CLIMATE-CONSCIOUS PLANNING SYSTEMS

Planning Institute of Australia

June 2021

PIA Planning Institute Australia

PIA would like to acknowledge the Traditional Owners on whose Country we live and work. We pay our respect to their cultures and Elders past, present and emerging.

Planning systems are some of the greatest tools available to our profession. These are the policies, strategies and processes that planners leverage to create great and productive places, preserve and enhance our natural environment and drive community wellbeing.

Reforms to these systems ensure they are fit for purpose, drive the greatest outcomes and allow us to change how our cities and regions operate to address modern problems.

Our planning systems must respond to the challenge of climate change. The impacts of a changing climate are being felt right now and our profession must have the tools we need to drive action.

It has been such a heartening process to work alongside every PIA Division around the country to find the tweaks and changes our state and territory planning systems need to ensure they are climate-conscious. This work has created an Australia-wide planning response to our changing climate.

I am proud to launch this campaign to our members and to work over coming months and years to engage the profession, advocate to decision-makers and drive real policy change.

Darren Crombie RPIA (Fellow)
PIA National President

PIA's national climate-conscious planning system campaign represents another step in our ongoing commitment to driving climate action in our profession and the built environment sector.

PIA has consistently and firmly agreed with the assessments of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate change that human activity is changing our global climate, and that irreversible change is already locked in.

That is why PIA declared a climate emergency in 2020. It's why we adopted the World Green Building Council's commitment to zero net carbon before 2050. And it's why I am so pleased to introduce this campaign to our members.

In March 2021 PIA released our new Climate Series- an updated position statement and discussion papers. These documents sought to answer a critical question for our profession- what is our role in reducing carbon and driving adaptation to a changing climate?

Our campaign for climate-conscious planning systems goes further, calling for deep reform to our state and territory planning systems to ensure planners have the tools to make a difference in carbon reduction and adaptation.

David Williams
PIA Chief Executive Officer

OUR CAMPAIGN

In 2020, the Planning Institute of Australia (PIA) declared a climate emergency. This declaration recognised that there was not enough being done to alleviate the negative and harmful effects on the natural and build environment of our changing climate.

PIA knew that this declaration must be backed up with concrete measures. Our campaign for climate-conscious planning systems is how PIA calls for climate action creating meaningful outcomes, giving planners the tools needed to make decisions that address our changing climate.

PIA is calling for every Australian state and territory planning system to undertake ten key reforms to become climate-conscious.

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Legislated climate change goal in the Planning Act

To give authority to climate action through the planning system.

Strategic planning guidance relevant to climate change

To ensure that land use strategies reduce carbon and improve adaptation to a changing climate.

Clarity in assessment and conditions for buildings, infrastructure and other development regarding carbon mitigation and adaptation

To ensure development assessment criteria and conditions generate low carbon and resilient buildings and projects.

Building performance indicators for carbon as a requirement for all buildings

To measure and achieve improved carbon and greenhouse gas (GHG) performance in buildings.

Landscape scale hazard guidance supported by strong digital tools

To provide the tools to manage natural hazards at the right scale – not just property by property.

Resilience strategies at regional level

To address multiple hazards, make the trade-offs for resilient settlements and adopt adaptive management measures.

Streamlined pathways for renewable energy and carbon offsets

To enable rapid decarbonisation of the grid, emission reductions and opportunities for carbon offsets.

Carbon budgets at the precinct level

To be accountable through metrics for carbon savings at a precinct level - through shared facilities, urban design and building performance.

Planning controls which promote urban vegetation and the retention of bushland

To retain and promote vegetation to address urban heat, build biodiversity and improve wellbeing.

Urban design which promotes accessibility, walkability and sustainable built form outcomes

To ensure the master planning and infrastructure strategies promote wellbeing, resilience and carbon savings.

Each of PIA's state and territory Divisions has determined how these reforms would be delivered. **This document outlines a detailed reform plan for each jurisdiction's planning system.**

Our planning systems are the greatest tools available to the planning profession. PIA is calling on state and territory governments around Australia to reform their systems and ensure planning is a help, not a hinderance, to action on climate change.

It's time for our planning systems to become climate-conscious and address the urgent challenge of our changing climate.

