

Bush Fire Risk Management Plan

Planning together



Chifley Lithgow Bush Fire Management Committee

Local Government Areas of Bathurst Regional, Lithgow City and Oberon Councils

Bush Fire Coordinating Committee – Policy No 01/2023

Commencing 2026

Approval

In accordance with the *Rural Fires Act 1997*, this Bush Fire Risk Management Plan has been prepared by the Chifley Lithgow Bush Fire Management Committee and has been endorsed at the BFMC meeting on 21st October 2025 for submission to the Bush Fire Coordinating Committee.

Recommended



Geoff Ryan
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Chifley Lithgow Bush Fire Management Committee

Approved



Commissioner Trent Martin
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Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Acknowledgement to Country

The Chifley Lithgow 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 Chifley Lithgow 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 Chifley Lithgow 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 BFMC's Fire Access and Fire Trail (FAFT) Plan and Operations Coordination Plan 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.

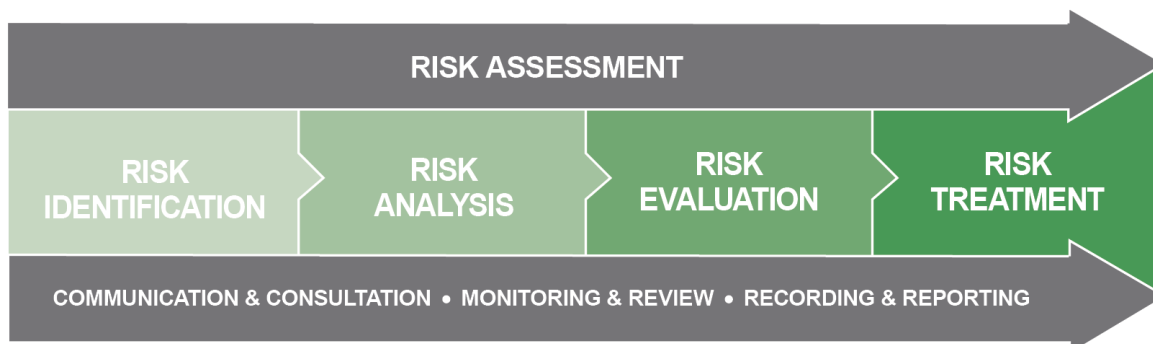


Figure 1: Overview of the risk assessment process

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 Chifley Lithgow BFMC considered the number and location of Neighbourhood Safer Places (NSPs) within the BFMC area. All NSPs in Chifley Lithgow BFMC area require ongoing treatment by the applicable landowner 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.

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 Chifley Lithgow 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	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. 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. 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. Treatments contained within the FAFT Plan Treatment Register (as amended from time to time) are BFMC Wide Treatments under this BFRMP.
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	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. LEPs can be used to exclude development in significant bush fire risk areas or in areas where bush fire protection measures cannot be incorporated.
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	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). 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. All new development on Bush Fire Prone Land will be assessed in accordance with PBP.
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 <i>Rural Fires Act 1997</i>, a Bush Fire Hazard Reduction Notice can be issued, directing a hazard be treated. 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 treat 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 <i>Rural Fires Act 1997</i> 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 <i>Rural Fires Act 1997</i> 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 Chifley Lithgow 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 activities 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 Chifley Lithgow 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 9 Focus Areas within the Chifley Lithgow BFRMP. These are:

- Burraga
- Capertee
- Clarence Dargan
- Freemantle Road
- Hassans Walls
- Hill End
- Napoleon Reef - Yetholme
- Trunk Creek and
- Wattle Flat

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
	Grazing Program
Ignition Prevention Prevention or reduction of bush fire ignitions (arson & accidental).	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness
	Access Restriction; addressed in BFMC Ignition Prevention Plan
	Patrol; addressed in BFMC Ignition Prevention Plan
Community Preparedness Measures to enhance community preparedness for bush fire in order to reduce risk to life and assets.	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness
	Community Engagement; Planning
	Community Engagement; Preparation
	Community Engagement; Community Resilience
	Community Engagement; Community Response
Response Area specific response requirements in addition to standard procedures.	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 - Bush Fire Risk Management](#) See Appendix 1 for the Chifley Lithgow Focus Area descriptions, Key Objectives and Treatment Strategies.

3.2 Bush Fire Management Zones

Bush Fire Management Zones identified within the Chifley Lithgow 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 of [BFCC Policy 01/2023 - Bush Fire Risk Management](#) 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 a fire access and fire treatment plan (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 Chifley Lithgow 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.

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 Historic Heritage Risk Current
 - 3.6 Focus Areas and Fuel Management Register
4. Communication Strategy

Appendix 1

Focus Areas

FOCUS AREAS
Burruga
Capertee
Clarence Dargan
Freemantle
Hassans Wall
Hill End
Napoleon Reef - Yetholme
Trunkey Creek
Wattle Flat

1.1 Burrage

Risk Profile

The Chifley Lithgow Bush Fire Management Committee (BFMC) has assessed the risk to residential, special fire protection (schools, health facilities, childcare etc), economic, environmental and cultural assets and has identified the Burrage area as a Focus Area.

The Burrage Focus Area is located in the south of the BFMC area. Burrage village is a small, isolated community surrounded by large pine plantations owned by Forestry Corporation of NSW and numerous private plantation companies. Within the Burrage area are a large number of Crown Land parcels of land being managed by government agency, appointed land managers or account holders. According to the 2021 census there are 82 permanent residents living within the 45 dwellings. The village is supported by the Burrage Sports and Recreation Club, Post Office and a range of rural businesses.

The vegetation in the focus area is a mix of grassy woodlands, pine plantations and dry sclerophyll forest. Forestry Corporation have 4,108ha of plantation directly to the south and east of Burrage that has significant economic value and treatments need to be undertaken to protect this. The rest of the landscape is predominately farmlands used for grazing and cropping with pockets of natural grasslands.

The Burrage area has suffered through a number of significant bushfires, notable fires have occurred in 1985, 1998, 2006, 2012 and 2019. The largest of these fires occurred in 1999 and burnt through a large area of the Abercrombie River National Park. Most fires tend to be located within the State Forest areas and last multiple days and have the ability to reignite months later due to the thickness of the duff caused by pine needles.

The annual Burrage Sheep Show does bring a significant increase to the population every September, increasing both the tourist activity and the traffic flow through the area. Both the National Parks within the region and the Burrage Dam attract a large number of campers throughout the year. These activities bring an increase in the population who may not be familiar with the access and egress options through the area.

The BFMC has identified Burrage as a Focus Area due to its isolation, the economic value of the plantations and its high-risk rating.

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

Table 1

BFMC OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT STRATEGY	REFERENCE
Community Preparedness	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	BA.RA
	Community Engagement; Risk Preparation	BA.PR
	Community Engagement; Response	BA.RP
Fuel Management	Strategic Fire Advantage Zone; prescribed burn	BA.SF
	Fire Break; Linear	BA.LF
Response	Operational Readiness Arrangements; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	BA.OR
	Neighbourhood Safer Place; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	BA.NS
	Pre-Incident Plan; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	BA.PI
	Fire Access or Fire Trail; addressed in BFMC FAFT Plan	BA.FA
Ignition Prevention	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	BA.RA
	Access Restriction; addressed in BFMC Ignition Prevention Plan	BA.AR
	Patrol; addressed in BFMC Ignition Prevention Plan	BA.PT

1.2 Capertee

Risk Profile

The Capertee Focus Area is located in the north east of the BFMC area, including the villages of Capertee, Ben Bullen and borders the outskirts of Cullen Bullen. A total of 367 people live in the area according to the 2021 census. Along with the 217 private dwellings, the area has several Special Fire Protection Purpose buildings including The Royal Hotel, service station, Capertee police station, general store, Capertee railway station and other local businesses. The area has a moderate to high residential risk and its population from a once majority of primary producers to rural residential ownership. There is no town water in any of the villages.

