

Bush Fire Risk Management Plan

—
Planning
together



Lake George

Bush Fire Management Committee

Local Government Area of Queanbeyan Palerang

Bush Fire Coordinating Committee – Policy No 01/2023

Approval

In accordance with the *Rural Fires Act 1997*, this Bush Fire Risk Management Plan has been prepared by the Lake George Bush Fire Management Committee and has been endorsed at the BFMC meeting on **<DATE>** for submission to the Bush Fire Coordinating Committee.

Recommended

<Name>

Chair
Lake George Bush Fire Management
Committee

Approved

<Name>

Chair
Bush Fire Coordinating Committee

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Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Acknowledgement to Country

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

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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 Lake George 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.
BFMC Bush Fire Danger Period	<p>The <i>Rural Fires Act 1997</i> sets the statutory Bush Fire Danger Period.</p> <p>A Fire Permit is required for burning activities during the Bush Fire Danger Period in Rural Fire districts and at all times in Fire and Rescue (FRNSW) districts around the state.</p> <p>Fire Permits help ensure fire is used safely during the Bush Fire Danger Period. A permit imposes conditions on the way a fire is lit and maintained, and can only be issued by authorised Permit Issuing Officers.</p> <p>The permit provides landholders who intend to burn, with the conditions they are to adhere with to ensure adequate and appropriate measures are in place, and that fires remain under control.</p>
Firefighting response	All firefighting authorities in NSW have legislation, regulations, policies and procedures for responding to bush fire events within their area of jurisdiction.
Prosecution of arsonists / offenders	<p>Under the <i>Rural Fires Act 1997</i> persons may be prosecuted for a range of offences. These offences include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • deliberately setting fire to the land of another person without consent; • lighting a fire without notifying the relevant authority; • breaching the conditions on a fire permit; • lighting a fire during a Total Fire Ban; • allowing fire to escape their property; or • other breaches of the Act.

Table 1: BFMC Wide Treatments

3.1.2 Fuel Management Treatments

Hazard reduction is an important component of managing bush fire risk. Hazard reduction involves removing or reducing the fuel (vegetation) in order to modify the potential fire behaviour, to reduce extreme bush fire behaviour and associated impact to firefighters and to community assets and values, to assist in fire suppression and to enable appropriate fire regimes to be implemented.

The BFRMP Fuel Management Register is a list of hazard reduction activities that the **Lake George** 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 Lake George 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 four Focus Areas within the Lake George BFRMP. These are:

- Captains Flat;
- Mongarlowe;
- The Ridgeway and
- Wamboin

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
Ignition Prevention Prevention or reduction of bush fire ignitions (arson & accidental).	Grazing Program
	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness
	Fire Break; Linear
	Fire Break; Transport Corridor
Community Preparedness Measures to enhance community preparedness for bush fire in order to reduce risk to life and assets.	Access Restriction; addressed in BFMC Ignition Prevention Plan
	Patrol; addressed in BFMC Ignition Prevention Plan
	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness
	Community Engagement; Planning
	Community Engagement; Preparation
Response Area specific response requirements in addition to standard procedures.	Community Engagement; Community Resilience
	Community Engagement; Community Response
	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 Lake George Focus Area descriptions, Key Objectives and Treatment Strategies.

3.2 Bush Fire Management Zones

Bush Fire Management Zones identified within the Lake George BFMC area have been mapped as part of the Fuel Management Register. These zones identify the fire management intent for a specific area. The five categories of Bush Fire Management Zones are:

- Asset Protection Zone (APZ);
- Strategic Fire Advantage Zone (SFAZ);
- Ignition Management Zone (IMZ)
- Land Management Zone (LMZ); and
- Fire Exclusion Zone (FEZ).

See Annexure C BFRMP Guidelines of [BFCC Policy 01/2023 - Bush Fire Risk Management](#) for further information on Bush Fire Management Zones including a description of the zones and their purposes.

3.3 Relationship with other Plans

Under section 52 of the *Rural Fires Act 1997*, each BFMC must prepare and submit to the Bush Fire Coordinating Committee a draft of each of the following:

- A bush fire management plan (defined to be both a BFRMP and a fire access and fire treatment plan (FAFT Plan); and
- A Plan of Operations.

These BFMC planning documents should complement each other, however, a FAFT Plan prevails over the BFRMP to the extent of any inconsistency in accordance with section 59A(4) of the Act.

Treatments contained within the FAFT Plan Treatment Register (as amended from time to time) are BFMC Wide Treatments under this BFRMP.

Additionally, an Ignition Prevention Plan will be prepared for the BFMC. Other plans such as Community Protection Plans, agency specific Fire Management Strategies, or private property fire plans may be prepared, however as this BFRMP has been prepared in accordance with the Act, all other plans are subordinate to it.

