

## Metro North East Kamay Botany Bay NP La Perouse Precinct Fire Management Strategy (Type 2) 2014

Sheet 1 of 1

This strategy should be used in conjunction with aerial photography and field reconnaissance during incidents and the development of incident action plans.

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This strategy is a relevant Plan under Section 38 (4) and Section 44 (3) of the Rural Fires Act 1997.

Endorsed by: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: / /

Director Merris & Associates, Parks & Wildlife Group

### Fire Season Information

The statutory wildfire season occurs between 1<sup>st</sup> October and 31<sup>st</sup> March. This may be extended if weather conditions lead to increased fire danger outside of this period.

Prescribed Burning

- Prescribed burning in this area is normally undertaken in Spring through to Autumn.

### Related Documents

- National Parks and Wildlife Service Fire Management Manual
- Eastern Suburbs Banksia Scrub Endangered Ecological Community Recovery Plan, February 2004

### Map Details

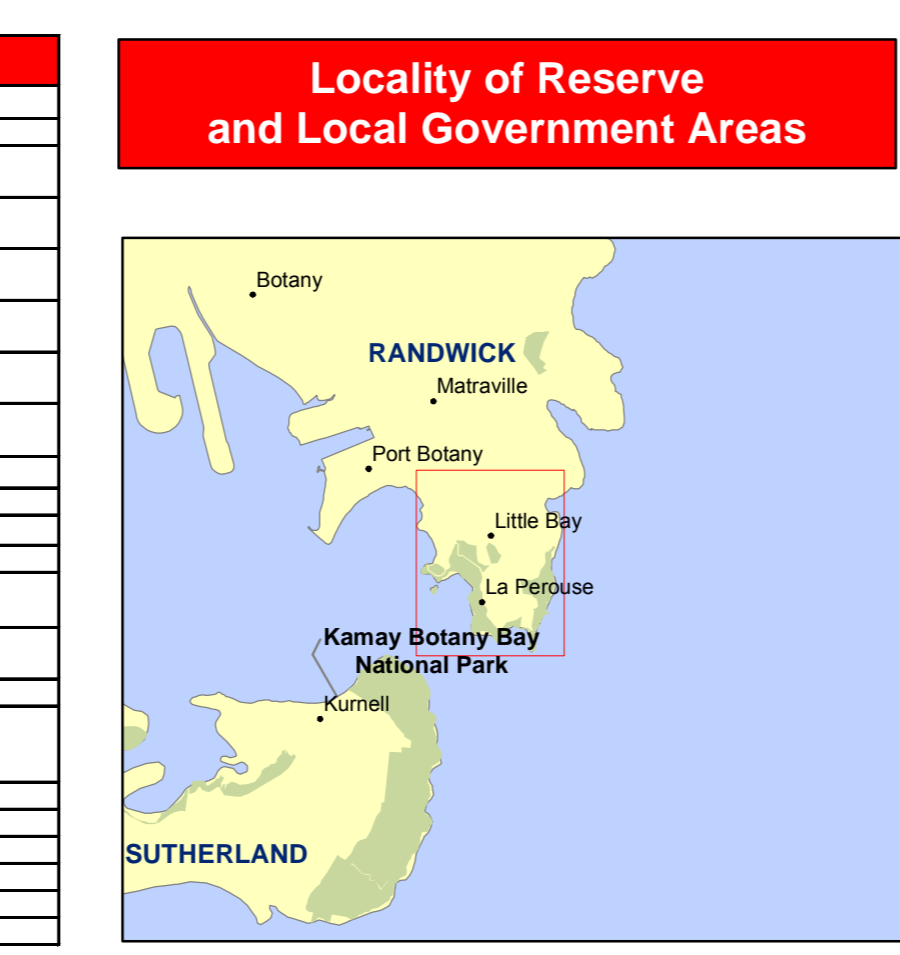
Scale: 1:16,000  
 Aerial Photography: Flown in 2011  
 1:25k Topographic Map: Based on 1:50,000 1:50,000 1:50,000  
 Projection: Map of Australia  
 Datum: Geocentric Datum of Australia (GDA96)

### Communications Information

Service	Channel	Location and Comments
VHF	123	Control channel
VHF	1-99	Available in most NSW and RFS vehicles
Mobile	-028	Control channel on fire-ground with NSW and RFS
Mobile	-028	Control channel