The Castlereagh Hwy is the main transport corridor between Mudgee to Lithgow and the Blue Mountains. This means that there is a greater number of heavy vehicles in comparison to other local road networks. There is a large volume of traffic from tourists heading to the historical sites around Glen Davis and Glen Alice. Both villages have high historical value as they were integral in the shale mining operations starting throughout the late 1800's. Today the ruins of the site are one of the biggest tourist attractions in the region.

There are several economic assets within the Focus Area. These range from primary producers to mining. The biggest economic asset is Airly Mine. This is located underneath the Muggii Murum-Ban State Conservation Area. The mine has been open since 2009 and employs up to 140 people and produces up to 1.8 million tonnes of coal annually.

The area has multiple environmental assets including Turon National Park, located to the south west of Capertee village. The park spans over 3104ha and is a significant heritage location, housing Indigenous, Chinese and early European sites throughout. Turon National Park protects regionally important riverine oak forest communities located along the Turon River.

The Garden of Stone National Park is a large park spanning over 15,080ha. With its pagodas as a backdrop, the park has high volumes of visitors throughout the year with popular activities being mountain biking, bushwalking, canyoning and 4-wheel driving. The Gardens of Stone State Conservation Area links Wollemi, Blue Mountains and Gardens of Stone National Parks. The reserve is on Wiradjuri Country and includes Newnes Plateau, the highest-elevation sandstone plateau, within the Blue Mountains. The critically endangered Wollemi Pine community is located within the Wollemi National Park. The area also contains numerous threatened species including the Regent Honeyeater, Swift Parrot, Spotted Harrier, Square-tailed Kite, Turquoise Parrot, Lyrebird, and many more. Some of the animals that call the park home include rare Broad-Headed snakes, Lesueur's gecko, Heath Monitors, Brown Antechinus, Bush rats and occasional Quolls. Brush-tailed Rock Wallabies can be seen along the caves and ledges, and the upland swamps in the eastern part of the park are home to Giant Dragonflies.

The Airly Turret has critical infrastructure with some major communication towers on it.

Risk Profile Cont.

Given the distance from major centres, the socio-economic nature of the community and the vicinity to the significant environmental assets throughout the area, the Chifley Lithgow Bush Fire Management Committee (BFMC) has assessed the risk and has identified Capertee as a Focus Area.

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

Table 2		
BFMC OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT STRATEGY	REFERENCE
Community Preparedness	Community Engagement; Preparation	CT.PR
	Community Engagement; Response	CT.RP
Fuel Management	Asset Protection Zone(s)	CT.AP
	Strategic Fire Advantage Zone; prescribed burn	CT.SF
	Land Management Zone; prescribed burn	CT.LM
	Fire Break; Linear	CT.LF
	Fire Break; Transport Corridor	CT.TF
Response	Operational Readiness Arrangements; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	CT.OR
	Pre-Incident Plan; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	CT.PI
	Fire Access or Fire Trail; addressed in BFMC FAFT Plan	CT.FA
Ignition Prevention	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	CT.RA
	Access Restriction; addressed in BFMC Ignition Prevention Plan	CT.AR
	Patrol; addressed in BFMC Ignition Prevention Plan	CT.PT

1.3 Clarence Dargan

Risk Profile

The Chifley Lithgow Bush Fire Management Committee (BFMC) has assessed the risk to residential, special fire protection (schools, health facilities, childcare etc), economic, environmental and cultural assets and has identified the Clarence Dargan area as a Focus Area.

The Clarence Dargan Focus Area is located to the east of the BFMC area. The majority of the area is made up of small rural blocks and isolated rural estates. There are 283 residents in the Clarence Dargan area according to the 2021 census. The area has 146 private dwellings scattered throughout. Along with these dwellings, there are several Special Fire Protection Purpose buildings. These include art galleries, Nunyara Retreat, Hatter's Hideout, the Clarence Community Hall and The Zig Zag Railway, one of the biggest tourist attractions in the Blue Mountains. The railway has significant historical value and was part of the original rail path down the western escarpment of the Blue Mountains back in 1869. Throughout that time the railway has been impacted by fire on numerous occasions, the last being in 2019, where there was substantial damage sustained. The railway attracts approximately 80,000 visitors per year.

The Focus Area is highly vulnerable to fire. Its escarpments and high density of eucalypt forest places its residents, dwellings and supporting infrastructure in a position that would likely be impacted in the event of a bushfire. The current fire frequency is approximately 7 – 10 years. The community is no stranger to fire and are well prepared. The community has established an association to work collaboratively with local government and emergency service agencies to stay prepared and maintain awareness. There is a Community Protection Plan in place for the area.

The Bells Line of Road is the major transport corridor that runs through the focus area. This is the alternative route for crossing the blue mountains between Sydney and the Central West and Western NSW. The road sees approximately 3,500 commuters each day, with a significant increase experienced during peak travel times. The number of tourists both visiting and traveling through the area contribute to a large number of motor vehicle accidents given the landscape the road traverses. During the 2 most recent major fires (State Mine in 2013 and Gosper's Mountain during 2019-2020) the Bells Line of Road was closed, and side roads were impacted, isolating residents for extended periods. During the 2019-2020 Gospers Mountain fire across the Lithgow, Hawkesbury, Singleton & Blue Mountains LGA's in excess of 90 residential properties were lost. Along the side of the Bells Line of Road, the main rail line over the mountains between Sydney and the Central West can be found. This too was impacted during the last 2 major fires.

There are large economic assets in the area. Along with the afore mentioned Zig Zag Railway, Clarence Colliery is located to the north of the Focus Area and employs around 300 people. This operation extracts an estimated 3 million tonnes of coal annually.

The World Heritage listed Blue Mountains National Park spans over 267,954ha of varying vegetation types, including dry sclerophyll forest, wet sclerophyll forest, rainforest, mallee, swamps, wetlands, and grassland. The Gardens of Stone State Conservation Area links Wollemi, Blue Mountains and Gardens of Stone National Parks. The reserve is on Wiradjuri Country and includes Newnes Plateau, the highest-elevation sandstone plateau, within the Blue Mountains.

Risk Profile cont.

The critically endangered Wollemi Pine community is located within the Wollemi National Park. There are around 1,000 types of protected flowering plants that call the park's diverse environments home. These include but not limited to Waratahs, Blueberry Ashes, Flannel Flowers, Grass Trees, Old Man Banksias and Smooth - Barked Apples. Along with the flora, there are multiple animals and birds that are also protected by the park, including Sugar Gliders, Bare Nosed Wombats, Yellow Tailed Black Cockatoos, Superb Fairy Wrens, Superb Lyrebirds, Swamp Wallabies, Wedge Tailed Eagles and Eastern Bent-wing Bats.

The park sees large volumes of visitors for activities like mountain biking, bushwalking, remote area camping, canyoning, rock climbing and abseiling.

Additional reasons that the BFMC has identified this Clarence Dargan as a focus area is due to poor phone coverage in the area, causing delays in response and unreliable messaging to the public during a major incident. In 2019 the communication towers in the area were damaged causing it to be a communication black spot until recent times.

The key Bush Fire Risk Management Plan Objectives and Treatment Strategies for Clarence Dargan Focus Area are listed in Table 3.

Table 3

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

1.4 Freemantle

Risk Profile

The Chifley Lithgow Bush Fire Management Committee (BFMC) has assessed the risk to residential, special fire protection (schools, health facilities, childcare etc), economic, environmental and cultural assets and has identified the Freemantle area as a Focus Area.

The Freemantle Focus Area is located in the west of the BFMC area. The area is made up of the localities of Freemantle, Milkers Flat, Watton and Billywillinga. According to the 2021 census, there are 287 permanent residents. Scattered throughout the area there are 126 residential dwellings. The majority of these are small acreage hobby farms and farm stays, most have a high percentage of absentee landowners which contributes to a lack of consistent vegetation maintenance within the Focus Area.

The terrain around the area is rugged with a steep access to the Macquarie River. This area is prone to lightning strikes which have started several fires in the past. Major fires have occurred throughout the area in 2006, 2009, 2017, 2018 and 2019. The largest one of these was the Billy's Fire in 2006, which burnt 1709ha of private country.

Whilst the area is located 30km from Bathurst, the remoteness and the terrain means a delay in accessing most parts of the Focus Area.