Chapter 4

Communication and Consultation

4.1 Communication and Consultation

Community participation is an integral part of risk management. The BFMC undertook consultation with the community during the development phase of the BFRMP as outlined in Appendix 4. The Communication Strategy involved developing and implementing a process to address the needs, issues and concerns of stakeholders within the BFMC area in regards to the BFRMP. This involved member agencies engaging with their stakeholders to ensure their views are represented in the BFRMP and that they understand their own responsibility in risk management.

In accordance with section 57 of the *Rural Fires Act 1997*, the draft BFRMP was placed on public exhibition to provide an opportunity for the community to have formal input, and that input has been taken into account and reflected in the BFRMP.

This plan will be available from the RFS web site and must also be available for public inspection at, and be able to be obtained free of charge from, the office of the local authority for the area to which it relates during ordinary office hours.

Chapter 5

Performance Monitoring and Review

5.1 Monitoring and Review

This BFRMP must be reviewed and updated within each successive five-year period from the constitution of the BFMC. The Lake George 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.

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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

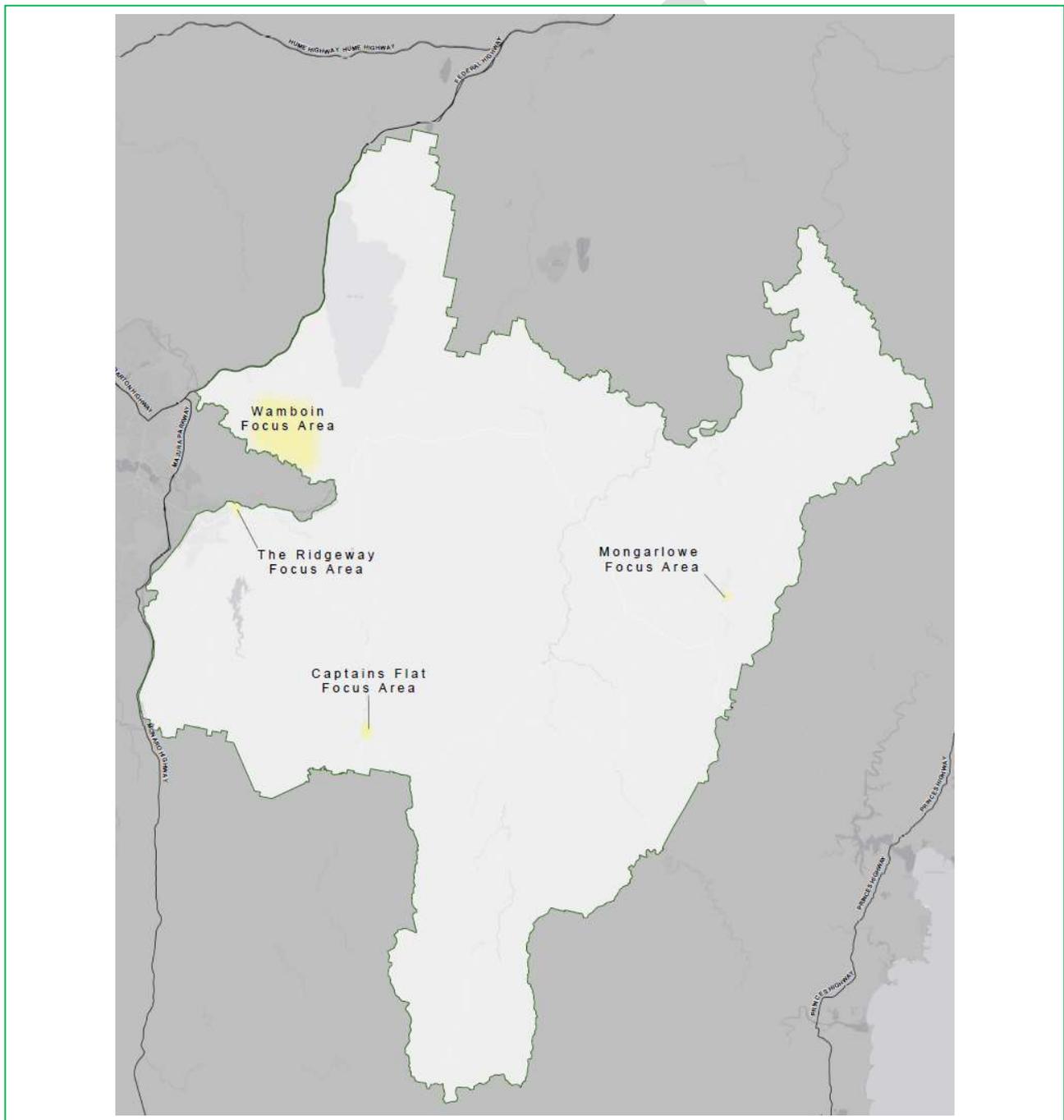
FOCUS AREAS

1.1 Captains Flat

1.2 Mongarlowe

1.3 The Ridgeway

1.4 Wamboin



1.1 Captains Flat

Risk Profile

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

Captains Flat is an historic mining town located 45km southeast of Queanbeyan, with a population of approximately 500 residents. Nestled in a valley surrounded by hills and bushland, the town is known for its rich heritage. The average household size in Captains Flat is around 2.3, with homes largely consisting of historic architecture with some modern buildings. Community life revolves around the town hall, local pub, and sporting fields, which host regular events and gatherings.

