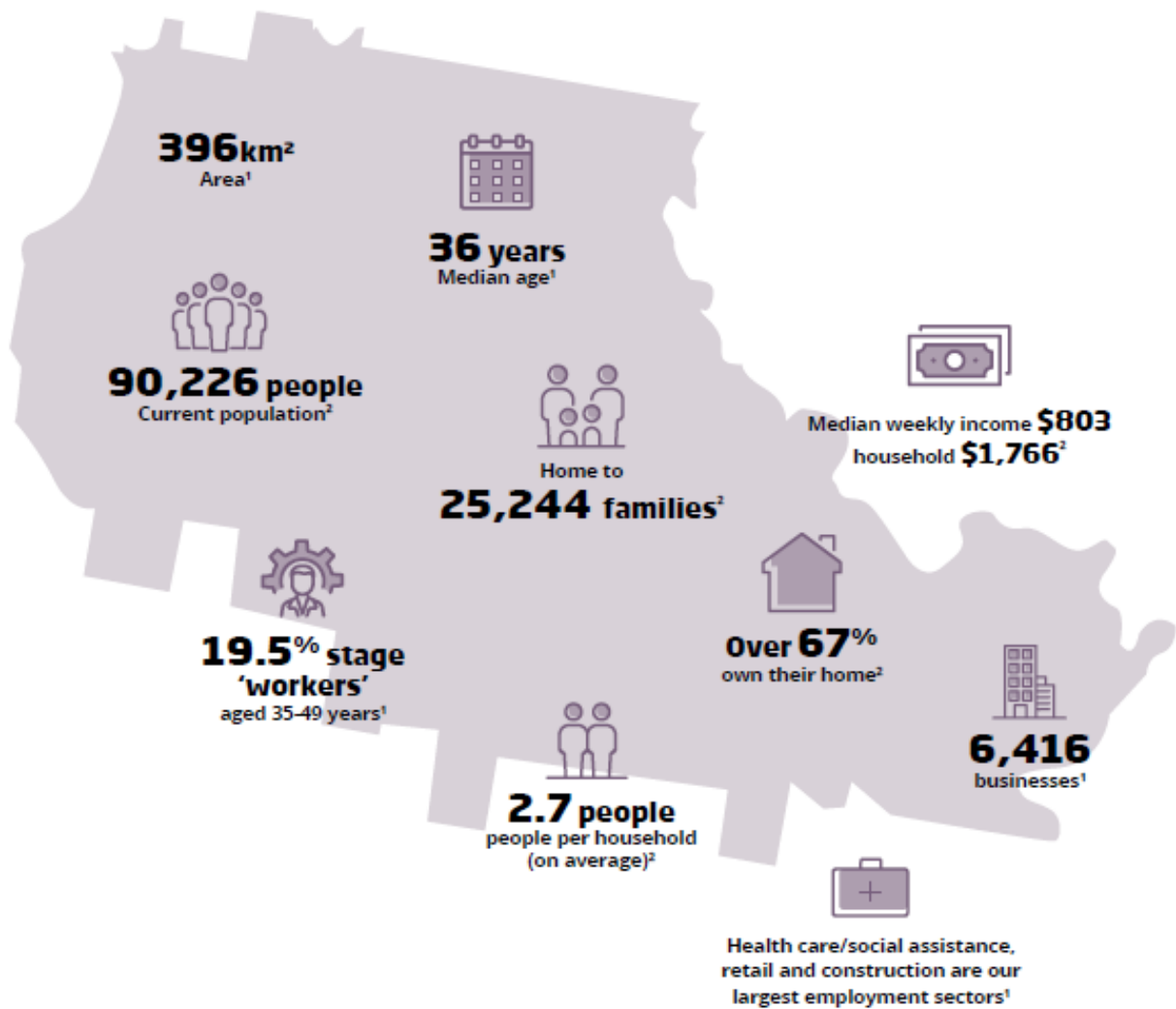


**Maitland  
Local Emergency  
Management Plan  
(EMPLAN)  
February 2024**



## Maitland LGA overview



<sup>1</sup> REMPLAN 2021

<sup>2</sup> ABS 2021a,



## Part 1 – Administration

### Authority

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

#### **APPROVED**

By the Maitland Local Emergency Management Committee (LEMC) on the 20 February 2024

#### **ENDORSED**

Endorsed by the Hunter Central Coast Region Emergency Management Committee on 18 March 2024.

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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. 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 Maitland Local Emergency Management Committee (LEMC) will review this Plan every three 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 Maitland Local Government Area (LGA) covers 392km<sup>2</sup> from Woodberry in the east to Lochinvar in the west, Tocal to the north, and Gillieston Heights to the south.

The 2022 estimated resident population of Maitland is 93,497 people (representing a 3.3% increase from the 2021 census). These residents are settled in town centres, new and growing suburbs and quiet rural areas and with over 144,500 residents expected to call Maitland home by 2041.

The number of families living in Maitland has also increased over the last few years with an estimated 25,000 families now living in the city. Housing development has seen a direct increase as a result of the population growth and within Maitland industries such as construction and retail continuing to boost the local economy.

The Maitland LGA is bounded by the LGA's of Dungog, Cessnock, Port Stephens, Newcastle and Singleton.

