



BUSHFIRE RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN

2026-2028

Office of Bushfire Risk Management
BRM Plan endorsed XX Month 20XX

Shire of Quairading Council BRM
Plan approval XX Month 20XX



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Document control

Document name	Shire of Quairading Bushfire Risk Management Plan	Current version	2.1
Document owner	CEO Shire of Quairading	Issue date	DD/MM/YYYY
Document location	Shire Administration Office	Next review date	DD/MM/YYYY

Document endorsements

This Bushfire Risk Management Plan 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 2024*.

The approval of the Bushfire Risk Management Plan by Shire of Quairading 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.

Local Government	Representative	Signature	Date
Shire of Quairading	<Name and title>		

Publication information

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Chapter 1 Introduction

1.1. Background

This Bushfire Risk Management (BRM) Plan provides contextual information to inform a structured approach to identifying, assessing, prioritising, monitoring and treating bushfire risk. The BRM Plan has been prepared by Shire of Quairading, which encompasses all land within the Shire of Quairading and has been written on behalf of all stakeholders within that area. The BRM Plan 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 BRM plan 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 Quairading BRM Plan 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 used to monitor and review the implementation of treatments to ensure risk is managed to an acceptable level.

1.3. Legislation, policy and standards

Legislation, policy and standards that were applied in the development of this BRM Plan can be found in the *Bushfire Risk Management Planning Handbook – Appendix 1 – Summary of Related Legislation, Policy and Guidelines*.

Chapter 2 The risk management process

The BRM planning process is a cycle of understanding the context and assessing and treating risks. 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 are the BRM Plan, 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.

2.1. Roles and responsibilities

The roles and responsibilities of the key stakeholders involved in the development of the BRM Plan are outlined in Table 1.

Table 1 Roles and responsibilities in the Bushfire Risk Management (BRM) planning process

Stakeholder*	Roles and responsibilities
Local government	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Custodian of the BRM Plan.• Coordinate the development and ongoing review of the BRM Plan.• Undertake bushfire risk assessment of local government area.• Submit the draft BRM Plan to OBRM for review and endorsement.• Develop and implement a Treatment Schedule for local government managed land.• Encourage risk owners to treat identified risks.• Communicate the plan to the community
DFES	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Contribute to the development and implementation of the BRM Plan.• Facilitate involvement 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 BRM Plans as consistent with the Guidelines, BRM Program and dynamic risk environment.• Administer the Mitigation Activity Fund Grants Program.
Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Contribute to the development of the BRM Plan.• Implement their treatment program on DBCA managed land.• Provide advice on environmental assets and appropriate treatment strategies for their protection.

Stakeholder*	Roles and responsibilities
Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify managed assets. • Provide advice on management of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage.
Other State and Commonwealth Government agencies and public utilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify managed assets. • Provide advice on current risk treatment programs. • Contribute to the development of BRM Plans. • Undertake treatments on lands they manage.
Corporations and private landowners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify managed assets. • Provide advice on current risk treatment programs. • Undertake treatments on lands they manage.
Other State and Federal Government Agencies and Public Utilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide information about their assets and current risk treatment programs. • Participate in and contribute to the development and implementation of BRM Plans. • Undertake treatments on lands they manage.

2.2. Stakeholder engagement

Engagement with stakeholders during the development, implementation and review of the BRM Plan ensures planning is based on comprehensive information and considers the values and objectives of the entire community.

The following table identifies key stakeholders in the BRM planning process. These are stakeholders that are identified as having a significant role or interest in the planning process or are likely to be significantly impacted by the outcomes.

Table 2 Key stakeholders identified in the BRM planning process for the Shire of Quairading.

Stakeholder	Role or interest	Level of impact of outcomes	Level of engagement
Shire of Quairading	Plan owner. Major role in the development, management and review of the plan. Responsible for treatments on land they own/manage	High	Inform, consult, involve, collaborate and empower
Department of Fire and Emergency Services	Major role with support in the development and review of the plan. Support for treatment implementation	High	Inform, consult, involve and collaborate
Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions	Major role as land and asset owner/ managers with planning. Support with treatment implementation. Interested party	High	Inform, consult, involve, collaborate and empower
Private land holders	Major role as land and asset owner/ managers. Support with treatment implementation. Interested party	High	Inform, consult, involve, collaborate and empower
Australian Rail Commission (ARC)	Major role as land and asset owner/ managers. Support with treatment implementation. Interested party	Medium	Inform, consult, involve, collaborate and empower
Local fire volunteers	Support planning and implementation of treatments	High	Inform, consult, involve, collaborate and empower
Main Roads	Role as land and asset owner/ managers. Support with treatment implementation. Interested party	Medium	Inform, consult, involve, collaborate and empower
Water Corp	Role as land and asset owner/ managers. Support with	Medium	Inform, consult, involve, collaborate and empower

	treatment implementation. Interested party		
Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage	Major role as land and asset owner/ managers. Support with treatment implementation. Interested party	Medium	Consult, involve and collaborate
Electrical Supplier	Role as asset owner/ managers. Support with treatment implementation. Interested party	Medium	Inform, consult, involve, collaborate and empower
Telecommunications Provider	Role as asset owner/ managers. Support with treatment implementation. Interested party	Medium	Inform, consult, involve, collaborate and empower
Shire of Quairading Community	Interested party	Medium	Inform, consult and involve

Chapter 3 Establishing the context

Strategic and corporate framework

The Shire of Quairading Strategic Community Plan (2021–2031) and the Corporate Business Plan (2023–2027) outline the Shire’s commitment to community safety, risk management, and the effective stewardship of its natural environment and resources. These guiding documents form the basis for the Shire’s approach to bushfire risk management and align with the broader objectives of the Bushfire Risk Management (BRM) Plan.

These Plans are structured around five key strategic objectives, each of which has direct relevance to the BRM Plan:

1. Community

Under the BRM Plan, the Shire continues to invest in and support the delivery of core community services, including community welfare, health services, inclusivity, volunteering, and emergency services. Strengthening community resilience and wellbeing is central to preparing for and responding to bushfire events.

2. Economy

The BRM Plan identifies and prioritises assets that are vital to the local, regional, and state economy. Where necessary, appropriate risk treatments are applied to protect these economic drivers, ensuring business continuity and minimising economic disruption in the aftermath of a bushfire.

3. Built Environment

The Shire is committed to maintaining critical infrastructure such as roads and buildings that play an essential role in emergency response and community safety. This includes ensuring roads support safe evacuation routes and that Shire-owned facilities can function as evacuation or welfare centres. Collaborating with stakeholders to safeguard infrastructure helps enable a swift restoration of essential services post-fire, reducing the overall impact on both the community and economy.

4. Natural Environment

In the context of the BRM Plan, the Shire recognises the importance of reducing bushfire risk while protecting the natural environment. The Shire is committed to working with landowners, government agencies, and conservation groups to implement bushfire risk treatments that are ecologically sensitive and do not compromise biodiversity, particularly in areas of environmental significance.

5. Governance and Leadership

The Local Emergency Management Committee (LEMC) and the Bush Fire Advisory Committee are instrumental to the development, review, and implementation of the BRM Plan. These committees provide essential input, coordination, and local knowledge, facilitating consultation with relevant stakeholders and ensuring the Plan is informed by a broad cross-section of emergency management expertise.

Roles and responsibilities for the BRM Plan’s implementation, monitoring, and review are outlined in Table 2 of the Plan. The Shire of Quairading, in partnership with the Shires of Kellerberrin, Cunderdin, and

Tammin, has access to a Community Emergency Services Manager (CESM). This role is critical in supporting, training, and equipping local Bush Fire Brigades (BFBs) and emergency service volunteers. The CESM is also expected to play a central role in the ongoing management and coordination of the BRM Plan once endorsed.

