



our air



Climate change

Changes to the global climatic system are widely recognised amongst the scientific community as being attributable to human activities. Since 1988, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has reviewed, interpreted and summarised scientific findings relating to climate change, its causes and impacts. The panel concluded that warming of the climate system is unequivocal.

Human activities, particularly the burning of fossil fuels (coal, oil and natural gas) for energy generation and consumption, agriculture and land clearing are increasing the concentrations of the gases that trap heat, these are termed 'greenhouse gases'. The main naturally occurring greenhouse gases include water vapour, carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide and ozone. Although only making up approximately 0.1% of the atmosphere by volume, greenhouse gases are considered to be a natural and crucial component of the earth's atmosphere. This is because they maintain the earth's surface temperature at a level necessary to support life, by absorbing and re-radiating the sun's warmth. The increase of these gases in the Earth's atmosphere is contributing to a warming of the earth's surface and consequently climate change, known as the 'enhanced greenhouse effect'.

As detailed in the Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (DECCW) survey *Who Cares about the Environment in 2009?*, (78 percent) of people surveyed believe that climate change is happening or is going to happen and 69 percent agreed that the NSW Government should take urgent action on climate change regardless of the current social and economic conditions. The survey indicated that 38 percent believe that climate change is currently occurring, whilst 31% believe that climate change would not happen for another 20 years. In addition, the survey identified that knowledge of the greenhouse effect increased from 41 percent in 2006 to 51 percent in 2009.

Urban Air Quality

The Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (DECCW) survey *Who Cares about the Environment in 2009?*, revealed that, from the people surveyed, air quality is identified to be the third most important environmental issue in NSW (tied with energy/fuel and following water conservation and management/drought and climate change). Although current indications identify that air quality in NSW is generally good, two main problems persist within the Greater Metropolitan Region (consisting of Sydney, Lower Hunter and Illawarra regions), which is home to around 70 percent of the NSW population. These problems are photochemical smog (ground level ozone) and particle pollution (brown haze).

The main sources that contribute to air pollution include motor vehicles, smoke from wood heaters and industry as well as commercial and domestic sources. Other factors include burning for bush fire hazard reduction and agricultural purposes.

Regional and Local Air Quality Inventory

The Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (DECCW) measures and records ambient levels of air pollutants across Sydney, Illawarra, the Lower Hunter and selected rural sites around NSW twice daily. Monitoring stations located in the Sydney South West Region include Macarthur, Bringelly, Liverpool, Bargo and Oakdale. The information provided by these stations helps to identify the nature and severity of air pollution within the Campbelltown LGA.

Prior to the 2008/09 reporting year, pollutant data was recorded and represented as a Regional Pollution Index (RPI). The RPI measured five pollutants consistent with National Standards. The five pollutants included ozone, carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and air particles.

In 2008 this process was revised and a new index instigated. Known as the Regional Air Quality Index (RAQI), the index is based on the five (5) criteria pollutants (as per national standards) plus visibility (as per a standard set by the NSW Government). The RAQI values are categorised as follows:

- very good, 0-33
- good, 34-66
- fair, 67-99
- poor, 100-149
- very poor, 150-199
- hazardous, >200.

Local Air Quality

Council routinely responds to a range of air quality concerns raised by the local community. Residents who are the subject of complaints are generally provided with advice and education. However, where air pollution continues Council has a variety of enforcement options available under the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997 to ensure that all sectors of the community comply with acceptable air quality standards.

The following table (table 11) provides an account against environmental indicators relating to Our Air. Each indicator is classified under a category, and is either a measure of the pressure on the environment, state of the environment or response by government to the environmental issues. The table provides a commentary on any apparent change in the indicator for the last two years. A detailed description of the indicators for Our Air can be found in Appendix 5.

A summary of the major achievements for Council during the reporting period follows.

Table 11 Our Air – Reporting on Indicators

Category	Indicator Number	Indicator	P/S/R	2008/09	2009/10	Comment
Climate Change	5.1	Energy (includes electricity and gas) consumption – Council properties	P	49,038 GJ	48,438 GJ	There has been a reduction in energy consumption by Council due to Council's commitment to the implementation of energy efficient technologies and educational initiatives.
	5.2	Amount of Green Energy purchased	R	10% for Council's large facilities.	10% for Council's large facilities.	Council continues to purchase 10% green energy for its largest energy consuming facilities.
	5.3	Number of Rebates	R	Since the commencement of the rebate program, 1,553 rebates have been granted to residents within the Campbelltown LGA.	Since the commencement of the rebate program, 4,025 rebates have been granted. See Figure x for graph showing rebate uptake.	By June 30 2010, 4,025 Home Saver Rebates had been processed for the Campbelltown LGA. This included the installation of: 472 rainwater tanks, 2,194 hot water systems, 1,232 water efficient washing machines, and 43 dual flush toilets. Rebates for hot water systems and washing machines showed the greatest uptake when compared with previous reporting periods.
Air quality	5.4	Sydney South West Regional Air Quality Index monthly average	S	59 Rating = Good Figure 6	70 Rating = Fair Figure 7	Regional air quality declined during the reporting period.
	5.5	Macarthur Air Quality Index monthly average	S	47 Rating = Good Figure 6	55 Rating = Good Figure 7	Local air quality showed a slight reduction during the reporting period.

Key:

P/S/R

P = Pressure

S = State

R = Response

table 11 - reporting on indicators cont.

Category	Indicator Number	Indicator	P/S/R	2008/09	2009/10	Comment
Air quality	5.6	Number of air quality complaints received by Council	S	60 complaints	55 complaints	Air pollution complaints reduced during the reporting period.
	5.7	Number of air quality complaints received by the Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water.	S	61 complaints	9 complaints	Air pollution complaints significantly reduced during the reporting year.
	5.8	Number of facilities with current pollution licences.	S	10 facilities	Not available at the time of reporting	The data for this indicator is currently not available as it has not been released by the DECCW in time to be reproduced in this Report.

Campbelltown City Council - Energy Consumption (GJ)

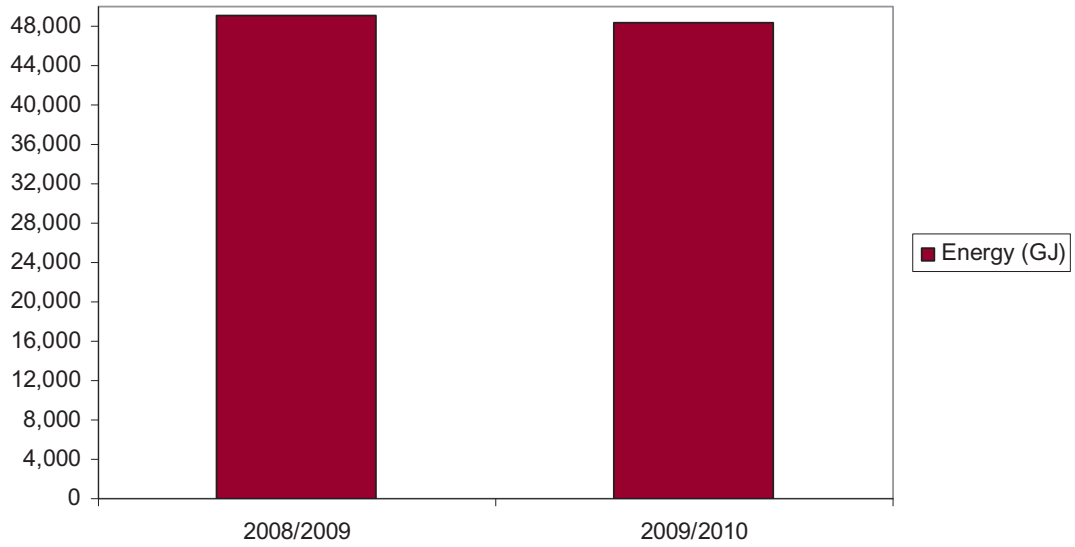


Figure 5 – Energy consumption information for the 2008/09 and 2009/10 financial year (Source: Planet Footprint).

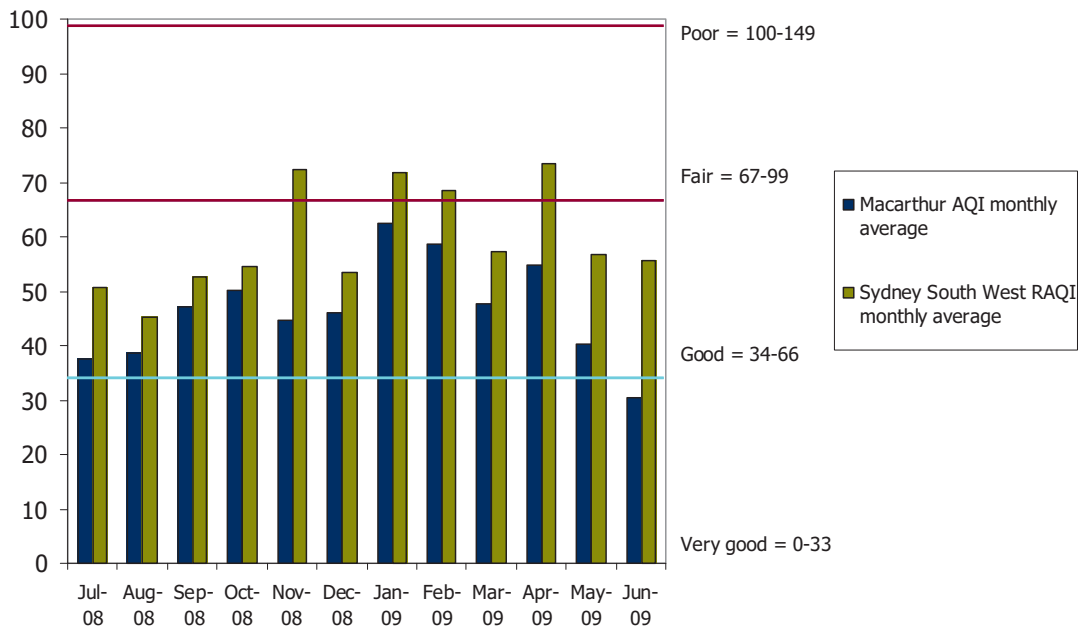


Figure 6 – 2008/09 Macarthur Air Quality Index monthly average compared against the Sydney South West Regional Air Quality monthly average.

