

Bush Fire Risk Management Plan

Planning together



Castlereagh

Bush Fire Management Committee

Local Government Areas of Warrumbungle & Gilgandra

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

Commencing 2025

Approval

In accordance with the *Rural Fires Act 1997*, this Bush Fire Risk Management Plan has been prepared by the Castlereagh Bush Fire Management Committee and has been endorsed at the BFMC meeting on 20/02/2025 for submission to the Bush Fire Coordinating Committee.

Recommended

K. Rindfleish

18th March 2025

Kathryn Rindfleish

Chair

Castlereagh Bush Fire Management Committee

Approved



Rob Rogers

Chair

Bush Fire Coordinating Committee

15/5/25

Contents

Approval.....	2
Introduction	4
1.1 Acknowledgement to Country	4
1.2 Introduction.....	4
1.3 Aim and objectives	5
1.4 The Planning Process.....	5
Risk Assessment.....	6
2.1 Assets	6
2.2. Neighbourhood Safer Places	7
2.3 Risk Identification and Analysis.....	7
Treating Risk.....	8
3.1 Treatments	8
3.2 Bush Fire Management Zones	13
3.3 Relationship with other Plans.....	13
Communication and Consultation	14
4.1 Communication and Consultation	14
Performance Monitoring and Review	15
5.1 Monitoring and Review	15
Appendices	16
Focus Areas.....	17
Fuel Management Register	31
Maps.....	37
Communication Strategy	38

Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Acknowledgement to Country

The Castlereagh 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 Castlereagh 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 Castlereagh 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.

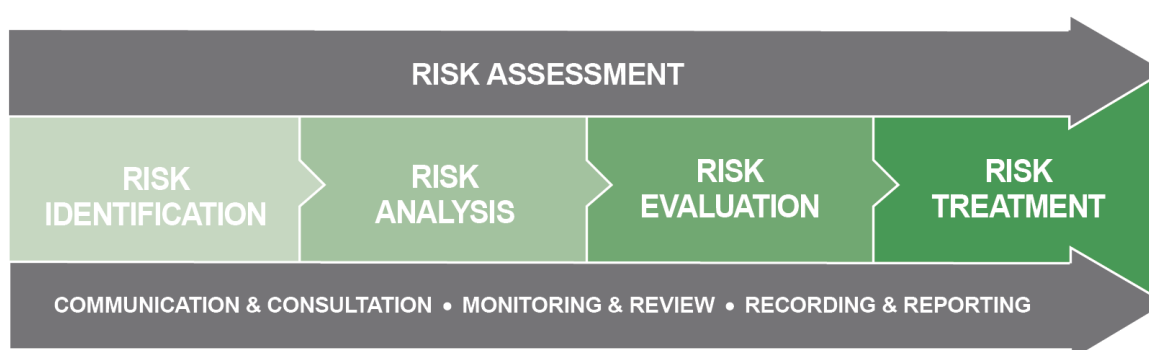


Figure 1: Overview of the risk assessment process

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

2.3 Risk Identification and Analysis

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

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

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

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

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 Castlereagh BFMC area.

TREATMENT	DESCRIPTION
Plan of Operations	<p>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 BFMCM member is able to execute its role and specific responsibilities.</p>
Treatments in the Fire Access and Fire Trail Plan Treatment Register	<p>Under section 52 of the Act, BFMCMs 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 BFMCM 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 by 31 May each year 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 BFMCM Wide Treatments under this BFRMP.</p>
Ignition Prevention Plan	<p>The BFMCM 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.</p>
Land & Asset Management	<p>There are organisational plans, standard policies, Regulations and procedures for the management of assets and/or land managed by BFMCM members. For example vegetation clearance around power lines, maintenance of public land, and agency-specific fire management plans.</p>
Local Environmental Plans	<p>Local Environmental Plans (LEPs) guide planning decisions for local government areas. They do this through zoning and development controls, which provide a framework for the way land can be used.</p> <p>LEPs can be used to exclude development in significant bush fire risk areas or in areas where bush fire protection measures cannot be incorporated.</p>
Environmental Approval for all Hazard Reduction	<p>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).</p>
Bush Fire Prone Land Mapping and Planning for Bush Fire Protection	<p>Section 10.3 of the <i>Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979</i> requires the land subject to a BFRMP to be mapped in accordance with Guide for Bush Fire Prone Land Mapping. Bush Fire Prone Land Maps are used as a trigger mechanism to ensure that new development is approved in accordance with Planning for Bush Fire Protection (PBP).</p> <p>PBP sets planning specifications which aim to increase the likelihood of structures surviving a bush fire, and in combination with Australian Standard 3959 Building in Bush Fire Prone Areas which specifies building standards.</p> <p>All new development on Bush Fire Prone Land will be assessed in accordance with PBP.</p>

Hazard complaints	<p>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> <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 removed. This Notice can be issued to private and public landowners. If the Bush Fire Hazard Reduction Notice is not complied with, the NSW RFS will remove the hazard, and may pursue the cost from the landowner.</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	<p>This includes state-wide public awareness initiatives as well as local community interactions between fire agencies, land managers and local communities.</p>
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	<p>All firefighting authorities in NSW have legislation, regulations, policies and procedures for responding to bush fire events within their area of jurisdiction.</p>
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 Castlereagh 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 Castlereagh 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 6 Focus Areas within the Castlereagh BFRMP. These are:

- Baradine;
- Coonabarabran & Surrounds;
- Gilgandra;
- Dunedoo and Surrounds;
- Stannix Park; and
- Coolah.

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 Castlereagh Focus Area descriptions, Key Objectives and Treatment Strategies.