Within the Corporate Business Plan (2023–2027), emergency management is identified as a key function of the Shire’s regulatory services. The plan outlines service objectives including the development of a prepared and resilient community, effective emergency response, and community recovery. The BRM Plan directly supports these objectives by ensuring that the Shire and its stakeholders are equipped to mitigate bushfire risks and respond effectively when emergencies occur, fostering long-term resilience and recovery for the community.

Table 2 – Local Government Roles and Responsibilities

Function	Roles
Shire of Quairading leadership Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oversight of the implementation, monitoring and review of the Bushfire Risk Management Plan • Sourcing and approving funding and expenditure. • Monitoring the implementation of agreed treatments • Liaison with key stakeholders • Participation in the Local Emergency Management Committee (LEMC) • Management of the release of the BRM Plan and BRMS data
Community Emergency Service Manager (CESM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Performs work on Shire managed or owned land or as directed by the Shire. • Develop practices for fire management on local government land • In consultation, plans and schedules works, including managing grant funding applications and reporting. • Build knowledge and understanding of fire management practice within the community • Participates in the Bushfire Advisory Committee (BFAC) • Support and represents the Shire at bushfire related meetings and committees • Oversee the Shire’s burning programs with support from local brigades • Contributes to treatment planning. • Negotiates with stakeholders during treatment planning
Works Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contributes to treatment planning. • Undertakes planned works

Town Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure adherence to building codes and planning scheme. • Review Bushfire Prone Area Mapping
Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial management of grants and funding

Land use and tenure

Quairading Shire is in the Wheatbelt region of Western Australia specifically in the Avon zone. The town site of Quairading is approximately 167 km east of Perth and is situated on the York – Quairading Road.

The Shire also includes the localities of Quairading, Pantapin, Yoting, Badjaling, Dangin, South Caroling, Balkuling, Doodenanning, and Wamenusking. Quairading Shire covers an area of 2017 square kilometers, a population of 1019 with 610 (59.8%) living in the gazetted town site of Quairading, according to the 2016 Census. Quairading shares boundaries with the Shires of York, Bruce Rock, Beverley, Brookton, Corrigin, Cunderdin, Tammin and Kellerberrin.

The Shire has been vastly cleared for farming, creating areas of gentle undulating land for sheep and cropping, leaving the remnant vegetation highly fragmented. Despite this, there are sizable patches of remnant vegetation in the Shire, some of which are located on the boundary of the Quairading town site and along roadsides. These fragmented patches pose a significant fire risk, as they can act as fuel corridors that facilitate the rapid spread of bushfires, especially during hot, dry, and windy conditions. Their proximity to populated areas and transport routes further increases the risk to life, property, and infrastructure within the Shire.

Timber production is within the Shire of Quairading. There is currently 5840Ha of plantations, mainly Sandalwood. The industry has guidelines in place for the prevention and control of fires within these properties this includes having a Fire Management Plan normal kept in a canister at the entry point to the property, 15m firebreaks on the boundaries, maximum cell sizes of 30Ha and a minimum water supply within the property.

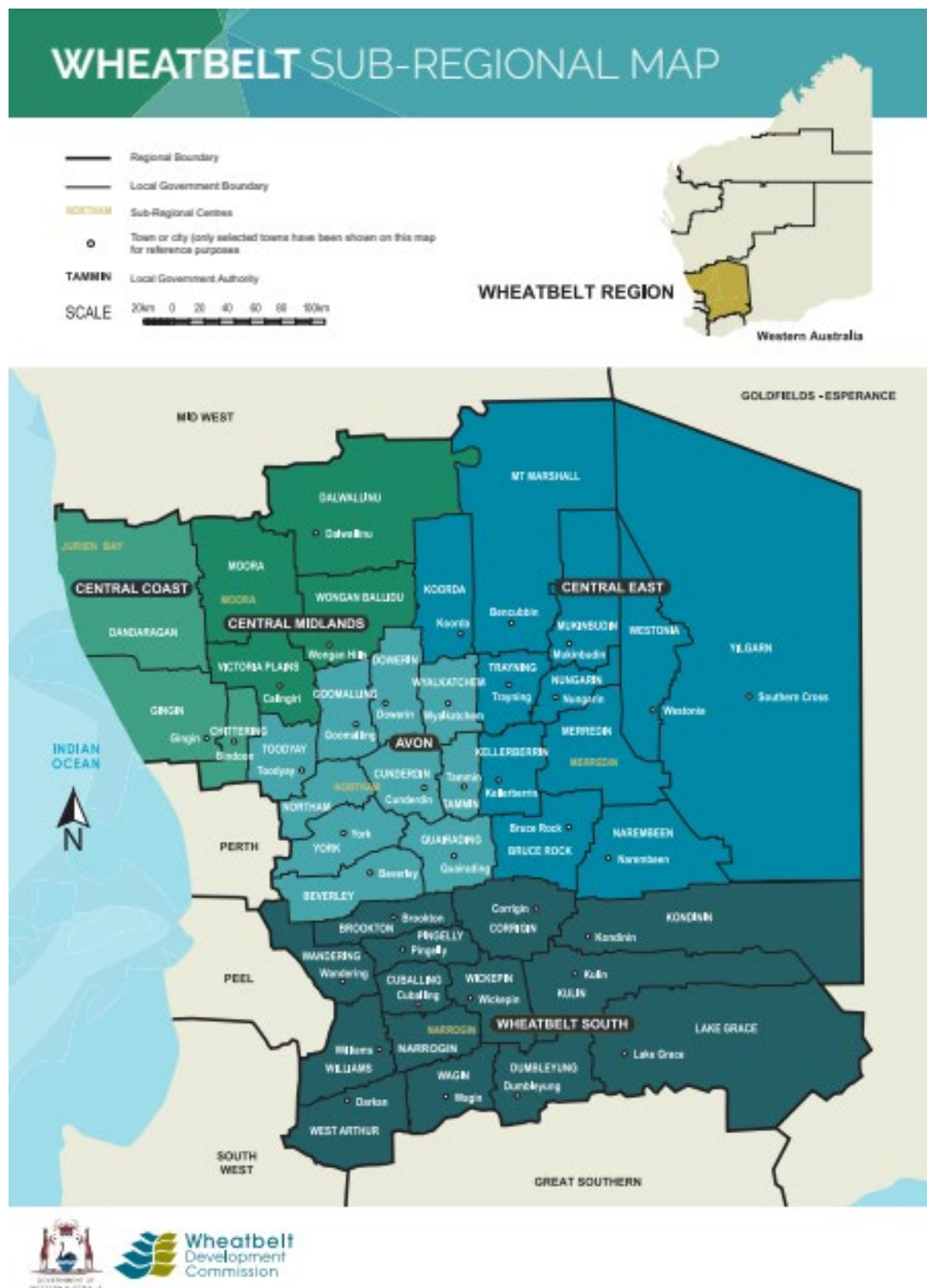


Figure 2: The location of the Shire of Quairading within Western Australia Source: <https://wheatbelt.wa.gov.au/wp-content/uploads/2024/07/Wheatbelt-Region-Map.pdf>

Listed in Table 3 is an overview of the land tenure and managers of the Shire of Quairading. The private land holdings are predominantly larger parcels of land owned by local families, some of the challenges coming from this are:

- A reduced population in local towns and communities to help in fire prevention and fighting of fires.
- The high percentage of privately owned land within the Shire means that they will need to be engaged as stakeholders with education and consultation being the key factor in regard to the BRM Plan and mitigation.
- If one landholder does not act in accordance with Council policies this can increase the risk to other landowners, particularly those on adjoining properties.

Table 3 Summary of land management responsibilities within the Shire of Quairading.

Land Manager	Local Government Area (%)
Local Government	1.44
Private	96.02
Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions	1.45
Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage	0.53
Other State Government	0.56
Total	100

Source: OBRM

Community demographics and values

The population within the Shire of Quairading has remained relatively steady for a regional area. Between the 2011 and 2021 Census periods, the population experienced a slight decline, decreasing from 1,019 in 2016 to 961 in 2021. Forecasting future growth remains uncertain, reflecting the region's historic population instability.

