Councillors,

In accordance with section 367 of the Local Government Act, 1993 notice is hereby given that an Ordinary Council Meeting will be held on:

DATE: Tuesday 25 July 2017
TIME: 5.30pm
VENUE: Council Chambers
2nd Floor
City Hall
290 King Street
Newcastle NSW 2300

J Bath
Interim Chief Executive Officer

City Administration Centre
282 King Street
NEWCASTLE NSW 2300

18 July 2017

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ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING
25 July 2017

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ITEM-83  CCL 25/07/17 - UNITED NATIONS GLOBAL COMPACT CITIES PROGRAM - AUSTRALIAN CITIES PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM

ITEM-84  CCL 25/07/17 - SUBMISSION TO THE INQUIRY INTO THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT'S ROLE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF CITIES *(TO BE DISTRIBUTED UNDER SEPARATE COVER)*

NOTICES OF MOTION

ITEM-16  NOM 25/07/17 - NEWCASTLE LOVES LIVE MUSIC

ITEM-17  NOM 25/07/17 - RECOMMENDATION FROM THE CYCLING ADVISORY COMMITTEE

ITEM-18  NOM 25/07/17 - COMMUTER PARKING

ITEM-19  NOM 25/07/17 - PERMISSIBLE BUILDING CLADDING

CONFIDENTIAL REPORTS  Nil

NOTE: ITEMS MAY NOT NECESSARILY BE DEALT WITH IN NUMERICAL ORDER
CONFIRMATION OF PREVIOUS MINUTES

MINUTES - PUBLIC VOICE COMMITTEE 20 JUNE 2017

RECOMMENDATION

The draft minutes as circulated be taken as read and confirmed.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A: 170620 Public Voice Committee Minutes

Note: The attached minutes are a record of the decisions made by Council at the meeting and are draft until adopted by Council. They may be viewed at www.newcastle.nsw.gov.au
Minutes of the Public Voice Committee Meeting held in the Council Chambers, 2nd Floor, City Hall, 290 King Street, Newcastle on 20 June 2017 at 5.35pm.

PRESENT

IN ATTENDANCE
J Bath (Interim Chief Executive Officer), A Glauser (Acting Director Corporate Services), K Liddell (Acting Director Infrastructure), P Chrystal (Director Planning and Regulatory), J Gaynor (Manager Strategic Planning), M Blackburn Smith (Manager Development and Building), P McCarthy (Strategic Planning Coordinator), K Baartz (Communications Manager), A Knowles (Minutes/Council Services) and J Redriff (Minutes/Council Services).

MESSAGE OF ACKNOWLEDGEMENT
The Lord Mayor read the message of acknowledgement to the Awabakal and Worimi peoples.

PRAYER
The Lord Mayor read a prayer and a period of silence was observed in memory of those who served and died so that Council might meet in peace.

The Lord Mayor acknowledged that the 20 June 2017 was World Refugee Day.

APOLOGIES

MOTION
Moved by Cr Luke, seconded by Cr Posniak.

The apologies submitted on behalf of Councillor Doyle, Councillor Osborne and Councillor Dunn be received and leave of absence granted.

DECLARATIONS OF PECUNIARY AND NON-PECUNIARY INTERESTS
The Lord Mayor called for declarations of pecuniary and non-pecuniary interests. There being none, the Lord Mayor moved to the Public Voice Committee session.

PUBLIC VOICE SESSIONS

ITEM-1 PV 20/06/17 - FRIENDS OF KING EDWARD PARK - 1 ORDNANCE STREET, NEWCASTLE

Dr Kim Ostinga and Dr John Lewer (on behalf of Friends of King Edward Park) addressed Council in regard to a request to amend the Newcastle LEP 2012 in relation to the site.
ITEM-2   PV 20/06/2017 - DA2017/00019 - 23 ALFRED STREET NEWCASTLE EAST - ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS TO DWELLING

Mr Ryan Shelley addressed Council in relation to the Development Application.

Mr Alfred Phillips and Mr Maarty Hollebrandse representing the DA Applicants addressed Council in support of the Development Application.

The meeting concluded at 6.25pm.
MINUTES - BRIEFING COMMITTEE 20 JUNE 2017

RECOMMENDATION

The draft minutes as circulated be taken as read and confirmed.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A: 170620 Briefing Committee Meeting Minutes

Note: The attached minutes are a record of the decisions made by Council at the meeting and are draft until adopted by Council. They may be viewed at www.newcastle.nsw.gov.au

In Attendance: J Bath (Interim Chief Executive Officer), A Glauser (Acting Director Corporate Services), K Liddell (Acting Director Infrastructure), P Chrystal (Director Planning and Regulatory), J Gaynor (Manager Strategic Planning), M Blackburn-Smith (Manager Development and Building), P McCarthy (Strategic Planning Coordinator), N McCabe (Senior Strategist Transport), K Baartz (Communications Manager), A Knowles (Minutes/Council Services) and J Redriff (Minutes/Council Services).

Apologies

Motion

Moved by Cr Luke, seconded by Cr Posniak.

The apologies submitted on behalf of Councillor Doyle, Councillor Osborne and Councillor Dunn be received and leave of absence granted.

Declarations of Pecuniary and Non-Pecuniary Interests

The Lord Mayor called for declarations of pecuniary and non-pecuniary interests. There being none, the Lord Mayor moved to the Briefing Committee presentation.

Briefing Committee Reports

Item-6 Update to Council from Transport for NSW

Mr Tim Raimond, Executive Director Future Transport, Mr Phil Sullivan, Contract Manager Transport NSW and Mr Brett Whitworth, Executive Director Local Planning Liaison, Department of Planning and Environment provided an update to Council on the Greater Newcastle Future Transport Plan and the Newcastle Transit Network Plan that deals specifically with transport in the Lower Hunter region.

Councillors sought clarification on when the Strategy and related Plans would be released, information on additional corridor planning and details on community consultation.

The meeting concluded at 7.15pm.
MINUTES - ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING 27 JUNE 2017

RECOMMENDATION

The draft minutes as circulated be taken as read and confirmed.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A: 170627 Ordinary Council Meeting

Note: The attached minutes are a record of the decisions made by Council at the meeting and are draft until adopted by Council. They may be viewed at www.newcastle.nsw.gov.au
PRESENT
The Lord Mayor (Councillor N Nelmes), Councillors D Clausen, D Compton, T Doyle, J Dunn, B Luke, S Posniak, A Robinson and S Waterhouse.

IN ATTENDANCE
J Bath (Interim Chief Executive Officer), A Glauser (Acting Director Corporate Services), K Liddell (Acting Director Infrastructure), P Chrystal (Director Planning and Regulatory), J Gaynor (Manager Strategic Planning), P Collins (HR Projects Manager - Confidential Report), K Hyland (Manager Communications and Engagement), B Johnson (Media Officer, K Sullivan (Council Services/Minutes) and A Knowles (Council Services/Webcasting).

PRAYER
The Lord Mayor read a prayer and a period of silence was observed in memory of those who served and died so that Council might meet in peace.

MESSAGE OF ACKNOWLEDGEMENT
The Lord Mayor read the message of acknowledgement to the Awabakal and Worimi peoples.

APOLOGIES

MOTION
Moved by Cr Luke, seconded by Cr Doyle

The apologies submitted on behalf of Councillors Osborne and Rufo be received and leave of absence granted. Carried

DECLARATIONS OF PECUNIARY AND NON-PECUNIARY INTERESTS

Councillor Luke
Councillor Luke declared a non-pecuniary less than significant conflict of interest in Item 60 - Executive Monthly Performance Report as it includes the Re-investment Surplus Funds Report in which many of the institutions mentioned he has day to day dealings with. The declaration is less than significant as he noted he is not involved in determining where funds are invested with and is just receiving a report.

Councillor Clausen
Councillor Clausen declared a pecuniary interest in Notice of Motion Item 15, Throsby Creek Action Plan. Councillor Clausen stated that he was a member of the Throsby Creek Government Agency referenced in the report representing his employer and would leave the Chamber for determination of the item.
CONFIRMATION OF PREVIOUS MINUTES

MINUTES - PUBLIC VOICE COMMITTEE 16 MAY 2017
MINUTES - BRIEFING COMMITTEE 16 MAY 2017
MINUTES - ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING 23 MAY 2017

MOTION
Moved by Cr Clausen, seconded by Cr Waterhouse

The draft minutes as circulated be taken as read and confirmed.

Carried

LORD MAYORAL MINUTE

ITEM-9  LMM 27/06/17 - INQUIRY INTO THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT'S ROLE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF CITIES

MOTION
Moved by Lord Mayor, Cr Nelmes


2. Council works with its partners (including Hunter Councils, Future Cities Collaborative, Urban Growth NSW, The University of Newcastle and Hunter Business Chamber) to ensure that a range of voices with interest in Greater Newcastle are heard by the Inquiry.

3. The submission be reported to the July Council meeting.

Carried unanimously

ITEM-10  LMM 27/06/17 - NEWCASTLE AMBASSADOR PROGRAM

MOTION
Moved by Lord Mayor, Cr Nelmes

That:

Council develops a Newcastle Ambassador Program with key business and community stakeholders to help promote Newcastle as a Smart, Liveable and Sustainable City. To enhance and support the delivery of our visitor economy and awareness of Newcastle’s unique assets as a place to live and work.

Carried unanimously
ITEM-60  CCL 27/06/17 - EXECUTIVE MONTHLY PERFORMANCE REPORT - MAY 2017

MOTION
Moved by Cr Doyle, seconded by Cr Posniak

The report be received.  

Carried

ITEM-64  CCL 27/06/17 - WRITE-OFF OF SUNDARY DEBT

MOTION
Moved by Cr Compton, seconded by Cr Posniak

Council resolve to write-off of an outstanding account totalling $42,960.85 relating to unpaid rectification works costs, as set out in Attachment A.

Carried

ITEM-65  CCL 27/06/17 - INTEREST ON OVERDUE RATES AND CHARGES 2017/18

MOTION
Moved by Cr Posniak, seconded by Cr Waterhouse

1 Council adopts the rate of 7.5% per annum on interest on overdue rates and charges for the 2017/18 rating year. This is the maximum allowable by the Minister for Local Government.

2 The rate of interest on overdue rates and charges that are deferred against an eligible ratepayer’s estate for the 2017/18 rating year be fixed at 3.1% per annum.

Carried

ITEM-67  CCL 27/06/17 - RENAMING OF THE NATIONAL PARK ATHLETICS TRACK

MOTION
Moved by Cr Compton, seconded by Cr Luke

Council approve the naming of the athletics track only as the Fearnley Dawes Athletics Track.

Carried

Unanimously
ITEM-69  CCL 27/06/17 - PLATT STREET, WARATAH - PROPOSED UPGRADE TO EXISTING ZEBRA / CHILDREN'S CROSSING

MOTION
Moved by Cr Compton, seconded by Cr Clausen

Approve the proposed upgrade to existing zebra / children's crossing on Platt Street, Waratah, as shown at Attachment A.

Carried

ITEM-70  CCL 27/06/17 - JOHN T BELL DRIVE, MARYLAND PROPOSED PEDESTRIAN REFUGES

MOTION
Moved by Cr Compton, seconded by Cr Waterhouse

Approve the proposed pedestrian refuges and kerb extensions on John T Bell Drive, Maryland, as shown at Attachment A.

Carried

ITEM-71  CCL 27/06/17 - EXHIBITION OF AMENDMENT TO SECTION 5.03 TREE AND VEGETATION MANAGEMENT OF NEWCASTLE DEVELOPMENT CONTROL PLAN 2012

MOTION
Moved by Cr Posniak, seconded by Cr Waterhouse

Council resolves to place the draft amendment to Newcastle Development Control Plan 2012 (DCP) Section 5.03 Tree and Vegetation Management as provided in Attachment A on public exhibition for 28 days.

For the Motion: Lord Mayor, Cr Nelmes, Councillors Clausen, Compton, Doyle, Dunn, Posniak, Robinson and Waterhouse.

Against the Motion: Councillor Luke.

Carried

ITEM-72  CCL 27/06/17 - ADOPTION OF SECTION 7.11 DEVELOPMENT ADJOINING LANEWAYS OF NEWCASTLE DEVELOPMENT CONTROL PLAN

MOTION
Moved by Cr Clausen, seconded by Cr Waterhouse

Council adopts the amendments to Section 7.11 Development Adjoining Laneways of the Newcastle Development Control Plan 2012 (DCP) as provided in Attachment A.
ITEM-73 CCL 27/06/17 - ADOPTION OF SECTION 3.03 RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT OF NEWCASTLE DEVELOPMENT CONTROL PLAN 2012

MOTION
Moved by Cr Posniak, seconded by Cr Dunn

Council adopt the amendments to Newcastle Development Control Plan 2012 (DCP) to rescind the following sections:

i) 3.03 Dual Occupancy and Semi-Detached Dwellings
ii) 3.04 Attached Dwellings and Multi Dwelling Housing
iii) 3.05 Residential Flat Buildings
iv) 3.06 Boarding Houses and Group Homes
v) 3.07 Caravan Parks
vi) 3.08 Seniors Housing
vii) 7.01 Building Design Criteria

and incorporate a new Section 3.03 Residential Development as provided in Attachment A and associated amendments to Part 3 Land Use Specific Provisions, Part 6 Locality Specific Provisions, Part 7 Development Provisions and Part 9 Glossary, as provided in Attachment B.

For the Motion: Lord Mayor, Cr Nelmes, Councillors Clausen, Compton, Doyle, Dunn, Luke, Posniak, Robinson and Waterhouse.

Against the Motion: Councillors Compton and Luke.

Carried

Council Officers were acknowledged and thanked for their efforts in preparing the delivery program reports.

MOTION
Moved by Lord Mayor, Cr Nelmes, seconded by Cr Doyle

Council adopts the revised 2013-2018 Delivery Program in the form as attached at Attachment A, the 2017/18 Operational Plan in the form as attached at Attachment B and the 2017/18 Fees and Charges in the form as attached at Attachment C, subject to:

Reference - Attachment A - Special Rate Variation, page 44

- Amend First Four Priority Projects to 'Our Priority Projects'
- Add to 'Our Priority Projects':
  5 Improving Swimming Pools
  6 Modernising Council libraries
  7 Expanding the Art Gallery

AMENDMENT
Moved by Cr Clausen

That Council maintains 'Parking Meter Fees' and 'At Grade Carparks' Fees and Charges at 2016/17 levels, noting significant disruption due to light rail construction and changes with commercial car parks (including HDC's carparks at Honeysuckle)

The mover and seconder accepted Councillor Clausen's amendment into the motion.

The motion moved by Lord Mayor, Cr Nelmes and seconded by Councillor Doyle was put to the meeting.

For the Motion: Lord Mayor, Cr Nelmes, Councillors Clausen, Doyle, Dunn and Posniak.

Against the Motion: Councillors Compton, Luke, Robinson and Waterhouse.

Carried


ITEM 62  CCL 27/06/17 - MAKING OF THE RATES AND CHARGES FOR 2017/18

MOTION
Moved by Cr Compton, seconded by Cr Dunn

1 Council makes the following rates and charges for the 2017/18 financial year:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RATE</th>
<th>MINIMUM RATE</th>
<th>AD Valorem Amount Cents in $</th>
<th>BASE AMOUNT</th>
<th>ESTIMATED RATE YIELD P.A. $'s</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Ordinary Rates</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>0.201110</td>
<td>671.22</td>
<td>50 84,705,967</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmland</td>
<td>$896.30</td>
<td>0.329292</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil 41,087</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business</td>
<td>$896.30</td>
<td>1.668100</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil 36,269,808.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Business Sub-Categories</strong></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major Commercial Shopping Centre - Kotara</td>
<td>$896.30</td>
<td>2.971177</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil 1,325,145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major Commercial Shopping Centre - Jesmond</td>
<td>$896.30</td>
<td>3.999433</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil 519,926.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Major Commercial Shopping Centre - Waratah</td>
<td>$896.30</td>
<td>4.428210</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil 365,770.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major Commercial Shopping Centre – Wallsend</td>
<td>$896.30</td>
<td>4.860286</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil 416,527.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major Commercial Shopping Centre – The Junction</td>
<td>$896.30</td>
<td>3.441691</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil 195,488.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Major Commercial Shopping Centre – Inner City</td>
<td>$896.30</td>
<td>1.736400</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil 257,074.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suburban Shopping Centres.</td>
<td>$896.30</td>
<td>2.814102</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil 261,993.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suburban Shopping Centres – Inner City</td>
<td>$896.30</td>
<td>2.108604</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil 149,500.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suburban Shopping Centres – Mayfield</td>
<td>$896.30</td>
<td>3.715752</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil 161,635.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kotara – Homemaker’s Centre</td>
<td>$896.30</td>
<td>1.280928</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil 248,500.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kotara – Homemaker’s Centre - South Zone</td>
<td>$896.30</td>
<td>1.451925</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil 271,510.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kooragang Industrial Coal Zone</td>
<td>$896.30</td>
<td>1.605894</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil 565,734.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kooragang North Industrial Coal Zone</td>
<td>$896.30</td>
<td>2.196587</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil 1,267,431.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kooragang Industrial Centre - Walsh Point</td>
<td>$896.30</td>
<td>1.728006</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil 1,126,660.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kooragang Industrial Centre</td>
<td>$896.30</td>
<td>1.450175</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil 1,460,918.</td>
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<td>Mayfield North Heavy Industrial Centre</td>
<td>$896.30</td>
<td>0.908217</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil 539,481.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayfield North Industrial Centre</td>
<td>$896.30</td>
<td>1.461152</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil 382,067.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## CITY OF NEWCASTLE

Ordinary Council Meeting 25 July 2017

### Mayfield North Industrial Centre - Future Development
- **Rate:** $896.30
- **Base Rate:** 1.840943
- **Special Rate:** Nil
- **Sub Rate:** Nil
- **Total:** $316,642

### Carrington Industrial Coal and Port Zone
- **Rate:** $896.30
- **Base Rate:** 2.847350
- **Special Rate:** Nil
- **Sub Rate:** Nil
- **Total:** $1,281,308

### Carrington Industrial Centre
- **Rate:** $896.30
- **Base Rate:** 2.049414
- **Special Rate:** Nil
- **Sub Rate:** Nil
- **Total:** $1,169,267

### Carrington Industrial Port Operations Use
- **Rate:** $896.30
- **Base Rate:** 2.282223
- **Special Rate:** Nil
- **Sub Rate:** Nil
- **Total:** $243,445

### Broadmeadow Industrial Centre
- **Rate:** $896.30
- **Base Rate:** 3.343226
- **Special Rate:** Nil
- **Sub Rate:** Nil
- **Total:** $139,078

### Hexham Industrial Centre
- **Rate:** $896.30
- **Base Rate:** 2.345770
- **Special Rate:** Nil
- **Sub Rate:** Nil
- **Total:** $809,859

### Special Rates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Base Rate</th>
<th>Special Rate</th>
<th>Sub Rate</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hunter Mall</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>0.226651</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>$88,077</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mayfield Business District</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>0.100260</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>$72,830</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hamilton Business District - Zone A</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>0.190496</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>$84,953</td>
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<td>Hamilton Business District - Zone B</td>
<td>Nil</td>
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<td>Nil</td>
<td>$33,719</td>
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<td>Hamilton Business District - Zone C</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>0.047624</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>$14,309</td>
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<td>Wallsend Business District - Zone A</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>0.375751</td>
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<td>Nil</td>
<td>$102,439</td>
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<td>Wallsend Business District - Zone B</td>
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<td>0.187876</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wallsend Business District - Zone C</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>0.281813</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
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<td>New Lambton Business District</td>
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<tr>
<td>City Centre - City East</td>
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<td>0.278329</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>$181,703</td>
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<tr>
<td>City Centre - Darby St</td>
<td>Nil</td>
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<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>$28,141</td>
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<tr>
<td>City Centre - City West (Close Zone)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>0.115006</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>$233,359</td>
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<td>City Centre - City West (Distant Zone)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>0.057503</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>$18,363</td>
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<td>City Centre – Tower</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>0.278329</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>$172,968</td>
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<td>City Centre – Mall</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>0.278329</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>$120,963</td>
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<td>City Centre – Civic (Close Zone)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>0.155644</td>
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<td>$87,677</td>
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<td>City Centre – Civic (Distant Zone)</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>0.077822</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>$6,336</td>
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**TOTAL:** $135,790,185

2 An Ordinary Rate of zero point two zero one one zero cents (0.201110c) in the dollar with a 50% base charge of six hundred and seventy one dollars and twenty two cents ($671.22) named **Residential**, apply to all rateable land in The City of Newcastle Local Government Area (LGA) categorised as Residential.

3 An Ordinary Rate of zero point three two nine two nine two cents (0.329292c) in the dollar with a minimum rate of eight hundred and ninety six dollars and thirty cents ($896.30) named **Farmland**, apply to all rateable land in The City of Newcastle LGA categorised as Farmland.

4 An Ordinary Rate of one point six six eight one zero cents (1.66810c) in the dollar with a minimum rate of eight hundred and ninety six dollars and thirty
cents ($896.30) named BUSINESS, apply to all rateable land in The City of Newcastle LGA categorised as Business except that rateable land determined to be in the Business Sub-Categories - Major Commercial Shopping Centres - Kotara, Major Commercial Shopping Centres – Jesmond, Major Commercial Shopping Centres – Waratah, Major Commercial Shopping Centres - Wallsend, Major Commercial Shopping Centres – The Junction, Major Commercial Centres (Inner City), Suburban Shopping Centres, Suburban Shopping Centres (Inner City), Suburban Shopping Centre - Mayfield, Kotara, Homemaker's Centre, Kotara, Homemaker's Centre - South Zone, Kooragang Industrial Coal Zone, Kooragang North Coal Zone, Kooragang Industrial Centre, Kooragang Industrial Centre - Walsh Point, Mayfield North Heavy Industrial Centre, Mayfield North Industrial Centre, Mayfield North Future Industrial Development Centre, Carrington Industrial Coal Zone, Carrington Industrial Centre, Carrington Industrial Port Operations Use, Carrington Industrial Coal and Port Zone, Broadmeadow Industrial Centre and Hexham Industrial Centre.

5 An Ordinary Rate of two point nine seven one one seven seven cents (2.971177c) in the dollar with a minimum rate of eight hundred and ninety six dollars and thirty cents ($896.30) named BUSINESS - MAJOR COMMERCIAL SHOPPING CENTRES - KOTARA, apply to all rateable land in The City of Newcastle LGA, being utilised as a Major Commercial Shopping Centre. "Major Commercial Shopping Centre" being defined as a centre of commercial activity within the suburb of Kotara located on a site of greater than eight hectares (80,000m²), providing at least six thousand square metres (6,000m²) of floor space and which incorporates a major anchor tenant trading as a supermarket outlet together with a minimum of thirty (30) specialty stores and service outlets. This land is categorised as Sub-Category Business - Major Commercial Shopping Centres - Kotara.

6 An Ordinary Rate of three point nine nine nine four three three cents (3.999433c) in the dollar with a minimum rate of eight hundred and ninety six dollars and thirty cents ($896.30) named BUSINESS - MAJOR COMMERCIAL SHOPPING CENTRES - JESMOND, apply to all rateable land in The City of Newcastle LGA, being utilised as a Major Commercial Shopping Centre. "Major Commercial Shopping Centre" being defined as a centre of commercial activity within the suburb of Jesmond providing at least six thousand square metres (6,000m²) of floor space and which incorporates a major anchor tenant trading as a supermarket outlet together with a minimum of twenty (20) specialty stores and service outlets. This land is categorised as Sub-Category Business - Major Commercial Shopping Centres - Jesmond.

