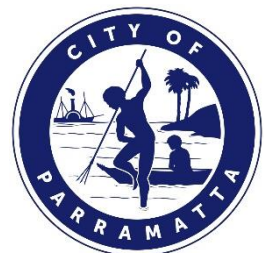


PARRAMATTA

Local Emergency Management Plan

September 2018



Part 1 – Administration

Authority

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

APPROVED

LEMO

Chair
Parramatta Local Emergency Management Committee

Dated: 11-10-2018

ENDORSED

Chair
North West Metropolitan Regional Emergency Management Committee

Dated: 19-10-2018

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Purpose

Details arrangements for, prevention of, preparation for, response to and recovery from emergencies within the Local Government Area covered by this plan.

It encompasses arrangements for:

- emergencies controlled by combat agencies;
- emergencies controlled by combat agencies and supported by the Local Emergency Operations Controller (LEOCON);
- emergency operations for which there is no combat agency; and
- circumstances where a combat agency has passed control to the LEOCON.

Objectives

The objectives of this plan are to:

- define participating organisation and Functional Area roles and responsibilities in preparation for, response to and recovery from emergencies;
- set out the control, co-ordination and liaison arrangements at the Local level;
- detail activation and alerting arrangements for involved agencies; and
- detail arrangements for the acquisition and co-ordination of resources.

Scope

The plan (public and restricted components) describes the arrangements at Local level to prevent, prepare for, respond to and recover from emergencies and also provides policy direction for the preparation of Sub Plans and Supporting Plans:

- Arrangements detailed in this plan are based on the assumption that the resources upon which the plan relies are available when required; and
- The effectiveness of arrangements detailed in this plan are dependent upon all involved agencies preparing, testing and maintaining appropriate internal instructions, and/or standing operating procedures.

Principles

The following principles are applied in this plan:

- a) The Emergency Risk Management (ERM) process is to be used as the basis for emergency planning in New South Wales. This methodical approach to the planning process is to be applied by Emergency Management Committees at all levels.
- b) Responsibility for preparation, response and recovery rests initially at Local level. If Local agencies and available resources are not sufficient they are augmented by those at Regional level.
- c) Control of emergency response and recovery operations is conducted at the lowest effective level.
- d) Agencies may deploy their own resources from their own service from outside the affected Local area or Region if they are needed.
- e) The Local Emergency Operations Controller (LEOCON) is responsible, when requested by a combat agency, to co-ordinate the provision of resources support. EOCs would not normally assume control from a combat agency unless the situation can no longer be contained. Where necessary, this should only be done after consultation with the Regional Emergency Operations Controller (REOCON) and agreement of the combat agency and the appropriate level of control.
- f) Emergency preparation, response and recovery operations should be conducted with all agencies carrying out their normal functions wherever possible.
- g) Prevention measures remain the responsibility of authorities/agencies charged by statute with the responsibility.
- h) The principles outlined in the [Local Emergency Management Guidelines for Disability Inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction in NSW](#) are supported.



Image: Disability Inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction (DIDRR) Framework

Test and Review Process

The Parramatta Local Emergency Management Committee (LEMC) will review this Plan every three (3) years, or following any:

- activation of the Plan in response to an emergency;
- legislative changes affecting the Plan; and
- exercises conducted to test all or part of the Plan.
- in the event of significant changes or additions to areas of infrastructure, community profile or risk profile.

Review of the Plan sections will be exercised in a timeframe that the LEMC deems appropriate. Annexure tables and maps will be updated as required outside the core document agreed review period.

References

This plan is not to be read in isolation to associated NSW Legislation, policy, plans, sub-plans and supporting plans.

EMERGENCY PLANS

NSW State Emergency Management Plan (EMPLAN) (2012)
North West Metropolitan District Disaster Plan (2011)

SUB PLANS

Asbestos Emergency Sub Plan (2014)
Aviation Emergency Sub Plan (2010)

- Civil and military aircraft accident Procedures for Police Officers and Emergency Services Personnel (2010)

Biosecurity (Animal and Plant) Emergency Sub Plan (2017)

- AUSVETPLAN Summary Document (2008)
- AUSVETPLAN Manuals and Documents (2008)

Bush Fire Plan (2017)
Flood Sub Plan (2018)
Food Industry Emergency Sub Plan (2009)
Hawkesbury-Nepean Flood Emergency Sub Plan (2015)
Hazardous Materials/Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Sub Plan (2012)
Heatwave Sub Plan (2018)
Human Influenza Pandemic Plan (2010)
Major Structure Collapse Sub Plan (2011)
State Waters Marine oil and Chemical Spill Contingency Plan (2016)
Storm Sub Plan (2016)

SUPPORTING PLANS

Agriculture and Animal Services Supporting Plan (2017)
Energy and Utility Services (EUSPLAN) Supporting Plan (2017)
Engineering Services (EngPLAN) Supporting Plan (2014)
Environment Services (ENVIROPLAN) Supporting Plan (2013)
Gas Supply Disruption Supporting Plan (2008)
Health Services (HEALTHPLAN) Supporting Plan (2013)

- Evacuation Decision Guidelines for Private Health and Residential Care Facilities (2016)

Public Information Services Supporting Plan (2005)
Recovery Plan (2016)
Telecommunications Services (TELCOPLAN) Supporting Plan (2018)
Transport Services Supporting Plan (2008)
Welfare Services Functional Area Supporting Plan (2014)

- Salvation Army Emergency Services Catering for Combat Agencies (2014)

POLICIES

State Rescue Policy (2015)
Flood Rescue Policy (2014)

All Emergency NSW Policies and Plans available -

<https://www.emergency.nsw.gov.au/Pages/publications/publications.aspx>

Part 2 – Community Context

Annexure A – Community Profile

General

The area covered by this Plan are those suburbs and localities within the boundaries of the City of Parramatta Local Government Area (LGA). The (combined) area is approximately 84 km² and is located in the geographical centre of the Sydney region 24km west of the Sydney CBD. The area contains 38 suburbs. Neighboring LGAs are Blacktown, Canada Bay, Cumberland, The Hills, Hornsby, Ryde, Strathfield.

