

# Emergency Management Plan

2019



[newcastle.nsw.gov.au](http://newcastle.nsw.gov.au)



City of  
Newcastle

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## Foreword

The City of Newcastle has endured significant emergency events in recent decades, including the Newcastle earthquake in 1989, the "Pasha Bulker" storm in 2007, and other severe weather events in the past few years. These events have had a major impact on our City, our community and our people.

As a community, we can't always prevent a serious emergency or disaster event from occurring, but with careful planning and the adoption of the key principles of Prevention, Preparedness, Response, and Recovery, we are better positioned to deal with a significant event.

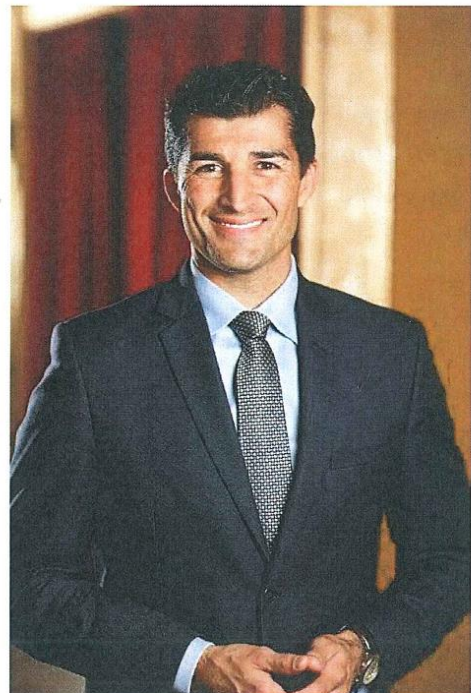
The Newcastle Emergency Management Plan (EMPLAN) has been prepared with a comprehensive approach to emergency management, including adherence to the principles outlined above and consideration of all potential hazards and relevant agencies. The EMPLAN has been prepared in conjunction with NSW Government agencies whose responsibilities and functions cover emergency response and disaster recovery. These agencies, along with non-government organisations form the Local Emergency Management Committee.

The EMPLAN helps prepare our community and enhances our resilience to the adverse effects of any hazardous threat.

  
Jeremy Bath

Chairperson  
Newcastle Local Emergency Management Committee

Chief Executive Officer  
City of Newcastle



## Emergency Contact List

**Life threatening or time critical emergencies (Ambulance, Fire, Police) CALL 000**

OPERATOR	WEBSITE	PHONE CONTACT
Newcastle City Council After-hours / General enquiries	<a href="http://newcastle.nsw.gov.au">newcastle.nsw.gov.au</a>	<b>02 4974 2000</b>
Ausgrid 24 hours	<a href="http://ausgrid.com.au">ausgrid.com.au</a>	<b>13 13 88</b>
Bushfire Information Line	<a href="http://rfs.nsw.gov.au">rfs.nsw.gov.au</a>	<b>1800 679 737</b>
Emergency Alert (Australia)	<a href="http://emergencyalert.gov.au">emergencyalert.gov.au</a>	
Energy Australia Gas General enquiries 24-hour service Australian Gas Networks Limited Jemena Gas Network	<a href="http://energyaustralia.com.au">energyaustralia.com.au</a>	<b>13 34 66</b>  <b>1800 676 300</b> <b>13 19 09</b>
Lifeline	<a href="http://lifeline.org.au">lifeline.org.au</a>	<b>13 11 14</b>
National Relay Service Teletypewriter Speak and listen SMS relay Internet relay users	<a href="http://iprelay.com.au">iprelay.com.au</a>	<b>13 36 77</b> <b>1300 555 727</b> <b>0423 677 767</b>
NSW Emergency Alerts	<a href="http://emergency.nsw.gov.au">emergency.nsw.gov.au</a>	
Police Newcastle Police Station Crime Stoppers Police Link	<a href="http://nsw.crimestoppers.com.au">nsw.crimestoppers.com.au</a> <a href="http://police.nsw.gov.au">police.nsw.gov.au</a>	<b>02 4929 0999</b> <b>1800 333 000</b> <b>13 14 44</b>
Radio ABC NEWS 1233 AM Triple J 102.1 FM	<a href="http://abc.net.au/newcastle">abc.net.au/newcastle</a>	<b>1300 331 233</b>
Sewerage	<a href="http://hunterwater.com.au">hunterwater.com.au</a>	<b>1300 657 000</b>
State Emergency Service	<a href="http://ses.nsw.gov.au">ses.nsw.gov.au</a>	<b>13 25 00</b>
Telephone		
Optus Personal Small and medium business	<a href="http://optus.com.au">optus.com.au</a>	<b>13 13 44</b> <b>13 33 43</b>
Telstra Mobiles Home Phone	<a href="http://telstra.com.au">telstra.com.au</a>	<b>12 51 11</b> <b>13 22 03</b>
Translation services	<a href="http://tisnational.gov.au">tisnational.gov.au</a>	<b>13 14 50</b>
Traffic (Live traffic)	<a href="http://livetraffic.com">livetraffic.com</a>	<b>13 17 00</b>
Water Hunter Water	<a href="http://hunterwater.com.au">hunterwater.com.au</a>	<b>1300 657 000</b>

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## Part 1 – Administration

### Authority and Endorsement

The Newcastle Local Emergency Management Plan (EMPLAN) has been prepared by the Newcastle Local Emergency Management Committee (LEMC) in accordance with the State Emergency & Rescue Management (SERM) Act 1989. This plan represents the government, private and community partnerships committed to enhancing the safety of the Newcastle community.


ENDORSED



**Mr Jeremy Bath**  
Chief Executive Officer  
Newcastle City Council

**Chairperson**  
Newcastle Local Emergency Management  
Committee

Dated: 29/11/18



**Superintendent Brett Greentree**  
Newcastle City Police District  
NSW Police Force

**Local Emergency Operations Controller**  
(LEOCON)

Dated: 19/11/2018

ENDORSED



**Assistant Commissioner Max Mitchell APM**  
Northern Region Command  
NSW Police Force

**Regional Emergency Operations Controller**  
(REOCON)

**Chairperson**  
Hunter Central Coast Regional Emergency  
Management Committee

Dated: 6-6-19

## Test and Review Process

The Newcastle LEMC will review this Plan every three (3) years, or following any:

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

## Document control

### Version and Amendments

The Newcastle EMPLAN is a controlled document.

The City of Newcastle welcomes feedback from the city's residents, visitors, and other stakeholders. Proposals for amendments should be addressed to:

**Post:** The Chief Executive Officer  
 Attention: Emergency Management Coordinator  
 City of Newcastle  
 PO Box 489  
 Newcastle NSW 2300  
 Australia

**Email:** mail@ncc.nsw.gov.au

Version	Date	Comment
1	Unavailable	Archived
2	2003	Revised DISPLAN
3	22 November 2008	Revised DISPLAN
4	15 November 2012	New version of DISPLAN to reflect changes in the State Emergency & Rescue Management (SERM) Act 1989 (v2010)
5	June 2019	Complete rewrite in accordance with the State Emergency & Rescue Management (SERM) Act 1989 and amendments, and the <sup>1</sup> NSW Local Emergency Management Plan Guideline 2015.

## Distribution List

The controlled master copy of the Newcastle EMPLAN is held by the Emergency Management Coordinator, City of Newcastle.

Controlled copies of the Newcastle EMPLAN, including restricted operational information and supporting documents, is distributed to:

- Members of the Newcastle Local Emergency Management Committee, as listed in the LEMC Contact List (**Annexure F - Confidential**)
- Hunter Central Coast Regional Emergency Management Committee (REMC)

<sup>1</sup> The Guideline for the development of the Local Emergency Management Plan was prepared by the State Emergency Management Committee (SEMC) Working Group and published by the NSW Ministry for Police and Emergency Services (MPES) 2015.



- City of Newcastle Local Emergency Operations Centre (LEOC)
- Executive Leadership Team (ELT) City of Newcastle
- Hunter Central Coast Regional Emergency Management Officer (REMO)
- Others as approved by the Newcastle Local Emergency Management Committee.

## Acronyms and Definitions

Refer to **Annexure A**.

## Information management, privacy and disclaimer

The recipients of the full copy of the Newcastle EMPLAN must take all reasonable steps to ensure restricted operational information remains secure and confidential.

Individuals must not intentionally access files, registers or other documents that contain restricted operational information unless it is necessary for their specific role and duties.

The information provided in the Newcastle EMPLAN is undertaken to be accurate at the time of publication.

## Responsibilities under the plan

With reference to the *State Emergency and Rescue Management (SERM) Act 1989* [the Act], part 2, division 3, the Local Emergency Management Committee is established. The Local Emergency Management Committee is responsible for the preparation and review of plans in relation to the prevention of, preparation for, response to and recovery from emergencies in the Newcastle local government area.

Committee members contribute to the development, implementation and review of the Newcastle EMPLAN. Each agency represented in the EMPLAN has a specific role, function and responsibility as outlined in **Annexure B**.

## Structure of the plan

The structure of the Newcastle EMPLAN is:

- Part 1 - Administration
- Part 2 - Community Context (Profile)
- Part 3 - Restricted Operational Documents

## Purpose

The purpose of the Newcastle EMPLAN is to outline the measures adopted that enable the Newcastle community to prepare for an impending emergency or disaster event, thereby increasing our levels of resilience and capability.

The plan also provides detail to the arrangements set in place to ensure an effectively coordinated and managed use of resources during the four phases of emergency management; prevention, preparation, response and recovery.

## Objectives

The objectives of the Newcastle EMPLAN are to outline the emergency management arrangements and priorities associated with the roles and responsibilities of agencies for the various hazards and threats.

The arrangements detail:

- The various Emergency Combat Agencies, Functional Areas, and Non-government Organisations (NGOs) involved in emergencies
- Control and coordination arrangements
- Activation and alerting arrangements
- Vulnerabilities including communities, environment and infrastructure.

## Compliance

The Newcastle LEMC is committed to ensuring the EMPLAN is compliant with:

- The NSW State Emergency and Rescue Management (SERM) Act 1989
- The Emergency Management Arrangements for NSW
- The National Strategy for Disaster Resilience
- National Emergency Risk Assessment Guidelines and ISO 31000 (2009)
- Various Acts and Regulations associated with emergency combat agencies, local government, and Work Health & Safety (WHS).

## Strategic Policy framework

The Newcastle EMPLAN has been developed in accordance with various policy and guidelines including:

- Emergency Management Arrangements for NSW
- State Emergency and Rescue Management (SERM) Act 1989
- NSW State EMPLAN
- Hunter Central Coast Regional EMPLAN (DISPLAN 2007)
- NSW EOC Policy (2013)
- The Integrated Planning and Reporting (IP&R) Framework

## Integration with city planning processes

The City of Newcastle Strategic Plan 2030 has emphasis on key areas involving community engagement for new initiatives. Additionally, the **Get Ready Newcastle** program and council's

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commitment to community education highlights the linkage between community, council initiatives, and the principles of emergency management and building a more resilient community.

But the process doesn't stop with information sharing. The principles of emergency management are incorporated within the Infrastructure Asset Planning process and associated public works and design. As security and public safety becomes a more frequent topic of discussion, the principles of emergency management are incorporated in the strategic planning for Major Events such as;

- New Year's Eve celebrations
- ANZAC Day
- Newcastle 500 Supercars, and
- other significant community activities.

The Newcastle EMPLAN also links with the NSW Government initiative, the Integrated Planning and Reporting (IP&R) framework.

### **Integrated Planning and Reporting (IP&R) framework**

<sup>2</sup>The Integrated Planning and Reporting (IP&R) framework recognises that most communities share similar aspirations: a safe, healthy and pleasant place to live, a sustainable environment, and opportunities for social interaction, opportunities for education and employment, and reliable infrastructure. The difference lies in how each community responds to these needs. It also recognises that council plans and policies should not exist in isolation - that they are inter-connected. This framework allows NSW councils to draw their various plans together, understand how they interact and get the maximum leverage from their efforts by planning holistically and sustainably for the future.

## **Scope**

The Newcastle EMPLAN applies to the planning, coordination, support, and resourcing of response and recovery activities for the Newcastle Local Government Area (LGA) illustrated in Figure 1.

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<sup>2</sup> Office of Local Government, NSW Government 2015.