### Contact Information

Agency	Position / Location	Phone
National Parks & Wildlife Service	Regional Office, 222 Moorabie Street, Sydney	9457 5272
Fire Management Officer	Harbour Area Manager	9337 7021
Area Operations Coordinator	Harbour Area Office	9472 9954
Harbour Area Office	Metro North East Operations Unit Office	9419 733 796
Fire & Rescue NSW (Emergency 000)	SEB (Emergency 000)	9337 5211
Police (Emergency 000)	SEB (Emergency 000)	9337 5211
Ambulance (Emergency 000)	SEB (Emergency 000)	9337 5211
Hospital	Prince of Wales - Randwick (L20 257 A15)	9550 4000
Council	Waverley Council (L20 257 A15)	9332 5222
Sydney Ports	St Michaels Gulf Course	9236 4999 (RPT)
Westpac Helispac	Sydney Precinct Club	9984 3100
RSL Golf Course	St Michaels Golf Course	9236 4999 (RPT)
St Michaels Golf Course	Telstra Site	9378 0545



## Bushfire Risk Management Strategies

The objective of APZs is to:

- Provide protection of human life, property & cultural heritage as a precedence over guidelines for the management of biodiversity.
- Enable the safe use of direct attack suppression strategies within the zone.
- Maintain the Overall Fuel Hazard at Moderate or below.

### Asset Protection Zone

The objective of APZs is to:

- Maintain existing grassed areas as APZ by regular mowing.
- Maintain APZ consistent with specifications in NSW RFS Standards for Asset Protection Zones.
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### Strategic Fire Advantage Zone

The objective of SFZs is to:

- Manage fire consistent with the thresholds.
- Maintain & enhance biodiversity by preventing the extinction of species which occur naturally within the area.
- Maintain & enhance biodiversity by preventing the extinction of species which occur naturally within the area.
- Protect Aboriginal, historic heritage sites and other culturally significant features from fire.

### Land Management Zone

The objective of LMZs is to:

- Manage fire consistent with the thresholds.
- Maintain & enhance biodiversity by preventing the extinction of species which occur naturally within the area.
- Maintain & enhance biodiversity by preventing the extinction of species which occur naturally within the area.
- Protect Aboriginal, historic heritage sites and other culturally significant features from fire.

### MAP LEGEND

- NPWS Estate
- 10m Contour
- Gate (assume all gates are locked)
- Fire Management Zones (see adjacent table for details)
- Asset Protection Zone
- Strategic Fire Advantage Zone
- Land Management Zone

### Roads and Trails

- Essential, Category 1
- Essential, Category 2
- Essential, Category 3
- Important, Category 1
- Important, Category 2
- Important, Category 3
- Local road
- Walking track

