

Bush Fire Risk Management Plan

Planning together



Cudgegong

Bush Fire Management Committee

Local Government Area of Mid-Western Regional Council

Bush Fire Coordinating Committee – Policy No 01/2023

Commencing 2025

Approval

In accordance with the *Rural Fires Act 1997*, this Bush Fire Risk Management Plan has been prepared by the Cudgegong Bush Fire Management Committee and has been endorsed at the BFMC meeting on 31 July 2025 for submission to the Bush Fire Coordinating Committee.

Recommended



Cr Percy Thompson
Chair
Cudgegong
Bush Fire Management Committee



Commissioner Trent Curtin
Chair
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Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Acknowledgement to Country

The Cudgegong 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 Cudgegong 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 Cudgegong 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 Cudgegong BFMC considered the number and location of Neighbourhood Safer Places (NSPs) within the BFMC area. All NSPs in Cudgegong 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.

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 Cudgegong 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	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.

	<p>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.</p> <p>Under Section 73 and Section 74E of the Act, the NSW RFS Commissioner may direct hazard reduction works to be undertaken.</p>
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	<p>The <i>Rural Fires Act 1997</i> sets the statutory Bush Fire Danger Period.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
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	<p>Under the <i>Rural Fires Act 1997</i> persons may be prosecuted for a range of offences. These offences include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 Cudgegong 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 Cudgegong 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 Ten (10) Focus Areas within the Cudgegong BFRMP. These are:

- Birriwa
- Clandulla
- Lue
- Windeyer
- Bocoble
- Cooks Gap
- Rylstone
- Caerleon
- Hargraves
- Totnes Valley

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 Plan.

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 Cudgegong Focus Area descriptions, Key Objectives and Treatment Strategies.

3.2 Bush Fire Management Zones

Bush Fire Management Zones identified within the Cudgegong 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 - 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 Cudgegong 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 Plan and also an Annual Report. The BFRMP may also be audited at the request of the NSW RFS Commissioner or the BFCC.

Appendices

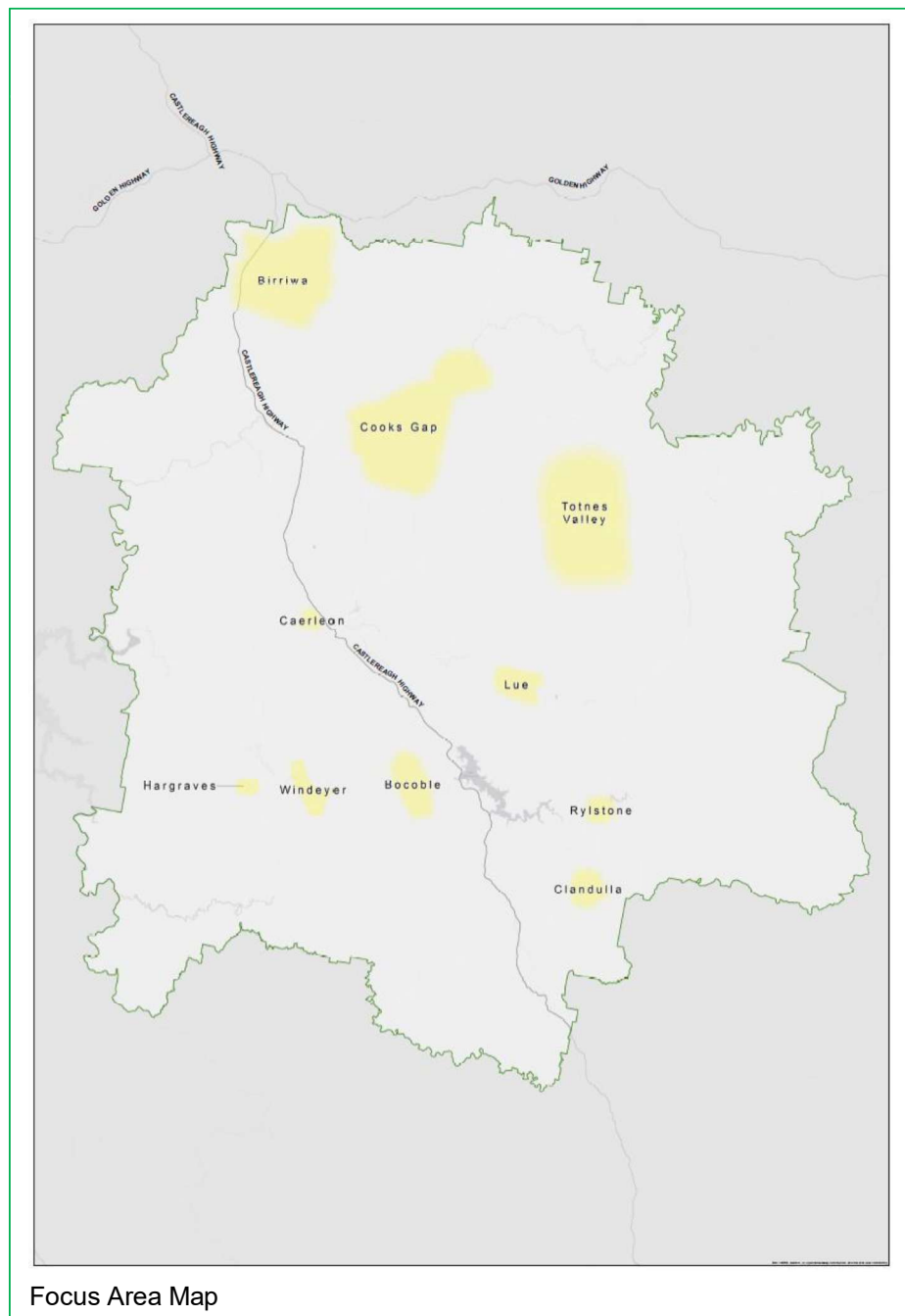
This BFRMP is supported by a number of appendices, including:

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		
Birriwa	Bocoble	Caerleon
Clandulla	Cooks Gap	Hargraves
Lue	Rylstone	Totnes Valley
Windeyer		



Focus Area Map

1.1 Birriwa

Risk Profile

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

This area encompasses Birriwa and Tallawang. Birriwa is situated approximately 30 km north of Gulgong, with a population of 45 (2021 Census General Community Profiles), however the renewable energy sector is experiencing significant growth, with an estimated 5,000 to 6,000 people expected to be employed in the next 3 to 4 years. A 600-person base camp will be established at Merotherie, while the northern side of the Golden Highway will host a separate base camp for 800 individuals. Additionally, minor transmission lines are set to begin construction in 2026. There are a number of economic assets (such as intensive agriculture) that are classified in the Moderate risk category.

Significant facilities within the area include the Birriwa Recreation Reserve, which serves as a Neighbourhood Safer Place. The Castlereagh Highway and Wallerawang Gwabegar Railway are key transportation routes running north-south through this Focus Area. Although historically Birriwa has not experienced any major fire incidents, the area is vulnerable due to the potential for high seasonal grass growth. Combined with cropping activities and large open grassland areas, fires here could escalate rapidly.

Several residential areas have been identified within the High bush fire risk category. Social and demographic factors, such as population growth, unemployment, unoccupied dwellings, and residences requiring assistance, may increase the community's vulnerability to bush fire impacts.

The Birriwa Focus Area is home to three species of threatened flora and fauna, as well as 17 mapped Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs), including 13 Critically Endangered TECs. The predominant vegetation types include Western Slopes Grasslands and Western Slopes Dry Sclerophyll Forests. Birriwa is part of Wiradjuri Country, with 35 registered Aboriginal cultural heritage sites identified within the Focus Area. Bush/grass fires, fire suppression operations, and hazard reduction activities pose risks to these cultural heritage sites.

A key BFMC objective in the Birriwa area is to improve community preparedness.