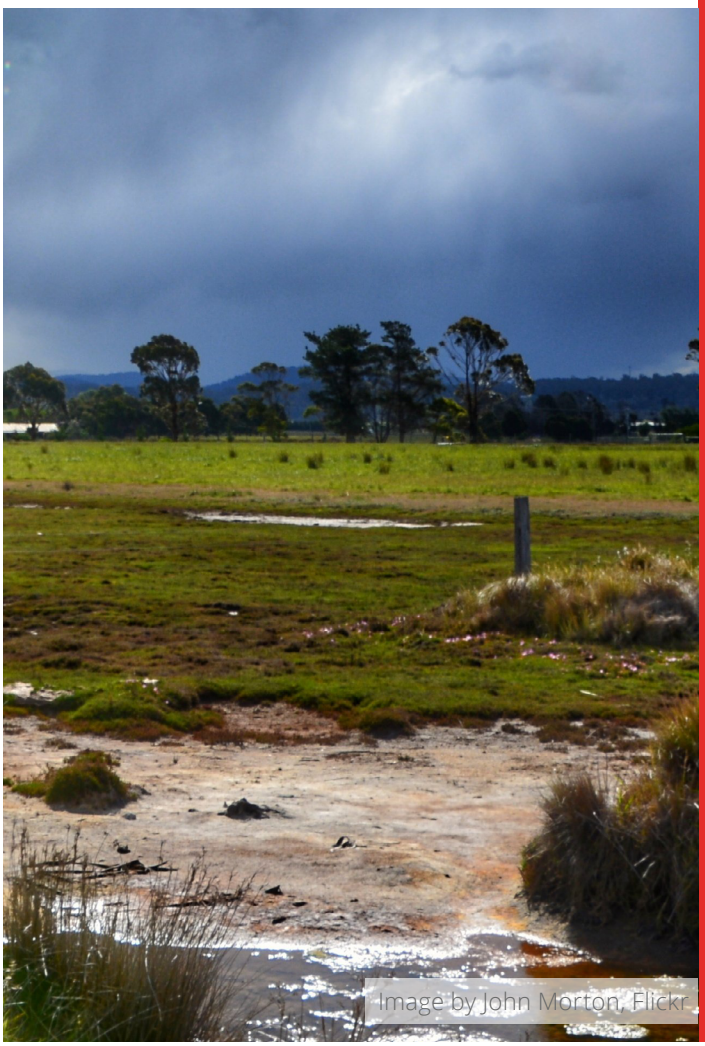


Image by John Morton, Flickr

NEW SOUTH WALES

NSW has recently seen a series of tragic natural disasters, including the Black Summer Bushfires and floods across the state in 2021, generating community conversation about how we plan and protect our communities.

Currently, the NSW planning system doesn't equip planners with all the tools they need to enable carbon reduction and adaptation up front. Under the *Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979*, planners do not have an explicit requirement to consider climate change.

The NSW planning system is currently undergoing a number of critical system reforms - including housing policy, infrastructure contributions reform and new statewide design and place policies.

This means NSW currently has an opportunity to deeply embed climate conscious initiatives into the agenda for reform currently underway - particularly the emerging Design and Place State Environmental Planning Policy (SEPP) and Strategic Guide to Planning for Natural Hazards in NSW.

PIA NSW have identified a range of reform possibilities, like entrenching resilience in the next round of Regional Plans and developing codes to create walkable neighbourhoods, green space and increasing canopy cover.