Access into the area is via Freemantle Rd, however access to the majority of properties are one way in and one way out. Given the terrain, Freemantle Rd is susceptible to closure in both wet weather and fire events. This area also has limited phone coverage heightening the vulnerability of commuters should they become isolated in these events.

The vegetation throughout the focus area is a mixture of dry sclerophyll forest, grassy woodlands and forested wetlands along the river. Most of the properties are used for grazing purposes as the ground is rocky and not ideal for cropping. Throughout the grasslands, there are a mix of native grasses and serrated tussocks which is not consistently maintained, increasing the risk of fast-moving grassfires impacting assets throughout the local area.

The BFMC has identified Freemantle as a Focus Area due to the isolated nature of the area, the lack of consistent maintenance and the previous fire history. They wish to see a higher level of maintenance and extra protection measures put in place.

The key Bush Fire Risk Management Plan Objectives and Treatment Strategies for Freemantle Focus Area are listed in Table 4.

Table 4

BFMC OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT STRATEGY	REFERENCE
Community Preparedness	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	FR.RA
	Community Engagement; Planning	FR.PL
	Community Engagement; Preparation	FR.PR
	Community Engagement; Community Resilience	FR.CR
	Community Engagement; Response	FR.RP
Fuel Management	Fire Break; Transport Corridor	FR.TC
Response	Operational Readiness Arrangements; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	FR.OR
	Pre-Incident Plan; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	FR.PI
	Fire Access or Fire Trail; addressed in BFMC FAFT Plan	FR.FA
Ignition Prevention	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	FR.RA

1.5 Hassans Walls

Risk Profile

The Chifley Lithgow Bush Fire Management Committee (BFMC) has assessed the risk to residential, special fire protection (schools, health facilities, childcare etc), economic, environmental and cultural assets and has identified the Hassan Walls area as a Focus Area.

The Hassans Walls Focus Area is located to the south of Lithgow. Both the Residential and Environmental risk is mapped as high. According to the 2021 census 1,190 people live in the area in 586 private dwellings. Within the Hassans Walls area are a large number of Crown Land parcels of land being managed by government agency, appointed land managers or account holders. There are several Special Fire Protection Purpose buildings of high significance including the Lithgow Small Arms factory, the Lithgow Valley shopping complex, La Salle Academy, Lithgow High School, TAFE Western Lithgow Campus, cafes and other businesses. The area is high on the Social Vulnerability index and historically has a high arson risk. The Focus Area borders heavy populated areas to the north, west and south.

The Focus Area boundary to the south is the Great Western Highway. The 202km stretch of road is the major transport corridor linking the Central West to Sydney. This sees large volumes of traffic ranging from residential traffic to freight delivering goods. Up to 20,000 vehicle movements are experienced on this highway on a daily basis.

There is significant infrastructure located in the area consisting of powerlines and 8 individual communications towers all located across the Focus Area.

The area has experienced a number of major fires including during 1994, 2002, 2013 and 2018. The Hassans Walls area was one of the few locations surrounding Lithgow that wasn't impacted by the 2019 Gospers Mountain fire which has contributed to an increase in the fuel loading through the area.

The Hassans Walls Reserve is a significant environmental asset located within the Focus Area. The reserve covers 780ha and is a large tourism location due to its lookouts. Both Braceys and Hassans Walls lookouts are above 1100m above sea level in height, making them the highest lookouts in the Blue Mountains. The terrain around the reserve is steep and rugged meaning that access to a lot of these areas are challenging and isolated. The reserve is home to a large number of threatened species, including over 60 varieties of native orchids and other wildflowers, purple copper butterflies, lyrebirds, and koalas have been sighted in the area.

The area also contains several local heritage and indigenous assets, as well as containing culturally significant areas.

The key Bush Fire Risk Management Plan Objectives and Treatment Strategies for Hassans Walls Focus Area are listed in Table 5.

Table 5

BFMC OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT STRATEGY	REFERENCE
Community Preparedness	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	HW.RA
	Community Engagement; Response	HW.RP
Fuel Management	Asset Protection Zone(s)	HW.AP
	Strategic Fire Advantage Zone; prescribed burn	HW.SF
	Fire Break; Transport Corridor	HW.TF
Response	Operational Readiness Arrangements; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	HW.OR
	Pre-Incident Plan; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	HW.PI
Ignition Prevention	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	HW.RA
	Access Restriction; addressed in BFMC Ignition Prevention Plan	HW.AR
	Patrol; addressed in BFMC Ignition Prevention Plan	HW.PT

1.6 Hill End

Risk Profile

The Chifley Lithgow Bush Fire Management Committee (BFMC) has assessed the risk to residential, special fire protection (schools, health facilities, childcare etc), economic, environmental and cultural assets and has identified the Hill End area as a Focus Area.

The Hill End Focus Area is located in the north west corner of the BFMC area. The area consists of the villages of Tambaroora and Hill End. Both villages are unique as they are located within the State Heritage Listed Site and is administered by the National Parks and Wildlife Service in collaboration with Bathurst Regional Council. Within the Hill End area are a large number of Crown Land parcels of land being managed by government agency, appointed land managers or account holders, including the Hill End Common Trust who are land managers for a large section of land to the immediate West of the Hill End Village. The buildings in the villages are irreplaceable. According to the 2021 census, 141 residents call Hill End and Tambaroora home, with a high percentage being absentee landowners on small lots. Along with the 62 private residences, there are several Special Fire Protection Purpose buildings throughout the villages, including bed and breakfasts, hotels, cafes, the Hill End Public School, Post Office, Police Station, churches, The Royal Hotel and the National Park Site office. Due to the tourist activity throughout the area, the population can vary greatly throughout the year.

The Focus Area is a renowned tourist hotspot. People attend to view the historical sites, bushwalk, undertake underground mine tours and pan for gold. The village has many different campgrounds that are utilised all year round. Due to the heritage and facilities available, Hill End is known to draw up to 100,000 visitors annually. The Bridle Track stretches from Bathurst to Hill End, consisting of several campgrounds on the Macquarie river that are isolated, limited access and phone coverage and most visitors are towing large caravans or campers. These factors highly influence their vulnerability should a significant fire occur.

Hill End is a known ignition hotspot. In recent years there have been multiple fires in the area with the biggest being the Alpha Rd Fire which was started by lightning on the 5th March 2023, and burnt for 3 weeks, burning through close to 18,000ha, destroying 20 buildings, damaging another 21 and killing over 200 heads of livestock. Other major fires in the area have occurred in 2007, 2008, 2013, 2019 and most recently 2024. The Hill End village is at risk from rapid uphill runs from any fire that originates near the river.

There is an extensive APZ program in village managed by the National Parks and Wildlife Service. In addition, there are other strategic protections around the location. These are undertaken by a combination of fire agencies, Crown Lands and Council. There is also an extensive network of fire trails throughout the surrounding landscape.

There are significant historical and cultural assets in the area. This was mainly due to the gold rush that hit the area in 1852. Almost 20 years later, large-scale mining began. After most of the mining population had moved on, it was the Gold Centenary Celebrations in 1951 that were the catalyst for Hill End being recognised for its significant heritage value. Recently, goldmining activities have recommenced in the area within the old mine site, predominantly through underground operations.

Risk Profile cont.

There are a number of environment assets in the area. The village of Hill End is surrounded by a mixture of dry sclerophyll forests consisting of stringybarks and box trees and grassy woodlands consisting of peppermint gums and river species. In and around the properties, there are open grasslands and farmlands used for cropping and grazing. The area has several threatened species of reptiles, amphibians and birdlife that require special attention. These include the Australasian Bittern, Bush Stone-curlew, Large-eared Pied Bat, Broad-headed Snake, Swift Parrot, Green and Golden Bell Frog, Booroolong Frog, Yellow-spotted Tree Frog and the Purple Copper Butterfly (Bathurst Copper Butterfly). Koalas have also been sighted in the area.

The key Bush Fire Risk Management Plan Objectives and Treatment Strategies for Hill End Focus Area are listed in Table 6.

