

Maitland
Local Emergency
Management Plan
(EMPLAN)
October 2016



Part 1 – Administration

Authority

The Maitland Local Emergency Management Plan (EMPLAN) has been prepared by the Maitland Local Emergency Management Committee in compliance with the State Emergency & Rescue Management Act 1989.

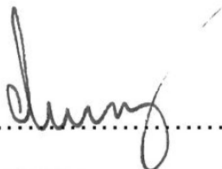
APPROVED



.....
Chris James
Chair
Maitland Local Emergency Management Committee

Dated: 18 October 2016

ENDORSED



.....
Michael Slowgrove
Chair
Regional Emergency Management Committee

J A Loy APM
Commander
Northern Region

Dated: 14/10/16

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Purpose

Details arrangements for, prevention of, preparation for, response to and recovery from emergencies within the Local Government Area covered by this plan.

It encompasses arrangements for:

- emergencies controlled by combat agencies;
- emergencies controlled by combat agencies and supported by the Local Emergency Operations Controller (LEOCON);
- emergency operations for which there is no combat agency; and
- circumstances where a combat agency has passed control to the LEOCON.

Objectives

The objectives of this plan are to:

- define participating organisation and Functional Area roles and responsibilities in preparation for, response to and recovery from emergencies;
- set out the control, co-ordination and liaison arrangements at the Local level;
- detail activation and alerting arrangements for involved agencies; and
- detail arrangements for the acquisition and co-ordination of resources.

Scope

The plan describes the arrangements at Local level to prevent, prepare for, respond to and recover from emergencies and also provides policy direction for the preparation of Sub Plans and Supporting Plans:

- Arrangements detailed in this plan are based on the assumption that the resources upon which the plan relies are available when required; and
- The effectiveness of arrangements detailed in this plan are dependent upon all involved agencies preparing, testing and maintaining appropriate internal instructions, and/or standing operating procedures.

Principles

The following principles are applied in this plan:

- a) The Emergency Risk Management (ERM) process is to be used as the basis for emergency planning in New South Wales. This methodical approach to the planning process is to be applied by Emergency Management Committees at all levels.
- b) Responsibility for preparation, response and recovery rests initially at Local level. If Local agencies and available resources are not sufficient they are augmented by those at Regional level.
- c) Control of emergency response and recovery operations is conducted at the lowest effective level.
- d) Agencies may deploy their own resources from their own service from outside the affected Local area or Region if they are needed.
- e) The Local Emergency Operations Controller (LEOCON) is responsible, when requested by a combat agency, to co-ordinate the provision of resources support. EOCs would not normally assume control from a combat agency unless the situation can no longer be contained. Where necessary, this should only be done after consultation with the Regional Emergency Operations Controller (REOCON) and agreement of the combat agency and the appropriate level of control.
- f) Emergency preparation, response and recovery operations should be conducted with all agencies carrying out their normal functions wherever possible.
- g) Prevention measures remain the responsibility of authorities / agencies charged by statute with the responsibility.

Test and Review Process

The Maitland Local Emergency Management Committee (LEMC) will review this Plan every three years, or following any:

- activation of the Plan in response to an emergency;
- legislative changes affecting the Plan; and
- exercises conducted to test all or part of the Plan.

Part 2 – Community Context

Annexure A – Community Profile

General

The Maitland Local Government Area (LGA) covers 396 km² from Woodberry in the east to Lochinvar in the west, Tocal to the north, and Gillieston Heights to the south.

The 67,478 residents (Census 2011) are settled in town centres, new and growing suburbs and quiet rural areas. The estimated residential population for Maitland in 2015 is 76,607 people representing a 13.5% increase from the Census 2011.

The Maitland LGA is bounded by Dungog Shire, Cessnock City, Port Stephens Shire and Newcastle City Councils.

Landform and Topography

The predominate landform of the Maitland LGA is floodplain with approximately 40% of the LGA inundated from a 1% Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP) Hunter River Event. Elevated areas are located in the west of the LGA where elevations up to a maximum of 300 metres can be found. The area on the eastern side of the LGA is the lowest with levels of 1.5 metres (Australian Height Datum (AHD)).

Slopes within the LGA reflect the significance of the flood plain with 61% (245 km²) of the land being in the range of level to 5%. 29% (117 km²) is within the range of 5% to 15% with the remaining 10% having grades in excess of 15%.

Maitland is bisected by the Hunter River which flows east to west through the LGA. This river has a catchment of 17,000 km² at the western point of the LGA. In addition the Paterson River forms the North Eastern boundary of the LGA. The Paterson River has a confluence with the Hunter River below Morpeth and a catchment of 1,000 km².

The Williams River, with a catchment of 974 km², whilst not flowing in or adjacent to the LGA does have its confluence with the Hunter River on the eastern boundary of the LGA.

