

Bush Fire Risk Management Plan

—
Planning
together



Macarthur

Bush Fire Management Committee

Local Government Areas of Camden, Campbelltown and Liverpool

Bush Fire Coordinating Committee – Policy No 01/2023

Approval

In accordance with the *Rural Fires Act 1997*, this Bush Fire Risk Management Plan has been prepared by the Macarthur Bush Fire Management Committee and has been endorsed at the BFMC meeting on **<DATE>** for submission to the Bush Fire Coordinating Committee.

Recommended

<Name>

Chair

Macarthur Bush Fire Management Committee

Approved

<Name>

Chair

Bush Fire Coordinating Committee

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Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Acknowledgement to Country

The Macarthur Bush Fire Management Committee (BFMC) acknowledges and pays respect to the Traditional Owners of the lands on which we work, and the lands we travel through. We also acknowledge our Elders – past, present and emerging.

1.2 Introduction

A Bush Fire Risk Management Plan (BFRMP) provides information on the bush fire risks within your community. It also outlines how land managers along with fire authorities are going to effectively manage those risks through implementing various treatment strategies.

The development of a BFRMP is a legal requirement under section 52 of the *Rural Fires Act 1997* (NSW) (the Act). The BFRMP, including the accompanying appendices and spatial data, is prepared by Macarthur BFMC and is approved by the Bush Fire Coordinating Committee (BFCC).

A BFRMP is a strategic document that identifies community assets and values that may be at risk from bush fire and identifies coordinated multi-agency objectives and associated treatment strategies to reduce the risk over a five year period. Treatment strategies may include such actions as hazard reduction burning, mechanical clearing, targeted community engagement programs and ignition prevention activities. The treatment strategies are implemented by the member agencies / organisation of the BFMC and are monitored and reported on an ongoing basis.

This document (including its appendices) and the accompanying maps form the BFRMP for the Macarthur BFMC area. It covers both public and private land and is to be reviewed and monitored annually.

This BFRMP is applied in conjunction with the BFMCs Fire Access and Fire Trail (FAFT) Plan and Plan of Operations to provide a comprehensive approach to risk mitigation and operational preparedness.

1.3 Aim and objectives

The aim of this BFRMP is to reduce the risk of adverse impacts of bush fires on life, property, infrastructure and environmental, economic, cultural, agricultural and community assets.

The objectives of this BFRMP are to:

- Objective 1:** Reduce the number of human induced bush fire ignitions and their potential to cause damage to life, property, infrastructure and environmental, economic, cultural, agricultural and community assets.
- Objective 2:** Manage fuel to reduce the rate of spread, intensity and impact of bush fires on life and assets while minimising damage to environmental and cultural values.
- Objective 3:** Increase the community's resilience to bush fires by improving its preparedness, response and recovery.
- Objective 4:** Provide advice and strategies to plan, prepare and implement activities to effectively contain fires with the potential to cause damage to life, property, infrastructure and environmental, economic, cultural, agricultural and community assets.

1.4 The Planning Process

The Australia/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 31000: 2018 Risk Management was used to guide the bush fire risk assessment process. This is outlined in Figure 1 below.



Figure 1: Overview of the risk assessment process

Chapter 2

Risk Assessment

2.1 Assets

An asset is something that is valued by the community. There are four main categories of assets considered in the BFRMP, each with subcategories.

2.1.1 Human settlement

- Residential areas including urban-bushland interface areas and rural properties; and
- Special Fire Protection areas including schools, hospitals, nursing homes, and tourist facilities.

2.1.2 Economic

- Agricultural – includes crops, bulk grain storage, grazing, horticulture, intensive animal production, livestock, fencing and major machinery sheds;
- Commercial – includes commercial services, Defence facilities, research facilities and ports and water transport;
- Electrical - including transmission lines, substations and electricity generation plants;
- Forestry assets – native forests, hardwood and softwood plantations;
- Industrial – includes general purpose factories, food processing factories, major industrial complexes, abattoirs, oil refineries and sawmills;
- Infrastructure – airports, communication towers, roads, railways, waste treatment plants, water treatment plants;
- Mining – combustible, non-combustible and underground;
- Recreational – community recreation facilities and major sporting and recreation complexes; and
- Water catchments.

2.1.3 Environmental

- Threatened Flora and Fauna – includes iconic species such as koalas and the Wollemi pine, threatened species, threatened ecological communities (TECs), and threatened populations at risk of extinction in NSW;
- Fire sensitive vegetation communities – includes regulated wetlands, RAMSAR wetlands and rainforest vegetation communities;
- Land covered by statutory conservation and biodiversity agreements;
- World Heritage and national and state heritage listed areas;

- Land with geological significance – includes land with high erosion potential, or geotechnical risk, karst landscapes and sand dunes;
- Environmentally significant land identified by an Environmental Planning Instrument - including Local Environment Plans (LEPs) and State Environmental Planning Policies (SEPPs); and
- Other locally important assets – including vegetation identified as bush fire refugia, bush regeneration areas and Assets of Intergenerational Significance (AIS).

Note: not all of these assets have quantitative risk assessment methodologies.

2.1.4 Cultural

- Aboriginal heritage – including items recorded in the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System and predictive site locations from the Aboriginal Sites Decision Support Tool (ASDST);
- Non-Indigenous cultural heritage – items and places from the State Heritage Inventory, Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register and the Historic Heritage Information Management System.

Assets across all four categories have been identified using geographic information system (GIS) data including land use classifications and cadastre (Lot boundaries), as well as local knowledge.

2.2 Neighbourhood Safer Places

A Neighbourhood Safer Place (NSP) is defined by section 62C of the *Rural Fires Act 1997* as “land or a building designated as a neighbourhood safer place”. NSPs provide a place of last resort for people during a bush fire. All designated NSP locations for NSW are available at www.rfs.nsw.gov.au.

The Macarthur BFMC considered the number and location of Neighbourhood Safer Places (NSPs) within the BFMC area. All NSPs in Macarthur BFMC area require ongoing treatment by the applicable land owner to ensure that the asset remains viable as a place of last resort for people during a bush fire. Therefore, all NSPs within the BFMC area are required to be treated and have been included in the Fuel Management Register.

2.3 Risk Identification and Analysis

This BFRMP is underpinned by a risk quantification methodology based on fire behaviour modelling (Phoenix RapidFire). The fire simulation process applies an ignition model, local historical weather and historical fire information to determine where fires are most likely to occur in the landscape. A Bayesian Decision Network model is used to quantify the bush fire risk to each asset in the landscape based on relevant vulnerability criteria.