Demographic characteristics within the Shire differ significantly from national trends. Individuals aged 0–45 make up only 37.8% of Quairading's population, compared to 58.1% nationally. Conversely, those aged 45 and over represent 62.2% of the local population, compared to 41.9% across Australia. A notable 25% of Quairading's residents are aged 65 or older, highlighting an ageing population that may require additional consideration in emergency planning.

Cultural diversity is also a key feature of the Shire. According to the 2021 Census, 65.7% of residents were born in Australia, while 34.3% were born overseas. A high proportion of migrant workers are present seasonally drawn to the area by agricultural employment opportunities—particularly during the summer harvest period, which coincides with peak bushfire season. Many of these workers have limited English proficiency, minimal understanding of local fire risks, and often lack formal training in bushfire prevention or emergency response.

These demographic factors highlight the importance of inclusive and targeted communication strategies. Seasonal migrant workers and elderly residents are considered vulnerable populations in bushfire scenarios, as they may have reduced ability to prepare for or respond to fire events. It is essential that employers provide tailored bushfire safety information to these groups during pre-season briefings and throughout the fire season. Their specific needs must also be reflected in evacuation planning, education programs, and emergency communications.

Understanding these community demographics and values has been made possible through extensive community consultation, which forms a critical foundation of the Shire of Quairading Strategic Community Plan (2021–2031) and the Corporate Business Plan (2023–2027). These consultations provide insight into the aspirations, challenges, and lived experiences of local residents, allowing the Shire to align its strategic priorities—including bushfire mitigation and emergency management—with the actual needs and expectations of the community.

Supporting the Shire’s approach to bushfire preparedness are its strong community values, which emphasise safety, inclusiveness, sustainability, and collective responsibility. These values directly influence the way bushfire mitigation strategies are developed and implemented across the region.

The community places a high priority on resilience and emergency preparedness, demonstrated through widespread support for local fire brigades, community workshops, and emergency planning initiatives. Inclusiveness is equally important, ensuring that all residents, including those with language or mobility challenges, are supported through accessible and culturally sensitive communication.

Environmental stewardship is another core value, with the community actively engaging in sustainable land management and fuel load reduction projects that contribute to both fire safety and environmental health. There is also strong local involvement in ecological restoration and hazard reduction burns.

Volunteerism is a defining feature of the Shire, with many residents contributing to emergency services and community safety programs. This culture of active participation enhances local capacity to manage bushfire risk and builds trust between authorities and the community.

Furthermore, bushfire planning in Quairading respects the need to preserve the region’s heritage buildings and culturally significant sites. There is increasing recognition of Aboriginal knowledge in land and fire management, and a growing interest in incorporating traditional practices into mitigation efforts.

Agriculture remains central to the Shire's identity and economy. As such, bushfire strategies focus on safeguarding rural infrastructure and farmlands while ensuring seasonal workers receive appropriate fire safety training relevant to the local context.

By aligning bushfire mitigation with these community values—and grounding them in ongoing community engagement through strategic and corporate planning, the Shire of Quairading fosters a locally tailored, inclusive, and sustainable approach to bushfire management that is both effective and supported by its resident

Cultural heritage

The Ballardong Noongar people are the traditional owners of the land on which the town of Quairading, Western Australia is located.

All Aboriginal sites are protected by the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972. As such, consideration of Aboriginal cultural heritage sites is required in all proposals affecting these sites to ensure legal protection from damage, destruction or alteration.

On 8 June 2015, six identical Indigenous Land Use Agreements (ILUAs) were executed across the South West by the Western Australian Government and, respectively, the Yued, Whadjuk People, Gnaala Karla Booja, Ballardong People, South West Boorah #2 and Wagyl Kaip & Southern Noongar groups, and the South West Aboriginal Land and Sea Council (SWALSC).

The ILUAs bind the parties (including 'the State', which encompasses all State Government Departments and certain State Government agencies) to enter into a Noongar Standard Heritage Agreement (NSHA) when conducting Aboriginal Heritage Surveys in the ILUA areas, unless they have an existing heritage agreement. It is also intended that other State agencies and instrumentalities enter into the NSHA when conducting Aboriginal Heritage Surveys in the ILUA areas. It is recommended a NSHA is entered into, and an 'Activity Notice' issued under the NSHA, if there is a risk that an activity will 'impact' (i.e. by excavating, damaging, destroying or altering in any way) an Aboriginal heritage site. The Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Guidelines, which are referenced by the NSHA, provide guidance on how to assess the potential risk to Aboriginal heritage.

There is 1 registered site, the Badjaling Reserve and 7 lodged Aboriginal sites registered in the Shire.

The Shire has not been subject to a full Aboriginal cultural heritage study and many more sites may exist that have not been documented. Registered Aboriginal Cultural Heritage sites and Protected Areas are shown in the [Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Inquiry System \(ACHIS\)](#). This system will be consulted and appropriate approvals obtained when planning bushfire mitigation activities.

Aboriginal heritage, culture and rights to land are also recognised and protected by the Native Title Act 1993. This legislation allows Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders to make native title claims on vacant Crown land, State Forests, National Parks and water systems that are not privately owned and public reserves. Previous or current freehold ownership of land extinguishes all native title rights.

There are numerous buildings and places of heritage value identified as significant to the local community. The Shire has Municipal Heritage Inventory (MHI) comprising 209 places, mostly in the Quairading townsite. Of these, two places do not appear in the State Heritage Office Databases. These are North Yoting School (Yoting) and Bank Residence (Dangin).

Quairading has a significant collection of heritage buildings with a wide variety of buildings and styles reflecting the distinct phases of development over the last 150 years. Historic heritage places are shown in the Shire of Quairading Heritage Strategy (https://www.quairading.wa.gov.au/wp-content/uploads/2023/09/Heritage-Strategy-ENDORSED-August-23-43-23_24.pdf)

Due to the location of these buildings, particularly those outside of the Townsite, are considered at bushfire risk. These at-risk sites, both at the state and local levels, hold historic and social value to the community, necessitating additional measures for preservation. To facilitate this, the Shire has leveraged the Bushfire Risk Management Plan (BRMP) and the Bushfire Risk Management System (BRMS) program, systematically identifying these assets for streamlined risk assessment and ongoing management.

Economic activities and industry

Agriculture is the major industry stakeholder in the Shire of Quairading. The period of October through to January is when the crops have matured and cured, ready for harvest. Before harvest, dried crops are particularly flammable, which increases the fuel load. Added to this abundance of fine, dry fuel is the increased use of machinery in the paddocks during this period. Fires can start easily and create an environment for a fast moving fire that can cover large areas in a short amount of time. This can result in considerable financial losses of crops and infrastructure (fences, machinery, wind breaks), and increase the risk of topsoil erosion by wind and rain causing possible additional financial loss in the future.

One of the factors that has changed in agriculture over the years is the advancement in cropping practices and the increased size and effectiveness of machinery, leading to more hectares being cropped. This has seen a decrease in livestock production which affects two factors;

- decrease in population on farms during the fire season
- increased fuel load and fire risk.

Tourism in the Shire of Quairading, while contributing to the local economy, can pose certain challenges during the fire season. Attractions such as the Quairading Nature Reserve, Toapin Weir, and various heritage sites draw visitors, particularly during the warmer months, which coincide with peak bushfire periods. Increased tourist activity during this time can strain local resources and complicate emergency response efforts. Visitors unfamiliar with the region's fire risks may inadvertently engage in activities that elevate the likelihood of fire outbreaks, such as improper disposal of cigarettes or unsupervised campfires. Moreover, the presence of tourists can impede evacuation procedures and place additional pressure on emergency services. To mitigate these risks, the Shire emphasises the importance of educating visitors on fire safety protocols through the use of signage and by integrating tourism considerations into the Local Emergency Management Arrangements to safeguard both residents and visitors while preserving the area's appeal as a travel destination.

