

# **City of Playford Community Emergency Management Plan**

**September 2021**  
**Version 4**



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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

An emergency incident can occur at any time, usually with little or no warning and have the potential to cause major interruption and threatening situations in the community. Emergency incidents have no boundaries and can spread from suburb to suburb and across Local Government boundaries.

City of Playford ('the organisation') is actively engaged in a wide range of emergency management activities, such as land use planning, storm water management, flood mitigation works, land management, fire prevention, building safety, road and traffic management and public health programs. During the course of an emergency, Council may be requested to assist and support emergency services to mitigate, respond to and recover from emergency events.

The organisation is committed to ensuring it has a safe and resilient community. It is Council's priority to minimise threat to human life and protect assets in the community.

In order to manage such incidents, the organisation has established this Community Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) and a dedicated Council Incident Management Team (CIMT).

The CIMT is a flexible structure, with the number of staff and areas of expertise dependent on the scale and nature of the emergency.

The CIMT is comprised of capable and trained employees who have extensive business, operational and corporate knowledge and have the capacity to make strategic decisions in the best interest of the community in the event of an emergency incident.

The CEMP ensures the organisation has a coordinated, planned response and documents the procedures and facilities required to ensure the organisation is capable of effectively managing and recovering from an incident. The CEMP takes into account all hazards and covers all major and minor incidents such as fire, flood and earthquake. Council's CEMP has been developed in consultation with all relevant stakeholders and will be regularly reviewed.

Further information on Emergencies and Safety can be found here:

<https://www.sa.gov.au/topics/emergencies-and-safety>

Community emergency management forms part of the overall Crisis Management Response Framework which is shown in Figure 1 below.

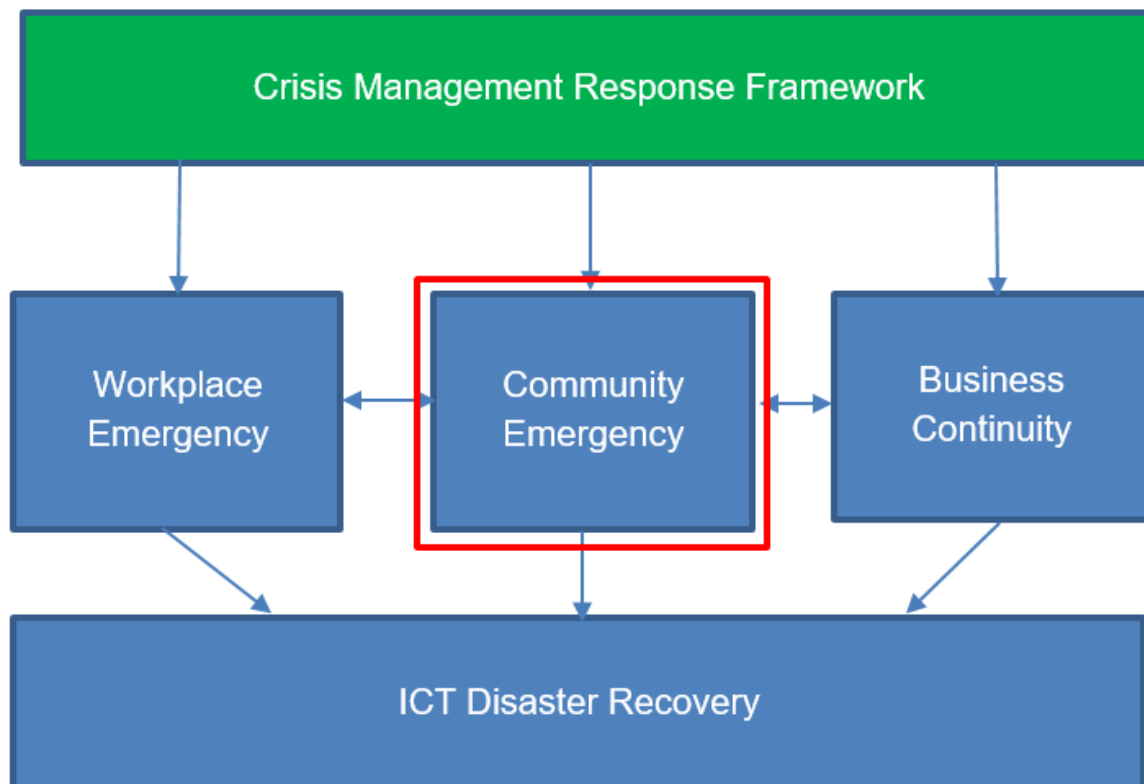


Figure 1: Crisis Management Response Framework

# INTRODUCTION

## Purpose

The purpose of this plan is to establish Council's role in the event of a community emergency that could occur within the boundaries of or impact on the City of Playford.

The plan outlines the responsibilities and mechanisms to prevent, or if they occur, manage and recover from emergencies.

The objectives of the plan are to:

- Establish Council's commitment to emergency management;
- Fulfil Council's roles and responsibilities as defined in the State Emergency Management Plan (SEMP);
- Assist Council to better support their community by identifying risks, preparing and planning for these risks and improving the efficiency and effectiveness of response and recovery arrangements when incidents do occur;
- Facilitate the protection of the community by identifying key natural and other hazards with a focus on preventing or reducing the effects of these hazards;
- Contribute to the preparedness and resilience of the community;
- Implement measures to prevent or reduce both the causes and effects of emergencies;
- Manage arrangements for the coordination of Council resources in the response to emergencies;
- Manage support that may be provided to or from adjoining councils;
- Assist the community to recover following an emergency;
- Complement other local, regional and state planning arrangements.

This plan follows the principles of emergency management known as prevention, preparedness, response and recovery (PPRR) and is structured to replicate the SEMP.

As indicated in Figure 2 below, each stage of PPRR is interlinked and all phases are highly interconnected; that is, each phase influences the other three phases.

