



COUNCIL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN



CITY OF
TEA TREE GULLY
Naturally Better

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OVERVIEW



OVERVIEW

Executive summary

An emergency is an event which threatens or impacts the safety or health of people and/or destroys or damages property or the natural environment. Emergencies can occur at any time with little warning, rapidly spread over designated boundaries and cause diverse and widespread impacts across affected communities.

Local government can help to minimise these threats and contribute to the safety and wellbeing of their communities by participating in local emergency management. The State Emergency Management Plan (SEMP) articulates the roles and responsibilities that local government may play in local emergency management planning and preparedness. These include ensuring all requisite local emergency management planning and preparedness measures are undertaken.

This document forms part of the City of Tea Tree Gully’s commitment to emergency management planning and contributes to Council’s coordinated and planned response to emergencies. The Council Emergency Management Plan considers all hazards across a scale of minor incidents to major emergencies.

Purpose

The purpose of this plan is to establish Council’s role in the event of an emergency that could occur within the boundaries of, or impacts upon, the City of Tea Tree Gully. The objectives of the plan are to:

- Establish the City of Tea Tree Gully’s commitment to emergency management
- Fulfil the City of Tea Tree Gully’s roles and responsibilities as defined in the State Emergency Management Plan
- Provide assurance to the community that Council has appropriate emergency management arrangements in place
- Provide guidance to Council staff on their roles and responsibilities in emergency management
- Enable a coordinated response to an emergency by supporting broader state emergency management arrangements.

Relevant legislation

Council has the following legislative responsibilities relating to emergency management:

LEGISLATION	LOCAL GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBILITIES
<i>Emergency Management Act 2004</i>	Requires the preparation of the State Emergency Management Plan (which Council is required to give due weight to in plans, policies and activities)
<i>State Emergency Management Plan</i>	Responsibilities, in partnership with state government, to contribute to the safety and wellbeing of their communities by participating in local emergency management
<i>Fire and Emergency Services Act 2005</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• For rural councils or councils with designated urban bushfire risk areas – appoint Fire Prevention Officer/s• Contribute to Bushfire Management Area Plans• Protect property from fire• Minimise threat to human life from fire
<i>Local Government Act 1999</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Protect its area from natural and other hazards and to mitigate from the effects of such hazards• Give due weight, in all its plans, policies and activities to regional, state and national objectives and strategies concerning the economic, social, physical and environmental development and management of the community• Flooding specific – if flooding in the area of a council has occurred or is imminent and the council is of the opinion that a situation of emergency has arisen in which there is danger to life or property, it may order that action be taken as it thinks fit to avert or reduce the danger

Hazard Leaders and Control Agencies

Hazard Leaders and Control Agencies are established under the SEMP and allocated to each type of identified hazard.

Hazard Leaders are agencies which have the knowledge, expertise and resources to lead planning for the preparedness, response and recovery associated with a specific hazard.

Control Agencies are agencies that take charge of the emergency and provide leadership to all other agencies responding to an emergency.

BEFORE AN EMERGENCY



BEFORE AN EMERGENCY

General

Council has arrangements in place for the prevention of, and preparedness for, emergency events. These arrangements contribute to reducing the effects of emergencies and increasing community resilience, and ensures Council can effectively support the response to emergencies.

Council undertakes many emergency-risk mitigation activities as part of its normal service delivery, including:

- Land use planning
- Tree and vegetation management
- Bushfire management planning
- Land management
- Public health programs (e.g. immunisation)
- Road and traffic management
- Stormwater infrastructure maintenance
- Building safety
- Flood mitigation.

Supporting documents

Council has a number of supporting plans, policies and procedures that form part of its emergency management strategies:

- Adelaide Mt Lofty Ranges Bushfire Management Area Plan
- Flood mapping
- Strategic Plan 2020
- City of Tea Tree Gully Development Plan
- City of Tea Tree Gully Business Continuity Plan
- City of Tea Tree Gully Enterprise Risk Management Framework
- City of Tea Tree Gully Total Fire Ban Day Plan
- Emergency Management Policy
- Incident Management Framework
- Incident Management Operations Centre Manual.

Bushfire management and prevention

Council undertakes inspections of private and Council land pursuant to the *Fire and Emergency Services Act 2005* (F&ES Act):

- To prevent or inhibit the outbreak of fire on the land
- To prevent or inhibit the spread of fire through the land
- To protect property on the land from fire
- To minimise the threat to human life from a fire on the land.

Under the F&ES Act each rural council or council in a designated urban bushfire area must appoint at least one Fire Prevention Officer. Fire Prevention Officers have a number of functions, including to assess the extent of bushfire hazards within the Council area, provide advice to Bushfire Management Committees and advising owners of property of bushfire prevention and management. The City of Tea Tree Gully has one Fire Prevention Officer.