The LGA also encompasses the 6.4 km² Sydney Olympic Park precinct that includes Parkland, sporting and event venues as well as residential and commercial properties. Parramatta is recognised as the demographic and geographic centre of the Sydney Metropolitan Area.

The LGA has a large residential population and distribution, however the suburb of Parramatta holds substantial commercial and retail centres; Sydney Olympic Park is a popular tourist location and is central to many large sporting and entertainment events including the Royal Easter Show.

Suburbs and *localities* include:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Auburn* • Baulkham Hills* • Beecroft* • Camellia • Carlingford • Cheltenham* • Clyde • Constitution Hill • Dundas • Dundas Valley • Eastwood • Epping • Ermington • Granville • Harris Park • Holroyd* • Lidcombe • Mays Hill* • Melrose Park | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Merrylands* • Newington • North Parramatta • North Rocks* • Northmead • Oatlands • Old Toongabbie • Parramatta • Pendle Hill* • Rosehill • Rydalmere • Seven Hills* • Silverwater • Sydney Olympic Park • Telopea • Toongabbie* • Wentworth Point • Westmead* • Winston Hills |
|---|---|

*denotes suburb shared with neighboring Council

The LGAs have a combined total population of 234,968 people¹, with a population density of 28.18 people per hectare. The projected population increase is another 61.86% by 2036 to 397,482.

The key economic centers of Westmead, Epping, the Parramatta CBD and Sydney Olympic Park under the one council banner has created an economic powerhouse that will drive the future growth of Global Sydney.

¹ Australian Bureau of Statistics – 2016 Census

By 2036 an additional 27,000 jobs and 27,475 residents will be located within the City Centre.

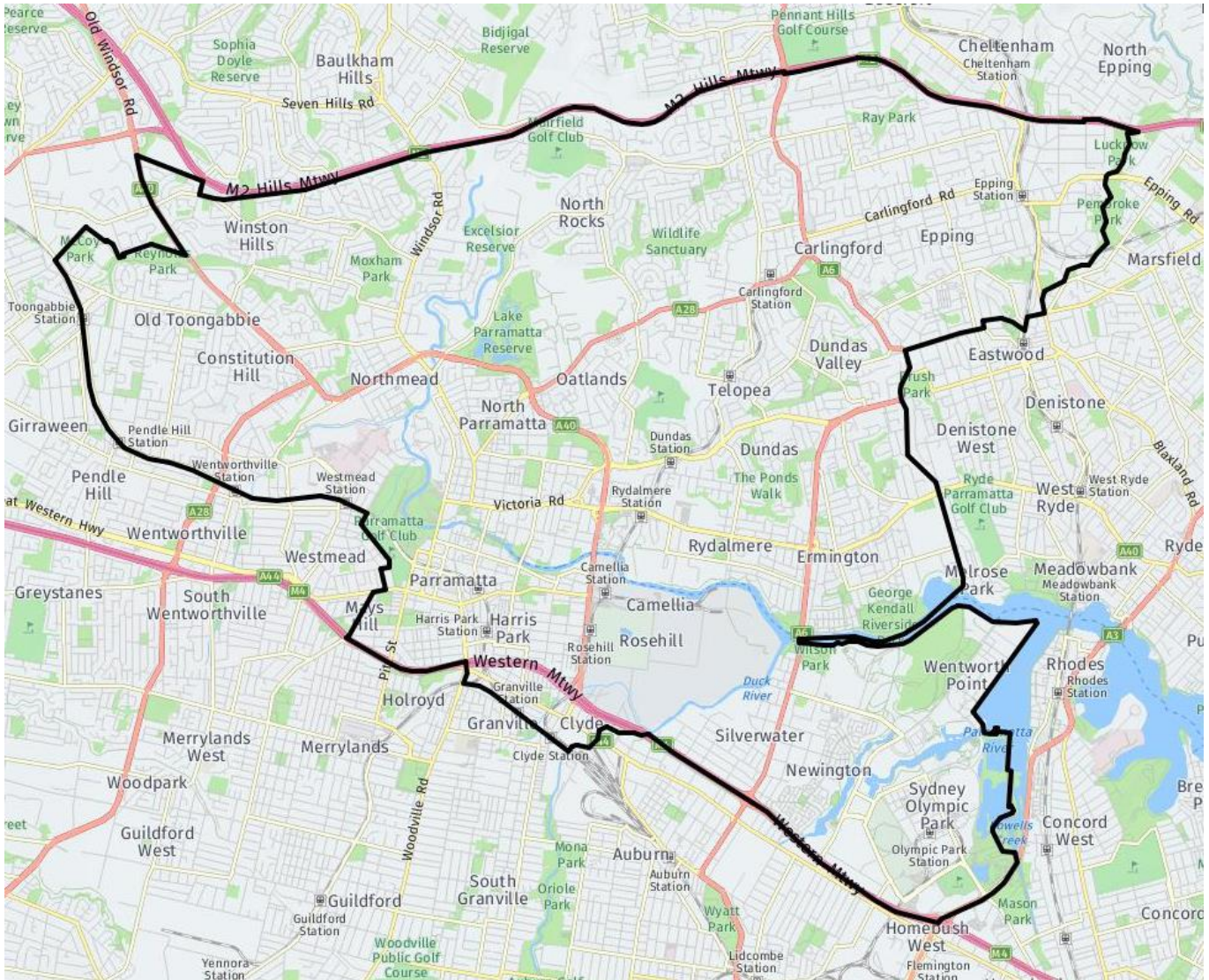
In addition to the residential and working population, approximately 50,000 people travel into the Parramatta CBD due to shopping, special events, evening functions and overnight stays causing the population swell.

