CAMPBELLTOWN
CITY COUNCIL

SUPPLEMENTARY BUSINESS PAPER

10 MARCH 2020

COMMON ABBREVIATIONS

AEP	Annual Exceedence Probability
AHD	Australian Height Datum
BASIX	Building Sustainability Index Scheme
BCA	Building Code of Australia
BIC	Building Information Certificate
BPB	Buildings Professionals Board
CLEP 2002	Campbelltown Local Environmental Plan 2002
CLEP 2015	Campbelltown Local Environmental Plan 2015
CBD	Central Business District
CPTED	Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design
CSG	Coal Seam Gas
DA	Development Application
DCP	Development Control Plan
DDA	*Disability Discrimination Act 1992*
DPE	Department of Planning and Environment
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EPA Act	*Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority
EPI	Environmental Planning Instrument
FPL	Flood Planning Level
FFTF	Fit for the Future
FSR	Floor Space Ratio
GRCCC	Georges River Combined Councils Committee
GSC	Greater Sydney Commission
HIS	Heritage Impact Statement
IDO	Interim Development Order
IPR	Integrated Planning and Reporting
KPoM	Koala Plan of Management
LEC	Land and Environment Court
LEC Act	*Land and Environment Court Act 1979*
LEP	Local Environmental Plan
LGA	Local Government Area
LG Act	*Local Government Act 1993*
LPP	Local Planning Panel
LTFP	Long Term Financial Plan
NGAA	National Growth Areas Alliance
NOPO	Notice of Proposed Order
NSWH	NSW Housing
OEH	Office of Environment and Heritage
OLG	Office of Local Government, Department of Premier and Cabinet
OSD	On-Site Detention
OWMS	Onsite Wastewater Management System
PCA	Principal Certifying Authority
PoM	Plan of Management
POEO Act	*Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997*
PMF	Probable Maximum Flood
PN	Penalty Notice
PP	Planning Proposal
PPR	Planning Proposal Request
REF	Review of Environmental Factors
REP	Regional Environment Plan
RFS	NSW Rural Fire Service
RL	Reduced Levels
RMS	Roads and Maritime Services
SANSW	Subsidence Advisory NSW
SEE	Statement of Environmental Effects
SEPP	State Environmental Planning Policy
SREP	Sydney Regional Environmental Plan
SSD	State Significant Development
STP	Sewerage Treatment Plant
SWCPP	Sydney Western City Planning Panel (District Planning Panel)
TCP	Traffic Control Plan
TMP	Traffic Management Plan
TNSW	Transport for NSW
VMP	Vegetation Management Plan
VPA	Voluntary Planning Agreement

PLANNING CERTIFICATE – A Certificate setting out the Planning Rules that apply to a property (formerly Section 149 Certificate)

SECTION 603 CERTIFICATE - Certificate as to Rates and Charges outstanding on a property

SECTION 73 CERTIFICATE - Certificate from Sydney Water regarding Subdivision

Supplementary Items

8. REPORTS FROM OFFICERS

8.12 Latest Findings on Climate Change

Reporting Officer

Sustainability and Resilience Coordinator
City Growth

Community Strategic Plan

Objective	Strategy
2 Outcome Two: A Respected and Protected Natural Environment	2.5 - Plan for and ensure that development in our city is sustainable and resilient

Officer's Recommendation

1. That a further report be provided outlining the emission reduction pathways required for Council and the community to transition towards net zero emissions.

2. That Council acknowledges the findings of both the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services.

Purpose

1. To provide Council with an overview of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), and their recent findings.

2. To provide Council with an overview of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), and their recent findings.

3. To provide Council with information on initiatives currently undertaken by other councils in response to declarations of climate emergency.

4. To provide Council with information on initiatives currently undertaken by Campbelltown City Council that support the transition towards net zero emissions.

History

Council at its meeting held 11 June 2019 resolved:

> That a report and briefing be provided to Council detailing the IPCC and IPBES reports and what actions other Councils have taken in regards to declarations of climate emergency.

Report

1. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

Background

Created in 1988 by the World Meteorological Organisation and the United Nations Environmental Program, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is the peak scientific body for assessing climate change impacts and options for adaptation and mitigation.

The IPCC currently has 195 member countries, including Australia, and utilises the contributions of thousands of experts from all over the world. These experts review scientific information relating to climate change and develop assessment reports to assist decision-makers in policy and action-based responses. Assessment reports are generally prepared by three specialist working groups:

- Working Group 1 (WGI): The physical science basis
  WGI assesses the physical scientific basis of the climate system and climate change.

- Working Group 2 (WGII): Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability
  WGII assesses the vulnerabilities of socio-economical and natural systems and how these systems can adapt to climate change.