#### General land / population overview:

LGA size	392km <sup>2</sup>
No of properties / dwellings	3,4397
Population	90,226
Aboriginal and Torres Island population	6,738
Persons aged under 5	6,220
Persons aged over 65	14,009
Families	25,244
Vulnerable persons (long term health conditions, disability or old age creating activity limitations requiring a need for assistance)	6,042



New residents (<5 years)	15,106
Employment (top 5)	Health Care and Social Assistance (16%) Retail trade (10%) Construction (9%) Education and Training (8%) Accommodation and Food Services (7%)

## What we have:

Hospitals	2
Childcare Facilities	47
Schools	30
Community Centres	9
Nursing Homes / retirement homes	17
Sports Fields	54
Playgrounds	83
Libraries	4
Aquatic Centres	2
PCYC Youth Facility	1
Skateparks	7
Amenities buildings	34
Walka Water Works	1
Maitland Gaol Tourist Site	1
Cemeteries (operational)	4
Cemeteries (historic)	5
Local road network	769km
Cycleways & footpaths	342km
Creeks and rivers	426km
Bridges	17
Major Culverts	45
Flood gates	39
Passive open space	450ha
Native vegetation	8,354ha
Recorded flora species	1,290
Remnant bushland	15%

## Landform and Topography

The Maitland LGA has a large proportion of flood prone land; approximately 40% of the total area is inundated in a 1% Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP) Hunter River Flood Event. The maximum elevations occur in the west of the LGA and can be up to 300m AHD. The lowest elevations are located in the east of the LGA, with a lowest point of 1.5m AHD. As a result, the majority (61% or 245km<sup>2</sup>) of the LGA has a slope of up to 5%. 29% or 117km<sup>2</sup> falls within the range of 5% to 15% and the remaining 10% of the LGA has grades in excess of 15%.

The Hunter River is a key geographical component of the LGA. It bisects Maitland, and has a catchment of 17,000km<sup>2</sup> at the western point of the LGA. Within the Maitland LGA, the main local contributing flow to the Hunter River is the Wallis Fishery Creek Catchment. This joins the Hunter River downstream of Central Maitland. The catchment of this system is 400km<sup>2</sup>.

The north eastern boundary of the LGA is formed by the Paterson River, which has its confluence with the Hunter River to the east of Morpeth. The Paterson River has a catchment of 1,000km<sup>2</sup>. The Williams River, although not flowing through or being adjacent to the LGA, does have its confluence with the Hunter River on the eastern boundary of the LGA.

## Climate

The following statistical data shows temperature and rainfall averages taken from the weather station located at the Paterson (Tocal AWS) - weather station site number 061250- Latitude 32.63°S / Longitude: 151.59°E).

Statistics	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual	Years
<i>Temperature</i>														
Mean maximum temperature (°C)	30.0	28.9	27.1	24.3	20.8	17.8	17.5	19.5	22.6	25.2	26.9	29.2	24.1	56 1967 - 2024
Mean minimum temperature (°C)	17.8	17.6	15.9	12.6	9.5	7.5	6.2	6.6	9.0	11.6	14.1	16.3	12.1	56 1967 - 2024
<i>Rainfall</i>														
Mean rainfall (mm)	106.2	119.5	124.4	84.4	68.0	74.7	43.5	37.7	48.8	67.7	84.6	79.4	940.6	56 1967 - 2024
Decile 5 (median) rainfall (mm)	82.6	95.2	109.2	66.5	56.4	55.2	31.4	31.9	34.6	55.2	70.0	70.4	949.5	56 1967 - 2024
Mean number of days of rain ≥ 1 mm	8.5	8.9	9.4	7.6	7.0	7.5	5.9	5.0	5.8	7.4	8.5	7.6	89.1	56 1967 - 2024
Red = highest value														

## Land Use

The zoning patterns within the Maitland LGA follow the flooding patterns. The bulk of land is zoned for rural purposes, followed by residential and environmental zones; flood prone land is often zoned rural in order to minimise the potential for increased urban development, whereas the majority of urban areas are located on higher ground and are not susceptible to inundation from Hunter River flooding.

<i>Land Use Zone / Type / Classification</i>	<i>Area (ha)</i>	<i>% of LGA</i>
Residential zone	4867.7	12.4%
Large lot residential zone	873.1	2.2%
Employment zones	842.0	2.1%
Rural zones	28329.2	72.1%
Public Recreation zone	543.5	1.4%
Private Recreation zone	194.8	0.5%
Conservation zones	3040.0	7.7%
Special activities, Infrastructure, Tourist zones	608.6	1.5%
<b>TOTAL AREA</b>	<b>39,297.9</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

## Urban Growth

The Maitland LGA is one of the fastest growing local government areas in the state, currently growing by 3.2% annually. To cater for increased housing demand several Urban Release Areas (URAs) and other greenfield areas have been identified, which are experiencing a rapid rate of change. Current URAs and greenfield areas include:

- . Gillieston Heights – currently being delivered (final stages)
- . Thornton North URA – currently being delivered (mid stages).
- . Farley URA – currently being delivered (mid stages).
- . Lochinvar URA – currently being delivered (early stages).
- . Anambah URA – currently at master planning stage.

These areas provide housing for most new residents, including those most unfamiliar with local emergency events.

In addition to the above areas, the Hunter Regional Plan 2041 identifies opportunities for further growth to the west of the Lochinvar and Anambah URAs. These Lochinvar and Anambah URAs, plus the expansion area to the west, are defined as the Anambah to Branxton Regionally Significant Growth Corridor, which also stretches into the Cessnock and Singleton LGAs.

## Population and People

The total population of the Maitland LGA on census night in 2021 was 90,226. The information below provides demographic analysis for the City and its suburbs based on results from the 2021 Censuses of Population and Housing.

