

DP-1

From: "Connect Wagga" <notifications@engagementhq.com>
Sent: Thu, 2 Jun 2022 19:58:22 +1000
To: "City of Wagga Wagga" <Council@wagga.nsw.gov.au>
Subject: Anonymous User completed Submission Form - Draft Integrated Planning and Reporting Documents 2022/26

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Anonymous User just submitted the survey 'Submission Form - Draft Integrated Planning and Reporting Documents 2022/26' with the responses below on DRAFT Integrated Planning and Reporting Documents 2022/26.

Your name:

Dr Gordon M. Murray

Your address:

Your email address:

Your telephone number:

Your submission:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the draft delivery plan. I congratulate all those who have worked on it. I recommend that the Foreword to the plan states that the challenges imposed by climate change have a major influence on much of Council's activities from road design and maintenance, subdivision and building requirements, residents' safety and health, to seeking new opportunities. Regardless of whether we take immediate action on reducing greenhouse gas emissions, our past actions have locked in at least a world average temperature

rise of 1.5 C°, while current data suggest that the rise will be at least 2 C° by 2040. Thus, all planning now must consider the implications on human health and wellbeing, our local environment, and our infrastructure. Earlier this year, WWCC adopted the recommendation from the community petition to establish community groups to advise on mitigation of climate change. These would consist of community members, business, council and state government. They would meet at six month intervals. This proposal is not in the draft delivery plan. A possible location in the plan would be with the section dealing with Community leadership and consultation (p. 15). My specific comments on the plan follow.

p. 5 change the vision to read “In 2040 Wagga Wagga will be a thriving, innovative, connected and inclusive community on the Murrumbidgee. Rich in opportunity, choice, learning and environment, and resilient to the challenges imposed by climate change. Wagga Wagga is a place where paths cross and people meet.” add “resilient” to the list under “Innovative” p. 6 add “Emergency shelters” to the list under “Safe and healthy community” add “Adaptation to the changing weather” to “sustainability” under “The environment” p. 16 under the measures in “Objective: Our community feel safe”, add “Community satisfaction with protection from increased heat waves, fire and storm damage due to climate change” p. 17 under the strategy “Be responsive to emergencies”, include “Response to extreme heat, storm damage, fires and other threats from the changing weather associated with climate change”. p. 17 under the healthier lifestyle objective, include the measure “The use of walking tracks in urban and natural areas is increasing” p. 18 in the first strategy under “Growing economy”, add the principal activity “continue to upgrade and provide footpaths for pedestrians and wheelchairs throughout all residential areas”. p. 19 under the strategy “Establish and grow Wagga Wagga serving as world class freight and logistics hub to the region and beyond”, add “Attract innovative industries to the SAP for value adding to local agricultural produce and recycling” p. 23 To “Ensure sustainable urban development”, all new sub divisions must be designed so that the majority of new buildings have the optimum orientation for solar efficiency. Changes to state planning laws may be required for WWCC to be able to enforce this requirement. If so, WWCC must initiate this to counter the lobbying by developer organisations that has already undone positive state government proposals to improve sustainable housing. p. 25 Add to the strategies for this objective, “Community road map for achieving local net zero by 2050” with the Principal activity “Community road map forms the basis of community engagement and education programs” p. 35 Add to the measures “Community satisfaction with urban footpaths and walking tracks and foot access to natural areas is increasing” p. 52 Under “Strategy: Educate and engage our community in sustainability”, add as a Principal Activity “Establish community consultation groups to meet at 6-monthly intervals to advise WWCC on strategies to deal with climate change.” (Dr) Gordon M. Murray 2 June 2022

DP-2

From: "William Adlong"
Sent: Sat, 4 Jun 2022 15:51:54 +1000
To: "City of Wagga Wagga" <Council@wagga.nsw.gov.au>
Subject: personal submission to the Community Strategic Plan, Delivery Plan and Operational and Financial Plans
Attachments: 2022-06-02 personal submission to CSP-DPOP_Final.docx, Adlong LSPS submission Final_edited 2022 for CSP-DPOP.docx

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Dear Councillors and Council Staff,
Please find attached a personal submission to the Community Strategic Plan, Delivery Program and Operational and Financial Plans (CSP/DPOP), which is in addition to the joint submission by CROW, ErinEarth, Climate Action Wagga and Fridays for Future, for which I am the contact person.
Please also find attached my personal submission to the LSPS consultation, which I have lightly edited to be input for this current CSP/DPOP.
Thank you,
William Adlong

Dear Councillors and Council Staff,

This is a personal submission to the Community Strategic Plan, Delivery Program and Operational and Financial Plans (CSP/DPOP) and is in addition to the joint submission by CROW, ErinEarth, Climate Action Wagga and Fridays for Future, for which I am the contact person.

Council's 2019 resolution to consult with the community about climate change as part of the CSP review

Our joint CSP/DPOP submission asked that the **"Sustainability / Climate Change" submissions to the Local Strategic Planning Statement (LSPS) be considered as input for the CSP/DPOP exhibition.**

Another reason why this is appropriate is that Council resolved (19/248¹, on 22 July 2019) to (among other things):

"specifically consult with the community during its forthcoming review of the Community Strategic Plan (CSP) with a view to identifying community expectations in regards to climate change actions and including appropriate actions and aims in the revised plan..."

This resolution was presumably the rationale for the feedback from Council in relation to the "Sustainability/Climate Change" input to the LSPS, that stated:

*"Further opportunities for the community to request Council to address climate change directly will be available as part of the Community Strategic Plan engagement anticipated to occur in 2021."*²

This statement was referenced in the response to every one of the 23 LSPS submissions that were categorised as about "Sustainability / Climate Change" (and again noted in the report on the LSPS in the Agenda and Business paper for that 8 Feb meeting³).

Council's consideration of the "Sustainability / Climate Change" submissions as input for the CSP/DPOP should be done with the understanding that the urgency to reduce emissions (and achieve net zero) has grown since those submissions were made. The imperative for emission reduction has become more urgent with developments in the last couple years and with the recently released assessments from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

For example, this statement has recently come from the IPCC:

*The cumulative scientific evidence is unequivocal: Climate change is a threat to human well-being and planetary health. Any further delay in concerted anticipatory global action on adaptation and mitigation will miss a brief and rapidly closing window of opportunity to secure a liveable and sustainable future for all. (very high confidence)"*⁴

The reference to "concerted" action applies to all levels of government, which need to act in concert to produce global action.

Given that Council was unable to fulfill its 2019 resolution, the "Sustainability/Climate Change" submissions to the LSPS, and such submissions to the current CSP/DPOP, could also be used as initial community input for the Wagga **Roadmap to Community Net Zero Emissions**, which community submissions are calling for.

¹ See pp. 5-6 https://meetings.wagga.nsw.gov.au/Open/2019/07/OC_22072019_MIN_3686.PDF

² response to submission 4 on p. 512 of the "Attachments Provided Under Separate Cover" for the 8 Feb 2021 meeting: (299MB) https://meetings.wagga.nsw.gov.au/Open/2021/02/OC_08022021_ATT_4798_EXCLUDED.PDF

³ https://meetings.wagga.nsw.gov.au/Open/2021/02/OC_08022021_AGN_4798_AT.PDF

⁴ p. 35, IPCC, 2022: Summary for Policymakers: Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability. https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg2/downloads/report/IPCC_AR6_WGII_SummaryForPolicymakers.pdf

About the Objective: “Future growth and development of Wagga Wagga is planned for in a sustainable manner” (this is in the CSP, the Delivery Program and the Operational Plan)

The wording of this suggests that the focus of the objective is that the processes of planning are sustainable, rather than that the development itself is sustainable. Suggest rewording to "Future growth and development is sustainable", or "Planning assures that future growth and development is sustainable".

An **important measure** to include with this objective is "**estimated emissions of households (or other buildings) in new developments**". This measure will help us to assess the degree to which a new development is sustainable in terms of emissions.

Please also find attached my personal submission to the LSPS consultation, which I have lightly edited to be input for this current CSP/DPOP.

Thank you,
William Adlong

Submission for the Wagga Local Strategic Planning Statement (and the Community Strategic Plan, the Delivery Plan and the Operational and Financial Plans)

I thank Wagga Wagga City Council (WWCC) and its planning team for the opportunity to contribute to the formation of the Local Strategic Planning Statement (LSPS). I commend the plan for the care and thoroughness with which so many issues have been addressed. I also thank the planning team members for the information sessions they provided on the LSPS.

In the first section of my submission below, I make the point that given the commitment to sustainability in many of our strategic documents, and given the global Paris Agreement and the consequent need for committing to net zero emissions, the Wagga LSPS needs to include much more orientation to, and provision and support for, a net zero emissions target (which the NSW government has adopted and is planning to achieve¹). **The question of how net zero emissions might best be incorporated in the LSPS (and other Wagga documents) could be guided by the formation of a Wagga community emission reduction strategy, which could focus in particular on the economic opportunities that the transition to net zero emissions creates.**

In the subsequent sections of my submission, I focus on three categories of inclusion for the LSPS that can contribute to a stronger economy, and to lower costs for businesses and consumers, in the Wagga Local Government Area (LGA). These categories are electric vehicles, distributed energy, and energy efficiency.

William Adlong

The opportunities in aligning to a net zero emissions pathway for Wagga

Many of the key documents which are to inform the LSPS have statements of commitment to sustainability.

The Wagga Local Environmental Plan (LEP) includes the passage (p. 6)² [bold added] –

- “The particular aims of this Plan are as follows
 - ... (b) to promote development that is consistent with the principles of ecologically sustainable development and the management of climate change,
 - (c) to promote the sustainability of the natural attributes of Wagga Wagga, avoid or minimise impacts on environmental values and protect environmentally sensitive areas...”