7 An Ordinary Rate of four point four two eight two one zero cents (4.428210c) in the dollar with a minimum rate of eight hundred and ninety six dollars and thirty cents ($896.30) named BUSINESS - MAJOR COMMERCIAL SHOPPING CENTRES - WARATAH, apply to all rateable land in The City of Newcastle LGA, being utilised as a Major Commercial Shopping Centre. "Major Commercial Shopping Centre" being defined as a centre of commercial activity within the suburb of Waratah providing at least six thousand square metres (6,000m²) of floor space and which incorporates a major anchor tenant trading as a supermarket outlet together with a minimum of twenty (20) specialty stores
and service outlets. This land is categorised as Sub-Category Business - Major Commercial Shopping Centres - Waratah.

8 An Ordinary Rate of four point eight six zero two eight six cents (4.860286c) in the dollar with a minimum rate of eight hundred and ninety six dollars and thirty cents ($896.30) named BUSINESS - MAJOR COMMERCIAL SHOPPING CENTRES - WALLSEND, apply to all rateable land in The City of Newcastle LGA, being utilised as a Major Commercial Shopping Centre. “Major Commercial Shopping Centre” being defined as a centre of commercial activity within the suburb of Wallsend providing at least six thousand square metres (6,000m²) of floor space and which incorporates a major anchor tenant trading as a supermarket outlet together with a minimum of twenty (20) specialty stores and service outlets. This land is categorised as Sub-Category Business - Major COMMERCIAL SHOPPING CENTRES - WALLSEND.

9 An Ordinary Rate of three point four four one six nine one cents (3.441691c) in the dollar with a minimum rate of eight hundred and ninety six dollars and thirty cents ($896.30) named BUSINESS - MAJOR COMMERCIAL SHOPPING CENTRES – THE JUNCTION, apply to all rateable land in The City of Newcastle LGA, being utilised as a Major Commercial Shopping Centre. "Major Commercial Shopping Centre" being defined as a centre of commercial activity within the suburb of The Junction providing at least six thousand square metres (6,000m²) of floor space and which incorporates a major anchor tenant trading as a supermarket outlet together with a minimum of fifteen (15) specialty stores and service outlets. This land is categorised as Sub-Category Business - Major COMMERCIAL SHOPPING CENTRES – THE JUNCTION.

10 An Ordinary Rate of one point seven three six four zero zero cents (1.736400c) in the dollar with a minimum rate of eight hundred and ninety six dollars and thirty cents ($896.30) named BUSINESS - MAJOR COMMERCIAL SHOPPING CENTRES (INNER CITY), apply to all rateable land in The City of Newcastle LGA situated at Newcastle West within the centre of activity defined by Parry, National Park, King and Ravenshaw Streets, being utilised as a Major Commercial Centre (Inner City). "Major Commercial Centre – (Inner City)” being defined as a centre of commercial activity providing at least six thousand square metres (6,000m²) of floor space and which incorporates a major anchor tenant trading as a supermarket outlet together with a minimum of twenty (20) specialty stores and service outlets. This land is categorised as Sub-Category Business - Major Commercial Shopping Centres (Inner City).

11 An Ordinary Rate of two point eight one four one zero two cents (2.814102c) in the dollar with a minimum rate of eight hundred and ninety six dollars and thirty cents ($896.30) named BUSINESS – SUBURBAN SHOPPING CENTRES, apply to all rateable land in The City of Newcastle LGA, being utilised as a Suburban Shopping Centre. "Suburban Shopping Centre" being defined as a centre of commercial activity situated on a site of greater than 6000m² which operates and has a dominant use as a Supermarket excepting the land categorised as Major Commercial Shopping Centres - Kotara, Major Commercial Shopping Centres – Jesmond, Major Commercial Shopping Centres – Waratah, Major Commercial Shopping Centres - Wallsend, Major...
Commercial Shopping Centres – The Junction, Major Commercial Centres (Inner City) or Suburban Shopping Centre - Mayfield. This land is categorised as Sub-category Business - Suburban Shopping Centres.

12 An Ordinary Rate of two point one zero eight six zero four cents (2.108604c) in the dollar with a minimum rate of eight hundred and ninety six dollars and thirty cents ($896.30) named BUSINESS – SUBURBAN SHOPPING CENTRES – INNER CITY, apply to all rateable land in The City of Newcastle LGA, being utilised as an Inner City Suburban Shopping Centre. “Inner City Suburban Shopping Centre” being defined as a centre of commercial activity within the suburb of Newcastle West or Hamilton situated on a site of greater than four thousand and nine hundred square metres (4,900m²) which operates as a Supermarket excepting the land categorised as Major Commercial Shopping Centres - Kotara, Major Commercial Shopping Centres – Jesmond, Major Commercial Shopping Centres – Waratah, Major Commercial Shopping Centres - Wallsend, Major Commercial Shopping Centres – The Junction, Major Commercial Centres (Inner City), Suburban Shopping Centre – Mayfield and Suburban Shopping Centres. This land is categorised as Sub-category Business - Suburban Shopping Centres – Inner City.

13 An Ordinary Rate of three point seven one five seven five two cents (3.715752c) in the dollar with a minimum rate of eight hundred and ninety six dollars and thirty cents ($896.30) named BUSINESS – SUBURBAN SHOPPING CENTRE - MAYFIELD apply to all rateable land in The City of Newcastle LGA within the suburb of at Mayfield, being utilised as a Suburban Shopping Centre. “Suburban Shopping Centre” being defined as a centre of commercial activity situated on a site of greater than 1 Hectare.(1,000m²) which operates as a Supermarket. This land is categorised as sub-category Business – Suburban Shopping Centre - Mayfield.

14 An Ordinary Rate of one point two eight zero nine two eight cents (1.280928c) in the dollar with a minimum rate of eight hundred and ninety six dollars and thirty cents ($896.30) named BUSINESS – KOTARA HOMEMAKER’S CENTRE apply to all rateable land in The City of Newcastle LGA situated at Kotara, used for commercial purposes, within the centre of activity defined by Lot 501 DP 1174032 and Lot 181 DP 850168. This land is categorised as sub-category Business – Kotara Homemaker’s Centre.

15 An Ordinary Rate of one point four five one nine two five cents (1.451925c) in the dollar with a minimum rate of eight hundred and ninety six dollars and thirty cents ($896.30) named BUSINESS – KOTARA HOMEMAKER’S CENTRE - SOUTH ZONE apply to all rateable land in The City of Newcastle LGA situated at Kotara, used for commercial purposes, within the centre of activity defined by Lot 220 DP 1014716. This land is categorised as sub-category Business – Kotara Homemaker’s Centre - South Zone.

16 An Ordinary Rate of one point six zero five eight nine four cents (1.605894c) in the dollar with a minimum rate of eight hundred and ninety six dollars and thirty cents ($896.30) named BUSINESS – KOORAGANG INDUSTRIAL COAL ZONE apply to all rateable land in The City of Newcastle LGA within the centre
of activity defined by the suburb of Kooragang being Lot 11 DP 841542, Lot 121 DP 874949, Lot 1 DP 1097327, Lot 5 DP 1097327, Lots 2, 5, 7, 9 DP 775774, Lot 1 DP 775775, Lot 1 DP 869622, Lot 18 DP 1119752. This sub categorisation applies to all land categorised as Business in terms of Section 518 of the Act within the defined area. This land is categorised as sub-category Business – Kooragang Industrial Coal Zone.

An Ordinary Rate of two point one nine six five eight seven cents (2.196587c) in the dollar with a minimum rate of eight hundred and ninety six dollars and thirty cents ($896.30) named **BUSINESS – KOORAGANG NORTH INDUSTRIAL COAL ZONE** apply to all rateable land in The City of Newcastle LGA within the centre of activity defined by the suburb of Kooragang being Lots 2, 3, 6, 16 DP 1119752, Lot 61 DP 1184395, Lot 62 DP 1184943, Lot 16 DP 262783, Lots 8 DP 1119752, Lots 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33 DP 1184229, Lots 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12 DP 1207051, Lots 3, 7, 8, 9, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 DP 1207051 and Lot 22 DP 1155723. This sub categorisation applies to all land categorised as Business in terms of Section 518 of the Act within the defined area. This land is categorised as sub-category Business – Kooragang North Industrial Coal Zone.

An Ordinary Rate of one point seven two eight zero zero six cents (1.728006c) in the dollar with a minimum rate of eight hundred and ninety six dollars and thirty cents ($896.30) named **BUSINESS – KOORAGANG INDUSTRIAL CENTRE WALSH POINT** apply to all ratable land in The City of Newcastle LGA within the centre of activity defined by the suburb of Kooragang being Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 DP 234887, Lots 6, 7 DP 262783, Lots 1, 2, 3 DP 557904, Lot 1 DP 575674, Lots 2, 6, 7, 8, 9 DP 775772, Lots 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23 DP 775773, Lots 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 14 DP 775775, Lots 29, 31, 32, 33, 35, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42 DP 775776, Lots 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53 DP 775777, Lots 60, 61, 62, 63 DP 802700, Lot 3 DP 858206, Lots 2, 4, 5 DP 1015754, Lots 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 208, 210 DP 1017038, Lots 210, 211 DP 1018949, Lots 520, 521 DP 1018950, Lots 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112 DP 1018951, Lots 131, 132 DP 1018952, Lot 362 DP 1104196, Lot 15 DP 1119752, Lot 12, 13 DP 1144748, Lots 1, 2 DP 1184514, Lots 1, 2, 3, 4 DP 1191912, Lots 94, 95 DP 1191913, Lots 41, 42, 43, 44 DP 1193134, Lot 2 DP 1195449, Lots 151, 152, 153 DP 1202468, Lots 91, 92 DP 1202475 and Lot 3 in DP 234288. This sub categorisation applies to all land categorised as Business in terms of Section 518 of the Act located within this centre of activity which is not sub categorised as Business – Kooragang Industrial Coal Zone or not sub categorised as Business – Kooragang North Industrial Coal Zone or not sub categorized Business – Kooragang Industrial Centre. This land is categorised as sub-category Business – Kooragang Industrial Centre Walsh Point.

An Ordinary Rate of one point four five one seven five cents (1.450175c) in the dollar with a minimum rate of eight hundred and ninety six dollars and thirty cents ($896.30) named **BUSINESS – KOORAGANG INDUSTRIAL CENTRE** apply to all ratable land in The City of Newcastle LGA within the centre of activity defined by the suburb of Kooragang. This sub categorisation
applies to all land categorised as Business in terms of Section 518 of the Act located in Kooragang which is not sub categorised as Business – Kooragang Industrial Coal Zone or not sub categorised as Business – Kooragang North Industrial Coal Zone or not sub categorised as Business – Kooragang Industrial Centre Walsh Point. This land is categorised as sub-category Business – Kooragang Industrial Centre.

20 An Ordinary Rate of zero point nine zero eight two one seven cents (0.908217c) in the dollar with a minimum rate of eight hundred and ninety six dollars and thirty cents ($896.30) named BUSINESS – MAYFIELD NORTH HEAVY INDUSTRIAL CENTRE apply to all rateable land in The City of Newcastle LGA within the centre of activity defined by all land contained within, Lot 225 DP 1013964, Lot 224 DP 1013964, Lot 2 DP 1204573, Lot 2 DP 1184257 and Lot 1 DP 874109. This land is categorised as sub-category Business - Mayfield North Heavy Industrial Centre.

21 An Ordinary Rate of one point four six one one five two cents (1.461152c) in the dollar with a minimum rate of eight hundred and ninety six dollars and thirty cents ($896.30) named BUSINESS – MAYFIELD NORTH INDUSTRIAL CENTRE apply to all rateable land in The City of Newcastle LGA within the centre of activity defined by Lot 10 DP 625019, Lot 1 DP 403544, Lot 1 DP 528411, Lot 2 DP 207307, Lot 3 DP 259009, Lot 1 DP 880225, Lots 1, 2 DP 1177466, Lots 36, 37, 38, 39, 40 DP 1191723 and Lot Pt 1 DP 207307. This land is categorised as sub-category Business - Mayfield North Industrial Centre.

22 An Ordinary Rate of one point eight four nine four three cents (1.840943c) in the dollar with a minimum rate of eight hundred and ninety six dollars and thirty cents ($896.30) named BUSINESS – MAYFIELD NORTH INDUSTRIAL CENTRE FUTURE DEVELOPMENT apply to all rateable land in The City of Newcastle LGA within the centre of activity defined by Lots 41, 42, 43, 44, 45 in DP 1191982. This land is categorised as sub-category Business - Mayfield North Industrial Centre Future Development.

23 An Ordinary Rate of two point eight four seven three five zero cents (2.847350c) in the dollar with a minimum rate of eight hundred and ninety six dollars and thirty cents ($896.30) named BUSINESS – CARRINGTON INDUSTRIAL COAL AND PORT ZONE apply to all rateable land in The City of Newcastle LGA within the centre of activity defined by all land contained within Railway Land Lease reference number 115/75/2261, Lots 3, 4 DP 1104199, Lots 1, 3, 5, 7 DP 1190706, Lots 30 DP 1190075, Lots 8 and 11 DP 1190231, Lots 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 DP 1190232, Lots 110, 111, 113 DP 1191911, Lots 91, 92, 93 DP 1193181, Lots 1, 2, 3 DP 1195310, Lots 219, 220 DP 1195310. This land is categorised as sub-category Business - Carrington Industrial Coal and Port Zone.

24 An Ordinary Rate of two point two eight two two three cents (2.282223c) in the dollar with a minimum rate of eight hundred and ninety six dollars and thirty cents ($896.30) named BUSINESS – CARRINGTON INDUSTRIAL PORT
OPERATIONS USE apply to all rateable land in The City of Newcastle LGA within the centre of activity defined by all land within Lot 11 DP 1023961, Lot 27 DP 842685 Lot 101 DP 1014244, Lot 1014 DP 1143277, Lot 33 DP 1078910 and Lot 1 DP 834572. This land is categorised as sub-category Business - Carrington Industrial Port Operations Use.

25 An Ordinary Rate of two point zero four nine four one four cents (2.049414c) in the dollar with a minimum rate of eight hundred and ninety six dollars and thirty cents ($896.30) named BUSINESS – CARRINGTON INDUSTRIAL CENTRE apply to all rateable land in The City of Newcastle LGA within the centre of activity defined by all land with an area of greater than than six hundred square metres (600m²) zoned SP1 – Special Activities under the State Environmental Planning Policy (Three Ports) 2009 and located within the suburb of Carrington and the land known as Lot 1 DP 1097368 excepting that land categorised as Business - Carrington Industrial Coal and Port Zone or the land categorised as Business - Carrington Industrial Port Operations Use. This sub categorisation applies to all land categorised as Business in terms of Section 518 of the Act within the defined area. This land is categorised as sub-category Business – Carrington Industrial Centre.

26 An Ordinary Rate of three point three four three two two six cents (3.343226c) in the dollar with a minimum rate of eight hundred and ninety six dollars and thirty cents ($896.30) named BUSINESS – BROADMEADOW INDUSTRIAL apply to all rateable land in The City of Newcastle LGA within the centre of activity defined by all land within Lot 221 DP 1012345. This land is categorised as sub-category Business - Broadmeadow Industrial.

27 An Ordinary Rate of two point three four five seven seven zero cents (2.345770c) in the dollar with a minimum rate of eight hundred and ninety six dollars and thirty cents ($896.30) named BUSINESS – HEXHAM INDUSTRIAL CENTRE apply to all rateable land in The City of Newcastle LGA within the centre of activity defined by all land wholly or partly contained in a “parcel of land” as defined within the Valuation of Land Act NSW 1916, which is zoned IN3 Heavy Industrial under the Newcastle Local Environmental Plan 2012 and located within the suburb of Hexham excepting Lots 2 and 3 DP 874409 and Lot 1 DP 90824. This sub categorisation applies to all land categorised as Business in terms of Section 518 of the Act within the defined area. This land is categorised as sub-category Business - Hexham Industrial Centre.

28 A Special Rate of zero point two two six six five one cents (0.226651c) in the dollar named HUNTER MALL, apply to part of the rateable land within The City of Newcastle LGA constituted and known as the “Hunter Mall Town Improvement District” as defined in Attachment A for the purpose of defraying the cost of continuing additional horticultural and cleansing services and street furnishings determined to be of special benefit to the said Hunter Mall Town Improvement District.

29 A Special Rate of zero point one zero zero two six zero cents (0.100260c) in the dollar named MAYFIELD BUSINESS DISTRICT, apply to part of the rateable land within The City of Newcastle LGA constituted and known as the
“Mayfield Business District” as defined in Attachment B for the purpose of defraying the additional cost of promotion, beautification and development of the Mayfield Business District determined to be of special benefit to the said Mayfield Business District.

30 A Special Rate of zero point one nine zero four nine six cents (0.190496c) in the dollar named HAMILTON BUSINESS DISTRICT - ZONE A, apply to part of the rateable land within The City of Newcastle LGA constituted and known as the “Hamilton Business District” as defined in Attachment C for the purpose of defraying the additional cost of promotion, beautification and development of the Hamilton Business District determined to be of special benefit to the said Hamilton Business District.

31 A Special Rate of zero point zero nine five two four eight cents (0.095248c) in the dollar named HAMILTON BUSINESS DISTRICT - ZONE B, apply to part of the rateable land within The City of Newcastle LGA constituted and known as the “Hamilton Business District” as defined in Attachment D for the purpose of defraying the additional cost promotion, beautification and development of the Hamilton Business District determined to be of special benefit to the said Hamilton Business District.

32 A Special Rate of zero point zero four seven six two four cents (0.047624c) in the dollar named HAMILTON BUSINESS DISTRICT - ZONE C, apply to part of the rateable land within The City of Newcastle LGA constituted and known as the “Hamilton Business District” as defined in Attachment E for the purpose of defraying the additional cost promotion, beautification and development of the Hamilton Business District determined to be of special benefit to the said Hamilton Business District.

33 A Special Rate of zero point three seven five seven five one cents (0.375751c) in the dollar named WALLSEND BUSINESS DISTRICT - ZONE A, apply to part of the rateable land within The City of Newcastle LGA constituted and known as the “Wallsend Business District” as defined in Attachment F for the purpose of defraying the additional cost promotion, beautification and development of the Wallsend Business District determined to be of special benefit to the said Wallsend Business District.

34 A Special Rate of zero point one eight seven eight seven six cents (0.187876c) in the dollar named WALLSEND BUSINESS DISTRICT - ZONE B, apply to part of the rateable land within The City of Newcastle LGA constituted and known as the “Wallsend Business District” as defined in Attachment G for the purpose of defraying the additional cost promotion, beautification and development of the Wallsend Business District determined to be of special benefit to the said Wallsend Business District.

35 A Special Rate of zero point two eight one eight one three cents (0.281813c) in the dollar named WALLSEND BUSINESS DISTRICT - ZONE C, apply to part of the rateable land within The City of Newcastle LGA constituted and known as the “Wallsend Business District” as defined in Attachment H for the purpose of defraying the additional cost of promotion, beautification and development of
the Wallsend Business District determined to be of special benefit to the said Wallsend Business District.

36 A Special Rate of zero point one one four five three four cents (0.114534c) in the dollar named **NEW LAMBTON BUSINESS DISTRICT**, apply to part of the rateable land within The City of Newcastle LGA constituted and known as the “New Lambton Business District” as defined in Attachment I for the purpose of defraying the additional cost of promotion, beautification and development of the New Lambton Business District determined to be of special benefit to the said New Lambton Business District.

37 A Special Rate of zero point two seven eight three two nine cents (0.278329c) in the dollar named **CITY CENTRE - CITY EAST**, apply to part of the rateable land within The City of Newcastle LGA constituted and known as the “City Centre Benefit Area - City East” as defined in Attachment J for the purpose of defraying the additional cost of promotion, beautification and development of the City Centre Benefit Area - City East determined to be of special benefit to the said City Centre Benefit Area - City East.

38 A Special Rate of zero point zero six two four four four cents (0.062444c) in the dollar named **CITY CENTRE - DARBY STREET**, apply to part of the rateable land within The City of Newcastle LGA constituted and known as the “City Centre Benefit Area - Darby Street” as defined in Attachment K for the purpose of defraying the additional cost of promotion, beautification and development of the City Centre Benefit Area - Darby Street determined to be of special benefit to the said City Centre Benefit Area - Darby Street.

39 A Special Rate of zero point one one five zero zero six cents (0.115006c) in the dollar named **CITY CENTRE - CITY WEST (CLOSE ZONE)**, apply to part of the rateable land within The City of Newcastle LGA constituted and known as the “City Centre Benefit Area - City West” as defined in Attachment L for the purpose of defraying the additional cost of promotion, beautification and development of the City Centre Benefit Area - City West (Close Zone) determined to be of special benefit to the said City Centre Benefit Area - City West (Close Zone).

40 A Special Rate of zero point zero five seven five zero three cents (0.057503c) in the dollar named **CITY CENTRE - CITY WEST (DISTANT ZONE)**, apply to part of the rateable land within The City of Newcastle LGA constituted and known as the “City Centre Benefit Area - City West” as defined in Attachment M for the purpose of defraying the additional cost of promotion, beautification and development of the City Centre Benefit Area - City West (Distant Zone) determined to be of special benefit to the said City Centre Benefit Area - City West (Distant Zone).

41 A Special Rate of zero point two seven eight three two nine cents (0.278329c) in the dollar named **CITY CENTRE - TOWER** apply to part of the rateable land within The City of Newcastle LGA constituted and known as the “City Centre Benefit Area - Tower” as defined in Attachment N for the purpose of defraying
the additional cost of promotion, beautification and development of the City Centre Benefit Area - Tower determined to be of special benefit to the said City Centre Benefit Area - Tower.

42 A Special Rate of zero point two seven eight three two nine cents (0.278329c) in the dollar named CITY CENTRE – MALL, apply to part of the rateable land within The City of Newcastle LGA constituted and known as the “City Centre Benefit Area - Mall” as defined in Attachment O for the purpose of defraying the additional cost of promotion, beautification and development of the City Centre Benefit Area - Mall determined to be of special benefit to the said City Centre Benefit Area - Mall.

43 A Special Rate of zero point one five five six four four cents (0.155644c) in the dollar named CITY CENTRE - CIVIC (CLOSE ZONE), apply to part of the rateable land within The City of Newcastle LGA constituted and known as the “City Centre Benefit Area – Civic (Close Zone)” as defined in Attachment P for the purpose of defraying the additional cost of promotion, beautification and development of the City Centre Benefit Area – Civic (Close Zone) determined to be of special benefit to the said City Centre Benefit Area – Civic (Close Zone).

44 A Special Rate of zero point zero seven seven eight two two cents (0.077822c) in the dollar named CITY CENTRE - CIVIC (DISTANT ZONE), apply to part of the rateable land within The City of Newcastle LGA constituted and known as the “City Centre Benefit Area – Civic (Distant Zone)” as defined in Attachment Q for the purpose of defraying the additional cost of promotion, beautification and development of the City Centre Benefit Area – Civic (Distant Zone) determined to be of special benefit to the said City Centre Benefit Area – Civic (Distant Zone).

45 A STORMWATER MANAGEMENT SERVICE CHARGE of twenty five dollars ($25.00) per non-strata property and twelve dollars and fifty cents ($12.50) per Strata/Company Title unit for the provision of stormwater management services. This charge applies to all rateable land categorised as Residential not being an exclusion as outlined in Section 496A(2) of the Act as amended.

