**WILDFIRE MANAGEMENT PLAN TEMPLATE**

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| ***Note: Wildfire Management Plan template can be used as either a stand-alone document or integrated into more detailed management plans***  *The below plan should be completed with reference to: Forestry Commission Practice Guidance 022 Building Wildfire Resilience in Forest Management Planning*  <https://www.forestresearch.gov.uk/research/building-wildfire-resilience-into-forest-management-planning/>  *This plan follows the seven planning stages defined in the practice guidance. Please adapt the document and tables to you and your organisation’s needs, however be mindful of how each stage builds upon the previous to provide a logical explanation for an audience.*  *Depending on the size, hazard and risks of a site, some stages and elements can be increased, reduced or excluded.*  *These blue boxes are to provide useful guidance and should be removed / deleted once the plan is completed.* |

# Contents

[Contents 1](#_Toc25840015)

[Introduction 2](#_Toc25840016)

[Scoping 3](#_Toc25840017)

[Survey 9](#_Toc25840018)

[Analysis 16](#_Toc25840019)

[Synthesis 18](#_Toc25840020)

[Implementation 24](#_Toc25840021)

[Monitoring 25](#_Toc25840022)

[Review 26](#_Toc25840023)

[Appendix A – SURVEY: Wildfire Risk Assessment TEMPLATE 27](#_Toc25840024)

[Appendix B – SURVEY: MAP of Vegetation Fuel & Sacrificial areas 28](#_Toc25840025)

[Appendix C – SURVEY: MAP OF Wildfire Management Zones 29](#_Toc25840026)

[Appendix D – SYNTHESIS: Wildfire Response Plan TEMPLATE 30](#_Toc25840027)

# Introduction

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| *Please provide an introduction to your site and the landscape scale context it sits within.*  *Such details should include:*   * *Aim and management objectives of the site to provide context.* * *Size of site.* * *Location of site, especially in respect of local communities and providing an Ordnance Survey grid reference.* * *Brief summary of the habitats and species on and around the site.* * *Brief summary of management history, including relevant wildfire incidents, use of controlled/prescribed burning etc. on and around the site* * *If it’s helpful use a map to help communicate some of the above.* |

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# Scoping

## Wildfire management objectives

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| *A first stage in developing a Wildfire Management Plan is to decide the purpose of the WMP and what it will achieve. This may include one or more of the following:*   * *Reduce likelihood of a wildfire starting,* * *Reduce fire severity (i.e. the amount of organic matter burnt); minimise the burned area and the effects of fire on vegetation including roots and dormant seeds, and peat soils, and/or* * *Reduce impact – for example, minimise or prevent threat to life, damage or disruption to: business, livestock and wildlife, buildings, infrastructure, water and air quality and special features.* * *Increase opportunities to suppress the fire.*   *A comprehensive Wildfire Management Plan would aim to achieve all of these objectives but emphasis will vary from place to place.* *Plans should consider the full range of options and coordinate and integrate an approach.* |

**Table 1 – Wildfire management objectives**

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| **Management objectives** | **Comments** |
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## Key stakeholder feedback

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| *Stakeholder engagement is a critical element to building an effective plan. Consider the following groups:*   * *Site based staff and contractors* * *Adjacent land managers and owners* * *Utility companies, Non-Government Organisations* * *Emergency Services such as Fire and Rescue Services and their Integrated Risk Management Plan’s.* * *Local authorities such as County Councils and District/Borough Councils* * *Local Resilience Forum’s Community Risk Assessments* * *Protected landscapes, protected sites and nature conservation such as: National Park Authorities and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty etc.* * *Regulatory bodies such as: Natural England, Forestry Commission, Historic England, Highways England and Environment Agency etc.*   *Consulting stakeholders early in the planning process will help to:*   * *identify hazards and quantify risks;* * *highlights opportunities or constraints in and around the site* * *understand the impact of plan proposals;* * *generate a combined, collaborative solution;* * *contribute resources (information, skills, staff, money).* |

**Table 2 – Shareholder feedback**

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Stakeholder** | **Date engaged** | **Comments** |
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**Previous incidents on site or within the landscape**