Bushfire Management Area Plans (BMAP) are produced for the nine Bushfire Management Areas (BMA) in the state. The City of Tea Tree Gully is located within the Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges (AMLR) BMA. Council has representation on the AMLR Bushfire Management Committee and has input into the planning process. The BMAP outlines bushfire risks and identifies strategies and actions to mitigate the risk of bushfire in the BMA. The BMAP is available from the SA CFS website.

Zone Emergency Management Committee

For the purpose of emergency management, South Australia is divided into 11 Emergency Management Zones based on the South Australian government regions. Each of these regions has a Zone Emergency Management Committee (ZEMC). The City of Tea Tree Gully is a member of the Northern Adelaide Zone along with:

- City of Playford
- City of Port Adelaide Enfield
- City of Salisbury.

The ZEMC is a strategic committee responsible for risk management, planning and implementation of zone level actions to build resilience and support state emergency management arrangements.

The ZEMC ensures emergency risk assessments, consistent with the National Emergency Risk Assessment Guidelines (NERAG) are conducted for priority risks, contributes to the development of risk treatment options, monitors implementation of risk treatments via Hazard Leaders and relevant treatment plans and develops a Zone Emergency Management Plan (ZEMP) and other plans.

Zone Emergency Management Plan

The Northern Adelaide Zone Emergency Management Plan (NAZEMP) focuses on the key hazards and emergency management arrangements within the Northern Adelaide Emergency Management Zone. This document identifies and prioritise risks at the Zone level and identifies the treatments available to mitigate these risks.

A public version of the NAZEMP is available on Council's website.

Risk assessments

The National Emergency Risk Assessment Guidelines (NERAG) provides a contextualised emergency risk assessment methodology consistent with the AS/NZS 13000:2009. This method has been developed for assessing emergency risk arising from any hazard and can be applied at local, regional, state/territory and national levels. NERAG focuses on the 'All Hazards' approach.

The Northern Adelaide Zone Emergency

Management Committee has undertaken risk assessments using the NERAG methodology as part of the Zone Emergency Risk Management Program. This has provided information on priority risks to the zone. Details of these risk assessments and treatment options available to reduce the risk are provided in the Zone Emergency Management Plan (ZEMP).

Incident management systems

Council is often the first agency to respond to a local incident and can often manage this type of incident without additional assistance. Other agencies will become involved if the incident escalates and becomes a broader emergency. Council will aim to proactively manage local incidents and escalate to State agencies when it is apparent that a significant commitment of resources may be required to manage the incident.

In a large and complex incident where a multi-agency response is required Council will need to adapt to changes in command and control structures and be aware of its role in the state level structures.

Insurance

Council is appropriately and adequately insured by the Local Government Mutual Liability Scheme and Local Government Asset Mutual Fund.

Council's current insurance arrangements provide cover for all Council owned buildings, contents and playgrounds. Insurance does not cover infrastructure such as roads, stormwater systems, bridges and signage.

Community information and education

Council recognises the importance of ensuring the community is aware of ways to mitigate the adverse effects of emergency events. Council's website provides the community with general information regarding emergency management, such as preparing for an emergency, recovering from an emergency and links to other sources of information.

Other information is also available to the public through sa.gov.au, Red Cross Rediplan and emergency services' websites such as the CFS.

Council will consider appropriate methods of increasing the community's awareness and resilience in relation to emergency events.

Animals in emergencies

The types of animals relevant to the City of Tea Tree Gully area are outlined in the Regional Profile section of this plan.

Council will encourage animal owners to include animals in their personal emergency management plans by providing information on its website.

DURING AN EMERGENCY



DURING AN EMERGENCY

General

During an emergency, Council may provide support to emergency services to ensure the effect of the emergency is minimised and that affected individuals are given immediate relief and support.

Local Government Functional Support Group

The Local Government Functional Support Group (LGFSG) is established under the SEMP and is responsible for coordinating the response from local government during an emergency. The LGFSG provides trained personnel to attend the State Emergency Centre and operational centres including State Control Centres.

The LGFSG is led by the Local Government Association (LGA) with participation from Local Government Organisations. Local Government Organisations in this context refers to the LGA SA, the 68 councils, regional LGAs and the LGA Schemes.

Council Incident Management Team

Council has established a Council Incident Management Team (CIMT) to manage emergency situations and incidents. The CIMT is a flexible structure, with the number of staff and areas of expertise dependent on the scale and nature of the incident.

The CIMT is comprised of capable and trained employees who have extensive business, operational and corporate knowledge and have the capacity to make strategic decisions in the best interest of the community in the event of an incident.

i-Responda operating platform

The i-Responda operating platform has been developed by the LGA to assist councils in the planning and implementation of their response to emergency events. The key principle behind the platform is ordinary operations in extraordinary situations. This is designed to ensure Council staff can participate safely in emergency management and risks to Council and Council staff are

appropriately managed. The platform will integrate with Council's existing risk management and work, health and safety systems.

