

Bush Fire Risk Management Plan

Planning together



Illawarra
Bush Fire Management Committee

Local Government Areas of Wollongong City Council, Shellharbour City Council and Kiama Municipal 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 Illawarra Bush Fire Management Committee and has been endorsed at the BFMC meeting on 12 June 2025 for submission to the Bush Fire Coordinating Committee.

Recommended

Councillor Kellie Marsh

Chair

Illawarra Bush Fire Management Committee



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Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Acknowledgement to Country

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

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

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

Community engagement	This includes state-wide public awareness initiatives as well as local community interactions between fire agencies, land managers and local communities.
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BFMC Bush Fire Danger Period	<p>The <i>Rural Fires Act 1997</i> sets the statutory Bush Fire Danger Period. A Fire Permit is required for burning activities during the Bush Fire Danger Period in Rural Fire districts and at all times in Fire and Rescue (FRNSW) districts around the state.</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>
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Firefighting response	All firefighting authorities in NSW have legislation, regulations, policies and procedures for responding to bush fire events within their area of jurisdiction.
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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.
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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 Illawarra 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 Illawarra 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 Five Focus Areas within the Illawarra BFRMP. These are:

- Darkes Forest
- Garrawarra
- Helensburgh - Stanwell Tops
- Scarborough - Mount Pleasant
- Carrington Falls

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 Illawarra Focus Area descriptions, Key Objectives and Treatment Strategies.

3.2 Bush Fire Management Zones

Bush Fire Management Zones identified within the Illawarra 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 Illawarra 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

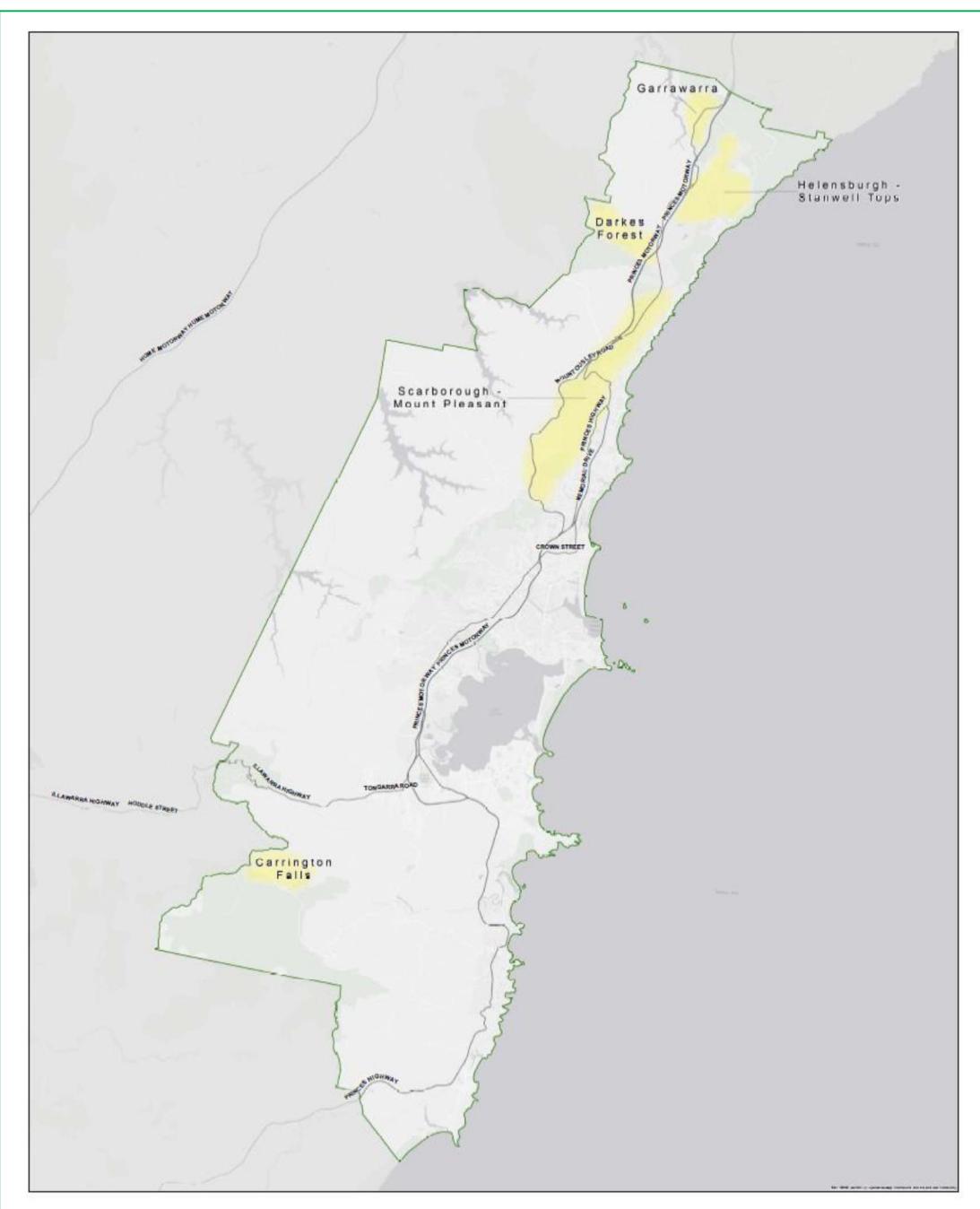
This BFRMP is supported by a number of appendices, including:

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 Darkes Forest
1.2 Garrawarra
1.3 Helensburgh – Stanwell Tops
1.4 Scarborough – Mount Pleasant
1.5 Carrington Falls



1.1 Darkes Forest

Risk Profile

The Illawarra Bush Fire Management Committee (BFMC) has assessed the risk to Residential, Special Fire Protection (schools), Economic (agriculture/farmland), Cultural, and Environmental assets and has identified the area of Darkes Forest as a Focus Area. Economic and Residential assets have been identified as being at Highest Risk.

Darkes Forest is situated adjacent to the Dharawal National Park, which borders the area to the north, west, and south. This proximity to extensive bushland significantly contributes to the area's fire potential. Within Darkes Forest, several farms are located, including Glenbernie Orchard, which holds notable economic importance as the last remaining commercial orchard in the locality.

Multiple bush fires have been recorded in the immediate vicinity of Darkes Forest, with the majority occurring between 1980 and 2002. In recent years, fire activity has been minimal. In response to the persistent risk in this area, the BFMC successfully implemented a comprehensive network of Hazard Reduction burns between 2018 and 2022. These treatments were concentrated to the north, west, and south of the village, significantly reducing ignition potential and fuel availability in key interface zones between bushland and community assets.

The presence of assets near bushland reserves increases the likelihood of rapid fire impact. This elevated risk was a central consideration in the BFMC's designation of Darkes Forest as a Focus Area. To mitigate these risks, the BFMC has prioritised Fuel Management strategies. According to the Fuel Management Register, planned treatments include the establishment of Asset Protection Zones, Linear Fire Breaks, and Transport Corridor Fire Breaks. Additionally, hazard reduction burns are scheduled within a designated Strategic Fire Advantage Zone to reduce ignition potential and limit fuel loads surrounding the area.

Community Preparedness remains a critical element of the BFMC's strategy. Efforts will be directed toward encouraging permanent residents to develop Bush Fire Survival Plans and ensuring that fire awareness information is readily available to temporary visitors.

To strengthen operational readiness, the BFMC will develop a Pre-Incident Plan for Darkes Forest. This plan will incorporate new strategies and enhance existing ones to ensure a timely and effective response to bush fire events.

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

Table 1

BFMC OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT STRATEGY	REFERENCE
Community Preparedness	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	DF.RA
	Community Engagement; Planning	DF.PL
	Community Engagement; Community Resilience	DF.CR
Fuel Management	Asset Protection Zone(s)	DF.AP
	Strategic Fire Advantage Zone; prescribed burn	DF.SF
	Fire Break; Linear	DF.LF
	Fire Break; Transport Corridor	DF.TF
Response	Operational Readiness Arrangements; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	DF.OR
	Neighbourhood Safer Place; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	DF.NS
	Pre-Incident Plan; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	DF.PI

1.2 Garrawarra

Risk Profile

The Illawarra BFMC has assessed the risk to Residential, special fire protection (schools), Economic (agriculture/farmland), Cultural, and Environmental assets and has identified the area of Garrawarra as a Focus Area. There is potential during periods of elevated fire danger for rapid impact upon nearby assets.

Garrawarra Centre is an accredited Residential Aged Care Facility representing a vulnerable community in the event of a bush fire with a high-risk rating.

Fuel Management is a key BFMC objective in the Garrawarra Focus Area. As identified in the Fuel Management Register, the BFMC intend to review and implement Asset Protection Zone and Prescribed Burns within the identified Strategic Fire Advantage Zone to achieve reduction of available fuels.

Historical records indicate multiple bush fires occurred in the Garrawarra area between 1980 and 2002. In response to the vulnerability of the Garrawarra Centre and the surrounding bushland risk, the BFMC has successfully implemented a comprehensive network of Hazard Reduction burns from 2013 through to 2024. These treatments have effectively surrounded the centre, reducing ignition potential and creating a discontinuous fuel profile that impedes bush fire progression into critical interface zones between bushland and assets. Scheduled treatments over the next five years will continue to focus on areas to the east and west of the centre to maintain reduced fuel levels and enhance protection.

Community preparedness is a key focus, particularly the development of bush fire survival plans for permanent residents and the dissemination of fire awareness information to inform temporary visitors. The BFMC aims to identify specific operational response strategies, address limited road access, and prepare pre-incident plans for the area. The BFMC also plans to engage with aged care facility staff and residents, providing information to enhance their risk awareness, and support the development of pre-incident and recovery plans for bush fire events.