The local vegetation primarily consists of dry sclerophyll forests and native grasslands. The surrounding hills and forests contribute to the town's biodiversity. The last significant fire event was during the Black Summer Fires in 2019/2020, which posed a threat to the nearby areas but was contained before reaching the town.

Captains Flat is accessible via Captains Flat Road, which connects to Queanbeyan and other nearby towns. During a bush fire, this road is critical for evacuation and emergency response. Maintaining clear and safe routes is essential for the safety of residents and the effectiveness of firefighting efforts. In the event of a fire, residents should be aware of the designated evacuation routes and have a Bush Fire Survival Plan that includes road safety measures. A significant risk to Captains Flat is bush fire induced isolation, with few essential resources (fuel, food etc) accessible within the town.

Captains Flat faces high residential, environmental, and economic risks, particularly from bush fires. The economic and conservation values of the surrounding forests, alongside local tourism activities such as exploring historic sites and nature trails, are at risk if a bush fire event occurs.

Bush fires threaten numerous environmental assets, including several Threatened Ecological Communities and species of threatened fauna and flora. This Focus Area protects the following environmental and cultural assets:

- Seven Threatened Fauna species and one Threatened Flora species including one Critically Endangered species, Regent Honeyeater (*Anthochaera Phrygia*)
- Two Threatened Ecological Communities, both of which are Critically Endangered: Monaro Tableland Cool Temperate Grassy Woodland and White Box Yellow Box Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland
- Sixteen heritage items listed under the Local Environment Plan

Traditionally, gaining significant engagement with the Captain's Flat community has proven challenging. A primary objective of the BFMC in Captains Flat is to enhance Community Preparedness. This involves maintaining Asset Protection Zones and encouraging the preparation of Bush Fire Survival Plans. Achieving these goals will involve providing resources and implementing programs to help residents understand their risk, plan and prepare for bush fires.

Widespread lead contamination in soils around Captain's Flat from historic mining poses a challenge to bush fire mitigation works through burning due to the risk to the community created by aerosolization of contaminants. Community awareness, planning, and action in the early stages of bush fire threats are considered a high priority for this community.

The key objectives and strategies for bush fire risk management in Captains Flat are detailed in Table 1, aiming to mitigate risks and improve community resilience against potential bush fire events.

Table 1

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

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1.2 Mongarlowe

Risk Profile

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

Mongarlowe is a small rural community located 86km east of Queanbeyan, with a population of approximately 200 residents, known for its serene environment and historical significance, Mongarlowe is surrounded by dense bushland and is situated near the Mongarlowe River. The average household size in Mongarlowe is around 2.4, with homes often set on large properties amidst natural landscapes. Mongarlowe offers various recreational opportunities, including public picnic spots, river access points, and walking trails. The community is close-knit, with local gatherings often held at the community hall, however, there are significant number of absentee landowners.

The local vegetation primarily consists of dry and wet sclerophyll forests, with significant areas of native bushland. The region's biodiversity is enhanced by the proximity to the Mongarlowe River and surrounding national parks. There are very high fuel loads immediately adjacent to the village. The last significant fire event was during the Black Summer Fires in 2019/2020, which affected parts of the surrounding bushland.

Mongarlowe is accessible via Little River Road to Braidwood, Charley's Forest Road to the north, and Northangera Road to the south. During a bush fire, these roads are critical for evacuation and emergency response. Ensuring these routes remains clear and passable is essential for the safety of residents and the effectiveness of firefighting efforts. In the event of a fire, residents should be familiar with the designated evacuation routes and have a Bush Fire Survival Plan that includes road safety measures. All access roads travel through dense forest the village has a high risk of isolation. There are no community facilities (fuel, shops etc) within the village.

Mongarlowe faces high residential, environmental, and economic risks, particularly from bushfires. The economic and conservation values of the surrounding forests and local tourism activities, such as eco-tourism and historical explorations, are at risk if a bush fire occurs. Bush fires pose a significant threat to numerous environmental assets, including several Threatened Ecological Communities and species of threatened fauna and flora. This Focus Area protects the following environmental and cultural assets:

- One Threatened Fauna species and one Threatened Flora species
- One Threatened Ecological Community
- One site under two Private Land Conservation Agreements; a Voluntary Conservation Agreement and a Wildlife Refuge Agreement
- one known Aboriginal Site (AHIMS) and
- Four heritage items listed under the Local Environment Plan

A primary objective of the BFMC in Mongarlowe is to enhance Community Preparedness. This involves maintaining private property Asset Protection Zones and encouraging the preparation of Bush Fire Survival Plans with an emphasis on the Leave Early option. Achieving these goals will involve providing resources and implementing programs to help residents understand their risk and prepare for bush fires.