Table 6		
BFMC OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT STRATEGY	REFERENCE
Community Preparedness	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	HE.RA
	Community Engagement; Planning	HE.PL
	Community Engagement; Preparation	HE.PR
	Community Engagement; Community Resilience	HE.CR
	Community Engagement; Response	HE.RP
Fuel Management	Asset Protection Zone(s)	HE.AP
	Strategic Fire Advantage Zone; prescribed burn	HE.SF
	Land Management Zone; prescribed burn	HE.LM
	Fire Break; Linear	HE.LF
Response	Operational Readiness Arrangements; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	HE.OR
	Neighbourhood Safer Place; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	HE.NS
	Pre-Incident Plan; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	HE.PI
	Fire Access or Fire Trail; addressed in BFMC FAFT Plan	HEFA
Ignition Prevention	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	HE.RA
	Access Restriction; addressed in BFMC Ignition Prevention Plan	HE.AR
	Patrol; addressed in BFMC Ignition Prevention Plan	HE.PT

1.7 Napoleon Reef – Yetholme

Risk Profile

The Chifley Lithgow Bush Fire Management Committee (BFMC) has assessed the risk to residential, special fire protection (schools, health facilities, childcare etc), economic, environmental and cultural assets and has identified the Napoleon Reef – Yetholme location as a Focus Area.

The Napoleon Reef - Yetholme Focus Area is located in the centre of the BFMC area and consists of the villages of Glanmire, Walang, Napoleon Reef, Yetholme and Kirkconnell. There are 885 people who reside across all the villages in the Focus Area, according to the 2021 census. Along with the 293 privately owned residences, there are a small amount of Special Fire Protection Purpose buildings including Kirkconnell Correctional Facility, Yetholme Community Hall, Bed and Breakfasts, a winery, churches, a major service station with attached accommodation and Glanmire boarding kennels. The properties around the area are small, isolated lifestyle blocks with a high level of absentee landowners. The homes built in this area are generally built to older construction standards and have a lower level of maintenance undertaken throughout the year.

The area has seen some increase to its population in recent years however the access to the rural estates remains limited and mostly one way in, one way out. Emergency access to these estates is a recognised challenge, primarily due to their location and the distance from essential resources, most of which are based in Bathurst.

The Great Western Highway runs centrally through this Focus Area with consistent and significant traffic. Large portions of this highway has an immediate interface with forested areas increasing the vulnerability of commuters from both closures and potential smoke impact. Any closure to the Great Western highway has an immediate and considerable impact to the economy of towns within the Central West as well as the GDP.

There are several significant environmental assets located within or adjacent to this Focus Area. These include Winburndale (10,673ha) and Eusdale (1,963ha) Nature Reserves as well as the remnant native vegetation communities contained within Turon (1,881ha) and Sunny Corner (8,500ha) State Forests. Given the terrain constraints in some of these locations, access to these reserves can be extremely challenging and can delay response times.

Winburndale Nature Reserve also surrounds Winburndale Dam (a raw water storage facility) that is managed by Bathurst Regional Council while a major communication tower is located north of Eusdale Nature Reserve.

A number of threatened species are found in both of the nature reserves such as the Purple Copper Butterfly, the Greater Glider and the Powerful Owl while the threatened Capertee Stringybark is found within Winburndale Nature Reserve. Both nature reserves contain a broad diversity of vegetation communities that range from riparian, heath, dry and wet sclerophyll to sub montane vegetation.

Risk Profile cont.

Located to the northeast of the focus area are the significant commercial softwood pine plantations assets of the Forestry Corporation NSW that surround Sunny Corner. This area, covers in excess of 21,000ha and has significant economic value. State Forest's are also popular spots for camping and related recreational pursuits (such as 4WD and motorbike riding) using registered vehicles only.

In addition, locations within and surrounding the Focus Area (ie Sunny Corner) have had a rich mining history dating back to the 1850's, and as a result of this activity, there are numerous unused mine shafts within the area adding to the complexity of the landscape.

The BFMC have committed a network of treatments to limit potential ignition and spread of uncontrolled fire into the above areas.

The BFMC has identified this area as a Focus Area due to its diverse nature of environmental assets and the isolation of the residential assets.

The key Bush Fire Risk Management Plan Objectives and Treatment Strategies for Napoleon Reef - Yetholme Focus Area are listed in Table 7.

Table 7

BFMC OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT STRATEGY	REFERENCE
Community Preparedness	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	NR.RA
	Community Engagement; Preparation	NR.PR
	Community Engagement; Response	NR.RP
Fuel Management	Fire Break; Linear	NR.LF
	Fire Break; Transport Corridor	NR.TF
Response	Operational Readiness Arrangements; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	NR.OR
	Pre-Incident Plan; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	NR.PI
	Fire Access or Fire Trail; addressed in BFMC FAFT Plan	NR.FA
Ignition Prevention	Access Restriction; addressed in BFMC Ignition Prevention Plan	NR.AR
	Patrol; addressed in BFMC Ignition Prevention Plan	NR.PT

1.8 Trunkey Creek

Risk Profile

The Chifley Lithgow Bush Fire Management Committee (BFMC) has assessed the risk to residential, special fire protection (schools, health facilities, childcare etc), economic, environmental and cultural assets and has identified the Trunkey Creek locality as a Focus Area.

The Trunkey Creek Focus Area is located in the south west of the BFMC area. There are 118 residents in and around the village, according to the 2021 Census. Along with the 72 private dwellings, there are several Special Fire Protection Purpose buildings including Trunkey Public School, The Black Stump Hotel, the Police station, and an increasing presence of windfarms. Due to the location of the village the risk modelling shows that there is a moderate to high residential risk. Around the outskirts of the village, there are numerous scattered rural properties with limited access.

The vegetation within the Focus Area contains a mix of broad vegetation communities consisting of dry sclerophyll forest, grassy woodlands as well as prime agricultural farmlands used for grazing and cropping.

Historically the area is prone to lightning strikes and has a relatively high fire frequency as a result. Significant fire events have occurred in 1986, 1989, 2012, 2014, 2017, 2018 and 202. During the 2014 fire season, 2 major fires (started by the same lightning storm) burnt a combined 4505 hectares and required a month to fully extinguish.

Due to the nature of the terrain, a number of communications black spots occur within the landscape. In addition, given the isolated nature of some of the assets in the Focus Area, response times are significantly delayed and is addressed in the emergency response plans for all agencies.

The Trunkey Creek area has a rich gold mining history dating back to the 1850's, as a result of this activity, there are numerous unused mine shafts within the area adding to the complexity of the landscape.

There are several significant environmental assets within close proximity to the Focus Area including (to the southeast) the Abercrombie Karst Nature Reserve (1434ha) which is a popular spot for caves tours, camping, picnicking and walking. Several threatened species occur within this reserve including the critically endangered plant species *Bossiaea fragrans* and the Booroolong Frog. While further to the west is Copperhannia Nature Reserve (3497ha) which is bounded to the north by the commercial softwood pine plantations of Pennsylvania and Roseberg State forests (10,000ha) managed by the Forestry Corporation of NSW which have significant economic value.

The key Bush Fire Risk Management Plan Objectives and Treatment Strategies for Trunkey Creek Focus Area are listed in Table 8.

Table 8

BFMC OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT STRATEGY	REFERENCE
Community Preparedness	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	TC.RA
	Community Engagement; Planning	TC.PL
	Community Engagement; Response	TC.RP
Fuel Management	Asset Protection Zone(s)	TC.AP
	Strategic Fire Advantage Zone; prescribed burn	TC.SF
Response	Operational Readiness Arrangements; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	TC.OR
	Neighbourhood Safer Place; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	TC.NS
	Pre-Incident Plan; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	TC.PI
	Fire Access or Fire Trail; addressed in BFMC FAFT Plan	TC.FA
Ignition Prevention	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	TC.RA
	Access Restriction; addressed in BFMC Ignition Prevention Plan	TC.AR
	Patrol; addressed in BFMC Ignition Prevention Plan	TC.PT

1.9 Wattle Flat

Risk Profile

The Chifley Lithgow Bush Fire Management Committee (BFMC) has assessed the risk to residential, special fire protection (schools, health facilities, childcare etc), economic, environmental and cultural assets and has identified the Wattle Flat as a Focus Area.