There are two major commercial precincts located at:

- Parramatta CBD - which has over 50,000 people on average passing through the area each day and is the primary Central Business District and retail centre for the area. It includes Parramatta Westfield shopping centre, Parramatta Railway/Bus Interchange and numerous office blocks.
- Westmead – has over 35,000 people on average passing through the facility each day. The major industries of employment are health care services with over 21,000 persons employed specialising in Hospital service, general practice, dental, specialist medical services and research.

In common with other metropolitan Local Government Councils Parramatta consist of:

- Low to high density residential areas
- Commercial and industrial areas
- Major open spaces and protected reserves
- Topographical features and attractions including river frontage, lowlands
- Tourism and local attractions including sports venues,
- Major secondary education facilities.



Landform and Topography

The topography of the area is dominated by the Cumberland Plain. The tributaries and head of the Parramatta river dominate the landscape in the central and Eastern portion of the LGA. The topography rises to the north to a main ridge which extends from Beecroft in the east through to Seven Hills in the west. This ridge falls away to Westmead in the west and Dundas Valley in the east. The area to the west of Parramatta through to Sydney Olympic Park is low lying as it follows the Parramatta river and its small tributaries.

The topography of the LGA to the north of the Cumberland plan, is typical of the underlying Hawkesbury Sandstone geology, consisting of dissected valleys and rocky outcrops.

The most impressive feature of Parramatta LEMC area is the Parramatta River frontages, which consists of many places for the public to access for active and passive recreation.

Parramatta is flanked by several large portions of open space. The most significant of these are Parramatta Park, Lake Parramatta Reserve and Bicentennial & Sydney Olympic Parklands

On the north the boundary of the LGA is the M2 motorway, to the east there is the Parramatta river and the suburban border with Ryde Council and south boundary is the M4 motorway that adjoin Cumberland Council.

Climate

Parramatta City Council has a temperate climate with generally warm summers and mild winters. The following tables provide Bureau of Meteorology (BoM) climate statistics for Parramatta which is the weather station most representative of the Parramatta Local Government Area.

The tables show:

1. The highest rainfall is historically received at Parramatta from January to March.
2. The driest months are historically from August to November in both due to the influence of westerly winds.

Statistics	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual	Years
Temperature														
Mean maximum temperature (°C)	28.1	27.7	26.4	23.4	20.3	17.5	17.0	18.7	21.4	23.7	25.8	27.6	23.1	40 1907 1956
Mean minimum temperature (°C)	16.7	16.6	14.9	11.5	8.2	5.7	4.5	5.4	7.7	10.8	13.3	15.6	10.9	40 1907 1956
Rainfall														
Mean rainfall (mm)	89.4	96.2	99.1	91.3	79.7	82.4	79.6	55.0	51.4	62.5	62.5	72.3	914.7	95 1832 1966
Decile 5 (median) rainfall (mm)	69.7	70.0	77.5	61.7	39.4	55.7	50.8	39.6	39.6	45.4	54.1	54.0	888.0	67 1832 1966
Mean number of days of rain ≥ 1 mm	3.7	4.0	3.9	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.6	3.4	3.5	41.6	67 1832 1960

Storms

The City of Parramatta Council has experienced significant storms over time with the average frequency being 4 to 7 weather events each year.

Review of the BoM website records indicates that two types of significant storms have impacted on the Parramatta LGA i.e. severe thunderstorms and east coast lows.

Additionally, 'southerly busters' also impact upon the City of Parramatta area with BoM records showing that on occasion, the strong winds associated with these storms have caused significant damage to property and infrastructure. Further information is summarised below:

1. East Coast Low

The City of Parramatta was most recently impacted by an East Coast Low (ECL) in January 2016, June 2016 and during March 2017. ECLs are intense low-pressure systems which on average occur several times each year off the eastern coast of Australia, in particular southern Queensland, NSW and eastern Victoria. Although they can occur at any time of the year, they are more common during autumn and winter with a maximum frequency in June.

ECLs will often intensify rapidly overnight making them one of the more dangerous weather systems to affect the NSW coast. The gales and heavy rain occur on and near the coast south of the low centre, while to the north of the low there can be clear skies. The challenge for forecasters is to accurately predict the location and movement of the centre of the low.

ECLs can generate one or more of:

- Gale or storm force winds along the coast and adjacent waters
- Heavy widespread rainfall leading to flash and/or major river flooding,
- Very rough seas and prolonged heavy swells over coastal and ocean waters which can cause damage to the coastline.

Falling trees and flash flooding have caused fatalities on the land, many small craft have been lost off the coast and larger vessels have run aground during these events.

2. Severe Thunderstorms

Thunderstorms range in intensity from those that bring cooling rain after a scorching summer's day, to severe storms so powerful that large trees and sometimes houses cannot stand in their path.

A review of records of significant severe thunderstorms on the BoM web site (1970-2008), and the severe storms archive, for the Sydney metropolitan and coastal regions from Newcastle to the Illawarra identified that the months of January - April and October - November recorded the highest incidences of severe thunderstorms.

3. Southerly Busters

The following BoM information is available on Southerly Busters in Sydney:

A 'Southerly Buster' (or 'Southerly Burster') is the term Sydney-siders have adopted for an abrupt southerly change that can charge up the New South Wales coast, mostly between October and February. In southeast Australia the proximity of the Great Dividing Range to the coast helps create these particularly fierce winds – often gusting well over 60 km/h.

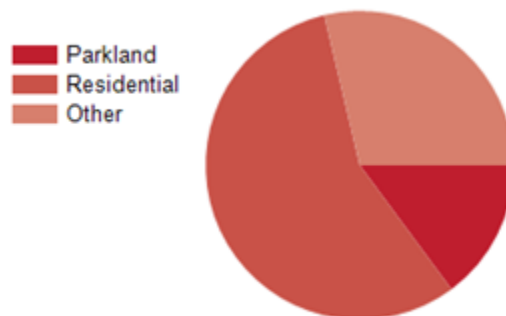
Varying definitions of the Southerly Buster exist, with the BoM adopting the criteria of southerly winds gusting in excess of 29 knots (54 km/h) and a three-hour temperature drop of at least five degrees (during a 2010 study).