The Riverina Murray Regional Plan³ defines ‘sustainability’ as “Meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs” (p. 68). The Plan includes [bold added]:

- “Leveraging renewable energy opportunities for the long-term sustainability of the region” (p. 28);

¹ Net Zero Plan Stage 1: 2020–2030 <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/-/media/OEH/Corporate-Site/Documents/Climate-change/net-zero-plan-2020-2030-200057.pdf>

² Aims of Plan <https://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/view/html/inforce/current/epi-2010-0378#sec.1.2>

³ <https://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/-/media/Files/DPE/Plans-and-policies/riverina-murray-regional-plan-2017.pdf>

- “Planning will encourage infrastructure delivery that targets the needs of communities. It will also encourage efficiencies in the allocation of resources and investment to improve the liveability and sustainability of the region.” (p. 57);
- and, in relation to Wagga Wagga, “Contribute to a sustainable environment for future generations through proactive waste management and responsible sustainable practices” (p. 65).

The document A 20-Year Economic Vision for Regional NSW⁴ includes, in the Deputy Premier’s Forward [bold added] -

- “We also need to support sustainable, thriving regional communities...” (p. 3);
- “I am personally determined to leave a lasting legacy of strong, sustainable and vibrant regional communities” (p. 3).

The Wagga Community Strategic Plan includes –

- “Sustainability is key to our success” (p. 42);
- “We have sustainable urban development” (p. 43);
- “We create a sustainable environment for future generations” (p. 46);
- “Educate the community in sustainability” (p. 46);
- “We demonstrate sustainable practices” (p. 46);
- “Promote and incentivise sustainable practices” (p. 46);

Wagga needs to clarify what is required by its commitments to ‘sustainable’ and ‘sustainability’ in relation to emissions and energy.

Through the Paris Agreement the global community has made clear that **sustainability, leaving a world of comparable opportunities for future generations, requires a sharp decline in emissions to keep temperature rise as little as possible above 1.5°C.** This is understood to require the achievement of net zero emissions by 2050 or well-before⁵ by developed nations, a target that has been taken up by New South Wales (NSW)⁶ as well as the other Australian States and Territories⁷. At the time of publication of the March 2020 *NSW Net Zero Plan*, 73 nations had set a goal of achieving net zero emissions by 2050⁸, and further nations have committed to that goal since that time.

The Paris Agreement is basically an agreement that to continue with emissions as business as usual is not sustainable. The fact that the agreement calls for net zero emissions is an indication that pathways that do not reach zero emissions well before mid-century are not sustainable. Thus, Wagga’s commitments to sustainability suggests it needs to aim for net zero emissions by well before mid-century. **Fortunately, as the NSW Net Zero Plan points out, there are many opportunities to promote economic growth, jobs, lower costs, resilience and a healthier population in aligning to a pathway to net zero emissions.**

⁴ <https://www.nsw.gov.au/sites/default/files/2020-10/20-Year%20Economic%20Vision%20for%20Regional%20NSW.pdf>

⁵ NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (DPIE), LSPS Advice - Climate Change – North Coast region (Mar 2020), <https://www.kempsey.nsw.gov.au/council/meetings/2020/2020-03-17/pubs/10-01-01-dpie-lsps-advice-climate-change-north-coast-region.pdf>

⁶ NSW (2020), Net Zero Plan Stage 1: 2020–2030 <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/-/media/OEH/Corporate-Site/Documents/Climate-change/net-zero-plan-2020-2030-200057.pdf>

⁷ NSW DPIE Net zero emissions and climate resilience for local government, see slide 16 <https://www.kempsey.nsw.gov.au/council/meetings/2020/2020-03-17/pubs/10-01-02-slides-net-zero-emissions-and-climate-resilience-for-local-government.pdf>

⁸ Ibid, see p. 6

In the Net Zero Emissions Plan, the NSW government notes that the plan will result in lower electricity prices for households and businesses. It points out that “the challenges posed by climate change can be solved by improving – not eroding” the prosperity of NSW families and communities (p. 4). It calls for broader action in support of the plan, stating that achieving net zero emissions by 2050 and capitalising on the opportunities presented “will require more than action from the State and Commonwealth Governments. It will require action from local government, business, communities and individuals” (p. 5).

The NSW Net Zero Emissions plan asserts the need to empower households and businesses with information about cost competitive goods, services [and building designs] to ensure their purchasing power contributes to the transition to net zero emissions, with its business, consumer and community benefits.

The first Priority in the NSW Zero Emissions Plan is to: “Drive uptake of proven emissions reduction technologies that grow the economy, create new jobs or reduce the cost of living” (p. 12). This has **“the potential to save motorists, manufacturers and small businesses thousands of dollars in yearly fuel and energy costs” (p. 12). Many technologies that reduce emissions can “strengthen the State’s prosperity and reduce the cost of living” (p. 12).**

Wagga has a vision of being the capital of the region. With that comes a leadership role, including leadership in terms of integration of emission mitigation in land use planning. To achieve leadership, the Planning Institute of Australia (PIA, a peak body for the planning profession) asserts that planners need to be “leaders of action on climate change” and that “a sustainable and secure future cannot be left to ‘business as usual’”⁹. Also, planners have a responsibility to “be proactive in the development of mitigation and adaptation strategies”¹⁰.

PIA’s policy on Climate Change and Biodiversity Loss¹¹ asserts that it is the domain of planners to plan for climate change, including “mitigation of future climate change” (3rd dot point, section - The Planning Profession). Also, “Planners must systematically examine which contributing sectors they can influence for direct emissions reductions and change practices for mitigation of climate change impacts...” (5th dot point, section - The Planning Profession). Developing a Wagga plan for achievement of net zero emissions would allow more extensive exploration (than can be achieved immediately) of how planners can influence for emission reductions.

In a 2020 submission to the federal Climate Change Bill PIA

- “has adopted a position for the planning profession to contribute to the achievement of net zero carbon by 2050.”
- asserts that local planning processes have a role in “highlighting what the industry can do to support delivery” of zero carbon buildings
- states “Require development and infrastructure to be net-zero by 2050 (or earlier) by using established rating tools”¹²

A recent report from Deloitte states that without determined action to mitigate climate change Australia would likely lose over \$3 trillion in GDP and over 880,000 jobs¹³. Our long-term community

⁹ PIA, Planning in a Changing Climate - Position Statement, p. 4
<https://www.planning.org.au/documents/item/237>

¹⁰ Ibid, p. 1.

¹¹ <https://www.planning.org.au/policy/climate-change-and-biodiversity-loss-nsw>

¹² Example mitigation measures, Ibid., p. 13,

¹³ Deloitte, 2020, A new choice: Australia’s climate for growth

prosperity, and the biodiversity and environmental amenity that the draft Wagga LSPS seeks to foster and protect, require vigorous action locally and globally to reduce emissions, which can be done in ways that promote the economy and prosperity.

NSW documentation about the LSPS states that it is to include four categories of things, one of which is “shared community **values** to be maintained and enhanced”¹⁴ (which also applies to the CSP).

The residents of the Wagga Local Government Area

- value science, including the findings that without achieving net zero emissions in the next two to three decades, the effects of climate change may be beyond our ability to adapt
- value playing an active role, and doing our share, in the global effort to reduce emissions in order to protect our ways of life and our environment from the effects of climate change. The young men of the (WWI) Kangaroo March in 1915 were demonstrating this community value, playing their part in the global effort to defeat threats to our community and way of life
- value prosperity, quality of life, fairness and biodiversity, all of which are under threat without resolute planning and action towards dramatic emission reduction by our community and all levels of government.

Guidance provided this year by the NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (DPIE) to councils on integrating climate change into the LSPS has included¹⁵:

- noting that the DPIE provides information and tools “to enable local emissions reduction pathways to be implemented” (p. 4);
- recommending that local government “**Assess LGA wide carbon emissions and develop and implement a plan to reduce emissions in consultation with the community**” (p. 5).

There are reports and plans (including LSPSs) from other cities in NSW that could inform Wagga’s LSPS and a plan for emission reductions by the Wagga community (not just reductions in Council’s emissions), for example:

- Kurringai’s
 - [Climate Change Policy](#)¹⁶
 - [Towards Zero Emissions 2030 Action Plan](#)¹⁷
- A report by Kinesis for the Greater Sydney Commission - [Exploring Net Zero Emissions for Greater Sydney](#)¹⁸

<https://www2.deloitte.com/content/dam/Deloitte/au/Documents/Economics/deloitte-au-dae-new-choice-climate-growth-051120.pdf>

¹⁴ p. 3, in *Local Strategic Planning Statements - Guideline for Councils*, <https://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/-/media/Files/DPE/Guidelines/local-strategic-planning-statements-guideline-for-councils-2018-06-12.pdf>

¹⁵ <https://www.kempsey.nsw.gov.au/council/meetings/2020/2020-03-17/pubs/10-01-01-dpie-lsps-advice-climate-change-north-coast-region.pdf>

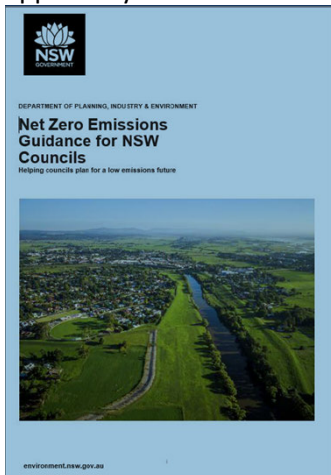
¹⁶ https://www.krg.nsw.gov.au/files/assets/public/hptrim/information-management-publications-public-website-ku-ring-gai-council-website-environment/climate_change_policy_29_07_2020.pdf

¹⁷ https://www.krg.nsw.gov.au/files/assets/public/hptrim/information-management-publications-public-website-ku-ring-gai-council-website-environment/towards_zero_emissions_2030_action_plan.pdf

¹⁸ https://gsc-public-1.s3.amazonaws.com/s3fs-public/exploring_net_zero_emissions_for_greater_sydney_-_kinesis_-_october_2017.pdf

- Wollongong City Council [Draft Climate Change Mitigation Plan](#)¹⁹
- the mitigation actions listed on p. 123 of the [North Sydney LSPS](#)²⁰
- the [Randwick LSPS](#) particularly pp. 58-59, including its reference to its Council's Low Carbon Future Plan. WWCC too could develop a document that "identifies the most cost effective and feasible opportunities for reducing greenhouse gas emissions..."²¹ in our LGA.