46 A STORMWATER MANAGEMENT SERVICE CHARGE of twenty five dollars ($25.00) per three hundred and fifty square meters (350m²) or part thereof, of land area capped at a maximum of $1,000 for each non-strata property. This charge applies to all non-strata or non-company title rateable land categorised as Business not being an exclusion as outlined in Section 496A(2) of the Act as amended.
47 A **STORMWATER MANAGEMENT SERVICE CHARGE** of twenty five dollars ($25.00) per three hundred and fifty square meters 350m² or part thereof, of land area occupied by the strata scheme, capped at a maximum of $1,000, divided between each unit based on the unit entitlement of each business lot divided by the total unit entitlement of strata lots within the scheme. This charge applies to all strata or company title rateable land categorised as Business where the dominant use of the strata development is for business purposes, not being an exclusion as outlined in Section 496A(2) of the Act as amended.

48 A **DOMESTIC WASTE MANAGEMENT SERVICE CHARGE** of three hundred and forty dollars and nine cents ($340.09) for the provision of domestic waste management services for each parcel of rateable land for which the service is available in The City of Newcastle LGA.

49 A **BUSINESS WASTE MANAGEMENT SERVICE CHARGE** of two hundred and thirty one dollars and fifty one cents ($231.58) for the provision of waste management services (other than domestic waste management services), on each parcel of rateable land categorised as Business or sub-categorised as one of the Business sub-categories referred to in the table within paragraph 1 of this report, for which the service is provided or proposed to be provided in The City of Newcastle LGA.

*For the Motion:* Lord Mayor, Cr Nelmes, Councillors Clausen, Compton, Doyle, Dunn, Luke, Posniak, Robinson and Waterhouse.

*Against the Motion:* Nil.

**Carried**

**ITEM-63  CCL 27/06/17 - MAKING OF THE RATE - HUNTER CATCHMENT CONTRIBUTION AND COMMISSION FOR THE YEAR COMMENCING 1 JULY 2017**

**MOTION**
Moved by Cr Posniak, seconded by Cr Dunn

1 (a) Council notes that Hunter Local Land Services has established the Hunter Catchment Contribution rate for the 2017/18 rating year at 0.011000 of a cent in the dollar on all relevant properties within the Newcastle Local Government Area (LGA), with a land value in excess of $300.

(b) Council endorses the levying and collection of the Hunter Catchment Contribution on behalf of Hunter Local Land Services as the rate detailed in Paragraph 1(a) above.
2 Council endorses the rate of commission payable to Council for the collection of the 2017/18 Catchment Contribution at 5% of Hunter Catchment Contributions collected, as determined by Hunter Local Land Services. 

Carried

ITEM-66 CCL 27/06/17 - ANNUAL FEES FOR LORD MAYOR AND COUNCILLORS 2017/18

MOTION
Moved by Lord Mayor, Cr Nelmes, seconded by Cr Clausen

1 Council approves:

   a An increase of 0% to the annual fees payable to the Lord Mayor in accordance with s.249(1) of the Local Government Act 1993

   b An increase of 0% to the annual fees payable to Councillors in accordance with s.248(1) of the Act

2 Council resolves to reallocate the budgeted 2.5% increase towards expediting the delivery of the Wallsend Public Domain Plan including the replacement of Tyrrell, Boscawen and Nelson Street Bridges.

3 Council writes to the Premier, Minister for Local Government, Leader of the Opposition, Shadow Minister for Local Government NSW requesting amendment of Division 5 of the Local Government Act to remove the pecuniary conflict of interest whereby Councillors are required to vote on their own allowances.

Carried unanimously

ITEM-68 CCL 27/06/17 - COOKS HILL SURF LIFE SAVING CLUB - FUNDING CONTRIBUTION

MOTION
Moved by Lord Mayor, Cr Nelmes, seconded by Clausen

Council receives this report.

Carried
NOTICES OF MOTION

ITEM-15 NOM 27/06/17 - THROSBY CREEK ACTION PLAN

Councillor Clausen had declared a pecuniary interest in this item and left the Chamber for discussion on the item.

In moving the motion, Councillor Posniak stated that she wished to accept Part 2 of the recommendation as included in the Officer's report in the business papers.

ORIGINAL MOTION

Moved by Cr Posniak

That Council

1 Notes the work undertaken by the Throsby Creek Government Agencies Committee in developing a Throsby Catchment Action Plan 2018-2024.

2 Commits resources to work collaboratively and to focus on this project with other agencies in delivering agreed actions in financial year 2017/18 and beyond.

MOTION

Moved by Cr Posniak, seconded by Cr Dunn

1 Notes the work undertaken by the Throsby Creek Government Agencies Committee in developing a Throsby Catchment Action Plan 2018-2024.

2 Notes that resources will continue to be committed to work collaboratively and to focus on this project with other agencies in delivering agreed actions in FY 2017/18 and beyond.

Carried

Councillor Clausen returned to the Chamber at the conclusion of this item.
CONFIDENTIAL REPORTS

ITEM-7  CON 27/06/17 - CONFIDENTIAL HUMAN RESOURCES MATTER

As the confidential report was to be tabled at the meeting, the Lord Mayor read the reasons for entering into confidential session as listed on the running sheet.

_The matter relates to Section 10(A)(2)(a) personal matters concerning particular individuals and the closed session involves only as much of the discussion as is necessary to preserve the relevant confidentiality, privilege and security._

_Council is required to determine the organisation structure. This structure impacts particular individuals within the organisation and should remain confidential._

PROCEDURAL MOTION
Moved by Cr Posniak

Council move into confidential session for the reasons outlined.  
_Carried_

Council moved into confidential session at 6.30pm.

At this stage of the meeting the press and gallery were cleared.

Staff present were the Interim Chief Executive Officer, HR Projects Manager and Council’s Executive Support Officers.

The Lord Mayor allocated time for Councillors to read the report.

The recommendation was moved and seconded by Councillors Dunn and Posniak.

Councillor Luke was of the view that the report was not confidential and that it should be discussed in open Council.

PROCEDURAL MOTION
Moved by Cr Luke

Council move out of confidential session to discuss this item.  
_Carried_

Council reconvened at 6.44pm and the Acting Director Corporate Services, Acting Director Infrastructure and Director Planning and Regulatory returned to the Chamber.
The report before Council was now being discussed in open session.

The Lord Mayor put the motion moved by Councillors Posniak and Dunn in confidential session to the meeting.

**MOTION**
Moved by Cr Dunn, seconded by Cr Posniak

1 Council adopts the transitional organisational structure.

2 This confidential report relating to the matters specified in s10A(2)(d) of the Local Government Act 1993 be treated as confidential and remain confidential until Council determines otherwise.

**For the Motion:** Lord Mayor, Cr Nelmes, Councillors Clausen, Doyle, Dunn and Posniak.

**Against the Motion:** Councillors Compton, Luke, Robinson and Waterhouse.

Carried

**DECLARATIONS OF PECUNIARY AND NON-PECUNIARY INTERESTS**

**Lord Mayor, Cr Nelmes**
The Lord Mayor declared her standing declaration regarding the Coastal Revitalisation Committee stating that she spoke at length on this earlier in the meeting. The Lord Mayor also stated that family members were members of the Stockton, Merewether and Cooks Hill Surf Clubs and declared a non-pecuniary less than significant interest.

The meeting concluded at 6.46pm.
PURPOSE

To report on Council’s monthly performance. This includes:

a) Investment of temporary surplus funds under section 625 of the Local Government Act 1993 (Act), submission of report in accordance with the Act and clause 212 of the Local Government (General) Regulation 2005 (Regulation).

RECOMMENDATION

1 The report be received.

KEY ISSUES

2 The communication of end of year financial results will be deferred to August to avoid the confusion of providing two different sets of results: (1) preliminary end of year results followed by (2) differing actual results in the financial statements.

3 At this stage Council is applying a number of adjustments to the 2016/17 financial results as part of our end of year processing. This includes the calculation of the value of assets written off through the asset renewal program or assessing the value of infrastructure assets donated to Council through subdivisions. Although these types of costs are reflected in monthly reporting throughout the year they are only estimated until end of year processes can be undertaken. Adjustments to these estimates can have a material impact on the financial results.

4 The final 2016/17 financial statements will be reported to Council through a workshop scheduled on 10 October and adoption on 24 October.

5 This report retains all other regular content which includes updates on Council’s investments, capital works in ward 4, customer service and communications and engagement.
FINANCIAL IMPACT

6 Council’s temporary surplus funds are invested consistent with Council’s Investment Policy, Investment Strategy, the Act and Regulations. Details of all Council funds invested under s. 625 of the Act are provided in the Investment Policy and Strategy Compliance Report (Attachment A).

COMMUNITY STRATEGIC PLAN ALIGNMENT

7 This report aligns to the Community Strategic Plan under the strategic direction of ‘Open and collaborative leadership’ action 7.4b ‘ensure the management of Council’s budget allocations and funding alternatives are compliant with Council policy and relevant legislation to ensure the long term financial sustainability of the organisation.’

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN/IMPLICATIONS

8 The distribution of the report and the information contained therein is consistent with:

   i) Council’s Investment Policy and Strategy, and

   ii) clause 212 of the Regulation and s. 625 of the Act.

RISK ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION

9 No additional risk mitigation has been identified this month.

RELATED PREVIOUS DECISIONS

10 At the Ordinary Council Meeting held on 26 April 2016 Council resolved the following:

   The report be received with the addition of a compliance report on Council’s adopted clauses on ethical and social responsibility set out in Council’s Investment Policy to be included under the section “Investment Policy Compliance Report”.

11 The Investment Policy Compliance Report included in the Executive Monthly Performance Report has been amended to include a specific confirmation in regard to compliance with part E of the Investment Policy.

CONSULTATION

12 Nil.
OPTIONS

Option 1

13 The recommendation as at Paragraph 1. This is the recommended option.

Option 2

14 Council resolves to vary the recommendations in the adoption of the report. This is not the recommended option.

BACKGROUND

15 Previous resolutions of Council and the Audit Committee identified the need for careful monitoring of Council’s financial strategy and operational budget result. Traditionally a monthly Executive Performance Report is presented to Council. Monthly reports for Customer Services and Communications and Engagement are also included at Attachment A.

REFERENCES

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A: Investment Policy and Strategy Compliance Report
Distributed under separate cover
ITEM-75  CCL 25/07/17 - TABLING OF PECUNIARY INTEREST RETURNS

REPORT BY: CORPORATE SERVICES
CONTACT: INTERIM DIRECTOR CORPORATE SERVICES / ACTING MANAGER LEGAL AND GOVERNANCE

PURPOSE

For the Interim Chief Executive Officer to table the pecuniary interest returns of 'designated persons' who commenced employment with Council between 1 March and 1 June 2017.

RECOMMENDATION

1 Council to note the pecuniary interest returns as tabled by the Interim Chief Executive Officer.

KEY ISSUES

2 Section 449(1) of the Local Government Act 1993 (NSW) (Act) requires councillors and designated persons to lodge a pecuniary interest return in the form prescribed by the Local Government (General) Regulation 2005 (NSW) within three months after becoming a councillor or designated person.

3 Section 441 of the Act provides that designated persons are:

   (a) the general manager;
   (b) other senior staff of the council; and
   (c) a person (other than a member of the senior staff of the council) who is a member of staff of the council or a delegate of the council and who holds a position identified by the council as the position of a designated person because it involves the exercise of functions under this or any other Act (such as regulatory functions or contractual functions) that, in their exercise, could give rise to a conflict between the person’s duty as a member of staff or delegate and the person’s private interest.

4 Section 450A of the Act requires the General Manager to keep a register of returns lodged and to table the returns at a meeting of Council.

5 In accordance with section 739 of the Act, Council has amended the register of pecuniary interest returns to omit information that discloses a designated person’s place of living where:

   (a) the designated person requested that such information be deleted on the grounds that it would place their personal safety or their family’s safety at risk; and
(b) the Interim Chief Executive Officer was satisfied that disclosing the information would place the designated person's safety or their family's safety at risk.

FINANCIAL IMPACT

6 Not applicable.

COMMUNITY STRATEGIC PLAN ALIGNMENT

7 Open and collaborative leadership.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN/IMPLICATIONS

8 On the day following the meeting, the register of pecuniary interest returns may be accessed by members of the public (at Council's Administrative Centre) during business hours without an appointment.

9 At all other times, the register of pecuniary interest returns is available for inspection in accordance with the Government Information (Public Access) Act 2009. Council's procedure requires a person to make an appointment to view the register during business hours.

RISK ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION

10 Not applicable.

RELATED PREVIOUS DECISIONS

11 Pecuniary interest returns were last tabled at the Ordinary Council Meeting held on 13 December 2016.

CONSULTATION

12 Not applicable.

OPTIONS

Option 1

13 The recommendation as at Paragraph 1. This is the recommended option.

Option 2

14 The Interim Chief Executive Officer does not table the pecuniary interest returns. This is not the recommended option as this does not comply with Section 449(1) of the Act.
BACKGROUND

15  Not applicable.

REFERENCES

ATTACHMENTS

Nil.
ITEM-76  CCL 25/07/17 - "LITTLE" KING STREET, NEWCASTLE WEST - PROPOSED RAISED PEDESTRIAN CROSSINGS EAST OFF STEWART AVENUE

REPORT BY: INFRASTRUCTURE
CONTACT: ACTING DIRECTOR INFRASTRUCTURE / ACTING MANAGER INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNING

PURPOSE

To approve the installation of two raised thresholds, kerb extensions with pedestrian (wombat) crossings in "Little" King Street, Newcastle West east of Stewart Avenue. This project will improve pedestrian connectivity between the approved Holiday Inn and Seniors Living Accommodation developments and Birdwood Park.

RECOMMENDATION

1 Council approves the installation of two raised thresholds with kerb extensions in "Little" King Street, Newcastle West east of Stewart Avenue as shown at Attachment A.

KEY ISSUES

2 Council has received Development Applications (DA) for 500 and 514 King Street, Newcastle West (fronting "Little" King Street on the previous Holden Dealership site). The DA for 500 King Street is for a Holiday Inn Hotel and the DA for 514 King Street is for Seniors Living Accommodation.

3 As part of the DA conditions of consent, pedestrian crossings are to be provided in "Little" King Street to assist pedestrians in crossing the road.

4 Council is currently developing the Birdwood Park Public Domain Plan and with the proposed improvement and revitalization works, this will also attract more pedestrians to cross "Little" King Street to the park. The Public Domain Plan recommends the installation of these two raised thresholds and pedestrian crossings to slow traffic along "Little" King Street and assist pedestrians to cross the street.

5 The proposal was tabled to the Newcastle City Traffic Committee (NCTC) on 15 May 2017 and the representatives from Roads and Maritime Services (RMS) and Police noted that the pedestrian crossings do not meet the installation warrant at this time.

6 The pedestrian warrant requires that in each of three separate one hour periods in a typical day the pedestrian flow per hour crossing the road is greater than or equal to 30 pedestrians.
7 Although the warrant is not met at this time, with the opening of the Wickham Transport Interchange in October 2017, Light Rail in early 2019 and the completion of these two buildings and an office building at the corner of Stewart Avenue and Hunter Street, there will be a significant increase in pedestrians using the area as a result of these developments.

8 The NCTC, at its meeting of 30 November 2016 gave in principle support to the installation of raised thresholds with fencing if the pedestrian crossing warrants are not met by construction time, with the conversion to pedestrian zebra crossings at a later date when the warrants are met.

9 It is recommended that the raised thresholds with kerb extensions and pedestrian crossings be installed together when the warrant for the pedestrian crossings is met. In addition the proposed crossing in Little King Street at Stewart Avenue is to be considered for increase of width from 3.6m to 6m to allow for future cycle priority crossing.

FINANCIAL IMPACT

10 The proposed works will be funded by the developers of the two DA's. No financial cost will be incurred by Council on the raised threshold and kerb extensions.

COMMUNITY STRATEGIC PLAN ALIGNMENT

11 The proposed work is aligned with the Strategic direction of “Connected City” whereby “transport network and services will be well connected and convenient. Walking and cycling will be viable options for the majority of our trips”. The proposal will increase safety for pedestrians in "Little" King Street due to improved pedestrian facilities.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN/IMPLICATIONS

12 Approval of the raised thresholds and kerb extensions are not delegated to council officers and must be referred to Council for final determination. Approval of the raised threshold does not have any implications on existing or future planning policies. The proposal will support Council’s mission to enhance the quality of life by improving the safety of road users. The pedestrian zebra crossing is under Delegation through the NCTC and will be tabled at a later date following completion of the developments and warrants being met.

RISK ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION

13 The proposed pedestrian facility improvements (wombat crossings) are intended to reduce risk and increase safety for pedestrians. The pedestrian crossing east of Stewart Avenue will be located such that there is sufficient room for a car to stop/stand before the pedestrian crossing. The raised threshold will assist in slowing down traffic approaching the pedestrian crossing.
RELATED PREVIOUS DECISIONS

14 Nil.

CONSULTATION

15 Consultation has been conducted with businesses in the area. A copy of the leaflet distributed to the businesses is shown in Attachment A. The proposed plan was on public exhibition from 27 April to 26 May 2017. Leaflets were distributed to businesses and other stakeholders that may be affected by the proposed change.

16 Only one response was received and this supported the project. Nearby businesses were advised but no responses were received from them.

OPTIONS

Option 1

17 The recommendation as at Paragraph 1. This is the recommended option.

Option 2

18 Do not approve the proposed pedestrian facilities. This is not the recommendation option.

BACKGROUND

19 Background information is shown in the Key Issues Section 2 - 8 of this report.

REFERENCES

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A: Consultation leaflet
Community Consultation

To The Owner / Occupier

"Little" King Street, Newcastle West
Proposed raised thresholds and pedestrian crossings

27 April 2017

Council proposes to install raised pedestrian crossings in "little" King Street, Newcastle, east of Stewart Avenue. This proposal addresses the anticipated future pedestrian growth in the area following completion of the new Wickham Transport Interchange and approved Development Applications (DA's) for over 50's Housing at 500 King Street and a Holiday Inn Hotel at 514 King Street.

A plan of the proposal is shown overleaf.

Council is seeking comments on this proposal. Your feedback is important to assist Council in making a final decision.

Please forward written comments by 26 May 2017 to The Interim Chief Executive Officer, Newcastle City Council, Attention: Traffic and Transport, PO Box 466, NEWCASTLE NSW 2300 or email: mail@ncc.nsw.gov.au, Phone: 4974 2000, Fax: 4974 2222.

For further information please contact Jocelyn Cardona, Council Traffic Engineer, on telephone 49742666.

Name: ___________________________ Address: ___________________________

_____________________________ Email: ___________________________

Do you agree with the proposed raised pedestrian crossings in "little" King Street, Newcastle West?

YES ☐ NO ☐

Further comments: ___________________________

_____________________________

Protecting your privacy: Newcastle City Council is committed to protecting your privacy. We take reasonable steps to comply with relevant legislation and Council policy. Purpose of collecting personal details: Council is collecting this information to determine the local community’s views and opinions on the proposal outlined. Intended recipients: Information provided as part of the consultation will be used as part of the investigation into the proposal, and may be included in future reports on the issue. Storage and security: Information provided will be stored on Council’s database and will be subject to Council’s information and privacy policies. Access: Individuals can access data to check accuracy by contacting Council.

PLEASE NOTE: When making written comments or submissions to Council, the following information should be considered – Should an objector consider that the disclosure of their name and address would result in detriment to them the words "OBJECTION IN CONFIDENCE" must be stated prominently at the top of the submission. Council may, however, be obliged to release full details of the submission including the name and address under the relevant access to information legislation, even if these words are in the submission.
ITEM-77  CCL 25/07/17 - LOW LYING AREAS STRATEGIC POSITION PAPER - RESULTS OF PUBLIC EXHIBITION

REPORT BY: INFRASTRUCTURE
CONTACT: ACTING DIRECTOR INFRASTRUCTURE / ACTING MANAGER INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNING

PURPOSE

This report outlines the results of the public exhibition of the Draft Strategic Position Paper for Low Lying Areas (the Paper) and recommends its adoption.

RECOMMENDATION

1 Council adopts the Draft Strategic Position Paper for Low Lying Areas as provided in Attachment A.

KEY ISSUES

2 Public exhibition of the Paper was held from 1 May until 28 May 2017. Seven written submissions were received during the exhibition period. For a full summary of each submission, and Council officer comment, refer to Attachment B.

3 In general the submissions support the Paper. The key issues raised in submissions and during community meetings relate to sea level rise, groundwater, existing drainage issues and the levee. For further information on these refer to Attachment C.

4 A peer review of the Paper was undertaken by GLN Planning. The comments of their review have been included in the updated Paper. See Attachment D for a copy of the review.

FINANCIAL IMPACT

5 Adopting the Paper shall trigger Phase 1 and monitoring of sea and groundwater levels at an estimated annual cost of $100,000 plus a one off cost of $40,000 to install groundwater monitoring wells.

6 If sea levels rise by 0.3m then implementation of all the management measures would be triggered. $45 to $55 million is the preliminary estimate based on concept design and includes operation and maintenance for a 50 year design life.

COMMUNITY STRATEGIC PLAN ALIGNMENT

7 Flood mitigation achieves the Liveable and Distinctive Built Environment objective of the Newcastle 2030, Newcastle Community Strategic Plan.
IMPLEMENTATION PLAN/IMPLICATIONS

8 Council will partner with current State Government sea level rise programs to monitor the rate of rise.

9 A high level of uncertainty surrounds the predicted impacts of climate change and the timing of the triggers depends on when, and by how much, sea levels rise.

10 The costs to implement the Paper are preliminary and subject to more detailed investigation and design, particularly in regard to groundwater over the medium to longer term future.

11 Parts of the land where the levee is located are owned by Hunter Development Corporation, Port of Newcastle and Hunter Water Corporation. It has been assumed that an agreement would be forthcoming to implement the levee without the need for property acquisition because the levee would protect multiple assets.

RISK ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION

12 Adoption of the Paper allows Council to investigate a range of management measures that require significant funding. Investigation of funding sources has found that a number of streams would be required including Section 94, future grants and capital works.

13 The uncertainty of climate change cannot be controlled. However the trigger based plan of the Paper depends on recorded levels of sea level rise. Actions shall only be taken if sea levels rise by the nominated amount.

14 Management measures, such as the levee, are mostly located in public land to avoid conflict with private property and associated land acquisition.

15 The horizon of the Paper is a sea level rise of 0.8m. This is predicted to occur around 2100 as identified by other government agencies.

RELATED PREVIOUS DECISIONS

16 Council adopted the Newcastle City-wide Floodplain Risk Management Study and Plan on 26 June 2012 and Action Pl.3 was to prepare a Strategic Position for the Low Lying Suburbs.

CONSULTATION

17 A workshop on this topic for Councillors was held on 14 February 2017.

18 Public exhibition of the Paper was held from 1 May until 28 May 2017. An advertisement was placed in the Newcastle Herald on 1 May 2017. Posters were placed around the suburbs and flyers were placed in local shops.
19 Council officers attended the Wickham Masterplan Workshop on 3 May 2017 to discuss the Paper and answer questions.

20 Community information sessions were held 9 May 2017 (Wickham) and 10 May 2017 (Carrington), and included a presentation by Grantley Smith from the Water Research Lab. Up to 40 people attended these sessions in total. Community questions from the meeting are at Attachment E and responses are provided in the Frequently Asked Questions on Council's flooding webpage.