- Working group 3 (WGIII): Mitigation of climate change
  WGIII assesses methods for reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and opportunities for mitigation and adaptation.

Since its commencement, the IPCC has published five assessment reports, with the most recent assessment report, the Fifth Assessment Report*,* providing scientific input for the 2015 Paris Agreement. Of note, the 2015 Paris Agreement reaffirmed a global response to climate change mitigation and adaptation. It commits world leaders to limiting temperature increases to well below two degrees Celsius (°C) above pre-industrial levels, and to pursuing efforts to limit temperature increase to 1.5°C.

To assist with achieving these ambitions, the IPCC was invited to analyse the implications of both temperature increase projections, and evaluate the related emissions pathways. As a result, a ‘Special Report’ was prepared in 2018 titled, Global Warming of 1.5 degrees. This report analyses the implications of both 2°C and 1.5°C increase projections, and evaluates the related greenhouse gas emission pathways.

In contributing to the Paris Agreement, Australia has committed to reduce its emissions by 26-28 percent below 2005 levels by 2030, and reach net zero emissions by 2050. This target represents a 50-52 percent reduction in emissions per person.

Latest findings – Special Report: Global warming of 1.5 degrees

The special report is the first publication of the IPCC's next edition of assessment reports, collectively known as the Sixth Assessment Report, and the first to be jointly-produced by all three Working Parties. The special report explores the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C and the related emission pathways required to achieve this stabilisation of warming. The IPCC defines global warming as an increase in combined surface air and sea surface temperatures averaged over the globe and over a three-year period. The findings from over 6000 published scientific and technical research articles were considered and incorporated into the report.

The main findings of the special report are provided below, along with the degree of confidence of its conclusions. Confidence levels are utilised throughout IPCC reports to indicate the level of evidence (robust, medium and limited) and the degree of scientific agreement (high, medium and low). It is important to note that these findings are considered to be conservative. However, the IPCC considers that limiting warming to 1.5°C is possible if action is taken with determination and urgency.

The findings of the IPCC, specifically in relation to the Special Report, are provided below.

The degree of warming:

- human activities have caused approximately 1°C of global warming above pre-industrial levels (high confidence)
- global warming is likely to reach 1.5°C between 2030 and 2052 (high confidence)
- warming from human activities from the pre-industrial period to the present will persist for centuries to millennia, and will continue to cause further long-term changes in the climate system, such as sea level rise (high confidence)
- global mean surface temperature was 0.87 degrees higher for the decade 2006-2015 than the average between the 1850 to 1900 period (very high confidence)
- global warming caused by humans is currently increasing at 0.2°C per decade (high confidence).

The impact of 1.5°C of global warming:

- global warming is already impacting on natural and human systems (high confidence)
- temperature extremes in the mid-latitudes will rise by between 3 and 4 degrees
- global warming is projected to affect human health, with negative consequences including morbidity and mortality (high consequence)
- global mean sea level rise (relative to 1986–2005) is predicted to increase by 0.26 to 0.77 meters by 2100 (medium confidence).

Emission pathways required to limit global warming to 1.5°C:

- to limit global warming to 1.5 degrees, global emissions need to decline by 45 percent from 2010 levels by 2030 and reach net zero emissions by 2050
- reaching and sustaining net zero emissions will wipe many decades off our warming trajectory (high confidence)
- limiting global warming to 1.5 degrees requires deep reductions in emissions from methane (associated with landfills) and black carbon (associated with coal-fired power plants, and other sources that burn fossil fuel)

- climate related risks for natural and human systems are higher for 2°C of global warming than for 1.5°C
- adaptation and mitigation are already occurring (high confidence)
- to limit global warming to 1.5 degrees, renewables will be required to supply 70–85 percent of electricity in 2050 (high confidence).

2. The Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services

Background

Established in 2012, the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) is an independent intergovernmental body that assesses the state of biodiversity and ecosystem functions and their benefits to society.

The IPBES currently has 132 member countries, including Australia, and utilises contributions from hundreds of experts all over the world. These experts review scientific information to equip policy-makers with scientifically-credible and independent assessments to make informed decisions.

The IPBES undertakes its mission in line with a work program that comprises of six objectives, deliverables, actions and milestones. The objectives focus on the following areas:

- assessing knowledge
- building capacity
- strengthening knowledge and foundations
- supporting policy
- communicating and engaging
- improving the effectiveness of the IPBES.