This will be achieved by providing resources and implementing programs that help residents and landowners understand their risk and prepare for bush fire. Increased engagement with local producers is also a focus, ensuring farm-wise strategies are in place. In accordance with the Fuel Management Register, the BFMC will maintain firebreaks and conduct hazard reduction burns to establish Strategic Fire Advantage Zones. The key Bush Fire Risk Management Plan Objectives and Treatment Strategies for Birriwa are outlined in Table 1.

Table 1

BFMC OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT STRATEGY	REFERENCE
Community Preparedness	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	BI.RA
	Community Engagement; Planning	BI.PL
	Community Engagement; Preparation	BI.PR
Fuel Management	Strategic Fire Advantage Zone; prescribed burn	BI.SF
	Land Management Zone; prescribed burn	BI.LM
	Fire Break; Transport Corridor	BI.TF
Response	Neighbourhood Safer Place; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	BI.NS
	Fire Access or Fire Trail; addressed in BFMC FAFT Plan	BI.FA

1.2 Bocoble

Risk Profile

The Cudgegong Bush Fire Management Committee (BFMC) has conducted a comprehensive risk assessment of residential, environmental, economic, and cultural assets, and has identified Bocoble as a designated Focus Area.

This area encompasses Green Gully and portions of Queens Pinch. Bocoble is situated approximately 30 km southeast of Mudgee and, according to the 2021 Census General Community Profiles, has a population of 132. The area is predominantly composed of privately-owned land, characterized by dense, rugged, and often inaccessible bushland. The last major bush fire in this area was the Wallaby Rock fire (2006-07), although smaller fires frequently occur, typically triggered by lightning strikes.

Several residential properties in the Focus Area fall within the High risk category. Bocoble and its surrounding areas feature a mix of permanent and semi-permanent homes, with varying construction standards. Most built assets are located on ridgelines, adjacent to forested areas. A 132kV transmission line runs near the area.

Economic assets, specifically telecommunications infrastructure, have been classified as Low risk, however, the potential for fire, particularly from the west, is significant, and limited access and egress may further complicate emergency management. The area is home to two threatened species of flora and fauna, as well as five mapped Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs), including five Critically Endangered TECs.

The dominant vegetation types include Western Slopes Grassy Woodlands, Temperate Montane Grasslands, and Western Slopes Dry Sclerophyll Forests. A severe bush fire event poses a considerable risk of irreversible habitat loss, particularly for the local Koala population. Bocoble is part of Wiradjuri Country, with significant Aboriginal cultural heritage.

Fire events, suppression activities, and hazard reduction burns could negatively impact both cultural heritage sites and one local historic heritage site identified within the Focus Area.

A core objective for the BFMC in the Bocoble area is to enhance community preparedness, particularly by encouraging the maintenance of private property firebreaks and the development of Bush Fire Survival Plans.

This will be supported through targeted resources and programs aimed at increasing residents' awareness and readiness for bush fires. In line with the BFMC's Fuel Management Register, hazard reduction burns will be implemented to maintain Land Management Zones and mitigate fire risk. The key Bush Fire Risk Management Plan Objectives and Treatment Strategies for Bocoble are outlined in Table 2.

Table 2

BFMC OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT STRATEGY	REFERENCE
Community Preparedness	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	BO.RA
	Community Engagement; Planning	BO.PL
Fuel Management	Asset Protection Zone(s)	BO.AP
	Strategic Fire Advantage Zone; prescribed burn	BO.SF
	Land Management Zone; prescribed burn	BO.LM
	Fire Break; Transport Corridor	BO.TF

1.3 Caerleon

Risk Profile

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

This Focus Area includes Avisford North and Caerleon. Caerleon is located on the northwestern outskirts of Mudgee. According to the 2021 Census General Community Profiles, Caerleon has a population of 184. It features Caerleon Estate, Mudgee's newest master-planned community, offering land lots ranging from 400 sqm to 1,000 sqm.

When fully developed, Caerleon Estate will have approximately 1000 homes and will join the western boundary of Mudgee. Including a retail town centre, childcare facilities, and an operational retirement village.

The Focus Area also incorporates the Mudgee Waste Management Facility and Industrial Complex. Although no major fires have occurred within this Focus Area, significant fire risk arises from the nearby Avisford Nature Reserve to the west and the surrounding grasslands. Several residential properties have been identified in the High risk category, with additional social and demographic factors such as age, unoccupied lots, and new residents contributing to the community's vulnerability to bush fires.

The Caerleon Focus Area is home to four species of threatened flora and fauna, as well as four mapped Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs), all of which are classified as Critically Endangered. The area's dominant vegetation consists of Western Slopes Grassy Woodlands and Western Slopes Grasslands.

Caerleon is part of Wiradjuri Country, with eight registered Aboriginal cultural heritage sites and one local historic heritage site within the Focus Area. Bush/grass fires, suppression activities, and hazard reduction efforts pose risks to these culturally significant areas.

A key BFMC objective in Caerleon is to enhance community preparedness through coordinated cross-agency efforts. This involves developing suitable treatment options and community engagement strategies to improve residents' understanding of their bush fire risk. Through the provision of resources, collaboration, and targeted programs, the aim is to support the development of effective Bush Fire Survival Plans and promote proactive risk management within the community.

In line with the Fuel Management Register, the BFMC will maintain firebreaks and implement hazard reduction burns to establish Strategic Fire Advantage Zones and mitigate bush fire risk. The key Bush Fire Risk Management Plan Objectives and Treatment Strategies for Caerleon are outlined in Table 3.

Table 3

BFMC OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT STRATEGY	REFERENCE
Community Preparedness	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	CA.RA
	Community Engagement; Planning	CA.PL
	Community Engagement; Preparation	CA.PR
Fuel Management	Strategic Fire Advantage Zone; prescribed burn	CA.SF
	Fire Break; Transport Corridor	CA.TF

1.4 Clandulla

Risk Profile Draft

The Cudgegong Bush Fire Management Committee (BFMC) has assessed the risk to residential, economic, environmental, and cultural assets, and has identified Clandulla Village as a Focus Area.

This Focus Area also includes the surrounding regions of Charbon and the Clandulla State Forest. Clandulla is situated approximately 13 km south of Rylstone. According to the 2021 Census General Community Profiles, Clandulla has a population of 186, and Charbon has 91 residents, bringing the total population to 277.

The village is bordered to the north and west by the Clandulla State Forest. While no significant fire events have occurred within the Clandulla State Forest, there is a potential for major fire runs, particularly from the west. Previous fire incidents in the area include the Cumbacundy fire (2005-06) and the Clandulla State Forest West fire (2018-19).

Several residential homes and properties have been identified in the High risk category, while economic assets in the area are generally classified as Low risk. Social and demographic factors, such as unemployment and residents requiring assistance, may increase the community's vulnerability to the impacts of bush fires.

The Clandulla Focus Area is home to 19 species of threatened and critically endangered flora and fauna. Seven Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs) are mapped in the area, six of which are Critically Endangered.

The dominant vegetation types include Western Slopes Dry Sclerophyll Forest and North-west Slopes Dry Sclerophyll Forest. Bush fires are a key threatening process for many environmental assets, with risks of severe damage or irreversible loss of species such as Clandulla Geebung and Grevillea Obtusiflora. Other significant fauna includes the Eastern Bentwing-bat, Large-eared Pied-Bat, Powerful Owl, and Brown Treecreeper. Clandulla is part of Wiradjuri Country and includes 15 registered Aboriginal cultural heritage sites, along with one local historic heritage site. Bush/grass fires, fire suppression operations, and hazard reduction activities pose potential risks to these cultural and heritage values.

A key BFMC objective in the Clandulla area is to improve community preparedness. This includes the maintenance of Asset Protection Zones (APZs) and the preparation of Bush Fire Survival Plans. These objectives will be achieved through the provision of resources and programs designed to help residents better understand their bush fire risk and enhance their preparedness.

