

# Bush Fire Risk Management Plan

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Planning  
together



## The Hills

Bush Fire Management Committee

Local Government Area of The Hills Shire Council

Bush Fire Coordinating Committee – Policy No 01/2023

Commencing 2024



## Approval

In accordance with the *Rural Fires Act 1997*, this Bush Fire Risk Management Plan has been prepared by The Hills Bush Fire Management Committee and has been endorsed at the BFMC meeting on 17 August 2023 for submission to the Bush Fire Coordinating Committee.

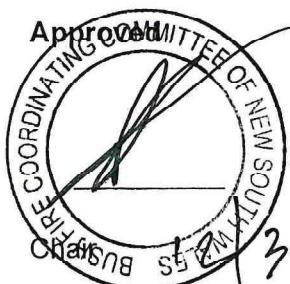
### Recommended

Clr Mitchell Blue

Chair

The Hills

Bush Fire Management Committee



Bush Fire Coordinating Committee

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## Chapter 1

### Introduction

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#### 1.1 Acknowledgement to Country

The Hills 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 The Hills 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 Hills 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 BFMCs 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

  
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## 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 recreational 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 rainforests 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 - includes Local Environmental Plans (LEPs) and State Environmental Planning Policies (SEPPs); and
- Other locally important assets – includes vegetation identified as bush fire refugia, bush regeneration areas, 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 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](http://www.rfs.nsw.gov.au).

The Hills BFMC considered the number and location of Neighbourhood Safer Places (NSPs) within the BFMC area. All NSPs in The Hills 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](http://www.rfs.nsw.gov.au).



## Chapter 3

# Treating Risk

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## 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, and assist with containment strategies and reduce the potential damage to the 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 Hills BFMC area.

TREATMENT	DESCRIPTION
<b>Plan of Operations</b>	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.
<b>Treatments in the Fire Access and Fire Trail Plan Treatment Register</b>	<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 by 31 May each year and typically forms part of a FAFT Plan.</p> <p>Treatments contained within the FAFT Plan Treatment Register (as amended from time to time) are BFMC Wide Treatments under this BFRMP.</p>
<b>Ignition Prevention Plan</b>	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.
<b>Land &amp; Asset Management</b>	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.
<b>Local Environmental Plans</b>	<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>
<b>Environmental Approval for all Hazard Reduction</b>	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).
<b>Bush Fire Prone Land Mapping and Planning for Bush Fire Protection</b>	<p>Section 10.3 of the <i>Environmental Planning &amp; Assessment Act 1979</i> requires the land subject to a BFRMP to be mapped in accordance with Guide for Bush Fire Prone Land Mapping. Bush Fire Prone Land Maps are used as a trigger mechanism to ensure that new development is approved in accordance with Planning for Bush Fire Protection (PBP).</p> <p>PBP sets planning specifications which aim to increase the likelihood of structures surviving a bush fire, and in combination with Australian Standard 3959 Building in Bush Fire Prone Areas which specifies building standards.</p>

	All new development on Bush Fire Prone Land will be assessed in accordance with PBP.
<b>Hazard complaints</b>	<p>It is the duty of land owners to prevent the occurrence of bush fires on, and to minimise the danger of the spread of bush fires on or from, their land.</p> <p>Under section 66 of the <i>Rural Fires Act 1997</i>, a Bush Fire Hazard Reduction Notice can be issued, directing a hazard be removed. This Notice can be issued to private and public landowners. If the Bush Fire Hazard Reduction Notice is not complied with, the NSW RFS will remove the hazard, and may pursue the cost from the landowner.</p> <p>Under Section 73 and Section 74E of the Act, the NSW RFS Commissioner may direct hazard reduction works to be undertaken.</p>
<b>Community engagement</b>	This includes state-wide public awareness initiatives as well as local community interactions between fire agencies, land managers and local communities.
<b>BFMC Bush Fire Danger Period</b>	<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>
<b>Firefighting response</b>	All firefighting authorities in NSW have legislation, regulations, policies and procedures for responding to bush fire events within their area of jurisdiction.
<b>Prosecution of arsonists / offenders</b>	<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"> <li>• deliberately setting fire to the land of another person without consent;</li> <li>• lighting a fire without notifying the relevant authority;</li> <li>• breaching the conditions on a fire permit;</li> <li>• lighting a fire during a Total Fire Ban;</li> <li>• allowing fire to escape their property; or</li> <li>• other breaches of the Act.</li> </ul>

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 Hills 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 Hills 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 six Focus Areas within The Hills BFRMP. These are:

- Bidjigal Reserve
- Interface Gullies between Glenorie and Glenhaven
- Cattai Glenorie Gullies
- Old Northern Road - Maroota - Glenorie
- Ridgetop communities - Wiseman Ferry Old Northern Road
- Riverside communities

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
<b>Fuel Management</b> 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
<b>Ignition Prevention</b> 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
<b>Community Preparedness</b> 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
<b>Response</b> 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 Hills Focus Area descriptions, Key Objectives and Treatment Strategies.



## 3.2 Bush Fire Management Zones

Bush Fire Management Zones were identified within The Hills BFMC area and 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 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

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## 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 website 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

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## 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 Hills 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.

## Chapter 6

# Appendices

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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 Fuel Management Register & Focus Areas
4. Communication Strategy