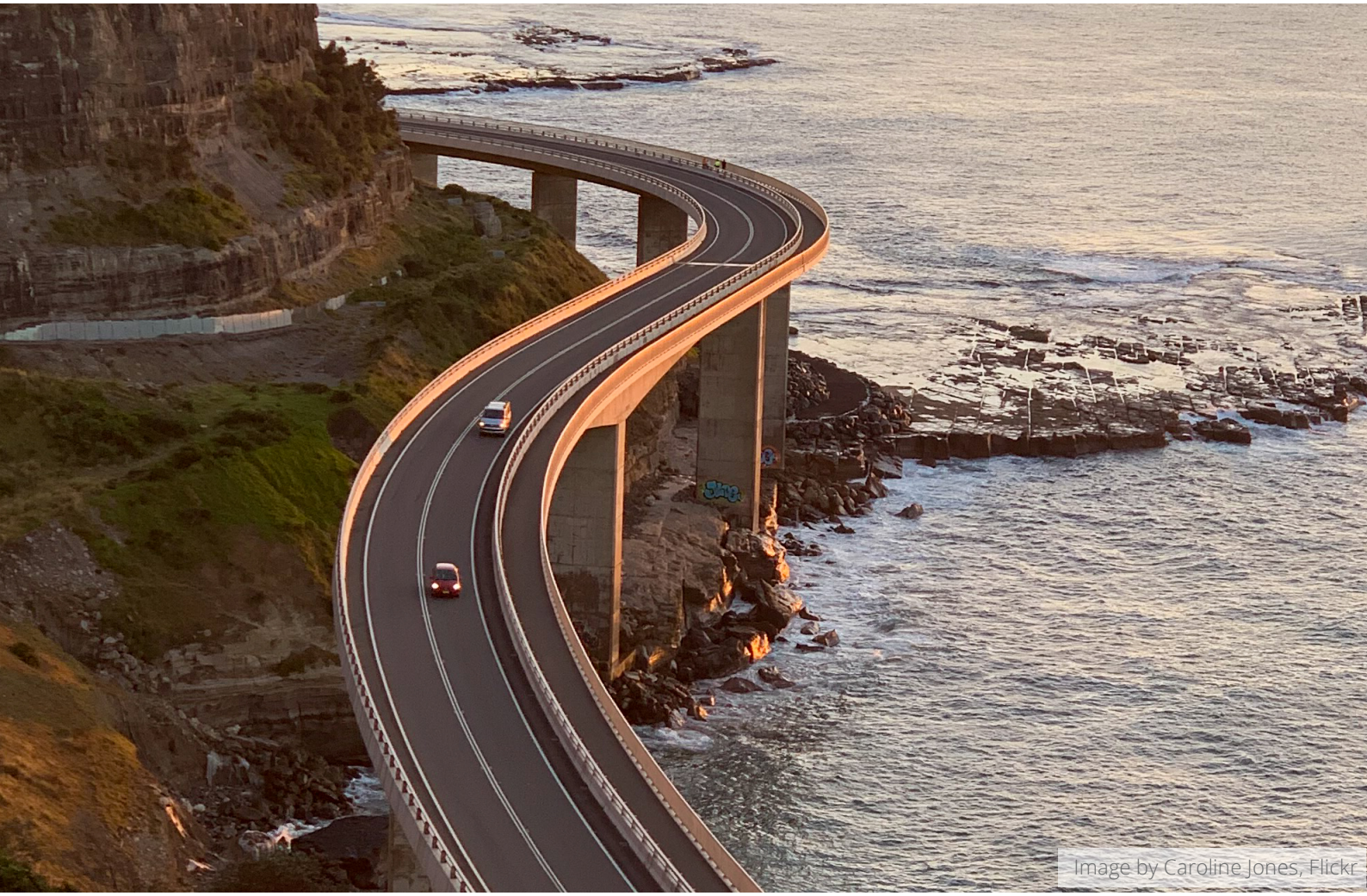


Image by Caroline Jones, Flickr

Amend the **objects of the *Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979*** to include the reduction of contributions to climate change and adaptation to impact as a goal.

Prepare **strategic planning guidelines**, supported by statutory considerations, reflecting the NSW Government's commitment to zero net carbon and resilience, that provide standard timeframes, data sets and assumptions relating to climate change for input into Local Strategic Planning Statements, Regional Plans and District Plans.

Develop a suite of **Local Environmental Plan (LEP) and Development Control Plan (DCP) model clauses** and conditions of consent reflecting carbon mitigation and adaptation i.e. future proofing development via reduced consumption and climate adaptation.

Ensure **BASIX, NatHERS or any other relevant performance metrics** are based on future climate projections (e.g. 2050 or 2070) and allow for ratcheting up of requirements over time, regular updates and the setting of new benchmarks.

Adopt a **Hazard Prone Land Planning Policy** for multiple and overlapping hazards, that are changing due to climate change. This should be supported by statutory directions that require a landscape scale integrated planning response, which utilises centralised publicly available data sources and informed by future climate projections.

