

**Cessnock
Local Emergency
Management Plan
(EMPLAN)
August 2017**



Part 1 – Administration

Authority

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

APPROVED

.....

Justin Fitzpatrick-Barr

Chair

Cessnock Local Emergency Management Committee

Dated:

ENDORSED

.....

Chair

Regional Emergency Management Committee

Dated:

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

Test and Review Process

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

- activation of the Plan in response to an emergency;
- legislative changes affecting the Plan; and
- exercises conducted to test all or part of the Plan.

Part 2 – Community Context

Annexure A – Community Profile

General

The Cessnock Local Government Area (LGA) is located in the Hunter Valley, New South Wales, about 120 kilometres north of Sydney and 40 kilometres west of Newcastle. It covers 1,996km² from Black Hill in the east to Yengo National Park in the west, Branxton to the north, and Mount Vincent to the south.



The recorded 2016 Census population of the Cessnock LGA is 55,560. This represents approximately 10% of the total population of the Hunter Region, placing it as the fifth largest LGA in the Region behind the other LGAs that make up the Lower Hunter Sub-Region, namely Lake Macquarie, Newcastle, Port Stephens and Maitland, respectively.

Landform and Topography

Typically, the landform in the Cessnock LGA is a sequence from low foothills and ranges, to the steep slopes and gorges of an adjacent escarpment.

The Cessnock LGA comprises over 50 townships and villages and this includes both gazetted suburbs and those that are informally defined, through a local or historical context.

Climate

Normally, Cessnock experiences hot, dry conditions in the summer (with evaporation exceeding rainfall) and wet, cold conditions in the winter. The built environment is vulnerable to weather events (such as storms) and weather-related events (such as bushfire).

The following statistical data shows temperature and rainfall averages taken from the weather station located at Cessnock Airport (Lat: -32.79 Lon: 151.34 Height 61.0m):

Statistics	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual	Years	
Temperature															
Mean maximum temperature (°C)	30.1	29.0	27.2	24.1	20.6	17.8	17.3	19.4	22.6	25.2	26.8	28.8	24.1	25	1968 2015
Mean minimum temperature (°C)	16.8	16.8	14.5	10.5	7.5	5.7	4.0	4.5	7.0	9.6	13.0	14.9	10.4	24	1968 2015
Rainfall															
Mean rainfall (mm)	72.9	102.9	72.1	59.6	42.9	57.4	28.7	34.6	44.4	51.3	74.3	77.2	714.5	26	1968 2015
Decile 5 (median) rainfall (mm)	55.4	107.9	59.6	45.2	43.0	35.7	19.4	24.4	32.0	42.4	62.6	73.2	747.2	26	1968 2015
Mean number of days of rain ≥ 1 mm	6.2	7.9	7.1	5.8	5.4	5.4	4.1	4.4	5.5	6.3	7.3	7.0	72.4	25	1968 2015

Land Use

The Cessnock Local Environmental Plan 2011 provides a range of land use zones across the LGA. These include:

Land Use Zone / Type / Classification	Area (ha)	% of LGA
RU2 Rural Landscape	65,769.70	33.442
RU3 Forestry	25,645.76	13.040
RU4 Primary Production Small Lots (Vineyards)	13,680.28	6.956
RU5 Village	513.49	0.261
Total Rural	105,609.22	53.699
R1 General Residential	233.03	0.118
R2 Low Density Residential	2,570.28	1.307
R3 Medium Density Residential	543.15	0.276
R5 Large Lot Residential	1,380.31	0.702
Total Residential	4,726.77	2.403
B1 Neighbourhood Centre	14.67	0.007
B2 Local Centre	21.41	0.011
B3 Commercial Core	21.13	0.011
B4 Mixed Use	322.93	0.164
B7 Business Park	23.97	0.012
Total Business	404.11	0.205
IN1 General Industrial	878.18	0.447
IN2 Light Industrial	67.61	0.034
IN3 Heavy Industrial	75.69	0.038
Total Industrial	1,021.48	0.519
SP2 Infrastructure (including Hunter Expressway)	1,824.00	0.927
SP3 Tourist	242.01	0.123
Total Special Provisions	2,066.01	1.051
RE1 Public Recreation	566.94	0.288
RE2 Private Recreation	88.09	0.045
Total Recreational	655.03	0.333
E1 National Parks and Nature Reserves	54,587.54	27.756
E2 Environmental Conservation	2,633.23	1.339
E3 Environmental Management	165.48	0.084
Total Environmental	57,386.25	29.179

Population and People

The information below provides a demographic summary and is based on results from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2016 Census of Population and Housing.

The recorded 2016 Census population data indicates that the Cessnock LGA had a total population of 55,560 people, and comprised 27,632 males and 27,928 females.

The area when compared to the NSW state average has a higher rate for Indigenous persons with 4,012 people identifying as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander. A total of 89.7% of the population speaks English only, leaving only 1058 people speaking a language other than English at home, the majority being Filipino/Tagalog, Thai and German languages.

The LGA houses almost 22,678 private dwellings, the majority being separate houses. 31.2% of dwellings are owned outright and 26.5% are rented. Analysis of car ownership in 2016 indicates 54.5% of households had access to two or more motor vehicles.

As at 2014, Accommodation and Food Services was the largest employment industry in the area, closely followed by the retail industry.

