

Environmental Strategy

Our Sustainable City



Acknowledgement of Country

The City of Canada Bay acknowledges the Wangal clan, one of the 29 tribes of the Eora nation and the traditional custodians of this land. Council pays respect to Elders past, present and emerging and extends this respect to all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people living in or visiting the City of Canada Bay.

This Environmental Strategy encompasses land currently known as the City of Canada Bay. We acknowledge this land is the traditional home of the Wangal people of the

Eora nation. We recognise their stewardship of this place. We acknowledge the vital contribution that Indigenous people and cultures have made and still make to the nation that we share.

This canvas by Gwiyaala's Aboriginal Art, from our Reconciliation Action Plan, tells the story of the Wangal people, the significance of their waterways and the saltwater mullet festivals held by Traditional Custodians that brought local clans together in the area pre-colonisation.



Figure 1. Reconciliation Action Plan artwork by Gwiyaala Aboriginal Art.

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Mayor's Foreword

Our updated Environment Strategy is a roadmap for addressing the environmental challenges in our area.

As our population increases, Council must work to meet the growing demand for services while also minimising our environmental footprint.

This strategy will guide us in taking real, measurable actions to protect our environment and ensure we stay accountable to our community as we journey to a brighter future.

Since our 2020 Environmental Strategy, two new themes have been identified as important to our community here in the City of Canada Bay:

- Circular Economy
- Net Zero Community

These themes focus on reducing carbon emissions and waste, while increasing renewable energy, sustainable transport, recycling and reuse. They also diversify our already ambitious targets, which include doubling our rooftop solar, reducing waste to landfill per person by 20% and increasing the biodiversity of our local area.

Together, Council and the Canada Bay community can lead the way in environmental stewardship and make this vision a reality.

Mayor Michael Megna
City of Canada Bay



01

Strategic overview



1.1 Introduction

This Environment Strategy 2025–2035 is Council's plan for delivering a sustainable and thriving environment. It has been prepared through consultation with the community and stakeholders.

A healthy local natural environment provides a strong foundation for community wellbeing. This strategy outlines how Council will respond to the challenges of waste management, energy, climate change and a rapid increase in multi-unit dwellings.

This strategy will be implemented through 23 thematic action plans, supporting Council's four-year Delivery Program and Annual Operational Plan. Progress will be tracked annually, with reports on emissions reduction, biodiversity restoration, and waste management improvements.

The strategy reflects extensive community consultation and aligns with global, national, and state environmental policies, including the Paris Climate Agreement, NSW Climate Adaptation Strategy, and the Greater Sydney Regional Plan. Council will lead advocacy efforts to drive environmental reforms at higher government levels.

This roadmap positions the City of Canada Bay as a leader in sustainable urban development, ensuring a liveable, climate-resilient, and ecologically balanced future for its residents.

The strategy focuses on five key themes:



Connected to Nature aims to restore biodiversity, expand urban greenery to 25% canopy cover by 2040, and maintain swimmable waterways, while engaging the community in environmental stewardship.



Resilient City strengthens climate and water resilience, integrates First Nations knowledge, and ensures sustainable urban planning to adapt to climate challenges.



Net Zero Community targets net zero emissions by 2050, with a 54% reduction by 2035. It promotes renewable energy, sustainable transport, and a circular economy to cut emissions and waste.



Circular Economy focuses on reducing landfill waste by 20% per person by 2030, increasing waste diversion to 60%, and implementing a Circular Economy Plan to enhance recycling and waste reduction.



Leading by Example in Council Operations commits to net zero emissions by 2030, transitioning to 100% renewable electricity, phasing out gas, embedding sustainable procurement, and ensuring events meet environmental standards.

1.2 Structure of this Environmental Strategy

This Environmental Strategy is an update of 2020 Environmental Strategy, with the themes remaining largely the same. In this update, the theme Resource Efficient Community in the 2020 Environmental Strategy has been split into 2 sections: Net Zero Community and Circular Economy. This allows greater emphasis on these important commitments.

This Environmental Strategy is structured into five key themes. Each theme contains Council's focus areas, goals, measurable targets and actions to repair and restore environmental degradation and enhance city resilience.

There are four community-wide themes with goals, targets and actions for the whole local government area. The fifth theme, Leading by Example has goals, targets and actions for Council to lead by example in operations.

Each section provides supporting information including:

- Explanations about the scope and importance of the topic.
- Action Explainers describing some of the more complex actions.
- Case studies illustrating how Council translates strategic commitments into on-ground action.

Five key themes, 17 focus areas

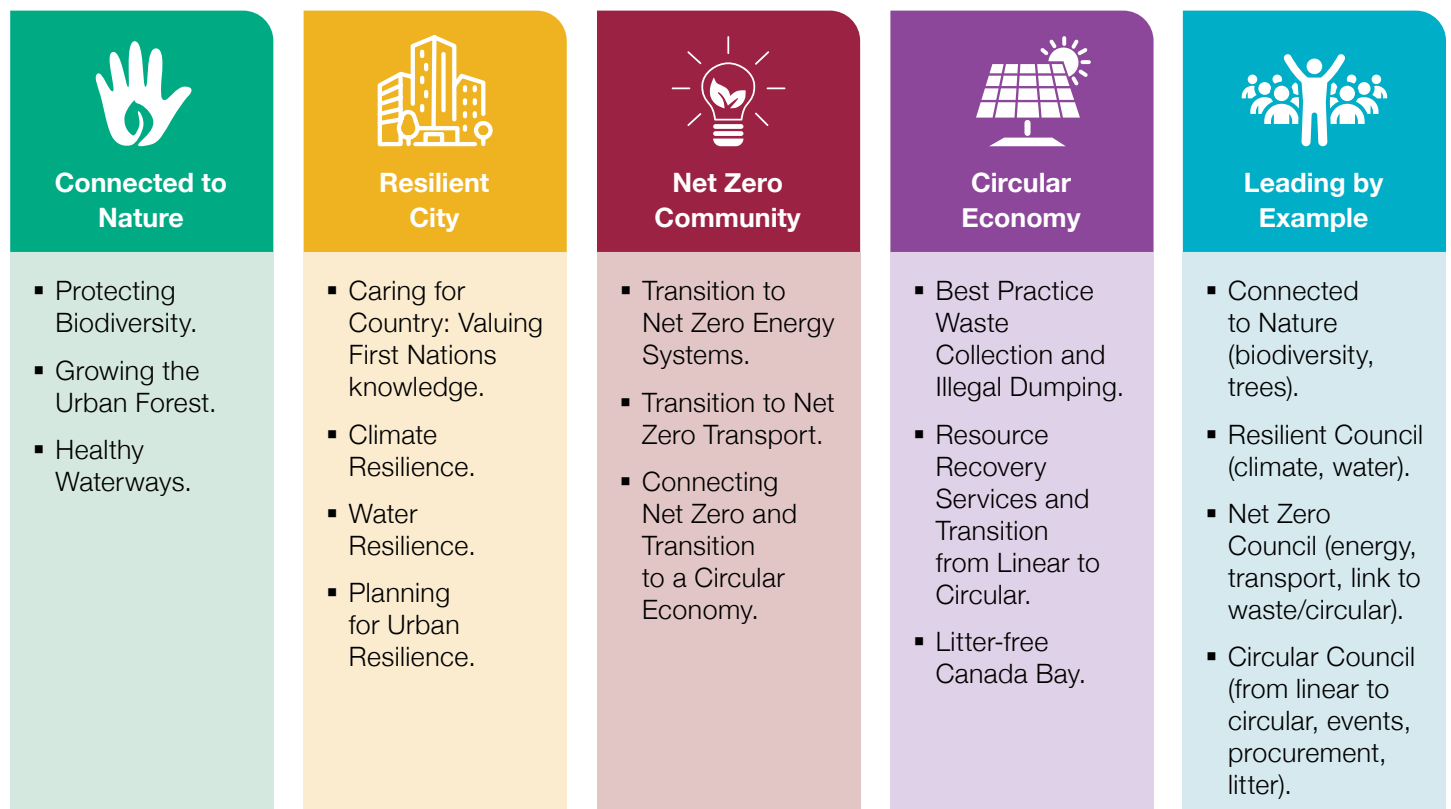


Figure 2. Structure of this Environmental Strategy.

1.2.1 Implementation next steps

- Implement the actions in this strategy along with the relevant thematic action plan.
- Measure and track Council's progress against the adopted targets and report publicly each year in the Annual Report.
- Review and evaluate Council's policies, projects and programs to address any gaps.
- Engage with our community and key stakeholders to ensure continuous improvement in all environmental areas.



1.3 Council's role in environmental management

The Environmental Strategy is designed around the 3 pathways for environmental change illustrated in the figure below which are based on Council's span of control.

Council has a key role in modelling environmentally sustainable practices as a good corporate citizen, civic leader and effective risk manager. Council represents the interests of the City of Canada Bay community and delivers local services and infrastructure that underpin community liveability and wellbeing.

This document is intended to provide targets for both Council and the community to aspire to. The targets often rely on shared Government and community action and provide an indicator of the current state or progress being made in the area.

Three pathways for environmental change based on Council's sphere of control

Pathway 1: Control

Council direct decision-making and action is possible and necessary.



Our commitment to customers and community

Council will lead by example as a local role model for environmentally sustainable practices through our facilities, services, events and governance.

Council will apply good environmental management to anticipate, prepare for, respond and adapt to environmental shocks and stresses including climate change, biodiversity loss, pollution and resource depletion.

Why is this important?

Our community expects us to be a good a civic leader, corporate citizen and effective risk manager. Good environmental management is vital for Council's long-term resilience and success as an organisation.

The [NSW Local Government Act 1993](#) establishes mandatory planning and reporting obligations for councils. The Guiding Principles for Councils in the *Local Government Act 1993*, Chapter 3, s8A oblige councils to consider the long term and cumulative effects of actions on future generations and the principles of ecologically sustainable development.

Examples of the actions we are taking:

- Council is reducing emissions from buildings and assets to reach net zero emissions by 2030.
- We are adapting our asset portfolio to deal with the impacts of climate change and improve local resilience – for example creating and swim sites on the Parramatta River, and planting an urban forest help our community cope with increasingly hotter weather.
- Applying circular economy principles to our waste collection services, including phased implementation of a new FOGO service for all residents.
- Employing an Authorised Officer under the *Biosecurity Act 2015* to manage risks due to local weeds and feral species.
- Protecting local biodiversity by including biodiversity corridors into Council's *Local Environment Plan and Development Control Plan*.
- In 2023–24, Council spent approximately \$100 million a year buying goods and services. Council will use that investment to influence its suppliers and wider markets to provide products and services with better environmental performance. When making purchasing decisions and contracts, Council will apply the goals, targets and actions in this Environmental Strategy for Connected to Nature, Resilient City, Net Zero and Circular Economy.

See [section 6 Leading by Example](#) for more details.

Pathway 2: Influence

Council has areas of partial or shared responsibility or influence.



Our commitment to customers

and community

Council will use its civic leadership to influence local community action and beyond. We will do this by delivering award winning behaviour change programs, scaling our efforts through partnerships and advocating for changes to policies, systems and markets that unlock environmentally sustainable practices.

Why is this important?

Our community's aspirations are not Council's full responsibility to implement and require wider collective action.

To achieve our community's goals and aspirations, Council partners with state government agencies, community groups, local businesses, and industry. Council also advocates for broader-scale action regionally, statewide and nationally.

Examples of the actions we are taking:

- Delivering award winning educational programs and resources such as the Apartment Buildings Network and resources that support residents to waste less and recycle more and to reduce their emissions from energy, transport and waste.
- Council will cultivate local citizen scientists through partnerships with science and conservation organisations. We invite residents to spot birds, identify plants, and monitor water quality to gather important information for nature conservation.
- Council partners with Resilient Sydney to source data on community emissions and advocate for NSW Government policy settings, funding and support to deliver NSW net zero emissions in our Local Government Area.
- Council together with 24 other councils buy electricity at wholesale prices through an SSROC contract. A contract of this scale enabled councils to support and grow the market for solar electricity.

Pathway 3: Concern

Council has little control or influence.



Our commitment to customers

and community

Council will think global and act local. We will incorporate larger scale issues, targets and goals in its strategic vision and advocacy agenda. Council will locally monitor, respond, adapt and report on local implications of matters of regional, national and international significance.

Why is this important?

Our community expects that Council demonstrates awareness and understanding of regional, national and international environmental issues.

Council is concerned about international environmental expectations and commitments but has little control or influence.

Examples of the actions we are taking:

- Council's Environmental Strategy and supporting action plans consider and reference the broader policy context, including global agreements. For example, this Environment Strategy considers, references and responds to climate policy settings including the Paris Climate Agreement and climate legislation in Australia and NSW.
- Council resolved in 2019 to declare a Climate Emergency.
- In 2022, Council resolved to join the Cities Race to Zero as part of our commitment to 2016 Paris Climate Agreement. Each year, Council reports on local progress in climate mitigation and adaptation which is collated to measure global progress in addressing climate change.

Figure 3. Three pathways for environmental change based on Council's sphere of control.



Figure 4. Examples of how Council delivers environmental outcomes.



1.4 Council's vision and strategic plan

Council uses the NSW Integrated Planning and Reporting Framework to define and document the community vision and long-term objectives through long, medium and short-term plans and reporting.

The [NSW Local Government Act 1993](#) Guiding Principles for Councils (Chapter 3, s8A), state that councils are obliged to consider the long term and cumulative effects of actions on future generations and should consider the principles of ecologically sustainable development.

Council's overarching, long-term vision and priorities are described in guiding strategic documents:

- [Our Future 2036, Community Strategic Plan 2018 – 2038](#) (CSP) – required by the NSW Integrated Planning and Reporting Framework, and NSW Government Act
- [Local Strategic Planning Statement](#) (LSPS), required under the [NSW Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979](#)

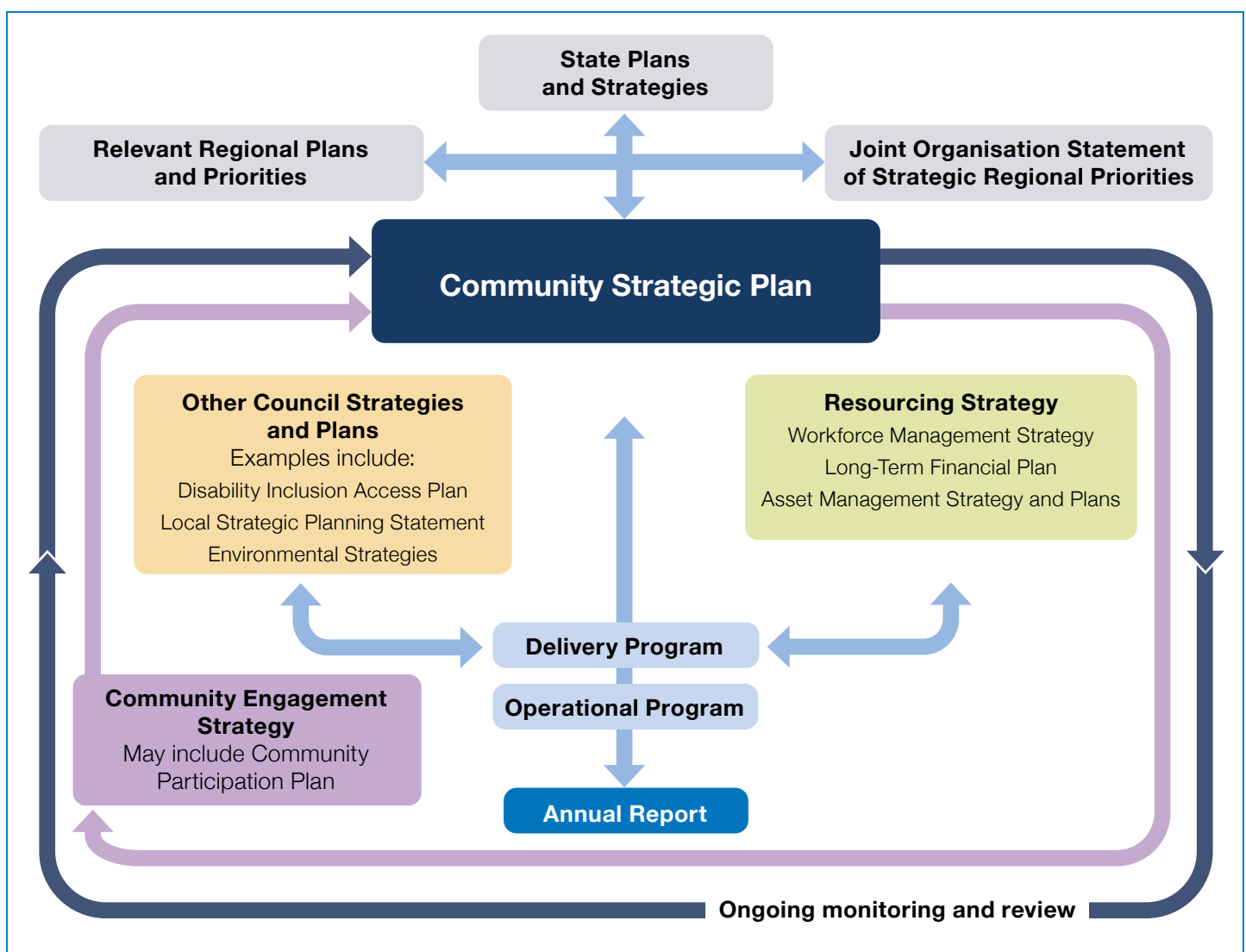


Figure 5. NSW Integrated Planning and Reporting Framework.

Each year, in November, Council publishes its Annual Report to the City of Canada Bay community. [Council's Reports](#) provide a regular update on our progress.

1.5 Broader Policy Context

1.5.1 Global



- [Paris Climate Agreement 2016](#) is a legally binding international treaty on climate change. Its overarching goal is to hold “the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels” and pursue efforts “to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels.” To limit global warming to 1.5°C, greenhouse gas emissions must peak before 2025 at the latest and decline 43% by 2030.
- [Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework \(GBF\) 2022](#) sets 4 goals for 2050 and 23 targets for 2030:
 - By 2030, to take urgent action to halt and reverse biodiversity loss to put nature on a path to recovery for the benefit of people and planet.
 - By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people.
- [UN Sustainable Development Goals](#) seek to address global challenges such as climate change, environmental degradation, clean energy and sustainable cities and communities.

1.5.2 Federal



- [Australia's Strategy for Nature 2024–2030](#) combines existing work across the country and guides the development of new and innovative approaches to implementing the Global Biodiversity Framework in the 6 priority areas most relevant to addressing the key drivers of biodiversity decline in Australia between now and 2030.
- Australia's Environment Ministers [agreed to national targets for our environment](#) to support the ambition of the Global Biodiversity Framework as part of the updated Strategy for Nature:
 - Protect and conserve 30% of Australia's landmass and 30% of Australia's marine areas by 2030.
 - Priority degraded areas are under effective restoration by 2030.
 - Minimise the impact of climate change on biodiversity.
 - No new extinctions.
 - Increase Australia's circularity rate and reduce pollution and its impacts on biodiversity by 2030.
 - Eradicate or control invasive species in priority landscapes and further minimise their introduction by 2030.
- The [Australian Climate Change Act 2022](#) sets Australia's greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets as reducing Australia's net greenhouse gas emissions to 43% below 2005 levels by 2030 and reducing Australia's net greenhouse gas emissions to zero by 2050.
- Australia's [Circular Economy Framework](#) aims to double Australian circularity by 2035 – transforming how we use, reuse, and regenerate resources across the economy.

1.5.3 State



- [NSW Local Government Act 1993](#) establishes mandatory planning and reporting obligations. The Guiding Principles for Councils within the *Local Government Act 1993*, Chapter 3, s8A, oblige councils to consider the long term and cumulative effects of actions on future generations and the principles of ecologically sustainable development.
- [NSW Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979](#) (EP&A Act) recognises the critical role of councils in strategic planning for their local area.

What is Ecologically Sustainable Development?

Principles of ecologically sustainable development means the following statements of principle:

Ecologically sustainable development requires the effective integration of economic and environmental considerations in decision-making processes. Ecologically sustainable development can be achieved through the implementation of the following principles and programs:

- the precautionary principle – namely, that if there are threats of serious or irreversible environmental damage, lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing measures to prevent environmental degradation.
In the application of the precautionary principle, public and private decisions should be guided by:
 - careful evaluation to avoid, wherever practicable, serious or irreversible damage to the environment, and
 - an assessment of the risk-weighted consequences of various options,
- inter-generational equity – namely, that the present generation should ensure that the health, diversity and productivity of the environment is maintained or enhanced for the benefit of future generations,
- conservation of biological diversity and ecological integrity – namely, that conservation of biological diversity and ecological integrity should be a fundamental consideration,
- improved valuation, pricing and incentive mechanisms – namely, that environmental factors should be included in the valuation of assets and services, such as:
 - polluter pays – that is, those who generate pollution and waste should bear the cost of containment, avoidance or abatement,
 - the users of goods and services should pay prices based on the full life cycle of costs of providing goods and services, including the use of natural resources and assets and the ultimate disposal of any waste,
 - environmental goals, having been established, should be pursued in the most cost-effective way, by establishing incentive structures, including market mechanisms, that enable those best placed to maximise benefits or minimise costs to develop their own solutions and responses to environmental problems.

Source: [Local Government Act 1993](#), Dictionary

Each council prepares a [local strategic planning statement](#) (LSPS). This sets out the 20-year vision for land use in the local area, the special character and values that are to be preserved and how change will be managed into the future. LSPSs focus on the vision and priorities for land use in the local area.

The statements carry out actions in the regional and district plans, and the council's own priorities in the community strategic plan.

The statements shape how the development controls in the local environmental plan (LEP) evolve over time to meet the community's needs. The LEP is the main tool to deliver the council's and community's plan.

- [NSW Plan for Nature](#) aims to set nature on a path to recovery:
 - Amend and strengthen the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*.
 - Strengthen the application of Ecologically Sustainable Development.
 - Review relevant legislation to strengthen biodiversity outcomes.
 - Report on government biodiversity impacts and outcomes.
- The [Climate Change \(Net Zero Future\) Act 2023](#) legislates emissions reduction targets in NSW and establishes an independent Net Zero Commission.
 - 50% reduction on 2005 levels by 2030.
 - 70% reduction on 2005 levels by 2035.
 - Net zero by 2050.
- The [Net Zero Plan Stage 1: 2020–2030](#) sets out how the NSW Government will deliver on net zero targets over the next decade.
- [NSW Circular Economy Policy](#) is about changing the way we produce, assemble, sell and use products to minimise waste, and to reduce our environmental impact.
- The [NSW Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy](#) outlines the actions NSW EPA will take over the next 6 years, the first phase of the strategy, to deliver on our long-term objectives. Actions are backed by \$356 million in funding to help deliver priority programs and policy reforms:
 - Phasing out problematic single-use plastic items.
 - Financial incentives for manufacturers and producers to design out problematic plastics.
 - Having government agencies prefer recycled content.
 - Mandating the separation of food and garden organics for households and selected businesses.
 - Incentivising biogas generation from waste materials.
- [NSW State Disaster Mitigation Plan](#) has actions to improve how NSW manages the risk of natural hazard.
- [NSW Climate Adaptation Strategy](#) has key decision-making principles and objectives for adaptation, key priorities and a suite of actions including:
 - Develop robust and trusted metrics and information on climate change risk.
 - Complete climate change risk and opportunity assessments.
 - Develop and deliver adaptation actions plans.
 - Embed climate change adaptation in NSW Government decision-making.