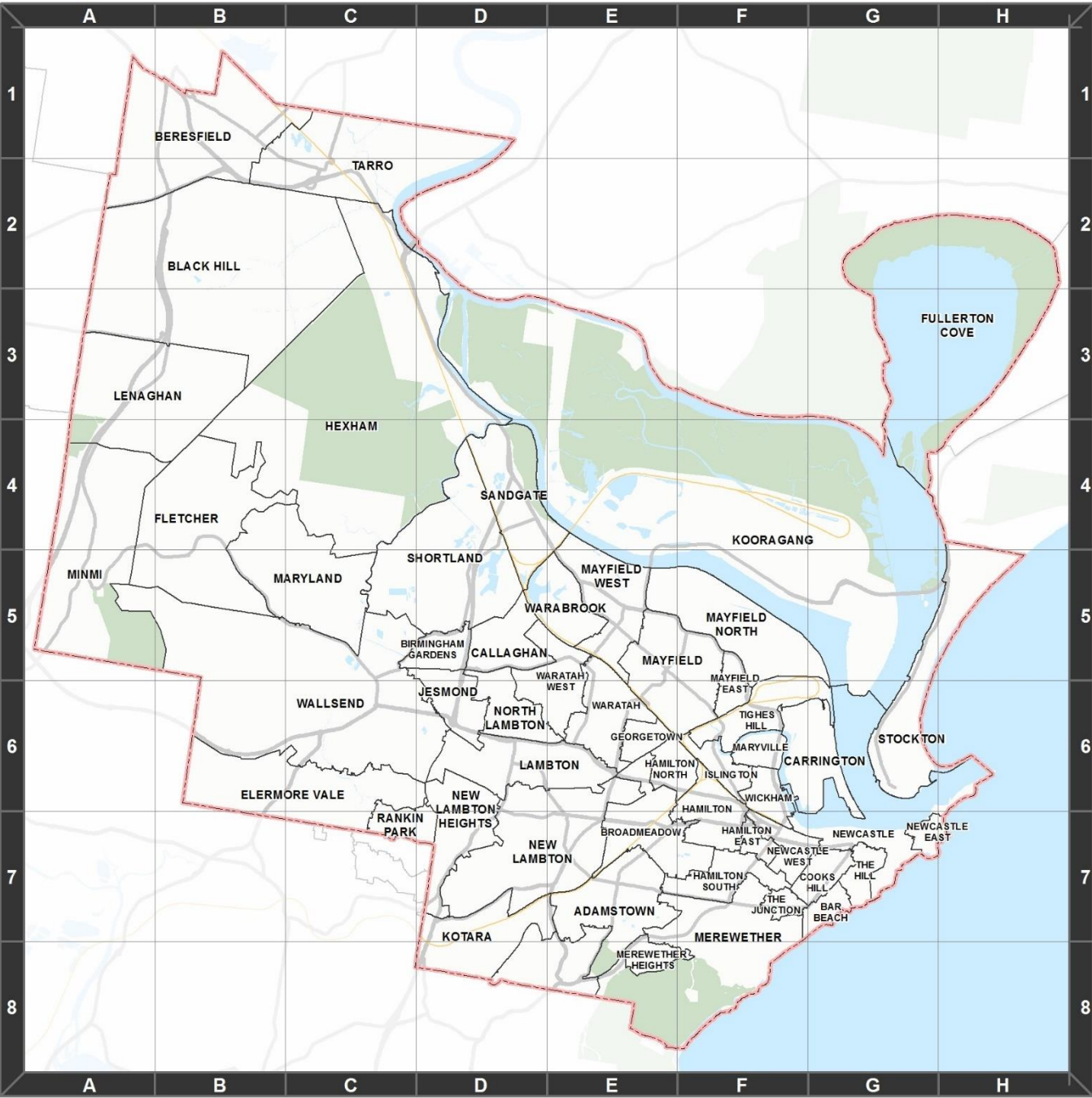


Figure 1. Newcastle Local Government Area (LGA).

## City of Newcastle Local Emergency Management Committee (LEMC)

### Establishment

In accordance with part 1, division 3, section 28 of the NSW *State Emergency and Rescue Management (SERM) Act 1989*, the Newcastle Local Emergency Management Committee (LEMC) is established.

### Membership

The Committee is to consist of:

- a) the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of **Newcastle City Council**,
- b) the Local Emergency Operations Controller (**LEOCON**) for the Newcastle local government area, and
- c) a senior member of each **emergency service organisation** operating in the Newcastle local government area, and
- d) a representative of each organisation that:
  - i. provides services in a **functional area**, and
  - ii. **Newcastle City Council** determines from time to time is to be represented on the committee.

### Chairperson

The Chairperson of the LEMC is the Chief Executive Officer Newcastle City Council.

### Deputy Chairperson

The Deputy Chairperson is a person nominated at the discretion of the Chairperson.

### Local Emergency Operations Controller (LEOCON)

The Local Emergency Operations Controller (LEOCON) is appointed by the Regional Emergency Operations Controller (REOCON) and is a police officer stationed within the Newcastle Central Coast Region.

The LEOCON functions are outlined in accordance with part 1, division 3, section 31 of the NSW *State Emergency and Rescue Management (SERM) Act 1989*.

### Deputy Local Emergency Operations Controller (Deputy LEOCON)

The Deputy LEOCON is appointed by the REOCON. In the absence of, or at the direction of the LEOCON, the Deputy LEOCON will assume the functions of the LEOCON.

### Advisors

In addition to its core members, the Local Emergency Management Committee may invite participants from a range of entities, such as industry and community organisations to participate in the business of the Committee in an advisory capacity, as required.

### Executive Support

Newcastle City Council is to provide executive support facilities for the Local Emergency Management Committee (LEMC) and the Local Emergency Operations Controller (LEOCON).

These facilities currently consist of a Local Emergency Operations Centre (LEOC) and meeting/training rooms located within Newcastle City.

## Functions of the LEMC

The LEMC is responsible for the preparation and review of plans in relation to the prevention of, preparation for, response to and recovery from (PPRR) emergencies in the Newcastle local government area.

The committee may;

- a) carry out emergency management policy and practice, consistent with information on that policy and practice disseminated by the State Emergency Management Committee (SEMC), and
- b) review and prepare plans in respect of the Newcastle local government area that are, or proposed to be, Sub-plans or Supporting plans established under the State Emergency Management Plan (EMPLAN), and
- c) make recommendations and assist in the coordination of emergency management training in the Newcastle local government area, and
- d) facilitate local emergency management capability through inter-agency coordination, co-operations and information sharing arrangements, and
- e) assist the LEOCON for the Newcastle local government area, and
- f) such other functions:
  - i. related to the Act, and
  - ii. assigned to the Committee by the Regional Emergency Management Committee (REMC) or by the State Emergency Management Committee (SEMC).

In the exercise of its functions, the Newcastle LEMC is responsible to the Hunter Central Coast Regional Emergency Management Committee.

## Regional Emergency Management Committee (REMC)

A Regional Emergency Management Committee (REMC) is established for each region. The Hunter Central Coast REMC is responsible for reviewing and endorsing plans for LEMCs. The functions of the REMC are outlined in part 2, division 2, section 23 of the NSW *State Emergency and Rescue Management (SERM) Act 1989*.

The REMC supports the functions of the LEMC and facilitates regional emergency management capability.

## State Emergency Management Committee (SEMC)

The NSW State Emergency Management Committee (SEMC) is established under part 2, division 1, of the NSW *State Emergency and Rescue Management (SERM) Act 1989*. Members of the Committee are appointed by the Minister.

One of the functions of the SEMC involves reviewing, monitoring and advising the Minister on emergency management issues within the state.

## Australian Government Level

At an Australian Government level, the Attorney-General's Department is the responsible agency for coordinating assistance to States and Territories. Further information on disaster management arrangements at the Australian Government level is available in the NSW State EMPLAN, available at [www.emergency.nsw.gov.au](http://www.emergency.nsw.gov.au).

## 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 prevention, preparedness, response and recovery (PPRR) 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 resource 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.

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## Part 2 – Community Context

### Community Profile

#### General

The area covered by this plan includes the whole of the City of Newcastle, which has an area of 187 square kilometres and has a population of 160,919 (Source ABS – Estimated Resident Population for 2016).

The Pacific Highway (City Road and Maitland Road) is the main north-south route and access from the west is via the Link Road, Thomas Street, Newcastle Road, Donald Street, and King Street corridor.

The City of Newcastle includes residential, industrial, commercial, rural and coastal areas. The Central Business District is located adjacent to the Hunter River and the Pacific Ocean. The area includes Kooragang Island, which is zoned industrial. The suburb of Stockton is situated on a peninsula on the north shore of the harbour.

Council maintains more than 345 parks that offer a variety of settings from more formal gardens to parklands, natural bushland and sportsgrounds. The City of Newcastle looks after 740 kilometres of roads and over 630 kilometres of footpaths and cycle ways.

#### Landform and Topography

Newcastle is on the southern bank of the Hunter River mouth. The northern side is dominated by sand dunes, swamps and multiple river channels. A "green belt" protecting plant and wildlife flanks the city from the west (Watagan mountains) around to the north where it meets the coast just north of Stockton. Urban development is mainly restricted to the hilly southern bank. The small town of Stockton sits opposite central Newcastle at the river mouth and is linked by ferry. Road access between Stockton and central Newcastle is via the Stockton Bridge, 20 km. Much of the city is undercut by the coal measures of the Sydney sedimentary basin, and what were once numerous coal-mining villages located in the hills and valleys around the port have merged into a single urban area extending southwards to Lake Macquarie.

Newcastle has a coastline that extends from Glenrock Lagoon in the south to Stockton Beach in the North. The coastline includes numerous beaches and rocky headlands, the entrance to the Port of Newcastle and various smaller drainage outlets. The coastline itself is extremely hilly and the rocky escarpments suffer from severe erosion and cliff instability. The beaches and foreshore areas are heavily used for recreation by residents and visitors alike.

The Newcastle coastline is subject to coastal hazards such as beach erosion and shoreline recession, particularly at Stockton Beach. Stockton Beach has a significant history of beach erosion and has resulted in potential threats to public assets such as the former North Stockton Surf Life Saving Club (currently operating as a childcare centre) at Barrie Crescent, the Stockton Surf Life Saving Club and Stockton Beach Holiday Park. The City of Newcastle Flood Emergency Sub Plan outlines that during periods of coastal erosion in a severe weather event Council will 'activate the Newcastle City Council Coastal Zone Management Plan - Emergency Action Plan'.

The Stockton Coastal Erosion Emergency Action Subplan and Newcastle Coastline South of the Harbour Coastal Erosion Emergency Action Subplan are included within the Newcastle Coastal Zone Management Plan 2018. The two Coastal Erosion Emergency Action Subplans have been prepared for the two distinct coastal areas within the Newcastle LGA and form the coastal zone emergency action plan referred to in the Flood Emergency Sub Plan. The two Coastal Erosion Emergency Action Subplans detail the response for relevant stakeholders to coastal erosion in both severe weather events and non-weather-related events.

Newcastle Harbour hosts the largest bulk shipping port on the east coast and is the world’s leading coal export port. Spread over 792 hectares, the Port handles 4,600 ship movements per annum at 20 operational berths.

### Climate

Newcastle has a borderline oceanic/humid subtropical climate like much of central and northern New South Wales. Summers tend to be warm and winters are generally mild. Precipitation is heaviest in late autumn and early winter averaging around 110mm per month. Summer and winter temperatures average 19-28 and 9-18 degrees respectively, and summer temperatures have reached the low forties.

