

Bush Fire Risk Management Plan

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Planning
together



Hunter's Hill / Lane Cove / Parramatta / Ryde

Bush Fire Management Committee

Local Government Areas of Hunter's Hill, Lane Cove, Parramatta and Ryde

Bush Fire Coordinating Committee – Policy No 01/2023

Commencing 2023

Approval

In accordance with the *Rural Fires Act 1997*, this Bush Fire Risk Management Plan has been prepared by the Hunter's Hill, Lane Cove, Parramatta, Ryde Bush Fire Management Committee and has been endorsed at the BFMC meeting on 20 September 2023 for submission to the Bush Fire Coordinating Committee.

Recommended

Ross . E . Williams

Ross Williams

Chair

Hunter's Hill Lane Cove Parramatta Ryde
Bush Fire Management Committee

Approved



Chair
Bush Fire Coordinating Committee
19/12/2024

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Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Acknowledgement to Country

The Hunter's Hill Lane Cove Parramatta Ryde 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 Hunter's Hill Lane Cove Parramatta Ryde BFMC and is approved by the Bush Fire Coordinating Committee (BFCC).

A BFRMP is a strategic document that identifies community assets 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 Hunter's Hill Lane Cove Parramatta Ryde 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 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 - includes Local Environmental Plans (LEPs) and State Environmental Planning Policies (SEPPs); and
- Other locally important assets – including vegetation identified as bush fire refugia, bush regeneration areas and Assets of Intergenerational Significance (AIS).

Note: not all of these assets have quantitative risk assessment methodologies.

2.1.4 Cultural

- Aboriginal heritage – including items recorded in the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System and predictive site locations from the Aboriginal Sites Decision Support Tool (ASDST);
- Non-indigenous cultural heritage – items and places from the State Heritage Inventory, Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register and the Historic Heritage Information Management System.

Assets across all four categories have been identified using geographic information system (GIS) data including land use classifications and cadastre (Lot boundaries), as well as local knowledge.

2.2 Neighbourhood Safer Places

A Neighbourhood Safer Place (NSP) is defined by section 62C of the *Rural Fires Act 1997* as “land or a building designated as a neighbourhood safer place”. NSPs provide a place of last resort for people during a bush fire. All designated NSP locations for NSW are available at www.rfs.nsw.gov.au.

The Hunter’s Hill Lane Cove Parramatta Ryde BFMC considered the number and location of Neighbourhood Safer Places (NSPs) within the BFMC area. All NSPs in Hunter’s Hill Lane Cove Parramatta Ryde BFMC area require ongoing treatment by the applicable land owner to ensure that the asset remains viable as a place of last resort for people during a bush fire. Therefore, all NSPs within the BFMC area are required to be treated and have been included in the Fuel Management Register.

2.3 Risk Identification and Analysis

This BFRMP is underpinned by a risk quantification methodology based on fire behaviour modelling (Phoenix RapidFire). The fire simulation process applies an ignition model, local historical weather and historical fire information to determine where fires are most likely to occur in the landscape. A Bayesian Decision Network model is used to quantify the bush fire risk to each asset in the landscape based on relevant vulnerability criteria.

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

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

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

Chapter 3

Treating Risk

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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, 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 Hunter's Hill Lane Cove Parramatta Ryde 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 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>
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 Hunter's Hill Lane Cove Parramatta Ryde 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 the 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 Hunter's Hill Lane Cove Parramatta Ryde BFMC Fuel Management Register.

3.1.3 Focus Area Treatments

The management of bush fire risks involves a coordinated approach from fire authorities, landowners, land managers, planning authorities, local councils and the community. Even with the combined resources of these stakeholders, it is still not possible or practical to actively treat all bush fire risks across the landscape. It is therefore important for communities and BFMCs to determine what areas will form the focus for the application of specific treatment strategies in this BFRMP.

Focus Areas were determined through an analysis of the quantitative risk assessment data, but also consider factors such as the social vulnerability of the community, access and egress and local significance.

There are five Focus Areas within the Hunter's Hill Lane Cove Parramatta Ryde BFRMP. These are:

- Field of Mars;
- Macquarie Park;
- North Parramatta;
- North Rocks; and
- Northmead

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

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).	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 Hunter's Hill Lane Cove Parramatta Ryde Focus Area descriptions, Key objectives and treatment strategies.

3.2 Bush Fire Management Zones

Bush Fire Management Zones identified within the Hunter's Hill Lane Cove Parramatta Ryde 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 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 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 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 Hunter's Hill Lane Cove Parramatta Ryde 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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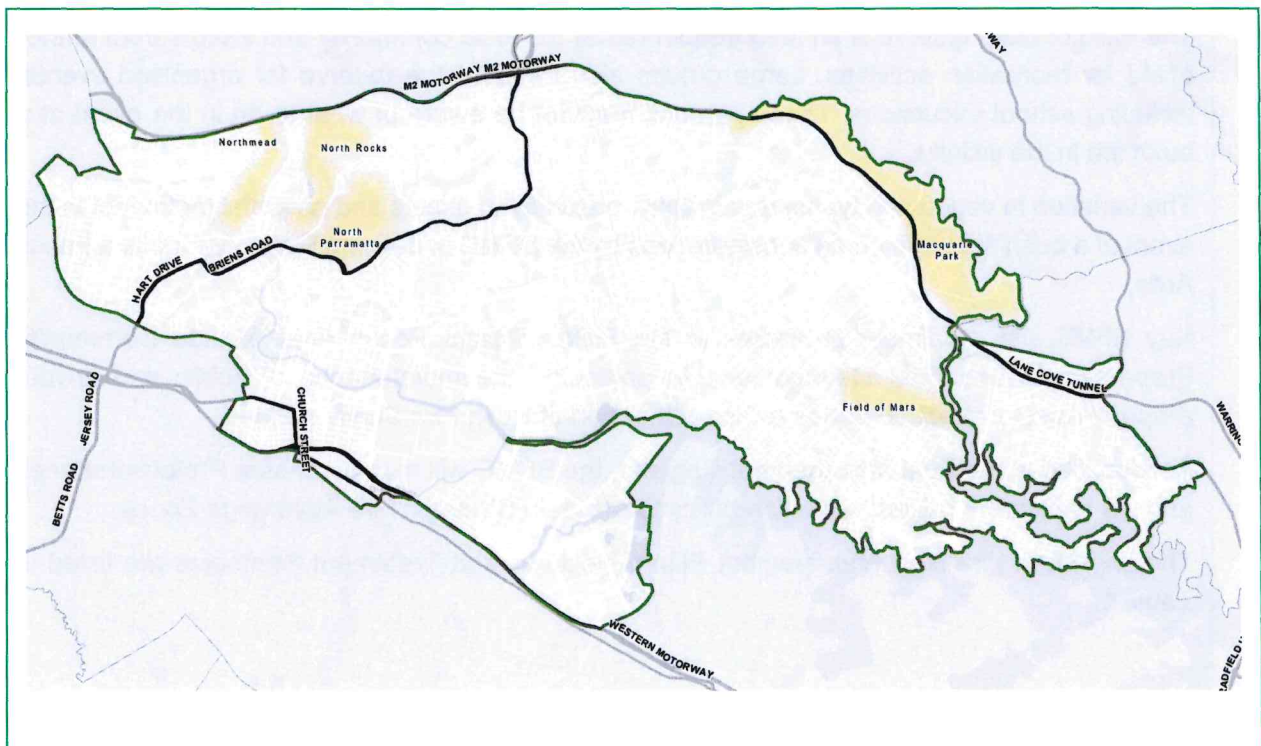
This BFRMP is supported by a number of appendices, including:

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

FOCUS AREAS
1.1 Field of Mars
1.2 Macquarie Park
1.3 North Parramatta
1.4 North Rocks
1.5 Northmead



Field of Mars

Risk Profile

The Hunter's Hill / Lane Cove / Parramatta / Ryde 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 areas adjacent to Field of Mars Reserve as a Focus Area. This includes areas in and around North Ryde, East Ryde, Gladesville, Ryde and Hunter's Hill.