## Appendix 1

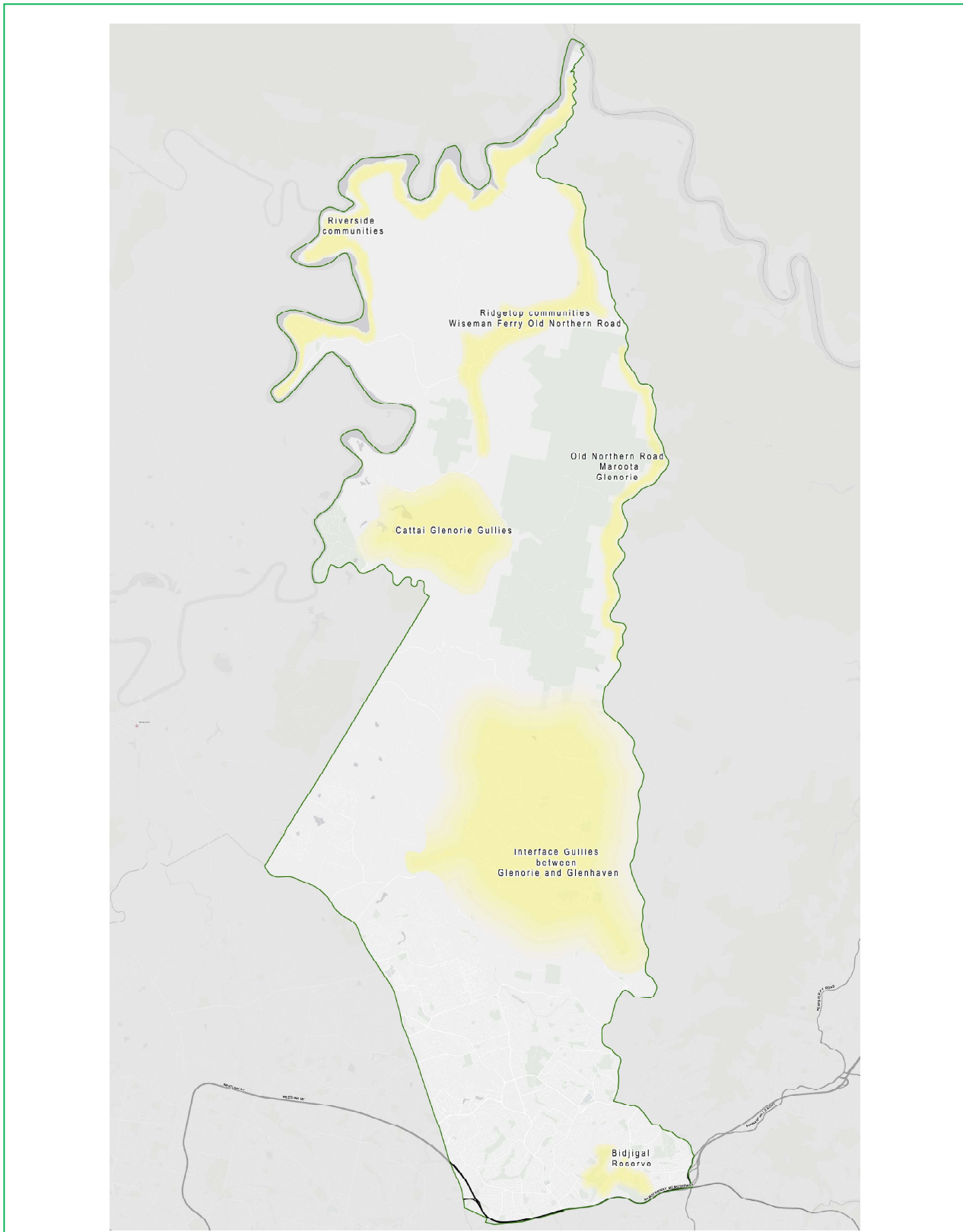
### Focus Areas

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FOCUS AREAS
1.1 Bidjigal Reserve
1.2 Interface Gullies between Glenorie and Glenhaven
1.3 Cattai Glenorie Gullies
1.4 Old Northern Road - Maroota - Glenorie
1.5 Ridgetop communities - Wiseman Ferry Old Northern Road
1.6 Riverside communities



## Focus Areas - Map



## 1.1 Bidjigal Reserve

### Risk Profile

The Hills Bush Fire Management Committee (BFMC) has assessed the risk to residential, special fire protection purpose (SFPP) e.g. schools, childcare etc., economic, environmental and cultural assets and has identified the area of Bidjigal Reserve as a Focus Area.

The area is exposed to deliberate or accidental bush fire ignition and there is potential, during periods of elevated fire danger rating, for rapid impact upon nearby assets and a potential fire path into Hunters Hill Lane Cove Parramatta Ryde BFMC area. There have been no significant bush fires in this area for the past 20 years. Some hazard reduction burns and significant mechanical hazard reductions have been executed in this period.

Bidjigal is part of a 300 hectare corridor of public bush reserve along Darling Mills Creek and its tributaries. There are a number of significant Aboriginal Sites and Environmental assets that have been identified within the Low Risk category within this area.

Bidjigal Reserve is an area frequented by persons from nearby and further afield for recreation and other activities. Egress from the area could become restricted during a bush fire due to high density urban surrounds. These persons may not be aware of what to do in the event of a bush fire in the vicinity.

There are also social and demographic factors (particularly a higher than average proportion of residents that are new to the area and of non-English speaking backgrounds). This may contribute to the local community and visitors vulnerability to the impacts of bush fire through risk awareness and effectiveness of community messaging. There is also a high proportion of aged residents and residents that may require assistance during a bush fire.

The dense vegetation type, steep valley topography, proximity to assets and potential for rapid impact in the event of a bush fire were prime considerations by the BFMC in defining Bidjigal as a Focus Area.

A key BFMC objective in the Bidjigal Reserve Focus Area is to review and deliver a Fuel Management Strategy. In particular, the maintenance of public property Asset Protection Zones & the preparation of Pre-Incident Plans (including Neighbourhood Safer Places) that will help residents/ visitors to this area better understand their risk and prepare for bush fire.

As identified in the Fuel Management Register, the BFMC will maintain Asset Protection Zones and will implement seven hazard reduction burns.

To increase resilience within the Focus Area the BFMC will identify specific operational response strategies for the assets of concern.

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

## Bidjigal Reserve – Treatment Strategies

Table 1		
BFMC OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT STRATEGY	REFERENCE
<b>Community Preparedness</b>	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	BR.RA
	Community Engagement; Planning	BR.PL
	Community Engagement; Preparation	BR.PR
<b>Fuel Management</b>	Strategic Fire Advantage Zone; prescribed burn	BR.SF
	Asset Protection Zones	BR.AP
<b>Response</b>	Pre-Incident Plan; to be addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	BR.PI
	Neighbourhood Safer Place; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	BR.NS

## 1.2 Interface Gullies between Glenorie and Glenhaven

### Risk Profile

The Hills Bush Fire Management Committee (BFMC) has assessed the risk to residential, special fire protection purpose (SFPP) e.g. schools, childcare etc., economic, environmental, historical and cultural assets and has identified the Interface Gullies between Glenorie and Glenhaven as a Focus Area.

The area is exposed to deliberate and accidental bush fire ignition and is a known fire path through the heavily forested valley complexes through the middle of the LGA. There is potential, during periods of elevated fire danger rating, for rapid impact upon nearby assets. Fires from the west funnelling through the gullies and impacting the interface have the potential to severely reduce the options for egress from the area. One significant bush fire has occurred in this area during the past 20 years - in 2002. Significant mosaic hazard reduction burns have been implemented since 2002 to reduce the fuel in this area.

