CITY OF

Playford

City of Playford
Community Emergency Management Plan

September 2019

Document Version Control

Authorisation

This plan is approved by the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of The City of Playford

Document responsibility

This document is the responsibility of Corporate Services

Version	Date	Summary of changes	Author
1	May 2015	Development of City of Playford's own policy removing joint policy with the Town of Gawler	Rosemary Munslow
2	September 2019	Review and Rewrite in line with changes to state government and separation of Community Plan and Operations Manual	Rosemary Munslow

Document location	Confidentiality classification
This document is stored in ECM 3574007.	This document is classified as low, this is a public document

Review

The City of Playford Community Emergency Management Plan will be formally reviewed every two years in line with review requirements of other plans as identified in the SEMP Part 4. Informal reviews may be undertaken in the interim as required, including to incorporate changes to legislation, staffing or as a result of findings following incidents.

Contents

Executive Summary

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

City of Playford 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 City of Playford is committed to ensuring it has a safe and resilient community. It is Council's priority to minimise threat to human life, protection of the community and environment and protection of assets in the community.

In order to manage such incidents, The City of Playford has established a 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 Council has a coordinated, planned response and documents the procedures and facilities required to ensure Council 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, to name a few. 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

The Emergency Management Framework for the City of Playford is illustrated below:

Introduction

Purpose

The purpose of this plan is to establish Council's role in the event of an emergency that could occur within the boundaries of, or impacts upon 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. Another way to consider emergency management is the before, during and after.

As indicated in the diagram below, each stage of PPRR is interlinked and all phases are highly interconnected; that is, each phase influences the other three phases.
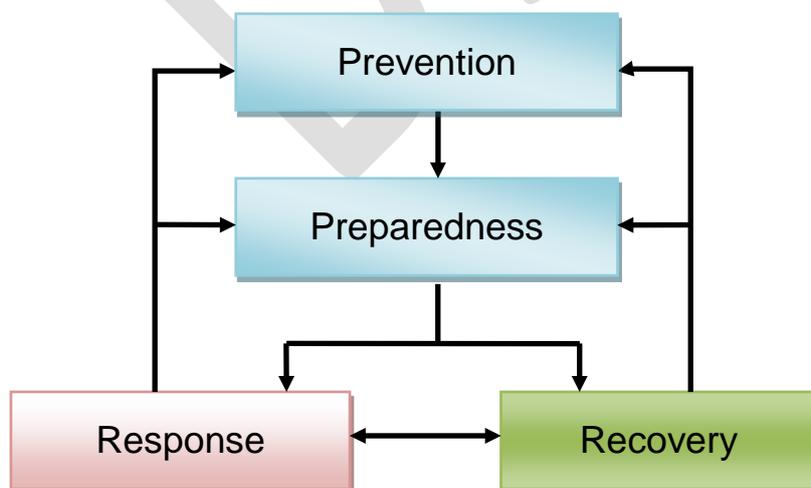
In the *Emergency Management Act 2004*, PPRR are defined as:

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, being measures necessary to assist the re-establishment of the

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.

General

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 where an emergency event is declared and what agencies play a role, including Local Government.

The SEMP identifies the following functional support groups which include:

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 of Environment, Water and Natural Resources
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** in the event of an emergency incident are usually along aside 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 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.

Waste Management

Fire Prevention

Community Development

Street Party

Development Assessment

Stormwater

> Strategic Planning
> Risk Management
> Financial Planning
> Community Engagement
> Leadership
> Advocacy

Tree Management

Climate Adaptation

Your Council

Environment Health

Events

CAFE   DINER   SHOP

Coastal Management

Local Government Functional Support Group

The Local Government Functional Support Group (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 Local Government Association (LGA) with participation from Local Government Organisations. Local Government Organisation in this context refers to the LGA SA, the 68 councils, regional LGAs and the LGA 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:

- Land-use planning
- Public health measures (e.g. immunisation)
- Bushfire Management Planning
- Land management

- Tree management
- Road and traffic management
- Stormwater infrastructure maintenance
- Vegetation Management
- Building Safety

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. To access the BMAPs go to the SA CFS website and search for *Bushfire Management Area Plans.*

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) 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, that 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 City of Playford 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 Bureau of Meteorology (BOM) provides information for reactive activities to be deployed when there is a storm imminent.