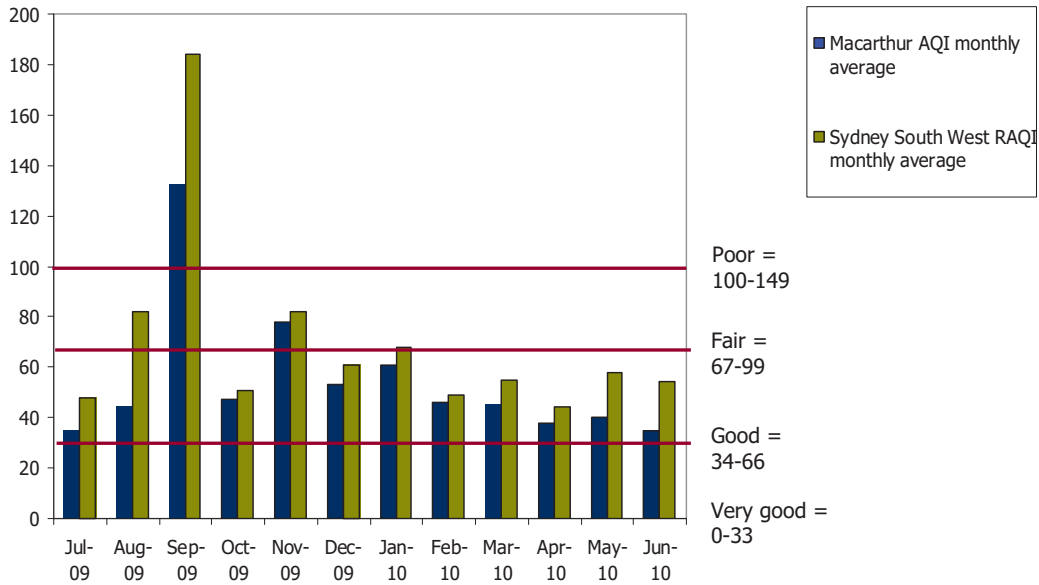


Figure 7 – 2009/10 Macarthur Air Quality Index monthly average compared against the Sydney South West Regional Air Quality monthly average.

Note: the significant change in air quality during September is most likely attributable to a major dust storm event which occurred during this period.

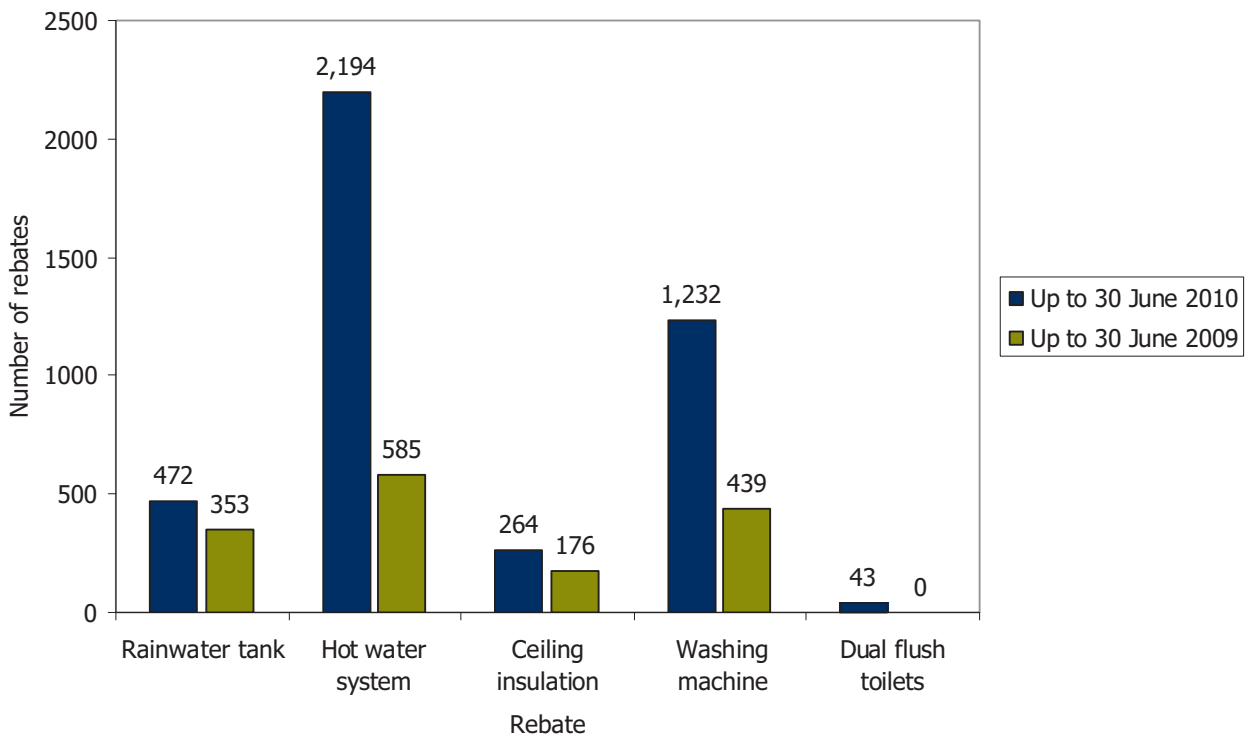


Figure 8 – Number of domestic Home Saver Rebates issued during the reporting period for the Campbelltown LGA

major achievements

During the reporting period, Council continued to strive to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions through the development and implementation of a number of strategic documents and initiatives. These initiatives are considered to be diverse and are facilitated within a number of Council's operational areas. They include:

- implementation of an Energy Savings Action Plan
- installation of energy efficient green street lighting
- fleet management and fuel savings initiatives programs
- green energy contracts
- participation in Earth Hour
- tree planting projects
- schools environmental education projects.

Energy Savings Action Plan

In mid 2007, Council endorsed the Campbelltown City Council Energy Saving Action Plan, which identified Council's top 13 energy-using assets and activities and developed a list of cost effective and administrative energy saving measures.

The development of Council's ESAP was a proactive step towards the strategic implementation of energy efficient initiatives throughout the organisation. In this regard, Council's ESAP was written to accommodate a large variety of cost effective initiatives that were linked to Council's financial planning process.

Council continues to implement cost effective initiatives in accordance with the action list contained within the plan. Initiatives implemented to date have resulted in Council achieving an implementation status of 57 percent.

In maintaining the integrity of the plan and ensuring that initiatives are still feasible and effective, a review of the initiatives contained in the action list was undertaken during the reporting period. Due to advances in technology three modifications have been made, and two have been deleted due to a facility closure and insufficient information.

In addition to the actions contained within the ESAP, Council continues to promote the responsible use of energy to its employees through staff engagement programs. This has resulted in various sections within Council adopting informal localised energy saving processes, including turning off photocopiers and computer monitors at the end of the day, reducing printing where achievable, printing double sided and recycling unwanted paper.

Council is currently undertaking a detailed energy meter audit and review of its energy usage recording and reporting processes. The review will assist Council streamline of its energy systems and develop more formal reporting processes. This will result in the formalisation of Council's Sustainability Accounting Tool (SAT), which is currently in development.

Council's ESAP has provided a framework for the implementation of energy efficient practices and technologies. The first annual review identified areas where Council could enhance its approach, and areas where Council could be seen as an industry leader. Over the next

year, Council's Sustainability Committee will continue to drive the implementation of energy efficient technologies, as well as investigate additional initiatives for Council to pursue.

Council is currently in the process of undertaking a second annual review. The results will be reported to Council and submitted to the Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water in late 2010.

Waste and Sustainability Improvement Payments

Since 2006, Council has received funding from the NSW Government's Waste and Sustainability Improvement Payments (WaSIP) Scheme.

During the reporting year, Council received approximately \$564,000 to support the implementation of 11 projects which were considered to provide significant benefits to Council and the community in the areas of energy and water reduction, environmental restoration, climate change, sustainable transport and sustainable purchasing.

The 11 projects included:

- the development of a Sustainability Accounting Tool to provide Council with the ability to comprehensively manage, monitor and report on its energy and water consumption. In addition, the tool will assist Council in identifying possibilities for future energy and monetary savings that can be achieved through the implementation of targeted energy efficient initiatives
- installation of sub-metering at Council facilities where the current meter configuration does not support the monitoring of savings gained from energy efficient measures. Sub-metering will allow individual components of a building to be isolated on different meters to allow for more comprehensive energy management
- installation of energy efficient light globes at Council's libraries
- solar hot water systems to be installed at five (5) of Council's child care centres
- installation of a solar pool heating system at the Campbelltown Swimming Centre
- financial support to the Macarthur Centre for Sustainable Living to ensure ongoing commitment to, and implementation of community targeted sustainability programs
- development and implementation of waste and sustainability workshops for schools and community groups
- upgrading of floodlights at Council's sporting fields using more energy efficient globes
- implementation of water harvesting for use in toilets and landscape irrigation to be installed in five of Council's child care centres (which includes plumbing and bladder)
- bush fire management works and environmental restoration
- development and delivery of sustainability training for Council staff.

major achievements cont.

In accordance with the WaSIP guidelines, Council was required to submit a financial year review for the 2009/10 financial year to the DECCW which was to detail the allocation of WaSIP funds and to provide the outcomes achieved during the reporting year. The financial year review indicated that the majority of projects had been partially completed, with finalisation of the majority of the projects anticipated by early 2011.