1.5.4 Regional



- The [Greater Sydney Regional Plan](#) aligns land use, transport and infrastructure planning to reshape Greater Sydney as 3 unique but connected cities. It sets 10 directions with planning priorities for liveability, productivity, sustainability and governance.
- The [Eastern City District Plan](#) covers the Bayside, Burwood, City of Canada Bay, City of Sydney, Inner West, Randwick, Strathfield, Waverley and Woollahra local government areas. This is a 20-year plan to manage growth in the context of economic, social and environmental matters to achieve the 40-year vision for Greater Sydney. The District Plan informs council local strategic planning statements and local environmental plans, the assessment of planning proposals as well as community strategic plans and policies. The District Plan also assists councils to plan for and support growth and change and align their local planning strategies to place-based outcomes. It guides the decisions of State agencies and informs the private sector and the wider community of approaches to manage growth and change.
- [Greater Sydney Water Strategy 2022](#) charts a direction for delivering sustainable and resilient water services to Greater Sydney for the next 20 to 40 years, servicing a growing Greater Sydney, including the Illawarra and Blue Mountains, and safeguarding our city even in times of prolonged drought and extreme weather events. The strategy sets out priorities and actions for the delivery of water, wastewater, recycled water and stormwater services into the future to support a sustainable, liveable and productive Greater Sydney.
- [Resilient Sydney](#) is a collaboration of all 33 metropolitan councils of Greater Sydney to develop and implement a city-wide [Resilience Strategy](#). A new Strategy is being prepared for release in 2025.
- The [Greater Sydney Heat Plan](#) is a world-leading approach to ensure people living in Greater Sydney can survive and thrive in a warming climate and during extreme heat. Extreme heat has killed more Australians than fire, flood and storms combined, with additional impacts for the economy, infrastructure, liveability and the environment. Beyond extreme events, the ongoing pressure of higher average temperatures and urban heat islands are creating chronic stressors for the city; exacerbating issues like cost-of-living and quality-of-life.



CASE STUDY



Resilient Sydney: Case Study in regional collaboration

What is Resilient Sydney?

Resilient Sydney is a program for metropolitan Sydney to build the capacity of individuals, communities, institutions, businesses and systems to survive, adapt and thrive in the face of chronic stresses and acute shock.

The Resilient Sydney program is:

- Funded by all 33 Greater Sydney councils.
- Hosted by the City of Sydney.
- Governed by representatives from local governments, NSW Government, business and the community sector.
- Member of global [Resilient Cities Network](#).

Resilient Sydney Strategy 2025–2030

The Resilient Sydney Strategy outlines a set of strategic directions that are both evidence-based and locally supported, aimed at fostering collaboration and enhancing the resilience of Greater Sydney to both shocks and ongoing challenges.

The strategic directions are:

1. Care for the environment

A city where we care for the environment and live sustainably.

2. People-centre city

An equitable city with climate resilient neighbourhoods.

3. Connect for strength

An inclusive city that supports social connections and community agency.

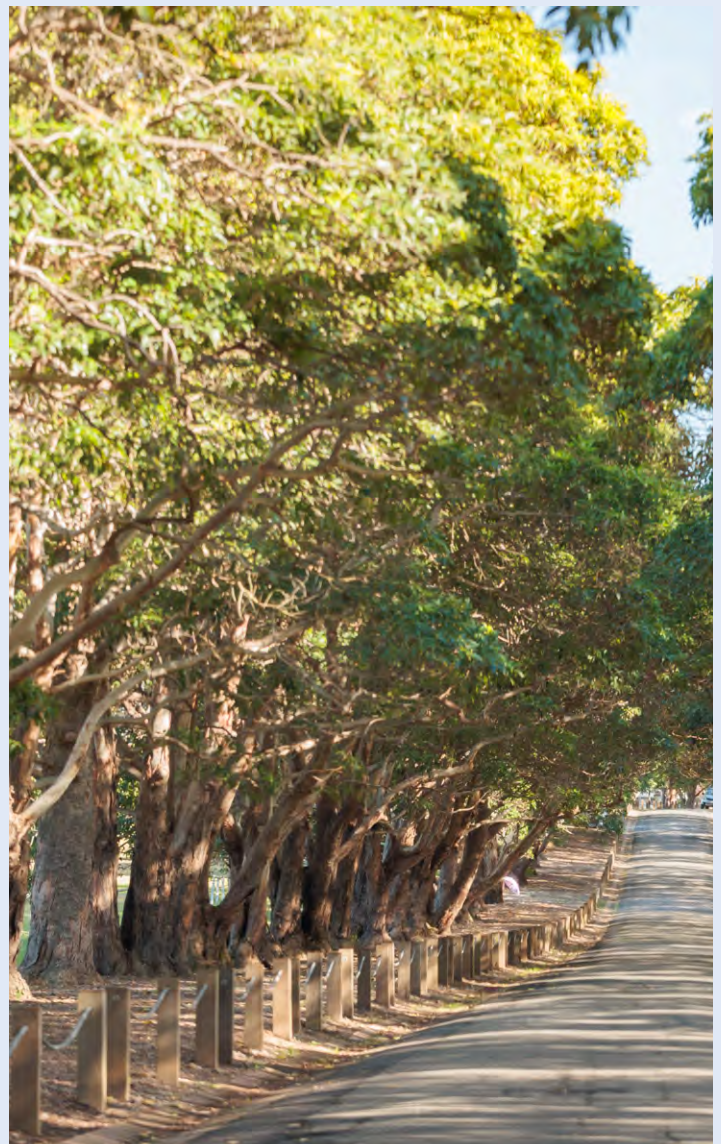
4. Be ready

A city where people and organisations are prepared for emergencies.

5. One City

A city with coordinated governance that people trust.

City resilience refers to the ability of individuals, communities, institutions, businesses, and systems within a city to withstand, adapt to, and survive despite facing various chronic stresses and sudden shocks. Stresses and shocks for Greater Sydney are outlined on the next page.



Stresses for Greater Sydney

Stresses that increase vulnerability for individuals and communities relating to geography and demographics.

Inequity



Health services



Housing



Transport



Education



Cost of living

Wellbeing



Mental health



Chronic health conditions



Social isolation & lack of community connections



Racism and vilification



Family violence

Stresses that undermine the ability of the city to function effectively and manage increasing risks.

Governance



Fragmented governance



Low trust



Reducing social cohesion



Environmental degradation



Disrupted supply chains

Shocks for Greater Sydney

International Crisis



Economic crisis



War & conflict



Cyberattack



Disease outbreak

Natural Hazards



Heatwaves



Bushfires



Flooding



Storms



Coastal Hazards

Critical infrastructure failure



Power



Transport



Digital



Water



Waste

Reduce food waste



Waste hotline:
1300 551 659

1.6 Canada Bay by Numbers

Population

91,385 residents.

Population density of **4,585 persons per square kilometre.**



Open space and tree canopy

Overall land area **19.93 square kilometres.**

220ha of open space managed by Council (11% of the Local Government Area).

280,000 trees on public land.



Biodiversity

99 native fauna species.

270 Native plant species.

24ha of Threatened Ecological Communities.



Households

35,729 households.

37% separate houses.

63.6% medium/high density dwellings (compared to 46% in Greater Sydney).



Parks and recreation

180 parks.

104 sporting fields.

2 golf courses.

2 swimming centres.



Foreshore

36km of foreshore along the Parramatta River.

3 swimming sites and **1** splash site.



Community carbon emissions and energy use

700,590 tonnes CO₂e in 2022–23.

7.18 tonnes of CO₂e per person in 2022–23.



Potable water use

Average household **178.58kL** of water a year.



Waste

3.7 million bins emptied each year.

203kg annual average waste to landfill per person.

3.0kg co-mingled recycling per household per week.

2.5kg garden organics co-mingled recycling per household per week.



Community facilities

41 community facilities owned by Council.



1.7 What the community told us they want in the Environmental Strategy

In 2024, 125 people responded to Council's survey on the Collaborate platform inviting feedback on environmental priorities for the area. Findings are consistent with other feedback Council receives at events and other engagements.

1.7.1 What people love about Canada Bay

The Canada Bay community consistently tells us they love our local parks, waterways and wildlife. Many community members are already taking action to protect and improve local natural areas and wildlife habitats.

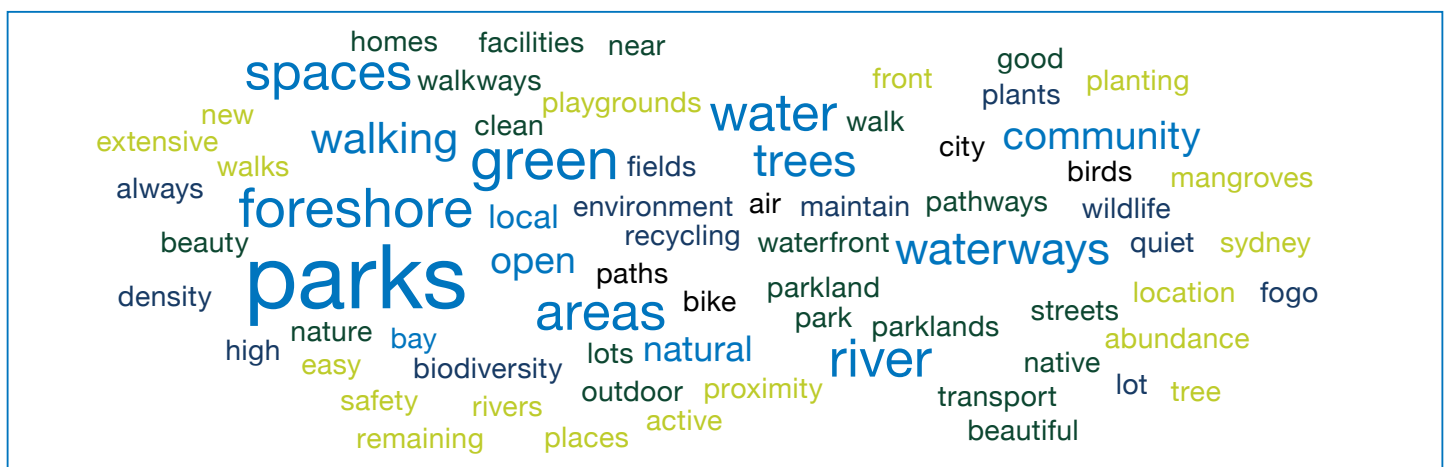


Figure 6. What the community loves about Canada Bay (Source: 2024 Collaborate Survey).

1.7.2 Issues to be addressed

Waste, rubbish and pollution are issues that the Canada Bay community would like to see addressed. This also relates to other concerns, including the impact of river pollution on waterway health, nesting birds and other wildlife.



Figure 7. Issues of concern to the community (Source: 2024 Collaborate survey).

1.7.3 Ranking of environmental issues

Which environmental issues do you care about most?

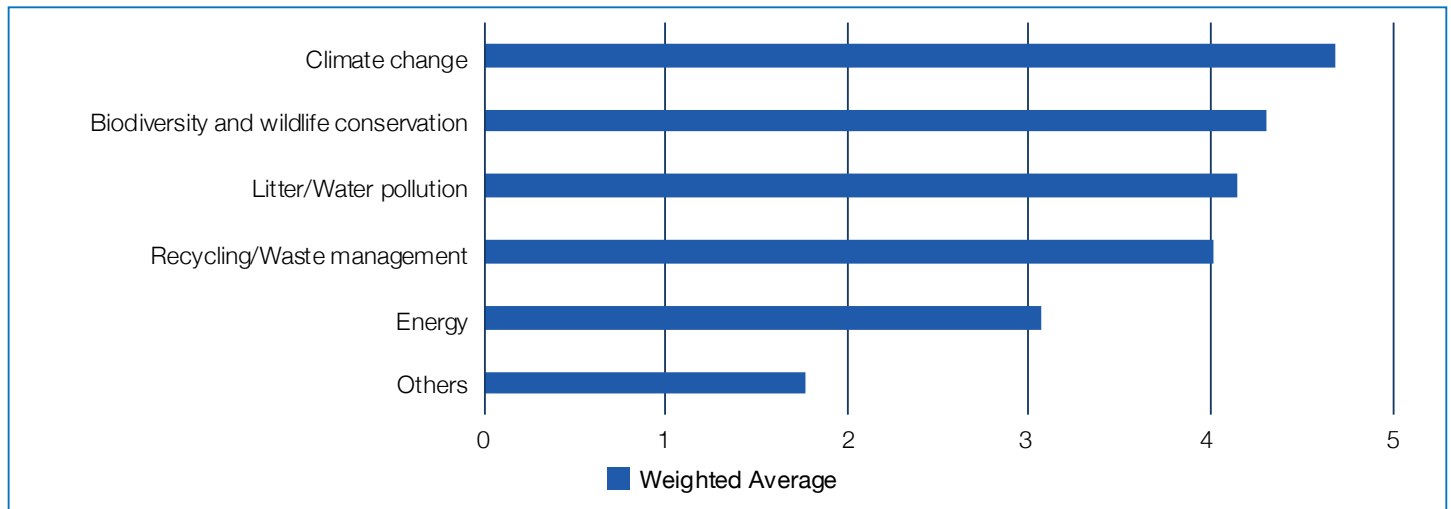


Figure 8. Top issues the community cares about (Source: 2024 Collaborate survey).





02

Connected to Nature



Council will work with the Canada Bay community to regenerate nature through:

1. **Regenerating biodiversity**
2. **Growing the urban forest**
3. **Healthy waterways**

In an increasingly urbanised and fast-paced world, fostering a strong connection to nature is vital for enhancing individual well-being, strengthening community cohesion, and supporting environmental sustainability. Access to nature provides significant benefits to physical, mental, and emotional health, offering opportunities for relaxation, reflection, and rejuvenation.

The City of Canada Bay hosts a diverse range of natural places including bushland reserves, waterways, wetlands, and green corridors. These areas are home to a rich variety of native plants and animals, some of which are globally recognised for their uniqueness. Beyond their ecological value, these natural environments contribute to the liveability of our city by creating microclimates that provide shade and cooling, filtering air and water pollution, reducing the risk of flooding, and mitigating noise pollution. These spaces are integral to maintaining biodiversity and enhancing the quality of life for our community.

Ways to connect to nature in City of Canada Bay

- **Observe and record nature:** Keep a nature journal or use apps to document birds, insects, and plants you see in your area.
- **Explore local green spaces:** Take walks, have picnics, or spend quiet time observing the plants and animals around you.
- **Plant native garden:** Create mini habitats or stepping stones to attract native wildlife.
- **Join local conservation activities:** Volunteer for clean-up events, tree planting days, or community gardening projects.
- **Reduce your environmental impact:** Adopt eco-friendly habits like keeping pets indoors or on a leash, reducing waste, and using less water.

Adapted from How Victorian's can connect to nature www.ari.vic.gov.au/research/people-and-nature/how-victorians-can-act-for-nature

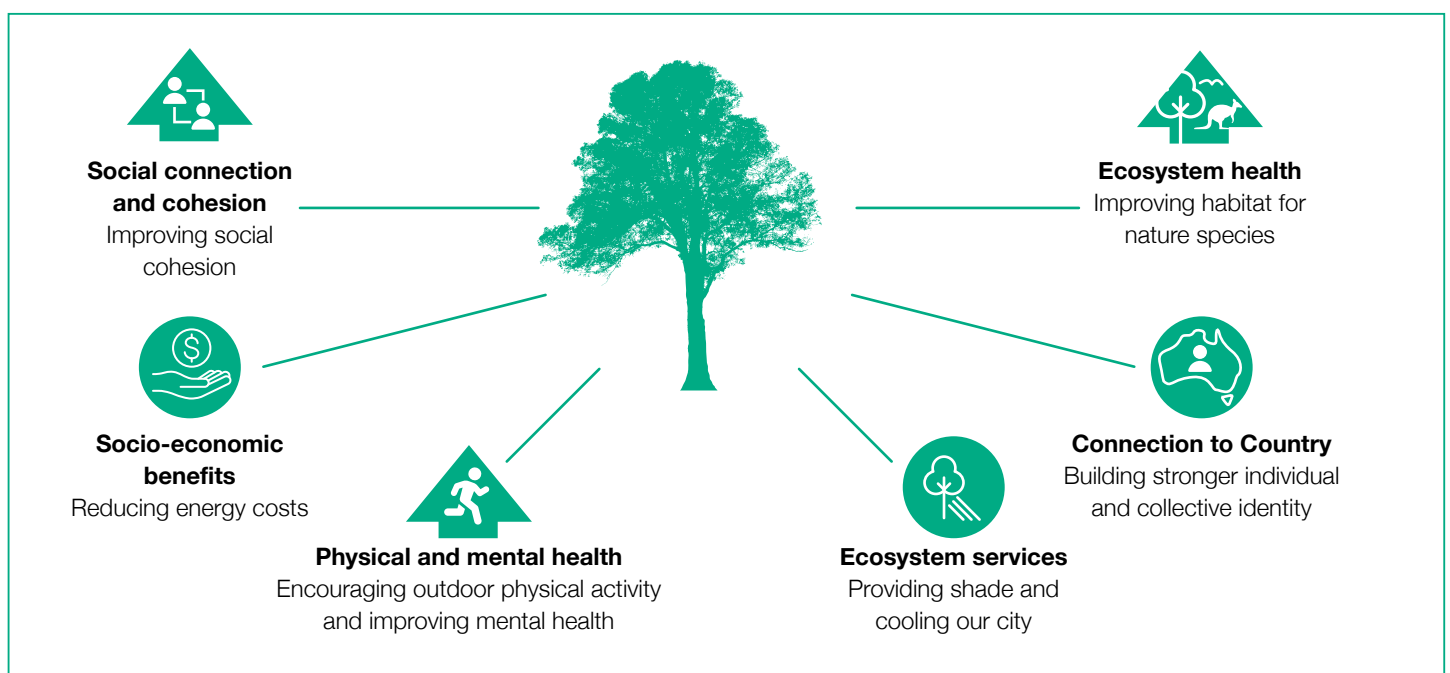


Figure 9. Potential benefits that nature can provide in Canada Bay, adapted from Nature Conservancy Australia.

2.1 Regenerating biodiversity

The City of Canada Bay is committed to protecting, enhancing, connecting and celebrating its environment, creating valued spaces that support people, plants and animals now and into the future.

2.1.1 Biodiversity targets, goals and actions

Targets



- Increased native plant diversity and animal species within the LGA.
- Improved habitat connectivity within identified biodiversity corridors.
- 25% increase community involvement in caring for nature by 2030.
- 15% of residents in green grid areas participating in Backyards for Biodiversity by 2030.

Goals



- A community connected to nature where individuals actively engage with and care for the natural environment.
- A well-connected and robust network of biodiversity corridors, supported by strong community partnerships and active participation in conservation programs.
- A community that values and draws on traditional 'Caring for Country' knowledge.

Actions



- Prepare a new Biodiversity Action Plan to regenerate public and private land in connected biodiversity corridors.
- Raise community awareness to protect and restore native habitats by promoting the importance of native species and 'Caring for Country' practices.
- Design and deliver a program to support private landowners in key biodiversity corridors to improve wildlife habitats for native flora and fauna on their land.
- Strengthen partnerships with large private landholders to improve connectivity between biodiversity corridors.
- Prepare a Priority Weed Management Plan and establish an educational initiative to increase public understanding of invasive species, weeds, and the impacts of human activities on the environment.
- Broaden and strengthen programs for Backyards for Biodiversity, Bush Regeneration and Bushcare Volunteers to boost local involvement.
- Launch a citizen science program to assist in the implementation of the Biodiversity Action Plan.

Find out more in Council's Key Action Plans for Biodiversity

- New Local Priority Weeds Management Plan (to be prepared in 2025).
- [Biodiversity Framework and Action Plan](#) (to be updated in 2025).
- [Nature strip policy and Guidelines](#).
- [Foreshore Access Strategy](#).

2.1.2 Explainer: Biodiversity corridors

What is a biodiversity corridor?

A biodiversity corridor is a network of natural habitats that connects isolated ecosystems, enabling plants, animals, and other organisms to move, interact, and thrive. These corridors maintain genetic diversity, support species migration, and enhance ecological resilience, particularly in urban or fragmented areas.

Regenerating biodiversity corridors to build resilience

Biodiversity corridors can be regenerated by linking fragmented landscapes, helping to maintain healthy ecosystems and supporting diverse species. These habitat corridors act as lifelines, enabling wildlife to move freely between habitats, find food, and adapt to changing environments.

This boosts resilience against climate change and preserves vital ecosystem services like pollination and water purification. Strengthening these connections safeguards biodiversity and promotes ecological health across the region.

Canada Bay's biodiversity corridors

The City of Canada Bay's biodiversity corridors link native vegetation and larger habitats, facilitating species movement and sustaining viable populations. Spanning public and private lands, including urban and foreshore areas, they provide shelter, food, and connectivity while mimicking native ecosystems. Regional pathways like the Parramatta River foreshore and Sydney Olympic Park connect key habitats, with smaller green spaces and gardens serving as local stepping stones.

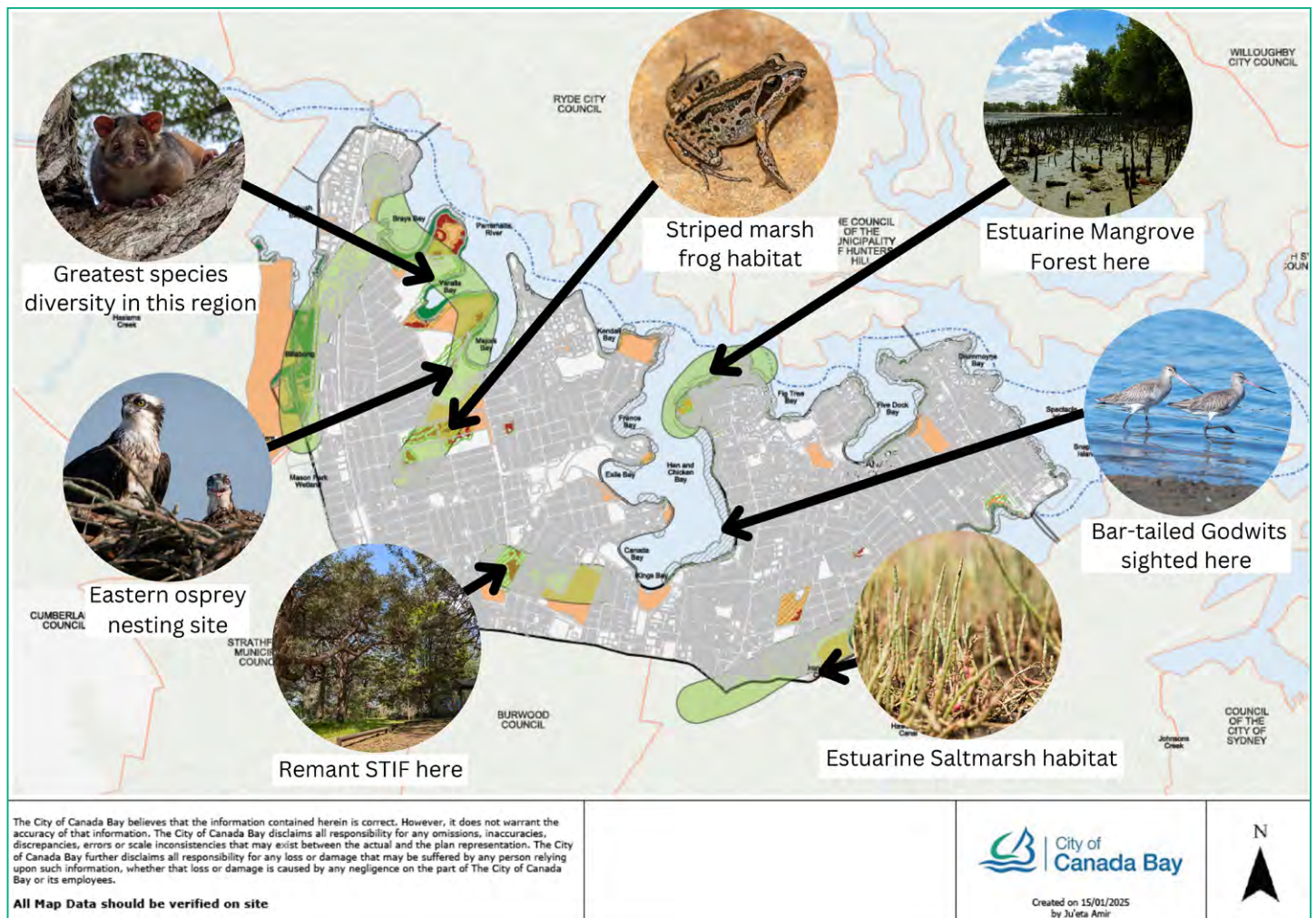


Figure 10. Local biodiversity map, highlighting locations of unique and notable species.

Action is already underway to regenerate urban landscapes into thriving biodiversity corridors that support native wildlife and engage the community.