- The estimated residential population for the 2021 Census was 90,226 (48.7% male / 51.3% female), compared to 69,924 in 2011 with an annualised growth rate of 2.62% (Australian Bureau of Statistics [ABS] 2021a).
- Maitland is the fastest growing regional city in NSW (Centre for Population 2022). Maitland LGA is predicted to see a population increase of 144,536 by 2041 (Department of Planning and Environment 2022)
- The single largest cohort is 30 - 34 years, representing 7.4% of Maitland's population (ABS 2021a)
- The largest life stage group in Maitland is 'Workers' (35 - 49 years) representing 19.5% of the overall population (REMPLAN 2021)
- 64% of the community participate in the labour force (ABS 2021a)
- Maitland is a diverse and growing multicultural community with Irish the most common ancestry and cultural background at 10.7% (ABS 2021a)
- The percentage of residents who identify as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander in the Maitland LGA (7.5%) is over double the NSW state average (3.4%) (ABS 2021a)

### Population per Suburb

This section provides a snapshot of the Maitland LGA with the [Maitland Social Profile 2021 - 2025](#) provided further information. The population provided by the ABS for the Maitland LGA in 2021 was 90,553 (ABS 2021).

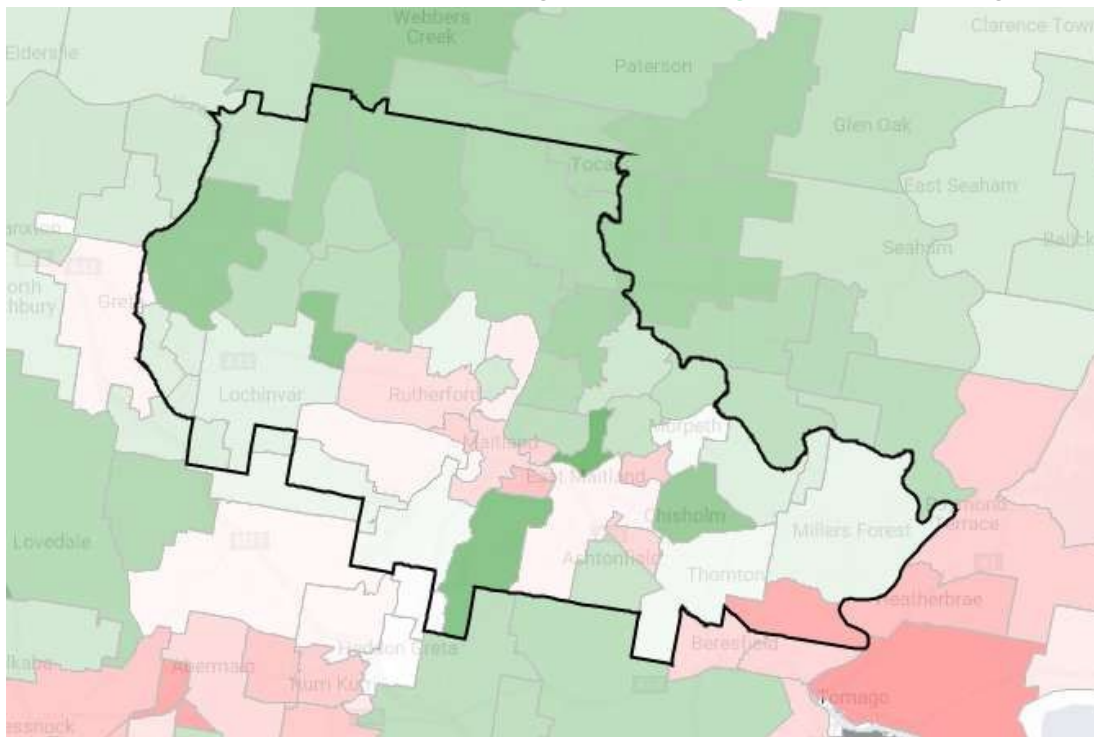
#### [Suburb population including Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas \(SEIFA\)](#)

SEIFA data is included in the following population by suburb table. According to the ABS, SEIFA utilises income, education, employment, family, housing, and occupation data gathered in the Census to gain a picture of the socio-economic profile of a particular area. This helps to quantify relative advantage or disadvantage of these areas. SEIFA scores are standardised to a distribution where the average equals 1,000.

Maitland LGA SEIFA score = 989



**Red or lower score** = disadvantage / **Green or higher score** = advantage



The following table provides a breakdown for the Maitland LGA population by suburb area, accompanied by the SEIFA score:

Population by Suburb (2021)		
<i>Suburb</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>SEIFA score 2021</i>
Aberglasslyn	6,552	1,017
Allandale	68	1,029
Anambah	64	1,059
Ashtonfield	4,589	1,047
Berry Park	182	1,028
Bishops Bridge	218	1,015
Bolwarra	1,350	1,066
Bolwarra Heights	3,436	1,077
Chisholm	4,577	1,090
Cliftleigh	2,309	1,002
Duckenfield	92	1028
East Maitland	11,860	977
Farley	605	980
Gillieston Heights	4,796	1,009
Gosforth	82	1,059
Harpers Hill	64	1,029
Hillsborough	50	1,077
Horseshoe Bend	427	907
Lambs Valley	347	1,052
Largs	1,962	1,043
Lochinvar	1,095	1,023
Lorn	1,465	1,058
Louth Park	922	1,017
Luskintyre	216	1,091
Maitland	1,972	924
Maitland Vale	281	1,069
Melville	64	1,077
Metford	4,707	919