Topography and landscape features

The Shire of Quairading falls into the Avon Catchment and is characterised by a gently, undulating relief. There are extensive salt flats within the Shire that form into the Yenyening lakes system. The elevation in the Shire ranges from 220 – 370 m above sea level. Some of the significant features in the landscape are Mount Stirling and Toapin Weir

The topography of the Shire of Quairading is mainly gently undulating, these gently slopes don't greatly impact on fire behavior in most areas. There is one notable exception, Mount Stirling which is located on the north eastern boundary of the Shire, this feature has vegetated areas within that having limited to no access for the purpose of fight or preventing of fires. During high wind events there are likely to be localised impacts on wind direction due to eddying around the rock.

Similarly, the Rock outcrop reserve surrounding Toapin Weir can limit vehicle access, hinder the deployment of firefighting equipment, and create unpredictable fire behavior due to heat retention and wind patterns.

Due to the sensitivities and the local cultural significance of these areas, mitigation is difficult. However, these areas are surrounded by vast seasonal grasslands, make the fire events easier to contain within the sites.

There is topographical changes throughout the Shire, as a result of infrastructure like the water pipelines and train tracks that can cause barriers and challenges in the fighting and prevention of fires. The water pipeline runs along road reserves throughout the Shire, situated above ground level. In some areas, the pipeline prevents entry from the road way. The train tracks are no longer in use throughout the Shire, they still can affect the movement of vehicles as they are raised and unable to be crossed, except at road crossings and are a safety concern during firefighting and mitigation works.

Climate and weather

The climate in Quairading is classified as temperate, characterised by hot, dry summers and cool, wetter winters. This seasonal pattern significantly influences bushfire risk in the region.

Summer Conditions and Bushfire Risk

During the summer months (December to February), Quairading experiences high temperatures and minimal rainfall. Average maximum temperatures range from 33.3°C in December to 35.0°C in January, with January being the hottest month. Rainfall during this period is low, averaging 7.7mm in December and 20.6mm in January. These conditions lead to the drying out of vegetation, increasing the availability of combustible material and elevating the risk of bushfires.

Winter Conditions and Vegetation Growth

In contrast, the winter months (June to August) are cooler and receive more rainfall. Average maximum temperatures during this period range from 17.2°C to 18.5°C, with July being the coolest month. Rainfall is higher, averaging 51.1mm in July, which promotes the growth of vegetation. This growth contributes to an increased fuel load, which, if not managed, can exacerbate bushfire conditions in the following dry season.

Implications for Bushfire Management

The cycle of vegetation growth during the wetter months followed by drying during the hotter months creates a dynamic fuel load that can lead to fast-moving and uncontrollable fires under extreme weather conditions, such as high temperatures, strong winds, and low humidity. Effective bushfire management

in Quairading requires continuous monitoring of these climatic patterns, proactive fuel load management, and community education to mitigate the risks associated with these seasonal changes

Vegetation and fuel

The Shire of Quairading is located in the Avon Wheatbelt under the Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA) regions. The Shire has been vastly cleared for use as agricultural land and the remnant vegetation is highly fragmented with only 8 % left within the Shire. Despite this, there are sizable patches of remnant vegetation that could be adversely affected by fire. Additionally, much of the remnant vegetation is along roadsides, which may provide a way for fire to spread across a large area.

There are 3 main types of native vegetation groups;

- Woodlands
- Scrubland
- Succulent steppe

The largest areas of natural vegetation found within the Shire are medium woodlands which normally consist of Salmon Gum, York Gum and Wandoo. These trees are very fire sensitive and are easily killed by low scorch. Mitigation work in these areas will need to be sensitive to this and several methods may be needed.

The Department of Environment and Conservation Fire Management Services conducted a study in the Great Western Woodlands in 2010, the study provides the following information on bushfire behavior in similar natural vegetation as found in the areas of Quairading.¹

Woodlands tend to have surface fuels accumulated only beneath individual trees, separated by areas of bare ground. Strong winds are required to allow fires to move between these discontinuous clumps of surface fuel and they will do so only slowly. There are usually few shrubs in the understory and again, these will be separated by bare ground. Combustion of the canopy is rare as the overstorey of woodlands tends to be composed of tall Eucalyptus species and there is usually little vertical continuity of fuels.

Shrublands typically feature a surface fuel component of leaf litter overlain by a near-surface fuel component of low shrubs. Above these is often a nearly continuous vertical profile of taller shrubs and scattered mallee. The continuity of surface fuels allows fires to spread under moderate conditions, while the continuity of the vertical profile allows fire to reach higher fuels. Higher fuels are usually well aerated and contain volatile oils, factors that facilitate rapid and intense combustion. When severe weather conditions prevail, fires will burn with great intensity, consuming surface, near surface and elevated fuels as well as any higher strata that are present. The lack of a tall overstorey to reduce wind speed also facilitates intense fire behaviour in shrublands. The Quairading Airport and eastern townsite are primarily surrounded by shrublands, necessitating ongoing maintenance of mitigation works in these areas.

¹ <https://library.dbca.wa.gov.au/static/FullTextFiles/070445.pdf>

Succulent steppe is not flammable, being dominated by succulent leafed species.

The main vegetation within the Shire is used for agriculture (crops and pasture) and may appear to have a low bushfire risk for most of the year. During the harvest periods of the year (October to January), this vegetation becomes a significant bushfire hazard. With large areas of continuous crop, the spread of fire with strong winds can make for a fast moving, large fire. This was the case in the 2015 Esperance fires in WA, of which the Cascade fire spread over an area of more than 100,000 ha in one afternoon.

The areas used for agriculture are normally gently undulating and easily accessible for firefighting efforts.

A Map of Bushfire Prone areas is attached (Appendix C).

Important species and communities

Native flora and fauna species together with ecological communities are significant values that require consideration in respect to bushfire risk. It is important that mitigation activities do not have a detrimental impact to threatened species and ecological communities. Within the Shire some examples of this are;

Banksia cuneate (Quairading *Banksia*, Matchstick *Banksia*) – An endangered species of flora that occurs within the Shire of Quairading, located in areas of scrub-heath or low open woodlands. Studies have shown that fire can be beneficial but also detrimental to the survival of *Banksia cuneate* if inappropriate fire regimes are used. Stace and Coates conclude that fire events less than seven years apart lead to a decline in population size as very little seed accrues on plants over this short interval.² Fire cycles in the order of fifteen to twenty five years are likely to be necessary to raise population numbers, provided fires are not followed by drought.³

The best approach includes mechanical fuel reduction such as mowing or slashing to manage grass and ground-level fuels, along with careful manual removal of weeds and flammable shrubs to reduce fire risk without disturbing the plants. Where suitable, low-density grazing can help manage fine fuels, though this must be done cautiously to avoid harming native species.

Maintaining firebreaks and access tracks around *Banksia cuneate* populations also helps prevent fire encroachment, and mulching with native materials can suppress fuel loads and protect soil. All actions should be complemented by community education and staff awareness to reduce the chance of human-caused ignitions and ensure conservation values are upheld.

Black Flanked Rock-Wallaby - An endangered species found in the Shire of Quairading. Their habitat is within the rocky outcrops that are normally protected from extensive and high intensity fires. However, they rely on the nearby natural vegetation as a food and water source. If a fire or inappropriate fire mitigation was to burn this natural vegetation the Black flanked wallaby would need to travel larger distances away from the security of the rocks to find a food source thus increasing the risk of exposure to

² https://www.researchgate.net/publication/257138205_Wagin_banksia_-_Banksia_oligantha

³ A Stochastic Model for the Viability of *Banksia cuneata* Populations: Environmental, Demographic and Genetic Effects, Mark A. Burgman and Byron B. Lamont, *Journal of Applied Ecology*, Vol. 29, No. 3 (1992), pp. 719-727 (9 pages)

predators. Another consideration is the fact that the habitat is a rocky outcrop reducing the movement and access for the purposes of mitigation and firefighting activities.