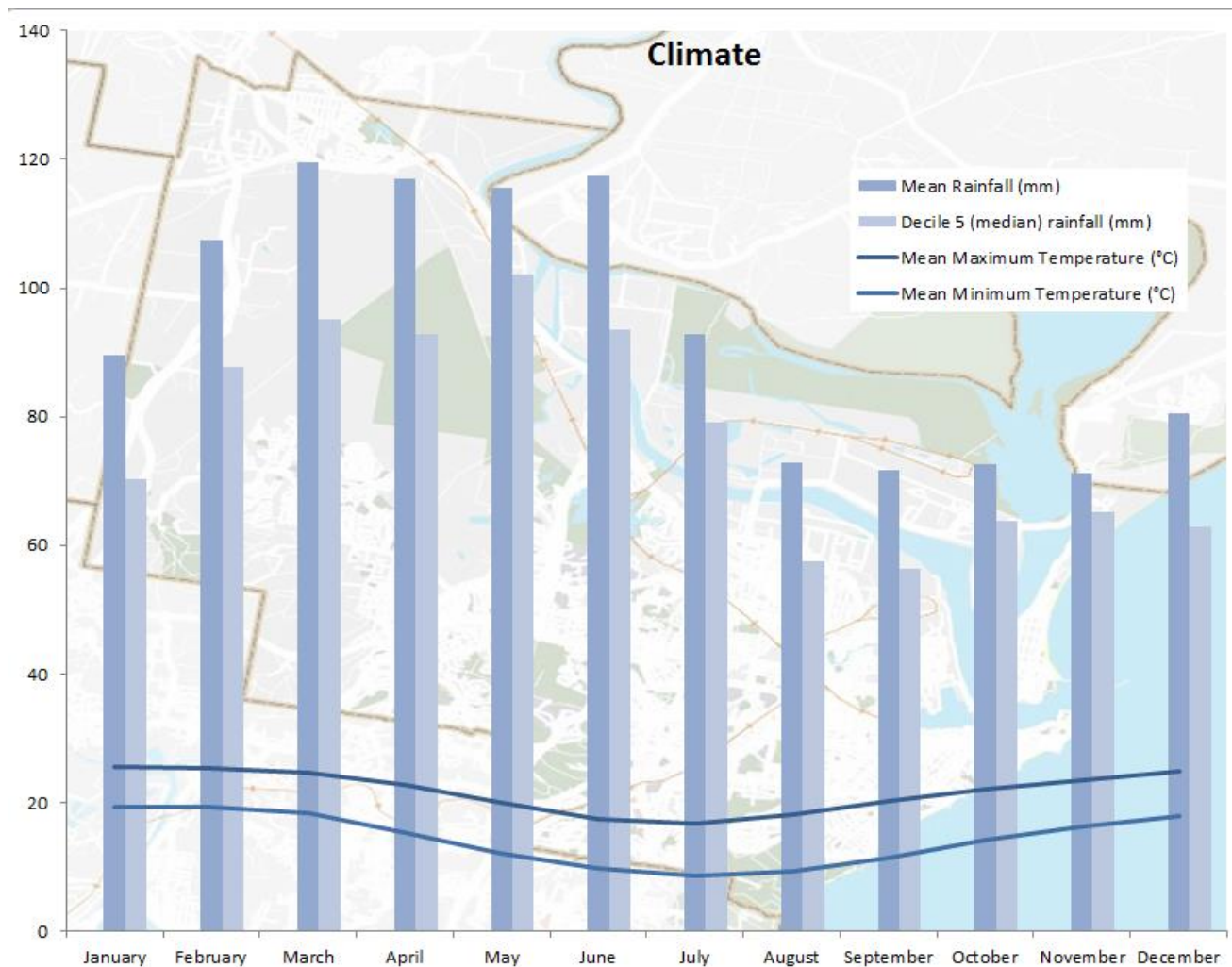
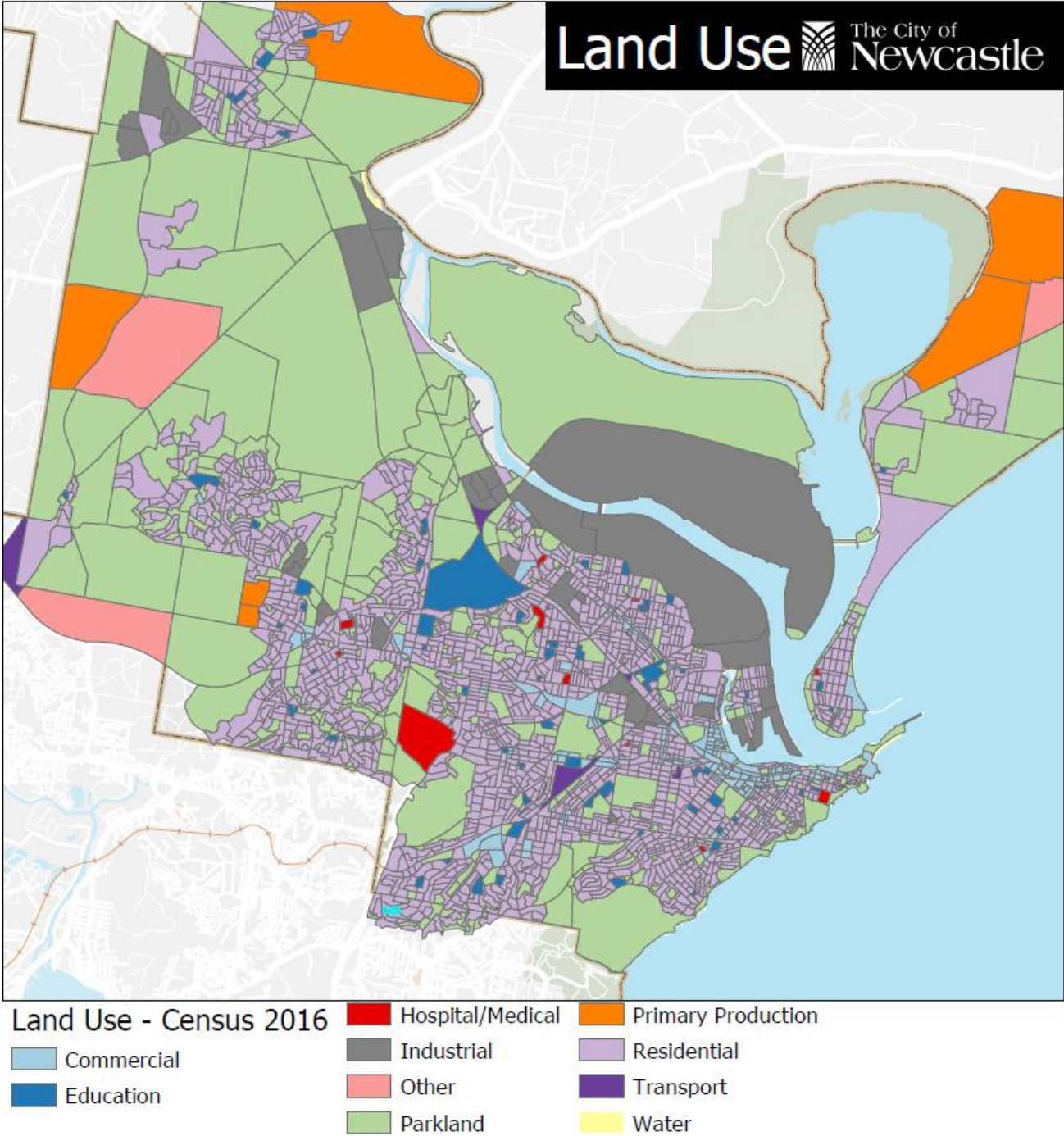


Figure 2. Overview of Newcastle's Climate.

**Land Use**

Newcastle Local Government Area encompasses residential and commercial areas with some primary production located further to the north and west. Some industry is located westward while the majority is spread on the northern and southern banks of the Hunter River. The most significant area for industry is on Kooragang Island.



**Figure 3.** Land use in the Newcastle LGA.

Significant areas are also dedicated to the Hunter Wetlands National Park.

One of the largest areas for population growth and property development between 2011 and 2016 is around the suburbs of Fletcher and Minmi to the west. These developments also back onto large areas of bushland including Blue Gum Hills Regional Park and surrounds.

## Population and People

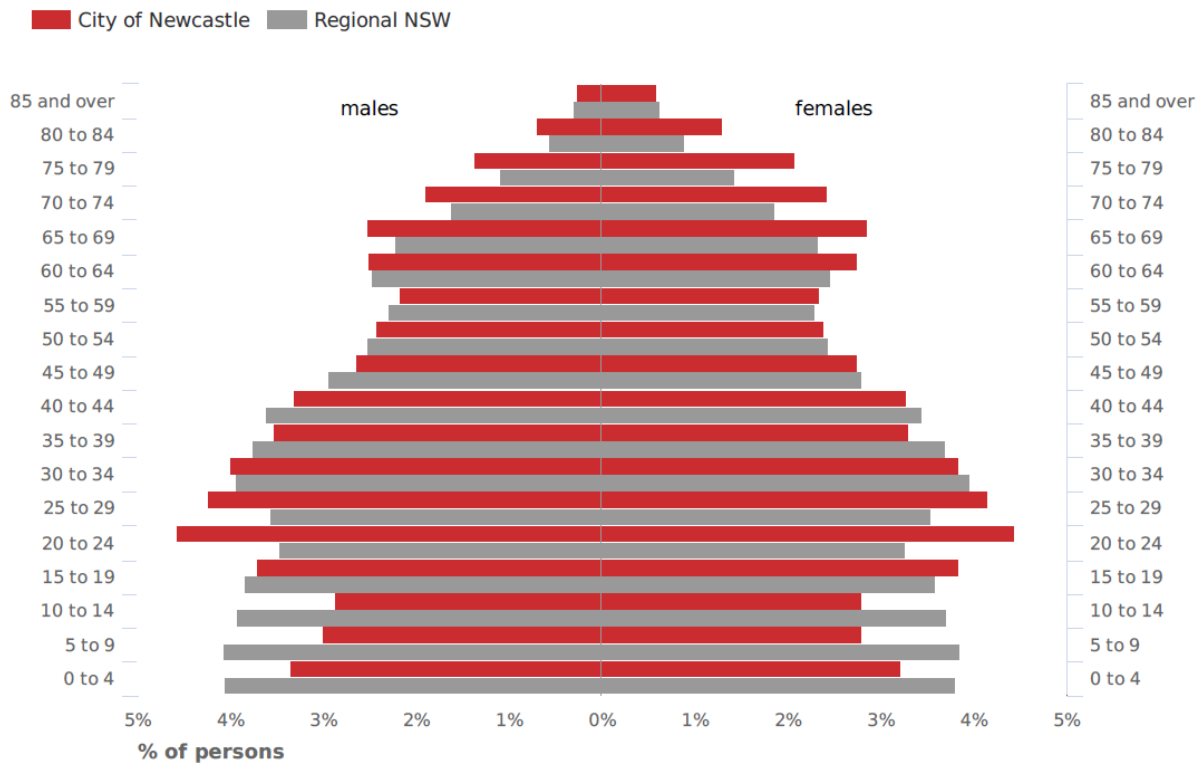
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
Total Persons	73,152	75,383	148,535
<i>Age groups:</i>			
<b>0-4 years</b>	4,669	4,337	9,006
<b>5-14 years</b>	8,446	7,857	16,303
<b>15-19 years</b>	4,602	4,454	9,056
<b>20-24 years</b>	6,443	6,496	12,939
<b>25-34 years</b>	11,272	10,788	22,060
<b>35-44 years</b>	9,861	10,087	19,948
<b>45-54 years</b>	9,792	9,920	19,712
<b>55-64 years</b>	8,256	8,313	16,569
<b>65-74 years</b>	5,266	5,763	11,029
<b>75-84 years</b>	3,270	4,778	8,048
<b>85 years and over</b>	1,274	2,590	3,864
<b>Counted on Census Night:</b>			
<b>At home</b>	69,263	72,041	141,304
<b>Elsewhere in Australia</b>	3,891	3,340	7,231
<i>Indigenous persons:</i>			
<b>Aboriginal</b>	1,874	1,871	3,745
<b>Torres Strait Islander</b>	57	61	118
<b>Both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander(a)</b>	34	29	63
<b>Total</b>	1,965	1,961	3,926
<i>Birthplace:</i>			
<b>Australia</b>	60,011	62,217	122,228
<b>Elsewhere(b)</b>	9,026	9,454	18,480
<i>Language spoken at home:</i>			
<b>English only</b>	63,602	65,992	129,594
<b>Other language(c)</b>	6,016	6,324	12,340
<i>Australian citizen</i>	65,304	67,940	133,244

## Our Ageing Population

The following demographic imagery, *age-sex pyramid*, identifies the trend in the age structure and sex ratio of the Newcastle local government area over the past 25 years.

Using the age-sex pyramid in conjunction with **Household Types** and **Dwelling Types** information identifies who is living in the area and how it is changing over time.