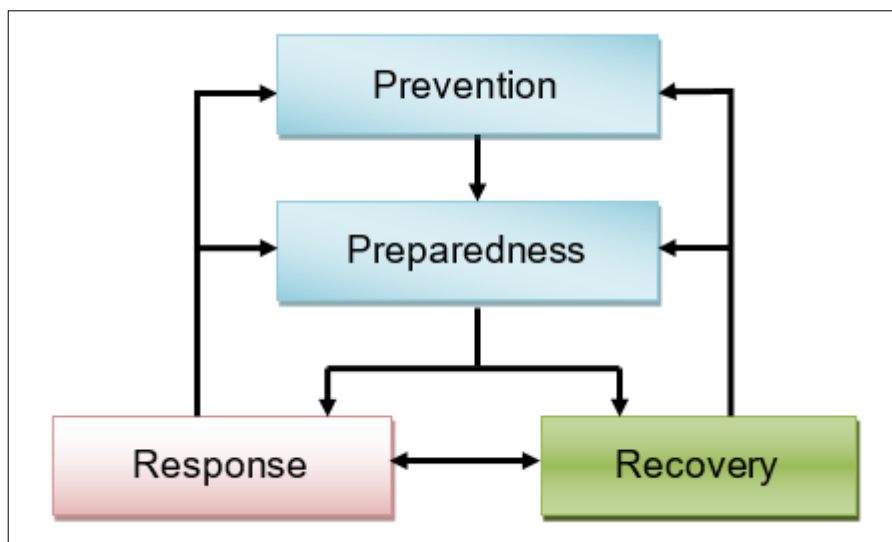


Figure 2: PPRR phases

In the *Emergency Management Act 2004*, PPRR are defined as:

### **Prevention**

In relation to an emergency, means measures taken to eliminate or reduce the incidence or severity of the emergency.

### **Preparedness**

In relation to an emergency, preparedness means arrangements made to ensure that, should an emergency occur, the resources and services needed to cope with the effect of the emergency can be mobilised and deployed efficiently.

### **Response**

Any measures taken in anticipation of, during or immediately after an emergency to ensure that the effect of the emergency is minimised and that affected individuals are given immediate relief and support.

### **Recovery**

The conduct of any measures (such as human, economic and environmental measures) taken during or after an emergency to assist the re-establishment of the normal pattern of life of individuals, families and communities affected by the emergency.

This plan does not assume a particular incident or event, and is based on the “All Hazards” approach, as endorsed by the Emergency Management Council and Emergency Management Australia. The consequences from emergency events may be similar, regardless of the trigger for a particular event. This plan has also been developed to deal with local minor incidents in the area, which are identical in many ways to an emergency but do not require a significant and coordinated response. Certain functions of this plan may be utilised to respond to local incidents such as flooding or major storms, and can be adapted depending on what stage of the event.

## Emergency Management Arrangements

Emergency events can result from a variety of natural, biological, technological and other human causes. Emergencies can cause significant social and economic costs to the community including property and infrastructure damage, financial costs, indirect economic losses, loss of life, injuries, damage to ecosystems and loss of biodiversity, and social and cultural losses. The size, severity, timing, location and impacts of emergencies are difficult to predict, and the changing climate increases the uncertainty about future risks.

Emergency management arrangements in South Australia are governed by the *Emergency Management Act 2004*. This Act requires the State Emergency Management Committee to prepare and keep under review the *State Emergency Management Plan (SEMP)*. State government agencies and local governments are required to maintain effective relationships with other service agencies and equipment owners and operators to ensure that an efficient and coordinated response can be made to any emergency.

The following table highlights State Emergency Management Arrangements and functional support groups where an emergency event is declared and what agencies play a role, including Local Government;

Functional Support Group	Lead Agency
Ambulance and First Aid	SA Ambulance
Defence	Department of Defence
Emergency Relief	Housing SA
Engineering	SA Water
Government Radio Network	SA Police
Local Government	Local Government Association of South Australia
Logistics	SAFECOM
Mapping	Department for Environment and Water
Public Information	SA Police

## Local Government in Emergencies

Local Government plays a fundamental role in emergency management due to their strong relationship with their local community networks and knowledge of locally available resources. Where powers exist, local governments have responsibilities, in partnership with respective state and territory governments, to contribute to the safety of wellbeing of their communities by participating in the local emergency management. Local Government generally have a role to play in the areas of **prevention** and **preparedness**, and in the event of an emergency incident are usually alongside the **response** agencies and along the road to **recovery** and returning the community to normality.

Each council has an obligation to support the sector as a whole. This is achieved and facilitated by the Local Government Function Support Group (LGFSG) that is led by the Local Government Association (LGA) where needed.

Zone Emergency Support Teams (ZEST) will be established across the metropolitan and regional areas for the purpose of councils collectively joining their knowledge, skills and experience to support the lead emergency service agency in responding to the emergency.

## How councils contribute to emergency management

The everyday business of councils make an important contribution to disaster risk reduction, incident operations, and supporting communities in long term recovery. In this way, emergency management is part of what councils do, rather than something extra for councils to do.



Figure 3: Council's contribution to emergency management

## Local Government Functional Support Group

The LGFSG is established under the SEMP and is responsible for coordinating the response from local government during an emergency. The LGFSG provides trained personnel to attend the State Emergency Centre and operational centres including State Control Centres.



The LGFSG is led by the LGA with participation from LGA SA, metro and regional councils, prescribed bodies and the LGA risk and insurance schemes.

## Zone Emergency Management Committee

For the purpose of emergency management, South Australia is divided into 11 Emergency Management Zones based on the South Australian Government Regions. Each of these regions has a Zone Emergency Management Committee (ZEMC).

The City of Playford, along with the City of Port Adelaide Enfield, City of Salisbury and City of Tea Tree Gully, is a member of the Northern Adelaide Zone Emergency Management Committee (NAZEMC). Council's representation on the NAZEMC is its direct link to the State Emergency Management Framework. The NAZEMC integrate the work of government and non-government agencies, providing assurance that arrangements are in place to prevent and/or mitigate, prepare for, respond to and recover from emergencies.

The ZEMC's are a strategic committee responsible for risk management, planning and implementation of zone-level actions to build resilience and support state emergency management arrangements.

The ZEMC's ensure emergency risk assessments, consistent with the National Emergency Risk Assessment Guidelines (NERAG), are conducted for priority risks, contributes to the development of risk treatment options, monitors implementation of risk treatments via Hazard Leaders and relevant treatment plans and develops a Zone Emergency Management Plan (ZEMP) and other plans.