21 Notification of the Paper's exhibition was sent to key stakeholders for invitation to comment. No formal submissions were received, however informal liaison with Hunter Water, Port of Newcastle and EPA were held during the exhibition.

OPTIONS

Option 1

22 The recommendation as at Paragraph 1. This is the recommended option.

Option 2

23 Council do not adopt the Paper. This would not align with previous decisions of Council.

BACKGROUND

24 There is no firm position from other levels of government for how to adapt to climate change, nor is there available funding to protect private property from future impacts.

25 The Newcastle City-wide Floodplain Risk Management Study and Plan 2012 Action Pl.3 recommended appropriate investigations to develop a strategic position for the future management of low-lying areas.

26 Funding for the project to prepare the Paper was awarded in 2013 through the NSW Floodplain Grant Program.
A four stage project then began in 2014 as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Outcome</th>
<th>Timing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Literature Review and Data Gap Analysis</td>
<td>Surface and groundwater data was identified as a significant gap.</td>
<td>Completed 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Fill key data gaps and investigate a range of options</td>
<td>Management measures are cost effective to protect the area from climate change for a sea level rise of up to 0.8m.</td>
<td>Completed 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Expert Planning Review and Drafting Strategic Position Paper</td>
<td>Protection of the area is feasible and generally in line with current planning instruments, no major changes required.</td>
<td>Completed May 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Communicate the strategic position with the community and stakeholders</td>
<td>The majority of attendees to the community meetings are supportive of the forward planning of Council on this issue. Submissions have been considered and changes have been accommodated in the Final draft of the Paper.</td>
<td>Completed June 2017</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The low lying areas are on reclaimed land of mixed origin and there is known contaminated sites in areas of rising groundwater. The Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) is investigating this issue and shall work with stakeholders in response to the implications of climate change.

REFERENCES


Catchment Simulation Solutions 2016, Strategic Position for the Management of the Low Lying Areas in Newcastle - Stage 2 Inundation Management Options.

GLN Planning 2017, Planning Inputs Low Lying Study - Stage 3 Strategic Position Paper.

Water Research Laboratory 2015, Groundwater Conditions in the Low Lying Areas of Newcastle.

Water Research Laboratory 2017, Community Meeting Powerpoint Presentation - Newcastle Low Lying Areas Management Strategy - Background Information.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attachment A:</th>
<th>Draft Strategic Position Paper for Low Lying Areas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Attachment B:</td>
<td>Summary of Submissions from Public Exhibition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attachment C:</td>
<td>Key Issues - Public Exhibition - Draft Strategic Position Paper for Low Lying Areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attachment D:</td>
<td>Peer Review of Strategic Position Paper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attachment E:</td>
<td>List of Comments from Community Meetings</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Newcastle City Council

Draft Strategic Position for the Management of Low Lying Areas of Newcastle

Wickham - Maryville - Carrington - Islington

June 2017
DRAFT Strategic Position Paper
Low Lying Areas

Introduction

Our climate is changing. The best available science predicts that all aspects of our climate shall be affected. We are likely to see increases in temperature and sea level as a result, in addition to changes in rainfall patterns. This uncertain climate presents challenges to conventional urban planning and Councils are responsible for such planning in the absence of a firm Climate Change Policy from other levels of government.

Newcastle City Council has undertaken detailed investigations into the predicted impacts on flood inundation in low lying lands within the Local Government Area. It was found that the low lying suburbs of Islington, Carrington, Wickham and Maryville are particularly vulnerable. Council recognises the value of these suburbs and is committed to developing a plan to reduce the flood risk for residents, properties and businesses.

Aim and Objectives

The aim of this paper is to identify practical and timely measures that can be initiated to ameliorate flood risk as the predicted impacts materialise. The timing for implementation will be subject to sea level benchmarks referred to as triggers. The strategic position paper will provide a base to guide future decisions of Council, in particular those related to planning policy and the maintenance and renewal of public infrastructure, including funding.

The following objectives guided the preparation of this draft position paper:

1. Mitigate the predicted increase in flood risk as a result of climate change;
2. Mitigate the predicted increase in groundwater level;
3. Investigate mitigation measures that are cost effective;
4. Maintain service levels for Council owned infrastructure (i.e. roads and drainage);
5. Limit the impact of the measures on private property;
6. Establish a plan that is simple and has the flexibility to deal with uncertainty of climate change;
7. Identify information gaps that require further investigation; and
8. Present a well-informed position paper to the community, based on comprehensive research and investigations

Climate Change Impact

The low lying suburbs of Islington, Carrington, Wickham and Maryville are currently subject to regular inundation during flash floods and king tides. Little can be done to alleviate the flooding because the topography is flat and low lying, being prone to inundation from the ocean and poor drainage. The elevation of king tides inundates some roads to a maximum depth of 0.3m in current conditions. Tide gates are currently in place to reduce ocean inundation. If sea levels rise, the tide gates may no longer be effective and water levels could breach Throsby Creek foreshore and inundate private and public properties.

Numerical modelling was undertaken for a range of scenarios using the best available scientific predictions for climate change. The scenarios included flash flooding and ocean inundation, both from regular king tides and other rarer ocean storms. The modelling found that:

- A sea level increase of 0.3 metres elevates king tides to a point where approximately seven (7) houses in the low lying suburbs would be inundated several times annually. This has been referred to as the tipping point where liveability is threatened because of the increase in inundation. Based on the latest science this is predicted to occur around 2050.

- The extent, frequency and duration of flash flooding would increase having adverse impact on asset values (e.g. property prices and public amenity).
DRAFT Strategic Position Paper
Low Lying Areas

- Once sea levels rise by 0.8m groundwater levels would increase across the area and cause permanent waterlogging of particularly low lying parts of the area. As a result this has been chosen as the planning horizon of the Paper.

These findings present significant challenges and without management measures in place for the future, these climate change impacts could lead to:

- Regular inundation of roads and property by common high tides;
- Inundation at floor level several times a year during king tides;
- Significant risk to motorists and pedestrians during frequent flash floods;
- Elevated groundwater having the potential to degrade infrastructure and building foundations;
- Contaminated groundwater that would leach pollutants from contaminated land into soil and receiving waters threatening marine life and degrading infrastructure; and
- Loss of vegetation due to increased groundwater level and saline ingress.

Flood Water Mitigation

Council has been working with consultants to assess a range of practical options that could mitigate the predicted impacts of climate change. When comparing the costs and benefits of the options it was found that there are feasible measures to protect the low lying suburbs from the predicted impacts.

This finding has led to a commitment from Council to protect the area with the approach documented in this strategic position paper. The following table summarises each of the options for surface water management that have been explored and the related costs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>*Costs (M)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A - Flood Gates</td>
<td>Installation of new flood gates on all stormwater outlet pipes with an arrangement that limits obstruction and associated maintenance due to debris.</td>
<td>$10-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B - Levee + Flood Gates</td>
<td>Construction of an earth levee along the foreshore to protect the entire area from inundation by sea levels up to 2.5m AHD.</td>
<td>$20-25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C - Flood Gates + Levee + Pumps</td>
<td>A combination of the above options with the addition of high capacity pumps to assist in the discharge of stormwater to Throsby Creek/Hunter River.</td>
<td>$35-45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D - Flood Gates + Pumps + Stormwater Pipe Upgrade</td>
<td>Upgrading the larger drainage lines of the area to increase drainage capacity along with high capacity pumps and flood gates</td>
<td>$50-60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E - House Raising and Flood Proofing</td>
<td>Elevation of houses above the flood level where foundations permit (not slab on ground). Renovation of other properties using flood resilient materials to reduce flood damage.</td>
<td>$10-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F - Planning Controls</td>
<td>Applying suitable flood planning levels and building design guidelines to reduce flood inundation and associated damages.</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G - Strategic Rezoning</td>
<td>Avoiding redevelopment of significant flood risk areas by rezoning to non-habitable uses. Increasing the intensity of use for other areas to compensate for loss of land value. This option involves substantial filling of new housing areas and roads.</td>
<td>$530-550</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Indicative costs include construction, operation and maintenance for a 50 year design life
DRAFT Strategic Position Paper
Low Lying Areas

Option C was found the best performing option when assessing the costs and benefits. The following summarises Option C:

1. These measures are targeted at controlling surface water inundation, additional measures are required to control groundwater;
2. The levee and flood gates protect the area of surface water inundation;
3. The pumps are to assist with drainage when sea levels are elevated; and
4. The average height of the levee is 0.8m and the maximum height is 1.5m. This means that the levee can be constructed within the landscape using earth mounds, small block walls and extensions to sea walls.

The foreshore of Throsby Creek is where the majority of the levee length is required as shown in the attached figures. It should be noted that there are limitations of the levee because it would only provide protection for sea levels up to 2.5m above mean sea level. If the sea level rises by 1.5m then regular high tides would overtop the levee without any rainfall.

Groundwater Mitigation

It is predicted that sea level rise will cause a relative increase in groundwater level throughout the low lying suburbs. Groundwater levels are generally 0.5-1m higher than average sea levels and change according to the amount of rainfall that infiltrates the sandy/silty soils of the area. If sea levels rise then the groundwater levels would rise by a similar amount. Preliminary studies by experts in the field found that groundwater could be permanently at or near ground level in parts of Carrington and Maryville if sea levels rise by 0.8m. There is however potential means of lowering groundwater by sub-surface drainage to the Creek/Harbour with sub-surface reticulation networks (infiltration galleries and pumps) connecting to the stormwater system for discharge to Throsby Creek. It should be noted that the methods to control groundwater would be an additional cost to all options and preliminary estimates of $5-10M in funding is estimated.

In addition there is uncertainty surrounding ground contamination. The area has a legacy of reclaimed land where progressive filling of mangrove swamps created the urban areas in Wickham, Maryville and Carrington. Historically land use has involved shipping, coal and mechanical industries where prolonged storage and uncontrolled disposal of petro-chemicals and toxic waste has resulted in contaminated ground. Contaminants can leach into waterbodies via groundwater and Throsby Creek has been known to contain contaminants including hydrocarbons and heavy metals.

There is further investigation and design required to better understand groundwater quality/behaviour and effective mitigation measures.

The Strategic Position

The Strategic Position is to protect the low lying suburbs from significant flood risk as a result of the predicted impacts of climate change up to a planning horizon of 0.8m of sea level rise.

Council is committed to implementing actions based on the table below. Ongoing monitoring of sea and groundwater levels shall be the method to track the progress of the predicted impacts and identify when trigger points are approaching/have been reached.
### DRAFT Strategic Position Paper

#### Low Lying Areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase</th>
<th>Trigger</th>
<th>Actions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1     | Adopt Strategic Position | • Monitor sea and groundwater levels  
• Investigate funding opportunities for future phases  
• Research climate change science and policy  
• Review planning controls and zoning maps  
• Collaborate with stakeholders  
• Ongoing community engagement |
| 2     | 0.1m of sea level rise | • Installation of improved flood gates to all drainage outlets  
• Install high power pumps to assist with drainage from low lying areas  
• Planning and design of levees |
| 3     | 0.2m of sea level rise | • Begin construction of levees  
• Detailed design of groundwater controls |
| 4     | 0.3m of sea level rise | • Install levee to a height of 2.5m above mean sea level  
• Install groundwater controls |
| 5     | 0.4m of sea level rise | • Complete construction of all flood and groundwater controls  
• Operate and maintain controls  
• Investigate future planning options for when the horizon of the strategic position is reached |
| 6     | 0.8m of sea level rise | • Implement additional management measures or planned retreat from the area |

See trigger diagram on following page for more detail and attached map/figures.

Preliminary cost estimates of approximately $45-55M in funding would be required to install the surface and groundwater controls that have been recommended. It is noted that this is a long term plan and there is a high degree of uncertainty around timing of the climate change impacts and the availability of funding. A range of funding mechanisms would be required for implementation and could include Section 94, general revenue, capital works allocation, special rate levy and grants.

Newcastle is not the only location where climate change will threaten low lying urban areas and we can expect there could be research and development into practical mitigation measures in future. It is also likely that a firm position of the state and federal government would be forthcoming in regard to providing a clear policy position on how to adapt to climate change. A flexible approach is required to consider these factors when implementing the Paper and shall be included in the ongoing monitoring component (phase 1).
Low Lying Study Position Paper for Throsby Basin
Strategic Trigger-based Plan

Adopt Strategic Position

Phase 1:
- Monitor sea and groundwater levels
- Investigate funding opportunities for future phases
- Research climate change science and policy
- Review planning controls

Phase 2:
- Installation of improved flood gates to all drainage outlets
- Install high power pumps to assist with drainage from low lying plots (see appendix 2)
- Planning and design of levees

Phase 3:
- Begin construction of levees

Phase 4:
- Install levee to a height of 2.5m AHD
- Install groundwater controls (see appendix 2)

Phase 5:
- Complete construction of all flood and groundwater controls
- Operate and maintain controls
- Investigate future planning options for when the limits of the strategic position is reached

Phase 6:
- Implement additional management measures or planned retreat from the area
- Position of 2017 Strategic position

0.1m sea level rise
0.2m sea level rise
0.3m sea level rise
0.4m sea level rise
0.8m sea level rise
DRAFT Strategic Position Paper
Low Lying Areas

Planning Implications

Newcastle City Council has been aware of the vulnerability of the low lying suburbs to the impacts of climate change having identified it as a key action in the City wide Floodplain Risk Management Plan 2012. One planning control that Council currently applies is an allowance of 0.5m sea level rise in flood planning levels; this protects properties that are redeveloped from significant flood risk in future. However this does not protect the houses that do not redevelop, nor does it protect essential infrastructure such as roads and drainage. An external planning review concluded that no major change to planning instruments is required and the land use and growth rates proposed are satisfactory. Recent plans such as the Wickham Masterplan, and high density zoning in parts of Islington, can be accomplished in parallel with this strategic position for the low lying suburbs.

It is however necessary to undertake a detailed review of planning controls and how they can be applied once this strategic position is adopted. An audit of zoning maps has also been recommended in addition to consideration of emergency management. There is a risk that the management measures could fail, or indeed maybe ineffective in an extreme flood event, and evacuation of the area should be considered in consultation with SES. Once a commitment is made to protect the area then a more detailed investigation of the potential outcomes can be done to determine what type of controls are required. For example there might be specific requirements for materials to be used in the construction of buildings to protect them from elevated groundwater levels. There might also be the need to prepare guidelines for residents to protect their homes from groundwater and flood inundation.

Further Investigations required

1. Detailed groundwater investigations
2. Detailed design of surface water controls
3. Detailed design of groundwater controls
4. Sources of funding
5. Climate change science & policy
6. Planning instrument refinement including planning control and zoning map audit.
7. Liaison with utility providers and major land owners
8. Groundwater quality and likely treatment requirements
9. Emergency management in case of an extreme flood event

What are the limitations of the Position Paper?

Climate change is not an exact science. The predictions of climate change vary considerably and as such the uncertainty of timing for the impacts is great. We do know that the climate is changing but for example we do not know when and by how much sea levels will rise.

The feasibility assessment of the options is based on a conceptual cost benefit analysis. There has not been a high level of detail applied to the cost estimation of the options or the benefits because of the preliminary nature of this paper. A standard engineering approach has been used for the purpose of comparing options, rather than applying a high level of detail to a specific option.

The mitigation measures proposed are only effective in reducing flood risk to reasonable levels up to a sea level rise of 0.8m. We cannot predict for certain if or when this will occur, however there will be a requirement to revisit the strategic plan if our sea level monitoring records increases approaching this trigger point.

The success of any strategy relies on a shared commitment from all stakeholders. Landowners (both private and public), utility providers and business owners should work together with all levels of government to prepare and implement any strategy for climate change adaptation. Future collaboration and defined roles and responsibilities between stakeholders are essential when implementing this Position Paper and will need to be considered as part of Phase 1.
Appendix 1
Pumps and Flood Gates
DRAFT Strategic Position Paper
Low Lying Areas

References

BMT WBM 2015, Strategic Position for the Management of the Low Lying Areas in Newcastle - Scoping Study Final Report

Catchment Simulation Solutions 2016, Strategic Position for the Management of the Low Lying Areas in Newcastle - Stage 2 Inundation Management Options

GLN Planning 2017, Planning Inputs Low Lying Study - Stage 3 Strategic Position Paper

Water Research Laboratory 2015, Groundwater Conditions in the Low Lying Areas of Newcastle

Water Research Laboratory 2017, Community Meeting Powerpoint Presentation - Newcastle Low Lying Areas Management Strategy - Background Information
### Attachment B

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>P &amp; R or ECM No.</th>
<th>Submission Summary</th>
<th>Council Officer Response to Submission</th>
<th>Proposed Change to Report</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OT2017/01501</td>
<td>Concerns relate to existing drainage issue outside of property in Power Street Islington.</td>
<td>Not relevant to study - referred to drainage section.</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OT2017/01745</td>
<td>Doesn’t believe there has been any change to sea level in the past 2 decades and should not waste our money. Other comments made of negative nature.</td>
<td>Noted</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OT2017/01772</td>
<td>What are the changes that will happen? With the ocean rising 0.001m per year it will be a long time before there is a problem.</td>
<td>Noted. The current rate of sea level rise is actually 0.003m per year and we are working on a long term plan in case the rate of rise increases as predicted.</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OT2017/01777</td>
<td>What is the sea level benchmark for the trigger points? What is the likely catchment impact from the levee construction? Why aren’t flood resilient materials and adaptable building techniques included in the management measures? Do you think the cost of groundwater management at $5-10M is realistic? What community input was sought into the option? Who provided the expert advice on which the paper is based?</td>
<td>I have contacted the submitter and sent our updated FAQ sheet that would answer many of his questions. I also offer him a copy of the documents upon his request, waiting for submitter to come in and meet with Council officer Nathan Evans.</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OT2017/02278</td>
<td>Good to see forward planning by Council. Levee alignment should go on other side of Pat Jordan and Connolly Ovals. Elevated bike path as a levee is a good idea.</td>
<td>Noted and the levee alignment can be adjusted to accommodate these concerns as discussed with hydraulic consultants.</td>
<td>Yes changed levee alignment on map</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5212319</td>
<td>A detailed response includes a number of key points on Climate Change, Sea Level Rise, Groundwater, Environmental Issues, Historical Drainage, Inaccurate Drainage Data, Current Drainage Issues, Flood Gates, Pumps, Monitoring, Throsby Flood Report. Main points raised: 1. Uncertainty around sea level rise and rate of rise. 2. Groundwater has not been mapped. 3. Contamination is not fully understood. 4. Build up of silt and mangroves in Throsby Creek. 5. The threat of flooding in near future is greater than future flooding because of drainage issues. 6. Tide gates and pumps are essential and should be installed.</td>
<td>1. Agreed there is uncertainty and the structure of the strategy is for action based on real sea level rise amounts 2. Preliminary groundwater investigations have been completed and identified that more data is required to better understand groundwater. This is the intent of the strategy. 3. Monitoring of groundwater level and quality shall be done during phase 1 of the strategy 4. Council is working with Hunter Water to better understand the source of silt in Throsby Creek and to improve drainage capacity across the city. 5. Noted. Cleaning drainage lines and improving tide gates remains an ongoing program in addition to recording data of drainage lines and updating our records. Whilst it is not the focus of the strategy to solve existing drainage issues, it is noted that they exist and our asset management group are working on these issues according to our asset management plan.</td>
<td>Yes - some clarification included to address points on groundwater monitoring. Further exploration of the existing drainage issues made in the Floodplain Management Committee.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Attachment B

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
</table>
| 5213537         | 1. The position of the proposed levy bank which “sacrifices” Pat Jordan Oval and Connelly Park is totally unacceptable to our business and community members.  
2. Council must update the community as to the sea levels and how they relate to the projections in the model.  
3. Funding for the works needs to be pursued, as it does not appear funding is currently available.  
4. There does not appear to be any costings for the dewatering, in reference to possible contaminated water. Further works in this area appears critical.  
5. The TBBC notes the response from NCC Strategic Planning, that they have no intention to increase suggested floor levels in the Carrington area. | 1. Noted and the levee alignment can be adjusted to accommodate these concerns as discussed with hydraulic consultants.  
2. Noted, this shall be part of the strategy.  
3. Noted, this shall be part of the strategy.  
4. There is a cost estimate of $5-10M included in the strategy for the management of groundwater based on preliminary studies.  
5. Noted.                                                                                                                                                                                   | Yes - some clarification included to address points on groundwater issues, funding mechanisms and community engagement. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other Stakeholder Comments</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5216499</td>
<td>Verbal Advice in the Flood Committee meeting is that Hunter Water have read the position paper at multiple levels of the organisation and are adopting our approach in their planning for adaptation to climate change in the study area</td>
<td>Noted and shall continue to liaise with Hunter Water regarding this matter.</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 5216380                    | Concerns were raised by Port of Newcastle with regard to the location of the levee within their property. They also noted subsequent advice that the levee location was preliminary and have no further comments.                                                                                                       | The location of the levee is conceptual and is subject to change in further design.                                                                | None                                                                                                                                                           |

| 5216379                    | EPA project on sea level rise implications for contaminated sites is at the planning stages, and currently on hold, so while we have a significant interest in sea level rise implications for contaminated site remediation approaches we are currently not in a position to contribute in an authoritative manner to Council’s draft strategy. We hope that position will be different in the medium term licenses are current for some industry in the study area | Noted and shall continue to liaise with EPA regarding their research and findings.                                                                 | None                                                                                                                                                           |
Attachment C

KEY ISSUES - PUBLIC EXHIBITION -
DRAFT STRATEGIC POSITION PAPER FOR LOW LYING AREAS

1 Sea Level Rise

i. Questions and discussion were held during the community meetings in regard to the methods of monitoring sea level rise and setting a benchmark for the trigger based plan of the Paper.

ii. Comment: Sea levels are reported to be rising by 3.5mm per year since the 1990s, prior to the 1990s sea levels were rising by 1mm per year.

iii. The benchmark from which sea levels will be measured will be set at the date the Paper is adopted. The timing of setting the benchmark is not considered to be crucial at present considering the small amount of sea level rise per annum currently being experienced.

iv. The State Government is currently monitoring sea levels using a number of water level gauges along the coast. Council intends on linking with the program of the state to monitor sea levels. In addition Council has connected its flood warning system to gauges on Stockton and Hexham bridges to better understand water levels in the Hunter River and Newcastle Harbour.

2 Groundwater

i. A submission was made in regard to rising groundwater levels and in depth discussion was held regarding this issue during the community meetings.

ii. Comment: Groundwater levels are on average 1m below the surface in the low lying areas, it then rises to the surface following heavy rain and then lowers slowly back down. The levels of the aquifer and Throsby Creek determine how rapidly the groundwater level recedes.

iii. It has been predicted that groundwater could be permanently at or near the surface if sea levels rise by 0.8m. Current science predicts that this could occur in 2100 in the worst case scenario.

iv. There is limited publicly available data regarding the groundwater conditions in the Low Lying Areas. Phase one of the trigger based plan is to install monitoring wells and initiate a program to better understand groundwater behavior.
3 **Existing Drainage Issues**

i. Two submissions were made in regard to drainage issues and discussion was held during the community meetings.

ii. **Comment:** It is noted that there are issues with the drainage system and current asset management programs of Council are in place to both maintain and renew poor drainage.

iii. Whilst the intent of the Paper is future conditions, some of the management measures proposed shall benefit existing drainage issues. Of particular benefit would be improved flood gates to avoid debris obstruction and pumps to drain trapped low points.