Sustainability Committee

During an extensive consultation process in 2003 and 2004, the community of Campbelltown identified that one of the key expectations of Council was in the role of advocate and leader. As a community recognised for its proportionally high rate of residents showing relatively low socio-economic characteristics, the challenge faced by those to maintain or improve their living standards without negatively impacting on the natural environment is considered to be significant. In this regard, Council is committed to leading by example through the demonstration of best practice techniques.

Council recognises that sustainability is inherently linked to sound decision making and management. In its representation of the community of Campbelltown, Council is committed to ensuring that the principles of Ecologically Sustainable Development are considered and effectively incorporated into the strategic vision and direction of the organisation.

Guided by international, national and state frameworks, Council has developed strategies and policies to address local sustainability issues. These measures have involved the implementation of actions to improve Council and the community's environmental 'bottom line' in the areas of resource consumption, management and sustainability. Examples include an Energy and Water Savings Action Plan.

In 2009, Council established a Sustainability Committee whose members include Directors and Managers. The committee aims to provide Council, its employees (of which 60 percent reside within the LGA) and the community, with a foundation to support and facilitate the delivery of sustainable outcomes.

The establishment of the committee was initiated by a campaign which aimed at unifying sections within Council with a common interest in sustainable practice. Whilst it was recognised that individual sections were implementing sustainable practices, it was considered that the establishment of a committee would provide a consolidated and integrated approach to making better informed decisions on a 'whole of organisation' basis.

The Sustainability Committee's Terms of Reference (ToR) identifies the following areas as being integral to the Committee's operation:

- development of policy
- innovation
- education
- recognition of budget and resourcing influences
- reviewing, reporting and monitoring on the progress of documents and projects.

Currently, one of the main priorities of the committee is to facilitate the development of a Sustainability Strategy. The Sustainability Strategy will be a strategic document that will provide direction for Council and the community to guide the prioritisation and implementation of initiatives. A major component of the development of the strategy will be a comprehensive employee and community focused survey. The survey will enable Council to gauge the attitudes of the community towards sustainability, as well as encourage ownership and collective support for key strategic directions.

Staff education and engagement programs

During the reporting year, Council has demonstrated an increased commitment to sustainability demonstrated by a range of staff education and engagement initiatives.

- In September 2009, Council purchased reusable water bottles for all permanent staff.
- For Earth Hour 2010, staff were encouraged to participate via emails, posters and wallpaper images. Eighty six staff recorded their participation, an increase from previous years. Other actions included
- all non-essential lighting was switched off at various Council facilities including the Civic Centre, Campbelltown Arts Centre, libraries, leisure centres, Council's depot and at Campbelltown Stadium
- posters were erected in local bus shelters and other prominent locations
- a media campaign which included the distribution of media releases, community newsletters, radio advertisements, brochures and displays
- a still image projected onto the Council's Campbelltown Arts Centre in the lead up to the event (which was offset via the purchase of green power).
- In September 2009, Council participated in 'Enviroweek', which was celebrated with a range of activities including the wearing of promotional items by members of the Sustainability Committee, a competition for Council staff for the most sustainable action during the week and a 'green themed' Council meeting.
- Council continues to promote the responsible use of energy to its employees through the use of Council's intranet page, wall paper images, toilet door posters and articles in the staff newsletter.
- In June 2010, the Sustainability Committee provided

sustainability training to 13 employees who nominated themselves to be sustainability champions. The training delivered two nationally recognised competencies aimed at educating participants in identifying, implementing and monitoring sustainable work practices. It is considered that the sustainability training is empowering staff to change their

major achievements cont.

behaviour and make sustainable choices, while facilitating the internal driving of the development of a sustainable policy framework and initiatives. Further training will be rolled out in the future.

Carbon Neutral 'Fisher's Gig' Event

Recognised as being Macarthur's largest youth entertainment, arts and cultural event, Fisher's Gig is held annually in conjunction with the renowned Festival of Fisher's Ghost community celebration. Operated by local youth, Fisher's Gig provides a supportive environment for volunteers to develop skills in event management and performance.

Recent community consultation identified that young people across Campbelltown have generally demonstrated a high awareness of environmental issues, and shown a strong willingness to participate in local environmental initiatives. In partnership with the event's organising committee, it was considered appropriate that Council pilot its first ever entirely sustainable event at Fisher's Gig 2009 by:

- purchasing renewable energy to offset emissions associated with the energy consumption of the event
- planting trees to sequester emissions associated with attendee and performer transport
- ensuring recycling bins were made available at the event.

The event was held on 7 November 2009 at Bradbury Oval and featured three well-known Australian headlining acts and six local bands. On the day, the significance of Council's carbon-neutral efforts were highlighted through event signage and promotional messages, and attendees were also encouraged to sign up for the tree planting day the following weekend.

With the help of 20 volunteer young people, 50 native trees were subsequently planted at a site within the Bradbury Oval complex adjacent to location of the event.

Sustainable assets

In the 2009/10 financial year a number of on-ground projects demonstrating Council's commitment to sustainability were completed. These are outlined below:

- Blair Athol community centre
Stage 1 of a new community centre in Blair Athol was opened in September 2009, providing a facility for the local community. The scope of works included a 350 square metre Community Hall, 12,000 litre water harvesting system for reuse in toilet and irrigation areas, sensor driven internal lighting, solar heating, energy efficient car park and security lighting. As part of this project, reclaimed road profile was used for the pavement structure of the car park and footpath underlay. Natural sandstone and river stone was used in the creek and drainage improvements.

- Campbelltown Stadium Upgrade
This stadium is used for a variety of events including those of a national standing. During the reporting year, Council installed stormwater harvesting infrastructure to capture rainwater from the western grandstand and transfer it to two tanks that can store up to 230,000 litres. These tanks provide the capacity to irrigate the playing surface for up to three to four weeks and will result in substantial savings in potable water usage. It is estimated that Council would save in the vicinity of \$30,000 per annum through this initiative.

In addition, all the electrical hot water heating devices in the western grandstand have been replaced with natural gas heating devices. This initiative has ensured that there will be adequate power available for the additional load in the western grandstand. This action also prevented an expensive upgrade of the sub-station that feeds the electrical supply to the Sports Stadium. Council has also incorporated sensor lighting and low electricity usage globes to all internal lighting.

With respect to the Sports Stadium floodlighting, Council implemented a three stage lighting project. Rather than just having one level of lighting that would have to be 'TV standard 2500 lux', Council elected to incur greater initial expense to install a 2500 Lux, 2000 and 1500 Lux switch assembly. This allows Council to vary the level of lighting depending on the event thereby reducing the associated energy consumption.

- Campbelltown Sports Stadium carpark
Council has constructed a 1,500 space car park for the Campbelltown Sports Stadium located at the corner of Airds Road and Rose Payten Drive which includes up to 70 percent recycled road base material. This has provided substantial savings as well as an improved environmental outcome. There is a further expansion capability of 300 spaces when further recyclable materials become available.







our heritage



Heritage is the most tangible evidence of our history and culture. It includes places, objects and landscapes that have aesthetic, natural, historic or social significance or special values for our community. It links us to our past and provides a “sense of belonging”. Heritage comprises both natural and cultural elements. Natural heritage consists of ecosystems, biodiversity as well as land and water.

The original inhabitants of the Campbelltown area were the Dharawal Aboriginal people. European settlement dates from the early 1800s, with land used mainly for agriculture, particularly wheat farming, sheep grazing and dairy farming. In this respect the area played a significant role in the establishment of modern Australia.

The Campbelltown area boasts a rich European heritage, being one of the first areas of European colonisation in Australia. There are 105 local heritage items identified within the Campbelltown LGA including buildings, monuments, churches, railway stations, bridges, cemeteries, reservoirs, dams, water canals and forests. Twenty one of these items are also recognised as being of State significance and are included on the NSW State Heritage Register.

These heritage items have the potential to be impacted by a number of factors, including the development and redevelopment of land. The cost of maintaining heritage items, particularly those in private ownership, and finding appropriate new uses for heritage buildings, are also challenges.

There is a specific legislative and policy framework to protect and conserve sites and places of cultural significance at Local, State and National levels. At a local level the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 enables Council to protect heritage items through planning controls such as Local Environmental Plans and Development Control Plans. Council is currently in the process of reviewing its planning controls to ensure that they afford a higher level of protection to Campbelltown’s indigenous, natural, and built heritage. The NSW Heritage Act 1977 also provides for a significant level of protection and conservation. Unfortunately however, locally significant and listed items are not afforded protection against neglect. This is a matter that Council has consistently raised with the NSW Government.

Indigenous Heritage

The Aboriginal people of Southern Sydney and the Illawarra Region refer to themselves as the Dharawal people. The Dharawal people lived in the area from the south side of Botany Bay, around Port Hacking to the north of the Shoalhaven River and inland to Campbelltown and Camden. Within the Campbelltown LGA, the Georges River and its associated landscapes provided the Dharawal people not only with food and shelter, but also a rich resource for the expression of their cultural and social heritage. The diversity and number of known indigenous sites, places and relics within the Campbelltown LGA is a reflection of this, with more than 350 known sites, places and relics having been recorded.

Some Indigenous heritage sites within the Campbelltown LGA have suffered damage from human activities such as clearing, development, earthworks and vandalism. The natural forces of wind, water and sunlight also cause damage to sites through erosion and fading. Campbelltown City Council, like many other councils, faces the challenge of addressing impacts on indigenous heritage. While places of Indigenous heritage significance are protected under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974, the NSW Heritage Act 1977, the inclusion of planning controls within environmental planning instruments and the Campbelltown (Sustainable City) Development Control Plan affords another layer of protection and is one way in which Council seeks to conserve Indigenous heritage.

The following table (Table 12) provides an account against environmental indicators relating to Our Heritage. Each indicator is classified under a category, and is either a measure of the pressure on the environment, state of the environment or response by government to the environmental issues. The table provides a commentary on any apparent change in the indicator for the last two years. A detailed description of the indicators for Our Heritage can be found in Appendix 6.

