

Legislative Topics	Detail	LGA	Observations/Comments/Evidence
1	Developments proposed or approved	i) (a) in flood and fire prone areas	Canterbury Bankstown-Riverlands Riverlands: Flood risk to development.
		ii) (b) areas that have become more exposed to natural disasters as a result of climate change	Canterbury Bankstown-Riverlands The Riverlands development is currently being built in a land bowl and in a flood plain.
		iii) (c) in areas that are vulnerable to rising sea levels	Canterbury Bankstown-Riverlands The Riverlands development is low lying land lands and sea level rise will be affected (Fig. 2)
		coastal erosion or drought conditions as a result of climate change	Liverpool, Fairfield, Canterbury-Bankstown, Parramatta, Cumberland. Sydney Metro lies over 3 major aquifers that infiltrates and percolates through soil profiles (Fig. 3). Increased runoff to the sea from developed surfaces and reduced natural surfaces prevent aquifers to fill with nutrient rich water. Coupled with deforestation, and aquifer extraction (Fig. 4), it is my understanding that during El Niño, phreatophytes are unable to draw up moisture that alleviates drought conditions. Drought increases fire weather. (Same as cell E30). The impacts are all connected to CC. It is no coincidence that CPW and aquifers cover almost the same area. (Fig. 4 and 5)
and in areas that are threatened ecological communities or habitat for threatened species	Liverpool, Fairfield, Canterbury-Bankstown, Parramatta, Cumberland, and the Sutherland Western Sydney Rivers Taskforce Inaugural Meeting held 10 October 2023 has plans that will compromise CC efforts. Status quo: All riparian zones house CPW. In Norwest, already overdeveloped residential areas reduced riparian zones to thin ineffective slivers of remnant CPW, which is ironically the key to CC mitigation. The Taskforce plans to develop these riparian zones for riverside leisure activities. GLALC opposed it and the EPA raised risks.		
2	The adequacy of planning powers and planning bodies	All	The 45 year plan lacks a holistic understanding of the Ecology or the nature of the "dynamic imbalanced" supersystem. It has not considered The Milanovic Cycles (MC), ENSO Oscillations and the exosphere (albedo) effects on waterways and fire safety in the 45 years of planned development (from the SEPP 2011 to the Tri Metropolitan 2056 Plan). The natural shifts from ice ages to heat waves is primarily influenced by MC. The root issue is that planners are not planning for hotter climates (sped up exponentially since 1850's, and still ongoing). We are building a giant mall with mitigation measures we hope will cumulatively reduce climate change. Ecological status quo: Currently, El Niño causes and future La Niña will bring greater flooding because the cryosphere is becoming liquid, and thus with less reflective poles, albedo increases atmospheric heat. Additionally, as the increasing volume of sea (including runoff) warms, it absorbs more carbon. Hotter seas alter the aquatic system that originally served humanity. The increase in terra surface, ocean and atmospheric temperatures collectively will further alter climates.
		All	The "dynamic imbalanced" supersystem is a circular system that development ought to mimic. However, development planning ignores a major portion of natural laws. Unless planning adopts the natural system as its over-arching Constitution, the following will always recur in some way or another: 1) natural capital replenishment is not a topic the public are made aware of (does it even exist in government plans?) 2) CPW is publicised as CEEC, but still cut down, 3) riparian zone health is publicised but plans to develop the area is announced, 4) ecological services are not recognised or quantified when a reduced 45 meter tree is replaced with a 15 cm juvenile on a large scale 5) there is no waste management plan for 45 years of development in existence, 6) the developer hires their own ecologists, environmental and heritage consultants and state cannot see the conflict of interest, etc. Use examples like Box Hill (Swamp Oak forest), Leppington (Paperbark Forest), Menai (cover crop).
		All	The premise of planners is that development plans for infrastructure or even lots inflict no damage because most farmlands are stripped of natural vegetation already is false. Remnant species have been identified on farmlands and even a single specimen is valuable. It is the last of an irreplaceable metapopulation gene pool. Hypocritically, fauna relocation plans are included in the development process which reveals that state and LGAs are aware of wildlife on farmlands. These First Organisms are destroyed or relocated to areas with others of their species. This is a travesty of sensitive metapopulation dynamics.
		All	There is no Development Waste Plan to support the 45 years of development planned from 2015 to 2056.