WWCC planners and other staff should also gain insights from the DPIE document "*Net Zero Emissions Guidance for NSW Councils: Helping councils plan for a low emissions future*", which apparently will be available soon²².



The DPIE has been advising councils on "Steps to creating a net zero emissions strategy for your local area" and the "Opportunity to embed net zero emissions strategy actions into council's planning instruments including Local Strategic Planning Statement (LSPS), LEP and DCP".²³

The DPIE has also been conducting forums "to support local councils to lead and influence the transition to net zero emissions".²⁴

Below are three opportunities for promoting the prosperity of businesses and residents in the LGA. Each of these three – electric vehicles, distributed energy and increased energy efficiency in buildings – lowers costs for consumers and business and promotes the economy, businesses and job creation.

The means by which this LSPS and the Council can promote and facilitate these opportunities needs to be explored in some depth. Again, this suggests **the value of developing a plan to transition the LGA to net zero, which would not only inform the LSPS but other documents including the**

¹⁹ <https://our.wollongong.nsw.gov.au/58569/widgets/298729/documents/172140>

²⁰ https://shared-drupal-s3fs.s3-ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com/master-test/fapub_pdf/Local+Strategic+Planning+Statements/LSPS+2020/North+Sydney+LSPS_Master+Copy_Version+21_2020+03+16.pdf

²¹ Randwick LSPS, p. 58, https://shared-drupal-s3fs.s3-ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com/master-test/fapub_pdf/Local+Strategic+Planning+Statements/LSPS+2020/Final+Randwick+City+Vision+2040+LSPS_web_S-1031.pdf

²² This publication was noted (slide 24) in the NSW DPIE presentation "Net zero emissions and climate resilience for local government" <https://www.kempsey.nsw.gov.au/council/meetings/2020/2020-03-17/pubs/10-01-02-slides-net-zero-emissions-and-climate-resilience-for-local-government.pdf>

²³ *Ibid*, slides 13 and 21

²⁴ https://www.lgnsw.org.au/Public/Public/Events/Forums/Pathways_to_net_Zero_Emissions.aspx

Community Strategic Plan and the LEP. The focus of such a plan can be to, as the NSW Net Zero Plan Stage 1 states (Priority 1)²⁵, **“Drive uptake of proven emissions reduction technologies that grow the economy, create new jobs or reduce the cost of living”**.

Electric vehicles (both for personal and business use)

Electric vehicles, or ‘battery electric vehicles’ (BEVs, to distinguish from hybrid vehicles), have significantly cheaper fuelling and maintenance costs (even considering recently announced road-use taxes) than petrol and diesel vehicles.^{26, 27} Credible sources indicate that BEVs will have increasingly lower costs of ownership than petrol and diesel vehicles²⁸, and even lower upfront costs²⁹ by mid-decade. So, BEVs present an opportunity for less expensive transport for households and businesses. As the NSW Government states, “...we expect to see an increase in electric vehicles on NSW roads. These vehicles are cheaper, cleaner and quieter to run, bringing significant economic and environmental benefits.”³⁰

A significant proportion of savings from BEVs will be spent in the local area, promoting local economic activity and hence jobs.

Also, business success and growth are promoted by the savings in transport costs from a business’ own BEVs.

As BEVs can be charged by business and household solar systems, BEVs strengthen resilience. They are not dependent on a long supply chain for their fuel.

Use of BEVs can also increase the economic return on investment in solar systems by businesses and households.

To take advantage of these economic benefits of BEVs we need to **facilitate the provision of the infrastructure that will better enable residents and businesses to take up the opportunities of battery electric vehicles**. An expression of this imperative is the fact that, since 2018, the NSW Government has been “Recommending that ‘conveniently located charging stations’ be included

²⁵ p. 12 <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/-/media/OEH/Corporate-Site/Documents/Climate-change/net-zero-plan-2020-2030-200057.pdf>

²⁶ <https://www.racv.com.au/royalauto/moving/news-information/car-running-costs-2019.html>

²⁷ <https://www.racv.com.au/content/dam/racv/documents/on-the-road/buying-a-car/electric-car-running-costs-2019.pdf>

²⁸ - Clean Energy Finance Corporation (CEFC) and Energia 2018, Australian Electric Vehicle

Market Study, <https://www.cefc.com.au/media/401920/australian-ev-market-study-full-report-jun2018.pdf>

- CSIRO Australian National Outlook 2019, p. 57 “...electric vehicles are projected to be the cheapest form of transport after 2025...” https://www.csiro.au/~media/Showcases/ANO/ANO2_MainReport_WEB_190614.pdf

²⁹ - Bloomberg New Energy Finance (BNEF) BNEF Electric Vehicle Outlook 2020

[EVO 2020 \(turtl.co\)](https://www.bnef.com/evo2020/)

- NSW Future Transport Strategy 2056

https://future.transport.nsw.gov.au/sites/default/files/media/documents/2018/Future_Transport_2056_Strategy.pdf

- NSW 2020, Net Zero Plan Stage 1: 2020-2030 (see in particular p. 17)

<https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/-/media/OEH/Corporate-Site/Documents/Climate-change/net-zero-plan-2020-2030-200057.pdf>

³⁰ <https://future.transport.nsw.gov.au/project-highlights/electric-vehicles>

into apartment designs under the Department of Planning and Environment's Apartment Design Guide."³¹

By 2030 the percentage of new cars sold that are BEVs may be over 50%³², so many of the households and businesses in the areas of new development identified in the LSPS will be looking for charging facilities at their home or business. **If we want these developments to be "Future Ready" and "Future Smart", we should encourage developers to provide the wiring for a charger, if not the charger itself, to enable households and businesses to take advantage of the lower costs of driving a BEV.**

Installing a Level 2 charger (7kW is common for home charging) in the construction phase, rather than retrofitting later, can save nearly 50% in costs.³³

Battery electric vehicles are expected to be able to charge back to the grid ('vehicle to grid' - V2G) in the near future³⁴, which can assist during periods of peak demand or disrupted supply. This means that they will constitute "innovative storage technologies" in Action 11.3 in the Riverina Murray Regional Plan and contribute to the resilience of the electrical system. Electric vehicles can also be charged from rooftop solar, meaning that they "Promote the diversification of energy supplies through renewable energy generation", Direction 11 of the Riverina Murray Regional Plan. The fact that BEVs can charge during times of high generation from large scale solar farms provides another way that BEVs can facilitate increased renewable energy generation.

The means of encouraging BEVs through planning is something that the WWCC planning team can explore. Some possible ways are to:

- encourage developers to provide chargers in new or remodelled buildings (and in public spaces);
- ask developers to report on the number of chargers provided per household or premises;
- publicise about best local practice, such as developments with the best provision of charging infrastructure or other support for BEVs;
- educate designers, developers, prospective residents and businesses about the cost benefits of BEVs and the advantages of early planning for and installation of charging infrastructure.

As part of the last point, WWCC could liaise with a top electric vehicle industry group such as the Electric Vehicle Council and ask them to conduct workshops or talks for Wagga staff and local businesses, developers and residents on the advantages of planning for and providing widespread charging infrastructure for electric vehicles and of using electric vehicles generally.

³¹ NSW, Future Transport Strategy 2056, (p. 66)

https://future.transport.nsw.gov.au/sites/default/files/media/documents/2018/Future_Transport_2056_Strategy.pdf

³² CEFC, Clean Energy Snapshot, Australian Electric Vehicle Market Study

<https://www.cefc.com.au/media/401922/cefc-snapshot-electric-vehicles-jun2018.pdf>

³³ Electric Vehicle Charging in Residential and Non-Residential Buildings (UK), (see p. 7, item 9),

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/818810/electric-vehicle-charging-in-residential-and-non-residential-buildings.pdf

³⁴ Electric Vehicle Council (EVC) 2020, State of Electric Vehicles August 2020,

<https://electricvehiclecouncil.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/EVC-State-of-EVs-2020-report.pdf>

Strategic Links

NSW Future Transport Strategy 2056³⁵

- “Investigate the opportunities and challenges of electric vehicle use in NSW” (p. 66)
- “work with industry to encourage the take up of these technologies, particularly electric vehicles.” (p. 144)

Riverina Murray Regional Plan

- Direction 11 - “Promote the diversification of energy supplies through renewable energy generation”
- Action 11.3 – “Promote appropriate smaller-scale renewable energy projects using bioenergy, solar, wind, small-scale hydro, geothermal or other innovative storage technologies”

Wagga Community Strategic Plan

- Outcome - “We have sustainable urban development”
 - Measure – “Provide and maintain appropriate infrastructure and services that support current and future needs.”
- Outcome - “We demonstrate sustainable practices”
 - Measure - “Number of businesses and households that have solar systems.”
 - Strategy – “Implement alternate energy projects to reduce CO2.”
 - Strategy – “Promote and incentivise sustainable practices.”
- Outcome – “Educate the community in sustainability”