A summary of the major achievements for Council during the reporting period follows.

table 12 - reporting on indicators

Table 12 Our Heritage – Report on Indicators

Category	Indicator Number	Indicator	P/S/R	2008/09	2009/10	Comment
Heritage items within LGA	6.1	Number of heritage items listed on the Commonwealth Heritage Register	S	2 items listed on the Commonwealth Heritage Register	2 items listed on the Commonwealth Heritage Register	There are currently 2 heritage items on the Commonwealth Heritage Register. These places were added on 22 June 2006. Since that time no additional items located within the LGA have been added to the commonwealth Heritage List
	6.2	Number of heritage items listed on the NSW State Heritage Register	S	22 items listed on State Heritage Register	22 items listed on State Heritage Register	Since 2003/2004 no additional items located within the LGA have been added to the NSW State Heritage Register.
	6.3	Number of heritage items listed on the Local Heritage Register	S	105 items on Local Heritage Register	105 items on Local Heritage Register	Since 2003/2004 two items have been added to the heritage list under LEP 2002. A review of Councils Heritage List is currently being undertaken as part of the preparation of Council's Comprehensive Local Environment Plan.
Heritage Protection	6.4	Amount of funding provided to conservation projects from Council's Annual Local	R	\$5,000	\$5,000	All funding available for the 09/10 reporting period has been allocated.

Key:

P/S/R

P = Pressure

S = State

R = Response

table 12 - reporting on indicators cont.

Heritage Protection	6.5	Heritage Fund The number of heritage items assisted with funding per financial year	R	4 items provided funding	4 items provided funding	<p>The following heritage items have benefited from Council's Local Heritage fund in the 2009/2010 period as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denfield House, Appin House • St Peter Anglican Church • St Peter's Anglican Pioneer Cemetery • The Pines House, Menangle Park
	6.6	The number of development applications considered by the Heritage Protection Sub-Committee (HPSC)	P		2 development applications	<p>Council's HPSC in 2009/2010 period considered two DA's affecting heritage items as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Riverview', at No. 121 Menangle Road, Menangle Park. DA. No. 2806/2008DA-AI : Demolition of an existing lean-to structure and construction of a dwelling addition and inground swimming pool and consolidation of allotments • Varro Ville House DA No. 2276/2009/DA-O Demolition of Existing

table 12 - reporting on indicators cont.

Heritage Protection	6.7	Number of heritage events held by or in conjunction with Council	R		5 events	<p>Carport and the Construction of a Replacement Shed/Garage and Repainting of Varro Ville House Roof</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Heritage Festival conducted in 2010 which comprised the following events: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a tour of local heritage places; • the presentation of the 2010 Heritage Medallions; and • the Heritage Forum. ▪ NAIDOC Week ▪ Flag raising in recognition of the Impact of the Appin Massacre
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major achievements

European Heritage

Heritage Festival Activities

Council's Heritage Festival was held in April 2010, and coincided with Youth Week. The Campbelltown Arts Centre coordinated the Heritage Festival Program involving a range of activities, including a tour of local heritage places, the presentation of the 2010 Heritage Medallions and the Heritage Forum.

The heritage tour was hosted by the Campbelltown Visitor Information Centre, and explored Governor Lachlan Macquarie's influence in the Macarthur region.

At the Heritage Forum, well known historian, conservationist and author Dr James Broadbent presented a discussion on Governor Macquarie's colony and his achievements.

Local Heritage Fund

Council promotes the conservation and maintenance of privately owned heritage items in the Campbelltown LGA through the provision of funding under its Local Heritage Fund program. The fund is available to all owners of heritage listed places for repair and maintenance works. The funding is provided on a dollar for dollar basis, with a maximum amount of \$1,500 per applicant every year.

In the 2009/10 financial year, Council considered and approved funding for four separate projects relating to the following heritage items:

- Denfield House, Appin House
- St Peter's Anglican Church
- St Peter's Anglican Pioneer Cemetery
- The Pines House, Menangle Park.

Richmond Villa Landscape Management Plan

In September 2009, Council's Heritage Projects (Jobs Fund) application was approved by the Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts for a sum of \$73,000 (plus GST) for the project "Richmond Villa Landscaping Improvement". This project funding is for landscaping works to improve the setting of the Richmond Villa heritage site.

Richmond Villa is an historic cottage and a heritage item of local significance located in the Campbelltown business centre.

To date, a Landscape Management Plan has been prepared and endorsed by Council. The landscaping works will improve the streetscape around the heritage item and make the public domain area within Lithgow Street more attractive.

Indigenous Heritage

Recognition of the Impact of the Appin Massacre

Council recognises the impact of the Appin Massacre on the Aboriginal community both in history and the present day. Council holds a flag raising ceremony each year to mark the anniversary of the Appin Massacre on 17 April. The memorial flag raising ceremony, held on the lawn of the Council Civic Centre, is held annually to remember the Dharawal people killed in the massacre of 17 April 1816.

Koori Toastmasters

Council was successful in receiving seed funding during 2009 through CDSE (Clubs NSW) to form a Campbelltown Koori Toastmasters Club. The club has been in operation for almost six months and has attracted 20 members, supported by Council and mentors from Campbelltown Toastmasters.

NAIDOC Week

NAIDOC celebrations are held annually held around Australia in the first week of July to celebrate the history, culture and achievements of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

NAIDOC Week provides an opportunity for the Campbelltown community to acknowledge the contribution that Indigenous people make to our local area. This year's theme was "Unsung Heroes – Closing the Gap by Leading Their Way", and involved a well-attended calendar of events in Campbelltown including an official flag raising ceremony, street march, family cultural and information fun day and a touch football competition organised in conjunction with the Macquarie Fields Police Local Area Command.

Aboriginal Advisory Sub Committee

Council Aboriginal Advisory Sub Committee is made up of Aboriginal community representatives who provide a direct line of communication between the Aboriginal community and Council. The Sub Committee aims to raise the profile of indigenous people in the Campbelltown Local Government Area; provide recommendations to Council and coordinate particular projects and activities for Indigenous people. The Sub Committee continued to meet throughout 2009/10.

Aboriginal Child, Youth and Family Strategy

Council coordinated the development of a number of projects aimed at providing support to Aboriginal families under the auspice of the Aboriginal Child, Youth and Family Strategy. The Aboriginal Child, Youth and Family Strategy is the NSW Government's prevention and early intervention strategy which focuses on addressing the needs around safety, health and well-being of Aboriginal children, young people and their families.

The projects coordinated by Council included:

- the production of a parenting book titled *Growing up Strong Kooris*, a resource for Aboriginal and Family Workers in the South West Sydney region of NSW
- an Aboriginal Service Directory, which aims to provide contact details for a wide range of community services, information and resources, that are both Aboriginal specific and mainstream for Aboriginal peoples living in the South West Sydney region
- Stickybeak Tours for Young people of the Aboriginal community, were held in April 2010 during National Youth Week. Participants went on a bus tour and visited youth services in the area and undertook activities including a treasure hunt to find out as much information about the service as possible.







our community



Located approximately 50kms from the Sydney CBD, the Campbelltown LGA continues to emerge as a significant regional centre in Sydney's south west. The population of the LGA (according to the most recent available data from the 2006 census) is 142,841.

Projections indicate the Campbelltown LGA's population is likely to increase between this census and the 2011 census.

The latest population projections estimate that the population of Sydney will grow by an additional 1.7 million persons or 39 percent by 2036 and will require an additional 768,900 dwellings to cater for this demand. The NSW Government's Metropolitan Strategy released in 2005, which was based on lower population and dwelling estimates than previously mentioned, indicated that south west Sydney, which includes Campbelltown LGA, would require a minimum of 100,000 additional dwellings by 2031, of which Campbelltown LGA would need to cater for approximately 25,000 additional dwellings.

Council facilitates and holds a large number of community events each year in order to foster a community spirit and improve the lifestyle and wellbeing of residents. Council also endeavours to provide advice and promote environmentally sustainable messages and practices at these events through the provision of council stalls and technical staff.

The following table (Table 13) provides an account against environmental indicators relating to Our Community. Each indicator is

classified under a category, and is either a measure of the pressure on the environment, state of the environment or response by government to the environmental issues. The table provides a commentary on any apparent change in the indicator for the last two years. A detailed description of the indicators for Our Waste can be found in Appendix 7.

A summary of the major achievements for Council during the reporting period follows.

Our Community – Reporting on Indicators

Category I	Indicator Number	Indicator P	/S/R	08/09	09/10	Comment
Community	8.1	Number of community events	R	12 events	11 events	Riverfest was not held during the reporting period due to a determination by Council to move the festival from June to September following poor weather experienced in 2009.
	8.2	Number of streamcare locations (groups)	R	1 location	4 locations	As a result of seed funding from the Sydney Metropolitan Catchment Management Authority Council has initiated 3 new streamcare groups during the reporting period.

Note: population and demographic statistics specifically for the 2009/10 reporting period are unavailable at time of the preparation of this report and these indicators are therefore not included.

major achievements

Promotion of Environmental Matters at Council Community Events

Council had a strong presence at a number of annual community events held over the reporting period, where Council presented a wide variety of resources on local environmental topics, and answered enquiries from local community members. In 2009/10, these events included:

- Clean Up Australia Day/various sites
- Chemical Clutter Clean Out
- Australia Day- 53 sites
- Ingleburn Alive Festival
- Festival of Fisher's Ghost
- NAIDOC Week
- National Tree Day
- Campbelltown City Garden Competition
- Heritage Festival
- Youth Week
- Campbelltown City Show
- Macarthur Sustainable Schools Expo
- Streamcare - four sites.

Environmental Education Strategy

In 2009, Council developed its first Environmental Educational Strategy. The strategy considers the context of environmental education for Council in terms of its responsibility as a local government body and the national and state frameworks which support it.

The Strategy was formally adopted by Council in February 2010. It has been developed with the purpose of providing a holistic and strategic approach to environmental education programs undertaken for the community and Council over the next three years.