The key objectives and strategies for bush fire risk management in Mongarlowe are detailed in Table 2, aiming to mitigate risks and improve community resilience against potential bush fire events.

Table 2

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

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1.3 The Ridgeway

Risk Profile

The Lake George Bush Fire Management Committee (BFMC) has assessed the risk to residential, special fire protection purpose, economic, environmental and cultural assets and has identified The Ridgeway as a Focus Area.

The Ridgeway is a rural residential area located near Queanbeyan NSW, with a population of approximately 162 residents on the border with the ACT. The community is characterized by its spacious properties, many of which offer panoramic views of the surrounding landscape. The average household size in The Ridgeway is around 2.7, with homes set amidst natural bushland.

The Ridgeway boasts a strong sense of community and has predominantly modern, large dwellings.

The local vegetation mainly comprises dry sclerophyll forests, interspersed with areas of native grasslands. The Ridgeway is surrounded by natural reserves, contributing to its rich biodiversity. The Ridgeway is accessible via the Kings Highway that connects to Queanbeyan and other nearby areas.

The Ridgeway faces high residential and environmental risks from bush fires. Bush fires pose a significant threat to numerous environmental assets, including several Threatened Ecological Communities and species of threatened fauna and flora. This Focus Area protects the following environmental and cultural assets:

- Two Threatened Fauna and one Threatened Flora species
- One Critically Endangered Ecological Community, White Box Yellow Box Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland
- Three Saving our Species (SoS) conservation strategy sites for two species and one ecological community

Areas North of Ridgeway are outside the Lake George Bush Fire Management Committee Area and within the Australian Capital Territory (ACT). Slopes and vegetation types on the northern side of Ridgeway provide limited opportunities for fuel management within the NSW and the BFMC area. The Lake George BFMC will continue to collaborate with neighbouring ACT agencies to identify management opportunities that help to protect Ridgeway and surrounds.

It is important that the community is informed of fire risks, their responsibilities for preparing their homes and be given opportunities to participate in community preparedness activities. Enhancing Community Preparedness will be a primary objective of the BFMC in The Ridgeway. This will involve providing resources, including Bush Fire Survival Plans and implementing programs to help residents understand their risk, plan and prepare for bush fires.

The key objectives and strategies for bushfire risk management in The Ridgeway are detailed in the Table 3, aiming to mitigate risks and improve community resilience against potential bush fire events.

Table 3

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

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1.4 Wamboin

Risk Profile

The Lake George Bush Fire Management Committee (BFMC) has assessed the risk to residential, Special Fire Protection Purpose, economic, environmental and cultural assets and has identified the community of Wamboin as a Focus Area.

Wamboin is a rural locality with a population of approximately 1,200 residents, increasing during weekends and holidays due to its scenic environment and proximity to Canberra. Predominantly residential, the average household size in Wamboin is around 2.5 individuals. Homes are often set on large blocks of land, providing picturesque views of the surrounding countryside. The area is relatively affluent, however there is a significant retiree population and most younger residents work in Canberra during the day. Wamboin offers various recreational facilities including public picnic spots, nature reserves, and walking trails. The area is popular for outdoor activities such as hiking, horse riding, running and cycling. Wamboin features a community hall, which is also a Neighbourhood Safer Place, and an important focal point for local events and gatherings for this community.

Wamboin is bordered by natural reserves and state forests, contributing to its rich biodiversity. The local vegetation primarily consists of dry sclerophyll forests. The forested areas often run contiguously through the large number of properties in the area creating a risk of bush fire impacts on a large number of residential homes. The last significant fire event was during the 1980s, since when there has been a significant increase in the residential population.

Wamboin faces high residential, environmental, and economic risks, particularly from bush fires. The surrounding forests' economic and conservation values, alongside local tourism activities such as nature trails and horse riding, are at risk if a bush fire event occurs. This Focus Area protects the following environmental and cultural assets:

- Twenty-two Threatened Fauna species, one marine/migratory Fauna species and two Threatened Flora species
- Two Threatened Ecological Communities, one of which is Critically Endangered: White Box Yellow Box Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland
- one Saving our Species (SoS) conservation strategy sites for one landscape species
- one wetland, a reservoir covering an area of 8.8ha
- three Private Land Conservation Agreements; all Wildlife Refuge Agreements
- thirty-one known Aboriginal Sites (AHIMS) and
- one heritage item listed under the Local Environment Plan

A primary objective of the BFMC in Wamboin is to enhance Community Preparedness. This involves maintaining private property Asset Protection Zones and encouraging the preparation of Bush Fire Survival Plans. Achieving these goals will include providing resources and implementing programs to help residents understand their risk, plan and prepare for bush fires, and reduce the risk of ignition. The creation of linear and transport corridor fire breaks, as well as strategic fire abatement zones will provide firefighters the opportunity to limit the spread of bush fire through the residential area. The key objectives and strategies for bush fire risk management in Wamboin are detailed in Table 4, aiming to mitigate risks and improve community resilience against potential bush fire events.