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

Table 2

BFMC OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT STRATEGY	REFERENCE
Community Preparedness	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	GA.RA
	Community Engagement; Planning	GA.PL
	Community Engagement; Community Resilience	GA.CR
Fuel Management	Asset Protection Zone(s)	GA.AP
	Strategic Fire Advantage Zone; prescribed burn	GA.SF
Response	Pre-Incident Plan; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	GA.PI

1.3 Helensburgh – Stanwell Tops

Risk Profile

The Illawarra Bush Fire Management Committee (BFMC) has assessed the risk to Residential, Special Fire Protection (schools), Economic (agriculture/farmland), Cultural, and Environmental assets and has identified the area of Helensburgh – Stanwell Tops as a Focus Area. Economic and Residential assets have been identified as being at a High Risk.

There is potential during periods of elevated fire danger for rapid impact upon nearby assets. Stanwell Tops has experienced significant bush fire events, notably in 2002 and 2013, highlighting the area's vulnerability. Helensburgh is a small town located 45 km south of Sydney and 35 km north of Wollongong, positioned above the Illawarra escarpment and surrounded by bushland reserves adjacent to the southern end of the Royal National Park and Garrawarra State Conservation Area. These surrounding reserves contribute to increased fire potential during high-risk periods.

The area contains several heritage-listed sites, including Tunnel Road and Helensburgh Railway Station. To the west lies Woronora Reservoir, part of the Water NSW catchment, which includes extensive forested bushland and adds to the overall bush fire risk. Within the Focus Area is The Tops Conference Centre, a large facility on 200 acres in Stanwell Tops that accommodates over 600 guests across nine complexes. Its popularity as a tourist destination, combined with limited access routes, presents challenges for emergency response and public awareness. Visitors may not have prepared Bush Fire Survival Plans, and critical alerts may not be received in time.

Helensburgh is environmentally sensitive and attracts many visitors due to its walking tracks and natural features. The combination of high visitation, restricted egress routes, and limited bush fire awareness among non-residents increases the risk to life and property during a bush fire event.

A thorough hazard reduction program has been implemented to the west, north, and northeast of the Focus Area, significantly reducing ignition potential and creating discontinuous fuel loads that help impede fire progression into asset-rich zones. A substantial hazard reduction network is scheduled to be undertaken within the five-year life of this risk plan, with continued focus on treatments strategically distributed throughout the Focus Area.

As identified in the Fuel Management Register, the BFMC intends to establish new and maintain existing Asset Protection Zones and has committed to implementing multiple hazard reduction burns within the Strategic Fire Advantage Zone to reduce fire intensity and community impact.

Community Preparedness is also a key focus, in particular, the preparation of Bush Fire Survival Plans for permanent residents and dissemination of fire awareness information to inform temporary visitors. These factors of vulnerability are being used to develop a Pre-Incident Plan informing operational response strategies and the implementation of programs to help residents and visitors better understand fire risk and how to prepare for bush fire.

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

Table 3

BFMC OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT STRATEGY	REFERENCE
Community Preparedness	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	HS.RA
	Community Engagement; Planning	HS.PL
	Community Engagement; Preparation	HS.PR
	Community Engagement; Community Resilience	HS.CR
Fuel Management	Asset Protection Zone(s)	HS.AP
	Strategic Fire Advantage Zone; prescribed burn	HS.SF
Response	Pre-Incident Plan; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	HS.PI
	Neighbourhood Safer Place; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	HS.NS

1.4 Scarborough – Mount Pleasant

Risk Profile

The Illawarra Bush Fire Management Committee (BFMC) has assessed the risk to Residential, Special Fire Protection (schools), Economic (agriculture/farmland), Cultural, and Environmental assets and have identified the area of Mount Pleasant–Scarborough as a Focus Area, with some Environmental and Residential assets identified as being at Highest Risk.

This Focus Area includes a number of residential suburbs such as Coledale, Austinmer, Thirroul, Bulli, Woonona, Bellambi, and Corrimal. The Illawarra escarpment, which defines the landscape, consists of steep ridges, valleys, and cliffs along the coastal headlands. The terrain is predominantly hard sandstone and supports diverse forest types, including rainforest ecosystems, Aboriginal and colonial heritage sites, and protected flora and fauna. The area is a popular destination for tourists and visitors who frequent walking tracks and natural attractions. In the event of a bush fire, these individuals may not be aware of their risk, and messaging or alerts may not be received in a timely manner.

The towns within the Focus Area contain steep roads, residential dwellings, schools, hospitals, infrastructure, and mining operations, all of which are vulnerable due to their location on the escarpment, limited access routes, and proximity to bushland reserves and the National Park. Assets adjacent to these reserves face increased potential for rapid impact during bush fire events. These factors were key considerations in the BFMC's designation of this area as a Focus Area.

Fuel Management is a key BFMC strategy in the Mount Pleasant–Scarborough Focus Area. As identified in the Fuel Management Register, the BFMC intends to implement new and treat existing Asset Protection Zones, conduct Prescribed Burns within the Strategic Fire Advantage Zone to limit wildfire growth, and establish Transport Corridor Fire Breaks along critical access routes to reduce bush fire risk and support firefighting operations.

Prominent land within the Focus Area was impacted during the 1969–1970 fire season, with additional bush fire records throughout the 1980s. In the past decade, bush fire activity has been minimal. However, extensive bushland to the northwest has undergone targeted prescribed burns along key ridge lines and escarpments. These treatments have reduced ignition potential and created discontinuous fuel loads. It is likely the fuel loading has replenished in some of these areas. Within the life of this risk plan, three large hazard reduction burns are scheduled to further strengthen protection across the area.