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| *Analysing previous wildfire incidents can help identify threats or trends that could result in serious incidents. The below table provides a structured approach to reporting previous wildfire incidents.*  *The following factors are considered:*   * *Date of wildfire incident* * *Locations of wildfire incident* * *Size (in hectares)* * *Duration of incident in hours and days* * *Impact of wildfire on social, economic and environmental asserts* * *Provide further details such as who attended the incident, what burnt, what suppression was successful etc.*   *Information on previous incidents can come from many sources, such as;*   * *Your own records,* * *Incident Recording System (IRS) from Fire and Rescue Services, and* * *Adjacent land owner information.* |

## Table 3 – Previous wildfire incidents

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Date of incident** | **Location** | **Size (ha)** | **Duration (hrs/days)** | **Impact on social, economic and environmental assets** | **Further details** (*i.e. who attended the incident, if it was successful supressed etc*.) |
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## Site and landscape scale considerations

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| *To help consider the risk of wildfire looking at a site and landscape scale levels can be useful. The below table identifies the key assets that can increase wildfire risk, can reduce the impact or that could be affected by incidents. Recording considerations at the site and landscape scale can help define opportunities and common themes with adjacent land owners and other organisations.*  *Considerations include:*   * *Habitats – such as: coniferous woodland, broadleaved woodland, mixed woodland, lowland and upland heath, moorland, peatland, acid rich/improved/unimproved grassland, arable crops, urban areas.* * *Species – such as: Spruces, Pines, Firs, Birch, Sweet Chestnut, Oak, Holly, Gorse, Broom, Purple Moor Grass, Heather.* * *Existing prevention measures – as listed in the below table these features can help reduce the risk of wildfire.* * *Infrastructure – as listed in the below table these assets could be placed a risk of danger or disruption from wildfires.* * *Natural Capital assets* – *as listed in the below table these features could be threatened by wildfires resulting in considerable cost to restore their capacity.* |

**Table 4 – Site and Landscape Considerations**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Site Scale | Landscape Scale | Comments |
| Habitats | | | |
| *Example: Conifers woodland* |  |  |  |
| *Example: Upland heath* |  |  |  |
| *Other (please add)* |  |  |  |
| Species | | | |
| *Example: Scots Pine* |  |  |  |
| *Example: Birch* |  |  |  |
| *Example: Heather* |  |  |  |
| *Example: Gorse* |  |  |  |
| *Other (please add)* |  |  |  |
| Existing prevention features | | | |
| Fire breaks |  |  |  |
| Fuel breaks |  |  |  |
| Fire belts |  |  |  |
| Fuel load management |  |  |  |
| Water sources (hydrant, open sources – river & ponds, dams) |  |  |  |
| Wildfire Groups |  |  |  |
| *Other (please add)* |  |  |  |
| Infrastructure at risk | | | |
| Residential buildings |  |  |  |
| Commercial and industrial buildings |  |  |  |
| Roads |  |  |  |
| Railway |  |  |  |
| Powerlines |  |  |  |
| Water & fuel pipes |  |  |  |
| Communications |  |  |  |
| Archaeology, Landscape & Heritage |  |  |  |
| Social, community, recreation and leisure |  |  |  |
| *Other (please add)* |  |  |  |
| Natural Capital assets at risk | | | |
| Air Quality |  |  |  |
| Water Quality |  |  |  |
| Carbon emissions |  |  |  |
| Carbon sinks |  |  |  |
| Inland Flood retention |  |  |  |
| *Other (please add)* |  |  |  |

# Survey

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## Wildfire Risk Assessment outcomes (Table 5)

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| *Once a Wildfire Risk Assessment has been undertaken in Table 5 using the likelihood, severity and risk matrix in Appendix A, the control measures used can be summarised in the below table, along with how they will be implemented on the ground or in other plans.*  *The below table provides a useful summary in the plan of the assessment, allowing key information to be recorded, such as what control measures are to be used, how they should be implemented and the timescale or frequency of use.*  *A Wildfire Risk Assessment, such as the template in Table 5, can be accompanied by a simple map showing where the hazards are located, ideal for communicating spatial information to an audience. These might be ‘point hazards’, such as buildings or mobile phone towers, ‘linear hazards’, such as roads or powerlines or ‘area hazards’, such as livestock grazing fields or recreation or leisure facilities.*  *The law states that a risk assessment must be 'suitable and sufficient', i.e. it should show that:*   * *a proper check was made* * *you asked who might be affected* * *you dealt with all the obvious significant risks, taking into account the number of people who could be involved* * *the precautions are reasonable, and the remaining risk is low* * *you involved your workers or their representatives in the process*   *The level of detail in a risk assessment should be proportionate to the risk and appropriate to the nature of the work. Insignificant risks can usually be ignored, as can risks arising from routine activities associated with life in general, unless the work activity compounds or significantly alters those risks. Further details can be found on the Health & Safety Executive website* [*http://www.hse.gov.uk/managing/delivering/do/profiling/the-law.htm*](http://www.hse.gov.uk/managing/delivering/do/profiling/the-law.htm) |