A large number of residential homes, economic and SFPP assets have been identified in the High Risk category within this area. There are also a number of Aboriginal Sites and Environmental assets that have been identified in the Low Risk category within this area. There are social and demographic factors including multicultural residents, and a proportion of aged residents who may require assistance during an emergency.

The bush land area is frequently accessed for recreation and other activities. These persons may not be aware of what to do in the event of a bush fire in the vicinity. This may add to the vulnerable persons to be considered during a bush fire.

The vegetation type, topography, proximity to assets and potential for rapid impact in the event of a bush fire were key considerations by the BFMC in defining this as a Focus Area. Also considered was the known fire path and the potential rapid impact of fire on the urban interface.

A key BFMC objective in the Interface Gullies between Glenorie and Glenhaven Focus Area is Fuel Management. As identified in the Fuel Management Register, the BFMC will maintain Asset Protection Zones and will implement seven hazard reduction burns to achieve a Strategic Fire Advantage Zone and reduce ignition potential.

The other key objective is Community Preparedness. In particular, the preparation of Bush Fire Survival Plans for residents. The BFMC will achieve this through the provision of resources and the implementation of programs that will help residents and visitors to this area better understand their risk and prepare for bush fire.

To increase resilience within the Focus Area the BFMC will identify specific operational response strategies for the SFPP assets and other assets of concern. The BFMC Fire Access and Fire Trail network will be reviewed and maintained

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

## Interface Gullies between Glenorie and Glenhaven – Treatment Strategies

Table 2		
BFMC OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT STRATEGY	REFERENCE
<b>Fuel Management</b>	Strategic Fire Advantage Zone; prescribed burn	GG.SF
	Ignition Management Zone; prescribed burn	GG.IM
	Asset Protection Zones	GG.AP
<b>Community Preparedness</b>	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	GG.RA
	Community Engagement; Planning	GG.PL
<b>Response</b>	Operational Readiness Arrangements; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	GG.OR
	Pre-Incident Plan; to be addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	GG.PI
	Fire Trails; to be addressed in BFMC Fire Access and Fire Trail Plan	GG.FA



## 1.3 Cattai Glenorie Gullies

### Risk Profile

The Hills Bush Fire Management Committee (BFMC) has assessed the risk to residential, special fire protection purpose (SFPP) e.g. schools, health facilities, childcare, and tourist accommodation etc., economic, environmental and cultural assets. The BFMC has identified areas of known fire paths through Cattai and Glenorie area to treat them as a Focus Area.

The BFMC area is exposed to known fire paths from deliberate and accidental bush fire ignition and lightning strikes and fire from the Hawkesbury BFMC with significant potential for rapid fire development along the vegetation corridors from the north west. There have been four significant bush fires in the area in the past 20 years, 2002, 2006, 2013 and 2019.

A large number of residential homes and isolated properties have been identified as within the High Risk category. The Focus Area also contains SFPP assets within the High and Highest Risk category for the BFMC area.

There are also social and demographic factors, particularly a higher than average proportion of residents that are aged and from multicultural backgrounds. The Hills also has a high population growth with limited local bush fire knowledge. This may make the community more vulnerable to the impacts of bush fire through awareness of risk and effectiveness of community messaging.

The reserves, river, parks and tourist sites within this area are locations frequented by persons from nearby and further afield for recreation and other activities. These persons may not be aware of what to do in the event of a bush fire in the vicinity.

The variation in vegetation types, topography, proximity to assets and potential for rapid impact in the event of a bush fire were prime considerations by the BFMC in defining this as a Focus Area. Access/egress for vehicles due to high congestion and limited main rural roads may be restricted during a bush fire.

Fuel management is a key objective to mitigate the identified risk. As specified in the Fuel Management Register, the BFMC will implement hazard reduction burns to achieve Strategic Fire Advantage Zones.

To increase resilience within the Focus Area the BFMC will identify specific operational response strategies for the environmental assets, SFPP assets and other assets of concern.

The BFMC Fire Access and Fire Trail network will be reviewed and maintained

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

## Cattai Glenorie Gullies – Treatment Strategies

Table 3		
BFMC OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT STRATEGY	REFERENCE
<b>Fuel Management</b>	Strategic Fire Advantage Zone; prescribed burn	CG.SF
	Asset Protection Zones	CG.AP
<b>Community Preparedness</b>	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	CG.RA
	Community Engagement; Planning	CG.PL
	Community Engagement; Preparation	CG.PR
	Community Engagement; Community Resilience	CG.CR
<b>Response</b>	Operational Readiness Arrangements; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	CG.OR
	Fire Trails; to be addressed in BFMC Fire Access and Fire Trail Plan	CG.FA

## 1.4 Old Northern Road - Maroota - Glenorie

### Risk Profile

The Hills Bush Fire Management Committee (BFMC) has assessed the risk to residential, special fire protection purpose (SFPP) e.g. schools, childcare etc., economic, environmental and cultural assets and has identified the Old Northern Road - Maroota - Glenorie as a Focus Area.

The area is exposed to deliberate or accidental bush fire ignition and there is potential, during periods of elevated fire danger rating, and the threat of prolonged and/or intense impact of a bush fire on these assets. This Focus Area is out skirted by urban interface with the threat of fire coming from the former Maroota State Forest. The access and egress of the area could be reduced due to limited main roads. Two significant bush fires have occurred in this area during the past 20 years, 2006-07, 2012-13. Numerous ongoing mosaic hazard reduction burns have been implemented in the area during the past 20 years.

A number of residential homes and properties, SFPP and economical assets have been identified in the High Risk category within this area. There are also a number of Aboriginal Sites which have been identified as within the Moderate Risk category within this area.

There are social and demographic factors including aged residents and a high proportion of multicultural residents. This may make the community more vulnerable to the impacts of bush fire through awareness of risk and effectiveness of community messaging. There is also a higher proportion of Aged and residents that require assistance during an emergency in the area. These factors may make the community more vulnerable to the impacts of bush fire.

The conservation areas that join this Focus Area have multiple trails and are frequented by persons from nearby and further afield for recreation and other activities. These persons may not be aware of what to do in the event of a bush fire in the vicinity.

The variation in vegetation types, topography, proximity to assets and potential for impact in the event of a bush fire were prime considerations by the BFMC in defining this as a Focus Area.