Bush fire risks may also be identified during the process from qualitative assessment methodologies. For example where expert local knowledge identifies a significant area of concern, challenges in firefighting or locally significant values.

The risk maps for each asset category are provided in Appendix 3.

For a detailed description of the methodology used for assessing bush fire risk, please see BFCC Policy 01/2023 - Bush Fire Risk Management and supporting documents, available on the NSW RFS website: www.rfs.nsw.gov.au.

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Chapter 3

Treating Risk

3.1 Treatments

The purpose of risk treatment is to reduce the likelihood and/or harmful consequences of bush fire to the community and environment, through a process of selecting and implementing risk treatment options that modify the characteristics of the hazard, the community or the environment. There are three types of treatments considered in the BFRMP:

1. BFMC Wide Treatments;
2. Focus Area Treatments; and
3. Fuel Management Treatments.

BFMC members and land managers routinely implement risk treatment strategies in accordance with legislative requirements, policy and asset management. For example, vegetation management, restrictions on development in bush fire prone areas, bush fire education and fire suppression activities. We refer to these as BFMC Wide Treatments. These activities occur outside the BFRMP and reduce the bush fire risk to assets and communities throughout the BFMC area.

The risk assessment process applied in this BFRMP assists BFMCs in identifying strategic Fuel Management Treatments and Focus Area Treatments.

Fuel Management Treatments include hazard reduction burns and vegetation clearing. These are designed to protect life, property and the environment from intense bush fires. While they will not completely stop bush fires from starting and spreading, these treatments can help protect firefighters, assist with containment strategies and reduce the potential damage to community assets and environmental values.

Focus Areas are groups of assets in the landscape that the BFMC has identified as having significant or unacceptable risk. The BFMC has specifically identified Focus Area Treatments for these areas and they prioritise these treatments over all others.

3.1.1 BFMC Wide Treatments

BFMC wide treatments are activities which are undertaken to reduce the overall bush fire risk within the BFMC area.

The following table identifies the BFMC wide treatments applicable to the Macarthur BFMC area.

TREATMENT	DESCRIPTION
Plan of Operations	Under Part 3 Division 4 Sections 52 and 53 of the <i>Rural Fires Act 1997</i> , BFMCs are required to prepare and submit to the BFCC a Plan of Operations and must review the Plan every two years. The Plan of Operations details the co-ordinated firefighting arrangements and fire management practices and ensures that each BFMC member is able to execute its role and specific responsibilities.
Treatments in the Fire Access and Fire Trail Plan Treatment Register	<p>Under section 52 of the Act, BFMCs must develop a Fire Access and Fire Trail (FAFT) Plan for their area and must review the FAFT Plan every five years.</p> <p>Fire trails are an important part of ensuring firefighters can access fires and safely contain them. Fire trails may also be used as fire control lines for hazard reduction burns, however this is not their primary purpose.</p> <p>In accordance with the NSW RFS Fire Trail Standards the BFMC may prepare a Treatment Register which sets out a schedule of works for the construction and maintenance of fire trails. The Standards provide that the Treatment Register is updated annually and typically forms part of a FAFT Plan.</p> <p>Treatments contained within the FAFT Plan Treatment Register (as amended from time to time) are BFMC Wide Treatments under this BFRMP.</p>
Ignition Prevention Plan	The BFMC will develop an Ignition Prevention Plan (IPP). The purpose of the IPP is to provide firefighting authorities, NSW Police and Local Authorities with localised strategies to prevent ignitions. In particular, deliberate or careless ignitions and illegal fires.
Land & Asset Management	There are organisational plans, standard policies, Regulations and procedures for the management of assets and/or land managed by BFMC members. For example vegetation clearance around power lines, maintenance of public land, and agency-specific fire management plans.
Local Environmental Plans	<p>Local Environmental Plans (LEPs) guide planning decisions for local government areas. They do this through zoning and development controls, which provide a framework for the way land can be used.</p> <p>LEPs can be used to exclude development in significant bush fire risk areas or in areas where bush fire protection measures cannot be incorporated.</p>
Environmental Approval for all Hazard Reduction	Land management agencies will obtain environmental approval (through the Bush Fire Environmental Assessment Code, or other approval process) to undertake any activities that have the potential to impact the environment e.g. hazard reduction burning or vegetation removal. The environmental assessment process considers flora, fauna, threatened species, cultural assets, soil erosion, riparian areas, biodiversity fire regimes, weeds and air pollution (smoke).
Bush Fire Prone Land Mapping and Planning for Bush Fire Protection	<p>Section 10.3 of the <i>Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979</i> requires the land subject to a BFRMP to be mapped in accordance with Guide for Bush Fire Prone Land Mapping. Bush Fire Prone Land Maps are used as a trigger mechanism to ensure that new development is approved in accordance with Planning for Bush Fire Protection (PBP).</p> <p>PBP sets planning specifications which aim to increase the likelihood of structures surviving a bush fire, and in combination with Australian Standard 3959 Building in Bush Fire Prone Areas which specifies building standards.</p> <p>All new development on Bush Fire Prone Land will be assessed in accordance with PBP.</p>
Hazard complaints	It is the duty of land owners to prevent the occurrence of bush fires on, and to minimise the danger of the spread of bush fires on or from, their land.

Under section 66 of the *Rural Fires Act 1997*, a Bush Fire Hazard Reduction Notice can be issued, directing a hazard be removed. This Notice can be issued to private and public landowners. If the Bush Fire Hazard Reduction Notice is not complied with, the NSW RFS will remove the hazard, and may pursue the cost from the landowner.

Under Section 73 and Section 74E of the Act, the NSW RFS Commissioner may direct hazard reduction works to be undertaken.

Community engagement

This includes state-wide public awareness initiatives as well as local community interactions between fire agencies, land managers and local communities.

BFMC Bush Fire Danger Period

The *Rural Fires Act 1997* sets the statutory Bush Fire Danger Period.

A Fire Permit is required for burning activities during the Bush Fire Danger Period in Rural Fire districts and at all times in Fire and Rescue (FRNSW) districts around the state.

Fire Permits help ensure fire is used safely during the Bush Fire Danger Period. A permit imposes conditions on the way a fire is lit and maintained, and can only be issued by authorised Permit Issuing Officers.