The other major contributing flow to the Hunter River is the Wallis Fishery Creek catchments which join the Hunter River downstream of the Maitland Township. The catchment of the Wallis Creek system, which includes Fishery Creek, is 400 km² of which 200 km² is the catchment of Fishery Creek.

Climate

The following statistical data shows temperature and rainfall averages taken from the weather station located at the Maitland Visitors Centre (weather station site number 061388 – Latitude 32.74°S / Longitude: 151.57°E).

Statistics	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual	Years
Temperature														
Mean maximum temperature (°C)	30.3	29.3	27.5	24.4	21.2	18.4	18.0	20.0	23.3	25.6	27.0	28.8	24.5	18 1997 2015
Mean minimum temperature (°C)	18.1	18.0	16.0	12.2	8.2	6.4	5.5	5.6	8.4	10.9	14.4	16.4	11.7	18 1997 2015
Rainfall														
Mean rainfall (mm)	57.6	108.5	91.9	82.5	60.8	86.0	46.0	35.6	47.7	57.1	79.7	63.4	818.0	17 1997 2015
Decile 5 (median) rainfall (mm)	44.0	80.5	79.1	73.8	48.7	64.8	34.2	23.4	30.2	51.9	74.4	58.8	791.1	17 1997 2015
Mean number of days of rain ≥ 1 mm	6.1	8.9	8.7	8.1	5.9	8.4	7.3	5.3	5.6	6.3	7.8	6.9	85.3	18 1997 2015

Land Use

The break-up of major land uses in the Maitland LGA are outlined below, with the bulk of the land area zoned as rural land, followed by residential and environmental zones. The location of flood-prone lands has been a major influence on the pattern of urban development in the LGA, with the majority of urban areas located on high ground and not susceptible to inundation from Hunter River flooding. The exception to these areas includes Central Maitland and Lorn.

Land Use Zone / Type / Classification	Area (ha)	% of LGA
Residential zone	4,459.9	11.4%
Large lot residential zone	854.3	2.2%
Commercial zones	668.6	1.7%
Industrial zone	168.9	0.4%
Rural zones	28,977.3	73.8%
Public Recreation zone	513.6	1.3%
Private Recreation zone	195.5	0.5%
Environmental zones	2,840.5	7.2%
Special activities, Infrastructure, Tourist zones	608.7	1.5%
TOTAL AREA	39,287.3	100.00%

Population and People

The total population of the Maitland LGA on census night in 2011 was 67,478 comprising 33,005 males and 34,473 females. The information below provides demographic analysis for the City and its suburbs based on results from the 2011 Censuses of Population and Housing.

Population / Area

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) estimated residential population for Maitland in 2015 is 76,607 people representing a 13.5% increase from the Census 2011.

All data for this section will be obtained from the Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011 Census. The population provided by the ABS for the Maitland LGA in 2011 was 67,478.

The following table provides a breakdown for the Maitland LGA population by area:

Population by Area (2011)						
	People	Male	Female	Median Age	Families	Average Children per Family
Aberglasslyn	2,857	1,385	1,472	31	792	1.9
Allandale *	305	148	157	46	94	1.8
Ashtonfield	4,382	2,177	2,205	36	1,254	1.9
Bishops Bridge	225	118	107	41	66	1.8
Bolwarra	1,179	565	614	47	359	1.9
Bolwarra Heights	2,499	1,255	1,244	36	704	2
Chisholm	184	99	85	47	54	2.1
Cliftleigh *	180	86	94	49	52	1.5
Duckenfield	357	191	166	41	105	2
East Maitland	11,014	5,319	5,695	40	2,977	1.8
Farley	236	115	121	43	66	1.7
Gillieston Heights	1,372	680	692	37	396	1.9
Greta *	2,483	1,276	1,207	32	666	2
Horseshoe Bend	400	207	193	40	103	1.7
Largs	1,350	656	694	37	379	2
Lochinvar	941	447	494	41	261	1.9
Lorn	1,264	618	646	42	372	1.8
Louth Park	640	344	296	38	175	2.1
Luskintyre	266	128	138	41	82	1.8
Maitland	1,833	912	921	41	407	1.8
Metford	4,872	2,357	2,515	31	1,345	1.9
Millers Forest	321	169	152	46	101	1.7
Mindaribba	326	158	168	40	88	2.1

Morpeth	1,260	604	656	41	355	1.8
Oakhampton	591	303	288	35	164	1.9
Pitnacree	41	25	16	41	13	2
Raworth	1,225	588	637	31	352	2
Rosebrook	174	78	96	46	51	1.5
Rutherford	10,182	4,919	5,263	33	2,801	1.9
South Maitland	533	262	271	37	139	1.5
Telarah	2,227	1,079	1,148	35	603	1.8
Tenambit	3,008	1,466	1,542	36	858	1.9
Thornton	7,862	3,929	3,933	34	2,260	1.9
Windella	595	310	285	40	174	2
Woodberry	3,155	1,502	1,653	35	834	2
Woodville	604	294	310	39	168	2.2
Totals	70,943	34,769	36,174	40	19,670	1.875