Population by Suburb (2021)		
Suburb	Population	SEIFA score 2021
Millers Forest	357	1,018
Mindaribba	97	1,069
Morpeth	1,686	1,006
Oakhampton	165	965
Oakhampton Heights	139	1,037
Oswald	88	1,029
Phoenix Park	77	1,052
Pitnacree	48	1,120
Raworth	2,094	1,049
Rosebrook	73	1,077
Rutherford	13,091	930
South Maitland	432	872
Telarah	2,318	907
Tenambit	3,088	900
Thornton	10,690	1,010
Tocal	47	1,069
Windella	845	1,100
Windermere	64	1,059
Woodberry	3,024	824

\* Note:

- . Greta – Maitland City Council is responsible for the residents on the eastern side of Orient Street, Greta. The remainder of Greta falls within the Cessnock Local Government Area.
- . Cliftleigh - Maitland City Council is responsible for a small section of Cliftleigh (properties to the east of Avery Lane). The remainder of Cliftleigh falls within the Cessnock Local Government Area.
- . Allandale - Maitland City Council is responsible for Allandale Road (up to the rail bridge which forms boundary Allandale Road and where Allandale Road becomes Lovedale Road). The remainder of Allandale falls within the Cessnock Local Government Area.

## Indigenous Status

- Maitland has an indigenous population, both Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander, of 6,738 people (7.47%) (REMPPLAN 2021)
- During 2011 to 2021, the number of Aboriginal and/ or Torres Strait Islander people living in Maitland increased by 4% (4,383 people) (ABS 2021a)
- The majority of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population are children and young people with 54.9% of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population in the Maitland LGA under 25 years old. 1,700 or 26% are between the age of 12 - 24 years. One in four of Maitland's Indigenous population are considered 'youth'.
- The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander median age is 20.
- The average number of people per household for the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population is 3.3.

<i>Aboriginal and / or Torres Strait Islander peoples)</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>%</i>
Median age	20	N/A
Male	3,235	48.0
Female	3,507	52.0

## Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CALD) Community

### Country of Birth / Ancestry (ABS 2021a)

- In the Maitland LGA, 78,443 people (96.9%) were born in Australia. The most common countries of birth other than Australia are:
  - England (1,655 people or 1.8%)
  - New Zealand (940 people or 1.0%)
  - India (800 people or 0.9%)
  - Philippines (577 people or 0.6%) and
  - South Africa (379 people or 0.4%).
- In Maitland, 66,918, or 74.2%, of people had both parents born in Australia and 10,734, or 11.9%, of people had both parents born overseas.



- . The most common ancestries in Maitland are:
  - . Australian 44.3%
  - . English 43.1%
  - . Irish 10.7%
  - . Scottish 10.5%
  - . Australian Aboriginal 7.2%.

#### [Languages Spoken At Home \(Top Responses Abs 2021a\)](#)

- . In Maitland, 81,723, or 90.6% of people only speak English at home.
- . There are 2,260 households within the Maitland LGA where a non-English language is used. Other top languages spoken at home include:

<i>Language used at home</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>%</i>
Malayalam	344	0.4
Punjabi	332	0.4
Mandarin	265	0.3
Tagalog	255	0.3
Afrikaans	207	0.2
English only	81,723	90.6

#### [Country of Birth \(top responses ABS 2021\)](#)

<i>Country of birth</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>%</i>
Australia	78,443	86.9
England	1,655	1.8
New Zealand	940	1.0
India	800	0.9
Philippines	577	0.6
South Africa	379	0.4

### People living with a disability

- 6.7%, approximately 6,042 persons, within the Maitland population need assistance with one or more core activities areas of self- care, mobility and communication, because of a long-term health condition, a disability, or old age, which is higher than the NSW state average of 5.8%.
- In the Maitland LGA, 83 people use Auslan and 79 people identify as non-verbal.
- 13.2% of the Maitland population have a long term mental health condition, which is higher than the NSW state average of 8%.
- In 2023, during July 1 and September 30, there were 3,817 active participants with NDIS plan and 1,818 NDIA active providers in the Maitland LGA
- 13.1% of the Maitland population (9,316 people) provide unpaid carer assistance to a person with a disability, health condition or due to old age in Maitland LGA .

### How old are we

In line with the projected population calculations (Department of Planning and Environment 2022), it is estimated:

- The median age is projected to remain relatively stable, currently sitting at 36 years and projected to be 38 years by 2041
- The expected population increase for Maitland as outlined above will require the provision of an additional 25,200 (approx.) dwellings (Department of Planning and Environment 2022)
- There is an expected increase of 14,800 individuals aged 65+ years from 2021 to 2041, in addition to this, the population aged 30 - 44 years is projected to increase by 11,000 (Department of Planning and Environment 2022).



