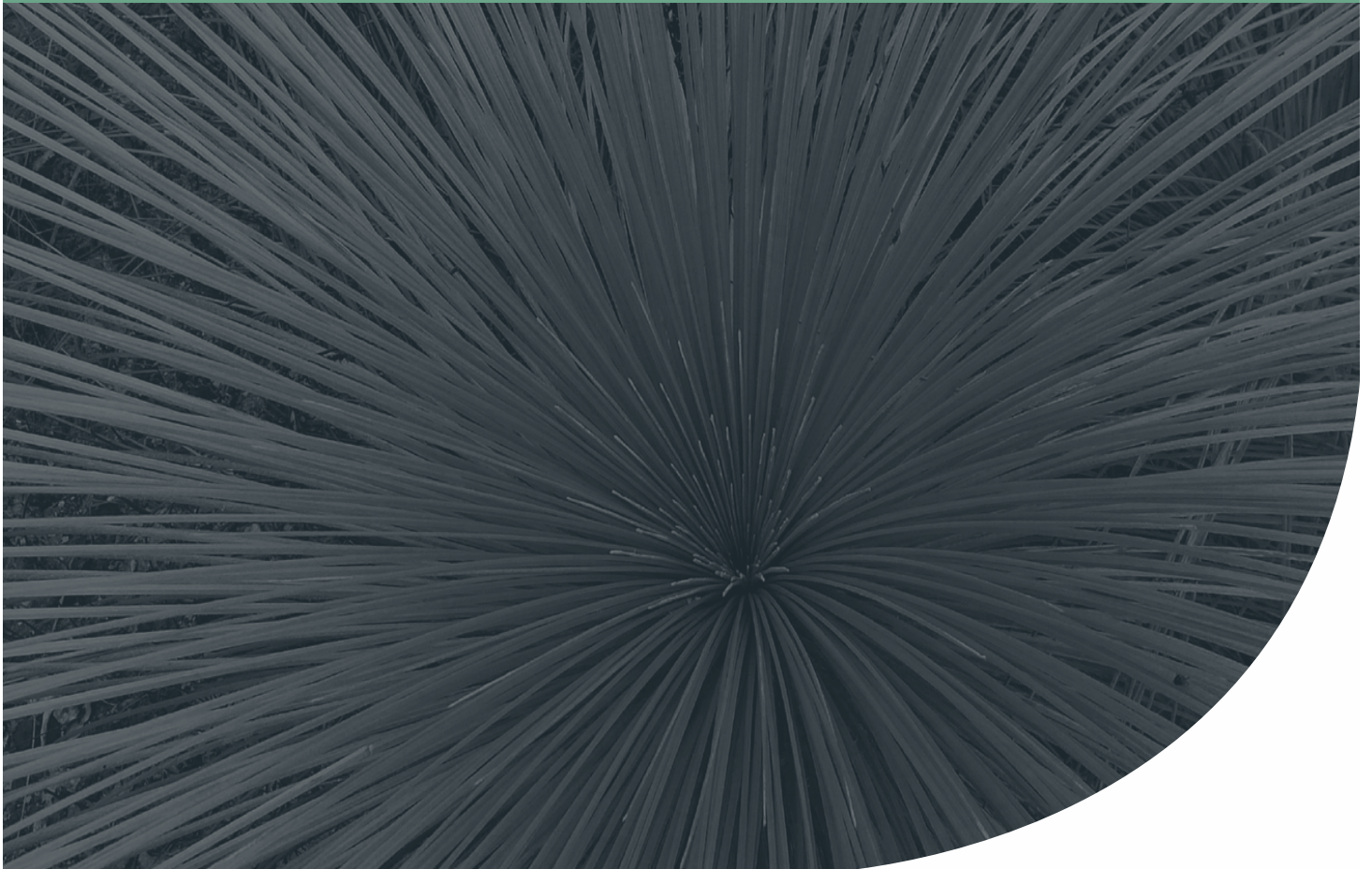


Community Resilience Plan

Brabham

Project No: EP19-085(11)

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Community Resilience Plan Brabham



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Executive Summary

The Brabham development will provide sustainable and affordable housing on the future METRONET Morley-Ellenbrook line, approximately 17 kilometres (km) from Perth's central business district. The project is facilitated by a development management agreement between the Department of Communities and Peet Brabham Pty Ltd (Peet) and will comprise more than 3,000 dwellings, schools, neighbourhood shops and recreational areas within the City of Swan (the City). The development occupies several lots over the Department of Communities owned land, approximately 220 hectares (ha) in size.

