

Bush Fire Risk Management Plan

—
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Lower Hunter Bush Fire Management Committee

Local Government Areas of Cessnock, Dungog, Maitland and Port Stephens

Bush Fire Coordinating Committee –Policy No 01/2023

Commencing 2023



Planning
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Approval

In accordance with the *Rural Fires Act 1997*, this Bush Fire Risk Management Plan has been prepared by the Lower Hunter Bush Fire Management Committee and has been endorsed at the BFMC meeting on 7 September 2022 for submission to the Bush Fire Coordinating Committee.

Recommended

Chair
Lower Hunter Bush Fire Management Committee

Date: 21 Jun 2023

Approved

Chair
Bush Fire Coordinating Committee
Date:





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Chapter 1 Introduction

1.1 Acknowledgement to Country

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



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

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

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

Chapter 3

Treating Risk

3.1 Treatments

The purpose of risk treatment is to reduce the likelihood and/or harmful consequences of bush fire to the community and environment, through a process of selecting and implementing risk treatment options that modify the characteristics of the hazard, the community or the environment. There are three types of treatments considered in the BFRMP:

1. BFMC Wide Treatments;
2. Focus Area Treatments; and
3. Fuel Management Treatments.

BFMC members and land managers routinely implement risk treatment strategies in accordance with legislative requirements, policy and asset management. For example, vegetation management, restrictions on development in bush fire prone areas, bush fire education and fire suppression activities. We refer to these as BFMC Wide Treatments. These activities occur outside the BFRMP and reduce the bush fire risk to assets and communities throughout the BFMC area.

The risk assessment process applied in this BFRMP assists BFMCs in identifying strategic Fuel Management Treatments and Focus Area Treatments.

Fuel Management Treatments include hazard reduction burns and vegetation clearing. These are designed to protect life, property and the environment from intense bush fires. While they will not completely stop bush fires from starting and spreading, these treatments can help protect firefighters, assist with containment strategies and reduce the potential damage to community assets and environmental values.

Focus Areas are groups of assets in the landscape that the BFMC has identified as having significant or unacceptable risk. The BFMC has specifically identified Focus Area Treatments for these areas and they prioritise these treatments over all others.

3.1.1 BFMC Wide Treatments

BFMC wide treatments are activities which are undertaken to reduce the overall bush fire risk within the BFMC area.

The following table identifies the BFMC wide treatments applicable to the Lower Hunter 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	<p>Local Environmental Plans (LEPs) guide planning decisions for local government areas. They do this through zoning and development controls, which provide a framework for the way land can be used.</p> <p>LEPs can be used to exclude development in significant bush fire risk areas or in areas where bush fire protection measures cannot be incorporated.</p>
Environmental Approval for all Hazard Reduction	Land management agencies will obtain environmental approval (through the Bush Fire Environmental Assessment Code, or other approval process) to undertake any activities that have the potential to impact the environment e.g. hazard reduction burning or vegetation removal. The environmental assessment process considers flora, fauna, threatened species, cultural assets, soil erosion, riparian areas, biodiversity fire regimes, weeds and air pollution (smoke).
Bush Fire Prone Land Mapping and Planning for Bush Fire Protection	<p>Section 10.3 of the <i>Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979</i> requires the land subject to a BFRMP to be mapped in accordance with Guide for Bush Fire Prone Land Mapping. Bush Fire Prone Land Maps are used as a trigger mechanism to ensure that new development is approved in accordance with Planning for Bush Fire Protection (PBP).</p> <p>PBP sets planning specifications which aim to increase the likelihood of structures surviving a bush fire, and in combination with Australian Standard 3959 Building in Bush Fire Prone Areas which specifies building standards.</p>



	All new development on Bush Fire Prone Land will be assessed in accordance with PBP.
Hazard complaints	<p>It is the duty of land owners to prevent the occurrence of bush fires on, and to minimise the danger of the spread of bush fires on or from, their land.</p> <p>Under section 66 of the <i>Rural Fires Act 1997</i>, a Bush Fire Hazard Reduction Notice can be issued, directing a hazard be removed. This Notice can be issued to private and public landowners. If the Bush Fire Hazard Reduction Notice is not complied with, the NSW RFS will remove the hazard, and may pursue the cost from the landowner.</p> <p>Under Section 73 and Section 74E of the Act, the NSW RFS Commissioner may direct hazard reduction works to be undertaken.</p>
Community engagement	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.</p> <p>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 Lower Hunter 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 Lower Hunter 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 ten Focus Areas within the BFRMP. These are:

1. Tilligerry;
2. Eaglereach;
3. Tomaree;
4. Duns Creek;
5. Abermain / Neath;
6. Kurri Kurri;
7. Kitchener / Abernethy;
8. Pelton / Paxton / Ellalong;
9. Significant Environmental Assets in Lower Hunter BFMC; and
10. Significant Aboriginal Assets in Lower Hunter BFMC

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
	Access Restriction; addressed in BFMC Ignition Prevention Plan
Community Preparedness Measures to enhance community preparedness for bush fire in order to reduce risk to life and assets.	Patrol; addressed in BFMC Ignition Prevention Plan
	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness
	Community Engagement; Planning
	Community Engagement; Preparation
	Community Engagement; Community Resilience
Response Area specific response requirements in addition to standard procedures.	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 Annex B BFRMP Guidelines of BFCC Policy 01/2023.

See Appendix 1 for the Lower Hunter Focus Area descriptions, key objectives and treatment strategies.

3.2 Bush Fire Management Zones

Bush Fire Management Zones identified within the Lower Hunter 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 Annex C 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 in the FAFT 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 Lower Hunter BFMC will also review this BFRMP as necessary to account for any changes in context or risk on account of changes to the BFMC area, organisational responsibilities or legislation; changes to the bush fire risk in the area; changes to the Treatment Register; or following a major fire event.

The BFMC is required to monitor progress towards the completion of treatment works listed in the BFRMP, and the timeliness of the works. This is done through an Annual Works Program and also an Annual Report. The BFRMP may also be audited at the request of the NSW RFS Commissioner or the BFCC.