Population							
Cessnock City - Total people (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
Population group	Number	%	Regional NSW %	Number	%	Regional NSW %	2011 to 2016
Males	27,633	49.7	49.2	25,257	49.7	49.3	+2,376
Females	27,928	50.3	50.8	25,583	50.3	50.7	+2,345
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population	4,012	7.2	5.5	2,457	4.8	4.7	+1,555
Australian citizens	49,518	89.1	88.7	46,302	91.1	90.8	+3,216
Eligible voters (citizens aged 18+)	36,991	66.6	68.3	34,271	67.4	69.1	+2,720
Population over 15	44,189	79.5	81.6	39,978	78.6	80.6	+4,211
Overseas visitors (enumerated)	174			168			+6

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#) 2011 and 2016 (Usual residence). Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts. (Usual residence data).

Population / Area

In considering the LGA, the 2016 Census results indicate that the highest concentration of population within the Cessnock LGA was attributed to the Cessnock urban area and its surrounding townships. The second most populated area was the combined Kurri Kurri, Weston and Abermain area followed by the Greta, Branxton, East Branxton and North Rothbury area. The rural west area comprising Millfield, Paxton, Ellalong, Wollombi, Laguna and surrounding villages is the least populated area.

The population density was 0.29 persons per hectare.

How old are we

The age profile of residents within the Cessnock LGA provides a key insight into the level of demand for services and facilities.

The age profile suggests that the Cessnock LGA when compared to Regional New South Wales has a higher percentage of younger population groups. For instance, the Cessnock LGA has:-

- Larger percentage of 'babies and pre-schoolers' (0 to 4 years) (6.8% compared to 5.8%)
- Larger percentage of 'primary schoolers' (5 to 11 years) (9.9% compared to 8.9%)
- Larger percentage of 'tertiary education and independence' (18 to 24 years) (8.6% compared to 7.9%)
- Larger percentage of 'young workforce' (25 to 34 years) (12.9% compared to 11%)

When compared to Regional NSW, the Cessnock LGA has a lower percentage of people in the older age groups. For instance, the Cessnock Local Government Area has:-

- Smaller percentage of 'empty nesters and retirees' (60 to 69 years) (12% compared to 13.1%)
- Smaller percentage of 'seniors' (70 to 84 years) (8.7% compared to 11.4%)
- Smaller percentage of 'elderly aged' (85 years and over) (1.9% compared to 2.7%)

Age structure - Five Year Age Groups							
Cessnock City - Total Persons (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change 2011 to 2016
	Number	%	Regional NSW %	Number	%	Regional NSW %	
Five year age groups (years)							
0 to 4	3,792	6.8	5.8	3,803	7.5	6.3	-11
5 to 9	3,994	7.2	6.4	3,448	6.8	6.3	+546
10 to 14	3,590	6.5	6.1	3,611	7.1	6.7	-21
15 to 19	3,454	6.2	6.0	3,416	6.7	6.6	+38
20 to 24	3,443	6.2	5.6	3,104	6.1	5.6	+339
25 to 29	3,520	6.3	5.5	3,126	6.1	5.2	+394
30 to 34	3,634	6.5	5.5	3,140	6.2	5.2	+494
35 to 39	3,301	5.9	5.4	3,343	6.6	6.1	-42
40 to 44	3,567	6.4	6.1	3,367	6.6	6.5	+200
45 to 49	3,611	6.5	6.4	3,257	6.4	6.9	+354
50 to 54	3,373	6.1	6.8	3,515	6.9	7.2	-142
55 to 59	3,731	6.7	7.1	3,306	6.5	6.7	+425
60 to 64	3,443	6.2	6.7	3,269	6.4	6.5	+174
65 to 69	3,208	5.8	6.4	2,360	4.6	5.4	+848
70 to 74	2,314	4.2	5.0	1,598	3.1	4.3	+716
75 to 79	1,458	2.6	3.7	1,290	2.5	3.4	+168
80 to 84	1,080	1.9	2.6	1,024	2.0	2.7	+56
85 and over	1,052	1.9	2.7	863	1.7	2.3	+189
Total population	55,565	100.0	100.0	50,840	100.0	100.0	+4,725

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#) 2011 and 2016. Compiled

Dwellings / Households / Tenure

The 2016 Census for the Cessnock LGA identified almost 22,678 residential dwellings (includes medium density and caravans). The average household size was 2.6 people.

Dwelling Type							
Cessnock City	2016			2011			Change
Dwelling type	Number	%	Regional NSW %	Number	%	Regional NSW %	2011 to 2016
Occupied private dwellings	20,623	90.7	87.3	18,999	90.5	86.9	+1,624
Unoccupied private dwellings	2,047	9.0	12.3	1,905	9.1	12.8	+142
Non private dwellings	67	0.3	0.4	81	0.4	0.4	-14
Total dwellings	22,737	100.0	100.0	20,985	100.0	100.0	+1,752

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#) 2011 and 2016. Compiled and presented by [.id.](#), the population experts. (Enumerated data)

Dwelling Structure							
Cessnock City - Dwellings (Enumerated)	2016			2011			Change
Dwelling type	Number	%	Regional NSW %	Number	%	Regional NSW %	2011 to 2016
Separate house	20,241	89.3	80.2	19,010	90.9	81.5	+1,231
Medium density	2,167	9.6	14.3	1,723	8.2	14.0	+444
High density	3	0.0	2.5	0	0.0	2.2	+3
Caravans, cabin, houseboat	82	0.4	1.9	109	0.5	1.7	-27
Other	37	0.2	0.4	40	0.2	0.5	-3
Not stated	148	0.7	0.7	22	0.1	0.2	+126
Total Private Dwellings	22,678	100.0	100.0	20,904	100.0	100.0	+1,774

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#) 2011 and 2016. Compiled and presented by [.id.](#), the population experts. (Enumerated data)