They travel from the south coast of NSW to the Mid North Coast, generally reaching their maximum intensity between Nowra and Newcastle. Sydney receives an average of about five Southerly Busters a year, with the stronger busters usually reaching Sydney in the late afternoon or early evening after several days of hot weather. Temperature changes can be dramatic, with falls of 10-15°C often occurring in less than one hour.

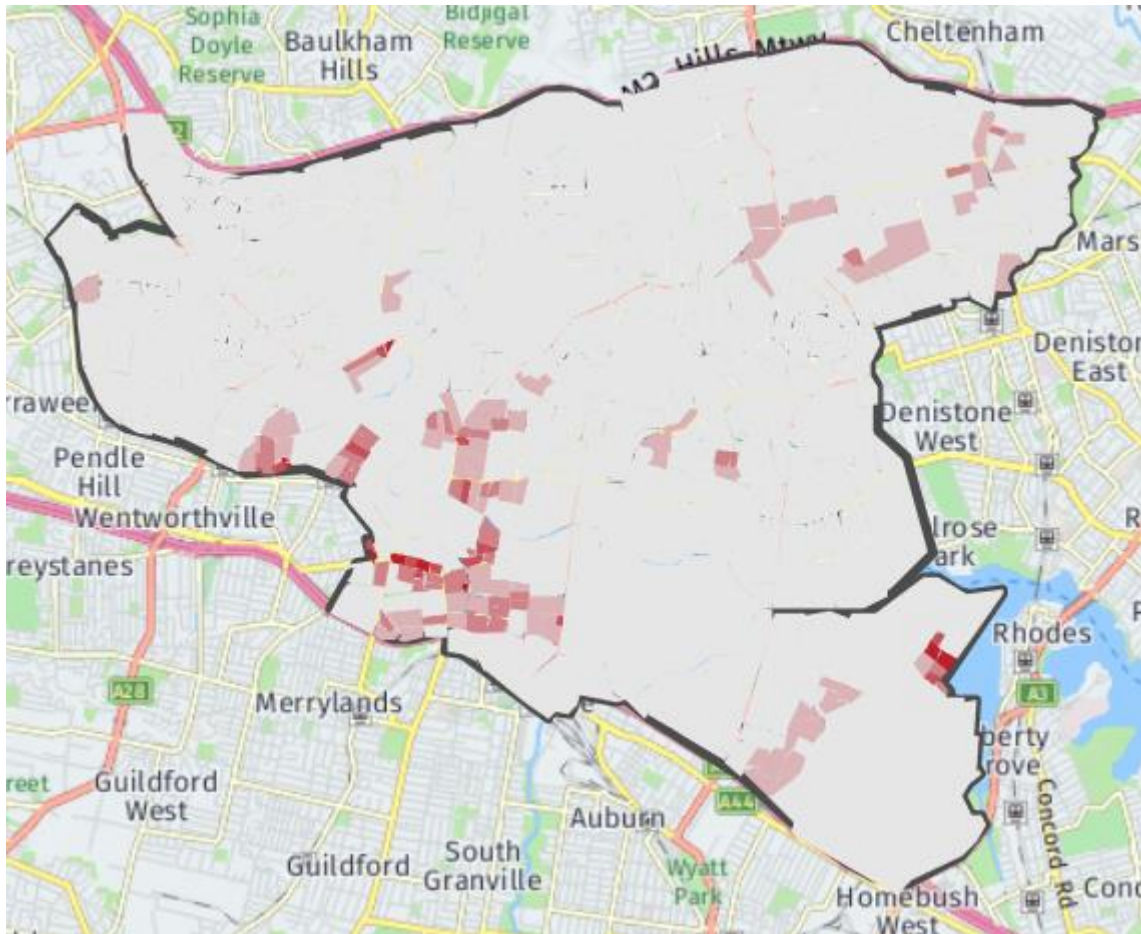
Land Use

The Parramatta local government area encompasses the foreshore of the Parramatta River and upper Sydney Harbour. Apart from Parramatta CBD, Westmead and Sydney Olympic Park and smaller suburban retail strips the LGAs are predominantly low to medium-density residential in nature, though also includes major arterial roads, sixteen railway stations, bus stops, harbour wharves, and other open space areas.

Land use



MAP – City of Parramatta Residential Density



Persons per Hectare

- 0.01 to 53.31 people
- 53.32 to 111.09 people
- 111.10 to 186.45 people
- 186.46 to 297.92 people
- 297.93 to 498.82 people

Population and People

Detailed Profiles by LGA population and communities available on City of Parramatta Council Website.

<https://www.cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au/about-parramatta/community-data-demographics>

All population and demographic data is taken from 2016 Census.

The total population is evenly distributed across the suburbs as suburb land area and topography contribute to significant differences. These statistics assist emergency managers in determining the numbers of residential persons likely to have been impacted by the emergency. The average household size is 2.74 persons.

Language

In Parramatta 49.5% of people were born overseas and Parramatta residents speak over 140 languages. Overall 41.7% of the population spoke English only, and 52% spoke a non-English language. The dominant language spoken at home other than English, was Mandarin with 10.5% (23,702) people speaking this language at home

People who speak a language other than English at home are the fastest growing group of any, up by 28.1% between 2006 and 2011.

The top five countries of birth outside Australia for Parramatta residents are India, China, Lebanon, South Korea and the United Kingdom.

Proficiency in English		
	Number	%
Speaks English Only	94,333	41.7
Speaks another language, and English well or very well	95,921	42.4
Speaks another language, and English not well or not at all	21,434	9.5
Not stated	46,464	6.4

The numbers of linguistic groups is listed in the table below.