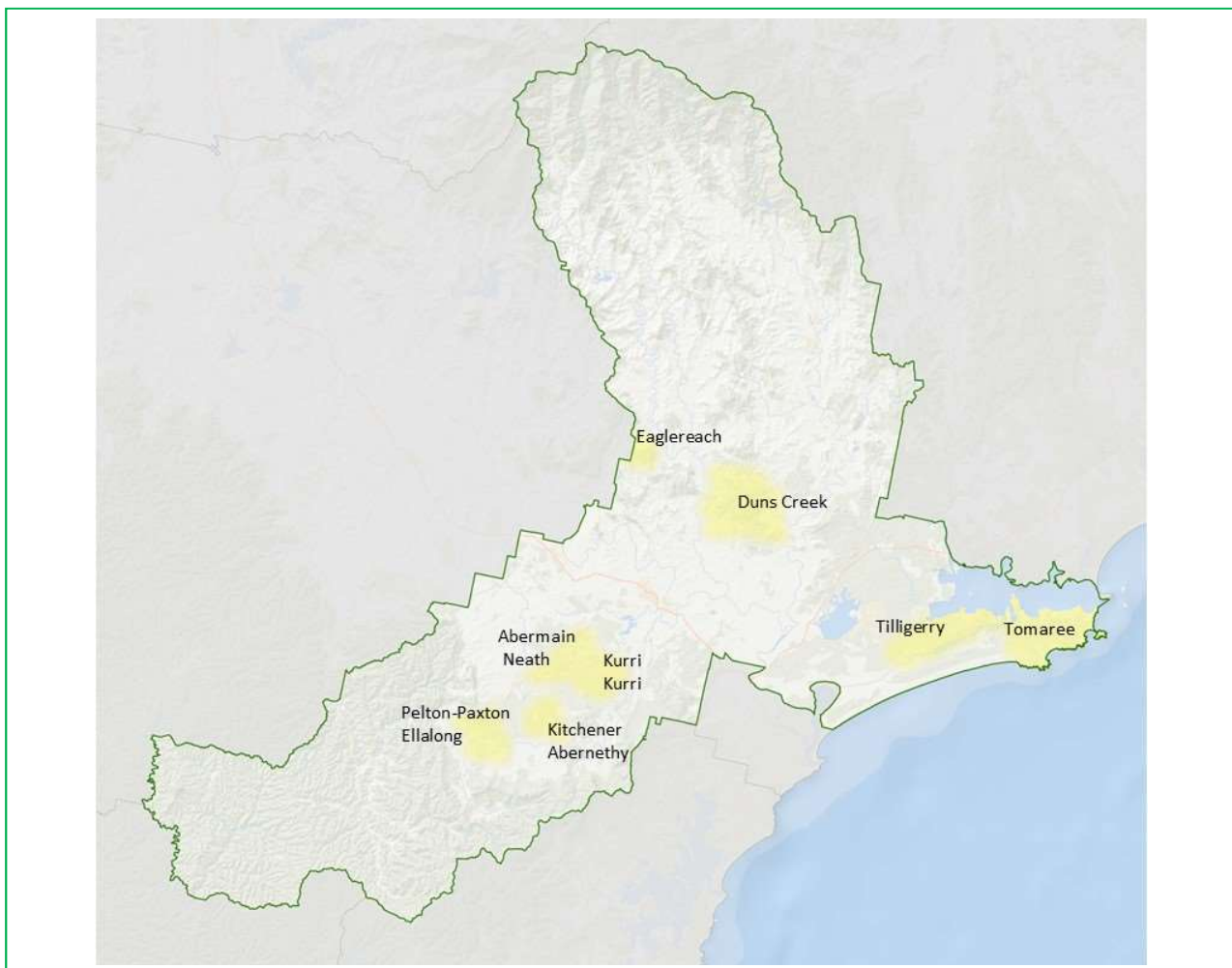
Appendices

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

1. Focus Areas
2. Fuel Management Register (List)
3. Maps:
 - 3.1 Residential and Special Fire Protection Purpose Risk Current
 - 3.2 Economic Risk Current
 - 3.3 Aboriginal Predicted Sites Risk Current
 - 3.4 Environmental Risk Current
 - 3.5 Fuel Management Register & Focus Areas
4. Communication Strategy

Appendix 1 Focus Areas

FOCUS AREAS
1.1 Tilligerry
1.2 Eaglereach
1.3 Tomaree
1.4 Duns Creek
1.5 Abermain / Neath
1.6 Kurri Kurri
1.7 Kitchener / Abernethy
1.8 Pelton / Paxton / Ellalong
1.9 Significant Environmental assets in Lower Hunter BFMC
1.10 Significant Cultural assets in Lower Hunter BFMC



1.1 TILLIGERRY

Risk Profile

The Lower Hunter Bush Fire Management Committee (BFMC) has assessed the risk to residential, special fire protection (schools, health facilities, childcare etc), economic, environmental and cultural assets and has identified the Tilligerry Peninsular as a Focus Area. This includes areas in and around Lemon Tree Passage, Mallabulla, Tanilba Bay, Salt Ash and Oyster Cove.

The area has a history of deliberate and accidental bush fire ignition and there is potential for rapid fire development, particularly in the heath vegetation that is adjacent to urban interface. The last significant bush fire was in 2018.

A number of residential homes and properties have been identified in the high risk category and a number of economic assets are in the highest risk category. There are also social and demographic factors (unemployment and residents requiring assistance) that may make the community more vulnerable to the impacts of bush fire.

Access and egress for residents is limited.

Bush fire is a key threatening process for many environmental assets. There is a risk that a high severity bush fire event in this area would cause serious damage or irreversible loss of regionally significant habitat for the Koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*), habitat for bush stone-curlew (*Burhinus grallarius*) and a vulnerable Aboriginal burial site.

There is also a risk that a bush fire could negatively impact four Endangered Ecological Communities, 40 species of threatened fauna, eight species of threatened flora and the coastal wetland ecosystems and the cultural value of the 88 Aboriginal sites that are known to occur within this area.

There is a risk that bush fires, fire suppression operations and hazard reduction strategies could negatively affect the conservation outcomes of the Port Stephens Hunter Estuary Species Save our Species Program Sites.

A key BFMC objective in Tilligerry is to improve community preparedness for bush fire. This will be achieved through the implementation of activities and the provision of resources that aim to increase risk awareness, planning and preparation for bush fire.

As identified in the Fuel Management Register, the BFMC will maintain Asset Protection Zones and will implement a hazard reduction burn to achieve a Strategic Fire Advantage Zone.

To increase resilience within the Focus Area the BFMC will identify specific operational response strategies for the environmental 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 1.

Table 1

BFMC OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT STRATEGY	REFERENCE
Community Preparedness	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	TG.RA
	Community Engagement; Planning	TG.PL
	Community Engagement; Preparation	TG.PR
Fuel Management	Strategic Fire Advantage Zone; prescribed burn	TG.SF
	Asset Protection Zones	TG.AP
Response	Pre-Incident Plan; to be addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	TG.PI
	Fire Trails; to be addressed in BFMC Fire Access and Fire Trail Plan	TG.FA

1.2 EAGLEREACH

Risk Profile

The Lower Hunter Bush Fire Management Committee (BFMC) has assessed the risk to residential, special fire protection (schools, tourist accommodation), economic (tourism, agriculture, telecommunications), environmental and cultural assets and has identified Eaglereach as a Focus Area.

The majority of built assets are situated on the ridgeline and are adjacent to forested vegetation. There is significant potential for fire run, particularly from the West.

Many residential homes and properties, economic assets (particularly tourist and recreational accommodation) and critical infrastructure assets have been identified in the high risk category.

Bush fire is a key threatening process for many environmental assets. There is a risk fire could negatively impact an Endangered Ecological Community and three species of threatened fauna.

A key BFMC objective for Eaglereach is fuel management. As identified in the Fuel Management Register, there are a number of prescribed burns that will be undertaken to provide a Strategic Fire Advantage Zone.

A key BFMC objective in Eaglereach is to improve community preparedness for bush fire. This will be achieved through the implementation of activities and the provision of resources that aim to increase planning and preparation for bush fire.