Council will implement the i-Responda operating platform to ensure its staff are equipped with information and tools that will enable a confident response to requests for Council to provide support in emergencies. Council recognises the importance of ensuring that its staff are only involved in types of emergency work that is appropriate to their level of skill and training.

Provision of Council resources

Resources may be requested at any time during the response and recovery phases of an emergency. Requests may come from a number of sources including:

- The Control Agency
- An impacted council
- The LGFSG
- Members of the community, including community groups.

When supporting another council or the Control Agency in an incident it is important to remember that:

- All councils are supported by the LGA Mutual Liability Scheme, Workers Compensation Scheme and Asset Mutual Fund
- i-Responda principles of 'Ordinary Operations in Extraordinary Situations' must remain in place.

Council has established a policy to assist in the provision of assistance and resources to other agencies in an incident. This policy is the Emergency Management Policy and is available on Council's corporate website.

Community information

The provision of information to the public regarding an emergency is the responsibility of the Control Agency as identified in the SEMP. Council recognises that its role is to strengthen and support these messages by timely sharing through existing

channels and ensuring that relevant information is shared internally.

Any information released by Council will be in conjunction with key stakeholders and must be approved by the CIMT and managed in accordance with Council's media policies/procedures to ensure accuracy and consistency. Council will only issue media statements that relate to the impact on Council. It will not comment on matters that fall within the jurisdiction of other agencies.

Public warnings

The core principle of public information and warning is to ensure public safety as the highest priority, with the provision of public warnings the primary responsibility of the Control Agency. All agencies, including Council, can assist by amplifying the messages distributed from the Control Agency through their communication channels.

Council may also use social media posts at times to publish links to public warnings as issued by the Control Agency.

Emergency relief centres

An emergency relief centre is a temporary facility established to provide immediate support and essential needs to persons affected by an emergency. Housing SA is the agency responsible for establishing and managing emergency relief centres. Other organisations/agencies such as Red Cross, Salvation Army, churches, service clubs (e.g. Rotary, Lions), along with Council may be involved in the provision of community services. Services may include grants for temporary accommodation, counselling, personal support and financial assistance.

Council may be requested to provide facilities for the establishment of emergency relief centres. Facilities will need to be considered fit for purpose as identified by the recovery lead agency. In these circumstances, Council would not be responsible for the management of the emergency relief centre but may assist the Control Agency with staffing where possible.

Council has identified a number of suitable relief centres and provided this information to Housing SA. Housing SA, in conjunction with the Control Agency will determine the most suitable sites to establish relief centres.

Animal relief

Council may allow the use of land/facilities under its care and control for the assembly of people with animals during an emergency event. Any requests for such support will be assessed at the time.

Disposal of deceased animals is the responsibility of the animal owner, however Council may (subject to availability of resources) support emergency affected livestock owners who are overwhelmed or unable to manage disposal of large numbers of deceased livestock. Requests for support may be made by the animal owner or by Primary Industries and Regions SA (PIRSA).

Animal relief issues arising from an emergency that require management beyond the ability of the animal owner or Council will be referred to PIRSA or any other relevant agency.

Lost or wandering animals will be managed under Council's normal procedures. Additional resources or support may be required for managing large numbers of animals beyond Council's regular capacity.

Environmental health considerations

In an emergency, public and environmental health risks or incidents can add to the hazards confronting the community and emergency personnel. Council's Environmental Health team may be involved in the response to and recovery from an emergency, in the following risk areas:

- Food safety (including donated food)
- Safe and adequate water supply
- Infectious disease control
- Emergency relief centres
- Waste collection and disposal
- Wastewater management
- Emergency toilets and ablution facilities
- Vermin and vector control
- Disposal of dead stock and other animals
- Pollution of water, land and air
- Provision of information to the community.

These areas may not be strictly the responsibility of

Council's Environmental Health team, rather support and advice may be required to support State agencies during an emergency.

AFTER AN EMERGENCY



AFTER AN EMERGENCY

General

Local government is recognised as having an important recovery role due its increasing community service functions at a local level. An emergency is generally not considered over until the community has been recovered to a situation in which services are back to at least pre-emergency levels.

There is no clear delineation between response and recovery operations and immediate recovery measures are usually undertaken during the response phase of an emergency.

Recovery operations

The actual degree of Council's involvement in the recovery phase will be determined in conjunction with the recovery lead agency.

Recovery operations include:

- Ensuring the wellbeing of individuals and the community (social, financial, emotional, physical)
- The restoration of critical infrastructure and services
- The rehabilitation of the natural environment
- The revitalisation of the economy.

Recovery can be a traumatic time for the community and Council will generally be the first point of contact. In order to minimise these traumas, Council will aim to provide factual, timely and accessible information which will be distributed through a range of communication channels.

Local Recovery Committee

To ensure recovery activities are locally driven and reflective of local needs, a Local Recovery Committee (LRC) may be established as soon as practicable following an emergency. The LRC will be supported by the State Recovery Committee and State Recovery Office, and would include a range of local and state agencies including councils.