## Zone Emergency Support Team

A Zone Emergency Support Team (ZEST) operates within each Emergency Management Zone. The ZEST brings together agencies and support staff to support the resolution of an emergency by providing coordination of resources to support the Control Agency (the Agency in control of the emergency e.g. CFS, SES).

The ZEST is coordinated by the South Australian Police (SAPOL). Any agency can request the activation of the ZEST but the decision to activate rests with the Control Agency. The ZEST may operate from a pre-planned facility as identified in the ZEST Operations Manual, a Control Agency's Incident Management Team location or any other suitable location. Council participation in the ZEST during an incident will generally fall within the operations of the LGFSG.

# PREVENTION

## General

Prevention efforts are attempts to prevent hazards from developing into emergencies, or to reduce the effects of emergencies and to increase the resilience of the community.

## Standard Council Mitigation Activities

Councils undertake many activities as part of normal service delivery to their communities. These often have the added benefit of risk mitigation. Some of these activities include:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land-use planning</li> <li>• Public health measures (e.g. immunisation)</li> <li>• Bushfire Management Planning</li> <li>• Land management</li> <li>• Building Safety</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tree management</li> <li>• Road and traffic management</li> <li>• Stormwater infrastructure maintenance</li> <li>• Vegetation Management</li> </ul>
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## Development Control/Planning

Council has a statutory responsibility to comply with legislation for both land use strategies and minimum standards of building construction. Responsible land use planning can reduce the likelihood of hazards impacting the community. Building standards can mitigate the loss of life as well as damage to and/or destruction of property and infrastructure.

There is no guarantee that the design conditions will not be exceeded during the lifetime of the structure.

## Insurance

Council is appropriately and adequately insured by the Local Government Association Mutual Liability Scheme and Local Government Association Asset Mutual Fund.

Council's current insurance arrangements provide cover for council owned buildings, contents, bridges and playgrounds. Council does not currently insure infrastructure such as roads, storm water systems, traffic lights and signage.

## Emergency Management Website

Council recognises the importance of ensuring the community is aware of ways of mitigating the adverse effects of emergency events. Council's website provides some information to the community regarding emergency prevention, preparedness and recovery, including links to emergency services websites.

At the time of an Event, Council will publish information on its website and/or social media.

## Bushfire Management and Prevention

Council undertakes inspections of private and council land pursuant to the *Fire and Emergency Services Act 2005*:

- To prevent or inhibit the outbreak of fire on the land;
- To prevent or inhibit the spread of fire through the land;
- To protect property on the land from fire;
- To minimise the threat to human life from a fire on the land.

Bushfire Management Area Plans (BMAP) are produced for the nine Bushfire Management Areas (BMA) in the state. These are: Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges; Fleurieu; Flinders, Mid North and Yorke Peninsula; Kangaroo Island; Limestone Coast; Lower Eyre Peninsula; Murray Mallee; Outback and Upper Eyre Peninsula.

Council has representation on the Adelaide & Mount Lofty Ranges Bushfire Management Committees and have input into the planning process. The BMAPs outline bushfire risks and identify strategies and actions to mitigate the risk of bushfire in the Bushfire Management Areas. BMAPs are accessible through the CFS website here: [Bushfire Management Planning - CFS](#)

## Fire Prevention Officers

Under the Fire and Emergency Services Act each rural council or council in a designated urban bushfire risk area must appoint at least one Fire Prevention Officer. Fire Prevention Officers have a number of functions, including to assess the extent of bushfire hazards within the council area, provide advice to Bushfire Management Committees and advising owners of property of bushfire prevention requirements. The City of Playford has three (3) qualified Fire Prevention Officers.

## Flood Mitigation

Council has undertaken a significant amount of data capture and floodplain and flood hazard modelling over the last several years. This work has provided the necessary foundation for the preparation of regional Stormwater Management Plans for each of our three major catchments, which will be compliant with the Stormwater Management Guidelines for South Australia (2007). The regional Stormwater Management Plans are being prepared in partnership with the Stormwater Management Authority, the Department for Environment and Water, City of Salisbury and Town of Gawler. Significant considerations include the Playford growth areas and The 30 Year Plan for Greater Adelaide, Climate Change and the latest Australian Rainfall and Runoff Guidelines.

The City of Playford Council is a constituent council of the Gawler River Floodplain Management Authority (GRFMA) and has an active role in governance and also assists with the managerial and technical functions of the Authority. The GRFMA has an ongoing role in managing flood risk from the Gawler River, including managing the relevant assets (the Bruce Eastick Dam). Council continues to work with the GRFMA on further mitigating flood risk through future projects such as the Northern Floodway which has major benefits including flood risk reduction in the Virginia horticulture area, being Australia's largest protected cropping area.

Council assesses, manages, operates and maintains public stormwater assets in accordance with its Asset Management Plan for Stormwater. The major output is delivery of consistent levels of service through operation, maintenance and renewal of assets. Council has a significant in-house physical works operations team that responds to nuisance flooding events and maintenance matters and, together with Council's Incident Management Team, is capable of coordinating and/or assisting in flood emergency events. Council also continues to undertake minor stormwater capital works within the City of Playford to reduce nuisance flooding as funding allows.

# PREPAREDNESS

## General

Preparedness are the arrangements made to ensure that, should an emergency occur, the resources and services needed to cope with the effect of the emergency can be mobilised and deployed efficiently. The development of this plan contributes to Council's emergency preparedness and monitoring of weather through the Bureau of Meteorology (BOM) provides information for reactive activities to be deployed when necessary.

## Emergency Risk Management

Emergency Risk Management (ERM) is a process that involves identifying and managing risks to the community from emergency events. Risk treatments can span across prevention and preparedness as well as response and recovery. Council is a key stakeholder in the ERM process because it is usually the first point of support for affected communities.

The ERM process is shown in Figure 4 below and spans the following activities of establishing the scope, risk identification, analysis, evaluation and risk treatment.