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

Table 2

BFMC OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT STRATEGY	REFERENCE
Fuel Management	Strategic Fire Advantage Zone; prescribed burn	ER.SF
Community Preparedness	Community Engagement; Planning	ER.PL
	Community Engagement; Preparation	ER.PR
Response	Fire Trails; to be addressed in BFMC Fire Access and Fire Trail Plan	ER.FA
	Pre-Incident Plan; to be addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	ER.PI

1.3 TOMAREE

Risk Profile

The Lower Hunter Bush Fire Management Committee (BFMC) has assessed the risk to residential, special fire protection (schools, health facilities, childcare, and tourist accommodation), economic, environmental and cultural assets and has identified Tomaree as a Focus Area. This Focus Area includes Nelsons Bay, Shoal Bay, Fingal Bay, Anna Bay, Soldiers Point, Boat Harbour, Fishermans Bay, Taylors Beach and Salamander Bay.

The area has a history of deliberate and accidental bush fire ignition and significant potential for rapid fire development, particularly in the heath vegetation that is adjacent to the urban interface. There have been significant bush fires in the area in 2003, 2007, 2013, 2018 and 2019.

A number of residential homes and properties as well as economic assets (tourism, commercial, and telecommunications) have been identified in the moderate risk category.

There are also social and demographic factors (age, unoccupied dwellings and new residents) that may make the community more vulnerable to the impacts of bush fire.

Bush fire is a key threatening process for many environmental assets. There is a risk that a high severity bush fire event in this area would cause serious damage or irreversible loss of habitat for the Koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*), Sand Doubletail orchid (*Diuris arenaria*), vulnerable Aboriginal sites (26 carved or scarred trees), and the state heritage listed Tomaree Lighthouse complex.

There is also a risk that a bush fire could negatively impact five Threatened Ecological Communities, 59 species of threatened fauna, 18 species of threatened flora and the coastal wetland ecosystems.

There is a risk that bush fires could harm the cultural value of the 166 Aboriginal sites and 40 historic sites within this area.

There is a risk that bush fires, fire suppression operations and hazard reduction strategies could negatively impact nine Save our Species (SoS) program sites and cause negative outcomes for threatened species conservation.

A key BFMC objective in Tomaree is to improve community preparedness for bush fire. This will be achieved through the implementation of activities and the provision of resources that aim to increase risk awareness, planning and preparation for bush fire.

As identified in the Fuel Management Register, the BFMC will maintain Asset Protection Zones and will implement a hazard reduction burn to achieve a Strategic Fire Advantage Zone.

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

Table 3

BFMC OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT STRATEGY	REFERENCE
Community Preparedness	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	TM.RA
	Community Engagement; Planning	TM.PL
	Community Engagement; Preparation	TM.PR
Fuel Management	Strategic Fire Advantage Zone; prescribed burn	TM.SF
	Land Management Zone; prescribed burn	TM.LM
	Asset Protection Zones	TM.AP
Response	Pre-Incident Plan; to be addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	TM.PI
	Fire Trails; to be addressed in BFMC Fire Access and Fire Trail Plan	TM.FA

1.4 DUNS CREEK

Risk Profile

The Lower Hunter Bush Fire Management Committee (BFMC) has assessed the risk to residential, special fire protection (schools, health facilities, childcare), economic, environmental and cultural assets and has identified Duns Creek as a focus area.

The majority of built assets are situated on the ridgeline and are adjacent to forested vegetation. There is significant potential for fire run, particularly from the West. The last significant bush fire was in 2019.

A number of residential homes and properties have been identified in the high risk category and a number of economic assets (agricultural and catchment) are in the highest risk category.

Bush fire is a key threatening process for many environmental assets. There is a risk that a high severity bush fire event in this area would cause serious damage or irreversible loss of habitat for the Koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*) and vulnerable Aboriginal sites.

There is also a risk that a bush fire could negatively impact two Threatened Ecological Communities, 26 species of threatened fauna, two species of threatened flora and 309 hectares of land under private property conservation agreements.

There is a risk that bush fires could harm the cultural value of the six Aboriginal sites and one historic site within this area.

A key BFMC objective in Duns Creek is to improve community preparedness for bush fire. This will be achieved through the implementation of activities and the provision of resources that aim to increase preparation and community resilience for bush fire.

As identified in the Fuel Management Register, there are a number of prescribed burns that will be undertaken to provide a Strategic Fire Advantage Zone.

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

Table 4

BFMC OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT STRATEGY	REFERENCE
Community Preparedness	Community Engagement; Preparation	DC.PR
	Community Engagement; Community Resilience	DC.CR
Fuel Management	Strategic Fire Advantage Zone; prescribed burn	DC.SF
	Land Management Zone; prescribed burn	DC.LM
Response	Fire Trails; to be addressed in BFMC Fire Access and Fire Trail Plan	DC.FA
	Pre-Incident Plan; to be addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	DC.PI

1.5 ABERMAIN / NEATH

Risk Profile

The Lower Hunter Bush Fire Management Committee (BFMC) has assessed the risk to residential, special fire protection (schools, health facilities, childcare), economic, environmental and cultural assets and has identified Abermain-Neath as a Focus Area.

The area has a history of deliberate and accidental bush fire ignition and significant potential for rapid fire development, particularly in the heath vegetation that is adjacent to urban interface. The last significant bush fire was in 2016.

A number of residential homes and properties and special fire protection assets that have been identified in the highest risk category. There are also economic assets (intensive agricultural) in the high risk category. There are social and demographic factors (population growth, education and unemployment) that may make the community more vulnerable to the impacts of bush fire.

Bush fire is a key threatening process for many environmental assets. There is a risk that a high severity bush fire event in this area would cause serious damage or irreversible loss of habitat for the Critically Endangered Regent Honeyeater (*Anthochaera Phrygia*), Broad-toothed Rat (*Mastacomys fuscus*), the Veined Doubletail Orchid (*Diuris venosa*), Koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*) and two vulnerable Aboriginal sites (carved or scarred trees).

There is also a risk that a bush fire could negatively impact seven Threatened Ecological Communities, three species of threatened fauna and 17 species of threatened flora.

There is a risk that bush fires could harm the cultural value of a further nine Aboriginal sites and three historic sites that are known to occur within this area.

There is a risk that bush fires, fire suppression operations and hazard reduction strategies could negatively affect the conservation outcomes of two Save our Species program sites, including the site for the Regent Honeyeater.

A key BFMC objective in Abermain-Neath is to prevent ignitions and improve community preparedness. This will be achieved through the implementation of activities and the provision of resources that aim to deter accidental and deliberate ignitions, and increase risk awareness, preparation and community resilience for bush fire.

As identified in the Fuel Management Register, the BFMC will maintain Asset Protection Zones, manage fire breaks and implement a number of hazard reduction burns to achieve a Strategic Fire Advantage Zone.

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

Table 5

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

1.6 KURRI KURRI

Risk Profile

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

The area has a history of deliberate and accidental bush fire ignition and significant potential for rapid fire development, particularly in the heath vegetation that is adjacent to urban interface. The last significant bush fire was in 2016.

A number of residential homes and properties have been assessed as high risk and special fire protection assets have been identified in the moderate risk category. There are also economic assets (industrial and critical infrastructure) in the highest risk category.

There are social and demographic factors (population growth, unemployment and residences requiring assistance) that may make the community more vulnerable to the impacts of bush fire.

