

Bush Fire Risk Management Plan

—
Planning
together



South West Slopes Bush Fire Management Committee

Local Government Areas of Cootamundra Gundagai & Hilltops

Bush Fire Coordinating Committee – Policy No 01/2023

Commencing 2023

Approval

In accordance with the *Rural Fires Act 1997*, this Bush Fire Risk Management Plan has been prepared by the South West Slopes Bush Fire Management Committee and has been endorsed at the BFMC meeting on 19/10/2023 for submission to the Bush Fire Coordinating Committee.

Recommended



01/11/2023

Margaret Roles
Chair
South West Slopes
Bush Fire Management Committee

Approved



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Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Acknowledgement to Country

The South West Slopes 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 South West Slopes BFMC and is approved by the Bush Fire Co-ordinating 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 South West Slopes 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.

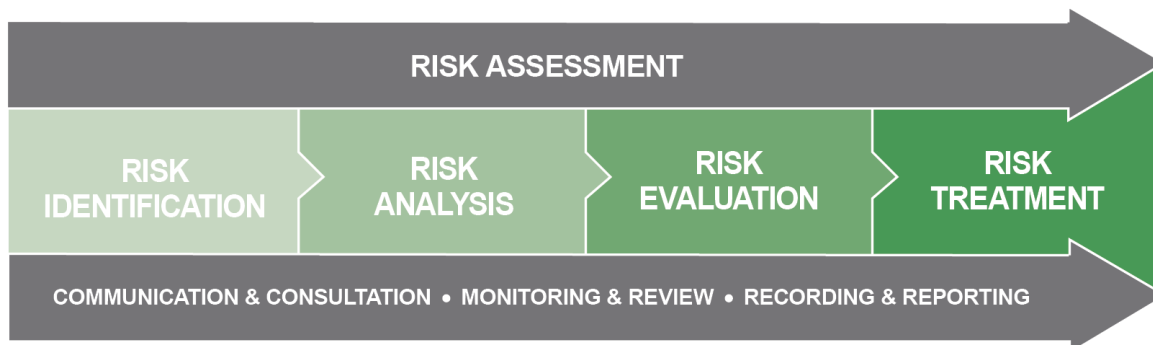


Figure 1: Overview of the risk assessment process

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 South West Slopes BFMC considered the number and location of Neighbourhood Safer Places (NSPs) within the BFMC area. All NSPs in South West Slopes 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 prioritize 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 South West Slopes BFMC area.

TREATMENT	DESCRIPTION
Plan of Operations	Under Part 3 Division 4 Sections 52 and 53 of the Rural Fires Act 1997, BFMCs are required to prepare and submit to the BFCC a Plan of Operations and must review the Plan every two years. The Plan of Operations details the co-ordinated firefighting arrangements and fire management practices and ensures that each BFMC member is able to execute its role and specific responsibilities.
Treatments in the Fire Access and Fire Trail Plan Treatment Register	<p>Under section 52 of the Act, BFMCs must develop a Fire Access and Fire Trail (FAFT) Plan for their area and must review the FAFT Plan every five years.</p> <p>Fire trails are an important part of ensuring firefighters can access fires and safely contain them. Fire trails may also be used as fire control lines for hazard reduction burns, however this is not their primary purpose.</p> <p>In accordance with the NSW RFS Fire Trail Standards the BFMC may prepare a Treatment Register which sets out a schedule of works for the construction and maintenance of fire trails. The Standards provide that the Treatment Register is updated annually and typically forms part of a FAFT Plan.</p> <p>Treatments contained within the FAFT Plan Treatment Register (as amended from time to time) are BFMC Wide Treatments under this BFRMP.</p>
Ignition Prevention Plan	The BFMC will develop an Ignition Prevention Plan (IPP). The purpose of the IPP is to provide firefighting authorities, NSW Police and Local Authorities with localised strategies to prevent ignitions. In particular, deliberate or careless ignitions and illegal fires.
Land & Asset Management	There are organisational plans, standard policies, Regulations and procedures for the management of assets and/or land managed by BFMC members. For example vegetation clearance around power lines, maintenance of public land, and agency-specific fire management plans.
Local Environmental Plans	<p>Local Environmental Plans (LEPs) guide planning decisions for local government areas. They do this through zoning and development controls, which provide a framework for the way land can be used.</p> <p>LEPs can be used to exclude development in significant bush fire risk areas or in areas where bush fire protection measures cannot be incorporated.</p>
Environmental Approval for all Hazard Reduction	Land management agencies will obtain environmental approval (through the Bush Fire Environmental Assessment Code, or other approval process) to undertake any activities that have the potential to impact the environment e.g. hazard reduction burning or vegetation removal. The environmental assessment process considers flora, fauna, threatened species, cultural assets, soil erosion, riparian areas, biodiversity fire regimes, weeds and air pollution (smoke).
Bush Fire Prone Land Mapping and Planning for Bush Fire Protection	<p>Section 10.3 of the Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979 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 Rural Fires Act 1997, a Bush Fire Hazard Reduction Notice can be issued, directing a hazard be removed. This Notice can be issued to private and public landowners. If the Bush Fire Hazard Reduction Notice is not complied with, the NSW RFS will remove the hazard, and may pursue the cost from the landowner.</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 Rural Fires Act 1997 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>
Suspension of Permits	<p>In the South West Slopes BFMC area, the issuing of permits and hazard reduction burning is not permitted during December and January unless a significant amount of unseasonal rainfall has occurred.</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>
Regulatory Actions	<p>Under the Rural Fires Act 1997 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 South West Slopes 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 South West Slopes 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 seven (7) Focus Areas within the South West Slopes BFRMP. These are:

- Boorowa Township;
- Cootamundra Township;
- Gundagai Township;
- Harden Township;
- Young Township;
- Eastern Boorowa Area; and
- Crowther/ Murringo Area.

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

There are four key objectives available to manage the bush fire risk to Focus Areas and each objective has a number of associated treatment strategies (Table 2). The BFMC has identified the most appropriate objectives and treatment strategies for each Focus Area. The Focus Area

treatment strategies selected by the BFMC will be addressed annually as part of the BFMC Annual Works Plan.

KEY OBJECTIVE	FOCUS AREA TREATMENT STRATEGY
Fuel Management Reduction or modification of bush fire fuel with the intent of slowing the spread of bush fire and aiding firefighting operations.	Asset Protection Zone
	Ignition Management Zone
	Strategic Fire Advantage Zone
	Land Management Zone
	Fire Break; Linear
	Fire Break; Transport Corridor
	Grazing Program
Ignition Prevention Prevention or reduction of bush fire ignitions (arson & accidental).	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness
	Fire Break; Linear
	Fire Break; Transport Corridor
	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 BFRMP Guidelines.

See Appendix 1 for the South West Slopes Focus Area descriptions, Key Objectives and Treatment Strategies.