Through initiatives like the **Backyards for Biodiversity program**, the **Walk on Wangal Nature Trail**, **Urban Tree Canopy program** and the protection of endangered habitats such as **Coastal Saltmarsh**, the Council is reconnecting fragmented ecosystems while fostering environmental stewardship.

These initiatives revitalised spaces for birds, insects, and other wildlife by planting thousands of native species across private and public spaces and incorporating innovative features like woody meadows and bee hotels. Education and community involvement are central to the approach, with workshops, interactive signage, and school programs helping residents of all ages connect with and protect their local environment.

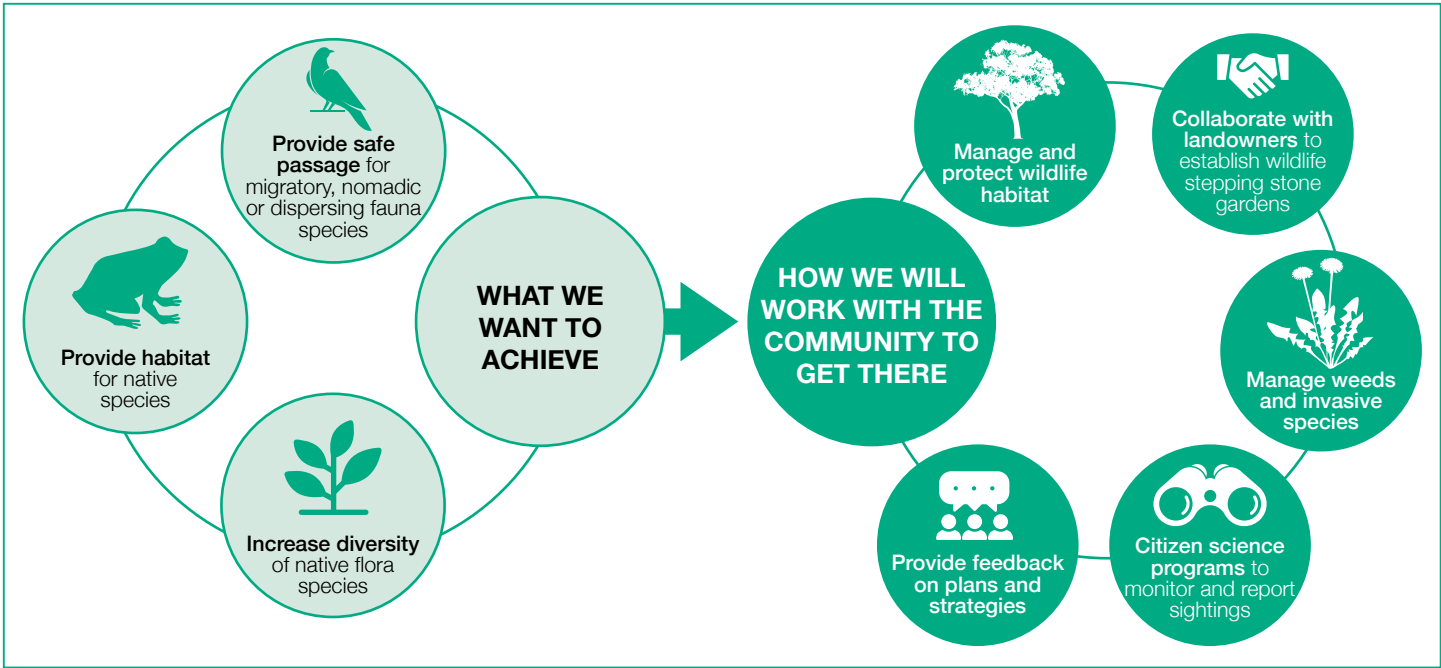


Figure 11. Community-led approaches to enhance and protect wildlife habitat and biodiversity.

Blending habitat restoration, public education, and long-term planning sets a benchmark for urban sustainability, creating a resilient future where nature and community thrive together.



2.1.3 Action explainer: Develop and implement a Local Priority Weeds Management Plan

What is the Local Priority Weeds Management Plan?

A *Local Priority Weeds Management Plan* is a targeted strategy for managing and controlling weeds within a specific area. The City of Canada Bay's plan will be tailored to address weed-related challenges on public and private land in the Local Government Area (LGA). It incorporates both weeds listed in the *Greater Sydney Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan* (GSRSWMP) and additional local priority weed species unique to the City of Canada Bay. The primary goal is to manage and prevent the spread of problematic weeds that may not be covered under the GSRSWMP.

Why does it matter?

Councils are the local control authority for weeds under the *Local Government Act 1993*. A *Local Priority Weeds Management Plan* is crucial for protecting the City of Canada Bay's natural environment. By implementing the plan, the Council can:

- Enhance local biodiversity and safeguard small pockets of remnant bushland.
- Prevent the establishment of invasive weeds and Weeds of National Significance.

This proactive approach ensures the preservation of the area's unique ecosystems, promotes sustainable land use, and maintains the natural beauty of the community for future generations.

2.1.4 Action explainer: Develop a citizen science program to increase environmental stewardship

What is a citizen science program?

Citizen science invites the community to work with scientists and the Council to study and protect the environment. Activities like spotting birds, identifying plants, and monitoring water quality help gather important information to guide better decisions for nature conservation.

What is the goal?

- Collect valuable data to protect local plants, animals, and habitats.
- Build community awareness and skills to care for the environment.
- Work together to restore and protect natural areas.

How does it work?

Through workshops, training, and user-friendly tools, participants learn to identify and report weeds, feral animals, and wildlife, contributing valuable data to guide actions like habitat restoration and pest control. Examples of citizen science projects include:

- FeralScan to track invasive species.
- Aussie Backyard Bird Count to monitor bird populations.
- Streamwatch to log waterway health data.

These collaborative efforts help the City of Canada Bay protect its natural environment while fostering community stewardship.

Why it matters?

By working together, we can protect and restore the natural environment, ensuring a healthy and thriving ecosystem for future generations.

CASE STUDY



Walk on Wangal Nature Trail: A community's vision for urban biodiversity

Background

In November 2024, City of Canada Bay proudly opened the Wangal Nature Trail, linking Queen Elizabeth and Edwards Parks along the green grid in Concord. This transformative project is the first official nature trail in the City of Canada Bay, bringing biodiversity, education, and recreation to the heart of the community.

The Vision

The trail is an inclusive urban green sanctuary designed for the community to enjoy and learn about native local plant and animal species. More than 5,000 plants from 60 native species were planted, creating a thriving habitat for birds, insects, and other wildlife. Key features include 2 woody meadows, densely planted with flowering native plants to attract insects, bees and small birds. Educational signage along the path introduces visitors to the local flora and fauna of the area, fostering a deeper connection to nature.

Community-Driven Vision

Community involvement was central to the project, to encourage environmental stewardship. Concord High School students contributed artwork for the signage, while 35 local residents helped plant along the trail. A standout feature is the bee hotel, built by Harry's Shed using repurposed materials from Council clean-ups. Within 3 weeks of installation, native resin bees began using the hotel, highlighting its success.

Outcomes and Impacts

The *Walk on Wangal* nature trail is more than just a pathway; it is a sustainable urban sanctuary with:

- **Habitat restoration:** Supporting native wildlife and reconnecting fragmented habitats.
- **Community education signage:** Empowering residents with knowledge about their local environment.
- **Accessible recreation:** Offering an inclusive space for all to enjoy nature close to home.



Image of Koori Kinnections tour of the newly planted Walk on Wangal nature trail.



Image of the pollinator hotel created by Harry's Shed volunteers.

CASE STUDY



Protecting the Bar-tailed Godwits and Coastal Saltmarsh

Background

The City of Canada Bay is home to critical habitats for endangered Coastal Saltmarsh and migratory shorebirds including Bar-tailed Godwits and Curlew Sandpipers. These shorebirds face threats from human activities such as off-leash dogs and litter. This project aimed to protect these ecosystems through community education, citizen science, enforcement, and habitat regeneration, addressing key threats while aligning with broader sustainability goals.

The Vision

To create a thriving ecosystem where endangered Coastal Saltmarsh and migratory shorebirds can flourish, supported by an engaged and informed community. By fostering a sense of ownership and responsibility through collaboration, education, and active participation, the community becomes empowered to drive long-lasting environmental change and ensure the survival of these critical habitats for future generations.

Objectives

The project aimed to address critical threats to migratory shorebirds and Coastal Saltmarsh by reducing off-leash dogs in key locations, raising awareness about the challenges these species face, educating the community on foreshore ecology, and improving the health of saltmarsh ecosystems at Rodd Point.

Implementation

The project involved a multi-faceted approach, including educational workshops, multilingual resources, interpretive signage, and habitat protection measures. Community engagement was strengthened through collaborations with Birdlife Australia and local schools, citizen science activities, and creative initiatives like art competitions and installations. Key actions also included fencing sensitive areas and offering dog behaviour training to reduce disturbances.

Achievements

The project successfully reduced off-leash dogs by 35% at Halliday Park, engaged more than 250 participants in workshops, tours, and clean-up events, and improved the health of saltmarsh at Rodd Point. It also raised significant community awareness, with 87 pledges from dog owners to protect shorebirds and increased citizen science contributions through bird counts and habitat monitoring.



Image of a Bar-tailed Godwit foraging for food.



Image of Bar-tailed Godwits in the Parramatta River.

2.2 Growing the urban forest

The City of Canada Bay has vast public open spaces, including 180 parks and reserves, plus significant streetscape areas. These spaces feature a variety of amenities such as sports fields, playgrounds, and remnants of the Sydney Turpentine and Ironbark Forest community. However, like many urban areas, the city's development over time has led to a considerable loss of native vegetation, habitats, and wildlife. Trees are vital green infrastructure, promoting healthy, liveable cities. Their management requires collaboration between the Council, State Government, institutions, and private landowners. The Council oversees both public and private trees through regulations and statutory powers.

Trees also provide significant human benefits, including improved physical and mental health, recreational value, support for active transport, and cultural and economic value. The urban forest benefits everyone — from providing food and shelter for wildlife to offering better air and water quality and enhancing property values. A healthy, diverse urban forest is essential for maximising these benefits. Strategic tree planting by the Council is a cost-effective way to improve the community's health and well-being.

Urban heat is a major challenge, with cities continuing to experience significantly hotter temperatures. The Red Cross describes heatwaves as Australia's deadliest natural hazard. As our climate changes, extreme heat is becoming more frequent, intense and dangerous.¹ Tree canopies play a key role in mitigating urban heat by providing shade, cooling through transpiration, and reducing surface temperatures, making the city more comfortable and resilient to heatwaves.

2.2.1 What is an urban forest?

The City of Canada Bay's urban forest includes all trees within the city, both on public and private land, contributing to a collective "forest" in the urban environment. This forest not only consists of trees but also relies on essential components like soil, water, and ecology to thrive.

Public and private trees are particularly important in urban areas, providing shade that cools roads and footpaths, making walking and cycling more comfortable, and protecting against harmful UV radiation. These trees deliver numerous "ecosystem services," such as:

- Air and water filtration.
- Shade and cooling.
- Animal habitats.
- Stormwater management.
- Oxygen production.
- Carbon sequestration.
- Food and shelter for native fauna.



1. www.redcross.org.au/heatwaves/

2.2.2 Urban forest targets, goals and actions

Targets



- Increase tree canopy cover from 18.2% across the City to 25% by 2040.

Goals



- Plant the right tree in the right place.
- Move towards managing trees as assets and as part of ecosystem approach.
- Increase trees on both public and private land.

Actions



- Implement the public street tree planting program.
- Implement community education and a private tree planting program to encourage more planting of trees on private land.
- Maintain and enhance Council's tree inventory and asset management system Forestree.

Find out more in Council's Key Action Plans

- Implement the [Urban Tree Canopy Strategy](#).



2.2.3 Action explainer: Maintain and enhance Council's tree inventory and asset management system Forestree

What is Forestree?

Forestree is a comprehensive tree asset management and risk platform that maps public trees in parks and along roadways within the Council area.

To date, we have gathered detailed data on over 29,000 trees, assessing both their characteristics and associated risks, all of which are mapped across the city. Additionally, we have identified 5,000 available planting spaces that could help us achieve our annual tree planting targets.

Council plans to use Forestree for the following purposes:

- **Track and monitor** the urban forest population over time.
- **Enhance species diversity** within the urban forest.
- Develop a **Street Tree Masterplan** to guide future tree planting and maintenance.
- Implement **proactive tree management** strategies to ensure long-term sustainability.
- Create an **interactive, visual community asset** that showcases the Canada Bay Urban Forest.



Image of public tree assets mapped in Forestree.

CASE STUDY



Enhancing community connection through tree tags

Background

The City of Canada Bay launched an innovative Tree Tags initiative to foster stronger community connections with urban trees while raising awareness of their critical role in the environment. By providing detailed information about local trees, Council aimed to educate and inspire residents to value and conserve urban greenery.

Goals

This initiative raised awareness of urban trees' environmental, social, and economic benefits, promoted conservation through community engagement, strengthened local identity by highlighting their cultural and ecological value, and encouraged outdoor learning and biodiversity education.

Implementation

The Tree Tags initiative placed informative labels on urban trees in high-traffic areas, detailing species, height, age, and environmental contributions like oxygen production and carbon absorption. Unique features and cultural significance highlighted local biodiversity and identity.

Community engagement was fostered through tree tagging events, guided walks, workshops, and an interactive online tree trail guide. The visually appealing, durable tags were designed to be inclusive and accessible, enhancing education for all ages.

Outcomes

The initiative raised awareness of urban trees' benefits, strengthened residents' emotional connection to nature, inspired greater participation in conservation activities, and promoted outdoor learning and biodiversity appreciation.

Conclusion

The Tree Tags initiative successfully bridged the gap between urban residents and their natural environment. By educating the community on the importance of urban trees and inspiring conservation, the City of Canada Bay Council not only strengthened local identity but also fostered a culture of environmental stewardship. This case study serves as a model for other communities aiming to enhance their connection to urban greenery and promote sustainable practices.



Image of a tree tag in Queen Elizabeth Park.

2.3 Healthy waterways

2.3.1 Healthy waterways target, goals and actions

Targets



- Parramatta River remains swimmable.

Indicator



- **Water quality:** All swim sites within Canada Bay LGA are classified as good or very good (as reported on the Our Living River website using data from Beachwatch and Sydney Water Riverwatch microbial monitoring programs).

Goals



- Increase visitation to current swim sites.
- Improve water quality in the Parramatta River.
- Improve and protect foreshore ecology.

Actions



- Continue working with **Parramatta River Catchment Group** on catchment initiatives.
- Continue monitoring and reporting on **water quality**, in partnership with Sydney Water and Beachwatch.
- Maintain and activate **existing swim and splash sites, promoting increased visitation on hotter days**.
- Work with Sydney Water to implement **Iron Cove Creek naturalisation** project at Timbrell Park.
- Maintain and report on **stormwater Gross Pollutant Traps**, to deliver actions in the Litter Strategy.

Find out more

- [Parramatta River Catchment Group](#).
- [Our Living River Plan](#).
- [Foreshore Access Strategy](#).



CASE STUDY



Monitoring water quality

Water monitoring helps us measure change over time, protect existing swimming spots, open new swimming sites and understand what makes water quality change.

Water quality at any natural swim site can vary depending on weather, tides and other factors. When you [check your local swim site](#), you'll see today's water quality readings. Sydney Water updates the predicted water quality at each swim site every day.

Daily swim spot reports come from various reliable sources:

- Sydney Water [RiverWatch predictive model](#) that was developed in conjunction with the predictive modelling expertise of UNSW.
- [NSW Beachwatch](#).

Water quality at Canada Bay swim sites

Water quality is regularly monitored at all three Canada Bay swim sites.

Daily results for all sites are available via the NSW Government [Beachwatch website](#).

Annual beach classification is reported on the [Our Living River](#) "Keep Watch" webpage.

Swimming Site	Manager	Water Quality Monitoring	Annual classification of sites 2022-23
Bayview Park Baths	City of Canada Bay	Sydney Water	Grading Poor – See RiverWatch predictive modelling
Cabarita Park beach	City of Canada Bay	Beachwatch	Grading Good
Chiswick Baths	City of Canada Bay	Beachwatch	Grading Good



03

Resilient City



Resilience helps us to cope with, adapt to, and recover from everyday adversity as well as extreme challenges.

As our city transforms and grows, we face new challenges including a growing population, increasing urban density and climate change. A resilient city connects people through opportunities for active involvement in city life with equitable access to services, facilities and opportunities. A resilient city proactively plans and creates urban environments that can withstand extreme weather events and longer-term climate impacts.

Council will work with the Canada Bay community to build resilience through:

1. **Caring for Country.**
2. **Climate Resilience.**
3. **Water Resilience.**
4. **Planning for Urban Resilience.**

What is Urban Resilience?

“The capacity of individuals, communities, institutions, businesses and systems within a city to survive, adapt and grow no matter what kinds of chronic stresses and acute shocks they experience.

Today’s new normal requires models of governance that mitigate risk and respond to evolving challenges.”

Source: [Resilient Cities Network](#)

NSW Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan 2025–2029

“Locked-in climate change poses major and escalating risks for NSW. NSW Treasury estimates that, even if global efforts limit warming to 2°C, economic costs from disasters triggered by extreme weather events will jump from \$5.1 billion in 2020/21 to \$15.8 billion on average every year by 2060/61 (NSW Treasury 2021; Wood 2021).

Climate change doesn’t just create extreme weather events, it also causes slow onset changes in day-to-day weather which can have more significant consequences than an acute event. These slow-onset climate changes can result in pests and diseases in new areas, reduce food production, endanger species and create irreversible damage to our natural environment and biodiversity.”

- It’s important to note that risks are higher for people who are already vulnerable, as well as vulnerable species.
- Risks are higher for already vulnerable species.



3.1 Caring for Country: Valuing First Nations knowledge

First Nations people have a deep connection to lands and waters, which fosters their traditional practices in land management in conserving and sustainably using native flora and fauna species. The Wangal clan of the Eora Nation, whose culture was closely tied to the foreshore, sustainably hunted animals, harvested plants, and collected raw materials from the surrounding area.

Traditional practices prioritise a reciprocal relationship with the environment, ensuring continuous adaptation which builds cultural, ecological and climate resilience.

By implementing the City of Canada Bay Reconciliation Action Plan, we can build stronger relationships with and respect for First Nations people and cultures, and ensure our local environment can adapt and recover as the climate changes.

Targets



- Implement the Reconciliation Action Plan.

Goals



- Build strong partnerships with First Nations people, stakeholders and land managers to enhance the resilience of natural ecosystems and ensure shared responsibility for Country's wellbeing.
- Protect and restore traditional ecological knowledge and practices, creating tangible cultural, economic, and educational opportunities for future generations.
- Ensure First Nations people have access to Country, preserve and share its stories, and lead efforts in caring for Country.
- Enable First Nations people to contribute to the design of assets and infrastructure.

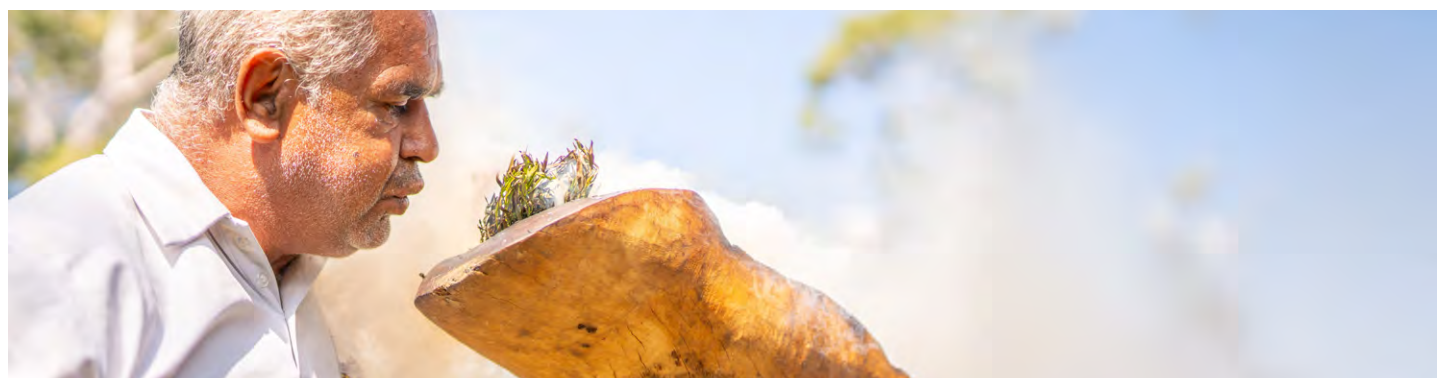
Actions



- Implement the current [Reconciliation Action Plan](#).
- Update the Reconciliation Action Plan, with a focus on Caring for Country.

Find out more

- [Reconciliation Action Plan](#).



3.2 Climate resilience

3.2.1 What is climate resilience?

Climate resilience is about being prepared and acting now for the climate we experience now and changes in the future. Our climate is already changing, we need to adapt to remain resilient.

Climate resilience is the capacity of systems (including social, economic, engineered, natural and ecosystems) to cope with a hazardous event, trend or disturbance. Coping means responding in ways that maintain the essential function, identity and structure of a system (as well as biodiversity in the case of ecosystems).

Climate adaptation is adjustment to the actual or expected effects of climate change. Adaptation plays a key role in reducing exposure and vulnerability to climate change, and can be proactive, reactive, incremental or transformational.

Source: Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability, Contribution of Working Group II to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

Risk reduction options

We will never be able to fully prevent natural hazards and the impacts they cause. We can lessen or minimise their adverse impacts through the application of risk reduction options.

To understand what options are available to reduce risk, it is helpful to understand what creates risk.

Risk is widely recognised as the interaction of the:

- Severity and frequency of a hazard.
- Numbers of people and assets exposed to a hazard.
- Vulnerability, or susceptibility, of those people and assets to damage.

It is therefore possible to reduce risk by managing the components that determine risk – hazard, exposure, and vulnerability.



RISK



HAZARD



EXPOSURE



VULNERABILITY

Figure 12. Risk reduction options (Source: State Disaster Migration Plan, NSW Government).

3.2.2 Climate resilient city targets, goals and actions

Targets



- Implement the [Climate Resilience Framework](#) by 2029.

Goals



Strengthen the community's resilience to climate impacts:

- Connect people for local resilience.
- Improve regional resilience through collaboration with Resilient Sydney and member councils.
- Support residents, business, community service providers to plan and prepare for climate and extreme weather events.
- Improve climate resilience of Council infrastructure and services to support community climate resilience.

Actions



- Implement the [Climate Resilience Framework](#) to embed climate risk management into Council operations and applying the NSW Government's NARCLIM 2.0 information and climate scenarios.
- Finalise and implement the **Social Sustainability Strategy**, with actions to connect people through environmental programs and volunteering.
- Work with community service organisations (CSOs) to co-design and deliver **climate resilience programs** for people most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change (e.g. children and elderly).
- Continue supporting food resilience through **community gardens, programs to support food waste reduction, events that connect through food and supporting equitable access to healthy and sustainable diets**.
- Prepare a **Biodiversity Action Plan** to improve habitat connectivity and species resilience.
- Continue resourcing the **Local Emergency Management Officer** for local emergency planning and response.
- Continue membership of **Resilient Sydney** and support local implementation of the Resilient Sydney Strategy.
- **Collaborate with NSW Government** and other stakeholders to prepare a Regional Disaster Adaptation Plan and implement the NSW Climate Adaptation Plan.

Find out more in Council's Key Action Plans

- [Climate Resilience Framework](#).
- [Emissions Reduction Action Plan](#) (to be updated in 2025).
- Social Sustainability Strategy (to be finalised in 2025).
- Biodiversity Framework and Action Plan (to be updated in 2025).

3.2.3 Action explainer: Implement the Climate Resilience Framework to embed climate risk management into Council operations

In 2024, Council adopted a Climate Resilience Framework which documents how Council will embed climate risk management into Council operations.

Since the Climate Resilience Framework was published, NSW Government released new climate planning data for NSW, called NARCLIM 2.0 (**New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory Regional Climate Modelling**).

Council will seek to use the NSW Government's NARCLIM 2.0 data to reassess risks to Council and our local government area.