Require that Regional, District and Local Plans include **integrated and funded climate resilience strategies** prior to assurance by the NSW Government. These strategies should consider scenarios and adaptive management initiatives.

To streamline renewables and carbon offsets, clarify, via a guideline, the rules for offsetting and adopt a **clear methodology for carbon offsetting** (including nature-based solutions at the precinct level). Develop a **streamlined development pathway** for Renewable Energy Zones.

Prepare a standard set of rules for **carbon measurement and consistent basis for accounting** at the precinct level.

To increase vegetation cover, develop **SEPP guidance and Standard Instrument LEP clause** for deep soil zones, **model DCP chapter** for tree canopy and vegetating structures and amend the **Apartment Design Guide, Greenfield Development Code and Low Rise Medium Density Housing Code** to increase landscaped areas and deep soil zones and promote greening of roofs and walls.

Develop a **Sustainable Urban Design Code** supported by statutory directions which address built form, access, passive design, active transport options and urban vegetation measures to mitigate carbon and adapt to projected changes.

VICTORIA

Planning for climate change in Victoria is well advanced, with many State Government projects in progress to deliver net zero emissions by 2050. But the planning system lags behind many sectors in facilitating the actions required to deliver the sustainable built environment that is a legislated objective of planning in Victoria. While much of the required policy basis forms part of Victorian planning schemes (or is proposed via updates to the Victorian Planning Provisions), the tools, permit triggers and supporting mechanisms or frameworks to enable planners to deliver climate conscious outcomes needs urgent attention. PIA Victoria is calling for a rethink of 'business as usual' approaches to integrating climate-related controls into our system.

Image by a.canvs.of.light, Flickr

Amend the *Climate Change Act 2017* to also include reference to the ***Planning & Environment Act 1987*** alongside the other Acts listed in Schedule One.

Update relevant guidelines, policy and Practice Notes to require the preparation of a **Climate Change Response Framework as part of any precinct structure plan** prepared for greenfield or brownfield sites. These documents would assess the carbon emissions of the development and impacts under a changing climate. Precinct scale development would then be required to articulate mitigation and adaptation impacts.

Invest in the preparation of a **digital twin for Melbourne** (and eventually other regional centres) allowing for the integration and testing of various models, benchmarks, rules and regulations around the interconnected systems which require review in response to a changing climate.

Articulate **mandatory minimum benchmarks** that must be met related to key elements of mitigation and adaptation (including energy efficiency, urban cooling and electric vehicle readiness). Minimum benchmarks should be applied consistently across the State but should not constrain aspirations to achieve more ambitious outcomes.

Fund and expand a tool (such as BESS) to allow for the **consistent and practical assessment of ecologically sustainable**

development at planning stages without undue impost on council resources or undue complexity for applicants. Consider appropriate approaches to ensuring compliance (e.g. Green Star Buildings and As Built requirement), which requires certification post construction.

Immediately implement the **Floodway and Land Subject to Inundation Overlays** on land subject to coastal inundation under mapping completed by CSIRO as part of the Coastal Hazard Assessment for Port Phillip Bay based on the relevant level of impact (at appropriate timescales i.e. 2070, 2120). Undertake coastal hazard assessments for remaining Victorian coastline building on the findings of the pilot Local Coastal Hazard Assessments (LCHA) and CSIRO research.

Implement a digital system, interface and associated process which requires the **regular updating of relevant mapping** across the state.

Update existing Practice Notes or provide a new Practice Note to guide the **assessment of coastal inundation** as opposed to riverine inundation.

Require the **six Regional Climate Change Adaptation Strategies** to appropriately integrate the relevant requirements of sectorial based Adaptation Action Plans required under the *Climate Change Act 2017*. Include articulation of the changes needed to the Planning Policy Framework at state or regional level to deliver the adaptation and ensure that changes are implemented into relevant planning schemes.

Establish a **review cycle of processes for renewable energy approvals** to ensure streamlined pathways are continually updated to reflect changes in technology and practice. Ensure that review cycles include consideration of landscape impacts including land use compatibility, regarding both constraints and opportunities.