3.2 Bush Fire Management Zones

Bush Fire Management Zones identified within the South West Slopes 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).

For further information on Bush Fire Management Zones including a description of the zones and their purposes see Annexure C of BFCC Policy 01/2023.

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 Co-ordinating 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 South West Slopes 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

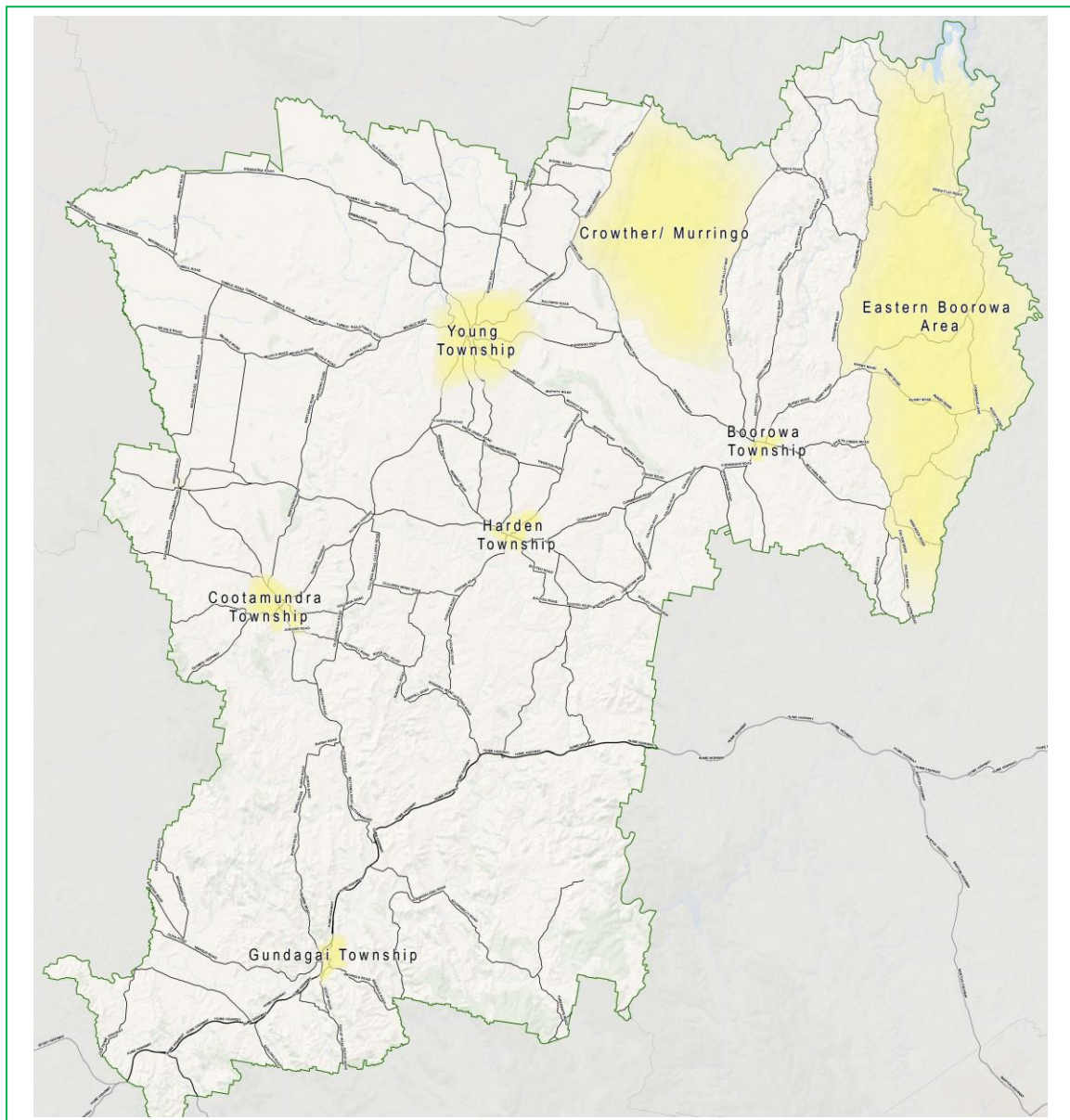
This BFRMP is supported by a number of appendices, including:

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 Focus Areas and Fuel Management Register
4. Communication Strategy

Appendix 1

Focus Areas

FOCUS AREAS
1.1 Boorowa Township
1.2 Cootamundra Township
1.3 Gundagai Township
1.4 Harden Township
1.5 Young Township
1.6 Eastern Boorowa Area
1.7 Crowther/ Murringo Area



1.1 Boorowa Township

Risk Profile

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

The Boorowa Township is located in the eastern part of the South West Slopes BFMC area. Boorowa is located on the Lachlan Valley Way (B81) and on the banks of the Boorowa River. The Boorowa River runs along the northern side of the Boorowa Township with a large dam located just north west of the township.

Boorowa is surrounded by undulating grazing and cropping area with Mount Carramumbola being located on the north eastern edge of the township. Boorowa has seen some development over recent years away from the Boorowa River which is seeing an increased risk from fire. The current residential risk rating is between high and highest with Boorowa having the highest rating within the South West Slopes BFMC area. The risk to economic assets is moderate to high.

There are also number of environmental and cultural assets in Boorowa and the surrounding area that may be at risk from bush fire. Environmental and cultural assets at risk include:

- 3 threatened species including the Endangered Key's Matchstick Grasshopper (*Keyacris scurra*);
- 3 Threatened Ecological Communities including the Critically Endangered White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland TEC;
- 2 Saving our Species (SoS) Priority Management Sites for Golden Sun Moth and Superb Parrot threatened species conservation outcome;
- 1 Aquatic threatened species including Southern Pygmy Perch;
- 1 Aboriginal Site- vulnerable Scar tree; and
- 50 Historic Sites of local historic significance listed under the Local Environmental Plan (LEP).

Areas west of Boorowa normally have higher grassland fuel loads compared to other parts of the district, especially around the Boorowa River area which runs west of the township. This is a mixture of both natural grassland and crops.

Fires have occurred both west and north of the township of Boorowa over the years with fires burning in 2006, 2012 and 2013. A number of fires have started near the Black Range west of the township of Boorowa and have travelled east towards the township with the last fire (Watershed Stud Fire) occurring in 2013.

Fuel Management, Ignition Prevention, Response and Community Preparedness are key BFMC objectives in the BFRMP. Treatments will include the reduction and modification of bush fire fuel, maintenance of Transport Corridor Fire Breaks, and Ignition Prevention and Community Preparedness through engagement and education.

Response arrangements are a key element in mitigating the spread of fires in the area surrounding Boorowa Township and these will be informed by the South West Slopes Pre-Incident Plan.