Household Type							
Cessnock City - Total households (Enumerated)	2016			2011			Change
Households by type	Number	%	Regional NSW %	Number	%	Regional NSW %	2011 to 2016
Couples with children	5,825	28.2	25.4	5,712	30.1	26.7	+113
Couples without children	5,067	24.6	27.0	4,863	25.6	27.7	+204
One parent families	2,914	14.1	11.0	2,672	14.1	11.3	+242
Other families	209	1.0	0.9	167	0.9	0.9	+42
Group household	523	2.5	3.1	467	2.5	3.0	+56
Lone person	4,827	23.4	25.5	4,343	22.9	25.6	+484
Other not classifiable household	1,095	5.3	5.1	582	3.1	2.8	+513
Visitor only households	166	0.8	2.0	193	1.0	2.0	-27
Total households	20,626	100.0	100.0	18,999	100.0	100.0	+1,627

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#) 2011 and 2016. Compiled and presented by [.id.](#), the population experts. (Enumerated data)

Housing Tenure							
Cessnock City - Households (Enumerated)	2016			2011			Change 2011 to 2016
	Tenure type	Number	%	Regional NSW %	Number	%	
Fully owned	6,428	31.2	35.5	6,400	33.7	36.6	+28
Mortgage	6,871	33.3	28.6	6,646	35.0	29.7	+225
Renting	5,472	26.5	26.5	4,662	24.5	27.0	+810
Renting - Social housing	683	3.3	4.2	702	3.7	4.8	-19
Renting - Private	4,684	22.7	21.6	3,839	20.2	21.4	+845
Renting - Not stated	105	0.5	0.7	121	0.6	0.8	-16
Other tenure type	133	0.6	1.0	130	0.7	0.9	+3
Not stated	1,723	8.4	8.4	1,160	6.1	5.8	+563
Total households	20,627	100.0	100.0	18,998	100.0	100.0	+1,629

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#) 2011 and 2016. Compiled and presented by [.id.](#), the population experts. (Enumerated data)

Culture & Ethnicity

Culture and Ethnicity							
Cessnock City - Total persons (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change 2011 to 2016
	Ethnicity	Number	%	Regional NSW %	Number	%	
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population	4,012	7.2	5.5	2,457	4.8	4.7	+1,555
Australian born	47,595	85.7	80.9	44,657	87.8	83.8	+2,938
Speaks a language other than English at home	1,058	1.9	5.8	880	1.7	5.1	+178

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#) 2011 and 2016. Compiled and presented by [.id.](#), the population experts.

Language Spoken at Home - Summary							
Cessnock City - Total persons (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change 2011 to 2016
	Language summary	Number	%	Regional NSW %	Number	%	
Speaks English only	49,842	89.7	87.1	47,277	93.0	90.4	+2,565
Non-English total	1,058	1.9	5.8	880	1.7	5.1	+178
Not stated	4,660	8.4	7.1	2,683	5.3	4.5	+1,977
Total Population	55,560	100.0	100.0	50,840	100.0	100.0	+4,720

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#) 2011 and 2016. Compiled and presented by [.id.](#), the population experts. (Usual residence data)

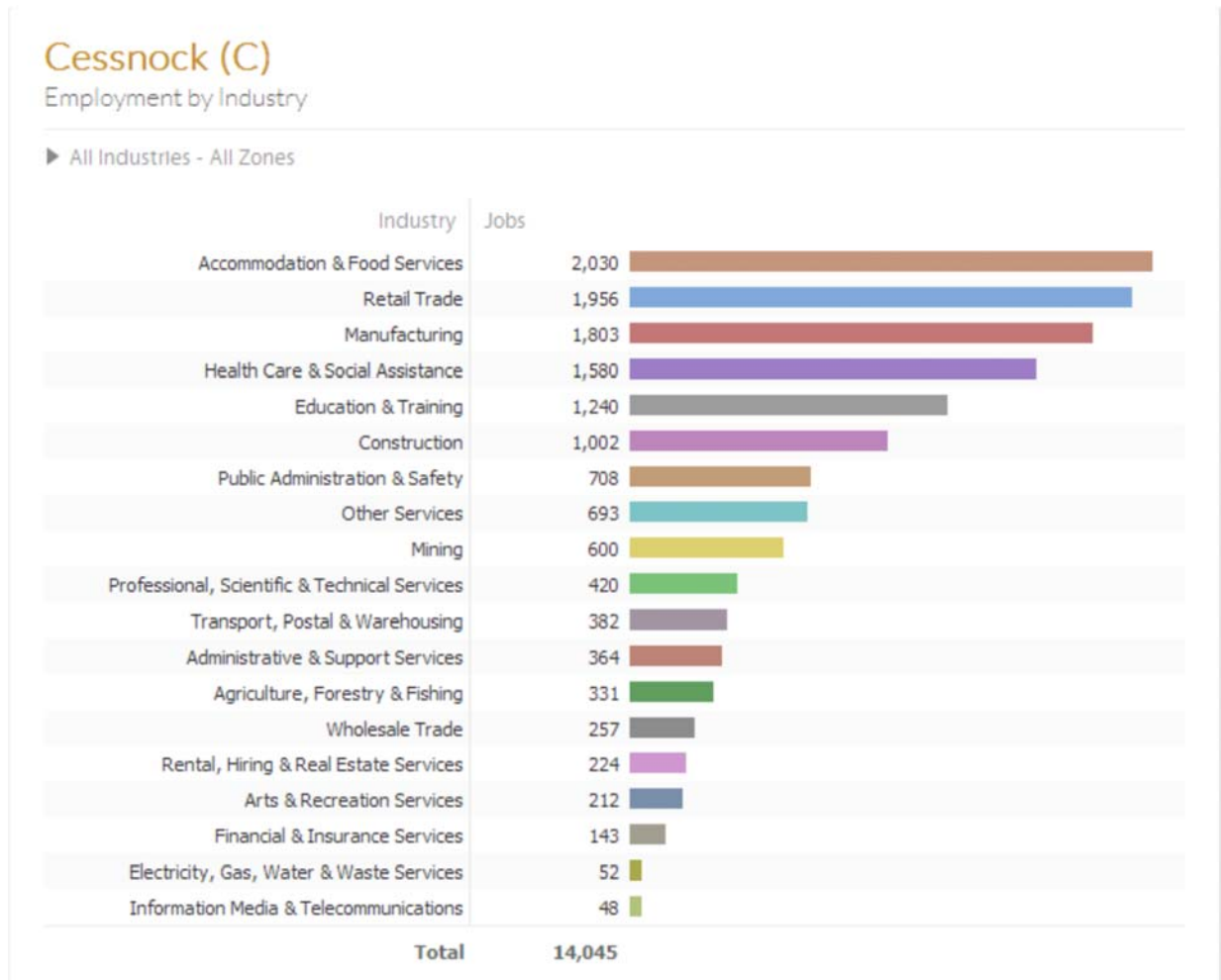
The following table provides a breakdown of language spoken at home other than English. Please note: the table excludes languages with fewer than 20 people speaking them (within the home), or less than 0.1% of the population.