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 spans the following activities of establishing the scope, risk identification, analysis, evaluation and risk treatment, shown in the below diagram:
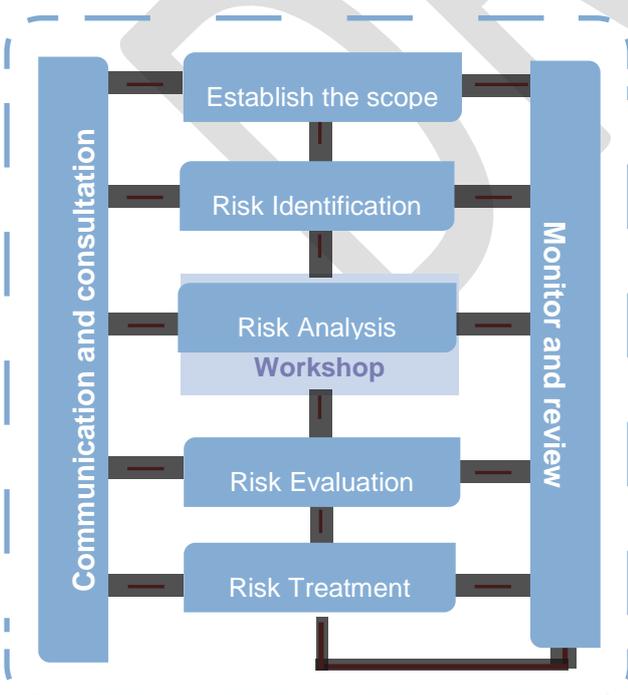
Risk Assessments

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 Business Continuity Plans (BCPs) 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 Business Continuity Planning 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 six (6) trained Animal Management Officers. RSPCA are called on for assistance with injured animals in some cases. Council also have agreements with vets in the area that we can take animals to them 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. The following link provides information on how to plan: 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.

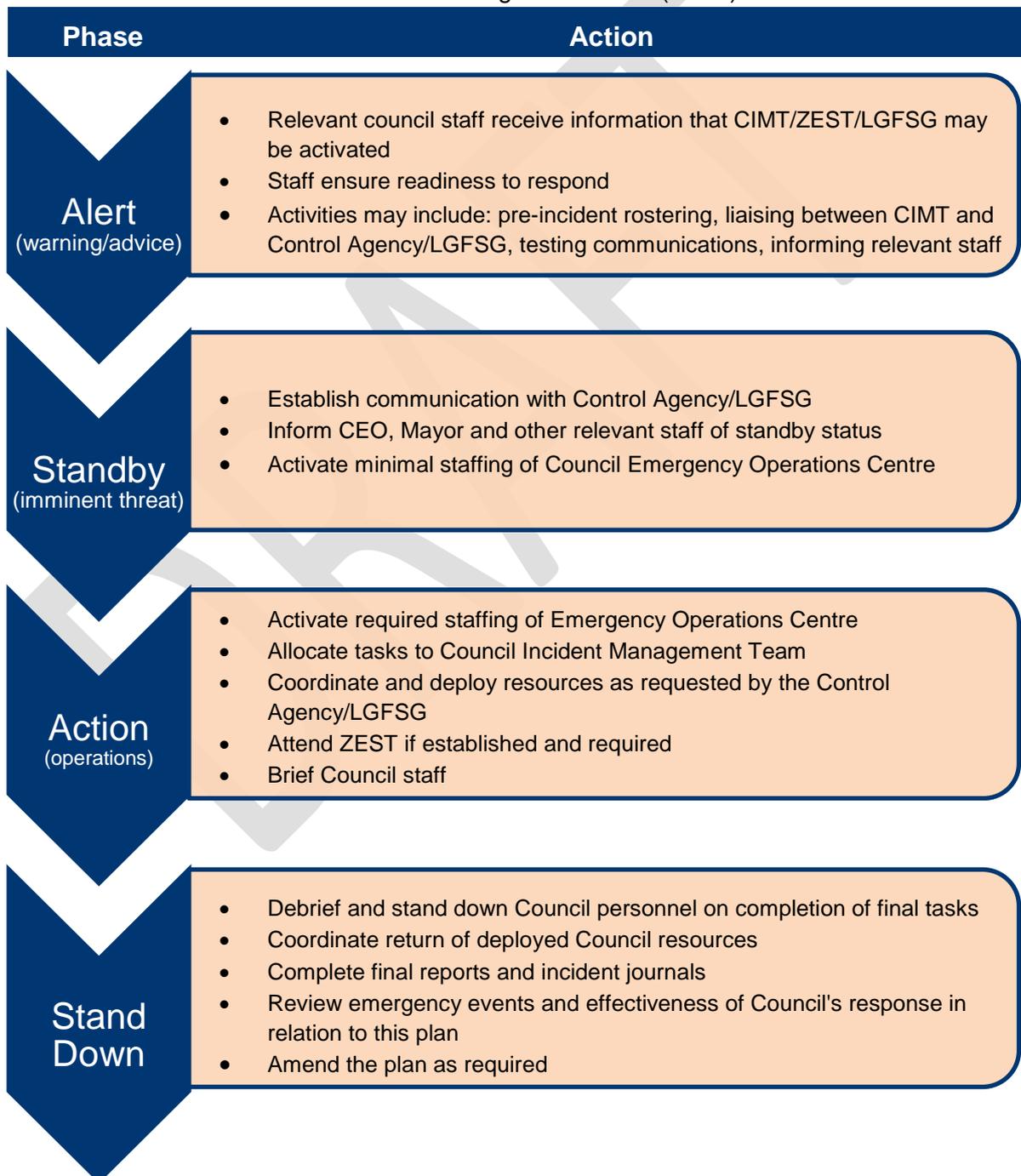| Incident Level	Description
Council Level 1	Council able to resolve incident within existing resources in a business as usual capacity
Council Level 2	The incident is more complex in size, resource or risk and Council is required to assign additional resources above business as usual
Council Level 3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