Wagga Wagga Integrated Transport Strategy and Implementation Plan 2040³⁶

- The document states that, in order to achieve its goal, it “it will be necessary to incorporate... Future Technologies: electric/driverless cars and trucks...” (p. 10)

Draft Local Strategic Planning Statement

- Key Outcome – “The key outcome for Wagga 2040 is to find the balance between growth, the natural environment, sustainability and liveability.” (p. 8)
- Principle 3: “Manage growth sustainably”
- “we will position ourselves and the region to be a world-leader in sustainability”

A 20-Year Economic Vision for Regional NSW

- Promote local economies and job growth is a focus throughout, e.g. Principle 7 “Planning and regulation settings must maximise employment and income-generating opportunities...” (p. 22).
- Renewable energy is identified as an “Emerging” industry “driving the economic future of regional NSW” (p. 18), with the potential to “to support a more secure, affordable and clean energy system for people and businesses in regional NSW” (p. 19)
- Principle 2 “Freight networks that will increase the competitiveness of key regional sectors” [as BEVs will enable cheaper transport] (p. 22)
- p. 24 highlights that “Sustainable jobs growth will be supported by regions’ endowments, created or natural. Innovation in regional NSW will develop high-value service and commodity sectors to leverage cutting-edge technology. For example, NSW already has

³⁵https://future.transport.nsw.gov.au/sites/default/files/media/documents/2018/Future_Transport_2056_Strategy.pdf

³⁶<https://wagga.nsw.gov.au/the-council/planning-and-reporting/community-planning/current-community-plans/wagga-wagga-integrated-transport-strategy-2040>

nascent industries working on generating and storing energy to meet our future needs”
(bold added).

Distributed energy – particularly rooftop solar

Several documents key to the LSPS state the importance of renewable generation to our region and regional NSW generally.

The renewable energy industry is not just large, utility-scale generators. A very sizable part of the renewable energy industry is “distributed”, such as rooftop solar on businesses and residences. The CSIRO’s Electricity Network Transformation Roadmap states that by 2050, distributed generation, or “customer owned generators” will “supply 30-45% of Australia’s electricity needs”, involving over \$200 billion of expenditure.³⁷

The Clean Energy Council’s annual “Clean Energy Report Australia” notes that small scale, distributed, solar generated well over twice as much electricity as large-scale solar in 2019.³⁸

So, distributed energy is an important part and project of the renewable energy industry.

In addition to reducing costs for the owners, rooftop solar contributes to cheaper electricity prices for everyone, as noted by the CEO of the Australian Energy Market Operator (AEMO).³⁹

The NSW Chief Scientist points out that the significant amount of distributed solar generation “...can supply reliable, low cost and low emissions electricity to support economic growth. For example, distributed solar PV can lower residential and business energy costs...”⁴⁰

Again, rooftop solar provides cheaper electricity for owners, contributes to lower electricity costs for others and promotes economic growth.

Also, when coupled with the charging of electric vehicles, the low cost of rooftop solar generation can lower costs for transport for businesses and residents.

Similarly, rooftop solar hot water systems can lower costs for residences and business, and lower demand for electricity or gas. This lowers costs for other consumers and improves the availability of gas for commercial and industrial uses.

The Australian Clean Energy Finance Corporation (CEFC) has been providing funding to dramatically lessen energy use and costs in new buildings. An example of such a project⁴¹:

Leading developer Mirvac is planning communities where new homes aimed at first and new home buyers will have built-in solar-plus-battery systems

³⁷ p. i, <https://www.energynetworks.com.au/resources/reports/electricity-network-transformation-roadmap-final-report/>

³⁸ CEC 2020 (see p. 11) <https://assets.cleanenergycouncil.org.au/documents/resources/reports/clean-energy-australia/clean-energy-australia-report-2020.pdf>

³⁹ <https://www.theguardian.com/australia-news/2020/oct/22/rooftop-solar-and-covid-shutdown-lead-to-record-lows-in-australian-electricity-use>

⁴⁰ (p. 40) “Opportunities for prosperity in a decarbonised and resilient NSW” 2020, https://www.chiefscientist.nsw.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0004/321466/Final-Report-Decarbonisation-Innovation-Study.pdf

⁴¹ <https://www.cefc.com.au/case-studies/mirvac-communities-with-built-in-clean-energy-initiatives-to-make-big-cost-savings/>

that are expected to reduce household energy costs by as much as 90 per cent.

Homes in the Mirvac developments will each come with a ready-to-operate 5.1kW rooftop solar system, alongside a 10kWh battery system. The three to four-bedroom homes will also incorporate high-grade insulation, LED lighting and energy efficient appliances.

From the point of view of maximising renewable energy generation, minimising energy costs for residents and hence releasing more money into the local economy, it would be ideal to lessen constraints on the size of rooftop solar systems and on the amount the solar systems are allowed to export. Currently, in most areas, the network operators state that the legacy design of the network means that generation has to be constrained to avoid problems with the network.

Electrical infrastructure provided to new developments (and upgrades) can be designed so that rooftop solar generation is not (or only minimally) constrained. The electrical infrastructure provided could be designed, for example, with the expectation that each household may be generating 6kW of power. It may be that the provision of grid or community batteries (or other energy storage) by the network operator would support local distributed energy generation.

The Wagga LSPS should facilitate the uptake of distributed energy systems, particularly rooftop solar. The planning team will understand better how this can be done, but some possibilities are:

- Educating developers;
- Providing information for residents – for example on the cost effectiveness of distributed energy – who are in the market to build a home (or looking to change locations in the LGA);
- Publicly acknowledging best practice in the incorporation of distributed energy into house designs and development, including through energy storage solutions and services such as community batteries. Perhaps a developer would like to promote some residences as producing more energy than they use or having very low ongoing energy costs (similar to the Mirvac example above);
- Just as the Wagga Wagga Integrated Transport Strategy has “liaise with RMS...” as part of its implementation plan⁴², WWCC can liaise with and advocate to electricity networks, or other providers of electrical infrastructure to new developments, to ensure that the infrastructure problems constraining distributed energy generation are avoided.

Provisions could also be considered in the LSPS that would make local villages into resilient microgrids, able to maintain electrical supply and services from locally generated energy if cut off from the grid. This could be achieved, for example, through sufficient rooftop solar and batteries, with the ability to island.

Strategic Links

A 20-Year Economic Vision for Regional NSW

- Renewable energy development can “support a more secure, affordable and clean energy system for people and businesses in regional NSW.” (p. 19)
- Renewable energy is an emerging ‘engine industry’ “that will drive regional NSW economies over the next 20 years” (p. 18)

⁴² RN3.2, p. 79, <https://wagga.nsw.gov.au/the-council/planning-and-reporting/community-planning/current-community-plans/wagga-wagga-integrated-transport-strategy-2040>

Riverina Murray Regional Plan

- Direction 11 - “Promote the diversification of energy supplies through renewable energy generation”
- Action 11.3 – “Promote appropriate smaller-scale renewable energy projects using bioenergy, solar, wind, small-scale hydro, geothermal or other innovative storage technologies”

Wagga Community Strategic Plan

- Objective – “We create a sustainable environment for future generations”
- Outcome - “We demonstrate sustainable practices”
 - Strategy – “Promote and incentivise sustainable practices.”
- Outcome – “Educate the community in sustainability”
 - Strategy – “Run environmental schemes and initiatives.”
- Measure – “Number of businesses and households that have solar systems.”
- Strategy – “Implement renewable energy projects”

NSW [Riverina Murray Enabling Regional Adaptation Report](#)⁴³

- “Transition pathways” to reach a desired state in the category of Energy include (p. 11, Fig. 7):
 - “Support community self-sufficiency incorporating a diverse mix of decentralised energy systems...”
 - “Provide government leadership and incentives to support resilient and low carbon networks and systems...”

In [a more recent NSW Regional Adaptation Report](#)⁴⁴ was further development on the

- “Transition pathways” to reach a desired state in the category of Energy, including (p. 16, Fig. 8):
 - “Provision of practical guidelines for sustainable house design to increase energy efficiency”
 - “Regional scale business case assessment of best zero-carbon electricity and transport fuel sources”
 - (in a separate document of advice from DPIE⁴⁵ is the statement, “A transition pathway can be used as a data source to develop specific local strategic action embedded in a LSPS.”)

Energy Efficiency

Energy efficiency refers to buildings and equipment that provide the same function or service while using less energy and costing less. For example, homes that are better insulated, are more air-tight and have better orientation and window placement to take advantage of winter sunlight cost less to heat and cool and tend to be more comfortable.

⁴³ <https://climatechange.environment.nsw.gov.au/-/media/NARCLim/Files/Section-4-PDFs/Riverina-Murray-Enabling-Regional-Adaptation-Report.pdf>

⁴⁴ <https://climatechange.environment.nsw.gov.au/-/media/NARCLim/Files/Section-4-PDFs/North-Coast-Enabling-Regional-Adaptation-final-report.pdf>

⁴⁵ DPIE LSPS Advice - CLIMATE CHANGE – North Coast region (Mar 2020), p. 3, <https://www.kempsey.nsw.gov.au/council/meetings/2020/2020-03-17/pubs/10-01-01-dpie-lsps-advice-climate-change-north-coast-region.pdf>

The *Trajectory for Low Energy Buildings* from COAG (the Council of Australian Governments, of which, of course, NSW is a member) begins with this statement about energy efficiency⁴⁶:

Energy efficiency plays an important role in lowering energy bills for households and businesses; improving occupant comfort, health and productivity; saving energy (reducing wastage) for the wider economy; improving resilience to extreme weather and blackouts (peak demand); and reducing emissions.