**Table 5 – Wildfire Risk Assessment – See Appendix A for Likelihood, Severity and Risk Matrix**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Site Name:** |  | **Location:** |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Reference Number** | **What are the wildfire hazards?** | **Who/What might be harmed and how?** | | **Present Control measure: *What are you already doing to manage risk?*** | **Initial risk rating** | | | **Additional Control measure: *What else do you need to do?*** | | **Revised risk rating** | | |
| **Likelihood** | **Severity** | **Risk** | **Likelihood** | **Severity** | **Risk** |
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| **Completed by:** |  | **Date of assessment:** |  | **Date of review:** |  |

**Table 6 – Summary of risk assessment control measures**

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Control measures from Wildfire Risk Assessment (see Table 5) | Implementation | Timescale / frequency |
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## Who or what might be harmed

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| *Defining who or what might be harmed is key information for planning and targeting resilience.*  *The below tables provides a structured approach to assets linked to the Wildfire Risk Assessment, such as the reference number of the hazard and the control measure used to mitigate the risk. The threat posed to the assets can be defined as well as the control measure used to mitigate the risk. You can map out what might be harmed on the same map as the Wildfire Risk Assessment, which will help clearly communicate information to an audience or stakeholders.*  *Along with mapping fuels, defining who or what might be harmed will help define the site or landscapes Wildfire Management Zones (see Appendix 2 in Building Wildfire Resilience in Forest Management Planning for more details).* |

**Table 7 – Who or what could be harmed**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Who or What might be harmed? | Wildfire Risk Assessment Reference (See Table 5) | Threat | Control measure |
| Environmental asset | | | |
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| Social assets | | | |
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| Economic assets | | | |
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| Infrastructure assets | | | |
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**Mapping fuel hazards (See Appendix B)**

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| *Clearly defining the fuel types and their locations is critical to building wildfire resilience. Managing fuels in locations near assets is important to reduce the risk of disruption, damage or injury. Managing fuels will also decrease wildfire severity and increase the likelihood of suppression especially where wildfire prevention measures, such as fire and fuel breaks have been established.*  *Mapping fuels should be ideally undertaken on the same map as the Wildfire Risk Assessment, allowing the audience to see the relationship between hazards and fuel.*  *Along with defining who or what might be harmed, mapping fuels will help define the site or landscapes Wildfire Management Zones (see Appendix 2 in Building Wildfire Resilience in Forest Management Planning for more details).*  *The below table provides a structured approach to listing fuels, their fuel loading (how much volume of vegetation is present as an average) and what control measures should be used.*  *Control measures could be; use of cutting or prescribed burning on heather, thinning out thicket stage Scots Pine in woodlands and copses, adding species diversity to a compartment of Sitka spruce using board leaves, regular mowing of grassland on green infrastructure such as parks or playing fields, leaving wide headlands around field boundaries on arable land adjacent to major roads or residential properties.* |

**Table 8 – Summary of Fuel Mapping (See Appendix B)**

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| Map Reference | Fuel type | Fuel loading  (Low / Medium / High / Very High) | Control measure |
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## Sacrificial areas (See Appendix B)

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| *Being aware of locations that can be sacrificed, which have limited impact to social, economic and environment values, can improve decision making for land owner during responses.*  *The below table provides a structure for defining where sacrificial areas can be located, the features that could be sacrificed in event of an incident and reason for this decision.* |

**Table 9 – List of sacrificial areas (See Appendix B)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Location | Feature | Reason |
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## Areas for wildfire management (See Appendix C)

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| *For large sites and landscapes using Wildfire Management Zones can be used to ensure wildfire prevention is proportionate to the level of risk and ensure that normal business can be achieved across the wide area.*  *The table below provides two of key Wildfire Management Zones so that an audience can quickly see what features are being protected, their reference on the map, their location and the control measures are being used; Zone A – Asset Zone, which aims to protect human life and important assets and infrastructure from wildfire, Zone B – Buffer Zone, to provide a buffer zone around Zone A where the focus is on the use of wildfire prevention measures.* |