The permit provides landholders who intend to burn, with the conditions they are to adhere with to ensure adequate and appropriate measures are in place, and that fires remain under control.

Firefighting response

All firefighting authorities in NSW have legislation, regulations, policies and procedures for responding to bush fire events within their area of jurisdiction.

Prosecution of arsonists / offenders

Under the *Rural Fires Act 1997* persons may be prosecuted for a range of offences.

These offences include:

- deliberately setting fire to the land of another person without consent;
- lighting a fire without notifying the relevant authority;
- breaching the conditions on a fire permit;
- lighting a fire during a Total Fire Ban;
- allowing fire to escape their property; or
- other breaches of the Act.

Table 1: BFMC Wide Treatments

3.1.2 Fuel Management Treatments

Hazard reduction is an important component of managing bush fire risk. Hazard reduction involves removing or reducing the fuel (vegetation) in order to modify the potential fire behaviour, to reduce extreme bush fire behaviour and associated impact to firefighters and to community assets and values, to assist in fire suppression and to enable appropriate fire regimes to be implemented.

The BFRMP Fuel Management Register is a list of hazard reduction activities that the Macarthur BFMC has identified as strategic treatments in the BFRMP. The fuel management treatments include prescribed burns, vegetation removal in BFMC-managed asset protection zones and the development or maintenance of fire breaks.

All hazard reduction treatments listed in the Fuel Management Register are proposed to be completed within the five-year term of BFRMP, however, those activities that are linked to a Focus Area will be treated as a priority. The occurrence of bush fires will necessitate annual revision and reprioritisation of the treatment schedules.

See Appendix 2 for the Macarthur BFMC Fuel Management Register.

3.1.3 Focus Area Treatments

The management of bush fire risks involves a coordinated approach from fire authorities, landowners, land managers, planning authorities, local councils and the community. Even with the combined resources of these stakeholders, it is still not possible or practical to actively treat all bush fire risks across the landscape. It is therefore important for communities and BFMCs to determine what areas will form the focus for the application of specific treatment strategies in this BFRMP.

Focus Areas were determined through an analysis of the quantitative risk assessment data, but also consider factors such as the social vulnerability of the community, access and egress and local significance.

There are two Focus Areas within the Macarthur BFRMP. These are:

- Koala Corridor; and
- Wedderburn

These are areas that have been specifically identified as having an unacceptable risk and require additional, targeted treatment strategies within the five-year BFRMP.

There are four key objectives available to manage the bush fire risk to Focus Areas and each objective has a number of associated treatment strategies (Table 2). The BFMC has identified the most appropriate objectives and treatment strategies for each Focus Area. The Focus Area treatment strategies selected by the BFMC will be addressed annually as part of the BFMC Annual Works Program.

KEY OBJECTIVE	FOCUS AREA TREATMENT STRATEGY
Fuel Management Reduction or modification of bush fire fuel with the intent of slowing the spread of bush fire and aiding firefighting operations.	Asset Protection Zone
	Ignition Management Zone
	Strategic Fire Advantage Zone
	Land Management Zone
	Fire Break; Linear
	Fire Break; Transport Corridor
Ignition Prevention Prevention or reduction of bush fire ignitions (arson & accidental).	Grazing Program
	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness
	Fire Break; Linear
	Fire Break; Transport Corridor
Community Preparedness Measures to enhance community preparedness for bush fire in order to reduce risk to life and assets.	Access Restriction; addressed in BFMC Ignition Prevention Plan
	Patrol; addressed in BFMC Ignition Prevention Plan
	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness
	Community Engagement; Planning
	Community Engagement; Preparation
Response Area specific response requirements in addition to standard procedures.	Community Engagement; Community Resilience
	Community Engagement; Community Response
	Operational Readiness Arrangements; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations
	Neighbourhood Safer Place; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations
	Pre-Incident Plan; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations
	Fire Access or Fire Trail; addressed in BFMC FAFT Plan

Table 2: Key objectives for treatment strategies.

For more information on Treatment Strategies see Annexure B of BFCC Policy 01/2023 BFRMP Guidelines.

See Appendix 1 for the Macarthur Focus Area descriptions, Key Objectives and Treatment Strategies.

3.2 Bush Fire Management Zones

Bush Fire Management Zones identified within the Macarthur BFMC area have been mapped as part of the Fuel Management Register. These zones identify the fire management intent for a specific area. The five categories of Bush Fire Management Zones are:

- Asset Protection Zone (APZ);
- Strategic Fire Advantage Zone (SFAZ);
- Ignition Management Zone (IMZ)
- Land Management Zone (LMZ); and
- Fire Exclusion Zone (FEZ).

See Annexure C BFRMP Guidelines of BFCC Policy 01/2023 for further information on bush fire management zones including a description of the zones and their purposes.

3.3 Relationship with other Plans

Under section 52 of the *Rural Fires Act 1997*, each BFMC must prepare and submit to the Bush Fire Coordinating Committee a draft of each of the following:

- A bush fire management plan (defined to be both a BFRMP and FAFT Plan); and
- A Plan of Operations.

These BFMC planning documents should complement each other, however, a FAFT Plan prevails over the BFRMP to the extent of any inconsistency in accordance with section 59A(4) of the Act.

Treatments contained within the FAFT Plan Treatment Register (as amended from time to time) are BFMC Wide Treatments under this BFRMP.

Additionally, an Ignition Prevention Plan will be prepared for the BFMC. Other plans such as Community Protection Plans, agency specific Fire Management Strategies, or private property fire plans may be prepared, however as this BFRMP has been prepared in accordance with the Act, all other plans are subordinate to it.

Chapter 4

Communication and Consultation

4.1 Communication and Consultation

Community participation is an integral part of risk management. The BFMC undertook consultation with the community during the development phase of the BFRMP as outlined in Appendix 4. The Communication Strategy involved developing and implementing a process to address the needs, issues and concerns of stakeholders within the BFMC area in regards to the BFRMP. This involved member agencies engaging with their stakeholders to ensure their views are represented in the BFRMP and that they understand their own responsibility in risk management.

In accordance with section 57 of the *Rural Fires Act 1997*, the draft BFRMP was placed on public exhibition to provide an opportunity for the community to have formal input, and that input has been taken into account and reflected in the BFRMP.

This plan will be available from the RFS web site and must also be available for public inspection at, and be able to be obtained free of charge from, the office of the local authority for the area to which it relates during ordinary office hours.