3.2 Bush Fire Management Zones

Bush Fire Management Zones identified within the Castlereagh 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 Zones](#) 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 Castlereagh 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

1.1 Baradine

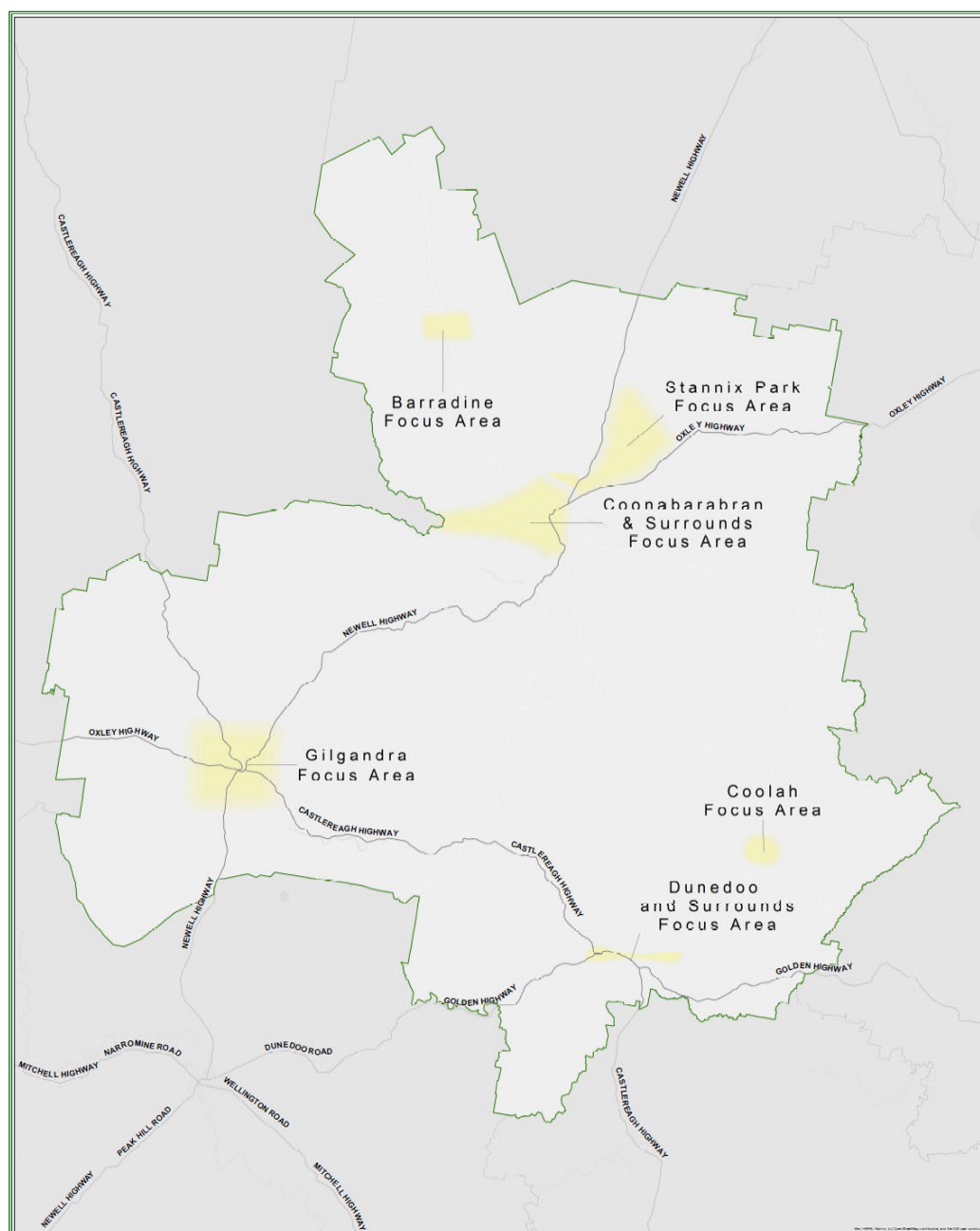
1.2 Coonabarabran & Surrounds

1.3 Gilgandra

1.4 Dunedoo and Surrounds

1.5 Stannix Park

1.6 Coolah



1.1 Baradine

Risk Profile

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

The Baradine and Surrounds Focus Area incorporates the isolated rural residential community of Baradine, as well as surrounding rural properties along the Baradine Road, within the Warrumbungle Local Government Area.

The vegetation grassland and dry sclerophyll forest in this area contribute to the bush fire risk and the potential for significant fire development. The last significant bush fire was in the Pilliga in 2007.

The majority of homes and properties are located in close proximity to State Forests and National Park and are in the High bush fire risk category. Special fire protection considerations include the hospital and aged care facility in Baradine.

There is also a Moderate risk to economic assets in Baradine, particularly agricultural assets, commercial forests and the Baradine Saw Mill.

These communities are also vulnerable to loss of infrastructure (power) and access & egress for residents may be limited during a fire event.

Bush fire is a key threatening process for many environmental assets. There is a risk that another bush fire event in this area would negatively impact the koala habitats in this area. Additionally, a number of vulnerable ecological communities and species are identified to be at Moderate risk to fire.

There is also a Moderate risk that a bush fire could harm a number of Aboriginal sites that are both known and predicted to occur within this area.

A key BFMC objective in Baradine and surrounds is to improve Community Preparedness. In particular, the maintenance of private property Asset Protection Zones & the preparation of Bush Fire Survival Plans. This will be achieved through the provision of resources and the implementation of programs that will help residents better understand their risk and prepare for bush fire.

In addition Strategic prescribed burns will be implemented to minimise risk to the residential, environmental, and economical assets in the area. These will be maintained by the responsible individual land managers with the oversight and guidance of the BFMC as the governing body.

The Fire Access and Fire Trail network in Baradine and surrounds will be addressed as a priority in the Castlereagh BFMC Fire Access and Fire Trail Plan. Operational response strategies will be addressed in the BFMC Section 52 Plan of Operations through the development of the Baradine and surrounds Pre-Incident Plan.

