



Glen Innes Severn Council

Local Emergency Management Plan

November 2023



Part 1 – Administration

Authority

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

APPROVED



Chair

Glen Innes Severn Local Emergency Management Committee

Dated: 4/12/23

ENDORSED



Rod Smith APM

Chair

New England Regional Emergency Management Committee

Dated: 16 April 2024

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Purpose

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

It encompasses arrangements for:

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

Objectives

The objectives of this plan are to:

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

Scope

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

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

Principles

The following principles are applied in this plan:

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

Test and Review Process

The Glen Innes Severn 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.

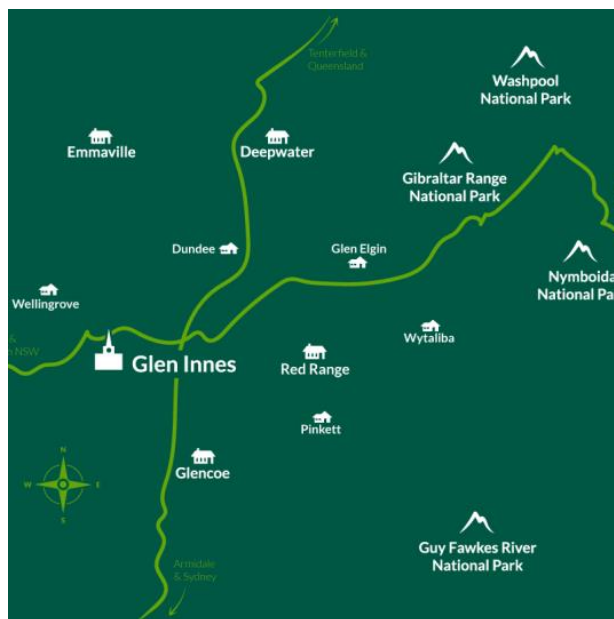
Part 2 – Community Context

Annexure A – Community Profile

General

Glen Innes Severn Council is located in the heart of the New England Tablelands in northern NSW, and covers an area of 5,487 square kilometres. Glen Innes Severn Council services the town of Glen Innes and the villages of Deepwater,

Emmaville, Glencoe and Red Range. The Glen Innes Severn local government area is bounded to the north by Tenterfield Shire Council, to the east by Clarence Valley Council, to the south by Armidale Regional Council, and to the west by Inverell Shire Council.



Landform and Topography

The New England Tableland Bioregion is a stepped plateau of hills and plains with elevations between 600 and 1500m on Permian sedimentary rocks, intrusive granites and extensive Tertiary basalts.

<https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/topics/animals-and-plants/biodiversity/bioregions/bioregions-of-nsw/new-england-tableland>

The Glen Innes Severn local government area sits astride the Great Dividing Range and provides the headwaters of the westward flowing Severn, Deepwater and Beardy Rivers; and eastward flowing Mann River. The town of Glen Innes is at an altitude of 1,072 metres. Hills rise to some 1,500 metres above sea level in the Ben Lomond area, and the elevation of Coombadjha Creek is 100 metres above sea level in the north-east of the shire.

The area may be affected by flooding in any of the headwater tributaries of:

- The Henry, Mann, Sara and Timbarra (or Rocky) Rivers which drain to the east into the Clarence River Basin.
- The Deepwater River which drains to the west into the Dumaresq River.
- The Beardy and Severn Rivers which drain to the west into the Macintyre River.

Glen Innes sources water from the Beardy Waters Reservoir, located to the east of the town. An off-stream water storage facility has been created in former holes at the Glen Innes Aggregates Quarry. Water for the Deepwater area is sourced from the Deepwater Weir located north-west of Deepwater.



Image: Raspberry Lookout, Gibraltar Range

Climate

The Glen Innes Severn area has one of Australia’s coldest climates, with mild to warm summers and cold, windy winters with regular frosts and occasional snowfalls, though mainly snowfalls do not settle (Wikipedia).