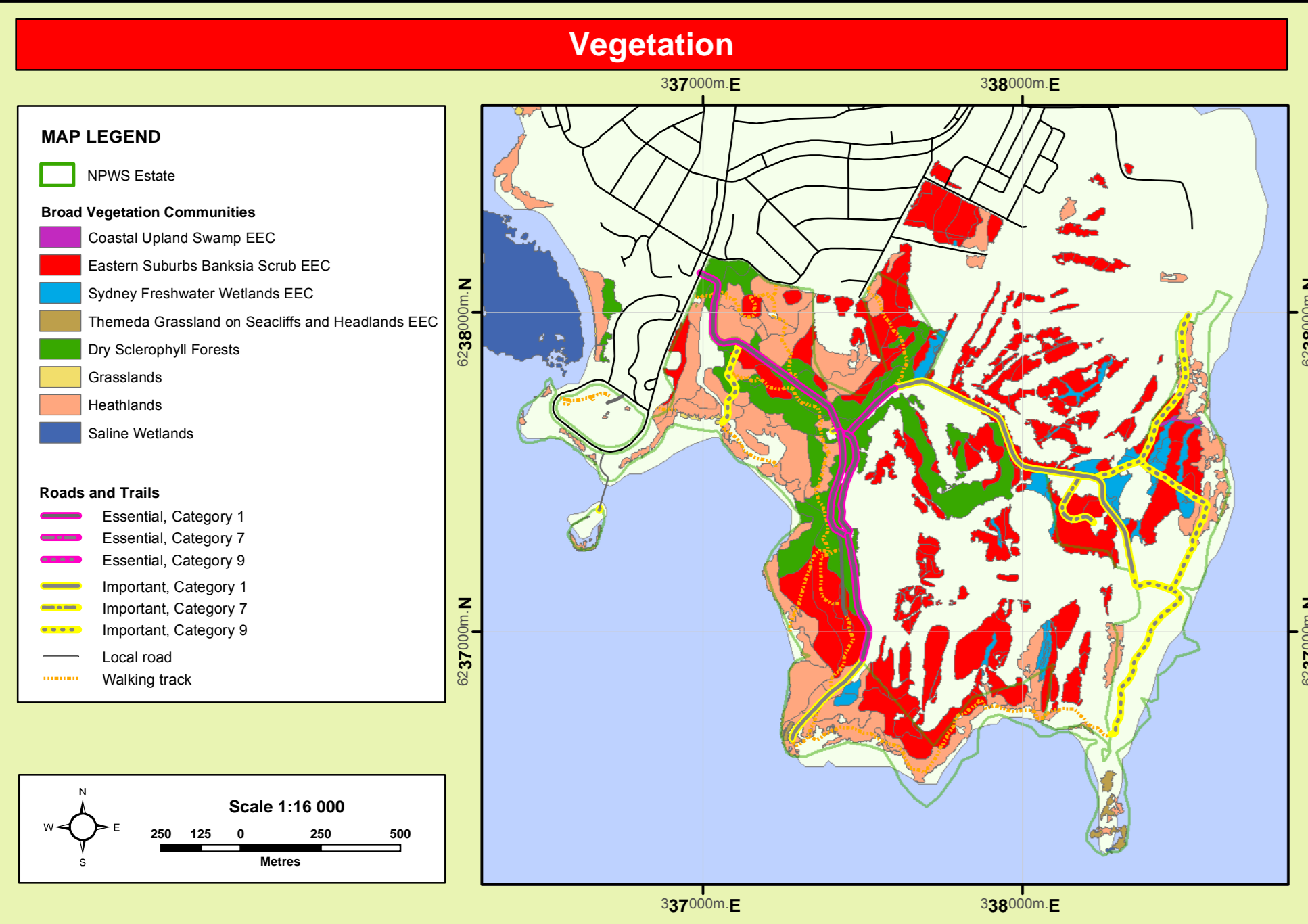
### Site Management (see guideline tables)

- Threatened Property
- Aboriginal Site
- Threatened Fauna
- Threatened Flora

### Other Fire Control Advantages

- Refuge Area
- Staging Area
- Control Centre
- Water Point Vehicle
- Water Point Helicopter
- Helipad
- Turning Point

Note: "HWHT" = "Heavy Head Walking Track"



### Operational Guidelines

Refer to NPWS Fire Management Manual & other relevant documents. Brief all personnel involved in suppression operations on the following issues:

#### General

- The use of bombing aircraft should support containment operations by aggressively attacking hotspots and spot fires.
- The use of bombing aircraft without the support of ground based suppression crews should be limited to very specific circumstances.
- The use of foam should be avoided.
- The use of salt water for water bombing should be avoided.
- Ground crews must be alerted to water bombing operations.
- Aerial ignition may be used during back-burning or fuel reduction operations where practicable, but only with the prior consent of NPWS Regional Manager of Section 44.
- Unless specifically approved by the Regional Manager, back-burns down slope should be avoided.
- Use of aerial ignition should be carefully monitored to ensure that the fire does not spread beyond the intended area.
- Temperature and humidity trends must be monitored carefully to determine the safest times to implement back burns. Generally, when the RH is very high greater backburning should be avoided.
- Where practicable, clear a firebreak around dead and fallen backburns adjacent to containment lines prior to backburning, or wet down these lines as part of the backburning operation.
- Avoid ignition of backburns at the bottom of slopes where a long and steep up slope burn is likely.
- The fire control line should be established and maintained as early as possible.
- On the arrival of other containment agencies, the initial incident controller will be consulted with regard to the ongoing containment operations.
- Construction of new containment lines should be avoided, where practicable, except where they can be constructed with minimal environmental impact. New containment lines require the prior consent of a senior NPWS officer.
- All containment lines should be established and maintained as early as possible.
- All containment lines should be established and maintained as early as possible.
- All personnel involved in containment line construction should be briefed on both natural and cultural heritage sites in the location.
- Earthmoving equipment must be used with the prior consent of a senior NPWS officer, and then only if the probability of its success is high.
- Earthmoving equipment must be used with the prior consent of a senior NPWS officer, and then only if the probability of its success is high.
- Containment lines constructed by earthmoving equipment should consider the protection of native vegetation, observe the Threatened Species and Cultural Heritage Operational Guidelines, and be surveyed where possible, to identify unknown cultural heritage sites.
- Earthmoving equipment should be washed down, where practicable, prior to entering NPWS estate.
- All fire advantages used during wildfire suppression operations must be mapped and where relevant, added to the database.