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

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

| Phase	Action
Alert (warning/advice)	• Relevant council staff receive information that CIMT/ZEST/LGFSG may be activated • Staff ensure readiness to respond • Activities may include: pre-incident rostering, liaising between CIMT and Control Agency/LGFSG, testing communications, informing relevant staff
Standby (imminent threat)	• Establish communication with Control Agency/LGFSG • Inform CEO, Mayor and other relevant staff of standby status • Activate minimal staffing of Council Emergency Operations Centre
Action (operations)	• Activate required staffing of Emergency Operations Centre • Allocate tasks to Council Incident Management Team • Coordinate and deploy resources as requested by the Control Agency/LGFSG • Attend ZEST if established and required • Brief Council staff
Stand Down	• Debrief and stand down Council personnel on completion of final tasks • Coordinate return of deployed Council resources • Complete final reports and incident journals • Review emergency events and effectiveness of Council's response in relation to this plan • Amend the plan as required

The scale of the CIMT activation can adjust to the scale of the emergency.

The Council Incident Commander will determine at what point the CIMT will be activated. A formal activation notification will be issued to key stakeholders including but not limited to 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 CIMT will determine and inform the relevant stakeholders at the

The following illustrates the structure of the CIMT:
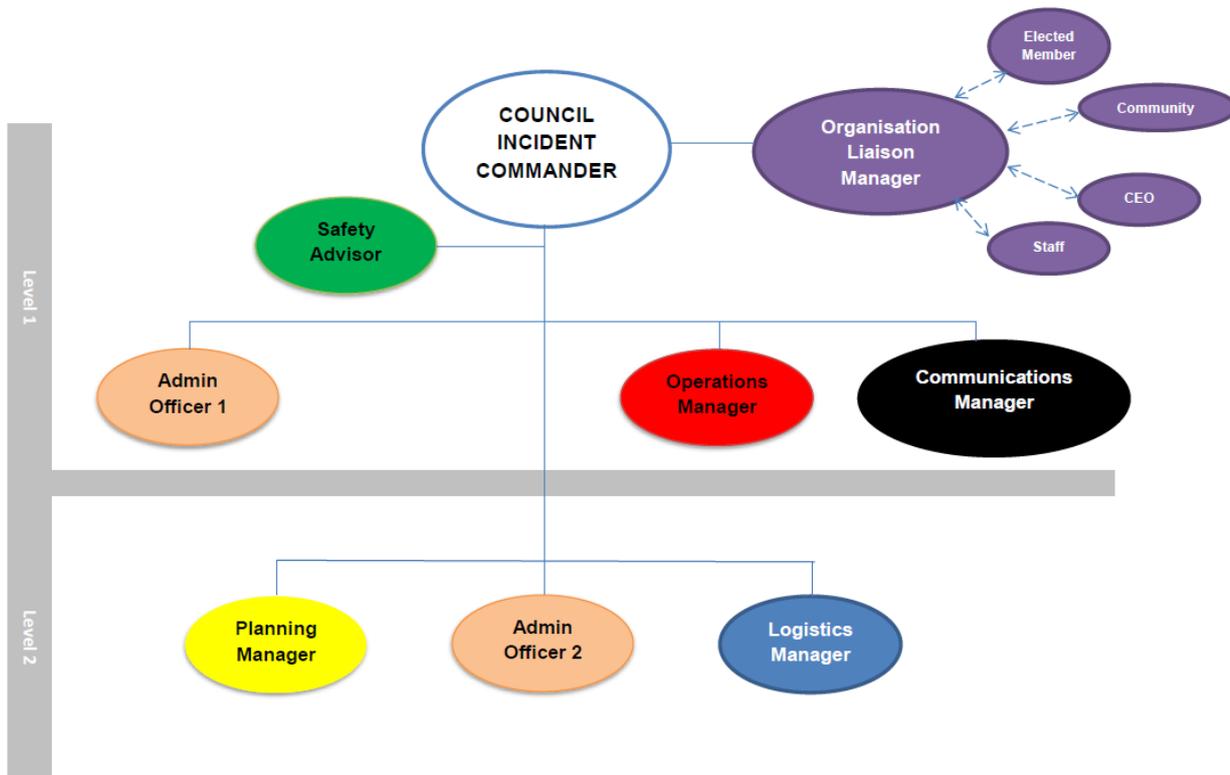
Council Emergency Operations Centre