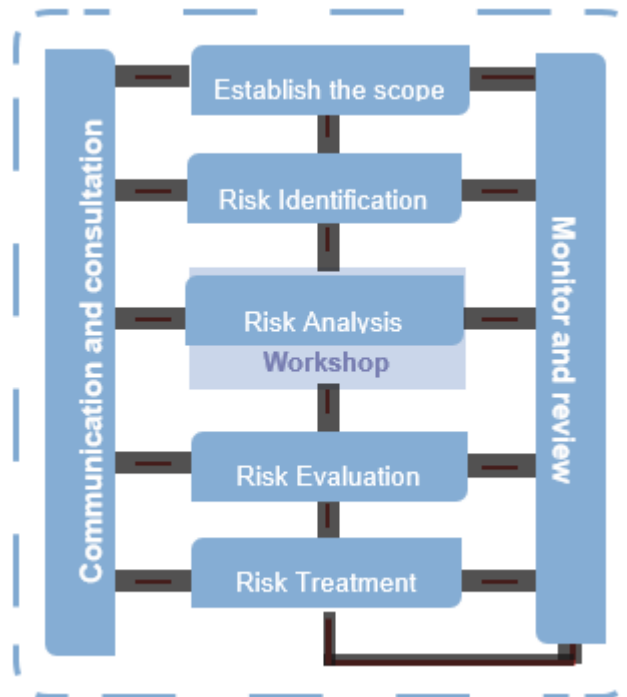


Figure 4: Emergency risk management process

## Risk Assessments

The Northern Adelaide Zone Emergency Management Committee (NAZEMC) has undertaken risk assessments using the National Emergency Risk Assessment Guide (NERAG) methodology as part of the Zone Emergency Risk Management Program. This has provided information on priority risks to the Zone. Details of these risk assessment and treatment options available to reduce the risk are provided in the Northern Adelaide Zone Emergency Management Plan (ZEMP). A copy of the Northern Adelaide Zone public ZEMP can be located on the City of Playford website.

## Business Continuity Planning

Council has a Business Continuity Plan (BCP) to ensure that its staff and resources can continue to operate in the event of a disruption to the normal business activities of Council. Events that may trigger the activation of the BCP include, but are not limited to, bushfire, flood, epidemic, earthquake and power outages.

The objective of the BCP is to provide a mechanism that enables Council and its officers to:

- Identify business functions that are critical to the organisation in meeting its business objectives;
- Develop action plans based on criticality;
- Build resilience of the Council to withstand disruptions;
- Minimise the impact of function loss to the community and stakeholders.

## Animal Emergency Management Preparedness

City of Playford has nine (9) trained Animal Management Officers. RSPCA are called on for assistance with injured animals in some cases. Council also have agreements with local veterinarians in the event of an emergency where an animal may become injured.

Council have safe holding facilities for animals at the Animal Welfare League on Hewittson Road in Edinburgh North.

Council encourage animal owners to include animals in their personal emergency plans. Information on how to plan can be found through the CFS at: [www.cfs.sa.gov.au](http://www.cfs.sa.gov.au)

## RESPONSE

### General

Response operations are any measures taken in anticipation of, during or immediately after an emergency to ensure that the effect of an emergency is minimised and that affected individuals are given immediate relief and support.

Council is often the first agency to be called to respond to a local incident. However, other agencies will become involved if the incident escalates or becomes a broader emergency. As multiple agencies become involved, Council can adapt to changes in command and control structures.

### Command, Control and Coordination

The concepts of command, control and coordination are crucial to the understanding of emergency management. These are explained below:

**Command** is the internal direction of resources in an agency to undertake tasks. Council resources and staff will be retained by the employing Council in an incident. Command operates vertically within an organisation.

**Control** operates horizontally across agencies or organisations. The Control Agency is the agency who provides leadership to other agencies in the response phase of an incident. Control Agencies for emergencies in South Australia are determined by the nature of the emergency and identified in legislation and/or the State Emergency Management Plan.

**Coordination** of response is the bringing together of organisations and other resources to support emergency management response. This role includes declaring a major incident or emergency and ensuring that if a declaration is made under the Act that the Emergency Management Council and the State Emergency Management Committee are provided with adequate information to undertake their roles and functions. Within South Australia, coordination for the incident is the responsibility of SAPOL.

### Incident Classifications

Councils are often the first agencies to respond to a local incident and can often manage this type of incident without additional assistance. Other agencies will become involved if the incident escalates and becomes a broader emergency. The following describes the severity of an incident and the impact on Council resources.

Incident Level	Description
Council Level 1	Council able to resolve incident within existing resources in a business as usual capacity
Council Level 2	The incident is more complex in size, resource or risk and Council is required to assign additional resources above business as usual
Council Level 3	The incident is unable to be managed using existing Council resources and external support is required

In a large and complex incident where a multi-agency response is required Council will need to adapt to changes in command and control structures and be aware of its role in state level structures including the Local Government Functional Support Group (LGFSG) and the ZEST.

## Council Incident Management Team (CIMT) Activation

The CIMT may be activated to respond when:

- Council has received advice from a Control Agency or the LGFSG that an emergency has or is about to occur;
- Council becomes aware of an incident within their jurisdiction that has the potential to become an emergency;
- Council has been notified that an emergency in an adjoining area is likely to impact on the City of Playford;
- Council is required to attend a ZEST activation.

Response Phase Actions for Council Incident Management Team (CIMT):

Phase	Action
Alert (warning/advice)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relevant council staff receive information that CIMT/ZEST/LGFSG may be activated</li> <li>• Staff ensure readiness to respond</li> <li>• Activities may include: pre-incident rostering, liaising between CIMT and Control Agency/LGFSG, testing communications, informing relevant staff</li> </ul>
Standby (imminent threat)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish communication with Control Agency/LGFSG</li> <li>• Inform CEO, Mayor and other relevant staff of standby status</li> <li>• Activate minimal staffing of Council Emergency Operations Centre</li> </ul>
Action (operations)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activate required staffing of Emergency Operations Centre</li> <li>• Allocate tasks to Council Incident Management Team</li> <li>• Coordinate and deploy resources as requested by the Control Agency/LGFSG</li> <li>• Attend ZEST if established and required</li> <li>• Brief Council staff</li> </ul>
Stand Down	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Debrief and stand down Council personnel on completion of final tasks</li> <li>• Coordinate return of deployed Council resources</li> <li>• Complete final reports and incident journals</li> <li>• Review emergency events and effectiveness of Council's response in relation to this plan</li> <li>• Amend the plan as required</li> </ul>

The typical structure of the CIMT is shown in Figure 5 below. The scale of the CIMT activation will adjust to the scale of the emergency. There may be events where not all roles are required to be filled or where additional resources are required.