A Community Protection Plan for Clandulla Village was endorsed by the BFMC in March 2022, with a similar plan for Charbon Village scheduled to begin in the FY24-25. As detailed in the Fuel Management Register, the BFMC will maintain APZs and conduct hazard reduction burns to establish Strategic Fire Advantage Zones, Land Management Zones, and firebreaks within and around the Focus Area. The key Bush Fire Risk Management Plan Objectives and Treatment Strategies for Clandulla are outlined in Table 4.

Table 4

BFMC OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT STRATEGY	REFERENCE
Community Preparedness	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	CL.RA
	Community Engagement; Planning	CL.PL
	Community Engagement; Preparation	CL.PR
Fuel Management	Asset Protection Zone(s)	CL.AP
	Strategic Fire Advantage Zone; prescribed burn	CL.SF
	Land Management Zone; prescribed burn	CL.LM
	Fire Break; Linear	CL.LF
	Fire Break; Transport Corridor	CL.TF
Response	Neighbourhood Safer Place; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	CL.NS
	Pre-Incident Plan; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	CL.PI
	Fire Access or Fire Trail; addressed in BFMC FAFT Plan	CL.FA

1.5 Cooks Gap

Risk Profile

The Cudgegong Bush Fire Management Committee (BFMC) has assessed the risk to residential, special fire protection (schools, health facilities, childcare), economic, environmental, and cultural assets, and has identified Cooks Gap as a Focus Area. The Focus Area also includes Ulan, Yarrawonga, and Home Rule.

Cooks Gap is located approximately 33 km north of Mudgee, with a population of 549 according to the 2021 Census General Community Profiles. The total population for the Focus Area is 1,130.

The Focus Area has experienced several major fires, including those at Springwood Park Rd, Cope (2023-24), Moolarben Rd, Cooks Gap (2016-17), Ulan Rd (2011-12), and the Ridge Fire (2002-03). Illegal fires (unnotified and without permits) are a significant issue in this area, and there are several suspicious fires currently under investigation.

Several residential properties have been identified in the High-risk category, with social and demographic factors such as population growth, unemployment, unoccupied dwellings, and residents requiring assistance potentially increasing the community's vulnerability to bush fires. The Focus Area includes large coal mining operations in the north and northeast, contributing to local employment and traffic from workers commuting in and out of the region. Key transportation assets within the area include Ulan Rd and the Sandy Hollow Gulgong Railway.

The Cooks Gap Focus Area is home to 40 species of threatened and critically endangered flora and fauna. Twelve Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs) have been mapped, including one Critically Endangered TEC. The area's dominant vegetation types consist of Western Slopes Dry Sclerophyll Forest and Western Slopes Grassland. A high-severity bush fire could result in serious damage or irreversible loss to environmental assets in these regions. The Focus Area also encompasses the Cope State Forest.

Cooks Gap is part of Wiradjuri Country, with 331 registered Aboriginal cultural heritage sites and one local historic heritage site within the Focus Area. Bush/grass fires, suppression operations, and hazard reduction efforts pose risks to these cultural and heritage assets.

A key BFMC objective in the Cooks Gap area is to improve community preparedness and implement fuel reduction measures. This includes assisting in the preparation of Bush Fire Survival Plans. These objectives will be met by providing resources and implementing programs designed to help residents better understand their bush fire risk and take action to prepare.

Risk Profile *continued*.

The BFMC will also maintain firebreaks and conduct hazard reduction burns to establish Strategic Fire Advantage Zones and Land Management Zones, as outlined in the Fuel Management Register. Additionally, the BFMC will address the high number of deliberate and accidental fire ignitions through strategies outlined in the BFMC Ignition Prevention Plan.

The key objectives and treatment strategies for Cooks Gap are outlined in Table 5.

Table 5

BFMC OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT STRATEGY	REFERENCE
Community Preparedness	Community Engagement; Planning	CG.PL
	Community Engagement; Preparation	CG.PR
Fuel Management	Strategic Fire Advantage Zone; prescribed burn	CG.SF
	Land Management Zone; prescribed burn	CG.LM
	Fire Break; Linear	CG.LF
	Fire Break; Transport Corridor	CG.TF
Response	Neighbourhood Safer Place; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	CG.NS
Ignition Prevention	Patrol; addressed in BFMC Ignition Prevention Plan	CG.PT

1.6 Hargraves

Risk Profile

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

Hargraves is located approximately 45 km southwest of Mudgee, with a population of 300 according to the 2021 Census General Community Profiles. It is important to note that the population of Hargraves tends to increase during weekends and peak holiday seasons. This influx of temporary residents and visitors can present additional challenges to local preparedness and response efforts as tourists may not be familiar with the local bushfire risks or the specific actions to take in the event of a fire.

Access and egress are limited, with Hill End Road providing the main thoroughfare intersecting the township and leading North East and South East as egress routes. The last major fire affecting the Focus Area was the Murrumbilly fire (2012-13), with impacts from the Alpha Rd, Tambaroora fire (2023-24) to the south also noteworthy.

Numerous residential homes and properties have been classified in the High-risk category. Social and demographic factors, such as age, unoccupied dwellings, and the seasonal increase in the number of residents, could further elevate the community's vulnerability to bushfires. Many of these visitors may be less aware of the area's bushfire risks and the essential steps to take should a fire occur.

The Hargraves Focus Area is home to four species of threatened flora and fauna. One Threatened Ecological Community (TEC) has been mapped, which is classified as Critically Endangered. The dominant vegetation in this area includes Western Slopes Dry Sclerophyll Forest, Temperate Montane Grassland, and Southern Tableland Grassy Woodlands.

A high-severity bushfire event in this area poses a significant risk to environmental assets, including critical koala habitat, which could suffer serious or irreversible damage.

Hargraves is part of Wiradjuri Country, and there is a risk that bush/grass fire events, fire suppression operations, or hazard reduction activities could negatively impact the cultural value of three registered Aboriginal cultural heritage sites and 10 local historic heritage sites within the Focus Area.

A Community Protection Plan for Hargraves is set to commence in FY2425. As outlined in the Fuel Management Register, the BFMC will implement hazard reduction burns to establish Strategic Fire Advantage Zones and Land Management Zones. Special attention will also be given to educating the transient population, particularly during peak seasons, to ensure all individuals in the area are aware of bush fire risks and prepared to act in the event of an emergency.

Risk Profile *continued*

Key BFMC objectives for Hargraves are to enhance community preparedness. This includes maintaining private property Asset Protection Zones (APZs) and supporting the preparation of Bush Fire Survival Plans. The BFMC will work towards this by providing resources and implementing programs designed to help residents and visitors alike better understand their bushfire risk and take proactive measures to prepare.

The key Bush Fire Risk Management Plan Objectives and Treatment Strategies for Hargraves are detailed in Table 6

Table 6		
BFMC OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT STRATEGY	REFERENCE
Community Preparedness	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	HA.RA
	Community Engagement; Planning	HA.PL
	Community Engagement; Preparation	HA.PR
Fuel Management	Strategic Fire Advantage Zone; prescribed burn	HA.SF
	Land Management Zone; prescribed burn	HA.LM
	Fire Break; Linear	HA.LF
Response	Neighbourhood Safer Place; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	HA.NS

1.7 Lue

Risk Profile

The Cudgegong Bush Fire Management Committee (BFMC) has assessed the risk to residential, special fire protection (schools, health facilities, childcare), economic, environmental, and cultural assets, and has identified Lue as a Focus Area. Lue, according to the 2021 Census General Community Profiles, has a population of 2,016. Additionally, tourist assets, such as accommodation and experiences, lead to population increases during weekends and peak holiday periods.