Language Spoken at Home - Ranked by size							
Cessnock City - Total persons (Usual residence)	2016			2011			Change
	Language (excludes English)	Number	%	Regional NSW %	Number	%	
Filipino/Tagalog	85	0.2	0.3	76	0.1	0.2	+9
Thai	80	0.1	0.1	37	0.1	0.1	+43
German	59	0.1	0.3	79	0.2	0.3	-20

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#) 2011 and 2016. Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts. Excludes languages with fewer than 20 people speaking them at home, or less than 0.1% of the total population. (Usual residence data)

Industry & Employment

It should be noted that the following information relates to the ABS 2011 Census data.



Source: Latest [REMPAN](#) data incorporating Australian Bureau of Statistics' (ABS) June 2016 Gross State Product, 2013 / 2014 National Input Output Tables and 2011 Census Place of Work Employment Data

Overview

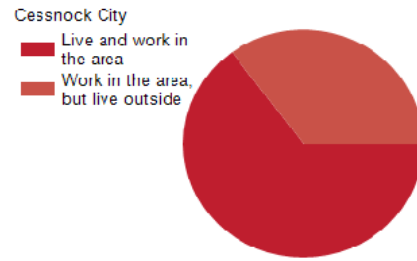
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Residential location of workers

Cessnock City		2011	
SLA	Number	%	
Live and work in the area	9,198	64.9	
Work in the area, but live outside	4,980	35.1	
Total workers in the area	14,178	100.0	

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts.

Residential location of workers, 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts.



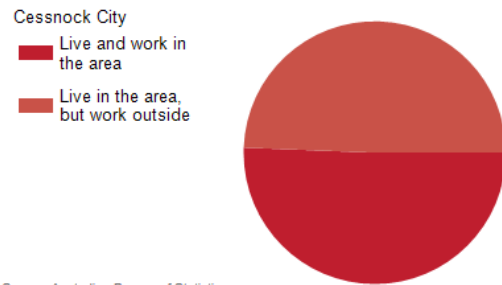
Overview

Employment location of residents

Cessnock City		2011	
	Number	%	
Live and work in the area	9,198	44.0	
Live in the area, but work outside	8,976	43.0	
Work location unknown	2,713	13.0	
Total employed residents	20,887	100.0	

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts.

Employment location of residents, 2011



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2011 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts.



Method of travel to work

Cessnock City - Total persons (Enumerated)	2011			2006			Change
	Number	%	Regional NSW %	Number	%	Regional NSW %	
Train	86	0.4	0.8	64	0.4	0.8	+22
Bus	91	0.4	0.9	78	0.4	0.9	+13
Tram or Ferry	0	0.0	0.0	3	0.0	0.0	-3
Taxi	35	0.2	0.1	17	0.1	0.2	+18
Car - as driver	14,296	68.3	65.2	11,548	64.4	61.6	+2,748
Car - as passenger	1,358	6.5	5.9	1,286	7.2	6.6	+72
Truck	346	1.7	1.6	370	2.1	2.0	-24
Motorbike	103	0.5	0.7	93	0.5	0.7	+10
Bicycle	43	0.2	0.7	58	0.3	0.8	-15
Walked only	453	2.2	4.0	471	2.6	4.7	-18
Other	255	1.2	1.3	202	1.1	1.2	+53
Worked at home	718	3.4	5.7	732	4.1	6.4	-14
Did not go to work	2,733	13.1	11.4	2,594	14.5	12.2	+139
Not stated	411	2.0	1.6	414	2.3	1.9	-3
Total employed persons aged 15+	20,928	100.0	100.0	17,930	100.0	100.0	+2,998

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts.