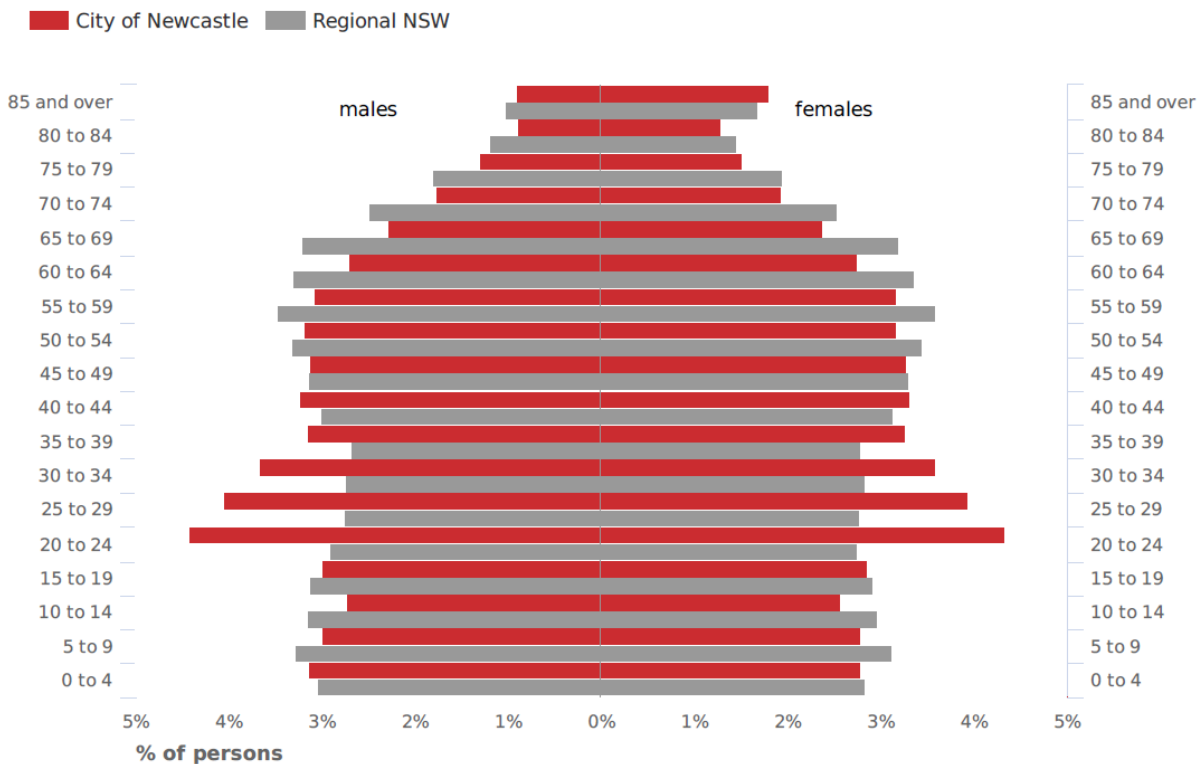
### Age-sex pyramid, 1991



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, selected years between 1991-2016 (Enumerated data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



### Age-sex pyramid, 2016



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, selected years between 1991-2016 (Enumerated data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.



Figure 4. Newcastle LGA Age-sex pyramids 1991 - 2016.

### Dwelling Types

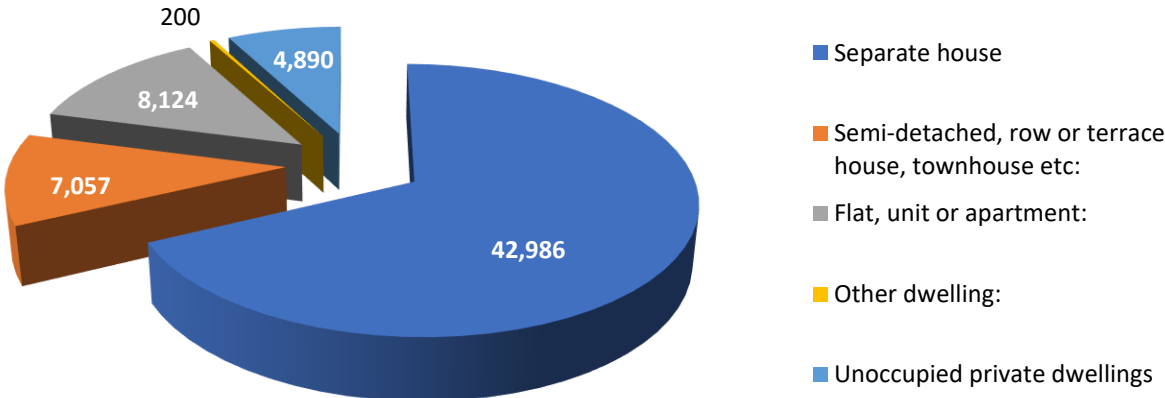


Figure 5. Configuration of dwellings across the area.

### Household Occupancy Types

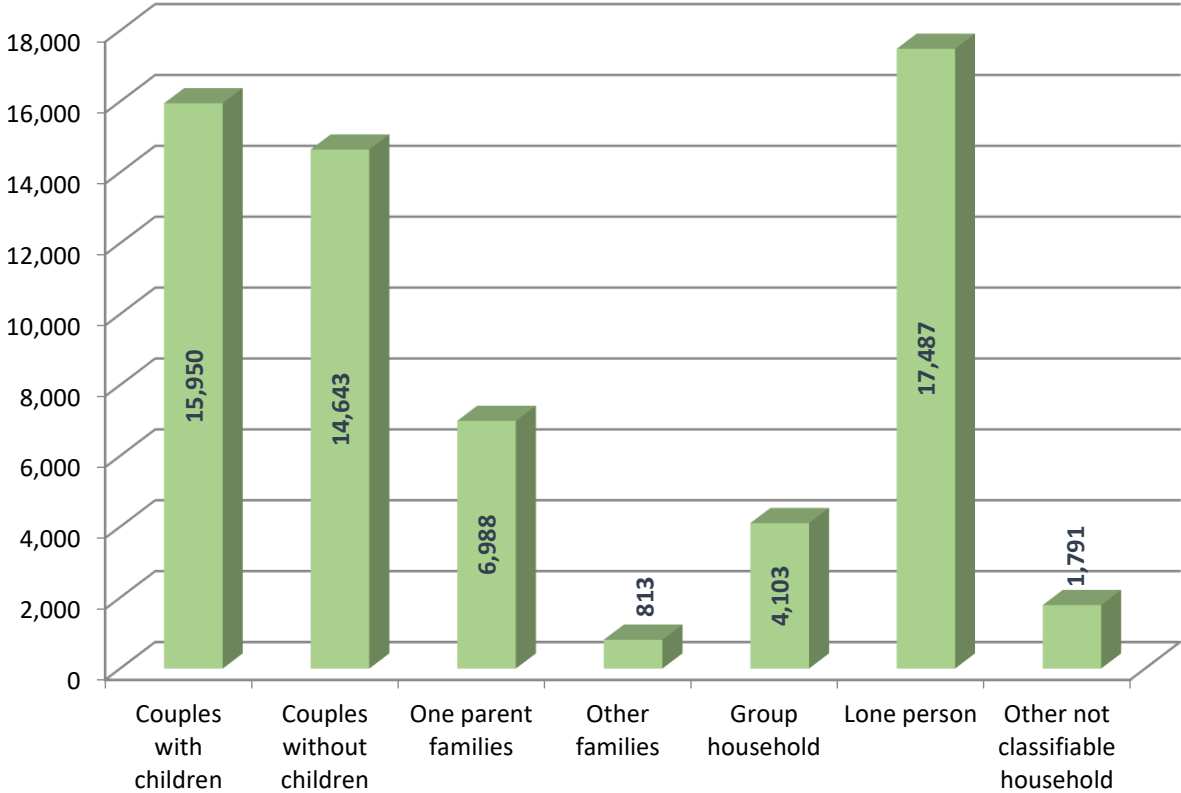


Figure 6. Occupancy type per household.

Tenure and Rental

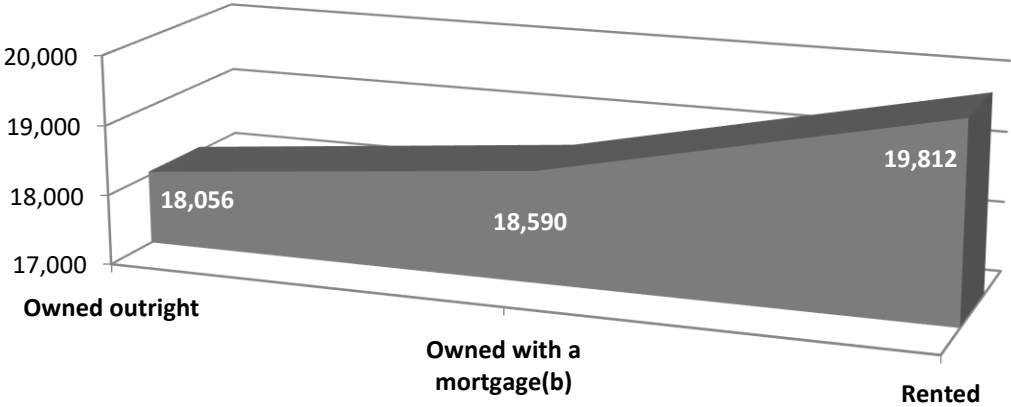


Figure 6. Tenure and rental per household.

**Language**

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
Speaks English only	63,602	65,993	129,595
<b>Speaks other language:</b>			
Arabic	366	272	638
Assyrian	3	3	6
Australian Indigenous Languages	10	13	23
<i>Chinese languages:</i>			
Cantonese	227	251	478
Mandarin	421	509	930
Other(b)	78	72	150
<i>Total</i>	726	832	1,558
Croatian	127	128	255
Dutch	49	64	113
French	103	121	224
German	174	212	386
Greek	432	454	886
Hungarian	21	30	51
<i>Indo-Aryan Languages:</i>			
Bengali	76	86	162
Hindi	100	98	198
Punjabi	46	24	70
Sinhalese	40	43	83
Urdu	62	52	114
Other(c)	81	62	143
<i>Total</i>	405	365	770
<i>Iranic Languages:</i>			
Dari	11	10	21
Persian (excluding Dari)	81	62	143
Other(d)	8	18	26
<i>Total</i>	100	90	190
Italian	474	495	969
Japanese	48	68	116
Khmer	14	13	27
Korean	212	183	395
Macedonian	638	603	1,241
Maltese	5	8	13
Polish	124	208	332
Portuguese	52	46	98
Russian	33	53	86
Samoan	66	47	113
Serbian	132	119	251
<i>Southeast Asian Austronesian Languages:</i>			
Filipino	49	114	163
Indonesian	82	75	157
Tagalog	78	178	256
Other (e)	64	112	176
<i>Total</i>	273	479	752
Spanish	191	204	395
Tamil	73	65	138
Thai	49	106	155
Turkish	27	12	39
Vietnamese	138	136	274
Other(f)	950	896	1,846
<i>Total</i>	6,015	6,325	12,340
Language spoken at home not stated	3,535	3,066	6,601
<b>Total</b>	<b>73,152</b>	<b>75,384</b>	<b>148,536</b>



## Industry and Employment

Traditionally, the principal industries in the Hunter were coal mining, sheep and cattle grazing and wine production. Coal mining and grazing were accelerated by the formation in 1824 of the Australian Agricultural Company (AAC).

In 1910 the NSW State Government decided that NSW should have steelworks. Rather than setting up a government run steelworks, the Party induced BHP, then a mining company, to engage in steel making. Because of its access to coal, Newcastle was chosen as the site and the works opened in 1915.

Although BHP closed in 1999 and divested itself of its steel making operations, OneSteel (which emerged from the divestiture) employed 2,000 people when it began operations in 2002.

In the early 1990s the federal and State governments respectively jointly raised \$175 million for the redevelopment of the Honeysuckle railway marshalling yards, next to the Hunter River. The aim of the project was to stimulate employment in the property and business services industry. Honeysuckle is now home to the headquarters of NIB Health Fund, Sparke Helmore Lawyers, PricewaterhouseCoopers, Hunter Water Corporation, Buildev Group, JSA Financial Services, GHD Consulting and a range of government departments.

Since 2003, Australia experienced the effects of the 2000s commodities boom as commodities prices for major export good such as coal and iron ore rose significantly. This provided a large incentive for investment in the Newcastle and Hunter region due to its status as a major coal mining and export hub to Asian markets. Large projects related to the coal industry helped to propel the Newcastle unemployment rate to 20-year lows and allow the Newcastle region to weather the effects of the late 2000s recession better than NSW as a whole. As of 2009 the two largest single employers are the Hunter New England Area Health Service and the University of Newcastle.

The highest percentage of employment by occupation is the *Health Care and Social Assistance* sector at 16.2% (11,203 people).