Most new buildings in Australia are built to the minimum energy efficiency requirements in the National Construction Code (NCC). This misses cost effective opportunities for consumers, as new energy efficient technology costs have been falling considerably in recent years, while energy prices have been rising. (p. 1)

The Planning Institute of Australia states that:

- “A key part of any strategic plan should be to help reduce the cost of buying energy by identifying renewable and local sources of energy, and also by reducing the amount of energy used.”⁴⁷

The NSW Net Zero Emissions Plan notes that energy efficiency measures can “ease pressure on the electricity grid”.⁴⁸

The Clean Energy Finance Corporation makes the point that **“it’s critical that developers and owners incorporate innovative sustainable design measures from the early planning stage. It’s about delivering energy efficient buildings that have long-term environmental benefits...”**⁴⁹

Examples of energy efficiency include:

- Higher star heaters and air-conditioning
- Heat pump hot water systems instead of resistance element or gas HWS
- Sealing points at which conditioned air leaks out of a building
- Higher levels of insulation
- Passive winter heating of a building through orientation of the building or placement of windows

As with battery electric vehicles and distributed energy, many of the savings from better energy efficiency will be spent locally, stimulating jobs and the local economy.

Energy efficiency is sometimes referred to as “energy productivity”.⁵⁰

⁴⁶ December 2018, p. 1

<http://coagenergycouncil.gov.au/sites/prod.energycouncil/files/publications/documents/Trajectory%20for%20Low%20Energy%20Buildings.pdf>

⁴⁷ PIA, Submission: Climate Change Bill 2020, p. 12, <https://www.planning.org.au/documents/item/11059>

⁴⁸ p. 17 <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/-/media/OEH/Corporate-Site/Documents/Climate-change/net-zero-plan-2020-2030-200057.pdf>

⁴⁹ <https://www.cefc.com.au/media/media-release/families-in-build-to-rent-homes-to-share-in-clean-energy-benefits-with-new-cefc-mirvac-investment/>

⁵⁰ National Energy Productivity Plan 2015-2030 (COAG 2015)

http://www.coagenergycouncil.gov.au/sites/prod.energycouncil/files/publications/documents/National%20Energy%20Productivity%20Plan%20release%20version%20FINAL_0.pdf

While the planning team will understand better how energy efficiency can be promoted through the LSPS, possible additions include:

- consider encouraging disclosure for residential dwellings of the star-rating and/or energy efficiency, similar to the Commercial Building Disclosure Program
- educate developers of commercial or residential properties about advantages of energy efficiency
- educate residents interested in building, renovating or buying a home about the advantages of high levels of energy efficiency
- encourage development that is more energy efficient, perhaps in terms of NABERS
- encourage public disclosure of energy efficiency ratings of dwellings
- recognise leading practice in energy efficiency of building design and equipment
- “Seek to include and incentivise Design Excellence Mechanisms in the LEP and DCP to deliver sustainable dwellings”⁵¹

Strategic Links

References in key documents to reducing business and consumer costs and promoting economic viability are strategically linked to actions encouraging cost effective energy efficiency measures.

NSW Net Zero Plan Stage 1: 2020–2030

- Priority 1 – “Drive uptake of proven emissions reduction technologies that grow the economy, create new jobs or reduce the cost of living”

Wagga Community Strategic Plan

- Strategy (p. 47) - “Implement energy saving initiatives.”
- Objective – “We create a sustainable environment for future generations”
- Outcome - “We demonstrate sustainable practices”
 - Strategy – “Promote and incentivise sustainable practices.”
- Outcome – “Educate the community in sustainability”
 - Strategy – “Run environmental schemes and initiatives.”

NSW [Riverina Murray Enabling Regional Adaptation Report](#)⁵²

- “Transition pathways” to reach a desired state in the category of Energy include (p. 11, Fig. 7):
 - “Provide government leadership and incentives to support resilient and low carbon networks and systems...”

In [a more recent NSW Regional Adaptation Report](#)⁵³ was further development on the

- “Transition pathways” to reach a desired state in the category of Energy, including (p. 16, Fig. 8):
 - “Provision of practical guidelines for sustainable house design to increase energy efficiency”

⁵¹ As in the Kurrungai LSPS, p. 176 https://shared-drupal-s3fs.s3-ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com/master-test/fapub_pdf/Local+Strategic+Planning+Statements/Ku-ring-gai+Council+++Local+Strategic+Planning+Statement+2020.pdf

⁵² <https://climatechange.environment.nsw.gov.au/-/media/NARCLim/Files/Section-4-PDFs/Riverina-Murray-Enabling-Regional-Adaptation-Report.pdf>

⁵³ <https://climatechange.environment.nsw.gov.au/-/media/NARCLim/Files/Section-4-PDFs/North-Coast-Enabling-Regional-Adaptation-final-report.pdf>

- (in a separate document of advice from DPIE⁵⁴ is the statement, “A transition pathway can be used as a data source to develop specific local strategic action embedded in a LSPS.”)

National Energy Productivity Plan 2015-2030 (COAG 2015)

- “Promote leading practice: There is potential to drive energy productivity innovation through the promotion and recognition of leaders” (p. 21);
- Measure 7 – “Recognise business leadership and support voluntary action in business: Business-led voluntary action can boost economic productivity...” (p. 20).

⁵⁴ DPIE LSPS Advice - CLIMATE CHANGE – North Coast region (Mar 2020), p. 3,
<https://www.kempsey.nsw.gov.au/council/meetings/2020/2020-03-17/pubs/10-01-01-dpie-lsps-advice-climate-change-north-coast-region.pdf>

DP-3

From: "William Adlong"
Sent: Sat, 4 Jun 2022 11:29:02 +1000
To: "City of Wagga Wagga" <Council@wagga.nsw.gov.au>
Subject: Submission for the Community Strategic Plan and the Delivery Program and Operational and Financial Plans
Attachments: Points for CSP more detailed and DPOP Final.docx

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Hello. Please find attached a submission for the CSP-DPOP & Financial Plan, on behalf of Climate Rescue of Wagga (CROW), ErinEarth, Climate Action Wagga (CAW), and Wagga Fridays for Future (FFF).
Thank you,
William Adlong
Chair - Climate Rescue of Wagga (CROW)

Please note that this a more detailed and extended version of input that may have been submitted by others.

Points for the revised Wagga Wagga Community Strategic Plan and Delivery Program and Operational and Financial Plans

The revised Community Strategic Plan (CSP) has commendably included the two Community and Corporate net zero targets and Council's commitment to support and empower the community to reach the community net zero target. But the early part of the document has not been revised to reflect the recognition of how important climate change is, the importance we place on lowering emissions, and the need to make Wagga resilient in terms of climate change. Suggestions for this and other aspects of the CSP, Delivery Program, and Operational and Financial Plans follow.

Our vision for Wagga, arising from our values, includes becoming carbon neutral. This vision of becoming carbon neutral arises from our care for the environment, our care for the disadvantaged, our care for those at risk of fire, drought and flood, our care for health and our care for prosperity, well-being and social cohesion. Caring for these things calls us to become carbon neutral.

This is a prominent part of our vision for Wagga and we would like it to be prominent in the CSP's vision, principles and strategies.

We **recommend that the vision statement** (p. 5 of revised CSP) **be amended** with the expression "sustainable" (or "low-emission", "carbon neutral", "zero emission" or similar), in a way like that underlined in the following:

"In 2040 Wagga Wagga will be a thriving, innovative, connected and inclusive sustainable community on the Murrumbidgee. Rich in opportunity, choice, learning and environment, Wagga Wagga is a place where paths cross and people meet"

(Another option is to instead incorporate "approaching net zero" into the above.)

Incorporate in the CSP's 16 page preface/intro the importance of climate change and of action to lessen, and adapt to, climate change. A couple paragraphs can be added, including a section akin to p. 8 in the section "Context for action to reduce emissions" in the draft Corporate Net Zero Strategy, **that includes explanation of the concept of a carbon budget**. These two added paragraphs:

- will reflect the statement about climate change on the Council webpage "The speed at which modern climate change is happening and the causes behind it make it one of the biggest challenges facing our world."¹;
- can note, and explain the rationale for, Wagga's Corporate and Community net zero emission targets and strategies;
- can note Council's history of tackling its own emissions and the many savings from that in the order of hundreds of thousands of dollars per year (e.g. through rooftop solar generation, energy-efficiency and LED street-lighting), even before the savings from the new renewable PPA is taken into account.

¹ <https://wagga.nsw.gov.au/the-council/environment/climate-change>

In the 16 page preface/intro, include a prominent **definition of the word ‘sustainable’** that makes explicit that being sustainable means achieving net zero emissions. As recent IPCC reports have shown, any unabated emissions contribute to the negative effects of climate change, including the fires, floods, drought (and consequent food and water insecurity), extreme heat days, heat stress and poverty to which our community would be subject. These negative effects are not consistent with the Brundtland definition of sustainability as “meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.”

The 4 Guiding Principles (on p. 5) should be increased to 5 to complement the additional expression/principle incorporated into the vision statement, i.e. “Sustainable” (or “low-emission”, “approaching Net Zero”, “zero-emission”, or “carbon-neutral”). In the new column under this new guiding principle should be added expressions such as:

“circular economy”,

“energy efficient”,

“climate resilient”,

“enhanced biodiversity”

“intergenerational equity”,

“zero-emission transport”,

“behind-the-meter solar”, and

“low emission” (or “approaching net zero”, “towards community net-zero emissions” or similar).

In the section **About this Plan** (p. 11), please add the words “and our community journey to net zero emissions” to the end of the sentence beginning “This revised plan”. The sentence would then read: *“This revised Plan, that you are now reading, aligns with local, regional and state priorities and plans and has been prepared with regard to the social justice principles of access, equity, participation and rights, and addresses social, environmental, economic and governance matters and our community journey to net zero emissions.”*

In the **Strategic Directions** (p. 15), under “Safe and Healthy Community”, please add an expression to the effect of “Preparation for heat and other climate effects”. Under “The Environment”, please add an expression to the effect of “Moving towards community net zero emissions”.