Information in the following table on temperature and rainfall averages has been sourced from the Bureau of Meteorology from <http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/data/>

	TEMPERATURES		RAINFALL	
	Average Maximum Temperatures	Average Minimum Temperatures	Average Rainfall (mm)	Average number of days of rain >1mm
January	26.7	13.0	98.7	8.3
February	25.8	12.8	86.7	7.1
March	24.0	11.0	92.8	6.7
April	20.7	6.7	47.7	4.0
May	16.8	2.1	47.7	4.6
June	13.9	0.2	53.1	5.6
July	13.4	-0.1	53.9	5.9
August	15.0	-0.9	50.4	5.1
September	18.4	2.5	58.0	5.5
October	21.2	5.8	82.4	7.2
November	23.2	9.0	118.1	8.7
December	25.2	11.4	108.6	9.5

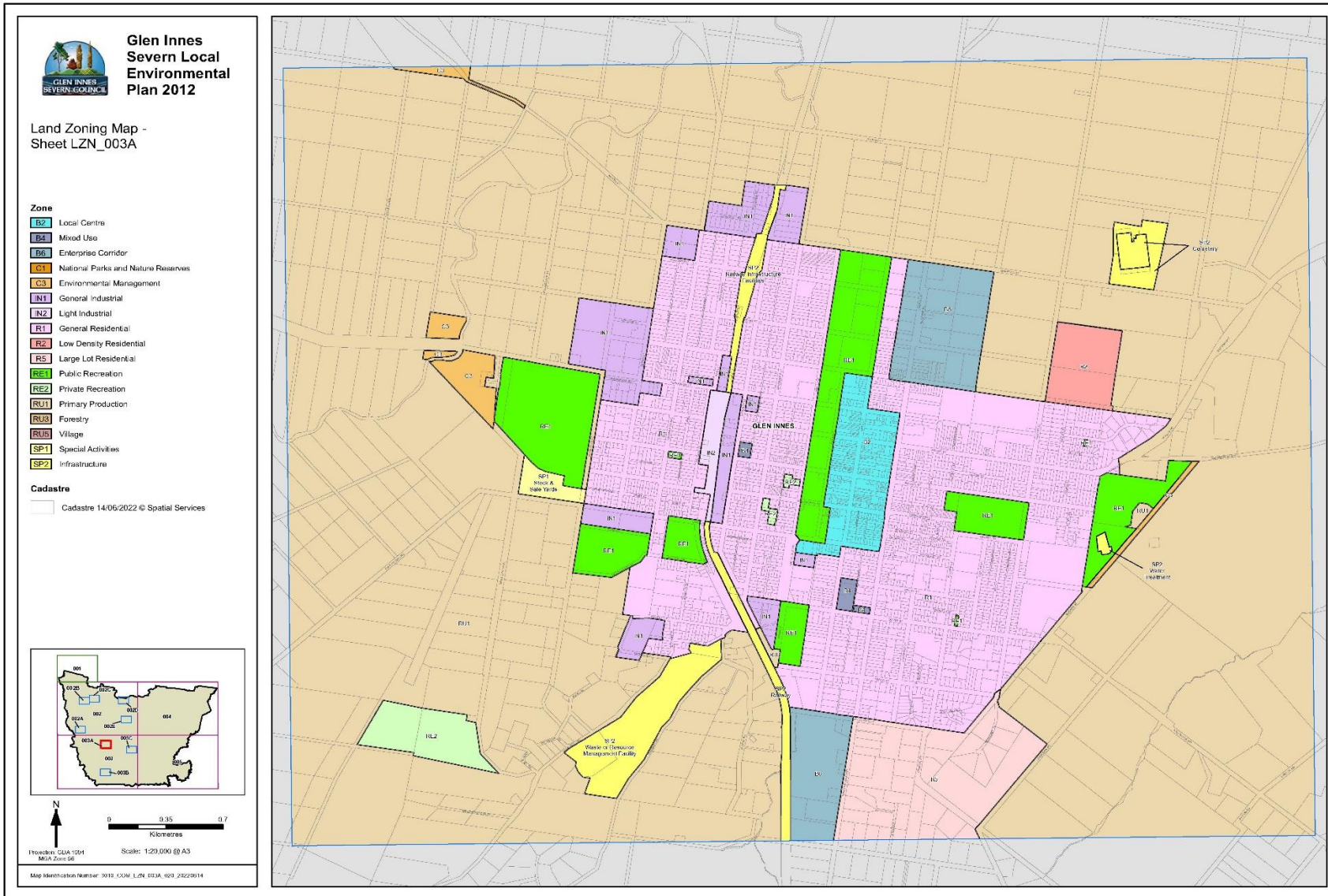


Image: Autumn in Glen Innes

Land Use

Land use zones identified within the Glen Innes Severn Local Environmental plan include and a map indicating these zones is on the next page:

Zone Type	Land Use/Zone	Area	% of LGA
	Type/Classification	(ha)	
Rural	RU1 (Primary Production)	391,044	71.40
	RU3 Forestry	22,548	4.10%
	RU5 (Village)	485	0.10%
Residential	R1 (Residential)	562	0.10%
	R5 (Large Lot Residential)	309	0.10%
Employment	E1 (Local Centre)	38	0.00
	E4 (General Industrial)	74	0.00
Mixed Use	MU1 (Mixed Use)	3	0.00
Special Purpose	SP1 (Special Activities)	6	0.00
	SP2 (Infrastructure)	74	0.00
Recreation	RE1 (Public Recreation)	132	0.00
	RE2 (Private Recreation)	80	0.00
