

**Campbelltown
Local Emergency
Management Plan
April 2023**



PUBLIC VERSION

Part 1 – Administration

Authority

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

APPROVED

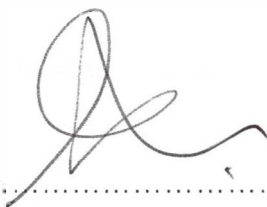


Chair

Lindy Deitz, Local Emergency Management Committee

Dated: 24.10.2023

ENDORSED



Chair

Stuart Smith, South West Metropolitan Region, Regional Emergency Management Committee

Dated: 30/11/23

Version History

Version updates are recorded in the following table:

Version Number	Comments	Date Endorsed
1.0	For review and comment by REMO	
1.1	For review and feedback to REMC	
1.2	For endorsement by SEMC	

Amendments

Proposals for amendment or addition to the contents of the Campbelltown Local Emergency Management Plan are to be forwarded to:

Regional Emergency Management Officer

South West Metropolitan Region

Level 2, Moore Street,

Liverpool, NSW 2170

Contents

Part 1 – Administration	2
Authority	2
Version History	3
Amendments	3
Contents	4
Purpose	5
Objectives	5
Scope	5
Principles	6
Test and Review Process	6
Part 2 – Community Context	7
Annexure A – Community Profile	7
General	7
Landform and Topography	8
Climate	9
Land Use	10
Population and People	11
Transport Routes and Facilities	15
Economy and Industry	15
Annexure B – Hazards and Risks Summary	16
Annexure C – Local Sub Plans, Supporting Plans and Policies	20
Part 3 – Restricted Operational Information	22
Annexure D – Community Assets	22
Key Resources and Locations	22
Annexure E – Vulnerable Facilities List	35
Annexure F – Consequence Management Guides	36

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. EOCs would not normally assume control from a combat agency unless the situation can no longer be contained. Where necessary, this should only be done after consultation with the Regional Emergency Operations Controller (REOCON) and agreement of the combat agency and the appropriate level of control.
- f) Emergency preparation, response and recovery operations should be conducted with all agencies carrying out their normal functions wherever possible.
- g) Prevention measures remain the responsibility of authorities/agencies charged by statute with the responsibility.

Test and Review Process

The Campbelltown 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.