Depending on the scale of the event, local community meetings may be held to provide and

gather information on range of issues.

Recovery centres

A recovery centre/s may be established by the State Recovery Office to coordinate recovery operations following an emergency event. Recovery Centres provide a 'one-stop shop' for people affected by an emergency to seek support and assistance from recovery agencies.

Volunteer management

Council recognises the vital role that volunteers can play in an emergency such as providing access to community resources and local knowledge. Volunteer management is important to ensure a coordinated and uniform approach. Poor management of volunteers can add confusion and create unnecessary work for agencies. Volunteers in emergencies are managed by Volunteering SA & NT.

Council has a large number of registered volunteers who contribute to the delivery of services in the local community using their local knowledge and range of skills and abilities. These skills may be directly relevant or transferrable to volunteer tasks commonly needed during the recovery phase. Council volunteers are managed in accordance with Council's Volunteer Management Policy and associated procedures.

Donated goods and fundraising

The National Guidelines for the Management of Donated Goods (Australian Government) enables all levels of government, corporate and non-government sectors, communities and individuals to more effectively address the needs of people affected by disasters.

While it is important to manage the desire of many community groups and organisations to undertake fundraising ventures, donated goods can cause major logistical problems. This includes managing large inflows of items and storage and disposal of unwanted or not useful products. Unless very specific goods are required to assist in recovery, the public will always be encouraged to donate money

in preference to goods, as this allows affected individuals and families to purchase what they need and support the local economy to return to business as usual.

The State Emergency Relief Fund Committee administers the fund established under the Emergency Management Act. The Red Cross is usually the manager of the front end of fundraising efforts and it is commonly accepted that the less fundraising fronts the better.

Disaster waste management

During a disaster or emergency there is often a large amount of waste produced which needs to be managed post incident. This can include damaged building materials, personal property, garden materials, vehicles, deceased animals, soil, effluent and chemicals.

The Disaster Waste Management Capability Plan and supporting guidelines provide agreed state arrangements, including identifying roles and responsibilities, around waste generated in disaster.

REGIONAL PROFILE



REGIONAL PROFILE

Population

The City of Tea Tree Gully estimated resident population for 2016 is 99,518.

Area description

The City of Tea Tree Gully (the City) is located in Adelaide’s north eastern suburbs, between 9 and 25 kilometres north-east of the Adelaide GPO. The City is bounded by the City of Playford in the north, the Adelaide Hills Council area in the east, the City of Campbelltown in the south and the Cities of Port Adelaide Enfield and Salisbury in the west.

The City is a predominantly residential area and encompasses a total land area of approximately 95 square kilometres. Areas in the west of the City comprise established and newly developed residential suburbs, while in the City’s east, the hills interface zone provides a rural backdrop. The north-east of the City includes an established extractive industry area as well as the catchment area of the Little Para Reservoir.

European settlement dates from the late 1830s, with land used mainly for orchards, cropping, farming and vineyards. A number of small townships developed including Tea Tree Gully, Hope Valley and Modbury. Some growth took place in the late 1800s and early 1900s. Significant development did not occur until the 1950s. In the 1960s residential development exploded, with the southern half of

the City established by the late 1970s. The 1980s and 1990s saw the development of the Golden Grove Development Area (Golden Grove and Greenwith) in the north of the City. The population of the City increased during the 1990s, rising from 84,000 in 1991 to around 95,000 in 2001. Today, the City is nearing the end of large scale residential land release and is an established residential area.

Source: City of Tea Tree Gully Community Profile – profile.id

The City of Tea Tree Gully comprises the following suburbs:

Banksia Park	Modbury North
Dernancourt	Paracombe (part)
Fairview Park	Redwood Park
Gilles Plains (part)	Ridgehaven
Golden Grove	Salisbury East (part)
Gould Creek (part)	St Agnes
Greenwith	Surrey Downs
Gulfview Heights (part)	Tea Tree Gully
Highbury	Upper Hermitage (part)
Holden Hill (part)	Valley View (part)
Hope Valley	Vista
Houghton (part)	Wynn Vale
Modbury	Yatala Vale
Modbury Heights	

The City is served by North East Road, Lower North East Road and the Northeast Busway (O-Bahn) from the south west, and McIntyre Road and Golden Grove Road from the north.

Refer to Attachment 5 for maps of the City.