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

Table 1		
BFMC OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT STRATEGY	REF NUMBER
Community Preparedness	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	BO.RA
	Community Engagement; Planning	BO.PL
	Community Engagement; Preparation	BO.PR
Fuel Management	Asset Protection Zone(s)	BO.AP
	Fire Break; Linear	BO.LF
	Fire Break; Transport Corridor	BO.TF
Response	Operational Readiness Arrangements; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	BO.OR
	Neighbourhood Safer Place; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	BO.NS
	Pre-Incident Plan; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	BO.PI
Ignition Prevention	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	BO.RA

1.2 Cootamundra Township

Risk Profile

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

The Cootamundra Township is located in the western part of the South West Slopes BFMC area. Cootamundra is located on the Olympic Highway (A41), the Main South Line, the Parkes to Cootamundra Line and on the banks of the Muttama Creek. Cootamundra is the main rail hub within the area, with rail traffic passing through to all mainland states.

Cootamundra has a mix of vegetation types surrounding the town with cropping areas to the north and a combination of both natural pasture and forested areas around the western, southern and eastern side of township. Cootamundra has a current residential risk rating of high with some sections of moderate. There is a moderate risk to economic assets.

There are also number of environmental and cultural assets in Cootamundra that may be at risk from bush fire. Environmental and cultural assets at risk include:

- 13 Threatened Species including habitat for Endangered Swift Parrot (*Lathamus discolor*);
- 4 Threatened Ecological Communities including the Critically Endangered Mallee and Mallee-Broombush dominated woodland and shrubland and White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland TEC's;
- 1 Saving our Species (SoS) Priority Management Sites for Superb Parrot threatened species conservation outcomes;
- 1 Saving our Species (SoS) Priority Management Sites for Golden Superb Parrot conservation outcomes;
- 8 Aboriginal Site including 4 vulnerable Scar trees; and
- 4 NSW State Heritage listed Sites and 62 sites of local historic significance listed under the Local Environmental Plan (LEP).

Cootamundra has a large residential area that is susceptible to the impact of bush fires. This residential area has grown over recent years as a result of increased development around the township. Fires approaching from the west or south west may impact the residential area of Cootamundra where fuel loads are unmanaged and are not easily accessible to crews.

Fires regularly occur around the Cootamundra Township with fires occurring in 2023, 2019, 2017, 2014, 2013, 2009, 1987. Large S44 fires have occurred on all sides of Cootamundra over the years with a known fire path just south of the Cootamundra Township.

Fuel Management, Ignition Prevention, Response and Community Preparedness are key BFMC objectives in the BFRMP. Treatments will include the reduction and modification of bush fire fuel, the maintenance of Transport Corridor Fire Breaks, Ignition Prevention and Community Preparedness through engagement and education.

Response arrangements are a key element in mitigating the spread of fires in the area surrounding Cootamundra and these will be informed by the South West Slopes Pre-Incident Plan.

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

Table 2		
BFMC OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT STRATEGY	REF NUMBER
Community Preparedness	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	CO.RA
	Community Engagement; Planning	CO.PL
	Community Engagement; Preparation	CO.PR
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
	Neighbourhood Safer Place; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	CO.NS
	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

1.3 Gundagai Township

Risk Profile

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

The Gundagai Township is located in the southern part of the South West Slopes BFMC area and includes the localities of South Gundagai and Reno (part). Gundagai is located on the Hume Highway (M31) and on the banks of the Murrumbidgee River.

Gundagai crosses the Murrumbidgee River flood plain with the Hume Highway wrapping around the western side of Gundagai and South Gundagai. Development west of the Hume Highway is occurring along the Burra Road. Gundagai has a number of significant facilities including the Gundagai Hospital, Uralba Hostel, Gundagai High School, Saint Patricks Primary School, Gundagai Public School and Gundagai South Public School.

The residential area west of the Hume Highway has a current risk rating of between moderate and high. The residential assets east of the Hume Highway have a lower risk rating.

There are also number of environmental and cultural assets in the Gundagai area that may be at risk from bush fire. Environmental and cultural assets at risk include:

- 9 Threatened species including the Critically Endangered Regent Honeyeater (*Anthochaera Phrygia*);
- 1 Threatened Ecological Communities including the Critically Endangered White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland TEC;
- 4 Aquatic threatened species Murray Crayfish, Silver Perch, Flathead Galaxias and Trout Cod;
- 6 Aboriginal Site including 2 vulnerable Scar trees; and
- 4 NSW State Heritage listed Sites and 16 sites of local historic significance listed under the Local Environmental Plan (LEP)

Gundagai is surrounded on all sides by very hilly grazing areas with both Mount Parnassus and Brummys Hill being located within the focus area. There is a large residential area in Gundagai which is adjacent to areas of unmaintained and inaccessible grassland. The area has significant documented fire history including fires in 2022, 2019, 2014, 2010, 2006, 2005, 1978 with the Dunns Road fire (333,940ha) in 2019 burning within 16kms of the Gundagai Township.

Fuel Management, Ignition Prevention, Response and Community Preparedness are key BFMC objectives in the BFRMP. Treatments will include the reduction and modification of bush fire fuel, maintenance of Transport Corridor Fire Breaks, Ignition Prevention and Community Preparedness through engagement and education.

Response is key to limiting the spread of fires surrounding the focus area which is informed by the South West Slopes Pre-Incident Plan.

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

Table 3		
BFMC OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT STRATEGY	REF NUMBER
Community Preparedness	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	GU.RA
	Community Engagement; Planning	GU.PL
	Community Engagement; Preparation	GU.PR
Fuel Management	Asset Protection Zone(s)	GU.AP
	Fire Break; Linear	GU.FL
	Fire Break; Transport Corridor	GU.FT
Response	Operational Readiness Arrangements; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	GU.OR
	Neighbourhood Safer Place; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	GU.NS
	Pre-Incident Plan; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	GU.PI
	Fire Access or Fire Trail; addressed in BFMC FAFT Plan	GU.FA
Ignition Prevention	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	GU.RA

1.4 Harden Township

Risk Profile

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

The Harden Township is located in the centre of the South West Slopes BFMC area and includes the localities of Aurville, Cunningar and Murrumburrah. Harden is located on the Main South Line and Burley Griffin Way (B94) and on the banks of the Currawong Creek. The South West Slopes Fire Control Centre is located on the eastern side of the Harden Township and is the primary fire control centre for the South West Slopes BFMC area.

Harden is surrounded by large cropping properties with some smaller rural properties on the edge of the township. Harden has a number of significant facilities including the Harden Hospital, Murrumburrah Public School, Murrumburrah High School and Trinity Catholic School. A number of these have been identified as moderate or high risk.

The risk to residential assets has been identified as high. Harden has a number of properties to the north of the Main South Line which are separated from the main township in an area called Aurville. There is a mixture of undulating cropping and unmaintained grassland area adjacent to these residential properties. There is a moderate to high risk to economic assets in Harden.