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

Table 1

BFMC OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT STRATEGY	REFERENCE
Community	Community Engagement; Planning	BA.PL
Preparedness	Community Engagement: Preparation	BA.PR
Fuel Management	Asset Protection Zone(s)	BA.AP
	Strategic Fire Advantage Zone; prescribed burn	BA.SF
	Fire Break; Transport Corridor	BA.TF
Response	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

1.2 Coonabarabran & Surrounds

Risk Profile

The Castlereagh 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 Coonabarabran and Surrounds as a Focus Area. This includes the Observatory area, Timor Valley and North Coonabarabran.

Observatory

The Observatory area is centered on the Siding Springs Observatory to encompass the surrounding isolated rural dwellings to the isolated rural residential communities to a radius of approximately 5km which borders the Coonamble Local Government Area.

The vegetation is predominately dry sclerophyll forest with patches of native grasslands in this area. This is likely to contribute to the bush fire risk and the potential for significant fire development and rapid fire spread. The last significant bush fire was in the Warrumbungle's in 2013.

The majority of homes and properties in the area are isolated rural dwellings in close proximity to the Warrumbungle National Park and are in the Low bush fire risk category. However the National Park regularly houses a number of campers across a number of camping areas along with other local transient communities.

With the significant infrastructure, and tourism brought to the area by the Siding Springs Observatory the BFMC has identified the area as a High economic risk. Additionally, the BFMC has identified the potential impact of losing the Timor Dam infrastructure, the dam is the emergency water supply for the facility.

Bush fire is a key threatening process for many environmental assets. There is a Moderate risk that another bush fire event in this area would negatively impact a significant number of vulnerable species in this area.

There is also a Low risk that a bush fire could harm a number of Aboriginal sites that are both known and predicted to occur within this area.

Timor Valley

The Timor Valley area incorporates both sides of Timor Road to the west of Coonabarabran.

The vegetation is a mixture of dry sclerophyll forest with patches of grazing grasslands in this area. This is likely to contribute to the bush fire risk and the potential for significant fire development. The last significant bush fire was in the Timor Valley area was in 2013.

Majority of homes and properties in the area are low density isolated rural dwellings and are in the Low bush fire risk category, the Timor Valley also a history of a transient and/ or absentee population base.

There is also a Low risk to economic assets in Timor Valley locale. However, the impact of a significant fire across the valley would likely have a detrimental impact on the Coonabarabran township water supply.

The isolated dwellings in the area are also vulnerable to loss of infrastructure (power) and access & egress for residents is likely to be limited during a fire event.

Bush Fire is a key threatening process for many environmental assets. There is a Low risk that another bush fire event in this area would negatively impact a number of vulnerable species in the Focus Area.

1.2 Coonabarabran & Surrounds (continued)

North Coonabarabran

The North Coonabarabran area incorporates the area to the north of Coonabarabran to the junction of Hawkers Road and Coonabarabran Road in the west, the junction of Hardys Trail and the Newell Hwy in the east, and the junction of Tothills Road and Dandry Road in the north. The area encompasses the Pilliga Nature Reserve, Ukerbarley Aboriginal and State Conservation Area.

The vegetation is predominantly dry sclerophyll forest, patches of native grasslands and improved pastures throughout the area. This is likely to contribute to the bush fire risk and the potential for significant fire development. The last significant bush fire was in the North Coonabarabran area was in 2020.

The majority of homes and properties in North Coonabarabran are low density isolated rural dwellings with an identified transient population at Morrisseys Rd and are in the Low bush fire risk category. There is also a Low risk to economic assets in North Coonabarabran Focus Area. However, potential impacts to the Saleyard Road industrial Area which also houses the Rural Fire Service Fire Control Centre, Emergency Operations Centre and significant council infrastructure could significantly impact emergency response and recovery capability. Additional consideration has been given to the potential impacts to the Pilliga Pottery and surrounding residential community.

Bush fire is a key threatening process for many environmental assets. There is a Low risk that another bush fire event in this area would negatively impact a number of vulnerable species in the Focus Area. The BFMC has identified that there is a High risk that a bush fire could harm a significant number of Aboriginal sites that are both known and predicted to occur within this area.

Other isolated dwellings across the Coonabarabran and Surrounds Focus Area are also vulnerable to loss of infrastructure (power) and access & egress for residents is likely to be limited during a fire event.

A key BFMC objective in Coonabarabran and Surrounds Focus Area is to improve Community Preparedness. In particular, the maintenance of private property Asset Protection Zones & the preparation of Bush Fire Survival Plans. This will be achieved through the provision of resources and the implementation of programs that will help residents better understand their risk and prepare for bush fire.

In addition, a number of strategic prescribed burns are proposed to minimise risk to the residential, environmental, and economical assets in the area. These will be maintained by the responsible individual land managers with the oversight and guidance of the BFMC as the governing body.

The Fire Access and Fire Trail network in Coonabarabran and Surrounds Focus Area will be addressed as a priority in the Castlereagh BFMC Fire Access and Fire Trail Plan. Operational response strategies will be addressed in the BFMC Section 52 Plan of Operations through the development of the Coonabarabran and Surrounds Pre-Incident Plan.

The key Bush Fire Risk Management Plan Objectives and Treatment Strategies for Coonabarabran and Surrounds Focus Area are listed in Table 2.

Table 2

BFMC OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT STRATEGY	REFERENCE
Community Preparedness	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	CS.RA
	Community Engagement; Planning	CS.PL
	Community Engagement; Preparation	CS.PR
Fuel Management	Asset Protection Zone(s)	CS.AP
	Strategic Fire Advantage Zone; prescribed burn	CS.SF
	Fire Break; Transport Corridor	CS.TF
Response	Operational Readiness Arrangements; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	CS.OR
	Pre-Incident Plan; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	CS.PI
	Fire Access or Fire Trail; addressed in BFMC FAFT Plan	CS.FA
Ignition Prevention	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	CS.RA

1.3 Gilgandra

Risk Profile

The Castlereagh 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 Gilgandra as a Focus Area.