The CEO in liaison with the Council Incident Commander will determine at what point the CIMT will be activated. A formal activation notification will be issued to key stakeholders which may include the Control Agency, LGFSG, Elected Members and staff. Any need to scale up or down the CIMT structure will be determined by the Council Incident Commander.

On the scaling back of the event, the Council Incident Commander will determine when to deactivate the CIMT and inform the relevant stakeholders.

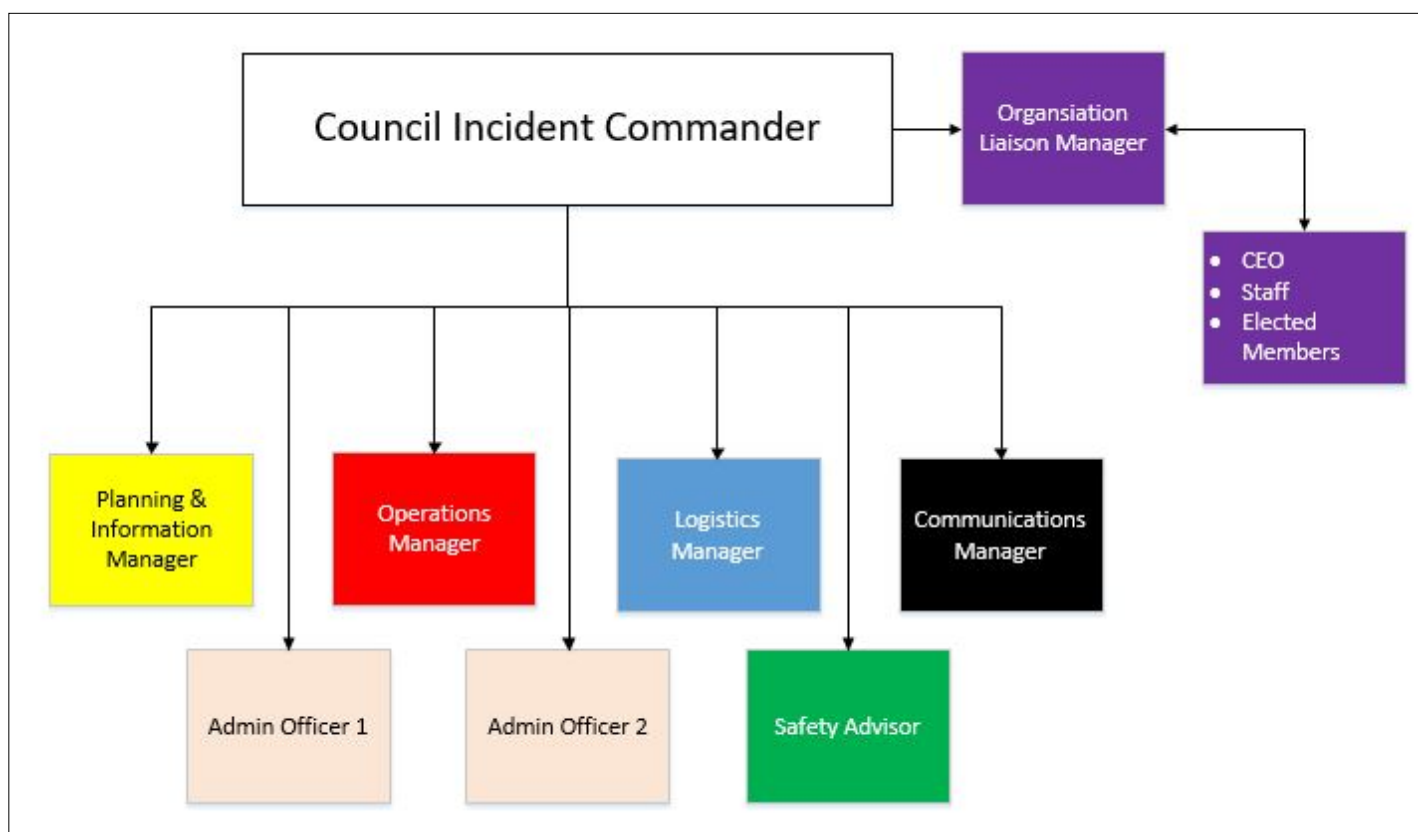


Figure 5: Council Incident Management Team Structure

## Council Emergency Operations Centre

Council may activate a Council Emergency Operations Centre (CEOC) to coordinate resources for response and recovery operations in an emergency.

The primary and secondary sites are:

Primary site: Playford Operations Centre  
12 Bishopstone Road, Davoren Park  
Ph: (08) 8256 0333

Secondary site: Playford Civic Centre  
10 Playford Boulevard, Elizabeth  
Ph: (08) 8256 0333

The CEOC may also be activated in support of a neighbouring council.

The main operational functions of the CEOC may include, but are not limited to:

- Coordinate and deploy resources to assist response and recovery;
- Coordinate the provision of additional resources required to support operations;
- Collect, process, interpret and distribute information and intelligence;
- Provide communications facilities;
- Liaise with Control Agencies and other external agencies;
- Carry out any other directions issued by the IMT.



## Protocol – Sharing of Council Resources

Resources may be requested at any time during the response and recovery phases of an emergency. Requests may come from a number of sources including:

- the Control Agency;
- an impacted council;
- the LGFSG;
- members of the community, including community groups.

Requests for assistance should be directed to the Council Incident Commander or to the LGFSG.

## Community Information

The provision of information to the public regarding an emergency is the responsibility of the Control Agency as identified in the SEMP.

Council recognises that their role is to strengthen and support these messages by timely sharing through existing channels and ensuring that relevant information is shared internally.

## Public Warnings

The core principle of public information and warning is to ensure public safety as the highest priority, with the provision of public warnings the primary responsibility of the Control Agency. All agencies, including councils, can assist in amplifying the messages distributed from the Control Agency through their communication channels.