Similarly to the Banksia, the Shire would utilise mechanical fuel reduction around rocky outcrops, such as slashing or targeted manual clearing of fine fuels, to reduce fire intensity while maintaining habitat structure. Establishing and maintaining strategic firebreaks where possible at a safe distance from known wallaby colonies will also help protect these areas from uncontrolled fires.

Any treatments need to consider the requirements of all the flora and fauna on site. Response strategies should be environmentally sensitive within the constraints of the incident and the Shire will take every opportunity to remind landowners/managers of their obligation to obtain appropriate clearances and approvals prior to commencing vegetation-based treatments.

Another consideration in regard to flora during the prevention and response to bushfire is the spread of diseases like Phytophthora dieback. This disease is spread easily through the movement of infected soils on vehicles, machinery and footwear. This risk must be considered during all stages of mitigation planning and steps are to be taken to minimise the spread of this disease.

A list of the Declared Rare Flora and Fauna applicable to the Shire of Quairading is included in Appendix A showing the general location of Threatened Ecological Communities within the Shire.

Important species and communities are listed on the [Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions \(DBCA\) website](#). This website will be consulted with due diligence practiced to protect identified species and communities when planning and conducting appropriate bushfire mitigation activities.

Historical bushfire occurrence

The main causes of fire starting in the Shire are due to dry lightning, agricultural processes including uncontrolled burn offs and that of vehicle movement through the Shire by road.

Dry lightning storms can cause multiple ignition sites in an area in a small space of time, normally these storms have associate winds that can increase the size of these ignition points into large fires in a small amount of time.

The main risk of ignitions associated with agriculture is during the harvest period. Vehicles and machinery used during harvesting operations can easily ignite fires in cured crops through sparks or heat and added with the dryness of the crop, fires can spread fast. To reduce the risk of agricultural fires, it is required in the Quairading Shire to have an operational firefighting appliance in the paddock where harvest operations are happening. The Shire uses Harvest and Vehicle Movement Bans to restrict activities likely to cause ignitions, which are applied by a representative of the Shire when weather conditions hit trigger points (FDI 32 or above).

Transportation corridors also contribute to bushfire ignitions within the Shire due to the increased volume of activities occurring, and the concentration of people in an area that are likely to witness and report a fire. Some causes of ignition in these corridors have been due to cigarette butts being disposed of out of moving vehicles, Heat or sparks from vehicles moving off roads and into long grass, and mechanical faults.

Bushfire risk controls

Local Government Wide Controls are activities that reduce the overall bushfire risk within the Shire of Quairading. These types of activities are not linked to specific assets and are applied across all or part of the local government as part of normal business or due to legislative requirements.

Further information about the Local Government Wide Controls and how they will support the treatment of bushfire risk can be found in section 6.1 Local Government Wide Controls.

Volunteer Fire Brigades

There are 5x Bush Fire Brigades (BFB) and 1x Volunteer Fire and Rescue Service (VFRS) brigade within the Shire of Quairading. The Quairading Shire has 129 registered volunteer BFB members with an average age of 51. The appliances are as below:

- Quairading Central BFB - 2.4, 4.4 Broad acre appliance
- Balkuling/Doodenanning BFB - 4.4 Broad acre appliance
- Quairading North BFB - 4.4 Broad acre appliance
- Wamenusking BFB - 4.4 Broad acre appliance
- South Caroling BFB – no current appliance
- Quairading VFRS (DFES) – 3.4 Urban appliance and light tanker
- There is also a large amount of privately owned farm appliances within the Shire that may assist with response activities.

Burning Restrictions

Burning restrictions within the Shire of Quairading are as follows:

- *Restricted Burning Times – 16th October to the 31st October and 1st March to the 30th March (Permits are needed in this period)*
- *Prohibited Burning Times - 1st November to 28th February*

When required, Harvest and Vehicle Movement Bans are issued by the Shire and Total Fire Bans are declared by DFES.

Bush Fires Act 1954 Section 33 Fire Management Notices

The Shire publishes an annual Firebreak Order and Fire Preparedness notice which sets out the requirements for fuel reduction and fire break requirements within the town site and on rural land.

The Section 33 notices are used to achieve community wide asset protection by reducing the spread of fire and allowing access to properties for firefighting efforts.

Community engagement activities

While compliance, in line with landowner responsibilities detailed in the Shire's annual Fire Break Notice, is generally good, when it comes to preparatory efforts (i.e. in line with general prevention and preparedness around individual properties) community engagement is more challenging, mainly due to time constraints and conflicting priorities. A level of complacency (it won't happen to me) is apparent within the community. The Shire promotes key messages regarding community awareness and resilience through local media leading up to fire season.

Furthermore, through the review of this plan and the upcoming review of the Local Emergency Management Arrangements, the Shire of Quairading has and will be engaging with the local community groups, including the Bushfire Advisory committee, Council, the Reconciliation Action Plan Committee and the wider community.

Chapter 4 Asset identification and risk assessment

Assets at risk from bushfire in Shire of Quairading 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 the Shire of Quairading is shown in Table 5. This table shows the proportion of assets at risk from bushfire in each risk category at the time the BRM Plan was endorsed. 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 5 Local Government Asset Risk Summary

Asset Category	Risk Rating					
		Low	Medium	High	Very High	Extreme
	Human Settlement					
	Economic					
	Environmental					
	Cultural					

Insert percentage of risks in each category and rating once asset register is locked in BRMS

Chapter 5 Risk evaluation

5.1. Risk acceptance criteria

The acceptable level of risk for each asset category is shown in Table 6. A risk that is assessed as exceeding these limits will be considered for treatment.

Table 6 Risk acceptance criteria for bushfire risk in Shire of Quairading.

	Asset category			
	Human settlement	Economic	Environmental	Cultural
Acceptable risk level	High only acceptable with excellent controls. Treatment action is required	High only acceptable with excellent controls. Treatment action is required	High only acceptable with excellent controls. Treatment action is required	High only acceptable with excellent controls. Treatment action is required

Risks below the acceptable level do not require treatment during the life of this BRM Plan. They will be managed by routine bushfire risk controls and monitored to detect any increase in their risk rating.

Chapter 6 Risk treatment

The purpose of risk treatment is to reduce the potential impact of bushfire on the community, economy and environment. This is achieved by implementing treatments that modify the characteristics of the hazard, the community or the environment to make bushfires less likely or less harmful.

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 Quairading. The strategy is shaped by factors such as the distribution of risk in the landscape, the community's values and objectives, stakeholders' mitigation programs and constraints on treatment options.

The Shire will prioritise treatment strategies based on regular risk assessments and evolving fire behavior.

The Treatment strategy helps guide the development of integrated annual treatment schedules.

Local Government Wide Controls

Local government wide controls are activities that are non-asset specific, rather they reduce the overall bushfire risk within the local government.

The Local Government Wide Controls Table has been developed and attached (Appendix B). The Table identifies the current controls in place (see section 3.2.6 for detailed information on these), including any work planned to improve current controls, or implement new controls to better manage bushfire risk across the Shire.

Asset Specific Treatment Strategies

Asset specific treatments are implemented to protect an individual asset or group of assets, identified and assessed in the BRM Plan as being at risk from bushfire. There are five asset specific treatment strategies:

Fuel management

Treatment reduces or modifies the bushfire fuel through manual, chemical and planned burning methods.

Ignition management

Treatment aims to reduce potential human and infrastructure sources of ignition in the landscape.

Preparedness

Treatments aim to improve access and water supply arrangements to assist firefighting operations.

Planning

Treatments focus on developing plans to improve the ability of firefighters and the community to respond to bushfire; and

Community Engagement

Treatments seek to build relationships, raise awareness and change the behavior of people exposed to bushfire risk.

6.2. Treatment Schedule

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

A treatment schedule for the Shire of Quairading covering the 2024-2025 has been entered to BRMS. This is a live document and will be regularly updated throughout the life of the BRM Plan.

Land managers are responsible for implementing agreed treatments on their own land. This includes 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 BRM Plan remains current and considers the best available information.