#### Fire Suppression

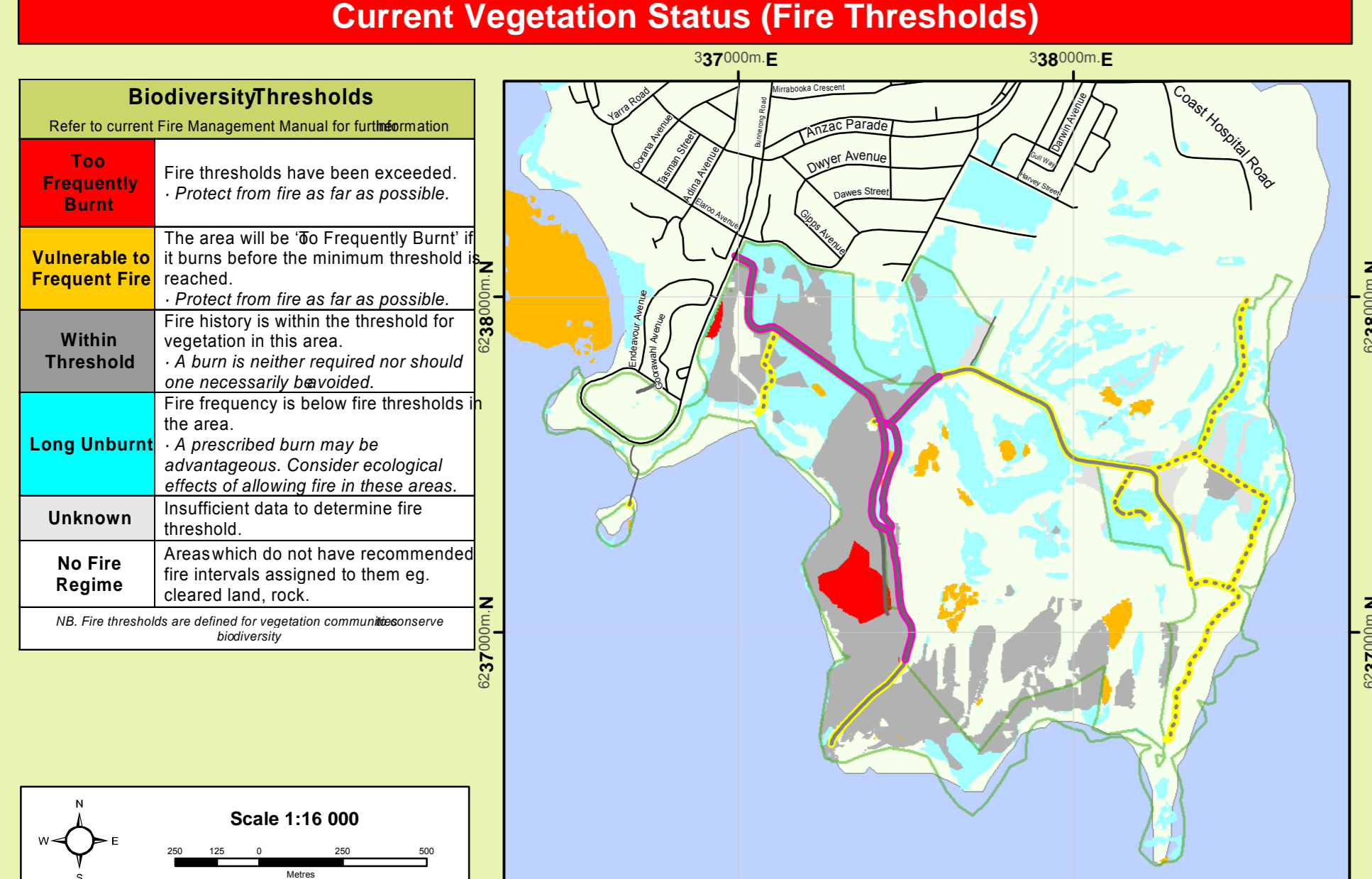
- Writing and burning agents (particularly) should not be used.
- Where practicable, containment lines should be established and rehabilitated as part of the wildfire suppression operation.
- The potential impacts of smoke and possible mitigation tactics must be considered prior to wildfire suppression and prescribed burning operations.
- If smoke becomes a hazard on local roads or highways, the police and relevant agencies must be notified.
- Smoke management must be in accordance with relevant RTA traffic management guidelines.
- The reserve may be closed to the public during periods of extreme fire danger or during wildfire suppression operations.