The Focus Area is surrounded by mixed-use agricultural land with heavily timbered ranges to the north and south. Historically only one significant fire has impacted the area (2012-13 Riverlea). Lue and its surrounding areas consist of a combination of permanent and semi-permanent residential properties. Residential homes and properties have been classified in the Low-risk category, however, High seasonal grass growth may present a risk of fire for Lue and its surrounds. Exploratory mining operations are also being conducted in the Focus Area.

Lue Road is a key route that provides alternate access between Rylstone/Newcastle and Mudgee.

The Lue Focus Area is home to 16 species of threatened or critically endangered fauna and flora. Six Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs) have been mapped, all of which are classified as Critically Endangered. A high-severity bush fire event in this area poses a significant risk to environmental assets, including critical koala habitat, which could suffer serious or irreversible damage.

The area is primarily made up of North-west Slopes Dry Sclerophyll Forest, with portions of Western Slopes Grassland, Western Slopes Dry Sclerophyll Forest, and Western Slopes Grassy Woodlands. Lue lies within Wiradjuri Country, and there is a risk that bush/grass fire events, fire suppression operations, or hazard reduction activities could negatively affect the cultural significance of 47 registered Aboriginal cultural heritage sites and seven local/state historic heritage sites within the Focus Area.

Key BFMC objectives for the Lue area are to enhance community preparedness. This includes working with relevant agencies to explore suitable treatment options and engagement strategies to help residents understand their bush fire risk and prepare accordingly.

Efforts will focus on supporting the development of Bush Fire Survival Plans and promoting proactive risk management across the community. As outlined in the Fuel Management Register, the BFMC will maintain Fire Breaks and implement hazard reduction burns to establish Strategic Fire Advantage Zones.

The key Bush Fire Risk Management Plan Objectives and Treatment Strategies for Lue are listed in Table 7.

Table 7

BFMC OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT STRATEGY	REFERENCE
Community Preparedness	Community Engagement; Planning	LU.PL
	Community Engagement; Preparation	LU.PR
Fuel Management	Strategic Fire Advantage Zone; prescribed burn	LU.SF
	Fire Break; Transport Corridor	LU.TF
Response	Neighbourhood Safer Place; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	LU.NS
	Fire Access or Fire Trail; addressed in BFMC FAFT Plan	LU.FA

1.8 Rylstone

Risk Profile

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

According to the 2021 Census General Community Profiles, Rylstone has a population of 904. It is surrounded by mixed-use agricultural land. Significant fires have occurred in the region in 2005-06 (Rathdowney) and 2009-10 (Pinnacle Swamp).

During the 2019-20 fire season, Rylstone and nearby communities were heavily affected by the Kerry Ridge and Gaspers Mountain fires, with recovery efforts ongoing. Rylstone serves as a key evacuation hub for residents and landholders in the southern and south-eastern parts of the BFMC area.

Seasonal grass growth poses the highest fire risk to Rylstone. Several residential homes and properties have been identified as being in the High-risk category, and a number of economic assets are classified as Moderate risk.

The Rylstone Focus Area is home to 22 species of threatened or critically endangered fauna and flora. One Threatened Ecological Community (TEC) classified as Critically Endangered, in the area. The landscape primarily consists of Western Slopes Grassland, with portions of North-west Slopes Dry Sclerophyll Woodlands and Southern Tablelands Grassy Woodlands. There is a risk that bush/grass fire events, fire suppression operations, or hazard reduction activities could negatively impact the cultural value of four registered Aboriginal cultural heritage sites and 16 local/state historic heritage sites within the Focus Area.

A key BFMC objective for the Rylstone area is to enhance community preparedness. This involves exploring suitable treatment options and collaborative engagement strategies to help residents understand their bush fire risk and improve their readiness. The focus will be on providing resources, fostering cooperation, and supporting the development of Bush Fire Survival Plans while encouraging proactive risk management throughout the community.

As outlined in the Fuel Management Register, the BFMC will maintain Fire Breaks and implement hazard reduction burns to establish Strategic Fire Advantage Zones and Land Management Zones.

The key Bush Fire Risk Management Plan Objectives and Treatment Strategies for Rylstone are listed in Table 8.

Table 8

BFMC OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT STRATEGY	REFERENCE
Community Preparedness	Community Engagement; Planning	RY.PL
	Community Engagement; Preparation	RY.PR
Fuel Management	Strategic Fire Advantage Zone; prescribed burn	RY.SF
	Land Management Zone; prescribed burn	RY.LM
	Fire Break; Linear	RY.LF
	Fire Break; Transport Corridor	RY.TF
Response	Neighbourhood Safer Place; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	RY.NS

1.9 Totnes Valley

Risk Profile

The Cudgegong Bush Fire Management Committee (BFMC) has assessed the risk to residential, special fire protection (schools, health facilities, childcare etc) and cultural assets and has identified the Totnes Valley as a Focus Area.

This Focus Area includes Wollar, Barrigan Rd and Kains Flat. Totnes Valley is situated about 50 km north-east of Mudgee and has a population of 29, according to the 2021 Census General Community Profiles.

The primary access and egress route is Wallar Road, which runs from the southwest to the northeast through the Focus Area. Totnes Valley features large areas of Crown Land, typified by dense, rugged and inaccessible bush land. Major fires have occurred at regular intervals in this area (typically as a result of lightning events) and include: - Barigan Rd, Barigan (2017-18), White Cedars Rd, Kains Flat (2016-17), Totnes (2015-16), and Bylong Complex (2006-07). A number of residential homes and properties have been identified in the Moderate risk category.

Totnes Valley and surrounding areas feature a combination of permanent and semi-permanent residential holdings. Construction of a 290MW solar farm is currently being completed in the Focus Area.

The Totnes Valley Focus Area is home to 28 species of threatened/critically endangered fauna and flora. There are also 10 Threatened Ecological Communities mapped, including 8 Critically Endangered Threatened Ecological Communities. A high-severity bush fire event in this area poses a significant risk to environmental assets, including critical koala habitat, which could suffer serious or irreversible damage.

The area contains predominately Southern Tableland Dry Sclerophyll Forests, with areas of North-west Slopes Dry Sclerophyll Woodlands and Western Slopes Grasslands. There is a risk that bush/grass fire events, fire suppression operations and/or hazard reduction activities could negatively impact the cultural value of 152 registered Aboriginal cultural heritage sites and 6 local historic heritage site that have been identified within the Focus Area.

A key BFMC objective in Totnes Valley area is to improve community preparedness. This involves exploring suitable treatment options and collaborative engagement strategies to help residents understand their bush fire risk and improve their readiness.

The focus will be on providing resources, fostering cooperation, and supporting the development of Bush Fire Survival Plans while encouraging proactive risk management throughout the community. As outlined in the Fuel Management Register, the BFMC will maintain Fire Breaks and implement hazard reduction burns to Strategic Fire Advantage Zones and Land Management Zones to manage fuels in the landscape.

The key Bush Fire Risk Management Plan Objectives and Treatment Strategies for Totnes Valley are listed in Table 9.

Table 9

BFMC OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT STRATEGY	REFERENCE
Community Preparedness	Community Engagement; Planning	TV.PL
	Community Engagement; Preparation	TV.PR
Fuel Management	Strategic Fire Advantage Zone; prescribed burn	TV.SF
	Land Management Zone; prescribed burn	TV.LM
	Fire Break; Linear	TV.LF
	Fire Break; Transport Corridor	TV.TF
Response	Neighbourhood Safer Place; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	TV.NS
	Pre-Incident Plan; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	TV.PI
	Fire Access or Fire Trail; addressed in BFMC FAFT Plan	TV.FA

1.10 Windeyer

Risk Profile

The Cudgegong Bush Fire Management Committee (BFMC) has assessed the risk to residential, environmental, economic and cultural assets and has identified the Windeyer as a Focus Area.

Windeyer is located approximately 40 km southwest of Mudgee, with Pyramul/Windeyer Road serving as the main thoroughfare, running southeast to northwest. Secondary roads, including Campbells Creek Road to the northwest and Aarons Pass Road at the southeastern extent, intersect the main route, providing additional access and egress. According to the 2021 Census, Windeyer has a population of 187.