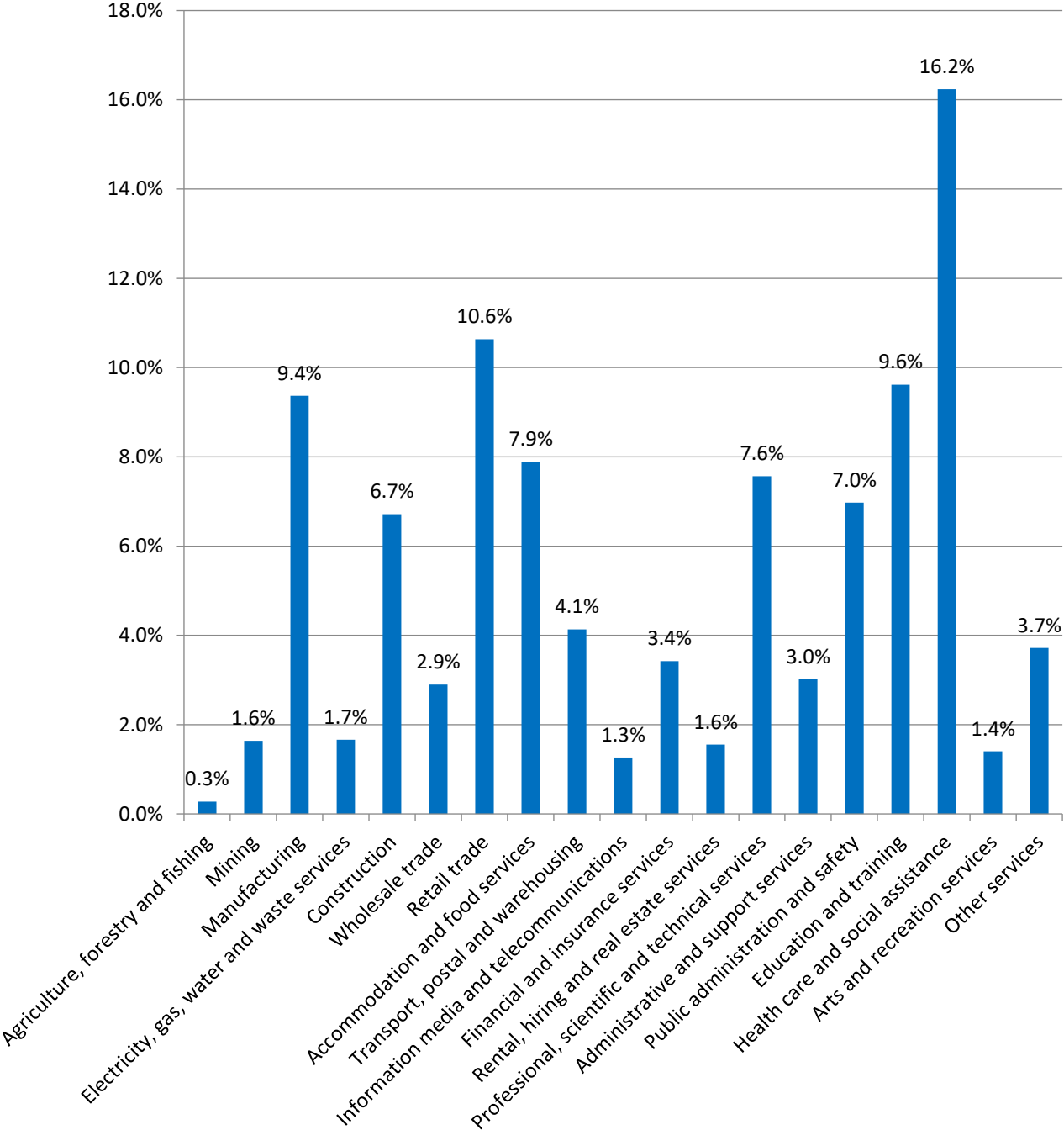
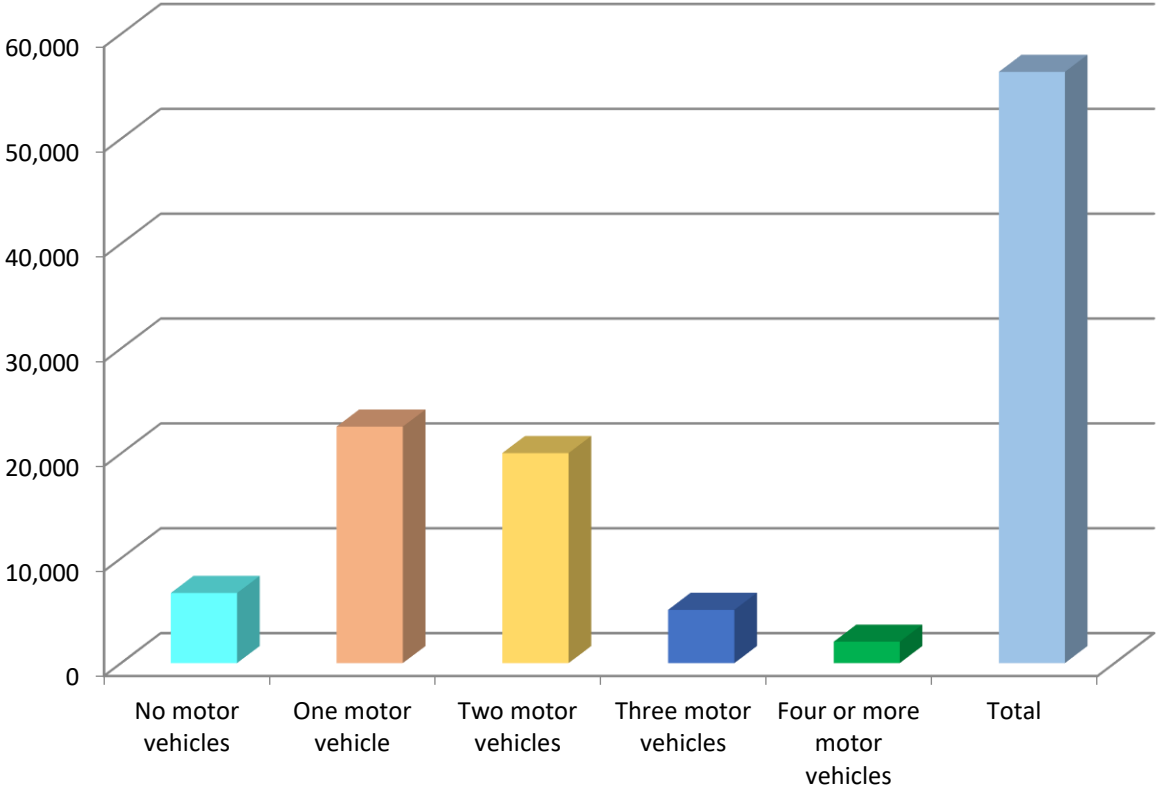


Figure 7. Industry and employment.

**Motor Vehicle Ownership**



**Figure 8.** Motor vehicle ownership per household.

## Method of Travel to Work

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
<b>One method:</b>			
Train	316	207	523
Bus	650	892	1,542
Ferry	46	32	78
Tram (includes light rail)	0	0	0
Taxi	74	85	159
Car, as driver	25,009	20,927	45,936
Car, as passenger	1,828	2,072	3,900
Truck	497	10	507
Motorbike/scooter	547	76	623
Bicycle	1,014	265	1,279
Other	195	73	268
Walked only	1,327	1,388	2,715
<b>Total one method</b>	<b>31,503</b>	<b>26,027</b>	<b>57,530</b>
<b>Two methods:</b>			
Train and:			
Bus	41	34	75
Ferry	9	0	9
Tram (includes light rail)	0	0	0
Car, as driver	43	35	78
Car, as passenger	25	25	50
Other	33	15	48
<b>Total</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>260</b>
Bus and:			
Ferry	10	22	32
Tram (includes light rail)	0	0	0
Car, as driver	24	81	105
Car, as passenger	50	58	108
Other	14	24	38
<b>Total</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>283</b>
Other two methods	267	157	424
<b>Total two methods</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>967</b>
<b>Three methods:</b>			
Train and two other methods	33	34	67
Bus and two other methods (excludes train)	17	25	42
Other three methods	19	12	31
<b>Total three methods</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>140</b>
Worked at home	806	1,192	1,998
Did not go to work	3,344	5,323	8,667
Method of travel to work not stated	505	447	952
<b>Total</b>	<b>36,743</b>	<b>33,511</b>	<b>70,254</b>

## Transport Routes and Facilities

Newcastle is connected to surrounding cities by the Pacific Motorway (South), Hunter Expressway (West), New England Highway (West) and the Pacific Highway (North and South). Hunter Street, the main shopping street in the Newcastle CBD, is the major link to the Pacific Highway from the CBD. Tourle Street bridge to the north of Newcastle is used as a primary link to the Airport and to Kooragang Island.

Bus services within Newcastle are operated by Newcastle Buses & Ferries, a subsidiary of the State Transit Authority of New South Wales. The network radiates from a bus terminal near Newcastle railway station, on the waterfront of Newcastle's CBD. Major interchanges are located at the University of Newcastle, Wallsend, Glendale, Warners Bay, Belmont, Charlestown, Westfield Kotara and Broadmeadow Station.

The Newcastle area is serviced by two NSW TrainLink intercity lines providing local and regional commuter services from Hamilton after the closure of the Newcastle line. The Central Coast & Newcastle Line has twice-hourly train services to Sydney and the Central Coast. The Hunter Line has twice-hourly services to Maitland and less frequently to Scone and Dungog.

The Port of Newcastle is crucial to the economic life of Newcastle and the Hunter Valley region beyond. Over 90 million tonnes of coal are shipped through the facility each year Newcastle Buses & Ferries operates a ferry service across the Hunter River between Newcastle's CBD and Stockton.

Newcastle Airport is located 15 km (9 mi) north of the Newcastle CBD (27 km (17 mi) by road). The airport is located at RAAF Base Williamstown, a Royal Australian Air Force base on land leased from the Department of Defence.

Newcastle Heliport administration and maintenance facility is located alongside the lower section of Newcastle Harbour. The helicopter base of flight operations is Pelican aerodrome, Belmont.

## Significant Public Events and Activities

Newcastle hosts a range of public events. In 2017 more than 530,000 people visited the city.

Month	Event	Location	Number of Patrons
All Year	Fun Runs	Newcastle Park	500+
All Year	NRL & A League Events	McDonald Jones Stadium	20,000+
All Year	Newcastle Show and Special Events	Newcastle Entertainment Centre & Showground	5,000+
January	Australia Day	Various	15,000
January	Cinema Under the Stars	King Edward Park	10,000
February	Nudie Australian Boardriders Battle	Newcastle Beach	6,000
February	Australian Bowl Riders	Empire Park	6,000
February	Surfest Finals Weekend	Merewether Beach	10,000
February	Spark Helmore Triathlon	Foreshore Park	1,500
April	ANZAC Day Dawn Service	Camp Shortland	60,000
April	ANZAC Day Service	Civic Park	18,000
April	ANZAC Day March	Newcastle	28,000
April	Beer Fest	Camp Shortland	4,000
April	Newcastle Writers Festival	Various indoor venues + Wheeler Place	10,000
April	NEWRUN	Newcastle City	2,000
May	Port to Port	Dixon Park - Scenic Drive	1,000
July	Winter Heat	Honeysuckle	15,000
July	NAIDOC Week	Civic Park & Foreshore Park	2,000
August	Wallsend Winter Fair	Wallsend CBD	30,000
September	Newcastle International SuperMoto	Foreshore Park	40,000
September	Mattara Festival	Wallsend Park	5,000
October	TINA	Various indoor & external venues	2,500
October	China Festival	Gregson Park	10,000
November	This That/Live at the Foreshore	Wickham Park	20,000
November	Supercars - Coates Hire Newcastle 500	Newcastle East	180,000
November	Arts Bazaar	Lambton Park	2,500
December	Bikers Toy Run	Wickham Park	10,000
December	Carols By Candlelight	King Edward Park	15,000
December	New Years Eve	The Foreshore - Queen's Wharf	36,000

**Table 1.** Significant Public Events held in the Newcastle area.

## Annexure A - Acronyms & Definitions

Acronym	Full Reference	Definition / Function
ABC	Australian Broadcasting Corporation	Australia's national broadcaster, funded by Australian taxpayers but specifically independent of Government and politics in the Commonwealth.
ADF	Australian Defence Force	The ADF consists of the Royal Australian Navy (RAN), Australian Army, Royal Australian Air Force (RAAF) and a number of 'tri-service' units.
	Agency	Means a government agency or a non-government agency. E.g., Fire & Rescue NSW. (Source: SERM Act 1989).
	Agency Controller	In this EMPLAN means the operational head of the agency, identified in this plan as the combat agency,
AFAC	Australasian Fire Authority and Emergency Services Council	Membership includes representatives from a range of Fire, Emergency Services and government agencies and includes the various jurisdictions as well as New Zealand, Hong Kong, and Pacific Islands.
AIIMS	Australasian Inter-service Incident Management System	Is the nationally recognised system of incident management for the nation's fire and emergency service agencies.
AUSCONPLAN-SPRED	Australian Contingency Plan for Space Re-entry Debris.	A plan designed specifically for the coordination of the activities of Commonwealth agencies in support of operations by states and territories to recover and neutralise radiological hazards arising from the re-entry of radioactive space debris over Australia and its territories.
AUSDISPLAN	Australian Disaster Plan	Also known as the Commonwealth Government Disaster Response Plan (COMDISPLAN).
AUSVETPLAN	Australian Veterinary Emergency Plan	This plan was activated during the Equine Influenza outbreak in NSW 2007.
BoM	Australian Bureau of Meteorology	The Bureau of Meteorology is an Executive Agency of the Australian Government responsible for providing weather services to Australia and surrounding area
COAG	Council of Australian Governments	The Council of Australian Governments (COAG) is the peak intergovernmental forum in Australia.
	Combat Agency	Means the agency identified in the State Emergency Management Plan as the agency primarily responsible for controlling the response to a particular emergency.
	Command	Means the direction of members and resources of an agency in performing its roles and tasks
	Control	Means the overall direction of the activities, agencies or individuals concerned
	Coordination	Means the bringing together of agencies and individuals to ensure effective emergency or rescue management
Cr	Councillor	A member of a local government council.