Table 4

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

DRAFT

Appendix 2

Fuel Management Register

Table 2.1 Asset Protection Zones				
ID	Name	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
AP.1	Captains Flat Culpepper Lane APZ	Captains Flat	1	Rural Fire Service
AP.2	Captains Flat Foxlow Street South APZ	Captains Flat	1	Crown Lands
AP.3	Captains Flat Foxlow Street West APZ	Captains Flat	1	Crown Lands
AP.4	Captains Flat Kerrs Creek APZ	Captains Flat	1	Crown Lands
AP.5	Captains Flat Schardt St APZ	Captains Flat	1	Crown Lands
AP.6	Captains Flat Schardt Street APZ	Captains Flat	1	Rural Fire Service
AP.7	Captains Flat Waste Transfer Station APZ	Captains Flat	1	Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council
AP.8	Captains Flat Water Pump APZ	Captains Flat	1	Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council
AP.9	Captains Flat Water Treatment Plant APZ	Captains Flat	1	Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council
AP.10	Wamboin Community Hall NSP APZ	Wamboin	1	Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council
AP.11	Wamboin Poppet Hill Communications Tower APZ	Wamboin	1	Rural Fire Service
AP.12	Araluen Shellharbour Hill Communications Tower APZ		2	Rural Fire Service
AP.13	Balcombe to waterfall APZ 1		2	Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council
AP.14	Balcombe to Waterfall APZ 2		2	Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council
AP.15	Bald Hill Communications Tower APZ		2	RFS
AP.16	Bellbush and Camphorwood APZ		2	Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council
AP.17	Bicentennial Drive South, Jerrabomberra APZ		2	Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council
AP.18	Braidwood Cargills Lane Communications Tower APZ		2	Rural Fire Service
AP.19	Braidwood Communications Towers Mt Gillamatong APZ		2	Crown Lands
AP.20	Braidwood Communications Towers Mt Gillamatong APZ Central		2	Crown Lands
AP.21	Braidwood Communications Towers Mt Gillamatong APZ West		2	Rural Fire Service
AP.22	Braidwood Waste Treatment Plant APZ		2	Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council

Table 2.1 Asset Protection Zones				
ID	Name	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
AP.23	Bungendore East APZ		2	Rural Fire Service
AP.24	Bungendore Water Treatment Plant North APZ		2	Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council
AP.25	Bungendore Water Treatment Plant West APZ		2	Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council
AP.26	Burra Recreation Ground Hall NSP APZ		2	Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council
AP.27	Bushland Cemetary APZ		2	Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council
AP.28	Cowangerang BoM Radar APZ		2	Crown Lands
AP.29	Cowangerang BoM Radar APZ (Snowy Monaro)		2	Crown Lands
AP.30	Fernleigh Park Community Hall NSP APZ		2	Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council
AP.31	Gibraltar Hill Communications Tower APZ		2	Rural Fire Service
AP.32	Gibraltar Hill Communications Tower North APZ		2	Rural Fire Service
AP.33	Gibraltar Hill Communications Tower South APZ		2	Rural Fire Service
AP.34	Googong Waste Treatment Plant East APZ		2	Rural Fire Service
AP.35	Googong Waste Treatment Plant West APZ		2	Rural Fire Service
AP.36	Googong Water Treatment Plant APZ		2	Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council
AP.37	Jerrabomberra Banyalla Close APZ		2	Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council
AP.38	Jerrabomberra Bicentennial Drive North APZ		2	Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council
AP.39	Jerrabomberra Camphorwood Close APZ		2	Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council
AP.40	Jerrabomberra Creek Station APZ		2	Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council
AP.41	Jerrabomberra Hickory Place APZ		2	Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council
AP.42	Jerrabomberra She-Oak and Ballaonia Place APZ		2	Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council
AP.43	Karabar Tharwa Road and Delmar Cres APZ		2	Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council
AP.44	Meangora Communications Tower APZ		2	Crown Lands
AP.45	Monga Communications Tower APZ		2	Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council
AP.46	Mount Jerrabomberra East APZ		2	Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council

Table 2.1 Asset Protection Zones				
ID	Name	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
AP.47	Mount Jerrabomberra North West APZ		2	Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council
AP.48	Mount Jerrabomberra South East APZ		2	Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council
AP.49	Mount Jerrabomberra West APZ		2	Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council
AP.50	Mt Budawang Communications Tower APZ		2	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.51	Ormond and Guise APZ		2	Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council
AP.52	Queanbeyan Bass Street APZ		2	Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council
AP.53	Queanbeyan Elizabeth Crescent APZ		2	Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council
AP.54	Queanbeyan Faunce Street to Barrow Place APZ		2	Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council
AP.55	Queanbeyan Geebung Place APZ		2	Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council
AP.56	Queanbeyan Thomas Royal Gardens APZ		2	Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council
AP.57	Tallaganda Plantation APZ		2	Forestry Corporation
AP.58	Tamarind Place Jerrabomberra APZ		2	Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council
AP.59	Tinderra Gauging Yanununbeyan APZ		2	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.60	Ullamulla to Johnson APZ		2	Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council
AP.61	Waterfall Drive APZ		2	Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council