The Gilgandra Focus Area incorporates approximately 10km radius around the town of Gilgandra. The town sits on the banks of the Castlereagh River and is the junction of the Newell, Oxley and Castlereagh Highways.

The majority of homes and properties are located in close proximity to the town and are at the highest risk from fire, in particular fast moving grass fires from the west.

The vegetation is predominantly grasslands with patches of dry sclerophyll forest in this area. This is likely to contribute to the bush fire risk and the potential for significant fire development. The last significant bush fire in the Gilgandra area was in 2019.

The majority of homes and properties in the area are low density isolated rural dwellings and are in the Low bush fire risk category.

There is also a High risk to economic assets in Gilgandra Focus Area.

The isolated dwellings in the area are also vulnerable to loss of infrastructure (power) and access & egress for residents is likely to be limited during a fire event.

Bush fire is a key threatening process for many environmental assets. There is a Low risk that another bush fire event in this area would negatively impact a number of vulnerable species in the Focus Area. However surrounding the Focus Area the risk to the environment elevates significantly.

There is also a Moderate risk that a bush fire could harm a number of Aboriginal sites that are both known and predicted to occur within this area.

A key BFMC objective in Gilgandra is to improve Community Preparedness. In particular, the maintenance of private property Asset Protection Zones & the preparation of Bush Fire Survival Plans. This will be achieved through the provision of resources and the implementation of programs that will help residents better understand their risk and prepare for bush fire.

The Asset Protection Zones will be maintained by the responsible individual land managers with the oversight and guidance of the BFMC as the governing body.

The Fire Access and Fire Trail network in Gilgandra will be addressed as a priority in the Castlereagh BFMC Fire Access and Fire Trail Plan. Operational response strategies will be addressed in the BFMC Section 52 Plan of Operations through the development of the Gilgandra Pre-Incident Plan.

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

Table 3

BFMC OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT STRATEGY	REFERENCE
Community Preparedness	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	GI.RA
	Community Engagement; Planning	GI.PL
	Community Engagement; Preparation	GI.PR
Fuel Management	Asset Protection Zone(s)	GI.AP
	Fire Break; Transport Corridor	GI.TF
Response	Operational Readiness Arrangements; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	GI.OR
	Pre-Incident Plan; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	GI.PI
	Fire Access or Fire Trail; addressed in BFMC FAFT Plan	GI.FA
Ignition Prevention	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	GI.RA

1.4 Dunedoo and Surrounds

Risk Profile

The Castlereagh 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 Dunedoo and Surrounds as a Focus Area.

Dunedoo sits at 399 metres (1,309 ft) above sea-level on the southern bank of the Talbragar River at the intersection of the Golden and Castlereagh Highways. It is a relatively isolated township surrounded by isolated rural dwellings. Dunedoo largely functions as a service centre to the surrounding district which focuses on the production of wheat, cattle, mixed farming, timber, lambs, and wool. Dunedoo also features a hospital, schools, a small commercial area, a small freight railway station as well as sporting and special event facilities.

The Dunedoo and Surrounds Focus Area incorporates the surrounding isolated rural dwellings to the east which encompasses the village of Leadville.

The majority of homes and properties are low density isolated rural dwellings, located in close proximity to the town and are at the High risk from grass fires in particular.

Special fire protection considerations include the Hospital, Primary and High Schools in Dunedoo.

The vegetation is predominantly grazing grasslands and improved pastures with patches of grassy woodland across the area. This is likely to contribute to grass fire risk, and the potential for significant fire development and impact. The last significant bushfire was in the Dunedoo and Surrounds area was in 2017.

There is also a Moderate fire risk to economic assets in Dunedoo and Surrounds Focus Area.

The isolated dwellings in the area are also vulnerable to loss of infrastructure (power) and access & egress for residents is likely to be limited during a fire event.

Bush fire is a key threatening process for many environmental assets. There is a Low risk that another bush fire event in this area would negatively impact a number of vulnerable species in the Focus Area. However surrounding the Focus Area the risk to the environment elevates significantly.

There is also a Moderate risk that a bush fire could harm a number of Aboriginal sites that are both known and predicted to occur within this area.

A key BFMC objective in the Dunedoo and Surrounds is to improve Community Preparedness. In particular, the maintenance of private property Asset Protection Zones & the preparation of Bush Fire Survival Plans. This will be achieved through the provision of resources and the implementation of programs that will help residents better understand their risk and prepare for bush fire.

In addition, strategic Transport Corridor Fire Breaks will be implemented to minimise risk to the residential, environmental, and economical assets in the area. These will be maintained by the responsible individual land managers with the oversight and guidance of the BFMC as the governing body.

The Fire Access and Fire Trail network in the Dunedoo and Surrounds will be addressed as a priority in the Castlereagh BFMC Fire Access and Fire Trail Plan. Operational response strategies will be addressed in the BFMC Section 52 Plan of Operations through the development of the Dunedoo Pre-Incident Plan.

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

Table 4

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

1.5 Stannix Park

Risk Profile

The Castlereagh 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 Stannix Park as a Focus Area.

The Stannix Park Focus Area incorporates the area between the Newell and Oxley Hwys north of Coonabarabran to the locality of Old Yaminba, and the junction of the Oxley Hwy and Gumnut Road in the south.

The vegetation is predominantly dry sclerophyll forest combined with black cypress pine (Pillga scrub) in this area. This is likely to contribute to the bush fire risk and the potential for significant fire development. The last significant bush fire in the Stannix Park area was in 2014.