Community Preparedness initiatives will be implemented to address the risks in this Focus Area, particularly the development of Bush Fire Survival Plans for permanent residents and dissemination of fire awareness information to inform temporary visitors. The BFMC will achieve this through targeted programs to improve understanding of bush fire risk and preparedness. Pre-Incident Plans will be developed to identify specific operational response strategies.

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

Table 4

BFMC OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT STRATEGY	REFERENCE
Community Preparedness	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	SM.RA
	Community Engagement; Planning	SM.PL
	Community Engagement; Preparation	SM.PR
	Community Engagement; Community Resilience	SM.CR
Fuel Management	Asset Protection Zone(s)	SM.AP
	Strategic Fire Advantage Zone; prescribed burn	SM.SF
	Fire Break; Linear	SM.LF
	Fire Break; Transport Corridor	SM.TF
Response	Pre-Incident Plan; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	SM.PI

1.5 Carrington Falls

Risk Profile

The Illawarra 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 Carrington Falls as a Focus Area.

Carrington Falls is located where the Kangaroo River crosses the western escarpment of the Budderoo Plateau, descending into Kangaroo Valley. Approximately 7 km east-southeast of Robertson, the falls lie within Budderoo National Park. Recreation facilities such as Thomas Place Picnic Area and three eastern lookouts were severely damaged by a bush fire in May 2016. The area includes commercial businesses and Special Fire Protection Purpose facilities, including a treetop adventure park and a drug and alcohol rehabilitation centre. These attract both locals and visitors, many of whom may be unaware of their vulnerability to bush fire.

Critical communication towers and infrastructure at Knights Hill are located nearby and are highly exposed during bush fire events. Isolated properties with limited access and close proximity to bushland further justify the designation of Carrington Falls as a Focus Area.

The area contains significant environmental assets, including critically endangered species, threatened ecological communities, and conservation sites. As identified in the Fuel Management Register, the BFMC intends to establish Linear Fire Breaks and implement Prescribed Burns within the Strategic Fire Advantage Zone to reduce fire intensity and limit wildfire spread.

Carrington Falls has experienced multiple bush fires, notably in 2002, 2012, 2014, and 2019. In 2021, strategic hazard reduction was completed along a ridgeline to the east of the Focus Area. Further mitigation is planned, including the Three Creeks Hazard Reduction scheduled for 2028, targeting the Knights Hill ridgeline. These treatments aim to reduce ignition potential and create discontinuous fuel loads to protect vulnerable assets.

Community Preparedness strategies will be implemented to address risks in the area. These include the development of Bush Fire Survival Plans for permanent residents and dissemination of fire awareness information for temporary visitors. The BFMC will deliver targeted programs to improve understanding of bush fire risk and support informed decision-making during periods of heightened fire danger.

The BFMC has committed to reviewing existing and establishing new operational response strategies for residential, economic, cultural, and environmental assets within the Focus Area.

The key Bush Fire Risk Management Plan Objectives and Treatment Strategies are listed in Table 5.

Table 5

BFMC OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT STRATEGY	REFERENCE
Community Preparedness	Community Engagement; Response	CF.RP
Fuel Management	Strategic Fire Advantage Zone; prescribed burn	CF.SF
	Fire Break; Linear	CF.LF
Response	Pre-Incident Plan; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	CF.PI

Appendix 2

Fuel Management Register

Table 2.1 Asset Protection Zones

ID	Name	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
AP.1	Darkes Forest North APZ	Darkes Forest	1	Water NSW
AP.2	Darkes Forest 1 APZ	Darkes Forest	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.3	Garrawarra Hospital APZ	Garrawarra	1	Water NSW
AP.4	Frew Avenue APZ	Helensburgh – Stanwell Tops	1	Wollongong City Council
AP.5	Helensburgh Gardiner Pl APZ	Helensburgh – Stanwell Tops	1	Crown Lands
AP.6	Helensburgh Halls Road APZ	Helensburgh – Stanwell Tops	1	Crown Lands
AP.7	Helensburgh Laurina Ave APZ	Helensburgh – Stanwell Tops	1	Crown Lands
AP.8	Helensburgh Lukin Street APZ	Helensburgh – Stanwell Tops	1	Crown Lands
AP.9	Helensburgh McMillan Street APZ	Helensburgh – Stanwell Tops	1	Crown Lands
AP.10	Helensburgh Old farm Rd APZ	Helensburgh – Stanwell Tops	1	Crown Lands
AP.11	Helensburgh Parkes St East APZ	Helensburgh – Stanwell Tops	1	Crown Lands
AP.12	Helensburgh The Crescent APZ	Helensburgh – Stanwell Tops	1	Crown Lands
AP.13	Helensburgh The Ridge 1 APZ	Helensburgh – Stanwell Tops	1	Crown Lands
AP.14	Helensburgh The Ridge North APZ	Helensburgh – Stanwell Tops	1	Crown Lands
AP.15	Helensburgh Walker Street APZ	Helensburgh – Stanwell Tops	1	Crown Lands
AP.16	Longview Cres APZ	Helensburgh – Stanwell Tops	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.17	Otford Fanshawe Road APZ	Helensburgh – Stanwell Tops	1	Crown Lands
AP.18	Otford Lady Carrington Rd APZ	Helensburgh – Stanwell Tops	1	Crown Lands
AP.19	Southview Ave APZ	Helensburgh – Stanwell Tops	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.20	Southview Avenue APZ	Helensburgh – Stanwell Tops	1	Wollongong City Council
AP.21	Tumbling Waters APZ	Helensburgh – Stanwell Tops	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.22	Walker Street APZ	Helensburgh – Stanwell Tops	1	Wollongong City Council
AP.23	Waratah Street APZ	Helensburgh – Stanwell Tops	1	Wollongong City Council
AP.24	Wilsons Creek Road APZ	Helensburgh – Stanwell Tops	1	Wollongong City Council

