Narrative	Yes	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	Yes	Yes
3721	Red Hill	Creation / Dreaming Narrative; Quarry; Water Source	Yes	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	Yes	No
3758	Helena River	Ritual / Ceremonial; Creation / Dreaming Narrative; Repository / Storage Place	Yes	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	Yes	Yes
3759	Jane Brook	Camp; Creation / Dreaming Narrative	Yes	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	Yes	Yes
3797	Bailup	Camp; Ritual / Ceremonial; Hunting Place; Meeting Place	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	No	No
3902	Deudonne Farm	Artefacts / Scatter	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	No	No
3904	Scott Street A-Q	Artefacts / Scatter	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	No	Yes
3905	Larwood Paddock 1 - 3	Artefacts / Scatter	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	No	Yes
3937	Clayton Estate Park	Artefacts / Scatter	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	No	Yes
3966	Holding Paddock 1-4	Artefacts / Scatter	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	No	Yes
3967	Helena River A-C.	Sub Surface Cultural Material; Artefacts / Scatter; Camp; Historical; Other; Water Source	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	No	Yes
3968	Melon Glch, Milit. Base	Artefacts / Scatter	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	No	Yes

3971	Holding Paddock 5-8	Artefacts / Scatter	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	No	Yes
3973	Kings Floodplain Mound	Artefacts / Scatter	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	No	Yes
3983	Helena Creek Group	Artefacts / Scatter	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	No	Yes
3986	Elders Paddock North A-J	Artefacts / Scatter	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	No	Yes
4366	Greenmount	Traditional Structure	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	No	No
15729	Parkerville 01	Artefacts / Scatter	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	No	No
15730	Parkerville 02	Artefacts / Scatter	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	No	Yes
15733	Parkerville 05	Artefacts / Scatter	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	No	No
15734	Parkerville Complex (06-08)	Artefacts / Scatter	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	No	Yes
15738	Parkerville 12	Artefacts / Scatter	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	No	No
15740	Parkerville 14	Artefacts / Scatter	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	No	No
15979	Avon River	Camp; Creation / Dreaming Narrative; Landscape / Seascape Feature; Other; Water	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	No	Yes
16007	Great Eastern Highway 2	Artefacts / Scatter	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	No	Yes
16008	Great Eastern Highway Camp	Camp	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	No	Yes

16009	Middle Creek	Creation / Dreaming Narrative	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	No	Yes
16010	Middle Creek Tributary	Creation / Dreaming Narrative	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	No	Yes
17198	Mundaring Dam 2	Artefacts / Scatter	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	No	Yes
17199	Mundaring Dam 3	Artefacts / Scatter	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	No	Yes
17200	Mundaring Dam 4	Artefacts / Scatter	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	No	Yes
17201	Mundaring Dam 5	Artefacts / Scatter	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	No	Yes
17202	Mundaring Dam 6	Artefacts / Scatter	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	No	Yes
22074	Lower Helena	Artefacts / Scatter	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	No	Yes
24646	Elder Creek (Astroloma Creek)	Artefacts / Scatter; Ritual / Ceremonial; Creation / Dreaming Narrative; Modified Tree;	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	No	Yes
37000	Wooroloo Brook	Creation / Dreaming Narrative; Water Source	No	Nil data	No	Yes
40579	Clutterbuck Creek	Artefacts / Scatter; Water Source	No	Nil data	No	Nil data
40580	PV2401	Artefacts / Scatter	No	Nil data	No	Yes