A key BFMC objective in the Old Northern Road - Maroota - Glenorie Focus Area is fuel management. As identified in the Fuel Management Register, the BFMC will maintain Asset Protection Zones and will implement three hazard reduction burns to achieve Strategic Fire Advantage Zones and for ignition prevention. The BFMC will also liaise with adjoining BFMCs to mitigate the risk of bush fires extending into this area.

The other key objective is Community Preparedness. In particular, the preparation of Bush Fire Survival Plans for permanent residents and fire awareness information to inform temporary visitors. The BFMC will achieve this through the provision of resources and the implementation of programs that will help residents/ visitors to this area better understand their risk and prepare for bush fire.

To increase resilience within the Focus Area the BFMC will identify specific operational response strategies for the schools and aged care assets and other assets of concern. The BFMC Fire Access and Fire Trail network will be reviewed and maintained.

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

## Old Northern Road - Maroota - Glenorie – Treatment Strategies

**Table 4**

<b>BFMC OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>TREATMENT STRATEGY</b>	<b>REFERENCE</b>
<b>Fuel Management</b>	Strategic Fire Advantage Zone; prescribed burns	OM.SF
	Ignition Management Zone; prescribed burn	OM.IM
	Asset Protection Zones	OM.AP
<b>Community Preparedness</b>	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	OM.RA
	Community Engagement; Planning	OM.PL
	Community Engagement; Preparation	OM.PR
	Community Engagement; Community Resilience	OM.CR
<b>Response</b>	Fire Trails; to be addressed in BFMC Fire Access and Fire Trail Plan	OM.FA
	Operational Readiness Arrangements; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	OM.OR
	Pre-Incident Plan; to be addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	OM.PI

## 1.5 Ridgetop communities - Wiseman Ferry Old Northern Road

### Risk Profile

The Hills Bush Fire Management Committee (BFMC) has assessed the risk to residential, economic, environmental and cultural assets and has identified Ridgetop communities - Wiseman Ferry Old Northern Road as a Focus Area.

The area is isolated and exposed to deliberate and accidental bush fire ignition and significant potential for rapid fire development. The area is also exposed to a potential large, uncontrolled fire from forested areas and steep topography. The access and egress of the area could be reduced due to limited main roads. Two significant bush fires have occurred in this area during the past 20 years – 2002 and 2013. Numerous ongoing mosaic hazard reduction burns have been implemented in the area during the past 20 years.

A number of residential homes and properties have been identified as within the High and Highest Risk category in the BFMC area. Many properties are bordered by forest and isolated by limited road access. The only other means of access/egress is by water vessel to the north. The Focus Area also contains economic assets within the High to Highest Risk category

The social and demographic factors of this Focus Area show a particularly a higher than average proportion of residents that are aged, or of multicultural backgrounds. This may make the community more vulnerable to the impacts of bush fire through awareness of risk, ability to respond during a bush fire and effectiveness of community messaging.

The national parks, waterways and tourist sites within this area are locations frequented by persons from nearby and further afield for recreation and other activities. These persons may not be aware of what to do in the event of a bush fire in the vicinity.

The variation in vegetation types, topography, proximity to assets and potential for rapid impact in the event of a bush fire were prime considerations by the BFMC in defining this as a Focus Area. Access/egress for any persons within the reserves may be restricted during a bush fire.

A key BFMC objective in the Ridgetop Communities - Wiseman Ferry Old Northern Road Focus Area is Fuel Management. As identified in the Fuel Management Register, the BFMC will maintain Asset Protection Zones and will implement hazard reduction burns to achieve Strategic Fire Advantage Zones. The BFMC will also liaise with adjoining BFMCs to mitigate the risk of bush fires extending into this area.

The other key objective is Community Preparedness. In particular, the preparation of Bush Fire Survival Plans for permanent residents and fire awareness information to inform temporary visitors. The BFMC will achieve this through the provision of resources and the implementation of programs that will help residents/ visitors to this area better understand their risk and prepare for bush fire.

To increase resilience within the Focus Area the BFMC will identify specific operational response strategies for the residential and economic assets of concern. The BFMC Fire Access and Fire Trail network will be reviewed and maintained.

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

## Ridgetop communities - Wiseman Ferry Old Northern Road – Treatment Strategies

**Table 5**

<b>BFMC OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>TREATMENT STRATEGY</b>	<b>REFERENCE</b>
<b>Fuel Management</b>	Strategic Fire Advantage Zone; prescribed burn	RT.SF
	Ignition Management Zone; prescribed burn	RT.IM
	Asset Protection Zones	RT.AP
<b>Community Preparedness</b>	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	RT.RA
	Community Engagement; Planning	RT.PL
	Community Engagement; Preparation	RT.PR
	Community Engagement; Community Resilience	RT.CR
<b>Response</b>	Operational Readiness Arrangements; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	RT.OR
	Pre-Incident Plan; to be addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	RT.PI
	Fire Trails; to be addressed in BFMC Fire Access and Fire Trail Plan	RT.FA

## 1.6 Riverside Communities

### Risk Profile

The Hills Bush Fire Management Committee (BFMC) has assessed the risk to residential, special fire protection purpose (SFPP) e.g. schools, health facilities, childcare, and tourist accommodation etc., economic, environmental and cultural assets and has identified Riverside Communities as a Focus Area.

The area is isolated and exposed to deliberate and accidental bush fire ignition and significant potential for rapid fire development. The area also vulnerable from the potential for a fire to reach it from the North West, across the Hawkesbury River. Bush fire impact may be swift and escape not safe due to limited access and egress of narrow rural unsealed roads. Some areas are accessible by river only. Three significant bush fires have occurred in this area during the past 20 years - 2002, 2006-07 and 2012-13. Numerous ongoing mosaic hazard reduction burns have been implemented in the area during the past 20 years.

A number of SFPP assets have been identified to have Highest Risk Rating. A high number of residential homes and economic assets have been identified as within the High Risk category. There are also a number of Aboriginal Sites identified as within the Moderate Risk category within this area. There are social and demographic factors including aged and indigenous residents in the area. There is also a high number of unoccupied dwelling that may be used for short lease or holiday accommodation. These factors may make the community more vulnerable to the impacts of bush fire.

The Hawkesbury River is frequented by persons from nearby and further afield for recreation and other activities. These persons may not be aware of what to do in the event of a bush fire in the vicinity.

The variation in vegetation types, topography, proximity to assets and potential for rapid impact in the event of a bush fire on assets including schools, holiday accommodation, tourist sites and transient population were prime considerations by the BFMC in defining this as a Focus Area.