To support the new Brabham community, a Community Resilience Plan has been prepared to provide guidance for preparing for and recovering from a range of emergency situations.

This Community Resilience Plan:

- Identifies the likely risks posed to the Brabham community associated with emergency events and exacerbated by climate change, including increases in the likelihood of heatwave and drought, rainfall intensity, bushfire and smoke, and storm events and cyclones.
- Outlines adaptation actions for the identified risks for the development.
- Informs advice to be provided directly to Brabham residents regarding emergency preparedness and key community contacts for use in the event of an emergency and the subsequent recovery.

The successful implementation of this Community Resilience Plan (CRP) will enable its residents to be resilient to emergency events through increased preparedness, knowledge about what to do and who to contact during an emergency, and what to do once an emergency event has passed.

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List of Abbreviations

Table A1: Abbreviations table

Organisations	
BoM	Bureau of Meteorology
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

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1 Introduction

Risks to the Brabham community from emergency events, such as storms, flooding, bushfires and heatwaves, are being exacerbated by climate change. This Community Resilience Plan has been developed to help prepare the Brabham community for these emergency events by providing a background on the risks, outlining the actions in place to address these risks, how to ensure personal readiness for emergencies, and what to do once the emergency has passed.

Changes in the global climate are having widespread impacts on Australia's natural and built environments and the community. Some of the observed environmental changes include increasing temperatures; shifting rainfall patterns; and more frequent and intense extreme weather events. These widespread impacts have been attributed to climate change, defined as 'any change in climate over time, whether due to natural variability or as a result of human activity' (IPCC 2014).

Extreme weather events have the potential to detriment communities and public safety through damage to housing, infrastructure, and key services. Therefore, it is important that the developments we design and construct today have a responsive and integrated climate change adaptation strategy. Without consideration of the short, and long-term changes in our environment, communities will be unable to be resilient and respond to future changes in our environment.

The Department of Communities and Peet Brabham Pty Ltd (Peet) are partnering to deliver the Brabham project. The development is located within the City of Swan (the City), approximately 7km north of Midland Strategic Metropolitan center and 17 km north-east of the Perth Central Business District (CBD). Located on the future METRONET Morley-Ellenbrook rail line, Brabham will be a major transit orientated development, linking the Swan Valley to Perth. Brabham is located within the north-east Perth corridor, which is forecasted to experience strong population growth, more than a doubling in people by 2050. With a growing population, and an increased demand for resources, the impacts of climate change will only be exacerbated over the coming decades, impacting all sectors of society and the economy.

To better understand and respond to the risks and adaptations, Peet have undertaken a climate change risk assessment study on the future Brabham development. As a part of this assessment, adaptation actions were defined to build the resilience of the infrastructure and communities to the impact of climate change. Peet is committed to providing a climate-responsive urban development with innovative urban design and best practice water and environmental sustainability principles.

This Community Resilience Plan (CRP) responds to the key risks identified through the climate change risk assessment and provides information to assist the community's preparedness and resilience to emergency situations that may eventuate from these risks. The information in this plan will be provided to each dwelling, site or lot owner and tenant within the Brabham project.

1.1 Purpose of this plan

In alignment with the Green Star Communities, the objectives of this Community Resilience Plan are to;

- Identify likely risks posed to the Brabham community.

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- Identify adaptation, emergency preparedness actions and key community contacts for use in the event of an emergency.
- Inform advice provided directly to Brabham residents.

2 Community Context

2.1 The Brabham Community

The Brabham development will cater for a range of home buyers, mainly targeting young families, as well as retirees. The overall Brabham vision is to provide affordable housing to first home buyers (young singles and couples) and second home buyers (growing families looking to upgrade their family homes at an affordable price) (Creating Communities 2019).