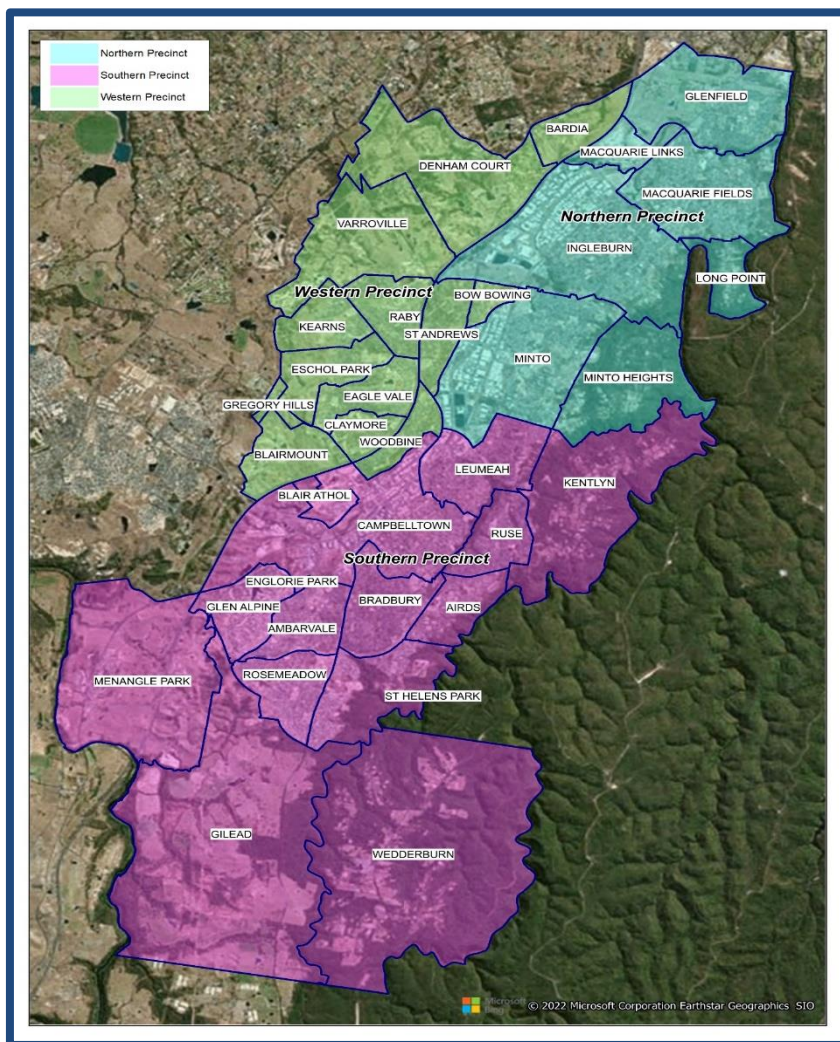
Part 2 – Community Context

Annexure A – Community Profile

General

The Campbelltown Local Government Area (LGA) is located in the outer south-western suburbs of Sydney, 55km from the Sydney Central Business District (CBD). Bound by Liverpool LGA to the north, Sutherland Shire to the east, Wollondilly Shire to the south and Camden LGA to the west, the Campbelltown LGA comprises 31,200 hectares of land including 1,189 hectares of protected national park.

Campbelltown is the economic, civic and cultural hub for the Macarthur region, and is one of the fastest growing regions in Australia. In addition to the increasing population and urban development, significant infrastructure projects (e.g., Western Sydney International Airport) and economic investment across the Western City are shaping the expansion of the Campbelltown LGA.



Landform and Topography

The Campbelltown LGA is generally orientated in a north south alignment in the valley between the Scenic Hills and the Georges River escarpment. The LGA straddles two River catchments - the main one is the head waters of the Georges River. A small section of the Nepean River catchment is contained in the Southern reaches of the LGA at Menangle Park.

The majority of the suburban and industrial development sits within the Bunbury Curran Catchment which feeds into the Georges River.

A large portion of the LGA falls within the Holsworthy Army Range and Dharawal National Park on the Eastern side of the LGA.

Water Catchments

Campbelltown has 12 drainage catchments. The topography of Campbelltown includes escarpments to the west and east which all drain to the centre of the valley. This topography provides an environment that increases the risk of flash flooding with a short duration and minimal warning times. Most of the Campbelltown LGA drains into the Georges River catchment, while a smaller area drains into the Nepean River catchment.

The Georges River catchment covers an area of almost 1000 square kilometres, and supports a range of land uses, including market gardens, agriculture, mining, industrial manufacturing, landfill and army firing range. While the catchment is highly urbanised in some areas, large areas of bushland surrounding the river - including remnant floodplain forests of the Cumberland Plain - are some of the most pristine in Western Sydney. A large corridor from Appin to Glenfield has been protected as part of the Georges River Regional Open Space Corridor.



Fig 1. Floodplain Risk Management Study and Plan

Climate

Monthly mean maximum temperature (degrees Celsius)

Campbelltown (Mount Annan)

Station Number: 068257 · State: NSW · Opened: 2006 · Status: Open · Latitude: 34.06°S · Longitude: 150.77°E
· Elevation: 112 m

YEAR	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL
2017	32.4	31.3	23.5	20.8	18.1	18.3	19.2	23.7	26.1	25.8	31.3	24.7	24.7
2018	32.7	30.4	28.5	28.1	22.3	17.8	19.4	19.1	22.3	23.6	26.5	29.9	25.1
2019	33.0	29.9	27.9	25.3	22.1	18.5	19.1	19.6	23.1	26.7	29.8	31.2	25.5
2020	30.6	28.2	25.3	23.9	20.1	18.4	18.1	18.8	22.5	25.2	27.7	26.9	23.8
2021	29.3	27.2	24.9	24.4	20.8	17.8	17.5	20.4	22.8	24.4	23.1	27.0	23.3
2022	28.3	27.2	25.6	23.6	20.6	17.5	16.2	19.7	20.5	22.4	24.4	26.7	22.7
2023	28.2												

Average monthly rainfall

Campbelltown (Mount Annan)

Station Number: 068257 · State: NSW · Opened: 2006 · Status: Open · Latitude: 34.06°S · Longitude: 150.77°E · Elevation: 112m