Transport Routes and Facilities

Roads

Cessnock has a road network consisting of more than 1100 kilometres with approximately 326 kilometres of these being unsealed. The LGA also has approximately 74 bridges in both urban and rural areas. A list of Critical Assets and Service Level Objectives is provided below:

Critical Assets and Service Level Objectives

Asset Id	Critical Assets	Address	X & Y Coordinate	Critical Failure Mode	Operations & Maintenance Activities
45	Burgesses Bridge	Congewai Road, Congewai	338279.2198 & 6351292.284	Structural failure or deteriorated condition of asset affecting the use/availability/capacity/function of the asset	Regular inspections and early intervention/identification of major renewal items.
13	Cedar Creek Bridge	Cedar Creek Road, Cedar Creek	331860.1599 & 6361138.49		
168	Culvert #1 Great North Road	Great North Road, Laguna	324357.8269 & 6346476.194		
153	Culvert #1 Wollombi Rd	Wollombi Road, Millfield	333013.4319 & 6360622.895		
164	Culvert #2 Broke Road	Broke Road, Pokolbin	338102.6021 & 6373032.579		
169	Culvert #2 Great North Road	Great North Road, Laguna	326176.5798 & 6342589.005		
154	Culvert #2 Wollombi Rd	Wollombi Road, Sweetmans Creek	331518.6912 & 6360660.737		
165	Culvert #3 Broke Road	Broke Road, Pokolbin	336655.308 & 6373680.677		
155	Culvert #3 Wollombi Rd	Wollombi Road, Sweetmans Creek	331210.2801 & 6360093.023		
156	Culvert #4 Wollombi Rd	Wollombi Road, Wollombi	327264.6684 & 6357360.129		
149	Culvert Congewai Road	Congewai Road, Congewai	339549 & 6357300		
194	Culvert Hunter Lodge	Upper Yango Creek Road, Laguna	321019.0268 & 6347302.996		
172	Culvert Kent Street	Kent Street, Greta	348406.4442 & 6384160.644		

Asset Id	Critical Assets	Address	X & Y Coordinate	Critical Failure Mode	Operations & Maintenance Activities
157	Culvert Lynchs Gully	Wollombi Road, Wollombi	327238.059 & 6355899.336		
143	Culvert Tunnel Road	Tunnel Road, Cessnock	348866.183 & 6366579.532		
90	Culvert Watagan Creek Arch	Watagan Creek Road, Laguna	338380.7591 & 6344127.652		
173	Culvert York Street	York Street, Greta	348485.2415 & 6384287.828		
177	Cunneens (2010) Bridge	Paynes Crossing Road, Wollombi	325823.839 & 6354455.04		
20	Dairy Arm Bridge	Diary Arm Road, Laguna	325969.3947 & 6344233.161		
64	Dog Hole Road Bridge	Dog Hole Road, Stockrington	369256.4078 & 6363493.21		
16	Milsons Arm Bridge	Milsons Arm Road, Laguna	326158.3647 & 6351025.558		
23	Murrays Run 2 Bridge	Murrays Run Road, Laguna	328793.8685 & 6335861.665		
7	Paynes Crossing Bridge	Paynes Crossing Road, Paynes Crossing	320276.9833 & 6361561.284		
123	Stockyard Creek 2 Culvert	Stockyard Creek Road, Paynes Crossing	320248 & 6359993		
14	Stockyard Creek Bridge	Stockyard Creek Road, Paynes Crossing	320322.6982 & 6361039.95		
8	Thompsons Bridge	Great North Road, Laguna	326030.8592 & 6343224.836		
43	Thursby's Bridge	Thursbys Road, Congewai	338580.2096 & 6354897.54		
113	Vermont Bridge	Vermont Road, Mulbring	356373.1832 & 6356912.81		

Asset Id	Critical Assets	Address	X & Y Coordinate	Critical Failure Mode	Operations & Maintenance Activities
17	Watagan Creek 1 Bridge	Watagan Creek Road, Laguna	325497.8066 & 6347651.315		
18	Watagan Creek 3 Bridge	Watagan Creek Road, Laguna	328822.3826 & 6345317.08		
19	Watagan Creek 4 Bridge	Watagan Creek Road, Laguna	338027.9525 & 6344131.751		
197	Williams Bridge	Paynes Crossing Road, Wollombi	324660.7627 & 6355544.258		
15	Yango Creek Bridge	Yango Creek Road, Wollombi	325981.5408 & 6354013.46		
192	Crawfords Bridge	Congewai Road, Congewai	340451.6 & 6347921	Structural failure or deteriorated condition of asset affecting the use/availability/capacity/function of the asset	Regular inspections and early intervention/identification of major renewal items.
187	Culvert Debeyers Road	Debeyers Road, Pokolbin	338202.55 & 6370263.252		
190	Culvert Lowes Bridge	Congewai Road, Congewai	3887395 & 16839957		
189	Culvert Murrays Run 1	Murrays Run Road, Laguna	3901464 & 16825547		
178	Culvert Thompsons	Great North Road, Laguna	3900032 & 16824515		
182	Narone Creek Bridge	Wollombi Road, Wollombi	326981.7617 & 6354734.413		
181	Slacks Creek Bridge	Wollombi Road, Wollombi	328385.5507 & 6358852.755		
180	Sweetmans Creek Bridge	Wollombi Road, Wollombi	330706.3684 & 6359638.545		

Cessnock City Council LGA is bisected by the Hunter Expressway (HEX) which crosses the LGA East to West. This is a significant freight and transport corridor with approximately 27,011 vehicle movements per day, with 10.34% of those being heavy vehicles. In addition to this significant corridor Cessnock is also bisected by the State Road Network which crosses the LGA North/East to South/West and forms a valuable link for freight and transport to the HEX.

Roads	km	Type
State Highway	88.5	
Regional Roads Total	91.2	
	6.3	Urban
	84.9	Non-Urban
Local Roads (Sealed) Total	573.1	
	330.2	Urban
	242.9	Non-Urban
Local Roads (Unsealed) Total	327.5	
	66.9	Urban
	260.6	Non-Urban

Links between the New England Highway (NEH) and the HEX are via Buchanan Road on the east, centrally via Cessnock Road (MR195) and to the west via Allandale/Lovedale Roads and Wine Country Drive.