The Wattle Flat Focus Area is located in the north of the BFMC area. The focus area contains the village of Wattle Flat, which is home to 270 people. The village is situated along Sofala Road, a major transport corridor between Bathurst and Sofala and then further on to Mudgee. Along with the 171 private residences, the village contains several Special Fire Protection Purpose buildings including Wattle Flat Public School, and the Wattle Flat General Store including fuel bowzers. There are Neighbourhood Safer Places located at the Wattle Flat School and at the nearby Sofala Community Hall, located approx 7km North of Wattle Flat.

Within the Wattle Flat area are a large number of Crown Land parcels of land being managed by various land managers, including a significant parcel of land to the West of the Wattle Flat Village that is managed by the Wattle Flat Heritage Lands Trust . Most properties around the area are predominately small acreage properties with a high percentage of absentee landowners, resulting in increasing response times. Managing the fuel loads across the landscape can be challenging as minimal regular maintenance occurs.

Major fires have occurred within the area in 2012, 2014, 2017 & 2018. The fire in 2014 threatened numerous residences to the north west of the village.

The vegetation around the area is a mixture of grassy woodlands and dry sclerophyll forest consisting of Stringybarks, boxes, Scribbly gums and Peppermint gums. The understorey is a mix of shrubs, herbs and grasses. In the surrounding areas there are a range of farmlands that are used for grazing and cropping. To the west of the village, there are some high economic value private pine plantations. The rest is open grasslands that are not consistently maintained.

There is a significant amount of historical assets within the Focus Area, including the gold miners walking trail that follows around some of the old gold mine sites located to the south west of the village.

There is a significant amount of historical assets within the Focus Area, including the gold miners walking trail that follows around some of the old gold mine sites located to the south west of the village.

The BFMC has identified Wattle Flat as a Focus Area due to the complexities that are located in this area.

The key Bush Fire Risk Management Plan Objectives and Treatment Strategies for Wattle Flat Focus Area are listed in Table 9.

Table 9

BFMC OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT STRATEGY	REFERENCE
Community Preparedness	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	WF.RA
	Community Engagement; Preparation	WF.PR
	Community Engagement; Community Resilience	WF.CR
	Community Engagement; Response	WF.RP
Fuel Management	Asset Protection Zone(s)	WF.AP
Response	Operational Readiness Arrangements; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	WF.OR
	Neighbourhood Safer Place; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	WF.NS
	Pre-Incident Plan; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	WF.PI
	Fire Access or Fire Trail; addressed in BFMC FAFT Plan	WF.FA

Appendix 2

Fuel Management Register

Table 2.1 Asset Protection Zones

ID	Name	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
AP.1	Dargan - Chifley Road APZ	Clarence Dargan	1	Crown Lands
AP.2	Donald Road Clarence APZ North	Clarence Dargan	1	Crown Lands
AP.3	Donald Road Comms Tower APZ	Clarence Dargan	1	Crown Lands
AP.4	Sandham Road APZ	Clarence Dargan	1	Crown Lands
AP.5	Airly Comms Tower APZ	Capertee	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.6	Ben Bullen APZ	Capertee	1	Crown Lands
AP.7	Capertee School Railway Street APZ 1	Capertee	1	Crown Lands
AP.8	Capertee School Railway Street APZ 2	Capertee	1	Crown Lands
AP.9	Diamond Mine Heritage	Capertee	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.10	Goulburn Street Capertee APZ	Capertee	1	Crown Lands
AP.11	HEHS Ackerman Cottage APZ	Hill End	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.12	HEHS Alexander Street Paddock APZ 1	Hill End	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.13	HEHS Anglican Church Ruins APZ	Hill End	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.14	HEHS APZ Fairfax House	Hill End	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.15	HEHS Assay Cottage APZ	Hill End	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.16	HEHS Athol Cottage APZ	Hill End	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.17	HEHS Bald Hill Mine APZ	Hill End	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.18	HEHS Bathurst Road Paddock APZ 1	Hill End	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.19	HEHS Bathurst Road Paddock APZ 2	Hill End	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service

Table 2.1 Asset Protection Zones				
ID	Name	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
AP.20	HEHS Belmore Street Paddock APZ	Hill End	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.21	HEHS Beyers Ave APZ 1	Hill End	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.22	HEHS Beyers Ave APZ 2	Hill End	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.23	HEHS Beyers Cottage APZ	Hill End	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.24	HEHS Beyers Paddock Adj Royal Hall APZ	Hill End	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.25	HEHS Bill Lyle APZ	Hill End	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.26	HEHS Bleak House APZ	Hill End	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.27	HEHS Bowen Street Orchard APZ	Hill End	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.28	HEHS Bowen Street Paddock APZ 1	Hill End	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.29	HEHS Bowen Street Paddock APZ 2	Hill End	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.30	HEHS Bowen Street Paddock APZ 3	Hill End	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.31	HEHS Bridle Track Paddock APZ 1	Hill End	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.32	HEHS Bridle Track Paddock APZ 2	Hill End	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.33	HEHS Bryants Butchery APZ	Hill End	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.34	HEHS Carvers Cottage APZ	Hill End	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.35	HEHS Chimney Paddock APZ	Hill End	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.36	HEHS Church Street Paddock APZ	Hill End	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.37	HEHS Clarke Street Adj Hosies APZ	Hill End	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.38	HEHS Clarke Street Bore APZ	Hill End	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.39	HEHS Clarke Street Grinding Pump APZ	Hill End	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.40	HEHS Clarke Street Paddock APZ 1	Hill End	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.41	HEHS Clarke Street Paddock APZ 2	Hill End	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.42	HEHS Cordial Factory Paddock APZ	Hill End	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service

Table 2.1 Asset Protection Zones				
ID	Name	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
AP.43	HEHS Craigmoores APZ	Hill End	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.44	HEHS Denison Street Paddock APZ 1	Hill End	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.45	HEHS Denison Street Paddock Tennis APZ	Hill End	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.46	HEHS Denmans Cottage APZ	Hill End	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.47	HEHS Dennington Cottage APZ	Hill End	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.48	HEHS East Paddock APZ	Hill End	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.49	HEHS English Group Cottage APZ	Hill End	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.50	HEHS Faraday Cottage APZ	Hill End	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.51	HEHS Fletcher Street Paddock APZ	Hill End	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.52	HEHS General Store APZ	Hill End	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.53	HEHS German Town Water Tanks APZ	Hill End	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.54	HEHS Glendora APZ	Hill End	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.55	HEHS Haeffligers Cottage APZ	Hill End	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.56	HEHS Heaps Cottage APZ	Hill End	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.57	HEHS Heritage Centre APZ	Hill End	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.58	HEHS High Street Water Tanks APZ	Hill End	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.59	HEHS Hockings Cottage APZ	Hill End	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.60	HEHS Hodges Paddock APZ	Hill End	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.61	HEHS Holtermanns Store APZ	Hill End	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.62	HEHS Hosies APZ	Hill End	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.63	HEHS Hospital Lane Paddock APZ	Hill End	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.64	HEHS Hotel Paddock APZ	Hill End	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.65	HEHS Lees Lane Paddock APZ	Hill End	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service

Table 2.1 Asset Protection Zones				
ID	Name	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
AP.66	HEHS Lincoln Shed APZ	Hill End	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.67	HEHS Moores Lane Paddock APZ	Hill End	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.68	HEHS Mudgee Bathurst Road Paddock APZ	Hill End	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.69	HEHS Murrays Cottage APZ	Hill End	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.70	HEHS Northeys Store APZ	Hill End	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.71	HEHS National Parks and Wildlife Service Site Office APZ	Hill End	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.72	HEHS National Parks and Wildlife Service Workshop APZ	Hill End	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.73	HEHS Old Hospital APZ	Hill End	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.74	HEHS Old Hospital Water Infrastructure APZ	Hill End	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.75	HEHS Orchard APZ	Hill End	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.76	HEHS Reef Street West APZ	Hill End	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.77	HEHS NSW Rural Fire Service Shed APZ	Hill End	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.78	HEHS Rose Cottage APZ	Hill End	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.79	HEHS Royal Hall APZ	Hill End	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.80	HEHS Royal Pub APZ	Hill End	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.81	HEHS Sacred Heart Church APZ	Hill End	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.82	HEHS School House Paddock APZ 1	Hill End	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.83	HEHS School House Paddock APZ 2	Hill End	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.84	HEHS School House Paddock APZ 3	Hill End	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.85	HEHS Smythes Cottage APZ	Hill End	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.86	HEHS Stockyard Paddock APZ 1	Hill End	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.87	HEHS Stockyard Paddock APZ 2	Hill End	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.88	HEHS Stockyard Paddock APZ 3	Hill End	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service