Latest findings of the IPBES – The regional assessment report on biodiversity and ecosystem services for the Asia and Pacific

The regional assessment report on biodiversity and ecosystem services provides the latest assessment for the region encompassing Australia. The latest findings of the report include:

- nature and its vital contributions to people are deteriorating worldwide. However, nature is generally declining less rapidly in indigenous peoples' land
- the rate of change in nature during the past 50 years is unprecedented in human history
- 75 percent of the land surface is significantly altered, 66 percent of the ocean area is experiencing increasing impacts, and over 85 percent of wetlands have been lost.
- around one million species already face extinction, many within decades, unless action is taken.

3. Declarations of climate emergency

Background

The term ‘climate emergency’ first featured in various publications in the mid-2000s, which advocated for the world to respond to the threat of climate change with urgency. The addition of ‘declaration’ was conceived in Australia as a call-to-action to mobilise policy change and prioritise funding to address climate change impacts. Launched as a petition in May 2016, the climate change declaration sought for all levels of government to:

- declare a climate emergency
- commit to providing maximum protection for all people, economies, species, ecosystems, and civilisations, and to fully restoring a safe climate
- mobilise the required resources and take effective action at the necessary scale and speed
- transform the economy to zero emissions and make a fair contribution to drawing down the excess carbon dioxide in the air, and
- encourage all other governments around the world to take these same actions.

In December 2016, the City of Darebin in Victoria became the first council globally to declare a climate emergency. Today 1385 jurisdictions in 27 countries, representing 815 million people from across the world have declared a climate emergency. Of these, the following breakdown is provided for a representation of countries:

Country	Percentage of the population represented
New Zealand	74%
Britain	86%
Switzerland	28%
Spain	100%
Australia	31%

Participating councils in Australia

Local councils play a fundamental role in the climate emergency response – they are at the frontline supporting and representing their communities. Collectively, they are able to collaborate, advocate and influence positive change. It is generally considered that a significant proportion of the cost of responding to the effects of climate change moving forward, will fall to local government, with 2019 research undertaken by the University of Melbourne identifying the financial cost to Australia from inaction will equate to $584.5b in 2030 and $762b in 2050, reaching more than $5 trillion in cumulative damages from now until 2100.

Across Australia as at February 2020, 90 councils have formally declared a climate emergency, representing a population of just over eight million people. Of the 90 councils, 77 councils declared a climate emergency during 2019, with 32 of those from New South Wales.

Steps to declaring a climate emergency

Local councils are able to declare a climate emergency through a councillor resolution, acknowledging the need for urgent transformational change at all levels of government.

With this, Councils are encouraged to develop a climate emergency plan, prioritise climate emergency in their strategic planning, and implement initiatives identified through their commitment to sustainability and resilience, including creating the pathways for Council and the community to transition towards net zero emissions.

Initiatives undertaken by other councils include, but are not limited to:

- setting a renewable energy target with an ambition to transition to 100 percent renewable energy
- implementing energy efficiency programs across council and community facilities
- requiring council suppliers to demonstrate sustainable practices including the use of renewable energy and resource recovery
- embedding climate emergency and resilience into corporate strategic planning
- embedding climate emergency and resilience into urban planning
- supporting the use of electric vehicles and encouraging networks to promote public transport
- minimising waste and striving for a circular economy
- increasing tree canopy and revegetation activities
- empowering the community through education, awareness and partnerships
- increasing the community's resilience to climate change impacts.

4. Initiatives currently undertaken by Campbelltown City Council that supports the transition towards net zero emissions

Council already has an extensive and multi-disciplinary program of initiatives that overwhelmingly support the transition towards net zero emissions, and largely mirror the list of initiatives above.

Understanding the emission reduction pathways required for Council and the community to transition towards net zero emissions will add policy impetus to this program, and support Council's leadership in creating a sustainable, prosperous and resilient community.

As examples, Council is already undertaking the following:

Strategic

- Sustainability Strategy:
  The Sustainability Strategy is founded on a guiding vision statement - 'working together to achieve smart practices for a positive legacy', and provides a formal commitment to embed sustainability across Council.

  The Strategy is framed around ten key sustainability areas exploring topics of administrative governance, environmental protection and management, and community wellbeing. Of relevance, the Strategy incorporates actions that seek to reduce Council's consumption of non-renewable resources.

- Resilient Sydney Strategy:
  The Resilient Sydney Strategy provides key strategic directions and collaborations required to ensure that Sydney, and its 33 metropolitan councils thrive in both good times and during bad.

  Based on extensive community consultation, the Resilient Sydney Strategy is positioned around five directions seeking to address community vulnerability. Of note, direction 2, 'Live with our climate', recognises extreme heat as the single-event disaster to impact on the community's ability to thrive. It also recognises the need to reduce our greenhouse gas emissions to sustain our quality of life, and support our most vulnerable community members.