There are also number of environmental and cultural assets in Harden and the surrounding area that may be at risk from bush fire. Environmental and cultural assets at risk include:

- 4 Threatened species;
- 1 Threatened Ecological Communities including the Critically Endangered White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland TEC;
- 1 Saving our Species (SoS) Priority Management Sites for Superb Parrot threatened species conservation outcomes; and
- 2 NSW State Heritage listed Sites and 46 sites of local historic significance listed under the Local Environmental Plan (LEP).

The focus area has seen a number of fires which have impacted and threatened the township of Harden, the most recent fire in 2017 impacted areas north of the Main South Line and a large fire in 2009 burnt to the west of Harden Township.

Fuel Management, Ignition Prevention, Response and Community Preparedness are key BFMC objectives in the BFRMP. Treatments will include the reduction and modification of bush fire fuel, maintenance of Transport Corridor Fire Breaks, Ignition Prevention and Community Preparedness through engagement and education.

Response is key to limiting the spread of fires surrounding the focus area which is informed by the South West Slopes Pre-Incident Plan.

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

Table 4		
BFMC OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT STRATEGY	REF NUMBER
Community Preparedness	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	HA.RA
	Community Engagement; Planning	HA.PL
	Community Engagement; Preparation	HA.PR
Fuel Management	Asset Protection Zone(s)	HA.AP
	Fire Break; Transport Corridor	HA.FT
Response	Operational Readiness Arrangements; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	HA.OR
	Neighbourhood Safer Place; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	HA.NS
	Pre-Incident Plan; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	HA.PI
Ignition Prevention	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	HA.RA

1.5 Young Township

Risk Profile

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

The Young Township is located in the northern part of the South West Slopes BFMC area. Young is located on the Olympic Highway (A41) and on the banks of the Burrangong Creek. Young is the largest township within the BFMC area and is a major hub for the surrounding smaller towns and villages within the Hilltops LGA.

The area around Young is a mixture of undulating grazing and cropping areas with a large number of small rural properties on the edge of the township. There are a number of vineyards located in the area, particularly on the eastern and southern sides of Young. Young has a number of significant facilities including the Young Hospital, Mercy Care Centre Young, Mercy Place Mount St Joseph's, Southern Cross Care Young, Young Public School, Young North Public School, St Mary's Primary School, New Madinah College, Hennessy Catholic College and Young High School.

The current residential risk rating is high with some areas of low and moderate in the centre and eastern side of the Young Township. Young has a large residential area susceptible to the impact of bush fires along the northern, western and south western side of the township with properties having various levels of preparedness. There are an increasing number of small rural properties surrounding the township. Firefighting response may be impacted by limited access between properties, no through roads and the undulating terrain these properties are located in. There is a moderate to high risk to economic assets.

There are also number of environmental and cultural assets in Young and the surrounding area that may be at risk from bush fire. Environmental and cultural assets at risk include:

- 9 Threatened species including the Critically Endangered Regent Honeyeater (*Anthochaera Phrygia*);
- 2 Threatened Ecological Communities including the Critically Endangered Mallee and Mallee-Broombush dominated woodland and shrubland and White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland TEC's;
- 2 Saving our Species (SoS) Priority Management Sites for Superb Parrot and White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland TEC conservation outcomes;
- 3 Aboriginal Site including vulnerable 1 Scar tree; and
- 3 NSW State Heritage listed Sites and 55 sites of local historic significance listed under the Local Environmental Plan (LEP).

The focus area sees a number of fires occurring around these township each year but historically, most are small in size.

Fuel Management, Ignition Prevention, Response and Community Preparedness are key BFMC objectives in the BFRMP. Treatments will include the reduction and modification of bush fire fuel through prescribed burning and maintenance of Transport Corridor Fire Breaks, Ignition Prevention and Community Preparedness through engagement and education. Response is key to limiting the spread of fires surrounding the focus area which is informed by the South West Slopes Pre-Incident Plan.

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

BFMC OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT STRATEGY	REF NUMBER
Community Preparedness	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	YO.RA
	Community Engagement; Planning	YO.PL
	Community Engagement; Preparation	YO.PR
Fuel Management	Asset Protection Zone(s)	YO.AP
	Fire Break; Transport Corridor	YO.FT
Response	Operational Readiness Arrangements; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	YO.OR
	Neighbourhood Safer Place; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	YO.NS
	Pre-Incident Plan; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	YO.PI
Ignition Prevention	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	YO.RA

1.6 Eastern Boorowa Area

Risk Profile

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

The Eastern Boorowa Focus Area is located along the eastern boundary of the Hilltops LGA east of the Frogmore Road and Little Plains Road. The vegetation and demographics of this focus area have changed significantly over the last 10 – 15 years. Historically this area consisted of large grazing properties. The area is now characterised by life style blocks, subdivided from large properties.

The majority of these life style blocks are not permanently occupied, however during the summer months the area's population increases significantly as the property owners travel in from areas such as Canberra and Sydney. Areas around Wyangala Dam experience a large number of people who camp around the dam during the summer months, mostly on private property within the South West Slopes BFMC area.

Subdivision of large properties have caused significant changes in how the landscape is managed and is impacting fuel loads and vegetation types. Once cleared grassland areas are slowly being overgrown with species such as Sifton Bush and Black Pine, connecting remaining areas of Dry Sclerophyll Forest together. This is visible in the areas north of Reids Flat Village surrounding Tarrants Gap Road and west of the Rugby Village.

There are a number of environmental and cultural assets in Eastern Boorowa Area that may be at risk from bush fire. Environmental and cultural assets at risk include:

- 32 Threatened species including habitat for Critically Endangered Regent Honeyeater (*Anthochaera Phrygia*);
- 3 Threatened Ecological Communities including the Critically Endangered Mallee and Mallee-Broombush dominated woodland and shrubland and White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland TEC's;
- 3 Saving our Species (SoS) Priority Management Sites for Golden Sun Moth and Superb Parrot and White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland TEC conservation outcomes;
- 3 Aquatic threatened species including Macquarie Perch, Southern Pygmy Perch and Silver Perch;
- Lake Wyangala wetland;
- 1513ha of Private Land Conservation Agreements administered by the NSW Biodiversity Conservation Trust;
- 115 Aboriginal Site including 5 vulnerable Scar trees; and
- 30 sites of local historic significance listed under the Local Environmental Plan (LEP)

The focus area has a long history with fires occurring most years, commonly caused by lightning or by accidental ignitions from property owners. The last major fires recorded were during the 1970s & 1990s impacting a large proportion of the focus area. Local firefighting resources are very limited throughout the focus area, causing longer response times when compared to other areas within the South West Slopes BFMC.

Ignition Prevention and Community Preparedness are key BFMC objectives in the BFRMP. Treatments will include the reduction and modification of bush fire fuel through prescribed burning, Community Preparedness and Ignition Prevention through engagement and education.