Council is adapting Council operations by:

- Reducing emissions from Council operations and supporting our community to reach net zero.
- Embedding climate risk management into the new Enterprise Risk Management Framework.
- Improving asset management maturity.
- Improving river health and making the Paramatta River swimmable.
- Growing our urban forest.
- Preparing for floods and droughts by preparing a Water Resilience Plan.
- Preparing a Biodiversity Action Plan to improve wildlife habitats in biodiversity corridors.
- Planning for urban resilience.
- Preparing a Social Sustainability Strategy to improve social connection.
- Being part of Resilient Sydney.

Climate scenario planning

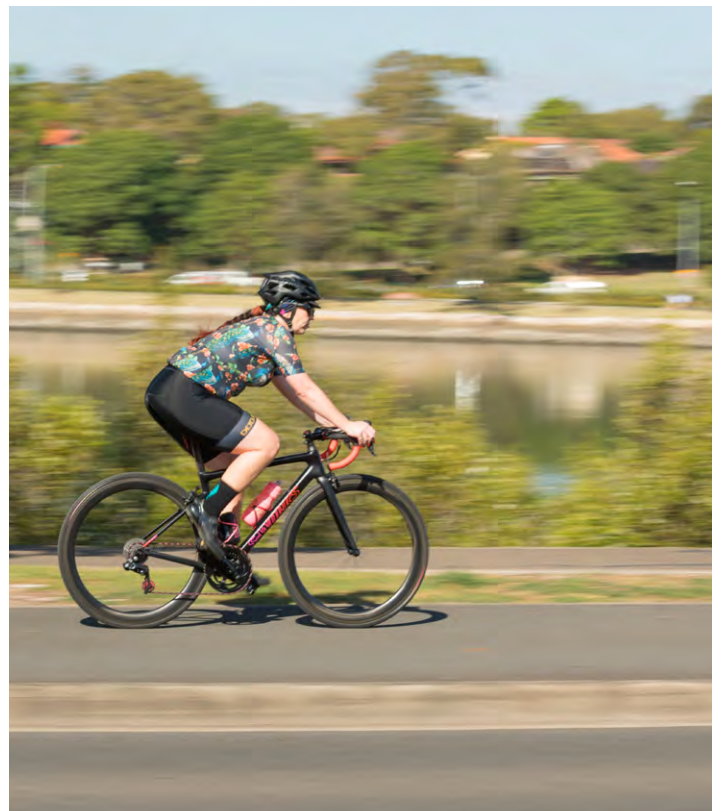
Scenario analysis is a tool to enhance critical strategic thinking. A key feature of scenarios is that they should challenge conventional wisdom about the future. In a world of uncertainty, scenarios are intended to explore alternatives that may significantly alter the basis for “business-as-usual” assumptions.

They are hypothetical constructs, not forecasts, predictions or sensitivity analyses.

Source: The Use of Scenario Analysis in Disclosure of Climate-related Risks and Opportunities, Taskforce on Climate Related Financial Disclosures www.tcfhub.org/scenario-analysis

The latest NARCLIM2.0 projections provide high-resolution climate data for NSW and the ACT, covering temperature, average rainfall, hot days (35°C+), cold nights (below 2°C), and severe fire weather. Projections outlined below are for both low-emissions and high-emissions scenarios up to the year 2090, highlighting potential climate outcomes based on greenhouse gas reduction efforts. The snapshot also includes sea-level rise estimates.

Find out more at [Adapt NSW](http://AdaptNSW).



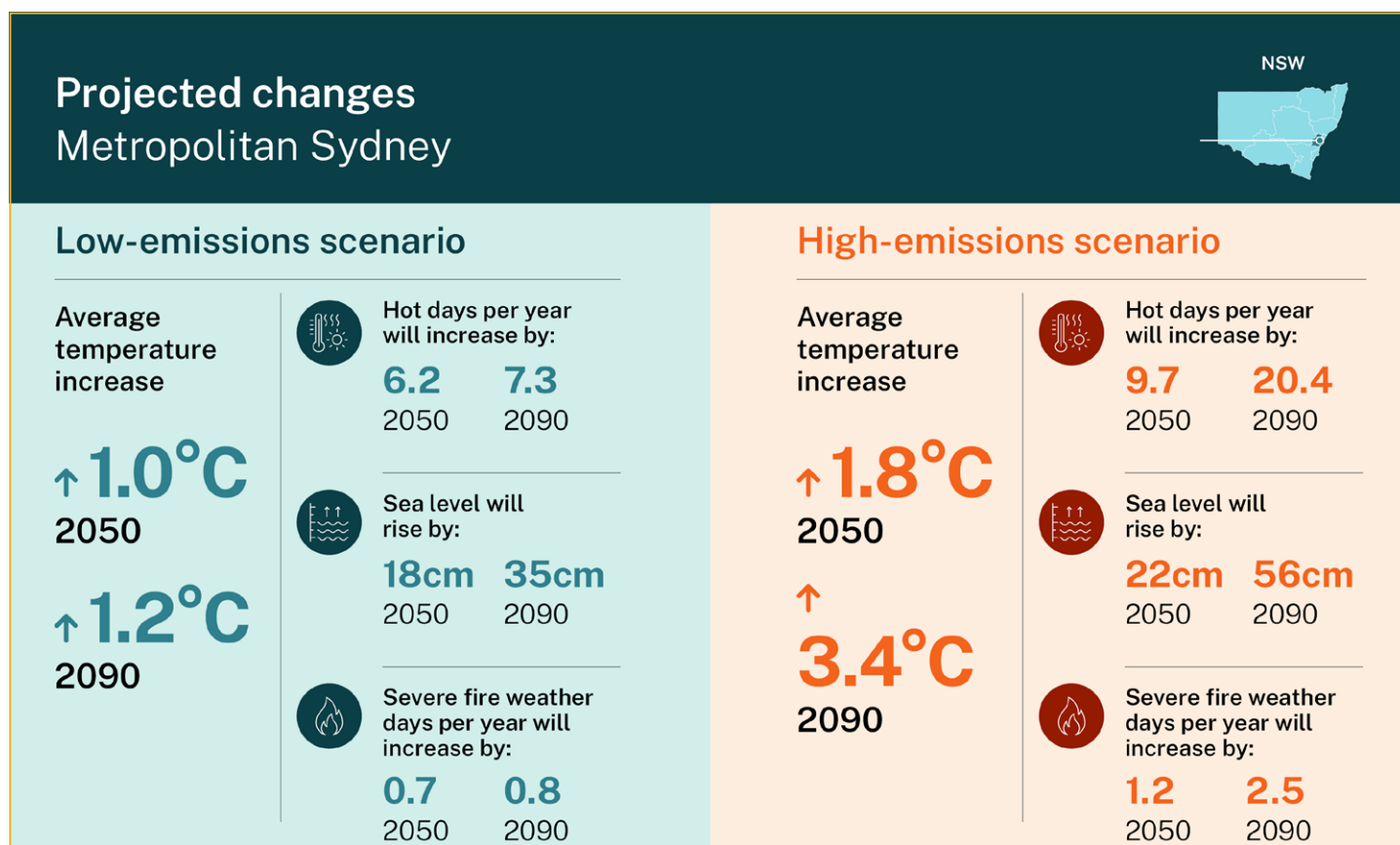


Figure 13. Projected changes to Metropolitan Sydney (Source: [Adapt NSW, Climate Change in Metropolitan Sydney, NSW Government](#)).



3.3 Water resilience

3.3.1 What is a water resilient city?

Water is essential for all life. It is a vital human need and significantly influences the city's capacity to support people and nature. Urban resilience cannot be achieved and sustained without water resilience.

A water resilient city can survive and thrive in the face of water-related shocks and stresses — ranging from drought to flooding, storms, pollution and sea level rise. Water is an opportunity and enabler for improving liveability and environmental performance. A resilient city uses water to grow economic activity, to reduce emissions, improve public health outcomes and enable thriving ecosystems and biodiversity.

Just over half (55%) of the total area in the Canada Bay LGA currently has pervious surfaces, allowing stormwater to be absorbed rather than running off. High permeability reduces flood risk and increases stormwater quality, urban greening and amenity. Surface permeability is expected to reduce as development covers more surfaces with buildings and non-permeable surfaces such as concrete and pavers.

Good urban planning controls can increase soil moisture and promote evaporative cooling to lower local ambient temperature by maximising rainwater infiltration into the ground.

Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD) is a set of principles that can be applied to sustainably manage water and reduce negative impacts on the natural water cycle.

WSUD works at all levels – lot, street and precinct – as well as regional scales. It includes a range of treatment options and interventions on both public and private land would support a more water resilient city.

City of Canada Bay's Local Strategic Planning Statement planning priorities for water sensitive urban design

Protect and improve health and enjoyment of the Parramatta River Catchment and waterways.

Review and update water sensitive urban design controls to ensure:

- Reduced stormwater runoff volumes and pollution entering waterways.
- Pervious areas are maximised.
- All stormwater is treated before it reaches waterways.
- Stormwater management systems are vegetated to slow down and clean runoff and provide passive irrigation, greening and urban cooling on lot, street, and precinct scales.

Find out more at: www.canadabay.nsw.gov.au/development/plans-policies-and-controls/future-planning

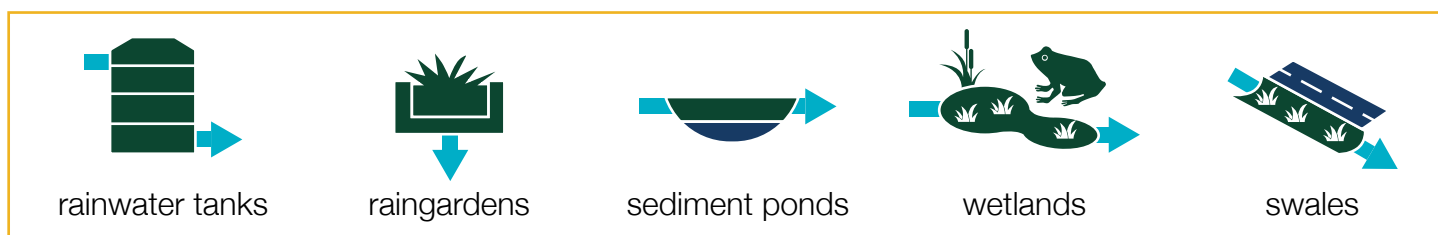


Figure 14. Examples of Water Sensitive Urban Design elements (Source: [Melbourne Water](#)).

3.3.2 Water resilience target, goals and actions

Targets



- No net increase on average annual household water consumption based on 2017–18 levels.

Goals



To become a water resilient community where:

- Water resilience is managed strategically through integrated water management and a Coastal Management Plan.
- Potable water consumption is reduced.
- Water is secured by using multiple water sources: rainwater, stormwater and recycled water.
- Reduced stormwater runoff volumes and pollution entering waterways.
- Flood risk and water inundation due to flash flooding and sea level rise are managed.
- Healthy landscaping and vegetation cool the city.

Actions



- Develop and implement a Coastal Management Program.
- Deliver community programs to support the reduction of potable water use.
- Advocate for a recycled water supply to deliver water to residents with purple pipe for recycled water.
- Where appropriate, develop controls to compel developers to connect to planned recycled water schemes for all non-potable water uses, including dedicating space for required metering, storage, connection and plumbing infrastructure.
- Investigate opportunities to enhance water sensitive urban design on public and private land.
- Continue engaging through the Floodplain Risk Management Committee to prepare a Floodplain Risk Management Plan setting out strategic and statutory functions of Council for management of flood prone land.
- Implement the flood study strategy for key locations.
- Develop and implement risk management strategies that address future climate and sea level projections.



3.3.3 Action Explainer: Develop and implement a Coastal Management Program

The 36-kilometre Parramatta River foreshore is one of the greatest natural community assets in the City of Canada Bay. The Coastal Management Program (CMP) will set the long-term strategy for integrated management of the foreshore with actions, accountabilities, costs, timeframes and funding arrangements. Actions will include adaptation to enhance the resilience of natural features and foreshore communities.

- A CMP considers a range of timeframes including immediate, 20 years, 50 years, 100 years and (if Council considers it relevant based on expert advice) beyond.
- A CMP considers local challenges include future population growth and development pressures, climate change, risks and liabilities associated with coastal hazards and threats to coastal environments, roles and responsibilities.

- CMP actions address the local context, community and coastal environment. Management approaches and land use planning controls are evaluated for their effectiveness to address current and future challenges. The NSW *Coastal Management Act 2016* (CM Act) (and other relevant legislation) establishes specific roles and responsibilities for relevant Ministers, the NSW Coastal Council, public authorities and local councils, and community participation when preparing and implementing a CMP.
- Find out more about Coastal Management Plans [on the NSW Government website](#).



3.4 Planning for urban resilience

3.4.1 Urban resilience targets, goals and actions

Targets



- Planning controls address resilience to natural hazards.

Goals



- New buildings are resilient to the impacts of climate change.
- Urban environments than can withstand extreme weather events and longer-term climate impacts.
- Protect and restore natural ecosystems.
- Integrate sustainability into urban planning to improve resilience.

Actions



- Review planning controls to improve resilience to natural hazards.
- Investigate the use of planning tools to manage heat impacts through urban design, particularly in plans for growth precincts e.g. [Cool Suburbs Tool](#).
- Prepare Green Grid principles for City of Canada Bay that implement the [NSW Greener Places Framework](#) and [NSW Government Architect's Central City Green Grid Spatial Framework](#).
- Enhance wildlife habitat buffers and biodiversity corridors in LEP and DCP to align with the 2024 Biodiversity Spatial Framework Survey, SSROC mapping, Canada Bay Urban Tree Canopy Strategy and the [NSW Government Architect's Central District Green Grid Spatial Framework](#).
- Identify opportunities for improved sustainability outcomes and standards in growth precincts.
- When preparing planning studies and controls, create links to habitat sites through canopy cover, the Green Grid and waterways and improve planting of shrubs and understory.
- Advocate to State Government for improved urban resilience in plans, strategies and instruments.
- Advocate for 'whole of government' consistent regulations that eliminate fossil fuels in new development.

Heat risk

Heat is a significant and growing risk for cities around the world, and Sydney is no exception. Extreme heat is Australia's deadliest weather-related hazard, killing more people than fire, floods and storms combined. Between 2012 and 2022 extreme heat was responsible for 70–84% of weather-related hospitalisations, and these figures are expected to increase with climate change.

Beyond human health, heat has a range of complex and cascading impacts on urban and environmental systems including:

- Infrastructure: Reductions in energy transmission capacity, failures of signalling equipment.
- Economy: Lost productivity, business disruption (network connectivity, e-payment) and stock losses (agriculture, cold storage, transport, and logistics).
- Community: Increased energy and medical bills, lost work, social and mental health impacts, exacerbation of medical conditions. Environment: Canopy die-back, heat-related deaths of native fauna, water and air quality losses.

Learn more in the [Greater Sydney Heat Plan](#), by the Western Sydney Regional Organisation of Councils and Resilient Sydney.

3.4.2 Action explainer: Enhance wildlife habitat buffers and biodiversity corridors in LEP and DCP to help wildlife adapt

The latest demographic data projects that the population of the City of Canada Bay will grow by approximately 31,840 by 2041.²

The areas expected to see the most significant increases are Rhodes (7,631), Five Dock (6,165), Concord (1,492), and North Strathfield (7,257). Situated between the 2 largest remnant habitat areas in the LGA, the development could have a major impact on both habitats if not managed carefully.

High-density population growth puts added pressure on open spaces and natural environments. This can lead to increased foot traffic, waste production, the spread of non-native seeds, more domestic pets, light pollution, and the creation of informal pathways or vandalism in native areas. Additionally, the demand for new infrastructure could directly or indirectly affect areas with high biodiversity value.

A significant portion of the City of Canada Bay's waterways may also suffer from land activities. Urban development can degrade these waterways and wetlands, causing problems including increased nutrient pollution, sediment build-up, and widespread weed invasion.

Early strategic planning is crucial to address biodiversity concerns from the beginning, enabling effective long-term conservation. Good planning controls in the LEP and DCP can protect biodiversity, including native vegetation, waterways, wetlands, and canopy trees. These measures help balance the need for more housing with the importance of preserving biodiversity and enhancing habitat connectivity.

Alongside these planning efforts, better engagement with private landholders is essential to gain support for proposed measures and to help landholders protect and improve the biodiversity assets on their land.

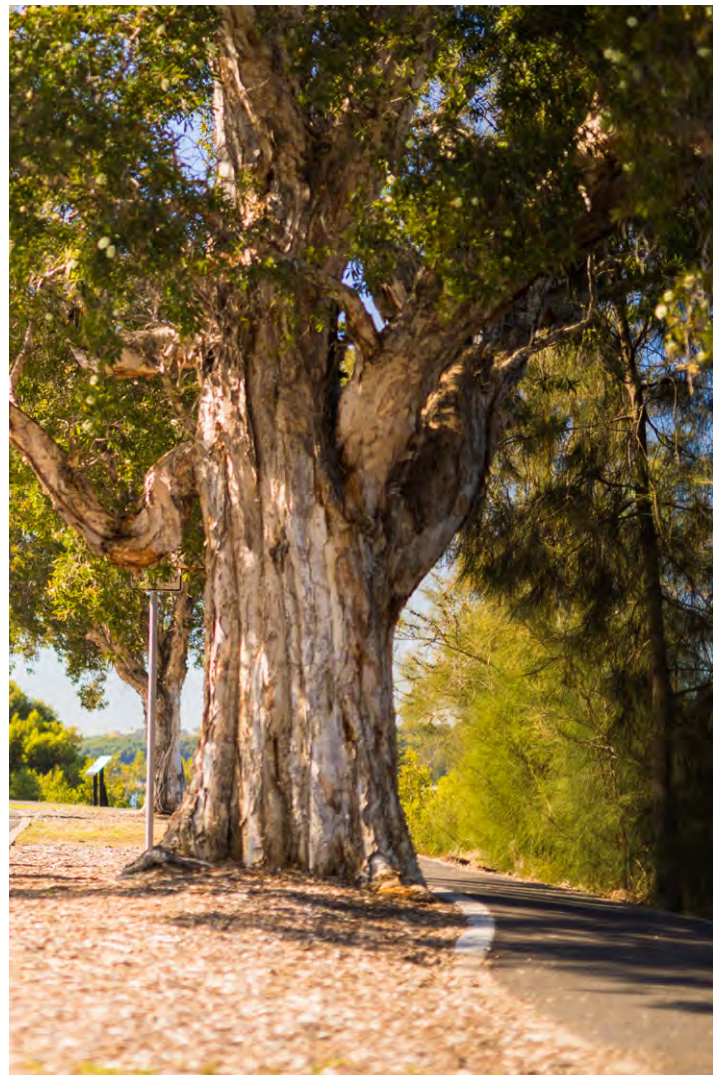
Thoughtful development can be an opportunity to improve habitat connectivity for small birds, shorebirds, and mammals.

City of Canada Bay's Local Strategic Planning Statement planning priorities for biodiversity

Planning – Protect and enhance bushland and biodiversity.

- Implement land use planning actions arising from the Canada Bay Biodiversity Framework.
- Review the land use zones and environmental controls in the Canada Bay LEP and DCP to ensure that significant remnant habitats are retained to protect endangered species, and improve habitat connectivity.
- When preparing planning studies and controls, create links to habitat sites through canopy cover, the Green Grid and waterways and improve planting of shrubs and understory.

Find out more on the [City of Canada Bay website](#).



2. profile.id.com.au/

04

Net Zero Community



Reaching net zero emissions by 2050 requires action on multiple fronts all at once and transition to renewable energy, transition to zero emissions transport, reducing resource use, moving to zero waste to landfill and transition to a circular economy.

Council is committed to helping the community to reduce the impacts of climate change by reducing carbon emissions. Council will work with the Canada Bay community to:

1. **Transition to net zero energy.**
2. **Transition to net zero transport.**
3. **Transition to a circular economy.**



Community emissions in Canada Bay

Energy use still accounts for more than half of greenhouse gas emissions with 50% from electricity and 6% from gas. Transport is the next biggest source at 24%. Waste and wastewater account for 19% and 1% respectively.

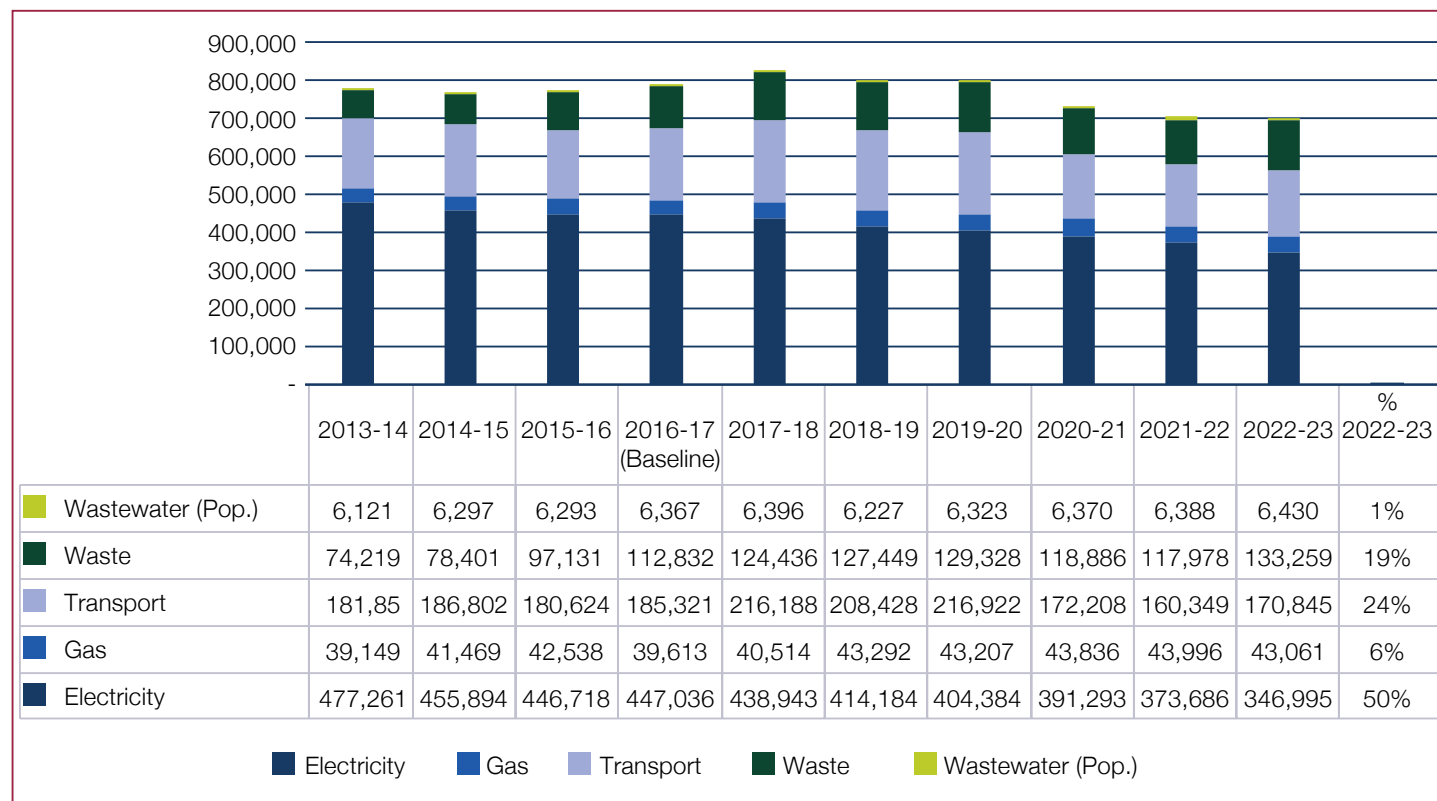


Figure 15. Community greenhouse gas emissions in the City of Canada Bay (Source: GPC+ data from Resilient Sydney, City of Canada Bay analysis).



The Australian Government and NSW Government are responsible for establishing the policy and market settings to respond to climate change and the transition to net zero emissions. Council's role is to support the community through community education, promoting State and national incentives to residents and advocating for more effective policy settings. Council also leads by example in Council operations, already reducing its corporate emissions by 84% compared to the baseline year in 2017–18.