The suburb of Brabham currently has a young population, with a high proportion of families and comparatively low proportion of older residents (aged 65 years and over), in comparison to the Greater Perth region. The suburb has a relatively culturally diverse population, with India as the highest country of birth outside of Australia (11.7%). Just over 50% of the Brabham community (50.4%) were born outside of Australia, and a high proportion (57.4%) speak a language other than English at home. Most occupations (79.1%) held by the Brabham community are labour force workers (Creating Communities Pty Ltd 2018) .

To build for the future community, the development will need to anticipate the integration of all age demographics living within the project. Over the past century there has been a steady increase in the number of children and older people in Australia who are increasingly vulnerable to the effects of climate change. To maintain the livability of the Brabham community, the development will need to ensure that the design of the project considers the resilience of all residents at all stages of life.

2.2 Location and neighboring connections

Brabham is located within an area where land uses are changing, with separate structure plans to be progressed for land to the north and south of the site in the future, and land currently being developed for residential uses to the west of the site. The site connects with an existing public road network, with Murray Road adjacent to the eastern boundary of the site, and Woolcott Avenue separating the northern and southern portions of the site. The development will provide sustainable and affordable housing on the proposed future METRONET Morley-Ellenbrook line, approximately 17 kilometres (km) from Perth's central business district.

The Brabham community itself will therefore provide residential housing opportunities with broader reliance on external / neighbouring communities and facilities for retail, commercial, health care and education facilities.

3 Risks to the Brabham community

As climate change is exacerbating existing risks to the community, including the likelihood of emergency events, this CRP is largely informed by the risks identified in the *Climate Adaptation Plan* (Emerge Associates 2020). The risks of particular relevance to the resilience of the Brabham community to emergency events are:

- **Heatwave and drought**
 - Decrease in network capacity and increase peak electricity demand for cooling in summer, potentially resulting in blackouts or brownouts – disrupting businesses, services and residents' lifestyles.
 - Heat stress (especially those vulnerable – young and elderly).
 - Increase in energy and water demand and associated utility and maintenance costs for all stakeholders.
 - An increase in extreme heat days may accelerate the carbonation of concrete structures and softening of paving leading to rectification requirements and increased safety risk.
- **Changing rainfall intensity**
 - High level of damage to public and private property following extreme rainfall and storm events (ie. homes, community facilities).
 - Higher intensity rainfall events may result in rainfall runoff volumes exceeding the capacity of stormwater infrastructure, leading to urban flooding.
 - Increased management responsibilities from the local government authority regarding clean-up works following severe weather events.
 - Decreases in annual rainfall may affect irrigation water availability (water restrictions) which then may impact ability to irrigate gardens and public open space optimally for all stakeholders.
 - Decreases in annual rainfall may affect potable water availability (water restrictions) which then may impact ability to operate buildings for all stakeholders.
- **Bushfire and smoke**
 - Access to sufficient safe havens (ie. cool areas or fire shelter) for the community for extreme weather events leading to increased risk to resident's safety.
 - More frequent bushfires will increase air pollution and dust, leading to health and safety impacts among the community.
 - More frequent bushfires will increase risk of total or partial fire damage to structures and landscape, causing property damage.

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- **Storm events and cyclones**

- Increased management responsibilities from the local government authority regarding clean-up works following severe weather events.
- Cyclones and extreme wind events may cause damage to houses and increase the risk of hail and flying debris from high winds, causing property damage leading to health and safety issues and business interruption.

3.1 Adaptation actions for resilience

The Brabham project is working to address the risks identified above by committing to the development of:

- A cool and shady public realm: The public realm will be designed to minimise the urban heat island effect and providing shade and respite to the community.
- A low resource built form: The project will provide incentives and education to minimise the resilience on the energy grid and potable water, ensuring the project is less vulnerable to blackouts and homes are less reliant on reticulated potable water.
- A water sensitive and resilient public realm: The public realm will be designed to maximise water efficiency through an innovative sub-soil harvesting method and be resilient to extreme weather events.
- A resilient community: Community programs and partnerships will be run to ensure the community is connected and resilient.