Bush fire is a key threatening process for many environmental assets. There is a risk that a high severity bush fire event in this area would cause serious damage or irreversible loss of habitat for the Critically Endangered Regent Honeyeater (*Anthochaera Phrygia*) and vulnerable Aboriginal sites.

There is also a risk that a bush fire could negatively impact 10 Threatened Ecological Communities, 31 species of threatened fauna and 10 species of threatened flora.

There is a risk that bush fires could harm the cultural value of the 26 Aboriginal sites known to occur within this area.

There is a risk that bush fires, fire suppression operations and hazard reduction strategies could negatively affect the conservation outcomes of the Lower Hunter and Cessnock Save our Species Program Sites.

A key BFMC objective in Kurri Kurri is to prevent ignitions and improve community preparedness. This will be achieved through the implementation of activities and the provision of resources that aim to deter accidental and deliberate ignitions, and increase risk awareness, preparation and community resilience for bush fire.

As identified in the Fuel Management Register, the BFMC will maintain Asset Protection Zones, manage fire breaks and implement a number of hazard reduction burns to achieve an Ignition Management Zone and Strategic Fire Advantage Zone.

The BFMC will address the high number of deliberate and accidental bush fire ignitions with specific strategies in the BFMC Ignition Prevention Plan.

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

Table 6

BFMC OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT STRATEGY	REFERENCE
Community Preparedness	Community Engagement; Preparation	KK.PR
	Community Engagement; Community Resilience	KK.CR
Fuel Management	Strategic Fire Advantage Zone; prescribed burn	KK.SF
	Ignition Management Zone; prescribed burn	KK.IM
	Asset Protection Zones	KK.AP
Ignition Prevention	Access Restriction; addressed in BFMC Ignition Prevention Plan	KK.AR
	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	KK.RA
Response	Operational Readiness Arrangements; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	KK.OR
	Fire Trails; to be addressed in BFMC Fire Access and Fire Trail Plan	KK. FA

1.7 KITCHENER / ABERNETHY

Risk Profile

The Lower Hunter Bush Fire Management Committee (BFMC) has assessed the risk to residential, special fire protection (schools, health facilities, childcare), economic, environmental and cultural assets and has identified Kitchener and Abernethy as a Focus Area.

The area has a history of deliberate and accidental bush fire ignition and significant potential for rapid fire development, particularly in the heath vegetation that is adjacent to the Villages of Kitchener and Abernethy. The last significant bush fire was in 2003 and 2016.

A number of residential homes and properties have been identified in the highest risk category and there are economic assets (intensive agriculture) in the moderate risk category.

There are social and demographic factors that may make the community more vulnerable to the impacts of bush fire.

Bush fire is a key threatening process for many environmental assets. There is a risk that a high severity bush fire event in this area would cause serious damage or irreversible loss of habitat for the Critically Endangered Regent Honeyeater (*Anthochaera Phrygia*).

There is also a risk that a bush fire could negatively impact six Threatened Ecological Communities, 27 species of threatened fauna and four species of threatened flora.

There is a risk that bush fires could harm and the cultural value of the 21 Aboriginal sites and two Historic sites that are known to occur within this area.

There is a risk that bush fires, fire suppression operations and hazard reduction strategies could negatively affect the conservation outcomes of the Lower Hunter and Cessnock Save our Species Program Sites.

A key BFMC objective in Kitchener / Abernethy is to prevent ignitions and improve community preparedness. This will be achieved through the implementation of activities and the provision of resources that aim to deter accidental and deliberate ignitions, and increase risk awareness and community resilience for bush fire.

As identified in the Fuel Management Register, the BFMC will maintain Asset Protection Zones, manage fire breaks and implement a number of hazard reduction burns to achieve a Strategic Fire Advantage Zone.

To increase resilience within the Focus Area the BFMC will identify specific operational response strategies for the assets/ areas 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 7.

Table 7

BFMC OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT STRATEGY	REFERENCE
Ignition Prevention	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	KA.RA
Community Preparedness	Community Engagement; Community Resilience	KA.CR
Fuel Management	Strategic Fire Advantage Zone; prescribed burn	KA.SF
	Land Management Zone; prescribed burn	KA.LM
	Asset Protection Zones	KA.AP
Response	Operational Readiness Arrangements; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	KA.OR
	Fire Trails; to be addressed in BFMC Fire Access and Fire Trail Plan	KA.FA

1.8 PELTON / PAXTON / ELLALONG

Risk Profile

The Lower Hunter Bush Fire Management Committee (BFMC) has assessed the risk to residential, special fire protection (schools, health facilities, childcare), economic, environmental and cultural assets and has identified Pelton-Paxton-Ellalong as a focus area.

The high ignition potential combined with the large area of forested vegetation results in significant bush fire risk to the Villages of Pelton, Paxton and Ellalong. The last significant bush fire was in 1994.

A number of residential homes and properties have been identified in the high risk category and there are economic assets (equine, agriculture, industrial) in the highest risk category.

There are social and demographic factors that may make the community more vulnerable to the impacts of bush fire.

Bush fire is a key threatening process for many environmental assets. There is a risk that a high severity bush fire event in this area would cause serious damage or irreversible loss of habitat for the Critically Endangered Regent Honeyeater (*Anthochaera Phrygia*).

There is also a risk that a bush fire could negatively impact eight Threatened Ecological Communities, 27 species of threatened fauna and three species of threatened flora.

There is a risk that bush fires could harm and the cultural value of the 18 Aboriginal sites and one Historic site within this area.

There is a risk that bush fires, fire suppression operations and hazard reduction strategies could negatively affect the conservation outcomes of Lower Hunter - the Regent Honeyeater – Save Our Species Program Site.

A key BFMC objective in Pelton-Paxton-Ellalong is to improve community preparedness for bush fire. This will be achieved through the implementation of activities and the provision of resources that aim to increase risk awareness and planning for bush fire.

As identified in the Fuel Management Register, the BFMC will maintain Asset Protection Zones, manage fire breaks and implement a number of hazard reduction burns to achieve a Strategic Fire Advantage Zone.

To increase resilience within the Focus Area the BFMC will identify specific operational response strategies for the assets/areas 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 8.

Table 8

BFMC OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT STRATEGY	REFERENCE
Community Preparedness	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	PP.RA
	Community Engagement; Planning	PP.PL
Fuel Management	Strategic Fire Advantage Zone; prescribed burn	PP.SF
	Asset Protection Zones	PP.AP
Response	Operational Readiness Arrangements; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	PP.OR
	Fire Trails; to be addressed in BFMC Fire Access and Fire Trail Plan	PP.FA

1.9 SIGNIFICANT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSETS IN LOWER HUNTER BFMC

Risk Profile

The Lower Hunter Bush Fire Management Committee (BFMC) has assessed the risk to environmental assets and has identified a number of significant areas or assets that require treatment within the BFRMP. These areas include Barrington Tops, Blackcamp, Nooroo, Cessnock, Kurri Kurri, Port Stephens and Wallaroo.

There is risk that a high severity bush fire could cause serious damage or irreversible loss to a number of environmental assets within these areas.