It is important to note that the population of Windeyer increases during weekends and peak holiday seasons. Visitors and tourists may not be familiar with the local bush fire risks or the specific actions to take in the event of a fire. This influx of temporary residents and visitors can present additional challenges to local preparedness and response efforts.

No major fires have been recorded in the area since 2001.

Many residential homes and properties, economic assets (particularly tourist and recreational accommodation) and critical infrastructure assets have been identified in the High risk category.

There are also social and demographic factors (age, unoccupied dwellings and new residents) that may make the community more vulnerable to the impacts of bush fire.

The Windeyer Focus Area is home to 3 species of threatened fauna and flora. There are also 4 Threatened Ecological Communities mapped, including 4 Critically Endangered Threatened Ecological Communities.

The area contains predominately Temperate Montane Grassland and Western Slopes Dry Sclerophyll Forests. There is a risk that bush/grass fire events, fire suppression operations and/or hazard reduction activities could negatively impact the cultural value of 10 registered Aboriginal cultural heritage sites and 5 local historic heritage site that have been identified within the Focus Area.

A key BFMC objective in Windeyer area is to improve community preparedness. This involves exploring suitable treatment options and collaborative engagement strategies to help residents understand their bush fire risk and improve their readiness.

The focus will be on providing resources, fostering cooperation, and supporting the development of Bush Fire Survival Plans while encouraging proactive risk management throughout the community.

As identified in the Fuel Management Register, the BFMC will maintain Fire Breaks and will implement a hazard reduction burns to achieve Strategic Fire Advantage Zones and Land Management Zones.

The key Bush Fire Risk Management Plan Objectives and Treatment Strategies for Windeyer are listed in Table 10

Table 10

BFMC OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT STRATEGY	REFERENCE
Community Preparedness	Community Engagement; Planning	WI.PL
	Community Engagement; Preparation	WI.PR
Fuel Management	Strategic Fire Advantage Zone; prescribed burn	WI.SF
	Land Management Zone; prescribed burn	WI.LM
	Fire Break; Transport Corridor	WI.TF
Response	Neighbourhood Safer Place; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	WI.NS

Appendix 2

Fuel Management Register

Table 2.1 Asset Protection Zones

ID	Name	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
AP.1	Communications Site - Mt Bocoble 147 Bunbury Rd Bocoble NSW 2850	Bocoble	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.2	1059 Bylong Valley Way Clandulla NSW 2849	Clandulla	1	Forestry Corporation of NSW
AP.3	1099 Bylong Valley Way Clandulla NSW 2848	Clandulla	1	Forestry Corporation of NSW
AP.4	35 Gollan Rd Goolma NSW 2852		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.5	Communications Site - Bald Mountain 3648 Bylong Valley Way Rylstone NSW 2849		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.6	Communications Site - Botobolar 136 Upper Botobolar Rd Botobolar NSW 2850		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.7	Communications Site - Mount Misery 441 Mount Misery Rd Mudgee NSW 2850		2	NSW Rural Fire Service

Table 2.2 Prescribed Burns/ Fire Breaks/ Grazing

ID	Name	Strategy*	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
LF.8	Bent St Ulan NSW 2850	LFB	Cooks Gap	1	Crown Lands
LF.9	LFB Yarrawonga Rd Yarrawonga NSW 2850	LFB	Cooks Gap	1	Crown Lands
LF.10	Clandulla State Forest LFB 1	LFB	Clandulla	1	Forestry Corporation of NSW
LF.11	Clandulla State Forest LFB 2	LFB	Clandulla	1	Forestry Corporation of NSW
LF.12	Hargraves Merinda St	LFB	Hargraves	1	Crown Lands
LF.13	Hargraves West	LFB	Hargraves	1	Crown Lands
LF.14	Tongbong Rd LFB	LFB	Rylstone	1	Crown Lands
LF.15	Barigan West Linear Break	LFB	Totnes Valley	1	Crown Lands
LF.16	White Cedars Rd Tichular NSW 2850	LFB	Totnes Valley	1	Crown Lands
LF.17	Wollar West	LFB	Totnes Valley	1	Crown Lands
LF.18	Shepherds Ln Gulgong NSW 2852	LFB		2	Mid-Western Regional Council
LM.19	1661 Barneys Reef Rd Tallawang NSW 2852	LMZ	Birriwa	1	Crown Lands
LM.20	1224 Bocoble Rd LMZ 1 Bocoble NSW 2850	LMZ	Bocoble	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
LM.21	1224 Bocoble Rd LMZ 2 Bocoble NSW 2850	LMZ	Bocoble	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
LM.22	1224 Bocoble Rd LMZ 3 Bocoble NSW 2850	LMZ	Bocoble	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
LM.23	1229 Bocoble Rd Bocoble NSW 2850	LMZ	Bocoble	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
LM.24	4 McMasters Rd East Bocoble NSW 2850	LMZ	Bocoble	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
LM.25	4 McMasters Rd West Bocoble NSW 2850	LMZ	Bocoble	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
LM.26	698 Bocoble Rd Bocoble NSW 2850	LMZ	Bocoble	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
LM.27	Cope State Forest LMZ 2	LMZ	Cooks Gap	1	Forestry Corporation of NSW
LM.28	Mudhut Creek Rd Home Rule NSW 2850	LMZ	Cooks Gap	1	Crown Lands
LM.29	Clandulla State Forest LMZ 1	LMZ	Clandulla	1	Forestry Corporation of NSW
LM.30	Clandulla State Forest LMZ 2	LMZ	Clandulla	1	Forestry Corporation of NSW
LM.31	Clandulla State Forest LMZ 3	LMZ	Clandulla	1	Forestry Corporation of NSW
LM.32	LMZ Gundowda Rd Hargraves NSW 2850	LMZ	Hargraves	1	Crown Lands
LM.33	Glen Alice Rd LMZ	LMZ	Rylstone	1	Crown Lands
LM.34	Rylstone Dam Rylstone Dam Rd Rylstone NSW 2849	LMZ	Rylstone	1	Crown Lands
LM.35	TSR Rylstone	LMZ	Rylstone	1	Local Land Services

Table 2.2 Prescribed Burns/ Fire Breaks/ Grazing

ID	Name	Strategy*	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
LM.36	Betealween South	LMZ	Totnes Valley	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
LM.37	Botobolar Rd Botobolar NSW 2850	LMZ	Totnes Valley	1	Crown Lands
LM.38	Macarthur Park Rd LMZ Totnes Valley NSW 2850	LMZ	Totnes Valley	1	Crown Lands
LM.39	White Cedars Rd Kains Flat NSW 2850	LMZ	Totnes Valley	1	Crown Lands
LM.40	146 Clarkes Creek Rd Windeyer NSW 2850	LMZ	Windeyer	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
LM.41	577 Ulan Rd Buckaroo NSW 2850	LMZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
LM.42	Angus Avenue Kandos	LMZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
LM.43	Campbell Street LMZ	LMZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
LM.44	Castlereagh Hwy Mudgee NSW 2850	LMZ		2	Mid-Western Regional Council
LM.45	Cliffdale	LMZ		2	National Parks and Wildlife Service
LM.46	Cooper Drive LMZ	LMZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
LM.47	Cope State Forest LMZ 1	LMZ		2	Forestry Corporation of NSW
LM.48	Cope State Forest LMZ 3	LMZ		2	Forestry Corporation of NSW
LM.49	Dungeree State Forest	LMZ		2	Forestry Corporation of NSW
LM.50	Honeysuckle	LMZ		2	National Parks and Wildlife Service
LM.51	Long Mountain Ilford NSW 2850	LMZ		2	Crown Lands
LM.52	Mogo	LMZ		2	National Parks and Wildlife Service
LM.53	Nullo Mountain State Forest	LMZ		2	Forestry Corporation of NSW
LM.54	Oz Mountain	LMZ		2	National Parks and Wildlife Service
LM.55	Putta Bucca Wetlands LMZ	LMZ		2	Mid-Western Regional Council
LM.56	Thompsons Flat	LMZ		2	National Parks and Wildlife Service
LM.57	TSR Crudine	LMZ		2	Local Land Services
LM.58	TSR Cumbandry	LMZ		2	Local Land Services
SF.59	Birriwa Recreation Ground Castlereagh Hwy Birriwa NSW 2844	SFAZ	Birriwa	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.60	Gwabegar Line Birriwa	SFAZ	Birriwa	1	Australian Rail Track Corporation
SF.61	Woorawa Rd Bocoble NSW 2850	SFAZ	Bocoble	1	WaterNSW
SF.62	Common Rd Mudgee NSW 2850	SFAZ	Caerleon	1	Mid-Western Regional Council
SF.63	TSR Careleon	SFAZ	Caerleon	1	Local Land Services
SF.64	Cope State Forest SFAZ 2	SFAZ	Cooks Gap	1	Forestry Corporation of NSW