The aims of the Strategy are:

- to increase community awareness and understanding of the environment, with a particular focus on the local environment, its significance, and the risks it faces
- to improve the practices of the community, to reduce the impact of their actions on the local environment;
- to assist and support the local community with improving their practices
- to promote and encourage sustainable use of the environment, with a particular emphasis on remnant bushland areas
- to promote and encourage the local community to reduce consumption and use natural resources more efficiently;
- to increase community awareness and action in regards to sustainability practices
- to utilise 'learning for sustainability' principles in planning and delivering environmental education programs;
- to identify key environmental issues to be addressed through environmental education means
- to utilise existing community structures and organisations in the implementation of Council's environmental education programs
- to make it easier for the local community to access pertinent information relating to the environment and environmental issues.

The strategy analyses the demographic profile of the LGA and environmental issues impacting on it and prescribes a range of environmental education programs to address these needs.

The strategy includes an implementation plan which outlines and prioritises a range of environmental educational programs planned to be implemented by Council until 2012. An annual report card for the strategy will be developed in the interim years, which provides an insight and measurement of the strategy's progress against prescribed indicators.

Since the strategy was adopted in February 2010, selected Council staff have undergone sustainability training. Council staff are also working towards the implementation of programs through childcare centres and schools, which aim to raise sustainability awareness and encourage younger generations to be sustainable champions in their households.

At the conclusion of the timeframe for the strategy a comprehensive evaluation will be undertaken in conjunction with the implementation of the Local Government Integrated Planning and Reporting framework. The evaluation will analyse the effectiveness of the strategy in providing a framework for environmental education in the Campbelltown LGA. It will focus on the individual programs and their effectiveness, as well as looking at the overall state of the environment in the area, and undertaking a Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats (SWOT) analysis of the strategy in responding to this.



major achievements cont.

Schools climate change initiative 'Cool in Campbelltown'

The Schools Climate Change Initiative is a grant program funded by the NSW Department of Education and Training and the Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water. The program is operated through selected schools to develop and undertake units of work on the topic of climate change. Council is a project partner, providing technical and promotional support in advocating the program to the wider community to increase awareness of climate change issues.

The project involves Kentlyn Primary, Ruse Primary, Leumeah Primary and Leumeah High Schools and aims to develop teacher and student understanding of measures required to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and how to adapt to climate change in NSW. The program was delivered over the transition from primary to high school.

The benefits of the program include increased team teaching within and across schools with primary and secondary schools collaborating to ensure the program is streamlined. Other achievements included increased knowledge and student engagement via a range of teachings and activities including sustainability audits.

During the reporting period, the program concluded and reporting information and material was submitted to a research team from the University of Newcastle for evaluation.

Macarthur nature photography competition

The competition is a Macarthur region initiative which seeks to actively engage people with the local environment through nature photography. A number of photography walks are held in bushland areas throughout the region, with the competition culminating in an awards night and travelling photography exhibition.

In 2009, the competition was expanded as new categories and sponsors were taken on. Council has been the major sponsor and administrator of the event since its commencement in 2007.

The 2009 competition was held in conjunction with the Festival of Fisher's Ghost, with 160 entries received. Prizes were issued to first, second and third place in four categories including 'people's choice'. The guest speaker at the 2009 awards night was the head veterinarian at Taronga Zoo.

In addition to the travelling exhibition at various Council facilities, an online 'Flickr' account was created which allowed the photos to be viewed via a link on Council's website, providing greater public access to the artwork.

Threatened species art competition

The Campbelltown Threatened Species Art Competition has been a successful annual community event since 2008, and aims to challenge local children to undertake research exploring themes relating to biodiversity and protection of the environment, while engaging them in a creative way.

This annual competition is targeted towards primary school children, which requires them to draw pictures representing threatened species found in the LGA. The competition aims to raise awareness of Threatened Species Day, and in particular, species listed as *threatened* under relevant legislation which occur locally. The art is then displayed at various Council facilities.

The 2009 competition was held in September to help celebrate Threatened Species Day and was promoted through local media and Council's childcare centres. A large number of interpretive artworks were received with first, second and third prizes receiving vouchers to Taronga Zoo.

The competition presents positive opportunities to enrich the understanding of local children regarding their local environment and wildlife.

Macarthur sustainable schools EXPO

In 2009 Council once again played a leading role in promoting environmental education in the Macarthur region, as a major sponsor and organiser of the Macarthur Sustainable Schools Expo. The expo, which was held in September 2009, attracted approximately 240 students from schools across the Macarthur region to learn about sustainability issues. Council provided both financial and in kind support to the expo, and as a result, it is recognised as a major sponsor.

The event is organised by members of the Macarthur Sustainable Schools Network, which consists of Camden Park Environment Education Centre, the Department of Education and Training, and Campbelltown, Camden and Wollondilly Councils.

The purpose of the expo is to actively educate students on environmentally sustainable practices that can be undertaken in their own schools and at home. It utilises an innovative peer-learning approach in which students present to their fellow students on topics such as no-dig gardening, composting, plant propagation, keeping chickens at home, solar ovens, frog ponds, worm farms, and preventing stormwater pollution.

Macarthur sustainable schools network

The network is comprised of representatives from schools, the Department of Education and Training, Camden Park Environmental Education Centre and local councils from across the Macarthur region. The network focuses on promoting sustainability initiatives within local schools. Council is a member of the network which meets quarterly, and also has an established email network to distribute information to the schools.

Streamcare

Council's Streamcare program recruits and coordinates volunteers from the local community to undertake bush regeneration and conservation activities such as water quality monitoring rubbish and weed removal, plantings and seed collection at environmentally significant locations across the Campbelltown LGA.

The program not only engages these volunteers with their local environment, but aims to provide them with new skills and knowledge which can be utilised in the wider community.

Council has a Streamcare group operating at Noorumba Reserve, Rosemeadow which has been in operation since 2005. In early 2010, Council initiated the establishment of three new groups across the LGA at Redfern Creek (Ingleburn), Botany Place (Rosemeadow) and Spring Creek (St Helens Park). Council has more than 30 volunteers registered under the Streamcare program, with more on the waiting list.

In 2009/10, volunteers have worked more than 750 hours on the program, with 250 bags of rubbish and 408 bags of noxious weeds removed from these locations.

Aboriginal Employment Strategy

Council is in the process of preparing an Aboriginal Employment Strategy which will identify opportunities for greater employment opportunities for indigenous persons in Campbelltown LGA. As traditional custodians of the land, the Strategy will explore opportunities to link Indigenous persons with environmentally focussed employment in the Campbelltown LGA. The Strategy is due for completion in 2010.

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Campbelltown social plan 2010-2012

During the reporting period Council undertook a review of the Campbelltown Social Plan 2004-2009 and prepared the Campbelltown Social Plan 2010-2012. The plan was endorsed by Council in February 2010 and updates the previous plan with recent demographic analysis, economic, crime and health statistics, changes to public policy, as well as providing a direction based on increased awareness and the importance of social issues affecting Campbelltown.

The 2010/12 plan builds on successful actions undertaken during the previous five years, including improved coordination between local service providers, improvements to amenity including tree planting and other beautification projects, delivery of an extended bike path network, and leadership on issues important to Campbelltown such as public transport and congestion on the M5.

Relevant findings arising from community consultations undertaken as part of the review of the Social Plan indicated, the following community values, concerns and desires:

- The country atmosphere of the Campbelltown area and surrounds are maintained;
- Council's public parks;
- More parking and disabled parking near railway stations which will help to encourage public transport patronage;
- Increased street plantings and other beautification projects;
- Heritage significant items are maintained and restored;
- Youth value the environment highly;
- Protection of items of aboriginal cultural heritage; and
- Air pollution in the Campbelltown region.



Table 13 Our Community – Reporting on Indicators

Category	Indicator Number	Indicator	P/S/R	08/09	09/10	Comment
Community	8.1	Number of community events	R	12 events	11 events	Riverfest was not held during the reporting period due to a determination by Council to move the festival from June to September following poor weather experienced in 2009.
	8.2	Number of streamcare locations (groups)	R	1 location	4 locations	As a result of seed funding from the Sydney Metropolitan Catchment Management Authority Council has initiated 3 new streamcare groups during the reporting period.

Key:

P/S/R

P = Pressure

S = State

R = Response



conclusion & appendix



conclusion

Council recognises the value of the environment and its role in preserving and promoting the principles of Ecologically Sustainable Development. Council's corporate plans and strategies acknowledge these responsibilities and provide a framework for their undertaking.

Under Council's Management Plan, Council's principle activities include:

1. Campbelltown's Environment - preserving our hills, rivers and bushland
2. Campbelltown's Economy - growing our regional city
3. Campbelltown's People - strengthening our vibrant and connected community
4. Campbelltown's Infrastructure - strategically managing our civic assets and infrastructure.

In focusing on these activities Council has further prescribed four (4) objectives:

- Objective 1. A sustainable environment
- Objective 2. A strong local economy
- Objective 3. A vibrant, healthy and connected community
- Objective 4. A smoothly running and attractive city.

In assisting with the achievement of the above objectives, Council has developed the following strategic directions:

- 1.1 Council will implement sustainability strategies to reduce its impact on the environment
- 1.2 Council will contribute to the preservation and enhancement of the key environmental assets
- 1.3 Development within the city will take appropriate account of the City's key environmental aspects and recognises environmental constraints
- 4.2 Council will contribute to the City being well maintained, clean, contemporary and safe while recognising its heritage
- 4.3 Council will contribute to the City having attractive, sustainable and functional natural and built environments.

This State of the Environment report acknowledges that the main pressures on the environment in Campbelltown continue to be:

- development
- inappropriate land use such as illegal trail bike riding
- clearing of native vegetation and habitat
- noxious weed invasion
- illegal dumping and litter
- water quality
- pollution
- heritage destruction and degradation.