		All	AHPs destroy Anthropology. No one has the right to destroy the Anthropology of a continent. Anthropology is Culture and allows LALCs to protect green spaces.
		particularly for local councils	to review development approvals
	amend development approvals	All	Amendments serve the party that has taken on the management responsibility - usually the developer or much later, the strata management/Body Corporate.
	revoke development approvals reports	All	As explained above.
	and consider the costs identified as	All	There is no feedback from LGAs to environmental consultants about reports. Are reports checked at all?
1) placing people at risk as a consequence of	the cumulative impacts of development	All	Increase water volumes (> rainfall during El Niño), storms (> heat), >erosion, > water velocity and bank destabilisation, > sedimentation, eutrophication and increased sea level rise and dead zones in seas.
		All	Paradigm shift required. Humans exist and thrive because of favourable conditions on earth. We need to thrive within natural laws or we plan our own demise.
		All	Greater unsafety due to stronger winds, more intense electric storms, more rainfall, flooding and fires
		All	It is the cumulative effect of the tree of life and natural processes that keep conditions favourable for humans. Besides wellbeing and safety risks, an easier example is the negative impact of biodiversity loss on two major industries: ecotourism and education: environmental (multiple), anthropological, archaeological studies.
		All	Privately owned nurseries do not grow endangered species. Strict scientific license for legitimate growers. No resources made available to council nurseries for this purpose. Nurseries are also supplied by collectors who have worked out efficiencies that earn more for less effort but reduce the gene pool of CPW.
		All	Greater costs of living, > skin cancer, all outdoor sports or activities increase chances of skin cancer
		All	Natural capital is finite. Australia needs to think about 2050, 2100, 2150 etc. for economic stability.
		All	See below
		All	Increased runoff to the sea and reduced natural surfaces prevent aquifers to fill. Thus, during El Niño phreatophytes cannot draw up moisture that alleviates drought conditions. This increases fire weather. (Same as cell E10)
		All	Increased riparian development plans. Western Sydney Rivers Taskforce Inaugural Meeting held 10 October 2023. If this proceeds, the hydrological portion from atmosphere through soil into creeks will be broken. Aquatic species have for millions of years received the right nutrients from the surrounding terra and riparian zones to sustain them. If it is converted to cement, the states water program is doomed.
2) the environment at risk as a consequence of	the cumulative impacts of development	All	The DPI Guidelines for riparian corridors on waterfront land is based on frontier science. Ecological services on riparian zones cannot be based on a Strahler order formula and the average rule is planning for an ecological disaster. (Fig. 6)
		All	The reduction of the vegetation adapted over about 62 million years to cope with Australian conditions adds to climate change. Native species keep ground temperatures cool. Vicious cycle of fossil fuels: > heat, > air conditioner use, > electricity needs so > coal use, > mining which means > atmospheric carbon and thus > heat.
		All	Especially during El Niño, moist cool conditions (so opposite to fire weather) must be maintained. Forests cool land - removal may reduce fire risk but causes other problems. A combination of modern science and traditional burns will assist with fire risk reduction.
		All	Increased heat increases active pyrophytes and pyrophiles to thrive which encourage more fires. Reduction of native species richness and abundance due to the commercialisation of the native plant supply to post development revegetation works (collectors and nurseries grow species that germinate and grow easier. There is no return on difficult growers. Unless a land owner is directly connected and invested in the pristine original Australian landscape, the effort to ensure that a TEC's recover is unworkable. I.e. GLALC and Sutherland nurseries allow.
		All	Some citizens and migrants are ignorant about the value of Natural Assets. Immigration does not have any education in place. Furthermore, any ethnic group that dominates a particular area have a democratic cultural right to alter the natural identity of the land. LGAs plant species that the ethnic group identifies with instead of natives. LGAs also plant non-endemic species along streets and under sower lines.
		All	The investment in Anthropological values, especially First Culture, enables government to instill a new paradigm of thinking that preserves pristine bushland that is best suited to mitigate Climate Change
		Sutherland	Invest in First Culture v Badgery's Creek Airport and set the Ecological values at the front of the traveller's mind. Make it an official Keeping Place of First Culture
		All	Increasing settlers in Sydney have strong incentives to profit and own/rent a home and thus are unlikely to vote for environmental preservation.
		All	Greater developed surfaces increase risks of interrupting atmospheric (albedo), hydrological and biotic cycles. Increased heat in the supersystem intensifies abiotic processes like wind, storms, hurricanes etc.
