



RYDE – HUNTERS HILL
Local Emergency
Management Plan
Nov 2016



Part 1 – Administration

Authority

The Ryde –Hunters Hill Local Emergency Management Plan (EMPLAN) has been prepared by the Ryde-Hunters Hill Local Emergency Management Committee in compliance with the State Emergency & Rescue Management Act 1989.

APPROVED

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Chair:

Ryde Hunters Hill Local Emergency Management Committee

Dated: 9th November 2016

ENDORSED

.....D. Clifford, APM.....

Chair

North West Metropolitan Regional Emergency Management Committee

Dated: 20th January 2017

V2 after review 9/11/2016

Contents

Part 1 – Administration	2
Authority.....	2
Contents.....	3
Purpose.....	4
Objectives	4
Scope.....	4
Principles	5
Test and Review Process	5
Part 2 – Community Context.....	6
Annexure A – Community Profile	6
General.....	6
Landform and Topography	6
Climate	6
Land Use	7
Population and People	7
Transport Routes and Facilities.....	11
Economy and Industry.....	12
Annexure B – Hazards and Risks Summary	13
Annexure C – Local Sub Plans, Supporting Plans and Policies	19
Part 3 – Restricted Operational Information.....	20
Annexure D – Community Assets	20
Key Resources and Locations.....	20
Key Infrastructure	32
Annexure E – Vulnerable Facilities List.....	34
Annexure F – Consequence Management Guides	37

Purpose

Details arrangements for, prevention of, preparation for, response to and recovery from emergencies within the Local Government Area(s) 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. LEOCON 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 Ryde – Hunters Hill Local Emergency Management Committee (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
- exercises conducted to test all or part of the Plan.

Part 2 – Community Context

Annexure A – Community Profile

General

The Ryde / Hunters Hill Local Area comprises the Local Government areas of Ryde and Hunters Hill.

The area covers 46 square kilometres bounded by the Parramatta River to the east, the Lane Cove River to the north, and includes the suburbs of Hunters Hill, Gladesville, Putney, Top Ryde, West Ryde, East Ryde, North Ryde, Eastwood, Meadowbank, Woolwich, Henley, Huntleys Point and Macquarie Park.

The major shopping Centres are Top Ryde City, West Ryde, Eastwood, Meadowbank, Macquarie and Gladesville which each have a high concentration of multi-floored retail buildings and increasing numbers of multi-unit residential buildings.

The population of the area is approximately 122,000 (Ryde approx. 108,000 people, Hunters Hill approx. 14,000 people as stated in the ABS 2011 Census) with a diverse ethnic mix including many non-English speaking residents.

The major hospitals in the area are:

- The Ryde Hospital at Denistone
- The Hunters Hill Hospital at Hunters Hill
- The Macquarie Hospital at North Ryde
- Macquarie University Hospital at Macquarie Park.

Landform and Topography

The topography of the zone varies from flat through undulating comprising a high proportion of residential properties ranging from single dwellings through medium density to multi-storied home unit developments. There is limited urban bushland interface within the EM area.

Climate

The Ryde – Hunters Hill area experiences heat waves and cold snaps generally in line with the rest of Sydney. Summer heat waves have been recorded as high at 43.1 deg C and winter cold snaps as low as -1.7deg C.

Statistics	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual	Years	Plot	Map	
Temperature																	
Mean maximum temperature (°C)	27.7	27.4	25.9	23.4	20.3	17.4	17.1	18.5	21.1	23.3	24.8	27.1	22.8	24	1971 1995		
Mean minimum temperature (°C)	16.9	16.9	15.2	12.0	9.2	6.5	4.9	5.7	7.8	10.8	13.0	15.6	11.2	24	1971 1995		
Rainfall																	
Mean rainfall (mm)	119.2	142.3	130.2	115.8	84.7	114.6	54.6	58.3	59.6	83.7	92.8	88.0	1143.2	37	1970 2015		
Decile 5 (median) rainfall (mm)	91.9	104.9	100.1	78.4	84.8	87.0	35.4	27.4	43.6	52.2	80.0	65.6	1114.3	37	1970 2015		
Mean number of days of rain ≥ 1 mm	9.1	8.4	9.4	7.6	7.2	7.7	5.2	5.4	5.4	7.1	8.8	7.2	88.5	37	1970 2015		