Read more later in this document about how Council is [Leading by Example](#) to be a [Net Zero Council](#).

Transition to a net zero energy system is underway both at household and network scale with around 40% of grid electricity now generated from renewables. In addition, nearly one quarter (22%) of Canada Bay homes have rooftop solar. Energy efficiency is more important than ever with increases in the cost of living, including for energy costs. Being efficient with energy reduces bills. It also reduces the overall financial and environmental cost of energy transition by reducing the volume and cost of equipment and materials needed to generate and store energy in a net zero energy system.

Transport systems are beginning to transition. As of January 2024, 1,340 electric vehicles³ were registered in Canada Bay. The new Metro system is being constructed across Sydney with new stations in Five Dock, Concord and North Strathfield to serve Canada Bay. More people are walking and cycling for recreation and active transport.

Waste creates greenhouse gas pollution from landfill. In addition, the embodied emissions in the resources sent to the tip are wasted, rather than reused to avoid new raw materials being extracted from nature. Community emissions from waste increased since the 2016–17 baseline of 11,832 tonnes CO₂e to 133,259 tonnes CO₂e in 2022–23, a trend that will need to be reversed to reach net zero emissions. Historically waste has been tackled as a separate program to climate action programs that reduce greenhouse gases. Council will help residents to better understand the connections between reducing waste to landfill and reaching net zero emissions. Council will begin reporting on the greenhouse gas emissions from the waste service and communicate the emissions impact of actions that reduce waste to landfill.

How Council calculates community emissions

Council uses the Resilient Sydney dashboard to access data about community emissions. Greenhouse gas emissions include GPC compliant BASIC reporting, plus some emissions data beyond that which is required for GPC BASIC reporting, specifically Scope 3 emissions for electricity, gas and transport.

Data sources include Ausgrid, Endeavour, Jemena, NSW EPA, ABS Census, Transport for NSW Household Travel Survey and Kinesis. Data is updated annually.

For more information on Platform Data Method and Procedures, see rs.kinesis.org.



3. Source: [NSW Transport Registration Snapshot Report](#).

What is 'net zero'?

Net zero emissions is balancing the amount of greenhouse gas emissions released into the atmosphere with those taken out in any given year.

Net Zero Emissions

'Net zero emissions' refers to achieving an overall balance between greenhouse gas emissions produced and greenhouse gas emissions taken out of the atmosphere.

Think of it like a set of scales: producing greenhouse gas emissions tips the scales, and we want to get those scales back into balance, which means no more greenhouse gas can be added to the atmosphere in any given year than is taken out.

To avoid a climate crisis, greenhouse gas emissions must be as low as possible. In other words, we need to get as close as possible to real zero, and only rely on carbon offsetting when it is absolutely necessary.

This means that we need to rapidly phase out all fossil fuels – coal, oil and gas – and transition to renewable energy across all sectors of the economy.

Source: [Climate Council](#)

Greenhouse gases from sources like transport and industry need to be balanced by greenhouse gases removed by humans through methods such as nature-based solutions or engineered technologies.

What happens to the climate after net zero?

Our understanding of what would happen beyond net zero is based on modelling a very different climate from the one observed over the last few centuries, where warming has occurred due to humanity's greenhouse gas emissions. Confidence in these projections will increase as modelling efforts expand and develop. After net zero, the global average temperature is expected to roughly stabilise. Temperatures over land would begin to cool, while parts of the ocean continue to warm. Understanding the likely changes to the climate after net zero provides useful information on the implications of reducing greenhouse gas emissions and the possible futures to prepare for.

Source: Australian Government, ARC Centre of Excellence for Climate Extremes. Read more at climateextremes.org.au/understanding-net-zero

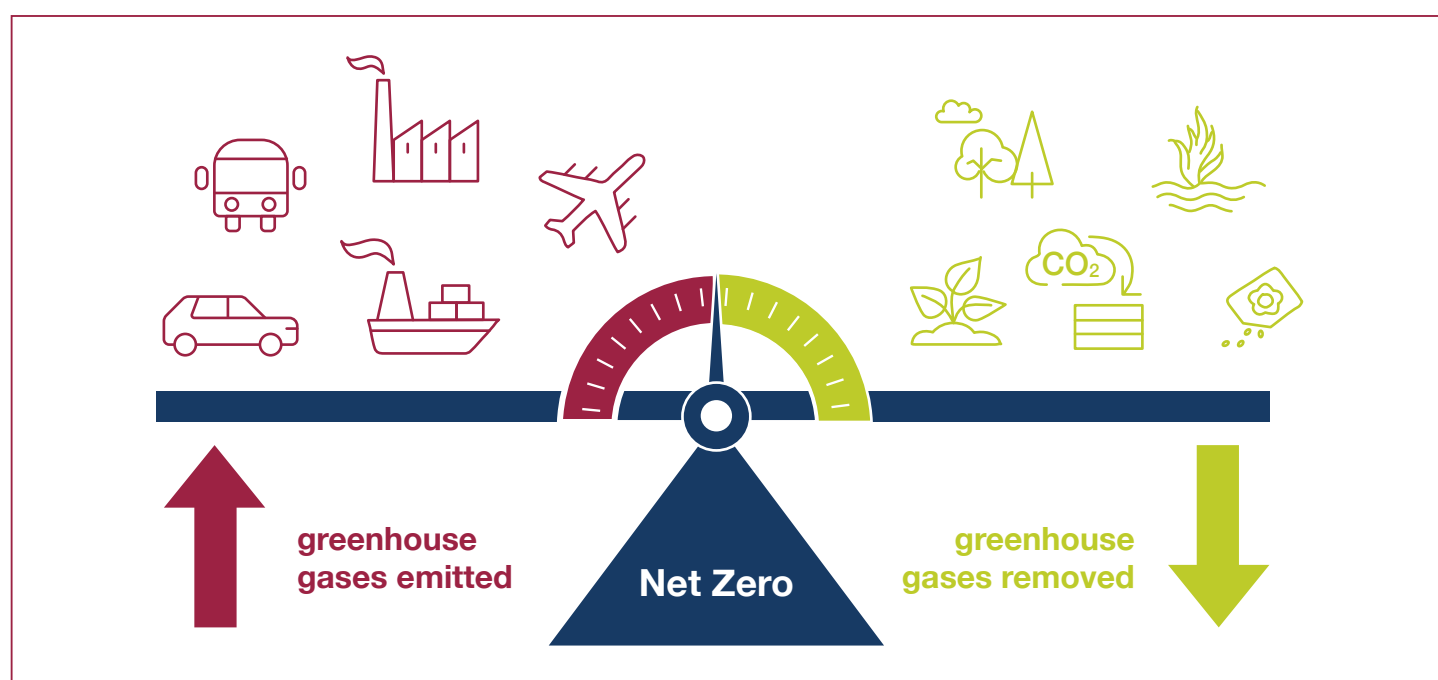


Figure 16. The road to net zero (Source: ARC Centre of Excellence for Climate Extremes).

Reaching net zero needs action on multiple fronts

1. Energy transition to net zero
2. Transport transition to net zero
3. Waste transition to net zero: Resource recovery and transition to a circular economy – to reduce emissions from waste and manufacturing.

With expected population growth, the carbon footprint of the Canada Bay community could increase to 1,386,626 tonnes CO₂e by 2050 if no action is taken to reduce emissions.

The graph below illustrates analysis by Resilient Sydney and NSW Government for the Canada Bay local government area. This work identified three possible pathways towards net zero by 2050 – current NSW policy settings, intermediate (more ambitious than current policy targets) and aggressive (very ambitious policy settings and targets). Each pathway models the effect of the NSW Government policy settings for the City of Canada Bay local government area.

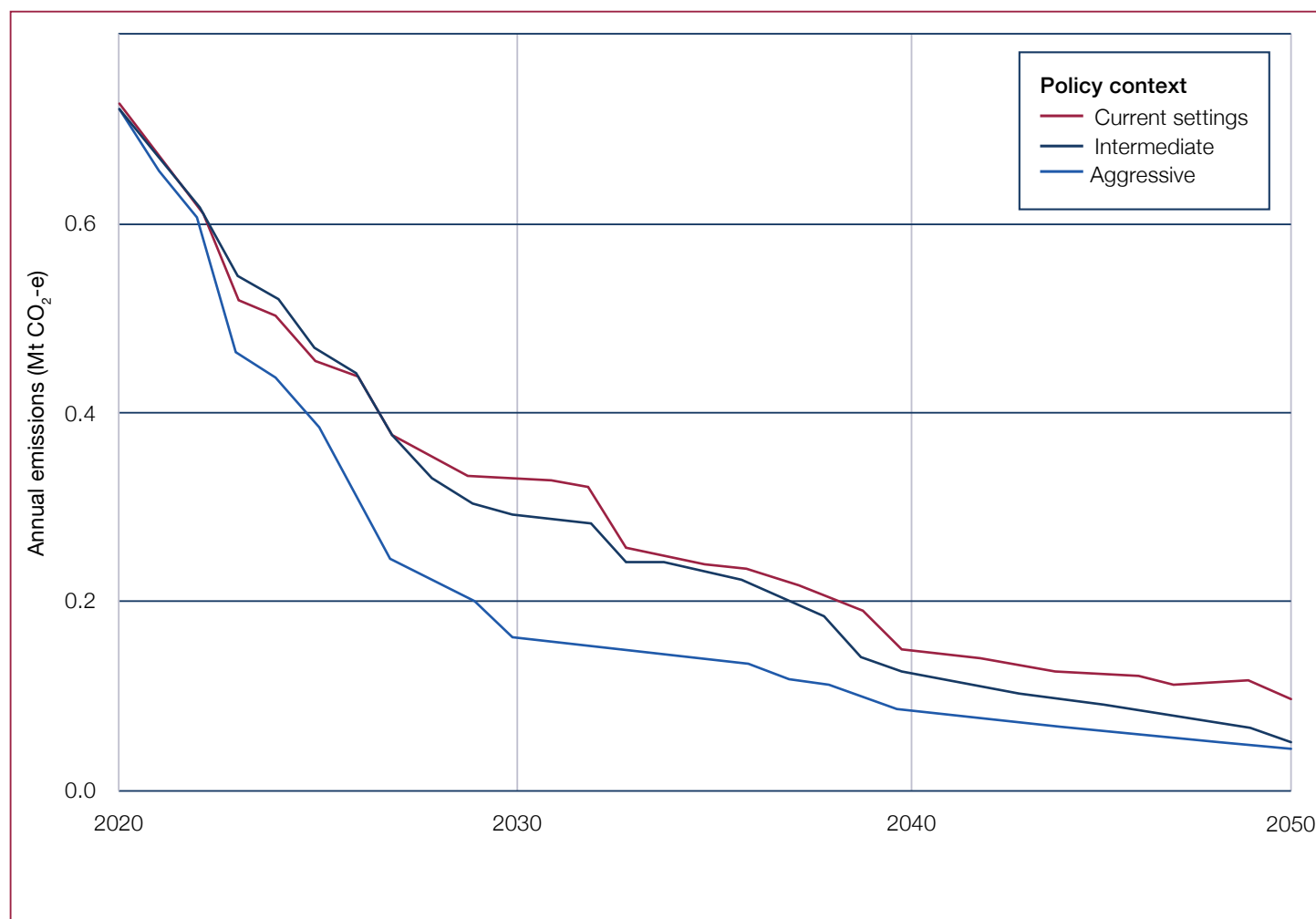


Figure 17. Pathway to net zero emissions in Canada Bay (Source: NSW Government and Resilient Sydney).

CASE STUDY



Federal and State net zero targets in law

Net zero targets are now enshrined in both Australian and NSW laws. These are supported by a suite of NSW and Australian Government policies and programs.

NSW Climate Change (Net Zero Future) Act 2023

Emissions reduction targets for NSW:

- 50% reduction on 2005 levels by 2030.
- 70% reduction on 2005 levels by 2035.
- Net zero by 2050.

NSW action plans and sector targets

- The [NSW Net Zero Plan Stage 1: 2020–2030](#) is the foundation for NSW's action on climate change and goal to reach net zero emissions by 2050.
- [EPA Climate Change Policy and Action Plan 2023–26](#) is a comprehensive regulatory approach and actions to address the causes and consequences of climate change in NSW.
 - [NSW FOGO mandate](#)
 - [Waste Strategies](#)
- The [NSW Electric Vehicle Strategy](#) is driving the uptake of EVs to more than 50% of new car sales by 2030–31 and most new car sales by 2035, preparing the NSW road network for a low-emissions future.

Australian Climate Change Act 2022

Australia's legal greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets are:

- a. reducing Australia's net greenhouse gas emissions to 43% below 2005 levels by 2030:
 - i. implemented as a point target; and
 - ii. implemented as an emissions budget covering the period 2021–2030;
- iii. reducing Australia's net greenhouse gas emissions to zero by 2050.

Australian Government action plans and sector targets

- The [Australian Government is developing a Net Zero Plan](#) with actions to guide transition to the legislated target of net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. The Plan will cover all major parts of the economy and be consistent with international and domestic commitments.
- 82% renewable energy by 2030.
- The [New Vehicle Efficiency Standard](#) will apply to new cars sold in the Australian market reducing transport emissions and improving the air we all breathe. The introduction of the Standard keeps Australia on track to achieve net zero emissions by 2050. It will reduce the cost of refuelling, bring cleaner cars to Australia and give more choice of new, efficient vehicles.

4.1 Net zero community

4.1.1 Net zero community overall target

Net zero by 2050, and from a baseline of 772,220 tonnes CO₂e in 2016–17, and interim target of 351,682 tonnes CO₂e.



4.2 Transition to net zero energy

4.2.1 Net zero energy targets, goals and actions

Targets



- Double rooftop solar by 2030, from 32,983kW in 2024.
- Increase energy efficiency (total megajoules energy consumed from gas and electricity) from 2,292 million megajoules (2016–17).

Goals



- Reduce community carbon emissions.
- Improve energy efficiency.
- Support the community to electrify and reduce gas use.

Actions



- Educate, train and support the community through programs to reduce emissions in key areas:
 - Resource recovery and transition to circular economy.
 - Energy efficiency.
 - Renewable energy from solar PV.
 - Buying renewable energy.
 - Fuel switching from gas to electricity.
 - Transition to electric vehicles.
 - Walking and cycling.
 - Battery for energy storage.
- Report on gas use per dwelling as an indicator of community electrification (16,160MJ in 2016–17).

Find out more in Council's key Action Plans

- [Emissions Reduction Action Plan](#) (to be updated in 2025).
- [Electric Vehicle Strategy and Action Plan](#).

4.2.2 Progress towards net zero energy

The Canada Bay community is transitioning to renewable electricity via the grid and their own rooftops. Grid electricity emissions were 22% lower in 2022–23 than in the baseline year of 2016–17 and Canada Bay residents have quadrupled rooftop solar capacity since 2018.

This means the community has reached and exceeded Council's previous community target to triple the amount of solar PV by 2025. In 2024, rooftop solar installations across the City of Canada Bay increased to 30,208kW of capacity as 4,080 houses and buildings now have solar.

Renewable energy now supplies 40% of electricity, nearly half-way to the Australian Government target for 82% of electricity to be from renewable energy by 2030 (zero emissions).

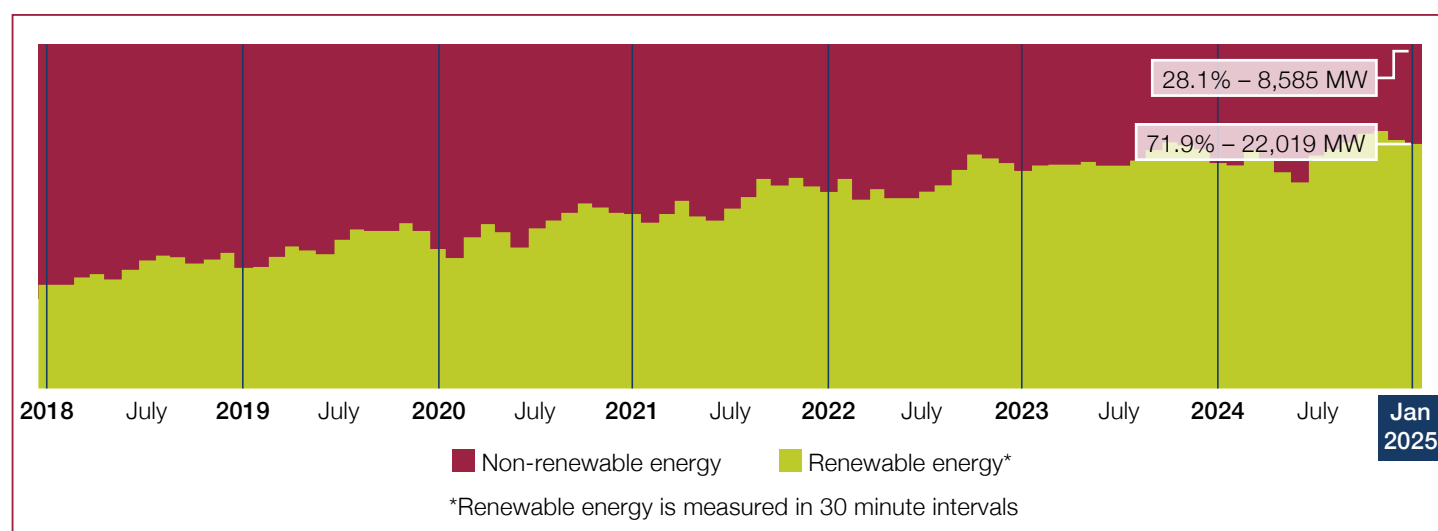


Figure 18. Maximum renewable energy penetration over time from 2018-2025 (Source: [National Electricity Market, AEMO](#)).

There is still more work to do.

- Electricity emissions are still half of the Canada Bay's community greenhouse gas emissions.
- Emissions from gas use increased by 9% from 2016–17 to 2022–23. In 2022–23, 30% of community energy use in Canada Bay was from gas.
- Energy use in 2022–23 was 52% residential and 48% non-residential.

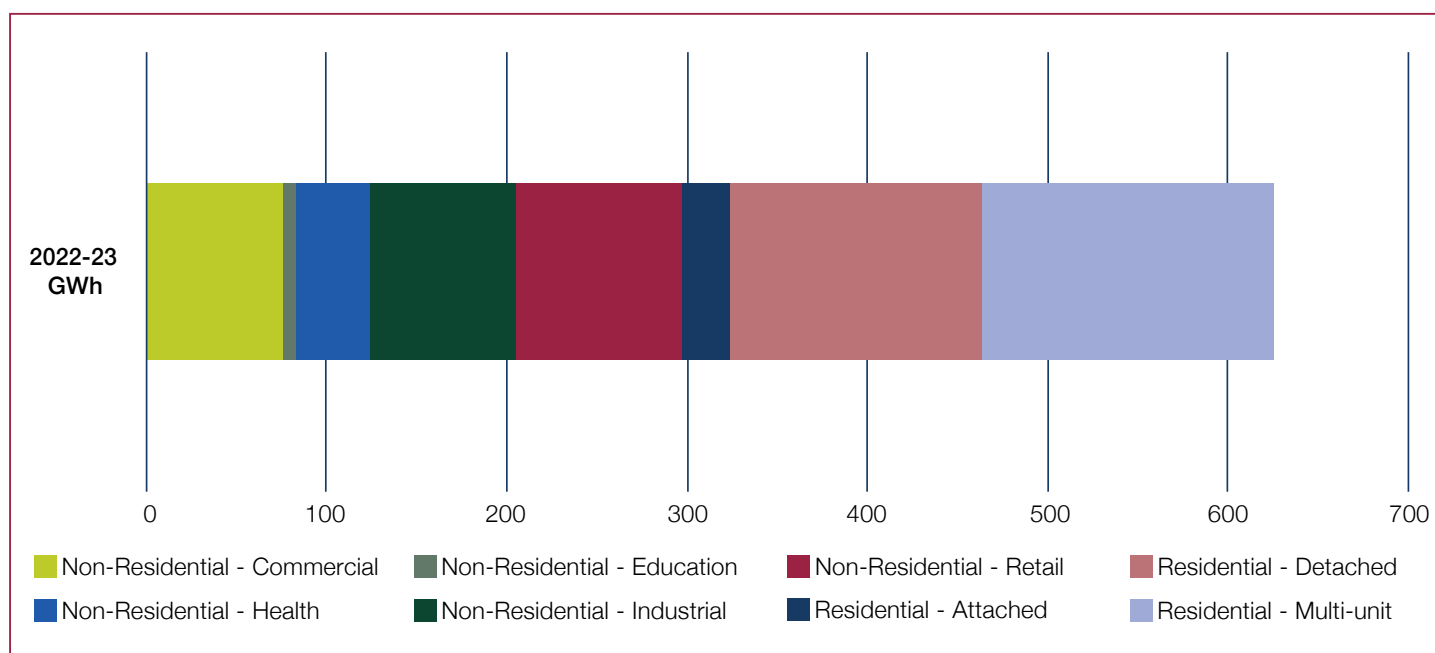


Figure 19. Energy use by sector in the City of Canada Bay Local Government Area (Source: Resilient Sydney).

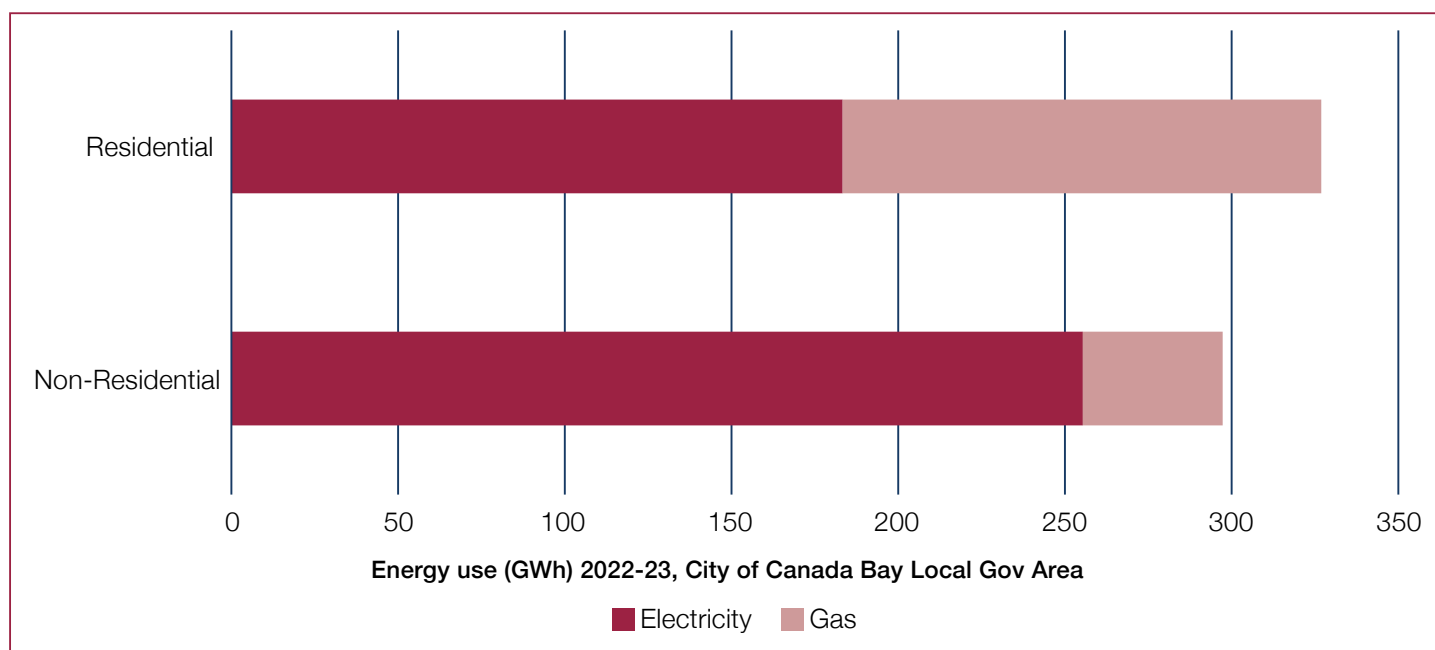


Figure 20. Source of energy use in Canada Bay 2022-23 (Source: Resilient Sydney).