The key Bush Fire Risk Management Plan Objectives and Treatment Strategies for Eastern Boorowa Area are listed in Table 6.

Table 6		
BFMC OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT STRATEGY	REF NUMBER
Community Preparedness	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	EB.RA
	Community Engagement; Planning	EB.PL
	Community Engagement; Preparation	EB.PR
	Community Engagement; Community Resilience	EB.CR
Fuel Management	Strategic Fire Advantage Zone; prescribed burn	EB.SF
	Land Management Zone; prescribed burn	EB.LM
	Fire Break; Transport Corridor	EB.FT
Response	Operational Readiness Arrangements; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	EB.OR
	Neighbourhood Safer Place; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	EB.NS
	Pre-Incident Plan; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	EB.PI
Ignition Prevention	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	EB.RA

1.7 Crowther/ Murringo Area

Risk Profile

The South West Slopes Bush Fire Management Committee (BFMC) has assessed the risk to residential, special fire protection (schools, health facilities, childcare etc), economic, environmental and cultural assets and has identified the Crowther/ Murringo Area as a Focus Area.

The Crowther/ Murringo Focus Area is located between the Olympic Highway, Lachlan Valley Way and north of the village of Murringo. The focus area is made up of a number of National Parks which are the Dananbilla Nature Reserve, Gungewalla Nature Reserve, Illunie Nature Reserve and Koorawatha Nature Reserve. There is number of large grazing properties with two areas of smaller rural properties located on Karoopa Lane and Woolpack Road.

The focus area has the Illunie range which runs the length of focus area, parallel to the Olympic Highway and a separate range which runs parallel to the Lachlan Valley Way. Vegetation throughout the area is a mix of both forested areas and undulating grazing areas.

Development along Karoopa Lane and near Woolpack Road over the last 10 years has led to a change in demographics within the area. There is a high proportion of new residents living within the focus area that may be more vulnerable to bush fire. These properties are located on the south eastern side of large inaccessible forested areas with varying levels of preparation and risk awareness by residents. Access to the area is limited to on one way in and one way out via mostly dirt roads.

There is also a number of intensive livestock farms located on the southern edge of the focus area with economic risk rating of between high and highest.

There are a number of environmental and cultural assets in Crowther/ Murringo Area that may be at risk from bush fire. Environmental and cultural assets at risk include:

- 2 threatened flora species, including one Critically Endangered species - *Pimelea bracteata*;
- 26 threatened fauna species, including one Critically Endangered species – Regent Honeyeater (*Anthochaera phrygia*);
- 3 Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs), including two Critically Endangered Ecological Communities - White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland in the NSW North Coast, New England Tableland, Nandewar, Brigalow Belt South, Sydney Basin, South Eastern Highlands, NSW South Western Slopes, South East Corner and Riverina Bioregions and Mallee and Mallee-Broombush dominated woodland and shrubland, lacking Triodia, in the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion;
- 1 Endangered freshwater fish – Southern Pygmy Perch (*Nannoperca australis*);

- 5 Saving our Species (SoS) priority management sites, conserving 5 threatened entities - Superb Parrot, White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland in the NSW North Coast, New England Tableland, Nandewar, Brigalow Belt South, Sydney Basin, South Eastern Highlands, NSW South Western Slopes, South East Corner and Riverina Bioregions, Brown Treecreeper (eastern subspecies), Hooded Robin (south-eastern form) and Turquoise Parrot;
- 7 Private Land Conservation Agreements administered by the NSW Biodiversity Conservation Trust (BCT) covering 618ha;
- 1 Aboriginal Place – Koorawatha Falls (Guuruwulha);
- 54 Aboriginal sites recorded in the Aboriginal Heritage and Information Management System (AHIMS) including artefacts, grinding groves, habitation structures, scar trees and potential archaeological deposits; and
- 15 sites of local historic significance listed under the Hilltops Local Environmental Plan (LEP) 2022.

The focus area has had a number of large fires which have burnt throughout the area. In 1944 the majority of the focus area was burnt from a large fire starting east of Murringo. In the 2012/13 fire season the Geegullalong Road S44 (2012) and the Bellevue fire impacted a number of properties. In the 2022/23 fire season the Karoopa Lane fire impacted a number of residential properties along Karoopa Lane. The Geegullalong Road fire (2023) was stopped just east of the Murringo Village and the Murringo Flats Road fire burnt just to the north of Murringo during the same afternoon.

Documented fire behaviour throughout the area has seen fires travel in all directions over the last 80 years with large fires travelling in a westerly direction being observed in both 2023 and 1944. This doesn't generally occur within the South West Slopes BFMC area with most fires travelling in an easterly direction.

Treatments will include the reduction and modification of bush fire fuel through prescribed burning, Community Preparedness and Ignition Prevention through engagement and education.

Response is key to limiting the spread of fires surrounding the focus area which is informed by the South West Slopes Pre-Incident Plan.

The key Bush Fire Risk Management Plan Objectives and Treatment Strategies for Crowther/ Murringo Area are listed in Table 7.

Table 7		
BFMC OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT STRATEGY	REF NUMBER
Community Preparedness	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	CM.RA
	Community Engagement; Planning	CM.PL
	Community Engagement; Preparation	CM.PR
	Community Engagement; Community Resilience	CM.CR
Fuel Management	Strategic Fire Advantage Zone; prescribed burn	CM.SF
	Land Management Zone; prescribed burn	CM.LM
	Fire Break; Transport Corridor	CM.FT
Response	Neighbourhood Safer Place; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	CM.NS
	Pre-Incident Plan; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	CM.PI
	Fire Access or Fire Trail; addressed in BFMC FAFT Plan	CM.FA
Ignition Prevention	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	CM.RA