Land Use

Land Use Zone / Type / Classification	Area	% of LGA
Ryde LGA - Residential	2285.99 Ha	55.57%
Ryde LGA - Business	499.69 Ha	12.29 %
Ryde LGA - Urban Open Space	764.04 Ha	18.8%
Ryde LGA - Urban Other Area	524.4 Ha	13.34%
HHI LGA -(R2 – Low Den/ R3 – Medium Den) Residential	414.01 Ha	68.27%
HHI LGA -B1 – Neighbourhood Centre	17.21 Ha	0.28%
HHI LGA -B4 – Mixed Use	10.21 Ha	1.68%
HHI LGA -IN4 – Working Waterfront	1.78 Ha	0.03%
HHI LGA -SP1 – Special Activities	25.76 Ha	4.25%
HHI LGA -SP2 – Infrastructure	51.89 Ha	8.56%
HHI LGA -RE1 – Public Recreation	44.09 Ha	7.27%
HHI LGA -RE2 – Private Recreation	10.81 Ha	1.78%
HHI LGA -E1 – National Parks and Nature Reserves	4.61 Ha	0.76%
HHI LGA -E2 – Environmental Conservation	43.17Ha	7.12%

For zone descriptions see the LEP standard at; <http://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/fragview/inforce>

Population and People

- Ryde Area – 40 sq. kilometres
- Hunters Hill Area – 6 sq. kilometres
- Population of Ryde and Hunters Hill areas – approximately 122,000.
Ryde has a higher than average percentage of people aged 85 and over (*by both state and National averages*), and Hunter's Hill has an above average percentage of residents from 50 years and up (*by both state and National averages*).
- Ethnicity – Both Ryde and Hunters Hill, have a higher than average (*by both state and National averages*) of people who speak a language other than English at home.

The Ethnicity and Languages Spoken At Home of the City of Ryde and Hunters Hill are as follows

The ABS2011 Census of Population and Housing has provided the following information:

Ryde

<u>Language, top responses (other than English)</u>	Ryde (C)	%	New South Wales	%	Australia	%
Mandarin	8,824	8.6	139,822	2.0	336,410	1.6
Cantonese	7,294	7.1	136,373	2.0	263,673	1.2
Korean	4,033	3.9	47,423	0.7	79,787	0.4
Italian	2,929	2.8	83,173	1.2	299,834	1.4
Armenian	1,974	1.9	7,520	0.1	9,707	0.0
English only spoken at home	55,314	53.7	5,013,343	72.5	16,509,291	76.8
Households where two or more languages are spoken	17,120	45.4	604,562	24.5	1,579,949	20.4

In Ryde (C) (Local Government Areas) 53.7% of people only spoke English at home. Other languages spoken at home included Mandarin 8.6%, Cantonese 7.1%, Korean 3.9%, Italian 2.8% and Armenian 1.9%.

<u>Age</u>	Ryde (C)	%	New South Wales	%	Australia	%
<i>People</i>						
0-4 years	6,364	6.2	458,736	6.6	1,421,050	6.6
5-9 years	5,551	5.4	434,608	6.3	1,351,921	6.3
10-14 years	5,204	5.1	439,168	6.3	1,371,054	6.4
15-19 years	5,578	5.4	443,416	6.4	1,405,798	6.5
20-24 years	8,932	8.7	449,685	6.5	1,460,673	6.8
25-29 years	8,561	8.3	473,160	6.8	1,513,236	7.0
30-34 years	8,310	8.1	468,336	6.8	1,453,775	6.8