The other key objective is Community Preparedness. In particular, the preparation of Bush Fire Survival Plans for permanent residents and fire awareness information to inform temporary visitors. The BFMC will achieve this through the provision of resources and the implementation of programs that will help residents/ visitors to this area better understand their risk and prepare for bush fire.

To increase resilience within the Focus Area the BFMC will identify specific operational response strategies for the transient residents and other assets of concern. The BFMC Fire Access and Fire Trail network will be reviewed and maintained.

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



## Riverside Communities – Treatment Strategies

Table 6		
BFMC OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT STRATEGY	REFERENCE
<b>Community Preparedness</b>	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	RS.RA
	Community Engagement; Planning	RS.PL
	Community Engagement; Preparation	RS.PR
	Community Engagement; Community Resilience	RS.CR
<b>Fuel Management</b>	Strategic Fire Advantage Zone; prescribed burn	RS.SF
	Ignition Management Zone; prescribed burn	RS.IM
	Asset Protection Zones	RS.AP
<b>Response</b>	Operational Readiness Arrangements; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	RS.OR
	Fire Trails; to be addressed in BFMC Fire Access and Fire Trail Plan	RS.FA

## Appendix 2

### Fuel Management Register

Table 2.1 Asset Protection Zones				
ID	Asset Protection Zone Name	Priority	Focus Area	Responsible Agency
AP.1	Blacks Rd to Governor Phillip PI APZ	1	Bidjigal Reserve	Crown Lands
AP.2	Boundary Rd APZ	1	Bidjigal Reserve	Crown Lands
AP.3	Candlebush Cres to Featherwood Way APZ	1	Bidjigal Reserve	Crown Lands
AP.4	Candowie Cres APZ	1	Bidjigal Reserve	Crown Lands
AP.5	Colbarra Reserve Site 1 APZ	1	Bidjigal Reserve	The Hills Shire Council
AP.6	Colbarra Reserve Site 2 APZ	1	Bidjigal Reserve	The Hills Shire Council
AP.7	Colbarra Reserve Site 3 APZ	1	Bidjigal Reserve	The Hills Shire Council
AP.8	Excelsior Reserve Candowie Site 1 APZ	1	Bidjigal Reserve	The Hills Shire Council
AP.9	Excelsior Reserve Candowie Site 2 APZ	1	Bidjigal Reserve	The Hills Shire Council
AP.10	Excelsior Reserve Candowie Site 3 APZ	1	Bidjigal Reserve	The Hills Shire Council
AP.11	Excelsior Reserve Darcey Site 1 APZ	1	Bidjigal Reserve	The Hills Shire Council
AP.12	Excelsior Reserve Darcey Site 2 APZ	1	Bidjigal Reserve	The Hills Shire Council
AP.13	Excelsior Reserve Darcey Site 3 APZ	1	Bidjigal Reserve	The Hills Shire Council
AP.14	Excelsior Reserve Merelynnne Site 1 APZ	1	Bidjigal Reserve	The Hills Shire Council
AP.15	Excelsior Reserve Merelynnne Site 2 APZ	1	Bidjigal Reserve	The Hills Shire Council
AP.16	Excelsior Reserve Mill Site 1 APZ	1	Bidjigal Reserve	The Hills Shire Council
AP.17	Excelsior Reserve Mill Site 2 APZ	1	Bidjigal Reserve	The Hills Shire Council
AP.18	Excelsior Reserve Willow to Linton Site 1 APZ	1	Bidjigal Reserve	The Hills Shire Council
AP.19	Excelsior Reserve Willow to Linton Site 2 APZ	1	Bidjigal Reserve	The Hills Shire Council
AP.20	Garden Ct to Ridgemont CI APZ	1	Bidjigal Reserve	Crown Lands
AP.21	Larra Cres to Mill Dr APZ	1	Bidjigal Reserve	Crown Lands
AP.22	Merelynnne Way APZ	1	Bidjigal Reserve	Crown Lands
AP.23	Munro Reserve APZ	1	Bidjigal Reserve	The Hills Shire Council
AP.24	Range Rd to Westmore Dr APZ	1	Bidjigal Reserve	Crown Lands
AP.25	Richard Webb Reserve Site 1 APZ	1	Bidjigal Reserve	The Hills Shire Council

Table 2.1 Asset Protection Zones				
ID	Asset Protection Zone Name	Priority	Focus Area	Responsible Agency
AP.26	Richard Webb Reserve Site 2 APZ	1	Bidjigal Reserve	The Hills Shire Council
AP.27	Richard Webb Reserve Site 3 APZ	1	Bidjigal Reserve	The Hills Shire Council
AP.28	Richard Webb Reserve Site 4 APZ	1	Bidjigal Reserve	The Hills Shire Council
AP.29	Richard Webb Reserve Site 5 APZ	1	Bidjigal Reserve	The Hills Shire Council
AP.30	Richard Webb Reserve Site 6 APZ	1	Bidjigal Reserve	The Hills Shire Council
AP.31	Richard Webb Reserve Site 7 APZ	1	Bidjigal Reserve	The Hills Shire Council
AP.32	Richard Webb Reserve Site 8 APZ	1	Bidjigal Reserve	The Hills Shire Council
AP.33	Roma Ct APZ	1	Bidjigal Reserve	Crown Lands
AP.34	Sanctuary Point Rd APZ	1	Bidjigal Reserve	Crown Lands
AP.35	Southwood PI to Bron CI APZ	1	Bidjigal Reserve	Crown Lands
AP.36	Sporting Club Reserve APZ	1	Bidjigal Reserve	Crown Lands
AP.37	Ted Horwood Reserve APZ	1	Bidjigal Reserve	The Hills Shire Council
AP.38	Cattai 02 05 06 07 08 09 APZ	1	Cattai Glenorie Gullies	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.39	Cattai Arndell Visitors Area 3 The Slab Hut APZ	1	Cattai Glenorie Gullies	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.40	Cattai Campground APZ	1	Cattai Glenorie Gullies	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.41	Cattai Dairy Visitor Area APZ	1	Cattai Glenorie Gullies	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.42	Cattai Powerline Easement APZ	1	Cattai Glenorie Gullies	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.43	Annangrove Park APZ	1	Interface Gullies - Glenorie to Glenhaven	The Hills Shire Council
AP.44	Annangrove Park APZ	1	Interface Gullies - Glenorie to Glenhaven	The Hills Shire Council
AP.45	Cadwells Road Reserve APZ	1	Interface Gullies - Glenorie to Glenhaven	The Hills Shire Council
AP.46	Holland Reserve APZ	1	Interface Gullies - Glenorie to Glenhaven	The Hills Shire Council
AP.47	Jones Rd APZ (ALC)	1	Interface Gullies - Glenorie to Glenhaven	Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council
AP.48	Kenthurst Park Site 1 APZ	1	Interface Gullies - Glenorie to Glenhaven	The Hills Shire Council
AP.49	Kenthurst Park Site 2 APZ	1	Interface Gullies - Glenorie to Glenhaven	The Hills Shire Council