Council is likely to receive numerous enquiries from members of the public during an emergency about current status and impacts. It is important that customer service staff receive recent updates from communications staff in the CIMT so that they are able to communicate messages to the public clearly and effectively.

Information and links can be accessed on the home page of council's website to provide the public with direct links to Control Agency information and information on relief and recovery.

Council may utilise several methods of distributing information, including (but not limited to):

- Radio;
- Print media;
- Council's Customer Care Centre;
- Council's Library;
- Council's website;
- Social media;
- Public Notice Boards;
- Local Business.

Immediate use of media will be made to avoid phone congestion. Council's Customer Contact Team will direct any public calls to appropriate agencies to answer queries or distribute information.

In the event of power outages, and significant localised emergencies, the phones may be diverted to an external provider, who can continue to take community calls during this time and log customer requests.

Specific consideration will be given to people with special needs that can impair their capacity to access and appreciate the information being given (e.g. disability, language/cultural barriers). In such circumstances, the use of the Telephone Interpreter Service (or other appropriate service) may assist.



Council may also use social media posts at times to publish links to public warnings as issued by the Control Agency.

## Emergency Relief Centres

An emergency relief centre is a temporary facility established to provide immediate support and essential needs to persons affected by an emergency.

Functions that might be provided at emergency relief centres include:

- Catering (food and water);
- Material aid – immediate needs;
- Information about and services for financial assistance;
- Legal services;
- Animal welfare.

Housing SA is the agency responsible for establishing and managing emergency relief centres. Other organisations/agencies such as Red Cross, Salvation Army, churches, service clubs (e.g. Rotary, Lions), along with council may be involved in the provision of community services. Services may include grants for temporary accommodation, counselling, personal support and financial assistance.

Council may be requested to provide facilities for the establishment of emergency relief centres. Facilities will be considered for fit for purpose as identified by the recovery lead agency. In these circumstances, Council would not be responsible for the management of the emergency relief centre but may assist the Control Agency with staffing if they are able.

Where it is identified or deemed necessary and Council is the Control Agency, the Council Incident Commander will operate the Emergency Relief Centre with support from the CIMT and other Council staff e.g. minor local floods which may have an impact on the community where the SES is not the control agency.

# RECOVERY

## General

Recovery is the conduct of any measures (such as human, economic and environmental measures) taken during or after an emergency, being measures necessary to assist in the re-establishment of the typical pattern of life of individuals, families and communities affected by the emergency. An emergency is generally not considered over until the community has been recovered to the new situation.

There is no clear delineation between response and recovery operations with every recovery operation having different characteristics and timelines. Some phases which may be observed include:

**Transition** – the period between response and recovery. Some immediate recovery measures are undertaken during this phase.

**Initial** – focused on meeting immediate needs of individuals and restoring essential services.

**Short-term** – assist communities dealing with the aftermath of the emergency.

**Long-term** – restoring of the community to the 'new normal'.

## Recovery Management

Local government has an important role in community recovery due to its local level services and functions. The four components of recovery as recognised in the State Recovery Plan are:

**Social** – people, families and communities.

**Economic** – businesses, tourism, local economies and agriculture.

**Natural** – land management, air quality, natural heritage, culture, history and ecological conservation.

**Built environment** – public and commercial buildings, transport infrastructure, gas, electricity and fuels, water and wastewater infrastructure and essential services and other infrastructure.

Recovery is a whole-of-government activity and involves cooperation with other agencies, community service organisations and the private sector to assist the community to achieve a proper and effective level of functioning following an emergency.

Recovery can be a traumatic time for the community and Council may be the first point of contact for many community members. In order to minimise this trauma, information (written and oral) needs to be available to staff to convey to the community. Information needs to be factual, timely and distributed through a range of communication channels to ensure accessibility.

As soon as the need for coordinated recovery is identified, it must be planned. The State Recovery Office provides management and administrative support to the assigned recovery leaders and coordinates the formal recovery process. Councils may have a role in this process as needed through the LGFSG, or independently. Council or LGFSG may liaise with the recovery lead agency to determine any special arrangements and immediate recovery requirements.

For more information refer to The City of Playford Recovery Management Plan located on Council's website.

## State Recovery Committee

The State Recovery Committee is chaired by the Department of Communities and Social Inclusion. It oversees recovery planning as well as coordinating recovery operations across government and non-government organisations.

<https://dhs.sa.gov.au/services/disaster-recovery>

## Local Recovery Committee

To ensure recovery activities are locally driven and reflective of local needs, a Local Recovery Committee (LRC) may be established by the State Recovery Office. The LRC will be supported by the State Recovery Committee, and would include a range of local and state agencies. Council are a vital member of this group and will be expected to attend meetings and provide support to the LRC.

Depending on the scale of the event, public community meetings may also be held to provide and gather information on a range of issues.

## Recovery Centres

A recovery centre may be established by the State Recovery Office to coordinate recovery following an emergency event. Recovery centres provide a 'one-stop-shop' for people affected by an emergency to seek support and assistance from recovery agencies.

Functions that might be provided at emergency relief centres include:

- Catering (food and water);
- Material aid – immediate needs;
- Information about and services for financial assistance;
- Animal welfare;
- Health and wellbeing services (i.e. Red Cross).

Council may be requested to provide facilities for the establishment of Recovery Centres. Facilities will need to be considered fit for purpose as identified by the recovery lead agency. In these circumstances, Council would not be responsible for the management of the emergency relief centre as this role would be undertaken by the recovery lead agency.

<https://www.sa.gov.au/topics/emergencies-and-safety/recovery>

## Volunteer Management

Council recognises the vital role that volunteers can play in an emergency such as providing access to community resources and local knowledge, and providing a link in the information chain between Council, emergency services agencies and the community.

Council also recognises the importance of effectively managing volunteers in order to ensure a coordinated and uniform approach. Poor management of volunteers can add confusion and create unnecessary work for agencies. Volunteers in emergencies are managed by Volunteering SA & NT.

The types of volunteers commonly involved following emergency events are:

**Formal response volunteers** – mainly the CFS, SES and Red Cross. These are well-organised and trained.

**Council volunteers** – volunteers that are registered with Council and contribute to the provision of services to the community on an ongoing basis in a wide range of areas (e.g. library services, transport, aged care, community centres).