In addition a number of other significant roads exist within the LGA. These include:

- Broke Road (MR7767) – a regional road connecting Cessnock to Broke;
- Wollombi Road, Great North Road and George Downs Drive (MR181) – a regional road connecting Cessnock to Bucketty;
- Cessnock Road, Main Road 195, Lang Street & Maitland Road – a state road connecting Cessnock via Kurri Kurri northerly to the HEX and the towns of Heddon Greta, Gillieston Heights and Maitland. This road is subject to inundation at a number of locations at Testers Hollow north of Heddon Greta and also within the Maitland LGA between Gillieston Heights and Maitland;
- Leggetts Drive, Lake Road, Caledonia Street, Greta Street, Colliery Street, Aberdare Road, Vincent Street – a state road connecting Cessnock to the Pacific Motorway to the South.

Cessnock Airport

Cessnock Airport is located on Wine Country Drive, approximately 5km north of the Cessnock CBD. The airport is owned and operated by Cessnock City Council. Cessnock Airport is a registered aerodrome and the following activities occur at the facility: flying schools adventure flights, scenic flights, charter flights, airport transfers, medical transfers, recreational flying and aircraft maintenance.

The current runway is 1,097m in length (with a width of 30m including a centre sealed section of 23m). There is a full-length parallel taxiway (with a 10m wide sealed pavement) on the western side of the runway with four connecting taxiways to the runway, as well as an eastern taxiway connecting the runway to the main apron.

The main apron on the eastern side (55m x 45m sealed) services the eastern terminal area. There are a number of unsealed and natural surface aprons used by general aviation aircraft. The runway and eastern taxiway are equipped with pilot activated lighting and an aircraft fuelling facility is located on the north-eastern end of the site.

Airport Name	Cessnock
Call Sign	YCNK
Airport Location	S32deg 47.2 min E151deg 20.5 min 30 sec
Cessnock CTAF	CTAF frequency 122.65 mHz
Airport Chart	SYDNEY WAC 3456
Airport Elevation	211 ft AMSL
Runway Bearing	RWY 17/35 – 174 deg magnetic
Runway length & width	Length 1,097m x 30m wide <i>Note: centre sealed section is on average 23 metres wide</i>
Slope	0.4% down to North.
Length of Clearway	150m Southern End.
Dimensions of Runway Strip	Length 1,217m x 90m wide.
Pavement Surface/Strength	5700/450 (65 PSI)

Economy and Industry

The Cessnock LGA has a long history of coal mining, manufacturing, construction, agriculture (e.g. grazing, poultry), viticulture and related tourism activities, all of which are still its primary employment sectors.

With the decline in the prominence of traditional industries such as mining and manufacturing in the Cessnock LGA, diversification into the visitor economy has proven critical to rebuilding a sustainable and resilient community. As a result tourism is now the largest employer in the Cessnock LGA.

Whilst important to the Cessnock LGA economy, mining is no longer the only major industry with significant investment having occurred to build Cessnock City into a thriving centre, the region is now harnessing the benefits of being a vibrant place to live and visit.

The population growth recently experienced within the region is expected to continue with new developments under way, and the enhanced liveability of the LGA towns.

The Cessnock LGA has a total output estimate of \$5,261.6 million generated by businesses. The top three sectors by output are Manufacturing (\$1,721.9 million), Construction (\$618.3 million) and Mining (\$593.9 million), whilst the top employers within the region are Accommodation and Food Services (2030 jobs), Retail Trade (1956 jobs), and Manufacturing (1803 jobs). The sectors that generate the most value to intermediate inputs within the Cessnock economy are Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services (\$372.7 million value-added), Manufacturing (\$283.5 million value-added) and Mining (\$243.7 million value-added).

There are around 2800 registered businesses, currently employing 14,045 people within the LGA. The total workforce is estimated to be 20,355 and the region has a growing working-age population. Business is well supported in the Cessnock LGA, with a range of business chambers and associations within an active economic development partnership driving business advancement.

Annexure B – Hazards and Risks Summary

A Local Emergency Risk Management (ERM) Study has been undertaken by the Lower Hunter Emergency Management Coordinating 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 Lower Hunter Coordinating Committee Emergency Risk Management Report should be referenced to identify the complete list of consequences and risk descriptions.

Hazard	Risk Description	Likelihood Rating	Consequence Rating	Risk Priority	Combat / Responsible Agency
Agricultural Disease (Animal/Plant)	An agriculture/horticulture incident that results, or has potential to result, in the spread of a communicable disease or infestation.	Likely	Major	Extreme	Department of Primary Industries
Bridge Collapse	Failure of a major bridge structure with or without warning owing to structural failure or as a result of external/ internal events or other hazards/ incidents.	Rare	Moderate	Medium	LEOCON
Building Collapse	Collapse of building owing to structural failure or impact from external/internal event of other hazards /incidents.	Rare	Moderate	Medium	FRNSW (USAR) LEOCON
Communicable Disease (Human/Animal)	Pandemic illness that affects, or has potential to affect, large portions of the human or animal population	Unlikely	Moderate	Medium	Department of Health

Hazard	Risk Description	Likelihood Rating	Consequence Rating	Risk Priority	Combat / Responsible Agency
Dam Failure	A dam is compromised that results in localised or widespread flooding.	Rare	Major	High	Dam Owners NSW SES
Earthquake	Earthquake of significant strength that results in localised or widespread damage.	Rare	Catastrophic	High	LEOCON
Explosion	Explosion caused as a result of an incident or accident.	Possible	Major	High	LEOCON
Fire (Bush or Grass)	Major fires in areas of bush or grasslands.	Almost Certain	Major	Extreme	NSW RFS FRNSW
Fire (Industrial)	Serious industrial fire in office complexes and/or warehouses within industrial estates.	Possible	Moderate	High	FRNSW NSW RFS
Fire (Commercial)	Serious commercial fires in shopping centres, aged persons units, nursing homes and hospitals.	Possible	Major	Extreme	FRNSW NSW RFS
Fire (Residential)	Serious residential fire in medium/high rise apartments.	Possible	Minor	Medium	FRNSW NSW RFS