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 identified below:

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 around 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 of the assisting council or to the LGFSG.

For the purpose of this plan, the Chief Executive Officer (CEO), or delegated nominee, shall be the Incident Commander of Council emergency services operations. The CEO (or delegated nominee) may delegate his/her responsibilities under this plan to other Council officers to ensure an efficient and effective response to an emergency.

Community Communications

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 Care Centre 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 interstate 3rd Party, who can continue to take community calls during this time for information and to 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 Incident Commander will operate the Emergency Relief Centre with support from the IMT 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
- **Natura**l – 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 as soon as practicable following an emergency. The LRC will be supported by the State Recovery Committee and State Recovery Office, 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 (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 EM Act The Red Cross is usually the manager of the front end of fundraising efforts and it is commonly accepted that the less fundraising fronts the better.

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

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 (LGDRA)

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

Area Description

City of Playford is located in Adelaide's outer northern suburbs, about 30 kilometers from the Adelaide CBD. City of Playford is bounded by the Adelaide Plains Council, the Light Regional Council, the Town of Gawler, the Barossa Council area in the north, the Adelaide Hills Council area in the east, the Cities of Salisbury and Tea Tree Gully in the south and Gulf St Vincent in the west.

City of Playford is a growing urban area, with some industrial and commercial areas. The City encompasses a total land area of 345 square kilometers. Rural land is located mainly in the east and west, and is used largely for market gardens, orchards, vineyards, horse studs and hobby farms.

European settlement dates from 1847, with several townships established in the 1850s. Land was used mainly for wheat farming and hay growing. Significant development did not occur until the post-war years, when the South Australian government established a new satellite settlement at Elizabeth. The growth of Elizabeth was associated with substantial industrial expansion and considerable European migration. Rapid growth took place in and around Elizabeth during the late 1950s and 1960s. From the 1970s growth took place in the suburbs surrounding Elizabeth. The population of the City increased from nearly 61,000 in 1991 to nearly 79,000 in 2011. The 2018 population forecast for the City of Playford was 93,426, and is forecast to grow to 131,726 by 2036.

Today, City of Playford is often referred to as the CBD of the North and is becoming a vibrant and prosperous place. It is home to a diverse community that can take advantage of numerous activities and amenities, from wine tasting in the hills, visiting townships, shopping at one of the major shopping centres, to enjoying quality parks and reserves, using outstanding community facilities such as the Aquadome and the Playford Tennis Centre.

As one of the State's fastest growing areas, City of Playford is at the forefront of the strong growth that South Australia is experiencing. The local economy is diversifying and is now home to a myriad of industries, with a focus on local jobs for local people. Urban regeneration projects as well as new residential developments are continuing to enhance the population and appearance of the area.