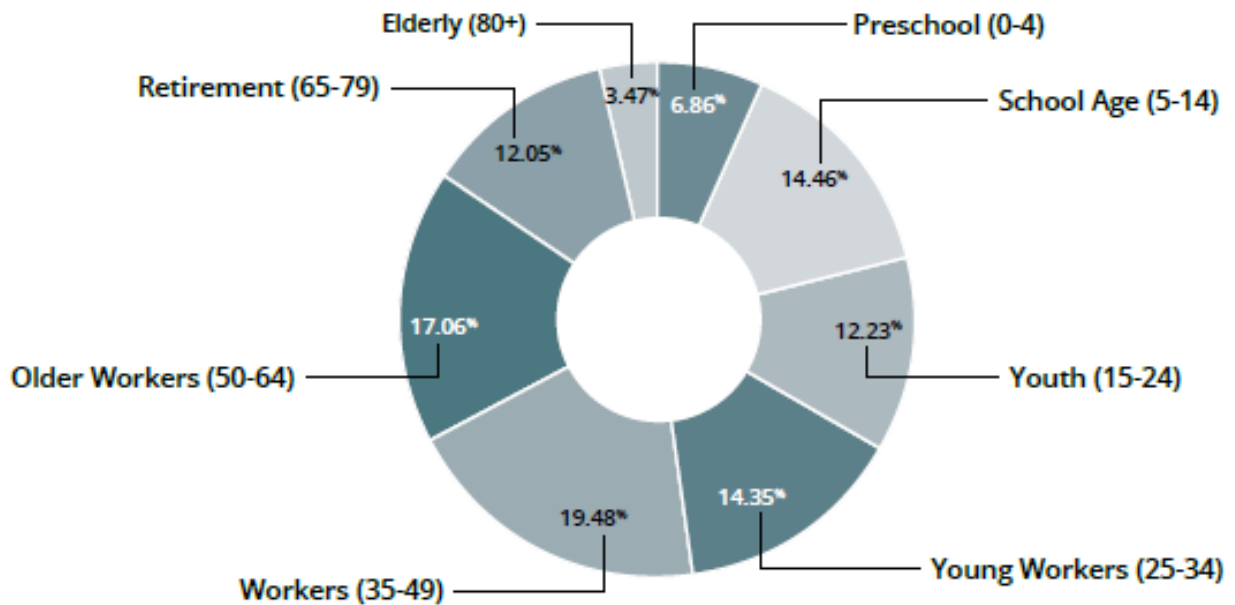
**51.3%** Female



**48.7%** Male

Maitland City Population (2021)		
Population	Number	Percentage
Maitland City (excluding overseas visitors)	90,226	100.00
Males	43,940	48.7
Females	46,286	51.3

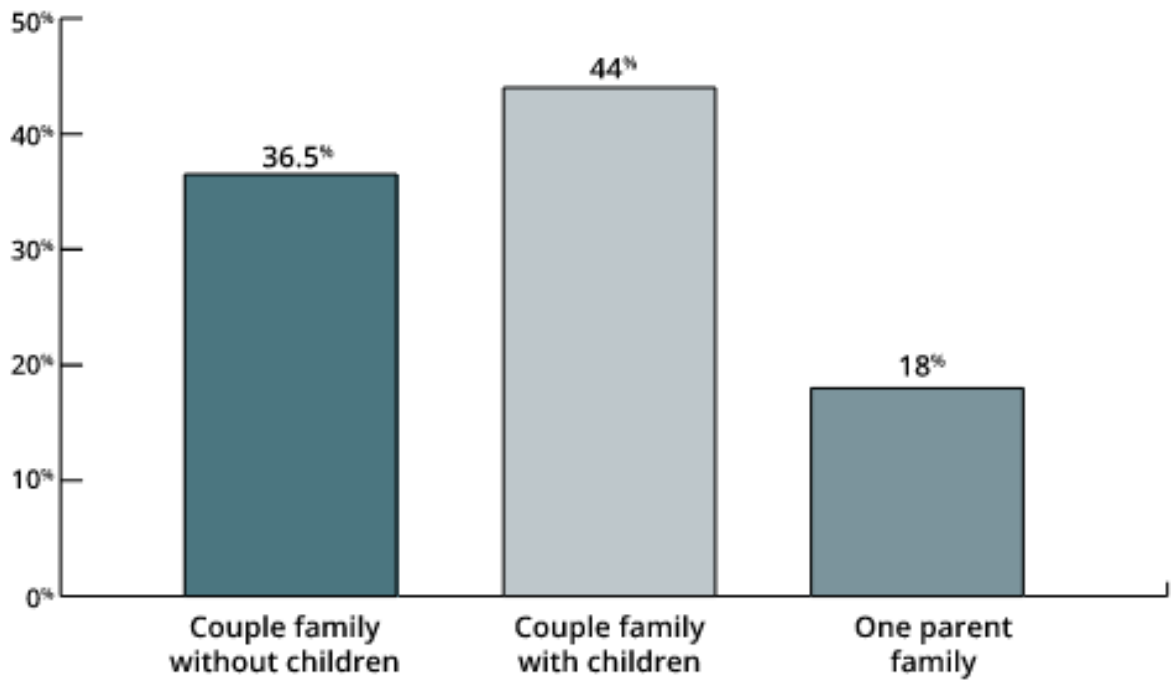
Understanding the population by life stage within Maitland provides valuable insights into the region’s requirements for amenity, services, infrastructure, investment, education, and employment opportunities.



Five year age groups present a classic age profile of the population. Each age group covers exactly five years, which enables direct comparison between each age group.

<i>Five Year Age Groups (years)</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>%</i>
Median age	36	N/A
0-4 years	6,220	6.9
5-9 years	6,571	7.3
10-14 years	6,480	7.2
15-19 years	5,568	6.2
20-24 years	5,471	6.1
25-29 years	6,223	6.9
30-34 years	6,722	7.4
35-39 years	6,313	7
40-44 years	5,728	6.3
45-49 years	5,539	6.1
50-54 years	5,451	6
55-59 years	5,035	5.6
60-64 years	4,906	5.4
65-69 years	4,339	4.8
70-74 years	3,837	4.3
75-79 years	2,696	3
80-84 years	1,642	1.8
85 years and over	1,494	1.7

## Family Composition



### SINGLE (OR LONE) PARENTS



**19%** Male lone parents



**81%** Female lone parents

### FAMILY BLENDING

**5.43%**  
Blended families with no other children

**12.95%**  
Step families with no other children

### EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF FAMILIES

**23.8%**  
Couple family – One employed full time, one part time

**6.13%**  
One parent family – Not in the labour force

**19.7%**  
Couple family – Both not working

**4.76%**  
One parent family – Employed, worked full time

An indication of family compositions for the Maitland Local Government Area is detailed below. This may assist in the demographics of our LGA and our people.