4 **Proposed Levee**

i. Two submissions were made in regard to the alignment of the levee and numerous questions were raised during the community meetings. The questions related to the aesthetics of the levee and its impact on waterfront properties.

ii. Concerns were raised for the alignment of the levee on the landward side of sports fields in Carrington and Islington.

iii. **Comment:** The levee was aligned in this manner to avoid hydraulic impacts by maintaining floodplain storage across the sports fields. Discussions with Council's consultants provided assurance that the levee can be re-aligned to the foreshore side of the sports fields without major impacts and would assist with controlling saline groundwater intrusion to the fields.

iv. The envisaged levee would be on average 0.8m high and a maximum of 1.5m high. It can be constructed along the foreshore of Throsby Creek for the most part as a landscaped mound or raised cycleway. Thus it is considered that the visual impact would be very low and surrounding infrastructure would not be significantly altered.
26 June 2017
Our Ref: 10145.1.docx

Mr Nathan Evans
Integrated Water Cycle Engineer
Newcastle City Council
PO Box 489
Newcastle NSW 2300

By Email: nnevans@ncc.nsw.gov.au

Dear Nathan,

Project: Peer Review - Newcastle Low Lying Lands Strategic Position Paper
Area: Wickham, Islington, Maryville and Carrington

The purpose of this letter is to report on our peer review of the “Draft Strategic Position for the Management of Low Lying Areas of Newcastle” (Strategic Position) prepared by Newcastle City Council.

In October 2016, GLN Planning (GLN) was engaged by Newcastle City Council to provide guidance on specific matters to be addressed by the Strategic Position, and to provide a peer review of the draft document when prepared by Council. This letter reports on that peer review. Our review relates solely to town planning and flood risk planning matters.

This letter follows our report of February 2017 where we provided answers to specific questions regarding appropriate land uses, funding opportunities and what changes to the planning controls might be considered.

GLN also contributed to Stages 1 and 2 of the project, which included separate reports at those stages. These earlier reports addressed the general policy context for dealing with climate change sea level rise (SLR) inundation issues and possible strategic planning solutions and their economic viability.

After providing comments on a Draft of the Strategic Position, we reviewed a response from Council demonstrating how the final report appropriately responded to our comments. We conclude that the final Strategic Position provides a sound planning basis for addressing climate change flooding issues within the suburbs of Wickham, Islington, Maryville and Carrington.

Should you have any questions please contact Paul Grech.

Yours faithfully,

GLN PLANNING PTY LTD
PAUL GRECH

DIRECTOR
Record of Questions from participants at meeting

Low Lying Areas Strategic Position Paper

Meeting at The Good Life Church Wickham

Wednesday 10 May 2017 Present from Council - Nathan Evans and Rachel McConkey plus Consultant Grantley Smith

1. Funding mechanism?
Number of avenues, including special levy, section 94, Council, State and Federal

2. Who will do monitoring of sea level rise?
State Govt do triggers at Fort Denison and Nelson Bay
Groundwater wells will be established by Council and will be monitored by Council

3. King tide photos - what actions exists for flood gates now?
Program to upgrade drainage now in Carrington. Program in place to improve flood gates

4. Leaky holes?

5. Are there any river or stream gauges? No, there is a gauge in Styx Creek in Kotara

6. Section 94 Plans -- will money be able to be spent in area where there is a nexus?
Need to look into this and advise

7. Levee Banks - set 2.5 m. Why exclude parklands? Connelly Park and part Jordan Park
Parks act as floodplain storage, impact on vegetation etc. To be looked into further.

8. Length of exhibition - only 4 weeks to look at a lot of documentation.
Advised that if need an extension of time please email council and likely up to 1 extra week can be given.

9. Effect on property values?
Council's position is to protect the area so unlikely to have any effect. Current planning documents 148 etc show land as flood prone.

9. Cost of groundwater and potential contamination?
Is a grey area and needs to discuss further with EPA

10. Who makes decisions?
Council will adopt (or otherwise) the Position Paper

11. Congratulate Council on doing something about this issue.
Draft Strategic Position Paper on the Management of Low Lying Areas

Information Session, 11 May 2017, 5.30pm to 6.30pm

Carrington Bowling Club

Record of questions

When do we start to measure the sea level rises? From now? From the commencement of the project?

How will the project be funded?

What if Council doesn’t adopt the strategy now? Will the figures need to be revised if the strategy is adopted at a later date?

What is Council doing in the short term to deal with King tides in Hargraves Street?

What is Council doing in the short term to deal with the current flooding issue in the low lying areas?

Why is a 0.8m sea level rise is the highest projection in the strategy?

Where is the data for these projections and flood modelling from? Is it a reputable source?

Rubbish and debris gets trapped in the drains. There are fewer bins available now, which doesn’t help the situation. Is Council going to educate the community about the impact of littering and dumping rubbish?

How often does Council clean the stormwater pits?

Council is undertaking road work at Bourke Street and Young Street in Carrington. Why isn’t Council building the road above the current street level?

Throsby Creek has several different waterways. Is there a better way of amalgamating them? Is the water coming down Throsby Creek an issue?

Is there the option of putting in a barrier?

What is Council’s intention for alignment of the levees? Will they go where the map in the draft strategic plan indicates?

What about increased rainfall intensity?

Will this plan solve the current drainage issues?

Does Council plan to do anything to deal with climate change in general?

What is the process from here?
ITEM-78 CCL 25/07/17 - EXHIBITION OF DRAFT AMENDMENT TO SECTION 4.04 SAFETY AND SECURITY OF NEWCASTLE DEVELOPMENT CONTROL PLAN 2012

REPORT BY: PLANNING AND REGULATORY
CONTACT: DIRECTOR PLANNING AND REGULATORY / MANAGER STRATEGIC PLANNING

PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to outline proposed amendments to Newcastle Development Control Plan (DCP) 2012 and obtain a resolution of Council to place the draft amendments on public exhibition.

RECOMMENDATION

1 Council resolves to place the draft amended Section 4.04 Safety and Security and consequential amendments to section 9 Glossary of Newcastle Development Control Plan 2012, as provided in Attachment A on public exhibition for 28 days.

KEY ISSUES

2 The existing Section 4.04 Safety and Security of the DCP is not consistent with Council's adopted Safe City Plan 2017 - 2020 (adopted December 2016) or with current Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles and should provide more detail on completing a crime risk assessment.

3 The proposed amendments include a new format and updated details in relation to applying CPTED principles to specific land uses.

FINANCIAL IMPACT

4 The proposed amendments do not have a direct financial impact on the operations of Council.

COMMUNITY STRATEGIC PLAN ALIGNMENT

5 The proposed amendments align with the Vibrant and Public Places direction of the Community Strategic Plan, in particular to provide safe and activated places that are used by people day and night.

6 The proposed amendments align with the Newcastle Safe City Plan 2017 - 2020, in particular Objective 1 - Safety Through Public Domain Design and the Built Environment and address action 1.1 b) "Update Council's Development Control Plan Guidelines Section 4.04 on Safety and Security and associated guidelines."
IMPLEMENTATION PLAN/IMPLICATIONS

7 The process for preparing and amending DCPs and the matters that a DCP may deal with are specified in the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (the Act) and associated Regulation. The Act and Regulation require a relevant planning authority to prepare a DCP and that the DCP be placed on public exhibition for at least 28 days.

8 Following consideration of submissions, Council may approve the DCP (with or without amendments) or decide not to proceed with the DCP.

RISK ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION

9 There are no risks to Council in the proposed amendments to the DCP. The legal process is being followed. The recommended public exhibition period will meet the 28 days detailed in the plan making requirements under the Act.

RELATED PREVIOUS DECISIONS

10 The Newcastle DCP 2012 was adopted by Council in November 2012 and came into effect in June 2012 at the same time the Newcastle LEP 2012 was gazetted.

CONSULTATION

11 Consultation has occurred with Council's Development and Building and Community Planning Sections.

OPTIONS

Option 1

12 The recommendation as at Paragraph 1. This is the recommended option.

Option 2

13 Council not proceed with the draft amendments to the DCP. This is not the recommended option.

BACKGROUND

14 The *Crime Prevention and the Assessment of Development Applications Guidelines* were released by the Department of Planning to help Councils identify crime risk and minimise opportunities for crime through the appropriate assessment of development proposals.

15 The guidelines are used as part of Section 79C development assessment under the Act to determine the likely impacts of the development on the environment, the social and economic impacts and the public interest.
16 The DCP section has been updated to be consistent with current standards, by:

i) Referencing relevant Australian Standards

ii) Reference to CPTED principles

iii) Specifying details required for Crime Risk Assessment

iv) Expanded list of general principles

v) Principles for specific uses

vi) Inclusion of two new terms in the Glossary: licensed premises and plan of management.

REFERENCES

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A: Draft Section 4.04 Safety and Security and new Glossary terms.
Attachment A

4.04 Safety and Security

**Amendment history**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version Number</th>
<th>Date Adopted by Council</th>
<th>Commencement Date</th>
<th>Amendment Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>15/11/2011</td>
<td>15/06/2012</td>
<td>New</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>27/09/2016</td>
<td>24/10/2016</td>
<td>Amended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Savings provisions**

Any development application lodged but not determined prior to this section coming into effect will be determined taking into consideration the provisions of this section.

**Land to which this section applies**

This section applies to all land to which Newcastle Local Environmental Plan 2012 applies and to land outside the Port of Newcastle lease area to which State Environmental Planning Policy (Three Ports) 2013 applies.

**Development (type/s) to which this section applies**

This section applies to all development consisting of:

- Amusement centres (that trade past 7pm)
- Car parks
- Child care centres
- Community facilities (that trade past 7pm)
- Educational establishments
- Entertainment facilities (that trade past 7pm)
- Food and drink premises (that are licensed premises and/or that trade past 7pm)
- Function centres (that are licensed premises and/or that trade past 7pm)
- Health Service Facilities
- Industrial developments
- Markets
- Place of Worship
- Recreation facility (indoor, major and outdoor)
- Registered clubs
- Residential accommodation (excluding secondary dwellings, single dwellings and dual occupancies)
- Residential Care Facility
- Restricted Premises
- Service stations
- Sex service premises
- Shops
- Tourist and Visitor Accommodation
Applicable environmental planning instruments and legislation

The provisions of the following listed environmental planning instrument/s also apply to
development applications to which this section applies:

- Newcastle Local Environmental Plan 2012.

In the event of any inconsistency between this section and the above listed environmental planning
instrument, the environmental planning instrument will prevail to the extent of the inconsistency.

Note 1: Additional environmental planning instruments may also apply in addition to those listed above.

Note 2: Section 74E (3) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 enables an environmental
planning instrument to exclude or modify the application of this DCP in whole or part.

Related sections

The following sections of this DCP will also apply to development to which this section applies:

- Nil

The following sections of this DCP may also apply to development to which this section applies:

- 3.01 Subdivision
- 3.03 Residential Development
- 3.09 Tourist and Visitor Accommodation
- 3.10 Commercial Uses
- 3.11 Community Services
- 3.12 Sex Industry Establishments
- 3.13 Industrial Development

Associated technical manual/s

- Newcastle Safe City Plan 2017 - 2020, Newcastle City Council.
- Crime Prevention and the Assessment of Development Applications: Guidelines under
Section 79C of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979, 2001, NSW
Department of Urban Affairs and Planning.

Note: Department of Urban Affairs and Planning is now known as Department of Planning and
Environment.

- Safer by Design, NSW Police Force.
- Australian Standard 1159 - Lighting for roads and public spaces.
- Australian Standard 4282 - Control of the obtrusive effects of outdoor lighting.
- Australian Standard 5039 - Security screen doors and window grilles.
- Australian Standard 4145 - Locksets and hardware for doors and windows.

Additional information

- Development Applications may be referred to the NSW Police for Crime Prevention through
Environmental Design (CPTED) Assessment.
• Development Applications for licensed premises (including food & drink premises with trading hours past 7pm) and Liquor Licence Applications may be referred to the Licensed Premises Reference Group.
• Development Applications for licensed premises may be referred to NSW Police Licensing Unit.

Definitions
A word or expression used in this development control plan has the same meaning as it has in Newcastle Local Environmental Plan 2012, unless it is otherwise defined in this development control plan.

Other words and expressions referred to within this section are defined within Section 9.00 - Glossary, of this plan, and include:

• **Licensed premises** means premises licensed under the Liquor Act 2007.
• **Plan of management** means a document that provides a framework for the management of a particular development / event.

Aims of this section
1. To provide actual and perceived safe environments and minimise opportunities for criminal and anti-social behaviour.
2. To ensure features that contribute to safety and security are incorporated into new development.
3. To ensure the incorporation of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles in new development.

4.04.01 Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) Principles

Performance criteria
1. Developments reduce the likelihood of crimes and assist in creating actual and perceived safe and secure environments.

Acceptable solutions
1. Developments incorporate the CPTED Principles into the design of the proposed development.

Note: For further information on CPTED principles refer to Crime Prevention and the Assessment of Development Applications: Guidelines under Section 79C of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979, 2001, NSW Department of Urban Affairs and Planning.
4.04.02 General principles

Performance criteria

1. Potential criminal and/or anti-social behaviour risks for development are identified and addressed.

2. Opportunities for crime are lessened or prevented without detracting from the façade or layout of a building or streetscape amenity.

3. Development provides opportunities for effective natural and/or technical surveillance.

4. All areas that may be used at night (e.g., car parks, common areas) incorporate appropriate levels of visibility and/or lighting.

5. Public/communal spaces reduce the likelihood of crime by installation of appropriate anti-graffiti measures/materials.

Acceptable solutions

1. A Crime Risk Assessment (in accordance with figure 1 below) is submitted with a development application.

Figure 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Information to be included in a Crime Risk Assessment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Introduction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Describe the proposed development.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Describe the physical surrounds &amp; topography of proposed development.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crime Opportunity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Identify existing and possible crime risks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Is the proposed development susceptible to certain crime types?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPTED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• How does the proposed development address &amp; meet each of CPTED principles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Uses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• How does the proposed development address the key principles (as outlined in Section 4.04.03 below).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conclusion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Outline whether the proposed development will have an impact on crime and safety, and why.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: A Crime Risk Assessment may be required for developments to assist Council assess crime risk in local developments. A Crime Risk Assessment is to be prepared by a suitably qualified person who has completed the NSW Police Safer by Design Course. For further information on preparing a Crime Risk Assessment refer to NSW Department of Urban Affairs and Planning's Crime Prevention and the Assessment of Development Applications: Guidelines under Section 79C of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979, 2901.

2. Exterior design and layout:

(a) Building entrances are orientated to face public areas, are clearly identified and visible from the street.

(b) Development is designed so as not to include entrapment locations and blind corners.
(c) Building facades are designed so as not to include external indentations, projections or regular features that provide footholds allowing access to private property.

(d) Building walls located adjacent to car parks or other public spaces include features such as windows and/or balconies, allowing casual surveillance to these areas.

(e) Building entrances, walkways and connecting paths, are clearly defined, visible from the street, and well-lit at night.

(f) Public places incorporate features to attract, rather than discourage people from gathering.

(g) Development is designed so that it reduces the opportunity for graffiti and vandalism.

3. **Surveillance and sightlines:**

(a) Buildings are designed to overlook public areas.

(b) Ground and near-ground levels of buildings are occupied by active land uses that overlook public areas.

(c) New development maximises visibility and sightlines to destination points (eg. street frontage, car parks, stairwells etc).

(d) Fence designs maximise natural surveillance between the street and the building.

(e) Landscaping, walls and fences maintain clear sight lines between public and private areas and not block fields of vision.

(f) Mechanical/electronic surveillance systems are installed in compliance with *Australian Standard 806.1: Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) Management and operation* (where required by Council and/or Police).

4. **Lighting:**

(a) Lighting is provided in accordance with *Australian Standard 1158 - Lighting for roads and public spaces* and *Australian Standard 4282 - Control of the obtrusive effects of outdoor lighting*.

(b) All areas intended to be used at night to provide appropriate lighting and visibility.

(c) Lights are directed towards access/egress routes, and illuminate possible entrapment locations/places to hide.

(d) Lighting is to provide a wide beam of illumination, which reaches to the beam of the next light, or the perimeter of the site or area being traversed; reduces light shadow contact, and is not shielded at eye level.

(e) Lighting is designed so that it reduces the opportunity of vandalism (eg. anti-graffiti, anti-breakage, and scratch resistant materials).

(f) Lighting is located so that there is no spillage to neighbouring properties.

(g) Growing and mature vegetation does not obscure lighting.
### 4.04.03 Principles for specific uses

In addition to guidelines listed under Section 4.04.01 and Section 4.04.02 the following guidelines apply to the following specific uses.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Development Type</th>
<th>Key Principles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Automatic Teller Machines (ATM’s)** | - Approaches and entrances to ATM’s are highly visible and are provided with good lighting (without inappropriate glare or shadow).  
- Located at street level and within direct view of pedestrian and vehicle routes / surrounding activities.  
- Located adjacent to supportive uses (e.g., restaurants and cafes).  
- Are not located adjacent to licensed premises, public transport stops, public telephones or public seating.  
- Are not positioned in concealed spaces, corridors, recesses, alcoves etc or in buildings adjacent to laneways.  
| **Carparks (or developments including carparks)** | - Natural and/or mechanical surveillance provided (as required by Council and/or Police).  
- Pedestrian access points are provided at ground level and in active areas.  
- Entry and exit points to multi-level carparks are minimised and attendant’s booths are clearly identified.  
- Pedestrian paths link users from car parking spaces to buildings/lift lobbies directly as possible with clear sightlines along the route.  
- Pedestrian paths, entrances and exits are provided with good lighting, signposted and clearly defined.  
- Landscaping, walls and fences maintain clear sight lines between public and private areas and avoid concealment areas.  
- Every second aisle of an open car park with 200 or more spaces has a pedestrian path between parking spaces.  
- Car parking ceilings are greater than 2.2m height.  
- Lighting is sufficient to allow pedestrians to see into the interior of cars and eliminate shadows between cars.  
- Incorporate vandal resistant materials (e.g., lighting, exterior).  
- Stairwells are located on carpark perimeters and are open or highly see through from external public areas.  
- Stairwells, corridors etc are painted white to assist in reflecting light in these areas. |
| **Events / Markets** | - Entrances are located at prominent positions, are provided with good lighting and clearly visible.  
- All areas intended to be used at night provide appropriate levels of visibility and lighting.  
- Pedestrian paths and onsite parking are clearly defined; incorporate effective lighting; and provide direct access to event / market.  
- Toilets are located near high traffic areas and entrances; are clearly visible. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Development Type</th>
<th>Key Principles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>from public places; and are clearly signposted.</td>
<td>· Entrapment locations are avoided.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>· Plan of Management (PoM) is submitted to Council which identifies/addresses social and public safety impacts.</td>
<td>· Note: PoM to include details on alcohol management (if applicable), hours of operation, patron movement, capacity numbers, safety and security measures and parking etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food &amp; Drink premise / Function Centre / Registered Club / and the like, which is licensed and/or trades past 7pm.</td>
<td>· Buildings have an active frontage to the public domain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>· Pedestrian access and onsite parking are clearly defined, incorporate good lighting, and have direct access to buildings from areas likely to be used at night.</td>
<td>· Natural and/or mechanical surveillance provided (as required by Council and/or Police).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>· Plan of Management (PoM) is submitted to Council which identifies/addresses social and public safety impacts.</td>
<td>· Note: PoM to include details on alcohol management (if applicable), hours of operation, patron movement, capacity numbers, safety and security measures and parking etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Toilets</td>
<td>· To be located near high traffic areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>· Approaches and entrances to public toilets have clear sightlines and good lighting (without inappropriate glare or shadow).</td>
<td>· Public toilets are not positioned in concealed spaces, corridors, recesses, alcoves etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>· Public phones and seats are not placed near public toilets.</td>
<td>· Incorporate vandal resistant materials.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential accommodation (10+ dwellings), Group Home or Boarding House</td>
<td>· Buildings facing public or communal streets / public places have a window from a habitable room facing that area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>· Dwellings have a window from a habitable room facing internal driveways.</td>
<td>· Appropriate access controls (eg. user/sensor gates) are provided for car park entrances, and common areas such as laundries and garbage storage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>· Lighting is provided to all pedestrian paths, shared areas, parking areas and building entries.</td>
<td>· Doors and window locks are installed in all dwellings in accordance with AS 4145.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>· Dwellings are oriented towards the street with entrances and numbering clearly visible.</td>
<td>· Dwellings with shared entries serve a maximum of 10 dwellings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>· Buildings with shared entries serve a maximum of 10 dwellings.</td>
<td>· Each building entry clearly states the unit numbers accessed from that entry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex Service Premises</td>
<td>· Premises have only one entrance which is located at the front of the building (or primary street frontage).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development Type</td>
<td>Key Principles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Building entrance is has good lighting and easily identifiable (but not a prominent streetscape feature).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Direct sight lines are provided between the building and the street.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Pathways to/from the building are direct (straight lines).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• All premises have either an intercom or duress alarm in each room. Alarms connect back to a central base that is monitored at all times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• All external storage areas are secured.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Any locks and security grills can be opened from the inside.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• External lighting is vandal resistant and directed towards access/egress routes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Natural and/or mechanical surveillance provided (as required by Council and/or Police).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following terms will be inserted in the Glossary:

Licensed premises means premises licensed under the Liquor Act 2007.

Plan of management means a document that provides a framework for the management of a particular development/event.
ITEM-79  CCL 25/07/17 - ENDORSEMENT FOR EXHIBITION OF DRAFT AFFORDABLE LIVING PLAN

REPORT BY:  PLANNING AND REGULATORY
CONTACT:  DIRECTOR PLANNING AND REGULATORY / MANAGER STRATEGIC PLANNING

PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to seek a Council resolution to publicly exhibit a draft Affordable Living Plan.

RECOMMENDATION

1 Council resolves to place the draft Affordable Living Plan (the draft Plan) as provided in Attachment A, on public exhibition for a period of 28 days.

KEY ISSUES

2 Council officers are proposing that the draft Plan be considered by Councillors for public exhibition. The draft Plan is broader than an affordable housing strategy. Council's Local Planning Strategy includes a strategic direction for residential lands to facilitate affordable living through increasing housing density and diversity in existing urban areas near transport and jobs.

3 The term 'affordable living' encompasses affordable housing, but also looks at other factors that affect affordability, and ensures that the hidden costs of inappropriately located or designed housing are not overlooked. Housing affordability is influenced by many factors such as the overall supply and demand for housing, the type of housing, construction costs, climate, land and infrastructure costs and approval processes. In turn, housing influences other non-shelter outcomes such as access to transport, jobs, education and services, family stability and health. Affordable living is a holistic approach to achieving housing affordability and livability and aligns with the Newcastle 2030 community vision to create a smart, livable, sustainable city.

4 All levels of government have a role to play in facilitating affordable housing. Commonwealth taxation policies, Commonwealth and State housing assistance programs, State and local land use and transportation planning processes, and infrastructure programs all influence housing affordability. The private sector, as the major provider of housing in Australia, also has a significant role to play. The draft Plan provides greater opportunity to focus on the factors that Council can influence which affect the cost of living, including housing.
5 The draft Plan identifies the current and projected housing needs of the Newcastle community based on the 2011 census and builds upon the strategic directions for residential lands identified in the Local Planning Strategy. 2016 Census data has recently been released and the draft Plan will be updated with this data prior to being placed on public exhibition.