* Note amendments to total population for Maitland LGA (67,478) compared to total above (70,943). This is due to some suburbs lying within two local government areas such as:

- . Greta – Maitland City Council is responsible for the residents on the eastern side of Orient Street, Greta. The remainder of Greta falls within the Cessnock Local Government Area.
- . Cliftleigh - Maitland City Council is responsible for a small section of Cliftleigh (properties to the east of Avery Lane). The remainder of Cliftleigh falls within the Cessnock Local Government Area.
- . Allandale - Maitland City Council is responsible for Allandale Road (up to the rail bridge which forms boundary Allandale Road and where Allandale Road becomes Lovedale Road). The remainder of Allandale falls within the Cessnock Local Government Area.

How old are we

The Census population of the Maitland LGA in 2011 was 67,478, living in 26,492 dwellings with an average household size of 2.66.

The Census provides us with a count of the total population in Maitland City in 2011 as well as several sub-populations such as the Indigenous population, voter population and the overseas born. It also enables us to see how these have changed over each five year period back to 1991. It is important to note that there are different ways of counting populations. You can access two population counts on this page – the Usual Residence count and the Enumerated Count. For the purpose of this plan information has been taken from the 'Usual Residence' count.

Maitland City Population (2011)		
Population	Number	Percentage
Maitland City (excluding overseas visitors)	67,478	100.00
Males	33,005	48.9
Females	34,473	51.1

Five year age groups present a classic age profile of the population. Each age group covers exactly five years, which enables direct comparison between each age group.

Maitland Local Government Area - Total Persons – Five Year Age Groups (2011)			
<i>Five Year Age Groups (years)</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
0-4 years	2,578	2,465	5,043
5-9 years	2,489	2,352	4,841
10-14 years	2,546	2,394	4,940
15-19 years	2,408	2,431	4,839
20-24 years	2,132	2,066	4,198
25-29 years	2,085	2,175	4,260
30-34 years	2,168	2,223	4,391
35-39 years	2,288	2,476	4,764
40-44 years	2,311	2,504	4,815
45-49 years	2,218	2,358	4,576
50-54 years	2,230	2,316	4,546
55-59 years	2,002	2,038	4,040
60-64 years	1,758	1,911	3,669
65-69 years	1,328	1,365	2,693
70-74 years	955	1,061	2,016
75-79 years	711	877	1,588
80-84 years	469	742	1,211
85-89 years	249	495	744
90-94 years	64	180	244
95-99 years	13	40	53
100 years and over	3	5	8
Total	33,005	34,474	67,479

An indication of family compositions for the Maitland Local Government Area is detailed below. This may assist in the demographics of our LGA and our people.

Maitland Local Government Area – Family Composition (2011)		
<i>Composition</i>	<i>Families</i>	<i>Persons</i>
. Couple family with no children	6,678	13,262
. Couple family with:		
<i>children under 15 and:</i>		
dependent students and non-dependent children	163	917
Dependent students and no non-dependent children	804	3,728
no dependent students and non-dependent children	288	1,296
no dependent students and no non-dependent children	4,697	18,641
<i>Total</i>	5,952	24,582
<i>no children under 15 and:</i>		
dependent students and non-dependent children	418	1,704
dependent students and no non-dependent children	661	2,205
no dependent students and non-dependent children	1,589	5,042
<i>Total</i>	2,668	8,951
<i>Total</i>	8,620	33,533
. One parent family with:		
<i>children under 15 and:</i>		
dependent students and non-dependent children	49	220
dependent students and no non-dependent children	245	899
no dependent students and non-dependent children	125	451
no dependent students and no non-dependent children	1,381	3,838
<i>Total</i>	1,800	5,408
<i>no children under 15 and:</i>		
dependent students and non-dependent children	134	418
dependent students and no non-dependent children	246	538
no dependent students and non-dependent children	1,016	2,193
<i>Total</i>	1,396	3,149
<i>Total</i>	3,196	8,557
. Other family	221	468
Total	18,715	55,820

(a) Includes same-sex couple families.

(b) Excludes family members temporarily absent on Census Night.

Dwellings / Households / Tenure

Population in non-private dwellings includes all those staying temporarily or long-term in dwellings which provide a communal form of accommodation. This includes nursing homes and hostels, hotels and motels, prisons, hospitals, army barracks and other institutions.