Table 2.1 Asset Protection Zones				
ID	Asset Protection Zone Name	Priority	Focus Area	Responsible Agency
AP.50	Kenthurst Park Site 3 APZ	1	Interface Gullies - Glenorie to Glenhaven	The Hills Shire Council
AP.51	Kenthurst Pistol Club APZ Trail	1	Interface Gullies - Glenorie to Glenhaven	Crown Lands
AP.52	Lancewood Rd APZ	1	Interface Gullies - Glenorie to Glenhaven	The Hills Shire Council
AP.53	Les Shore Reserve Site 1 APZ	1	Interface Gullies - Glenorie to Glenhaven	The Hills Shire Council
AP.54	Les Shore Reserve Site 2 APZ	1	Interface Gullies - Glenorie to Glenhaven	The Hills Shire Council
AP.55	Lukas Avenue Reserve APZ	1	Interface Gullies - Glenorie to Glenhaven	The Hills Shire Council
AP.56	Maria Iori Reserve Site 1 APZ	1	Interface Gullies - Glenorie to Glenhaven	The Hills Shire Council
AP.57	Maria Iori Reserve Site 2 APZ	1	Interface Gullies - Glenorie to Glenhaven	The Hills Shire Council
AP.58	Maria Iori Reserve Site 3 APZ	1	Interface Gullies - Glenorie to Glenhaven	The Hills Shire Council
AP.59	Maria Iori Reserve Site 4 APZ	1	Interface Gullies - Glenorie to Glenhaven	The Hills Shire Council
AP.60	Raym Rd APZ (ALC)	1	Interface Gullies - Glenorie to Glenhaven	Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council
AP.61	Strath PI APZ (ALC)	1	Interface Gullies - Glenorie to Glenhaven	Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council
AP.62	Idlewild Rd APZ (ALC)	1	Old Northern Rd - Maroota - Glenorie	Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council
AP.63	Sackville Ferry Rd APZ	1	Ridgetop Communities	Crown Lands
AP.64	Hawkins Lookout Reserve APZ	1	Riverside Communities	The Hills Shire Council

Table 2.1 Asset Protection Zones				
ID	Asset Protection Zone Name	Priority	Focus Area	Responsible Agency
AP.65	Wisemans Ferry Historic Site APZ	1	Riverside Communities	National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.66	Bill Wood Reserve Site 1 APZ	2		The Hills Shire Council
AP.67	Bill Wood Reserve Site 2 APZ	2		The Hills Shire Council
AP.68	Cameo Place Reserve Site 1 APZ	2		The Hills Shire Council
AP.69	Cameo Place Reserve Site 2 APZ	2		The Hills Shire Council
AP.70	Cameo Place Reserve Site 3 APZ	2		The Hills Shire Council
AP.71	Cattai Creek Conservation Area Reserve APZ	2		The Hills Shire Council
AP.72	Cattai Creek Drive Reserve Site 1 APZ	2		The Hills Shire Council
AP.73	Cattai Creek Drive Reserve Site 2 APZ	2		The Hills Shire Council
AP.74	Currawong Reserve Site 1 APZ	2		The Hills Shire Council
AP.75	Currawong Reserve Site 2 APZ	2		The Hills Shire Council
AP.76	Currawong Reserve Site 3 APZ	2		The Hills Shire Council
AP.77	Fred Caterson Reserve Galahad to Showground Site 1 APZ	2		The Hills Shire Council
AP.78	Fred Caterson Reserve Galahad to Showground Site 2 APZ	2		The Hills Shire Council
AP.79	Fred Caterson Reserve Galahad to Showground Site 3 APZ	2		The Hills Shire Council
AP.80	Fullers Road Citadel Crescent Reserves Site 1 APZ	2		The Hills Shire Council
AP.81	Fullers Road Citadel Crescent Reserves Site 2 APZ	2		The Hills Shire Council
AP.82	Fullers Road Citadel Crescent Reserves Site 3 APZ	2		The Hills Shire Council
AP.83	Heritage Park Site 1 APZ	2		The Hills Shire Council
AP.84	Heritage Park Site 2 APZ	2		The Hills Shire Council
AP.85	Heritage Park Site 3 APZ	2		The Hills Shire Council
AP.86	Larissa Avenue Reserve Site 1 APZ	2		The Hills Shire Council
AP.87	Larissa Avenue Reserve Site 2 APZ	2		The Hills Shire Council
AP.88	Larissa Avenue Reserve Site 3 APZ	2		The Hills Shire Council
AP.89	Linksley Ave Reserve Site 1 APZ	2		The Hills Shire Council
AP.90	Linksley Ave Reserve Site 2 APZ	2		The Hills Shire Council
AP.91	Linksley Ave Reserve Site 3 APZ	2		The Hills Shire Council
AP.92	Linksley Ave Reserve Site 4 APZ	2		The Hills Shire Council
AP.93	Sophia Doyle Reserve Burrandong APZ	2		The Hills Shire Council
AP.94	Wheeny Creek Rd APZ	2		Crown Lands