Acronym	Full Reference	Definition / Function
COWs	Cells on Wheels	A portable mobile cellular site that provides temporary network and wireless coverage to locations where cellular coverage is minimal or compromised.
CREST	Citizen's Radio Emergency Service Teams	A group of trained, accredited volunteer radio operators that monitor the emergency frequencies
CT	Counter Terrorism	Incorporates the practice, military tactics, techniques, and strategy that government, military, law enforcement, business, and intelligence agencies use to combat or prevent terrorism.
DACC	Defence Assistance to the Civil Community	Assistance to the community provided by Department of Defence personnel in the event of natural disaster or civil emergency.
DET	Department of Education and Training	NSW government dept.
	Disaster	A disaster is a serious disruption in a community, caused by the impact of an event that requires a significant coordinated response by the State and other entities to help the community recover from the disruption.
	Disaster Management	Means arrangements about managing the potential adverse effects of an event, including, for example, arrangements for mitigating, preventing, preparing for, responding to and recovering from a disaster.
	Disaster Operations	Means activities undertaken before, during or after an event happens to help reduce loss of human life, illness or injury to humans, property loss or damage, or damage to the environment, including, for example, activities to mitigate the adverse effects of the event.
	Disaster Recovery Operations	Means that phase of disaster operations that relates to recovering from a disaster. Incorporates the four environments - social, built, economic and natural environments.
DISCEX	Discussion Exercises	An indoor exercise employing a carefully prepared scenario to test and practise various aspects of emergency management planning, procedures or training. Also referred to as 'tabletop exercise', 'desk top exercise', 'model exercise' or 'syndicate exercise'.
DRFA	Disaster recovery Funding Arrangements	The DRFA continues the joint Commonwealth/State government funding initiative, providing financial assistance to help communities recover from eligible disasters.
DVR	Disaster Victim Registration	A process by which victims in an emergency are registered and accounted for.
FACS	Department of Family and Community Services	NSW government dept.
EA	Emergency Alert	Emergency Alert is the national telephone warning system used by emergency services to send voice messages to landlines and text messages to mobile phones within a defined area about likely or actual emergencies.



Acronym	Full Reference	Definition / Function
ECC	Emergency Coordination Centre	May also be referred to as an EOC
	El Niño	An anomalous warming of ocean water resulting from the oscillation of a current in the South Pacific, usually accompanied by heavy rainfall in the coastal region of Peru and Chile, and reduction of rainfall in equatorial Africa and Australia.
	Emergency	An emergency due to an actual or imminent occurrence (such as fire, flood, storm, earthquake, explosion, terrorist act, accident, epidemic or warlike action) which: (a) endangers, or threatens to endanger, the safety or health of persons or animals in the State, or (b) destroys or damages, or threatens to destroy or damage, property in the State, being an emergency which requires a significant and coordinated response'
EM & DM	Emergency vs Disaster	Each specialist field describes hazardous events in different ways, and there is also variation between the States and Territories. Thus, the hazardous events are variously labelled as 'accidents', 'incidents', 'emergencies', and 'disasters'; depending upon the scale of the event, the number of organisations involved, and the ability of the organisations to cope within their normal resources. For example, a major vehicle accident may be labelled an 'incident' by the emergency services but may be labelled a 'disaster' by an emergency medical facility.
EMC	Emergency Management Coordinator	The Emergency Management Coordinator is a role within an organisation (Local or State Government) responsible for the coordination of emergency management.
EMO	Emergency Management Officer	E.g., Regional (REMO)
EMPLAN	Emergency Management Plan	Means the New South Wales State Emergency Management Plan.
EOC	Emergency Operations Centre	Means a centre established under the Act at a State, regional or local level as a centre of communication, and as a centre for the co-ordination of operations and support, during an emergency. Newcastle City location is Tighes Hill.
EOCON	Emergency Operations Controller (State, Region or Local)	A sworn Officer of the NSWPF.
EPA	Environment Protection Authority	NSW government dept.
	Emergency Service Organisation	Means the NSW Police Force, Fire and Rescue NSW, Rural Fire Brigades, Ambulance Service of NSW, State Emergency Service, Volunteer Rescue Association or any other agency which manages or controls an accredited rescue unit.
	Field Exercise	An activity in which emergency management organisations and agencies take action in a simulated situation, with deployment of personnel and other resources to achieve

Acronym	Full Reference	Definition / Function
		maximum realism. It is conducted on the ground, in real time but under controlled conditions, as though it were a real emergency.
	Functional Area	Means a category of services involved in the prevention of, preparation for, responses to or recovery from an emergency, including the following Service: Agriculture and animal, telecommunications, energy & utilities, engineering, environmental, health, public information, transport, and welfare.
	Functional Exercise	A functional exercise examines and/or validates the coordination, command, and control between various multi agency coordination centres (e.g., emergency operation centre, joint field office, etc.). A functional exercise does not involve any "boots on the ground".
FRNSW	Fire and Rescue New South Wales	Emergency Combat Agency for Fire and Rescue, and HAZMAT.
	Government Agency	Means a Department within the meaning of the Public Sector Employment and Management Act 2002, a public authority, NSW Police Force, local government council, other local authority.
GIS	Geospatial Information Services	A system designed to capture, store and manipulate spatial or geographical data, primarily used for the purpose of this plan (EMPLAN) to demonstrate information on area maps.
HAZMAT	Hazardous Materials	A substance or material which has been determined by an appropriate authority to be capable of posing an unreasonable risk to health, safety and property. E.g., Fire & Rescue NSW HAZMAT Unit for response to a HAZMAT incident.
HNEHS	Hunter New England Health Service	An Area Health Service.
ICA	Insurance Council of Australia	The Insurance Council of Australia (ICA) is the representative body of the general insurance industry in Australia.
ICS	Incident Control System	A command structure to systematically and logically manage suppression of emergency incidents including wildfires, from small, simple incidents to large, difficult or multiple situations.
IMT	Incident Management Team	A group of incident management personnel comprising the <b>incident controller</b> . Provide overall direction of response activities in an emergency.
	La Niña	The opposite of an <b>El Niño</b> event, during which waters in the west Pacific are warmer than normal, trade winds or <sup>3</sup> Walker circulation is stronger and, consequently, rainfalls heavier in Southeast Asia.
LEMC	Local Emergency Management Committee	Local Committee under the SERM Act 1989.

<sup>3</sup> Walker circulation - also known as the *Walker cell*, is a conceptual model of the air flow in the [tropics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Walker_circulation) in the lower atmosphere ([troposphere](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Walker_circulation)). Reference: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Walker\\_circulation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Walker_circulation).

Acronym	Full Reference	Definition / Function
LEMO	Local Emergency Management Officer	The term LEMO was removed from the SERM Act in 2010, but the principle functions of that role are now undertaken by the Emergency Management Coordinator (EMC).
LEOC	Local Emergency Operations Centre	An EOC is a centre established under the State Emergency and Rescue Management Act at a State, regional or local level. A centre for coordination of operations and support, during an emergency.
LEOCON	Local Emergency Operations Controller	Appointed by the Regional Emergency Operations Controller (REOCON). Is a police officer stationed within the region in which the local government area is located.
LGA	Local Government Area	An area defined under the Local Government Act 1993
LO	Liaison Officer	A member of an organisation working in an EOC and representing their particular agency.
NTTAS	National Terrorism Threat Advisory System	The National Terrorism Threat Advisory System is a scale of five levels to provide advice about the likelihood of an act of terrorism occurring in Australia. E.g., Probable.
NDRRA	Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements	Superseded by the DRFA in 2018. A joint Australian Government-State arrangement supports the provision of urgent financial assistance to disaster affected communities.
NERAG	National Emergency Risk Assessment Guidelines	NERAG provides a contextualised, emergency-related risk assessment method consistent with the Australian Standard AS/NZS ISO 31000:2009.
NGO	Non-government Agency	Means a voluntary organisation or any other private individual or body, other than a government agency.
NSWPF	New South Wales Police Force	The New South Wales Police Force is the primary law enforcement agency of the state of New South Wales
NSW SES	New South Wales State Emergency Service	Lead agency for the response to actual or imminent threats of flood, storm or tsunami.
OEH	Office of Environment and Heritage	To care for and protect our environment and heritage.
OLG	Office of Local Government	The Office of Local Government is responsible for local government across NSW.
PIIC	Public Information and Inquiry Centre	A centre established for the purpose of providing information and taking public inquiries during an emergency event.
PPRR	Prevention, Preparedness, Response, Recovery	A comprehensive approach to Emergency Management
	Preparedness	In relation to an emergency includes arrangements or plans to deal with an emergency or the effects of an emergency.
	Prevention	In relation to an emergency includes the identification of hazards, the assessment of threats to life and property and the taking of measures to reduce potential loss to life or property.

Acronym	Full Reference	Definition / Function
	Probability	The likelihood of a specific outcome, measured by the ratio of specific outcomes to the total number of possible outcomes.
RAAF	Royal Australian Air Force	A section of the ADF.
	Recovery Agency	Means the agency identified in the State Emergency Management Plan as the agency primarily responsible for controlling the recovery from a particular emergency.
REMC	Regional Emergency Management Committee	Prepares and reviews plans relating to PPRR in the region for which it is constituted.
	Rescue	Means the safe removal of persons or domestic animals from actual or threatened danger of physical harm.
	Response	In relation to an emergency includes the process of combating an emergency and of providing immediate relief for persons affected by an emergency.
	Recovery	In relation to an emergency includes the process of returning an affected community to its proper level of functioning after an emergency.
RFS	New South Wales Rural Fire Service	Fire-fighting response to fires within Rural Fire Districts.
RMS	Roads & Maritime Services NSW	Responsible for building and maintaining road infrastructure and managing the day-to-day compliance and safety for roads and waterways.
RSPCA	Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals	The RSPCA is a community-based charity that works to prevent cruelty to animals.
SEMC	State Emergency Management Committee	SEMC Membership consists of agency leaders such as Commissioners, deputy Commissioners, and Directors. As defined in the SERM Act 1989.
SEOC	State Emergency Operations Centre	The EOC provided at State level to support State operations.
SEOCON	State Emergency Operations Controller	The EOCON appointed at state level by the MINISTER
SERCON	State Emergency Recovery Controller	The SERCON is a statutory position appointed by the Minister and is responsible for controlling the recovery from an emergency.
SERM	SERM Act 1989	State Emergency & Rescue Management Act 1989.
SEWS	Standard Emergency Warning Signal	A sound designed to alert the community to the need to listen to an announcement concerning an actual or imminent emergency.
SITREP	Situation Report	A report on the current emergency situation in a particular area.
SMS	Short Message Service	Commonly referred to as a "text message".
SOP	Standing Operating Procedure	

Acronym	Full Reference	Definition / Function
		Step-by-step instructions compiled by an organization to help workers carry out complex routine operations
	State of Emergency	Means a state of emergency declared under Division 4 of Part 2 of the SERM Act 1989, and for the time being in force.
	Terrorism	The calculated use of violence or the threat of violence to attain goals that is political, religious, or ideological in nature. This can be done through intimidation, coercion, or instilling fear. Terrorism includes a criminal act against persons or property that is intended to influence an audience beyond the immediate victims.
TMC	Transport Management Centre	A small but complex organisation that brings together all aspects of NSW's vast transport networks.
USAR	Urban Search and Rescue	Involves the location, extrication, and initial medical stabilization of victims trapped in structural collapse. Performed by FRNSW.
VRA	Volunteer Rescue Association	An Australian organisation of volunteer members that provide rescue to the communities across New South Wales.
WHO	World Health Organisation	The health arm of the United Nations, aiming at "the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health".
XO	Executive Officer	An officer with executive power of an organisation.