Develop a roadmap for the community’s journey to net zero, not just for the Council’s role in that journey². The roadmap will **prioritise** the most valuable actions that the community can take. The roadmap will guide residents and businesses, as well as guide the Council on its role in community emission reduction. It will be a valuable tool for the sustainability education that Council provides. And, the process of consultation with the community to form the roadmap will be an educational exercise in itself.

Developing a net zero roadmap for, and with, the community is important, and will be a demonstration of Council’s admirable resolution to “position ourselves and the region to be a world-leader in sustainability” (WWCC 2021, Local Strategic Planning Statement, p. 23).

² As other NSW Councils have done, e.g. Armidale, Clarence Valley, Canada Bay, Hawkesbury, & Ku-ring-gai. Also, as argued for in the NSW Government document *Net Zero Emissions Guidance for NSW Councils*.

Some important things that we ask Council to do, and which should be **inclusions in the community net zero roadmap**, are Council facilitating and advocating:

- for the uptake of renewable electricity Power Purchase Agreements by big electricity users,
- for the development of community batteries, including in new residential subdivisions, to allow more rooftop solar and residential cost-saving,
 - with the surging uptake of electric vehicles (EVs), larger rooftop solar systems will also better enable residents and business to power their EVs, saving transport costs and keeping dollars in the local economy,
- to encourage residents and developers to understand the cost-savings from all-electric and energy-efficient, well-insulated homes.

Include an interim 2030 target of net zero for Council's corporate energy-related emissions in the corporate net zero strategy. This is essentially the target that was recommended by Council staff in the April 2021 report on a net zero target.

At the 8 Feb 2021 WWCC meeting, in which the Local Strategic Planning Statement (LSPS) was adopted, Director Michael Keys seems to indicate, in response to a question from Cr Koschel, that the Sustainability/Climate change submissions will be carried forward to the consultation for the Community Strategic Plan (see the two minutes of video, from 1:07:00 to 1:09:00, for the meeting). Please incorporate those **"Sustainability/Climate change" LSPS submissions** (categorised as such in the Summary of Submissions) **in this consultation for the CSP** (and Delivery Program and Operational Plan). This includes submissions 1, 4, 6, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 26, 29, 34, 35, 36 37, 40, 48, 49, 55, 60, 61, 65 and 72. If there is a commitment to incorporate these submissions in the development of a Roadmap to Community Net Zero emissions over the next 12 months, some of these LSPS submissions could be incorporated in that document instead.

As an action in the Operational Plan (p. 52, under the Community net zero strategy), include **"enable Building Upgrade Finance agreements for Wagga LGA enterprises"** (unless there are compelling reasons not to). Building Upgrade Finance enables access to lower cost finance for upgrades of the energy efficiency of buildings so that the savings can be used to repay the finance (as described on the NSW website here - <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/business/upgrade-agreements.htm>).

Make sure the actions and spending are specified in the Council's subsidiary documents such as the Delivery Program and Operational and Financial Plans for the development of the community's net zero roadmap, for **coordinating the 6 monthly community net zero forums** that Council recently resolved to commence, and for Council to enact its role in the roadmap. Many times more than the needed funds are available in the Net Zero Reserve, so this will not stress the Council budget.

For example, in the draft Delivery Program (p. 25), for the Strategy "Support and empower our community to reach 50% reduction in emissions compared to 2005 levels by 2030 and to achieve Net Zero Emissions by 2050", principal activities should include:

- "Coordinate 6 monthly community net zero forums" (with the stakeholders as specified in motion RP4, on 11 April);

- “Develop a Roadmap, in conjunction with the community, for the achievement of community net zero emissions”

Actions to complete these activities should be specified in the Operational Plan.

Also,

- In the CSP section “**Safe and healthy community**”, on p. 20 include the strategy “Prepare for the effects of climate change”. Corresponding measures could be “Community satisfaction with preparedness for extreme heat events and access to safe, cool places”, and “New medium density housing incorporates features to reduce heat stress and energy-use, e.g. courtyards designs & rooftop gardens”.
- In the CSP section “**Growing Economy**”, p. 22 include the strategy “Recognise the future opportunities for Wagga Wagga, including cost savings and business viability, to be gained by continued investment in smaller-scale renewable energy projects and innovative storage technologies” [drawing from Direction 11 and Action 11.3 of the *NSW Riverina-Murray Regional Plan*, and from the ‘Emerging Engine Industries’ (p. 18) of the *NSW Vision for Regional NSW*]. One measure for this strategy could be “Business rooftop solar capacity”.
- In the CSP section “**Growing Economy**”, under the Objective “Wagga is an attractive tourist destination” (p. 24), **add the measure “number of conveniently located electric vehicle charging stations”** for the strategy “Facilitate planning and development of visitor-related facilities and services”.
- In the Operational Plan, p. 52, to match the principal activity of “Develop a heat wave plan”, **include the measure “Temperatures monitored within city to show heat island effect are diminishing”** (perhaps ascertained through remote sensing).

Please assure that the Delivery Program and the Operational and Financial Plans enact these points.

Thank you again. Council is an important part of so many things about Wagga that we are proud of.

This is a joint submission of:
Climate Rescue of Wagga (CROW)
ErinEarth
Climate Action Wagga (CAW)
Fridays for Future (FFF)

The contact for this submission is:
William Adlong (resident of Estella)
Chair, Climate Rescue of Wagga

DP-4

From: "Patricia Murray"
Sent: Thu, 2 Jun 2022 20:39:51 +1000
To: "City of Wagga Wagga" <Council@wagga.nsw.gov.au>
Subject: Comments on Draft Community Strategic Plan and DeliveryPlan
Attachments: Comments CommunityStrategicPlan2040 And DeliveryPlan_PMurray.docx

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Greetings

I have attached my comments on the above plans.

I was informed that submissions via email were acceptable.

Kind Regards

Patricia Murray

*"The Greatest Threat to Our Planet Is the Belief That Someone Else Will Save It" - Robert Swan 2012
(Antarctic and Arctic Explored)*

Thank you for this opportunity to comment on the Draft Community Strategic Plan 2040 and the Draft Delivery Plan 2022/2026 & Operational Plan 2022/2026s. These are important plans that shape the future of Wagga Wagga.

I acknowledge that Wagga Wagga City council has achieved a lot and that there are constraints on what can be accomplished.

Yours sincerely

Patricia Murray

Comments on Wagga Wagga Draft Community Strategic Plan 2040

By Patricia Murray

P5 . Suggestion that *Sustainability becomes a 5th guiding principle*

Why: Certain resources are limited or finite, therefore it puts a cap or ceiling on those activities that use those resources. The availability of a resource may be further compromised by increasing temperature and prolonged drought due to climate change. One such resource is Water.

Targets for sustainability should include:

- Equity between generations
- Resilience to climate change
- Resilience to natural disasters
- Liveability
- Health and well being

P 10 Comment: Median weekly household income of \$1,353 is quite low if that includes super and tax. This has implications for the community's ability to make changes that incur a cost, especially if those households have one or more children.

P15 Community leadership and collaboration

I think it should have: representative of cultural diversity, both indigenous and emigrant community

P17 Our leaders represent our community. If this includes the councillors, then the council doesn't presently give a good representation of the community because there is no Aboriginal or people from the diverse cultures on the council.

A goal must be to increase the representation of the diverse community on council

P20 Safe and healthy community – need to include the effects, especially heat, of climate change on the health of the population. Why? Heat causes the greatest number of death than any other natural disaster. Death is the most extreme case, but heat compromises the general health of the individual and unborn child. The heat affected individual is less efficient and more accident prone at work either because of workplace conditions or due to poor sleep conditions at home.

A goal: Ensure council provides an environment and facilities that mitigate the effects of extreme heat on their staff and the general community.

P 21 Our community embraces healthier lifestyle choices and practice

Too much emphasis on organised sport. Exercise works best if easily accessible and done on a regular basis. Not everyone enjoys team sports.

Measures: Greater number of people walking or cycling to work or for recreation.

P22 Growing economy

Recognise opportunities in renewable energy industry – the full cycle of renewables the installation, maintenance, disposal and recycling of valuable components.

Support rural communities to become a secure food source for the local community by promoting areas for market garden, well designed all weather area for a regular local market, identifying prime agricultural land and safe guarded against future development. Recent floods and fires have shown how vulnerable food supplies can be.

P 23 Push on continual growth.

Bigger is not always better if the infrastructure and facilities are not there.

P24 Wagga an attractive tourist destination

Need to provide year 'round attractive city venues. People won't want to come to hot places in the middle of summer. Wagga Wagga not attractive if it is a heat sink. This means having suitable activities and also a cool attractive appearance by promoting well shaded streetscapes and cool natural refuges within the city.

P28 Valuing our heritage –

This should include the natural heritage as well as the built environment. An acknowledgement of Wagga Wagga LGA's rural setting. People are escaping the large cities because of the congestion, heat, noise and lack of open space. Development needs to consider retaining the rural atmosphere in and around the urban areas, otherwise it will just become a mini-Sydney.

P30 The environment

Ensure sustainable urban development – more has to be done to ensure any new development minimizes the potential for heat islands by planting and retaining trees and tall shrubs. Developing neighbourhood power sources to minimize potential black outs from natural disasters locally or elsewhere.

Ensure that during periods of extreme drought there will be enough water to meet the basic needs of the community for now and in the future.

Ensure a diversity of housing.

Ensure that all new housing is energy efficient, well insulated and provides opportunities for cross ventilation. This type of housing must be available for all the community including in social and affordable housing.