Appendix 2

Fuel Management Register

Table 2.1 Asset Protection Zones				
ID	Asset Protection Zone Name	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
AP.1	Boorowa NSP	Boorowa Township	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.2	Boorowa Substation	Boorowa Township	1	Essential Energy
AP.3	Koorawatha APZ	Crowther/ Murringo	1	Crown Lands
AP.4	Koorawatha Exchange	Crowther/ Murringo	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.5	Koorawatha House	Crowther/ Murringo	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.6	Koorawatha NBN Site	Crowther/ Murringo	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.7	Koorawatha NSP	Crowther/ Murringo	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.8	Koorawatha Optus & Vodafone Site	Crowther/ Murringo	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.9	Cootamundra (Bradman Oval) NSP	Cootamundra Township	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.10	Cootamundra (Fisher Park) NSP	Cootamundra Township	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.11	Cootamundra Substation	Cootamundra Township	1	Essential Energy
AP.12	Hurley St Cootamundra	Cootamundra Township	1	Department of Industry Crown Lands
AP.13	Little Hurley Lane East Cootamundra	Cootamundra Township	1	Department of Industry Crown Lands
AP.14	Little Hurley Lane West Cootamundra	Cootamundra Township	1	Department of Industry Crown Lands
AP.15	Turners Lane Cootamundra GRN Site	Cootamundra Township	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.16	Frogmore NSP	Eastern Boorowa	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.17	Frogmore Telstra Tower and Exchange	Eastern Boorowa	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.18	Reids Flat Exchange	Eastern Boorowa	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.19	Reids Flat NSP	Eastern Boorowa	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.20	Reids Flat Telstra Tower	Eastern Boorowa	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.21	Rugby NSP	Eastern Boorowa	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.22	Rugby Road Exchange	Eastern Boorowa	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.23	Rye Park Exchange	Eastern Boorowa	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.24	Rye Park NSP	Eastern Boorowa	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.25	Rye Park Telstra Tower	Eastern Boorowa	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.26	Combined Gundagai Trig Site	Gundagai Township	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.27	Gundagai NSP	Gundagai Township	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.28	Gundagai Substation	Gundagai Township	1	Essential Energy
AP.29	Hanley Street East Gundagai	Gundagai Township	1	Department of Industry Crown Lands
AP.30	Hanley Street West Gundagai	Gundagai Township	1	Department of Industry Crown Lands
AP.31	Harden NSP	Harden Township	1	NSW Rural Fire Service

ID	Asset Protection Zone Name	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
AP.32	Harden Reservoir TV Broadcast Site	Harden Township	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.133	Boundary Road Young NBN Site	Young Township	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.134	Young Reservoir Hill Radio Site	Young Township	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.135	Young Reservoir Hill TV Broadcast Site	Young Township	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.136	Young Substation	Young Township	1	Essential Energy
AP.137	Young West 122 Rockdale Road NBN Site	Young Township	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.33	1101 Olympic Highway Optus Site	~	2	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.34	5 Apps Lane Telstra & NBN Site	~	2	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.35	Back Demondrille Road Telstra Site	~	2	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.36	Beggan Beggan Telephone Exchange	~	2	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.37	Bendick Murrell NSP	~	2	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.38	Bendick Murrell Substation	~	2	Essential Energy
AP.39	Bendick Murrell Telephone Exchange	~	2	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.40	Bimbadeen Water Tower NBN Site	~	2	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.41	Bimbadeen Water Tower TV Broadcast Site	~	2	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.42	Bogalara SW Sub Transmisson Substation	~	2	Essential Energy
AP.43	Brawlin Road Telephone Exchange	~	2	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.44	Bribbaree NSP	~	2	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.45	Bribbaree Telephone Exchange	~	2	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.46	Bulla Creek Telephone Exchange	~	2	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.47	Bundarbo Road Telephone Exchange	~	2	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.48	Cnr Boundary & Tierney's Road Telstra Site	~	2	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.49	Combined Berremangra Hill Site	~	2	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.50	Combined Mooney Mooney Range Site	~	2	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.51	Coolac NSP	~	2	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.52	Coolac Telephone Exchange	~	2	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.53	Cowcumbra Tank Boundary Clearance	~	2	Department of Industry Crown Lands
AP.54	Darbalara Telephone Exchange	~	2	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.55	Dudauman Telephone Exchange	~	2	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.56	Galong Exchange	~	2	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.57	Galong NSP	~	2	NSW Rural Fire Service

ID	Asset Protection Zone Name	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
AP.58	Gogobilly Hill Telstra & Optus Site	~	2	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.59	Golden Drove Road Telephone Exchange	~	2	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.60	Graham Road Exchange	~	2	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.61	Hawke Hill Radio Site	~	2	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.62	Hume Highway x Delroit Road Telephone Exchange	~	2	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.63	Hume Highway x Rosedale Road Telephone Exchange	~	2	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.64	Jugiong NSP APZ	~	2	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.65	Jugiong Substation	~	2	Essential Energy
AP.66	Jugiong Telephone Exchange	~	2	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.67	Kenyu Exchange	~	2	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.68	Kingsvale NSP	~	2	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.69	Kingsvale Telephone Exchange	~	2	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.70	Knobbys Hill Monteagle Optus Site	~	2	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.71	Martin St APZ Stockinbingal	~	2	Department of Industry Crown Lands
AP.72	McMahons Reef Telephone Exchange	~	2	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.73	Milvale NSP	~	2	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.74	Milvale Telephone Exchange	~	2	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.75	Monteagle APZ	~	2	Crown Lands
AP.76	Monteagle NSP	~	2	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.77	Monteagle Substation	~	2	Essential Energy
AP.78	Monteagle Telephone Exchange	~	2	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.79	Monteagle Trig NBN Site	~	2	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.80	Mount Carramumbola Radio Site	~	2	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.81	Mount Carramumbola Telstra and Optus Tower	~	2	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.82	Mount Crowther Radio Site	~	2	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.83	Mount Crowther Telstra & Optus Site	~	2	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.84	Mount Darling Radio Site	~	2	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.85	Mount Weedallion PMR & GRN Site	~	2	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.86	Mount Weedallion Telstra & NBN Site	~	2	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.87	Mt Burra Optus Site	~	2	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.88	Mt Burra Radio Site	~	2	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.89	Mt Burra Telstra Site	~	2	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.90	Mt Yaven Radio Site	~	2	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.91	Mt Yaven Telstra Site	~	2	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.92	Murringo Exchange	~	2	NSW Rural Fire Service

ID	Asset Protection Zone Name	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
AP.93	Murringo NSP	~	2	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.94	Murringo Telstra and NBN Tower	~	2	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.95	Murrumburrah Sub Transmisson Substation	~	2	Essential Energy
AP.96	Murrumburrah Substation	~	2	Essential Energy
AP.97	Muttama NSP	~	2	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.98	Muttama Road Optus Site	~	2	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.99	Muttama Telephone Exchange	~	2	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.100	Nangus NSP	~	2	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.101	Nangus Substation	~	2	Essential Energy
AP.102	Nangus Telephone Exchange	~	2	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.103	North Berthong Road Telephone Exchange	~	2	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.104	North Tarrabandra Road Jackalass	~	2	Department of Industry Crown Lands
AP.105	Olympic Highway Telstra Site	~	2	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.106	Parsons Creek Substation	~	2	Essential Energy
AP.107	Phil's Creek Exchange	~	2	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.108	Red Hill State Forest GRN Site	~	2	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.109	Rock Lodge Wombat Optus Site	~	2	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.110	Rockey Hill GRN Site	~	2	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.111	Ryans Lane Comms Site	~	2	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.112	Snowball Hill Old Hume Highway	~	2	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.113	South Tarrabandra Road Jackalass	~	2	Department of Industry Crown Lands
AP.114	Springvale Road Optus Tower	~	2	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.115	Stockinbingal NSP	~	2	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.116	Stockinbingal Telephone Exchange	~	2	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.117	Telstra & Optus Asbestos Hill Site	~	2	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.118	Telstra & Optus Tuckerbox Trig Site	~	2	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.119	Thuddungra NSP	~	2	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.120	Thuddungra Telephone Exchange	~	2	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.121	Tubbul Telephone Exchange	~	2	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.122	Tumblong NSP	~	2	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.123	Tumblong Telephone Exchange	~	2	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.124	Tumblong Telstra & Optus Site	~	2	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.125	Wallendbeen NSP	~	2	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.126	Wallendbeen Telephone Exchange	~	2	NSW Rural Fire Service