7.1. Monitoring and review

Shire of Quairading will monitor the BRM Plan and BRMS data to identify any need for change. The Plan 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.

7.2. Reporting

The Shire of Quairading CEO or their delegate will provide to OBRM the outcomes of the two-year review of the BRM Plan. This is required to maintain the OBRM endorsement of the Plan.

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

Appendix A - the Declared Rare Flora and Fauna

FAUNA QDG WA

SCI_NAME	COM_NAME	CLASS	STATUS	WA_STATUS	EPBC_STAT
Ixalodectes flectocercus	Beverley shield-back	INVERTEBRATE	Priority	P3	
Petrogale lateralis	black-flanked rock-wallaby, black-footed rock-wallaby, moororong	MAMMAL	Threatened - Endangered	EN	EN
Bettongia lesueur graii	burrowing bettong (inland), boodie (inland)	MAMMAL	Extinct	EX	EX
Dasyurus geoffroii	chuditch, western quoll	MAMMAL	Threatened - Vulnerable	VU	VU
Tringa nebularia	common greenshank	BIRD	Specially Protected - Migratory	MI	MI
Actitis hypoleucos	common sandpiper	BIRD	Specially Protected - Migratory	MI	MI
Onychogalea lunata	crescent nailtail wallaby, tjawalpa	MAMMAL	Extinct	EX	EX
Charadrius cucullatus	hooded plover, hooded dotterel	BIRD	Priority	P4	
Leipoa ocellata	malleefowl	BIRD	Threatened - Vulnerable	VU	VU
Tringa stagnatilis	marsh sandpiper	BIRD	Specially Protected - Migratory	MI	MI
Idiosoma schoknechtorum	Mortlock River shield-backed trapdoor spider	INVERTEBRATE	Priority	P3	
Falco peregrinus	peregrine falcon	BIRD	Specially Protected - Other Specially Protected	OS	
Calidris ruficollis	red-necked stint	BIRD	Specially Protected - Migratory	MI	MI

Phascogale calura	red-tailed phascogale, kenngoor	MAMMAL	Specially Protected - Conservation Dependent	CD	VU
Notamacropus eugenii derbianus	tammar wallaby	MAMMAL	Priority	P4	
Idiosoma castellum	tree-stem trapdoor spider	INVERTEBRATE	Priority	P4	
Hydromys chrysogaster	water-rat, rakali	MAMMAL	Priority	P4	

FLORA QDG WA

Species	ConsStatus	WARank
Acacia ataxiphylla subsp. magna	T	EN
Acacia arcuatis	2	
Acacia campylophylla	3	
Acacia inophloia	3	
Acacia lirellata subsp. lirellata	3	
Acacia phaeocalyx	3	
Acacia ridleyana	3	
Acacia sclerophylla var. teretiuscula	1	
Acacia subflexuosa subsp. capillata	T	CR
Acacia volubilis	T	CR
Allocasuarina fibrosa	T	EN
Angianthus prostratus	3	
Arnocrinum drummondii	3	
Arthropodium sp. Yenyenning (G.J. Keighery & N. Gibson 2957)	1	
Austroparmelina macrospora	3	
Balaustion exsertum	3	
Banksia cuneata	T	EN
Banksia horrida	3	
Banksia rufa subsp. tutanningensis	2	
Calectasia pignattiana	T	EN
Calothamnus brevifolius	4	
Calytrix nematoclada	3	
Chamelaucium sp. Dryandra (D. Rose 446)	2	
Conospermum eatoniae	3	
Conospermum galeatum	T	CR
Daviesia oxylabium	4	
Daviesia uncinata	3	
Dicrastylis reticulata	3	
Drosera albonotata	2	
Epitriche demissus	2	
Eucalyptus caesia subsp. caesia	4	
Eucalyptus erythronema subsp. inornata	3	

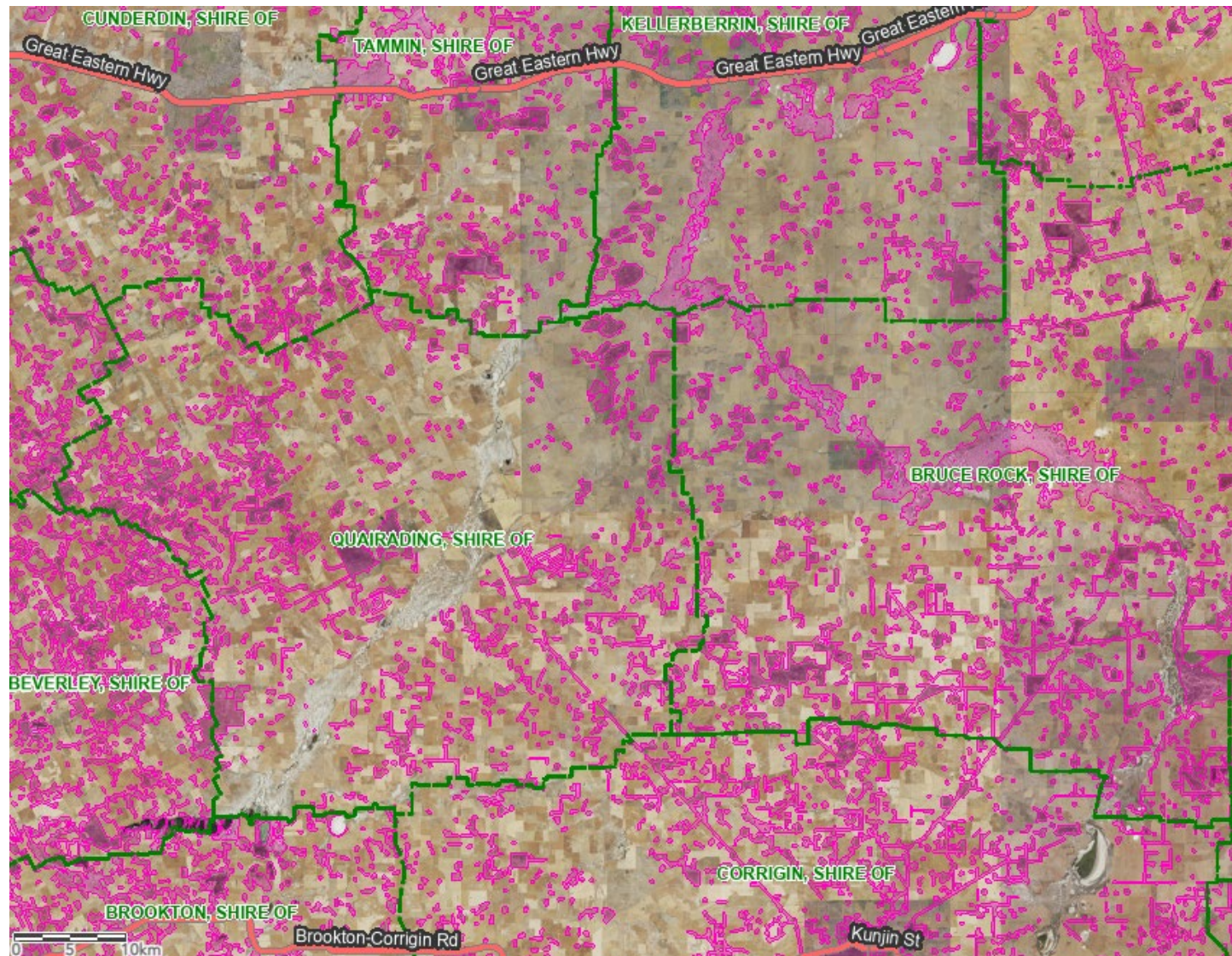
Eucalyptus loxophleba x wandoo	4	
Eucalyptus spathulata subsp. salina	3	
Eucalyptus subangusta subsp. virescens	3	
Eutaxia rubricarina	3	
Frankenia drummondii	3	
Frankenia glomerata	4	
Gastrolobium densifolium	4	
Gonocarpus intricatus	4	
Grevillea asteriscosa	4	
Grevillea scapigera	T	CR
Guichenotia seorsiflora	T	CR
Hakea aculeata	T	EN
Hakea brachyptera	3	
Hemiandra coccinea	3	
Hibbertia glabriuscula	3	
Jacksonia quairading	T	EN
Kunzea sp. Wongan Hills (A.M. Coates 3045)	3	
Lechenaultia pulvinaris	4	
Melaleuca sciotostyla	T	EN
Millotia pilosa	2	
Podotheca pritzelii	3	
Ptilotus fasciculatus	4	
Ricinocarpos tuberculatus	2	
Roycea pycnophylloides	T	VU
Scaevola tortuosa	1	
Scholtzia halophila subsp. meridionalis	2	
Stackhousia muricata subsp. Perennial (W.R. Barker 3641)	3	
Stylidium coroniforme subsp. amblyphyllum	T	EN
Stylidium uniflorum subsp. extensum	3	
Synaphea tripartita	3	
Thysanotus tenuis	3	
Xanthoparmelia fumigata	2	
Xanthoparmelia norpumila	2	