**Table 10 – Wildfire Management Zones features**

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| Feature | Reference | Location | Control measure |
| Zone A – Asset zone | | | |
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| Zone B – Buffer Zone | | | |
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# Analysis

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## Evaluation of terrain

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| *For upland sites and some lowland locations, terrain will play an important consideration in building wildfire resilience. Features such as, gentle and steep slopes, valleys and gulley, south facing aspects, plateaus, ridgelines and other formations will create a change in fire behaviour, either increasing severity or providing opportunities for suppression and will need to be considered and addressed with control measures.*  *The below table provides a structure to communicate with an audience the key features of a site (i.e. Gulley), their location, the risk it provides (potential increase in fire intensity and rate of spread) and what control measures should be implemented (reduce fuel loading by manual cutting with maintenance by grazing or prescribed burning).* |

**Table 11 – Evaluation of terrain**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Feature/s | Location | Risk | Control measure |
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**Constraints, Opportunities and Threats Matrix**

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| *Constraints, Opportunities and Threats (COT) is used to provide an audience with a summary of the Analysis factors for wildfire across a site or landscape.*  *It is likely that a wildfire factor could have a constraint, which will need an opportunity to build resilience, but mindful of the possible threat it could cause. The table below provides a structure for COT analysis to be effectively communicated.* |

**Table 12 – Constraint, Opportunities and Threat Matrix**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Factor/s | Constraint | Opportunity | Threats |
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# Synthesis

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## Wildfire Prevention Measures

### Management practices for vegetation and fuels

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| *Managing vegetation in forests and woodlands with the aim of preventing a build-up of fuel should be considered across a whole site or, if not financially possible, in strategic locations that are identified during the forest management planning process.*  *The below table provides a structured approach to defining the management practices to be used, what vegetation and fuels will be targeted, the location and the implementation and timescale.* |

**Table 13 – Management practices for vegetation and fuels**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Management practice | Vegetation and fuels targeted | Location | Implementation and timescale |
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### Creating new or managing existing fire and fuel breaks and fire belts

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| *Fire breaks and fire belts are linear features that act as barriers to slow or stop the progress of a wildfire.*  *The careful location of breaks and belts is a key design planning decision to ensure effective fire suppression opportunities during wildfire incidents.*  *The design layout of new and modification of existing breaks and belts should draw upon information in the previous tables such as:*  ***Scope***  *Table 3 – Previous wildfire incidents*  *Table 4 – Site and landscape consideration; Existing prevention measures*  ***Survey***  *Table 5 – Summary of control measures*  *Table 6 – Who or what might be harmed*  *Table 7 – Summary off fuel mapping*  *Table 8 – List of sacrificial areas*  *Table 9 – Wildfire Management Zone features*  ***Analysis***  *Table 10 – Evaluation of terrain*  *Table 12 – Management practices for vegetation and fuels*  *The below table provides a structured approach to breaks and belts, defining if they are new or existing measures, their location/s and the implementation and timescale required. Considering within the implementation the on-going maintenance required to keep them effective.* |

**Table 14 – Managing fire & fuel break and belt prevention features**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Type | New | Existing | Location/s | Implementation and timescale |
| Fire break |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Fuel break |  |  |  |  |
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| Fire belt |  |  |  |  |
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### Improving forest design

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| *A proportionate approach should be adopted when considering wildfire resilience in forest design for both new and existing sites; most effort should be concentrated on forests and woodlands that are situated in high-risk areas. Wildfire resilience in forest design should be considered at the landscape scale in addition to the site scale, as neighbouring land uses will affect wildfire risk.*  *Improving forest design planning should draw upon information in the overarching Woodland Management Plan and previous tables such as:*  ***Scope***  *Table 3 – Previous wildfire incidents*  *Table 4 – Site and landscape consideration; Existing prevention measures*  ***Survey***  *Table 5 – Summary of control measures*  *Table 6 – Who or what might be harmed*  *Table 7 – Summary off fuel mapping*  *Table 8 – List of sacrificial areas*  *Table 9 – Wildfire Management Zone features*  ***Analysis***  *Table 10 – Evaluation of terrain*  *Table 12 – Management practices for vegetation and fuels*  *Table 13 – Managing fire & fuel break and belt prevention features*  *The table below provides a structured approach to forest design, such as defining the design feature (i.e. New planting of broadleaves around higher-risk conifers near infrastructure or working with adjacent landowners across a heathland landscape to reduce continuous high fuel loading), the location of the design as well as the implementation and timescale to deliver the feature.*  *Considering within the implementation the on-going maintenance required to keep them effective.* |