The area is exposed to deliberate or accidental bush fire ignition with the potential, during periods of elevated fire danger rating, for impact upon nearby assets, in particular along the southern and eastern extents of the reserve. No significant bush fires have occurred in this area during the past 20 years.

A number of residential homes and properties have been identified in the High Risk category within this Focus Area. There are also several Aboriginal sites and environmental sites that have been identified within the Moderate Risk category. Social and demographic factors including state owned rental housing and a high proportion of residents who require assistance during an emergency, may make the community more vulnerable to the impacts of bush fire.

The Field of Mars reserve is an area frequented by the local community and visitors from further afield for recreation activities. Large groups also frequent the reserve for organised events, including school excursions. 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 Field of Mars as a Focus Area.

Key BFMC risk treatment strategies in the Field of Mars Focus Area include Community Preparedness and Fuel Management. In particular, the maintenance of public and private property Asset Protection Zones & the preparation of Bush Fire Survival Plans.

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

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

Field of Mars Focus Area – Treatment Strategies

Table 1		
BFMC OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT STRATEGY	REFERENCE
Fuel Management	Strategic Fire Advantage Zone; prescribed burns	FM.SF
	Asset Protection Zones	FM.AP
Community Preparedness	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	FM.RA
	Community Engagement; Preparation	FM.PR
	Community Engagement; Community Resilience	FM.CR
Response	Neighbourhood Safer Place; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	FM.NS
	Operational Readiness Arrangements; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	FM.OR

Macquarie Park

Risk Profile

The Hunter's Hill / Lane Cove / Parramatta / Ryde 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 Macquarie Park as a Focus Area.

The area is exposed to deliberate and accidental bush fire ignition, with the potential for rapid fire development along the vegetation corridor, adjacent to urban areas. The Focus Area is exposed to potential fire risk from uncontrolled bush fires in forested areas to the north west. There have been two significant bush fires in the area in 2001 and 2011.

A number of residential dwellings have been identified within the High or Moderate Risk categories. The Focus Area also contains Special Fire Protection Purpose (SFPP) assets within the Highest Risk category for the BFMC area. These assets include a hospital, university and multiple aged care facilities. Historic assets within the Highest Risk category also exist within this Focus Area. There are several economic assets, including tourism, commercial, and telecommunications infrastructure, that have been identified in the Moderate Risk category.

Social and demographic factors, including a higher than average proportion of residents that are new to the area, residents of non-English speaking backgrounds, and temporary residents such as students, may make the community more vulnerable to the impacts of bush fire.

The reserves, ceremonial sites and tourist accommodation within this area are frequented by the local community and visitors from further afield for recreation and other social activities. These persons may not be aware of what to do in the event of a bush fire in the vicinity.

The forested valley topography, proximity of assets on ridgetops, and the potential for rapid impact in the event of a bush fire were prime considerations of the BFMC in defining Macquarie Park as a Focus Area. Access and egress for vehicles throughout the reserves may be restricted during a bush fire. Also considered were the potential bush fire impacts to the north and east of Lane Cove River.

A key BFMC objective in the Macquarie Park 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 maintain a Strategic Fire Advantage Zone and for ignition prevention within the Lane Cove Valley.

Another key objective is Community Preparedness, in particular, the preparation of Bush Fire Survival Plans for permanent residents and dissemination of fire awareness information to temporary visitors and residents will be undertaken by the BFMC. The BFMC will achieve this through the implementation of programs to help residents and visitors to this area better understand bush fire risk and how to prepare for a bush fire.

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

Macquarie Park Focus Area – Treatment Strategies

Table 2		
BFMC OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT STRATEGY	REFERENCE
Fuel Management	Strategic Fire Advantage Zone; prescribed burns	MP.SF
	Asset Protection Zones	MP.AP
Community Preparedness	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	MP.RA
	Community Engagement; Preparation	MP.PR
	Community Engagement; Community Resilience	MP.CR
Response	Fire Trails; to be addressed in BFMC Fire Access and Fire Trail Plan	MP.FA
	Operational Readiness Arrangements; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	MP.OR

North Parramatta

Risk Profile

The Hunter's Hill / Lane Cove / Parramatta / Ryde 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 North Parramatta 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 impact upon nearby assets. This is particular along the southern and eastern extents of the forested areas. No significant bush fires have occurred in this area during the past 20 years.

A number of residential locations have been identified in the Moderate and High Risk category within this area. There are several Aboriginal sites and environmental sites that have been identified within the Highest Risk category. Social and demographic factors including elderly residents and a high proportion of residents who require assistance during an emergency, make the community more vulnerable to the impacts of a bush fire.

Lake Parramatta is an area frequented by persons from nearby and further afield for recreation and other social 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 of assets and the potential for impact in the event of a bush fire were prime considerations of the BFMC in defining North Parramatta as a Focus Area. The quantity and proximity of schools, care facilities, Aboriginal and environmental assets within and adjacent to this area requires particular treatments to mitigate the risk of bush fires.

A key BFMC objective in the North Parramatta focus area is Fuel Management. As identified in the Fuel Management Register, the BFMC will maintain Asset Protection Zones and implement hazard reduction burns to maintain a Strategic Fire Advantage Zones.

Another key objective is Community Preparedness, in particular the preparation of Bush Fire Survival Plans for permanent residents and fire awareness information for temporary visitors, has also been identified as a key risk treatment strategy. 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.

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.

North Parramatta Focus Area – Treatment Strategies

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

North Rocks

Risk Profile

The Hunter's Hill / Lane Cove / Parramatta / Ryde 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 North Rocks as a Focus Area.

The area is exposed to deliberate and accidental bush fire ignition and significant potential for rapid fire development along the vegetation corridor, which is adjacent to urban areas. The area is also exposed to potential large, uncontrolled bush fire from forested areas within North Epping, to the north west. There have been no significant bush fires in the area in during the past 20 years.

A number of residential dwellings have been identified within the High Risk category, the highest in the BFMC area, in particular along the urban interface nearest Hunts Creek. The focus area contains Special Fire Protection Purpose (SFPP) assets, including schools, along with environmental assets within the Moderate Risk category. Economic assets within the High Risk category are also captured within this focus area.

Social and demographic factors, including a higher than average proportion of elderly residents, residents of non-English speaking backgrounds and residents who require assistance during an emergency that make the community more vulnerable to the impacts of bush fire through low awareness of risk, reduced ability to respond during a bush fire.

The reserves and tourist site within this area are locations frequented by persons from nearby and further afield for recreation and other social 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 of the BFMC in defining North Rocks as a Focus Area. Access and egress for persons within the reserves may be restricted during a bush fire.

A key BFMC objective in the North Rocks 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 maintain a Strategic Fire Advantage Zone. The BFMC will also liaise with adjoining BFMCs to mitigate the risk of bush fires extending into this area.

Another key objective is Community Preparedness, in particular the preparation of Bush Fire Survival Plans for permanent residents and fire awareness information for temporary visitors, has also been identified as a key risk treatment strategy. 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.

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.

North Rocks Focus Area – Treatment Strategies

Table 4		
BFMC OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT STRATEGY	REFERENCE
Fuel Management	Strategic Fire Advantage Zone; prescribed burn	NR.SF
	Asset Protection Zones	NR.AP
Community Preparedness	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	NR.RA
	Community Engagement; Preparation	NR.PR
	Community Engagement; Community Resilience	NR.CR
Response	Fire Trails; to be addressed in BFMC Fire Access and Fire Trail Plan	NR.FA
	Operational Readiness Arrangements; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	NR.OR

Northmead

Risk Profile

The Hunter's Hill / Lane Cove / Parramatta / Ryde 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 Northmead 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 impact upon nearby assets, in particular along the southern and eastern extents of the forested areas through Northmead Gully. Although there is no history of significant bush fires in this area within the previous 20 years, smaller bush fires have resulted in property losses in this area.