Specific adaptation actions have been identified, through the *Climate Adaptation Plan* (Emerge Associate 2020), for each of risks identified for the Brabham community, listed below.

3.1.1 Heatwave and drought

The young and elderly can be at extreme risk to heatwave and drought events as a result of warming temperatures. **Table 1** outlines the adaptation actions for the Brabham community, providing resilience against these extreme events (as outlined in the *Climate Adaptation Plan* (Emerge Associates 2020)):

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Table 1: Heatwave and drought resilience

Category	Action/s
Energy and thermal comfort	Incorporate passive and active energy efficiency responses into building design and operation to minimise unnecessary stress on the network during peak events, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of lot solar orientation. • Homes to be built to a 6-star NatHERS rating. • Installation of photovoltaic system to supplement standard supply. • Lighter colour roofs specified in Design Guidelines.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide landowners the design guidelines, in conjunction with a sustainability incentive package and a sustainability coach during the build process aimed at minimising overall home energy use and improving thermal comfort, maximising potential for homes to withstand heatwaves through passive cooling or efficient air conditioning.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigate the inclusion of a centralised battery storage system to provide storage of on site renewable energy and back up power in blackout / brownout events. Investigate the future feasibility of a battery for each dwelling.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include information on low energy living, climate change and resilience in the sustainability education space.
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimise reliance of built form on potable water through the specification of water efficient fixtures and fittings within residential and commercial buildings.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide information on waterwise living, climate change and resilience in the sustainability education space.
Shade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporate specifications for lighter coloured materials with a higher solar reflective index in public realm materials, including shade structures, where possible.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use landscape and tree planting to create a well shaded and comfortable pedestrian environment in streets, public open spaces, and provide adequate options for respite during hot conditions. This includes but is not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Street trees to create shady streets and comfortable path linkages ○ Pathways will link residents to amenities ○ Shade structures and trees will provide resting points throughout public open space areas (Plan E Landscape Architects 2018).
Heat stress	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schedule or manage maintenance activities around extreme heat events or high heat stress hours to avoid contractor exposure during peak heat times or extreme heat events.
Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporate specification of hardscape materials within the streetscape and public realm to minimise urban heat impacts and potential carbonisation, where possible.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During maintenance period, undertake performance monitoring performance of materials during extreme heat days to ensure materials are withstanding extreme heat events

The *State Hazard Plan for Heatwave* (Department of Fire and Emergency Services 2020) is used by the local municipality, City of Swan, to inform its preparation and response to heatwave events in the area.

3.1.2 Changing rainfall intensity

While average annual winter and spring rainfall is expected to continue declining, the incidence of higher-intensity rainfall events is expected to increase over the 2030 and 2070 timeframes. This may result in increased flood risk. The Brabham development will see the adaptation actions for the

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community in **Table 2**, providing resilience against changing rainfall patterns including the frequency and intensity of severe events (as outlined in the Climate Adaptation Plan):

Table 2: Adaptation to changing rainfall intensity

Category	Action/s
Irrigation and potable water availability	Implement waterwise and environmentally sustainable landscaping measures in accordance with the current and future landscape master plans including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of waterwise native species to minimise irrigation requirements. • Use of Australian Standard soil conditioners. • Vegetated stormwater management where possible (e.g. bio-retention strips). • Waterwise irrigation including coarse droplet irrigation and control systems for different irrigation rates (e.g. hydro zoning).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimise reliance of built form on potable water through the specification of water efficient fixtures and fittings within residential and commercial buildings.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide information on waterwise living, climate change and resilience in the sustainability education space.
Flooding / higher intensity rainfall	Implement the current and future Brabham Local Water Management Strategies (RPS 2019) including (but not limited to) these key strategies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design pipe and pit drainage collection and conveyance system to cater for the runoff from storm events up to a 5 year recurrence interval. • Implement impervious road pavement and public open space to cater for the surface overflow for more severe storms with building pad levels set 300mm above the 1:100 year flood levels in roadways. • Establish habitable floor levels at least 300 mm above the 1% AEP flood level of the urban drainage system. • Undertake further detailed 3D groundwater modelling to calculate minimum finished lot levels to take into account 2100 climate change scenario heavy rainfall events.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mitigate the potential for erosion of St Leonard's Creek through revegetation, management of the riverine edge and slope stabilisation treatments. Constructed wetlands will install dense vegetation to reduce erosion and standing water.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement a 30 m-wide building setback on either side of St. Leonard's Creek to manage access during extreme events such as urban flooding.