**Table 15 – Improving forest design planning**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Design feature | Location/s | Implementation and timescale |
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### Building silvicultural and management practice resilience

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| *Wildfire resilience can be improved by choosing the right tree species and selecting and using appropriate silvicultural systems. Choices include Clear Fell and one of the many Continuous Cover Forestry (CCF) systems.*  *Management practices can include other habitats adjacent to the woodland, such as grasslands, heathland, moorland, arable and urban areas as well as consideration of standing and fallen deadwood, windthrow, harvesting products and residues as well as other natural hazards linked to wildfire (i.e. drought, storms, heatwaves etc.) and tree health.*  *The selection of one or multiple systems as well as other management practices (i.e. heathland management, grazing management etc.) can be clearly identified in the below table, along with their location, implementation and timescale.* |

**Table 16 – Building silviculture and management practice resilience**

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| Silvicultural system or management practice | Location | Implementation and timescale |
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### Planning for people

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| *Planning for people in building wildfire resilience is critical, as the vast majority of wildfires start from accidental or deliberate causes. Raising awareness of the risk of wildfire can help reduce the likelihood of wildfire incidents as well as managing access and recreation on site and within the local area. Working with neighbouring landowners and local residents will also be beneficial.*  *The below table provides a structured approach to describing how to plan for people, the locations the work should be undertaken and how it is to be implemented and when using a suitable timescale. Note that timescales may vary over the course of the year due to school and bank holidays, periods of sustained dry weather, events and other factors.* |

**Table 17 – Planning for people**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Description | Location/s | Implementation and timescale |
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### Planning for an incident response

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| *One key design planning consideration should be how to help improve the response to a wildfire incident. This can be achieved by considering the following factors:*   * *Improving access to water – hydrants, lakes, ponds, streams and dams as well as the preplanning of High Volume Pumps for high risk sites.* * *Access considerations – to ensure the uninterrupted flow of vehicles and personnel.* * *Protecting the environment – consideration of the risk of polluted water runoff into environmental sensitive and water catchment areas.* * *Improving the response to a wildfire incident – planning for how emergency services or your staff will access a site, planning for control line construction either using existing fire and fuel breaks or new lines.*   *The below table provides a structured approach to describing the factors for incident response, the locations the work should be undertaken and how it is to be implemented and when using a suitable timescale. It’s advisable to consult with your local Fire and Rescue Services, such as a Wildfire Tactical Advisor.* |

**Table 18 – Planning for incident response**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Factors | Location/s | Implementation and timescale |
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## Wildfire Response Plan – See Appendix D

# Implementation

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| *One of the key elements of the Forest Plan is the Operations Plan. Using this plan can help ensure that wildfire prevention measures are efficiently and effectively implemented against set timescales.*  *The below table can be used to plan out operations to deliver the Wildfire Management Plan. It provides a structured approach to such as defining where, when and what operations should be undertaken, how they relate to the Wildfire Management Zones and any comments needed for clarification.* |

**Table 19 – Implementation of wildfire management plan**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Date of Operations | Sub-Compartment or Compartment | Operation | Wildfire Management Zone | | Comments |
| **A** | **B** |
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# Monitoring

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| *Monitoring the effectiveness of wildfire resilience measures should be part of the forest management plan review cycle. Indicators of progress should be checked at regular intervals and data collected and recorded to evaluate delivery.*  *The below table provides a structured approach to capture evidence to help ensure the critical success factors defined in the Scoping stage are achieved in the Wildfire Management Plan. The date and who undertook the monitoring is recorded as well as the findings and resulting actions that are recommended.* |

**Table 20 – Monitoring of the wildfire management plan**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Date of Monitoring | Undertaken by | Findings | Actions |
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# Review

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| *At the Review stage, work on the forest management plan is recorded and at regular intervals (usually 5 or 10 years) the plan is updated. The review information should build on the evidence from implementation and monitoring.*  *The below table provides a structured approach for reviewing the Wildfire Management Plan to help evolve the critical success factors defined in the Scoping stage. The date and who undertook the review is recorded as well as the reason for change and those that have been undertaken.* |