The following assets are of particular concern and will be addressed through BFMC wide Treatments (land/asset management) as well as the Focus Area Treatments listed in table 9.

- Habitat for the Regent Honeyeater (*Anthochaera Phrygia*) - Critically Endangered;
- World Heritage values of the Barrington Tops Gondwana Rainforests;
- Regionally significant habitat for the Koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*);
- Habitat for the Broad-toothed Rat (*Mastacomys fuscus*);
- Habitat for the Veined Doubletail Orchid (*Diuris venosa*);
- Broad-leaved Pepperbush (*Tasmannia purpurascens*);
- Habitat for the Australasian Bittern (*Botaurus poiciloptilus*)
- Habitat for the Bush Stone Curlew (*Burhinus grallarius*); and
- Habitat for the Sand Doubletail Orchid (*Diuris arenaria*).

There were also a number of other assets that were assessed as having a moderate risk. These include threatened flora and fauna, Threatened Ecological Communities, coastal wetlands, RAMSAR wetlands, private property conservation agreements and Declared Wilderness Areas.

The key BFMC objectives for the Significant Environmental Assets in Lower Hunter BFMC are response strategies and community preparedness. To reduce the potential impact of a fire, the BFMC will identify specific operational response strategies and Pre-Incident Plans for the assets/ areas of concern. The BFMC will also take steps to inform community members, land management agencies and firefighting personnel of the assets at risk so that they may better understand the consequences of fire in these areas.

The key Bush Fire Risk Management Plan Objectives and Treatment Strategies are listed in Table 9.

Table 9

BFMC OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT STRATEGY	REFERENCE
Response	Operational Readiness Arrangements; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	EA.OR
	Pre Incident Plan; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	EA.PI
Community Preparedness	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	EA.RA

1.10 SIGNIFICANT ABORIGINAL ASSETS IN LOWER HUNTER BFMC

Risk Profile

The Lower Hunter Bush Fire Management Committee (BFMC) has assessed the risk to Aboriginal Cultural assets and has identified a number of significant assets across the BFMC area that require treatment within the BFRMP.

There is risk that a high severity bush fire could cause serious damage or irreversible loss to a number of these assets. These include carved or scar trees, artefacts, art locations, ceremonial rings, burial sites, Aboriginal and dreaming sites and potential archaeological deposits.

Of particular concern are the carved or scar trees. The assets will be addressed through BFMC wide Treatments (land/asset management) as well as the Focus Area Treatments listed in table 10.

The key BFMC objectives for the Significant Aboriginal Assets in Lower Hunter BFMC are response strategies and community preparedness. To reduce the potential impact of a fire, the BFMC will identify specific operational response strategies and Pre-Incident Plans for the assets/areas of concern. The BFMC will also take steps to inform community members, land management agencies and firefighting personnel of the assets at risk so that they may better understand the consequences of fire in these areas.

The key Bush Fire Risk Management Plan Objectives and Treatment Strategies are listed in Table 10.

Table 10

BFMC OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT STRATEGY	REFERENCE
Response	Operational Readiness Arrangements; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	AA.OR
	Pre Incident Plan; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	AA.PI
Community Preparedness	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	AA.RA

Appendix 2 Fuel Management Register

Table 2.1 Asset Protection Zones

ID	Asset Protection Zone Name	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
AP.1	Abermain APZ Complex	Abermain Neath	1	Department of Industry (Crown Lands)
AP.2	Cessnock - Tunnel Road APZ	Abermain Neath	1	Department of Industry (Crown Lands)
AP.3	Abernathy Street / Murray Street Abernathy APZ	Kitchener Abernethy	1	Cessnock City Council
AP.4	Abernethy APZ Complex	Kitchener Abernethy	1	Department of Industry (Crown Lands)
AP.5	Cessnock Road Kitchener APZ	Kitchener Abernethy	1	Cessnock City Council
AP.6	Dunlop Street APZ	Kitchener Abernethy	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.7	Kearsley APZ Complex South	Kitchener Abernethy	1	Department of Industry (Crown Lands)
AP.8	Kitchener APZ Site A Richmond Street	Kitchener Abernethy	1	Department of Industry (Crown Lands)
AP.9	Kitchener APZ Site B Richmond Street	Kitchener Abernethy	1	Department of Industry (Crown Lands)
AP.10	Knox Street Abernethy APZ	Kitchener Abernethy	1	Cessnock City Council
AP.11	Lake Road	Kitchener Abernethy	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.12	Murray Street - Whitelaws	Kitchener Abernethy	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.13	Murray Street APZ Abernethy	Kitchener Abernethy	1	Cessnock City Council
AP.14	Southams Road	Kitchener Abernethy	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.15	Wickhams	Kitchener Abernethy	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.16	Date Avenue Weston	Kurri Kurri	1	Cessnock City Council
AP.17	Deakin Street Kurri Kurri APZ Complex	Kurri Kurri	1	Department of Industry (Crown Lands)
AP.18	Pelaw Main APZ Site A Evatt Street	Kurri Kurri	1	Department of Industry (Crown Lands)
AP.19	Pelaw Main APZ Site B Hebburn Street	Kurri Kurri	1	Department of Industry (Crown Lands)
AP.20	Pelaw Main APZ Site C Hebburn Street North	Kurri Kurri	1	Department of Industry (Crown Lands)
AP.21	Pelaw Main APZ Site D	Kurri Kurri	1	Department of Industry (Crown Lands)
AP.22	Pelaw Main APZ Site E Greta Street	Kurri Kurri	1	Department of Industry (Crown Lands)
AP.23	Pelaw Main APZ Site F Greta Street	Kurri Kurri	1	Department of Industry (Crown Lands)

Table 2.1 Asset Protection Zones

ID	Asset Protection Zone Name	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
AP.24	Weston APZ Hospital Road	Kurri Kurri	1	Department of Industry (Crown Lands)
AP.25	Pelton APZ	Paxton Pelton Ellalong	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.26	Fairlands Road	Tilligerry	1	Port Stephens Council
AP.27	Hutchison Road Reserve	Tilligerry	1	Port Stephens Council
AP.28	Lemon Tree Passage APZ Francis Aveue	Tilligerry	1	Department of Industry (Crown Lands)
AP.29	Lemon Tree Passage APZ Industrial Crescent	Tilligerry	1	Department of Industry (Crown Lands)
AP.30	Lemon Tree Passage Conroy Road APZ Complex	Tilligerry	1	Department of Industry (Crown Lands)
AP.31	Lemon Tree Passage Helen Avenue APZ Complex	Tilligerry	1	Department of Industry (Crown Lands)
AP.32	Lemon Tree Passage Road APZ	Tilligerry	1	Department of Industry (Crown Lands)
AP.33	LTP Community Centre	Tilligerry	1	Port Stephens Council
AP.34	Mallabula APZ	Tilligerry	1	Department of Industry (Crown Lands)
AP.35	Mallabula Retention Pond	Tilligerry	1	Port Stephens Council
AP.36	Mungarra Reserve	Tilligerry	1	Port Stephens Council
AP.37	Oyster Cove APZ and Fire Trail	Tilligerry	1	Department of Industry (Crown Lands)
AP.38	Panorama Lookout	Tilligerry	1	Port Stephens Council
AP.39	Rookes Point Reserve	Tilligerry	1	Port Stephens Council
AP.40	Rookes Road Main	Tilligerry	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.41	Rookes Road Mid	Tilligerry	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.42	Rookes Road North	Tilligerry	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.43	Rookes Road South	Tilligerry	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.44	Tanilba Bay Boardwalk	Tilligerry	1	Port Stephens Council
AP.45	Tanilba Bay Golf Course	Tilligerry	1	Port Stephens Council
AP.46	Tilligerry	Tilligerry	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.47	Vera Avenue	Tilligerry	1	Port Stephens Council
AP.48	Wychewood Avenue	Tilligerry	1	Port Stephens Council
AP.49	Andrew Close	Tomaree	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.50	Angophora Reserve	Tomaree	1	Port Stephens Council
AP.51	Anna Bay APZ Complex	Tomaree	1	Department of Industry (Crown Lands)
AP.52	Anna Bay Village Retreat APZ	Tomaree	1	Department of Industry (Crown Lands)
AP.53	Belmount Close Reserve	Tomaree	1	Port Stephens Council