A number of residential dwellings and Special Fire Protection Purpose assets, including aged care facilities, have been identified in the Low Risk category within this area. There are also a number of Aboriginal sites and environmental sites that have been identified within the Moderate Risk category within this area. Social and demographic factors including elderly residents and residents residing in state owned rental properties, which may make the community more vulnerable to the impacts of bush fire.

There are reserves in the area frequented by persons from nearby and further afield for recreation and other social 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 of the BFMC in defining Northmead as a Focus Area. The quantity and proximity of schools, care facilities, Aboriginal and environmental assets within and adjacent to this area requires particular treatments to mitigate the risk of bush fires.

A key BFMC objective in the Northmead 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 maintain a Strategic Fire Advantage Zone.

Another key objective is Community Preparedness, in particular the preparation of Bush Fire Survival Plans for permanent residents and fire awareness information for temporary visitors, has also been identified as a key risk treatment strategy. 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.

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

Northmead Focus Area – Treatment Strategies

Table 5		
BFMC OBJECTIVE	TREATMENT STRATEGY	REFERENCE
Fuel Management	Strategic Fire Advantage Zone; prescribed burns	NM.SF
	Asset Protection Zones	NM.AP
Community Preparedness	Community Engagement; Risk Awareness	NM.RA
	Community Engagement; Preparation	NM.PR
	Community Engagement; Community Resilience	NM.CR
Response	Fire Trails; to be addressed in BFMC Fire Access and Fire Trail Plan	NM.FA
	Operational Readiness Arrangements; addressed in BFMC Plan of Operations	NM.OR

Appendix 2

Fuel Management Register

ID	Name	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible agency
AP.1	Barton Reserve	Field of Mars	1	City of Ryde Council
AP.2	Barton Reserve - Malvina St APZ	Field of Mars	1	City of Ryde Council
AP.3	Field of Mars Cemetery APZ	Field of Mars	1	City of Ryde Council
AP.4	Field of Mars North APZ	Field of Mars	1	City of Ryde Council
AP.5	Field of Mars South APZ	Field of Mars	1	City of Ryde Council
AP.6	Sugarloaf Point APZ	Field of Mars	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.7	Busaco Rd APZ	Macquarie Park	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.8	Christie Park APZ	Macquarie Park	1	City of Ryde Council
AP.9	Fielder Park APZ	Macquarie Park	1	City of Ryde Council
AP.10	Khartoum Rd-Rogal PI APZ	Macquarie Park	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.11	Lane Cove Valley East - Site 24 APZ	Macquarie Park	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.12	Lane Cove Valley East - Site 51 APZ	Macquarie Park	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.13	Lane Cove Valley East - Site 1 APZ	Macquarie Park	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.14	Lane Cove Valley East - Site 11 APZ	Macquarie Park	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.15	Lane Cove Valley East - Site 12 APZ	Macquarie Park	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.16	Lane Cove Valley East - Site 14 APZ	Macquarie Park	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.17	Lane Cove Valley East - Site 15 APZ	Macquarie Park	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.18	Lane Cove Valley East - Site 16 APZ	Macquarie Park	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.19	Lane Cove Valley East - Site 19 APZ	Macquarie Park	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.20	Lane Cove Valley East - Site 2 APZ	Macquarie Park	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.21	Lane Cove Valley East - Site 20 APZ	Macquarie Park	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service

Table 2.1 Asset Protection Zones				
ID	Name	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible agency
AP.22	Lane Cove Valley East - Site 23 APZ	Macquarie Park	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.23	Lane Cove Valley East - Site 28 APZ	Macquarie Park	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.24	Lane Cove Valley East - Site 29 APZ	Macquarie Park	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.25	Lane Cove Valley East - Site 3 APZ	Macquarie Park	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.26	Lane Cove Valley East - Site 30 APZ	Macquarie Park	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.27	Lane Cove Valley East - Site 31 APZ	Macquarie Park	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.28	Lane Cove Valley East - Site 32 APZ	Macquarie Park	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.29	Lane Cove Valley East - Site 33 APZ	Macquarie Park	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.30	Lane Cove Valley East - Site 35 APZ	Macquarie Park	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.31	Lane Cove Valley East - Site 4 APZ	Macquarie Park	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.32	Lane Cove Valley East - Site 41 APZ	Macquarie Park	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.33	Lane Cove Valley East - Site 5 APZ	Macquarie Park	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.34	Lane Cove Valley East - Site 54 APZ	Macquarie Park	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.35	Lane Cove Valley East - Site 55 APZ	Macquarie Park	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.36	Lane Cove Valley East - Site 58 APZ	Macquarie Park	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.37	Lane Cove Valley East - Site 6 APZ	Macquarie Park	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.38	Lane Cove Valley East - Site 67 APZ	Macquarie Park	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.39	Lane Cove Valley East - Site 7 APZ	Macquarie Park	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.40	Lane Cove Valley East - Site 8 APZ	Macquarie Park	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.41	Leisure CI to Carlisle CI - Site 1 APZ	Macquarie Park	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.42	Leisure CI to Carlisle CI - Site 2 APZ	Macquarie Park	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.43	Lucknow Park APZ	Macquarie Park	1	City of Ryde Council

Table 2.1 Asset Protection Zones

ID	Name	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible agency
AP.44	Plassey Rd APZ	Macquarie Park	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.45	River Ave - Site 1 APZ	Macquarie Park	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.46	River Ave - Site 10 APZ	Macquarie Park	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.47	River Ave - Site 11 APZ	Macquarie Park	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.48	River Ave - Site 2 APZ	Macquarie Park	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.49	River Ave - Site 3 APZ	Macquarie Park	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.50	River Ave - Site 4 APZ	Macquarie Park	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.51	River Ave - Site 5 APZ	Macquarie Park	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.52	River Ave - Site 6 APZ	Macquarie Park	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.53	River Ave - Site 7 APZ	Macquarie Park	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.54	River Ave - Site 8 APZ	Macquarie Park	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.55	River Ave - Site 9 APZ	Macquarie Park	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.56	Riverside Dr APZ	Macquarie Park	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.57	Somerset Park APZ	Macquarie Park	1	City of Ryde Council
AP.58	Tuckwell PI APZ	Macquarie Park	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.59	Tunks Hill - Site 1 APZ	Macquarie Park	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.60	Tunks Hill - Site 2 APZ	Macquarie Park	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.61	Impeesa Reserve - 5 Baden Powell PI APZ	Northmead	1	City of Parramatta Council
AP.62	Model Farms Reserve - 110 Model Farms Rd APZ	Northmead	1	City of Parramatta Council
AP.63	Moxham Park - 19 Whitehaven Rd APZ	Northmead	1	City of Parramatta Council
AP.64	Moxham Park - 20a Ulandi PI APZ	Northmead	1	City of Parramatta Council
AP.65	Otto Losco Reserve - 5 Eva PI APZ	Northmead	1	City of Parramatta Council