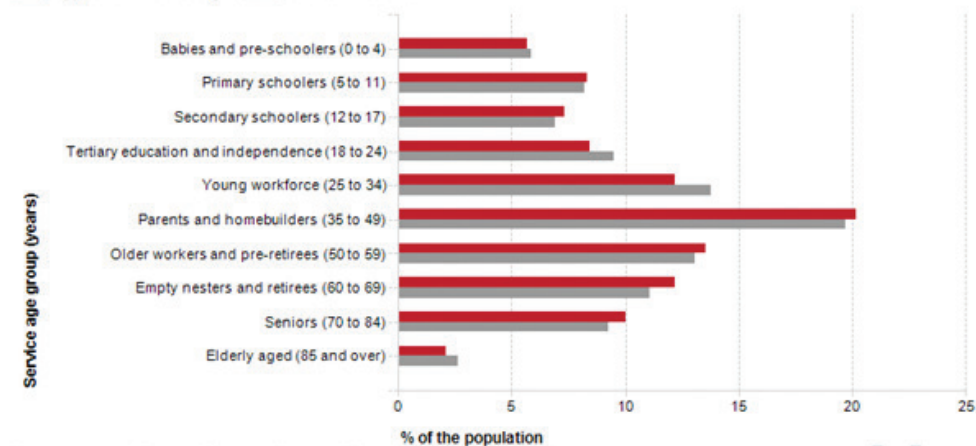
Community description

Population

Age structure - service age groups, 2016

Total persons

City of Tea Tree Gully Greater Adelaide



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

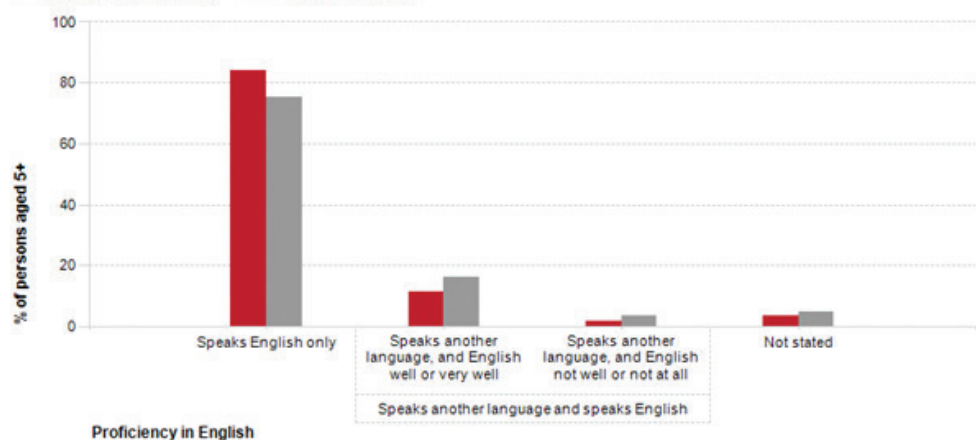
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Language