6 The draft Plan also identifies activities that Council currently undertakes to support affordable living under the themes of:

   i) housing
   ii) transport and services
   iii) open space and recreation
   iv) education, collaboration and advocacy.

7 The draft Plan identifies the challenges for affordable living in the Newcastle local government area. These challenges are: supply of quality affordable housing, a diverse housing supply, equitable access to transport and services and neighbourhoods that support health and wellbeing.

8 Based on the identified challenges and the four themes under which Council already supports affordable living, other opportunities and actions are identified for investigation. The opportunities are prioritised into short term, medium term, long term and ongoing actions.

9 The draft Plan references the New Urban Agenda agreed at the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) in Quito, Ecuador in October 2016. The key commitments of the New Urban Agenda can be taken into account when considering new housing policies or amendments to existing planning documents.

FINANCIAL IMPACT

10 The draft Plan does not have direct financial impacts for Council. The draft Plan recommends changes to planning controls and development of policies which will follow separate processes. The draft Plan also highlights areas where Council can have an advocacy role.

COMMUNITY STRATEGIC PLAN ALIGNMENT

11 The draft Plan aligns with the Liveable and Distinctive Built Environment and Caring and Inclusive Community strategic directions of the Community Strategic Plan.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN/IMPLICATIONS

12 The draft Plan prioritises actions over the short, medium and long term. The actions can be accommodated within Council's Urban Planning team work program.
RISK ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION

13 There are no risks to Council in placing the draft Plan on exhibition. The draft Plan proposes a range of actions, including possible amendments to the Newcastle Local Environmental Plan 2012 and Newcastle Development Control Plan 2012. Should the Affordable Living Plan be adopted by Council, actions will be undertaken as separate projects. Risk assessments for individual projects will be undertaken in accordance with Council's risk management framework.

RELATED PREVIOUS DECISIONS

14 At the Ordinary Council Meeting held on 26 April 2017, Council considered a Lord Mayoral Minute in relation to affordable housing in Newcastle. At the meeting it was resolved that Council:

"Develops an affordable housing strategy consistent with our 2030 Vision to create a smart, liveable and sustainable City that is inclusive to guide and improve the provision and inclusion of affordable housing throughout the city."

15 Council officers are proposing that the housing strategy be broadened to be an 'Affordable Living Plan' consistent with the principles of the Local Planning Strategy and Community Strategic Plan. A Councillor workshop was held with Council staff on 18 July 2017.

16 Councillors also resolved on the above LMM to invite Compass Housing to present to Council. A Councillor workshop with representatives from Compass Housing is scheduled for August 2017.

CONSULTATION

17 Should Council endorse the draft Plan for community consultation, it is recommended that the draft Plan be publicly exhibited for 28 days.

OPTIONS

Option 1

18 The recommendation as at Paragraph 1. This is the recommended option.

Option 2

19 Council not proceed with the draft Affordable Living Plan. This is not the recommended option.
BACKGROUND

20 Newcastle City Council's current Affordable Housing Strategy was prepared in 2005 and now rendered redundant. The Strategy defines Council's role in ensuring a broad range of appropriate housing in the Newcastle local government area. The strategy identifies Council's role in research and advocacy, integrated planning, provision of infrastructure and service delivery, and facilitation of projects that create affordable housing opportunities.

21 Since that time, the Newcastle local government area has experienced significant change and population growth. Housing affordability remains a significant issue for Newcastle with the Department of Family and Community Services identifying the area as having a moderate to high need for affordable housing.

REFERENCES

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A: Draft Affordable Living Plan

Attachment A distributed under separate cover.
ITEM-80  CCL 25/07/17 - ADOPTION OF SECTION 94A DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTIONS PLAN 2009

REPORT BY:  PLANNING AND REGULATORY

CONTACT:  DIRECTOR PLANNING AND REGULATORY / MANAGER STRATEGIC PLANNING

PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to advise Council of the outcome of the public exhibition period of the Draft Section 94A Development Contributions Plan 2009 (Draft Section 94A Plan) and recommend adoption of the plan.

RECOMMENDATION

1 Council adopt the Section 94A Development Contributions Plan 2009 as outlined in Attachment A in accordance with the provisions of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 and the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000.

KEY ISSUES

2 Council resolved on the 9 April 2013 to reduce the city centre s94A development contributions until the end of the current Council term. The s94A levy was reduced from 3% to 2% of the estimated cost of development.

4 On the 26 April 2016 Council resolved to undertake an economic assessment of the city centre to determine the most appropriate rate for the city centre development contributions. The report completed by SGS Economics and Planning suggested that Council retain the 2% levy for non residential development and return the levy to 3% for residential development.

5 The draft S94A Plan was updated to incorporate the revised city centre levy and at the Ordinary Council Meeting held on 26 April 2017 Council resolved to publicly exhibit the amended draft Section 94A Plan.

6 The Draft Plan was exhibited from 8 May 2017 until 5 June 2017, with one submission received from the University of Newcastle. Details of the submission can be found under the Consultation section of this report.

7 A number of minor administrative amendments have been made to the plan to correct a calculation error in the schedule of works and to amend a reference to a document.
FINANCIAL IMPACT

8 The adoption of the Draft Section 94A Plan will allow Council to levy developers to assist in the delivery of the local infrastructure identified in the plan. The contribution plan is reviewed regularly to take into account Council’s 4 year Delivery Program and Operational Plan.

COMMUNITY STRATEGIC PLAN ALIGNMENT

9 The preparation and processing of the attached Section 94A Plan aligns to all seven strategic directions by providing numerous community benefits through the delivery of community infrastructure to new and existing communities. The Section 94A Plan is anticipated to deliver upgrades to community and recreation facilities, provide new cycleway links, traffic and transport upgrades and aid in the revitalisation of the city centre. A list of projects to be funded from the Section 94A levy are included in the plan.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN/IMPLICATIONS

10 The adoption and implementation of the draft Section 94A Plan will be in accordance with the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 and the accompanying Regulation. The Act and Regulation identify the process and responsibilities for preparing, exhibiting and adopting a development contribution plan.

RISK ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION

11 The Draft Section 94A Plan has been prepared in accordance with relevant legislation and Department of Planning and Environment Practice Notes. Adherence to the legislative framework reduces the risk to Council by ensuring Section 94A funds are levied, collected, spent and accounted for in the correct manner.

RELATED PREVIOUS DECISIONS

12 At the Ordinary Council Meeting held on 26 April 2017 Council resolved to place the draft amended Section 94A Development Contributions Plan 2009 on public exhibition for a minimum of 28 days.

13 At the Ordinary Council Meeting held on 26 April 2016 Council resolved to exhibit the draft Section 94A Plan and prepare an economic assessment of the City Centre.

14 The current version of the Section 94A Plan was adopted by Council at the Ordinary Council Meeting held on 25 August 2015.

15 At the Ordinary Council Meeting held on 9 April 2013 Council adopted the amended Section 94A Plan that included the reduction in City Centre development contributions from 3% to 2%.
CONSULTATION

16 The draft Section 94A Plan was publicly exhibited from 8 May 2017 until 5 June 2017. One submission was received from the University of Newcastle.

17 The submission received from the University of Newcastle requests Council amend the draft Section 94A Plan to exempt the Callaghan Campus from the payment of development contributions and reduce the city centre levy to 1% (rather than 2%) on developments undertaken by the University. The submission also requests that the University reserve the right to apply for further exemptions or reductions in the S94A levy on a case by case basis.

18 Council officers do not have the delegation to waive or reduce the development contributions applicable to a development application on a case by case basis as suggested by the University. Where Council officers consider an exemption or reduction in contributions warranted, staff can prepare a report for the elected Council’s consideration prior to determination of the development application.

19 The University of Newcastle does provide a variety of services and facilities for their students and staff such as childcare, gym, pool and sporting fields. The University facilities are required to support the students while they attend university and are crucial to their wellbeing. The University also provides a variety of programs and services tailored for supporting students into higher education.

20 Although many of these University facilities are open to the public they are not solely offsetting the pressure the continued expansion of the University has on Council’s infrastructure. There is no nexus requirement between where S94A development contributions are collected and where they are spent. Development contributions collected from the University can be spent on infrastructure across Council’s local government area, which provides Council flexibility in constructing and upgrading infrastructure required to support the University.

21 The University is also requesting Council include an exemption in the plan to ensure educational establishments are not required to pay development contributions. In December 2013, Council adopted an amendment to the Section 94A Plan which removed the exemption for Education Establishments (schools, universities and TAFE) from the payment of the Section 94A levy. The exemption was removed from the plan as these types of developments generally create significant infrastructure requirements for Council such as upgrades to roads, new footpaths and cycleways to allow students to get to and from school.
22 Development contribution funding has contributed to the construction and ongoing upgrade of the Newcastle City to University (Callaghan) cycleway route. The cycleway is heavily used by students and staff of the University with usage expected to increase as the university expands into the city centre. Council also provides cycleway access from the Western Corridor to the University with new sections of the Maryland / Fletcher / Wallsend to University cycleway recently completed.

23 The submission from the University also suggests exempting all development applications for or on behalf of the Crown from the payment of development contributions. This potentially would exclude the University from the payment of development contributions.

24 Additional provisions relating to the assessment and determination of Crown Developments are included in Part 4, Division 4 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979. This section of the Act states that Council is unable to impose a condition of consent on Crown development applications unless the applicant agrees; this includes conditions of consent relating to the payment of S94A contributions. If Council and the applicant are unable to agree on conditions of consent the development application is referred to the Minister for Planning for determination. It is unknown if the payment of development contributions will be supported by the Minister.

25 The submission received by the University has been considered and noted but no changes have been made to the plan relating to Educational Establishments or Crown development. It is open to the University to lodge a development application as the Crown and contest conditions that it thinks are unreasonable.

OPTIONS

Option 1

26 The recommendation as at Paragraph 1. This is the recommended option.

Option 2

27 Council resolves not to adopt the draft Section 94A Plan. This is not the recommended option.
BACKGROUND

28 Council adopted the Newcastle Section 94A Plan in 2006. At the time the Plan applied to the entire Local Government area excluding the Newcastle City Centre and Blue Gum Hills which were levied under Development Contributions Plan 1, 2005. Following gazettal of the Newcastle City Centre Local Environmental Plan in 2008 the NSW Department of Planning amended Council’s Section 94A Plan to include Part B which imposes a levy on the cost of all new development within the Newcastle City Centre Local Environmental Plan area. Part B of the plan collects funds for a variety of projects outlined in the City Centre Civic Schedule of Works.

29 At the Ordinary Council Meeting held on 26 April 2016 Council resolved to undertake an economic assessment to determine the City Centre contribution levy. This assessment determined a 3% levy was appropriate for residential development and a 2% levy for non-residential development. At the Ordinary Council Meeting held on 26 April 2017 Council resolved to exhibit an amended S94A with the revised City Centre rates.

30 The Section 94A Plan is kept under regular review.

REFERENCES

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A: Draft Section 94A Development Contributions Plan 2009

Attachment A distributed under separate cover.
ITEM-81 CCL 25/07/17 - LAND BOUNDED BY MOSBRI CRESCENT AND KITCHENER PARADE THE HILL - ADOPTION OF AMENDMENT TO NEWCASTLE LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL PLAN 2012

REPORT BY: PLANNING AND REGULATORY
CONTACT: DIRECTOR PLANNING AND REGULATORY / MANAGER STRATEGIC PLANNING

PURPOSE

This report seeks Council's endorsement of an amendment to Newcastle Local Environmental Plan 2012 (LEP), as per attached Planning Proposal PP_2016_NEWCA_010_00 (Attachment A) and adoption of a new Section 6.14 - 11 Mosbri Crescent, The Hill (Attachment B) for inclusion in Newcastle Development Control Plan 2012 (DCP).

RECOMMENDATION

1 Council resolves to:

   i) Endorse the attached planning proposal PP_2016_NEWCA_010_00, pursuant to section 55 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 NSW (EP&A Act), in order to amend Newcastle Local Environmental Plan 2012 (LEP) and rezone land bounded by Mosbri Crescent and Kitchener Parade, The Hill that comprises the following land parcels:

      a) SP6373, SP3058, Lots 10, 12, 13 DP 216346 and Lot 1 DP204077, Nos 1 - 17 Mosbri Crescent, and

      b) Lot 8 DP216346, SP19610 and Lot 62 DP522440, Nos. 31, 37 and 41 Kitchener Parade, The Hill.

   ii) Forward the planning proposal to the Department of Planning and Environment (DPE) requesting that a draft LEP be prepared and made pursuant to section 59(1) of the EP&A Act.

   iii) Advise the Secretary of the DPE that Council does not seek to exercise delegations for undertaking section 59(1) of the EP&A Act.

   iv) Adopt the new draft Section 6.14 - 11 Mosbri Crescent, The Hill of Newcastle Development Control Plan 2012 and provide public notice advising that this development control take effect on the business day following the date upon which the abovementioned amendment to Newcastle LEP 2012 is made.
KEY ISSUES

2 In accordance with Council’s previous resolution of 22 November 2016, Council sought Gateway determination from the Minister for Planning and the Environment.

3 The Gateway determination (Attachment C) was issued on 22 December 2016. This allocated the planning proposal with identifier PP_2016_NEWCA_010_00 and identified the level of consultation required with public authorities and the community (public exhibition).

4 The outcomes of the public authority consultations are reported within the Planning Proposal (Attachment A). No objections have been raised to the Planning Proposal by the public authorities.

5 Planning Proposal PP_2016_NEWCA_010_00 and new draft Section 6.14 - 11 Mosbri Crescent, The Hill of the DCP were both publicly exhibited from 22 May 2017 until 19 June 2017.

6 Council has received eight submissions, which are summarised and addressed within the updated Planning Proposal (Attachment A). The main matters identified within submissions include:

   i) Inconsistency with local character / heritage of The Hill.

   ii) Excessive height and scale for the area.

   iii) Potential increase in traffic along local streets.

   iv) Impacts on on-street parking.

   v) Lack of capacity of local school to cater for additional students.

   vi) Anomalies identified within the documentation supporting the exhibited Planning Proposal and draft Section 6.14 - 11 Mosbri Crescent, The Hill (of DCP); in particular the Urban Design Study prepared by SJB Architects.

7 Responses to the issues raised in submissions are provided in the table at Attachment D. Corrections to documentation supporting the Planning Proposal have been made. No changes are recommended to either the Planning Proposal or new draft Section 6.14 of Newcastle Development Control Plan 2012 as a result of submissions.

FINANCIAL IMPACT

8 Work resulting from the recommendation will be undertaken by Council’s Strategic Planning staff within their current allocated work program and budget.
CITY OF NEWCASTLE

Ordinary Council Meeting 25 July 2017

COMMUNITY STRATEGIC PLAN ALIGNMENT

9 Council adopted the Newcastle 2030 Community Strategic Plan in February 2011, as revised in 2013. The planning proposal primarily aligns to the strategic direction of 'Liveable and Distinctive Built Environment' - the proposal supports the strategic objective for "Greater diversity of quality housing for current and future community needs".

10 Furthermore the planning proposal aligns with a specific action under Section 4.1.2 within Council's Local Planning Strategy (LPS), which recommends investigating an R3 Medium Density zone for the parcel occupied by the existing NBN television studios.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN/IMPLICATIONS

11 The attached Planning Proposal (Attachment A) was prepared in accordance with Council's Local Environmental Plan – Request for Amendment Policy (2012). This policy identifies Council's processes and responsibilities in applying the requirements of Part 3 of the EP&A Act 1979 for amending an LEP.

12 Should Council adopt the recommendation the Planning Proposal will be forwarded to the DPE for preparation of the legal planning instrument (draft LEP) to be made by the Minister of Planning and Environment. Furthermore, Council will provide notification of the adopted DCP and nominate a date when the DCP comes into effect, preferably upon gazettal of the aforementioned LEP amendment.

RISK ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION

13 Adoption of the recommendations enables the Planning Proposal to be processed within the timeframes provided within the gateway determination and enable the land to be redeveloped for medium density residential development.

RELATED PREVIOUS DECISIONS

14 At the Ordinary Council Meeting held on 22 November 2016 Council resolved to:

   i) Endorse the attached Planning Proposal (Attachment A of CCL 25/10/16), prepared in accordance with Section 55 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act), to amend Newcastle LEP 2012 to enable medium density residential development on the following land bounded by Mosbri Crescent and Kitchener Parade, The Hill:

      a) SP6373, SP3058, Lots 10, 12, 13 DP 216346 and Lot 1 DP204077, Nos 1 - 17 Mosbri Crescent, and

      b) Lot 8 DP216346, SP19610 and Lot 62 DP522440, Nos. 31, 37 and 41 Kitchener Parade, The Hill.
ii) Forward the Planning Proposal to the Minister for Planning and Environment for Gateway determination pursuant to Section 56 of the EP&A Act.

iii) Advise the Secretary of the Department of Planning and Environment that Council does not seek to exercise delegations for undertaking Section 59(1) of the EP&A Act.

iv) Consult with the community and relevant government agencies as instructed by the gateway determination.

v) Place the draft Section 6.14 - 11 Mosbri Crescent, The Hill to the Newcastle Development Control Plan 2012, as provided in Attachment B of CCL 25/10/16, on public exhibition for a minimum period of 28 days, concurrently with the Planning Proposal.

vi) Receive a report back on the Planning Proposal and draft Development Control Plan guidelines as per the requirements of Section 57 of the EP&A Act.

15 Prior to this, at the Ordinary Council Meeting held on 25 October 2016 Council had resolved to lay the item on the table pending a Councillor workshop with Council officers. A Councillor briefing occurred on 15 November 2016.

CONSULTATION

16 Consultation with public authorities and the community was undertaken in accordance with the Gateway determination as outlined above and further detailed in Attachment A.

17 Council’s Urban Design Consultative Group were consulted during the preparation of the Planning Proposal, and their advice was incorporated into the development of the proposed LEP controls and DCP guidelines and previously reported to Council.

OPTIONS

Option 1

18 The recommendation as at Paragraph 1. This is the recommended option.

Option 2

19 Council resolves not to proceed with the Planning Proposal and associated draft DCP guidelines. This is not the recommended option.
BACKGROUND

20 In February 2016 Council received a request to amend the LEP to enable land comprising the NBN television studios at 11 to 17 Mosbri Crescent, The Hill to be redeveloped for medium density housing. Upon review, it was identified that a strategic approach was needed that incorporated review of zoning on adjoining land to the west, also bounded by Mosbri Crescent and Kitchener Parade. The property owners of these eight additional parcels were contacted to ascertain their desire to have their land included in a Planning Proposal, and no objections were received.

21 A Planning Proposal was prepared for the land in accordance with the DPE guidelines and Council's Local Environmental Plan – Request for Amendment Policy. The Planning Proposal sought to enable the land being redeveloped for medium density housing by rezoning the land from Zone R2 Low Density Residential to Zone R3 Medium Density Residential, and by amending the height of buildings (HOB) map and the floor space ratio (FSR) map within the LEP.

22 Council received a briefing on the Planning Proposal on 15 November 2016 and resolved, at the Ordinary Council Meeting held on 22 November 2016 to endorse the Planning Proposal and seek Gateway determination from the Minister for Planning and the Environment.

23 Council also resolved to exhibit a new draft Section for inclusion into the DCP. The draft Section 6.14 - 11 Mosbri Crescent, The Hill (Attachment B) seeks to guide future medium density development in accordance with the urban design study (previously reviewed by Council's Urban Design Consultative Group) for 11 to 17 Mosbri Crescent (NBN television studios site).

REFERENCES

ATTACHMENTS


Attachment C: Gateway determination dated 22 December 2016

Attachment D: Summary of submissions

Attachment A to D distributed under separate cover.
ITEM-82  CCL 25/07/17 - CLIMATE COUNCIL'S CITIES POWER PARTNERSHIP

REPORT BY: PLANNING AND REGULATORY
CONTACT: DIRECTOR PLANNING AND REGULATORY / MANAGER STRATEGIC PLANNING

PURPOSE

To receive a report back on how Council can most effectively participate in the Climate Council's Cities Power Partnership (CPP).

This report outlines the requirements for Council participating in the Partnership, recommendations for the five key actions Council could select and how it aligns with Council's current strategic goals.

RECOMMENDATION

1. That Council receive the report and adopt the five key actions recommended for Council to pursue under the Cities Power Partnership. The recommended actions selected from the CPP list of pledges are:

   i) **Action 1**: Renewable Energy - Open up unused landfill for renewable energy and power Council operations by renewables.

   ii) **Action 2**: Energy Efficiency - Roll out LED street-lighting across the Local Government Area (LGA).

   iii) **Action 3**: Transport - Providing for adequate cycle lanes (both space and connectivity) in road design and supporting cyclists through providing parking, and end-of-ride facilities (covered, secure bike storage, showers, bicycle maintenance and incentives).

   iv) **Action 4**: Transport - Provide fast-charging infrastructure throughout the city at key locations for electric vehicles.

   v) **Action 5**: Renewable Energy - Install renewable energy (solar PV and battery storage) on Council buildings for example libraries, sporting grounds and Council offices.

KEY ISSUES

2. The Cities Power Partnership (CPP) is a partnership of Councils across the country pledging to take action in the areas of renewable energy, energy efficiency, transport and advocacy. Partner Councils will receive access to a national knowledge hub to assist with the implementation of emissions reduction projects and will be buddied with other participating Councils to knowledge share.
3 The recommended key actions have been selected to align with Council's current targets under the 2020 Carbon and Water Management Action Plan (CWMAP) and strategies identified in the Newcastle Smart City Strategy (2017-2021).

4 By 2020, the City of Newcastle is aiming for a 30% reduction in Council's carbon footprint, 30% reduction in Council's electricity usage, 30% of Council's electricity supplied from renewable energy, 80% of Newcastle's streetlights using best practice energy technology and a 20% reduction in Council's fossil-based liquid fuels usage. Under the Smart Environment objective of the Newcastle Smart City Strategy, Program 3 lists four actions relating to LED upgrades, Mid-Scale Solar and Battery storage technology that complement the objectives of the 2020 CWMAP.

5 By selecting five key actions that address these targets, Council has the opportunity to meet or exceed the targets set. Six-monthly updates required under the CPP can serve the dual purpose of detailing the current progress towards key 2020 targets and the impact that implementing the recommended five key actions will have on this progress.

6 The benefits that will accrue to Council and the community from working towards actions under the CPP include financial savings and reduced exposure to electricity price rises, environmental improvements and emission reductions, providing leadership and action around addressing climate change issues to meet community expectations and meeting our commitments around energy and sustainability.

7 Council will also benefit from connecting with Council's that are taking the lead in these areas and learning from their experience. Council can also contribute to the work of the partnership by sharing its knowledge, experience and expertise with the community, local businesses and other Councils.

FINANCIAL IMPACT

8 There are no financial impacts from nominating the five key actions Council pledges to work towards under the Cities Power Partnership.

9 Financial impacts will only occur if Council chooses to implement any of the actions and these will be separately reported to Council as required.

COMMUNITY STRATEGIC PLAN ALIGNMENT

10 In the Newcastle 2030 Community Strategic Plan, the projects identified align with the following strategies and objectives:

   i) Protected and Enhanced Environment - Greater efficiency in the use of resources (2.1b, 2.1c, 2.1d); environment and climate change risks and impacts are understood and managed (2.3a, 2.3b, 2.3c);
ii) Liveable and Distinctive Built Environment - Best practice energy and water efficient infrastructure (5.4b); and

iii) Smart and Innovative City - A vibrant, diverse and resilient green economy built on educational excellence and research (6.1a, 6.1b); A culture that supports innovation and creativity at all levels (6.2a).