Maitland LGA – Dwelling Structure (2011)						
<i>Tenure</i>	<i>Separate</i>	<i>terrace house,</i>	<i>Flat, unit or apartment</i>	<i>Other Dwelling</i>	<i>Not Stated</i>	<i>Total</i>
Owned outright	6,963	310	127	34	0	7,434
Owned with a mortgage(b)	9,265	200	93	18	0	9,576
Rented:						
<i>Real estate agent</i>	2,443	541	545	33	0	3,562
<i>State or territory housing authority</i>	998	195	193	0	0	1,386
<i>Person not in same household(c)</i>	815	107	79	17	0	1,018
<i>Housing co-operative/community/church group</i>	32	27	30	0	0	89
<i>Other landlord type(d)</i>	234	18	16	41	3	312
<i>Landlord type not stated</i>	73	5	6	3	0	87
<i>Total</i>	4,595	893	869	94	3	6,454
Other tenure type(e)	79	27	37	0	0	143
Tenure type not stated	360	55	61	13	0	489
Total	21,262	1,485	1,187	159	3	24,096

Culture & Ethnicity

In the Maitland LGA 58,860 (87.8%) of people were born in Australia.

The Maitland population includes 2,372 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders, who make up 3.5% of our population. It should be noted that 2,115 people in the Maitland LGA speak a language other than English at home.

Maitland LGA - Language Spoken At Home			
	Males	Females	Persons
Speaks English only	30,760	32,158	62,918
Speaks other language:			
Arabic	36	33	69
Assyrian	0	0	0
Australian Indigenous Languages	3	4	7
Chinese languages:			
Cantonese	83	79	162
Mandarin	38	48	86
Other(b)	5	10	15
<i>Total</i>	126	137	263
Croatian	8	10	18
Dutch	17	17	34
French	24	20	44
German	52	62	114
Greek	17	24	41
Hungarian	3	5	8
Indo-Aryan Languages:			
Bengali	10	16	26
Hindi	13	15	28
Punjabi	41	27	68
Sinhalese	6	0	6
Urdu	17	20	37
Other(c)	20	11	31
<i>Total</i>	107	89	196
Iranic Languages:			
Dari	0	0	0
Persian (excluding Dari)	7	5	12
Other(d)	0	0	0
<i>Total</i>	7	5	12
Italian	50	31	81
Japanese	6	9	15
Khmer	0	0	0
Korean	12	12	24
Macedonian	10	6	16
Maltese	4	5	9

(a) This list of languages consists of the most common Language Spoken at Home responses reported in the 2006 Census.

(b) Comprises 'Chinese, nfd', 'Hakka', 'Wu', 'Min Nan' and 'Chinese, nec'.

(c) Comprises 'Indo-Aryan, nfd', 'Gujarati', 'Konkani', 'Marathi', 'Nepali', 'Sindhi', 'Assamese', 'Dhivehi', 'Kashmiri', 'Oriya', 'Fijian Hindustani' and 'Indo-Aryan, nec'.

(d) Comprises 'Iranic, nfd', 'Kurdish', 'Pashto', 'Balochi', 'Hazaraghi' and 'Iranic, nec'.

(e) Comprises 'Bikol', 'Bisaya', 'Cebuano', 'Ilokano', 'Ilonggo (Hiligaynon)', 'Pampangan', 'Malay', 'Tetum', 'Timorese', 'Acehnese', 'Balinese', 'Iban', 'Javanese',

'Southeast Asian Austronesian Languages, nec' and 'Southeast Asian Austronesian Languages, nfd'.

(f) Comprises languages not identified individually, 'Inadequately described' and 'Non-verbal, so described'.

Motor vehicles by dwelling / methods of travel to work

Maitland LGA – Number of motor vehicles per dwelling (2011)	
No motor vehicles	1,635
One motor vehicle	7,679
Two motor vehicles	9,571
Three motor vehicles	3,030
Four or more motor vehicles	1,543
Total	23,458
Number of motor vehicles not stated	639
Total	24,097

(a) Excludes motorbikes/scooters.

(b) Excludes 'Visitors only' and 'Other non-classifiable' households.

Maitland LGA – Method of travel to work (2011)			
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
<i>One method:</i>			
Train	203	215	418
Bus	57	84	141
Ferry	5	0	5
Tram (includes light rail)	0	0	0
Taxi	11	20	31
Car, as driver	12,290	9,581	21,871
Car, as passenger	996	832	1,828
Truck	352	8	360
Motorbike/scooter	149	15	164
Bicycle	89	11	100
Other	72	27	99
Walked only	267	277	544
<i>Total one method</i>	<i>14,491</i>	<i>11,070</i>	<i>25,561</i>
<i>Two methods:</i>			
Train and:			
Bus	19	17	36
Ferry	0	0	0
Tram (includes light rail)	0	0	0
Car, as driver	53	45	98
Car, as passenger	19	14	33
Other	20	3	23
<i>Total</i>	<i>111</i>	<i>79</i>	<i>190</i>
Bus and:			
Ferry	0	0	0
Tram (includes light rail)	0	0	0
Car, as driver	3	0	3
Car, as passenger	6	7	13
Other	3	0	3
<i>Total</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>19</i>
Other two methods	182	62	244
<i>Total two methods</i>	<i>305</i>	<i>148</i>	<i>453</i>
<i>Three methods:</i>			
Train and two other methods	21	12	33
Bus and two other methods (excludes train)	0	3	3
Other three methods	4	0	4
<i>Total three methods</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>40</i>
Worked at home	329	611	940
Did not go to work	1,537	2,258	3,795
Method of travel to work not stated	248	151	399
Total	16,935	14,253	31,188