Proficiency in English, 2016

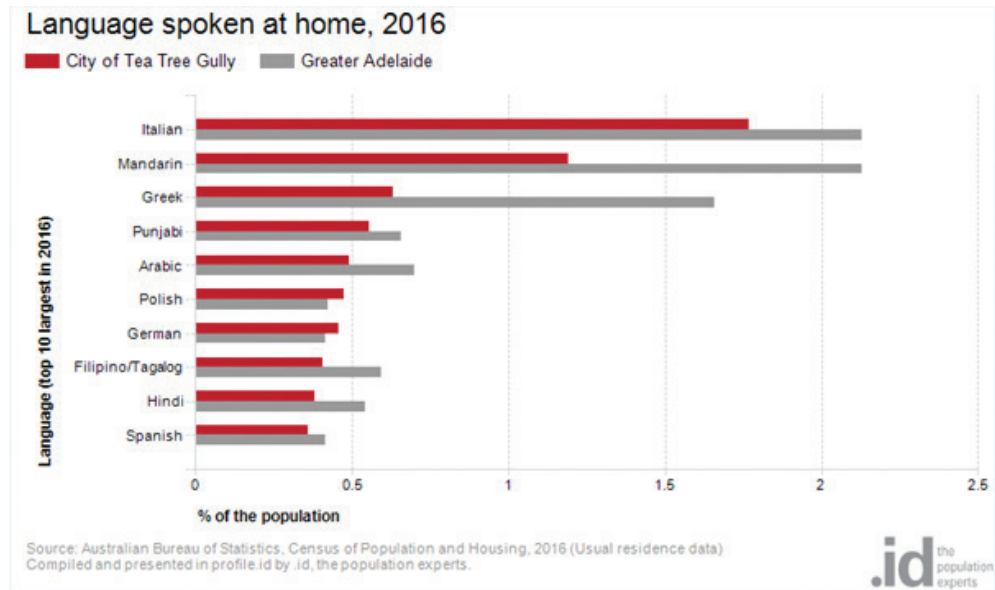
Total persons

City of Tea Tree Gully Greater Adelaide

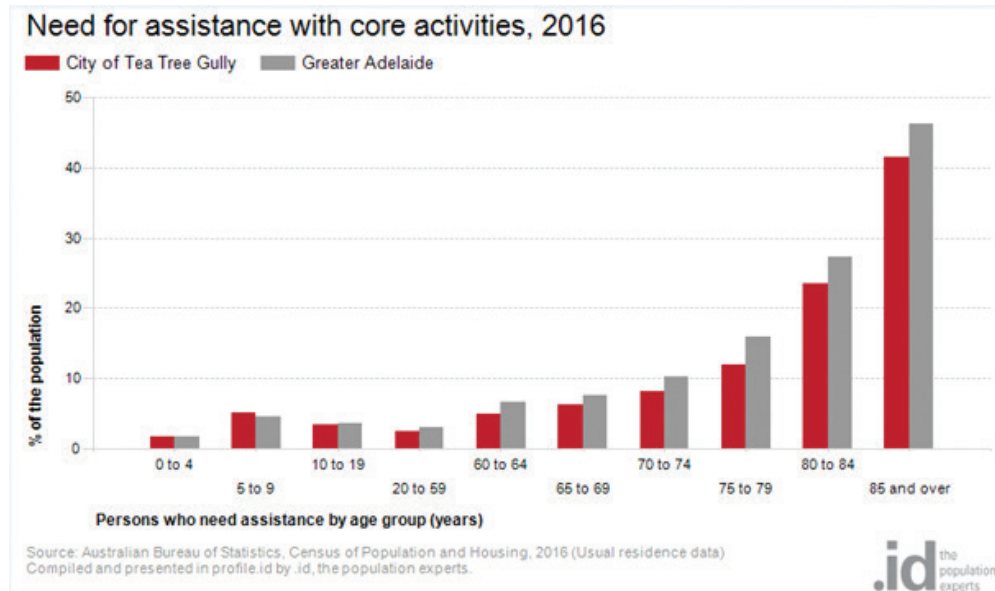


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Usual residence data)
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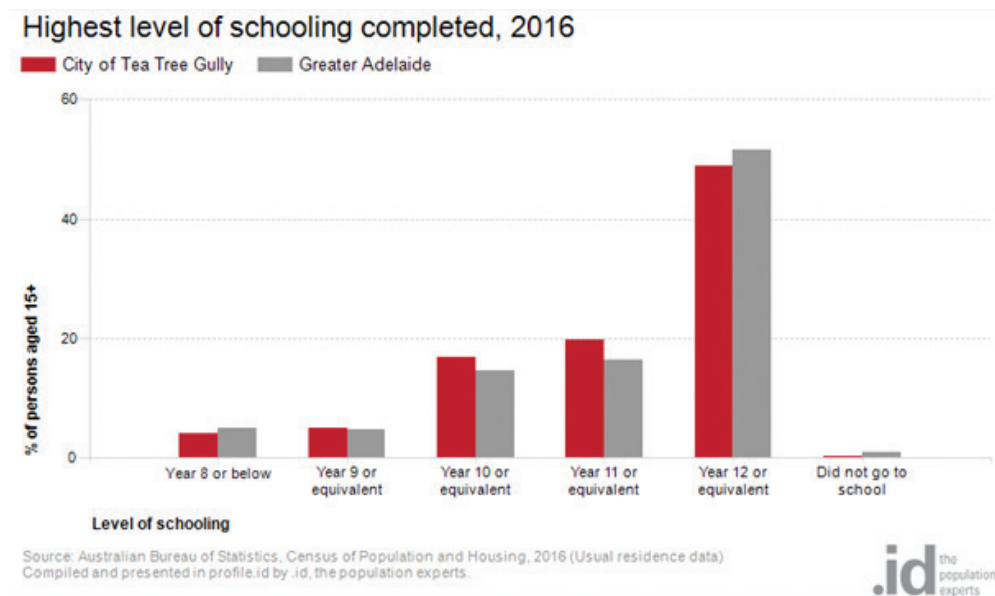
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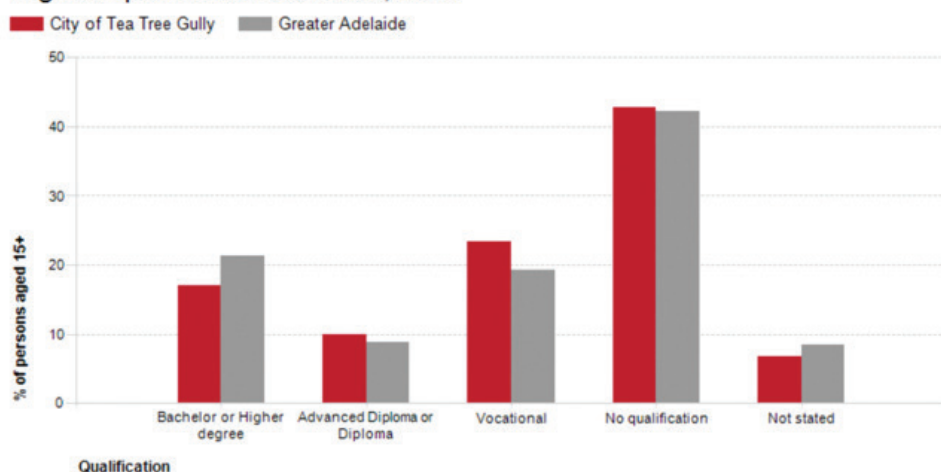
Mobility