In an effort to address these threats, Council is pursuing the following initiatives:

- development of a Comprehensive Local Environmental Plan and associated planning controls
- development of a Biodiversity Strategy
- development of a Sustainability Strategy
- undertaking a Water Quality Monitoring Review
- preparation of Plans of Management for Council's Parks and Reserves
- delivery of strategically focused compliance program
- development and delivery of Council's Noxious Weed and Pest Animal Management Strategy 2009/14
- delivery of a Council cleanup program
- development and implementation of an Environmental Education Strategy.

Our Land – Description of Indicators

Category	Indicator Number	Indicator	About the Indicator
Bushfire	1.1	Area subject to hazard reduction	<p>Within the Campbelltown LGA, there is a large interface between the bushland areas and urban development. Consequently, Council (in association with the NSW Rural Fire Service) undertakes hazard reduction works at priority sites to reduce the bush fire risk to properties and community assets on this interface.</p> <p>The <i>area subject to hazard reduction</i> therefore provides an indicator to the response of Council to address bushfire risk to protect properties and community assets.</p>
	1.2	Area burnt by bushfire	<p>Bushfires represent a risk to properties and community assets particularly on the interface between urban development and bushland areas.</p> <p>The <i>areas burnt by bushfire</i> therefore provide an indication in regard to the level of threat to life and property as well as potential environmental impacts created by bushfires.</p>
	1.3	Lengths of fire trail	<p>Fire trails provide necessary access to combat authorities for the extinguishment of bushfires. They are also created on occasions to protect assets from oncoming bushfires.</p> <p>The <i>lengths of existing fire trails</i> therefore provides an ongoing indication in regard to the state of the bushfire risk in the Campbelltown LGA in comparison with other LGAs.</p>
Landuse	1.4	Variation in proportion of	All land is required to be classified into zones with permitted uses

Category	Indicator Number	Indicator	About the Indicator
		Landuse classifications	<p>outlined in Local Environmental Plans. In this regard, the proportion of the various zones provides information on the nature of land use and its distribution within the Campbelltown LGA.</p> <p>The <i>variation of land use classifications</i> therefore provides an ongoing indication in regard to the current state of land use within the Campbelltown LGA as well as any variations that occurred within individual reporting periods.</p>
	1.5	Number of approvals for residential, commercial and industrial premises.	<p>One of the core functions of Council as a consent authority for those developments that require development approval under Part 4 of the <i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i>. The types of development approvals that place particular pressure on available land resources relate to new residential dwellings and new commercial and industrial developments. Approvals for residential development by private certifiers also place pressure on land resources.</p> <p>The <i>number of new dwelling approvals</i> therefore provides an indication in regard to the ongoing level of development activity in the LGA and associated pressures on available land resources and the natural environment.</p>
	1.6	Length of new road construction	<p>Road construction is a necessary consequence of development activity within new urban release areas. Road construction can also sometimes occur as part of in-fill development (within existing residential areas). The construction of new roads can also result in impacts on the natural environment as well as potential implications for amenity and social wellbeing.</p>

Category	Indicator Number	Indicator	About the Indicator
			<p>The <i>length of new road construction</i> therefore provides a further indication in regard to pressures associated with development activity on available land resources as well as associated impacts.</p>
	1.7	<p>Number of Part 3A or Part V (EPA Act 1979) applications lodged for LGA</p>	<p>The New South Wales Department of Planning is the determining authority for large scale developments classified by the <i>EPA Act</i> as 'state significant'. These developments have the potential to impact on land resources as well as the natural, cultural and built environments. The Environmental Assessments accompanying these applications are routinely provided to Council for comment by the particular applicant. Council also has the opportunity to lodge submissions to the Department of Planning in response to Part 3A Project Applications once they are placed on public exhibition. In addition, proposals prepared by agencies such as Sydney Water are also provided to Council for comment.</p>
Compliance	1.8	<p>Number of premises licenced to pollute</p>	<p>The <i>number of Part 3A applications</i> referred to Council for comment therefore provides an indication as to the ongoing pressure placed on available land resources and possible impacts on the natural environment associated with these developments.</p> <p>Certain premises that are in excess of a certain defined area or scale of operation are required to be licenced by the Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (DECCW). These premises have licences that permit the emission of nominated water and air based pollutants as well as the generation of noise impacts. The number of the DECCW licenced premises in the LGA can vary if premises cease operation or if the scale of operation is reduced resulting in the licence being surrendered (transferred) to Council).</p>

Category	Indicator Number	Indicator	About the Indicator
			<p>The overall <i>number of DECCW licenced premises</i> therefore provides an indicator in regard to the ongoing extent of large scale industrial development within the Campbelltown LGA and associated pressures on available land resources.</p>
	1.9	Number of development and pollution related complaints	<p>Council monitors development activity throughout the LGA to regulate compliance with development and environmental standards and related legislation, as well as development consent requirements. This includes the provision of environmental controls, such as the installation of measures to prevent erosion and sediment laden run-off.</p>
	1.10	Number of trail bike complaints	<p>Impacts associated with trail bike riding can place considerable pressure on biodiversity as well as the quality of the natural environment and local neighbourhood amenity. The 'number' of complaints largely measures community reaction to these impacts and observations of trail bike activity rather than the 'actual' level of activity, which is difficult to monitor.</p> <p>Within this context, the <i>number of trail bike complaints</i> does provide some indication of the overall level of impact (associated with trail bike riding) experienced by the broader community. It is intended to collate data on the location of the complaints in future years so this can be used to monitor the success of patrols and identify problem locations.</p>
	1.11	Number of joint trail bike patrols with the NSW Police Service to deter illegal trail bike riding	<p>Council undertakes regular joint trail patrols with the New South Wales Police Service to deter illegal trail bike riding in reserves. These patrols usually result in the issuing of cautions, penalty notices and bike seizures where considered appropriate.</p>

Category	Indicator Number	Indicator	About the Indicator
			<p>The <i>number of joint patrols</i> conducted as part of this program therefore provides an indication in regard to Council's response in addressing impacts associated with trail bike riding activity on the quality of the environment and local neighbourhood amenity.</p>
	1.12	Compliance action associated with illegal trail bike activity and detected by Council	Compliance action aims to reduce illegal activity through enforcement measures and can involve the issuing of cautions, penalty notices and seizures where considered appropriate. This indicator provides a guide to the level of illegal trail bike activity detected during the patrols for each reporting period.
	1.13	Tree removal applications.	Council's Tree Preservation controls require that applications be submitted for the removal of trees (excepting those species listed as noxious weeds). The removal of trees is necessary on a number of grounds including risk to assets. However, the removal of trees in rural and semi-rural areas in particular) can potentially have associated adverse environmental implications. In future, data will be collected and collated to enable tree removal applications received from urban areas to be distinguished from applications received in respect of rural areas.
	1.14	Number of private property inspections	<p>The <i>number of tree removal requests</i> received by Council therefore provides some indication in regard to the ongoing extent of removal of vegetation within the Campbelltown LGA.</p> <p>Council officers routinely inspect private properties as part of Council's responsibilities relating to public health and safety as well as the protection of the natural and built environments. The matters of relevance to land resources include inspections associated with overgrown properties and some activities creating adverse environmental impacts such as water pollution and illegal rubbish</p>

Category	Indicator Number	Indicator	About the Indicator
			<p>dumping. Inspections in relation to these matters occur almost entirely in response to complaints received by Council from the public.</p> <p>The <i>number of property inspections</i> undertaken provides an indicator in regard to the level of ongoing response from Council to address potential threats to land resources originating from private land.</p>
	1.15	Litter	<p>Council conducts compliance and education campaigns aimed at reducing litter from vehicles. Specialist patrols focus on the deposition of litter from vehicles (eg food wrappers, cigarette butts etc). The patrols, which are largely conducted on major traffic thoroughfares, aim to discourage littering behavior and promote awareness of the adverse effect discarded litter has on the environment.</p>
Public amenity	1.16	Length of cycleways constructed	<p>Council is required under the <i>Local Government Act 1993</i> to provide facilities for the public to use and enjoy land under its management. In this regard, Council has adopted a Bike Plan which outlines existing and proposed off and on-road cycleways.</p> <p>The <i>length of walking tracks and cycleways</i> constructed therefore provides an indication in regard to the ongoing progress of Council in responding to community needs.</p>
	1.17	Walking tracks	<p>Council has statutory obligations to provide public facilities as outlined above.</p>
Contaminated land sites	1.18	Number of new DECCW registered sites	<p>Council also has adopted a priority Walking Track Program that identifies existing tracks for upgrading in priority Parks and Reserves. Land can become contaminated as a consequence of previous land use activities and developments. This contamination potentially can</p>

Category	Indicator Number	Indicator	About the Indicator
including number of sites remediated			<p>render land unsuitable for further development without remediation and also result in impacts on adjoining land and watercourses. In this regard, the <i>Contaminated Land Management Act 1997</i> requires that site investigation and remediation plans be submitted with development applications applying to land considered to be potentially contaminated. This Act also requires that the DECCW maintain a public register in regard to identified contaminated sites where it has issued remediation orders.</p> <p>The <i>number of registered contaminated sites</i> therefore provides an indication in regard to the ongoing number of contaminated sites and progress of their remediation. It is envisaged that the number of Council identified contaminated sites will be provided in subsequent reports following the completion of a current review.</p>
Plans of Management	1.19	Number of performance indicators in Plans of Management achieved.	<p>Council is required to prepare Plans of Management for open space (public land) under its control and management. The broad purpose of these Plans is to ensure the ongoing viability of the natural and cultural features within the Reserves whilst providing appropriate community education and recreation facilities that complement these features. In this regard, the PoMs contain performance indicators that monitor the satisfactory achievement of management actions.</p> <p>The <i>number of performance indicators achieved</i> therefore provides an indication of the progress made by Council in implementing its adopted Plans of Management and as a consequence, enhancing the values of nominated priority Parks and Reserves.</p>