Industry & Employment

Maitland LGA – Industry of Employment	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	320
Mining	1,997
Manufacturing	3,644
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	472
Construction	2,571
Wholesale trade	972
Retail trade	3,576
Accommodation and food services	2,068
Transport, postal and warehousing	1,421
Information media and telecommunications	250
Financial and insurance services	686
Rental, hiring and real estate services	480
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,583
Administrative and support services	1,000
Public administration and safety	1,828
Education and training	2,226
Health care and social assistance	3,618
Arts and recreation services	314
Other services	1,562
Inadequately described/Not stated	599
Total	31,187

Transport Routes and Facilities

Roads

Maitland has a road network consisting of:

- . State Highway (SH9): 28.70 km
- . Main Roads: 21.40 km
- . Regional Roads: (31.9km) 14.58 km urban
17.32 km non-urban
- . Local Roads(647.9km) - sealed: 436.0 km urban
192.9 km non-urban
- . Local Roads - unsealed: 19.00 km non-urban

Maitland is bisected by the New England Highway (NEH) which crosses the LGA east to west. This is a significant freight and transport corridor with approximately 34,319 vehicle movements per day. Its importance has diminished in recent years due to the opening of the Hunter Expressway (HEX) which is located to the south and crosses the LGA boundary for a short distance at the western end of the LGA.

The HEX is now the principle long haul corridor for road transport from the Upper Hunter to Newcastle and Sydney. Links between the NEH and the HEX are via Mount Vincent Road

and Buchanan Road on the east, centrally via Cessnock Road (MR195) and to the west via Allandale and Lovedale Roads.

In addition a number of other significant roads exist within the LGA. These include:

- . Belmore Road, Paterson Road and Tocal Road - regional roads connecting Maitland with Paterson and Dungog to the North.
- . Raymond Terrace Road – a Main Road connecting East Maitland to Raymond Terrace and the Pacific Highway.
- . Cessnock Road - connecting Maitland via Gillieston Heights southerly to the HEX and the towns of Kurri Kurri and Cessnock. This road is subject to inundation at a number of locations at Testers Hollow south of Gillieston Heights and also between Maitland and Gillieston Heights.

Railways

Maitland is a nodal point for several rail lines including the Main Northern Railway, the North Coast Railway and South Maitland Railway. The Main Northern Railway consists of:

- . Two freight and two passenger lines between Maitland and Newcastle
- . Two lines between Maitland and Wollombi
- . Three rail lines westward from Wollombi.

This rail line carries a significant amount of freight being the primary link between the upper Hunter coalfields and the port of Newcastle.

The North Coast Railway commences at the junction with the Main Northern Railway to the west of the township of Maitland and consists of

- . A single rail line north of the Telarah Rail Station
- . A passing siding located at Mindaribba and serves northern NSW

This rail line carries freight and passenger services and terminates at Brisbane.

South Maitland Railway is a private single line that services several coal mines south west of the city.

Stations are located at the following locations:

- . Thornton – Karuah Street, Thornton
- . Metford – Ferraby Street, Metford
- . Victoria Street – Victoria Street, East Maitland
- . East Maitland – Melbourne Street, East Maitland
- . High Street – Old High Street, Maitland
- . Maitland – Church Street, Maitland
- . Telarah – Johnson Street, Telarah
- . Lochinvar – Station Lane, Lochinvar

. Mindaribba – Tocal Road, Mindaribba

Airports

The Royal Newcastle Aero Club is located on the western fringe of Rutherford (Phone: 4932 8888). This facility provides two sealed runways, a grass runway and helicopter landing facilities.

Another airfield is located at Luskintyre in the North West of the LGA. This is a private airfield and consists of a grass runway.

Helicopter landing facilities are located at the NSW Rural Fire Services Headquarters, 110 Mount Vincent Road, East Maitland (Phone: 4015 0000).

Helicopters can also land in Mount Pleasant Street for the purpose of transporting of patients to / from Maitland Hospital.

Key Bridges

The following table lists the key bridges within the Maitland LGA:

Type	Crossing	Location	Owner	Significance
Road	Hunter River	Luskintyre	RMS	
Road	Hunter River	Melville Ford	MCC	
Rail	Hunter River	Oakhampton	ARTC	
Road	Hunter River	Maitland / Lorn	RMS	
Road	Hunter River	Pitnacree	RMS	
Road	Hunter River	Morpeth	RMS	
Road	Flood Plain	Long Bridge Maitland	RMS	Flood evacuation route, and Highway bypass
Rail	Wallis Creek	Maitland	ARTC	
Road	Rail line	High St Maitland	ARTC	Easterly Evacuation route & Highway Bypass
Road	Wallis Creek	Old High St East Maitland	MCC	Highway Bypass with 20t load limit

Wharves

A number of disused and private wharves are located on the Hunter River with the only public wharf located at Queens Wharf Road, Morpeth. This is used for private vessels. In addition this facility has a boat ramp for launching of vessels.