Socio-economic status



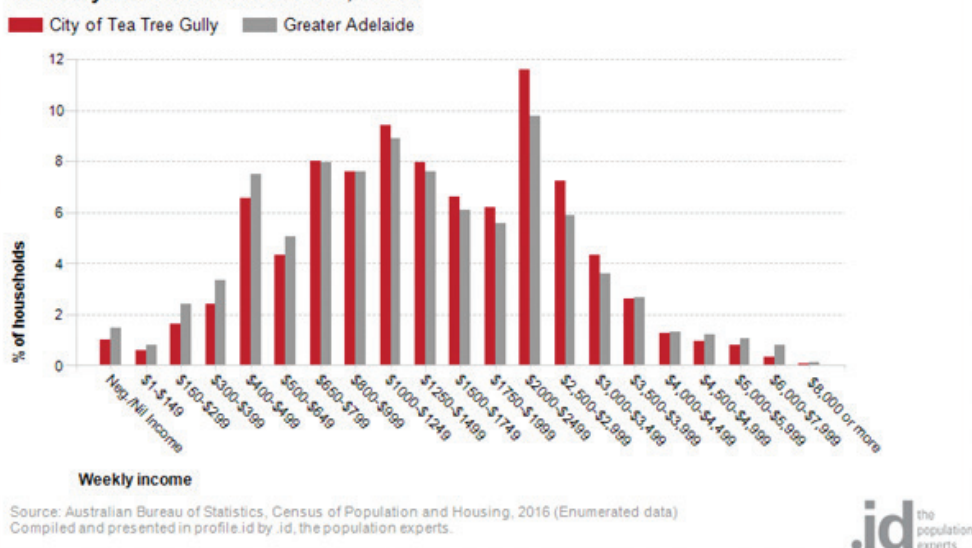
Highest qualification achieved, 2016



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

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Weekly household income, 2016

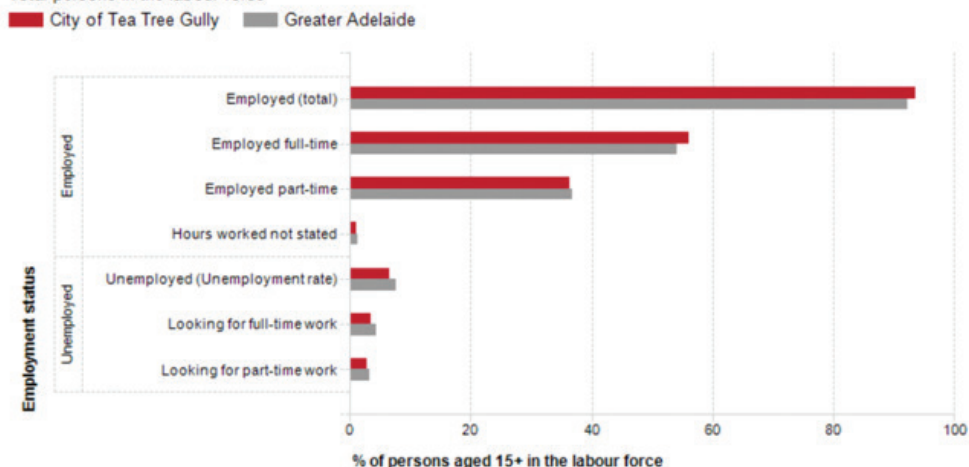


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Enumerated data)
Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

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Employment status, 2016

Total persons in the labour force



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 (Usual residence data)
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The City of Tea Tree Gully received a high score (1037.5) on the Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage, which indicates that the area is less disadvantaged than the national average (10th highest out of 71 areas).

Population forecast

Between 2016 and 2036 the population growth for the City of Tea Tree Gully is forecast to increase by 3,706 persons (3.72%).

The number of dwellings in the City of Tea Tree Gully is forecast to grow from 40,559 in 2016 to 42,686 in 2031, with the average household size falling from 2.52 to 2.44 by 2031.

Between 2011 and 2026, the age structure forecasts for the City of Tea Tree Gully indicate a 4.2% decrease in population under working age, a 28.9% increase in population of retirement age, and a 4.7% decrease in population of working age.

In 2016, the dominant age structure for persons in the City was ages 45 to 49 (7.0% of total persons). The largest increase in persons between 2016 and 2026 is forecast to be in ages 75 to 79, which is expected to increase by 1,776 (4.8% of total persons).

The largest five year age group in 2026 is 40-44 years, with a total of 6,578 persons.

It is expected that the City will experience some out migration, in particular younger persons (ages 20–24) and mature adults, empty nesters and retirees (aged 50–74), possibly to areas further out, such as Playford, Gawler and the Barossa Valley.