<i>Family Composition)</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>%</i>
Couple family without children	9,222	36.5
Couple family with children	11,109	44.0
One parent family	4,562	18.1
<i>Male</i>		<i>18.7</i>
<i>Female</i>		<i>81.4</i>
Other family	350	1.4

### *Homelessness*

- 391 people are considered homeless in the Maitland LGA (Homelessness NSW 2023).

Additionally,

- 816 households are on the general waitlist for social housing with a further 101 households on the priority list. Wait times exceed 5 years. Demand for social housing is increasing (Department of Communities and Justice 2022).
- 682 or 2.1% of dwellings occupied rent free, occupied under a life tenure scheme and other tenure type. There are also 356 (1.1%) of tenure types not stated (REMPAN 2021).

### *Dwellings / Households / Tenure*

In 2021 there were 32,648 private dwellings and 1,744 non-private dwellings in Maitland (REMPAN 2021). Of the dwellings in Maitland:



**28,499** were separate houses

**65.6%** of dwellings were separate houses in NSW



**752** were flats or apartments

**21.7%** were flats or apartments in NSW



**3,138** were semi detached, row or terrace house, townhouses

**11.7%** were semi detached, row or terrace house, townhouses in NSW



**1,565** Social housing (4% of total residential dwellings) (Homelessness NSW, 2021)



**4 bedrooms** are the most common in Maitland LGA

9,670 families have **2 bedrooms** spare, while 653 families need **1 extra bedroom**

**2.7 people** is the average household size in Maitland

**3.4** bedrooms is the average number of bedrooms per dwelling in Maitland

Population in non-private dwellings includes all those staying temporarily or long-term in dwellings which provide a communal form of accommodation. This includes nursing homes and hostels, hotels and motels, prisons, hospitals, army barracks and other institutions.

Maitland LGA – Dwelling Structure (2021)

<i>Tenure</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Structure type</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>%</i>
Owned outright	9,133	28.0	Separate house	28,499	87.3
Owned with a mortgage(b)	12,750	39.1	Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse, etc	3,138	9.6
Rented	9,734	29.8	Flat or apartment	752	2.3
Other tenure type(c)	672	2.1	Other dwelling	214	0.7
Tenure type not stated	356	1.1	Not stated	42	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,645</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>381</b>	

(a) Includes dwellings purchased under a shared equity scheme.

(b) Excludes dwellings being occupied rent-free, this is not comparable to 2016 QuickStats data.

(c) Comprises dwellings occupied rent free, occupied under a life tenure scheme and other tenure type.

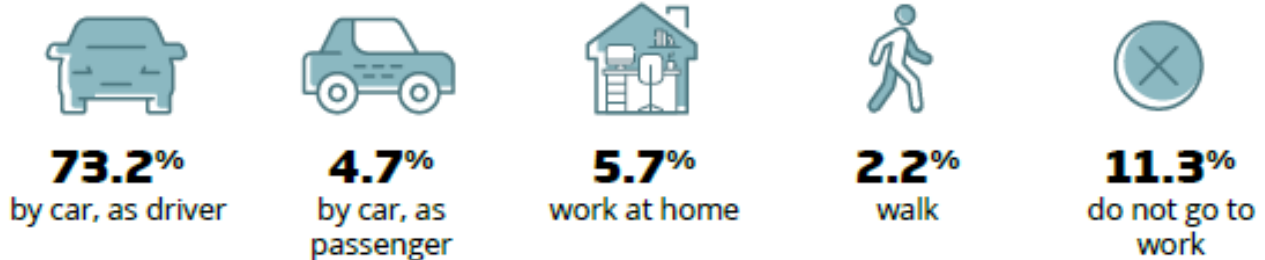
### Motor vehicles by dwelling / methods of travel to work

- . Average number of vehicles per dwelling: 1.7.
- . 1,484 dwellings do not have a motor vehicle.
- . 10,088 have 1 vehicle, 20,776 have 2 or more vehicles.

Maitland LGA – Number of motor vehicles per dwelling (ABS 2021)	
Number of motor vehicles per dwelling:	
- No motor vehicles	1,484
- One motor vehicle	10,088
- Two motor vehicles	13,278
- Three motor vehicles	7,448
- Number of motor vehicles not stated	345
<i>Note: Motor vehicles excludes motorbikes, motor scooters and heavy motor vehicles.</i>	

In Maitland, travel to work by car, is the most popular mode of transport for all categories of workers (those who live and work in region, live elsewhere and work in region, work elsewhere but live in region)

82% of employed people who live in the region but work elsewhere travelled to work by car as driver.





Method of Travel to work (top responses – on day of census)	Total	%
Car, as driver	25,551	59.0
Car, as passenger	1,564	3.6
Walked only	472	1.1
Truck	290	0.7
Train	140	0.3
Did not go to work	6,889	15.9
Worked from home	7,369	17.0
Travelled by public transport	429	1.0
People who travelled by car as passenger or driver	27,409	63.3

## Industry & Employment

For those working and living in Maitland, the top occupations included:



**17.2%**  
Professionals



**14.8%**  
Technicians and  
Trade workers



**14.6%**  
Clericals and  
Administrative  
workers



**14.5%**  
Sales workers



**13.4%**  
Community and  
Personal service  
workers

It is estimated that 35,227 people work in Maitland (REMPPLAN).