ID	Asset Protection Zone Name	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
AP.127	Wee Jasper Road Telephone Exchange	~	2	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.128	West Street Stockinbingal NBN Site	~	2	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.129	Wirrimah Telephone Exchange	~	2	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.130	Wombat NSP	~	2	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.131	Wombat Telephone Exchange	~	2	NSW Rural Fire Service
AP.132	Young - Boundary Rd APZ	~	2	Crown Lands

Table 2.2 Prescribed Burns and Fire Breaks

ID	Name	Strategy*	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
LF.138	Parnell Street	LF	Boorowa Township	1	Department of Industry Crown Lands
LF.139	Gundagai Township	LF	Gundagai Township	1	Department of Industry Crown Lands
LF.140	Dudauman Creek	LF	~	2	NSW Rural Fire Service
LM.141	Koorawatha TSR Hazard Reduction	LM	Crowther/ Murringo	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
LM.142	Frogmore Common TSR Hazard Reduction	LM	Eastern Boorowa	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
LM.143	Frogmore Mine Lease	LM	Eastern Boorowa	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
LM.144	Bribbaree Tank Hazard Reduction	LM	~	2	NSW Rural Fire Service
LM.145	Bungongo Hazard Reduction	LM	~	2	Forestry Corporation of NSW
LM.146	Demondrille TSR Hazard Reduction	LM	~	2	NSW Rural Fire Service
LM.147	Harpleys TSR Hazard Reduction	LM	~	2	NSW Rural Fire Service
LM.148	Hogmans Tank Hazard Reduction	LM	~	2	NSW Rural Fire Service
LM.149	Milvale South TSR Hazard Reduction	LM	~	2	NSW Rural Fire Service
LM.150	Monteagle TSR Hazard Reduction	LM	~	2	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.151	Pioneer Park Hazard Reduction	SF	Cootamundra Township	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.152	Reids Flat Hazard Reduction	SF	Eastern Boorowa	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.153	Adjungbilly Hazard Reduction	SF	~	2	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.154	Ellwood Street Hazard Reduction	SF	~	2	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.155	Hurley Street Hazard Reduction Burn	SF	~	2	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.156	Murringo Hazard Reduction	SF	~	2	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.157	Red Hill 4	SF	~	2	Forestry Corporation of NSW
SF.158	Red Hill 5	SF	~	2	Forestry Corporation of NSW
TF.159	Boorowa Township	TF	Boorowa Township	1	Hilltops Council
TF.160	Boorowa Township - Railway Corridor	TF	Boorowa Township	1	UGL Regional Linx
TF.161	Koorawatha Village	TF	Crowther/ Murringo	1	Hilltops Council
TF.162	Koorawatha Village - Railway Corridor	TF	Crowther/ Murringo	1	UGL Regional Linx
TF.163	Cootamundra Township	TF	Cootamundra Township	1	Cootamundra Gundagai Regional Council

ID	Name	Strategy*	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
TF.164	Cootamundra Township - Railway Corridor 1	TF	Cootamundra Township	1	Australian Rail Track Corporation
TF.165	Cootamundra Township - Railway Corridor 2	TF	Cootamundra Township	1	UGL Regional Linx
TF.166	Cootamundra Western Fire Break	TF	Cootamundra Township	1	Cootamundra Gundagai Regional Council
TF.167	Boorowa Northern Fire Break	TF	Eastern Boorowa	1	Hilltops Council
TF.168	Boorowa Western Fire Break	TF	Eastern Boorowa	1	Hilltops Council
TF.169	Frogmore Village	TF	Eastern Boorowa	1	Hilltops Council
TF.170	Frogmore Western Fire Break	TF	Eastern Boorowa	1	Hilltops Council
TF.171	Reids Flat Village	TF	Eastern Boorowa	1	Hilltops Council
TF.172	Rugby Village	TF	Eastern Boorowa	1	Hilltops Council
TF.173	Rye Park Village	TF	Eastern Boorowa	1	Hilltops Council
TF.174	Gundagai Township - Railway Corridor	TF	Gundagai Township	1	UGL Regional Linx
TF.175	Gundagai Western Fire Break	TF	Gundagai Township	1	Transport for NSW
TF.176	Harden Township	TF	Harden Township	1	Hilltops Council
TF.177	Harden Township - Railway Corridor	TF	Harden Township	1	Australian Rail Track Corporation
TF.178	Harden Western Fire Break	TF	Harden Township	1	Hilltops Council
TF.214	Young Northern Fire Break	TF	Young Township	1	Hilltops Council
TF.215	Young Township	TF	Young Township	1	Hilltops Council
TF.216	Young Township - Railway Corridor	TF	Young Township	1	UGL Regional Linx
TF.217	Young Western Fire Break Northern	TF	Young Township	1	Hilltops Council
TF.218	Young Western Fire Break Southern	TF	Young Township	1	Hilltops Council
TF.179	Bendick Murrell Village	TF	~	2	Hilltops Council
TF.180	Bendick Murrell Village - Railway Corridor	TF	~	2	UGL Regional Linx
TF.181	Bribbaree Village	TF	~	2	Hilltops Council
TF.182	Bribbaree Village - Railway Corridor	TF	~	2	Australian Rail Track Corporation
TF.183	Coolac Village	TF	~	2	Cootamundra Gundagai Regional Council
TF.184	Coolac Village - Railway Corridor	TF	~	2	UGL Regional Linx
TF.185	Galong Village	TF	~	2	Hilltops Council
TF.186	Galong Village - Railway Corridor	TF	~	2	Australian Rail Track Corporation
TF.187	Galong Village - Railway Corridor (disused)	TF	~	2	UGL Regional Linx