Table 2.2 Prescribed Burns					
ID	Name	Strategy	Priority	Focus Area	Responsible Agency
IM.95	Kinnick HR IMZ	IMZ	1	Interface Gullies - Glenorie to Glenhaven	NSW Rural Fire Service
IM.96	Sermelfi HR IMZ	IMZ	1	Interface Gullies - Glenorie to Glenhaven	NSW Rural Fire Service
IM.97	Idlewild IMZ	IMZ	1	Old Northern Rd - Maroota - Glenorie	NSW Rural Fire Service
IM.98	Mountview IMZ	IMZ	1	Old Northern Rd - Maroota - Glenorie	NSW Rural Fire Service
IM.99	Old Northern IMZ	IMZ	1	Old Northern Rd - Maroota - Glenorie	NSW Rural Fire Service
IM.100	Yoothamurra IMZ	IMZ	1	Old Northern Rd - Maroota - Glenorie	NSW Rural Fire Service
IM.101	Dargle Ridge West HR IMZ	IMZ	1	Ridgetop Communities	NSW Rural Fire Service
IM.102	Quarry HR IMZ	IMZ	1	Ridgetop Communities	NSW Rural Fire Service
IM.103	Dargle West IMZ	IMZ	1	Riverside Communities	NSW Rural Fire Service
IM.104	Quasimodo IMZ	IMZ	1	Riverside Communities	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.105	Candowie	SFAZ	1	Bidjigal Reserve	Fire + Rescue NSW
SF.106	Darcey	SFAZ	1	Bidjigal Reserve	Fire + Rescue NSW
SF.107	Merelynn	SFAZ	1	Bidjigal Reserve	Fire + Rescue NSW
SF.108	Mill	SFAZ	1	Bidjigal Reserve	Fire + Rescue NSW
SF.109	Sanctuary Point	SFAZ	1	Bidjigal Reserve	Fire + Rescue NSW
SF.110	Southwood	SFAZ	1	Bidjigal Reserve	Fire + Rescue NSW
SF.111	Westmore	SFAZ	1	Bidjigal Reserve	Fire + Rescue NSW
SF.112	Newman	SFAZ	1	Cattai Glenorie Gullies	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.113	Old Post Office	SFAZ	1	Cattai Glenorie Gullies	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.114	Riverside Oaks Sugar Glider Nth	SFAZ	1	Cattai Glenorie Gullies	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.115	Riverside Oaks Sugar Glider Sth	SFAZ	1	Cattai Glenorie Gullies	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.116	Smallwood	SFAZ	1	Cattai Glenorie Gullies	NSW Rural Fire Service

Table 2.2 Prescribed Burns					
ID	Name	Strategy	Priority	Focus Area	Responsible Agency
SF.117	Alicia	SFAZ	1	Interface Gullies - Glenorie to Glenhaven	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.118	Alinda	SFAZ	1	Interface Gullies - Glenorie to Glenhaven	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.119	Annangrove Park	SFAZ	1	Interface Gullies - Glenorie to Glenhaven	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.120	Ballanda	SFAZ	1	Interface Gullies - Glenorie to Glenhaven	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.121	Bannerman	SFAZ	1	Interface Gullies - Glenorie to Glenhaven	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.122	Best	SFAZ	1	Interface Gullies - Glenorie to Glenhaven	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.123	Blue Gum	SFAZ	1	Interface Gullies - Glenorie to Glenhaven	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.124	Bush	SFAZ	1	Interface Gullies - Glenorie to Glenhaven	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.125	Bushland	SFAZ	1	Interface Gullies - Glenorie to Glenhaven	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.126	Carinda	SFAZ	1	Interface Gullies - Glenorie to Glenhaven	Fire + Rescue NSW
SF.127	Cattai Ridge	SFAZ	1	Interface Gullies - Glenorie to Glenhaven	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.128	Derriwong	SFAZ	1	Interface Gullies - Glenorie to Glenhaven	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.129	Dural Pony Club	SFAZ	1	Interface Gullies - Glenorie to Glenhaven	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.130	Elaine	SFAZ	1	Interface Gullies - Glenorie to Glenhaven	NSW Rural Fire Service



Table 2.2 Prescribed Burns					
ID	Name	Strategy	Priority	Focus Area	Responsible Agency
SF.131	Emperor	SFAZ	1	Interface Gullies - Glenorie to Glenhaven	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.132	Fingal	SFAZ	1	Interface Gullies - Glenorie to Glenhaven	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.133	Gilmour	SFAZ	1	Interface Gullies - Glenorie to Glenhaven	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.134	Greenmount	SFAZ	1	Interface Gullies - Glenorie to Glenhaven	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.135	Hidden Valley	SFAZ	1	Interface Gullies - Glenorie to Glenhaven	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.136	Illoura	SFAZ	1	Interface Gullies - Glenorie to Glenhaven	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.137	Jones	SFAZ	1	Interface Gullies - Glenorie to Glenhaven	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.138	Kalang	SFAZ	1	Interface Gullies - Glenorie to Glenhaven	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.139	Kellys Creek	SFAZ	1	Interface Gullies - Glenorie to Glenhaven	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.140	Kenthurst Study Centre	SFAZ	1	Interface Gullies - Glenorie to Glenhaven	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.141	Kinnick	SFAZ	1	Interface Gullies - Glenorie to Glenhaven	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.142	Langlands	SFAZ	1	Interface Gullies - Glenorie to Glenhaven	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.143	Langlands NW	SFAZ	1	Interface Gullies - Glenorie to Glenhaven	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.144	Logie	SFAZ	1	Interface Gullies - Glenorie to Glenhaven	NSW Rural Fire Service

Table 2.2 Prescribed Burns					
ID	Name	Strategy	Priority	Focus Area	Responsible Agency
SF.145	Lyrebird	SFAZ	1	Interface Gullies - Glenorie to Glenhaven	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.146	Maguires	SFAZ	1	Interface Gullies - Glenorie to Glenhaven	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.147	Malabar	SFAZ	1	Interface Gullies - Glenorie to Glenhaven	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.148	McClymonts	SFAZ	1	Interface Gullies - Glenorie to Glenhaven	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.149	Mile End	SFAZ	1	Interface Gullies - Glenorie to Glenhaven	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.150	Miller	SFAZ	1	Interface Gullies - Glenorie to Glenhaven	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.151	Mills	SFAZ	1	Interface Gullies - Glenorie to Glenhaven	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.152	Nelson	SFAZ	1	Interface Gullies - Glenorie to Glenhaven	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.153	Nyari	SFAZ	1	Interface Gullies - Glenorie to Glenhaven	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.154	Okeefe	SFAZ	1	Interface Gullies - Glenorie to Glenhaven	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.155	Pitt Town	SFAZ	1	Interface Gullies - Glenorie to Glenhaven	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.156	Porters	SFAZ	1	Interface Gullies - Glenorie to Glenhaven	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.157	Robson	SFAZ	1	Interface Gullies - Glenorie to Glenhaven	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.158	Sagars	SFAZ	1	Interface Gullies - Glenorie to Glenhaven	NSW Rural Fire Service