Conservation	C1 (National Parks and Nature Reserves)	119,215	21.80
	C3 (environmental Management)	12,963	2.40



Population and People

Glen Innes Severn Shire has a population of 8,931 (2021, Census QuickStats). The Glen Innes Correctional Centre accommodates a maximum of 168 minimum-security prisoners and the alternate lifestyle commune of Wyaliba has a fluctuating population of between 100 and 200 people.

- Note: The following data has been gathered from the 2021 Census Quickstats.

	Males	Females	Persons
Glen Innes	2,472	2,714	5,184
Emmaville	142	154	296
Deepwater	155	163	315
Red Range	115	129	247
Glencoe	158	145	304
Wellingrove	53	42	95

- Population Totals for age groups, number of indigenous persons and languages spoken at home.

	Males	Females	Persons
Age Groups:			
0-4 years	209	186	385
5-14 years	483	496	976
15-19 years	236	255	493
20-24 years	190	169	355
25-34 years	434	414	849
35-44 years	410	430	840
45-54 years	516	559	1074
55-64 years	710	699	1416
65-74 years	684	691	1375
75-84 years	425	433	855
85 years and over	109	188	303
Total Persons:	4,409	4,518	8,931

Indigenous Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Aboriginal	320	312	635
Torres Strait Islander	9	7	19
Both	15	18	26
Total	339	338	677

Language used at home	Males	Females	Persons
English Only	3,772	3,949	7,718
Other Language(s)	78	127	206

- Detailed information regarding language spoken at home.