Table 2.1 Asset Protection Zones

ID	Name	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
AP.25	Armagh Parade APZ	Scarborough – Mount Pleasant	1	Wollongong City Council
AP.26	Austinmer RFS Brigade APZ	Scarborough – Mount Pleasant	1	Wollongong City Council
AP.27	Balfour Road APZ	Scarborough – Mount Pleasant	1	Wollongong City Council
AP.28	Brissendon Close APZ	Scarborough – Mount Pleasant	1	Wollongong City Council
AP.29	Buttenshaw Dr North APZ	Scarborough – Mount Pleasant	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.30	Buttenshaw Dr South APZ	Scarborough – Mount Pleasant	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.31	Cokeworks Road 1 APZ	Scarborough – Mount Pleasant	1	Wollongong City Council
AP.32	Cokeworks Road 2 APZ	Scarborough – Mount Pleasant	1	Wollongong City Council
AP.33	Cornock Avenue APZ	Scarborough – Mount Pleasant	1	Wollongong City Council
AP.34	Corrie Road APZ	Scarborough – Mount Pleasant	1	Wollongong City Council
AP.35	Coxs Avenue APZ	Scarborough – Mount Pleasant	1	Wollongong City Council
AP.36	Dam Road APZ	Scarborough – Mount Pleasant	1	Wollongong City Council
AP.37	Dayls Court APZ	Scarborough – Mount Pleasant	1	Wollongong City Council
AP.38	Denmark Street APZ	Scarborough – Mount Pleasant	1	Wollongong City Council
AP.39	Doonan Place APZ	Scarborough – Mount Pleasant	1	Wollongong City Council
AP.40	Foothills Rd APZ	Scarborough – Mount Pleasant	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.41	Foothills Road APZ	Scarborough – Mount Pleasant	1	Wollongong City Council
AP.42	Harrigan Street APZ	Scarborough – Mount Pleasant	1	Wollongong City Council
AP.43	Hawthorn St APZ	Scarborough – Mount Pleasant	1	Wollongong City Council
AP.44	Hawthorn Street APZ	Scarborough – Mount Pleasant	1	Wollongong City Council
AP.45	Hill Street APZ	Scarborough – Mount Pleasant	1	Wollongong City Council
AP.46	Joanne Street APZ	Scarborough – Mount Pleasant	1	Wollongong City Council
AP.47	Joesph Street APZ	Scarborough – Mount Pleasant	1	Wollongong City Council
AP.48	Luxor Street APZ	Scarborough – Mount Pleasant	1	Wollongong City Council
AP.49	Lyndon Street APZ	Scarborough – Mount Pleasant	1	Wollongong City Council
AP.50	Morrison Avenue Road 1 APZ	Scarborough – Mount Pleasant	1	Wollongong City Council
AP.51	Morrison Avenue Road 2 APZ	Scarborough – Mount Pleasant	1	Wollongong City Council