		3	short, medium and long term planning reforms that may be necessary to ensure that communities are able to mitigate and adapt to conditions caused by changing environmental and climatic conditions, as well as the community's expectation and need for homes, schools, hospitals and infrastructure
All	Develop with natural laws in mind. Consult Ebenezer Howard's Garden City plan for instance.		
All	Standardise definitions of heritage, natural environment, culture across all legislation. Too fragmented.		
All	The SEPP 2011-Tri-Metro Plan 2056 is 45 years of development without a development waste plan. Start one ASAP to address the lessons learnt from the last 13 years.		
All	Add a rubbish removal cost to builder from the outset and track waste to cut out air tankers from waste removal process		
All	Support GLALC's move to state to collect more than 1200 tons of development waste (including asbestos) from Cultural lands crucial for CC mitigation. GLALC is an ally capable of claiming more green space for the benefit of NSW (and beyond).		
All	Fund social education about respect for Aboriginal Country (Anthropology) much like the anti-smoking campaign.		
All	Fund a statewide education plan about preservation of National Assets.		
All	Increase resources and powers to regulators in the Sutherland region to protect National Assets including private C2 land.		
All	Increase regulation on vehicle registration especially on dirt bikes (track metamorphosis).		
4	alternative regulatory options to ,	All	If so, increase native flora on exterior surfaces and rooftops. Engineer stormwater drainage in high density residential areas to spread out more along riparian zones rather than create a point outlet directly into the creek.
		All	
5	listening to, and learning from, Aboriginal voices and experiences to better inform planning outcomes	All	LALCs have no authority to protect eco-heritage. Litigation is costly and developers have more funds and thus more human resources.
		All	Recognise Anthropology as a National Asset. LALCs have no authority to protect artefacts or anthropology. Artefacts are moved legally using an AHP and the story of the artefacts as they lay is lost. More green spaces can be protected this way.
		All	Heritage studies are development driven. No drive from State to invest in Anthropology at LALCs to protect it as a national asset. Since no funding exists for LALCs to protect heritage, heritage consultants rush RAPS with incorrect deadlines and that it takes no existent resources to find and declare an area of significance, many POs are lost to development.
		All	The investment in First Culture values which enables government to instill a new paradigm of thinking that preserves pristine bushland that is best suited to mitigate
		All	Palaentology. What happens behind the developers screens when cutting and filling a hill or mountain?
		All	Aboriginal knowledge is steeped in pre-development natural systems, not development, but their knowledge and lifestyle can positively influence development paradigms to prevent flood and fire risks, for instance. However this must be discussed with Speakers for Country.
		All	Recognise First Peoples and their knowledge systems which hold unique information about phenology to assist with environmental issue like Climate Change by directly investing in Ranger stations and Eco-Drifts.
		All	Fund the GLALC Keeping Place and Koala sanctuary at Heathcote to protect and preserve culture and heritage
		All	Fund cocreated research projects with First Peoples, LALC's and Universities.
		6	any other related matters.
All	LGAs zone as per state plans. Zoning premeditates the ratio of green space to planned development areas. For e.g. CPCP is a development plan that reduces creeks to slivers of stormwater management that secondarily serve as an endangered biota refuge and corridor. There are many impacts, but mainly that the intrinsic value of native biota is clearly not a priority of the 45 year development plan. If citizens and developers are disconnected and ignorant about the importance of air, water and vegetation for All Life, it is the duty of government to educate them and protect these life sources.		
All	Developers subcontract Eco-consultancies and Heritage consultancies. Status quo: Time delays and quality costs the developer more. Consultants are profit based and want repeat business. Combined, the reduction of flora, fauna and the Australia's Anthropological history is inevitable.		
All	Heritage consultancies favour developers and rush Registered Aboriginal Practitioners with incorrect interpretation of the law.		
All	Interdisciplinary Approach: Given the complexity of the issues involved, an interdisciplinary approach involving anthropology, ecology, archaeology, and cultural studies is necessary for developing holistic solutions that address both environmental and cultural concerns.		
All	The offsets plan is counterproductive where the destruction of a TEC for development is compensated for by restoring another TEC elsewhere. This not only reduces the gene pool, the area of the TEC, it also increases interspecies competition (and its eventual die-off of especially fauna). Also, road developments do not collect seed from cleared easements for them to be sown elsewhere which results in gene pool reduction.		
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