The majority of homes and properties in the area are low density isolated rural dwellings and are in the Low bush fire risk category. However the north western edge of Coonabarabran has begun to expand and this may add to the residential density risk over time.

Stannix Park is predominantly a transient community which prefers to remain isolated. There is also a Low risk to economic assets in Stannix Park Focus Area. The isolated dwellings in the area are also vulnerable to loss of infrastructure (power) and access & egress for residents is likely to be limited during a fire event. The area also has limited communication which adds further isolation and complexity should a fire occur in the area.

Bush fire is a key threatening process for many environmental assets. There is a Low risk that another bush fire event in this area would negatively impact a number of vulnerable species in the Focus Area. There is also a Low risk that a bush fire could harm a number of Aboriginal sites that are both known and predicted to occur within this area.

A key BFMC objective in Stannix Park is to improve Community Preparedness. In particular, the maintenance of private property Asset Protection Zones & the preparation of Bush Fire Survival Plans. This will be achieved through the provision of resources and the implementation of programs that will help residents better understand their risk and prepare for bush fire.

In addition, a number of strategic prescribed burns are proposed to minimise risk to the residential, environmental, and economical assets in the area.

The Fire Access and Fire Trail network in Stannix Park will be addressed as a priority in the Castlereagh BFMC Fire Access and Fire Trail Plan. Operational response strategies will be addressed in the BFMC Section 52 Plan of Operations through the development of the Stannix Park Pre-Incident Plan.

The key Bush Fire Risk Management Plan Objectives and Treatment Strategies for Stannix Park Focus Area are listed in Table 5

Table 5

BFMC OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT STRATEGY	REFERENCE
Community Preparedness	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	SP.RA
	Community Engagement; Planning	SP .PL
Fuel Management	Strategic Fire Advantage Zone; prescribed burn	SP.SF
	Land Management Zone; prescribed burn	SP.LM
	Fire Break; Transport Corridor	SP.TF
Response	Operational Readiness Arrangements; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	SP.OR
	Pre-Incident Plan; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	SP.PI
	Fire Access or Fire Trail; addressed in BFMC FAFT Plan	SP.FA
Ignition Prevention	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	SP.RA

1.6 Coolah

Risk Profile

The Castlereagh 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 Coolah as a Focus Area.

The Coolah Focus Area incorporates a 5km radius of the town of Coolah the town to the south west of the Liverpool Range. Most of the region is predominantly sheep and cattle grazing with agricultural cropping along the Talbragar River and Coolaburragundy River valleys. The vegetation is a mix of dry sclerophyll forest, native grassland and improved pastures in this area. This is likely to contribute to the bush fire risk and the potential for significant fire development. The last significant bush fire in the Coolah area was in 2017.

Majority of homes and properties in the area are semi-rural dwellings and are in the High bush fire risk category. Special fire protection consideration has been given to the 2 schools and hospital. These assets have been identified as High risk. There is also a High risk to economic assets in Coolah Focus Area. Future consideration should be given to the protection of the Coolah Tops Wind Farm currently being developed. The isolated dwellings in the area are also vulnerable to loss of infrastructure (power) for residents is likely to be limited during a fire event.

Bush fire is a key threatening process for many environmental assets. There is a Low risk that another bush fire event in this area would negatively impact a number of vulnerable species in the Focus Area. There is also a Low risk that a bush fire could harm a number of Aboriginal sites that are both known and predicted to occur within this area.

A key BFMC objective in the Coolah Focus Area is to improve Community Preparedness. In particular, the maintenance of private property Asset Protection Zones & the preparation of Bush Fire Survival Plans. This will be achieved through the provision of resources and the implementation of programs that will help residents better understand their risk and prepare for bush fire.

The Fire Access and Fire Trail network in Coolah Focus Area will be addressed as a priority in the Castlereagh BFMC Fire Access and Fire Trail Plan. Operational response strategies will be addressed in the BFMC Section 52 Plan of Operations through the development of the Coolah Pre-Incident Plan.

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

Table 6

BFMC OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT STRATEGY	REFERENCE
Community Preparedness	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	CO.RA
	Community Engagement; Planning	CO.PL
Fuel Management	Asset Protection Zone(s)	CO.AP
	Fire Break; Transport Corridor	CO.TF
Response	Operational Readiness Arrangements; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	CO.OR
	Pre-Incident Plan; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	CO.PI
	Fire Access or Fire Trail; addressed in BFMC FAFT Plan	CO.FA
Ignition Prevention	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	CO.RA

Appendix 2

Fuel Management Register

Table 2.1 Asset Protection Zones

ID	Name	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
AP.1	Baradine Central School APZ	Coolah	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.2	Bugaldie Crown APZ		2	Crown Lands
AP.3	Aralee Estate APZ	Gilgandra	1	Gilgandra Shire Council
AP.4	Baradine Tip APZ	Baradine	1	Warrumbungle Shire Council
AP.5	Barker-Carlo ST APZ	Coonabarabran & Surrounds	1	Crown Lands
AP.6	Binnaway Crown APZ		2	Crown Lands
AP.7	Binnaway Tip APZ		2	Warrumbungle Shire Council
AP.8	Bloodwood Ridge Crown APZ	Coonabarabran & Surrounds	1	Crown Lands
AP.9	Chelmsford Ave Intersection APZ	Gilgandra	1	Gilgandra Shire Council
AP.10	Clarke St APZ	Coonabarabran & Surrounds	1	Warrumbungle Shire Council
AP.11	Convent Hill Crown APZ 1	Coonabarabran & Surrounds	1	Crown Lands
AP.12	Convent Hill Crown APZ 2	Coonabarabran & Surrounds	1	Crown Lands
AP.13	Coolah Hospital APZ	Coolah	1	Warrumbungle Shire Council
AP.14	Coonabarabran High School APZ	Coonabarabran & Surrounds	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.15	Coonabarabran Waste Disposal	Coonabarabran & Surrounds	1	Warrumbungle Shire Council
AP.16	Gilgandra Aerodrome APZ	Gilgandra	1	Gilgandra Shire Council
AP.17	Gilgandra Pine Estate APZ	Gilgandra	1	Gilgandra Shire Council
AP.18	Gilgandra Sewer Treatment Plant	Gilgandra	1	Gilgandra Shire Council
AP.19	Higgins St Crown APZ	Coonabarabran & Surrounds	1	Crown Lands
AP.20	Higgins St Crown APZ rear	Coonabarabran & Surrounds	1	Crown Lands
AP.21	Jack Renshaw Bridge APZ	Gilgandra	1	Gilgandra Shire Council
AP.22	Mendooran Crown APZ		2	Crown Lands
AP.23	Mendooran Free Camp APZ		2	Warrumbungle Shire Council
AP.24	Mendooran Tip APZ		2	Warrumbungle Shire Council
AP.25	Nelson Street APZ	Coonabarabran & Surrounds	1	Coonabarabran LALC
AP.26	North Coonabarabran APZ	Coonabarabran & Surrounds	1	Crown Lands
AP.27	Tooraweenah Aerodrome APZ		2	Gilgandra Shire Council
AP.126	Anne Street APZ	Coonabarabran & Surrounds	1	Crown Lands