Table 2.1 Asset Protection Zones				
ID	Name	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
AP.89	HEHS Stork Paddock APZ	Hill End	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.90	HEHS Sydney Hotel APZ	Hill End	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.91	HEHS Tambaroora Street APZ 2	Hill End	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.92	HEHS Tambaroora Street Paddock APZ	Hill End	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.93	HEHS The Great Western Store APZ	Hill End	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.94	HEHS The Hilton APZ	Hill End	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.95	HEHS The Manse APZ	Hill End	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.96	HEHS The Pines APZ	Hill End	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.97	HEHS The Post Office APZ	Hill End	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.98	HEHS The Rectory APZ	Hill End	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.99	HEHS Thomas Street Paddock APZ	Hill End	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.100	HEHS Top Hospital Lane Paddock APZ	Hill End	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.101	HEHS Village Camping Area APZ	Hill End	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.102	HEHS Warrys Cottage APZ	Hill End	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.103	HEHS Woollards Cottage APZ	Hill End	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.104	Hill End - Lees Lane APZ	Hill End	1	Crown Lands
AP.105	Hassan's Walls Comms Tower APZ	Hassans Walls	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.106	Goulburn Street APZ	Trunkey Creek	1	Crown Lands
AP.107	Lloyd Street APZ	Trunkey Creek	1	Crown Lands
AP.108	Trunkey Creek Public School SFPP APZ	Trunkey Creek	1	Crown Lands
AP.109	Trunkey Village Protection	Trunkey Creek	1	Crown Lands
AP.110	Fogharty Lane APZ	Wattle Flat	1	Crown Lands
AP.111	Wattle Flat Sofala Road APZ 1	Wattle Flat	1	Crown Lands

Table 2.1 Asset Protection Zones				
ID	Name	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
AP.112	Wattle Flat Sofala Road APZ 2	Wattle Flat	1	Crown Lands
AP.113	Abercrombie Caves Campground		2	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.114	Amy Anderson Reserve APZ		2	Crown Lands
AP.115	Baal Bone Gap		2	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.116	Black Gate Reserve APZ		2	Crown Lands
AP.117	Bogee Bush Fire Brigade APZ		2	Lithgow City Council
AP.118	Boyd River Campground		2	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.119	Bruinbun Reserve APZ		2	Crown Lands
AP.120	Bummaroo Campground		2	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.121	Capertee Camp		2	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.122	Capertee Homestead 1		2	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.123	Capertee Homestead 2		2	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.124	Capertee Homestead 3		2	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.125	Caretakers Cottage 1		2	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.126	Caretakers Cottage 2		2	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.127	Cullen Bullen - Windy Gully APZ		2	Crown Lands
AP.128	Davis Street Sofala Residence APZ		2	Crown Lands
AP.129	Diggings Turon		2	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.130	Emmott APZ		2	Crown Lands
AP.131	Glen Alice - Rylstone Street APZ		2	Crown Lands
AP.132	Hartley Historic Site		2	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.133	Hartley Pump House		2	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.134	Hartley Water Storage		2	National Parks and Wildlife Service

Table 2.1 Asset Protection Zones				
ID	Name	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
AP.135	Jenolan Caves		2	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.136	Kanangra Walls Day-use and Helipad		2	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.137	Lawson Street Portland SFAZ		2	Crown Lands
AP.138	Ledinghams Heritage Hut		2	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.139	Licking Hole Heritage Hut		2	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.140	Marangaroo Military Area APZ 01		2	Department of Defence
AP.141	Marangaroo Military Area APZ 02		2	Department of Defence
AP.142	Marangaroo Military Area APZ 03		2	Department of Defence
AP.143	Marangaroo Military Area APZ 04		2	Department of Defence
AP.144	Marangaroo Military Area APZ 05		2	Department of Defence
AP.145	Marangaroo Military Area APZ 06		2	Department of Defence
AP.146	Marangaroo Military Area APZ 07		2	Department of Defence
AP.147	Marangaroo Military Area APZ 08		2	Department of Defence
AP.148	Marangaroo Military Area APZ 09		2	Department of Defence
AP.149	Marangaroo Military Area APZ 10		2	Department of Defence
AP.150	Marangaroo Military Area APZ 11		2	Department of Defence
AP.151	Marangaroo Military Area APZ 12		2	Department of Defence
AP.152	Marangaroo Military Area APZ 13		2	Department of Defence
AP.153	Marrangaroo Campground		2	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.154	Monkey Hill Comms Tower APZ 1		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.155	Monkey Hill Comms Tower APZ 2		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.156	Mount Werong Campground		2	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.157	Mt Defiance Comms Tower APZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service

Table 2.1 Asset Protection Zones				
ID	Name	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
AP.158	Mt Lambie Comms Tower APZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.159	Mt Panorama Comms Tower APZ 1		2	Bathurst Regional Council
AP.160	Mt Panorama Comms Tower APZ 2		2	Bathurst Regional Council
AP.161	Mt Ryan Comms Tower APZ		2	Forestry Corporation NSW
AP.162	Native Dog Reserve APZ		2	Crown Lands
AP.163	Newnes Campground		2	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.164	Oaky Camp		2	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.165	Piper Street APZ Portland		2	Crown Lands
AP.166	Portland - Burton Street APZ		2	Crown Lands
AP.167	Portland - Corlette Street APZ		2	Crown Lands
AP.168	Portland - Limestone Street APZ		2	Crown Lands
AP.169	Portland - Ridge Street APZ		2	Crown Lands
AP.170	Portland - Russell Street APZ		2	Crown Lands
AP.171	Portland - Russell Street APZ 2		2	Crown Lands
AP.172	Portland - Williwa Street APZ		2	Crown Lands
AP.173	Ruby Creek Heritage		2	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.174	Shooters Hill Comms Tower APZ		2	Forestry Corporation NSW
AP.175	Silent Creek Campground		2	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.176	Sofala - Bowen Street		2	Crown Lands
AP.177	Sofala - Upper Turon Road		2	Crown Lands
AP.178	Tattersall's Reserve APZ		2	Crown Lands
AP.179	Theakstons		2	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.180	Woolshed Turon		2	National Parks and Wildlife Service

Table 2.2 Prescribed Burns/ Fire Breaks/ Grazing

ID	Name	Strategy*	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
IM.181	Girribung	IMZ		2	National Parks and Wildlife Service
IM.182	Gospers	IMZ		2	National Parks and Wildlife Service
IM.183	Running Stream	IMZ		2	National Parks and Wildlife Service
LF.184	Burruga West FB	LFB	Burruga	1	Crown Lands
LF.185	Chifley Road North LFB	LFB	Clarence Dargan	1	Crown Lands
LF.308	Clarence Centre LFB	LFB	Clarence Dargan	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
LF.309	Clarence North LFB	LFB	Clarence Dargan	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
LF.310	Clarence West LFB	LFB	Clarence Dargan	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
LF.186	Dargan West LFB	LFB	Clarence Dargan	1	Crown Lands
LF.311	Newnes LFB	LFB	Clarence Dargan	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
LF.312	Zig Zag LFB	LFB	Clarence Dargan	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
LF.187	Capertee East FB	LFB	Capertee	1	Crown Lands
LF.188	Germantown Lane FB	LFB	Hill End	1	Crown Lands
LF.189	Gulf Boundary Strategic Fire Break	LFB	Napoleon Reef - Yetholme	1	Forestry Corporation NSW
LF.190	Gulf Boundary Strategic Fire Break East	LFB	Napoleon Reef - Yetholme	1	Forestry Corporation NSW
LF.191	Gulf Boundary Strategic Fire Break West	LFB	Napoleon Reef - Yetholme	1	Forestry Corporation NSW
LF.192	Bindo Boundary Strategic Fire Break	LFB		2	Forestry Corporation NSW
LF.193	Mt Schofield Strategic Fire Break Central	LFB		2	Forestry Corporation NSW
LF.194	Mt Schofield Strategic Fire Break North	LFB		2	Forestry Corporation NSW
LF.195	Mt Schofield Strategic Fire Break South	LFB		2	Forestry Corporation NSW
LF.196	Sofala South FB	LFB		2	NSW Rural Fire Service