Document a **Victorian framework for the assessment and measurement of impacts of carbon emissions** in the built environment under science based projections to support a consistent baseline in the preparation of strategies for mitigation and adaptation at a range of scales, such as through Regional Growth Plans or through precinct plans.

Articulate **minimum requirements at a lot scale** for the protection, integration and management of canopy cover and green infrastructure. Consider the adoption of a tool such as a Green Factor Tool which sets evidence-based local requirements within a consistent benchmark, but allow developers to respond to their objectives and site. Ensure retention of existing canopy vegetation is strengthened in policy as the priority over replacement, considering the strategic context and individual value of the canopy vegetation.

Following the pilot phase, adapt and embed all relevant aspects of the **Sustainable Subdivision Framework** developed by CASBE into the updated Precinct Structure Plan Guidelines, as well as Clause 56.

QUEENSLAND

Queensland is incredibly vulnerable to the effects of climate change and is exposed to more frequent and more severe storms and associated weather events, longer bushfire seasons, more exceptional floods and biodiversity loss. Climate change also risks environmental degradation (including to the iconic Great Barrier Reef) and significant impacts on the state's major industries like tourism and agriculture.

At the same time, Queensland can realise new economic opportunities by transitioning to a clean economy. The state is well-placed to harness renewables likes solar and grow jobs in sustainable industries.

Image by Matthew Roth, Flickr

To realise these opportunities, PIA Queensland is calling for the use of many different policy levers. Chief among these is effective and consistent planning where climate change and its impacts are considered at every step – a critical enabler for delivering more sustainable and resilient communities and facilitating new clean economy jobs.

Adopt consistent **climate change purpose statements** across the *Economic Development Act 2012* and the *State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971* in line with the focus of the *Planning Act 2016* on the achievement of ecological sustainability.

Strengthen the strategic planning framework to protect Queenslanders from the adverse impacts of climate change, including:

- Develop a **Queensland Settlement Strategy**.
- Prepare **new guidance material for local government** about the incorporation of climate change in strategic planning.
- Review the practical implementation of **Section 30 of the *Planning Act 2016*.**
- Expand the **information in Planning and Development Certificates** to include resilience and climate change.

Include clear and measurable **climate assessment requirements for new state and local government infrastructure** in the proposed State Infrastructure Strategy and ensure these requirements are reflected in the Project Assessment Framework, infrastructure project procurement and infrastructure program funding processes.

Review the Queensland Development Code to identify opportunities to **lift sustainability and resilience standards** for new buildings.

Update the **State Planning Policy to incorporate heat** (including heat wave and heat island) as a state interest for natural hazards, including guidance mapping, policies and assessment benchmarks.

Deliver ***Planning for Climate Change Grants*** to support training, capacity-building and local planning projects that address climate change risks and improve resilience to future extreme climatic events and hazards.

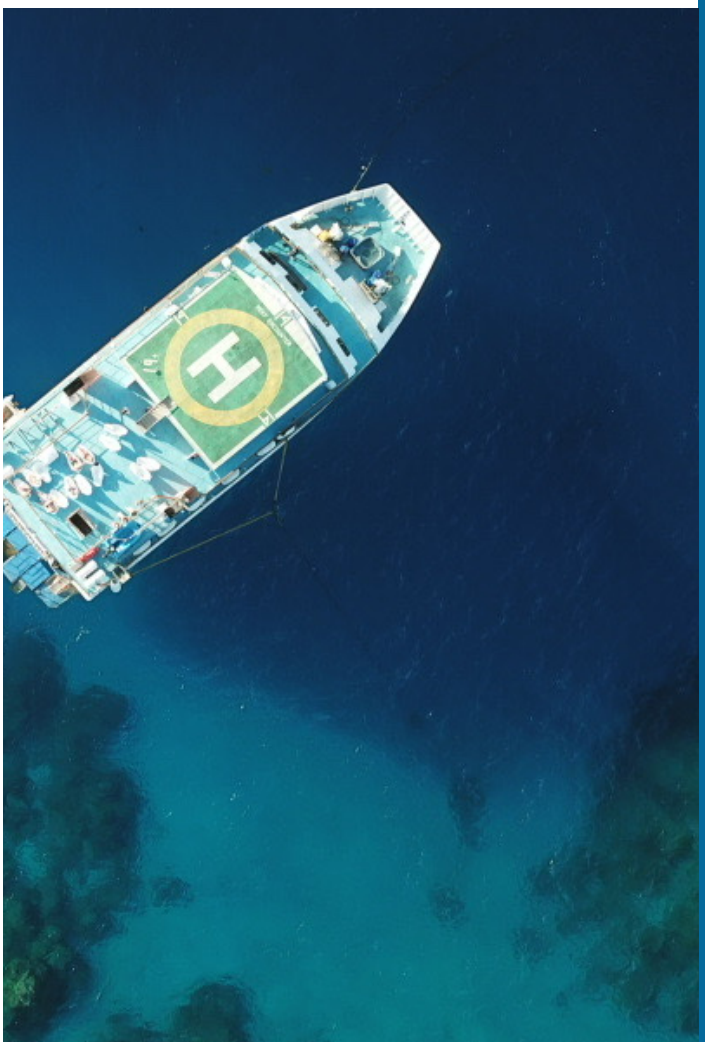
Introduce **streamlined development assessment pathways** for renewable energy projects and other low or zero carbon development to incentivise high performance and fast-track jobs.