Ryde/Hunters Hill Local Emergency Management Plan

35-39 years	8,025	7.8	488,124	7.1	1,520,138	7.1
40-44 years	7,240	7.0	483,502	7.0	1,542,879	7.2
45-49 years	7,183	7.0	481,428	7.0	1,504,142	7.0
50-54 years	6,568	6.4	469,024	6.8	1,447,404	6.7
55-59 years	5,741	5.6	419,612	6.1	1,297,244	6.0
60-64 years	5,099	4.9	390,678	5.6	1,206,116	5.6
65-69 years	3,662	3.6	304,327	4.4	919,319	4.3
70-74 years	3,237	3.1	237,362	3.4	708,090	3.3
75-79 years	2,787	2.7	186,032	2.7	545,263	2.5
80-84 years	2,499	2.4	150,724	2.2	436,936	2.0
85 years and over	2,500	2.4	139,735	2.0	402,681	1.9
Median age	36	--	38	--	37	--

The median age of people in Ryde (C) (Local Government Areas) was 36 years. Children aged 0 - 14 years made up 16.6% of the population and people aged 65 years and over made up 14.3% of the population.

Hunters Hill

<u>Language, top responses (other than English)</u>	Hunters Hill (A)	%	New South Wales	%	Australia	%
Cantonese	333	2.5	136,373	2.0	263,673	1.2
Italian	324	2.5	83,173	1.2	299,834	1.4
Greek	272	2.1	86,602	1.3	252,217	1.2
Mandarin	263	2.0	139,822	2.0	336,410	1.6
Arabic	108	0.8	184,251	2.7	287,174	1.3
English only spoken at home	10,335	78.2	5,013,343	72.5	16,509,291	76.8
Households where two or more languages are spoken	1,056	23.5	604,562	24.5	1,579,949	20.4

Ryde/Hunters Hill Local Emergency Management Plan

In Hunters Hill (A) (Local Government Areas) 78.2% of people only spoke English at home. Other languages spoken at home included Cantonese 2.5%, Italian 2.5%, Greek 2.1%, Mandarin 2.0% and Arabic 0.8%.

<u>Age</u>	Hunters Hill (A)	%	New South Wales	%	Australia	%
<i>People</i>						
0-4 years	772	5.8	458,736	6.6	1,421,050	6.6
5-9 years	826	6.2	434,608	6.3	1,351,921	6.3
10-14 years	917	6.9	439,168	6.3	1,371,054	6.4
15-19 years	1,134	8.6	443,416	6.4	1,405,798	6.5
20-24 years	651	4.9	449,685	6.5	1,460,673	6.8
25-29 years	491	3.7	473,160	6.8	1,513,236	7.0
30-34 years	574	4.3	468,336	6.8	1,453,775	6.8
35-39 years	807	6.1	488,124	7.1	1,520,138	7.1
40-44 years	990	7.5	483,502	7.0	1,542,879	7.2
45-49 years	947	7.2	481,428	7.0	1,504,142	7.0
50-54 years	874	6.6	469,024	6.8	1,447,404	6.7
55-59 years	833	6.3	419,612	6.1	1,297,244	6.0
60-64 years	841	6.4	390,678	5.6	1,206,116	5.6
65-69 years	605	4.6	304,327	4.4	919,319	4.3
70-74 years	472	3.6	237,362	3.4	708,090	3.3
75-79 years	389	2.9	186,032	2.7	545,263	2.5
80-84 years	448	3.4	150,724	2.2	436,936	2.0
85 years and over	646	4.9	139,735	2.0	402,681	1.9
Median age	42	--	38	--	37	--

The median age of people in Hunters Hill (A) (Local Government Areas) was 42 years. Children aged 0 - 14 years made up

19.1% of the population and people aged 65 years and over made up 19.3% of the population.

Transport Routes and Facilities

The main vehicular transport routes through the study area are:

M2 Motorway

Victoria Road

Burns Bay Road

Church Street

Lane Cove Road / Devlin Street

Epping Road

Alexandra Street

Marsden Road

Blaxland Rd

Lane Cove Tunnel

Pittwater Road

Ryde Road

Rail: The main northern rail line connects from Newcastle to Meadowbank. An underground rail line runs from Epping to Chatswood. A further rail network is being developed between Epping and Rouse Hill with completion date in 2019.

Major aircraft routes traverse the area and include heavy and light passenger and cargo aircraft travelling to and from Mascot, Bankstown and Richmond airports. Helicopters frequently traverse the area.