Economy and Industry

The Maitland LGA has a strong traditional rural base, including industries such as turf farming, vegetable growing and cattle grazing. Other rural activities include quarries.

Within the urban areas important economic activities include the following industries:

- . Health Services
- . Education services
- . Office jobs (various)
- . Manufacturing and construction
- . Other Service-related activities (eg retail).

Annexure B – Hazards and Risks Summary

A Local Emergency Risk Management (ERM) Study has been undertaken by the Lower Hunter Emergency Management Coordinating Committee identifying the following hazards as having risk of causing loss of life, property, utilities, services and / or the community's ability to function within its normal capacity. These hazards have been identified as having the potential to create an emergency. The Lower Hunter Emergency Management Coordinating Emergency Risk Management Report should be referenced to identify the complete list of consequences and risk descriptions.

Hazard	Risk Description	Likelihood Rating	Consequence Rating	Risk Priority	Combat / Responsible Agency
Agricultural Disease (Animal/Animal)	An agriculture/horticulture incident that results, or has potential to result, in the spread of a communicable disease or infestation.	Likely	Major	Extreme	Department of Primary Industries
Bridge Collapse	Failure of a major bridge structure with or without warning owing to structural failure or as a result of external/ internal events or other hazards/ incidents.	Rare	Moderate	Medium	LEOCON
Building Collapse	Collapse of building owing to structural failure or impact from external/internal event of other hazards /incidents.	Rare	Moderate	Medium	FRNSW (USAR) LEOCON
Communicable Disease (Human/Animal)	Pandemic illness that affects, or has potential to affect, large portions of the human or animal population	Unlikely	Moderate	Medium	Department of Health

Hazard	Risk Description	Likelihood Rating	Consequence Rating	Risk Priority	Combat / Responsible Agency
Dam Failure	A dam is compromised that results in localised or widespread flooding.	Rare	Major	High	Dam Owners NSW SES
Earthquake	Earthquake of significant strength that results in localised or widespread damage.	Rare	Catastrophic	High	LEOCON
Fire (Bush or Grass)	Major fires in areas of bush or grasslands.	Almost Certain	Major	Extreme	NSW RFS FRNSW
Fire (Industrial)	Serious industrial fire in office complexes and/or warehouses within industrial estates.	Possible	Moderate	High	FRNSW NSW RFS
Fire (Commercial)	Serious commercial fires in shopping centres, aged persons units, nursing homes and hospitals.	Possible	Major	Extreme	FRNSW NSW RFS
Fire (Residential)	Serious residential fire in medium/high rise apartments.	Possible	Minor	Medium	FRNSW NSW RFS
Flood (Flash)	Heavy rainfall causes excessive localised flooding with minimal warning time	Almost Certain	Major	Extreme	NSW SES

Hazard	Risk Description	Likelihood Rating	Consequence Rating	Risk Priority	Combat / Responsible Agency
Flood (Riverine)	River flows exceed the capacity of normal river systems resulting in flood waters escaping and inundating river plains	Almost Certain	Major	Extreme	NSW SES
Hazardous Release	Hazardous material released as a result of an incident or accident.	Almost Certain	Moderate	Extreme	FRNSW
Heatwave	A sequence of abnormally hot conditions having the potential to affect a community adversely.	Almost Certain	Major	Extreme	SEOCN
Landslip	Landslip/landslide resulting in localised or widespread damage.	Possible	Minor	Medium	LEOCON
Storm	Severe storm with accompanying lightning, hail, wind, and/or rain that causes severe damage and/or localised flooding.(includes tornado)	Almost Certain	Major	Extreme	NSW SES
Transport Emergency (Air)	Aircraft crashes in LGA resulting in large number of fatalities, injuries and/or damage to property.	Unlikely	Major	High	LEOCON

Hazard	Risk Description	Likelihood Rating	Consequence Rating	Risk Priority	Combat / Responsible Agency
Transport Emergency (Road)	A major vehicle accident that disrupts one or more major transport routes that can result in risk to people trapped in traffic jams, restrict supply routes and/or protracted loss of access to or from the area.	Almost Certain	Minor	High	LEOCON
Tsunami	A tsunami wave of magnitude that presents a risk to land and marine elements.	Rare	Catastrophic	High	NSW SES
Utilities Failure	Major failure of essential utility for unreasonable periods of time as a result of a natural or man-made occurrence.	Possible	Major	Extreme	LEOCON

Annexure C – Local Sub Plans, Supporting Plans and Policies

Responsibility for the preparation and maintenance of appropriate sub and supporting plans rest with the relevant Combat Agency Controller or the relevant Functional Area Coordinator.

