

**Lower Hunter BFM
Residential & Special Fire Protection
Purpose (SFPP) Risk Current**

LEGEND

Lower Hunter BFM

Residential & SFPP Risk Current

- Lowest Risk
- Low Risk
- Moderate Risk
- High Risk
- Highest Risk

Map Description

Residential Risk by Density & SFPP Risk - Current

The **Residential Risk by Density & SFPP Risk - Current** map shows the modelled risk to homes or special fire protection purpose assets across the BFM when risk modelling commenced for this plan. Assets considered as special fire protection purpose include: schools, child care centres, universities, hospitals, retirement villages, accommodation buildings, prisons, churches, halls and other public buildings where the public are likely to assemble. Each coloured square on the map represents the risk to a home or a group of homes or special fire protection purpose asset. To determine the risk, a 180m grid was created across the BFM area and all grids where homes or special fire protection purpose assets were present were identified. Then the likelihood of a bush fire starting, spreading and reaching the asset was determined and combined with the potential damage to these assets given the likely fire exposure at each grid to calculate the risk. For the risk to houses, the number of homes in the grid was also used to calculate the risk. This means that the risk results are influenced by housing density. If two grids have the same likelihood of a bush fire starting, spreading and damaging homes but one grid has three houses and the other only one, then the grid with three houses will be three times the risk of the grid with one house.

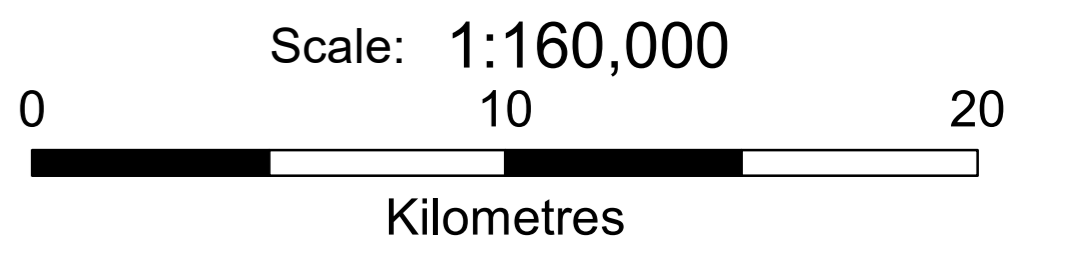
The 180m grids are aggregated to 540m (i.e. nine grids together) and the risk values summed to calculate the risk for the larger grid size. The data is then classified into a maximum of five categories from lowest to highest based on their risk value. If the aggregated grid had both houses and special fire protection purpose assets, then the highest risk category is shown on the map.

The map displays the comparative risk across the BFM area from a landscape perspective, that is, where in the BFM are the highest risk areas compared to other areas. If a house or special fire protection purpose asset is located in the lowest risk category, this does not mean that the asset could not be damaged in a bush fire, it is just less likely to be damaged compared to assets in a higher level risk category.

If you wish to determine the bush fire risk for an individual home, please use the Bush Fire Household Assessment Tool on the NSW RFS website.

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 Print Date 4/07/2023 5:59:34 PM
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KEY MAP