Water: The Parramatta River is a major ferry route between the Sydney and Parramatta CBDs. Wharves are located:

- Kissing Point
- Meadowbank
- Gladesville
- Woolwich
- Banjo Patterson Park (Punt Road, Gladesville)
- Alexandra St

Economy and Industry

INDUSTRY

In the two Local Government Areas, the following industries are carried out:

- Light industrial
- Education
- Health Facilities
- Technology industries
- Commercial / Retail

Annexure B – Hazards and Risks Summary

A Local Emergency Risk Management (ERM) Study has been undertaken by the Ryde Hunters Hill Local Emergency Management Committee (Dec 2015) 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 the potential to create an emergency.

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.	Rare	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	High	SEOCN *
					FRNSW-USAR
Building Collapse	Collapse of building owing to structural failure or impact from external/internal event of other hazards /incidents.	Unlikely	Moderate	Medium	SEOCN *
					FRNSW-USAR
Communicable Disease (Human/Animal)	Pandemic illness that affects, or has potential to affect, large portions of the human or animal population	Unlikely	Major	High	NSW Health
Dam Failure	A dam is compromised that results in localised or widespread flooding.	N/A	Unlikely	N/A	Dam Owners NSW SES
Earthquake	Earthquake of significant strength that results in localised or widespread damage.	Rare	Major	High	LEOCON

Hazard	Risk Description	Likelihood Rating	Consequence Rating	Risk Priority	Combat / Responsible Agency
Fire (Bush or Grass)	Major fires in areas of bush or grasslands.	Likely	Minor	High	NSW RFS
					FRNSW
Fire (Industrial)	Serious industrial fire in office complexes and/or warehouses within industrial estates.	Likely	Moderate	High	FRNSW
Fire (Commercial)	Serious commercial fires in shopping centres, aged persons units, nursing homes and hospitals.	Likely	Major	Extreme	FRNSW
Fire (Residential)	Serious residential fire in medium/high rise apartments.	Likely	Major	Extreme	FRNSW
Flood (Flash)	Heavy rainfall causes excessive localised flooding with minimal warning time	Likely	Moderate	High	NSW SES
Flood (Riverine)	River flows exceed the capacity of normal river systems resulting in flood waters escaping and inundating river plains	Unlikely	Minor	Low	NSW SES
Hazardous Release	Hazardous material released as a result of an incident or accident.	Likely	Moderate	High	FRNSW
Heatwave	A sequence of abnormally hot conditions having the potential to affect a community adversely.	Possible	Major	Extreme	SEOCN
Landslip	Landslip/landslide resulting in localised or widespread damage.	Unlikely	Moderate	Medium	LEOCN
Storm	Severe storm with accompanying lightning, hail, wind, and/or rain that causes severe damage and/or localised flooding.(includes tornado)	Likely	Moderate	High	NSW SES

Hazard	Risk Description	Likelihood Rating	Consequence Rating	Risk Priority	Combat / Responsible Agency
Transport Emergency (Air)	Aircraft crashes in LGA resulting in large number of fatalities, injuries and/or damage to property.	Unlikely	Major	High	SEOCON
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.	Likely	Moderate	High	LEOCON
Transport Emergency (Sea)	A major accident that results in environmental damage and major recovery operation	N/A	N/A	N/A	Relevant Port / Maritime
Tsunami	A tsunami wave of magnitude that presents a risk to land and marine elements.	Rare	Major	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	Moderate	High	LEOCON

*- Fire & Rescue NSW is the designated Combat Agency (USAR) however if a major emergency, a District Level EOC will coordinate support (ref: Major Structure Collapse Sub Plan, 2011).

State Sub Plans are available at :

<https://www.emergency.nsw.gov.au/publications/plans/sub-plans/>

METHODOLOGY

Likelihood: Descriptions of qualitative measures of *likelihood* reflect the probability of specific hazards occurring with significant consequences. The term *event* in the table below relates to the likelihood of *harmful consequences* occurring rather than the likelihood of the source of risk occurring.