Appendix F– State Registered Places

As per Heritage Council report created 16/01/2025

PLACE NO	PLACE NAME	OTHER NAME	STREET NUMBER	STREET NAME	SUBURB	OTHER LISTINGS
16610	Goldfields Water Supply Scheme	Golden Pipeline			Mundaring	
2663	Eastern Railway - Three Bridges	Bridle/Walk Trail	Lot 10159	Great Eastern Hwy	Hovea	Municipal Inventory Adopted 22 Apr 1997 (Shire of Mundaring), Classified by the National Trust Permanent 12 Jun 1989, classified by the National Trust Classified 12 Jun 1989
3836	Belle View House and Stables, Bellevue	Belle View, Helena Farm, Belle View Farm	1100	Katharine St	Bellevue	Aboriginal Heritage Sites Register Interim, Aboriginal Heritage Sites Register Recorded, Aboriginal Heritage Sites Register Permanent, classified by the National Trust Classified 03 Aug 1992, Municipal Inventory Adopted 22 Apr 1997 (Shire of Mundaring)
1693	Mahogany Inn	Prince of Wales, Oxford Inn, Mahogany Inn Hotel	4260	Great Eastern Hwy	Mahogany Creek	Statewide Hotel Survey Completed 01 Nov 1997, classified by the National Trust Classified 11 Jun 1973, Register of the National Estate Permanent 21 Mar 1978, Municipal Inventory Adopted 22 Apr 1997 (Shire of Mundaring)
8546	Parkerville Children's Home & Cemetery	League of Charity Home for Waifs & Stray Babies / The Waifs Home	Cnr	Roland & Beacon Rds, nr Cnr Wilson Rd	Parkerville	Municipal Inventory Adopted 22 Apr 1997 (Shire of Mundaring)
8577	Mundaring Sculpture Park	Mundaring Community Park, Mundaring Railway Station & Railway Reserve		Jacoby St	Mundaring	Municipal Inventory Adopted 22 Apr 1997 (Shire of Mundaring), Classified by the National Trust Classified 12 May 2003
8554	Leithdale	Leithdale Hostel	5-Jul	Lukin Av	Darlington	Municipal Inventory Adopted 22 Apr 1997 (Shire of Mundaring)
8539	No 2 Pumping Station - Site of		1240	Mundaring Weir Rd	Hacketts Gully	Municipal Inventory Adopted 22 Apr 1997 (Shire of Mundaring)
3839	Clayton Farm			Clayton Rd	Helena Valley	Classified by the National Trust Classified 12 May 2003, Register of the National Estate Indicative Place, Municipal Inventory Adopted 22 Apr 1997 (Shire of Mundaring)

16788	Government Quarries (fmr)	Hudman Road Quarry, Boya Quarry/ies, Darlington Quarry		Hudman Rd	Boya	Classified by the National Trust Adopted 11 Apr 2005, Municipal Inventory Adopted 22 Apr 1997 (Shire of Mundaring)
2660	Eastern Railway Deviation	Inc: Swan View Tunnel & 4 bridges, Mahogany Creek Deviation	Lot 10159	Great Eastern Hwy	Hovea	Municipal Inventory Adopted 22 Apr 1997 (Shire of Mundaring), Classified by the National Trust Classified {HS}, Statewide Railway Heritage Survey Completed 01 Mar 1994
4038	Hillston Boys Farm (fmr)	Padbury Boys' Farm	900	Woodlands Rd	Stoneville	
1691	Glen Forrest Hall	Forrest Hall, Octagonal Hall, Agriculture Hall, CWA Hall, Smiths Hall,	52	McGlew Rd	Glen Forrest	Municipal Inventory Adopted 22 Apr 1997 (Shire of Mundaring), Register of the National Estate Identified Through State Process, Classified by the National Trust Classified 10 Nov 1997, Classified by the National Trust Recorded 14 Apr 1971
1681	Katharine Susannah Prichard's House	Megalong, Katharine's Place	11	Old York Rd	Greenmount	Municipal Inventory Adopted 22 Apr 1997 (Shire of Mundaring), Register of the National Estate Permanent 16 Apr 1991, Classified by the National Trust Classified 04 Nov 1983, Survey of Women's Employment AHC Recorded 01 Sep 2002
8571	Wooroloo Cemetery	Wooroloo Sanatorium Cemetery	off	Linley Valley Rd	Wooroloo	Classified by the National Trust Classified 12 May 2003, Municipal Inventory Adopted 22 Apr 1997 (Shire of Mundaring)
8566	Wooroloo Sanatorium (fmr)	Wooroloo Hospital, Wooroloo Training Centre, Wooroloo Prison Farm		Linley Valley Rd	Wooroloo	Municipal Inventory Adopted 22 Apr 1997 (Shire of Mundaring)
8531	Mundaring Station Master's House	Mundaring Station-master's House		Jacoby St	Mundaring	Municipal Inventory Adopted 22 Apr 1997 (Shire of Mundaring)
1676	Mundaring Weir Hall	Mechanics' Institute		Weir Village Rd	Mundaring Weir	Municipal Inventory Adopted 22 Apr 1997 (Shire of Mundaring), Classified by the National Trust Classified 09 Jul 2001, Register of the National Estate Indicative Place
4546	Faversham	Ballindown	2075	Jacoby St	Mundaring	Municipal Inventory Adopted 22 Apr 1997 (Shire of Mundaring), Classified by the National Trust Classified 01 May 1995