The sub / supporting plans are developed in consultation with the Maitland LEMC and the community.

The plans listed below are supplementary to this EMPLAN. The sub/supporting plans have been endorsed by the LEMC and are determined as compliant and complimentary to the arrangements listed in this EMPLAN.

These plans are retained by the LEMO on behalf of the LEMC and public release versions are available on the Council Website.

Plan / Policy	Purpose	Combat / Responsible Agency
State EMPLAN	The State Emergency Management Plan (EMPLAN) has been prepared with a comprehensive approach to emergency management. The aspects of prevention, preparation, response and recovery all must be considered and are essential to reducing the impacts of emergencies on communities in New South Wales.	State Emergency Operations Controller
Hunter Central Coast District Disaster Plan	The plan describes the arrangements at the District level to effectively and efficiently prevent, prepare for, respond to and recover from emergencies and also provides policy direction for the preparation of Local Displans and District Supporting Plans.	Local Emergency Operations Controller
LHEMCC SOPs	Standard operating procedures for use of EOC.	Local Emergency Operations Controller

Plan / Policy	Purpose	Combat / Responsible Agency
LHEMCC Emergency Risk Management (ERM) Document	The aim of this report is to address the natural hazards and associated identified elements at risk which have a potential to require a significant and coordinated multi-agency response to the four Councils of the LHEMCC.	Local Emergency Operations Controller
Maitland Flood Plan	This plan covers preparedness measures, the conduct of response operations and the coordination of immediate recovery measures from flooding within the Maitland City Council area. It covers operations for all levels of flooding within the council area.	NSW State Emergency Service
Maitland City Council's Flood Control Devices and other Confined Spaces	Maitland City Council is responsible for a number of floodgates. These floodgates are detail in the MCC Flood Control Devices & Other Confined Spaces Folder.	Other
Department of Environment, Climate Change & Water (DECCW) Flood Procedures Manual for the Lower Hunter Flood Mitigation Scheme	This manual has been prepared to inform all personnel involved with the response to flooding emergencies in the Lower Hunter area including DECCW planning and responsibilities during and immediately following an event.	Other
Hunter Bush Fire Management Committee - Bush Fire Risk Management Plan	The aim of the Hunter Bush Fire Risk Management Plan is to minimise the risk of adverse impact from bush fires on life, property and the environment.	NSW Rural Fire Service
Hunter Central Coast Agriculture & Animal Services Functional Area Supporting Plan	The Hunter Central Coast Agriculture & Animal Services Functional Area Supporting Plan details the control and coordination arrangements that are in place to fulfil the roles and responsibilities of the Agriculture and Animal Services Function Area in the Hunter Central Coast Regions	Department of Primary Industries

Plan / Policy	Purpose	Combat / Responsible Agency
NSW SUB PLANS		
NSW Asbestos Emergency Plan	The NSW Asbestos Emergency sub plan details the arrangements for the coordinated funding and management of asbestos debris during and following a larger scale emergency, being an event that requires a significant and coordinated response, where the presence of asbestos containing material in the community poses a significant risk to public health and safety	Other
NSW Aviation Emergency Sub Plan	The State Aviation Emergency sub plan details the arrangements for control and co-ordination of the response to and initial recovery from an aviation impact emergency.	Local Emergency Operations Controller
NSW Biosecurity (Animal & Plant) Emergency Sub-Plan	The NSW Biosecurity (Animal and Plant) Emergency sub plan (formerly known as the NSW Animal Health Emergency Sub-Plan) has been prepared as a Sub-Plan to the NSW State Emergency Management Plan (EMPLAN) to detail the control and coordination arrangements for the response to and initial recovery from a biosecurity emergency in New South Wales relating to animals and plants (not humans).	Other
State Bush Fire Plan	The State Bush fire plan sets out the arrangements for preparedness, prevention, mitigation, response to and recovery from bush fire events by combat, participating and support agencies in NSW.	NSW Rural Fire Service

Plan / Policy	Purpose	Combat / Responsible Agency
NSW Counter Terrorism Plan	The Counter Terrorism plan outlines the counter terrorism arrangements within NSW, including the roles and responsibilities of NSW agencies in relation to counter terrorism. The NSW Counter Terrorism Plan incorporates existing NSW State Disaster Plan arrangements and complements the National Counter Terrorism Plan.	Local Emergency Operations Controller
NSW State Flood Plan	The NSW State Flood plan details the mitigation, preparation, warning, response and recovery arrangements for flooding in New South Wales and the responsibilities of agencies and organisations with regard to these functions.	NSW State Emergency Service
Food Industry Emergency Sub Plan	The Food Industry Emergency sub plan provides for both the Government and non-Government organisations to co-operate in a coordinated manner during a food industry emergency within NSW	Local Emergency Operations Controller
NSW Hazardous Materials Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear Management Plan	The NSW Hazardous Materials/Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Emergency Sub Plan details the arrangements relating to an imminent or actual, accidental or deliberate release of a hazardous material in NSW.	Local Emergency Operations Controller
Heatwave Sub Plan	The NSW State Heatwave sub plan details the arrangements for the control and coordination of, the preparation for, the response to and immediate recovery from heatwave events within NSW to reduce the risk or counter the effects on the community	Department of Health