Table 2.1 Asset Protection Zones

ID	Name	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
AP.52	Mountain Road APZ	Scarborough – Mount Pleasant	1	Wollongong City Council
AP.53	National Ave APZ	Scarborough – Mount Pleasant	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.54	Park Avenue APZ	Scarborough – Mount Pleasant	1	Wollongong City Council
AP.55	Parkwood Grove APZ	Scarborough – Mount Pleasant	1	Wollongong City Council
AP.56	Parkwood Grove 2 APZ	Scarborough – Mount Pleasant	1	Wollongong City Council
AP.57	Parrish Ave APZ	Scarborough – Mount Pleasant	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.58	Pendleton Close APZ	Scarborough – Mount Pleasant	1	Wollongong City Council
AP.59	Pit Road 1 APZ	Scarborough – Mount Pleasant	1	Wollongong City Council
AP.60	Pit Road 2 APZ	Scarborough – Mount Pleasant	1	Wollongong City Council
AP.61	Railway Avenue APZ	Scarborough – Mount Pleasant	1	Wollongong City Council
AP.62	Sandhurst St APZ	Scarborough – Mount Pleasant	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.63	Saywell Place APZ	Scarborough – Mount Pleasant	1	Wollongong City Council
AP.64	Saywell Road APZ	Scarborough – Mount Pleasant	1	Wollongong City Council
AP.65	Stephen Drive APZ	Scarborough – Mount Pleasant	1	Wollongong City Council
AP.66	Treetop Glen APZ	Scarborough – Mount Pleasant	1	Wollongong City Council
AP.67	Wilson Street APZ	Scarborough – Mount Pleasant	1	Wollongong City Council
AP.68	Andrew Avenue APZ		2	Wollongong City Council
AP.69	Araluen Avenue APZ		2	Wollongong City Council
AP.70	Avon Parade APZ		2	Wollongong City Council
AP.71	Bardess Crescent APZ		2	Wollongong City Council
AP.72	Barren Grounds Residence APZ		2	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.73	Brinda Bella Drive APZ		2	Wollongong City Council
AP.74	Byarong Park APZ		2	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.75	Cabbage Tree Lane APZ		2	Wollongong City Council
AP.76	Chellow Dene Avenue APZ		2	Wollongong City Council
AP.77	Clifton School Parade APZ		2	Wollongong City Council
AP.78	Cosgrove Avenue APZ		2	Wollongong City Council
AP.79	Crest Road 2 APZ		2	Shellharbour City Council
AP.80	Crest Road APZ		2	Shellharbour City Council
AP.81	Dallas Street APZ		2	Wollongong City Council
AP.82	Derribong Road APZ		2	Wollongong City Council
AP.83	Fairwater Drive APZ		2	Wollongong City Council

Table 2.1 Asset Protection Zones

ID	Name	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
AP.84	Farmborough Road APZ		2	Wollongong City Council
AP.85	Gipps Road APZ		2	Wollongong City Council
AP.86	Glennis Creek Dam APZ		2	Water NSW
AP.87	Gooyong Street APZ		2	Wollongong City Council
AP.88	GRN Tower APZ		2	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.89	Harry Graham Drive APZ		2	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.90	Helensburgh Sawan Street APZ		2	Crown Lands
AP.91	Huntley Road APZ		2	Wollongong City Council
AP.92	Huxley Drive APZ		2	Wollongong City Council
AP.93	Jacaranda Avenue APZ		2	Wollongong City Council
AP.94	James Road APZ		2	Wollongong City Council
AP.95	Koloona Place APZ		2	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.96	Lawerence Hargrave Drive APZ - Stanwell Park Rural Fire Station		2	Wollongong City Council
AP.97	Lawrence Hargrave Drive 1 APZ		2	Wollongong City Council
AP.98	Lawrence Hargrave Drive 2 APZ		2	Wollongong City Council
AP.99	Letterbox Tower APZ		2	Water NSW
AP.100	Lower Coast Road APZ		2	Wollongong City Council
AP.101	Lower Coast Road 2 APZ		2	Wollongong City Council
AP.102	Morandoo Ave APZ		2	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.103	Morgans Road		2	Wollongong City Council
AP.104	Mt Keira Guide Camp APZ		2	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.105	Mt Keira Rd APZ		2	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.106	Mt Keira Scout Camp APZ		2	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.107	Mt Kembla Pit Pony Stable APZ		2	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.108	Mundoonen Crescent APZ		2	Wollongong City Council
AP.109	Nunans Cottage APZ		2	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.110	Nurrewin APZ		2	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.111	Obriens Road APZ		2	Wollongong City Council
AP.112	PK 234 Cottage APZ		2	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.113	PK2 Pit Pony Stables APZ		2	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.114	Port Kembla Hixson Street APZ		2	Crown Lands
AP.115	River Park Way APZ		2	Wollongong City Council
AP.116	Robins Creek Drive APZ		2	Wollongong City Council
AP.117	Sandy Creek APZ		2	Water NSW
AP.118	Sheridan Crescent 1 APZ		2	Wollongong City Council

Table 2.1 Asset Protection Zones

ID	Name	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
AP.119	Shoobert Crescent 2 APZ		2	Wollongong City Council
AP.120	Sierra Drive APZ		2	Wollongong City Council
AP.121	Silvertop Parade APZ		2	Wollongong City Council
AP.122	Transgrid Tower APZ		2	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.123	Tyndal Place APZ		2	Wollongong City Council
AP.124	Willie Road APZ		2	Wollongong City Council
AP.125	Windang Shellharbour Rd APZ		2	Crown Lands
AP.126	Woomby Close APZ		2	Wollongong City Council
AP.127	Yates Ave APZ		2	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.252	Cootes APZ Darkes Forest	Darkes Forest	1	Water NSW