8568	Lake Leschenaultia	Chidlow Dam or Chidlow Water Supply, Chidlow's Well Reservoir	2135	Rosedale Rd	Chidlow	Municipal Inventory Adopted 22 Apr 1997 (Shire of Mundaring), Classified by the National Trust Classified 14 Jun 2004, Statewide Railway Heritage Survey Completed 01 Mar 1994
8561	John Forrest National Park	Greenmount National Park, National Park, Darling Range		Great Eastern Hwy	Greenmount	Municipal Inventory Adopted 22 Apr 1997 (Shire of Mundaring), Register of the National Estate Registered 21 Mar 1978, Aboriginal Heritage Sites Register Permanent, Aboriginal Heritage Sites Register Interim, Aboriginal Heritage Sites Register Recorded, Art Deco Significant Bldg Survey Completed 30 Jun 1994
1677	No 1 Pumping Station Museum	CY O'Connor Museum		Mundaring Weir Rd	Mundaring Weir	Register of the National Estate Permanent 21 Mar 1978, Classified by the National Trust Classified 11 Jun 1973, Aboriginal Heritage Sites Register Permanent, Municipal Inventory Adopted 22 Apr 1997 (Shire of Mundaring)
1685	St Cuthbert's Anglican Church, Darlington		Cnr	Hillsden & Darlington Rd	Darlington	Municipal Inventory Adopted 22 Apr 1997 (Shire of Mundaring), Anglican Church Inventory YES 31 Jul 1996
1688	Holmesdale	Saw Estate		Darlington Rd	Darlington	Classified by the National Trust Classified 24 Jul 1980, Municipal Inventory Adopted (Shire of Mundaring)
4479	Blackboy Hill Memorial	Blackboy Hill Camp		Innamincka Rd	Greenmount	Municipal Inventory Adopted 22 Apr 1997 (Shire of Mundaring), Statewide War Memorial Survey Completed 01 May 1996, Register of the National Estate Permanent 28 Sep 1982, Classified by the National Trust Classified {Lscpe} 04 Dec 1980
1675	Mundaring Weir Hotel	Weir Lodge Hotel, Goldfields Reservoir Hotel	Lot 502	Hall Rd	Mundaring	Municipal Inventory Adopted 22 Apr 1997 (Shire of Mundaring), Aboriginal Heritage Sites Register Permanent, Classified by the National Trust Classified 10 Feb 2003, Statewide Hotel Survey Completed 01 Nov 1997