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN/IMPLICATIONS

11 The recommendations in this report to work towards five key actions identified from the CPP program support achievement of Council's current goals and strategies in the 2020 Carbon and Water Management Action Plan, Strategic Climate Change Policy and the Smart City Strategy and Delivery Program 2013-2018.

RISK ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION

12 Identification of key actions does not of itself create any risks.

RELATED PREVIOUS DECISIONS

13 At the Ordinary Council Meeting held on 14 December 2010 Council adopted the Strategic Climate Change Policy (2010), revised (2012).

14 At the Ordinary Council Meeting held on 18 October 2011, the revised draft Newcastle 2020 Carbon and Water Management Action Plan (Carbon and Water MAP) was adopted by Council.

15 At the Ordinary Council Meeting held on 28 June 2016 Council reiterated its commitment to generating 30% of electricity from low carbon sources and reducing overall electricity usage by 30% by 2020 and investigates opportunities to utilise the Clean Energy Finance Corporation's Local Government Finance Program to deliver on Council's commitment.

16 At the Ordinary Council Meeting held on 28 February 2017 Council resolved to receive a report on how Council can achieve its existing 2020 targets in the CWMAP, how Council can fast track 100% renewable energy use and zero net emissions, and to prepare a draft policy and associated management plan to address the urgent need for action on climate change and to complement the NSW State Government's Climate Change Policy Framework. A report was provided with recommendation that subject to successful evaluation of current street lighting trials in the Newcastle area, Council proceeds to upgrade at least 80% of street lighting to LED technology.

17 At the Ordinary Council Meeting held on 23 May 2017 Council adopted the Draft Smart City Strategy and placed it on public exhibition from 29 May to 10 July 2017.
18 At the Ordinary Council Meeting held on 13 June 2017 Council resolved to become a partner with the Climate Council's City Power Partnership and receive back this report on how Council can most effectively participate.

CONSULTATION

19 Extensive consultation with the community and key stakeholders was undertaken in development of the Newcastle 2020 Carbon and Water Management Action Plan and the Newcastle Smart City Strategy.

OPTIONS

Option 1

20 The recommendation as at Paragraph 1. This is the recommended option.

Option 2

21 Council can select any five actions from the list of 32 identified actions provided by the Cities Power Partnership Action Pledge. Some actions in the list may not be specifically aligned to achieve Council's current strategic goals or have the necessary impact on meeting the objectives of the Newcastle 2020 Carbon and Water Management Action Plan. This is not the recommended option.

BACKGROUND

22 Council resolved at its Ordinary Council Meeting held on 13 June 2017 to accept an invitation to join the Climate Council's Cities Power Partnership and to receive a report back outlining how Council can most effectively participate in the partnership, what benefits will accrue to Council and the community from the partnership and how Council can contribute to the work of the partnership.

REFERENCES

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A: The Partnership Action Pledge List
Appendix A: The Partnership Action Pledge

Participating councils who join the partnership will have 6 months to select 5 key actions from the options below.

Renewable Energy

1. Use strategic and statutory planning processes to promote renewable energy - both at the residential, commercial and larger scale.

2. Provide council resources to educate and support the uptake of renewable energy, such as by hiring an internal renewable energy support officer or establishing an independent body (such as the Moreland and Yarra Energy Foundations).

3. Install renewable energy (solar PV and battery storage) on council buildings for example childcare facilities, libraries, street lighting, recreation centres, sporting grounds, and council offices.

4. Support community facilities accessing renewable energy through incentives, support or grants.

5. Power council operations by renewables, directly (with solar PV or wind), or by purchasing Greenpower (from electricity retailers). Set targets to increase the level of renewable power for council operations over time.

6. Encourage local businesses and residents to take up solar PV, battery storage and solar hot water heating. This can be done through providing incentives (such as solar bulk buy schemes or flexible payment options) or streamlining approval processes (such as removing planning and heritage barriers to solar PV).
Energy Efficiency

1. Set minimum energy efficiency benchmarks for all planning applications.

2. Adopt best practice energy efficiency measures across all council buildings, and support community facilities to adopt these measures.

3. Public lighting can use a large proportion of a city’s energy budget – roll out energy efficient lighting (particularly street lighting) across the municipality.

4. Provide incentives (for example rate reductions) for best practice developments such as streamlined planning processes, and support for retrofitting energy efficiency measures for existing buildings.

5. Incentivise the deployment of energy efficient heating and cooling technologies.

7. Support community energy projects (with location and planning support) so that residents (such as renters) can band together and invest in community renewable energy projects.

8. Opening up unused council managed land for renewable energy, for example landfills, and road reserves.

9. Facilitate large energy users collectively tendering and purchasing renewable energy at a low cost.

10. Set minimum renewable energy benchmarks for new developments, for example Denman Prospect, ACT requires every new house to install a minimum solar PV system.

11. Electrify public transport systems (for example buses operated by council) and fleet vehicles and power these by 100% renewable energy.

12. Lobby electricity providers and state government to address barriers to renewable energy take up at the local level (whether these be planning, technical, economic or policy related).
Transport

1. Ensure Council fleet purchases meet strict greenhouse gas emissions requirements and support the uptake of electric vehicles.

2. Provide fast-charging infrastructure throughout the city at key locations for electric vehicles.

3. Encourage sustainable transport use (public transport, walking and cycling) through Council transport planning and design. Substantial savings in transport energy use can be achieved by designing more compact cities with access to high quality public and active transport services and facilities.

4. Ensure that new developments are designed to maximize public and active transport use, and are designed to support electric vehicle uptake.

5. Providing for adequate cycle lanes (both space and connectivity) in road design and supporting cyclists through providing parking, and end-of-ride facilities (covered, secure bike storage, showers, bicycle maintenance and incentives).

6. Reduce or remove minimum car parking requirements for new housing and commercial developments where suitable public transport alternatives exist.

7. Lobby state and federal governments for improvements to planning legislation to promote sustainable transport options, and increased investment in and provision of public transport services.

8. Consider disincentives for driving high emitting vehicles such as congestion pricing, or a tiered payment system for residential car parking permits where high emitting vehicles pay more.
Work Together and Influence

1. Set city-level renewable energy or emissions reduction targets and sustainable energy policies to provide a common goal and shared expectations for local residents and businesses.

2. Lobby state and federal government to address barriers to the take up of renewable energy, energy efficiency and/or sustainable transport, and to support increased ambition. For example working to lobby on the Smart Energy Communities policy.

3. Set up meetings and attend events, such as the Community Energy Congress or the Cities Power Partnership Summit, where like-minded cities can address common concerns and learn from others’ experience.

4. Implement an education and behavior change program to influence the behavior of council officers, local residents and businesses within the municipality to drive the shift to renewable energy, energy efficiency and sustainable transport.

5. For communities reliant on a local coal industry, local government can support the transition away from fossil fuels, by lobbying for state and federal support for a just transition for workers, families and the community and encouraging local economic development and opportunities based on a low carbon economy.

6. Ensure that the practices of local government contractors and financing such as banking, insurance and super are aligned with council goals relating to renewable energy, energy efficiency and sustainable transport. Set appropriate criteria for council procurement.

7. Promote knowledge sharing and strengthen the local community’s capacity and skills in renewable energy, energy efficiency and sustainable transport.

Sources: IEA 2016; IRENA 2015
ITEM-83  CCL 25/07/17 - UNITED NATIONS GLOBAL COMPACT CITIES PROGRAM - AUSTRALIAN CITIES PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM

REPORT BY:  PLANNING AND REGULATORY
CONTACT:  DIRECTOR PLANNING AND REGULATORY / MANAGER STRATEGIC PLANNING

PURPOSE

For Council to formally endorse participation in the Australian City Partnerships Program 2017-2019, part of the United Nations Global Compact Cities - Cities Partnership Program.

RECOMMENDATION

1 Council supports participation in the Australian City Partnerships Program 2017-2019, part of the United Nations Global Compact Cities - Cities Partnership Program.

KEY ISSUES

2 The benefits of joining the program include the sharing of national and international knowledge and experience from the United Nations in: capacity building at the local level; participating in managed, multisector, collaborative partnerships; developing high impact and high value add projects; governance and implementation insights; and shared knowledge across a range of case studies. A copy of the program prospectus is attached (Attachment A).

3 If supported by Council, Newcastle will join the cities listed below in a two year capacity building process to develop sustainable urban development solutions to achieve the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the New Urban Agenda (NUA).

   i) City of Ballarat
   ii) City of Casey
   iii) City of Darebin
   iv) Hobsons Bay City Council
   v) Port Phillip City Council
   vi) Wollongong City Council

4 The program proposes a ten step, three stage program. Stage one focusses on identifying and prioritising critical issues with our multisector partners. By stage two Council will have three priority opportunities identified and will produce business cases and governance frameworks for integrated solutions on each. The goal at the end of stage two will be to have partners on board for delivery. Stage three will involve implementation, monitoring review and reporting.
5 The program supports the implementation of our city vision, to be a smart, liveable and sustainable city. It also complements various strategies in place including the Local Planning Strategy and our City Revitalisation and Smart City programs.

FINANCIAL IMPACT

6 Council's commitment to the program will comprise of:

   i) a dedicated City Sustainable Development Leader (0.4 equivalent full time staff member) and an executive champion;
   
   ii) undertake a review of urban challenges;
   
   iii) participate in capacity building activities; establish a multi-sector management group;
   
   iv) establish a sustainable urban development project; and
   
   v) commit AUD 20,000 for the two years for projects and training.

7 Council will need to agree to allocate $20,000 in the September quarterly review. The staff requirement can be met through existing staffing. This will provide an opportunity for staff to be involved in the program.

COMMUNITY STRATEGIC PLAN ALIGNMENT

8 The program aligns to our existing Newcastle 2030 Community Strategic Plan.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN/IMPLICATIONS

9 The program will complement other initiatives underway at Council including our smart city and city revitalisation programs.

RISK ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION

10 The program is being managed through the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology (RMIT). RMIT have been involved with the program for more than 10 years. The program has been running internationally since 2003 and has more than 150 signatory cities in 39 countries.

11 The program has a strong emphasis on multisector collaboration, as the most viable means to deliver sustainable urban development. As outlined in paragraph 4, implementation of the program will be through a ten step three stage process with support from the UN Global Cities Compact and RMIT staff.
RELATED PREVIOUS DECISIONS

12 CCL 13/12/16 - Report on Council attendance at the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development:

1. Council resolves to receive the report on the conference.

2. The United Nations (UN) New Urban Agenda (NUA) and sustainable development goals (SDGs) be considered in the preparation of the next Newcastle City Council community strategic plan.

CONSULTATION

13 No consultation has occurred to date on the project.

OPTIONS

Option 1

14 The recommendation as at Paragraph 1. This is the recommended option.

Option 2

15 Council decides not to proceed with the project. This is not the recommended option.

BACKGROUND

16 Newcastle City Council attended the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat 3) in Quito, Ecuador, in October 2016. Council subsequently resolved to consider the New Urban Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals in the development our new Community Strategic Plan. Participation in the program will assist the Council to meet the goals.

REFERENCES

ATTACHMENTS:

Attachment A: Australian City Partnerships Prospectus
This prospectus is an offer to cities and broader partners to participate in this significant sustainable urban development initiative for the Australian round of the program for 2017-19 period. An expression of interest for Australia City Partnerships is due Monday 5 June 2017 at 6pm Eastern Standard Time. The prospectus provides an overview of the United Nations partnerships that underpin this initiative and the staged process, benefits and expectations of participation.

The Multi-Partner Implementation Facility for Sustainable Urban Development – known as City Partnerships – is being established to catalyse effective, coordinated and results-based implementation of integrated sustainable urban development solutions to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the New Urban Agenda (NUA). The Facility is underpinned by a UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund.

The City Partnerships will draw together committed partners, relevant stakeholders, and all levels of government as well as private sector, to implement integrated and transformative urban development investments through cooperative partnerships. It will build on existing networks, programmes and investment vehicles aimed at delivering sustainable urbanisation, serving as a hub for governments, civil society, private sector, academies and others to jointly devise solutions and foster investments to more effectively meet demands on the ground.

With the objective of improving access to global and national expertise and technical support, the Facility’s partnership approach will seek to provide a single, aggregated entry point to a wide range of stakeholders from the UN system and beyond.

The City Partnerships will bring benefits across the board:

- An internationally aligned program creating tangible connection knowledge exchange and leveraged impact.
- Foster the creation of 60+ high impact and high value sustainable urban development projects.
- Integrated levels of government approach and coordination.
- Better understanding of governance structures for public, private and civil society partnerships.
- Attract financing for sustainable urban development non-traditional projects.
- Unique partnership with the UN Global Compact and other UN partner as “honest broker” for partnerships and financing.

www.citiesprogramme.org
Context: IFSUD and Key Pillars

Harnessing urbanisation to achieve the SDGs and NUA

- Significant investment, underpinned by coherent approaches that appropriately match finance to local conditions and priorities, are urgently required to meet the infrastructural and resource demands of the most rapidly urbanising countries and combat widening levels of inequality among urban residents.
- Harnessing urbanisation as a tool for development necessitates an evolution in how we approach urban population growth and expansion.

By ‘Delivering as One’ the facility further aims to:

- Strengthen and deepen the case for investing in sustainable urbanisation;
- Leverage public-private resources and investments to accelerate early-stage action and implementation of viable urban development solutions;
- Improve cross-sectoral integration;
- Foster multi-stakeholder partnerships, and;
- Open new finance streams for transformative interventions across multiple thematic areas.

The investments of Implementation Facility for Sustainable Urban Development – IFSUD – will support the three pillars of Sustainable Urban Development, as outlined in the New Urban Agenda:

1. Creation of an enabling environment to attract and sustain investments at local level.
2. Opening and accelerating cities’ access to finance, especially through public-private cooperation.
3. Supporting the means of implementation through advocacy, capacity building and knowledge transfer, dissemination of best practice, multi-stakeholder partnership building, and monitoring and evaluation.

Sustainable Urban Development

Enabling Environment
Support the provision of urban plans, rules, regulations and governance structures required to attract and sustain investments in urban development.

PPP/Partnerships & Investment
Unlock bottlenecks between national and local level; strengthen PPPs; mobilise funding flows to local governments.

Means of Implementation
Support advocacy; capacity building and knowledge-transfer; integration of plans and investments; brokering partnerships; monitoring and evaluation.
Multi-Partner Collaboration Framework

The implementation facility for Sustainable Urban Development marks the first truly joint initiative since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda that is dedicated to mobilizing transformative investments in sustainable urbanisation as means of achieving the SDGs and the NAP.

Through a multi-stakeholder partnership platform, FUDSD will build the capacities of cities across 15+ countries, to identify high value opportunities for sustainable urban development. These cities will be assisted to devise domain opportunities into scalable business cases ready for transforming into implementation via the UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund.

FUDSD’s proposed structure, formed by several institutional partners from across the UN and the World Bank, is designed to ensure smooth operation of the fund, joint ownership, political support, shared accountability, and robust risk management.

MULTI-PARTNER TRUST FUND FOR SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT

COORDINATION AND DELIVERY:
CITIES PROGRAMME
LOCAL NETWORKS
ACTION PLATFORMS

Collaboration Framework

Diagnosis of Critical Needs
Collaborative Model/Process for Shared Vision and Opportunities
Enabling Environment and Capacity Building
Partnerships, PPPs, Coordination and Investment
Means of Implementation

GLOBAL & LOCAL EXPERTISE & RESOURCES
UN agencies, academia, industry, civil society, business, local governments, foundations, NGOs, social associations, etc.

Projects Implemented

PIPELINE AND PROCESSES FOR DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION

CITY LEVEL

UN-HABITAT
UNDP
WOMEN
UN WOMEN
THE WORLD BANK
UNOPS

Advisors, experts, etc.

Document and engage partners, planning, building and managing partnerships, etc.

Local plans, policies and strategies, including local government, etc.

Advisors, experts, etc.

Monitoring and evaluation of progress, coordination of actions, etc.
Process to Grow Partnered City Projects

A 10-step process organised in 3 stages, to develop partnerships for the successful delivery of city projects.

Stage 1 will focus mainly on the capacity building of the City Sustainable Urban Development (SUD) Leader and assessing critical issues for each participating city. During this stage, a City SUD team comprised of champions from private sector, different levels of government and civil society will be established. Stage 2 takes the lessons from the collaborative workshops from Stage 1 and refines a process for growing the project pipeline through extended collaboration. This stage drives the expansion of activity to develop business cases and financing mechanisms to develop partnered proposals that will allow transition into implementation during Stage 3.

1. SUD LEADER ONBOARDING
   - UNCCP Lead,
   - SUD Lead,
   - Academic Support
   - Encapsulates capacity building program (steps 1 - 10)
   - 2 weeks intensive on-boarding together for SUD Leaders
   - Benefits of applied learning with taskforce of support: Business mentor + Civil leader + National/State enabler

2. CITY DIAGNOSTIC
   - SUD Lead,
   - UNCCP Guide
   - Academic Support
   - City Scan capture of critical issues
   - Determine priority issues with political economy
   - Collaboration with other diagnostic tools
   - Synthesis of priority issue context

3. PRIORITISE WORKSHOP THEMES
   - SUD Lead
   - UNCCP Guide
   - Academic Support
   - Develop and prioritise options for workshop themes with taskforce
   - Develop and target business, CSO, government and UN partners participants
   - Research solutions for priority themes for workshops

4. COLLABORATIVE OPPORTUNITIES WORKSHOP
   - SUD Lead
   - UNCCP Guide
   - Academic Support
   - Taskforce participate in workshops
   - Workshop facilitation planning, coordination and delivery
   - Workshop outcomes shared – priority opportunities

5. BUSINESS CASE DEVELOPMENT
   - SUD Lead
   - UNCCP Guide
   - Academic Support
   - Review top three priority opportunities through taskforce to determine the business cases to develop and governance approach
   - Develop business cases with support from PIRME business students

6. ATTRACTING PARTNERS EVENT
   - UNCCP Lead, Network Lead
   - SUD Participate
   - UNCCP Guide
   - Academic Support
   - Develop and deliver country level event to showcase the developed business cases and attract further corporate/government/NGO partners

7. PARTNERED PROPOSALS
   - SUD/Partnership Lead
   - UNCCP Guide
   - Academic Support
   - UN Partner’s Review
   - Proposals led by SUD or partner, depending on governance
   - Develop partnered proposals to attract financing and to align enabling environment
   - Partnered proposals supported by PIRME business students

8. ATTRACTING FINANCING EVENT
   - PRI Lead
   - SUD Participate
   - UNCCP Guide
   - Academic Support
   - PRI Lead
   - UN Participate
   - Academic Support
   - Develop and deliver country level event to attract financing to partnered proposals that are ready to implement
   - Launch partnerships

9. PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED
   - Partnership Lead
   - SUD Advise
   - Academic Support
   - Regular reporting on partnership milestones
   - Research and government support during the project

10. MONITORING AND REVIEW
    - SUD Lead
    - Academic Support
    - Extended monitoring and evaluation of impact
    - Report of impact to UN Partners, UNCCP/private sector
City Partners

City definition: A city is a large and permanent human settlement. For the purpose of this project, eligible cities have a population greater than 50,000.

Municipal Governments are the leaders in creating City Partnerships.

Sustainable Urban Development Leader Role

- To lead the identification and analysis of critical urban issues to address through collaborative partnered projects that can attract investment.
- To be the focal point for the local, state and local business support and capacity building and program support to promote and foster the development of three Sustainable Urban Development projects.

Benefits

- Direct delivery of advised plans and processes to resolve critical urban issues to development of projects with non-technical cross-sectoral undertakings and training.
- The capacity building and local/regional taskforce support create Sustainable Development leaders that will also help to continue to provide partnered projects beyond the program.
- Better grasp of understanding the governance and means of implementation that enables improving projects and partnerships with the private sector.
- Through our National, state and local communities, the projects will be structured to attract new facilities, development and service to offices.
- Research support by RMS University and local university partners for review and diagnostic assessment of critical issues; synthesis of best practices to address major critical issues relevant to local context, and research to support development of each business case.
- Managed support by teams of business school students to assist in formation of business cases and partnered proposals for these priority program opportunities.
Other Partners

There are significant opportunities and benefits for National and State governments, private sector organisations, universities, foundations and civil society organisations to be involved in the City Partnerships program in Australia or in its delivery internationally as part of the Implementation Facility for Sustainable Urban Development.

The City Partnerships program is initially seeking additional partners for program delivery, capacity building, research and events in Australia as well as in the international delivery for 10+ countries over the next 2 years.

Benefits to Partners

- Participation in the application of the two-year capacity building process to develop innovative projects utilising the ‘Melbourne Model’ of cross-sectoral collaboration to address a complex or seemingly intractable urban issue or set of issues.
- Participation in a managed and supported multi-sectoral group comprising government, business, civil society and academia to develop high impact/high value projects.
- Better applied understanding of brokering and managing the governance and means of implementation that creates innovative projects and partnerships.
- Establish trusted working relationships within our ecosystem of partners focused on making a tangible positive impact internationally to locally in alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals and the New Urban Agenda.
- Generate successful case studies for reporting against the Sustainable Development Goals and the New Urban Agenda.

Partner Specific Roles

National and State Government Departments and Agencies
Role: Provision of in-kind enabling guidance with direct relevance to agency policy objectives to support development of city projects. Participation and support of national taskforce, capacity building and key events including Collaborative Opportunities Workshops, Attracting Project Partners event and Attracting Financing event.

National Businesses
Role: National partners in advising and supporting the development of SDG and NUA projects in Australia. Participation and support of national taskforce, capacity building and key events including the Collaborative Opportunities Workshops, Attracting Project Partners event and Attracting Financing event.

University Departments
Role: Partners in delivery of capacity building and research. Potential partners in projects developed.

Civil Society Organisations
Role: Partners in delivery of capacity building and potential partners in projects developed. Potential participation and support of national taskforce and key events including the Collaborative Opportunities Workshops, Attracting Project Partners event and Attracting Financing event.
## Project Types

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Smart City Solutions</td>
<td>Solutions that improve city services and infrastructure, often using technology to enhance efficiency and reduce costs.</td>
<td>Smart Grid, Internet of Things, Mobility Solutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Sustainable Urban Hubs</td>
<td>Areas within cities that promote sustainable development, focusing on environmental, social, and economic benefits.</td>
<td>Green Zones, Sustainable Districts, Eco-Cities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Sustainable Urban Infrastructure</td>
<td>Infrastructure projects that incorporate sustainability considerations.</td>
<td>Sustainable Bridges, Green Roofs, Renewable Energy Systems</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 1. Smart City Solutions Case Study: The San Francisco Business Council for Climate Change

Through an innovative joint project with the UN Global Compact - City Programme in 2013, the San Francisco business community came together with the City of San Francisco to develop a multi-sector approach to address greenhouse gas emissions in the commercial and residential sectors and help drive climate change action. This resulted in the establishment of the RE100, a business-led initiative to accelerate the transition to 100% renewable energy for 500 of the largest global businesses. The program has since expanded to include 300 companies across the globe, representing over $28 trillion in annual revenue.

#### Key Initiatives:
- **RE100:** A business-led initiative to achieve 100% renewable energy for large global businesses. Over 400 companies have committed to RE100.
- **Green Buildings:** Promoting the use of sustainable building practices and models to reduce energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions.
- **Transportation:** Encouraging the use of electric vehicles and promoting sustainable transportation options to reduce emissions.
- **Energy Efficiency:** Implementing energy-efficient practices and technologies to reduce energy consumption.