Table 2.2 Prescribed Burns and Fire Breaks					
ID	Name	Strategy*	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
IM.62	Oallen Ford IMZ	IMZ		2	Crown Lands
IM.63	Warri Bridge IMZ	IMZ		2	Water NSW
LF.64	Bywong Greenways East LFB	LFB	Wamboin	1	Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council
LF.65	Bywong Greenways Northwest LFB	LFB	Wamboin	1	Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council
LF.66	Wamboin Bywong Greenways East LFB	LFB	Wamboin	1	Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council
LF.67	Wamboin Bywong Greenways West LFB	LFB	Wamboin	1	Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council
LF.68	Lowden Palerang Mulloon LFB	LFB		2	Forestry Corporation
LF.69	Main Range Forest Road LFB	LFB		2	Forestry Corporation
LF.70	Main Range LFB	LFB		2	Forestry Corporation
LF.71	Rocky Pic Rd LFB	LFB		2	Forestry Corporation
LM.72	Captains Flat LMZ	LMZ	Captains Flat	1	Rural Fire Service
LM.73	Tinderra West LMZ	LMZ	Captains Flat	1	Rural Fire Service
LM.74	Mongarlowe River North LU42 LMZ	LMZ	Mongarlowe	1	Water NSW
LM.75	Mongarlowe River South LU42 LMZ	LMZ	Mongarlowe	1	Water NSW
LM.76	Berlang Cemetary LMZ	LMZ		2	Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council
LM.77	Big Tinderry LMZ	LMZ		2	Crown Lands
LM.78	Kavanagh HR LMZ	LMZ		2	Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council
LM.79	Limekiln Creek LU25 LMZ	LMZ		2	Water NSW
LM.80	Nulla Nulla LU 30 LMZ	LMZ		2	Water NSW
LM.81	Reedy Creek LU15 LMZ	LMZ		2	Water NSW
LM.82	Tallaganda Forest LMZ (North)	LMZ		2	Forestry Corporation
LM.83	Tallaganda Forest LMZ (Snowy Monaro 1)	LMZ		2	Forestry Corporation
LM.84	Tallaganda Forest LMZ (Snowy Monaro 2)	LMZ		2	Forestry Corporation
LM.85	Tallaganda Forest LMZ (Snowy Monaro 3)	LMZ		2	Forestry Corporation
LM.86	Tallaganda Forest LMZ (Snowy Monaro 4)	LMZ		2	Forestry Corporation
LM.87	Tallaganda Forest LMZ (Snowy Monaro 5)	LMZ		2	Forestry Corporation
LM.88	Tallaganda Forest LMZ (South)	LMZ		2	Forestry Corporation
LM.89	Tully HR LMZ	LMZ		2	Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council
LM.90	Urila North LMZ (Lake George portion)	LMZ		2	National Parks and Wildlife Service

Table 2.2 Prescribed Burns and Fire Breaks					
ID	Name	Strategy*	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
SF.91	Captains Flat Inner Northwest SFAZ	SFAZ	Captains Flat	1	Crown Lands
SF.92	Captains Flat North SFAZ	SFAZ	Captains Flat	1	Rural Fire Service
SF.93	Captains Flat Northwest SFAZ	SFAZ	Captains Flat	1	Crown Lands
SF.94	Captains Flat West SFAZ	SFAZ	Captains Flat	1	Rural Fire Service
SF.95	Googong Eastern Foreshore FB876 SFAZ	SFAZ		2	Rural Fire Service
SF.96	Mongarlowe Central SFAZ	SFAZ	Mongarlowe	1	Crown Lands
SF.97	Mongarlowe North SFAZ	SFAZ	Mongarlowe	1	Crown Lands
SF.98	Mongarlowe SFAZ	SFAZ	Mongarlowe	1	Crown Lands
SF.99	Mongarlowe South SFAZ	SFAZ	Mongarlowe	1	Crown Lands
SF.100	Ridgeway East SFAZ	SFAZ	The Ridgeway	1	Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council
SF.101	Ridgeway North SFAZ	SFAZ	The Ridgeway	1	Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council
SF.102	Ridgeway West SFAZ	SFAZ	The Ridgeway	1	Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council
SF.103	Bankers Road North SFAZ	SFAZ	Wamboin	1	Rural Fire Service
SF.104	Bankers Road South SFAZ	SFAZ	Wamboin	1	Rural Fire Service
SF.105	Macs Reef Road North SFAZ	SFAZ	Wamboin	1	Rural Fire Service
SF.106	Macs Reef Road SFAZ	SFAZ	Wamboin	1	Rural Fire Service
SF.107	Macs Reef Road West SFAZ	SFAZ	Wamboin	1	Rural Fire Service
SF.108	Newington Road SFAZ	SFAZ	Wamboin	1	Rural Fire Service
SF.109	Norton Road SFAZ	SFAZ	Wamboin	1	Rural Fire Service
SF.110	Schofield Road SFAZ	SFAZ	Wamboin	1	Rural Fire Service
SF.111	Sutton Rd North SFAZ	SFAZ	Wamboin	1	Rural Fire Service
SF.112	Sutton Rd South SFAZ	SFAZ	Wamboin	1	Rural Fire Service
SF.113	Wamboin Bingley Way SFAZ	SFAZ	Wamboin	1	Rural Fire Service
SF.114	Wamboin Cooper Rd SFAZ	SFAZ	Wamboin	1	Rural Fire Service
SF.115	Wamboin Kowen Forest SFAZ	SFAZ	Wamboin	1	Rural Fire Service
SF.116	Wamboin Poppet Hill SFAZ	SFAZ	Wamboin	1	Rural Fire Service
SF.117	Burra North SFAZ	SFAZ		2	Rural Fire Service
SF.118	Burra Northwest SFAZ	SFAZ		2	Rural Fire Service
SF.119	Burra West SFAZ	SFAZ		2	Rural Fire Service
SF.120	Dead Cow Road SFAZ	SFAZ		2	Forestry Corporation
SF.121	Googong FB877 SFAZ	SFAZ		2	Rural Fire Service
SF.122	Goolabri SFAZ	SFAZ		2	Rural Fire Service
SF.123	Hoskingtown SFAZ	SFAZ		2	Crown Lands
SF.124	Jumping Creek SFAZ	SFAZ		2	Rural Fire Service
SF.125	Krawarree SFAZ	SFAZ		2	Rural Fire Service
SF.126	Majors Creek Central SFAZ	SFAZ		2	Crown Lands
SF.127	Majors Creek Clarks Lookout SFAZ	SFAZ		2	Crown Lands