Appendix G – Local Government Wide Controls

Control	Action or Activity Description	Lead Agency	Other Stakeholder/s	Notes and Comments
Bush Fires Act 1954	Firebreak and Fuel Load Notice	Shire of Mundaring	Landowners and Land Managers	Published annually and issued to all ratepayers. The Shire's two Fire Hazard Inspection Officers undertake a community education and compliance enforcement role in relation to the Shire's Firebreak and Fuel load notice. They identify properties of high and above bushfire risk, advising of the changes to fuel structures, emergency access and asset protection zones.
	Section 33 Notices	Shire of Mundaring	Landowners and Land Managers	The Shire is very proactive in engaging with landowners and residents to ensure they are meeting their responsibilities in relation to legislated requirements to manage fuel loads on their properties. A Section 33 notice will be issued during the prohibited season when, following contact and advice, a landowner or occupier is not taking adequate steps to prevent fire hazards on their property.
	Prohibited and Restricted burning times	Shire of Mundaring	General public	Regulated burning times to reduce the risk of bushfires and raise public awareness.
	Issuing of permits to set fire to the bush	Shire of Mundaring	Volunteer Bush Fire Brigades	Regulated burning to reduce the risk of bushfire and raise public awareness.
Total Fire Bans (TFB)	Restriction of activities that may cause or contribute to the spread of a bushfire	DFES	Shire of Mundaring, State Agencies, local residents and visitors	TFBs are declared based on a range of factors including local weather conditions, regional and state resourcing commitments/shortages, public holidays and other factors which influence fire management and community safety. A TFB is declared by DFES in consultation with LGs.
Harvest and Vehicle Movement Bans (HVMB)	Restricting the movement of vehicles during bushfire season	Shire of Mundaring	State Agencies, local residents and visitors	A HVMB may be imposed for any length of time but is generally imposed for the 'heat of the day' periods and may be extended or revoked by the LG should weather conditions change.
Australian Fire Danger Rating System (AFDRS)	Assesses the potential fire risk on any given day	DFES	Shire of Mundaring	The AFDRS guides the setting of appropriate local fire restrictions, triggers community messaging themes, and serves as a preemptive trigger point for school closures.

State Planning Policy 3.7 (SPP 3.7)	Enforcement of SPP 3.7 – Planning in Bushfire Prone Areas	Shire of Mundaring (Planning)	DFES, DPLH	Implement the Guidelines for Planning in Bushfire Prone Areas to ensure bushfire risk is addressed when planning, designing or assessing a planning proposal within a designated bushfire prone area.
Local Emergency Management Arrangements (LEMA)	Preparation, implementation and review of the LEMA	Shire of Mundaring (Community Safety & Emergency Management)	Local Emergency Management Committee members, including hazard management agencies and support organisations	Includes the Local Recovery Plan and Resource Register. It is regularly reviewed, exercised and updated. The community-based Emergency Risk Assessment process that informed the Shire's LEMA identified 'Fire' as a major risk with significant economic and business continuity consequences, should this risk not be managed appropriately.
Bush Fire Advisory Committee	Strategic oversight of local bushfire related matters within the Shire	Shire of Mundaring (Community Safety & Emergency Management)	Group members, including local Volunteer Bush Fire Brigades	Advise and advocate on effective bushfire risk management, and other relevant matters.
Bushfire Risk Management Plan	Clarification of the risk identification and assessment process locally, along with a system to prioritise treatments	Shire of Mundaring (Community Safety & Emergency Management)	Stakeholders, as listed within the document	Prioritised treatment selection will encompass and expand on current works and programs. The Shire of Mundaring is committed to working with all stakeholders to ensure the Shire's growth addresses best practice emergency management considerations.
Bushfire Area Access Strategy	Identification of areas within the Shire requiring access and egress improvements	Shire of Mundaring (Community Safety & Emergency Management)	Shire of Mundaring – Infrastructure and Environmental teams	The outcome of the Strategy will ensure efficient egress / evacuation routes for residents and response routes for and emergency services during bushfire events, aligned with the Guidelines for Planning in Bushfire Prone Areas (Dec 2015).
Fire and Emergency Public Education Program	Coordinated approach to providing the community with information and training to enhance preparedness and response	Shire of Mundaring (Community Safety & Emergency Management)	Shire of Mundaring – Communications and Engagement, DFES	Public education around fire safety, particularly in the context of bushfires and personal/property preparedness, is of critical importance for several reasons. Fire events, especially bushfires, pose significant risks to communities, ecosystems, and infrastructure. Educating the public not only helps to mitigate these risks but also saves lives and reduces property damage.