Language	Qty	Language	Qty	Language	Qty
English only	72,438	Punjabi	2,914	Sinhalese	1,319
Mandarin	23,702	Urdu	2,788	Vietnamese	1,125
Cantonese	14,727	Vietnamese	1,951	Marathi	979
Korean	11,246	Spanish	1,742	Turkish	861
Hindi	8,074	Telugu	1,702	Non-verbal	791
Arabic	7,280	Greek	1,507	Armenian	702
Gujarati	4,897	Italian	1,446	Russian	682
Tamil	4,859	Nepali	1,343	Kannada	670
Persian/Dari	3,794	Bengali	1,342	Thai	662
Filipino/Tagalog	2,946	Urdu	1,334	Other & Not stated	8,266

English as a second language – Proficiency

Of those that speak English as well as another language, there are 21,434 people that state that they do not speak English at all or very well. Specification of language sets and locations within this group is unknown. However, of those the greater majority have partners, children or family that do speak English. Census statistics also inform that fewer than 0.1% of the population within the area may not comprehend English well enough to be able to interpret warnings or other emergency related public information but have ability to be informed through family groups, However the census informs that they do have access to children or other adults with English skills.

This informs emergency managers on the probable effectiveness public safety information has when distributed in the English language. It also assists with decisions related to what interpretation services may be required during emergencies and also effective public education strategies outside of emergency situations.

Age Groups

The fastest growing demographic group in Parramatta are people aged 25 to 34 and Parramatta's median age is 35, compared to 36 for Sydney as a whole.

These statistics assist in identifying indicative levels of resilience, dependency or self-help able to be undertaken by the affected population. It also assists in informing public education programs.

Need for Assistance

9,291 (4%) of the population within the area requires personal assistance of some type or another. Of the 18,978 people over the age of 70 there is just under 25% that require assistance.

This informs emergency managers when considering evacuations, ongoing welfare of persons and additional assistance personnel during emergency situations.

Number of Motor Vehicles per Dwelling

NSW Evacuation Guidelines recommends that evacuees be encouraged to make their own way to a safer location, seek accommodation and assistance from family and friends or insurance companies where possible.

Emergency management planning and response considers the ability of people to be able to move under their own resources or are reliant upon other transport modes. 10.2% of residences do not have available private transport and 40% have only one private vehicle.

This potentially places reliance upon public transport or the emergency management arrangements to facilitate movement.

Connectivity

There are 7,553 residences that inform of no connectivity (home internet). This informs the public information strategies related to electronic methods used and probable community access related to public information.

Private Dwellings

Approximately 44% live in low density separate dwellings, 21% live in medium density and 34% of the residential population resides in multi-story buildings. High density has increased by 4% which is expected to increase at the expense of low density separate dwellings. The

Employment

32% of the population, over the age of 15, is not in the work force. This informs probability of the portion of the community, approximately 60,000 individuals, that may be located at their dwellings or in the locality during an emergency situation.

Commuter Profile

A significant majority of commuters travel to work utilising private vehicles. Bus and rail transport modes are equally utilised outside of private vehicles across most of the LGA except for the Parramatta CBD where public transport is used by 44% of the population. Any possible interruption to road or rail transport routes is a consideration for emergency managers and responders.

Commercial/Retail Premises

Parramatta is the second largest economy in NSW (after Sydney CBD) as a geographical, commercial and cultural capital with \$23b in Gross Regional Product (GRP).

According to the 2016 report by PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC), Parramatta's economic growth is set to almost double over the next five years and the city is on track to become a leading financial hub. The Parramatta 2021 report, commissioned by the City of Parramatta, found the economy of Sydney's dual CBD will grow by \$7b by 2021, to \$30b. Parramatta is home to a range of businesses like Deloitte, HSBC, Australian Unity, QBE, AON and KPMG who are already taking advantage of the City's expanding economy.

Education Facilities

There are 63 Infant/primary/secondary Schools also major schools and the Western Sydney University campuses at Parramatta, Westmead and Rydalmere, and The Charles Sturt University at North Parramatta.

Population and Demographics - Table 1 – Age Structure

Age structure - Five year age groups
City of Parramatta - Total Persons (Usual residence)

Five year age groups (years)	2016			2011			Change 2011 to 2016
	Number	%	Greater Sydney %	Number	%	Greater Sydney %	
0 to 4 - Babies and pre-schoolers	16,506	7.3	6.4	13,272	6.8	6.8	+3,233
5 to 9 - Primary Schoolers	13,947	6.2	6.4	10,707	5.5	6.3	+3,239
10 to 14 - Lower Secondary Schoolers	11,149	4.9	5.8	10,598	5.5	6.1	+550
15 to 19 - Upper Secondary Schoolers	11,507	5.1	6.0	10,939	5.6	6.3	+568
20 to 24 - Tertiary education and independence	14,861	6.6	7.1	14,114	7.3	7.0	+746
25 to 29 - Young Workforce	20,771	9.2	7.9	18,889	9.7	7.8	+1,881
30 to 34 - Young Workforce	25,011	11.1	8.1	17,638	9.1	7.7	+7,373
35 to 39 - Parents and Homebuilders	19,968	8.8	7.4	15,261	7.9	7.6	+4,707
40 to 44 - Parents and Homebuilders	15,875	7.0	7.1	13,694	7.1	7.3	+2,181
45 to 49 - Parents and Homebuilders	13,591	6.0	6.7	13,259	6.8	7.0	+332
50 to 54 - Older Workers	13,047	5.8	6.3	12,048	6.2	6.5	+998
55 to 59 - Older Worker - Pre-retirees	11,960	5.3	5.8	10,643	5.5	5.7	+1,317
60 to 64 - Empty-nesters and Retirees	10,415	4.6	5.0	9,093	4.7	5.1	+1,321
65 to 69 - Empty-nesters and Retirees	8,568	3.8	4.4	7,073	3.6	3.8	+1,494
70 to 74 - Seniors	6,485	2.9	3.3	5,507	2.8	2.9	+978
75 to 79 - Seniors	4,954	2.2	2.4	4,427	2.3	2.3	+526
80 to 84 - Seniors	3,641	1.6	1.8	3,419	1.8	1.9	+221
85 and over - Elderly	3,898	1.7	2.0	3,430	1.8	1.8	+467
Total population	226,154	100.0	100.0	194,021	100.0	100.0	+32,133