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:
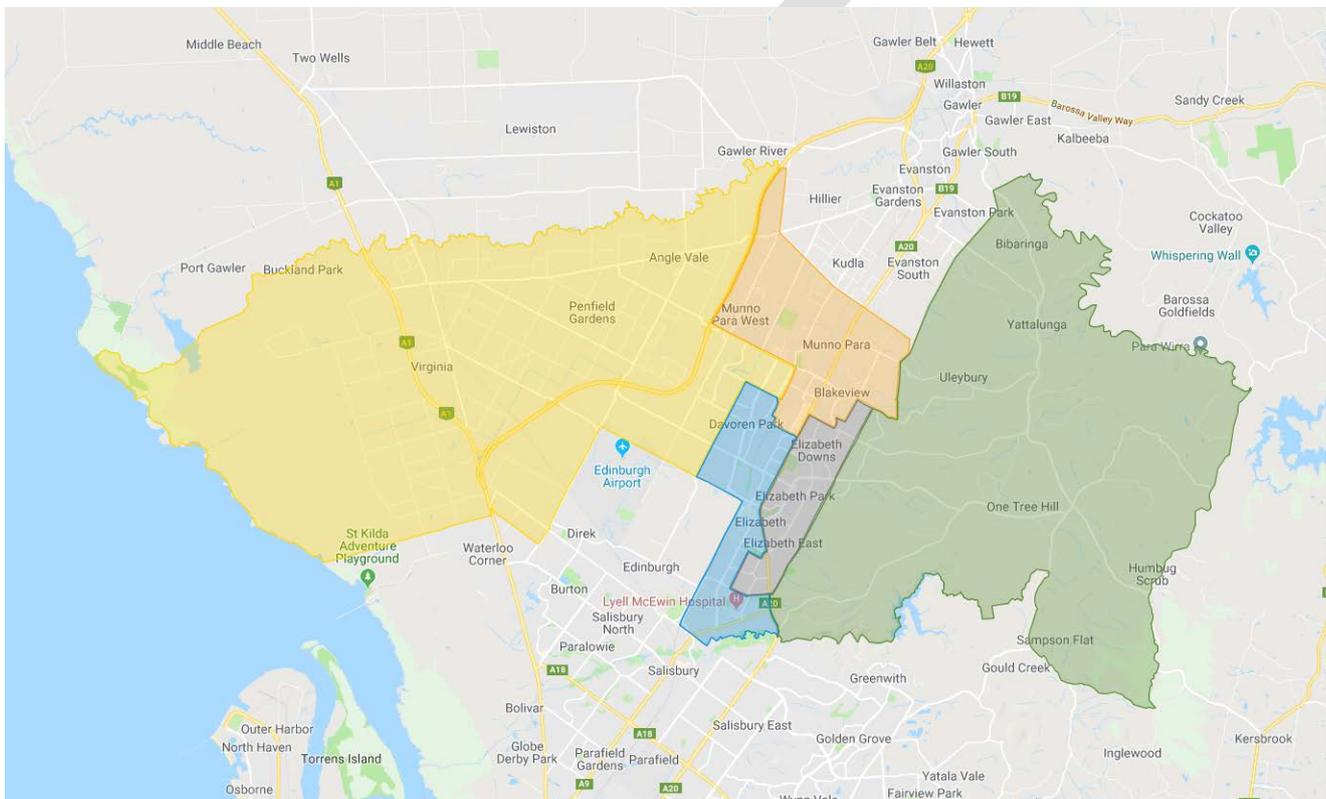
Andrews Farm	Elizabeth	Evanston Park	Munno Para West	St Kilda (part)
Angle Vale	Elizabeth Downs	Eyre	One Tree Hill	Uleybury (part)
Bibaringa	Elizabeth East	Gould Creek (part)	Penfield	Virginia
Blakeview	Elizabeth Grove	Hillbank	Penfield Gardens	Waterloo Corner (part)
Buckland Park	Elizabeth North	Hillier (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, language, socio-economic, mobility)

Population	93,426 (Estimated Residential Population 2018) <u>Age</u>: 0 to 14 years – 23.5% 15 to 24 years – 14.4% 25 to 34 years – 11.8% 35 to 44 years – 11.8% 45 to 54 years – 12.2% 55 to 64 years – 10.2% 65 to 74 years – 6.6% 85 years and over – 1.5%
Language	87.3% proficient in English 12.6% Speaks a Language Other Than English at Home
Mobility	7.8% of population reported needing assistance with core activities (self-care, body movements and/or communication)
Socio-economic status	<u>Education</u> 47.4% hold post-school educational qualifications <u>Income</u> 18.5% - persons earning $1000 or over per week 37.3% - persons earning $1 - $499 p/w <u>Employment</u> Labour Force – 37,628 (2018) Unemployment Rate – 12.7%
Source of data – *City of Playford Community Profile Australian Bureau of Statistics (profile.id – SA3 430202*	