Table 2.2 Prescribed Burns/ Fire Breaks/ Grazing

ID	Name	Strategy*	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
LM.197	Malcolms Gully HR	LMZ	Capertee	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
LM.198	Kittys Flat HR	LMZ	Hill End	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
LM.199	Airstrip HR	LMZ		2	National Parks and Wildlife Service
LM.200	Back Creek HR Winburndale	LMZ		2	National Parks and Wildlife Service
LM.201	Bindo Tower HRB	LMZ		2	Forestry Corporation NSW
LM.202	Capertee Glenolan Cultural Burn	LMZ		2	National Parks and Wildlife Service
LM.203	Capertee Main Valley Cultural Burn	LMZ		2	National Parks and Wildlife Service
LM.204	Daylight Creek HRB	LMZ		2	Forestry Corporation NSW
LM.205	Extension 16 HRB	LMZ		2	Forestry Corporation NSW
LM.206	Genowlan Creek HR	LMZ		2	National Parks and Wildlife Service
LM.207	Gibraltar HR	LMZ		2	National Parks and Wildlife Service
LM.208	Hampton Bindo 5921 HRB	LMZ		2	Forestry Corporation NSW
LM.209	Humphreys 5001 HRB	LMZ		2	Forestry Corporation NSW
LM.210	Humphreys 5002 HRB	LMZ		2	Forestry Corporation NSW
LM.211	Humphreys 5003 HRB	LMZ		2	Forestry Corporation NSW
LM.212	Kandos State Forest	LMZ		2	Forestry Corporation NSW
LM.213	Lowes Mount 5001 Alpha HRB	LMZ		2	Forestry Corporation NSW
LM.214	Lowes Mount 5001 Bravo HRB	LMZ		2	Forestry Corporation NSW
LM.215	Lowes Mount 5005 HRB	LMZ		2	Forestry Corporation NSW
LM.216	Middle Fire Trail	LMZ		2	National Parks and Wildlife Service
LM.217	Mount Ryan 5005 HRB	LMZ		2	Forestry Corporation NSW
LM.218	Pinnacle 5038 HRB	LMZ		2	Forestry Corporation NSW

Table 2.2 Prescribed Burns/ Fire Breaks/ Grazing

ID	Name	Strategy*	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
LM.219	Reedy Creek HRB	LMZ		2	Forestry Corporation NSW
LM.220	Stringybark 5033 HRBP 2021	LMZ		2	Forestry Corporation NSW
LM.221	The Range West HR	LMZ		2	National Parks and Wildlife Service
SF.222	Burruga Dam South West HR 1	SFAZ	Burruga	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.223	Burruga Dam South West HR 2	SFAZ	Burruga	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.224	Burruga Dam South West HR 3	SFAZ	Burruga	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.225	Burruga Dam South West HR 4	SFAZ	Burruga	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.226	Burruga Dam South West HR 5	SFAZ	Burruga	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.227	Burruga Mine Site	SFAZ	Burruga	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.228	Bell Creek HR	SFAZ	Clarence Dargan	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
SF.229	Dargan Creek Reserve HR 2	SFAZ	Clarence Dargan	1	Crown Lands
SF.230	Dargan Creek Reserve HR 3	SFAZ	Clarence Dargan	1	Crown Lands
SF.231	Dargan Creek Reserve HR 7	SFAZ	Clarence Dargan	1	Crown Lands
SF.232	Dargan Creek Reserve HR 8	SFAZ	Clarence Dargan	1	Crown Lands
SF.233	Dargan Creek Reserve HR 9	SFAZ	Clarence Dargan	1	Crown Lands
SF.234	Petra Avenue SFAZ	SFAZ	Clarence Dargan	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.235	Sandham Road SFAZ 1	SFAZ	Clarence Dargan	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.236	Sandham Road SFAZ 2	SFAZ	Clarence Dargan	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.237	State Mine South	SFAZ	Clarence Dargan	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
SF.238	Yarramun	SFAZ	Clarence Dargan	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
SF.307	Mt Wilson Complex (Chifley Lithgow Portion)	SFAZ	Clarence Dargan	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
SF.239	Capertee East HR 2	SFAZ	Capertee	1	NSW Rural Fire Service

Table 2.2 Prescribed Burns/ Fire Breaks/ Grazing

ID	Name	Strategy*	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
SF.240	Capertee East HR 3	SFAZ	Capertee	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.241	Goulburn Street Capertee SFAZ 1	SFAZ	Capertee	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.242	Goulburn Street Capertee SFAZ 2	SFAZ	Capertee	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.243	Goulburn Street Capertee SFAZ 3	SFAZ	Capertee	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.244	Hill End - Bald Hill South	SFAZ	Hill End	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.245	Lees Lane SFAZ	SFAZ	Hill End	1	Crown Lands
SF.246	Hassan Walls Road HR	SFAZ	Hassans Walls	1	Crown Lands
SF.247	Church Street SFAZ Trunkey Creek	SFAZ	Trunkey Creek	1	Crown Lands
SF.248	Trunkey Creek SFAZ	SFAZ	Trunkey Creek	1	Crown Lands
SF.249	32 Benbow Road Kanimbla - Dunstan HR 1	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.250	32 Benbow Road Kanimbla - Dunstan HR 4	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.251	32 Benbow Road Kanimbla - Dunstan HR 5	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.252	32 Benbow Road Kanimbla - Dunstan HR 6	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.253	Boss Peak	SFAZ		2	National Parks and Wildlife Service
SF.254	Burnt Hole HR	SFAZ		2	National Parks and Wildlife Service
SF.255	Claytons	SFAZ		2	National Parks and Wildlife Service
SF.256	Gardiners Gap	SFAZ		2	National Parks and Wildlife Service
SF.257	Glen Alice SFAZ 2	SFAZ		2	Crown Lands
SF.258	Kenny Street Mount Victoria HR	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.259	Portland Treatment Burn	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.260	Ridge Street Common, Portland HR	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service

Table 2.2 Prescribed Burns/ Fire Breaks/ Grazing

ID	Name	Strategy*	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
SF.261	Rocky Creek 2 HR	SFAZ		2	National Parks and Wildlife Service
SF.262	Sunny Corner East HR	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.263	Sunny Corner SFAZ 1	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.264	Sunny Corner West HR	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
TF.265	Glen Davis Road TCFB	TCFB	Capertee	1	Lithgow City Council
TF.266	Freemantle Road TCFB	TCFB	Freemantle	1	Bathurst Regional Council
TF.267	Hartley Valley Road - Browns Gap Road TCFB	TCFB	Hassans Walls	1	Lithgow City Council
TF.268	Sunny Corner Road TCFB	TCFB	Napoleon Reef - Yetholme	1	Lithgow City Council
TF.269	Sunny Corner Strategic Fire Break	TCFB	Napoleon Reef - Yetholme	1	Forestry Corporation NSW
TF.270	Abercrombie Cosgrove Strategic Fire Break	TCFB		2	Forestry Corporation NSW
TF.271	Abercrombie Road Strategic Fire Break	TCFB		2	Forestry Corporation NSW
TF.272	Abercrombie Road TCFB	TCFB		2	Oberon Council
TF.273	Albion Street TCFB	TCFB		2	Oberon Council
TF.274	Browns Gap Road TCFB	TCFB		2	Lithgow City Council
TF.275	Coxs River Road TCFB	TCFB		2	Lithgow City Council
TF.276	Diamond Swamp Road TCFB	TCFB		2	Lithgow City Council
TF.277	Dog Rocks Strategic Fire Break	TCFB		2	Forestry Corporation NSW
TF.278	Duckmaloi Road TCFB	TCFB		2	Oberon Council
TF.279	Edith Road TCFB	TCFB		2	Oberon Council
TF.280	Edwards Strategic Fire Break	TCFB		2	Forestry Corporation NSW
TF.281	Extension 16 Strategic Fire Break	TCFB		2	Forestry Corporation NSW