Table 2.2 Prescribed Burns					
ID	Name	Strategy	Priority	Focus Area	Responsible Agency
SF.159	Sermelfi	SFAZ	1	Interface Gullies - Glenorie to Glenhaven	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.160	Smiths	SFAZ	1	Interface Gullies - Glenorie to Glenhaven	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.161	Stokes	SFAZ	1	Interface Gullies - Glenorie to Glenhaven	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.162	Strath	SFAZ	1	Interface Gullies - Glenorie to Glenhaven	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.163	Tanilba	SFAZ	1	Interface Gullies - Glenorie to Glenhaven	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.164	Thiele	SFAZ	1	Interface Gullies - Glenorie to Glenhaven	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.165	Venetta	SFAZ	1	Interface Gullies - Glenorie to Glenhaven	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.166	Volunteer	SFAZ	1	Interface Gullies - Glenorie to Glenhaven	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.167	Werakata	SFAZ	1	Interface Gullies - Glenorie to Glenhaven	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.168	Whitehall	SFAZ	1	Interface Gullies - Glenorie to Glenhaven	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.169	Wilandra	SFAZ	1	Interface Gullies - Glenorie to Glenhaven	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.170	Wildthorn	SFAZ	1	Interface Gullies - Glenorie to Glenhaven	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.171	Broadwater	SFAZ	1	Old Northern Rd - Maroota - Glenorie	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.172	Cockatoo	SFAZ	1	Old Northern Rd - Maroota - Glenorie	NSW Rural Fire Service

Table 2.2 Prescribed Burns					
ID	Name	Strategy	Priority	Focus Area	Responsible Agency
SF.173	Charcoal	SFAZ	1	Ridgetop Communities	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.174	Chilvers	SFAZ	1	Ridgetop Communities	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.175	Dargle Ridge West	SFAZ	1	Ridgetop Communities	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.176	Days	SFAZ	1	Ridgetop Communities	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.177	Devine Grove	SFAZ	1	Ridgetop Communities	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.178	Gallaghers	SFAZ	1	Ridgetop Communities	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.179	Haerses	SFAZ	1	Ridgetop Communities	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.180	Kiata	SFAZ	1	Ridgetop Communities	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.181	Mud Island	SFAZ	1	Ridgetop Communities	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.182	Pages Wharf	SFAZ	1	Ridgetop Communities	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.183	Paulls	SFAZ	1	Ridgetop Communities	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.184	Quarry	SFAZ	1	Ridgetop Communities	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.185	Virtle	SFAZ	1	Ridgetop Communities	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.186	Aloha	SFAZ	1	Riverside Communities	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.187	Dargle	SFAZ	1	Riverside Communities	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.188	Everingham	SFAZ	1	Riverside Communities	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.189	Half Moon	SFAZ	1	Riverside Communities	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.190	Sackville Ferry	SFAZ	1	Riverside Communities	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.191	Tobruk	SFAZ	1	Riverside Communities	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.192	Drawbridge	SFAZ	2		NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.193	Fred Caterson	SFAZ	2		Fire + Rescue NSW

\*Strategy: IMZ (Ignition Management Zone), SFAZ (Strategic Fire Advantage Zone)

<b>Table 2.3 Neighbourhood Safer Places*</b>			
<b>Title</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>LGA</b>
Hills Community Care	Building	Conie Avenue (Off Seven Hills Road), Baulkham Hills	The Hills
Castle Hill Showground	Open Space	131 Showground Road, Castle Hill	The Hills
George Thornton Reserve	Open Space	42 Hill Road, West Pennant Hills	The Hills
Bernie Mullane Sporting Complex Car Park	Open Space	10 Marella Avenue, Kellyville	The Hills
Wisemans Ferry Park	Open Space	5602-5624 Old Northern Road, Wisemans Ferry	The Hills
South Maroota Community Centre	Building	1 Paul's Road, South Maroota	The Hills
Maroota Public School	Building	4540 Old Northern Road, Maroota	The Hills
Ulinbawn Water Ski Park	Open Space	951 Sackville Ferry Road, Sackville North	The Hills
Dargle Ski Park	Open Space	351-353 River Road, Lower Portland	The Hills
The Hills Centenary Park	Open Space	404 Commercial Road, Rouse Hill	The Hills
Cliftonville Lodge Resort - Kiosk Building	Building	1558 River Road, Lower Portland	The Hills
Glenhaven Community Centre	Building	76 Glenhaven Road, Glenhaven	The Hills
Dural Country Club	Building	662A Old Northern Road, Dural	The Hills
Les Shore Oval - Clubhouse	Building	2658 Old Northern Road, Glenorie	The Hills
Kenthurst Uniting Church	Building	Cnr Kenthurst Road and Jones Road, Kenthurst	The Hills
Dural Mall	Open Space	Kenthurst Road, Dural	The Hills

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

## Appendix 3

### Maps

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- 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 Fuel Management Register & Focus Areas

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

## Appendix 4

### Communication Strategy

Date	Target Audience	Method of communication	Method of notification	Key messages/ purpose	Resources required	Responsibility
April - November 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Senior Volunteer Firefighters</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Internal NSW RFS consultation</li> </ul>	Email	Introduction to next generation BFRMP methodology. Data validation.	Venue. Facilitator(s). PowerPoint presentation. Maps.	NSW RFS District Office
April – November 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Senior Volunteer Firefighters</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Internal NSW RFS consultation</li> </ul>	Email	Data validation. Identify Focus Areas	Venue. Facilitator(s). PowerPoint presentation. Maps.	NSW RFS District Office
May 2023 – June 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>General Public</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BFMC website</li> <li>Social media</li> </ul>	Social media	Introduce BFRMPs. Community issues. Identify assets. Asset assessment. Discuss treatment options. Community responsibilities.	Social Media package distributed by Agencies. BFMC website. BFMC members' websites.	BFMC Members



Date	Target Audience	Method of communication	Method of notification	Key messages/ purpose	Resources required	Responsibility
May 2023 – June 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>General Public</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Print media</li> </ul>	Newspaper notice	Introduce BFRMPs. Community issues. Identify assets. Asset assessment. Discuss treatment options. Community responsibilities.	Public Notice. Hardcopies displayed and available at Council chambers and NSW RFS FCC.	NSW RFS District Office



# Planning together

## The Hills

### Bush Fire Management Committee

Bush Fire Coordinating Committee – Policy No 01/2023

Adopted by the Bush Fire Coordinating Committee – Minute No 104.11



**RFS**



Prepared by the NSW Rural Fire Service  
On behalf of the Bush Fire Coordinating Committee