Our natural areas are protected and enhanced

Areas of high natural value must be identified and protected in perpetuity from any housing, agricultural or business development. Their value to cool the landscape and provide valuable areas for passive recreation are well known and are especially valuable when linked to other natural areas.

Protection of natural vegetation is increasing – this hasn't been the case in new housing areas.

Identification of key areas and developing linkages is essential and remains in perpetuity, not rezone later for development like in the new Lloyd development.

P 31 Our built environment is functional, attractive and health promoting.

Ensure there are heat refuges scattered throughout the community.

A lot could happen to improve the functionality of the city by reducing the dependence on cars, promote medium density housing opportunities for all types of people, especially those with

mobility issues. Investment in better urban planning is needed rather than the present ad hoc approach. The travel plan has been a good example of improving the passive recreational opportunities for part of the community. A similar approach needs to happen for the general urban development that includes medium density housing opportunities which incorporate sustainable housing principle and green space. A good example is at the link below.

<https://architectureau.com/articles/studio-apartments/>

Comments on Draft Delivery Plan 2022/2026 & Operational Plan 2022/2026

By Patricia Murray

Delivery Plan

P 14 *Our leaders represent our community –*

Programs need to be developed to assist woman, Wiradjuri and members of the various cultures present in the community to have a greater chance to be on council. With the increasing population in Wagga Wagga would it not be sensible to increase the number of councillors. Need to ensure that at least 2 or greater councillors are women.

Measure: Increased representation on local council by local Wiradjuri people and people from the multicultural community.

P 15 *Ensure our community feels heard and understood*

Liaising with community support agencies like Salvation Army, Red Cross, Women's Health Centre to develop programs to address the issues for homelessness, affordable housing and safe refuge from domestic violence.

P16 *Our community feels safe*

As with previous concern there isn't a targeted approach to homelessness and refuge from domestic violence. The present target is more about being attacked on the street or home invasion. There are other issues that make people feel unsafe.

P19 *Wagga Wagga is an attractive location for people to live, work and invest.*

Wagga Wagga continues to promote its rural setting and way of life, but the unplanned growth without recognition of conserving key natural areas is not in keeping with the rural setting or way of life.

To get more professional people here you need more than just sporting fields. There also needs to be an emphasis on the arts, cultural events and education opportunities at all levels as much or more than the sporting prowess of the community.

P24 *Our built environment....and health promoting*

Better control on the type and height of building needs to be considered. At present it seems very ad hoc without consideration of the surrounding heritage. New buildings can respect the surrounding built environment and still be functional. Emphasis needs to be on appropriate shading along streets, orientation of buildings to take advantage of cross ventilation and passive solar heating for winter, this reduces the energy costs and emissions from the development.

p. 25 Wagga Wagga is sustainable.....resilient to the impacts of climate change.

Water and food security need to be considered in a changing climate.

Better housing design and construction are needs.

Better housing development design is needs to promote new cool suburbs and minimise energy usage.

From: "Skin Cancer Prevention (Cancer Institute NSW)"
Sent: Fri, 3 Jun 2022 16:32:51 +1000
To: "City of Wagga Wagga" <Council@wagga.nsw.gov.au>
Subject: Cancer Institute NSW submission to Wagga Wagga City Council CSP
Attachments: Wagga Wagga City Council Community Strategic Plan Submission Cancer Institute NSW.PDF

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Dear General Manager

Please find attached a submission to your draft CSP and Delivery Program from Sarah McGill A/CEO of the Cancer Institute NSW.

I am happy to assist with any queries.

Kind regards

Irina Kamychnikova

Project Officer, Skin Cancer Prevention and Healthy Lifestyles
Cancer Screening & Prevention

[Cancer.nsw.gov.au](https://cancer.nsw.gov.au)

Locked Bag 2030, St Leonards NSW 1590

Working days Monday to Friday, 8:30am - 5:00pm



Cancer Institute NSW



The NSW Cancer Plan

A plan for NSW to lessen the impact of cancers

View the
new plan
online



I acknowledge the traditional custodians of the land and pay respects to Elders past and present. I also acknowledge all the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staff working with NSW Government at this time.

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This message is intended for the addressee named and may contain confidential information. If you are not the intended recipient, please delete it and notify the sender.

Views expressed in this message are those of the individual sender, and are not necessarily the views of NSW Health or any of its entities.

General Manager
Wagga Wagga City Council
PO Box 20
Wagga Wagga NSW 2650

Dear General Manager,

Re: Submission to Draft Community Strategic Plan 2040 and Delivery Program 2022/2026 – regarding shade and UV protection

Thank you for the opportunity to provide feedback on the *Draft Community Strategic Plan* (CSP) and *Delivery Program* (DP) recently prepared by Council.

The Cancer Institute NSW (the Institute) is the state government's cancer control agency responsible for the delivery of the [NSW Cancer Plan](#) to reduce the incidence of cancer in NSW and the [NSW Skin Cancer Prevention Strategy](#). The Institute works closely with key stakeholders with health and built environment expertise to reduce the incidence of skin cancer by improving access to adequate shade in NSW. The Institute also promotes sun protection and healthy lifestyle behaviours, including physical activity, which reduce the risk of certain cancers.

The Institute is committed to supporting your Council to reduce skin cancer and improving access to adequate shade in your LGA and has prepared the following submission that:

- outlines the importance of well-designed shade for the prevention of skin cancer
- offers specific comments and suggestions regarding the draft CSP and DP
- provides further information and contacts to assist Council in budgeting, planning, designing and constructing good quality shade.

1. Skin cancer and shade in your LGA

Skin cancer is the most common cancer in Australia, and it is estimated that cases of non-melanoma skin cancers exceed all other cancer types combined.¹ At least 99% of non-melanoma skin cancers² and 95 per cent of melanoma skin cancers³ are caused by overexposure to ultra-violet radiation (UVR) from the sun. UVR is a class 1 carcinogen, and two in three Australians are expected to develop skin cancer before the age of 70.⁴ In your LGA, the incidence rate of melanoma skin cancer in 2017 was 55.2 per 100,000 population, which was higher than the state average.⁵

Across NSW, Bureau of Meteorology records show UVR levels are high enough to damage unprotected skin for at least 10 months of the year. Unlike temperature, UVR can't be seen or felt and damage to unprotected skin can still occur on cool or overcast days.

The good news is that skin cancer is highly preventable. In addition to personal protective behaviours ([Slip Slop Slap Seek Slide](#)), there is evidence that well-designed and correctly positioned shade, from both natural vegetation and built structures, can reduce exposure to UVR by up to 75 per cent.⁶

The provision of good quality shade is integral to assisting the community in reducing its exposure to UVR. However, quality shade needs to be planned, provided and maintained with careful thought if it is to be effective. This is where your Council can play an important role through the budgeting, planning, design and construction of good quality shade.

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The flyer *Shade: A planning and design priority that helps prevents skin cancer* gives Council staff and Councillors an excellent overview of the benefits of well-designed shade.

2. Specific comments regarding the draft CSP and Delivery Program

The Institute recognises that the CSP is the highest level of planning undertaken for your LGA, and is a shared community vision that will inform Council's projects and programs for the next 10 years.

The Institute is concerned that shade is not mentioned in the **CSP** and it is suggested that the importance of built and natural shade is included in the following relevant sections (suggested additions are shown in *italics*):

- On p21, under the Objective 'Our community embraces healthier lifestyle choices and practices', add:
 - Another measure: *Community satisfaction with being able to find shade in public places when it is needed.*
 - Another strategy: *provide shade to open space and recreation areas, footpaths and cycleways to encourage year-round healthy activity*
- On p31, under the Objective 'Our built environment is functional, attractive and health promoting' add:
 - to the Strategy 'Create an attractive *and shaded* city'
 - another measure: *Community satisfaction with being able to find shade in public places when it is needed*

Regarding the **Delivery Program**, it is suggested that the following is added (suggested additions are shown in *italics*):

- On p17, under the Strategy 'Promote access and participation for all sections of the community to a full range of sports and recreational activities', add to the Principal Activity: Provide high-quality parkland, sports and recreational facilities that are diverse, *shaded*, accessible and responsive to changing needs.
- On p24, under the Strategy 'Create an attractive [and shaded] city', add to the Principal Activity: Enhance the amenity of the streetscape and achieve an expanded and sustainable tree canopy *and well-designed built and natural shade* for our community

To support these suggestions, Council may like to consider the following evidence:

1. The Institute is aware that the provision of shade to public spaces has consistently been a concern of the community over many years. For example, analysis in 2018⁷ found that:
 - around 41% of the NSW adult population always or often sought shade when they were out in the sun for more than 15 minutes between 11am and 3pm; although
 - 35% of the population were not able to easily find shade in sporting areas; and
 - people use shade when it is provided.
2. In recent Cancer Institute NSW research regarding benchmarking shade in NSW playgrounds (as yet unpublished), it was found that 19% of the 2592 audited NSW playgrounds (over 91 LGAs) had no shade over play equipment. In the shaded

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playgrounds, shade was found most commonly over only ¼ of the playground area.

Feedback from stakeholders indicated shade in community-based playgrounds to be extremely important, with specific feedback being:

- a desire for built shade to be used while waiting for immature trees to grow, and
- a desire to improve planning and design of playgrounds to match seasonal and regional variations with preference for some winter sun, and shade in summer to reduce heat.