Our Biodiversity – Description of Indicators

Category	Indicator Number	Indicator	About the Indicator
Biodiversity Protection	2.1	Extent and Condition of Remaining Native Vegetation	The most visible indicator of land condition is the extent and condition of remaining native vegetation cover. This indicator is important to SoE reporting because it indicates the condition of the natural environment, the extent to which human activities have impacted on natural systems, and how well these impacts have been moderated through management.
	2.2	Proportion of native vegetation identified as being of high, medium or low biodiversity value.	<p>The native vegetation within the Campbelltown LGA has been assessed and ranked in accordance with its biodiversity value (its value to native plants and animals and vegetation communities) and placed into one of three categories being high, medium or low biodiversity value.</p> <p>The outcomes of this assessment process has provided valuable information in terms of identifying areas of native vegetation that should be afforded a high level of protection due to its importance to native plants and animals particularly threatened species and ecological communities. Such information also assists with the identification of management and investment priorities.</p> <p>Changes in biodiversity values over time will also provide an insight into landuse pressures (e.g. native vegetation removal), the success of landuse controls and management actions and trends in the LGA's biodiversity values.</p>
	2.3	Number of Threatened Ecological Communities within the Campbelltown	The number of threatened species and ecological communities within the LGA is monitored in accordance with the <i>NSW Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995</i> , the <i>Fisheries Management Act 1994</i> and the

Category	Indicator Number	Indicator	About the Indicator
		LGA listed under TSC Act 1995	<p>Commonwealth <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> using information on local biodiversity.</p> <p>As the status of threatened species and ecological communities is determined by threatening processes and species distributions which extend beyond the boundary of the Campbelltown LGA changes in the number of threatened species and ecological communities may not accurately reflect changes in local biodiversity. Further, the number of threatened species within the LGA may change due to findings of additional survey work.</p> <p>Care must therefore be taken when interpreting this indicator. These indicators however, provide valuable information in terms of guiding future management and research efforts towards threatened species and ecological communities which are known to or are likely to occur within the Campbelltown LGA (see tables 4&5 for further information).</p>
	2.4	Number of Threatened Ecological Communities within the Campbelltown LGA listed under EPBC Act 1999	
	2.5	Number of threatened flora species within the LGA listed under TSC Act 1995	
	2.6	Number of threatened flora species within the LGA listed under EPBC Act 1999	
	2.7	Number of terrestrial threatened fauna species listed under TSC Act 1995	
	2.8	Number of terrestrial threatened fauna species listed under EPBC Act 1999	
	2.9	Aquatic Threatened Fauna species listed under the TSC Act 1995	
	2.10	Aquatic Threatened	

Category	Indicator Number	Indicator	About the Indicator
	2.11	Fauna species listed under the <i>EPBC Act 1999</i> Number of illegal clearing events reported to Council	This indicator provides an insight into the number of occasions where native vegetation has been cleared without proper threatened species assessment or prior approval.
	2.12	Area (in hectares) or % of native vegetation cleared in the past year and since 1788	<p>The clearing of native vegetation/land clearance has been identified as a key threatening process under both the <i>NSW TSC Act 1995</i> and the <i>Commonwealth EPBC Act 1999</i>. Removing native vegetation impacts on native ecosystems through the loss of habitat and native plants and animals.</p> <p>Loss of native vegetation reduces the size and connectivity of remnant vegetation, making that vegetation less able to withstand outside pressures such as fire and the introduction of weeds, as well as restricting the movement of native animal species.</p> <p>Monitoring the extent of native vegetation clearance will provide a valuable insight into the impact of these key threatening processes and the success of land use controls which aim to protect local biodiversity.</p>
	2.13	The extent and type of native vegetation protected by appropriate zoning, overlay controls or other conservation agreements	<p>The way we use our land affects the health of ecosystems and our quality of life. Changes in the intensity of land use overtime indicates changes in the pressure of land use on people and their environment. In order to ensure that areas of identified intrinsic natural value are sufficiently protected it is essential that adequate land use provisions apply to these areas.</p> <p>This indicator provides a breakdown of the extent of remaining native</p>

Category	Indicator Number	Indicator	About the Indicator
Noxious Weeds and Pest Animal Management Plan	2.14	Bush regeneration hours carried out by Probation and Parole working groups	vegetation that is protected by suitable landuse zones, overlay controls or private conservation agreements. Care must be taken when interpreting this data as some landuses that are permissible within existing Environmental Protection Zones affect the condition of native vegetation for example grazing by cattle. (see table 6 for further information)
	2.15	Litres of pesticide used by Council for weed control across LGA	The Campbelltown Probation and Parole working groups undertake rubbish removal, graffiti removal, and noxious weed control and bushland restoration activities at key environmental protection sites throughout the LGA on behalf of Council. Council is required to record its application of pesticides under the requirements of the Pesticide Regulations 1995. Council also keeps records of its herbicide applications in and adjacent to waterways for aquatic weed control in accordance with its licence for the application of pesticides in waterways.
	2.16	Number of complaints regarding pest animals and weeds	This indicator (in part) demonstrates Council's efforts in terms of weed suppression. Council responds to community enquiries regarding pest animals and weeds.
	2.17	Number Noxious weeds inspections undertaken by Council.	Council reports on the number of noxious weed private property inspections it undertakes each year. By controlling noxious weeds and educating the community about their spread and the need for suppression, Council is assisting in reducing the impacts associated with weeds, such as human health allergies, bushland invasion and loss of recreation and aesthetic values within the LGA.
	2.18	Compliance action for	Council has the option to issue properties who are not complying with the

Category	Indicator Number	Indicator	About the Indicator
		noxious weed inspections	<p>requirements of the Noxious Weeds Act 1993 a Weed Control Notice. Council also offers an education program to private property owners in an attempt to build community capacity and achieve noxious weed control outcomes.</p> <p>This indicator demonstrates the action of council undertaken in regard to weed control.</p>
Bush regeneration	2.19	Hectares of bushland regenerated (Ha)	<p>This indicator measures the total area (hectares) of native bushland in parks, reserves and waterways that received bush regeneration and weed control treatment. Council engages professionally qualified bush regenerators to undertake this work in sensitive bushland sites located throughout the LGA, with weed control works and other regeneration activities undertaken by the Campbelltown Probation and Parole working group and Council's volunteer Streamcare groups.</p>
	2.20	Tree planting	<p>This indicator is a useful measure of Council's commitment towards the promotion of biodiversity, offsetting of carbon emissions, habitat restoration and the beautification of the Campbelltown LGA.</p>

Our Waste – Description of Indicators

Category	Indicator Number	Indicator	About this indicator
Waste	3.1	Waste per person per year (tonnes)	This figure represents the average amount of waste produced by each resident of Campbelltown over the period of one year.
	3.2	Number of reports of illegal dumping	This indicator represents the number of requests received to remove and/or investigate incidents of illegally dumped waste.
	3.3	Amount of Illegally dumped rubbish collected (tonnes)	This tonnage displays the quantity of illegally dumped waste that has been collected by Council.
	3.4	Total waste to landfill (tonnes)	Represents the total amount of domestic waste collected and disposed into landfill.
	3.5	Total waste recovered (tonnes)	Represents the total amount of materials recovered and/or recycled from the domestic garbage, recycling and garden organics bins.
	3.6	Resources recovered from waste stream (tonnes)	Represents the total amount of materials recovered from the domestic garbage (red-lid) bin by the waste-processing facility at Jacks Gully.
	3.7	Number of Council cleanups	This figure displays the number of customer bookings received for a kerbside clean up service

Our Water – Description of Indicators

Category	Indicator Number	Indicator	About the Indicator
Climate and Stream Flows	4.1	Monthly mean maximum and minimum temperature variation from average (°C)	<p>Temperature trends provide an indication of long-term climatic changes influencing environmental conditions.</p> <p>Prolonged high temperatures, particularly when combined with low water flows in watercourses can contribute to conditions favouring aquatic weed and algal growth.</p>
	4.2	Yearly and Monthly Rainfall (mm/year)	<p>Rainfall is important for the health of waterways and has a direct impact on the flows within them.</p> <p>Rainfall can flush pollutants such as sediment, rubbish, garden waste, grease, animal droppings, human sewage, oil and other chemicals into creeks and rivers. It can also assist with the improvement of water quality through the dilution of pollutants, or flushing of the system.</p>
	4.3	Water flows levels and volumes of natural streams (ML/day)	<p>Water flows and stream heights are monitored by the NSW Office of Water. Natural streams and rivers require natural fluctuations in water levels and flows for ecosystem function. Flow conditions can affect water quality.</p> <p>Higher flows generally correspond to rainfall events.</p>
Water Quality	4.4	Level of Floods experienced	<p>Floods can be expressed by their probability of occurring in a given year. For example, the 100 year ARI flood event can also be expressed as the 1% Annual Exceedence Probability (AEP) flood. That is, there is a 1% chance of the 100 year ARI flood occurring in any given year.</p>
	4.5	Compliance with water quality objectives in the	<p>A number of water quality parameters are tested at 14 sites across the LGA and their percentage compliance with the Australian and New Zealand</p>

Category	Indicator Number	Indicator	About the Indicator
		catchment	<p>Environment and Conservation Council (ANZECC) guidelines is calculated to obtain an average percentage compliance rating for each site. These results are then translated into a rating for each site of Very Poor, Poor, Fair, or Good.</p> <p>Compliance with recreation criteria for primary contact (e.g. swimming) and secondary contact (eg boating) activities are monitored by measuring faecal coliform bacteria and Enterococci bacterial levels. These bacteria are present in the intestines of warm-blooded animals, and their presence in water indicates faecal contamination and the possible presence of pathogens.</p>
4.6	Average Electrical conductivity results at water quality monitoring sites ($\mu\text{s}/\text{cm}$)		<p>Electrical conductivity (EC) is a measure of the ability of water to conduct an electric current and is related to the amount of salt and other ions dissolved in the water. EC levels / salinity can be influenced by natural soil factors. However, these can also be enhanced where human activity has disturbed natural ecosystems and accelerated the movement of salts into waterways. Other inputs of pollutants such as industrial pollutants, sewage inputs and fertilisers can also contribute to electrical conductivity readings.</p> <p>Whilst EC results generally complied with ANZECC guideline trigger values ($2200 \mu\text{s}/\text{cm}$) across all sites, they have been further investigated to provide a clearer picture of the variation in readings across the LGA.</p>
4.7	River Health Monitoring Report Card Rating for Upper Georges Catchment and Individual sites	River Health Monitoring Report Card Rating for Upper Georges Catchment and Individual sites	<p>During Spring 2009, and again in Autumn 2010 the Georges River Combined Councils Committee (GRCCC) sampled sites across the Georges River as part of their 'River Health Monitoring Program'. This program combines water quality, macroinvertebrate and riparian vegetation monitoring results into a rating for each site ranging from Excellent (A+) to</p>