Table 2.2 Prescribed Burns/Fire Breaks/Grazing

ID	Name	Strategy*	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
LM.28	Burrabadee Crown LMZ	LMZ	Stannix Park	1	Crown Lands
LM.29	Merrygoen Crown LMZ	LMZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.30	Happy Valley SFAZ	SFAZ	Coonabarabran & Surrounds	1	Coonabarabran LALC
SF.31	Newell Highway SFAZ	SFAZ	Stannix Park	1	Coonabarabran LALC
SF.32	Warrul North SFAZ	SFAZ	Stannix Park	1	Coonabarabran LALC
SF.33	Warrul South SFAZ	SFAZ	Stannix Park	1	Coonabarabran LALC
SF.34	Worrigal St Baradine SFAZ	SFAZ	Baradine	1	Warrumbungle Shire Council
SF.35	Bugaldie East SFAZ	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.36	Kenebri SFAZ	SFAZ		2	Crown Lands
SF.37	Baradine Road SFAZ 1	SFAZ	Coonabarabran & Surrounds	1	Warrumbungle Shire Council
SF.38	Baradine Road SFAZ 2	SFAZ	Coonabarabran & Surrounds	1	Crown Land
SF.39	Coona Nth Crown SFAZ	SFAZ	Coonabarabran & Surrounds	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.40	SFAZ - Siding Spring	SFAZ	Coonabarabran & Surrounds	1	National Parks & Wildlife Service
SF.41	Flaggy Creek Crown SFAZ	SFAZ	Stannix Park	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.42	Oxley Highway SFAZ	SFAZ	Stannix Park	1	Coonabarabran LALC
SF.43	Homeleigh Dr Rural Residential SFAZ	SFAZ	Coonabarabran & Surrounds	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.44	Oxley Highway - Hynds Road SFAZ	SFAZ	Stannix Park	1	Coonabarabran LALC
SF.45	Barker-Carlo St SFAZ	SFAZ	Coonabarabran & Surrounds	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.46	Bloodwoodridge Crown SFAZ	SFAZ	Coonabarabran & Surrounds	1	Crown Lands
SF.47	Convent Hill Crown SFAZ	SFAZ	Coonabarabran & Surrounds	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.48	Merrygoen Crown SFAZ	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.49	New Mollyan Crown SFAZ	SFAZ		2	Crown Lands
SF.50	Newell Highway Coona South Crown SFAZ	SFAZ	Coonabarabran & Surrounds	1	Crown Lands
SF.51	Rocky Glen East SFAZ	SFAZ		2	Crown Lands
SF.52*	SFAZ - Burbie East	SFAZ		2	National Parks & Wildlife Service
SF.53	SFAZ - Burbie West	SFAZ		2	National Parks & Wildlife Service
SF.54	SFAZ - Kuhns	SFAZ	Stannix Park	1	National Parks & Wildlife Service
SF.55	SFAZ - Redbank Road	SFAZ	Stannix Park	1	National Parks & Wildlife Service
SF.56	SFAZ - Scratch Road	SFAZ	Stannix Park	1	National Parks & Wildlife Service
SF.57	SFAZ - Yaminba - Redbank Trls	SFAZ	Stannix Park	1	National Parks & Wildlife Service
SF.58	Tannabar St Crown SFAZ	SFAZ	Coonabarabran & Surrounds	1	NSW Rural Fire Service