Table 2.2 Prescribed Burns/ Fire Breaks/ Grazing

ID	Name	Strategy*	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
LF.128	Jamberoo LFB	LFB	Carrington Falls	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
LF.129	Kangaroo River LFB	LFB	Carrington Falls	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
LF.130	Darkes Forest East 1 LFB	LFB	Darkes Forest	1	Water NSW
LF.131	Darkes Forest East 2 LFB	LFB	Darkes Forest	1	Water NSW
LF.132	Darkes Forest Park LFB	LFB	Darkes Forest	1	Wollongong City Council
LF.133	Darkes Forest West LFB	LFB	Darkes Forest	1	Water NSW
LF.134	Darkes Forrest Road 2 LFB	LFB	Darkes Forest	1	Water NSW
LF.135	7 series fire roads LFB	LFB	Scarborough – Mount Pleasant	1	Water NSW
LF.136	Fire road 14 LFB	LFB		2	Water NSW
LF.137	Fire road 15 LFB	LFB		2	Water NSW
LF.138	Fire road 15A LFB	LFB		2	Water NSW
LF.139	Fire road 6A LFB	LFB		2	Water NSW
LF.140	Fire road 7C LFB	LFB		2	Water NSW
LF.141	Fire road 7D LFB	LFB		2	Water NSW
LF.142	Fire road 9 LFB	LFB		2	Water NSW
LF.143	Fire road 9G LFB	LFB		2	Water NSW
LF.144	Fire road 9H LFB	LFB		2	Water NSW
LF.145	Fire road No.1 (part portion) LFB	LFB		2	Water NSW
LF.146	Fire road no.8 -TCFB	LFB		2	Water NSW
LF.147	Upper Cordeaux Access LFB	LFB		2	Water NSW
SF.148	Three Creeks	SFAZ	Carrington Falls	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service

Table 2.2 Prescribed Burns/ Fire Breaks/ Grazing

ID	Name	Strategy*	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
SF.149	Darkes Forest Road HR W29	SFAZ	Darkes Forest	1	Water NSW
SF.150	Riding School North	SFAZ	Darkes Forest	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
SF.151	Riding School South	SFAZ	Darkes Forest	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
SF.152	Woronora W32 South	SFAZ	Darkes Forest	1	Crown Lands
SF.153	Garrawarra Hospital East	SFAZ	Garrawarra	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
SF.154	Woronora W15 (Garrawarra hospital)	SFAZ	Garrawarra	1	Water NSW
SF.155	Baines Place	SFAZ	Helensburgh – Stanwell Tops	1	Crown Lands
SF.156	Baines Place West	SFAZ	Helensburgh – Stanwell Tops	1	Crown Lands
SF.157	Bains Concrete	SFAZ	Helensburgh – Stanwell Tops	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.158	Bains Concrete 2	SFAZ	Helensburgh – Stanwell Tops	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.159	Bald Hill	SFAZ	Helensburgh – Stanwell Tops	1	Crown Lands
SF.160	Beaumont Road 1	SFAZ	Helensburgh – Stanwell Tops	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.161	Beaumont Road 2	SFAZ	Helensburgh – Stanwell Tops	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.162	Bendena Gardens Road 1	SFAZ	Helensburgh – Stanwell Tops	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.163	Bendena Gardens Road 2	SFAZ	Helensburgh – Stanwell Tops	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.164	Camp Creek	SFAZ	Helensburgh – Stanwell Tops	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.165	Cawleys Road	SFAZ	Helensburgh – Stanwell Tops	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
SF.166	Fanshawe Road	SFAZ	Helensburgh – Stanwell Tops	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.167	Frew Avenue	SFAZ	Helensburgh – Stanwell Tops	1	Wollongong City Council
SF.168	Gardiner	SFAZ	Helensburgh – Stanwell Tops	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
SF.169	Gardiners Creek	SFAZ	Helensburgh – Stanwell Tops	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.170	Halls Road	SFAZ	Helensburgh – Stanwell Tops	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.171	Helensburgh Interchange	SFAZ	Helensburgh – Stanwell Tops	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.172	Helensburgh Land Pool	SFAZ	Helensburgh – Stanwell Tops	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.173	Kellys Creek	SFAZ	Helensburgh – Stanwell Tops	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.174	Laurina Crescent North HR	SFAZ	Helensburgh – Stanwell Tops	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
SF.175	Lilyvale Road	SFAZ	Helensburgh – Stanwell Tops	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.176	Old Illawarra Road	SFAZ	Helensburgh – Stanwell Tops	1	NSW Rural Fire Service

Table 2.2 Prescribed Burns/ Fire Breaks/ Grazing

ID	Name	Strategy*	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
SF.177	Otford Road	SFAZ	Helensburgh – Stanwell Tops	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.178	Otford Road East	SFAZ	Helensburgh – Stanwell Tops	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.179	Ridge Road	SFAZ	Helensburgh – Stanwell Tops	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.180	Sawan Street	SFAZ	Helensburgh – Stanwell Tops	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.181	Stanwell Dam HR	SFAZ	Helensburgh – Stanwell Tops	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
SF.182	Stanwell Tops	SFAZ	Helensburgh – Stanwell Tops	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.183	Station Rd East	SFAZ	Helensburgh – Stanwell Tops	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.184	Station Road	SFAZ	Helensburgh – Stanwell Tops	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.185	Sutherland Street	SFAZ	Helensburgh – Stanwell Tops	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.186	Sutherland Street 2	SFAZ	Helensburgh – Stanwell Tops	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.187	Tops Conference Centre	SFAZ	Helensburgh – Stanwell Tops	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.188	Wilsons Creek	SFAZ	Helensburgh – Stanwell Tops	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
SF.189	Wilsons Creek HR	SFAZ	Helensburgh – Stanwell Tops	1	National Parks and Wildlife Service
SF.190	Woronora 9J	SFAZ	Helensburgh – Stanwell Tops	1	Water NSW
SF.191	Brokers Nose	SFAZ	Scarborough – Mount Pleasant	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.192	Wollongong Coal	SFAZ	Scarborough – Mount Pleasant	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.193	Avon A27 (Summit Tank Rail line West)	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.194	Blackbutt	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.195	Calderwood	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.196	Calderwood Park	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.197	Captain Cook Drive	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.198	Cataract CA57	SFAZ		2	Water NSW
SF.199	Cordeaux C10 burn block	SFAZ		2	Water NSW
SF.200	Cordeaux C14 burn block	SFAZ		2	Water NSW
SF.201	Croome Road 1	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.202	Croome Road 2	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.203	Duck Creek	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.204	Duke Street	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service