Table 2.1 Asset Protection Zones

ID	Name	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible agency
AP.66	Otto Losco Reserve - 2 Allambie Ave APZ	Northmead	1	City of Parramatta Council
AP.67	Hunts Creek Reserve - Camelot Cr APZ	North Parramatta	1	City of Parramatta Council
AP.68	Lake Parramatta Reserve - 118-120 North Rocks Rd APZ	North Parramatta	1	City of Parramatta Council
AP.69	Lake Parramatta Reserve - 13-15 Lake St APZ	North Parramatta	1	City of Parramatta Council
AP.70	Lake Parramatta Reserve - 94-104 North Rocks Road APZ	North Parramatta	1	City of Parramatta Council
AP.71	Seville Reserve - 20 Cambridge Ave APZ	North Parramatta	1	City of Parramatta Council
AP.72	Seville Reserve - 21 Plymouth Ave APZ	North Parramatta	1	City of Parramatta Council
AP.73	Seville Reserve - 37 Tallwood Dr - 22 Cambridge Ave APZ	North Parramatta	1	City of Parramatta Council
AP.74	Bidjigal Reserve - 15 Randal Cr APZ	North Rocks	1	Crown Lands
AP.75	Bidjigal Reserve - 22 Sophia Cr APZ	North Rocks	1	City of Parramatta Council
AP.76	Bidjigal Reserve - 32-24 Sophia Cr APZ	North Rocks	1	City of Parramatta Council
AP.77	Bidjigal Reserve - 32-38 Sophia Cr APZ	North Rocks	1	Crown Lands
AP.78	Bidjigal Reserve - 39 Williams Rd- 38 Sophia Cr APZ	North Rocks	1	Crown Lands
AP.79	Bidjigal Reserve - 49 Perry St APZ	North Rocks	1	City of Parramatta Council
AP.80	Bidjigal Reserve - Randal Cres APZ	North Rocks	1	City of Parramatta Council
AP.81	Excelsior Reserve - 117 Caprera Rd APZ	North Rocks	1	City of Parramatta Council
AP.82	Excelsior Reserve - 3 Richard Cr APZ	North Rocks	1	City of Parramatta Council
AP.83	Excelsior Reserve - 45 Windermere Ave APZ	North Rocks	1	City of Parramatta Council
AP.84	Excelsior Reserve - 7 Andrew Pl APZ	North Rocks	1	City of Parramatta Council
AP.85	Speers Rd Reserve - 17 Speers Rd APZ	North Rocks	1	City of Parramatta Council
AP.86	Speers Rd Reserve - 23-27 Speers Rd APZ	North Rocks	1	City of Parramatta Council
AP.87	Aitchandar Park APZ		2	City of Ryde Council



Table 2.1 Asset Protection Zones				
ID	Name	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible agency
AP.88	Backhousia Reserve - 24 Greygum Tce APZ		2	City of Parramatta Council
AP.89	Burrows Park APZ		2	City of Ryde Council
AP.90	Cox Park - 65 Honiton Ave APZ		2	City of Parramatta Council
AP.91	Cox Park - 67 Cox Cres APZ		2	City of Parramatta Council
AP.92	Cox Park - Evans Rd APZ		2	City of Parramatta Council
AP.93	Darvall Park APZ		2	City of Ryde Council
AP.94	Denistone Park APZ		2	City of Ryde Council
AP.95	Forsyth Park APZ		2	City of Ryde Council
AP.96	Galaringi - 19 Warwick Rd APZ		2	City of Parramatta Council
AP.97	Galaringi - 23 Bankshill Cr APZ		2	City of Parramatta Council
AP.98	Galaringi - 32 Bankshill Cr APZ		2	City of Parramatta Council
AP.99	Galaringi - 324-332 Marsden Rd APZ		2	City of Parramatta Council
AP.100	Galaringi - 344 Pennant Hills Rd APZ		2	City of Parramatta Council
AP.101	Galaringi -128 Evans Rd APZ		2	City of Parramatta Council
AP.102	Hunts Creek Reserve - 19 Karingal Ave APZ		2	City of Parramatta Council
AP.103	Hunts Creek Reserve - 2 Ludmila Ct APZ		2	City of Parramatta Council
AP.104	Hunts Creek Reserve - 20 Lasburn Cr APZ		2	City of Parramatta Council
AP.105	Hunts Creek Reserve - 28 Adrian Court APZ		2	City of Parramatta Council
AP.106	Hunts Creek Reserve - 29 Karingal Ave APZ		2	City of Parramatta Council
AP.107	Hunts Creek Reserve - 9 Sun Valley Pl APZ		2	City of Parramatta Council
AP.108	Hunts Creek Reserve -6 Ferndale Ave APZ		2	City of Parramatta Council
AP.109	Kittys Creek North APZ		2	City of Ryde Council
AP.110	Kittys Creek South APZ		2	City of Ryde Council
AP.111	Magdala Rd - Site 4 APZ		2	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.112	Magdala Rd - Site 1 APZ		2	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.113	Magdala Rd - Site 2 APZ		2	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service

Table 2.1 Asset Protection Zones				
ID	Name	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible agency
AP.114	Magdala Rd - Site 3 APZ		2	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.115	Martin Reserve APZ		2	City of Ryde Council
AP.116	Midson & Plympton Rd Bushland APZ		2	City of Parramatta Council
AP.117	Myall Reserve APZ		2	City of Ryde Council
AP.118	Myee Cres APZ		2	Lane Cove Council
AP.119	Newington Site 1 APZ		2	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.120	Pembroke Park APZ		2	City of Ryde Council
AP.121	Penrose St APZ		2	Lane Cove Council
AP.122	Ryde Hospital APZ		2	NSW Health
AP.123	Vineyard Creek Reserve - 14 Wesley St APZ		2	City of Parramatta Council
AP.124	Vineyard Creek Reserve - 28 Robert St (Inner) APZ		2	City of Parramatta Council
AP.125	Vineyard Creek Reserve - 28 Robert St APZ		2	City of Parramatta Council
AP.126	Vineyard Creek Reserve - 28 Robert Street (Outer) APZ		2	City of Parramatta Council
AP.127	Vineyard Creek Reserve - 3 Rock Farm Ave APZ		2	City of Parramatta Council
AP.128	Vineyard Creek Reserve - Adderton Rd (Inner) APZ		2	City of Parramatta Council
AP.129	Vineyard Creek Reserve - Adderton Rd (Outer) APZ		2	City of Parramatta Council
AP.130	Wallumatta APZ		2	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
AP.131	William Edward St APZ		2	Lane Cove Council

Table 2.2. Prescribed burns

ID	Name	Strategy	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
SF.132	Field of Mars - Finch Ave HR	SFAZ	Field of Mars	1	City of Ryde Council
SF.133	Field of Mars - Wellington Rd HR	SFAZ	Field of Mars	1	City of Ryde Council
SF.134	Pains Rd HR	SFAZ	Field of Mars	1	Hunters Hill Council
SF.135	Delhi Rd HR	SFAZ	Macquarie Park	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
SF.136	Gloucester Rd HR	SFAZ	Macquarie Park	1	City of Parramatta Council
SF.137	Somerset Park HR	SFAZ	Macquarie Park	1	City of Ryde Council
SF.138	VALS Mars Creek HR	SFAZ	Macquarie Park	1	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
SF.139	Moxhams HR	SFAZ	Northmead	1	City of Parramatta Council
SF.140	Moxhams Reserve (Ulandi) HR	SFAZ	Northmead	1	City of Parramatta Council
SF.141	Hunts Creek 001 HR	SFAZ	North Parramatta	1	City of Parramatta Council
SF.142	North Rocks Rd HR	SFAZ	North Parramatta	1	City of Parramatta Council
SF.143	Seville Reserve HR (Stage 1)	SFAZ	North Parramatta	1	City of Parramatta Council
SF.144	Seville Reserve HR (Stage 2)	SFAZ	North Parramatta	1	City of Parramatta Council
SF.145	Tallwood Dr HR (Stage 1)	SFAZ	North Parramatta	1	City of Parramatta Council
SF.146	Tallwood Dr HR (Stage 2)	SFAZ	North Parramatta	1	City of Parramatta Council
SF.147	Sophia Cres HR	SFAZ	North Rocks	1	City of Parramatta Council
SF.148	Speers Rd Bushcare Site HR	SFAZ	North Rocks	1	City of Parramatta Council
SF.149	Batten Reserve (Block 1) HR	SFAZ		2	Lane Cove Council