Population and Demographics – Table 2 - Age Group by Suburb

	0 to 4	5 to 11	12 to 17	18 - 24	25 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 to 84	85 +	
Beecroft	99	245	242	220	187	489	361	262	320	71	2,500
Camellia	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
Carlingford	1,476	2,213	1,819	2,179	2,982	5,069	3,272	2,562	2,218	521	24,311
Constitution Hill	282	396	329	367	551	876	495	405	328	52	4,081
Dundas	315	435	351	361	832	1,055	619	410	303	66	4,747
Dundas Valley	343	528	373	518	835	1,132	744	525	346	69	5,413
Eastwood	245	282	257	529	808	796	585	468	304	70	4,344
Epping	1,325	1,969	1,664	2,682	3,806	4,830	3,127	2,401	1,609	509	23,922
Ermington / Melrose Park	867	967	742	873	1,573	2,313	1,311	1,097	715	244	10,702
Granville / Clyde	404	295	165	471	1,360	963	413	308	153	15	4,547
Harris Park	524	440	163	551	2,076	1,177	353	296	194	90	5,864
Newington	522	699	389	311	867	1,676	623	472	224	19	5,802
North Parramatta	944	964	870	1,028	2,706	3,170	1,471	1,017	713	312	13,195
North Rocks	492	762	564	577	765	1,592	1,015	892	758	143	7,560
Northmead	880	951	661	738	2,027	2,565	1,139	992	1,153	376	11,482
Oatlands	339	523	475	582	568	1,201	825	571	526	94	5,704
Old Toongabbie	230	304	233	269	389	674	410	273	289	30	3,101
Parramatta	2,334	1,505	744	2,363	9,032	5,462	1,907	1,327	924	250	25,848
Rosehill	303	267	141	397	1,322	869	247	194	87	23	3,850
Rydalmere	457	609	504	588	916	1,480	947	574	459	104	6,638
Silverwater	214	198	141	487	1,211	1,269	362	176	73	12	4,143
Sydney Olympic Park	115	45	26	210	767	332	106	45	9	1	1,656
Telopea	389	440	301	406	916	1,213	738	524	443	83	5,453
Toongabbie	498	698	499	646	1,261	1,555	867	739	632	85	7,480
Wentworth Point	533	262	147	595	2,772	1,650	622	377	125	24	7,107
Wentworthville / Pendle Hill	379	443	319	479	882	1,069	663	505	408	141	5,288
Westmead	1,096	810	237	473	3,025	2,223	460	354	339	175	9,192
Winston Hills	874	1,288	871	816	1,310	2,746	1,346	1,236	1,408	306	12,201
* Parramatta CBD	1,238	741	231	1,015	5,184	2,576	646	469	297	46	12,443

Population and Demographics – Table 3 – Employment and Transport

	Population 15 yrs +	Labour force participation	Participation %	Mode of transport to work	
				Public	Private vehicle
Beecroft	2,002	1260	63	281	705
Camellia	3	3	100	0	0
Carlingford	19,781	11806	59	2,416	6,801
Constitution Hill	3,250	1,899	58	341	1,193
Dundas	3,845	2311	60	360	1,465
Dundas Valley	4,337	2,645	61	449	1,627
Eastwood	3,714	2,220	60	649	1,066
Epping	19,776	12,228	62	4,138	5,316
Ermington / Melrose Park	8,539	5,087	59	820	3,211
Granville / Clyde	3,729	2,373	63	709	1,094
Harris Park	4,813	3,047	63	1,152	1,130
Newington	4,383	3,053	69	632	1,780
North Parramatta	10,892	6,656	62	1,501	3,399
North Rocks	6,034	3,758	62	610	2,418
Northmead	9,281	5,808	62	1,072	3,588
Oatlands	4,611	2,762	60	354	1,846
Old Toongabbie	2,475	1,633	66	267	1,055
Parramatta	21,683	14,140	65	5,744	4,418
Rosehill	3,202	2,161	67	578	1,079
Rydalmere	5,321	3,335	62	550	2,051
Silverwater	3,672	1,193	32	169	764
Sydney Olympic Park	1,490	981	66	282	485
Telopea	4,459	2,527	58	471	1,528
Toongabbie	5,982	3,775	63	432	2,187
Wentworth Point	6,228	4,344	69	1,029	2,515
Wentworthville / Pendle Hill	4,324	2,632	61	771	1,295
Westmead	7,125	4,674	65	1,288	1,455
Winston Hills	9,557	6,082	63	919	3,936
* Parramatta CBD	10,366	7,002	67	3,459	1,623

Population and Demographics – Table 4 – Family Composition and need for assistance

	Population	Couples dependant child	One parent family	Need assist due to disability	
				Number	%
Beecroft	2,595	415	67	89	3.6
Camellia	5	0	0	0	0
Carlingford	25,262	3,905	788	953	3.9
Constitution Hill	4,213	506	240	215	5.3
Dundas	4,876	654	165	156	3.3
Dundas Valley	5,581	759	209	275	5.1
Eastwood	4,564	607	141	130	3.0
Epping	24,723	3,556	739	722	3.0
Ermington / Melrose Park	11,010	1,544	443	687	6.4
Granville / Clyde	4,770	526	156	143	3.1
Harris Park	6,173	715	127	248	4.2
Newington	6,072	972	156	119	2.1
North Parramatta	13,742	1,440	565	825	6.2
North Rocks	7,914	1,190	222	309	4.1
Northmead	11,915	1,443	437	560	4.9
Oatlands	5,914	824	164	247	4.3
Old Toongabbie	3,211	479	119	123	4.0
Parramatta	27,102	2,995	676	998	3.9
Rosehill	4,035	415	107	90	2.4
Rydalmere	6,804	902	288	306	4.6
Silverwater	4,354	282	66	62	1.5
Sydney Olympic Park	1,739	115	43	11	0.7
Telopea	5,638	710	235	315	5.8
Toongabbie	7,669	1,080	268	331	4.4
Wentworth Point	7,429	594	202	89	1.3
Wentworthville / Pendle Hill	5,452	731	154	339	6.4
Westmead	9,554	1,364	122	318	3.5
Winston Hills	12,606	1,849	338	617	5.1
* Parramatta CBD	13,059	1,452	239	251	2.0