  Council provides on-going support, and actively participates in the implementation of the actions contained within the Resilient Sydney Strategy, and is developing a Resilient Campbelltown Strategy.

- Draft Local Strategic Planning Statement:
  Council's draft Local Strategic Planning Statement (LSPS) is an overarching document that supports the community's social, environmental and economic land use needs over the next 20 years. It responds to region and district planning initiatives and to what the community of Campbelltown has identified as important for the future of the City. The draft LSPS sets a number of planning priorities and adopts the four themes of Council's Community Strategic Plan. Of relevance is the sustainability theme, and the planning priorities relating to 'managing our finite resources', and 'adapting to climate change and building resilience'.

  Council's draft LSPS acknowledges that we need to take decisive action on planning, harnessing new technology, supporting renewable resource sources, creating a circular economy and ensuring that growth is managed in a way that provides a prosperous and sustainable future.

- Reimagining Campbelltown:
  Reimagining Campbelltown articulates a bold vision for the future, which challenges the business-as-usual response, and acknowledges the holistic and integrated approach to enhance positive transformation across the City of Campbelltown.

  Reimagining Campbelltown is underpinned by a sustainability and resilience framework, and incorporates commitments and city making moves that seek to create low-resource, low-carbon and low-waste precincts.

- SSROC partnership:
  In 2017, Council joined 17 other councils in a landmark initiative facilitated by the Southern Sydney Regional Organisation of Council's (SSROC).

  Since the 1 July 2019, this initiative has enabled Council to receive 20 percent of its electricity supply from Moree Solar Farm, providing significant cost savings, reducing carbon emissions and supporting investment into the renewable energy industry in NSW.

Operational

- Campbelltown Station Breathing Wall:
  Working in partnership with leading experts, Junglefy and the University of Technology Sydney (UTS), Council will install a modular breathing wall on the Hurley Street wall facing Campbelltown Station.

  As a pilot project, the Breathing Wall will provide multiple environmental, social and economic benefits including, but not limited to increased urban cooling and improved air and water quality.

- Solar network:
  Council has an extensive network of solar systems on our large sites providing an annual projected generation of over 740,000 kWh of renewable electricity from more than 2000 solar panels. Council is currently exploring expanding the network to its community facilities.

Engagement and Consultation

The local community and business and industry stakeholders have been actively involved in the development of a number of strategic plans over the last two years. These include the Community Strategic Plan, Local Strategic Planning Statement (LSPS), Campbelltown's Brand and Identity, Reimagining Campbelltown, and the draft Campbelltown City Centre Place Strategy. Through all of this consultation and engagement, resilience and sustainability have consistently emerged as one of the most important strategic considerations for Campbelltown. This has resulted in principles, actions and projects consistent with achieving the ambition of net zero emissions being embedded within all of these plans and strategies and reflecting the community's position.

Local Considerations

Over recent months, significant climate-related events including bushfires, extreme heat, hazardous air quality and flooding have significantly impacted our region and local communities.

With a significant portion of the scientific community concluding that the rapid increase of natural disasters across Australia is due to climate change, it is important for Council to enhance its knowledge and develop actions to transition toward net zero emissions. These actions will increase Campbelltown's resilience by preventing and reducing the impacts of stresses and shocks experienced by the community, as outlined in the Resilient Sydney Strategy, resulting in a more resilient, cohesive and equitable City.

Conclusion

Local Government is leading the way in responding and adapting to changes in our climate. By acknowledging the IPCC and IPBES's findings and undertaking further studies to identify appropriate emission reduction pathways, Council and its community can transition towards net zero emissions and provide a safe and equitable future for generations to come.

In this regard, it is considered appropriate for Campbelltown City Council to continue to lead by example and demonstrate innovative and strong leadership in this field, and increase the speed and priority of its adopted mitigation and adaptation measures. Further strengthening Council's commitment to the reduction of its impact on the climate and transitioning to net zero emissions will ultimately serve to better protect our community, and minimise the potential and increasing costs, which are likely to arise from inaction.

Attachments

Nil

14. CONFIDENTIAL REPORTS FROM OFFICERS

14.6 Land Transfer Agreement

This report is **CONFIDENTIAL** in accordance with Section 10A(2)((c)) of the *Local Government Act 1993,* which permits the meeting to be closed to the public for business relating to the following: -

> information that would, if disclosed, confer a commercial advantage on a person with whom the Council is conducting (or proposes to conduct) business.

PO Box 57, Campbelltown NSW 2560
T 02 4645 4000
F 02 4645 4111
W campbelltown.nsw.gov.au