ID	Name	Strategy*	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
TF.188	Jugiong Hume Highway Fire Break	TF	~	2	Transport for NSW
TF.189	Jugiong Village	TF	~	2	Hilltops Council
TF.190	Kingsvale Village	TF	~	2	Hilltops Council
TF.191	Kingsvale Village - Railway Corridor	TF	~	2	UGL Regional Linx
TF.192	Kingsvale Western Fire Break	TF	~	2	Hilltops Council
TF.193	Maimuru Area - Milly Milly Lane	TF	~	2	Hilltops Council
TF.194	Maimuru Area - School	TF	~	2	Hilltops Council
TF.195	Milvale Village	TF	~	2	Hilltops Council
TF.196	Milvale Village - Railway Corridor	TF	~	2	Australian Rail Track Corporation
TF.197	Monteagle Village	TF	~	2	Hilltops Council
TF.198	Murringo Village	TF	~	2	Hilltops Council
TF.199	Muttama Village	TF	~	2	Cootamundra Gundagai Regional Council
TF.200	Muttama Village - Railway Corridor	TF	~	2	UGL Regional Linx
TF.201	Nangus Village	TF	~	2	Cootamundra Gundagai Regional Council
TF.202	Nangus Western Fire Break	TF	~	2	Cootamundra Gundagai Regional Council
TF.203	Petit Village	TF	~	2	Cootamundra Gundagai Regional Council
TF.204	Stockinbingal Village	TF	~	2	Cootamundra Gundagai Regional Council
TF.205	Stockinbingal Village - Railway Corridor	TF	~	2	Australian Rail Track Corporation
TF.206	Thuddungra Village	TF	~	2	Hilltops Council
TF.207	Tumblong Hume Highway Fire Break	TF	~	2	Transport for NSW
TF.208	Tumblong Village	TF	~	2	Cootamundra Gundagai Regional Council
TF.209	Tumblong Village - Railway Corridor	TF	~	2	UGL Regional Linx
TF.210	Wallendbeen Village	TF	~	2	Cootamundra Gundagai Regional Council
TF.211	Wallendbeen Village - Railway Corridor	TF	~	2	Australian Rail Track Corporation
TF.212	Wambanumba Estate	TF	~	2	Hilltops Council
TF.213	Wombat Village	TF	~	2	Hilltops Council

*LF- Linear Fire Break, LM- Land Management Zone, SF- Strategic Fire Advantage Zone, TF- Transport Corridor Fire Break

Table 2.3 Neighbourhood Safer Places*

Title	Type	Location	LGA
Barry Grace Oval	Open Space	Hoskins Street, Wallendbeen	Cootamundra Gundagai
Bradman Oval	Open Space	Corner of Cutler Avenue and Northcott Avenue, Cootamundra	Cootamundra Gundagai
Coolac RFS Shed	Building	Coolac Road, Coolac	Cootamundra Gundagai
Fisher Park	Open Space	Cnr Murray Street and Bourke Street, Cootamundra	Cootamundra Gundagai
Gundagai Racecourse	Open Space	Oibell Drive, Gundagai	Cootamundra Gundagai
Muttama RFS Fire Shed	Building	Bridge Street, Muttama	Cootamundra Gundagai
Nangus RFS Fire Shed	Building	Nangus-Junee Road, Nangus	Cootamundra Gundagai
Stockinbingal Recreation Ground	Open Space	Corner of O'Brien Street and Dudauman Street, Stockinbingal	Cootamundra Gundagai
Tumblong NSW RFS Shed	Building	Adelong Road, Tumblong	Cootamundra Gundagai
Alfred Park	Open Space	Lachlan Street, Young	Hilltops
Anderson Park	Open Space	Corner of Lynch Street and Lovell Street, Young	Hilltops
Anzac Park	Open Space	Weedallion Street, Bribbaree	Hilltops
Bendick Murrell Recreation Hall	Building	Bendick Murrell Street, Bendick Murrell	Hilltops
Boorowa Recreation Park	Open Space	Market Street and Pudman Street, Boorowa	Hilltops
Burrangong Race Course	Open Space	Milvale Road, Burrangong	Hilltops
Clover Leigh Golf Course	Open Space	Karooa Lane, Crowther	Hilltops
CWA Park	Open Space	High Street, Galong	Hilltops
Frogmore RFS Station	Building	Frogmore Road, Frogmore	Hilltops
Gus Smith Oval	Open Space	Trafalgar Street, Young	Hilltops
Jugiong Polo Field	Open Space	Riverside Drive, Jugiong	Hilltops
Koorawatha Tennis Courts	Open Space	Campbell Street, Koorawatha	Hilltops
Kingsvale Fire Station	Building	Kingsvale Road, Kingsvale	Hilltops
McLean Oval	Open Space	Corner of East & Binalong Street, Harden	Hilltops
Milvale RFS Station	Building	Stockinbingal Milvale Road, Milvale	Hilltops
Monteagle Fire Station	Open Space	Victoria Street, Monteagle	Hilltops
Murringo Hall	Open Space	Cnr Murringo Gap Road and Murringo Road, Murringo	Hilltops
Reids Flat Showground	Open Space	Corner of Rose Street and Hibernia Street, Reids Flat	Hilltops
Roberts Park	Open Space	Iris Street, Murrumburrah	Hilltops
Rugby Public Hall	Building	Rugby Road, Rugby	Hilltops

Rye Park Recreation Ground	Open Space	Yass Street, Rye Park	Hilltops
Thuddungra Hall	Building	Blayneys Road, Thuddungra	Hilltops
Wagenbah Oval (Behind Wombat Sports Club)	Open Space	Rose Street, Wombat	Hilltops

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

Appendix 3

Maps

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

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

Appendix 4

Communication Strategy

Date/ timeframe	Target Audience	Method of communication	Method of notification	Key messages/ purpose	Resources required	Responsibility
18 – 19 November 2021	NSW RFS Senior Volunteers	Workshop 1	Email Phone Calls	Introduction to next generation BFRMP Data validation	Venue Facilitators Maps	NSW RFS South West Slopes Zone
19 November 2021	BFMC Members	Workshop 1	Email Phone Calls	Introduction to next generation BFRMP Data validation	Venue Facilitators Maps	NSW RFS South West Slopes Zone
11 May 2022	NSW RFS Senior Volunteers	Workshop 2	Email Phone Calls	Identify Focus Areas Discuss treatment options	Venue Facilitators Maps	NSW RFS South West Slopes Zone
12 May 2022	BFMC Members	Workshop 2	Email Phone Calls	Identify Focus Areas Discuss treatment options	Venue Facilitators Maps	NSW RFS South West Slopes Zone
January 2023	General Public	Social Media Webpage	Social Media Webpage	Have Your Say Encourage public to provide feedback	Templates Agency Social Media Platforms	NSW RFS South West Slopes Zone NSW RFS HQ
3 August 2023	BFMC Members	Workshop 3	Email Phone Calls	Review the updated Risk data and arrange the public exhibition process	Venue Facilitators Maps	NSW RFS South West Slopes Zone
August & September 2023	Community	Social Media Webpage Plan available at Council and FCC	Social Media Webpage Council Offices Harden FCC	Community invited to provide feedback on the plan during public exhibition	Templates Agency Social Media Platforms	South West Slopes BFMC



Planning together

South West Slopes 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