The Institute suggests that Council, the CSP and DP recognise that well-designed built and natural shade:

- **is an asset** that is critical to ensuring the health, comfort and well-being of your community, and has many benefits.
- **should be provided in all public spaces** including playgrounds, parks, recreation and sporting facilities, key footpaths and cycleways, town centres, adjacent to community buildings, within parking areas and at public transport approaches and waiting spaces including bus stops and train stations.
- **is a natural hazard akin to heatwaves, floods and bushfires.** As an explanation - overexposure to solar UV radiation is a meteorological hazard caused by the interaction of the sun, ozone and other natural processes. As explained earlier, this hazard is present in the region at levels high enough to damage unprotected skin for at least 10 months of the year. As such, UV radiation could be recognised as a natural hazard in the CSP.
- **needs dedicated planning and budgeting.** In this respect, the Institute recommends that the planning and construction of well-designed built and natural shade is recognised in Council's DP.

3. Further information and assistance regarding shade for all staff within council

The Institute's key message is that the provision of well-designed, appropriately located and properly budgeted built and natural shade is integral to assisting the community in reducing its over-exposure to UVR, and hence in reducing the risk of skin cancer in the community.

As such, the Institute will be pleased to provide support to Council that will assist in the planning, design and construction of shade. Some resources are provided in the *Additional Information* section below. Further technical documents, information and assistance can be obtained from the Institute:

Nikki Woolley, Skin and Lifestyle Cancer Prevention Portfolio Manager
Email: CINSW-SkinCancerPrevention@health.nsw.gov.au or Phone: 8374 5604

A consultant Registered Planner, Jan Fallding RPIA (Fellow), has been engaged to assist in preparing this submission and to offer further support to Council via the Institute. She will only be available until the end of June 2022.

You may like to forward this offer of assistance to the various staff within Council who are responsible for different areas relating to shade planning and construction – for example:

- planning staff writing Development Control Plans or other planning strategies
- infrastructure and recreation staff designing and budgeting for built and natural shade
- staff involved in community programs where education about sun smart behaviour can be beneficial.

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Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the draft CSP, and the Delivery Program. Please keep the Institute informed as to the progress of the CSP, the Delivery Program and any further relevant policy or strategy related to shade.

Yours sincerely,

Ms Sarah McGill

A/ Chief Executive Officer

Cancer Institute NSW

3 June 2022

Copy:

Murrumbidgee Local Health District

References

1. Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2016. *Skin cancer in Australia*. Canberra: AIHW; 2016 [cited 2021 Aug 11]. Available from: www.aihw.gov.au/getmedia/0368fb8b-10ef-4631-aa14-cb6d55043e4b/
2. Armstrong BK. 2004. *How sun exposure causes skin cancer: an epidemiological perspective*. In: Hill D, Elwood JM, English DR, editors. *Prevention of Skin Cancer*. Dordrecht: Springer Netherlands; 2004. p. 89–116.
3. Arnold, M., de Vries, E., Whiteman, D. Jemal, A., Bray, F., Parkin, D, Soerjomataram, I., 2018. *Global burden of cutaneous melanoma Attributable to ultraviolet radiation in 2012*. *International Journal of Cancer* 3(6):395-401.
4. Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2016. *Skin cancer in Australia. Cat. no. CAN 96*. Canberra: AIHW
5. Cancer Institute NSW Statistics Portal [https://www.cancer.nsw.gov.au/research-and-data/cancer-data-and-statistics/cancer-statistics-nsw#/\(](https://www.cancer.nsw.gov.au/research-and-data/cancer-data-and-statistics/cancer-statistics-nsw#/)Accessed February 10 2022)
6. Parsons, P., Neale, R., Wolski, P. & Green, A. 1998, *The shady side of solar protection*, *Medical Journal of Australia*, 168: 327-330.
7. Cancer Institute NSW 2021. *Sun protection behaviours in target populations for skin cancer prevention: Analysis of the 2018 NSW Adult Population Health Survey*

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Additional information

General information about skin cancer, UV exposure and shade: cancer.nsw.gov.au/shade-and-uv

Numerous resources for local government regarding planning and designing shade are available here <https://www.cancer.nsw.gov.au/prevention-and-screening/preventing-cancer/preventing-skin-cancer/shade-and-uv-protection/helpful-shade-resources> , including the following:

- A 2 page summary about the benefits of shade (Cancer Institute NSW, 2019): [*Shade: A planning and design priority that helps prevents skin cancer.*](#)
- [*Shade design - UV, climate and comfort*](#) (Cancer Institute NSW, 2020) – a 2 minute introductory video to designing effective shade
- Cancer Council NSW, 2013: [*Guidelines to Shade - A practical guide for shade development in New South Wales*](#)
- [*Shade Design Planning Considerations*](#) (Cancer Institute NSW, 2020)
- [*Shade Audits*](#) (Cancer Institute NSW, 2020) – flyer giving simple advice about how to conduct a shade audit
- Sunsmart's online [*Shade Comparison Check*](#) – an online shade audit
- [*Physical Shade Structures, Natural Shade and Shade Sails*](#) (Victoria State Government, Municipal Association of Victoria and SunSmart, undated)
- [*Shade Design for Public Places - selecting appropriate, innovative and cost effective shade measures*](#) (Municipal Association of Victoria, undated)
- [*Shade: A Resource for Local Government*](#) (Municipal Association of Victoria, undated)
- [*How schools, councils, community groups and sporting organisations created shade: 10 Case Studies*](#) (Cancer Institute NSW, 2015)
- [*NSW Skin Cancer Prevention Strategy*](#) (Cancer Institute NSW, 2017)
- Health and wellbeing statistics, including data at LGA level: healthstats.nsw.gov.au
- [*UV radiation index widgets available for locations across Australia*](#)
- [*Australian Standard AS 4174:2018 : Knitted and woven shade fabrics*](#)

Record number: E22/01964~50

FC-1

From: "Connect Wagga" <notifications@engagementhq.com>
Sent: Thu, 2 Jun 2022 10:38:40 +1000
To: "City of Wagga Wagga" <Council@wagga.nsw.gov.au>
Subject: Anonymous User completed Submission Form - Draft Integrated Planning and Reporting Documents 2022/26

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Anonymous User just submitted the survey 'Submission Form - Draft Integrated Planning and Reporting Documents 2022/26' with the responses below on DRAFT Integrated Planning and Reporting Documents 2022/26.

Your name:

Geoff Breust

Your address:

Your email address:

Your telephone number:

Your submission:

PROPOSED FEES AND CHARGES 2022/23 - Airport LINE ITEMS 0141 and 0142
QUARTERLY WATER ACCESS FEE PER LEASED SITE AND WATER USAGE FEE FOR
UNMETERED SITES I make this submission on behalf of Wagga Wagga Air Hangar Pty Ltd
(ACN 114 089 229) and it's shareholders, the lessor of the site known as Hangar 403 Wagga
Wagga Airport. No Water Access Fees or Water Usage Fees should be levied against this site as
the site is not connected to any water reticulation services nor, of course, does the site use any

water. Indeed a recent request to Council to gain access to water was rejected on the basis that connection was not possible.

From: "Connect Wagga" <notifications@engagementhq.com>
Sent: Thu, 2 Jun 2022 16:30:58 +1000
To: "City of Wagga Wagga" <Council@wagga.nsw.gov.au>
Subject: Anonymous User completed Submission Form - Draft Integrated Planning and Reporting Documents 2022/26

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Anonymous User just submitted the survey 'Submission Form - Draft Integrated Planning and Reporting Documents 2022/26' with the responses below on DRAFT Integrated Planning and Reporting Documents 2022/26.

Your name:

Graeme Brunskill

Your address:

Your email address:

Your telephone number:

Your submission:

Proposed Water Rates at LAP Wagga Airport Dear Sir/Madam The quarterly access fee is high compared to residential access fees, where \$40.00 / Quarter gives the owner a connection to the main, a council meter and limited water. A lower fee for the leased hangars would be more appropriate as the unconnected lessee has no connection , no meter and no water. The proposed apportionment of 'residual' water over all unconnected sites is UNFAIR. The Aero Club and first line of hangars (lot 1-6) have meters. I understand that residual water is water used by

second and third line of hangars (lots 7-20). There are 2 connected and unmetered hangars in this group. What Council is proposing is that non connected sites SUBSIDISE Those who are connected. This is not a FAIR AND REASONABLE approach. A more equitable solution would be to install meters at connected sites and then the water costs could be apportioned on a USER PAY PRINCIPLE. This is the way electricity is managed now at Light Aircraft Precinct. Yours faithfully Graeme BRUNSKILL Lessee of lot 19 LAP

FC-3

From: "Connect Wagga" <notifications@engagementhq.com>
Sent: Thu, 2 Jun 2022 20:52:38 +1000
To: "City of Wagga Wagga" <Council@wagga.nsw.gov.au>
Subject: Anonymous User completed Submission Form - Draft Integrated Planning and Reporting Documents 2022/26

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Anonymous User just submitted the survey 'Submission Form - Draft Integrated Planning and Reporting Documents 2022/26' with the responses below on DRAFT Integrated Planning and Reporting Documents 2022/26.

Your name:

Christopher Bruce Cabot

Your address:

Your email address:

Your telephone number:

Your submission:

My submission is in relation to the water access fees and water usage fees at Wagga Airport , it has come to my knowledge that as of the 1st of July 2022 that the council proposes charging site holders a quarterly access fee to water at sites that do not have water connected and there is a proposal that a water usage fee is established for unmetered sites weather they have water connected or not. This is a system that penalises tennants who are proactive in minimising water use by not connecting to a service they don't require in order to subsidise tennants who may not

be so water conscious and have water access to support aircraft washing and toilet facilities. If you are going to charge fees for access to services it is your lawful duty to ensure the user pays and not penalise individuals that choose to be proactive in minimising water usage. If you are charging an access fee to services you must ensure that service is metered so the user pays as is the case with any residential facility in the city of Wagga Wagga. Every site on Wagga airport has electricity metering why not would it be acceptable that every site not unlike every household be a metered water site to ensure fare trading for all. Regards Chris Cabot