Table 2.2 Prescribed Burns/ Fire Breaks/ Grazing

ID	Name	Strategy*	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
SF.127	Cemetery 53 Dandry Road HR	SFAZ	Coonabarabran & Surrounds	1	Warrumbungle Shire Council
SF.128	Yearinan Baradine Road HR	SFAZ	Coonabarabran & Surrounds	1	Warrumbungle Shire Council
SF.129	Bugaldie Railway SFAZ	SFAZ		2	UGL
SF.130	Yearinan Railway SFAZ	SFAZ		2	UGL
TF.59	Armatree Road TCFB	TCFB		2	Gilgandra Shire Council
TF.60	Balladoran Railway Road TCFB	TCFB	Gilgandra	1	Gilgandra Shire Council
TF.61	Baradine Goorianawa Road TCFB	TCFB	Baradine	1	Warrumbungle Shire Council
TF.62	Bearbong Road TCFB	TCFB	Gilgandra	1	Gilgandra Shire Council
TF.63	Berida Bullagreen Road TCFB	TCFB		2	Gilgandra Shire Council
TF.64	Black Stump Way TCFB	TCFB	Dunedoo and Surrounds	1	Warrumbungle Shire Council
TF.65	Boltons Creek Road TCFB	TCFB		2	Warrumbungle Shire Council
TF.66	Borah Creek Road TCFB	TCFB		2	Warrumbungle Shire Council
TF.67	Box Ridge Road TCFB	TCFB		2	Warrumbungle Shire Council
TF.68	Bugaldie Goorianawa Road TCFB	TCFB		2	Warrumbungle Shire Council
TF.69	Castlereagh Highway 1	TCFB		2	Transport for NSW
TF.70	Castlereagh Highway 2	TCFB		2	Transport for NSW
TF.71	Castlereagh Highway 3	TCFB	Gilgandra	1	Transport for NSW
TF.72	Castlereagh Highway 4	TCFB	Gilgandra	1	Transport for NSW
TF.73	Cobbora Surrounds TCFB 1	TCFB		2	Warrumbungle Shire Council
TF.74	Cobbora Surrounds TCFB 2	TCFB		2	Warrumbungle Shire Council
TF.75	Collie Road TCFB	TCFB		2	Gilgandra Shire Council
TF.76	Coolah Creek Road TCFB	TCFB	Coolah	1	Warrumbungle Shire Council
TF.77	Coonabarabran Road TCFB 1	TCFB		2	Warrumbungle Shire Council
TF.78	Coonabarabran Road TCFB 2	TCFB		2	Warrumbungle Shire Council
TF.79	East Coonamble Road TCFB	TCFB	Gilgandra	1	Gilgandra Shire Council
TF.80	Flags Rockedgiel Road TCFB	TCFB		2	Warrumbungle Shire Council
TF.81	Forest Road TCFB	TCFB		2	Warrumbungle Shire Council
TF.82	Tooraweenah Road TCFB 3	TCFB		2	Warrumbungle Shire Council
TF.83	Golden Highway TCFB 1	TCFB	Dunedoo and Surrounds	1	Transport for NSW
TF.84	Golden Highway TCFB 2	TCFB		2	Transport for NSW
TF.85	Golden Highway TCFB 3	TCFB	Dunedoo and Surrounds	1	Transport for NSW
TF.86	Gulargambone Road TCFB	TCFB		2	Warrumbungle Shire Council

Table 2.2 Prescribed Burns/ Fire Breaks/ Grazing

ID	Name	Strategy*	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
TF.87	Hargraves Lane - Warren Road TCFB	TCFB	Gilgandra	1	Gilgandra Shire Council
TF.88	Hillside Road TCFB	TCFB		2	Gilgandra Shire Council
TF.89	Leadville Surrounds TCFB 1	TCFB	Dunedoo and Surrounds	1	Warrumbungle Shire Council
TF.90	Leadville Surrounds TCFB 2	TCFB	Dunedoo and Surrounds	1	Warrumbungle Shire Council
TF.91	Leeches Creek Road TCFB	TCFB	Gilgandra	1	Gilgandra Shire Council
TF.92	Mahers Hill Road TCFB	TCFB	Gilgandra	1	Gilgandra Shire Council
TF.93	Mendooran Surrounds TCFB	TCFB		2	Warrumbungle Shire Council
TF.94	Merrygoen Road TCFB	TCFB		2	Warrumbungle Shire Council
TF.95	Merrygoen Surrounds TCFB	TCFB		2	Warrumbungle Shire Council
TF.96	Mia Mia Lane TCFB	TCFB		2	Warrumbungle Shire Council
TF.97	Milpulling Road TCFB	TCFB		2	Gilgandra Shire Council
TF.98	Binnaway Mollyan Road TCFB	TCFB		2	Warrumbungle Shire Council
TF.99	MR 129 North of Coonabarabran towards Baradine TCFB	TCFB	Coonabarabran & Surrounds	1	Warrumbungle Shire Council
TF.100	MR 396 North of Binnaway TCFB	TCFB		2	Warrumbungle Shire Council
TF.101	MR 396 South of Binnaway TCFB	TCFB		2	Warrumbungle Shire Council
TF.102	MR 55 North of Coolah TCFB	TCFB	Coolah	1	Warrumbungle Shire Council
TF.103	MR 55 South of Coolah TCFB	TCFB	Coolah	1	Warrumbungle Shire Council
TF.104	National Park Road TCFB 1	TCFB		2	Gilgandra Shire Council
TF.105	National Park Road TCFB 2	TCFB		2	Gilgandra Shire Council
TF.106	Neilrex Surrounds TCFB	TCFB		2	Warrumbungle Shire Council
TF.107	Newell Highway TCFB	TCFB	Coonabarabran & Surrounds	1	Transport for NSW
TF.108	Oxley Highway TCFB	TCFB	Stannix Park	1	Transport for NSW
TF.109	Pandora Road TCFB 1	TCFB		2	Warrumbungle Shire Council
TF.110	Piambra Road TCFB 2	TCFB		2	Warrumbungle Shire Council
TF.111	Premier Road East of Coonabarabran TCFB	TCFB		2	Warrumbungle Shire Council
TF.112	River Street TCFB	TCFB		2	Warrumbungle Shire Council
TF.113	Ropers Road TCFB	TCFB		2	Warrumbungle Shire Council
TF.114	Round Mountain Road TCFB	TCFB		2	Warrumbungle Shire Council
TF.115	Rundle Street - North Street TCFB	TCFB		2	Warrumbungle Shire Council
TF.116	Sir Ivan Dougherty Drive TCFB	TCFB	Dunedoo and Surrounds	1	Warrumbungle Shire Council