Table 2.2. Prescribed burns

ID	Name	Strategy	Focus Area	Priority	Responsible Agency
SF.150	Batten Reserve (Block 2) HR	SFAZ		2	Lane Cove Council
SF.151	Boronia Park HR	SFAZ		2	Hunters Hill Council
SF.152	Lovetts Reserve (Block 1) HR	SFAZ		2	Lane Cove Council
SF.153	Lovetts Reserve (Block 2) HR	SFAZ		2	Lane Cove Council
SF.154	Newington Armoury HR	SFAZ		2	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
SF.155	Portious Park - Blue Gum Dr HR	SFAZ		2	City of Ryde Council
SF.156	Tennyson Reserve (Block 1) HR	SFAZ		2	Lane Cove Council
SF.157	Tennyson Reserve (Block 2) HR	SFAZ		2	Lane Cove Council
SF.158	VALS Pages Creek HR	SFAZ		2	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
SF.159	VALS Wallumatta HR	SFAZ		2	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
SF.160	Venteman Reserve (Block 1) HR	SFAZ		2	Lane Cove Council
SF.161	Venteman Reserve (Block 2) HR	SFAZ		2	Lane Cove Council
SF.162	Warrawoon Reserve (Block 1) HR	SFAZ		2	Lane Cove Council
SF.163	Warrawoon Reserve (Block 2) HR	SFAZ		2	Lane Cove Council

*Strategy: SFAZ (Strategic Fire Advantage Zone).

Table 2.3 Neighbourhood Safer Places*			
Title	Type	Location	LGA
Bayview Park	Open Space	Bay Street, Greenwich	Lane Cove
Kingsford Smith Oval	Open Space	Kenneth Street, Longueville	Lane Cove
Linley Point Reserve	Open Space	348 Burns Bay Road, Lane Cove	Lane Cove
Marjorie York Playground	Open Space	61 Tambourine Bay Road, Riverview	Lane Cove
Pottery Green	Open Space	Phoenix Street, Lane Cove	Lane Cove
Saint Ignatius College Junior School Oval	Open Space	College Road South, Riverview	Lane Cove
Woodford Bay Bicentennial Reserve	Open Space	Kelly's Esplanade, Longueville	Lane Cove
North Rocks Community Centre	Building	Cnr North Rocks Road & Farnell Avenue, Carlingford	Parramatta
Roselea Park	Open Space	Roselea Way, Beecroft	Parramatta
West Epping Park	Open Space	Ward Street, Epping	Parramatta
Macquarie Centre Shopping Centre Carpark	Open Space	Talavera Road, Macquarie Park	Ryde
Monash Park	Open Space	Cnr of Ryde Road and Monash Road, Gladesville	Ryde

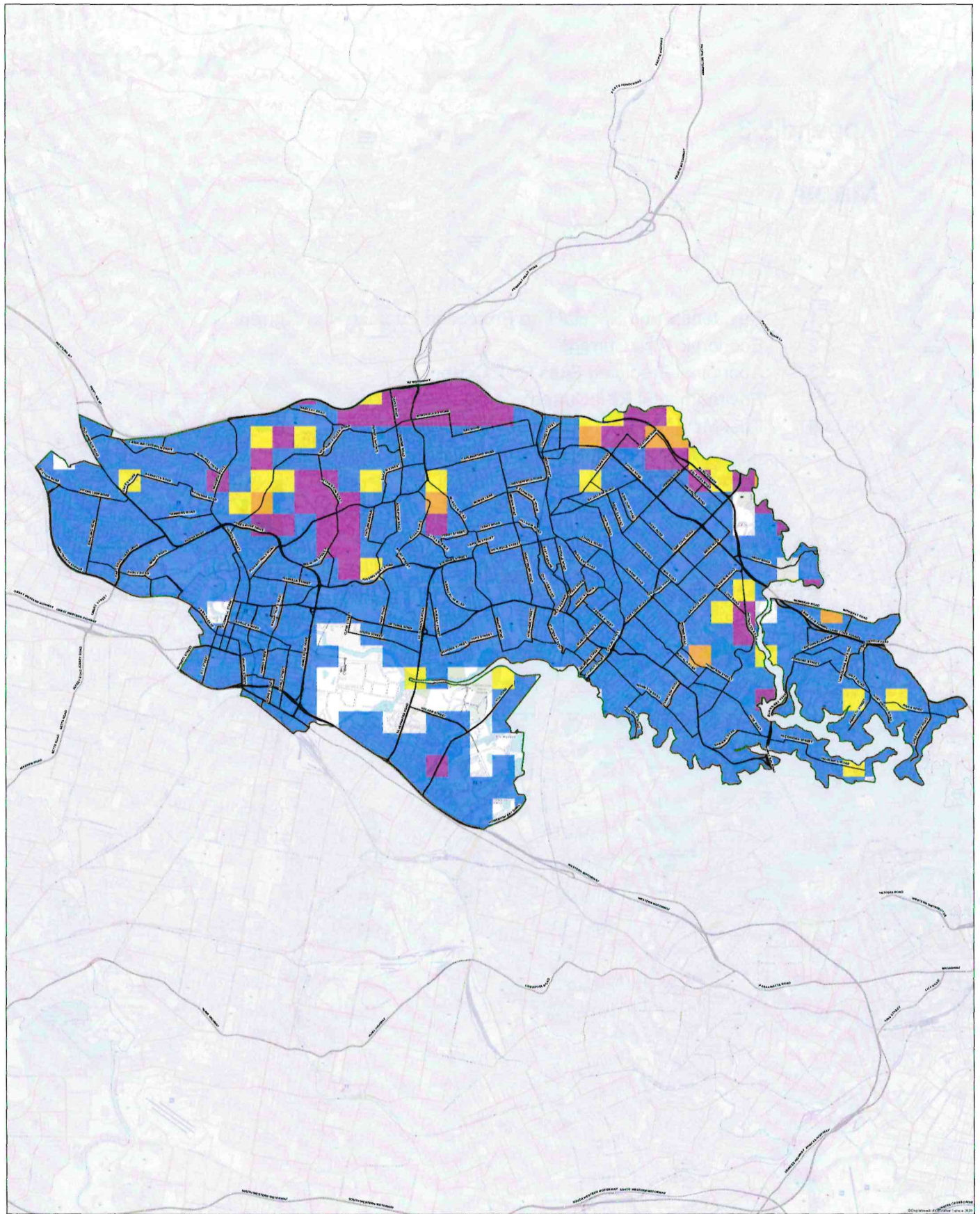
*This list is current at the date of BFRMP approval. Visit the RFS website for live, up to date information on Neighbourhood Safer Place locations: www.rfs.nsw.gov.au



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



LEGEND

Bush Fire Management Committee (BFMC)

Residential and SFPP Risk Current

- Lowest Risk
- Low Risk
- Moderate Risk
- High Risk
- Highest Risk

Map Description

Residential & SFPP Risk Current

The Residential & SFPP Risk Current map shows the modelled risk to homes or special fire protection purpose assets across the BFMC when risk modelling commenced for this plan. Assets considered as special fire protection purpose include schools, child care centres, universities, hospitals, retirement villages, accommodation buildings, prisons, churches, halls and other public buildings where the public are likely to assemble. Each coloured square on this map represents the risk to a home or a group of homes or special fire protection purpose asset. To determine the risk, a 100m grid was created across the BFMC area and all grid cells where homes or special fire protection purpose assets were present were identified. Then the likelihood of a bush fire starting, spreading and reaching the asset was determined and combined with the potential damage to these assets given the likely fire exposure at each grid to calculate the risk. For the risk to homes, the number of homes in the grid was also used to calculate the risk. This means that the risk results are influenced by housing density. If two grids have the same likelihood of a bush fire starting, spreading and damaging homes but one grid has three houses and the other only one, then the grid with three houses will be three times the risk of the grid with one house.

The 100m grids are aggregated to 500m (i.e. nine grids together) and the risk values summed to calculate the risk for the larger grid size. The data is then classified into a maximum five categories from lowest to highest based on their risk value. If the aggregated grid had both houses and special fire protection purpose assets, then the highest risk category is shown on the map.