Appendix B Bushfire Risk Management Planning – Local Government Wide Controls

Control	Action or activity description	Lead agency	Other stakeholder(s)	Notes and comments	
1	Shire of Quairading Firebreak Order and Fire Preparedness notice	Review annual Notice Publish annual notice Inspections in accordance with the annual notice	Shire of Quairading	DFES Landholder	Published annually
2	Shire of Quairading Prohibited and Restricted Burning Periods	Restricted and Prohibited burning time are set and permits are needed to burn during this time	Shire of Quairading	CBFCO and FCO's	Published annually
3	Harvest and Vehicle Movement Ban	Bans are issued when the CBFCO and FCO identifies the use of engines, vehicles, plant or machinery as high-bushfire risk activities, during particular times of the day.	Shire of Quairading	CBFCO and FCO's	A Harvest and Vehicle Movement Ban are imposed for any period of time determined by the Issuer of the ban
4	Total Fire Ban	Restriction of activities that may cause or contribute to the spread of a bushfire	Department of Fire and Emergency Services	Shire of Quairading	A Total Fire Ban (TFB) is declared because of extreme weather conditions or when operational commitments are impacting on the state resource capacity. A TFB is declared by DFES following consultation with the LG.
5	Local Emergency Management Arrangements	Emergency Management Plan	Shire of Quairading	SJA, WAPOL, DFES, Dept of Communities, Dept of Education, CBFCO,	Annual review of emergency plans and arrangements.
6	Corporate Business Plan 2017-2021 Strategic Community Plan 2017 - 2027	As per documented actions	Shire of Quairading		As per section 3.1.1 of the Bushfire Risk Management Plan.
7	DBCA Fuel Reduction Program and Burn Plan	Fuel Reduction Programs on DBCA managed lands	Department Biodiversity Parks and Attractions	Shire of Quairading	

8	DFES UCL/UMR Program - Planning and Maintenance	Mitigation program on Unallocated Crown Land (UCL) and Unmanaged Reserves (UMR) within town boundaries	Department of Fire and Emergency Services	Shire of Quairading	Ongoing maintenance on UCL/UMR
9	Australian Rail Commission (ARC) Mitigation Program	Mitigation works in rail corridors	Australian Rail Commission	Shire of Quairading	Ongoing maintenance
10	Main Roads Vegetation Management Program	Mitigation Planning and works in road corridors and adjacent to MRWA infrastructure	Main Roads	Shire of Quairading	Ongoing maintenance
11	Western Power Vegetation Management Program	Mitigation Planning and works for power infrastructure and sites	Western Power	Shire of Quairading	Ongoing maintenance

Appendix C – Bushfire Prone Areas



Appendix D – Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Register

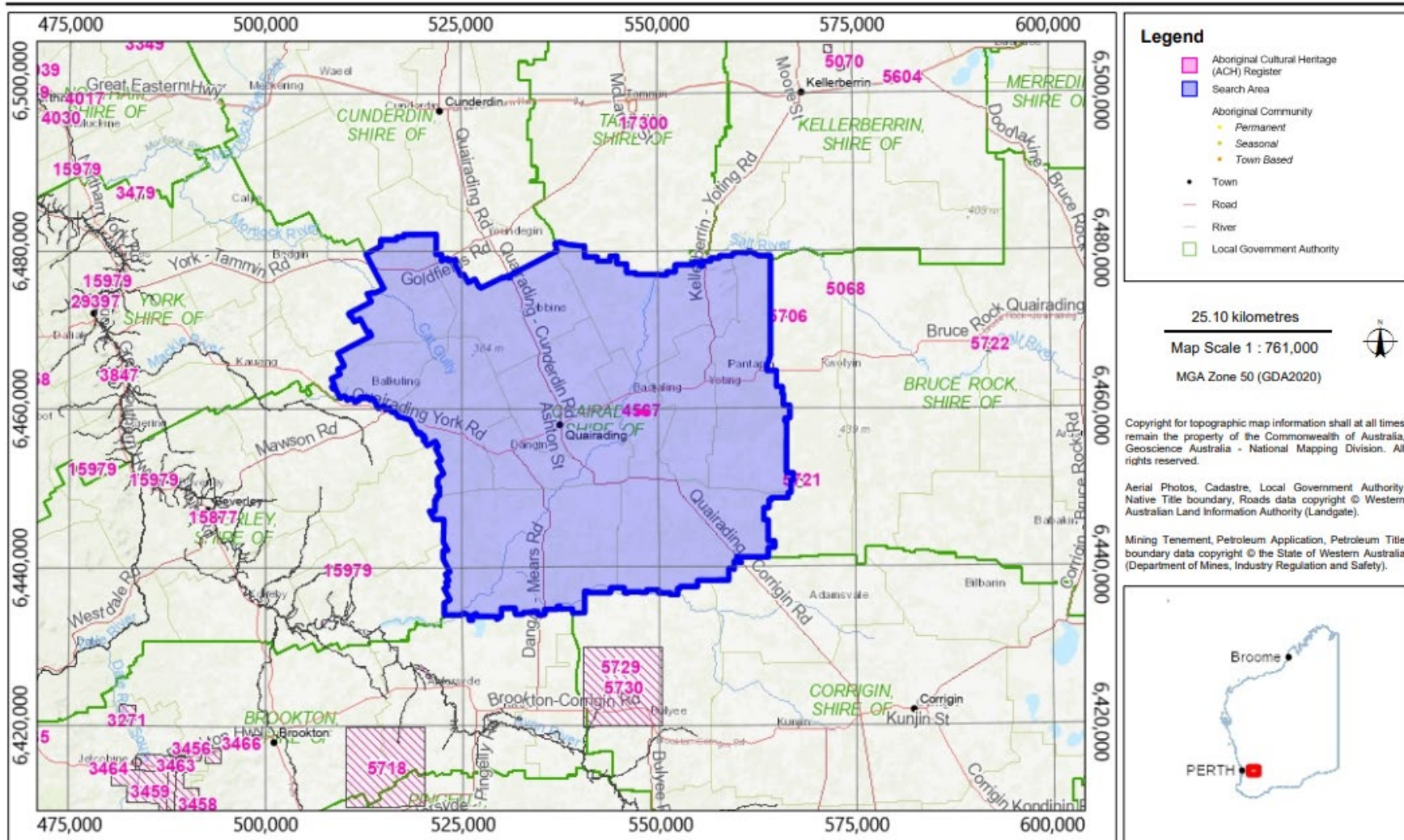


Department of Planning,
Lands and Heritage

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Inquiry System

Map of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage (ACH) Register

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Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Inquiry System