Chapter 5

Performance Monitoring and Review

5.1 Monitoring and Review

This BFRMP must be reviewed and updated within each successive five-year period from the constitution of the BFMC. The Macarthur BFMC will also review this BFRMP as necessary to account for any changes in context or risk on account of changes to the BFMC area, organisational responsibilities or legislation; changes to the bush fire risk in the area; changes to the Treatment Register; or following a major fire event.

The BFMC is required to monitor progress towards the completion of treatment works listed in the BFRMP, and the timeliness of the works. This is done through an Annual Works Program and also an Annual Report. The BFRMP may also be audited at the request of the NSW RFS Commissioner or the BFCC.

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Appendices

This BFRMP is supported by a number of appendices, including:

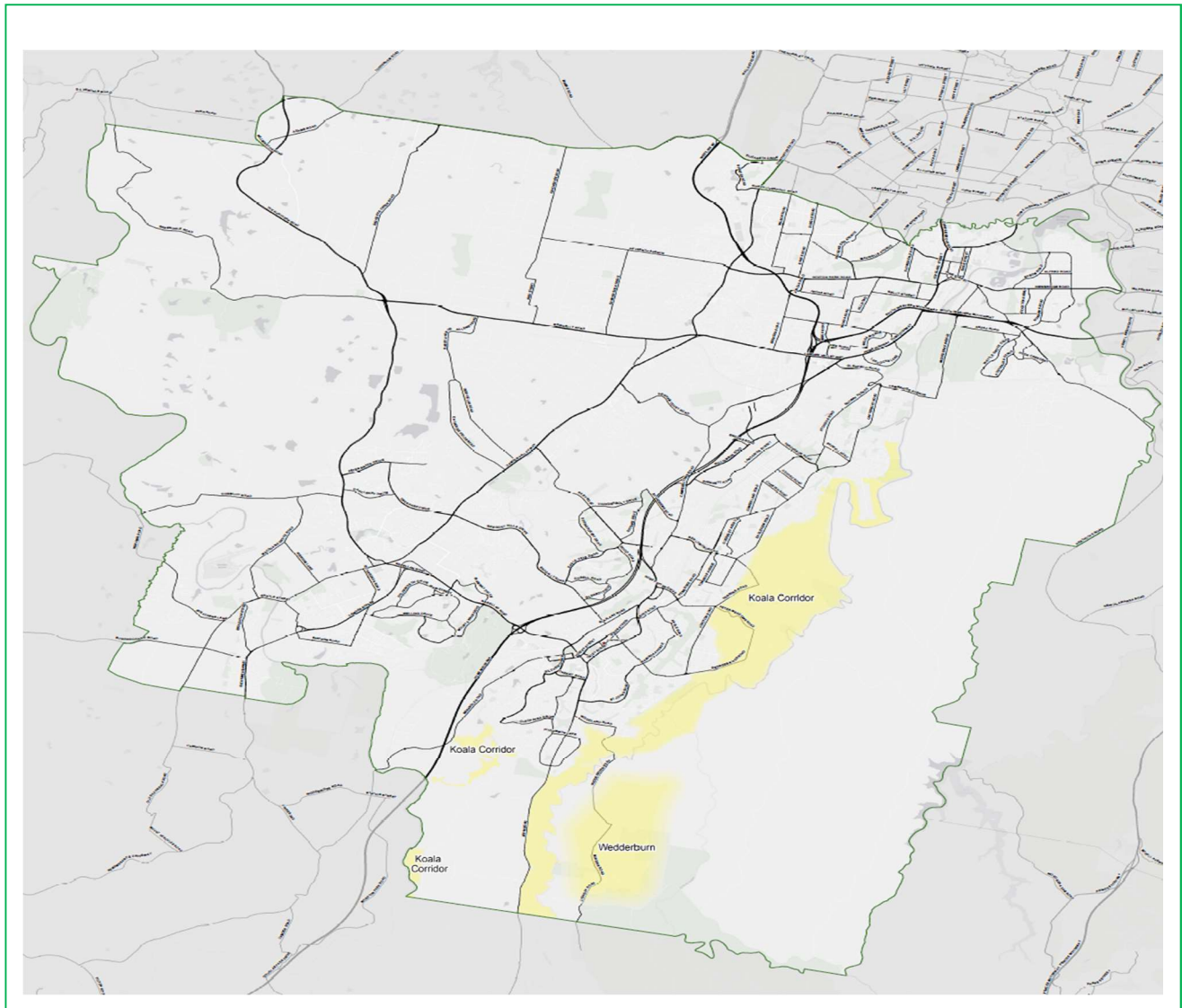
1. Focus Areas
2. Fuel Management Register (List)
3. Maps:
 - 3.1 Residential and Special Fire Protection Purpose Risk Current
 - 3.2 Economic Risk Current
 - 3.3 Aboriginal Predicted Sites Risk Current
 - 3.4 Environmental Risk Current
 - 3.5 Focus Areas and Fuel Management Register
4. Communication Strategy

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Appendix 1

Focus Areas

FOCUS AREAS
1.1 Koala Corridor
1.2 Wedderburn



1.1 Koala Corridor

Risk Profile

The Macarthur BFMC has assessed the risk to residential, special fire protection (schools, health facilities, childcare etc.), environmental, cultural, historic and economic assets and has identified the area along, and adjacent to the Georges River from Long Point to Wedderburn as a Focus Area. The primary reason is for the preservation of Koala habitat in this area.

The area contains a significant spectrum of endangered and vulnerable species for which there is a risk that bush fire events, fire suppression operations and/or hazard reduction activities could negatively impact their existence. This area also contains the risk of rapid fire progression towards properties in nearby urban areas. Fires originating from this area may expand uncontrolled to the east, becoming significant fire events that may impact assets within and beyond the Liverpool Military Area. There have been three (3) significant bush fires in the area since 2000, most recently in 2018, along with a history of frequent illegal or careless fires.

The area is identified primarily to preserve the biodiversity that enables koalas to persist in the region. This includes over 2,300ha listed as an Area of Regional Koala Significance.

Residential, Economic and Special Fire Protection assets in this area are at the High - Highest Risk categories within the BFMC area. Special Fire Protection assets primarily include schools, child care and aged care facilities. There are areas of very high level social vulnerability. These factors may make these members of the community more vulnerable to the impacts of bush fire.