Table 2.2 Prescribed Burns/ Fire Breaks/ Grazing

ID	Name	Strategy*	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
SF.65	Cope State Forest SFAZ 3	SFAZ	Cooks Gap	1	Forestry Corporation of NSW
SF.66	Main St Ulan NSW 2852	SFAZ	Cooks Gap	1	Crown Lands
SF.67	TSR Ulan	SFAZ	Cooks Gap	1	Local Land Services
SF.68	Cement Ave Charbon NSW 2848	SFAZ	Clandulla	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.69	Charbon Rd Charbon	SFAZ	Clandulla	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.70	Clandulla State Forest - Compartment 27	SFAZ	Clandulla	1	Forestry Corporation of NSW
SF.71	Clandulla State Forest SFAZ 1	SFAZ	Clandulla	1	Forestry Corporation of NSW
SF.72	Clandulla State Forest SFAZ 10	SFAZ	Clandulla	1	Forestry Corporation of NSW
SF.73	Clandulla State Forest SFAZ 11	SFAZ	Clandulla	1	Forestry Corporation of NSW
SF.74	Clandulla State Forest SFAZ 2	SFAZ	Clandulla	1	Forestry Corporation of NSW
SF.75	Clandulla State Forest SFAZ 3	SFAZ	Clandulla	1	Forestry Corporation of NSW
SF.76	Clandulla State Forest SFAZ 4	SFAZ	Clandulla	1	Forestry Corporation of NSW
SF.77	Clandulla State Forest SFAZ 6	SFAZ	Clandulla	1	Forestry Corporation of NSW
SF.78	Clandulla State Forest SFAZ 7	SFAZ	Clandulla	1	Forestry Corporation of NSW
SF.79	Clandulla State Forest SFAZ 8	SFAZ	Clandulla	1	Forestry Corporation of NSW
SF.80	Clandulla State Forest SFAZ 9	SFAZ	Clandulla	1	Forestry Corporation of NSW
SF.81	Cooper Dr Charbon NSW 2848	SFAZ	Clandulla	1	Crown Lands
SF.82	Farrelly St Clandulla	SFAZ	Clandulla	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.83	Nevells Rd Clandulla NSW 2848	SFAZ	Clandulla	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.84	Wallerawang Gwabegar Clandulla SFAZ	SFAZ	Clandulla	1	Transport for NSW
SF.85	Edwin St Hargraves NSW 2850	SFAZ	Hargraves	1	Crown Lands
SF.86	18 Bayly St Lue NSW 2850	SFAZ	Lue	1	Crown Lands
SF.87	Lue Rd Lue NSW 2850	SFAZ	Lue	1	Crown Lands
SF.88	100 Cudgegong Rd Rylstone NSW 2849	SFAZ	Rylstone	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.89	Cudgegong Rd Rylstone NSW 2849	SFAZ	Rylstone	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.90	Rylstone Common Cudgegong Rd Rylstone NSW 2849	SFAZ	Rylstone	1	Mid-Western Regional Council
SF.91	3897 Wollar Rd Wollar NSW 2850	SFAZ	Totnes Valley	1	Crown Lands
SF.92	Barigan St Wollar NSW 2850	SFAZ	Totnes Valley	1	Crown Lands
SF.93	Phillip St Wollar NSW 2850	SFAZ	Totnes Valley	1	Crown Lands
SF.94	TSR Wollar North	SFAZ	Totnes Valley	1	Local Land Services

Table 2.2 Prescribed Burns/ Fire Breaks/ Grazing

ID	Name	Strategy*	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
SF.95	TSR Wollar South	SFAZ	Totnes Valley	1	Local Land Services
SF.96	1818 Windeyer Rd Windeyer NSW 2850	SFAZ	Windeyer	1	Crown Lands
SF.97	32 Windgraves Rd Windeyer NSW 2850	SFAZ	Windeyer	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.98	Windeyer Rd Windeyer NSW 2850	SFAZ	Windeyer	1	Crown Lands
SF.99	Cope State Forest SFAZ 1	SFAZ		2	Forestry Corporation of NSW
SF.100	Curryall Creek	SFAZ		2	National Parks and Wildlife Service
SF.101	Double Arrow	SFAZ		2	National Parks and Wildlife Service
SF.102	Durambang	SFAZ		2	National Parks and Wildlife Service
SF.103	Durridgere Central	SFAZ		2	National Parks and Wildlife Service
SF.104	Goolma Rd Goolma NSW 2852 SFAZ	SFAZ		2	Crown Lands
SF.105	Henry Lawson Dr Gulgong NSW 2852 1	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.106	Henry Lawson Dr Gulgong NSW 2852 2	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.107	Kandos Golf Course 1	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.108	Kandos Golf Course 2	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.109	Old Mill Rd Gulgong NSW 2852 SFAZ	SFAZ		2	Crown Lands
SF.110	Peoples Park Gulgong	SFAZ		2	Mid-Western Regional Council
SF.111	Putta Bucca Wetlands SFAZ	SFAZ		2	Mid-Western Regional Council
SF.112	Roxburgh St Kandos NSW 2848	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.113	TSR Goolma	SFAZ		2	Local Land Services
SF.114	TSR Mill Road	SFAZ		2	Local Land Services
SF.115	TSR Tippings Dam North	SFAZ		2	Local Land Services
SF.116	TSR Tippings Dam South	SFAZ		2	Local Land Services
SF.117	TSR Truill	SFAZ		2	Local Land Services
SF.118	Ulan Rd Turill NSW 2850	SFAZ		2	Crown Lands
SF.119	Waterworks Rd Mudgee NSW 2850	SFAZ		2	Crown Lands
SF.120	Windamere Dam SFAZ 1	SFAZ		2	WaterNSW
SF.121	Windamere Dam SFAZ 2	SFAZ		2	WaterNSW
SF.122	Windamere Dam SFAZ 3	SFAZ		2	WaterNSW
SF.123	Windamere Dam SFAZ 4	SFAZ		2	WaterNSW
SF.124	Wollar Creek Wollar NSW 2850	SFAZ		2	Crown Lands
TF.125	Birriwa Bus Route Birriwa NSW 2844	TCFB	Birriwa	1	Mid-Western Regional Council
TF.126	Birriwa Rd Birriwa NSW 2844	TCFB	Birriwa	1	Mid-Western Regional Council