Environment

Critical infrastructure	Utilities within the Council area are distributed/managed by: • Electricity – SAPN Utilities • Gas – Envestra • Water – United Water • Telecommunications - Telstra Mobile telephone towers are located throughout the area. All major carriers operate in the area. Little Para Reservoir, Curtis, Uley Road, Hillbank Sub-stations
Transport routes	Major roads: • Port Wakefield Highway • Old Port Wakefield Road

	• Northern Expressway • Angle Vale Road • Womma Road • Heaslip Road • Curtis Road • Main North Road • Uley Road • Black Top Road • Yorktown Road • Kersbrook Road • Gawler Railway Line (train service to city) The Edinburgh RAAF Base operates in the City of Playford from Edinburgh. Parafield Airport is located in the neighbouring City of Salisbury.
Natural features and ecosystems	• Parra Wirra Recreation Park • Mount Gawler Native Forest Reserve • Adam Creek • Gawler River • Little Para Reservoir Extensive areas of natural bushland and open space
Climate	• Temperature – average summer temperature 30ºC, average winter temperature 15ºC. Temperatures can reach the 40s during summer and can go as low as 5ºC during winter • Winds – 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. • Rainfall – 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.
Emergency Services	SAPOL, CFS, SES, MFS, Ambulance
Medical Centres	• Lyell McEwin Hospital • GP Plus Super Clinic (Playford Boulevard, Elizabeth) • Playford Primary Health Care Services (Peachy Road, Davoren Park) • UniHealth Playford (Curtis Road, Munno Para)
Retail centres	Regional centres: • Elizabeth Shopping Centre • Munno Para Shopping City • Eyre Shopping Centre • Playford Town Centre • Blakes Crossing District centres: • Angle Vale • Virginia • Blakeview

Major Public Buildings and Spaces	• Stretton Centre • John McVeity Centre • Playford Sports Precinct • Northern CBD • City of Playford Civic Centre and Library • TAFE SA (Elizabeth Campus) • Northern Sound System 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 Major parks/reserves – Andrews Park, Blakes Lake, Braemore Reserve, Fremont Park, Jo Gapper Park, Kalara Reserve, Munno Para Wetlands, Stebonheath Park.	
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.
Distinguishing features	• Transport corridors – road • Dry Creek corridor • Horticulture Zone • Bushfire Risk Areas	

Community Capacity

The community has a strong social structure with a large number of active Service Clubs in the area (e.g. Lions, Rotary Scouts, Girl Guides, Legion Cadets) as well as several church and volunteer groups. The area is well serviced by emergency services groups with the SES and CFS locally based. Lyell McEwin Hospital and the GP Plus Super Clinic are the two major public medical facilities in the area. In addition, there are a number of other public and private hospitals located in neighbouring council areas.

Most households within the City of Playford have their own transport (54.38% of the population owns a passenger vehicle) which makes them largely self-reliant.

The area has a larger population of younger age groups and a lower proportion of people in the older age groups (60+ years) compared to Greater Adelaide.

Council owned buildings including community centres and sporting facilities are located throughout the Council area which may be used in an emergency event (e.g. for emergency relief centres).

Council has prior experience relating to emergency events such as bushfire, severe storms and localised flooding. Many public educational campaigns regarding preparing for emergencies have been implemented by other levels of government. Information is readily available on Council's website, as well as other Agencies websites. 77.6% of local households have an internet connection and free internet access is also available at public places such as Council's library, however, Internet connectivity can be affected by availability of connection, Education, Household Income and Age Structure.

Vulnerable groups

Council recognises that particular groups within the community experience disadvantage of some form. Provision will be made for specific support for these vulnerable groups to ensure that relevant information is provided in a clear, fair and accessible manner.

Council has identified the following vulnerable groups:

Aged persons

City of Playford has 8.1% of its population aged 64 years or more (2018 Census). Population projections for the City show a marked ageing of the population over the next thirty years which is broadly consistent with national trends.

Children

The 2011 Census data shows that 23.5 % of the population is aged 0 -14 years which represents 22,135 people. Council's Immunisation Team has access to contact information for schools and kindergartens within the City.

Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CALD) persons

City of Playford has a CALD population of 11.7% (persons of a non-English speaking background). Organisations that represent CALD interests have been established throughout the State, such as the Multicultural Communities Council of SA.

Persons with disabilities

There is no specific data available relating to disability rates for the City of Playford. The Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers (2009) conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics provides general data at a State level. This survey indicates that disability caused by physical conditions dropped from 20% to 17.5% in South Australia. 23.9% of South Australians have some form of mild to profound disability.

7.8% of the Playford population have reported needing assistance with core activities (self-care, body movements or communication).