Significant environmental assets are present within the area that are vulnerable to bush fire events. These assets include nine Threatened Ecological Communities, including five Critically Endangered Ecological Communities (Blue Gum High Forest, Cumberland Plain Woodland, *Hygrocybae* Community of Lane Cove Bushland Park, Shale Sandstone Transition Forest & Sydney Turpentine-Ironbark Forest). The area also includes four Endangered Ecological Communities.

There are 41 threatened species of flora/fauna, inclusive of two (2) endangered aquatic species. The area contains two 'Saving our Species' Priority Management Sites.

The area contains a substantial array of recorded Aboriginal cultural heritage sites on public and private land that may also be negatively impacted from an uncontrolled wildfire. There are 12 sites of Local and State heritage significance within the area.

A key BFMC objective in this area includes Community Preparedness and Fuel Management. In particular, the provision of programs aligned with the Ignition Prevention Plan to prevent uncontrolled bush/grass fires during periods of elevated fire danger rating. As identified in the Fuel Management Register, the BFMC will maintain Asset Protection Zones and will implement (low intensity) prescribed burn activities to mitigate the risk to life and property.

The key Bush Fire Risk Management Plan Objectives and Treatment Strategies are listed in Table 1.

Koala Corridor Focus Area – Treatment Strategies

Table 1		
BFMC OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT STRATEGY	REFERENCE
Community Preparedness	Community Engagement; Planning	KC.PL
	Community Engagement; Preparation	KC.PR
	Community Engagement; Community Resilience	KC.CR
Fuel Management	Asset Protection Zone(s)	KC.AP
	Ignition Management Zone; prescribed burn	KC.IM
	Strategic Fire Advantage Zone; prescribed burn	KC.SF
	Fire Break; Transport Corridor	KC.TF
Response	Operational Readiness Arrangements; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	KC.OR
	Pre-Incident Plan; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	KC.PI
	Fire Access or Fire Trail; addressed in BFMC FAFT Plan	KC.FA
Ignition Prevention	Access Restriction; addressed in BFMC Ignition Prevention Plan	KC.AR
	Patrol; addressed in BFMC Ignition Prevention Plan	KC.PT

1.2 Wedderburn

Risk Profile

The Macarthur BFMC has assessed the risk to residential, special fire protection (schools, health facilities, childcare etc.), environmental, cultural, historic and economic assets and has identified the area Wedderburn.

Wedderburn is an isolated rural community which is exposed to bush fire from the west and south. The vegetation and steep slopes in this area contribute to the bush fire risk and the potential for significant fire development. The last significant bush fire in this area occurred in 2002.

Residential and economic assets in Wedderburn are within the Highest Risk category within the BFMC area. Access and egress for residents and emergency services is limited.

Wedderburn contains a vast array of recorded Aboriginal cultural heritage sites on public and private land that may also be negatively impacted from an uncontrolled wildfire. Four sites of heritage significance exist within the area.

Environmental assets are present within the area that are vulnerable to bush fire events. These assets include a Threatened Ecological Community which is Critically Endangered (Shale Sandstone Transition Forest). There are 31 threatened species of flora/fauna, inclusive of one endangered aquatic species. There are three 'Saving our Species' Priority Management Sites.

The area also incorporates an Area of Regional Koala Significance.

Key BFMC risk treatment strategies in the Wedderburn Focus Area include Community Preparedness and Fuel Management. In particular, the maintenance of private property Asset Protection Zones & the preparation of Bush Fire Survival Plans. This will be achieved through the provision of resources and the implementation of programs that will help residents better understand their risk and prepare for bush fire. Integral to this strategy is engagement with new and temporary residents in the area.

To increase resilience within the Focus Area the BFMC will identify specific operational response strategies for the environmental assets and other assets of concern. The BFMC fire access and fire trail network will be reviewed and maintained.

The key Bush Fire Risk Management Plan Objectives and Treatment Strategies are listed in Table 2.

Wedderburn Focus Area – Treatment Strategies

Table 2		
BFMC OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT STRATEGY	REFERENCE
Community Preparedness	Community Engagement; Planning	WD.PL
	Community Engagement; Preparation	WD.PR
	Community Engagement; Community Resilience	WD.CR
Fuel Management	Asset Protection Zone(s)	WD.AP
	Strategic Fire Advantage Zone; prescribed burn	WD.SF
	Land Management Zone; prescribed burn	WD.LM
	Fire Break; Transport Corridor	WD.TF
Response	Operational Readiness Arrangements; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	WD.OR
	Pre-Incident Plan; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	WD.PI

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Appendix 2

Fuel Management Register

Table 2.1 Asset Protection Zones				
ID	Name	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
AP.1	Boonoke Place APZ	Koala Corridor	1	Campbelltown Council
AP.2	Canberra Crescent APZ	Koala Corridor	1	Campbelltown Council
AP.3	Carrington Circuit APZ	Koala Corridor	1	Campbelltown Council
AP.4	College Road APZ	Koala Corridor	1	Campbelltown Council
AP.5	Colong Crescent APZ	Koala Corridor	1	Campbelltown Council
AP.6	Cook Reserve East APZ	Koala Corridor	1	Campbelltown Council
AP.7	Cook Reserve West APZ	Koala Corridor	1	Campbelltown Council
AP.8	Cudgegong Place APZ	Koala Corridor	1	Campbelltown Council
AP.9	Foxlow Place APZ	Koala Corridor	1	Campbelltown Council
AP.10	Fullerton Circuit APZ	Koala Corridor	1	Campbelltown Council
AP.11	Georgia Place APZ	Koala Corridor	1	Campbelltown Council
AP.12	Gibbs Place APZ	Koala Corridor	1	Campbelltown Council
AP.13	Gwydir Place APZ	Koala Corridor	1	Campbelltown Council
AP.14	Ironside Avenue APZ	Koala Corridor	1	Campbelltown Council
AP.15	Kingdon Parade East APZ	Koala Corridor	1	Campbelltown Council
AP.16	Kingdon Parade West APZ	Koala Corridor	1	Campbelltown Council
AP.17	Leichhardt Street APZ	Koala Corridor	1	Campbelltown Council
AP.18	Nymboida Crescent APZ	Koala Corridor	1	Campbelltown Council
AP.19	Oakley Road APZ	Koala Corridor	1	Campbelltown Council
AP.20	Parma Crescent APZ	Koala Corridor	1	Campbelltown Council
AP.21	Rangers Reserve APZ	Koala Corridor	1	Campbelltown Council
AP.22	Richmond Crescent APZ	Koala Corridor	1	Campbelltown Council
AP.23	Scattergoods Reserve APZ	Koala Corridor	1	Campbelltown Council
AP.24	Simmos Beach APZ	Koala Corridor	1	Campbelltown Council
AP.25	Warrung Road APZ	Koala Corridor	1	Campbelltown Council
AP.26	Wills Reserve APZ	Koala Corridor	1	Campbelltown Council
AP.27	Woolwash Road APZ	Koala Corridor	1	Campbelltown Council
AP.28	Merideth Crescent APZ	Wedderburn	1	Campbelltown Council
AP.29	Wedderburn Resource Centre APZ	Wedderburn	1	Campbelltown Council
AP.30	Wedderburn RFS APZ	Wedderburn	1	Campbelltown Council
AP.31	Abercrombie APZ		2	Campbelltown Council
AP.32	Adrian Street APZ		2	Campbelltown Council
AP.33	Aseki Avenue APZ		2	Campbelltown Council
AP.34	Bent Place APZ		2	Crown Lands
AP.35	Bingara Reserve East APZ		2	Campbelltown Council
AP.36	Bingara Reserve West APZ		2	Campbelltown Council
AP.37	Canterbury Road APZ		2	Campbelltown Council