YEAR	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL
2017	47.6	86.8	225.6	22.0	15.6	75.8	1.4	22.6	0.0	46.8	30.2	32.2	606.6
2018	28.6	51.2	26.8	9.8	4.8	62.8	2.2	4.0	26.0	86.4	88.6	138.2	529.4
2019	75.0	16.8	121.4	3.4	8.4	56.4	12.8	18.0	52.2	12.6	22.6	1.8	401.4
2020	100.0		82.2	40.4	54.0	31.6	83.6	90.4	31.4	84.0	71.4	69.8	1130.6
2021	68.2	98.6	277.4	0.4	82.0	46.2	16.2	47.4	24.4	104.2	185.6	76.6	1027.2
2022	132.2	161.2	452.0	158.0	83.2	5.4	307.2	14.4	93.2	184.8	56.0	17.0	1664.6
2023	168.2	48.2											

Source: Bureau of Meteorology

Disaster History

The following Natural Disaster Declarations have been made in the LGA since 1 July 2019:

Event name	Hazard Type
Sydney and Southern Highlands Storms (5 September 2019 onwards)	Flood
NSW Storms (26 November 2019 onwards)	Flood
NSW Storms and Floods (15 January 2020 onwards)	Flood
NSW Storms and Floods (10 March 2021 onwards)	Flood
NSW Floods (22 February 2022 onwards)	Flood
NSW Severe Weather and Flooding (27 June 2022 onwards)	Flood

Source: National Emergency Management Agency, Campbelltown LGA Profile

Land Use

There are several major residential developments underway within the Campbelltown LGA. These developments are outlined below:

Development	Developer	First Homes	Completion	Dwellings
Figtree Hill	Lendlease	2023	2032	3,300
Menangle Park	Dahua Group	2022	2038	5,250
Macarthur Heights	Landcom	2015	2024	1,040
Rosalind Park	Leda	2025	2035	1,600
Willowdale	Stockland	2014	2025	3,700
New Breeze	Dahua Group	2018	2024	1,280
22 – 32 Queen Street	Aland Developments	2024	2024	750
Hurlstone	Landcom	2025	2040	3,000

Additionally, there are several State led priority growth areas that have been identified for the region. They include:

Glenfield to Macarthur Urban Renewal Precincts: The Glenfield to Macarthur Corridor Strategy is an urban renewal program that seeks to increase density and activate the key transit centres within the Campbelltown LGA. The renewal strategy is anticipated to yield some 15,000 additional dwellings over the period to 2036 and generate some 20,700 jobs.

Greater Macarthur Priority Growth Area: The Greater Macarthur Land Release Investigation Area comprises an area of approximately 17,600 hectares, extending to Menangle Park in the north, Appin in the east and Wilton in south. The area is anticipated to accommodate between 53,000 (low case) and 80,000 (high case) new dwellings.

South West Sydney Priority Growth Area: The South West Sydney Priority Growth Area encompasses around 10,000 hectares of greenfield land across the Camden, Liverpool and Campbelltown LGA's. Upon completion the South West Priority Growth Area is projected to accommodate a population in excess of 110,000 persons.



Population and People

According to the ABS: 2021 Census of the Population, the Campbelltown LGA had an estimated resident population (ERP) of 176,519. Based on population forecasts undertaken by the Department of Planning and Environment, this is expected to increase by 54,000 people, to around 230,000 residents by 2041. This represents an average annual growth rate of 1.3%.

Campbelltown LGA Population Forecasts, 2021 – 2041

	ABS ERP		PROJECTIONS		
	2021	2026	2031	2036	2041
Population					
DPIE	175,687	182,892	197,476	214,263	229,301
Forecast ID	175,687	195,130	229,665	256,041	272,303
Population change					
DPIE		7,205	14,584	16,787	15,038
Forecast ID		19,443	34,535	26,376	16,262
Annual average change					
DPIE		0.8%	1.5%	1.6%	1.4%
Forecast ID		2.1%	3.3%	2.2%	1.2%

Source: ABS - 2021 Census of the Population, Forecast.id, DPIE - Population Projections

Campbelltown Socio-economic Profile, 2016 – 2021

	2016	2021
Population		
Males	49.0%	49.1%
Females	51.0%	50.9%
Population	100.0%	100.0%
Age		
Median Age	34.0	35.0
Place of birth (% of the population)		
Australia	62.0%	59.5%
Overseas	31.4%	35.0%
Not stated	6.7%	5.4%
Language spoken at home (% of the population)		
English only	63.8%	57.8%
Other Language	30.3%	35.8%
Not stated	5.9%	6.4%
Median Weekly Income Levels		