4.3 Transition to net zero transport

4.3.1 Transition to net zero transport targets, goals and actions

Targets 	Indicator 	Goals 
▪ Increase the percentage of trips made by active transport (walking and cycling). - 20% of trips made by walking by 2036 (12% in 2016). - 5% of trips made by cycling by 2036 (1% in 2016). ▪ 30% increase in total kilometres of active transport paths from 2019 baseline by 2030 (39km in 2019). ▪ Increase EVs in Canada Bay from baseline 1,150 EVs registered in 2024.⁴	▪ Increase in public EV chargers in the LGA.	▪ Transition to net zero emission, sustainable transport by applying the transport hierarchy. ▪ Improve active transport options. ▪ Improve access to sustainable transport. ▪ Support transition to EVs. ▪ Ease congestion, reduce pollution. ▪ Improve health and wellbeing.
Actions 		
▪ Prepare an Active Transport Plan by 2026. ▪ Implement the Pedestrian Access and Mobility Plan. ▪ Implement the EV Strategy and Action Plan.		
Find out more		
▪ Canada Bay Local Movement Strategy. ▪ Pedestrian Access and Mobility Plan. ▪ Electric Vehicle Strategy and Action Plan.		

4. Whilst Council cannot control this, it is something that Council will monitor.

4.4 Connecting net zero and transitioning to a circular economy

Waste accounts for one fifth of Canada Bay's community-scale emissions. Resource recovery and circular economy initiatives help us reach net zero emissions.

Council and the community will not get to net zero without tackling emissions from waste and materials.

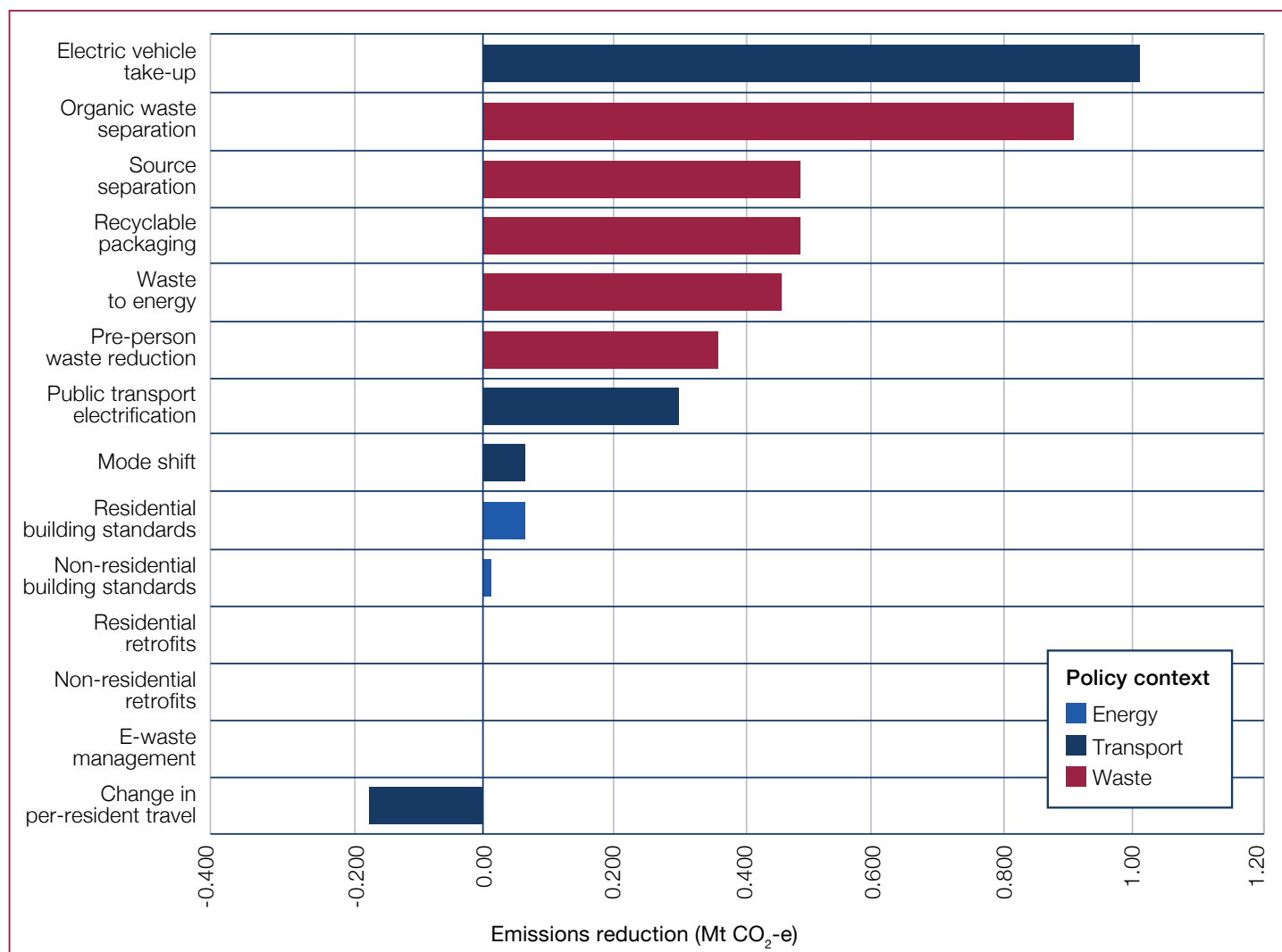


Figure 21. The effect of NSW Government's emissions reduction policies at the Canada Bay community scale
(Source: Resilient Sydney and NSW Government).



05

Circular Economy



There is no waste in nature and there really is no "away" to throw things we don't want. Resource efficiency and transition to a circular economy is about shifting our linear thinking from buy, use, and throw away to a circular approach where products and resources are recovered and reused. A more resource efficient approach uses fewer resources such as water, energy, and materials. Resource efficiency minimises the need to extract raw materials from our environment to make new products and in turn reduces the loss of wildlife habitats and associated air, water and soil pollution.

We can all reduce the amount of waste that ends up in landfill by consuming less, reusing and repurposing more, and recovering resources through recycling – keeping products and resources in circulation rather than sending them to the tip. Waste that ends up at the tip in landfill creates climate polluting carbon emissions and takes valuable resources out of circulation. There is also a lack of space available for local landfill, and Australia has limited infrastructure for manufacturing new products from recycled material.

Council will support our community by improving Council waste and resource recovery collection services, promoting recycling, encouraging repair instead of replacement, and exploring innovative solutions like waste-to-energy technologies. Council will also tackle issues like illegal dumping and litter, which harm our environment and waste valuable resources.

These actions will help build a cleaner, more sustainable community, tackling climate change and benefiting both people and nature.

Council will work with the community to:

- 1. Deliver best practice services for waste collection and tackle illegal dumping.**
- 2. Deliver resource recovery services and transition from linear to circular economy.**
- 3. Keep our city free of litter.**



5.1 Circular Economy overall targets and goals

For the circular economy theme, Council has taken the approach of overarching targets which reflect our adopted Resource Recovery and Waste Strategy targets with the addition of a circular economy target which indicates Council's future direction

Targets



Target 1: Reduce waste to landfill

- Increase diversion of waste from landfill from 38% to 60% by 2027.
- Reduce waste to landfill per person by 20% by 2030 (from 213kg per person in 2019–20 to 171kg per person by 2030).
- Reduce contamination in recycling to below 10% by 2028.
- Measure and report on the emissions impact of waste.

Target 2: Continue transition to a circular economy

- Report on Circular Economy outcomes in Council operations.

Target 3: Maintain customer satisfaction

- Maintain above 90% community satisfaction with waste collection services.

Target 4: Tackle illegal dumping

- Reduce the frequency of illegal dumping incidents in designated hotspots each year, compared to baseline year (from 750 total incidences in 2023–24).

Goals



From linear to circular economy: championing and transitioning the Canada Bay's waste system.

- Less waste to landfill and reduced greenhouse gas emissions.
- Increased recycling.
- Support a circular, reuse, refurbish and repair economy within the community.
- Consider circular economy principles in all activities.
- Continuously improve Council's waste services to meet community needs.
- Reduce carbon emissions from waste.
- Reduce illegal dumping and litter.

Find out more

- [Resource Recovery and Waste Strategy](#).



“We’re gobbling up the Earth’s resources at an unsustainable rate.

- The extraction and processing of materials, fuels and food contribute half of total global greenhouse gas emissions and over 90% of biodiversity loss and water stress.
- Resource extraction has more than tripled since 1970, including a fivefold increase in the use of non-metallic minerals and a 45% increase in fossil fuel use.
- By 2060, global material use could double to 190 billion tonnes (from 92 billion), while greenhouse gas emissions could increase by 43%.

In a circular economy, services are designed for sharing and products are designed for reusing, repairing and refurbishing many times before they need to be recycled.”

Source: [UN Environment Program](#).

“In NSW, more than a third of the waste generated by households we send to landfill is food. It may seem like we only throw out small amounts every now and again, but all that food adds up. Imagine \$965 being thrown in the bin. That’s how much food the average person each year, as outlined in the 2021 Australian household food waste report throws away. For the average household that amounts to \$2,100 a year.”

Source: NSW EPA, [Love Food Hate Waste](#).

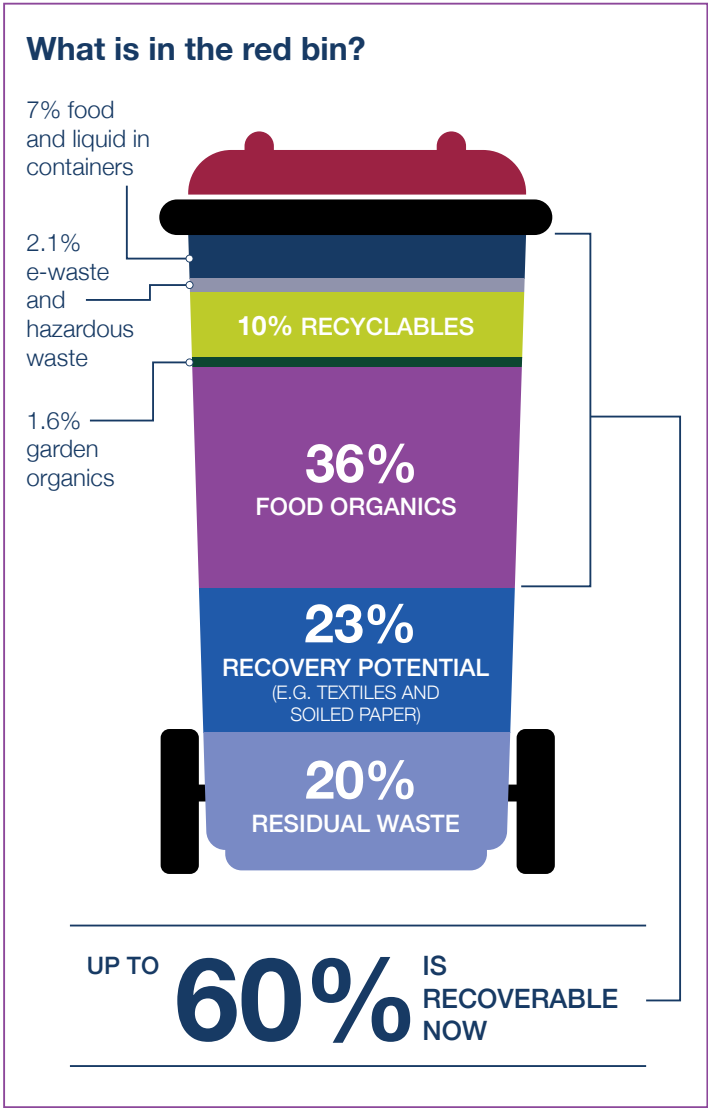


Figure 22. Contents of a typical red lid bin in Canada Bay.



5.2 Best practice services for kerbside waste collection and illegal dumping

5.2.1 Actions

Actions



- Implement a city-wide Food Organics Garden Organics (FOGO) waste collection and processing service for all residential and commercial properties by 2030.
- Deliver the Illegal Dumping Prevention program.
- Review the new Bulk Household Waste Collection booking system.

5.2.2 Explainer: Kerbside waste collection services and tackling illegal dumping

Residential Service – Council’s residential kerbside waste services include general waste (red bin), recycling (yellow bin), and garden organics bin (green bin) collections, along with a bulky household waste service. Residents also have access to additional collection and drop-off options for items not suitable for regular council services.

- **Bin Services:** weekly collection of red bin (general waste) and fortnightly collection of yellow bin (recycling) and green bin (garden organic materials). A range of bin sizes is available to accommodate the needs of various households.
- **Bulk Household Waste Service:** Council offers a hybrid bulky household collection service, providing up to four pre-booked collections per year for single-unit dwellings and multi-unit dwellings with 20 or fewer units. For multi-unit dwellings with 21 or more units, a scheduled collection service is available.

Commercial Service – Council also offers general waste, recycling, and garden organics bin collections to commercial and non-rateable properties.

Illegal Dumping Service – Preventing illegal dumping and maintaining a clean, safe and sustainable city are key priorities for both Council and the community.

Council's approach to preventing illegal dumping focuses on raising awareness within the community about its negative impacts and the legal consequences. This is achieved by promoting alternatives to illegal dumping, such as using Council’s bulk household waste collection service and additional drop-off options, as well as encouraging residents to report illegal dumping. Council also conducts surveillance in identified hotspot locations and carries out investigations into illegal dumping incidents.

Waste collection services – key stats

- Households: 38,000.
- Diversion from landfill rate: 38% (2023–24).
- Council collects around 3.7 million bins and offers 75,000 bulk clean ups per year.
- Each week the average City of Canada Bay resident produces 9kgs of residual waste (red bin), 3kg recycling (yellow bin), 2.5kg green waste (green bin), and 1.2kg bulk waste.
- Kerbside Recycling Improvement Program has seen an 8% improvement with 50 apartments engaged annually.
- \$60,000 worth of fines were issued for illegal dumping in the 2023–24 financial year.

5.3 Resource recovery services and transition from linear to circular

5.3.1 Actions for resource recovery services

Actions



- **Continue waste education.** Deliver ongoing education to achieve waste reduction goals. Provide residents with educational materials about Council services, including kerbside collection, bulky waste pick-ups, and local waste drop-off facilities.
- **Expand community education programs** with a focus on waste avoidance, reuse, repair and recovery.
- **Expand food waste reduction programs.** Encourage reducing food waste through composting, worm farming and other avenues.
- **Facilitate rehoming of unwanted items.** Offer residents education and options for rehoming unwanted items.
- **Advocate for policy changes.** Push for State and Federal policy reforms to address waste management issues.
- **Seek grants and other funding opportunities** for waste reduction and resource recovery projects.

5.3.2 Actions for linear to circular

Actions



- **Create a circular economy Roadmap Development and Action Plan.** Integrate Circular Economy practices into the services, programs, and community initiatives.
- **Implement community circular economy initiatives and programs.** For example, set up a tool library and/or Circular Hub for the community to share, reuse, and reduce waste. Run repair workshops to teach the community how to fix things. Expand community programs to include circular economy principles.
- **Create a Circular Economy Community Education and Awareness Campaign.** Create and deliver educational campaign plan to raise awareness and teach the community about circular economy principles and practices.

5.3.3 Explainer: Resource recovery services

In 2023–24, residents of Canada Bay generated 203kg of waste per person that went to landfill – the tip. To reduce the amount of waste going to landfill, Council provides a variety of efficient and environmentally responsible waste, recycling, cleanup and drop-off services to the community.

In 2023–24, Council’s resource recovery services enabled residents to divert 38% of household waste from landfill. Council’s target is to increase diversion of waste from landfill to 60% by 2027 by recovering more resources that will otherwise go to landfill. Council’s comprehensive [Waste and Resource Recovery Strategy](#) is a roadmap to reduce waste generation, divert waste from landfill and promote circular economy practices in the community.

Council already offers a range of resource recovery programs, such as home recycling pickups, clothing donation bins located throughout the city, and special events for e-waste and household chemical disposal. Council also offers dedicated recycling stations for hazardous household items, a medical sharps drop-off service at selected chemists and pharmacies, waste avoidance and minimisation workshops, and a reuse and rehome service provided by The Bower.

Council also operates a Community Recycling Centre, where residents can safely dispose of problem waste items like gas bottles, paint, batteries, e-waste, oils, fluorescent globes and tubes, and smoke detectors.

A food waste collection trial is underway in apartment buildings and townhouses to further reduce waste and promote sustainability.

Resource recovery – key stats

Community recycling and resource recovery

- Council hosts 2 e-waste collection events a year with an average collection of 13,589kg from 740 vehicles.
- Council runs an annual Household Chemical CleanOut with an average collection of 14,623kg from 551 vehicles.
- Our Community Recycling Centres collects an average of 271,258kg hazardous waste per year.
- Pick-up services for clothing, electronics, small items, soft plastics, oversized cardboard etc. collects about 24,956kg annually.
- An average of 1.078 sharps are collected annually.
- 195,026kgs of textiles are collected annually in charity bins.
- Council runs 26 waste avoidance and minimisation workshops annually.

Reuse and recycling hubs

- Recycling stations at the Civic Centre, Libraries and other facilities (batteries, phones, light bulbs, cartridges) collect an average 31,545kg annually.

FOGO and Organics

- 127 worm farms and compost bins have been given away through the Compost Capers program.
- Our FOGO Trial Collection Service diverts an average 45 tonnes of food and organic waste from landfill.

Repair and reuse initiatives

- Our Bower partnership has an average annual collection of 1,027kgs from 41 collections.

CASE STUDY



FOGO Implementation in City of Canada Bay

What is FOGO?

Food Organics and Garden Organics (FOGO) is a kerbside collection service that allows food waste to be added to the green-lidded wheelie bin for recycling into top quality compost.

Why FOGO?

The NSW EPA has mandated that by 2030, all households in NSW will have access to a food organics recycling service. FOGO offers many benefits for our community:

- Reduces waste to landfill.
- Turns food waste into valuable compost resources to enrich gardens, parks and farms, making them greener and healthier.
- Lowers waste disposal costs, freeing up funds for other local services.
- Reduces greenhouse gas emissions from landfill that contribute to climate change.
- FOGO encourages everyone to think about reducing, reusing, and recycling, helping us all live more sustainably.

Council-wide FOGO rollout

Within the next 4 years, Council plans to implement the FOGO service in stages to all eligible households to ensure minimal disruption to waste services for all residents.

The problem with food waste

Council provides residential kerbside collections to 37,249 dwellings. In 2024 we collected over 2 million red bins and sent 18,760 tonnes of garbage to landfill. Food waste in landfills generate methane, a powerful greenhouse gas. Landfill contributes to about 15% of community emissions for our Council area. Landfills are expensive. In NSW each tonne of waste in landfill costs \$163.20 per tonne.

We need to shift the spending from a 'take, make, dispose' model to a circular economy model where waste no longer exists. FOGO turns a problem waste into a valuable resource.



Figure 23. The circularity process of organic waste.

Food moves from red bin to green bin



FOGO service

Mixing food organics and garden organics to produce nutrient-rich soil for agriculture.

Figure 24. Diversion of food waste from the red waste bin to the green FOGO bin.

CASE STUDY

FOGO Trial

FOGO Trial

Council’s standard waste service is a 3-waste stream service, including red-lidded general waste, yellow-lidded recycling and green-lidded organics bins.

Over the past 2 years, Council has trialled a FOGO service in mid- and high-rise apartments with positive behavioural change results. The trial includes ongoing resident education which engages, educates, and provides feedback to residents about the FOGO service.

The trial is ongoing to those properties and residents who have opted into the FOGO trial.

Why trial FOGO?

The FOGO trial gives Council the information to make informed and appropriate decisions for the wider community and allows Council to test different service models. The trial also establishes relationships with building and strata managers who are key critical contacts in apartments. In 2022, Council was awarded a \$235,000 grant from the NSW EPA to trial FOGO in mid- and high-rise apartments in the Rhodes and Concord West areas for 12 months. These dwelling types were selected due to the known complexities and transient movement of residents in high-rise apartments.

Results

1,750 households from 20 properties participated in the trial.

Throughout the 12-month trial, residents diverted 56 tonnes of FOGO from landfill, with an average of 1 tonne of FOGO material collected each week. This equated to a reduction of 14 tonnes in CO₂-e emissions.

Council developed a communication and engagement strategy which was a large part of the trial. FOGO resources were hand delivered by Council Officers to 1,750 households. Additionally, more than 450 residents were also engaged through face-to-face education and engagement sessions throughout the trial period. An online support platform was also created to provide support to residents digitally. Residents were able to share their tips, tricks and ideas with others on this platform, creating a safe online community where people could ask for help directly from Council or peers in the trial.

Future

The FOGO trial is ongoing and has expanded to include an additional 1,000 apartment households to further test best practice communication and engagements with a larger sample of households.

To date, the FOGO trial has been running for 2 years and has diverted over 102 tonnes of FOGO material from 2,258 households from over 30 properties.



Figure 25. FOGO Trial results.

CASE STUDY



Community Recycling Centre (CRC)

What is the CRC?

Community Recycling Centres (CRCs) are permanent drop-off centres for common household problem wastes that can't be collected through Council kerbside waste and recycling collection services. These centres accept problem wastes year-round, free of charge.

The City of Canada Bay operates a CRC at Regatta Road, Five Dock, which is available to all NSW residents.

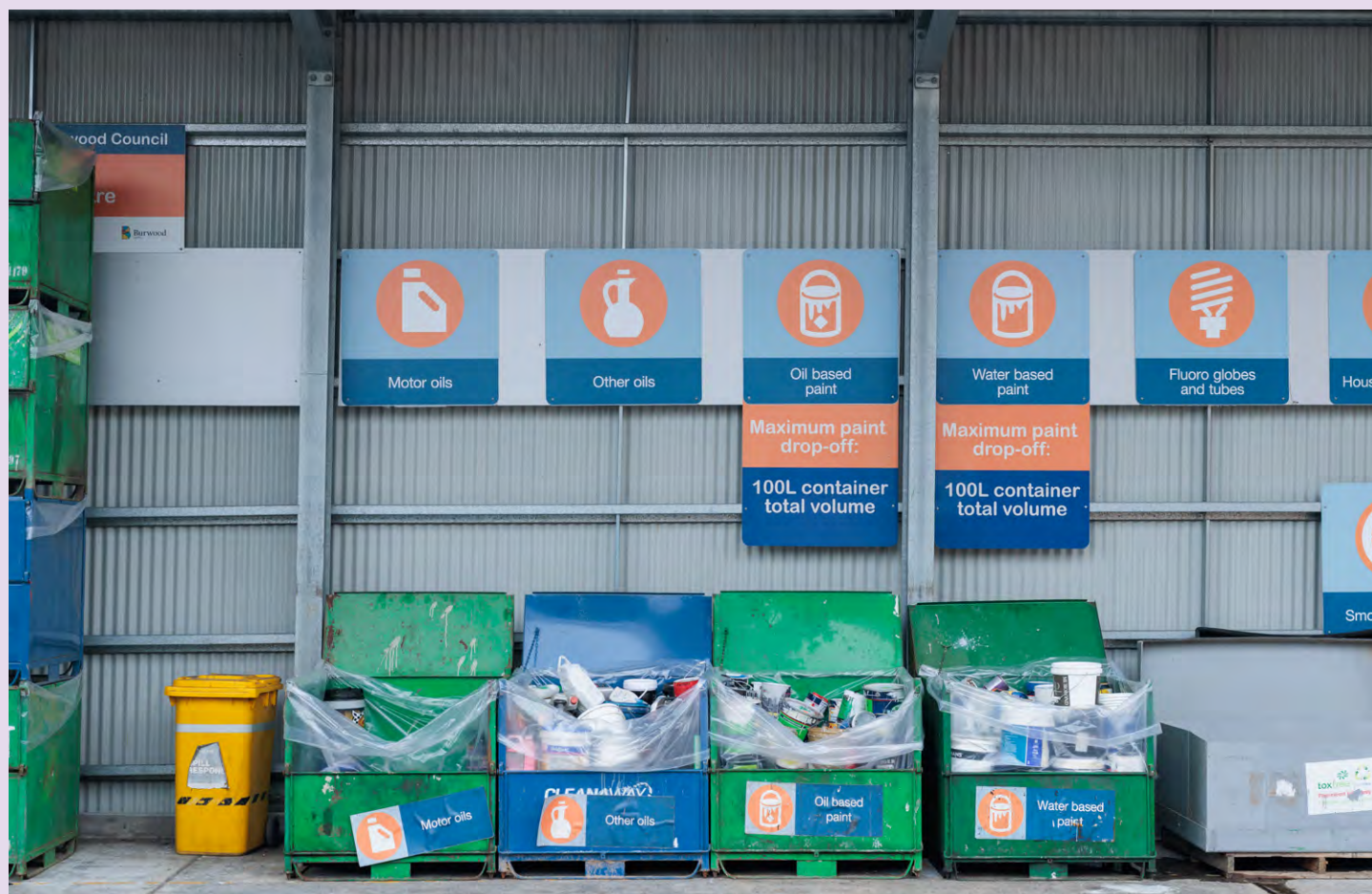
Benefits to the community

- Keeps problematic wastes out of the environment and recycled safely.
- Provides one convenient location to drop off multiple problem wastes.