**Specialist volunteers** – volunteers that are affiliated to and registered by specialist public and private organisations (e.g. Lions, Rotary, Blaze Aid etc).

**Spontaneous volunteers** – people who are not affiliated to or registered with any organisation but are motivated to assist in times of trouble, in particular following emergency events. Spontaneous volunteers can register on the Volunteering SA & NT website. <http://www.volunteeringsa.org.au/>

## Spontaneous Volunteers

The Department for Communities and Social Inclusion, in partnership with Volunteering SA-NT, have arrangements to manage the coordination of spontaneous volunteers. The Director, State Recovery Office, may activate these arrangements when the need to register and manage spontaneous volunteers is evident.

Council (including members of the Council Incident Management Team) will not supervise or direct Spontaneous Volunteers in the event of an emergency.

Spontaneous Volunteers should be directed to the relevant Control Agency.

## Council Volunteers

Council has a number of registered volunteers who contribute to the delivery of services in the local community using their local knowledge, and a range of skills and abilities. These skills may be directly relevant or transferable to volunteer tasks commonly needed during the recovery phase. Council volunteers are managed in accordance with the Council's Volunteer Management Policy and associated procedures.

Council maintains a database of its registered volunteers, which will allow volunteer staff to be appropriately matched to recovery tasks depending on their skills, knowledge and other relevant qualifications.

## Donated Goods and Fundraising

The *National Guidelines for the Management of Donated Goods (Australian Government)* enables all levels of government, corporate and non - corporate sectors, communities and individuals to more effectively address the needs of people affected by disasters.

While it is important to manage the desire of many community groups and organisations to undertake fundraising ventures, donated goods can cause major logistical problems. This includes managing large inflows of items and storage and disposal of unwanted or not useful products. Unless very specific goods are required to assist in recovery, the public will always be encouraged to donate money in preference to goods, as this allows affected individuals and families to purchase what they need and support the local economy to return to business as usual.

The State Emergency Relief Fund Committee administers the fund established under the Emergency Management Act. The Red Cross is usually the coordinator of fundraising efforts.

Further information on donating can be found here: <https://www.recovery.sa.gov.au/about-recovery/how-can-i-help>

## Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements (NDRRA)

In recognition of the significant cost of natural disasters, the Australian Government established the NDRRA to alleviate the financial burden on the states and to facilitate the early provision of assistance to disaster affected communities. Through the NDRRA, the Australian Government provides financial assistance directly to the states to assist them with costs associated with certain disaster relief and recovery assistance measures.

To calculate the financial support provided by the Australian Government, expenditure thresholds are used, which take into account the capacity of individual states to fund relief and recovery arrangements. For further information go to <https://www.disasterassist.gov.au/Pages/home.aspx>

## Local Government Disaster Recovery Assistance (LGDRRA)

The South Australian Government disaster assistance arrangements provide a mechanism to assist councils with managing the costs associated with disaster recovery following a natural disaster. An act of relief or recovery that is carried out by a council to alleviate damage arising as a direct result of a natural disaster may be eligible for financial assistance.

## Disaster Waste Management

During a disaster or emergency there is often a large amount of waste produced which needs to be managed post-incident. This can include damaged building materials, personal property, garden materials, vehicles, deceased animals, soil, effluent and chemicals.

Disaster waste management can:

- Greatly impact the speed and cost of recovery;
- Provide local employment following the disaster;
- Deliver recycled products to rebuild infrastructure in affected communities.

The Green Industries SA Disaster Waste Management Plan can be located:

<https://www.greenindustries.sa.gov.au/disaster-waste-management>

## REGIONAL PROFILE

City of Playford comprises the following suburbs and is serviced by the Northern Expressway, Main North Road, Port Wakefield Road and the Gawler railway line:

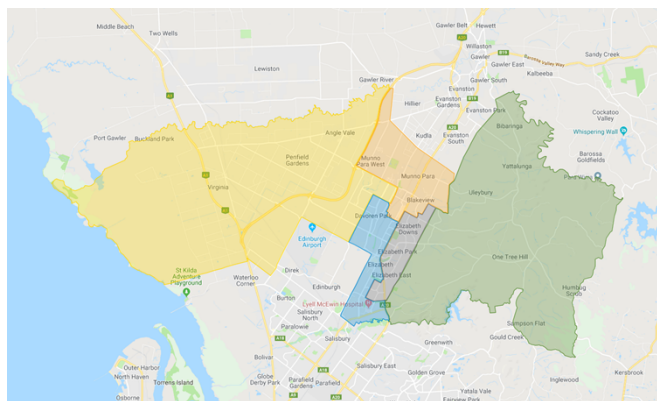
Andrews Farm	Elizabeth	Evanston Park	Munno Para West	St Kilda (part)
Angle Vale	Elizabeth Downs	Eyre	One Tree Hill	Uleybury (part)
Bibaringa	Elizabeth East	Gould Creek (part)	Penfield	Virginia
Blakeview	Elizabeth Grove	Hillbank	Penfield Gardens	Waterloo Corner (part)
Buckland Park	Elizabeth North	Hillier (part)	Port Gawler (part)	Yattalunga
Craigmore	Elizabeth Park (part)	Humbug Scrub (part)	Sampson Flat	
Davoren Park	Elizabeth South	McDonald Park	Smithfield	
Edinburgh North	Elizabeth Vale (part)	Munno Para Downs	Smithfield Plains	

## Neighbouring Councils

The neighbouring councils of the City of Playford are:

- Adelaide Plains Council
- Light Regional Council
- Town of Gawler
- Barossa Council Area
- Adelaide Hills Council
- City of Salisbury
- City of Tea Tree Gully