Table 2.1 Asset Protection Zones

ID	Asset Protection Zone Name	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
AP.54	Boreline	Tomaree	1	Hunter Water Corporation
AP.55	Box Beach	Tomaree	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.56	Box Beach Carpark	Tomaree	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.57	Breakwater Reserve	Tomaree	1	Port Stephens Council
AP.58	Buckleys Dam Reserve	Tomaree	1	Port Stephens Council
AP.59	Cabin Close Reserve	Tomaree	1	Port Stephens Council
AP.60	Campbell Avenue Reserve	Tomaree	1	Port Stephens Council
AP.61	Caruperinga Park (26A Canomii Close)	Tomaree	1	Port Stephens Council
AP.62	Castaways Estate	Tomaree	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.63	Clark Street	Tomaree	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.64	Coastal Patrol	Tomaree	1	Port Stephens Council
AP.65	Corlette APZ	Tomaree	1	Department of Industry (Crown Lands)
AP.66	Corlette Headland	Tomaree	1	Port Stephens Council
AP.67	Corlette Hill APZ Complex	Tomaree	1	Port Stephens Council
AP.68	Dixon Drive	Tomaree	1	Port Stephens Council
AP.69	East Boat Harbour	Tomaree	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.70	Eucalyptus Drive	Tomaree	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.71	Fingal Bay APZ Complex	Tomaree	1	Department of Industry (Crown Lands)
AP.72	Fingal Island	Tomaree	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.73	Fishermans Bay - Mowed Area	Tomaree	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.74	Fishermans Bay APZ	Tomaree	1	Department of Industry (Crown Lands)
AP.75	Gan Gan Hill	Tomaree	1	Port Stephens Council
AP.76	Gan Gan Road	Tomaree	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.77	Garuwa	Tomaree	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.78	Hannah Parade	Tomaree	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.79	Harbour Hill	Tomaree	1	Port Stephens Council
AP.80	Harbourside Haven	Tomaree	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.81	Harris Street	Tomaree	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.82	Harris Street Reserve	Tomaree	1	Port Stephens Council
AP.83	Homestead Village Reserve	Tomaree	1	Port Stephens Council

Table 2.1 Asset Protection Zones

ID	Asset Protection Zone Name	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
AP.84	Iris Moore	Tomaree	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.85	Jellicoe Close	Tomaree	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.86	Kanimbla Drive	Tomaree	1	Port Stephens Council
AP.87	Kent Gardens Reserve	Tomaree	1	Port Stephens Council
AP.88	Kingsley Drive	Tomaree	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.89	Lillian Street	Tomaree	1	Port Stephens Council
AP.90	Mambo Wetlands	Tomaree	1	Port Stephens Council
AP.91	Mambo Wetlands behind Tomaree Library	Tomaree	1	Port Stephens Council
AP.92	Mantra APZ	Tomaree	1	Department of Industry (Crown Lands)
AP.93	Mantra Nelson Bay APZ	Tomaree	1	Department of Industry (Crown Lands)
AP.94	Navala APZ	Tomaree	1	Port Stephens Council
AP.95	Nelson Bay 1 & 2 reservoirs - Glovers Hill Tank	Tomaree	1	Hunter Water Corporation
AP.96	Nelson Bay APZ Talleen Road	Tomaree	1	Department of Industry (Crown Lands)
AP.97	Nelson Bay APZ Ullora Close	Tomaree	1	Department of Industry (Crown Lands)
AP.98	Nelson Bay APZ Wallawa Road	Tomaree	1	Department of Industry (Crown Lands)
AP.99	No 6 Gynea Way (Nelson Ridge Reserve)	Tomaree	1	Port Stephens Council
AP.100	Ocean Beach Road Reserve	Tomaree	1	Port Stephens Council
AP.101	Ocean Beach Road South	Tomaree	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.102	Ocean Street Fishermans Bay	Tomaree	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.103	One Mile Beach Caravan Park	Tomaree	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.104	Pillinda Reserve	Tomaree	1	Port Stephens Council
AP.105	Road Reserve APZ - 334 Gan Gan Road.	Tomaree	1	Port Stephens Council
AP.106	Salamander Bay APZ	Tomaree	1	Department of Industry (Crown Lands)
AP.107	Salamander Bay APZ Horizons	Tomaree	1	Department of Industry (Crown Lands)
AP.108	Salamander Way Reserve	Tomaree	1	Port Stephens Council
AP.109	Sandpiper Reserve	Tomaree	1	Port Stephens Council
AP.110	Saratoga Avenue	Tomaree	1	Port Stephens Council
AP.111	Shoal Bay East	Tomaree	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.112	Shoal Bay West	Tomaree	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.113	South Fingal	Tomaree	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service

Table 2.1 Asset Protection Zones

ID	Asset Protection Zone Name	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
AP.114	Squires Street Reserve	Tomaree	1	Port Stephens Council
AP.115	Stephens Peak	Tomaree	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.116	Stoney Ridge Reserve	Tomaree	1	Port Stephens Council
AP.117	Talleen Road Reserve	Tomaree	1	Port Stephens Council
AP.118	Tank Hill North	Tomaree	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service, Hunter Water Corporation, Private
AP.119	Tank Hill South	Tomaree	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service, Hunter Water Corporation, Private
AP.120	Taylor's Beach APZ	Tomaree	1	Department of Industry (Crown Lands)
AP.121	Taylor's Beach APZ Trades Court	Tomaree	1	Department of Industry (Crown Lands)
AP.122	Taylor's Beach Reserve	Tomaree	1	Port Stephens Council
AP.123	Tennis Club	Tomaree	1	Port Stephens Council
AP.124	Thou Walla APZ	Tomaree	1	Port Stephens Council
AP.125	Tingara Road	Tomaree	1	Port Stephens Council
AP.126	Tomaree Hospital APZ, Shoal Bay	Tomaree	1	Hunter Water Corporation
AP.127	Ullora Close	Tomaree	1	Port Stephens Council
AP.128	Wanda Wetland	Tomaree	1	Port Stephens Council
AP.129	Aberdare APZ Complex		2	Department of Industry (Crown Lands)
AP.130	Abundance Road		2	Port Stephens Council
AP.131	Anderson Reserve		2	Port Stephens Council
AP.132	APZ - Londons Road		2	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.133	Astills		2	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.134	Austral Street Reserve Nulkaba		2	Cessnock City Council
AP.135	Austral Street Reserve Nulkaba Kerlew Street		2	Cessnock City Council
AP.136	Ballydoyle/Leinster Ashtonfield APZ Complex		2	Maitland City Council
AP.137	Banksia Grove		2	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.138	Banksia Grove APZ		2	Department of Industry (Crown Lands)
AP.139	Bellbird APZ Complex		2	Department of Industry (Crown Lands)
AP.140	Billys		2	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.141	Bilo Reserve (behind the Bull 'N' Bush)		2	Port Stephens Council
AP.142	Bingara Street APZ Complex		2	Maitland City Council
AP.143	Blackett Close East Maitland		2	Maitland City Council