The map displays the comparative risk across the BFMC area from a landscape perspective, that is, where in the BFMC are the highest risk areas compared to other areas. If a house or special fire protection purpose asset is located in the lowest risk category, this does not mean that the asset could not be damaged on a bush fire, it is just less likely to be damaged compared to areas in a higher level risk category.

If you wish to determine the bush fire risk for an individual home, please use the Bush Fire Household Assessment Tool on the NSW BFS website.

WARNING INFORMATION

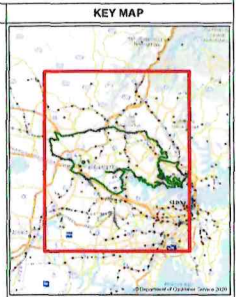
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Scale: 1:31,000

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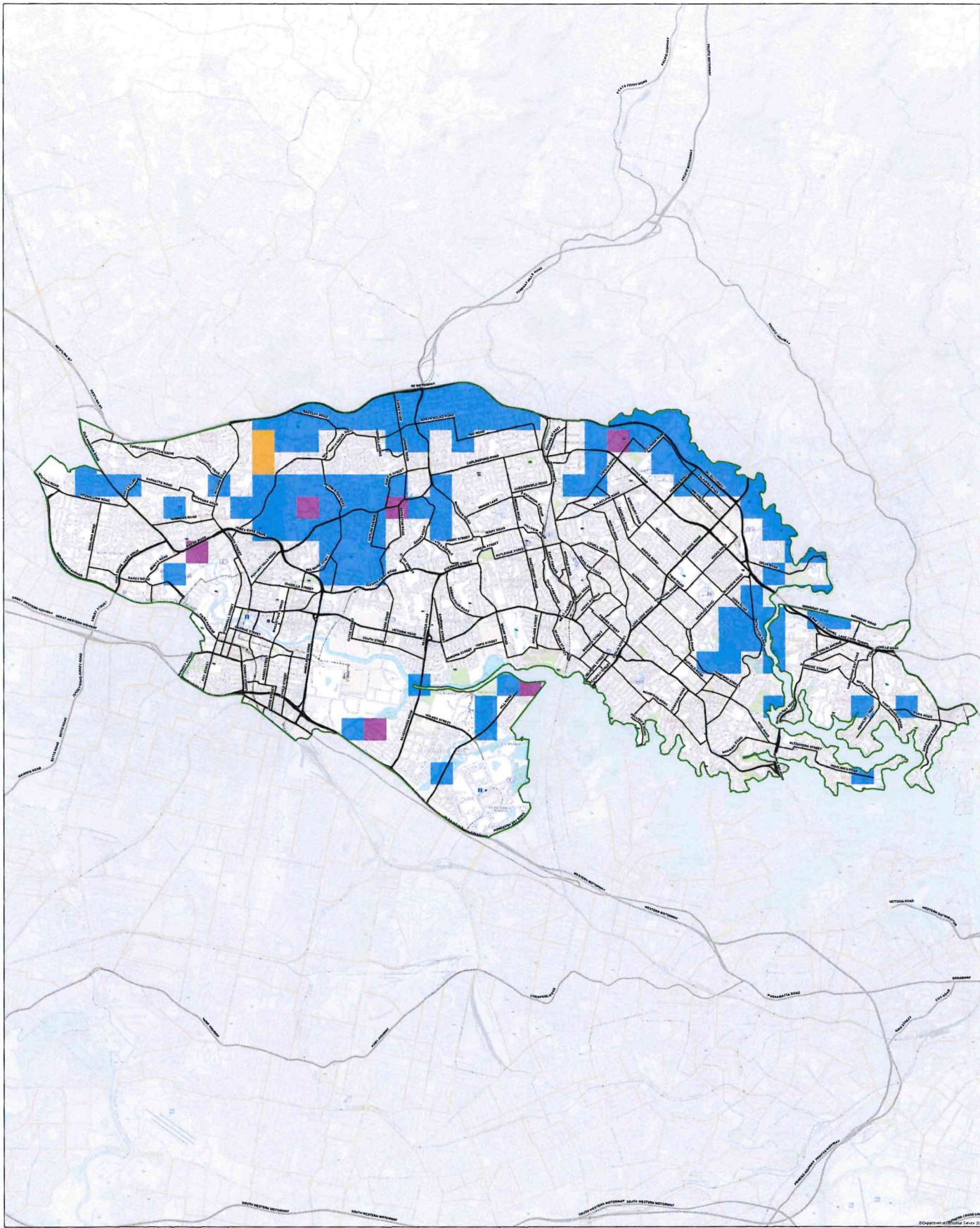
PRODUCTION INFORMATION

Base Data: © LPI, DPOT, SGM, OES, Sewer, Katoomba
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 Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
 Print Date: 2024/02/23 4:53:30 PM
 Produced by: NSW Rural Fire Service for the BFMC




Hunters Hill/Lane Cove/Parramatta/Ryde

Residential and Special Fire Protection Purpose (SFPP) Risk Current








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Hunters Hill/Lane Cove/Parramatta/Ryde

Economic Risk Current

LEGEND

 Bush Fire Management Committee (BFMC)
 Lowest Risk
 Low Risk
 Moderate Risk
 Highest Risk

Economic Risk - Current

The Economic Risk - Current map shows the modelled risk to economic assets across the BFMC area when risk modelling commenced for this plan. Each coloured square on the map represents the risk to one or more economic assets. To determine the risk, a 180m grid was created across the BFMC area and all grids where economic assets were present were identified. Then the likelihood of a bush fire starting, spreading and reaching the asset was determined and combined with the potential damage to these assets given the likely fire exposure at each grid. The risk was calculated based on the economic loss (\$) of the modelled damage assessment for the asset and the recovery time (yr), the time it would take to repair or replace that asset. These risk values were then added together to calculate the risk to all economic assets within a grid. Therefore, if for example the modelled damage assessment for two assets was calculated at approximately the same \$ loss, the risk will be higher for the asset with the longer recovery time.

The 180m grids are aggregated to 540m (i.e. nine grids together) and the risk values summed to calculate the risk for the larger grid size. The risk is then classified into a maximum of five categories from lowest to highest based on their risk value.

The map displays the comparative risk across the BFMC area from a landscape perspective, that is, where in the BFMC are the highest risk areas compared to other areas. If an economic asset is located in the lowest risk category, this does not mean that the asset could not be damaged in a bush fire, it is just less likely to be damaged compared to an asset in a higher level risk category.