The *State Hazard Plan for Flood* (Department of Fire and Emergency Services 2020) is used by the local municipality, City of Swan, to inform its preparation and response to flood events in the area.

3.1.3 Bushfire and smoke

The location of the Brabham project adjacent to bushland coupled with climate change impacts including increases of average temperature, overall decline in rainfall and increased frequency of heatwaves, puts the Brabham community at increased risk of bushfire events. A Bushfire Management Plan (Emerge Associates 2018) is in place at Brabham to provide a detailed response for reducing this risk. **Table 3** below, outlines mitigation actions for bushfire risk identified in the *Climate Adaptation Plan* (Emerge Associates 2020).

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Table 3: Adaptation to increased bushfire and smoke

Category	Action/s
Access to safe havens	Implement the current and future Brabham Bushfire Management plans (Emerge Associates 2018) including provision of appropriate vehicular access to ensure that when development within the site is fully constructed, egress to at least two different destinations will be available to residents. As part of staged development, implement temporary access routes/egress including emergency access ways or temporary turnaround areas.
Provision of information	Safety and emergency systems and management information to be provided to all residents including online and brochures.
	Work with any future tenants or management partners to ensure that community building is adequately addressed within emergency evacuation and management plans.

The City of Swan's bushfire emergency preparation and management is informed by the *State Hazard Plan for Fire* (Department of Fire and Emergency Services 2020). Residents located in bushfire prone areas are encouraged to prepare their own bushfire survival guide and note that the Department of Fire and Emergency Services recommend identifying safer places in the event of a bushfire such as a local open space. In accordance with the guidelines provided by the City of Swan in its *Local Emergency Management Arrangements* (2014), refuge sites may depend on the time, place and circumstances of the emergency and therefore are not documented. The City's provides information regarding bushfire preparation as well as the Bush Fire Control Officers for the area on its website.¹

3.1.4 Storm events and cyclones

The frequency and intensity of storms and cyclones is expected to increase as a result of climate change. **Table 4** outlines the adaptation actions for the Brabham community to increase resilience against storms and cyclones.

Table 4: Adaptation to increased frequency and intensity of storm events and cyclones

Category	Action/s
Provision of information	Prepare a Community Resilience Plan to increase preparedness, interdependence and self-reliance of the future Brabham community during extreme weather events.
	Safety and emergency systems and management information to be provided to all residents including online and brochures advising of preparing for extreme weather events.
Access to high risk areas	Public access to foreshore is actively managed during severe storm and flooding events (such as at the St Leonard's wetland) when it becomes unsafe.
Post emergency clean up	Allocate sufficient funding arrangements for the associated clean up works following extreme weather events

The City of Swan refers to the *State Hazard Plan for Storm* (Department of Fire and Emergency Services 2019), *State Hazard Plan for Flood* (Department of Fire and Emergency Services 2020) and *State Hazard Plan for Cyclone* (Department of Fire and Emergency Services 2020) for its preparation for and response during and after storms and cyclones.

¹ <https://www.swan.wa.gov.au/Your-Services/Emergency-management/Fire/Bush-Fire-Control-Officers>

4 Emergency Management

4.1 Local government emergency planning

The Brabham project is located within the City of Swan, and the municipality one of the main points of contact during and after an emergency. The City of Swan's *Local Emergency Management Arrangements* (City of Swan 2014) has been developed to ensure that the appropriate processes and systems are in place so that an emergency event, including bushfire, flood or storm, can be appropriately managed. Section 1.7 of the document identifies its purpose as per the Emergency Management Act 2005 as providing:

- The City of Swan's policies for emergency management;
- The roles and responsibilities of public authorities and other persons involved in emergency management in the City of Swan;
- Provisions about the coordination of emergency operations and activities relating to
- Emergency management performed by the persons mentioned in paragraph b);
- A description of emergencies that are likely to within the City of Swan;
- Strategies and priorities for emergency management in the City of Swan;
- Other matters about emergency management in the local government district prescribed by the regulations; and
- Other matters about emergency management in the local government district the local government considers appropriate.