	Males	Females	Persons
Speaks English Only	3,772	3,949	7,721
Afrikaans	0	3	3
Arabic	0	0	0
Australian Indigenous			
Chinese languages			
Cantonese	0	3	3
Mandarin	8	9	17
Other	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0
Croatian	0	0	0
French	0	4	4
German	0	8	8
Indo-Aryan Languages			0
Bengali	0	0	0
Gujarati	0	0	0
Hindi	0	0	0
Nepali	13	20	33
Sinhalese	0	0	0
Urdu	0	0	0
Punjabi	4	4	8
Total	19	26	45
Italian	3	0	3
Japanese	7	7	14
Khmer	0	0	0
Korean	0	4	4
Macedonian	0	0	0
Malayalam	12	13	25
Persian (excluding Dari)	0	0	0
Polish	0	0	0
Portuguese	0	0	0
Russian	0	0	0
Samoan	0	0	0
Serbian	0	0	0
South East Asian Austronesian		7	7
Filipino	0	0	0
Indonesian	0	0	0
Tagalog	0	4	4
Other	0	0	0
Total	0	9	9
Spanish	3	3	6
Tamil	0	0	0
Thai	0	0	0
Turkish	0	0	0
Vietnamese	0	0	0
Other	29	30	59
Total	19	122	200
Languages at home not stated	19	20	39
TOTAL	95	146	241

- Details on motor vehicles by dwellings.

Number of motor vehicles per dwelling:	Dwellings
No motor vehicles	241
One motor vehicle	1,375
Two motor vehicles	1,186
Three motor vehicles	474
Four or more motor vehicles	279
Total	3,555
Number of motor vehicles not stated	81
Total	3,628

- Dwelling types: Count of occupied and unoccupied private dwellings and persons in occupied private dwellings

Occupied private dwellings	Dwellings	Person(s)
Separate Home	3,347	7,346
Semi-detached row or terrace house, townhouse etc. with:		
One storey	155	227
Two or more storeys	9	8
Total	158	235
Flat or Apartment		
In a one or two storey block	76	93
In a three storey block	0	0
In a four to eight storey block	0	0
In a nine or more storey block	0	0
Attached to a house	0	0
Total	76	93
Other Dwelling		
Caravan	17	29
Cabin/houseboat	7	15
Improvised home (tent, sleepout etc)	4	6
House or flat attached to a shop	7	28
Total	24	80
Dwelling structure not stated	11	16
Total Occupied private dwellings	3,628	7,774
Unoccupied private dwellings	579	0
TOTAL PRIVATE DWELLINGS	4,207	7,774

- Tenure and rental

	Dwelling Structure					Total
	Separate House	Semi Detached terrace house	Flat, unit or apartment	Other dwelling	Not Stated	
Owned outright	1,617	26	5	10	6	1,666
Owned with a mortgage	866	4	0	8	0	876
Rented:						
Real Estate Agent	384	113	26	8	0	435
State or Territory Building Authority	40	0	0	0	0	43
Person not in the same household	191	9	13	0	4	216
Community Housing provider	33	0	24	0	0	55
Other landlord	27	0	5	4	0	37
Landlord type not stated	7	0	0	0	0	9
Total	679	0	0	3	0	106
Other Tenure	99	0	0	3	0	106
Tenure type not stated	86	5	0	4	0	95
TOTAL	3,347	158	76	34	11	3,628

- Industry of employment by age

	AGE									Total
	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65-74 years	75-84 years	85+ years	
	PERSONS									
Agriculture, forestry, & fishing	19	41	68	68	100	152	112	42	3	613
Mining	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	9
Manufacturing	7	10	17	18	25	23	5	0	0	111
Electricity, gas, water & wastewater	0	3	3	9	4	6	3	0	0	29
Construction	10	16	41	32	35	42	17	0	0	196
Wholesale Trade	4	0	9	6	13	15	9	5	0	63
Retail Trade	60	26	52	38	60	46	21	0	0	311
Accommodation & food services	75	30	28	30	24	33	20	5	0	240
Transport & postal warehousing	4	0	11	17	27	33	23	5	0	111
Information media & telecommunications	0	4	8	3	0	4	0	0	0	18
Financial & Insurance services	0	5	5	4	11	9	0	0	0	37
Rental, hiring and real estate	5	5	0	6	20	0	0	3	0	30
Professional, scientific & technical	4	10	19	23	24	14	15	0	0	103
Administrative & support services	0	6	26	17	31	23	9	4	0	120
Public administration & safety	3	9	52	66	90	69	11	0	0	299
Education & Training	4	9	33	61	65	64	25	4	0	259
Health care & social assistance	12	24	76	71	104	119	25	0	0	434
Arts & recreation services	0	0	3	9	12	4	0	0	0	29
Other services	10	7	34	27	24	31	7	0	0	157
Inadequately described/not stated	9	13	1	32	25	35	17	6	3	164
TOTAL	235	219	516	552	690	724	321	76	14	3,336