Table 2.1 Asset Protection Zones

ID	Asset Protection Zone Name	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
AP.144	Boundary		2	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.145	Boyces		2	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.146	Boyd Oval		2	Port Stephens Council
AP.147	Budgerie Drive Aberglasslyn APZ Complex		2	Maitland City Council
AP.148	Burgundy Close Gillieston Heights APZ Complex		2	Maitland City Council
AP.149	Burtons Corner		2	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.150	Carellen Close Bolwarra Heights APZ Complex		2	Maitland City Council
AP.151	Cessnock - Quorrobolong Road APZ		2	Department of Industry (Crown Lands)
AP.152	Chisholm/Beaufort East Maitland		2	Maitland City Council
AP.153	Coachwood		2	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.154	Coachwood Drive		2	Port Stephens Council
AP.155	Conder Crescent Metford		2	Maitland City Council
AP.156	Denton Park Drive Aberglasslyn APZ Complex		2	Maitland City Council
AP.157	Dumont Close Rutherford		2	Maitland City Council
AP.158	Elizabeth Avenue Reserve		2	Port Stephens Council
AP.159	Elrington		2	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.160	Elrington APZ		2	Department of Industry (Crown Lands)
AP.161	Glen Oak Pump Station		2	Hunter Water Corporation
AP.162	Glenmorgan		2	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.163	Glenwood Drive APZ Thornton		2	Maitland City Council
AP.164	Grants APZ Complex		2	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.165	Greta APZ Complex		2	Department of Industry (Crown Lands)
AP.166	Hebburn APZ		2	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.167	Karuah APZ Boronia Road		2	Department of Industry (Crown Lands)
AP.168	Kearsley APZ Complex North		2	Department of Industry (Crown Lands)
AP.169	Kimberly/Prieska APZ Complex		2	Maitland City Council
AP.170	Kirk		2	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.171	Kirrang Drive Reserve 2		2	Port Stephens Council
AP.172	Koala Close		2	Port Stephens Council
AP.173	Kooragang		2	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service

Table 2.1 Asset Protection Zones

ID	Asset Protection Zone Name	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
AP.174	Kula Road Reserve		2	Port Stephens Council
AP.175	Kurri Kurri APZ Complex		2	Department of Industry (Crown Lands)
AP.176	Leinster Circuit Ashtonfield		2	Maitland City Council
AP.177	Long Street Cessnock APZ Complex		2	Department of Industry (Crown Lands)
AP.178	Magnetic Drive Ashtonfield		2	Maitland City Council
AP.179	Marlborough Street Rutherford		2	Maitland City Council
AP.180	McCarthy's		2	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.181	Meredith Street		2	Port Stephens Council
AP.182	Neath APZ Complex		2	Department of Industry (Crown Lands)
AP.183	New England Highway Ashtonfield / Metford		2	Maitland City Council
AP.184	Parish / Avalon Drive Thornton		2	Maitland City Council
AP.185	Pepper Boundary		2	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.186	Pipeclay Creek Road		2	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.187	Plumbers		2	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.188	Popplewell		2	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.189	Pryors		2	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.190	Regiment Road Rutherford		2	Maitland City Council
AP.191	Robertson		2	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.192	Robinson Lane Bolwarra Heights APZ		2	Maitland City Council
AP.193	Robinsons		2	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.194	Rosemount Drive		2	Port Stephens Council
AP.195	Schank Drive Metford (Cedar Close)		2	Maitland City Council
AP.196	Seaham Birdhide - Mowed Area		2	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.197	Seaham Quarry - Mowed Area		2	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.198	St Fagans Parade / Regiment Rd Rutherford		2	Maitland City Council
AP.199	Stanford Merthyr APZ Complex		2	Department of Industry (Crown Lands)
AP.200	Stockrington Tower		2	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.201	Swamp Creek		2	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service

Table 2.1 Asset Protection Zones

ID	Asset Protection Zone Name	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
AP.202	Swan Bay APZ Moffat Road		2	Department of Industry (Crown Lands)
AP.203	Swan Bay South		2	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.204	The Boulevard Nursing Home East Maitland		2	Maitland City Council
AP.205	Toms Cottage - Mowed Area		2	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.206	Wattle Trail		2	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.207	Weblands St Rutherford		2	Maitland City Council
AP.208	WilliamsTop - Mowed Area		2	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.209	Woodlands Drive North		2	Maitland City Council
AP.210	Woodlands Drive Thornton		2	Maitland City Council
AP.211	Woodlands Fire Trail		2	Maitland City Council

Table 2.2 Prescribed Burns

ID	Name	Strategy*	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
IM.212	Kurri Hospital	IMZ	Kurri Kurri	1	Maitland City Council
LM.213	Ninox	LMZ	Duns Creek	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
LM.214	Fishers Folly East	LMZ	Kitchener Abernethy	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
LM.215	Portion 330	LMZ	Kitchener Abernethy	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
LM.216	Fenceline	LMZ	Tomaree	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
LM.217	Kingsley Beach West	LMZ	Tomaree	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
LM.218	Powerline	LMZ	Tomaree	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
LM.219	Defence Sector 6C	LMZ		2	Department of Defence
LM.220	Chichester	LMZ		2	Forestry Corporation of NSW
LM.221	Huffington	LMZ		2	Forestry Corporation of NSW
LM.222	Masseys Creek	LMZ		2	Forestry Corporation of NSW
LM.223	Olney Watagan	LMZ		2	Forestry Corporation of NSW
LM.224	Pokolbin Brokenback Tower	LMZ		2	Forestry Corporation of NSW