Maitland LGA – Industry of Employment	
Managers	3,711
Professionals	6,680
Technicians and Trades Workers	5,586
Community and Personal Service Workers	5,227
Clerical and Administrative Workers	4,211
Sales Workers	3,903
Machinery Operators and drivers	2,152
Labourers	3,550
Not stated – Inadequately described	207
<b>Total</b>	<b>35,227</b>

## Transport Routes and Facilities

### Roads

Maitland has a road network consisting of:

- . State Highway (SH9): 28.70 km
- . Main Roads: 21.40 km
- . Regional Roads: (31.9km) 14.58 km urban  
17.32 km non-urban
- . Local Roads(647.9km) - sealed: 505.7 km urban  
195.9 km non-urban
- . Local Roads - unsealed: 19.00 km non-urban

Maitland is bisected by the New England Highway (NEH) which crosses the LGA east to west. This is a significant freight and transport corridor with approximately 34,000 vehicle movements per day. Its importance has diminished in recent years due to the opening of the Hunter Expressway (HEX) which is located to the south and crosses the LGA boundary for a short distance at the western end of the LGA.

The HEX is now the principle long haul corridor for road transport from the Upper Hunter to Newcastle and Sydney. Links between the NEH and the HEX are via Mount Vincent Road and Buchanan Road on the east, centrally via Cessnock Road (MR195) and to the west via Allandale and Lovedale Roads. While the HEX has a significant traffic load, traffic on the New England Highway is still substantial.

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

- . Belmore Road, Paterson Road and Tocal Road - regional roads connecting Maitland with Paterson and Dungog to the North.
- . Raymond Terrace Road – a Main Road connecting East Maitland to Raymond Terrace and the Pacific Highway.
- . Cessnock Road - connecting Maitland via Gillieston Heights southerly to the HEX and the towns of Kurri Kurri and Cessnock. This road is subject to inundation at a number of locations at Testers Hollow south of Gillieston Heights and also between Maitland and Gillieston Heights.

## *Railways*

Maitland is a nodal point for several rail lines including the Main Northern Railway, the North Coast Railway and South Maitland Railway. The Main Northern Railway consists of:

- . Two freight and two passenger lines between Maitland and Newcastle
- . Two lines between Maitland and Wollombi
- . Three rail lines westward from Wollombi.

This rail line carries a significant amount of freight being the primary link between the Upper Hunter coalfields and the port of Newcastle.

The North Coast Railway commences at the junction with the Main Northern Railway to the west of the township of Maitland and consists of:

- . A single rail line north of the Telarah Rail Station
- . A passing siding located at Mindaribba and serves northern NSW.

This rail line carries freight and passenger services and terminates at Brisbane.

South Maitland Railway is a private single line that services several coal mines south west of the city.

Stations are located at the following locations:

- . Thornton – Karuah Street, Thornton
- . Metford – Ferraby Street, Metford
- . Victoria Street – Victoria Street, East Maitland
- . East Maitland – Melbourne Street, East Maitland
- . High Street – Old High Street, Maitland
- . Maitland – Church Street, Maitland

- . Telarah – Johnson Street, Telarah
- . Lochinvar – Station Lane, Lochinvar
- . Mindaribba – Tocal Road, Mindaribba.

## Airports

The Royal Newcastle Aero Club is located on the western fringe of Rutherford (Phone: 4932 8888). This facility provides two sealed runways, a grass runway and helicopter landing facilities.

Another airfield is located at Luskintyre in the North West of the LGA. This is a private airfield and consists of a grass runway.

## Helicopter Landing Facilities

Helicopter landing facilities are located at the NSW Rural Fire Services Headquarters, 110 Mount Vincent Road, East Maitland (Phone: 4015 0000).

A helicopter pad is also located at the Maitland Hospital, 51 Metford Road, East Maitland (Phone 4087 1000).

## Key Bridges

The following table lists the key bridges within the Maitland LGA (note all bridges, including pedestrian and lower priority bridges are not included in this table):

Type	Crossing	Location	Owner	Significance
Road	Hunter River	Luskintyre	TfNSW	
Road	Hunter River	Melville Ford	MCC	
Rail	Hunter River	Oakhampton	ARTC	
Road	Hunter River	Maitland / Lorn	TfNSW	
Road	Hunter River	Pitnacree	TfNSW	
Road	Hunter River	Morpeth	TfNSW	
Road	Flood Plain	Long Bridge Maitland	TfNSW	Flood evacuation route, and Highway bypass

Type	Crossing	Location	Owner	Significance
Rail	Wallis Creek	Maitland	ARTC	Road over Wallis Creek
Road	Rail Line	Church Street Maitland	TfNSW	Crossing 6 main rail lines and relevant rail infrastructure
Rail	Rail Line	Melbourne Street, East Maitland	ARTC	Rail over road
Road	Rail Line	George Street, East Maitland	ARTC	Road over rail
Road	Rail Line	High Street, East Maitland	ARTC	Road over rail
Rail	Road	Metford Road	ARTC	Rail over road
Road	Rail Line	Allandale Road, Allandale		Rail over road bridge
Road	Rail line	High St Maitland	TfNSW	Easterly Evacuation route & Highway Bypass
Rail	Road	Junction Street, Telarah	ARTC	Road over rail (10 tonne load limit)
Road	Rail	Telarah Street, Telarah	ARTC	Road over rail
Road	Rail	New England Highway, Telarah	ARTC	Road over rail
Road	Hunter River	Belmore Bridge, Lorn	TfNSW	Bridge over river
Road	Rail Line	Thornton Road, Thornton	ARTC	Road over rail bridge
Rail	Hunter River	Bolwarra	ARTC	Bridge over river
Rail	Road	Wollombi Road, Farley	ARTC	Rail bridge over road
Road	Wallis Creek	Old High St East Maitland	MCC	Highway Bypass with 20t load limit