- Method of travel to work by sex

	Males	Females	Persons
One Method			
Train	0	0	0
Bus	5	0	5
Ferry	0	0	0
Tram/light rail	0	0	0
Taxi/ride share service	0	4	9
Car, as driver	976	999	1,976
Car, as passenger	82	101	183
Truck	65	3	69
Motorbike/Scooter	21	4	28
Bicycle	14	0	10
Other	16	9	26
Walked only	90	93	186
Total one method	1,272	1,216	2,485
Two Methods			
<i>Train and:</i>			
Bus	0	0	0
Ferry/light rail	0	0	0
Car, as driver	0	0	0
Car, as passenger	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0
<i>Bus and:</i>	0	0	0
Ferry	0	0	0
Tram/light rail	0	0	0
Car, as driver	0	0	0
Car, as passenger	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0
Other Two methods	18	6	17
Total two methods	15	4	22
Three Methods			
Train and two other methods	0	0	0
Bus and two other methods	0	0	0
Other three methods	5	0	5
Total three methods	8	0	8
Worked at home	256	240	497
Did not go to work	107	178	285
Method of work not stated	25	22	39
TOTAL	1,672	1,666	3,336

There are 2,271 families within the Shire with an average of 1.8 children per family.

On average, there are 2.1 people per household within the Glen Innes Severn LGA.

Transport Routes and Facilities

The town of Glen Innes is located at the intersection of the New England and Gwydir Highways, with both routes transecting the town. By road, Glen Innes is 624km northwest of Sydney, and 370km southwest of Brisbane.

Council manages an extensive roads network with 664 kilometres of unsealed roads and 503 kilometres of sealed roads (including 68km of regional roads)

There are 122 bridges and major culverts throughout the Local Government Area.

Bus routes: Inverell (daily), Moree to Grafton (3 days per week), Sydney (daily),

Airport - not for commercial flights.

Economy and Industry

Being a predominately rich pastoral area, the main rural industries are: wool, fat lambs, sheep and cattle production, timber milling, small scale cropping with some light industry centred on Glen Innes. Emerging industries include wind generation. With the New England and Gwydir Highways transecting the area together with the Gibraltar Range and Washpool National Parks, annual Celtic and Minerama Festivals and other activities, the area is both popular for tourism and retirement.



Image: Glen Innes CBD – Grey Street

Annexure B – Hazards and Risks Summary

A Local Emergency Risk Management (ERM) Study has been undertaken by the Glen Innes Severn 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 Glen Innes Severn Emergency Risk Management Study should be referenced to identify the complete list of consequences and risk descriptions.