Individual	632	738
Household	1,459	1,700
Household Composition (% of households)		
Family Households	79.3%	77.8%
Lone Persons	18.4%	19.8%
Group Households	2.3%	2.4%
Household Size		
Average Household Size	3.0	2.9
Housing Status (% of population)		
Owned Outright	23.2%	22.8%
Owner Mortgage	37.4%	40.0%
Renting	31.1%	33.9%
Other Tenure Type	1.4%	1.8%
Tenure Type Not Stated	6.9%	1.5%
Public Housing	9.8%	8.7%
Motor vehicles		
Average Vehicles per Household	1.8	1.8

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), Census of Population, 2021 Campbelltown NSW

The median age in the Campbelltown LGA is **34** years, compared to the Australian median age of 38 years. The median age of the earning population is **39** years, lower than the median earning age of New South Wales which is 42 years.

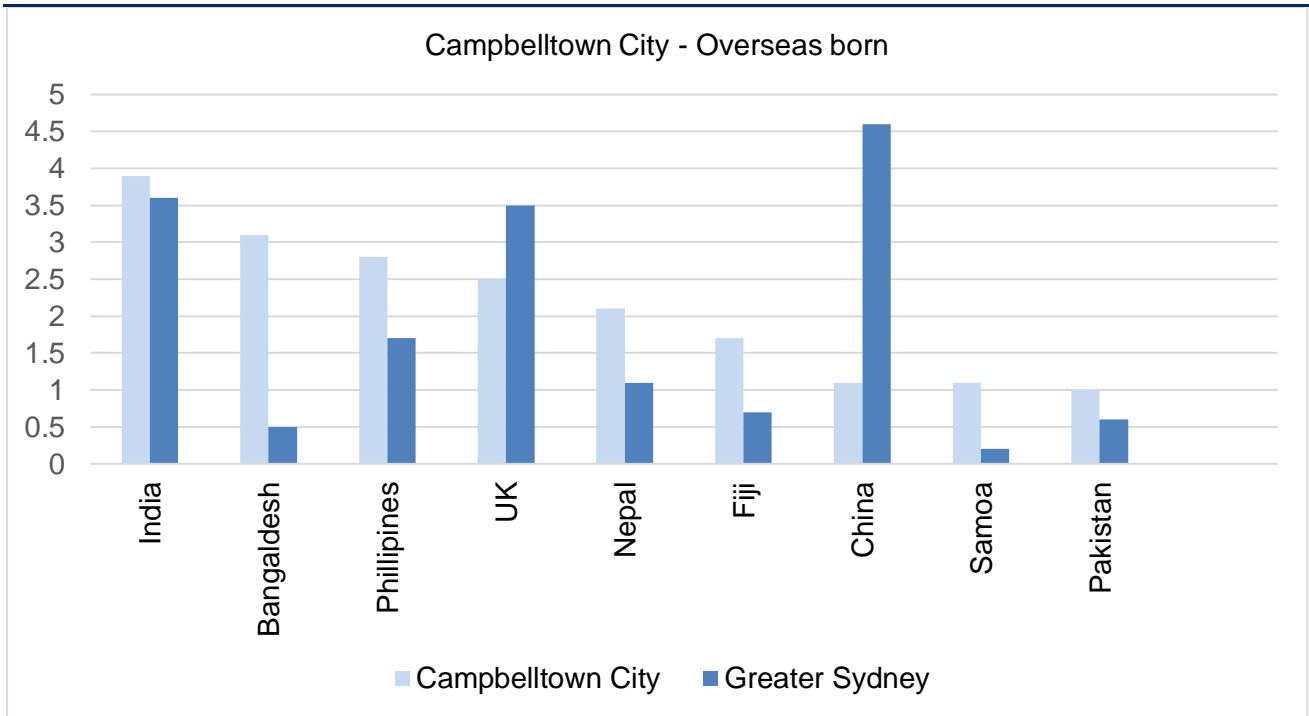
The Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) score for the Campbelltown LGA is **4** (out of 10), reflecting relative disadvantage.

Residents born overseas

Analysis of the country of birth of the population in the Campbelltown LGA in 2021 compared to Greater Sydney shows that there was a smaller proportion of people born overseas. Overall, 35.0% of the population was born overseas, compared with 38.6% for Greater Sydney.

The largest non-English speaking country of birth was India, where 3.9% of the population, or 6,833 people, were born.

Source: ABS, Census of population and housing 2021 (usual residence data).