Acceptable items

Household quantities of paint, gas bottles, fire extinguishers, motor oils, other oils, car and household batteries, smoke detectors and fluorescent globes and tubes.

In addition, City of Canada Bay, in partnership with Burwood Council funds the collection of e-waste and bulk cardboard. These items are only accepted from residents in Canada Bay and Burwood Council.



5.3.4 Action explainer: Recycling drop-off events

As part of the waste and recycling offering, Council offers to its residents 2 recycling drop-off days throughout the year. At these events Council collects unwanted e-waste items, polystyrene, bulky cardboard and clothing and textiles for free. These items are collected and recycled appropriately, putting back these valuable resources into the economy.

Household Chemical CleanOut

Provided annually by the NSW EPA, Council hosts one Household Chemical Cleanout event. This drop-off event accepts household chemicals and is open and free to all residents.

Charity Bins

Council provides residents with the option to donate clothing and textiles in useable condition via clothing donation bins. There are seven donation bins throughout the Council area.



5.4 Litter-free Canada Bay

5.4.1 Litter-free Canada Bay targets, goals and actions

Targets



- Litter-free Canada Bay, within 5 years:
 - Reduce priority litter by 30% from 2024 baseline.
 - Reduce cigarette butt litter by 30% from 2024 baseline.
 - Increase investment in litter by 30% from baseline.
 - Increase volunteer participation by 25% compared to baseline in 2024.
- Continue participating in regional opportunities to reduce unintentional litter entering Parramatta River.

Goals



- Work together for a litter free Canada Bay
- Reduce priority litter.
 - Reduce cigarette butt litter.
 - Increase investment.
 - Community stewardship.
 - Regional participation.

Actions



- Finalise the Litter Management and Prevention Plan in 2025.
- Audit litter bins and replace where required.
- Increase litter engagement in hotspot areas.
- Actively engage with volunteers to support litter reduction.

5.4.2 Action explainer: Litter management and prevention plan – to be finalised in 2025

Council is preparing a new Litter Management and Prevention Plan to deliver Council's ambition to preserve our environment by working together for a litter-free Canada Bay.

What is litter?

The Plan defines litter as any material smaller than a shopping bag that has been improperly discarded, blown away, or left in the wrong place.

Areas of action

1. Operational Excellence

- Include litter prevention in Council's budget.
- Improve bins in public places.
- Manage and share litter knowledge internally, review policies and procedures, use data for decision making, and develop partnerships with stakeholders.

2. Activation and Stewardship

- Expanding our successful community and business programs.
- Offer more resources, training, and recognition for volunteers.
- Target specific sources of litter such as events.
- Engage and educate the community.
- Increase the reach and impact of *Love Your Place* program.

3. Focus on the foreshore to preserve and enhance this natural asset

- Make the foreshore a priority location.
- Develop and deliver targeted campaigns.
- Mark stormwater entry points.
- Optimise public bins, cigarette butt bins, dog poo bag disposal and gross pollutant traps along the foreshore.
- Encourage community engagement and participation.
- Collaborate with partners and regional groups.

Council's Plan supports NSW Government's *Litter Prevention Strategy 2022–2030* which encourages local litter prevention initiatives.

5.4.3 Action Explainer: “Right Bin, Right Place” – audit litter bins and replace where required

Why does "Right Bin, Right Place" matter?

An integral part of our litter plan is ensuring bins meet community needs. Council will review and optimise bin locations and design to improve infrastructure and servicing. The "Right Bin, Right Place" approach encourages responsible waste disposal by making bins accessible and well-signed, reducing litter, contamination, and harm to wildlife. This enhances public spaces, protects natural habitats, and supports efficient waste management.

How will it work?

- **Assess locations:** Identify key areas where littering is prevalent or public bin infrastructure is lacking, such as recreational parks, town centres, streets, or foreshores.
- **Bin placement and design:** Install bins tailored to the area's specific needs, ensuring they are easy to use and clearly signed to prevent confusion.
- **Servicing and maintenance:** Regularly service and maintain bins to prevent overflow and ensure cleanliness, encouraging consistent use.
- **Community education:** Deliver a campaign to raise awareness about proper waste disposal and the availability of bins to foster responsible behaviour.

By combining strategic placement, clear signage, and regular maintenance, this method minimises litter, promoting cleaner and more sustainable public spaces.

CASE STUDY



Impact and reach of the Love Your Place program

What is the Love Your Place program?

The Love Your Place Program empowers individuals, community groups, and businesses to take action against litter through community clean-ups in their local areas.

How does it work?

Participants can register to adopt a clean-up location, such as public parks, open spaces, streets, foreshores, or playgrounds. Council provides all the necessary materials and support for clean-up activities, including litter collection tools and regular assistance with the collection and disposal of litter at their chosen locations.

Results

The program boasts 19 active groups across the city, and the program continues to grow. In 2024, volunteers made a remarkable impact by removing approximately 2 tonnes of litter from the environment, with many also tracking their efforts by weighing collected litter.

Future

- Promote an inclusive, community-driven initiative for cleaner public spaces.
- Raise awareness about litter reduction in the local area.
- Foster a sense of community ownership by encouraging and increasing volunteer and community participation.
- Monitor and analyse the volume and types of litter collected in the City of Canada Bay's public spaces.



06

Leading by Example



6.1 Leadership in environmental governance

Council has a key role in modelling environmentally sustainable practices as a civic leader, good corporate citizen and effective risk manager. Council represents the interests of the City of Canada Bay community and delivers local services and infrastructure that underpin community liveability and wellbeing.

1. Control



Council direct decision-making and action is possible and necessary.

Our commitment to customers and community

Council will lead by example as a local role model for environmentally sustainable practices through our facilities, services, events and governance.

Council will apply good environmental management to anticipate, prepare for, respond and adapt to environmental shocks and stresses including climate change, biodiversity loss, pollution and resource depletion.

Why is this important?

Our community expects us to be a good a civic leader, corporate citizen and effective risk manager. Good environmental management is vital for Council's long-term resilience and success as an organisation.

The [NSW Local Government Act 1993](#) establishes mandatory planning and reporting obligations for councils. The Guiding Principles for Councils in the Local Government Act 1993, Chapter 3, s8A oblige councils to consider the long term and cumulative effects of actions on future generations and the principles of ecologically sustainable development.

2. Influence



Council has areas of partial or shared responsibility or influence.

Our commitment to customers and community

Council will influence local community action and beyond. We will do this by delivering award winning behaviour change programs, scaling our efforts through partnerships and advocating for changes to policies, systems and markets that unlock environmentally sustainable practices.

Why is this important?

Our community's aspirations are not Council's full responsibility to implement and require wider collective action.

To achieve our community's goals and aspirations, Council partners with state government agencies, community groups, local businesses, and industry. Council also advocates for broader-scale action regionally, statewide and nationally.

3. Concern



Council has little control or influence.

Our commitment to customers and community

Council will think global and act local. We will incorporate larger scale issues, targets and goals in its strategic vision and advocacy agenda. Council will locally monitor, respond, adapt and report on local implications of matters of regional, national and international significance.

Why is this important?

Our community expects that Council demonstrates awareness and understanding of regional, national and international environmental issues.

Council is concerned about international environmental expectations and commitments but has little control or influence.

Council is committed to ethical and effective decision-making, to ensure a sustainable, financially secure, and resilient future for our city. Good governance is essential, so Council maintains its long-term viability for the wellbeing of the community. Good environmental governance is about ensuring Council's culture, processes, systems, policies and practices deliver resilience for the long term.

Council is committed to leading by example by implementing the themes in this strategy in Council operations:

1. **Connected to Nature (biodiversity, trees).**
2. **Resilient Council (climate, water).**
3. **Net Zero Council (energy, transport, link to waste/circular economy).**
4. **Circular Council (transition from linear to circular economy, events, procurement, litter).**



6.1.1 Monitoring, reporting and review

Council routinely monitors performance against the plan, targets and actions and publicly reports to the community through the Annual Report.

This document will be reviewed by 30 June 2030.

6.1.2 Managing environmental risk

Managing environmental risk is vital for Council's long-term resilience and success as an organisation. Council activities and services impact our environment, including ecosystems, communities, natural and physical resources, and heritage. Risk is the effect of uncertainties on objectives. Effective risk management involves identifying, assessing and mitigating these potential uncertainties. Risks arise in all aspects of Council's operations and at all stages within the lifecycle of these operations. Risks can present both opportunity and threat, which is why we must manage them appropriately.

Our impacts, both positive and negative, extend beyond the boundaries of the local government area, especially when Council buys in goods and services created elsewhere.

Environmental shocks and stresses create risks for Council. Physical environmental conditions including extreme weather events such as heatwaves and floods are increasingly affecting Council operations. Good environmental management is about improving Council's ability to anticipate, prepare for, respond and adapt to environmental shocks and stresses.



6.1.3 Partnerships

Our community's aspirations are not Council's full responsibility to implement and require wider collective action.

To achieve our community's goals and aspirations, Council partners with state government agencies, community groups, local businesses, industry and education facilities such as schools and childcares. Council also advocates for broader-scale action regionally, statewide and nationally.

We will continue building these critical partnerships for long-term positive environmental outcomes.

Council's Environmental Strategy focuses on partnerships and networks that develop community capacity to deliver local environmental projects, for example:

- Council partners with Inner West Community Energy to deliver community energy programs such as workshops on roof-top solar and heat pumps.

- Council facilitates networks to share environment knowledge, ideas and skills. For example: the Schools Partnership Network – for local teachers and parents and community associations; Apartment Buildings Network – for local strata building managers, leading managers and residents; Childcare Network – for local early childhood centre staff.
- Council supports resident-led initiatives including Canada Bay Zero Carbon Community, Climate Action Burwood Canada Bay, and Love Your Place local clean-up groups.

Council regularly works with Resilient Sydney and Sydney South Regional Organisation of Councils (SSROC) on regional projects and programs. Regional projects deliver positive local impact in net zero energy transition, climate resilience, sustainable transport, healthy waterways, and resource recovery.

Organisations	Volunteer groups	Canada Bay Council Committees and Networks	Government and government collaborations	Industry
▪ Metropolitan Aboriginal Local Land Council. ▪ Metropolitan Local Land Services. ▪ Local schools and childcare. ▪ The Bower. ▪ Inner West Community Energy. ▪ Climate Action Burwood Canada Bay. ▪ Birdlife Australia. ▪ Harry's (Men's) Shed. ▪ Bicycle User Group. ▪ Cricket for Climate.	▪ Bushcare Volunteers. ▪ Love Your Place volunteers. ▪ Community Garden volunteers. ▪ Riverkeeper Network.	▪ City of Canada Bay Council Environment Advisory Committee. ▪ Canada Bay Schools Partnership Network. ▪ Canada Bay Childcare Network. ▪ Canada Bay Apartment Buildings Network.	▪ NSW Health. ▪ Sydney Local Health District. ▪ Surrounding councils. ▪ NSW Government agencies. ▪ Australian Government. ▪ Sydney Waters. ▪ Parramatta River Catchment Group. ▪ Resilient Sydney. ▪ South Sydney Regional Organisation of Councils (SSROC). ▪ Local Government NSW. ▪ Sydney Olympic Park.	▪ Waste and resource recovery companies. ▪ Local businesses. ▪ Trellis Technologies. ▪ Zen Energy. ▪ Smart Utility Management Solution (SUMS). ▪ EV charging providers.

Figure 26. Examples of Council partners.

6.1.4 Environmental education and training

Environmental education, training and behaviour change programs for our staff and our community are key actions in this Environmental Strategy. Environmental education and training are part of lifelong learning and crucial for raising environmental awareness. Environmental training encourages thinking creatively to seek new opportunities for sustainable solutions. With a better understanding of environmental hazards and opportunities, staff and our community can implement preventive and proactive actions.

Council's community environmental education builds partnerships and has inspired local community-led initiatives including community gardens, clean-ups, bushcare and climate action groups.

Council hosts a diverse calendar of environmental events, programs and workshops. These give community members skills and tools to make positive environmental change. Council's environmental activities connect people locally, offering the opportunity to meet like-minded people and build social connections near where they live, work or play.

6.1.5 Community engagement is how we improve our services

Two-way dialogue between Council and our community is critical to effective, transparent and accountable governance. Council learns from our community and shapes programs more responsively to their needs. Community engagement allows aspirations, concerns, needs and values of our local community and other relevant stakeholders to influence policy development, planning, decision-making, service delivery and assessment. [Collaborate Canada Bay](#) is Council's online platform for community engagement, feedback and input on key current projects.

6.1.6 Environment Advisory Committee

The Environment Advisory Committee provides Council with a community voice on environmental issues that matter to them and assists Council in communicating and engaging with the wider community on environmental initiatives.

Anyone living in the Canada Bay area can apply to join the Committee. Committee members regularly volunteer their time at community events such as Ferragosto and develop local community projects which they identify as important community issues.

6.1.7 Environmental Grants

Environmental Grants support sustainability initiatives in our local community including advocacy, behaviour change, community involvement, and enhancing skills to deliver environmental outcomes.

The program aims to:

- Encourage and support environmental and sustainability outcomes in City of Canada Bay.
- Encourage community engagement in projects that protect or enhance the environment.
- Encourage projects that develop knowledge, skills and active involvement about and for the environment.
- Deliver environmental outcomes that align with Council's community strategic plan, Environment Strategy and supporting action plans.

6.1.8 Communications and promotion

Council promotes its environmental programs and performance through its monthly Sustainable Living Newsletter, social media and other channels.

Sign up for [the e-newsletter](#) to find out about free workshops and events, environmental projects, special offers, competitions and much more!

6.1.9 Goals

- Lead by example as a local role model for environmentally sustainable practices through our facilities, services, events and governance.
- Apply good environmental management to anticipate, prepare for, respond and adapt to environmental shocks and stresses including climate change, biodiversity loss, pollution and resource depletion.
- Influence local community action and beyond by delivering award-winning behaviour change programs, scaling our efforts through partnerships and advocating for changes to policies, systems and markets that unlock environmentally sustainable practices.

6.1.10 Actions

- Continue monitoring performance against Council's Environmental Strategy and reporting through internal channels and publicly through the Annual Report, Council communication channels and CDP Project.
- Review the Environmental Strategy by 30 June 2030.
- Keep up to date with the broader policy context and implications for local action and Council operations.
- Embed environmental risk management into Council's new Enterprise Risk Management Framework.
- Deliver environmental training and education to staff and community that supports delivery of this Environmental Strategy.
- Continue building critical partnerships for long-term positive environmental outcomes.
- Continue the Environmental Advisory Committee and Environmental Grants program.
- Continue engagement with the local community and other relevant stakeholders to influence Council policy development, planning, decision-making, service delivery and assessment.
- Continue promoting Council's environmental programs and performance through newsletters, social media and other channels.



6.2 Connected to Nature

6.2.1 Connected to Nature – Council’s targets, goals and actions

Targets 	Indicator 	Goals 
- Increased native plant diversity and animal species richness in key Council-managed reserves within the LGA. - Improved habitat connectivity within identified biodiversity corridors. - Achieve a 25% increase in staff participation in nature stewardship event days. - Increase the number of trees by planting over 2,500 trees per year.	- Achieve a net gain in the extent of native vegetation on Council land. - Improved scored condition of habitat in Council bushland reserves.	- Biodiversity is healthy, connected and protected. - Priority weeds are effectively minimised and managed on public and private land. - Council is committed to working with Traditional Owners to protect and enhance biodiversity in the City of Canada Bay.
Actions 		
- Develop and implement a comprehensive weed management plan to minimise the presence and impact of invasive species on public and private land. - Develop land management plans for Council properties to protect threatened species within the Endangered Ecological Communities managed by Council. - Deliver education to staff to ensure all Council projects protect habitats, support endangered ecosystems, and integrate First Nations land management practices. - Control public access in environmentally sensitive areas, prioritising endangered ecological communities and key habitats prone to disturbance. - Track the number of trees planted versus removed in Forestree on public land.		

6.2.2 Action Explainer: Develop land management plans for Council properties to protect threatened species within the Endangered Ecological Communities managed by Council

What is a Land Management Plan?

A land management plan is a strategic document designed to guide the sustainable management of land while preserving its ecological, cultural, and social values. For Council properties, it involves identifying threatened species and habitats within Endangered Ecological Communities (EECs), assessing current land use and risks, and developing targeted strategies to mitigate threats and enhance ecological resilience. The plan also incorporates long-term monitoring and adaptive management practices to ensure ongoing protection and improvement of these critical areas. The plan ensures the sustainable management of Council properties while prioritising the conservation of EECs and threatened species, aligning with both ecological and community objectives.

Land management plans can improve wildlife habitats through effective on-ground environmental works. Good plans will enable Council to manage works over several years and/or over large areas. The best plans constantly evolve based on the outcome of control works and changes in environmental conditions through a cycle of plan, do and review.

Council land is a home for wildlife

- 11% of the local government area (220 hectares of open space) is managed by Council. This includes community recreational facilities, including sporting grounds, local parks, playgrounds and shared use paths.
- Council open space has vital habitats for nature.
- Many of these areas are located near natural reserves or contain important habitats, such as Sydney Turpentine-Ironbark Forest (STIF) and coastal saltmarsh communities, hollow-bearing trees and understory shrubs.
- Integrating biodiversity management into Council's parks and open space management practices is vital, especially in reserves and important habitat areas.

What is the Goal?

The primary goal is to:

1. Protect and conserve threatened species and their habitats within EECs.
2. Restore degraded ecosystems to improve biodiversity and ecological functionality.
3. Ensure Council properties are managed in line with legislative requirements and best environmental practices.
4. Engage the community and stakeholders to promote awareness and collaborative stewardship of these critical areas.

Why Does it Matter?

1. Biodiversity Conservation

Endangered Ecological Communities are vital for maintaining biodiversity. Protecting these areas safeguards rare species and ensures the resilience of ecosystems.

2. Legal and Ethical Obligations

Councils have a responsibility to comply with environmental laws and regulations, including protecting threatened species and habitats under local, state, and federal frameworks.

3. Environmental Resilience

Healthy ecosystems provide essential services such as air and water purification, climate regulation, and soil health, benefiting both the environment and the community.

4. Community and Cultural Value

Preserving natural spaces enhances community well-being, supports recreational activities, and maintains cultural heritage linked to the land.

6.3 Resilient Council

6.3.1 Climate resilient Council targets, goals and actions

Targets 	Goals 	Indicator 
Improve and report on Council's climate resilience maturity, compared to 2024 baseline in Climate Resilience Plan.	- Improve resilience of Council operations and services. - Council's key facilities are climate resilient and environmental sustainability is in asset and facility management. - Plan for climate resilience and environmental sustainability in the Capex Pipeline and all Capex projects. - Include Caring for Country principles into all Capex projects and Council programs.	- Number of staff trained in climate resilience and sustainability. - Percentage of capex program spend that considers climate resilience and environmental sustainability.
Actions 		
- Plan and deliver climate adaptive actions through asset management plans, delivery plans, project scopes and specs, design standards (e.g. Building Design Guide), procurement requirements. - Implement agreed Climate Resilience Framework actions over the next 4 years. - Deliver ESD and climate resilience induction and training to key staff. - Collaborate with asset managers and PMO to ensure CAPEX Pipeline and asset management plans have considered and included environmental sustainability risks, opportunities and costs. - Assess climate resilience of key facilities and assets as part of condition assessment and asset management planning. - Embed environmental and climate risk into the new Enterprise Risk Management System. - Integrate the ESD Guide into the new Building Design Guide, CAPEX Pipeline and project management processes. - Implement the current Reconciliation Action Plan and prepare the next one, with a focus on Caring for Country.		

6.3.2 Explainer: Climate Resilient Council

The Climate Resilience Framework

- In July 2024, Council adopted its Climate Resilience Framework. This sets out Council's goals to 2035 with actions for implementation within the next 4 years, from 2025–2029. The Framework will be reviewed and updated every 4 years.
- The Climate Resilience Framework is about adapting and transforming Council operations for long-term climate resilience. It aims to embed climate risk management into Council decisions, plans and actions in order to improve Council's ability to anticipate, prepare for, respond and adapt to climatic shocks and stresses.
- Council will seek to embed climate resilience into strategic and operational plans, contributing to the city's efforts to mitigate risks posed by a changing climate and future transition to zero emissions.
- Council needs to reduce exposure by planning and preparing for actual and projected effects of climate change on people and assets.

Why is it important?

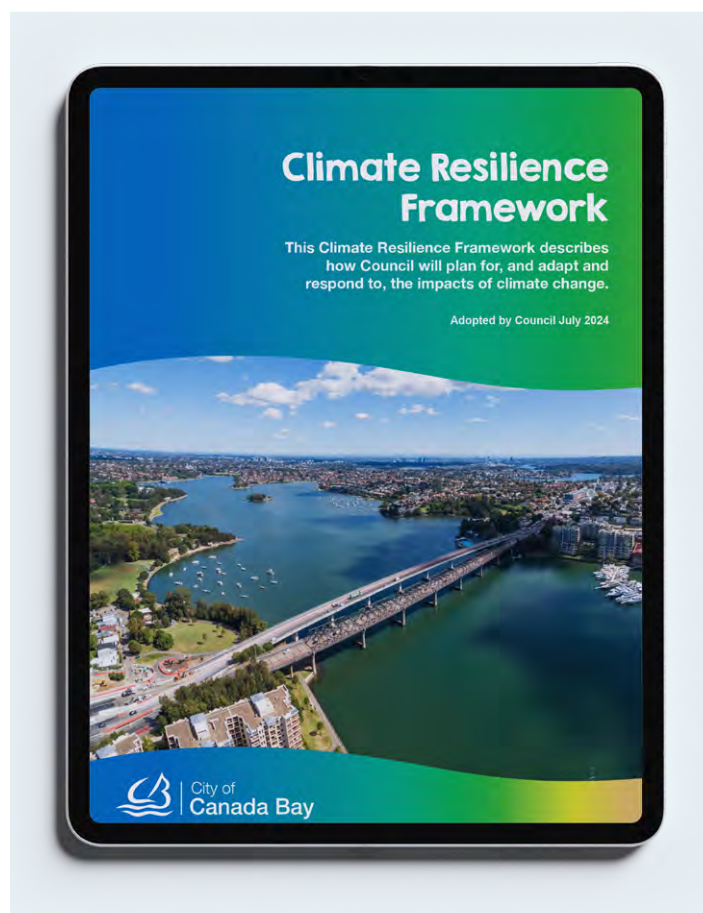
- Council represents the interests of the City of Canada Bay community and delivers local services and infrastructure. Council's ability to do this is increasingly affected by extreme weather events such as heatwaves and floods.
- Our climate is already changing. Council needs to adapt to remain resilient. Improving Council's capacity to respond to climate change impacts enhances organisational and community resilience.
- Climate impacts are already affecting Council services and are expected to worsen over coming years. Hotter days and heavier rainfall affect the delivery of Council services. During the 2019–20 Black Summer all Sydneysiders breathed air-filled with bushfire smoke for weeks. Poor air quality is a hazard for everyone, particularly outdoor staff and those participating in outdoor community activities and events that Council runs and supports. In 2020, 2021 and 2022, Sydney experienced the impacts of heavy rain and flooding. Locally this increased road repairs, tree damage and park inundation. Many areas in Greater Sydney and beyond experienced more severe impacts, affecting staff at home and travelling to work. Council supply chains were also affected, for example floods affected Council's waste transport and processing suppliers.