Category	Indicator Number	Indicator	About the Indicator
		within the Campbelltown LGA	Degraded (F-). Further information and results can be obtained from the GRCCC website at: www.georgesriver.org.au/GRCCC.html
Volunteers	4.8	Number of Streamcare volunteer hours worked	Stream Care groups undertake a range of activities including; water testing, weeding, bush land observations, and litter removal at four (4) locations across the LGA; Noorumba Reserve, Spring Creek, Redfern Creek and Botany Place, Ruse. The number of volunteer hours worked provides an indication of the amount of work carried out by these groups to improve riparian areas.
Aquatic weeds	4.9	Density, location and extent of aquatic weeds	Council has conducted a mapping and control program focused on Alligator Weed and Ludwigia. This mapping was first undertaken during 2005 and has been repeated in 2010.
Point sources of water pollution	4.10	Number of licensed discharge points to water	The Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (DECCW) regulate pollutants entering the environment from industry through Environment Protection Licences, and licensed discharge points. Conditions are placed on these licences to regulate and monitor the amount of pollutants released.
	4.11	Sewage overflows	Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) have previously discharged treated sewage into the Georges River. The Glenfield Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) no longer discharges treated effluent into Georges River during dry weather conditions. Effluent is instead transported to Malabar STP for discharge into the ocean. However, during periods of wet weather, when the capacity of the system is exceeded, treated sewage can be discharged into the Georges River.

Category	Indicator Number	Indicator	About the Indicator
			<p>This sewage input during wet weather can contribute to decreased water quality within the Georges River.</p>
	4.12	Number and volume of Sewage Overflow incidences	<p>Sydney Water's wastewater systems takes away wastewater from sinks, toilets, washing machines and dishwashers as well as waste water from industries and businesses. These pipes can become blocked by fats, debris, tree roots and other materials. Blockages can cause a 'Dry Weather Overflow', meaning polluted water overflows into the environment.</p> <p>The number of overflow incidences, and volume of sewage released provides an indication of the pollution that entered the waterway at these points.</p>
	4.13	Number of Septic Systems	<p>The number of Septic systems across the LGA provides an indication of potential sources of waste water pollution to surrounding rivers and streams.</p>
	4.14	Compliance of Septic Systems	<p>These inspections check systems for compliance with public environmental health standards, and for tank structural integrity. Non-compliance can potentially lead to decreased water quality in the surrounding streams and rivers as well as potential health implications.</p>
Water Quality Improvement Devices	4.15	Number of water quality improvement devices installed in Council's stormwater management system	<p>Gross Pollutant Traps (GPTs) are devices that trap coarse pollutants such as litter and sediments in stormwater and prevent it from travelling further downstream.</p>
	4.16	Volume of Pollutants collected from Gross Pollutant Traps (GPTs)	<p>The volume of litter collected from GPTs provides an indication of the amount of litter and other forms of pollution that is prevented from moving further downstream.</p>

Category	Indicator Number	Indicator	About the Indicator
Compliance associated with water pollution	4.17	Number of compliance actions for water issues	<p>Each year water pollution incidents within the Campbelltown LGA are reported to the 'Environment Line' managed by the Department of Environment Climate Change and Water (DECCW). 'Environment line' refers some enquiries to Council for further investigation.</p> <p>Council also directly receives a number of enquiries regarding stormwater pollution and water quality complaints.</p> <p>This indicator reflects the occurrence of pollution incidents, as well as a level of public awareness of these events.</p>
	4.18	Number of surface water licences	The number and type of surface water licences provides an indication of the surface water extraction activities occurring within the LGA.
	4.19	Number of Licensed Groundwater Bores	The number and type of groundwater bores provides an indication of the groundwater extraction activities occurring within the LGA.
Water Consumption	4.20	Water consumption – Council properties	Water is an important natural resource that supports both environmental and human settlements. It is of particular importance in Australia given the high level of variability in rainfall and current water resource management regimes. Monitoring water consumption will help monitor the trend in overall water usage and assist with guiding policy and management strategies.
	4.21	Water consumption – Residential	

Our Air – Description of Indicators

Category	Indicator Number	Indicator A	about the Indicator
Climate Change	5.1	Energy (includes electricity and gas) consumption – Council properties	Energy is fundamental to the operation of modern urban environments. It is central to the provision of goods and services, as well as to the mobility, comfort, and liveability in the domestic context. Energy inevitably produces waste that can be harmful to the environment, especially in the case of energy produced by burning fuels. This indicator shows changes in the patterns of energy use by Council.
	5.2	Amount of Green Energy purchased	Purchasing renewable energy from sources such as solar, wind, water and/or biomass assists with the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.
	5.3	Number of Rebates	The NSW Home Saver Rebates is part of the NSW Government's Climate Change Fund, established to help people make their homes more water and energy efficient. NSW Home Saver Rebates are available for rainwater tanks, climate-friendly hot water systems, hot water circulators, water efficient washing machines and dual flush toilets. The number of rebates processed provides an indication of water and energy efficiency measures being implemented by households within the Campbelltown LGA.
Air quality	5.4	Sydney South West Regional Air Quality Index monthly average	The Regional Air Quality Index (RAQI), is based on the five criteria pollutants (ozone, carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and air particles) as well as visibility. The state of our air is an important factor in the quality of life in regional areas. It affects the health of the community and our environment and directly influences the sustainability of our lifestyles and production methods.
	5.5	Macarthur Air Quality Index monthly average	Based on the AQI for the local area. In developing and designing air quality policy and programs, it is useful to examine the overall monthly air quality rating of the local area.

Category	Indicator Number	Indicator	About the Indicator
	5.6	Number of air quality complaints received by Council	Council maintains a registry of air pollution concerns raised by residents. Each air quality complaint received is investigated by compliance officers. Air quality concerns include excessive smoke from domestic wood heaters, unauthorised burning of waste, unacceptable odours and dust.
	5.7	Number of air quality complaints received by the Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water.	The Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (DECCW) administers a 'pollution line' which captures community concerns relating to pollution (including air, noise and water). Where determined necessary, pollution concerns are referred to Council for inspection and action.
	5.8	Number of facilities with current pollution licences.	The National Pollution Inventory (NPI) is an internet-based database that provides freely accessible information to the community, government and industry on the emissions and transfers of substances to the environment from nominated facilities.

Our Heritage – Description of Indicators

Category	Indicator Number	Indicator	About the Indicator
Heritage items within LGA	6.1	Number of heritage items listed on the Commonwealth Heritage Register	<p>The Commonwealth Heritage Register includes heritage places that are owned or controlled by the Australian Government and reflect Australian development as a nation.</p> <p>The number of items listed on the Commonwealth Heritage Register that are located within Campbelltown LGA indicates the significant history of Campbelltown as it has related to the development of Australia as a nation.</p>
	6.2	Number of heritage items listed on the NSW State Heritage Register	<p>The State Heritage Register includes heritage items that are of particular importance to the people of NSW that contributes to our understanding of NSW history and identity.</p> <p>The number of items on the State Heritage Register that are within Campbelltown LGA indicates the significant history of Campbelltown as it has related to the development of the State.</p>
	6.3	Number of heritage items listed on the Local Heritage Register	<p>The Campbelltown Heritage Register contains items of Local and State heritage significance and items of potential significance that are under investigation for possible statutory listing.</p> <p>The number of items on the Register is an indicator to the rich history and culture of Campbelltown LGA.</p>
Heritage Protection	6.4	Amount of funding provided to conservation projects from Council's Annual Local Heritage Fund	<p>Residents of privately owned heritage items that are located within the Campbelltown LGA are invited to apply for funding for maintenance of their heritage items. The amount of funding provided per year is an indicator of Council's commitment to encourage ongoing conservation of privately owned heritage items.</p>
	6.5	The number of heritage items assisted with	<p>The number of heritage items that benefit from Council's Annual Local Heritage Fund per year is an indicator of the ongoing preservation of local heritage items</p>

			within Campbelltown LGA.
	6.6	The number of development applications considered by the Heritage Protection Sub-Committee (HPSC)	Development applications that relate to a heritage item or land that is adjacent to a heritage item is submitted to Council's HPSC for consideration. The number of development applications that are considered by Council's HPSC per financial year, is an indicator of the ongoing commitment of Council to conserve heritage and also is an indicator of improvements or alterations to existing heritage items within Campbelltown LGA.
Heritage education and community awareness	6.7	Number of heritage events held by or in conjunction with Council	Council promotes heritage values within Campbelltown through the Annual Heritage Festival. A number of activities are held during this week. The Heritage Festival is an indicator of Council's commitment to promote heritage to the local community.

Our Community – Description of Indicators

Category	Indicator Number	Indicator	About this indicator
Community	7.1	Number of community events	<p>One of the key methods for ensuring the ongoing preservation of features of the natural environment is to increase the knowledge and awareness of the community and to foster an appreciation of the environment.</p> <p>Therefore this indicator refers to the number of community events held per reporting period.</p>
	7.2	Number of streamcare locations (groups)	<p>The streamcare program recruits volunteers from the community to undertake a range of environmentally remediation and conservation activities at identified vulnerable areas across the LGA.</p> <p>The more locations addressed by the program allows more community members to become involved and empowered in the protection and restoration of the natural environment.</p>