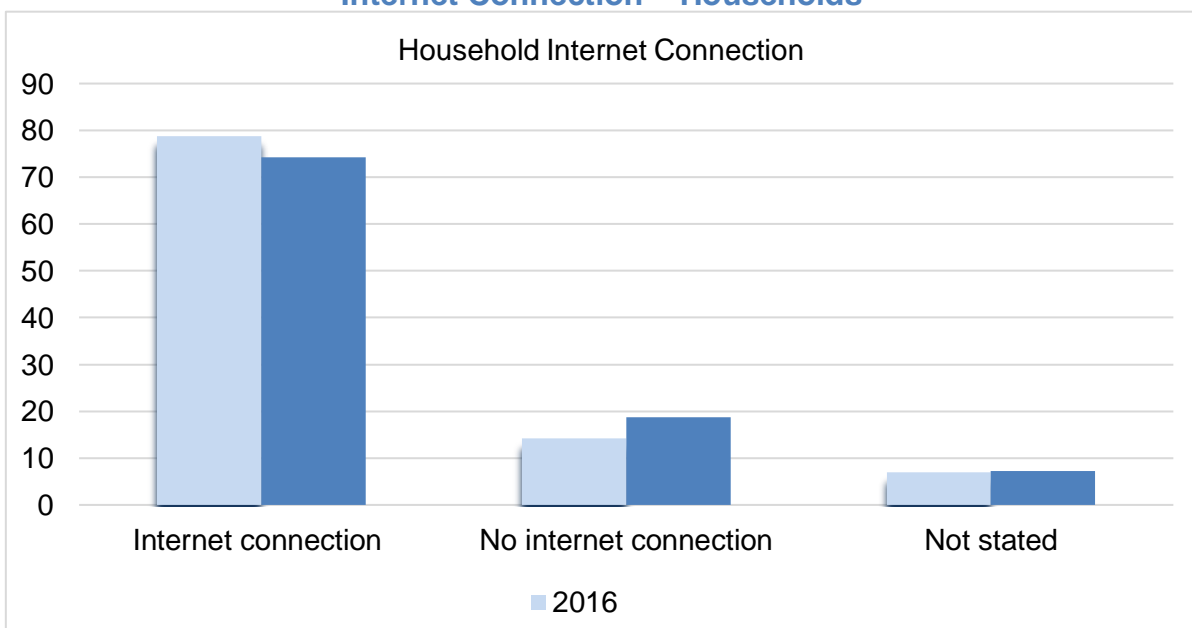


Car Ownership – Households

Analysis of car ownership in 2021 indicates that 35.7% of households in the Campbelltown LGA had access to 1 motor vehicle. This is a steady increase from 34.0% of households in Campbelltown in 2016.

Approximately 34.2% of households have 2 or more motor vehicles compared to 31.0% in Greater Sydney. This is a slight increase from 33.0% of households in Campbelltown in 2016. Source: ABS, Census of Population and Housing

Internet Connection – Households



An internet connection is increasingly required to access essential information and services. In 2016, 78.8% of households had an internet connection, with 20.3% without an internet connection. For the 2021 Census, the ABS removed the question regarding household internet connection. The lack of internet access could be an indication of disadvantage related to age, socio-economic factors or geographical isolation.

Source: ABS, Census of Population and Housing

Transport Routes and Facilities

Campbelltown is located at the junction of two major arterial roads, namely the Hume Motorway and M7 Motorway. Due to this location, the area enjoys easy road accessibility to and from the Sydney CBD, and throughout the Western and Northern suburbs of Sydney. The Hume Highway also provides access to the southern suburbs of New South Wales including the Southern Highlands and Canberra. Furthermore, Appin Road located to the south of the Campbelltown LGA provides a key connection to Wollongong and the Illawarra region. The Campbelltown LGA also enjoys excellent rail access to the broader Sydney region and Southern Highlands, serviced by the T8, South Line, T5 Cumberland Line, T2 Inner West Line and the South Highlands Line.

Economy and Industry

The median income of Campbelltown is \$51,038, higher than the New South Wales median of \$50,153.