WARNING INFORMATION

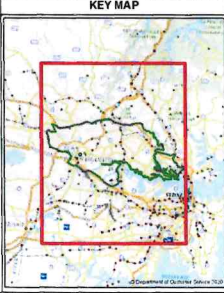
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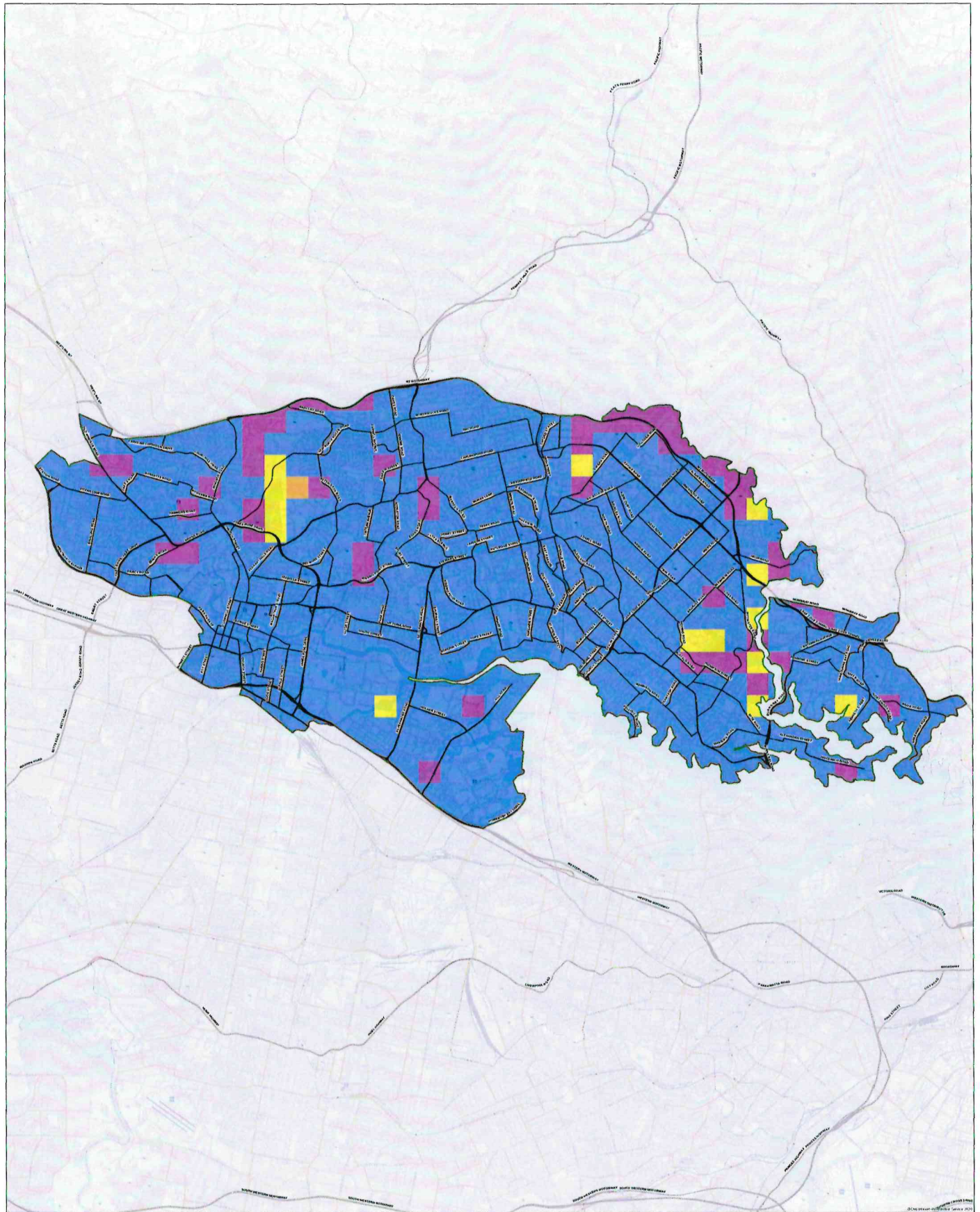
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PRODUCTION INFORMATION

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 Produced by: NSW Bush Fire Service for the BFMC





LEGEND

-  Bush Fire Management Committee (BFMC)
- Aboriginal Predicted Sites Risk Current**
-  Lowest Risk
-  Low Risk
-  Moderate Risk
-  High Risk
-  Highest Risk

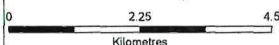
Map Description

Aboriginal Predicted Sites Risk Current
 This bushfire risk map shows the current level of modelled bushfire risk to predicted Aboriginal site locations across the BFMC. Aboriginal site locations used in the model are based on data from the NSW Aboriginal Sites Decision Support Tool (ASDST). Predicted site occurrences have been subject to a quantitative risk modelling process that considers the vulnerability of sites, the accumulated impact of non-indigenous land use on sites and the likelihood that sites will be exposed to a bushfire event that could cause a destructive impact. Each coloured square on the map represents the relative level of risk to Aboriginal sites across the BFMC. Site locations in the lowest risk category can still be damaged by a bushfire. Site locations in lower risk levels are less likely to be exposed to a fire that will cause it damage relative to other areas that are in a high-risk level category.

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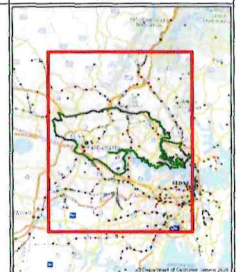
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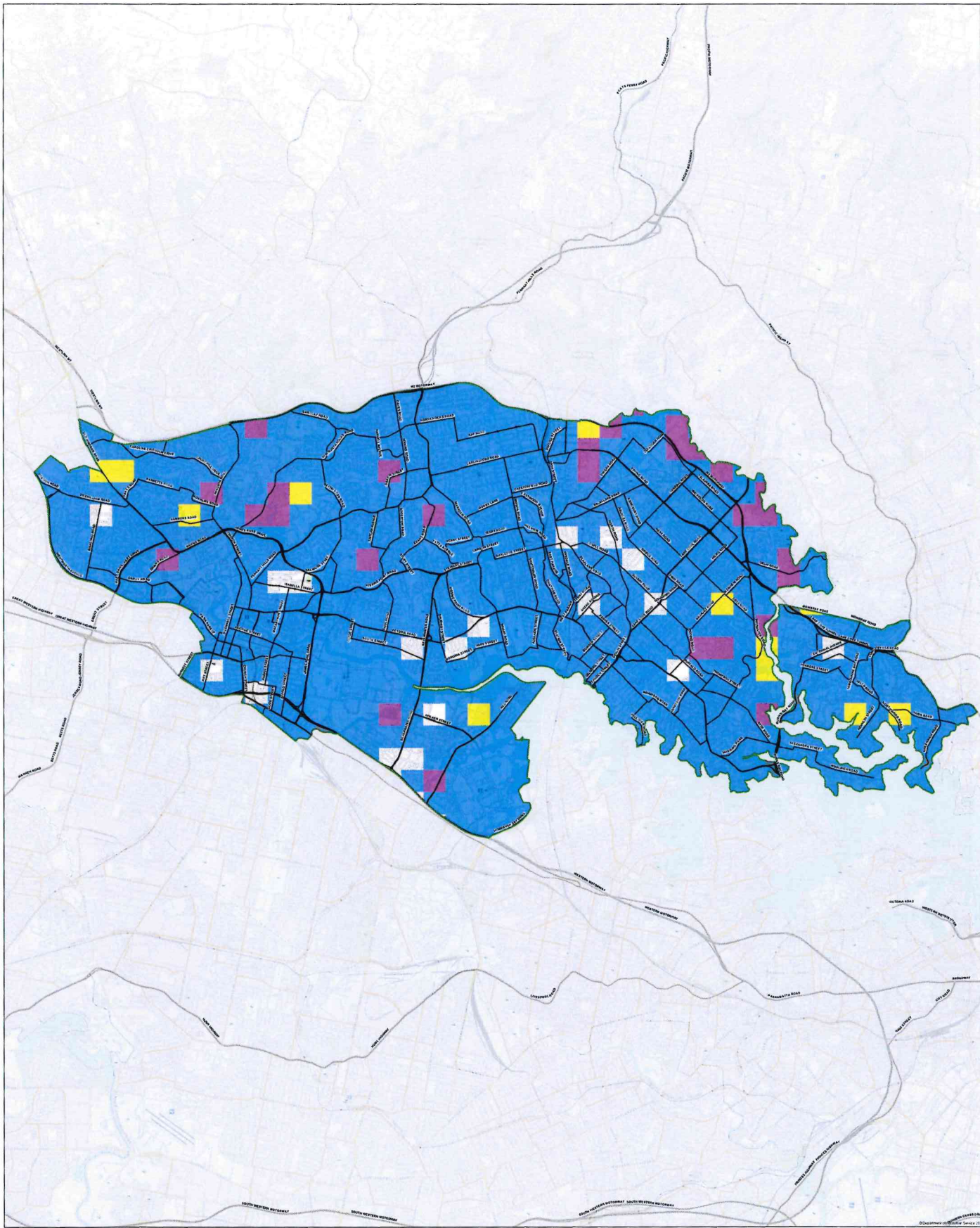