Partner with the private sector to **pilot a low carbon or zero carbon precinct** to demonstrate the potential to achieve precinct-scale carbon reduction.

Deliver **planning initiatives that expand and protect green and open space**, including:

- Progress and finalise proposed Strategic Assessment for South East Queensland.
- Develop Green Grid strategies and tools to plan for inter-connected networks of green and open space.
- Encourage local governments to include mature street tree planting in the Desired Standards of Service under Local Government Infrastructure Plans and/or planning schemes.

Establish a ***Walkable Communities Fund*** to invest in projects that retrofit climate responsive urban design via more walkable and accessible neighbourhoods, including footpaths and tree-planting.



WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Australia's South West is one of the most climate change affected areas in the world. As temperatures rise and rainfall declines, it remains at high risk, including from the ravages of coastal erosion.

At the same time, this vital corner of Western Australia is a key tourism asset and highly sought after place to live, boasting a wide demographic appeal and mixed economy. This seemingly perfect storm is presenting unique opportunities to enable the sustainable growth of the region, in concert with the State Government's Perth and Peel @ 3.5 Million and accompanying regional planning frameworks.

PIA WA supports planning system reform that improves the State's climate change adaptation capacity and which implements carbon reduction measures in order to create liveable communities of the future.

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Amend the objects of the *Planning and Development Act 2005* and the *Metropolitan Redevelopment Authority Act 2011* to include **climate change mitigation and adaptation goals.**

Amend **State Planning Strategy 2050 and State Planning Policy 2 Environment and Natural Resources** to reflect and incorporate the State Government's aspiration of net zero emissions by 2050 and to include carbon reduction in all development as an aspirational strategy.

Prepare a State Planning Policy with **carbon reduction targets and guidelines** to be incorporated into local planning strategies, scheme amendments, structure plans, and considered in subdivision, and development applications.

Prepare standards or guidelines for **carbon and greenhouse gas performance in new buildings**, to be applied at all stages of development (concept planning, development application stage, and construction drawings).

Amend **State Planning Policy 3.4 Natural Hazards and Disasters** to require higher-order strategic planning to consider hazards and disasters exacerbated by climate change and to make hazard mapping available on the Department of Planning Lands and Heritage mapping dataset (PlanWA).

Require future iterations of regional and sub-regional strategies to include **climate change resilience strategies.**

Develop **streamlined development and environmental assessment pathways** for renewable energy projects and energy storage projects.

Update the **Guidelines for State Planning Policy 7.2 Precinct Design** to include metrics on achieving carbon savings in precinct plans.

Modify the **deemed provisions in Schedule 2 of the Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015** to introduce consistent provisions clarifying when approval is required to remove or prune trees, and to implement standard requirements for the planting of new trees on development sites on non-Rural land in the Metropolitan, Peel, and Greater Bunbury region scheme areas.

Support the preparation of a **neighbourhood design policy to update and replace Liveable Neighbourhoods** which incorporates stronger controls on the design of streets and transport infrastructure and delivers a mix of uses in the core of all walkable neighbourhoods.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Like many Australian states, South Australia has seen more extreme weather events and a number of serious natural disaster events, including the 2019 bushfire events.