### Employee Engagement and Workforce Development

- **Green Team:** A group of employees from IBM’s San Francisco office, led by energy conservation professionals, who organize regular events and workshops to educate employees about energy efficiency and sustainability.

### Source:
[www.c40.org](http://www.c40.org)
Project Types

2. Sustainable Urban Hub Case Study: Milwaukee Water Technology District Precinct

Milwaukee is another USA innovating city with the UN Global Compact - Cities Programme. From 2009, the city has focused their multi-sectoral collaboration on sustainable economic development through an integrated approach to water. In under 10 years, the city has become a global centre for water solutions and showcases a partnered whole-of-life-cycle approach to water management.

Working to overcome the economic downturn of 2006-09 that came from rapid loss in its manufacturing base, partnership between city government; economic development group, the Spirit of Milwaukee; water technology and services businesses; and academia resulted in Milwaukee forming the multi-partner collaboration, The Water Council. This group’s subsequent purchase of a 6 story warehouse on a former brownfield site and redeveloping it into a Global Water Centre, has resulted in hundreds of new jobs and the regeneration of the inner city.

A mixed use precinct - the Water Technology District - developed around the Global Water Centre, facilitated by the Water Council in partnership with city and state government, regional agencies, investors and property developers. This district has attracted USD 211.5 million of public and private investment and is a showcase for sustainable urban development. As well as water innovation, property owners invested USD 4.1 million in green infrastructure projects, including green roofs and green streets. This has been supported by the Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District’s public/private green infrastructure cost-sharing programme.

Source: The Water Council


3. Sustainable Urban Infrastructure Case Study: Greening the Pipeline, Melbourne

Melbourne’s Main Outfall Sewer pipeline - the largest engineering project ever undertaken in Victoria - constructed in 1993 and protected under the Heritage Act 1986, is currently in the process of being transformed into a 27 km long 460m wide inner city park. The multi partner project ‘Greening the Pipeline’ will convert the heritage listed outfall sewer into a vibrant space that will connect communities and provide a unique space to meet, play and relax. The project is led by a number of government councils and agencies - Melbourne Water, Wynnum City Council, VeOroads, City West Water and Creative Suburbs - and is supported by the Greening the West initiative, a 19-organisation strong partnership of councils, government agencies, industry and community groups committed to greening Melbourne’s west. was built in the 1980s to improve the health of Melbourne.

Running for 27 kilometres, from Mills Road in Brooklyn to the Western Treatment Plant in Werribee, the Main Outfall Sewer (MOS) formed a vital link in the sewerage system of Melbourne, transferring the majority of Melbourne’s sewage for treatment for nearly 100 years. In 1993, the MOS was decommissioned following construction of the underground Western Trunk Sewer. In 2003, VeOroads built the Federation Trail for cyclists and pedestrians along the MOS reserve land. Stage 1 of the ‘Greening the Pipeline project involves the creation of pilot park at Williams Landing and parkland between Lower Emms Reserve and Skeleton Creek.

The pilot is inspired by New York’s High Line. A concept design produced by Arup in 2015 outlined ideas for a linear park that includes urban agriculture, an outdoor amphitheatre, recreation parks, a community orchard, a sculpture and arts trail, health and sensory gardens, a pop-up event space and an outdoor classroom. The ambitious project is an excellent demonstration of the extensive collaboration required to develop transformative urban infrastructure projects that cross numerous constituencies and communities and deliver multiple benefits.

For further information see: Greening the Pipeline website and video
How Do You Get Involved in This Initiative?

To be involved in the outstanding opportunity, cities and other partners need to complete an Expression of Interest. Expression of Interest is a brief on-line form at www.citiesprogramme.org.

Expression of Interest for Cities

Completion of the Expression of Interest form indicates a city’s interest in participating in the Australia City Partnerships program. For the 2017-2019 Australian cities round of the program, the Expression of Interest is due Monday 5 June 2017 at 6pm Eastern Standard Time. Cities selected will be contacted by Friday 9 June 2017. The on-boarding process for SUD leaders will commence in September 2017.

It is not a legally binding document. Even if a city’s expression of interest is selected to participate, the city may decide to postpone or not proceed into contractual commitment. You are invited to become a signatory to the United Nations Global Compact, but this is not a prerequisite to participating in this United Nations multi-partner initiative. All municipalities in Australia with populations of 50,000 or greater are encouraged to submit an Expression of Interest. The selection of the 20 cities in Australia will be based on:

- proportional representation: 50% regional cities; 50% metropolitan municipalities
- population growth rate indicative of urbanisation pressures
- regional aggregation or clusters of applicants

The intended city commitment if selected to participate in the program is to provide a dedicated Sustainable Urban Development Leader (minimum of 0.4 equivalent of full-time staff member) to be the focal point for the city. This can be an existing role that is committed to the program.

This leader requires an executive level champion in the organisation to provide executive level support and guidance throughout the two year period.

The city financial commitment if selected to participate in the program is a contribution of AUD $20,000 annually for two years. This funding directly contributes to the training and support for the SUD projects development.

Expression of Interest for Other Partners

There are several opportunities for governments, private sector, universities, foundations and civil society organisations to be involved in the City Partnerships program in Australia or in its delivery internationally as part of the Implementation Facility for Sustainable Urban Development. There is an Expression of Interest form for Other Partners to indicate interest in partnering in the Australia City Partnerships program and/or the International City Partnerships program.

For the 2017-2019 Australian cities round of the program, the Expression of Interest by non-city partners is due Monday 5 June 2017 at 6pm Eastern Standard Time.

Non-city partners selected will be contacted to explore the potential role of their organisation to partner in the delivery of the program by Friday 9 June 2017.

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NOTICES OF MOTION

ITEM-16 NOM 25/07/17 - NEWCASTLE LOVES LIVE MUSIC

COUNCILLORS: N NELMES, D CLAUSEN, J DUNN AND S POSNIAK

PURPOSE

The following Notice of Motion was received on 13 July 2017 from the abovementioned Councillors:

MOTION

That Council:

1 Notes that Newcastle has a long and proud history of embracing and fostering the creative arts, in particular, live music. Newcastle has more artists per capita than any other city in Australia.

2 Works with partners to submit an expression of interest to Create NSW, to stage a Live and Local micro-music festival in the Newcastle Local Government Area during 2017/18.

3 Notes that hosting a Live and Local micro-music festival has the potential to benefit the broader Newcastle community by creating jobs, increasing custom for local cafes and businesses and bringing people of diverse backgrounds together, as well as providing an opportunity to showcase Newcastle's diverse and talented local musicians.

BACKGROUND

Create NSW opens call to regional NSW councils to stage Live and Local micro-music festivals

Local councils, businesses and musicians across regional NSW are being encouraged to work together as part of an initiative that will see local musicians showcased across free family-friendly Live and Local micro-music festivals throughout 2017/2018.

Following hugely successful events in Parramatta, Camden and Wollondilly, Create NSW and the Live Music Office are now seeking expressions of interest from regional NSW councils to apply for anywhere from $5,000 to $20,000 in support to cover the fees of musicians, curators and technicians to stage events in their areas.
Six Local Government Areas will be supported under the initiative and in line with the NSW Government’s Create in NSW 10-year policy framework, priority will be given to applications that support under-represented groups including people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, young people, people with disability and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

Create NSW CEO Michael Brealey said that the free events have delivered incredible results for communities that can be seen on many levels.

“Live and Local events have had a very positive impact on the communities in their respective areas, and have proved to be a great way of showcasing some of the best acts that our diverse NSW music scene has to offer.

“But the benefits haven’t stopped there, as they have created new jobs, brought increased custom for local cafes and restaurants and increased footfall and sales for local retailers. It has been fantastic to see them bring multigenerational groups together to enjoy each event.

“We’re excited about bringing more of these events to life across regional NSW with the Live Music Office and looking at longer-term strategies so that we continue to deliver new opportunities for NSW musicians to increase their engagement with their local communities,” Mr Brealey said.

Live Music Office Director John Wardle said “Live and Local micro-music festivals are a highly effective way to connect communities with their local artists and venues, as well as also building relationships and capacity with the music industry and regional NSW councils.

“Having delivered a number of these events already, the Live Music Office is looking forward to more jobs and opportunities for local musicians across regional NSW as the micro-festivals are underway in the year ahead.”

The initiative is also seeking six further councils from Western Sydney, not including those who have already applied or are in the process of staging events.

For more information about expressions of interest for Live and Local funding, please email lucy@livemusicoffice.com.au.

The deadline for applications is 5pm Monday 14 August 2017.


ATTACHMENTS

Nil
ITEM-17 NOM 25/07/17 - RECOMMENDATION FROM THE CYCLING ADVISORY COMMITTEE

COUNCILLORS: T DOYLE AND D CLAUSEN

PURPOSE

The following Notice of Motion was received on 13 July 2017 from the abovementioned Councillors:

MOTION

The Council and its Cycling Advisory Committee note the release of the Newcastle City Centre Cycleway Network Strategy. Council and members of the Cycling Advisory Committee commend Transport for NSW in undertaking this work and recognising the key role of cycleways in a well-functioning city centre. The spatial scope of the network, consideration of end of trip facilities and the emphasis on safe, separated facilities are commended. However, Council and committee members have several concerns and consider that the document has several notable limitations that will detract from an effective outcome.

Council and the Cycling Advisory Committee consider that the strategy should, at a minimum:

1 Nominate a clear, continuous, linear connection from west to east, including from Wickham Interchange to the NewSpace/Civic precinct and from there to Parnell Place.

2 Define clear connections to the Wickham Interchange from all key directions. Connect to existing cycleways.

3 Ensure that the "pedestrian bridge" at Railway Street west of the Interchange be bike-friendly.

4 Request answers to the following questions:

   1 What standing does the document Newcastle City Centre Cycleway Network Strategy have?
   2 How will the Newcastle City Centre Cycleway Network Strategy be implemented?
   3 How will implementation be funded?
   4 What is the timeframe for implementation of the Newcastle City Centre Cycleway Network Strategy?
BACKGROUND

The Cycling Advisory Committee met on 29 June 2017. At its meeting, the Committee considered the Newcastle City Centre Cycleway Network Strategy recently released by UrbanGrowthNSW/Hunter Development Corporation.

The Committee resolved to make a recommendation to Council (above). Due to timeframe constraints, this motion has been submitted as a Notice of Motion for and on behalf of the Committee by Council's representatives Councillor Doyle and Councillor Clausen.

ATTACHMENTS

Nil
A key aim of Council's Hunter Street Revitalisation Strategic Framework (2010) and the State Government's draft Newcastle Urban Renewal Strategy (2012) is increased activation of Hunter Street through increased pedestrian and cycle movements and safer, more accessible cycle routes in the city centre. The proposed trial changes to Hunter Street, which gained wide support through the public exhibition process in 2013, allowed for physically separated cycle lanes on both sides of Hunter Street, from National Park Street to Perkins Street.

Since announcement of light rail for Newcastle, Council officers have been advocating to and working with Transport for NSW and Roads and Maritime Services to ensure that safe, direct cycleways are incorporated in planning for light rail.

The Newcastle Light Rail Review of Environmental Factors (Transport for NSW, April 2016) noted that elements such as 'cycleways, where they are related to the light rail proposal, will be further considered and subject to a separate assessment process at a later date' and that 'an extensive consultation program ... will form part of this future planning process'. Subsequently, Transport for NSW engaged Bitzios Consulting to investigate how cycleways could be included. Council officers, together with officers from Transport for NSW, RMS and Urban Growth provided input through a series of workshops in late 2016. Bitzios' work informed the Newcastle City Centre Cycleway Network Strategy, which was released in May 2017.

The Newcastle City Centre Cycleway Network Strategy 'identifies opportunities for Council to consider' and infers that implementation of the cycleway network will be Council's responsibility. Council officers are in the process of appointing a consultant to undertake public domain planning for the west end, which will address concept design of cycleways in conjunction with streetscape and pedestrian improvements.

**RECOMMENDATION**

The Councilor Notice Of Motion be amended to include the following paragraph at the conclusion of the motion:

That Council write to Transport for NSW and the Hunter Development Corporation (as coordinator of Revitalising Newcastle) seeking advice and clarification of matters raised in this motion.
ITEM-18  NOM 25/07/17 - COMMUTER PARKING
COUNCILLORS:  D CLAUSEN, J DUNN, S POSNIAK AND N NELMES

PURPOSE

The following Notice of Motion was received on 13 July 2017 from the abovementioned Councillors:

MOTION

That Council:

1. Notes that the NSW Parliament Standing Committee on Transport and Infrastructure is undertaking an inquiry into Commuter Car Parking in NSW.

2. Writes to the Committee requesting that a Hearing be held in Newcastle.

3. Makes a submission to the Inquiry reiterating Council’s support for an integrated transport solution for Newcastle, including:

   a. support for an expanded light rail network connecting the CBD to the University, Hunter Stadium, John Hunter, Airport, and Glendale Interchange

   b. the need for dedicated park and ride facilities to be included in an expanded light rail network (as per Council’s Connecting Newcastle Vision – adopted March 2016)

   c. the integration of active transport such as dedicated cycleways and end of use facilities within new transport infrastructure across the Lower Hunter

   d. the removal of hundreds of inner city car parks including along Hunter Street due to Government’s decision to progress with separated running light rail, and loss of parking to development (such as at the Hunter Development Corporation’s sites in Honeysuckle)

   e. the popularity of the park and ride facility that previously serviced John Hunter Hospital from Hunter Stadium, which has since been removed.

BACKGROUND

On 22 June 2017 it was announced that the NSW Parliament Standing Committee on Transport and Infrastructure would undertake an inquiry into Commuter Parking in NSW.
The Terms of Reference of the Committee are:

That the Committee inquire into and report on commuter car parking in NSW, including:

a) The effectiveness of current state government policies and programs covering commuter car parking;
b) Processes for selecting the location of commuter car parks;
c) The potential for restricted access or user pays commuter car parks;
d) Consideration of alternative modes of first mile/last mile travel, including point to point transport, active transport and on demand buses; and
e) Any other related matters.

ATTACHMENTS

Nil
ITEM-19 NOM 25/07/17 - PERMISSIBLE BUILDING CLADDING
COUNCILLORS: D CLAUSEN, N NELMES, J DUNN, S POSNIAK AND T DOYLE

PURPOSE

The following Notice of Motion was received on 13 July 2017 from the abovementioned Councillors:

MOTION

That Council:

1. Notes the devastating loss of life following the recent fire at London's Grenfell Tower, and that the recently added exterior cladding appears to have contributed to the extreme speed with which the fire spread.

2. Conduct a review and reports to Council on permissible building cladding in Newcastle under NSW and Australian regulation, including the existing regulations for fire resistance, and opportunities for Council to stipulate more rigid controls for development to reduce the likelihood of a similar tragedy in Newcastle; and

3. Assesses the feasibility of undertaking an audit of the number of properties in the Newcastle Local Government Area where potentially at-risk aluminium composite panels have been used in external building cladding.

BACKGROUND

The Grenfell Tower Fire in London has brought international attention to the need for strict regulation of building materials to ensure that preventable tragedies are not repeated. Similar fires caused by substandard external cladding have occurred in Melbourne's Docklands in November 2014 and at a hotel in Dubai in January 2015. The Docklands fire engulfed 16 floors of the building in 15 minutes and the Dubai hotel was rapidly engulfed in flames in scenes reminiscent of the Grenfell Tower fire in London.

Documents dated September 2015 from the NSW Department of Planning and Environment, and released under the Government Information (Public Access) Act, identified that up to 2,500 properties across NSW may have utilised external cladding which would fail to meet the definition of 'non-combustible' as defined in the NSW Department of Planning and Environment's 2015 Planning Circular External Walls and Cladding.
The concern about external building cladding was raised with then Premier Mike Baird in May 2015 by the National Secretary of the Construction, Forestry, Mining and Energy Union (CFMEU). In response, the then NSW Minister responsible for Fair Trading advised that the NSW Government would await the outcome of a Victorian investigation into the 2014 fire before undertaking any examination of NSW regulation. To date, the NSW Government is unable to identify what action they have taken to reduce the risk of a similar fire disaster occurring in NSW.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A: NSW Department of Planning and Environment, 3 August 2015, Planning Circular *External Walls and Cladding*

Attachment B: ABC News, 15 June 2017, *London tower fire: NSW documents reveal thousands of buildings could have cladding issue*
External walls and cladding

This circular is to raise awareness and provide advice to councils, certifiers, builders, architects, building designers, industry practitioners and other stakeholders regarding matters that need to be considered when assessing the suitability of external wall systems and attachments to external walls, including aluminium composite panels.

Introduction

The recent Lacrosse building fire in Docklands, Melbourne, has highlighted issues with external wall construction and the use of certain aluminium composite panels as part of an external wall system or as an attachment to an external wall.

The issues with aluminium composite panels primarily relate to multi-storey buildings and the potential for rapid vertical fire spread via the façade or external wall where inappropriate products have been used.

The use of inappropriate façade materials has the potential to affect the safety of building occupants, the public and firefighting personnel.

There is a need to be vigilant where these products are used and to ensure that all building materials, components or systems are suitable and appropriate for their intended use.

What are aluminium composite panels?

Aluminium composite panels are sandwich-type panels consisting of two aluminium faces and a core material, typically being polyethylene, mineral-based material, or a combination of both. Panel thicknesses typically range between 3 and 5 mm.

Many of these products are marketed as architectural building panels. There are a number of different products on the market that appear outwardly similar, yet there is a difference in the core materials used.

The core material affects the fire performance of the panel. Materials with a higher proportion mineral core are generally considered to have better fire performance than those with a polyethylene core or low proportion mineral core.

Products with a high proportion mineral core may have increased fire performance, but would still be considered combustible, unless they have been tested and proven to be non-combustible.

What are the Building Code of Australia requirements?

It is a requirement under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 and Regulation that building work is carried out in accordance with the BCA.

The BCA is a performance based document, and as such, either the prescriptive deemed-to-satisfy provisions may be used, an alternative solution developed, or a combination of both. The information in this circular relates to the deemed-to-satisfy provisions of the BCA.

The issues with external wall construction, including aluminium composite panels, primarily relate to Volume One of the BCA (which pertains to Class 2 to 9 buildings) and to buildings of Type A or B construction.

The BCA includes provisions for materials used in the construction of external walls and attachments to external walls.

Careful consideration needs to be given to the interpretation of what constitutes an external wall and what is an attachment to an external wall in order to ensure the relevant provisions of the BCA are met.

Where a panel forms part of an external wall

External walls of buildings required to be of Type A or B construction must be non-combustible, under Clauses 3.1 and 4.1 of Specification C1.1, irrespective of whether or not that wall also requires a fire resistance level (FRL).

External walls may be required to achieve an FRL if exposed to a fire source feature or otherwise required to be fire resisting under the BCA.

‘Non-combustible’ in the BCA is determined by testing to AS 1530.1 – Methods for fire tests on building materials, components and structures - Combustibility test for materials, or using materials that are deemed...
acceptable for use under C1.12 where non-combustible materials are required.

It is important to note that the BCA is a holistic document, and that an external wall may need to meet a number of requirements, such as fire performance, weatherproofing and energy efficiency.

Where a panel is an attachment to an external wall
The BCA permits the use of combustible materials as a finish, lining or attachment to a wall required to have an FRL, if certain requirements are met under Clause 2.4 of Specification C1.1. Importantly one of these requirements is that the material or attachment must not constitute an undue risk of fire spread via the façade of the building.

Ensuring compliance
Practitioners, including certifying authorities, need to be satisfied that suitable evidence is provided to demonstrate that the products proposed for use in the construction of external walls comply with the relevant requirements of the BCA.

Various forms of evidence may be relied upon to demonstrate compliance with the BCA. Acceptable forms of evidence are given in A2.2 of the BCA.

Where consideration needs to be given to the fire performance of a product, it is considered that the most suitable forms of evidence would be a report issued by a Registered Testing Authority, or a CodeMark Certificate of Conformity.

Documentation
Building and approval documentation should include an appropriate level of detail to demonstrate compliance with the BCA with:

- adequate specification of materials and products to be used in the construction of external walls and façades;
- clear identification of what materials and products have been specified for the construction of external walls and façades;
- clear details on how materials and products are to be installed; and
- clear identification of where walls are required to be non-combustible or achieve an FRL.

It is important that certifying authorities, designers, builders and installers are aware of any limitations or special requirements specified on product documentation regarding use or installation.

Builders and installers must also take care to ensure that materials or products being installed during construction are the same as those specified in the approved building documentation.

At the completion of work, appropriate evidence should be sought by the principal certifying authority to confirm that materials and products installed are the same as specified in the approval documentation and that they have been installed in the approved manner.
London tower fire: NSW documents reveal thousands of buildings could have cladding issue

BY PHILIPPA MCDONALD

UPDATED THU 19 JUN 2017, 8:34 PM AEST

State Government documents have warned up to 2,500 buildings in New South Wales could be fitted with flammable cladding similar to that which was engulfed in the London Grenfell Tower fire this week.

In the September 2015 document obtained under Freedom of Information by the NSW Opposition — marked "in confidence" — the Department of Planning and Environment states the potential number of building affected by combustible cladding could be between 1,500 to 2,500.

Cladding materials have been in the spotlight since a 2014 Lacrosse building fire in Melbourne, and Wednesday's dramatic London blaze, in which 17 people died.
Today the NSW Minister for Emergency Services, Troy Grant, could not be exact about the number of buildings fitted with potentially dangerous panels.

"It's an ongoing process, obviously buildings go up, buildings come down, they change, obviously it's not something that sits still in time," he said.

"And as a result of the London incident they're reaching into local government to see the status of where up to and if there is more that needs to be done in relation to any potential risk across the state."

In a statement late today Planning Minister Anthony Roberts told ABC News: "A previous estimate of 1,500-2,500 buildings does not represent the scale or number of affected buildings."

"There is no known data source on the location of buildings with aluminium composite panelling."

Thousands of buildings could be affected

But Local Government NSW president Keith Rhoades said 2,500 buildings could be an under-estimation.

How did the fire spread so quickly?
And how can landlords and local councils act now to help prevent another disaster?

"It's entirely possible this figure would be significantly higher today," he said in a statement.

"There did not appear to be a single source of truth on the number of buildings in NSW that might have used the same cladding as in the London fire, or in a 2014 fire at Melbourne's Docklands precinct — or indeed on buildings using other non-compliant products that may pose safety risks."

When the Melbourne's Lacrosse complex caught fire in November 2014, external cladding was considered a factor in the ferocity of the blaze.

The Victorian government spent $1 million on an audit of other high-rise buildings and found there were risks associated with another 80 buildings.

**Opposition calls for Victoria-style review**

While the NSW Government has defended its actions since, including making "councils aware of the risks of non-compliant cladding on high-rise buildings" and a National Construction Code with enforceable powers, the Opposition has labelled it "a lazy approach".

The Opposition's better regulation spokeswoman, Yasmin Catley, called for the Government to undertake a similar audit to Victoria.

"What are they doing to make people feel safe in their dwellings?" she asked.

Ms Catley told the ABC that local government may be best place to conduct an audit but she wanted it to be properly resourced.

A spokesperson for the City of Sydney said they were not aware of any buildings that had non-compliant cladding.

**POSTED THU 15 JUN 2017, 7:52 PM AEST**
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