Hazard	Risk Description	Likelihood Rating	Consequence Rating	Risk Priority	Combat / Responsible Agency
Flood (Flash)	Heavy rainfall causes excessive localised flooding with minimal warning time	Almost Certain	Major	Extreme	NSW SES
Flood (Riverine)	River flows exceed the capacity of normal river systems resulting in flood waters escaping and inundating river plains (refers to Wollombi Brook and Congewai Creek)	Almost Certain	Major	Extreme	NSW SES
Hazardous Release	Hazardous material released as a result of an incident or accident.	Almost Certain	Moderate	Extreme	FRNSW
Heatwave	A sequence of abnormally hot conditions having the potential to affect a community adversely.	Almost Certain	Major	Extreme	SEOCN
Landslip	Landslip/landslide resulting in localised or widespread damage.	Possible	Minor	Medium	LEOCON
Storm	Severe storm with accompanying lightning, hail, wind, and/or rain that causes severe damage and/or localised flooding.(includes tornado)	Almost Certain	Major	Extreme	NSW SES
Transport Emergency (Air)	Aircraft crashes in LGA resulting in large number of fatalities, injuries and/or damage to property.	Unlikely	Major	High	LEOCON

Hazard	Risk Description	Likelihood Rating	Consequence Rating	Risk Priority	Combat / Responsible Agency
Transport Emergency (Road)	A major vehicle accident that disrupts one or more major transport routes that can result in risk to people trapped in traffic jams, restrict supply routes and/or protracted loss of access to or from the area.	Almost Certain	Minor	High	LEOCON VRA
Transport Emergency (Sea)	A major accident that results in environmental damage and major recovery operation	Rare	Major	High	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	Extreme	LEOCON

Annexure C – Local Sub Plans, Supporting Plans and Policies

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

The sub/supporting plans are developed in consultation with the Cessnock LEMC and the community.

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

These plans are retained by the LEMO on behalf of the LEMC and public release versions are available on the Council Website.

Plan / Policy	Purpose	Combat / Responsible Agency
State EMPLAN	The State Emergency Management Plan (EMPLAN) has been prepared with a comprehensive approach to emergency management. The aspects of prevention, preparation, response and recovery all must be considered and are essential to reducing the impacts of emergencies on communities in New South Wales.	State Emergency Operations Controller
Hunter Central Coast District Disaster Plan	The plan describes the arrangements at the District level to effectively and efficiently prevent, prepare for, respond to and recover from emergencies and also provides policy direction for the preparation of Local Displans and District Supporting Plans.	Regional Emergency Operations Controller
LHEMCC SOPs	Standard operating procedures for use of EOC.	Local Emergency Operations Controller

Plan / Policy	Purpose	Combat / Responsible Agency
LHEMCC Emergency Risk Management (ERM) Document	The aim of this report is to address the natural hazards and associated identified elements at risk which have a potential to require a significant and coordinated multi-agency response to the four Councils of the LHEMCC.	Local Emergency Operations Controller
Cessnock Flood Plan	This plan covers preparedness measures, the conduct of response operations and the coordination of immediate recovery measures from flooding within the Maitland City Council area. It covers operations for all levels of flooding within the council area.	NSW State Emergency Service
Office of Environment & Heritage (OEH) Flood Procedures Manual for the Lower Hunter Flood Mitigation Scheme	This manual has been prepared to inform all personnel involved with the response to flooding emergencies in the Lower Hunter area including DECCW planning and responsibilities during and immediately following an event.	Other
Hunter Bush Fire Management Committee - Bush Fire Risk Management Plan	The aim of the Hunter Bush Fire Risk Management Plan is to minimise the risk of adverse impact from bush fires on life, property and the environment.	NSW Rural Fire Service
Hunter Central Coast Agriculture & Animal Services Functional Area Supporting Plan	The Hunter Central Coast Agriculture & Animal Services Functional Area Supporting Plan details the control and coordination arrangements that are in place to fulfil the roles and responsibilities of the Agriculture and Animal Services Function Area in the Hunter Central Coast Regions	Department of Primary Industries
NSW SUB PLANS		

Plan / Policy	Purpose	Combat / Responsible Agency
NSW Asbestos Emergency Plan	The NSW Asbestos Emergency sub plan details the arrangements for the coordinated funding and management of asbestos debris during and following a larger scale emergency, being an event that requires a significant and coordinated response, where the presence of asbestos containing material in the community poses a significant risk to public health and safety	Other
NSW Aviation Emergency Sub Plan	The State Aviation Emergency sub plan details the arrangements for control and co-ordination of the response to and initial recovery from an aviation impact emergency.	Local Emergency Operations Controller
NSW Biosecurity (Animal & Plant) Emergency Sub-Plan	The NSW Biosecurity (Animal and Plant) Emergency sub plan (formerly known as the NSW Animal Health Emergency Sub-Plan) has been prepared as a Sub-Plan to the NSW State Emergency Management Plan (EMPLAN) to detail the control and coordination arrangements for the response to and initial recovery from a biosecurity emergency in New South Wales relating to animals and plants (not humans).	Other
State Bush Fire Plan	The State Bush fire plan sets out the arrangements for preparedness, prevention, mitigation, response to and recovery from bush fire events by combat, participating and support agencies in NSW.	NSW Rural Fire Service