Plan / Policy	Purpose	Combat / Responsible Agency
NSW Human Influenza Pandemic Plan	The NSW Human Influenza Pandemic plan identifies measures and mitigating strategies to protect the community and minimise the impact of influenza pandemic on NSW.	Department of Health
State Major Structure Collapse Sub Plan	The Major Structure Collapse sub plan details the special arrangements for major structure collapse emergencies that may occur in NSW.	Fire & Rescue NSW
Mine Sub Plan	The Mine sub plan details the control and coordination arrangements for the preparation for and response to an emergency at a mine including, but not limited to, rescues at a mine.	Local Emergency Operations Controller
State Waters Marine Oil and Chemical Spill Contingency Plan	The NSW State Waters Marine Oil and Chemical Spill Contingency plan details the arrangements to deal with marine oil or chemical spills and marine incidents such as groundings, collisions, disabled vessel, fire on a vessel etc that could result in an oil or chemical spill into State waters of NSW.	Other
NSW State Storm Plan	The NSW State Storm Plan details the damage mitigation, warning, preparedness, response and initial recovery arrangements for severe storm activity in New South Wales and the responsibilities of agencies and organisations with regard to these functions.	NSW State Emergency Service

Plan / Policy	Purpose	Combat / Responsible Agency
NSW State Tsunami Plan	The Tsunami Emergency sub plan covers arrangements for the emergency management of tsunami in New South Wales. The plan deals only with preparedness for and response to tsunami and the initiation of recovery coordination arrangements following the impact of a tsunami.	NSW State Emergency Service
NSW SUPPORTING PLANS		
Agriculture & Animal Services Functional Area Supporting Plan	The Agriculture and Animal Services supporting plan details the control and coordination arrangements for agricultural resources available within the State in response to, and recovery from, the impact and effects of an emergency.	Department of Primary Industries
Energy & Utilities Supporting Plan	The Energy and Utilities Supporting Plan outlines the co-ordination arrangements for managing severe and sudden disruptions to the supply of energy and utility services due to severe, widespread or unexpected disruptions which requires a significant and coordinated response to restore the supply.	Other
NSW Engineering Services Functional Area Supporting Plan	The Engineering Services Plan identifies the necessary arrangements at State level to effectively and efficiently co-ordinate the mobilisation of all engineering resources available within the State for emergency response and initial recovery operations.	Other

Plan / Policy	Purpose	Combat / Responsible Agency
Environmental Services (ENVIROPLAN) Supporting Plan	The Environmental Services Supporting Plan focuses on the protection of the environment during emergencies. It applies throughout New South Wales, including its inland and State waters.	Other
Gas Supply Disruption Supporting Plan	This plan is a sub-plan of the Energy and Utility Services Functional Area Supporting Plan of the State Disaster Plan (Displan). This sub-plan details the arrangements for the coordination and management of, and recovery from, a State level natural gas supply disruption in NSW.	Other
NSW Health Services Functional Area Supporting Plan (HEALTHPLAN)	HEALTHPLAN is the NSW Health Services Functional Area Supporting Plan.	Department of Health
Public Information Services Supporting Plan	The Public Information Services Supporting Plan details the arrangements for the co-ordination of the collection, collation and dissemination of public information in a multi-agency emergency which is under the control of an emergency operations controller.	Other
NSW Recovery Plan	The New South Wales Recovery Plan outlines the strategic intent, responsibilities, authorities and the mechanisms for disaster recovery in New South Wales.	Local Emergency Operations Controller

Plan / Policy	Purpose	Combat / Responsible Agency
Telecommunications Services (TELCOPLAN) Supporting Plan	The Telecommunications Services Functional Area Supporting Plan (TELCOPLAN) sets out the NSW arrangements to coordinate emergency telecommunications services support and resources required by the community, combat agencies and other essential services, in the event of an emergency.	Other
Transport Services Functional Area Supporting Plan	The Transport Services Functional Services Supporting Plan identifies the arrangements needed at State level to effectively and efficiently coordinate the mobilisation and deployment of all transport resources available within the State for emergency response and initial recovery operations.	Other
Welfare Services Functional Area Supporting Plan	The Welfare Services Functional Area supporting plan describes and details preparedness measures and arrangements for the provision of welfare services during response to and recovery from emergencies in New South Wales.	Other

Part 3 – Restricted Operational Information

RESTRICTED OPERATIONAL INFORMATION