Hazard	Risk Description	Likelihood Rating	Consequence Rating	Risk Priority	Combat / Responsible Agency
Bridge Collapse	Failure of a major bridge structure with or without warning owing to structural failure or because of external / internal events or other hazards / incidents	Rare	Minor	Low	LEOCON
Building Collapse	Collapse of building owing to structural failure or impact from external / internal event of other hazards / incidents.	Very Rare	Moderate	Low	FRNSW LEOCON
Communicable diseases affecting agriculture and animals	An agriculture/horticulture incident that results, or has potential to result, in the spread of a communicable disease or infestation with broad community impacts.	Likely	Major	Extreme	NSW DPI
Communicable Diseases affecting humans	Pandemic illness that affects, or has potential to affect, large portions of the human population	Likely	Catastrophic	Extreme	NSW 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.	Extremely Rare	Moderate	Low	LEOCON Dam Owners NSW SES
Earthquake	Earthquake of significant strength that results in localised or widespread damage.	Extremely Rare	Moderate	Low	LEOCON
Fire (Bush or Grass)	Major fires in areas of bush or grasslands.	Likely	Catastrophic	Extreme	NSW RFS FRNSW
Fire (Industrial)	Serious industrial fire in office complexes within industrial estates.	Very Rare	Moderate	Low	FRNSW
Fire (Commercial)	Serious commercial fires in shopping centres, aged persons units, nursing homes and hospitals.	Very Rare	Moderate	Low	FRNSW
Fire (Residential)	Serious residential fire in medium / high rise apartments.	Rare	Minor	Low	FRNSW
Flash Flooding	Sudden short duration flooding, occurring less than six hours after heavy rainfall.	Possible	Minor	Low	NSW SES
Flooding	High water level which overtops the natural or artificial banks and/or overland flooding associated with drainage before entering a watercourse.	Possible	Minor	Low	NSW SES

Hazard	Risk Description	Likelihood Rating	Consequence Rating	Risk Priority	Combat / Responsible Agency
Heatwave	A sequence of abnormally hot conditions having the potential to affect a community adversely.	Very Rare	Moderate	Low	LEOCON
Landslip	Landslip/landslide resulting in localised or widespread damage.	Likely	Insignificant	Low	LEOCON
Storm	Severe storm with accompanying lightning, hail, wind, and/or rain that causes severe damage and/or localised flooding. (includes tornado)	Possible	Moderate	Medium	NSW SES
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.	Rare	Minor	Low	LEOCON
Transport Emergency (Air)	Aircraft crashes in the Region resulting in large number of fatalities, injuries and/or damage to property.	Very Rare	Insignificant	Very Low	LEOCON
Transport accidents involving livestock	A vehicle accident that involves livestock.	Likely	Moderate	High	LEOCON LLS
Uncontrolled Hazardous Release	Hazardous material released because of an incident or accident.	Unlikely	Catastrophic	High	FRNSW

Hazard	Risk Description	Likelihood Rating	Consequence Rating	Risk Priority	Combat / Responsible Agency
Utilities Failure	Major failure of an essential utility for unreasonable periods of time because of a natural or man-made occurrence.	Rare	Minor	Low	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 Glen Innes Severn 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
Bush Fire Risk Management Plan	Identify community assets at risk and a program of coordinated multi-agency treatments to reduce this risk.	NSW Rural Fire Service
Glen Innes Severn Local Flood Emergency Sub Plan	Sub-plan of the Glen Innes Severn EMPLAN.	NSW State Emergency Service
Welfare Services Functional Area Supporting Plan	Supporting Plan to the NSW Emergency Management Plan.	Department of Communities and Justice
Roseneath Business Continuity Plan	Emergency evacuation procedures and Business Continuity Plan.	Roseneath Aged Care Centre
Origin Energy Glen Innes Branch Emergency Plan & Procedures	Covers emergency procedures at the Origin Energy LPG gas terminal.	Origin Energy
Chlorine Emergency Response Plan – Water Treatment Plant	Emergency response plan for Glen Innes Severn Council Water Treatment Plant.	Glen Innes Severn Council

Plan/Policy	Purpose	Combat / Responsible Agency
NSW Human Influenza Pandemic Plan	Whole of Government plan for an influenza pandemic in NSW. Sub-plan of the NSW State Emergency management Plan.	NSW Health

Annexure D – Consequence Management Guides

The following consequence management guides (CMGs) relate to hazards that are Moderate and above and require significant and coordinated multi-agency coordination.

Ask the question: *What residual consequences are there? (e.g. evacuations)*

CMG	Name	Responsible Agency
1	Biosecurity (Animal and/or Plant) Emergency	Department Primary Industries (DPI)
2	Transport Accidents involving Livestock	Department Primary Industries (DPI)
3	Uncontrolled Hazardous Release	FRNSW

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