Plan / Policy	Purpose	Combat / Responsible Agency
NSW Counter Terrorism Plan	The Counter Terrorism plan outlines the counter terrorism arrangements within NSW, including the roles and responsibilities of NSW agencies in relation to counter terrorism. The NSW Counter Terrorism Plan incorporates existing NSW State Disaster Plan arrangements and complements the National Counter Terrorism Plan.	Local Emergency Operations Controller
NSW State Flood Plan	The NSW State Flood plan details the mitigation, preparation, warning, response and recovery arrangements for flooding in New South Wales and the responsibilities of agencies and organisations with regard to these functions.	NSW State Emergency Service
Food Industry Emergency Sub Plan	The Food Industry Emergency sub plan provides for both the Government and non-Government organisations to co-operate in a coordinated manner during a food industry emergency within NSW	Local Emergency Operations Controller
NSW Hazardous Materials Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear Management Plan	The NSW Hazardous Materials/Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Emergency Sub Plan details the arrangements relating to an imminent or actual, accidental or deliberate release of a hazardous material in NSW.	Local Emergency Operations Controller
Heatwave Sub Plan	The NSW State Heatwave sub plan details the arrangements for the control and coordination of, the preparation for, the response to and immediate recovery from heatwave events within NSW to reduce the risk	Department of Health

Plan / Policy	Purpose	Combat / Responsible Agency
	or counter the effects on the community	
NSW Human Influenza Pandemic Plan	The NSW Human Influenza Pandemic plan identifies measures and mitigating strategies to protect the community and minimise the impact of influenza pandemic on NSW.	Department of Health
State Major Structure Collapse Sub Plan	The Major Structure Collapse sub plan details the special arrangements for major structure collapse emergencies that may occur in NSW.	Fire & Rescue NSW
Mine Sub Plan	The Mine sub plan details the control and coordination arrangements for the preparation for and response to an emergency at a mine including, but not limited to, rescues at a mine.	Local Emergency Operations Controller
State Waters Marine Oil and Chemical Spill Contingency Plan	The NSW State Waters Marine Oil and Chemical Spill Contingency plan details the arrangements to deal with marine oil or chemical spills and marine incidents such as groundings, collisions, disabled vessel, fire on a vessel etc that could result in an oil or chemical spill into State waters of NSW.	Other
NSW State Storm Plan	The NSW State Storm Plan details the damage mitigation, warning, preparedness, response and initial recovery arrangements for severe storm activity in New South Wales and the responsibilities of agencies and organisations with regard to these functions.	NSW State Emergency Service

Plan / Policy	Purpose	Combat / Responsible Agency
NSW State Tsunami Plan	The Tsunami Emergency sub plan covers arrangements for the emergency management of tsunami in New South Wales. The plan deals only with preparedness for and response to tsunami and the initiation of recovery coordination arrangements following the impact of a tsunami.	NSW State Emergency Service
NSW SUPPORTING PLANS		
Agriculture & Animal Services Functional Area Supporting Plan	The Agriculture and Animal Services supporting plan details the control and coordination arrangements for agricultural resources available within the State in response to, and recovery from, the impact and effects of an emergency.	Department of Primary Industries
Energy & Utilities Supporting Plan	The Energy and Utilities Supporting Plan outlines the co-ordination arrangements for managing severe and sudden disruptions to the supply of energy and utility services due to severe, widespread or unexpected disruptions which requires a significant and coordinated response to restore the supply.	Other
NSW Engineering Services Functional Area Supporting Plan	The Engineering Services Plan identifies the necessary arrangements at State level to effectively and efficiently co-ordinate the mobilisation of all engineering resources available within the State for emergency response and initial recovery operations.	Other

Plan / Policy	Purpose	Combat / Responsible Agency
Environmental Services (ENVIROPLAN) Supporting Plan	The Environmental Services Supporting Plan focuses on the protection of the environment during emergencies. It applies throughout New South Wales, including its inland and State waters.	Other
Gas Supply Disruption Supporting Plan	This plan is a sub-plan of the Energy and Utility Services Functional Area Supporting Plan of the State Disaster Plan (Displan). This sub-plan details the arrangements for the coordination and management of, and recovery from, a State level natural gas supply disruption in NSW.	Other
NSW Health Services Functional Area Supporting Plan (HEALTHPLAN)	HEALTHPLAN is the NSW Health Services Functional Area Supporting Plan.	Department of Health
Public Information Services Supporting Plan	The Public Information Services Supporting Plan details the arrangements for the co-ordination of the collection, collation and dissemination of public information in a multi-agency emergency which is under the control of an emergency operations controller.	Other
NSW Recovery Plan	The New South Wales Recovery Plan outlines the strategic intent, responsibilities, authorities and the mechanisms for disaster recovery in New South Wales.	Local Emergency Operations Controller

Plan / Policy	Purpose	Combat / Responsible Agency
Telecommunications Services (TELCOPLAN) Supporting Plan	The Telecommunications Services Functional Area Supporting Plan (TELCOPLAN) sets out the NSW arrangements to coordinate emergency telecommunications services support and resources required by the community, combat agencies and other essential services, in the event of an emergency.	Other
Transport Services Functional Area Supporting Plan	The Transport Services Functional Services Supporting Plan identifies the arrangements needed at State level to effectively and efficiently coordinate the mobilisation and deployment of all transport resources available within the State for emergency response and initial recovery operations.	Other
Welfare Services Functional Area Supporting Plan	The Welfare Services Functional Area supporting plan describes and details preparedness measures and arrangements for the provision of welfare services during response to and recovery from emergencies in New South Wales.	Other

Part 3 – Restricted Operational Information

RESTRICTED OPERATIONAL INFORMATION