Climate change affects community resilience

- Climate change creates risks for Council. Climate change can affect people (both Council staff and the community), buildings, infrastructure and natural environments. Climate change can also affect intangible things including social and cultural factors, and the services that nature and ecosystems provide.

"Community resilience is the sustained ability of communities to withstand, adapt to, and recover from adversity. A resilient community is socially connected and has infrastructure that can withstand disaster and foster community recovery. Resilient communities promote individual and community wellbeing and cohesiveness to strengthen their communities for everyday, as well as extreme, challenges."

Source: Australian Local Government Association.



6.3.3 Water resilient Council targets, goals and actions

Targets



- 25% reduction in potable water use based on 2013 consumption.

Goals



- Reduce potable water consumption for Council operations.
- Increase capture and usage of recycled water for Council usage.
- Use non-potable water to irrigate two 18-hole golf courses and 45 hectares (out of 65 hectares) of sporting fields.
- Improve Council's water resilience to improve resilience of community facilities, such as parks and ovals, during droughts and floods.

Actions



- Prepare and implement a Water Resilience Plan for Council operations to underpin community resilience.
- Continue water leak monitoring.
- Continue monitoring and publicly reporting on recycling water and potable water use.



6.3.4 How is Council tracking against its water resilience target?

Potable water use has reduced significantly compared to the 2013 benchmark.

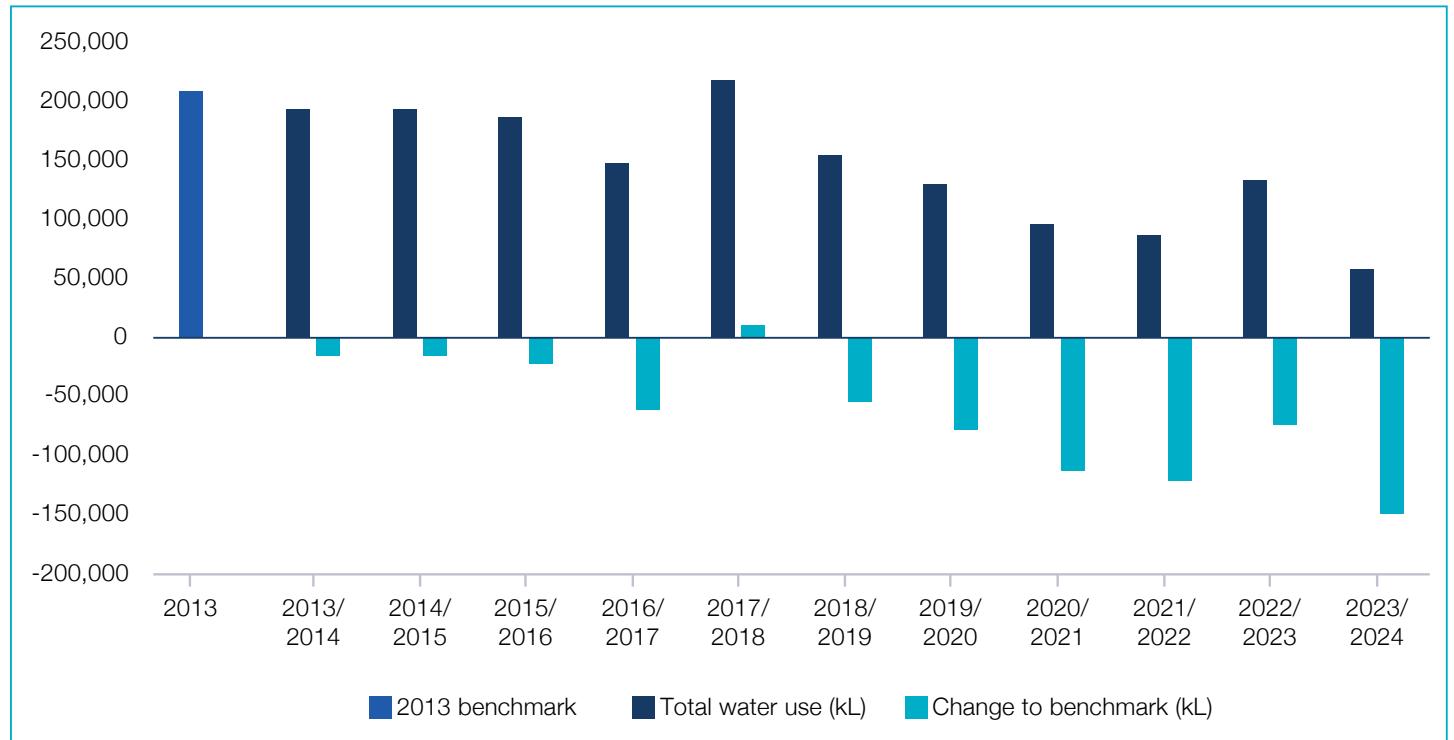


Figure 27. City of Canada Bay potable water use compared to baseline.



6.3.5 Action Explainer: Develop and implement a Water Resilience Plan using integrated water management principles

What is a Water Resilience Plan?

The Water Resilience Plan will be a strategic Council-wide plan that provides a framework for Council's role in water resilience, an assessment of Council's current maturity and level of resilience, and an action plan to improve.

The Water Resilience Plan will:

- Apply Integrated Water Management principles, industry best practice and NSW Government policy to evaluate Council's water resilience maturity against a recognised industry framework.
- Evaluate Council's performance against current water management targets and plans, and the industry framework.
- Map out key roles and responsibilities for water resilience across Council.
- Establish specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and timebound performance measures, benchmarks and monitoring regime.
- Establish a business case for future water resilience investments with defined decision points.
- Define and prioritise key actions with short (1–2 years), medium (3–6 years) and long term (7–10 years) goals.

Why is it important?

Council has successfully reduced potable consumption and has established a stormwater harvesting system at Concord to irrigate parks and ovals.

Council is creating a Water Resilience Plan to continue to improve the resilience and security of Council services, reduce potable water consumption, help the city adapt to climate change, respond to current and anticipated community and policy expectations, and enhance the local environment.

According to Council's generic Plan of Management, 11% of the LGA is open space managed by Council. Council uses large volumes of both potable and recycled water to maintain and operate these 220 hectares of open space, which includes two golf courses and 65 hectares of sports fields. Council also has two pools and a large portfolio of Council buildings. Council wants to manage water in a more connected way that addresses water scarcity by considering all water sources such as rainwater, stormwater and recycled water.

Our neighbourhoods are getting denser with more and more hard surfaces, creating a physical barrier for the rainwater to infiltrate into the soil. Therefore, more rainwater becomes stormwater. Excess stormwater drains into our waterways, along with potentially harmful pollution that affects swimmability of the Paramatta River and harms wildlife.

This project is a means to rethink not just the targets, projects, and the roles and responsibilities for water across the organisation, but also the overarching degree of resilience that the places and infrastructure have in the context of water values and water use.

Water is central to the quality of life in Canada Bay. Water management is critical to community health and wellbeing. This is becoming more and more apparent with each storm, with each new area of imperviousness, with each flood, with each blocked drain, with each extra person competing for open space, and with each heatwave and drought.

[“Integrated Water Management”](#) is a process that brings together all stakeholders involved in the planning and management of all water across the entire water cycle, to ensure that the liveability, resilience and sustainability outcomes that the community is seeking are maximised across our cities and regions.”

Source: Water Service Australia.

A goal of the Water Resilience Plan is to support Council staff in different roles to learn to see the City as a connected water catchment where rainfall, soil absorption, stormwater, sewage, flood management and waterway health are all parts of an integrated water system. Addressing these in an integrated way enables the community to enjoy broader benefits such as urban greening, urban cooling, and more desirable recreational spaces.

6.4 Net Zero Council

6.4.1 Net zero energy Council targets, goals and actions

Targets



- Net zero emissions by 2030, 61% less than 2017–18 by 2025 for scope 1 and 2 (gas, fleet fuel and electricity).
- Phase out gas in Council operations by 2030, 80% less than 2021–22 by 2026.
- 100% renewable electricity for Council operations.

Goals



- Reduce carbon emissions from electricity, transport, waste, and gas to reach net zero by 2030.
- Install solar PV on new assets where feasible to reduce spend on grid electricity.
- Switch from gas to 100% renewable electricity for all Council facilities.
- Continued improvements in energy efficiency.
- Understand the impact of scope 3 emissions resulting from Council operations and services.

Actions



- Implement outstanding actions in Emissions Reduction Action Plan.
- Review and update the Emissions Reduction Action Plan and investigate scope 3 emissions from Council operations.
- Continue to buy 100% renewable electricity for all Council sites and generate rooftop solar at Council sites.
- Replace the gas boiler at Drummoyne Pool with an electric heat pump running off 100% Greenpower and install rooftop solar to reduce electricity bills.
- Use City of Sydney's pool benchmarking tool to ensure water and energy efficient pool operations.
- Implement Council's Environmental Sustainability Design (ESD) Guide to ensure new and upgraded facilities contribute to net zero by 2030.
- Measure emissions from the waste service.
- Report on progress in Council's Annual Report.

6.4.2 Explainer: What are Council emissions?

Council emissions are greenhouse gas emissions, measured as tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂-e) emissions from Council's operations and facilities.

In 2017–18 Council operations consumed 44,017 gigajoules of energy from fossil fuels, resulting in greenhouse gas emissions of 7,574 tonnes of carbon dioxide tCO₂-e equivalent. This equates to around 1% of the total estimated greenhouse gas emissions by the whole City of Canada Bay local government area for this period.

What does Council's net zero by 2030 target include?

Council's target of Net Zero by 2030 for Council operations includes the following sources:

Scope 1: Emissions from **transport fuel** in Council's fleet and **natural gas** used in Council facilities.

Scope 2: Emissions from **electricity** consumed at Council facilities, including buildings, pools and sports fields and Council-owned street and park lighting.

Scope 3: Emissions from **Ausgrid-owned street lighting, also transmission and distribution losses for electricity and upstream emissions for natural gas, petrol and diesel.**

Investigating wider scope 3 emissions

In 2024, Council began analysis of scope 3 emissions from other goods and services purchased by Council. This includes materials that Council buys such as concrete, bitumen and steel that have high embodied emissions.

6.4.3 Council's progress towards net zero emissions

Council's progress towards net zero emissions target

In 2023–24, emissions from Council operations were 1,198 tCO₂e. This is 84% lower than the Emissions Reduction Action Plan baseline in 2017–18 of 7,579 tCO₂e.

In 2023–24

- Council emissions were 84% lower than in 2017–18.
- Council buys 100% GreenPower to offset all electricity emissions.
- Fleet fuel is 64% of emissions.
- Gas is 36% of emissions.

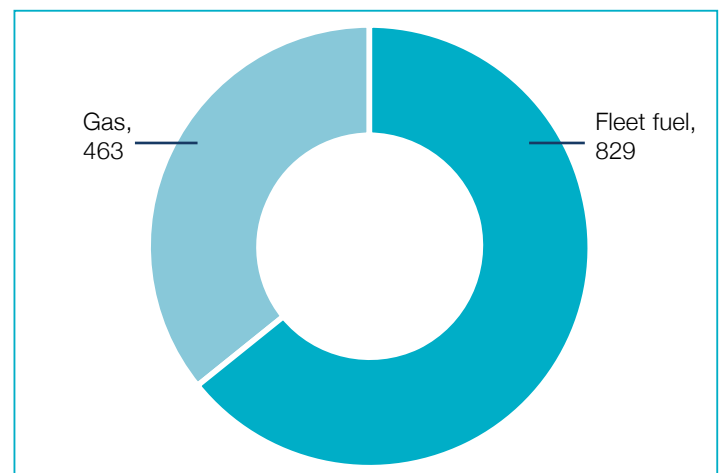


Figure 28. City of Canada Bay Emissions 2023–24 (tonnes CO₂e).

How did Council reduce its operational emissions by 84%?

Council has a long history of reducing greenhouse gas emissions from Council's high emissions facilities and continues investigating new and innovative ways to reduce emissions and costs.

Council facilities actively show how to reduce emissions, for example:

- **Rooftop solar.** 10 Council facilities now have rooftop solar including Concord Oval, The Connection, libraries, Civic Centre, Depot and others.
- **Buying GreenPower.** From 1 July 2022, Council buys 100% renewable electricity for all Council facilities as part of an SSROC group purchase contract with 25 Councils.
- **Phasing out gas in Council operations.** Council committed to phasing out gas in all Council operations from July 2021 and transitioning to renewable sources of energy. By 2023–24, gas used in Council operations was by 48% lower than in 2021–22 when gas phase-out began. In 2023, Council installed an electric heat pump at Cabarita Pool which enabled the old gas boiler to be removed. Electric heat pumps are the most efficient way to heat water, producing roughly three to six units of heat for every unit of electricity used. They're also cheaper and cleaner to operate than gas. Cabarita Pool is now heated by 100% renewable electricity reducing both emissions and running costs. In 2024, Council applied for Australian Government funding to replace the gas boiler at Drummoyne Pool.
- **Buying lower emissions hybrid and electric vehicles.** In 2023–24, emissions from Council's were 27% lower than the 2017–18 baseline. Council is gradually replacing fleet vehicles and equipment with hybrids and electric alternatives – as assets come up for replacement and suitable low-emissions options are available in the market. In July 2024, of 280 Council fleet vehicles, 80 were hybrid, 7 were electric vehicles and 7 plant vehicles were electric. In 2025, Council is finalising a Net Zero Fleet Transition Plan to reach net zero emissions from Council fleet by 2030.
- **Energy efficient streetlights.** Council pays the electricity bill for streetlights owned and operated by Ausgrid. Streetlights are the biggest item on Council's electricity bill. Council partnered with SSROC and Ausgrid to replace Ausgrid-owned streetlights across the LGA with efficient LED lights, reducing streetlighting energy use by 48%, significantly reducing Council's electricity bill. 93% of the streetlights have been replaced with efficient LED lights. Ausgrid expects the bulk of the replacements to be completed by May 2025.

- **Monitoring energy performance.** Council actively monitors energy use at all its facilities using a system called Trellis. Council's 2 pools are among its highest energy use facilities. From 2024, Council has been using the City of Sydney Pool Benchmarking tool to track energy and water efficiency compared to other council pools.

How Council will reach net zero by 2030

- Continue buying 100% GreenPower to offset electricity emissions.
- Finalise and implement a Net Zero Fleet Transition Plan to reduce fleet fossil fuel use.
- Phase out gas in Council operations. Council plans to replace the gas boiler at Drummoyne Pool with an electric heat pump by 2026.
- Continue monitoring energy performance and improving energy efficiency including benchmarking against other councils.
- Implement and update the Emissions Reduction Action Plan.
- Implement Council's Environmental Sustainability Design (ESD) Guide for projects to build facilities and upgrade existing ones to ensure capital works contribute to Council's target of net zero by 2030.



6.4.4 Net zero Council transport target, goals and actions

Targets



- Net zero emissions from Council fleet by 2030.

Goals



- Less reliance on fossil fuel transport and better fuel efficiency.
- More trips using active transport.
- More trips using public transport.

Actions



Finalise and implement a Net Zero Fleet Transition Plan to:

- Increase the percentage of hybrid vehicles in Council's fleet.
- Continue to source fuel efficient vehicles for Council operations.
- Adopt electric vehicles for Council's fleet as they become a cost-effective option.
- Investigate an active transport and low carbon travel plan for staff.

6.4.5 Progress towards Net Zero Council transport

Fleet emissions in 2023–24

- 645 tCO₂-e 27% lower than 2017–18 baseline.

Total fleet = 280, of which there are:

- 7 EVs.
- 80 hybrids.
- 7 electric plant vehicles.



6.5 Circular Council

6.5.1 Transition from a linear to a circular economy targets, goals and actions

Targets



- Divert more materials from landfill in Council Operations and Report on Circular Economy outcomes.
- All Council facilities and offices maintain recycling and implement a food waste recovery service by 2030.

Goals



Lead by example in Council operations by:

- Supporting a circular, reuse, refurbish and repair economy within the community.
- Reducing waste to landfill and increasing circular initiatives and recycling.
- Reduce carbon emissions from waste services.

Actions



- Develop and implement a Circular Economy Framework and Action Plan for Council operations.
- Work with all levels of government to advocate for policies and programs that support Council's Waste Strategy.
- Measure carbon emissions from waste services.
- Report on progress in Council's Annual Report.



6.5.2 Sustainable procurement – buying products and services that deliver the Environmental Strategy

In 2023–24, Council spent approximately \$100 million a year buying goods and services. Council can use that investment to influence its suppliers and wider markets to provide products and services with better environmental performance. When making purchasing decisions and contracts, Council will apply the goals, targets and actions in this Environmental Strategy for Connected to Nature, Resilient City, Net Zero and Circular Economy.

Targets



- Environmental impacts (e.g. energy use, waste generation, water consumption, biodiversity) are considered for inclusion in procurement specifications for Council's highest-spend non-construction categories.
- The provision of locally sourced recycled product is considered for inclusion in procurement specifications for goods and services.

Goals



- Buy products and services that deliver Council's Environmental Strategy goals, targets and actions for Connected to Nature, Resilient City, Net Zero and Circular Economy.
- Council proactively engages its supply chain to measure the environmental impacts of goods and services it purchases.
- All suppliers meet [APCO's 2025 National Packaging Targets](#), for 100% of packaging is reusable, recyclable or compostable, and 70% of plastic packaging to be recyclable or compostable, and 50% of recycled content included in packaging.

Actions



- Integrate Sustainable Procurement Policy into Council's overarching Procurement Policy and Procurement Procedure.
- Specify Council Environmental Strategy performance standards and KPIs in Council Requests for Quote and Requests for Tender.
- Analyse spend categories to identify and specify category specific Environmental Strategy performance standards.
- For tenders and supplier panel purchases >\$250k, include an environmental assessment as part of the procurement lifecycle.

CASE STUDY



Buying 100% renewable electricity for all Council facilities

Electricity is one of Council's big operating costs

Council spends more than \$1million per year on electricity for Council facilities such as pools, community centres, recreation facilities, and all the streetlighting managed by Ausgrid. Council's Emissions Reduction Action Plan identified electricity as Council's largest source of emissions and committed to address this by buying 100% renewable electricity.

Landmark bulk buy contract secures value for money and 100% renewable electricity for Council facilities

Council, SSROC and 24 other councils collaborated to buy renewable electricity at wholesale rates. In the tender, Council specified its requirement for 100% renewable electricity for all its facilities. Worth approximately \$180 million, this landmark retail electricity agreement delivers over 214GW hours of electricity per year to 25 councils across NSW.

Buying in bulk with other councils delivered great value for money. It also enables Council to buy 100% renewable electricity directly from large-scale solar farms, influencing the market for electricity. Regular reporting enables Council to verify that the electricity is 100% renewable.

Council's sustainability team actively monitors Council's electricity use using the Trellis environmental footprint and carbon accounting system. Proactive management ensures keeps Council power bills under control. Good contract management ensures that all Council sites continue to benefit from the bulk purchase and run on 100% renewable electricity.

About the contract

- Total contract value approximately \$180 million.
- Delivers over 214GW hours of electricity per year to 25 councils across NSW.
- Reduces carbon emissions from 150,000 tCO₂-e per year.
- City of Canada Bay, plus 24 other councils participating from across NSW.
- 19 of them opted for 100% renewable energy under the agreement.
- Supplies 300 major council facilities, more than 210,000 streetlights and more than 3000 small sites managed by the 25 councils.
- The 25 participating councils collectively represent over 3 million people, which is almost 38% of NSW population.
- Contract starts in 2022 and runs to 2026 with an option to extend to 2030.
- Electricity supply is covered by renewable energy from the Moree, Hillston and Nevertire Solar Farms, all located within NSW.
- Negotiated by SSROC Procurement with support from Sourced Energy.
- Electricity retailer is Zen Energy.

6.5.3 Sustainable Council events

Every year, Council hosts a program of events including large-scale flagship events such as Ferragosto, Halloween Festival and Foreshore Flicks. In recent years, Council's largest event, Ferragosto, has attracted more than 100,000 people annually. As these numbers continue to increase, so do event carbon emissions, waste production and resource usage.

Targets



- Achieve 100% compliance from stalls at flagship Council events in eliminating banned single-use plastics in line with State Government legislation.
- Increase recycling and/or reduce waste to landfill at selected Council events.
- Carbon offsets purchased for Council flagship events.

Goals



- Reduce litter and enhance waste management practices to recovery more resources and support a circular economy.
- Offset carbon emissions at Council flagship events.

Actions



- Finalise and adopt an updated Community Events Policy with sustainability actions and targets.
- Develop and implement Sustainable Event Guidelines for Council and Community Events.
- Work with internal and external stakeholders to develop a program that reduces litter and waste at events.
- Work with internal and external stakeholders to develop a program that reduces litter and waste at events, requiring Waste Management Plans for Council flagship events.
- Require carbon offsets for Council flagship events.
- Deliver education to people booking Council venues to improve environmental performance when using Council venues.
- Report on sustainability of flagship events in Council's Annual Report.

07

Appendix



7.1 From strategy to plan to action

Thematic Action Plans support the Environmental Strategy

The Canada Bay Environmental Strategy is supported by 23 **thematic action plans** expanding on how the strategy will be delivered. Actions are scheduled, prioritised and resourced through Council's four-year Delivery Program and annual Operational Plan.

Theme & Focus Area	Supporting Thematic Action Plans	Status
1. Connected to Nature 		
Regenerating Biodiversity	Biodiversity Framework and Action Plan	To be updated in 2025
	New Priority Weeds Management Plan	To be prepared in 2025
Growing the Urban Forest	Urban Tree Canopy Strategy	To be updated in 2025
Healthy Waterways	Our Living River	To be reviewed in 2025 Prepared by the Parramatta River Catchment Group
2. Resilient City 		
Caring for Country: Valuing First Nations knowledge	Reconciliation Action Plan	To be updated in 2025
Climate Resilience	Climate Resilience Framework	Adopted 2024
Water Resilience	New Social Sustainability Strategy	To be to be finalised in 2025
	New Catchment Management program	To be prepared in 2025
Planning for Urban Resilience	Canada Bay Local Strategic Planning Statement (LSPS)	To be reviewed in 2025
	Local Environment Plan (LEP)	To be reviewed in 2025
	Development Control Plan (DCP)	To be reviewed in 2025
	Biodiversity Framework and Action Plan	To be updated in 2025

Theme & Focus Area	Supporting Thematic Action Plans	Status
3. Net Zero Community 		
Transition to Net Zero energy systems	Emissions Reduction Action Plan	To be updated in 2025
Transition to Net Zero Transport	Emissions Reduction Action Plan	To be updated in 2025
	Electric Vehicle (EV) Strategy and Action Plan 2023	Adopted 2023
	Pedestrian Access and Mobility Plan (PAMP)	Adopted
	Canada Bay Local Movement Strategy	To be reviewed in 2025 for Local Strategic Planning Statement review
Connecting Net Zero and transition to a circular economy	New Active Transport Plan	To be prepared by 2026
	Resource Recovery and Waste Strategy	Adopted
	New Circular Economy Strategy and Action Plan	To be prepared in 2025
4. Circular Economy 		
Best practice waste collection & illegal dumping	Resource Recovery and Waste Strategy	To be reviewed in 2025
From Linear to Circular	New Circular Economy Plan	To be prepared in 2025
	New Illegal Dumping Prevention Plan	To be prepared in 2025
Litter free Canada Bay	Updated Litter Plan	To be updated in 2025
5. Leading by example 		
Connected to nature	Biodiversity Framework and Action Plan	To be updated in 2025
	Urban Tree Canopy Strategy	To be reviewed in 2025
Resilient Council	Climate Resilience Framework	Adopted July 2024
	New Water Resilience Plan	To be prepared by 2026
Net Zero Council	Emissions Reduction Action Plan	To be reviewed in 2025
	New Fleet Transition Plan	To be finalised in 2025
Circular Council	New Circular Economy Plan	To be prepared in 2025
	Resource Recovery and Waste Strategy	To be reviewed in 2025
	Community Events Policy	To be reviewed in 2025

Figure 29. Thematic Action Plans underpinning the Environmental Strategy.