Table 2.2 Prescribed Burns/ Fire Breaks/ Grazing

ID	Name	Strategy*	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
TF.127	Wallerawang Gwabegar Birriwa	TCFB	Birriwa	1	Australian Rail Track Corporation
TF.128	Triangle Swamp Road Bocoble 2850	TCFB	Bocoble	1	Mid-Western Regional Council
TF.129	Wallerawang Gwabegar Mudgee	TCFB	Caerleon	1	Transport for NSW
TF.130	Bernards Rd Yarrawonga NSW 2850	TCFB	Cooks Gap	1	Mid-Western Regional Council
TF.131	Cypress Dr Yarrawonga NSW 2850	TCFB	Cooks Gap	1	Mid-Western Regional Council
TF.132	King Johns Ln Yarrawonga NSW 2850	TCFB	Cooks Gap	1	Mid-Western Regional Council
TF.133	LFB Maiala Rd Cooks Gap NSW 2850	TCFB	Cooks Gap	1	Crown Lands
TF.134	Mount View Rd Yarrawonga NSW 2850	TCFB	Cooks Gap	1	Mid-Western Regional Council
TF.135	Pine Cl Yarrawonga NSW 2850	TCFB	Cooks Gap	1	Mid-Western Regional Council
TF.136	Ridge Rd Cooks Gap NSW 2850	TCFB	Cooks Gap	1	Mid-Western Regional Council
TF.137	Spring Creek Rd Yarrawonga NSW 2850	TCFB	Cooks Gap	1	Mid-Western Regional Council
TF.138	Springwood Park Rd Cope NSW 2852	TCFB	Cooks Gap	1	Mid-Western Regional Council
TF.139	TCFB Maiala Rd Cooks Gap NSW 2850	TCFB	Cooks Gap	1	Mid-Western Regional Council
TF.140	Winchester Cres Cooks Gap NSW 2850	TCFB	Cooks Gap	1	Mid-Western Regional Council
TF.141	Yarrawonga Rd Yarrawonga NSW 2850	TCFB	Cooks Gap	1	Mid-Western Regional Council
TF.142	Arber St East Clandulla NSW 2848	TCFB	Clandulla	1	Mid-Western Regional Council
TF.143	Arber St West Clandulla NSW 2848	TCFB	Clandulla	1	Mid-Western Regional Council
TF.144	Callaghan St Clandulla NSW 2848	TCFB	Clandulla	1	Mid-Western Regional Council
TF.145	Cooper Dr North Clandulla NSW 2848	TCFB	Clandulla	1	Mid-Western Regional Council
TF.146	Cooper Dr South Clandulla NSW 2848	TCFB	Clandulla	1	Mid-Western Regional Council
TF.147	East 1 Mead St Clandulla NSW 2848	TCFB	Clandulla	1	Mid-Western Regional Council
TF.148	East 1 Nevell St Clandulla NSW 2848	TCFB	Clandulla	1	Mid-Western Regional Council
TF.149	East 2 Mead St Clandulla NSW 2848	TCFB	Clandulla	1	Mid-Western Regional Council
TF.150	East 2 Nevell St Clandulla NSW 2848	TCFB	Clandulla	1	Mid-Western Regional Council
TF.151	East 3 Nevell St Clandulla NSW 2849	TCFB	Clandulla	1	Mid-Western Regional Council

Table 2.2 Prescribed Burns/ Fire Breaks/ Grazing

ID	Name	Strategy*	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
TF.152	East Charbon Rd Charbon NSW 2848	TCFB	Clandulla	1	Mid-Western Regional Council
TF.153	Farrer St North	TCFB	Clandulla	1	Mid-Western Regional Council
TF.154	Farrer St South	TCFB	Clandulla	1	Mid-Western Regional Council
TF.155	North Charbon Rd Charbon NSW 2848	TCFB	Clandulla	1	Mid-Western Regional Council
TF.156	Standard Ave Charbon NSW 2848	TCFB	Clandulla	1	Mid-Western Regional Council
TF.157	Wallerawang Gwabegar Clandulla TCFB 1	TCFB	Clandulla	1	Transport for NSW
TF.158	Wallerawang Gwabegar Clandulla TCFB 2	TCFB	Clandulla	1	Transport for NSW
TF.159	West 1 Mead St Clandulla NSW 2848	TCFB	Clandulla	1	Mid-Western Regional Council
TF.160	West 1 Nevell St Clandulla NSW 2848	TCFB	Clandulla	1	Mid-Western Regional Council
TF.161	West 2 Mead St Clandulla NSW 2848	TCFB	Clandulla	1	Mid-Western Regional Council
TF.162	West 2 Nevell St Clandulla NSW 2848	TCFB	Clandulla	1	Mid-Western Regional Council
TF.163	West Charbon Rd Charbon NSW 2848	TCFB	Clandulla	1	Mid-Western Regional Council
TF.164	Bara-Lue Rd Lue NSW 2850	TCFB	Lue	1	Mid-Western Regional Council
TF.165	Bayly St Lue NSW 2850	TCFB	Lue	1	Mid-Western Regional Council
TF.166	Cox St Lue NSW 2850	TCFB	Lue	1	Mid-Western Regional Council
TF.167	Harpur St / Dowling St / Martin St Lue NSW 2850	TCFB	Lue	1	Mid-Western Regional Council
TF.168	Swanston Street TCFB	TCFB	Lue	1	Transport for NSW
TF.169	Calderwood Rd / Mclachlan St Rylstone NSW 2849	TCFB	Rylstone	1	Mid-Western Regional Council
TF.170	Glen Alice Rd	TCFB	Rylstone	1	Mid-Western Regional Council
TF.171	Gwabegar Line Rylstone	TCFB	Rylstone	1	Transport for NSW
TF.172	Tongbong Rd TCFB	TCFB	Rylstone	1	Mid-Western Regional Council
TF.173	Sandy Hollow Gulgong Wollar	TCFB	Totnes Valley	1	Australian Rail Track Corporation
TF.174	Ulan-Wollar Rd Wollar NSW 2850	TCFB	Totnes Valley	1	Mid-Western Regional Council
TF.175	Windeyer Rd / Campbells Creek Rd / McMurrays Ln Windeyer NSW 2850	TCFB	Windeyer	1	Mid-Western Regional Council
TF.176	Windgraves Rd Windeyer NSW 2850	TCFB	Windeyer	1	Mid-Western Regional Council
TF.177	Barneys Reef Rd Gulgong NSW 2852	TCFB		2	Mid-Western Regional Council
TF.178	Black Lead Ln Gulgong NSW 2852	TCFB		2	Mid-Western Regional Council

Table 2.2 Prescribed Burns/ Fire Breaks/ Grazing

ID	Name	Strategy*	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
TF.179	Bruce Rd / Spring Flat Rd Mudgee NSW 2850	TCFB		2	Mid-Western Regional Council
TF.180	Bylong Valley Way Bylong NSW 2849	TCFB		2	Mid-Western Regional Council
TF.181	Cafes Rd Ilford NSW 2850	TCFB		2	Mid-Western Regional Council
TF.182	Caledonian St Gulgong NSW 2852	TCFB		2	Mid-Western Regional Council
TF.183	Canadian Lead Rd Gulgong NSW 2852	TCFB		2	Mid-Western Regional Council
TF.184	Castlereagh Hwy / Goolma Rd / Adams Lead Ln Gulgong NSW 2852	TCFB		2	Mid-Western Regional Council
TF.185	Cope Rd Gulgong NSW 2852	TCFB		2	Mid-Western Regional Council
TF.186	Dabee Rd Kandos NSW 2848	TCFB		2	Mid-Western Regional Council
TF.187	Eurunderee Ln / Tinja Ln Eurunderee NSW 2850	TCFB		2	Mid-Western Regional Council
TF.188	Goolma Rd Goolma NSW 2852 TCFB	TCFB		2	Mid-Western Regional Council
TF.189	Gorries Ln Goolma NSW 2852	TCFB		2	Mid-Western Regional Council
TF.190	Henry Bayly Dr / Rifle Range Rd / Albens Ln Mudgee NSW 2850	TCFB		2	Mid-Western Regional Council
TF.191	Henry Lawson Dr Eurunderee NSW 2850	TCFB		2	Mid-Western Regional Council
TF.192	Ilford Hall Rd Ilford NSW 2850	TCFB		2	Mid-Western Regional Council
TF.193	Ilford Sofala Rd Ilford NSW 2850	TCFB		2	Mid-Western Regional Council
TF.194	Kains Flat Rd Kains Flat NSW 2850	TCFB		2	Mid-Western Regional Council
TF.195	Mogo Rd Wollar NSW 2850	TCFB		2	Mid-Western Regional Council
TF.196	Mount Vincent Rd Ilford NSW 2850	TCFB		2	Mid-Western Regional Council
TF.197	Mount Vincent Rd Running Stream NSW 2850	TCFB		2	Mid-Western Regional Council
TF.198	Old Mill Rd Gulgong NSW 2852 TCFB	TCFB		2	Mid-Western Regional Council
TF.199	Pyramul Rd Pyramul NSW 2850	TCFB		2	Mid-Western Regional Council
TF.200	Riverlea Rd Cudgegong NSW 2850	TCFB		2	Mid-Western Regional Council
TF.201	Tippings Rd Gulgong NSW 2852	TCFB		2	Mid-Western Regional Council
TF.202	Upper Bylong Rd Bylong NSW 2849	TCFB		2	Mid-Western Regional Council