#### Visitor Safety

- Where practicable, containment lines should be established and rehabilitated as part of the wildfire suppression operation.
- The potential impacts of smoke and possible mitigation tactics must be considered prior to wildfire suppression and prescribed burning operations.
- If smoke becomes a hazard on local roads or highways, the police and relevant agencies must be notified.
- Smoke management must be in accordance with relevant RTA traffic management guidelines.
- The reserve may be closed to the public during periods of extreme fire danger or during wildfire suppression operations.

#### Vegetation Communities and Biodiversity Thresholds

Vegetation Community	Biodiversity Thresholds
Shrubby Dry Sclerophyll Forest	Avoid successive fires at intervals of < 7 years.
Bangalay Sand Forest EEC	Avoid fire exclusion for a period of > 30 years.
Heathland	Avoid successive fires at intervals of < 8 years.
Eastern Suburbs Banksia Scrub EEC	Avoid successive fires at intervals of < 15 years.
Thermesia Grassland on Seaciffs & Coastal Headlands EEC	Avoid successive fire intervals of < 2 years.
Sydney Freshwater Wetland EEC	Avoid successive fires at intervals of < 9 years.
Coastal Saltmarsh EEC	Fire should be avoided.

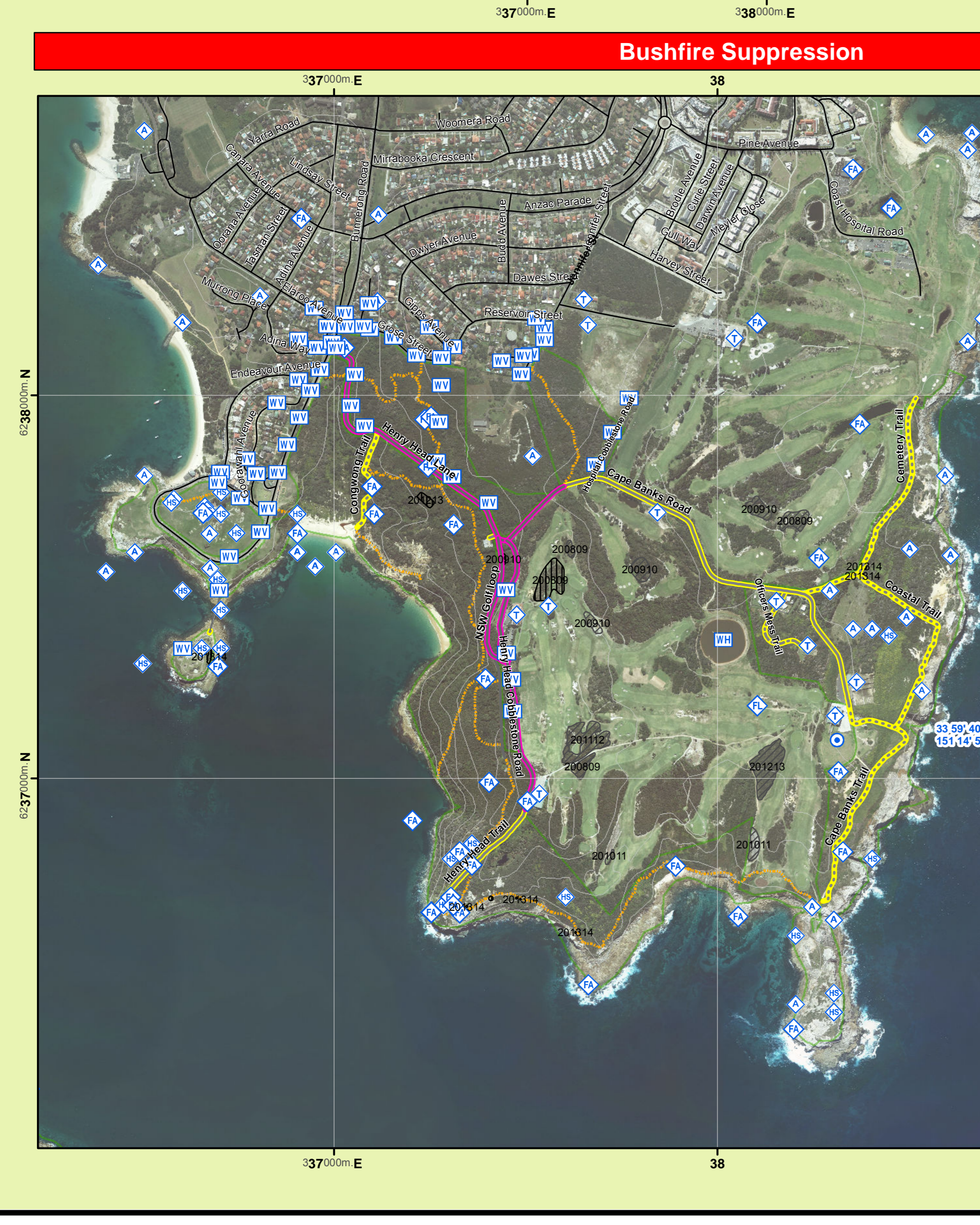


### Threatened Fauna Fire Ecology

Label	Name	Fire Ecology
	Stemless willow	Unlikely to be affected by fire.
	Little Tern	Avoid high intensity fire within known locations.
	Amey whistler	Maintain appropriate fire regimes within known habitat including forests & woodlands.
	Powerful Owl	Avoid high intensity fire.
	Trogon	Maintain appropriate fire regimes to preserve foraging habitat.
	Grey-headed Flying Fox	Avoid fire in the near vicinity of roosting areas within known potential habitat where possible, especially during the breeding season (March - October).
	Minivera subvirescens	Avoid high frequency fire in habitat, as this will decrease prey.