Type	Crossing	Location	Owner	Significance
Road	Rail Line	Private P.Z. Trzecinski Bridge	TfNSW	Highway - Provides important traffic capacity for light vehicles, trucks and over dimension vehicles as opposed to the alternative through the Maitland CBD

Management of key bridges in the LGA is shared between Council, Transport for NSW and ARTC.

### Wharves

A number of disused and private wharves are located on the Hunter River with the only public wharf located at Queens Wharf Road, Morpeth. This is used for private vessels. In addition this facility has a boat ramp for launching of vessels.

### Economy and Industry

The Maitland LGA has a strong traditional rural base, including industries such as turf farming, vegetable growing and cattle grazing. Other rural activities include quarries.

Within the urban areas important economic activities include the following industries:

- Health Services
- Education services
- Office jobs (various)
- Manufacturing and construction
- Other Service-related activities (eg retail).
- Health Services
- Education services
- Office jobs (various)
- Manufacturing and construction
- Other Service-related activities (eg retail).

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## Annexure B – Hazards and Risks Summary

A Local Emergency Risk Management (ERM) Study (2007) 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 Emergency Management Coordinating 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/Animal)	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
Hazard	Risk Description	Likelihood Rating	Consequence Rating	Risk Priority	Combat / Responsible Agency



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
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
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
Hazard	Risk Description	Likelihood Rating	Consequence Rating	Risk Priority	Combat / Responsible Agency

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
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	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
Hazard	Risk Description	Likelihood Rating	Consequence Rating	Risk Priority	Combat / Responsible Agency

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
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
Hazard	Risk Description	Likelihood Rating	Consequence Rating	Risk Priority	Combat / Responsible Agency

Tsunami	A tsunami wave of magnitude that presents a risk to land and marine elements.	Rare	Catastrophic	High	NSW SES
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 Maitland 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 agency websites.

Plan / Policy	Purpose	Combat / Responsible Agency
MLEMC EOC SOP's	Standard operating procedures for use of EOC.	LEMO
Maitland Pre Event Recovery Plan	Multi-hazard Pre-Event Recovery Plan outlines key activities that take place in anticipation of a disaster.	LEMO
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.	LEMO
Maitland City Local 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.	SES
Hunter Bush Fire Management	The aim of the Hunter Bush Fire Risk Management Plan is to minimise the risk of	NSW Rural Fire Service

Plan / Policy	Purpose	Combat / Responsible Agency
Committee – Lower Hunter Bush Fire Risk Management Plan	Adverse impact from bush fires on life, property and the environment.	
Operations Coordination Plan	Operations Controller Plan prepared under section 52 of the Rural Fires Act 1997. Applies to LGA's of Port Stephens, Dungog, Maitland and Cessnock	NSW RFS
Hunter Valley Flood Mitigation Scheme – Flood Emergency Response Plan (Lower Hunter Valley)	<p>The purpose of this Flood Emergency Response Plan is to detail arrangements for preparedness, response and recovery of the Hunter Valley Flood Mitigation Scheme (HVFMS). The scope of the plan is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. Outline the HVFMS</li> <li>. Outline emergency management arrangements to operate the scheme</li> <li>. Identify linkages with other organisations</li> </ul> <p>This document is an internal document to guide DPIE HVFMS operations and does not form part of broader NSW emergency management planning arrangements.</p> <p>Arrangements for the emergency management of floods and flood intelligence are outlined in the State Flood Plan and relevant Local Flood Plans.</p>	DPIE – Hunter Valley Flood Mitigation Scheme
Hunter Local Land Services Animal Safer Places	Animal facilities and places of refuge for livestock and pets in times of need	LLS
Guide for Evacuation Centre Facilities	Guide explaining how an Evacuation Centre is identified and established as well as what happens in a Centre and by whom	State Emergency Management Committee

Plan / Policy	Purpose	Combat / Responsible Agency
Evacuation Centre Guidelines – 2023	Inform and enhance emergency management arrangements for evacuations during actual and / or forecast emergencies	NSW Government
WSFA Evacuation Centre Manual – 2023	Explanation on how evacuation centre is identified and established as well as what occurs in an evacuation centre.	Welfare Services Functional Area
Flood Studies	<p>Available studies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Hunter River Flood Study (Branxton to Green Rocks) – Revised 2015</li> <li>· Hunter River Floodplain Risk Management Study and Plan 2015</li> <li>· Lochinvar Flood Study 2019 Vol 1 &amp; 2 (Draft – Not yet adopted by Council)</li> <li>· Paterson River Flood Study 2017</li> <li>· Wallis, Swamp and Fishery Creek 2019 Vol 1 &amp; 2 (Draft – Not yet adopted by Council)</li> <li>· Williamstown Salt Ash Floodplain Risk Management Study</li> </ul>	Maitland City Council

## Part 3 – Restricted Operational Information

RESTRICTED OPERATIONAL INFORMATION