Population and Demographics – Table 5 – Dwellings

	Persons per dwelling	Separate house	Medium density	High density	Sole occupant
Beecroft	2.92	810	14	56	111
Camellia	0	0	0	0	0
Carlingford	2.99	5,567	1,435	1,413	1,070
Constitution Hill	2.87	916	578	0	256
Dundas	2.87	852	658	120	277
Dundas Valley	2.79	1,322	640	79	409
Eastwood	2.89	867	250	465	253
Epping	2.89	4,690	1,188	2,693	1,250
Ermington / Melrose Park	2.84	2,629	1,068	205	687
Granville / Clyde	2.70	300	618	785	323
Harris Park	2.76	193	753	1,135	375
Newington	2.93	698	433	946	242
North Parramatta	2.43	1,259	1,657	2,496	1,406
North Rocks	3.00	2,271	262	162	323
Northmead	2.47	2,294	1,395	1,216	1,121
Oatlands	3.00	1,220	686	26	325
Old Toongabbie	2.85	983	132	0	189
Parramatta	2.52	1,057	1,564	7,821	1,913
Rosehill	2.50	307	494	824	358
Rydalmere	2.82	1,424	928	121	452
Silverwater	2.77	281	213	427	157
Sydney Olympic Park	2.00	1	0	843	196
Telopea	2.48	721	859	708	602
Toongabbie	2.92	1,992	562	80	413
Wentworth Point	2.05	2	19	3,637	870
Wentworthville / Pendle Hill	2.99	1,136	600	66	325
Westmead	2.66	11	703	2,668	582
Winston Hills	2.87	3,827	517	0	720
* Parramatta CBD	2.47	31	171	4,914	4,384

Transport Routes and Facilities

There are four major east- west links across the Parramatta LGA, The M2 along the northern boundary and the M4 and Parramatta Road towards the South Boundary and Victoria Road from Ermington to Parramatta in the central region.

The Western Railway line runs through the Parramatta LGA linking commuters from the Sydney CBD to the Blue Mountains. A branch of the western line also runs from Clyde to Carlingford and there is another branch servicing Olympic Park Lidcombe Station.

Close to the northern boundary of the LGA, Epping Station sits on the Northern & North Shore Railway line.

Whilst the core of the City is serviced by the rail network there is also an efficient bus network linking surrounding local suburbs and all major business districts across Sydney including Bankstown, Blacktown, Inner West and the Sydney CBD.

Sydney Ferries operate the Parramatta River commuter service (F3 line) between Circular Quay and Parramatta, with three wharves in the local government area; Sydney Olympic Park, Rydalmere and Parramatta.

The Parramatta area also contains two helicopter landing facilities, Westmead Hospital as a base for the Careflight organization and a privately run facility Granville operated by Sydney Helicopters.

Annexure B – Hazards and Risks Summary

A Local Emergency Risk Management (ERM) Study has been undertaken by the Parramatta Local Emergency Management Committee identifying the following hazards as having risk of causing loss of life, property, utilities, services and/or the community's ability to function within its normal capacity.

These hazards have been identified as having the potential to create an emergency. The *City of Parramatta Council Emergency Risk Management Study* should be referenced to identify the complete list of consequences and risk descriptions.

The *City of Parramatta Council Emergency Risk Management Study*, which was adopted at the committee meeting of December 2017 should be referenced to identify the complete list of consequences and risk descriptors.

Hazard	Risk Description	Likelihood Rating	Consequence Rating	Risk Priority	Combat / Responsible Agency
Agricultural Disease	An agriculture/horticulture incident that results, or has potential to result, in the spread of a communicable disease or infestation.	Possible	Moderate	Medium	Department of Primary Industries
Bridge Collapse	Collapse of bridge owing to structural failure or impact from external/internal event of other hazards /incidents.	Unlikely	Major	Medium	FRNSW (USAR) LEOCON
Building Collapse	Collapse of building owing to structural failure or impact from external/internal event of other hazards /incidents.	Unlikely	Major	Medium	FRNSW (USAR) LEOCON
Communicable Disease	Pandemic illness that affects, or has potential to affect, large portions of the human population	Possible	Moderate	Medium	NSW Health
Dam/Reservoir /Levee Failure	A dam/reservoir is compromised that results in localised or widespread flooding.	Unlikely	Major	Medium	Dam Owners NSW SES
Earthquake	Earthquake of significant strength that results in localised or widespread damage.	Rare	Major	Medium	LEOCON
Explosion	Explosion caused as a result of an incident or accident.	Unlikely	Major	Medium	FRNSW (Unless an act of terrorism)

Hazard	Risk Description	Likelihood Rating	Consequence Rating	Risk Priority	Combat / Responsible Agency
Fire - Bush or Grass	Major fires in areas of bush or grasslands.	Possible	Moderate	Medium	FRNSW
Fire - Industrial / Commercial	Serious industrial fire in office complexes and/or warehouses within industrial estates.	Likely	Moderate	High	FRNSW
Fire – Residential – High Rise	Serious residential fire in medium/high rise apartments.	Possible	Minor	Medium	FRNSW
Flood	Heavy rainfall causes excessive localized flooding with minimal warning time	Unlikely	Moderate	Medium	NSW SES
Hazardous Release	Hazardous material released as a result of an incident or accident.	Unlikely	Major	Medium	FRNSW
Heatwave	A sequence of abnormally hot conditions having the potential to affect a community adversely.	Likely	Moderate	High	SEOCN
Infrastructure Failure - Communications	The loss of telecommunications, emergency communications and government radio network.	Possible	Moderate	Medium	LEOCON
Infrastructure Failure – Road. culvert drainage system failure	The failure of any road, culvert or drainage system in the Parramatta LGA that is an integral part of the Councils sub-arterial road network	Possible	Moderate	Medium	LEOCON City of Parramatta Council
Landslip/Rockfall	Landslip/landslide resulting in localized or widespread damage.	Rare	Moderate	Medium	LEOCON
Mass Gathering	Mass gathering events have been identified as a potential hazard in the Parramatta area. With numerous significant events at Parramatta Park, Sydney Olympic Park and Parramatta CBD likely to occur each year.	Many of the hazards listed in this document have the potential to occur at a mass gathering event; the Consequence Management Guide for that hazard should apply under the control of the appropriate combat agency.			Event planners Appropriate combat agency