The *Local Emergency Management Arrangements* (City of Swan 2014) was developed in consultation with the community and reviewed by the City of Swan Local Emergency Management Committee. The plan defines the geographic location, relevant neighbouring local governments and other key stakeholders, external policies and procedures to be taken into consideration in the planning and response to an emergency and ensure the welfare of the community and its assets is maintained. Additionally, the plan defines the roles and responsibilities of various key stakeholders including other municipalities, emergency services providers and public authorities.

4.1.1 Local response

The plan outlines the "controlling agency" for various types of hazards that may occur within the City of Swan. For example, the Department of Fire and Emergency Services is the controlling agency in the event of a flood, whereas the Department of Health is the controlling agency during a heatwave. In each case, the designated controlling agency is the authority from which the City of Swan will take advice regarding possible actions relating to the community, such as public communications, the need for evacuation, identification of safer locations, and the provision of resources for managing the emergency.

4.1.2 Emergency evacuation locations

As described earlier regarding bushfires, as per the *Local Emergency Management Arrangements* (City of Swan 2014), the City of Swan does not provide fixed locations for emergency evacuation. The reasoning for this is that the conditions in the event of an emergency will necessarily influence whether any particular location can be considered safer for evacuation. Decisions regarding safer

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locations are directed by the controlling agency (as described in **4.1.1**) in collaboration with the City of Swan's Incident Support Group and other relevant public authorities.

During or after an emergency event, residents should seek information about where to seek refuge from the emergency contacts outlined in **Table 3** below.

4.1.3 Recovery

At the point where an emergency event transitions to a recovery phase, the controlling agency (as described in **4.1.1**) will return responsibility for the local area to the City of Swan, which will become the primary contact for residents during this phase.

The *Local Recovery Management Plan* (City of Swan 2014), section 4.1, describes the City's approach to recovery planning as informed by the National Principles for Disaster Recovery, including:

- Understanding the context;
- Recognising complexity;
- Using community-led approaches;
- Ensuring coordination of all activities;
- Employing effective communication; and
- Acknowledgment and building capacity.

The recovery phase can be seen as an opportunity for the community to rebuild to a high standard than before the emergency. The City considers its approach holistically, including physical assets, the environment, local economy and community well-being. The *Local Recovery Plan* (City of Swan 2014) provides more in depth guidance relating to the City's recovery strategy, and processes for receiving and distributing donations of goods and funds, the establishment of a Local Recovery Coordination Centre, and the creation of a One Stop Shop for community members to receive information, support and other resources. The closest One Stop Shop locations to the Brabham community, as identified in Appendix 4 of the *Local Recovery Plan* (City of Swan 2014) are:

- Keith Maine Centre (KMC)
Whiteman Park, Beechboro Rd
Whiteman
- Woodlake Village Community Centre
Highpoint Boulevard
Ellenbrook

4.1.4 Additional resources

The Department of Fire and Emergency Services provides resources for individuals and public authorities to prepare for emergency events, found on their website here:

<https://www.dfes.wa.gov.au/Pages/default.aspx>

Additionally, both these authorities' advice is informed by the State Hazard Plans, which provide details on processes and responsibilities related to a broad range of relevant hazards including heatwaves, fire and cyclones. The hazard plans can be found here:

<https://semc.wa.gov.au/emergency-management/plans/state-hazard-plans>

4.2 Household emergency plan and emergency kit

A checklist for households to develop an emergency plan, as well instructions for putting together an emergency kit (referred to as a “survival kit”), has been provided by the Australian Red Cross on its website: <https://www.redcross.org.au/prepare>

The emergency plan checklist includes

- Important contacts such as emergency services, friends and family, and details related to the people living in the household;
- Medicare and passport numbers;
- Medical conditions and medications;
- Insurance; and pets.