Table 2.2 Prescribed Burns

ID	Name	Strategy*	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
LM.225	Watagans Crayfish Road	LMZ		2	Forestry Corporation of NSW
LM.226	Lake Chichester South	LMZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.228	Albury Street	SFAZ	Abermain Neath	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
SF.229	Carrs Road	SFAZ	Abermain Neath	1	Department of Industry (Crown Lands)
SF.230	Ironbark	SFAZ	Abermain Neath	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
SF.231	Lismore Street	SFAZ	Abermain Neath	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
SF.232	Duns Creek Road	SFAZ	Duns Creek	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.233	Martins Creek Road SFAZ	SFAZ	Duns Creek	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.234	Red Hill	SFAZ	Duns Creek	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
SF.235	Timbertop Road	SFAZ	Duns Creek	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.236	Eaglereach	SFAZ	Eaglereach	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.237	Kitchener West A	SFAZ	Kitchener Abernethy	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
SF.238	Maitland Road	SFAZ	Kitchener Abernethy	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.239	Bromage Road	SFAZ	Kurri Kurri	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.240	Elford Avenue	SFAZ	Kurri Kurri	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.241	Hebburn Road	SFAZ	Kurri Kurri	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.242	Pelton SFAZ	SFAZ	Pelton Paxton Ellalong	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.243	Conroy	SFAZ	Tilligerry	1	Department of Industry (Crown Lands)
SF.244	Fenninghams Island Caravan Park	SFAZ	Tilligerry	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
SF.245	H Block	SFAZ	Tilligerry	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
SF.246	Oyster Cove	SFAZ	Tilligerry	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.247	Shady Avenue	SFAZ	Tilligerry	1	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.248	Tanilba	SFAZ	Tilligerry	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
SF.249	Boat Harbour Drive	SFAZ	Tomaree	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
SF.250	East Shoal Bay	SFAZ	Tomaree	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
SF.251	Glovers Hill	SFAZ	Tomaree	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
SF.252	Nelson Head	SFAZ	Tomaree	1	Port Stephens Council
SF.253	North Ridge	SFAZ	Tomaree	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service

Table 2.2 Prescribed Burns

ID	Name	Strategy*	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
SF.254	Polyclinic	SFAZ	Tomaree	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
SF.255	West Shoal Bay - 02	SFAZ	Tomaree	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
SF.256	Brewers Road	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.257	Brokenback SFAZ	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.258	Dungog South	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.259	Dungog West	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.260	Four Mile Creek	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.261	Corrabare Lynchs Gully	SFAZ		2	Forestry Corporation of NSW
SF.262	Heaton	SFAZ		2	Forestry Corporation of NSW
SF.263	Olney Basin	SFAZ		2	Forestry Corporation of NSW
SF.264	Laguna East SFAZ	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.265	Laguna West SFAZ	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.266	Magnetic Drive	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.267	Pine Brush Road	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.268	Skimmings Gap Road	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service
SF.269	Yilen Close	SFAZ		2	NSW Rural Fire Service

*Strategy: IMZ (Ignition Management Zone), LMZ (Land Management Zone), SFAZ (Strategic Fire Advantage Zone). See Annex C 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
Jeffrey Park	Open Space	Congewai Street, Kearsley	Cessnock
Wollombi Tennis Court (car park)	Open Space	Intersection of Paynes Crossing Road and Negro Street, Wollombi	Cessnock
Laguna Oval	Open Space	3894 Great North Road, Laguna	Cessnock
Miller Park	Open Space	Corner New England Highway and Wyndham Street, East Branxton	Cessnock
Mulbring Cricket Club	Open Space	Child Street, Mulbring	Cessnock
Branxton Oval	Open Space	John Rose Avenue, Branxton	Cessnock
Reg Ford Oval	Open Space	Durham Street, Clarencetown	Dungog
Vacy Sports Ground	Open Space	Gresford Road, Vacy	Dungog
Gresford Sporting Complex	Open Space	Park Street, East Gresford	Dungog
Dungog Showground	Open Space	Chapman Street, Dungog	Dungog
Bennett Park	Open Space	Chapman Street, Dungog	Dungog
Clarencetown Football Reserve	Open Space	Durham Street, Clarencetown,	Dungog
Paterson Sports Ground	Open Space	Webbers Creek Road, Paterson	Dungog
Tucker Park	Open Space	Maitland Road, Paterson	Dungog
Bridge Reserve	Open Space	Durham Street, Clarencetown	Dungog
Lions Park, Smyth Field & No. 2 Sports Ground	Open Space	Corner James Street & Odd Street, Horseshoe Bend	Maitland
Apex Park	Open Space	Corner of Victoria Parade and Stockton Street, Nelson Bay	Port Stephens
Spencer Park	Open Space	Corner of Mitchell Avenue and Soldiers Point Road, Soldiers Point	Port Stephens
Dunmore Reserve	Open Space	Blake Parade, Anna Bay	Port Stephens
Henderson Park	Open Space	52 Cook Parade, Lemon Tree Passage	Port Stephens
Foreshore Car Park	Open Space	Victoria Parade, Nelson Bay	Port Stephens
Car Park & Beach	Open Space	Corner Victoria Parade and Teramby Street, Nelson Bay	Port Stephens
Birubi Beach & Robinson Reserve	Open Space	Fitzroy Street, Anna Bay	Port Stephens
North Stockton Beach	Open Space	End of James Paterson Street, Anna Bay	Port Stephens
Birubi Sands Reserve	Open Space	Gan Gan Road (near Morna Point Road), Anna Bay	Port Stephens
Lakeside Leisure Centre (Car Park)	Open Space	Leisure Way, Raymond Terrace	Port Stephens

Table 2.3 Neighbourhood Safer Places*

Title	Type	Location	LGA
Boat Harbour	Open Space	Graham Street, Boat Harbour	Port Stephens
Boyd Oval (Tennis Courts)	Open Space	7 Grey Gum Street, Medowie	Port Stephens
Mallabula Sports Complex	Open Space	Strathmore Street, Mallabula	Port Stephens
West's Nelson Bay Diggers Club	Building	Shoal Bay Road, Nelson Bay	Port Stephens
Shoal Bay Beach	Open Space	Intersection of Shoal Bay Road and Government Road, Shoal Bay	Port Stephens
Fingal Bay	Open Space	Corner Boulder Bay Road and Marine Drive, Fingal Bay	Port Stephens
Salt Ash	Open Space	Cecilia Close, Salt Ash	Port Stephens
Ferodale Park (Entrance)	Open Space	Intersection of Ferodale Road and Kirrang Drive, Medowie	Port Stephens
Memorial Park	Open Space	Memorial Drive, Karuah	Port Stephens
Oyster Cove	Open Space	63 Frederick Drive, Oyster Cove	Port Stephens
Old Wharf Park	Open Space	Corner of Lemon Tree Passage and Rookes Road, Salt Ash	Port Stephens
Banksia Park - Seaside Village	Open Space	Jabiru Drive, Fern Bay	Port Stephens

*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



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 Fuel Management Register & Focus Areas

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



Appendix 4
Communication Strategy

Date	Target Audience	Method of communication	Method of notification	Key messages/ purpose	Resources required	Responsibility
May / June 2021	• Senior Volunteers	• Workshop	• Email	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Introduction to next generation BFRMP methodology• Data validation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Venue• Facilitator(s)• PowerPoint presentation• Maps	NSW RFS Area Command
July 2022	• General Public	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• BFMC website• Social media	• Social media	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Introduce BFRMPs• Community issues• Identify assets• Asset assessment• Discuss treatment options• Community responsibilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Social Media package distributed by Agencies• BFMC website	BFMC Members
July 2022	• General Public	• Print media	• Hardcopy notices	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Introduce BFRMPs• Community issues• Seek feedback• Community responsibilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Public Notice• Media Release• Hardcopies displayed in Council chambers and Fire Control Centre• Posters	NSW RFS Area Command



Planning together

Lower Hunter

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