	Sassafras Shearwater	Known roost sites (heavy head fortifications) to be inspected prior to burning to ensure species is absent.
	Eastern Barwing-bat	Protect hollow roost trees from fire.
	Green & Golden Bell Frog	Avoid fire around fortifications.
	Crine Tinsula	Avoid high intensity fire in forest communities.
	Wallum Froglet	Maintain mosaic fire pattern to protect foraging habitat.

### Threatened Flora Fire Ecology

Label	Name	Fire Ecology
	Acacia terminalis subsp. Terminalis	Maintain fire interval of < 12 years ensuring habitat is burnt at least once every 20 years.
	Sunshine Wattle	No shearing, thinning or tree removal.
	Callistemon linearifolius	Monitoring required as fire response unknown.
	Netted Bottlebrush	Maintain as per the mosaic age class of surrounding vegetation community with a minimum 7 years fire interval.



### Suppression Strategies

Current FDR	Forecast FDR	Strategy
Low - Mod	Low - Mod	As far as possible undertake indirect, parallel or direct attack along existing control lines.
Low - Mod	Low - Mod	As far as possible, measure area burnt without threatening assets, including biodiversity.
Low - Mod	Low - Mod	Identify and survey back-control lines.
Low - Mod	Low - Mod	Underline indirect, parallel or direct attack to minimise the time taken to control the fire.
Low - Mod	Low - Mod	Construct new control lines if necessary to minimise the time to contain the fire.
Low - Mod	Low - Mod	Identify and survey back-control lines.
High	All	Underline indirect attack along existing or newly constructed control lines.
High	All	Secure and deepen control lines along the next predicted downward side of the fire.
High	All	Identify and survey back-control lines.
All	All	Ensure there is sufficient time to secure control lines before the fire gets to them.
All	All	As far as possible, implement threatened species and cultural heritage management guidelines.