Table 2.1 Asset Protection Zones				
ID	Name	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
AP.38	Cecil Hills Residential APZ		2	Western Sydney Parklands Trust
AP.39	Clarence Street North APZ		2	Campbelltown Council
AP.40	Clarence Street South APZ		2	Campbelltown Council
AP.41	Demetrius Road APZ		2	Campbelltown Council
AP.42	Eaglefarm Reserve APZ		2	Campbelltown Council
AP.43	ELDERSLIE Golf Course APZ		2	Camden Council
AP.44	Elizabeth Drive APZ		2	Western Sydney Parklands Trust
AP.45	Fifteenth Avenue APZ		2	Western Sydney Parklands Trust
AP.46	Fishers Ghost Reserve APZ		2	Campbelltown Council
AP.47	Franklin Street APZ		2	Campbelltown Council
AP.48	Freeman Circuit East APZ		2	Campbelltown Council
AP.49	Freeman Circuit West APZ		2	Campbelltown Council
AP.50	Grow Centre APZ		2	Western Sydney Parklands Trust
AP.51	Gundagurra Reserve APZ		2	Camden Council
AP.52	John Kidd Reserve APZ		2	Campbelltown Council
AP.53	Kanbyugal Reserve North APZ		2	Campbelltown Council
AP.54	Kanbyugal Reserve South APZ		2	Campbelltown Council
AP.55	Kirkpatrick Road APZ		2	Western Sydney Parklands Trust
AP.56	Lugano Avenue APZ		2	Campbelltown Council
AP.57	Mary Street APZ		2	Campbelltown Council
AP.58	Mercutio Place APZ		2	Campbelltown Council
AP.59	Minto Basin APZ		2	Campbelltown Council
AP.60	Oro Place - Woodlark Place East APZ		2	Campbelltown Council
AP.61	Oro Place - Woodlark Place West APZ		2	Campbelltown Council
AP.62	Santana Road APZ		2	Campbelltown Council
AP.63	Soliano Street APZ		2	Campbelltown Council
AP.64	St Stephen Road East APZ		2	Campbelltown Council
AP.65	St Stephen Road West APZ		2	Campbelltown Council
AP.66	Tuglow Place APZ		2	Campbelltown Council
AP.67	Upper Canal A APZ		2	Water NSW
AP.68	Upper Canal B APZ		2	Water NSW
AP.69	Upper Canal C APZ		2	Water NSW
AP.70	Upper Canal D APZ		2	Water NSW
AP.71	Upper Canal E APZ		2	Water NSW
AP.72	Upper Canal F APZ		2	Water NSW
AP.73	Varroville Reserve APZ		2	Campbelltown Council
AP.74	Wanda Place APZ		2	Campbelltown Council

Table 2.1 Asset Protection Zones

ID	Name	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
AP.75	WNSW APZ		2	Water NSW
AP.76	Wombat Willows - TAFE APZ		2	Campbelltown Council

Table 2.2 Prescribed Burns and Fire Breaks

ID	Name	Strategy*	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
IM.77	Charlie Sector IMZ (Macarthur BFMC portion)	IMZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
IM.78	Georges River North HR	IMZ	Koala Corridor	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
IM.79	Old Coach HR	IMZ	Koala Corridor	1	Department of Defence
IM.80	Riverside HR	IMZ	Koala Corridor	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
IM.81	Woolwash HR	IMZ	Koala Corridor	1	Department of Defence
IM.82	Whetto HR	IMZ		2	Department of Defence
LM.83	Cook HR	LMZ		2	Fire and Rescue NSW
LM.84	Dodonea HR	LMZ		2	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
LM.85	High Voltage HR	LMZ		2	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
LM.86	Hospital HR	LMZ		2	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
SF.87	Charlie Sector SFAZ Charlie (Macarthur BFMC portion)	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.88	Chaney Trail HR	SFAZ	Koala Corridor	1	Department of Defence
SF.89	Ferndale HR	SFAZ	Koala Corridor	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.90	Long Point East HR	SFAZ	Koala Corridor	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.91	Myrtle HR	SFAZ	Koala Corridor	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.92	Peter Meadows HR	SFAZ	Koala Corridor	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.93	Potaroo HR	SFAZ	Koala Corridor	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.94	Bellbird HR	SFAZ	Wedderburn	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.95	Georges River South HR	SFAZ	Wedderburn	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service

Table 2.2 Prescribed Burns and Fire Breaks					
ID	Name	Strategy*	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
SF.96	Katana HR	SFAZ	Wedderburn	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.97	Little & 10T HR	SFAZ	Wedderburn	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
SF.98	Wedderburn North East HR	SFAZ	Wedderburn	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.99	Wedderburn North West HR	SFAZ	Wedderburn	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.100	Wedderburn RFS HR	SFAZ	Wedderburn	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.101	Badgally HR	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.102	Bardia HR	SFAZ		2	Fire and Rescue NSW
SF.103	Bill Anderson HR	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.104	Camp Sapper HR	SFAZ		2	Department of Defence
SF.105	Charlie Sector Alpha	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.106	Collector Drive HR	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.107	Conservation HR	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.108	Cunningham Drive HR	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.109	Deadmans North (Macarthur BFMC portion)	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.110	Dems HR	SFAZ		2	Department of Defence
SF.111	Eliza HR	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.112	Freeman HR	SFAZ		2	Fire and Rescue NSW
SF.113	Gulguer HR	SFAZ		2	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
SF.114	Harris Crescent HR	SFAZ		2	Department of Defence
SF.115	Ironbark HR	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.116	Jinga West HR	SFAZ		2	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
SF.117	Kalibucca Cr HR	SFAZ		2	Department of Defence
SF.118	Keanes Gully HR	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service