The Red Cross advice for preparation of a survival kit includes items to have ready in case of an emergency which will last a family several days away from their house or with limited services. These items include sufficient drinking water, non-perishable food and appropriate clothing.

Similar information for how to prepare an emergency kit can be found on the Department of Fire and Emergency Services (DFES) website:

<https://www.dfes.wa.gov.au/safetyinformation/pages/emergencykits.aspx>

4.3 Key emergency contacts

Table 5, below, contains the contact information for relevant community and state authorities and organisations in the event of an emergency.

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Table 5 Summary of key emergency information

Type of contact	Stakeholder	Website	Email	Phone	Social media	Postal address or main office location
In an Emergency	Emergency Services in life threatening emergency – Ambulance, Police, Fire	-	-	000	-	-
	WA Police	https://www.police.wa.gov.au/	-	Life threatening emergencies: 000 Urgent police assistance: 131 444 For hearing or speech impaired: TTY: 1800 301 130 NRS: 1800 555 677	Facebook: https://www.police.wa.gov.au/Site/Links/Facebook-WA-Police	Local station: Ellenbrook Police 2 Civic Terrace, Ellenbrook WA 6069
	St John of God Midland Public Hospital	http://www.midlandhospitals.org.au/	info.midland@sjog.org.au	Life threatening emergencies: 000 08 9462 4000	-	1 Clayton Street, MIDLAND, WA, 6056
	Royal Perth Hospital	https://rph.health.wa.gov.au/	Contact form: https://rph.health.wa.gov.au/About-us/Contact-us	Life threatening emergencies: 000 (08) 9224 2244	-	Victoria Square, Perth WA 6000

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Table 5 Summary of key emergency information (continued)

Type of contact	Stakeholder	Website	Email	Phone	Social media	Postal address or main office location
In an Emergency (continued)	State Emergency Service (SES)	https://www.dfes.wa.gov.au/contactus/Pages/whentocalltheses.aspx	-	132 500	-	-
	Department of Fire and Emergency Services (DFES)	https://www.dfes.wa.gov.au/	-	13 DFES (13 3337)	Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/dfeswa Twitter: https://twitter.com/dfes_wa Instagram: https://www.instagram.com/dfes_wa/	Corporate Office 20 Stockton Bend, Cockburn Central WA 6164
	WaterCorp (water)	https://www.watercorporation.com.au/	-	13 13 75	Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/WaterCorporation Twitter: https://twitter.com/watercorpwa Instagram: https://www.instagram.com/watercorporation/	-

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Table 5 Summary of key emergency information (continued)

Type of contact	Stakeholder	Website	Email	Phone	Social media	Postal address or main office location
In an Emergency (continued)	ATCO Gas (natural gas)	https://www.atco.com/en-au.html	enquiries@atcogas.com.au	Faults and Emergencies 13 13 52	Twitter https://twitter.com/atcoaustralia	Corporate Office: Level 12, 2 Mill Street Perth WA 6000 Western Australia Postal address: Locked Bag 2, Bibra Lake DC, WA 6965
	Western Power (electricity)	https://www.westernpower.com.au/	-	13 13 51 National Relay Service 1800 13 13 51 Interpreter services 13 14 50	Facebook https://www.facebook.com/westernpowerwa/ Twitter https://twitter.com/westernpowerwa Instagram https://www.instagram.com/westernpowerwa/	Corporate Office: 363 Wellington Street, Perth WA Australia 6000

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Table 5 Summary of key emergency information (continued)