Vulnerable groups

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

Council has identified the following most vulnerable groups.

Aged persons

The City has 18.2% of its population aged 65 years or more (2016 Census). Population projections for the City show a marked ageing of the population over the next 30 years that is broadly consistent with national trends.

Aged care facilities have been identified and listed on Council's emergency management secure website.

Children

The 2016 Census data shows that 21.3% of the population is aged 0–17 years. Council's Immunisation team has access to contact information for schools and kindergartens within the City.

Culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) persons

The City of Tea Tree Gully has a CALD population of 12.6% (persons of a non-English speaking background) and 1.6% speak another language, and English not well or not at all. Organisations that represent CALD interests have been established throughout the state, such as the Multicultural Communities Council of SA.

Persons with disabilities

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

5% of the Tea Tree Gully population have reported needing assistance with core activities (self-care, body movements or communication).

Environment

Buildings

Many old masonry buildings, some of which are heritage listed.

Critical infrastructure

Utilities within the Council area are distributed/managed by:

- Electricity – ElectraNet and SA Power Networks
- Gas – Australian Gas Networks
- Water – SA Water
- Telecommunications – Telstra.

Mobile telephone towers are located throughout the

area. All major carriers operate in the area.

Hope Valley Reservoir, Little Para Reservoir, Wynn Vale Dam.

Millbrook and Kangaroo Creek reservoirs are located to the east of the Council but have the potential to impact the Council area.

Some properties are serviced by the Community Wastewater Management System (refer to Asset Management Plan for details).

Wastewater treatment plant located at Greenwith Road, Golden Grove.

Electricity substation located at Golden Grove.

Climate

Mediterranean (warm to hot and dry summers and cool, wet winters).

Average summer temperature 30°, average winter temperature 14°C. Temperatures can reach the 40s during summer and can go as low as 5°C during winter.

Average rainfall is 450.2mm. The area is dominated by low rainfall from November to March with the wettest months between May and October, the wettest month being July.

Winds are predominantly south westerly in direction (spring, summer and autumn). The Tea Tree Gully area is impacted by hot northerly winds in summer. Gully winds are of major concern in the Hills Face area where the wind direction can be from the north-west during the day, and changing direction in the evening coming back down through the gullies.

Transport routes

Major roads:

- Golden Grove Road
- Grand Junction Road
- Grenfell Road
- Hancock Road
- Lower North East Road
- McIntyre Road
- Montague Road
- North East Road
- The Golden Way
- The Grove Way.

O-Bahn (bus service to city).

The City of Tea Tree Gully is located within the Adelaide Airport flight path. Parafield Airport is located in the neighbouring City of Salisbury.

Natural features and ecosystems

- Anstey Hill Recreation Park
- Cobbler Creek Recreation Park
- Dry Creek
- Little Para River
- River Torrens Linear Park

Extensive areas of natural bushland and open space.

Emergency services

- SAPOL
- CFS
- SES
- MFS
- Ambulance

Medical centres

- Modbury Hospital
- GP Plus Super Clinic, Smart Road, Modbury
- North East Modbury Medical & Dental Centre, North East Road, Modbury

The Lyell McEwin Hospital is located in the neighbouring City of Playford.

Retail centres

Regional centres:

- Tea Tree Plaza/Plus complex
- The Grove Shopping Centre (Golden Grove)

District centres:

- Clovercrest
- Dernancourt
- Fairview Park
- Modbury Triangle
- St Agnes

Major public buildings and spaces

City of Tea Tree Gully Civic Centre and Library
TAFE SA (Tea Tree Gully Campus)

Recreation centres/sporting complexes – Burragah Recreation Centre, Greenwith Recreation Centre, Golden Grove Recreation & Arts Centre, Turramurra Recreation Centre

Major parks/reserves – Civic Park, Linear Park, Cobbler Creek Recreation Park, Dry Creek Reserve

Industry

There are several light industrial areas located in the suburbs of Ridgehaven, St Agnes, Holden Hill and Golden Grove.

Economy (growth and employment)

Location of employed residents (more than 15 years old):

- Live and work in the area – 22.2%
- Live in area but work outside of area – 72.7%
- No fixed place – 5.1%.

Distinguishing features

- O-Bahn busway
- Transport corridors – road
- Dry Creek corridor
- Hills Face Zone
- Bushfire risk areas

Animals

Native wildlife exists in the area with the extensive areas of bushland and open space.

In addition to commonly kept domestic pets, there are large domestic pets, such as horses. Several stables are located in the suburbs of Golden Grove and Yatala Vale.

Livestock in the area is predominantly sheep and goats, located on properties along Range Road North (Upper Hermitage).

Fairview Lodge Animal Shelter is located on the corner of Yatala Vale Road and Hancock Road (Fairview Park). Boarding kennels and catteries are located on Greenwith Road, Golden Grove.

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C I T Y O F

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