Shire Land Management	Shire program to maintain access tracks, reduce fuel loads and removed hazards as required	Shire of Mundaring (Community Safety & Emergency Management)	Volunteer Bush Fire Brigades	The two Fire Protection Officers assess and maintain all Shire-managed reserves, in regard to emergency access, fuel load management and mitigation planning. They carry out onsite works and/or work with contractors and local Volunteer Bush Fire Brigades to plan and undertake fuel load management.
UCL / UMR Land Management	Mitigation works conducted on lands managed by DPLH	DFES	Shire of Mundaring, Volunteer Bush Fire Brigades	DPLH allocates annual funding to UCL/UMR land, works are prioritised by DFES through the Bushfire Risk Management System.
Rural UCL / UMR Land Management	Mitigation works conducted on lands managed by DBCA	DBCA	Shire of Mundaring	DBCA undertakes mitigation works on lands that they manage. Their consistent approach has led to effective fuel reduction within the broad forest areas in the south of the Shire.
Fire Hazard Inspection Program	Voluntary and targeted property inspections	Shire of Mundaring (Community Safety & Emergency Management)	Residents	Engagement with, and advice for, landholders and residents through voluntary and targeted property inspections. The Shire acknowledges the necessity to encourage fuel hazard reduction on private land and the education of local residents in managing their fuel loads is a priority.
Zone Orders	Targeted property inspections prior to sale	Shire of Mundaring (Community Safety & Emergency Management)	Landowners, Real Estate Agents	Engagement with, and advice for, landholders and residents through voluntary and targeted property inspections.
Winter Burning Program	Small group hands-on workshops	Shire of Mundaring (Community Safety & Emergency Management)	Volunteer Bush Fire Brigades, Residents	The Shire is committed to providing a Winter Burning Workshops during the unrestricted period. These workshops engage residents and equip them with the practical skills, knowledge and confidence to conduct hazard reduction burning on their own properties. Developing resident's skillsets in fuel load management is critical for the success of the BRMP within the Shire of Mundaring.
Volunteer Bush Fire Brigades (9)	Strategically located and equipped for rapid response	Volunteer Bush Fire Brigades	Shire of Mundaring	Brigades collectively contribute to the Shire's bushfire risk management controls through early containment, coordinated suppression efforts, hazard reduction works, preparedness activities and community engagement.

Appendix H – Biennial Review Checklist

Biennial Review Checklist	
Correspondence	
☐	Cover letter from the local government Chief Executive Officer, or delegate, to the Director OBRM is included with this completed form.
Bushfire Risk Management Plan	
Chapter 1	☐ BRMP objectives remain relevant.
Chapter 3	☐ Content of the context statement reflects current factors affecting bushfire hazard and bushfire risk to the community, economy and environment.
Chapter 4-7	☐ Figures and tables have been updated to reflect current data in Bushfire Risk Management System (BRMS).
Chapter 6	☐ Treatment Strategy remains reflective of community values and strategic priorities.
Appendix B	☐ Communication Plan has been updated to include planned stakeholder engagement and communication activities for the next planning period.
Appendix F	☐ Local government wide controls include current treatment programs in local government area.
Bushfire Risk Management System	
☐	All assets identified in the Local Government area have been mapped and risk assessed in BRMS.
☐	All assets have had a risk reassessment completed in the last 2 years.
☐	The treatment schedule includes planned treatments for at least the next 12 months.

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