## Annexure B - Agency Roles & Responsibilities

Organisation / Entity	Roles and responsibilities
Local Emergency Management Committee (LEMC)	<p>The LEMC is responsible for the following functions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) give effect to emergency management policy and coordinate emergency management practice at a local level, consistent with information on emergency management policy and practice disseminated by the SEMC</li> <li>b) review and prepare plans in respect of the relevant local government area that are, or are proposed to be, sub plans or supporting plans established under EMPLAN</li> <li>c) develop, conduct and evaluate local emergency management exercises for the purpose of testing sub plans or supporting plans established under EMPLAN in respect of the local government area</li> <li>d) make recommendations about and assist in the coordination of training to emergency management in the relevant local government area</li> <li>e) facilitate local level emergency management capability through inter-agency coordination, cooperation and information sharing arrangements</li> <li>f) assist the Local Emergency Operations Controller for the area in the Controller's role of establishing and controlling a local emergency operations centre</li> <li>g) carry out the preparation of plans in relation to the prevention of, preparation for, response to and recovery from emergencies in the LGA (noting the responsibility for planning by Combat Agencies)</li> <li>h) carry out other functions as are assigned by the SEMC.</li> </ol>
Newcastle Council	<p>Council is to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) establish and maintain an LEOC for the LEOCON.</li> <li>b) provide support staff for the LEOC.</li> <li>c) provide human resources, plant, equipment, materials and services, as required in dealing with an incident or emergency.</li> <li>d) provide support to combat agencies and functional area agencies as required including: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. reconnaissance of the area effected by the emergency; and</li> <li>ii. post disaster damage assessment.</li> </ol> </li> <li>e) assist, at their request, the Police Service, Fire and Rescue NSW, Ambulance Service and NSW State Emergency Service in dealing with any incident or emergency.</li> <li>f) assist in any other emergency management prevention, preparedness or recovery operations, including emergency management training, for which the Council's training and equipment is suitable.</li> <li>g) at the request of the LEOCON, coordinate disaster recovery operations, excluding welfare assistance to disaster victims for whom Department of Family and Community Services (FACS) – Community Services (CS) is responsible.</li> <li>h) provide engineering resources required for response and recovery operations including: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. damage assessment</li> <li>ii. clear and re-establish roads and bridges</li> <li>iii. demolish and shore-up buildings</li> <li>iv. remove debris</li> <li>v. construct and maintain temporary levees and evacuation routes, when appropriate</li> <li>vi. erection of barricades and fences for public protection.</li> </ol> </li> <li>i) provide a liaison officer and executive support to the LEOC and LEOCON or Combat Agency Controller.</li> </ol>

Organisation / Entity	Roles and responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>j) provide an appropriately qualified officer to assist the Hunter New England Population Health Unit in relation to public health emergency management matters.</li> <li>k) provide an appropriately qualified officer to assist the District Engineering Functional Area Coordinator in relation to engineering emergency management matters.</li> <li>l) provide an appropriately qualified officer to assist the District Environmental Functional Area Coordinator in relation to environmental emergency management matters.</li> </ul> <p><i>Recovery Functions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I. council plays a key role in managing local recovery, providing services and assistance to the community and advice to State Government.</li> <li>II. council chairs the Local Recovery Committee, when a Recovery Coordinator is not appointed.</li> <li>III. council provides Executive Support to the Local or Regional Recovery Committee.</li> <li>IV. council provides the Recovery Centre Manager and Administrative Support to the Recovery Centre, where established.</li> <li>V. council provides expertise and local knowledge to inform the Local Recovery Committee.</li> </ul>
Ambulance Service of NSW	<p>The Ambulance Service of NSW is responsible for the following functions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) provide pre-hospital care and transport for the sick and injured.</li> <li>b) establish command and control infrastructure utilising ICS principles</li> <li>c) provide and/or assume responsibility for transport of Health Service teams and their equipment to the site of incidents or emergencies, receiving hospitals or emergency medical facilities when so requested by the Health Services Functional Area Coordinator</li> <li>d) provide coordinated communications for all health systems involved in emergency responses.</li> <li>e) as determined by the State Rescue Board, provide accredited "rescue units".</li> <li>f) provide specialist Special Casualty Access Team (SCAT), Special Operations Team (SOT) and Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) paramedics as required</li> <li>g) provide fixed and rotary wing pre-hospital and aero-medical retrieval services across New South Wales</li> <li>h) provide an Ambulance Liaison Officer with communications to the LEOC.</li> </ul>
Fire and Rescue NSW	<p>Fire and Rescue NSW is responsible for the following functions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) in relation to <b>Fire Districts</b>, Fire and Rescue NSW is the designated Combat Agency for taking all practicable measures for preventing and extinguishing fires and protecting and saving life and property in case of fire in any fire district. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. provide assistance to the NSW Rural Fire Service in accordance with Local Mutual Aid Agreement and Memorandum of Understanding.</li> </ul> </li> <li>b) Is the designated Combat Agency for hazardous materials incidents, marine oil spills and emergencies on all land and inland and coastal waterways in NSW, except State Waters, specifically for taking all practicable measures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. for protecting and saving life and property endangered by hazardous material incidents; and</li> <li>ii. for confining or ending such an incident; and</li> <li>iii. for rendering the site of such an incident safe.</li> <li>iv. provide fire control services by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ dealing with outbreaks of fire and the rescue of persons in fire endangered areas;</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Organisation / Entity	Roles and responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ taking such measures as may be practicable to prevent the outbreak of fires; and</li> <li>▪ on land and inland waterways, dealing with the escape of hazardous materials or a situation, which involves the imminent danger of such an escape.</li> </ul> <p>c) provide Primary and Secondary Accredited General Land Rescue Units as determined by the State Rescue Board.</p> <p>d) in accordance with Major Structure Collapse Sub Plan provide, control and deploy USAR Task Force(s) as directed by SEOCON or Deputy SEOCON.</p> <p>e) assist in any other response or recovery operations for which the Fire Brigades' training and equipment is suitable, for example, the provision of emergency water supplies and pumping equipment.</p> <p>f) during flood and storm provide assistance to the NSW State Emergency Service (NSW SES) in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding between FRNSW and NSW SES.</p> <p>g) provide a liaison officer to the LEOC or Combat Agency Operations Centre as appropriate.</p> <p>h) inform the LEOCON of the existence of incidents.</p>
Marine Rescue NSW	<p>Marine Rescue NSW is responsible for the following functions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) provide a volunteer marine search and rescue service and a radio safety service to persons and vessels operating within NSW coastal environments, estuaries, rivers and lakes;</li> <li>b) operate in concert with other government and non-government search and rescue and emergency management agencies in NSW and other jurisdictions to maximise safety in recreational boating and related activities;</li> <li>c) operate within the NSW emergency management framework as provided for in the State Emergency and Rescue Management (SERM) Act 1989 and any requirements imposed upon Marine Rescue NSW by the State Rescue Board in accordance with the SERM Act;</li> <li>d) engage in advocacy of marine safety;</li> <li>e) promote safer boating and aquatic activity through public education, activities and services;</li> </ul>
NSW Police Force	<p>NSW Police Force is responsible for the following functions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) is the designated Combat Agency for law enforcement.</li> <li>b) is the designated Combat Agency for search and rescue.</li> <li>c) as necessary, control and coordinate the evacuation of victims from the area affected by the emergency.</li> <li>d) maintain law and order, protect life and property, and provide assistance and support to a Combat Agency, Functional Areas, and other Organisations as required. This may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. reconnaissance of the area effected by the emergency;</li> <li>ii. traffic control, and crowd control, including the control of evacuations if required;</li> <li>iii. access and egress route security and control;</li> <li>iv. identifying the dead and injured, and notifying next of kin;</li> <li>v. establishing temporary mortuaries;</li> <li>vi. maintaining the security of property;</li> <li>vii. statutory investigative requirements; and</li> <li>viii. operation of a Public Information and Inquiry Centre capable of providing general information on incidents and emergencies to members of the public.</li> </ul> </li> <li>e) respond accredited "rescue units" to general and specialist rescue incidents, and control and coordinate rescue operations.</li> <li>f) as determined by the State Rescue Board, provide accredited "rescue units".</li> </ul>



Organisation / Entity	Roles and responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>g) manage Disaster Victim Registration, and a disaster victim enquiry system capable of:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. providing a Disaster Victim Registration system for victims of emergencies;</li> <li>ii. managing a disaster victim enquiry centre capable of providing relatives and close friends with basic details on the location and safety of victims of emergencies occurring within New South Wales; and</li> <li>iii. managing a similar disaster victim enquiry service when the National Registration and Inquiry System (NRIS) is activated in relation to emergencies in other States and Territories.</li> </ul> </li> <li>h) provide overall control and coordination for emergency response and short-term recovery operations.</li> <li>i) provide a liaison officer to the LEOC or Combat Agency Operations Centre as appropriate.</li> <li>j) Marine Area Command.</li> </ul>
NSW Rural Fire Service	<p>While the Newcastle Local Government Area does not have any <b>Rural Fire Districts</b> within it, although the adjoining LGAs do. The NSW Rural Fire Service is responsible for the following functions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) to provide rural fire services for New South Wales,</li> <li>b) to issue public warnings about bush fires and bush fire threats in the State for the purpose of protecting life and property,</li> <li>c) to assist other emergency services organisations at incidents and at emergencies under the control of those organisations, <i>Note.</i> The State Emergency and Rescue Management Act 1989 provides for the State Emergency Management Plan to identify combat agencies primarily responsible for responding to an emergency. The Service is identified as the agency primarily responsible for responding to an emergency due to fire occurring in Rural Fire Districts.</li> <li>d) to provide advisory services (whether within or outside the State) relating to fire fighting and other matters with respect to which it has expertise,</li> <li>e) to carry out such other functions as may be assigned to it by or under this or any other Act.</li> </ul>
NSW State Emergency Service	<p>The NSW State Emergency Service has the following functions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) to protect persons from dangers to their safety and health, and to protect property from destruction or damage, arising from floods, storms and tsunamis,</li> <li>b) to act as the combat agency for dealing with floods (including the establishment of flood warning systems) and to co-ordinate the evacuation and welfare of affected communities,</li> <li>c) to act as the combat agency for damage control for storms and to co-ordinate the evacuation and welfare of affected communities,</li> <li>d) to act as the combat agency for dealing with tsunamis and to co-ordinate the evacuation and welfare of affected communities,</li> <li>e) as directed by the State Emergency Operations Controller, to deal with an emergency where no other agency has lawful authority to assume command of the emergency operation,</li> <li>f) to carry out, by accredited SES units, rescue operations allocated by the State Rescue Board,</li> <li>g) to assist the State Emergency Operations Controller to carry out emergency management functions relating to the prevention of, preparation for and response to, and to assist the State Emergency Recovery Controller to carry out emergency management functions relating to the recovery from, emergencies in accordance with the State Emergency and Rescue Management Act 1989, to assist, at their request, members of the NSW Police</li> </ul>

Organisation / Entity	Roles and responsibilities
	<p>Force, Fire and Rescue NSW, the NSW Rural Fire Service or the Ambulance Service of NSW in dealing with any incident or emergency,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>h) to maintain effective liaison with all emergency services Organisations,</li> <li>i) to carry out such other functions as may be assigned to it by or under this or any other Act, or by the State Emergency Operations Controller or the Minister.</li> </ul> <p>The functions of the State Emergency Service are to be exercised in accordance with the State Emergency and Rescue Management Act 1989 and, in particular, with the requirements under the State Emergency Management Plan or any state of emergency under that Act.</p>
Port Authority of NSW	<p>The Port Authority of NSW is designated combat agency for Marine Oil and Chemical Spills in NSW State Waters from Catherine Hill Bay (South of Newcastle) to Fingal Head (North of Newcastle) and is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) provide an On-Scene Coordinator and other trained emergency response staff to combat oil spills;</li> <li>b) make available all emergency response equipment;</li> <li>c) assist other emergency services with available resources and personnel during emergency operations when requested by the LEOCON.</li> <li>d) provide a liaison officer to the LEOC if requested.</li> </ul>
Functional Areas	
Agriculture and Animal Services	<p>Agriculture and Animal Service is the designated Combat Agency for animal, pest and plant disease emergencies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) this includes implementing procedures in conjunction with State and National authorities for the eradication or control of exotic animal diseases.</li> <li>b) provide immediate animal care services and continuing rehabilitation assistance to primary producers.</li> <li>c) with support of Participating and Supporting Organisations, provide animal care services for wildlife, for domestic animals, and for companion pets of victims evacuated from an area affected by an emergency.</li> <li>d) planning for response and recovery operations for agricultural emergencies, and advising on animal care, veterinary public health, and plant disease control measures.</li> <li>e) in recovery from an emergency, the A&amp;ASFA is responsible for recovery assistance to primary producers.</li> <li>f) provide support to the recovery operation including participation in Recovery Committees.</li> </ul>
Communications – Telecommunications Services Functional Area	<p>Communications Services is responsible for the following functions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) facilitate the flow of information and intelligence between the LEOCON, Combat Agency and other Emergency Service Organisations of Agencies involved in the emergency, and the Telecommunications Carriers;</li> <li>b) coordinate access within hazardous and /or impacted areas for repair crews to conduct emergency repairs or maintenance on Telecommunications infrastructure;</li> <li>c) coordinate the deployment of any network augmentation equipment for the purposes of replacing or increasing coverage or capacity during an incident or emergency; and</li> <li>d) provide support to the recovery operation, including advice on restoration activities.</li> </ul>
Communications - CREST ( <i>Citizens</i> )	CREST is a voluntary emergency organisation.