Table 2.2 Prescribed Burns/ Fire Breaks/ Grazing

ID	Name	Strategy*	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
TF.117	South Street - Merryula Street - East Street TCFB	TCFB		2	Warrumbungle Shire Council
TF.118	Timor Road West of Coonabarabran TCFB	TCFB	Coonabarabran & Surrounds	1	Warrumbungle Shire Council
TF.119	Tooraweenah Road TCFB 1	TCFB		2	Warrumbungle Shire Council
TF.120	Uphills Lane TCFB	TCFB		2	Warrumbungle Shire Council
TF.121	Uarabry Surrounds TCFB	TCFB		2	Warrumbungle Shire Council
TF.122	Vinegaroy Road TCFB	TCFB	Coolah	1	Warrumbungle Shire Council
TF.123	Warkton Road TCFB	TCFB		2	Warrumbungle Council
TF.124	Weetaliba Surrounds TCFB	TCFB		2	Warrumbungle Shire Council
TF.125	Yarrandale Road TCFB	TCFB		2	Gilgandra Shire Council
TF.131	Newell Highway North	TCFB	Stannix Park	1	Transport for NSW
TF.132	Box Ridge Rd South	TCFB		2	Warrumbungle Shire Council

*Strategy: 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
Armatree Hotel	Building	Armatree Rd, Armatree	Gilgandra
Curban Hall & RFS Station	Building	Curban Railway Rd, Curban	Gilgandra
Gilgandra Showground	Open Space	Warren Rd, Gilgandra	Gilgandra
McGrane Oval & Sports Complex	Open Space	Byrne Avenue, Gilgandra	Gilgandra
Mountain View Hotel	Building	1 Denham St, Tooraweenah	Gilgandra
Baradine Oval	Open Space	Cnr Darling & Queen Sts, Baradine	Warrumbungle
Binnaway Central School Oval	Open Space	Renshaw St, Binnaway	Warrumbungle
Binnaway Oval	Open Space	Cnr Bulinda & Yeulba Sts, Binnaway	Warrumbungle
Bowen Oval	Open Space	Binnia St, Coolah	Warrumbungle
Coonabarabran No. 1 Oval	Open Space	Newell Hwy, Coonabarabran	Warrumbungle
Dunedoo Showground	Open Space	Wargundy St, Dunedoo	Warrumbungle
Leadville Hall	Building	Cnr Clarke & Garland Sts, Leadville	Warrumbungle
Mendooran Park	Open Space	Bandulla St, Mendooran	Warrumbungle
Merrygoen RFS Shed	Building	Denman St, Merrygoen	Warrumbungle
Purlewaugh Mechanics Institute	Building	Edwards St, Purlewaugh	Warrumbungle
Ulamambri RFS Station	Building	South St, Ulamambri	Warrumbungle

*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 Castlereagh Bush Fire Risk Management Plan are not included in this pdf document. The Maps are available on the RFS Website www.rfs.nsw.gov.au/plan-and-prepare/managing-bush-fire-risk/bush-fire-management-committees/castlereagh

Known Aboriginal sites were 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 publicly available.

Appendix 4

Communication Strategy

Date/ timeframe	Target Audience	Method of communication	Method of notification	Key messages/ purpose	Resources required	Responsibility
21/09/2021	BFMC Members	Face to Face Meeting	RFS Email correspondence	Workshop 1 -Review the preliminary risk assessment maps will help by highlighting any errors in the base data. Check asset layers for any new, significant assets (e.g. new residential development areas) and check that the modelled ignition layer covers areas of concern.	*Venue *MS Teams, *Risk Mapping *BIP Tool	*Chair, *Executive Officer, *NWAC Community Risk Team
7/12/2021	BFMC Members	Face to Face Meeting	RFS Email correspondence	Workshop 2 - Review the Risk Results, identify Focus Areas & Treatments, and finalise the Fuel Management Register. Use the map tools to modify the Fuel Management Register and endorse the Fuel Management Register for processing. Use the Focus Area map tools to identify Focus Areas, select Objectives and Strategies, and record the Risk Profile	*MS Teams, *Risk Mapping *BIP Tool	*Chair, Executive *Officer, *NWAC Community Risk Team

Date/ timeframe	Target Audience	Method of communication	Method of notification	Key messages/ purpose	Resources required	Responsibility
15/11/2022	BFMC Members	Face to Face Meeting	RFS Email correspondence	Workshop 3 Review the updated Risk data and arrange the public exhibition process. Use the map tools to modify the Fuel Management Register (if required) and endorse BFRMP for public exhibition.	*MS Teams, *Risk Mapping *BIP Tool	*Chair, Executive Officer, *NWAC Community Risk Team
18/04/2023- 20/04/2023	CRZ Volunteers *Gilgandra, *Coolah, *Coonabarabran	Face to Face Meeting	RFS Email correspondence	The aim of the volunteer member sessions being to capture the extensive knowledge and experience of the local NSW RFS members on bush fire risk in the area and the strategies to protect your communities and assets	*Venue *Facilitators *Land Management Zone, Focus Area & TCFB Maps	NWAC Community Risk Team
42 day period from Draft endorsement	Warrumbungle & Gilgandra Shire Council Community Members and Land owners	*Hard copy placed for Public Display in Warrumbungle Shire Council Office, Gilgandra Shire Council Office & Castlereagh FCC *Social Media – District and Brigade Posts, *Printed Media (Newspaper, Community Posters), *Radio,	Various as described in Method	Community Members review and comment on Draft Plan once endorsed by BFMC	Social Media Platforms	*Warrumbungle Shire Council Office *Gilgandra Shire Council Office *Castlereagh District Office, *Castlereagh Brigades, *All BFMC Members Land Management Agencies *NWAC Risk Team
TBA	BFMC Members	Face to Face Meeting	RFS Email Correspondence	Workshop 4 Review the comments from public exhibition. Amend the BFRMP as required (Focus Areas, Treatments or Fuel Management Register) and endorse the BFRMP.	*Venue *MS Teams *Risk Mapping/BIP Tool	*Chair, *Executive Officer, *NWAC Community Risk Team



Planning together

Castlereagh

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