Rating	Description & Indicative Probability
Almost Certain	Expected to occur, many recorded incidents, strong anecdotal evidence or means to occur. May occur or be exceeded once every 1 to 5 years.
Likely	Will probably occur; consistent record of incidents and good anecdotal evidence and/or considerable opportunity, reason or means to occur. May occur or be exceeded once every 20 years.
Possible	Might occur; a few recorded incidents in each locality, some anecdotal evidence within the community; some opportunity, reason or means to occur. May occur once every 100 years. Will generally be close to or exceed past records of severity.
Unlikely	Is not expected to occur; isolated recorded incidents in this country, anecdotal evidence in other communities; little opportunity, reason or means to occur. May occur or be exceeded once every 250 years. Will almost always break previous severity records.
Rare	May only occur in exceptional circumstances; some recorded events on a worldwide basis; may only occur or be exceeded once every 500 years or more. Can approach the theoretical upper limits of severity.

Consequence: Description of qualitative measures of consequences reflect the probable outcome of specific hazards occurring.

Descriptor	Description
Insignificant	No injuries or fatalities. Small number or no people displaced and only for a short duration. Little or no persons support required. Inconsequential or no damage. Little or no disruption to the community. No measurable impact on the environment. Little or no financial loss.
Minor	Small number of injuries but no fatalities. First aid treatment required. Some displacement of people (<24 hours). Some personal support required. Some disruption (<24 hours). Some damage. Small impact on environment with no lasting effects. Some financial loss.
Moderate	Medical treatment required but no fatalities. Some hospitalisation. Localised displacement of people who return within 24 hours. Personal support satisfied through local arrangements. Localised damage that is rectified by routine arrangements. Normal community functioning with some inconvenience. Some impact on the environment with no long-term effect or small impact on environment with long term effect. Significant financial loss.
Major	Fatalities, extensive injuries, significant hospitalisation, large number of displaced (more than 24 hours duration). External resources required for personal support. Significant damage that requires external resources. Community only partially functioning, some services unavailable. Some impact on environment with long-term effects. Significant financial loss. Some financial assistance required.
Catastrophic	Significant fatalities. Large number of severe injuries. Extended and large numbers requiring hospitalisation. General and widespread displacement for extended duration. Extensive damage. Extensive personal support. Community unable to function without significant support. Significant impact on environment and / or permanent damage.

RISK ASSESSMENT MATRIX

The relationship between consequence and likelihood used in the matrix will reflect the level of Risk appropriate to the hazard and elements of risk.

Likelihood	Consequence				
	Insignificant	Minor	Moderate	Major	Catastrophic
Almost Certain	Moderate	High	Extreme	Extreme	Extreme
Likely	Low	Moderate	High	Extreme	Extreme
Possible	Low	Low	Moderate	High	Extreme
Unlikely	Low	Low	Moderate	Moderate	High
Rare	Low	Low	Low	Moderate	High

Source: Emergency Management Australia, 2004, Emergency Risk Management Applications Guide, Manual 5, Appendix F, p.54

Emergency Risk Management is based on Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZ ISO 31000:2009 – Risk Management – Principles & Guidelines. This standard provides the basis for the emergency risk management process detailed in the National Emergency Risk Assessment Guidelines (p.8, Local Emergency Management Plans Guideline, 2015).

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 Ryde/Hunters Hill 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
CMG – Severe Storm	Management of incident	State Emergency Operations Controller
CMG – Transport Emergency Road	Management of incident	Local Emergency Operations Controller
CMG - Utilities	Management of incident	Local Emergency Operations Controller
CMG - Earthquake	Management of incident	Local Emergency Operations Controller
CMG – Hazardous Release	Management of incident	Fire & Rescue NSW
CMG - Landslip	Management of incident	Local Emergency Operations Controller
CMG – Major Structural Collapse	Management of incident	Fire & Rescue NSW
CMG – Residential fire	Management of incident	Fire & Rescue NSW
CMG – Communicable Disease	Management of incident	NSW Health
CMG –Fire (Bush or Grass)	Management of incident	Fire & Rescue NSW