The overall proportion of Campbelltown government pensions and allowances recipients is higher than the average in New South Wales:

Age pension:	8.4 per cent (New South Wales 9.7 per cent)
Carer allowance:	3.7 per cent (New South Wales 2.5 per cent)
Disability support:	3.5 per cent (New South Wales 2.9 per cent)
Commonwealth rent assistance:	5.8 per cent (New South Wales 5.5 per cent)

Top Employing Industries	Highest Value Agricultural Commodities
Health care and social assistance	Vegetables - Mushrooms
Retail trade	Livestock slaughtered and other disposals - Poultry
Manufacturing	Nurseries, cut flowers or cultivated turf - Nurseries - Undercover

Source: National Emergency Management Agency, Campbelltown LGA Profile

Annexure B – Hazards and Risks Summary

A Local Emergency Risk Management (ERM) Study has been undertaken by the Campbelltown 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 Campbelltown 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.	Likely	Moderate	High	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	LEOCON
Building Collapse	Collapse of building owing to structural failure or impact from external/internal event of other hazards /incidents.	Rare	Major	Medium	FRNSW (USAR) LEOCON
Human Pandemic and Communicable Disease (Human/Animal)	Pandemic illness that affects, or has potential to affect, large portions of the human or animal population	Likely	Moderate	High	Department of Health

Hazard	Risk Description	Likelihood Rating	Consequence Rating	Risk Priority	Combat / Responsible Agency
Earthquake	Earthquake of significant strength that results in localised or widespread damage.	Rare	Minor	Low	LEOCON
Fire (Bush or Grass)	Major fires in areas of bush or grasslands.	Possible	Major	High	NSW RFS FRNSW
Fire (Commercial/Industrial)	Serious commercial fires in shopping centres, aged persons units, nursing homes, hospitals, office complexes and/or warehouses.	Possible	Minor	Medium	FRNSW NSW RFS
Fire (Residential)	Serious residential fire in medium/high rise apartments.	Unlikely	Moderate	Medium	FRNSW NSW RFS
Flood (Flash)	Heavy rainfall causes excessive localised flooding with minimal warning time	Likely	Moderate	High	NSW SES
Flood (Riverine) and dam failure	River flows exceed the capacity of normal river systems resulting in flood waters escaping and inundating river plains	Likely	Moderate	High	NSW SES
Hazardous Release	Hazardous material released as a result of an incident or accident.	Possible	Moderate	High	FRNSW

Hazard	Risk Description	Likelihood Rating	Consequence Rating	Risk Priority	Combat / Responsible Agency
Heatwave	A sequence of abnormally hot conditions having the potential to affect a community adversely.	Likely	Moderate	High	SEOCON
Landslip	Landslip/landslide resulting in localised or widespread damage.	Unlikely	Insignificant	Low	LEOCON
Storm	Severe storm with accompanying lightning, hail, wind, and/or rain that causes severe damage and/or localised flooding.(includes tornado)	Almost Certain	Moderate	High	NSW SES
Transport Emergency (Air)	Aircraft crashes in LGA resulting in large number of fatalities, injuries and/or damage to property.	Rare	Major	Medium	LEOCON
Transport Emergency (Rail)	A major rail accident that disrupts one or more major transport routes that can result in risk to people trapped, restrict supply routes and/or protracted loss of access to or from the area.	Rare	Major	Medium	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	High	LEOCON
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

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 <<Name>> 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
Campbelltown Local Flood Plan	Outline the arrangements to respond to a flood emergency within the LGA	NSW State Emergency Service
Macarthur Bushfire Operations Coordination Plan	Outline the arrangements to respond to a bushfire emergency within the LGA	NSW Rural Fire Service
Isolated Communities - Kentlyn	To provide guidance on the requirements associated with managing Emergency events in the isolated communities.	NSW Rural Fire Service
Isolated Communities – Long Point	To provide guidance on the requirements associated with managing Emergency events in the isolated communities.	NSW Rural Fire Service
Isolated Communities – Minto Heights	To provide guidance on the requirements associated with managing Emergency events in the isolated communities.	NSW Rural Fire Service

Plan/Policy	Purpose	Combat / Responsible Agency
Isolated Communities - Wedderburn	To provide guidance on the requirements associated with managing Emergency events in the isolated communities.	NSW Rural Fire Service

Annexure F – Consequence Management Guides

The following consequence management guides relate to hazards that are rated Moderate or require significant coordination (Delete as appropriate).

Agricultural Disease

Bridge Collapse

Building Collapse

Fire – Bush/Grass

Fire – Residential

Flood – Flash

Flood – Riverine and dam failure

Hazardous Release

Heat Wave

Human Pandemic and Communicable Disease (Human/Animal)

Storm

Transport Emergency – Air

Transport Emergency – Rail

Transport Emergency – Road

Utilities Failure