KEY MAP




Hunters Hill/Lane Cove/Parramatta/Ryde

Aboriginal Predicted Sites Risk Current



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Hunters Hill/Lane Cove/Parramatta/Ryde
Environmental Risk Current

LEGEND

□ Bush Fire Management Committee (BFMC)

Environmental Risk Current

- Lowest Risk
- Low Risk
- Moderate Risk
- High Risk
- Highest Risk

Map Description

Environmental Risk Current

This bush fire risk map shows the current level of modelled bush fire risk to predicted Environmental assets across the BFMC. Environmental assets used in the model are based on data from BioNet, best available Threatened Ecological Community mapping, protected land regulation mapping and other key data sets. Environmental assets have been subject to a quantitative risk modelling process that considers the environmental significance, vulnerability, fire history, fire management guidelines of Environmental assets and the likelihood that Environmental assets will be exposed to a bush fire event that could cause a destructive impact. Each coloured square on the map represents the relative level of risk to Environmental assets across the BFMC. Environmental assets in the lowest risk category can still be damaged by a bush fire. Environmental assets in lower risk levels are less likely to be exposed to a fire that will cause it damage relative Environmental assets that are in a higher-level risk category.

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Scale: 1:31,000


0 2.25 4.5 Kilometres

PRODUCTION INFORMATION

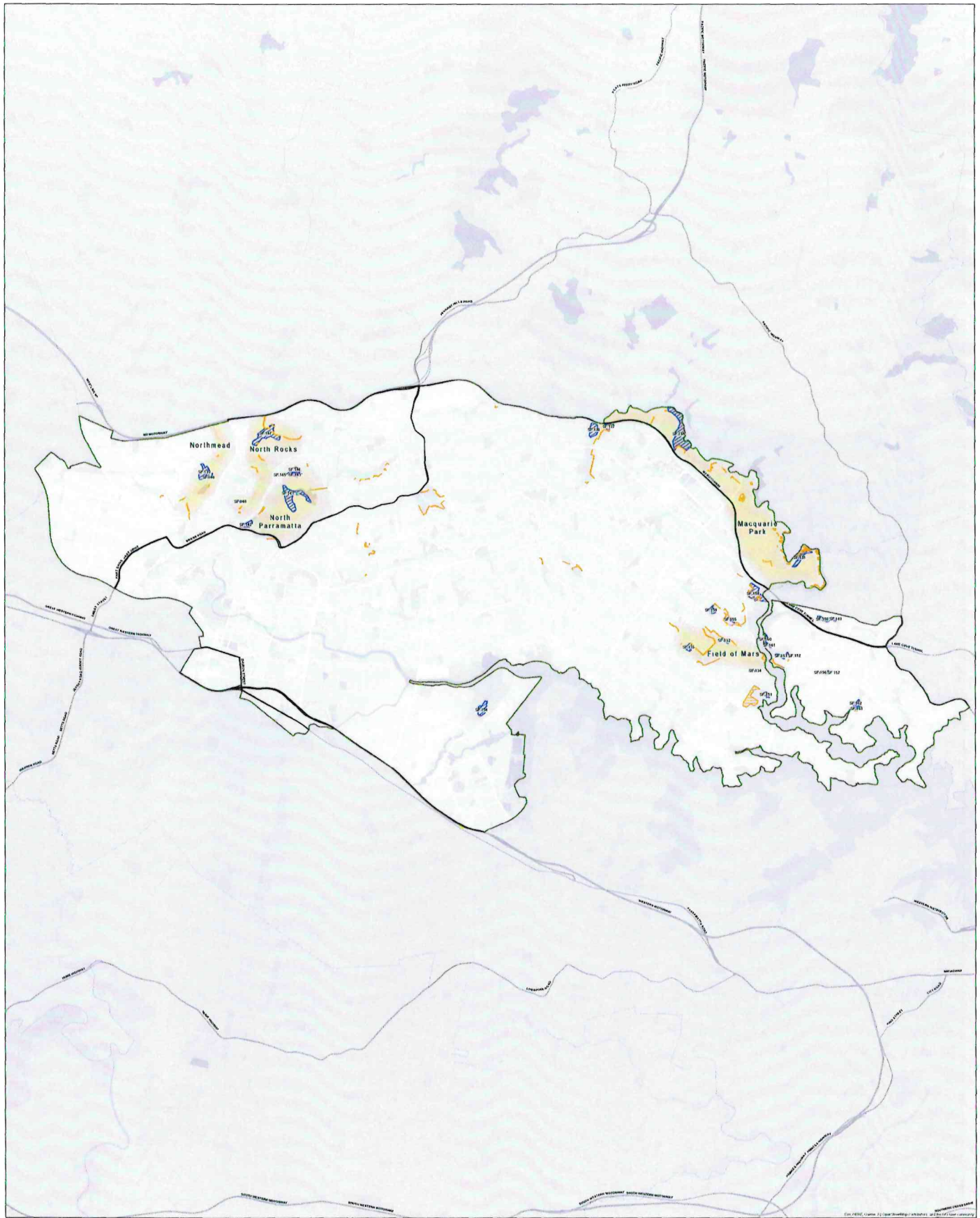
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Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
Print Date: 20/08/2023 4:29:08 PM
Prepared by: NSW Bush Fire Service for the BFMC



KEY MAP



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LEGEND	
	Bush Fire Management Committee (BFMC)
	Bush Fire Risk Management Plan Focus Area
	Previous Burnt Area (Last Five Years as of 14/08/2023)
Planned Fuel Management Treatment	
	Asset Protection Zone (APZ)
	Strategic Fire Advantage Zone (SFAZ)

Map Description

This map shows the planned risk treatment strategies in Hunters Hill/Lane Cove/Parramatta/Ryde areas across a five year period and forms part of the Bush Fire Risk Management Plan for this area.

The purpose of risk treatment for this Bush Fire Risk Management Plan is to reduce the likelihood and/or harmful consequences of bush fire to the community and environment by selecting and implementing a range of treatment options.

On this map:

- Assets or areas in the landscape identified as having significant or unacceptable risk are identified as Focus Areas (in yellow). Targeted treatment objectives and strategies have been identified to manage these risks.
- Areas where prescribed burning is planned are identified as strategic fire advantage zones, ignition management zones or land management zones. Each zone type has strategies to appropriately address the risks to the asset types and values.
- Areas where vegetation management is more intensive, typically through mechanical clearing are identified as asset protection zones and firebreaks.

The fire history in and around the region is described as previous burnt area. This captures bush fires and prescribed burns that have been recorded and mapped in the five years prior to the year the map was prepared. These areas will have a reduced fuel load.

See the associated plan for more information on all treatment strategies and detailed descriptions of each Focus Area.

WARNING INFORMATION

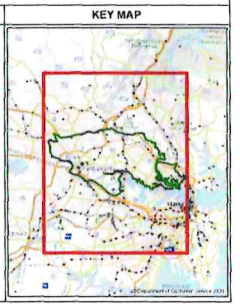
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Scale: 1:31,000

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PRODUCTION INFORMATION

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Label Note

Since the initial development of the plan, burns labelled with an asterisk (*) have been completed or partially completed prior to the approval of the plan.

Appendix 4

Communication Strategy

Date	Target Audience	Method of communication	Method of notification	Key messages/ purpose	Resources required	Responsibility
April 2021 - November 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Senior Firefighters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal FRNSW consultation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Email 	Introduction to next generation BFRMP methodology. Data validation.	Venue. Facilitator(s). PowerPoint presentation. Maps.	FRNSW Zone Command
April 2023 – May 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General Public 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BFMC website Social media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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
May 2023 – June 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General Public 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Print media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 FRNSW FCC / FRNSW stations.	FRNSW Zone Command

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Planning together

Hunter's Hill / Lane Cove / Parramatta / Ryde

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