Type of contact	Stakeholder	Website	Email	Phone	Social media	Postal address or main office location
In an Emergency (continued)	Telstra (telecommunications network)	https://www.telstra.com.au/	Contact form: https://www.telstra.com.au/contact-us	13 22 00 Telstra Disability Hotline at either 1800 068 424 (voice), or 133 677 (TTY)	Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/Telstra Twitter: https://twitter.com/telstra Instagram: https://www.instagram.com/telstra/	Telstra Ellenbrook Central, Shop 43/11 Main St, Ellenbrook WA 6069
Community Leaders	Peet / Brabham	https://www.peet.com.au/communities/perth-and-wa/brabham	community.wa@peet.com.au	(08) 9420 1111	Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/BrabhamEst ate/	Corner of Youle-Dean Road and Isoodon Street, Brabham
	City of Swan	https://www.swan.wa.gov.au/	swan@swan.wa.gov.au	(08) 9267 9267 For hearing or speech impaired: National Relay Service http://www.relayservice.com.au/ TTY: 133 677 Voice: 1300 555 727	Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/CityofSwan Twitter: https://twitter.com/swan_mayor Instagram: https://www.instagram.com/cityofswanwa	City of Swan Administration 2 Midland Square, Midland WA 6056
	Ellenbrook Police	https://www.police.wa.gov.au/Contact-Us/Police/ELLENBROOK@BRABHAM	-	(08) 9297 9800	Twitter: https://twitter.com/EllenbrookPol	2 Civic Terrace, Ellenbrook WA 6069

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Table 5 Summary of key emergency information (continued)

Type of contact	Stakeholder	Website	Email	Phone	Social media	Postal address or main office location
Community Leaders (continued)	Swan State Emergency Service and Swan Communications Volunteer Bush Fire Brigade	https://www.swanses.org.au/	info@swanses.org.au	13 25 00	facebook.com/swanses/	Corner of Bishop Road and, Great Northern Hwy, Middle Swan WA 6056
	Transperth	https://www.transperth.wa.gov.au/	-	13 62 13 National Relay Service - TTY - 133 677 Voice Relay - 1300 555 727	Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/Transperth Twitter: https://twitter.com/Transperth	Perth Station Wellington Street Perth WA 6000
	Main Roads WA	https://www.mainroads.wa.gov.au/	enquiries@mainroads.wa.gov.au	138 138	Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/MainRoadsWesternAustralia/ Instagram: https://www.instagram.com/mainroadswesternaustralia/	Don Aitken Centre Waterloo Crescent East Perth WA 6004 Enter reception via Horatio St. Monday to Friday, 9am - 5pm
	Brabham Primary School	https://www.brabhamps.wa.edu.au/	brabham.ps@education.wa.edu.au	(08) 9265 1840	Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/dfeswa	31 Lakefield Dr, Brabham WA 6055
	Ellenbrook Secondary College	http://ellenbrooksc.wa.edu.au/	Ellenbrook.SC@education.wa.edu.au	(08) 9297 9700	Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/ellenbrooksc	100 Main Street, Ellenbrook WA 6069

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Table 5 Summary of key emergency information (continued)

Type of contact	Stakeholder	Website	Email	Phone	Social media	Postal address or main office location
Communications Channels	ABC Local Radio Perth 720 AM	https://www.abc.net.au/radio/perth/	Contact form: https://www.abc.net.au/radio/perth/contact-us/	13 99 94	Facebook https://www.facebook.com/abcperth Twitter https://twitter.com/abcperth Instagram https://www.instagram.com/abcperth/	30 Fielder St East Perth WA 6004
	EmergencyWA	https://www.emergency.wa.gov.au/	-	-	Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/dfeswa Twitter: https://twitter.com/dfes_wa	-
	Community news – Echo Newspaper	https://echonewspaper.com.au/	editorial@echo-news.com	(08) 9374 6666	Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/echonewsmidland/	Suite 4, 9 The Avenue Midland WA 6056
Other Information	Bureau of Meteorology (BOM)	www.bom.gov.au	-	(08) 9263 2222	Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/bureauofmeteorology Twitter: https://twitter.com/BOM_WA	Ord St, West Perth WA 6005

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Table 5 Summary of key emergency information

Type of contact	Stakeholder	Website	Email	Phone	Social media	Postal address or main office location
Other Information (continued)	CSIRO	https://www.csiro.au/en/	Contact form: https://www.csiro.au/en/contact	(08) 9333 6000	Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/CSIROnews/ Twitter: https://twitter.com/csiro Instagram: https://www.instagram.com/csirogram/	Underwood Ave, Floreat WA 6014
	Beyond Blue	https://www.beyondblue.org.au/	Contact form: https://online.beyondblue.org.au/email/#/send	1300 22 4636	Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/beyondblue Twitter: https://twitter.com/beyondblue Instagram: https://www.instagram.com/beyondblueofficial/	-

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