Table 2.2 Prescribed Burns/ Fire Breaks/ Grazing

ID	Name	Strategy*	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
TF.282	Glen Alice Road TCFB	TCFB		2	Lithgow City Council
TF.283	Gurnang Strategic Fire Break	TCFB		2	Forestry Corporation NSW
TF.284	Hampton South Strategic Fire Break	TCFB		2	Forestry Corporation NSW
TF.285	Hartley Vale Road TCFB	TCFB		2	Lithgow City Council
TF.286	Jenolan Caves Strategic fire break	TCFB		2	Forestry Corporation NSW
TF.287	Kanangra Walls Road TCFB	TCFB		2	Oberon Council
TF.288	Laffing Waters Sofala Road East TCFB	TCFB		2	Bathurst Regional Council
TF.289	Laffing Waters Sofala Road West TCFB	TCFB		2	Bathurst Regional Council
TF.290	Lowes Mount Road TCFB	TCFB		2	Oberon Council
TF.291	Magpie Hollow Road TCFB	TCFB		2	Lithgow City Council
TF.292	Mid Hartley Road TCFB	TCFB		2	Lithgow City Council
TF.293	Mount David Strategic Fire Break	TCFB		2	Forestry Corporation NSW
TF.294	O'Connell Road TCFB	TCFB		2	Oberon Council
TF.295	Pipers Flat Road TCFB	TCFB		2	Lithgow City Council
TF.296	Ponderosa Strategic Fire Break	TCFB		2	Forestry Corporation NSW
TF.297	Portland Cullen Bullen Road TCFB	TCFB		2	Lithgow City Council
TF.298	Portland Sunny Corner Road TCFB	TCFB		2	Lithgow City Council
TF.299	Range Road TCFB	TCFB		2	Lithgow City Council
TF.300	Riverview Strategic Fire Break	TCFB		2	Forestry Corporation NSW
TF.301	Rydal - Hampton Road TCFB	TCFB		2	Lithgow City Council
TF.302	Shooters Hill Strategic Fire Break	TCFB		2	Forestry Corporation NSW
TF.303	Sodwalls - Tarana Road to Mutton Falls Road TCFB	TCFB		2	Lithgow City Council

Table 2.2 Prescribed Burns/ Fire Breaks/ Grazing					
ID	Name	Strategy*	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
TF.304	Tarana Road TCFB	TCFB		2	Lithgow City Council
TF.305	Wolgan Road TCFB	TCFB		2	Lithgow City Council
TF.306	Wombat Strategic Fire Break	TCFB		2	Forestry Corporation NSW

*Strategy: IMZ (Ignition Management Zone); LFB (Linear Firebreak); LMZ (Land Management Zone), SFAZ (Strategic Fire Advantage Zone), TCFB (Transport Corridor Fire Break). See Annex C BFCC Policy 01/2023 for further information on bush fire management zones including a description of the zones and their purposes.

The Transport Corridor Fire Breaks identified by Transport for NSW along the state road network, noted in the Fuel Management Register will be managed in line with the Transport for NSW Roadside Clearing Guidelines (defined by the back of the table drain or 4m from the edge of asphalt, or 1.2m beyond the back of the safety barrier).

Table 2.3 Neighbourhood Safer Places*			
Title	Type	Location	LGA
Wattle Flat Public School Carpark	Open Space	Carpark off Thompson Street, Wattle Flat	Bathurst
Trunkey Creek Community Hall	Building	36 Arthur Street, Trunkey Creek	Bathurst
Sofala Community Hall	Building	19 Denison Street, Sofala	Bathurst
Hill End Sports Field	Open Space	Church Street, Hill End	Bathurst
Hill End Community Hall	Building	4 Beyers Avenue, Hill End	Bathurst
Glen Alice Public School	Building	Jamison Street, Glen Alice	Lithgow
Tarana Rural Fire Brigade	Building	Cnr Sodwalls Road and Diamond Swamp Road, Tarana	Lithgow
Rydal Railway Station	Open Space	Bathurst Street, Rydal	Lithgow
Tony Luchetti Sportsground	Open Space	Barton Street, Lithgow	Lithgow
Marrangaroo Rural Fire Brigade	Building	501 Great Western Highway, Marrangaroo	Lithgow
Kremer Park	Open Space	Cnr Lime Street ad Villiers Street, Portland	Lithgow
Burruga Sportsground	Open Space	Tuena Street, Burruga	Oberon
Black Springs Sportsground	Open Space	Reserve Avenue, Black Springs	Oberon
Oberon Recreation Ground	Open Space	North Street, Oberon	Oberon

*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 Historic Heritage Risk Current
- 3.6 Focus Areas and Fuel Management Register

The Appendix 3 Maps for the Chifley Lithgow Bush Fire Risk Management Plan are not included in this pdf document. The Maps are available on the RFS Website <https://www.rfs.nsw.gov.au/plan-and-prepare/managing-bush-fire-risk/bush-fire-management-committees/chifley-lithgow>.

Known Aboriginal sites were 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/ timeframe	Target Audience	Method of communication	Method of notification	Key messages/ purpose	Resources required	Responsibility
12 th May 2022	NSW RFS Senior Volunteers	Workshop 1	Emails Phone Calls Teams	Introduction to next generation BFRMP Data Validation	Venue Facilitators Maps	NSW RFS Chifley/Lithgow Zone Risk Planning Team NSW RFS
17 th May 2022	BFMC Members	Workshop 1	Emails Phone Calls Teams	Introduction to next generation BFRMP Data Validation	Venue Facilitators Maps	NSW RFS Chifley/Lithgow Zone Risk Planning Team NSW RFS
13 th January - 24 th February 2023	General Public	Have Your Say Survey	Social Media Local Media Website	Encourage Public Feedback Identify more potential fire prone areas and hazards	Templates Agency Social Media Platforms	NSW RFS Chifley/Lithgow Zone Risk Planning Team NSW RFS
30 th November 2022 (Vols) 1 st December 2022 (BFMC)	BFMC Members and Senior RFS Volunteers	Workshop 2(a)	Emails Phone Calls Teams	Identify Focus Areas Discuss treatment options	Venue Facilitators Maps	NSW RFS Chifley/Lithgow Zone Risk Planning Team NSW RFS
6 th March 2024	BFMC Members and Senior RFS Volunteers	Workshop 2(b)	Emails Phone Calls Teams	Finalise Fuel Management Register Prepare data for 2 nd run through of Phoenix modelling	Venue Facilitators Maps	NSW RFS Chifley/Lithgow Zone Risk Planning Team NSW RFS

Date/ timeframe	Target Audience	Method of communication	Method of notification	Key messages/ purpose	Resources required	Responsibility
6th March 2024	BFMC Members	Workshop 3	Email Phone Calls Teams	Review Updated Risk Data Arrange the Public Exhibition Process	Venue Facilitators Maps	NSW RFS Chifley/Lithgow Zone Risk Planning Team NSW RFS
18 th August - 30 th September 2025	General Public	Public Exhibition	Social Media Local Media Website	Community Consultation Feedback on the Plan	Templates Agency Social Media Platforms	NSW RFS Chifley/Lithgow Zone BFMC
21 st October 2025	BFMC Members	Workshop 4	Email Phone Calls Teams	Review Comments from Public exhibition Prepare for approval process	Venue Facilitators Draft Plan maps	NSW RFS Chifley/Lithgow Zone Risk Planning Team NSW RFS



Planning together

Chifley Lithgow

Bush Fire Management Committee

Bush Fire Coordinating Committee – Policy No 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