**Table 21 – Reviewing the wildfire management plan**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Review Date | Undertaken by | Reason for change | Changes undertaken |
|  |  |  |  |
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# Appendix A – SURVEY: Wildfire Likelihood, Severity and Risk Matrix

**Likelihood of the hazard**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Scale | Likelihood | Chance | Description |
| 1 | Very unlikely | 0-20 | Event may occur only in exceptional circumstances |
| 2 | Unlikely | 21-40 | Event could occur at some time |
| 3 | Moderate | 41-60 | Event will occur at some time |
| 4 | Likely | 61-80 | Event could occur in most circumstances |
| 5 | Very likely | 81-100 | Event will occur in most circumstances |

**Severity of the hazard**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Scale | Likelihood | Chance | Description |
| 1 | Negligible | 0.005 | **Life:** Minor local first aid treatment (e.g. minor cuts/abrasions).  **Property/business:** No financial loss or damage.  **Environment:** Minor damage; habitats and species will recover in less than a year. |
| 2 | Minor | 0.05 | **Life:** Injury requiring first aid treatment.  **Property/business:** Minor financial losses (up to 1% of profit), disruption or damage.  **Environment:** Minor damage; habitats and species will recover in 1–5 years. |
| 3 | Serious | 0.5 | **Life:** Medical treatment required.  **Property/business:** Serious financial losses (up to 5% of profit), disruption or damage.  **Environment:** Serious damage; habitats and species will recover in 5–10 years. |
| 4 | Major | 5 | **Life:** Permanent or life-changing injuries.  **Property/business:** Major financial losses (up to 10% of profit), disruption or damage.  **Environment:** Major damage; habitats and species will recover in 10–20 years. |
| 5 | Fatalities | 50 | **Life:** Single or multiple deaths.  **Property/business:** Destruction of the property (total loss) or business.  **Environment:** Irreversible impact on habitats or species. |

**Risk matrix**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | Likelihood | | | | | Risk Rating |
| **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** |
| Severity | **1** | **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** | **1-5 Low Risk Rating** |
| **2** | **2** | **4** | **6** | **8** | **10** | **6-10 Moderate Risk Rating** |
| **3** | **3** | **6** | **9** | **12** | **15** | **12-16 High Risk Rating** |
| **4** | **4** | **8** | **12** | **16** | **20** | **20-25 Unacceptable Risk Rating** |
| **5** | **5** | **10** | **15** | **20** | **25** |

|  |  |
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# Appendix B – SURVEY: MAP of Vegetation Fuel & Sacrificial areas

|  |
| --- |
| INSERT MAP HERE |

# Appendix C – SURVEY: MAP OF Wildfire Management Zones

|  |
| --- |
| INSERT MAP HERE |

# Appendix D – SYNTHESIS: Wildfire Response Plan TEMPLATE

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Key details |  |
| Name of site: |  |
| Landowner: |  |
| Location of site: |  |
| Grid Reference: |  |
| Other |  |

**CONTACT DETAILS (*Including Neighbouring Owners*)**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Organisation / Names | Function | Telephone | Email |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| *Fire and Rescue Liaison Officer* |  |  |  |

**RENDEZVOUS POINTS (RVPS)**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Reference number | Location | Grid Reference | Comments |
|  |  |  |  |
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**ACCESS POINTS (Such as g*ates or* )**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Reference number | Location | Grid Reference | Comments |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
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**ORIENTATION POINTS *(Such as signs, concrete mark bollards etc.)***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Reference number | Type | Grid Reference |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

**COMMUNICATIONS**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Type | Considerations | Limitations |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

**WATER SUPPLIES (*Hydrants, Ponds, Rivers, Dams as well as High Volume Pumping locations etc.*)**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Reference number | Location | Grid Reference | Comments |
|  |  |  |  |
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**WILDFIRE RESPONSE EQUIPMENT**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Type | Location | Contact details | Comments |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
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**KEY SITE RISKS (*Life risk, Buildings, Critical infrastructure, Biodiversity, Archaeology etc.*)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Name/feature | Impact | Control measure |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
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**WILDFIRE RESPONSE PLAN (MAP) – See Appendix 3 of FCPG022**