Hazard	Risk Description	Likelihood Rating	Consequence Rating	Risk Priority	Combat / Responsible Agency
Storm	Severe storm with accompanying lightning, hail, wind, and/or rain that causes severe damage and/or localized flooding.(includes tornado)	Likely	Major	High	NSW SES
Storm – Hail	The effects of storms producing hail with the potential to cause significant damage to buildings or vehicles	Unlikely	Moderate	Medium	NSW SES
Subsidence	Damage to public or private infrastructure caused by the collapse of an area of land surface, due to the removal of liquid or solid underlying or removal of soluble material by means of water or excavation.	Rare	Minor	Low	LEOCON
Transport Emergency (Air)	Aircraft crashes in LGA resulting in large number of fatalities, injuries and/or damage to property.	Rare	Major	Medium	LEOCON
Transport Emergency (Rail)	Transport emergencies on the rail network. Incidents involving serious accidents between rail vehicles and or infrastructure, injuries or death the passengers, accidents involving dangerous goods.	Possible	Moderate	Medium	LEOCON
Transport Emergency (Road)	A major vehicle accident that disrupts one or more major transport routes that can result in risk to people trapped in traffic jams, restrict supply routes and/or protracted loss of access to or from the area.	Likely	Minor	Medium	LEOCON
Transport Emergency (Sea)	A major accident that results in environmental damage and major recovery operation - <i>Parramatta River – Sydney Ferries</i>	Unlikely	Moderate	Medium	Relevant Port / Maritime
Utilities Failure	Major failure of essential utility for unreasonable periods of time as a result of a natural or man-made occurrence.	Possible	Major	High	LEOCON

Annexure C – Local Sub Plans, Supporting Plans and Policies

Responsibility for the preparation and maintenance of appropriate sub and supporting plans rest with the relevant Combat Agency Controller or the relevant Functional Area Coordinator.

Any sub/supporting plans are developed in consultation with the Parramatta LEMC and the community.

The plans listed below are supplementary to this EMPLAN. The sub/supporting plans have been endorsed or supported by the LEMC and are determined as compliant and complimentary to the arrangements listed in this EMPLAN.

These plans are retained by the LEMO or the responsible agency on behalf of the LEMC and public release versions are available (where applicable) on the Council or relevant agency Website.

Plan/Policy	Purpose	Combat / Responsible Agency
Sydney Olympic Park Emergency Plan (2017)	This plan has been developed as a sub plan to the local and region emergency plan to detail special control and coordination arrangements for the response to an emergency in the Sydney Olympic Park Precinct	Sydney Olympic Park Authority
Lake Parramatta Dam – Dam Safety Emergency Plan (2017)	The general purpose of the DSEP covers preparedness measures and notification to NSW SES in the event of potential flooding, specifically from Lake Parramatta Dam	Owner - City of Parramatta Council Combat Agency – NSW SES
Lake Parramatta Dam – Dam Break Study (2006)	This report details the results of the dambreak study for Lake Parramatta Dam and the consequences flooding from the dam failure to determine the Consequence Category of the dam.	Owner - City of Parramatta Council Combat Agency – NSW SES
McCoy Park Basin Dam Safety Emergency Plan (2013)	The general purpose of the DSEP covers preparedness measures and notification to NSW SES in the event of potential flooding, specifically from McCoy Park Basin	Owner - City of Parramatta Council Combat Agency – NSW SES
McCoy Park Retarding Basin – Dam Break Study	This report details the results of the dambreak study for the McCoy Park Flood Basin and the consequences flooding from the dam failure to determine the Consequence Category of the dam	Owner - City of Parramatta Council Combat Agency – NSW SES

Plan/Policy	Purpose	Combat / Responsible Agency
Northmead Reserve Flood Detention Basin - Dam Safety Emergency Plan (2013)	This Dam Safety Emergency Plan (DSEP) describes emergency procedures for Northmead Reserve Flood Detention Basin and provides information for emergency agencies should downstream evacuation be required due to a potential failure.	<p>Owner - City of Parramatta Council</p> <p>Combat Agency – NSW SES</p>
Loyalty Road Dam Safety Emergency Plan (2009)	This plan covers preparedness in relation to the occurrence of an emergency condition at Loyalty Road Retarding Basin and provides information necessary for emergency agencies to manage downstream evacuation in the unlikely event of potential dam failure.	<p>Owner – Greater Sydney Local Land Services</p> <p>Combat Agency – NSW SES</p>
<p>VIVA Energy Fuel Storage and Distribution</p> <p>Clyde & Parramatta Terminal - Emergency Response Plans - Pollution Incident Response Plans</p> <p>Gore Bay Pipeline - Environmental Management Manual - Emergency Response Plan</p> <p>Mascot Pipeline - Environmental Management Manual - Emergency Response Plan</p>	<p>These plans are prepared by VIVA Energy to minimize and control risks associated with operations in the Parramatta Local Government Area. To ensure comprehensive and timely communication about a pollution or emergency incident.</p> <p>Due to confidential operational information contained in these plans, some of the documents will be retained by VIVA Energy.</p>	<p>Owner – VIVA Energy</p> <p>Combat Agency – Various (incident specific) NSW Fire & Rescue City of Parramatta Council NSW EPA NSW Ministry of Health.</p>

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