Table 2.2 Prescribed Burns/ Fire Breaks/ Grazing

ID	Name	Strategy*	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
TF.203	Whitehouse Rd / Egans Ln / Henry Lawson Dr Gulgong NSW 2852	TCFB		2	Mid-Western Regional Council
TF.204	Wilbetree Rd Menah NSW 2850	TCFB		2	Mid-Western Regional Council
TF.205	Wollar Rd Cooyal NSW 2850	TCFB		2	Mid-Western Regional Council

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

Note:

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
288 Riverlea Road	Open Space	288 Riverlea Rd RIVERLEA NSW 2850	Mid-Western
Billy Dunn Oval	Open Space	7-19 Nandoura St GULGONG NSW 2852	Mid-Western
Birriwa Rural Fire Brigade Station	Building	3106 Castlereagh Hwy BIRRAWA NSW 2844	Mid-Western
Botobolar Rural Fire Brigade Station	Building	737 Botobolar Rd BOTOBOLAR NSW 2850	Mid-Western
Bylong Hall and Community Sports Ground	Open Space	7691 Bylong Valley Way BYLONG NSW 2849	Mid-Western
Bylong Hall and Community Sports Ground	Building	7691 Bylong Valley Way BYLONG NSW 2849	Mid-Western
Clandulla Park (Western End)	Open Space	7 Mead St CLANDULLA NSW 2848	Mid-Western
Cooyal Park	Open Space	1357 Wollar Rd COOYAL NSW 2850	Mid-Western
Crudine Rural Fire Brigade Station	Building	1610 Crudine Rd CRUDINE NSW 2795	Mid-Western
Crudine Rural Fire Brigade Station	Open Space	1610 Crudine Rd CRUDINE NSW 2795	Mid-Western
Cudgegong Waters Park (at Entrance)	Open Space	1858 Cudgegong Rd CUDGEGONG NSW 2850	Mid-Western
Cudgegong Waters Park (Inside)	Open Space	1858 Cudgegong Rd CUDGEGONG NSW 2850	Mid-Western
Goolma Sports Ground (Tennis Courts)	Open Space	2907 Goolma Rd GOOLMA NSW 2852	Mid-Western
Grattai Rural Fire Brigade Station	Building	Hill End Rd near Old Grattai Rd GRATTAI NSW 2850	Mid-Western
Hargraves Rural Fire Brigade Station	Building	16 Lindsay St HARGRAVES NSW 2850	Mid-Western
Ilford Community Hall	Building	35 Ilford Hall Rd ILFORD NSW 2850	Mid-Western
Lue Coach Stop (Lue Railway Station)	Open Space	Swanston St LUE NSW 2850	Mid-Western
Mullamuddy Rural Fire Brigade Station	Open Space	2 Horse Flat Ln MULLAMUDDY NSW 2850	Mid-Western
Piambong Rural Fire Brigade Station	Building	33 Upper Piambong Rd PIAMBONG NSW 2850	Mid-Western
Piambong Rural Fire Brigade Station	Open Space	33 Upper Piambong Rd PIAMBONG NSW 2850	Mid-Western

Table 2.3 Neighbourhood Safer Places*			
Title	Type	Location	LGA
Pyramul Community Hall	Building	1330 Pyramul Rd PYRAMUL NSW 2850	Mid-Western
Reflection Holiday Parks Cudgegong River	Open Space	Cudgegong River Holiday Park 689 Burrendong Dam Rd YARRABIN NSW 2850	Dubbo
Running Stream Community Hall	Building	23 Mount Vincent Rd RUNNING STREAM NSW 2850	Mid-Western
Rylstone Showground	Open Space	21 Cudgegong St RYLSTONE NSW 2849	Mid-Western
Simpkins Park	Open Space	76 Cooper Dr KANDOS NSW 2848	Mid-Western
Ulan Green Gymnasium	Building	94 Main St ULAN NSW 2850	Mid-Western
Victoria Park	Open Space	75 Denison St MUDGEES NSW 2850	Mid-Western
Windeyer Recreation Ground	Open Space	1896 Windeyer Rd WINDEYER NSW 2850	Mid-Western
Wollar Memorial Hall	Building	13 Barnett St WOLLAR NSW 2850	Mid-Western
Wollar Memorial Hall	Open Space	13 Barnett St WOLLAR NSW 2850	Mid-Western

*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 Map
- 3.6 Focus Areas and Fuel Management Register

The Appendix 3 Maps for the Cudgegong 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/cudgegong>

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
Ongoing	BFMC Representatives	Meeting	Email	Consultation	Next Gen Templates BIP	Cudgegong BFMC Executive Officer
01/2023	Agency Personnel	Email Internal Communication Systems (example One NSW RFS) Social Media Meeting	Email	Have Your Say Complete survey on what is important to people living and working in the local area.	Communications Kit	BFMC Representatives
01/2023	Landholders / Land Mangers within BFMC Area	Social Media Local Media Print (Mid-Western Community News) NSW RFS Website	Social Media Print Local Media	Have Your Say Complete survey on what is important to people living and working in the local area.	Communications Kit	Cudgegong BFMC Executive Officer Mid-Western Regional Council Communications Unit
11/2024	BFMC Representatives	Meeting	Email	Consultation on confirmation of Fuel Management Register and Focus Areas.	Next Gen Templates BIP	NSW RFS BFMC Representatives
11/2024	BFMC Representatives	Email	Email	Significant Economic Asset Focus Area, supplementary document drafted. Comment sought by BFMC	Next Gen Templates BIP	NSW RFS BFMC Representatives

04/2025	BFMC Representatives	Email	Email	On Exhibition Notification	Press Release Communications Kit	Cudgegong BFMC Executive Officer
04/2025	LEMC Representatives	Email	Email	On Exhibition Notification	Press Release Communications Kit	Cudgegong BFMC Executive Officer
7/5 – 30/6/2025	Agency Personnel	Email Internal Communication Systems (example One NSW RFS) Social Media Mobile (SMS)	Email Internal Communication Systems (example One NSW RFS) Social Media Mobile (SMS)	On Exhibition Invite the community to provide feedback on the draft Bush Fire Risk Management Plan	Press Release Communications Kit	BFMC Representatives
7/5 – 30/6/2025	Landholders / Land Mangers within BFMC Area	Social Media Local Media Print (Mid-Western Community News) Display Boards NSW RFS Website	Social Media Print Local Media	On Exhibition Invite the community to provide feedback on the draft Bush Fire Risk Management Plan	Press Release Communications Kit	Cudgegong BFMC Executive Officer Mid-Western Regional Council Communications Unit



Planning together

Cudgegong 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