List of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage (ACH) Lodged

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ID	Name	Boundary Restricted	Boundary Reliable	Culturally Sensitive	Culturally Sensitive Nature	Status	Place Type	Knowledge Holders	Legacy ID
4420	AVON RESERVE 10558	No	Yes	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	Lodged	Burial	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	
5716	CORRALING HILL	No	No	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	Lodged	Burial	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	
26188	Dalbaling	Yes	Yes	Yes	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	Lodged	Camp; Ochre; Quarry	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	
26190	Old Quairading Cemetery	No	Yes	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	Lodged	Burial	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	
36964	Mt Stirling Birthing Site	Yes	Yes	Yes	Women only	Lodged	Birthplace	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	
39059	Kudapine	No	Yes	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	Lodged	Historical	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	
40741	The Groves	No	Yes	No		Lodged	Camp; Historical; Meeting Place; Other	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Inquiry System

List of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage (ACH) Register

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ID	Name	Boundary Restricted	Boundary Reliable	Culturally Sensitive	Culturally Sensitive Nature	Status	Place Type	Knowledge Holders	Legacy ID
4567	BADJALING RESERVE.	No	Yes	No	No Gender / Initiation Restrictions	Register	Burial; Camp; Historical; Water Source	*Registered Knowledge Holder names available from DPLH	S02558

Appendix E – Communication Plan

This Communication Plan supports the development, implementation and review of the Shire of Quairading Bushfire Risk Management (BRM) Plan. It should document the:

- Communication objectives.
- Roles and responsibilities.
- Key stakeholders engaged in the development of the BRM Plan and Treatment Schedule.
- The implementation and review of the BRM Plan including: target audiences and key messages at each project stage; communication risks and strategies for their management; and communication monitoring and evaluation procedures.

Communication objectives

The communication objectives for the development, implementation and review of the BRM Plan for the Shire of Quairading are as follows:

1. Key stakeholders understand the purpose of the BRM Plan and their role in the bushfire risk management planning process.
2. Stakeholders who are essential to the bushfire risk management planning process, or can supply required information, are identified and engaged in a timely and effective manner.
3. Relevant stakeholders are involved in decisions regarding risk acceptability and treatment.
4. Key stakeholders engage in the review of the BRM Plan as per the schedule in place for the local government area.
5. The community and other stakeholders engage with the bushfire risk management planning process and as a result are better informed about bushfire risk and understand their responsibilities to address bushfire risk on their own land.

Roles and responsibilities

Shire of Quairading is responsible for the development, implementation and review of the Communication Plan. Key stakeholders support the local government by participating the Communication Plan as appropriate. An overview of communication roles and responsibilities follows:

List the roles (not names) and their communication responsibilities.

- Chief Executive Officer of the Shire of Quairading is responsible for requesting OBRM endorse the BRM Plan.
- Director, Communications and Media Team at the Shire of Quairading is responsible for communication of the BRM Plan to the community.
- Bushfire Risk Mitigation Coordinator or Community Emergency Service Manager in their absence, Shire of Quairading is responsible for communication between the local government and the Department of Fire and Emergency Services.
- Area Officer, Department of Fire and Emergency Services, responsible for strategic-level communication between the Shire and the Department of Fire and Emergency Services.

Key Stakeholders for Communication

The following table identifies key stakeholders in BRM planning process, its implementation and review. These are stakeholders that are identified as having a significant role or interest in the planning process or are likely to be significantly impacted by the outcomes.

Stakeholder	Role or interest	Level of impact of outcomes	Level of engagement
Who is the stakeholder? Consider government agencies, interest groups and service providers.	What is their role or interest that makes them a stakeholder? Consider if they are an asset owner, landowner or manager, treatment manager or interested party.	Consider how the implementation of the BRM Plan will impact each stakeholder and then assign them a rating of High, Medium or Low.	What level of engagement is necessary for the stakeholder? Inform, consult, involve, collaborate or empower?
Shire of Quairading	Significant role in plan and treatment development, implementation and review. Responsible for treatments as a land owner/manager.	High	Inform, consult, involve, collaborate and empower
Department of Fire and Emergency Services (DFES)	Significant role in plan and treatment development, implementation and review. Support role in treatment Implementation.	High	Inform, consult, involve and collaborate
Office of Bushfire Risk Management	Significant role in plan governance.	High	Inform, consult and collaborate
Department of Biodiversity and Attractions (DBCA)	Significant role in plan and treatment development, implementation and review. Responsible for treatments as a land owner/manager.	High	Inform, consult, involve, collaborate and empower

Forest Products Commission (FPC)	Significant role in plan and treatment development, implementation and review. Responsible for treatments as a land owner/manager.	High	Inform, consult, involve, collaborate and empower
Main Roads WA	Role in plan and treatment development, implementation and review. Responsible for treatments as a land owner/manager Critical infrastructure interest.	Medium	Inform, consult, involve, collaborate and empower
Telecommunication Service Providers	Role in plan and treatment development, implementation and review. Responsible for treatments as a land owner/manager Critical infrastructure interest.	Medium	Inform, consult, involve, collaborate and empower
Department of Planning, Lands, and Heritage. (DPLH)	Role in plan and treatment development, implementation and review	Medium	Inform, consult, involve, collaborate and empower
Water Corporation & Department of Water	Role in plan and treatment development, implementation and review. Responsible for treatments as a land owner/manager. Critical infrastructure interest.	Medium	Inform, consult, involve, collaborate and empower
Department of Water and Environmental Regulation.	Land manager, holding a number of critical infrastructure assets	Medium	Inform, consult, involve, collaborate

	Significant capacity for asset identification and treatment review		
Department of Education	Role in plan and treatment development, implementation and review. Responsible for treatments as a land owner/manager. Critical infrastructure interest.	Medium	Inform, consult, involve, collaborate and empower
Department of Health	Role in plan and treatment development, implementation and review. Responsible for treatments as a land owner/manager. Critical infrastructure interest.	Medium	Inform, consult, involve, collaborate and empower
Private Land Owners	Role in plan and treatment development, implementation and review. May have responsibilities for treatments as land owners/managers	High	Inform, consult, involve, collaborate and empower
Business Owners	Role in plan and treatment development, implementation and review. May have responsibilities for treatments as land owners/managers. Critical infrastructure interest.	Medium	Inform, consult, involve, collaborate and empower
Western Power	Role in plan and treatment development, implementation and review.	Medium	Inform, consult, involve, collaborate and empower

	Responsible for treatments as a land owner/manager Critical infrastructure interest.		
Chief Bushfire Control Officer	Significant role in plan and treatment development, implementation and review.	High	Inform, consult, involve, collaborate and empower
Bushfire Brigades and other Emergency Services Volunteers	Significant role in plan and treatment development, implementation and review	High	Inform, consult, involve, collaborate and empower
Bushfire Advisory Committee, District Operations Advisory Committee & Local Emergency Management Committee	Role in plan and treatment development, implementation and review	High	Inform
Traditional Owners,	Role in plan and treatment development, implementation and review	Medium	Inform, consult and involve

Communications log

This Communications log captures the communications with key internal and external stakeholders that occurred during the review of the BRM Plan and associated Treatment Schedule. Record any significant conversations, community engagement events, emails, meetings, presentations, workshops and other communication initiatives.

Timing of communication	Stakeholders	Purpose	Summary	Communication method	Lesson Identified	Follow up
Development of the BRM Plan						
When did this communication occur?	Who was the stakeholder or target audience?	What was the purpose of the communication?	What topics were discussed?	What communication method did you use?	Were there any issues or lessons identified?	Was there any follow up required?
2024	Shire of Quairading CEO, Senior Leadership Team	Inform and consult Confirm accountability and responsibilities Input into plan and treatments	Implementation of the treatments	Email, face to face		No
2025	Office of Bushfire Risk Management	Inform and consult	Recommendations on treatments	Email, phone, face to face		Yes, quarterly updates
2025	Bush Fire Advisory Committee	Inform and consult	recommendations on treatments	Face to face	The need for egress tracks is often missed	Yes, every BFAC

2025	Reconciliation Action Plan Advisory Committee	Inform and consult	Consultation on performing treatments	Face to face		Yes, prior to treatments being implemented
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