Table 2.2 Prescribed Burns and Fire Breaks					
ID	Name	Strategy*	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
SF.119	River Road HR	SFAZ		2	Department of Defence
SF.120	Sewage Works HR	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.121	Shooting Range HR	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.122	Smiths Creek A HR	SFAZ		2	Fire and Rescue NSW
SF.123	Smiths Creek B HR	SFAZ		2	Fire and Rescue NSW
SF.124	Smiths Creek C HR	SFAZ		2	Fire and Rescue NSW
SF.125	Smiths Creek D HR	SFAZ		2	Fire and Rescue NSW
SF.126	Smiths Creek E HR	SFAZ		2	Fire and Rescue NSW
SF.127	Three Bees Glenfield HR	SFAZ		2	Fire and Rescue NSW
SF.128	Woronora Dam North HR (Macarthur BFMC portion)	SFAZ		2	Water NSW
SF.129	Woronora Dam West HR	SFAZ		2	Water NSW
TF.130	Ashmead Road - Bensley Road North APZ	TF	Koala Corridor	1	Campbelltown Council
TF.131	Ashmead Road - Bensley Road South TCFB	TF	Koala Corridor	1	Campbelltown Council
TF.132	Ashmead Road - Longhurst Road TCFB	TF	Koala Corridor	1	Campbelltown Council
TF.133	Bensley Road TCFB	TF	Koala Corridor	1	Campbelltown Council
TF.134	Boronia Road TCFB	TF	Koala Corridor	1	Campbelltown Council
TF.135	Botany Place TCFB	TF	Koala Corridor	1	Campbelltown Council
TF.136	Coral Avenue TCFB	TF	Koala Corridor	1	Campbelltown Council
TF.137	Darling Avenue TCFB	TF	Koala Corridor	1	Campbelltown Council
TF.138	Defence TCFB	TF	Koala Corridor	1	Department of Defence
TF.139	Derby Street TCFB	TF	Koala Corridor	1	Campbelltown Council
TF.140	Duncan Street TCFB	TF	Koala Corridor	1	Campbelltown Council
TF.141	Eagleview Road TCFB	TF	Koala Corridor	1	Campbelltown Council
TF.142	Florence Avenue TCFB	TF	Koala Corridor	1	Campbelltown Council

Table 2.2 Prescribed Burns and Fire Breaks					
ID	Name	Strategy*	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
TF.143	Freres Road TCFB	TF	Koala Corridor	1	Campbelltown Council
TF.144	Georges River Road TCFB	TF	Koala Corridor	1	Campbelltown Council
TF.145	Groves Road TCFB	TF	Koala Corridor	1	Campbelltown Council
TF.146	Hamilton Road TCFB	TF	Koala Corridor	1	Campbelltown Council
TF.147	Hansens Road TCFB	TF	Koala Corridor	1	Campbelltown Council
TF.148	Harrison Road TCFB	TF	Koala Corridor	1	Campbelltown Council
TF.149	Helena Road TCFB	TF	Koala Corridor	1	Campbelltown Council
TF.150	Hereford Place TCFB	TF	Koala Corridor	1	Campbelltown Council
TF.151	Howard Road TCFB	TF	Koala Corridor	1	Campbelltown Council
TF.152	Junction Road TCFB	TF	Koala Corridor	1	Campbelltown Council
TF.153	Kingdon Parade TCFB	TF	Koala Corridor	1	Campbelltown Council
TF.154	Mercedes Road East TCFB	TF	Koala Corridor	1	Campbelltown Council
TF.155	Mercedes Road West TCFB	TF	Koala Corridor	1	Campbelltown Council
TF.156	Moreton Road TCFB	TF	Koala Corridor	1	Campbelltown Council
TF.157	Myrtle Street TCFB	TF	Koala Corridor	1	Campbelltown Council
TF.158	Newman Road TCFB	TF	Koala Corridor	1	Campbelltown Council
TF.159	Old Kent Road TCFB	TF	Koala Corridor	1	Campbelltown Council
TF.160	Olive Street East TCFB	TF	Koala Corridor	1	Campbelltown Council
TF.161	Olive Street West TCFB	TF	Koala Corridor	1	Campbelltown Council
TF.162	Peter Meadows Road TCFB	TF	Koala Corridor	1	Campbelltown Council

Table 2.2 Prescribed Burns and Fire Breaks					
ID	Name	Strategy*	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
TF.163	Riverview Road TCFB	TF	Koala Corridor	1	Campbelltown Council
TF.164	Smith Street TCFB	TF	Koala Corridor	1	Campbelltown Council
TF.165	Waratah Road TCFB	TF	Koala Corridor	1	Campbelltown Council
TF.166	Wills Road North TCFB	TF	Koala Corridor	1	Campbelltown Council
TF.167	Wills Road South TCFB	TF	Koala Corridor	1	Campbelltown Council
TF.168	Wills Road TCFB	TF	Koala Corridor	1	Campbelltown Council
TF.169	Aberfoyle Road East TCFB	TF	Wedderburn	1	Campbelltown Council
TF.170	Aberfoyle Road West TCFB	TF	Wedderburn	1	Campbelltown Council
TF.171	Bellbird Road TCFB	TF	Wedderburn	1	Campbelltown Council
TF.172	Blackburn Road TCFB	TF	Wedderburn	1	Campbelltown Council
TF.173	Cameron Place TCFB	TF	Wedderburn	1	Campbelltown Council
TF.174	Exley Road TCFB	TF	Wedderburn	1	Campbelltown Council
TF.175	Fairburn Road TCFB	TF	Wedderburn	1	Campbelltown Council
TF.176	Hodgson Close TCFB	TF	Wedderburn	1	Campbelltown Council
TF.177	Katanna Road TCFB	TF	Wedderburn	1	Campbelltown Council
TF.178	Kenwood Road TCFB	TF	Wedderburn	1	Campbelltown Council
TF.179	Lysaghts Road TCFB	TF	Wedderburn	1	Campbelltown Council
TF.180	Minerva Road TCFB	TF	Wedderburn	1	Campbelltown Council
TF.181	O'Hares Road TCFB	TF	Wedderburn	1	Campbelltown Council
TF.182	Pheasants Road TCFB	TF	Wedderburn	1	Campbelltown Council
TF.183	Victoria Road TCFB	TF	Wedderburn	1	Campbelltown Council
TF.184	Wedderburn Road TCFB	TF	Wedderburn	1	Campbelltown Council
TF.185	Winton Close TCFB	TF	Wedderburn	1	Campbelltown Council
TF.186	Cumberland Road TCFB	TF		2	Campbelltown Council
TF.187	Denham Court Road TCFB	TF		2	Campbelltown Council
TF.188	M7 West TCFB	TF		2	Western Sydney Parklands Trust
TF.189	St Andrews Road TCFB	TF		2	Campbelltown Council
TF.190	St James Road - St Davids Road TCFB	TF		2	Campbelltown Council
TF.191	WNSW Access TCFB	TF		2	Water NSW