Table 2.2 Prescribed Burns and Fire Breaks					
ID	Name	Strategy*	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
SF.128	Majors Creek Flacks Rd SFAZ	SFAZ		2	Crown Lands
SF.129	Majors Creek Long Flat Reserve SFAZ	SFAZ		2	Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council
SF.130	Majors Creek North SFAZ	SFAZ		2	Crown Lands
SF.131	Majors Creek Red Hill Rd North SFAZ	SFAZ		2	Crown Lands
SF.132	Majors Creek Red Hill Rd Northwest SFAZ	SFAZ		2	Crown Lands
SF.133	Majors Creek South SFAZ	SFAZ		2	Rural Fire Service
SF.134	Majors Creek Southwest SFAZ	SFAZ		2	Crown Lands
SF.135	Minda HR SFAZ	SFAZ		2	Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council
SF.136	Murruba HR SFAZ	SFAZ		2	Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council
SF.137	Nerriga North SFAZ	SFAZ		2	Rural Fire Service
SF.138	Nerriga South SFAZ	SFAZ		2	Rural Fire Service
SF.139	Queanbeyan East SFAZ	SFAZ		2	Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council
SF.140	Queanbeyan Northeast SFAZ	SFAZ		2	Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council
SF.141	Queanbeyan Wickerslack Lane SFAZ	SFAZ		2	Rural Fire Service
SF.142	Rossi SFAZ	SFAZ		2	Rural Fire Service
SF.143	Royalla SFAZ	SFAZ		2	Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council
SF.144	Rusten HR SFAZ	SFAZ		2	Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council
SF.145	South Forest Way SFAZ	SFAZ		2	Forestry Corporation
SF.146	South Forest Way SFAZ (Snowy Monaro - North)	SFAZ		2	Forestry Corporation
SF.147	South Forest Way SFAZ (Snowy Monaro - Radar)	SFAZ		2	Forestry Corporation
SF.148	South Forest Way SFAZ (Snowy Monaro - South)	SFAZ		2	Forestry Corporation
SF.149	Tallaganda Forest 2 SFAZ	SFAZ		2	Forestry Corporation
SF.150	Tallaganda Forest SFAZ	SFAZ		2	Forestry Corporation
SF.151	Wanna Wanna Road North SFAZ	SFAZ		2	Rural Fire Service
SF.152	Wanna Wanna South Road SFAZ	SFAZ		2	Rural Fire Service
SF.153	Weetalabah SFAZ	SFAZ		2	National Parks and Wildlife Service
SF.154	Woodridge HR SFAZ	SFAZ		2	Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council