Organisation / Entity	Roles and responsibilities
<i>Radio Emergency Service Teams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) the initial role of CREST was to monitor the emergency frequencies on the Citizens Band Radio Service (CBRS), relaying calls for assistance from the public to the relevant emergency service.</li> <li>b) this role has since grown to include many forms of specialist communications support for other emergency service and community organisations.</li> </ul>
Department of Defence	<p>The Department of Defence is responsible for the following functions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) provide Commonwealth Government support at State, Regional and/or Local level.</li> <li>b) provide Defence Assistance to the Civil Community (DACC). This can be; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. DACC Category One. This is emergency assistance for a specific task(s) provided by Local Commanders/Administrators, from within their own resources, in localised emergency situations when immediate action is necessary to save human life, alleviate suffering, prevent extensive loss of animal life or prevent widespread loss/damage to property. This provision should not normally exceed 24 hours without Ministerial approval.</li> <li>ii. DACC Category Two. This is emergency assistance beyond that provided under Category One, in a more extensive or continuing disaster.</li> <li>iii. DACC Category Three. This is assistance associated with recovery from a civil emergency or disaster, which is not directly related to the saving of life or property.</li> </ul> </li> <li>c) provide Defence Aid to the Civil Power (DFACP). This is the provision of Defence Force assistance to civil law enforcement authorities in the performance of law enforcement tasks usually under National Counter Terrorist arrangements.</li> <li>d) may deploy an Australian Defence Force Liaison Officers (ADFLO) to the LEOC.</li> </ul>
Department of Education and Communities - <i>Education</i>	<p>The Department of Education and Communities is responsible for the following functions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) maintain the safety and wellbeing of students, staff and volunteers who work or participate in DEC schools, institutes and workplaces.</li> <li>b) ensure, as far as practicable, that all State Instructional Institutions and workplaces have a documented emergency management plan.</li> <li>c) minimise interruption to essential services to allow teaching and learning to be maintained or resumed as a priority.</li> <li>d) protect critical resources where possible.</li> <li>e) facilitate the return of State instructional institutions to normal operations as soon as possible.</li> <li>f) provide a Liaison Officer to the LEOC if required.</li> </ul>
Department of Finance, Services & Innovation ( <i>Public Works Advisory, previously NSW Public Works</i> ) - <i>Engineering</i>	<p>Department of Finance, Services &amp; Innovation is responsible for the following functions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) direct the State's engineering resources for emergency response operations.</li> <li>b) provide Engineering Services support to combat agencies and other functional areas or organisations involved in emergencies.</li> <li>c) coordinate the supply of goods and services in response to an emergency.</li> <li>d) coordinate the State's engineering resources for emergency recovery operations including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. establish recovery centre facilities as requested by the State Emergency Recovery Controller, including property procurement, lease management and fit-out;</li> <li>b. coordinate temporary repairs to public buildings and infrastructure;</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Organisation / Entity	Roles and responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>c. recommend priorities for reconstruction/recovery of public buildings and infrastructure;</li> <li>d. coordinate, monitor and report on repair, reconstruction and relocation of public buildings and infrastructure; and</li> <li>e. coordinate maintenance of tarpaulins installed as part of emergency repairs coordinated by NSW SES.</li> <li>e) coordinate the clean-up assistance program with local government and the Welfare Services Functional Area.</li> <li>f) review Household Structural Repair Grants under the NSW Disaster Relief Scheme and manage the engineering aspects of these grants.</li> <li>g) provide specialist Engineers to support Urban Search and Rescue Task Forces.</li> </ul>
Environment Protection Authority	<p>The EPA is responsible for the following functions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) protect the environment during emergency response and recovery operations.</li> <li>b) coordinate scientific support for the on-scene Controller during operations to combat pollution within New South Wales.</li> <li>c) advise and coordinate scientific and technical support to the Fire &amp; Rescue NSW during land and inland water based hazardous materials emergency response operations.</li> <li>d) advise the Combat Agency, and other Functional Areas or Organisations involved in the emergency, on environmentally sound and lawful practices for the disposal of wastes or contaminated materials resulting from an emergency.</li> <li>e) direct and coordinate clean-up of hazardous materials which pose a threat to the environment.</li> <li>f) conduct post response operations investigations following incidents or emergencies involving hazardous materials.</li> <li>g) conduct assessment and provide advice, in consultation with the Health Services Functional Area, on mitigation and recovery from ongoing environmental impacts, particularly those that may have an adverse impact on public health or amenity.</li> <li>h) direct or coordinate, in consultation with the Engineering and Transport Services Functional Areas, disposal of hazardous materials that pose a threat to the environment.</li> <li>i) consider the impact of and, where necessary, amendment to administrative requirements, and consider waiving relevant levies to facilitate the timely and safe disposal of waste.</li> </ul>
Department of Premier and Cabinet	<p>The Department of Premier and Cabinet is responsible for the following functions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) facilitate advice to the Premier on strategic issues associated with recovery operations and recovery funding and relief; and</li> <li>b) chair and/or participate in Recovery Committees as required.</li> </ul>
Hunter Water Corporation	<p>Hunter Water is a State-Owned Corporation (SOC) providing drinking water, wastewater, recycled water and some stormwater services to a population approaching 600,000 people in homes and businesses across the Lower Hunter.</p>
Resource Regulator - NSW Department of Planning and Environment ( <i>Mines</i> )	<p>The Resources Regulator is responsible for compliance and enforcement functions across the NSW mining and energy sectors.</p> <p>The primary focus of the Regulator is compliance activities within the resources and energy sectors, including compliance with the Mining Act, and regulating safety and health performance in NSW mines.</p> <p>The Integrated Mining Policy is a whole-of-government project that aims to:</p>

Organisation / Entity	Roles and responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• improve the regulation and assessment of major mining projects</li> <li>• strike a balance between the significant benefits mining can bring to the economy and the potential impacts on communities and the environment</li> <li>• help manage the environmental and social impacts of mining</li> <li>• ensure the community has access to relevant and timely information about mining projects.</li> </ul> <p>The Resources Regulator is represented on the LEMC.</p>
NSW Family & Community Services	<p>During emergency operations, provide welfare services to disaster affected people. Inclusion of the NSW Department of Justice Disaster Welfare Services Unit and five Community Partner Agencies which are Australian Red Cross, The Salvation Army, Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), Anglicare, and Uniting Church in Australia.</p>
NSW Health	<p>NSW Health is responsible for the following functions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) coordinate and control the mobilisation of all health responses to emergencies. This includes ambulance, medical, mental and public health and health communication services, and involves: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. the mobilisation of health resources to the emergency site or sites and the initiation of prioritised patient management;</li> <li>ii. the provision of coordinated hospital and medical response to emergencies;</li> <li>iii. the provision of mental health services to victims, emergency workers, and the communities affected by emergencies;</li> <li>iv. the provision of public health services to prevent, prepare for, respond to and recover from emergencies.</li> <li>v. a coordinated health communications response for prevention, preparation, emergency response and subsequent recovery from the impacts.</li> </ol> </li> <li>b) New South Wales Health is the Combat Agency for all Health Emergencies within NSW. This particularly applies to human infectious disease emergencies from whatever cause. Five major contributing health service components constitute the whole of health response incorporating all-hazards approach. They are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Medical Services;</li> <li>ii. Ambulance Services;</li> <li>iii. Mental Health Services;</li> <li>iv. Public Health Services; and</li> <li>v. Health Communications.</li> </ol> </li> <li>c) provide support to the recovery operation including participation in Recovery Committees where required.</li> </ol>
Transport	<p>Transport NSW is responsible for the following functions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) coordinate the provision of transport support as required by a Combat Agency and other Functional Areas, whilst maintaining as far as practicable, the normal operations and activities of public and commercial transport services. Tasks for providing transport to other agencies might include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. movement of emergency equipment and personnel;</li> <li>ii. movement of emergency supplies and goods, including water, fuel and food;</li> <li>iii. evacuation of people and animals; and</li> <li>iv. assistance for medical transport.</li> </ol> </li> <li>b) maintain and operate a road condition / closure advisory service to a Combat Agency, Functional Areas and members of the public.</li> <li>c) provide support to the recovery operation including participation in Recovery Committees where required.</li> </ol>



## Annexure C – Hazards and Risks Summary

A Local Emergency Risk Management (ERM) Study has been undertaken by the Newcastle Local Emergency Management 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 Newcastle Emergency Risk Management Study 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.	Possible	Insignificant	Low	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.	Unlikely	Major	Low	LEOCON
Building Collapse	Collapse of building owing to structural failure or impact from external/internal event of other hazards /incidents.	Unlikely	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	Possible	Moderate	Medium	Department of Health

Hazard	Risk Description	Likelihood Rating	Consequence Rating	Risk Priority	Combat / Responsible Agency
Coastal Erosion (Storm Tide Risk Model)	Major beach erosion certain and dunal recession likely. Potentially dangerous inundation of eastern areas of Stockton, possible building damage or collapse as a result of undermining of foundation or wave action.	Likely	Major	High	Council, NSW SES
Dam Failure	A dam is compromised that results in localised or widespread flooding.	Rare	Moderate	Medium	Dam Owners NSW SES
Earthquake	Earthquake of significant strength that results in localised or widespread damage.	Unlikely	Major	High	LEOCON
Fire (Bush or Grass)	Major fires in areas of bush or grasslands.	Almost Certain	Moderate	High	NSW RFS FRNSW
Fire (Industrial)	Serious industrial fire in office complexes and/or warehouses within industrial estates.	Possible	Moderate	Medium	FRNSW NSW RFS
Fire (Commercial)	Serious commercial fires in shopping centres, aged persons units, nursing homes and hospitals.	Likely	Moderate	High	FRNSW NSW RFS
Fire (Residential)	Serious residential fire in medium/high rise apartments.	Almost Certain	Moderate	High	FRNSW NSW RFS



Hazard	Risk Description	Likelihood Rating	Consequence Rating	Risk Priority	Combat / Responsible Agency
Flood (Flash)	Heavy rainfall causes excessive localised flooding with minimal warning time	Likely	Major	Extreme	NSW SES
Flood (Riverine)	River flows exceed the capacity of normal river systems resulting in flood waters escaping and inundating river plains	Unlikely	Moderate	Medium	NSW SES
Hazardous Release	Hazardous material released as a result of an incident or accident.	Unlikely	Major	High	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)	Likely	Major	Extreme	NSW SES
Transport Emergency (Aviation)	Aircraft crashes in LGA resulting in large number of fatalities, injuries and/or damage to property.	Possible	Catastrophic	Extreme	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.	Possible	Moderate	Medium	LEOCON
Transport Emergency (Sea)	A major accident that results in environmental damage and major recovery operation	Unlikely	Major	High	Relevant Port / Maritime
Tsunami	A tsunami wave of magnitude that presents a risk to land and marine elements.	Rare	Catastrophic	Medium	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	Moderate	Medium	LEOCON

## Annexure D – 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 Newcastle 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 some public release versions may be available on the Council Website.

Plan / Policy	Purpose	Combat / Responsible Agency
Newcastle CBD Emergency Arrangements 2008.	A Supporting Plan to the Local EMPLAN.	Newcastle City Council.
Newcastle City-wide Floodplain Risk Management Study & Plan 2012.	Newcastle City-wide Floodplain Risk Management Study & Plan is the culmination of many years of research and studies for specific Flood Catchments.	Newcastle City Council.
City of Newcastle Flood Emergency Sub Plan 2013	Describes agreed roles, responsibilities, functions, strategies and management for the preparation for, and conduct of, flood operations.	NSW State Emergency Service
Bush Fire Risk Management Plan 2012.	A Sub-plan to the Local EMPLAN.	Bush Fire Management Committee (Newcastle). Newcastle City Council.
Kooragang Precinct Emergency Sub-plan 2015.	A Sub-plan to the Local EMPLAN.	NSW Police Force. Newcastle City Police District.
Pollution Incident Response Management Plan 2017/18.	A Supporting Plan to the Local EMPLAN.	Newcastle City Council.
Newcastle City Council Coastal Zone Management Plan 2018	Objective of the plan is to manage current and future risks from coastal hazards, taking into account the effects of climate change.	Newcastle City Council.
Emergency Action Sub-plan (Consequence Management Guide), a Sub-plan to the Newcastle City Council Coastal Zone Management Plan 2018	Objective of the Sub-plan is to outline the emergency coastal protection actions that Council will implement during periods of beach erosion.	Newcastle City Council.



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