*Strategy: IMZ (Ignition Management Zone), SFAZ (Strategic Fire Advantage Zone), LMZ (Land Management Zone), TF (Transport Corridor Firebreak).

Table 2.3 Neighbourhood Safer Places*			
Title	Type	Location	LGA
Macarthur Park	Open Space	Corner of Menangle Rd and Park St, Camden	Camden
Elizabeth Macarthur Park	Open Space	Cnr Martine Ave & Brigalow Ave, Camden South	Camden
Cut Hill Reserve	Open Space	140 Cut Hill Rd, Cobbitty	Camden
Currans Hill Community Hall Carpark	Open Space	Ilando Way (Tramway Drive), Currans Hill	Camden
Hilltop Park	Open Space	Meehan Terrace, Harrington Park (access by Denbigh Place & Carabeely Place)	Camden
Elder Reserve	Open Space	Elder Way and Welling Drive, Mt Annan	Camden
Wandarran Reserve	Open Space	Welling Drive, Mt Annan	Camden
Nott Oval	Open Space	Elyard Street, Narellan	Camden
Glenlee Reserve	Open Space	Richardson Road, Narellan Vale	Camden
Macleay Reserve	Open Space	Macleay Street, Bradbury	Campbelltown
Blinman Park	Open Space	Harrow Road, Glenfield	Campbelltown
Digger Black Reserve	Open Space	Lancia Drive, Ingleburn	Campbelltown
Campbelltown Sports Stadium Car Park	Open Space	Old Leumeah Road, Leumeah	Campbelltown
Bob Prenter Reserve (Monarch Oval)	Open Space	Fields Road, Macquarie Fields	Campbelltown
Caley Park	Open Space	Rosewood Drive, Macquarie Fields	Campbelltown
James Meehan Park	Open Space	Brooks Street, Macquarie Fields	Campbelltown
Coronation Park	Open Space	Redfern Road, Minto	Campbelltown
Oswald Reserve	Open Space	Oswald Crescent, Rosemeadow	Campbelltown

Table 2.3 Neighbourhood Safer Places* (continued)			
Title	Type	Location	LGA
James Ruse Park	Open Space	Oberon Road, Ruse	Campbelltown
Woodlands Road Baseball Complex	Open Space	Karrabul Road, St Helens Park Park	Campbelltown
St Andrews Soccer Fields	Open Space	Spitfire Drive, Varroville	Campbelltown
Craik Park	Open Space	Corner of Fourth Avenue and Eleventh Avenue, Austral	Liverpool
W.V. Scott Memorial Park	Open Space	Corner Edmonson Ave and Fifth Ave, Austral	Liverpool
Bringelly Park	Open Space	Greendale Rd (near Hutchinson Rd), Bringelly	Liverpool
Daruk Park	Open Space	Ingham Drive, Casula	Liverpool
Hammondville Park (North Western Oval and Netball Courts)	Open Space	Heathcoate Road, Hammondville	Liverpool
Australis Park	Open Space	Australis Avenue, Wattle Grove	Liverpool

*This list is current at the date of BFRMP approval. Visit the NSW RFS website for live, up to date information on Neighbourhood Safer Place locations: www.rfs.nsw.gov.au

Appendix 3

Maps

- 3.1 Residential and Special Fire Protection Purpose Risk Current
- 3.2 Economic Risk Current
- 3.3 Aboriginal Predicted Sites Risk Current
- 3.4 Environmental Risk Current
- 3.5 Focus Areas and Fuel Management Register

Known Aboriginal sites and Historic Heritage data was also assessed in the development of this BFRMP, however due to the sensitive nature of the data bush fire risk maps for these assets are not being shared for public exhibition at this time.

Appendix 4 Communication Strategy

Date	Target Audience	Method of communication	Method of notification	Key messages/ purpose	Resources required	Responsibility
December 2021 – January 2022	Senior Volunteer Firefighters	Internal NSW RFS consultation	Email	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to next generation BFRMP methodology. • Data validation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Venue. • Facilitator(s). • PowerPoint presentation. • Maps. 	NSW RFS District Office
January – October 2022	Senior Volunteer Firefighters	Internal NSW RFS consultation	Email	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data validation. • Identify Focus Areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Venue. • Facilitator(s). • PowerPoint presentation. • Maps. 	NSW RFS District Office
December 2022 – June 2023	Senior Volunteer Firefighters	Internal NSW RFS consultation	Email	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revise Focus Areas • Determine Treatment(s) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Venue. • Facilitator(s). • PowerPoint presentation. • Maps. 	NSW RFS District Office
September - October 2023	General Public	BFMC website Social media	Social media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invite / remind community to provide feedback on the draft plan and maps throughout the public exhibition period. • Notification of public exhibition of BFRMP • How to get a copy of plan • How to make a submission 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Media package distributed by Agencies. • BFMC website. • BFMC members' websites. 	BFMC Members
		Print media	Newspaper notice		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Notice. • Hardcopies displayed and available at Council chambers and NSW RFS FCC 	



Planning together

Macarthur Bush Fire Management Committee

Bush Fire Coordinating Committee – Policy 01/2023
Adopted by the Bush Fire Coordinating Committee – Minute No 104.11



Prepared by the NSW Rural Fire Service
On behalf of the Bush Fire Coordinating Committee