Table 2.2 Prescribed Burns/ Fire Breaks/ Grazing

ID	Name	Strategy*	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
SF.205	Fairview	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.206	Forest Reach	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.207	Gawundhana Place	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.208	Glenview	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.209	Hargrave Avenue	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.210	Harry Graham Drive	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.211	Horseshoe	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.212	Johnstone	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.213	Kembla West HR	SFAZ		2	Water NSW
SF.214	Kennedy	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.215	Keverstone Place	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.216	Marshall Mount	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.217	Mellows Road	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.218	Mt Brown Complex 1	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.219	Mt Brown Complex 2	SFAZ		2	Wollongong City Council
SF.220	Mt Johnson	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.221	Mt Kembla Ridge Trail	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.222	Murray Close	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.223	New Lake Entrance Road 1	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.224	New Lake Entrance Road 2	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.225	Noble Road	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.226	Obriens	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.227	Princess Motorway	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.228	Purrungully	SFAZ		2	Wollongong City Council
SF.229	Raleigh Road	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.230	Redgum East	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.231	Redgum West	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.232	Rosella Grove 1	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service

Table 2.2 Prescribed Burns/ Fire Breaks/ Grazing

ID	Name	Strategy*	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
SF.233	Rosella Grove 2	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.234	Rowland Avenue 1	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.235	Rowland Avenue 2	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.236	South 32	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.237	Stockyard Spur	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.238	Summit Tank	SFAZ		2	National Parks and Wildlife Service
SF.239	Tullyvale	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.240	Whitetakes Street	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.241	Yallah Rd	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.242	Yallah TAFE	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.243	Yallah TAFE East	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
TF.244	Darkes forest road 1 TCFB	TCFB	Darkes Forest	1	Water NSW
TF.245	Darkes Forest Road 3 TCFB	TCFB	Darkes Forest	1	Wollongong City Council
TF.246	Darkes Forest Road 4 TCFB	TCFB	Darkes Forest	1	Wollongong City Council
TF.247	Princess Highway North TCFB	TCFB	Darkes Forest	1	Wollongong City Council
TF.248	Princess HWY South TCFB	TCFB	Darkes Forest	1	Wollongong City Council
TF.249	Illawarra Range TCFB	TCFB	Scarborough – Mount Pleasant	1	Wollongong City Council
TF.250	Harry Graham Drive TCFB	TCFB		2	National Parks and Wildlife Service
TF.251	Mount Keira Road TCFB	TCFB		2	Wollongong City 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 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
Gerroa Fishermans Club Carpark	Open Space	Crooked River Road, Gerroa	Kiama
Foxground RFS Station	Building	205 Foxground Road, Foxground	Kiama
Judy Masters Oval	Open Space	17 Para Street	Wollongong
Pinecourt Park	Open Space	Lawrence Hargrave Drive, Austinmer	Wollongong
Charles Harper Park	Open Space	Walker Street, Helensburgh	Wollongong

*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 Illawarra 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/illawarra>

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

Appendix 4

Communication Strategy

Date/ timeframe	Target Audience	Method of communication	Method of notification	Key messages/ purpose	Resources required	Responsibility
January 2023	Senior Volunteer Firefighters	Internal NSW RFS consultation	Email	Introduction to next generation BFRMP methodology. Data validation.	Venue, Facilitator(s). PowerPoint presentation. Maps.	NSW RFS District Office
January 2024	Senior Volunteer Firefighters	Internal NSW RFS consultation	Email	Data validation. Identify Focus Areas	Venue, Facilitator(s). PowerPoint presentation. Maps.	NSW RFS District Office
February 2025	Senior Volunteer Firefighters	Internal NSW RFS consultation	Email	Revise Focus Areas Determine Treatment(s)	Venue, Facilitator(s). PowerPoint presentation. Maps.	NSW RFS District Office

Date/ timeframe	Target Audience	Method of communication	Method of notification	Key messages/ purpose	Resources required	Responsibility
March – April 2025	General Public	• BFMC website • Social media	Social media	Invite / remind community to provide feedback on the draft plan and maps throughout the public exhibition period. Notification of public exhibition of BFRMP How to get a copy of plan How to make a submission	Social Media package distributed by Agencies. BFMC website. BFMC members' websites.	BFMC Members
		Print media	Newspaper notice		Public Notice. Hardcopies displayed and available at Council chambers and NSW RFS FCC	



Planning together

Illawarra

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