## Map



## Community

Population	<p>96,547 (Estimated Residential Population 2020)</p> <p><u>Age:</u></p> <table> <tr> <td>0 to 17 years – 27%</td><td>18 to 24 years – 10.5%</td></tr> <tr> <td>25 to 34 years – 15.3%</td><td>35 to 49 years – 18.2%</td></tr> <tr> <td>50 to 59 years – 12.3%</td><td>60 to 69 years – 8.4%</td></tr> <tr> <td>70 to 84 years – 6.9%</td><td>85 years and over – 1.5%</td></tr> </table>	0 to 17 years – 27%	18 to 24 years – 10.5%	25 to 34 years – 15.3%	35 to 49 years – 18.2%	50 to 59 years – 12.3%	60 to 69 years – 8.4%	70 to 84 years – 6.9%	85 years and over – 1.5%
0 to 17 years – 27%	18 to 24 years – 10.5%								
25 to 34 years – 15.3%	35 to 49 years – 18.2%								
50 to 59 years – 12.3%	60 to 69 years – 8.4%								
70 to 84 years – 6.9%	85 years and over – 1.5%								
Language	<p>80.9% Speaks English only</p> <p>9.4% Speaks another language, and English well or very well</p> <p>3.3% Speaks another language, and English not well or not at all</p>								
Need for Assistance	7.7% of population reported needing help in their day-to-day lives due to disability								
Socio-economic status	<p><u>Education</u></p> <p>47.2% hold post-secondary school educational qualifications</p> <p><u>Income</u></p> <p>18.5% - persons earning \$1000 or over per week</p> <p>37.1% - persons earning \$1 - \$499 p/w</p> <p><u>Employment</u></p> <p>Labour Force – 37,628 (2018)</p> <p>Unemployment Rate – 12.7%</p>								
Source of data – City of Playford Community Profile Australian Bureau of Statistics (profile.id – SA3 430202)									

## Environment

Critical infrastructure	<p>Utilities within the Council area are distributed/managed by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Electricity – SAPN Utilities</li> <li>Gas – Envestra</li> <li>Water – United Water</li> <li>Telecommunications – Telstra, NBN Co</li> </ul> <p>Mobile telephone towers are located throughout the area. All major carriers operate in the area.</p>
Transport routes	<p>Major roads:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Port Wakefield Highway</li> <li>Old Port Wakefield Road</li> <li>Northern Expressway</li> <li>Angle Vale Road</li> <li>Womma Road</li> <li>Heaslip Road</li> <li>Curtis Road</li> <li>Main North Road</li> <li>Uley Road</li> <li>Black Top Road</li> <li>Yorktown Road</li> <li>Kersbrook Road</li> </ul>

	Gawler Railway Line (train service to city)
Natural features and ecosystems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Parra Wirra Recreation Park</li> <li>• Mount Gawler Native Forest Reserve</li> <li>• Adam Creek</li> <li>• Gawler River</li> <li>• Little Para Reservoir</li> </ul> <p>Extensive areas of natural bushland and open space</p>
Climate	<p><b>Temperature</b> – average summer temperature 30°C, average winter temperature 15°C. Temperatures can reach the 40s during summer and can go as low as 5°C during winter</p> <p><b>Winds</b> – northerly winds are often accompanied by high temperatures preceding a southerly change. Predominant wind direction s west to south west throughout the year and during summer north to north west. Gully winds are of major concern in the Hills face area, where the wind direction can be from the northwest during the day changing direction in the evening coming back down through the gullies.</p> <p><b>Rainfall</b> – average annual rainfall of 430mm, area is dominated by low rainfall from November to March. The wettest months are between May and October with the wettest month being July.</p>
Emergency Services	SAPOL, CFS, SES, MFS, Ambulance
Medical Centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lyell McEwin Hospital</li> <li>• GP Plus Super Clinic (Playford Boulevard, Elizabeth)</li> <li>• Playford Primary Health Care Services (Peachy Road, Davoren Park)</li> <li>• UniHealth Playford (Curtis Road, Munno Para)</li> </ul>
Retail centres	<p>Regional centres:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Elizabeth Shopping Centre</li> <li>• Munno Para Shopping City</li> <li>• Eyre Shopping Centre</li> <li>• Playford Town Centre</li> <li>• Blakes Crossing</li> </ul> <p>District centres:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Angle Vale</li> <li>• Virginia</li> <li>• Blakeview</li> </ul>
Major Public Buildings and Spaces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stretton Centre</li> <li>• John McVeity Centre</li> <li>• Playford Sports Precinct</li> <li>• Northern CBD</li> <li>• City of Playford Civic Centre and Library</li> <li>• TAFE SA (Elizabeth Campus)</li> <li>• Northern Sound System</li> </ul> <p>Recreation centres/sporting complexes – Aquadome, Adelaide International Raceway, State Shooting Centre, Virginia Greyhound Race Track, Playford Alive Oval (home of the Central District Football Club), Playford Tennis Centre</p> <p>Major parks/reserves – Andrews Park, Blakes Lake, Braemore Reserve, Fremont Park, Jo Gapper Park, Kalara Reserve, Munno Para Wetlands, Stebonheath Park.</p>

Industry	Horticulture	Intensive agricultural production involving plant nurseries, cut flowers and seed growing, and especially vegetable production. Associated with these activities is a group of producer services, fruit and vegetable wholesaling and services to agriculture.
	Automotive and Advanced Manufacturing	Production of machinery and equipment including motor vehicles, batteries, electrical equipment, lifting and material handling equipment and industrial machinery equipment. Good prospects exist to feed into the State's defence and microelectronics clusters, and new export and import replacement opportunities.
	Chemicals and Plastics	Also in the manufacturing sector, a group of chemical and related products has a strong presence, especially plastic bag and film making, plastic product rigid fibre reinforced manufacturing, plastic foam and plastic extruded products.
	Food Processing	Amongst the food processing industries, poultry processing, small goods and confectionery.
	Other industry	Under other manufacturing include prefabricated buildings, furniture, retail and health.  Edinburgh RAAF base operates in the City of Playford.

## DOCUMENT REVIEW

Whenever this document is reviewed and or amended, details will be recorded on this page.

Date	Version	Review Summary
May 2015	1	Development of City of Playford's own plan, removing joint plan with the Town of Gawler.
September 2019	2	Review and rewrite in line with changes to State Government emergency management arrangements and separation of Community Emergency Management Plan and Operations Manual
April 2021	3	Removed reference to Community Emergency Management Policy, which has been revoked. Minor changes to internal resource numbers.
June 2021	4	Major review and update in line with newly developed Crisis Management Response Framework

ECM document set no.	4033874
Version no.	4
Endorsed by	CEO
Legal requirement	Nil
Date of current version	September 2021
Date of next review	September 2023