Table 2.2 Prescribed Burns and Fire Breaks					
ID	Name	Strategy*	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
TF.155	Captains Flat Road (Captains Flat-Rocky Pick) TCFB	TCFB	Captains Flat	1	Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council
TF.156	Captains Flat Road (Woolcara-Captains Flat) TCFB	TCFB	Captains Flat	1	Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council
TF.157	Charleys Forest Road South TCFB	TCFB	Mongarlowe	1	Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council
TF.158	Rail Corridor Bungendore to ACT border TCFB	TCFB	The Ridgeway	1	Transport for NSW
TF.159	Sutton Road TCFB	TCFB	Wamboin	1	Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council
TF.160	Wamboin Werrona Drive TCFB	TCFB	Wamboin	1	Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council
TF.161	Charleys Forest Road North TCFB	TCFB		2	Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council
TF.162	Clydesdale Road TCFB	TCFB		2	Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council
TF.163	Goulburn Road TCFB	TCFB		2	Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council
TF.164	Harolds Cross Road TCFB	TCFB		2	Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council
TF.165	Nerriga Road North TCFB	TCFB		2	Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council
TF.166	Old Cooma Road (Googong) TCFB	TCFB		2	Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council
TF.167	Powell Drive TCFB	TCFB		2	Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council
TF.168	Tarago Road TCFB	TCFB		2	Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council
TF.169	Widgiewa Road TCFB	TCFB		2	Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council

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

Table 2.3 Neighbourhood Safer Places*

Title	Type	Location	LGA
Araluen Recreational Reserve	Open Space	Araluen Road, Araluen	Queanbeyan-Palerang
Majors Creek Recreation Reserve	Open Space	Hill Street, Majors Creek	Queanbeyan-Palerang
Burra Recreation Ground Hall	Building	Cnr Burra Road and Lagoon Road, Burra	Queanbeyan-Palerang
Ryrie Park	Open Space	Corner of Wilson Street and Wallace Street, Braidwood	Queanbeyan-Palerang
Fernleigh Park Community Hall	Building	Fernleigh Drive, Fernleigh	Queanbeyan-Palerang
Rockley Oval	Open Space	Rockley Parade, Googong	Queanbeyan-Palerang
Jerrabomberra Community Centre Car Park	Open Space	Jerrabomberra Parkway, Jerrabomberra	Queanbeyan-Palerang
Mauger Sportsground	Open Space	Thornton Road, Karabor	Queanbeyan-Palerang
Letchworth Regional Park	Open Space	Maloney Street, West Queanbeyan	Queanbeyan-Palerang
David Campese Field	Open Space	Yass Road, Queanbeyan	Queanbeyan-Palerang
Wamboin Community Hall	Building	Bingley Road, Wamboin	Queanbeyan-Palerang
Mick Sherd Oval	Open Space	Gibraltar Street, Bungendore	Queanbeyan-Palerang

*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 Lake George 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/lake-george>

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	Target Audience	Method of communication	Method of notification	Key messages/ purpose	Resources required	Responsibility
March 2022	Lake George BFMC	BFMC Sub Committee Workshop 1	Email	Introduction to risk planning process and data validation	BFRMP Presentation 1 BFRMP Factsheets	NSW RFS Area Command South Eastern Risk Planning Team
August 2022	Lake George District RFS Volunteers	Volunteer Workshop 1	Email	Introduction to risk planning process and review and validation of data for processing	BFRMP Presentation 1 FSC Preliminary Risk Maps for Residential Assets, Fuel Type, Modelled Ignitions, Modelled Burn Frequency and Predicted Fuel Loads	NSW RFS Area Command South Eastern Risk Planning Team
August 2022	Lake George BFMC	BFMC Subcommittee Workshop 2	Email	Introduction to risk planning process and review and validation of data for processing	BFRMP Presentation 1 FSC Preliminary Risk Maps for Residential Assets, Fuel Type, Modelled Ignitions, Modelled Burn Frequency and Predicted Fuel	NSW RFS Area Command South Eastern Risk Planning Team

Date	Target Audience	Method of communication	Method of notification	Key messages/ purpose	Resources required	Responsibility
					Loads	
May 2023	Lake George Community	Online, social media, Media Release and face to face with community engagement officers	Social media, Media release, Community Kiosks/information points	Community consultation via BFMC webpage on RFS website, asking what is important to people living and working in the BFMC area	BFMC Webpage with detail about the Planning process, information about the Lake George BFMC area and a survey "Have your Say" for feedback from Community	NSW RFS Lake George District, Area Command South Eastern Risk Planning Team, NSW RFS Risk Planning Team
May 2024	Lake George BFMC	BFMC Subcommittee Workshop 2B	Email	Review of community consultation and feedback	Community Feedback "have your say" results.	NSW RFS Area Command South Eastern Risk Planning Team, Lake George BFMC
February 2025	Lake George District BFMC	BFMC Meeting	Email	Endorse Draft Risk Management Plan with Stakeholders for community exhibition	Draft Risk Management Plan, Risk Maps, Communication strategy	NSW RFS Area Command South Eastern Risk Planning Team, Lake George BFMC
Proposed May 2025	Lake George Community	Online, social media, community kiosks, community meeting	Email, social media, Media Release	Once the Plan is finalised and approved, the Plan is made available through the BFMC's webpage on the NSW RFS website	BFMC Webpage with detail about the Planning process, information about the Lake George BFMC area, and the approved Plan	NSW RFS Area Command South Eastern Risk Planning Team, Lake George BFMC



Planning together

Lake George

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