The South Australian Government has been seen as a leader in renewable energy in recent years, both in Australia and around the world.

The South Australian planning system has just seen a multi-year reform process including new guiding legislation, the Planning and Design Code and State Planning Policies.

This new policy environment has included a deeper consideration of the role of planning in adapting to a changing climate, including the development of the State Climate Change Action Plan and State Planning Policy 5: Climate Change.

PIA SA has sought to build on the legacy of action on climate change in the jurisdiction and leverage new opportunities arising from the implementation of a new planning system for the state.

PIA SA's identified reforms seek to advance our planning system, its people, culture and tools in order to plan our towns and regions for resilience, wellbeing and future success.

Image by John Morton, Flickr

Hold a **multi-disciplinary forum** with economic, social, and environmental stakeholders to understand what different sectors are doing, to explore opportunities for collaboration, and what role they may see the state planning system playing into the future. This includes understanding the intent, goals, next steps and opportunities for collaboration in the State Climate Change Action Plan.

Audit the 2021 Planning and Design Code regarding the State Planning Policies in order to identify next steps to update the Code.

Undertake a **specific analysis around targeted and leading-edge Code policies** to mitigate carbon and to adapt as much as possible. Implement **training courses** to understand how the Code facilitates carbon mitigation and adaptation.

Mandate **minimum building standards** for energy rating of buildings.

Expedite inclusion of **flood risk and bushfire mapping** into the Planning and Design Code and integrate heat mapping of Greater Adelaide.

Seek for **resilience strategies** addressing hazards, like fire, flood, inundation, heat and drought, to be updated in the new regional plans to be prepared by the State Planning Commission.

Implement **training courses** to understand how the Code facilitates carbon mitigation and adaptation.

Develop a policy approach to **carbon at the precinct level to be trialled in growth areas** including Kaufland Sites and growth areas on fringe, e.g. Buckland Park, Adelaide Plains, Light, Mt Barker.

Undertake an **independent review of the tree offset scheme and the new on-site tree controls** in the Planning and Design Code on 1 October after six months of the new Code. Review effectiveness or otherwise of the *Native Vegetation Act 1991* to mitigate further loss of native vegetation.

Include the planning system including the Code and resources as part of the state-wide **Walking Strategy** being prepared over 2021. Include the South Australian Planning Commission and Planning and Land Use Services in its preparation.

Introduce **active transport and healthy neighbourhoods policy** into new State Planning Policies.

TASMANIA

Tasmania's natural environment and urban settlements are under threat from climate change. A hotter and drier climate, rising sea levels and more extreme weather events threaten some of Australia's and the world's most valuable biodiversity. Tasmanian towns and cities will face elevated bushfire risk and agricultural land will be affected by drying soils.

PIA Tasmania has developed reform proposals aiming to preserve areas with high biodiversity values and protect non-human species while creating strategic and statutory planning processes to improve climate-responsiveness. These changes would both improve the livability of our urban centres and protect our natural environment.

Image by John Morton, Flickr

Amend the Resource Management and Planning System and *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993* objectives, including the definition of sustainable development, to **include a definition of climate change**. Also make **responding to climate change an objective** (both mitigation and adaptation), via State Policies, state planning policies and Tasmanian Planning Provisions, and work with other regulatory regimes to achieve the outcome.

Amend all **Regional Land Use Planning Strategies** to include responding to climate change as a key objective, with adaptation measures linked to a Statewide Settlement Strategy. These strategies should enable climate change adaptive responses such as back zoning of land to reduce risk exposure, and declaring areas of planned retreat, areas of no development intensification and areas where development is restricted.

Establish **State Policies and state planning policies** that include best available science to inform expected climate impacts (e.g. regional downscaled projections on bushfire, heatwaves, flooding, landslide, coastal inundation and erosion) to provide clarity in assessment in both strategic and statutory planning.

Review infrastructure standards (such as local government and municipal standards for infrastructure and engineering matters) to improve efficiencies in urban infrastructure to reduce carbon footprints. Include mandatory reporting on performance and outcomes of these climate change initiatives.

Determine whether the current prohibition on planning controls under the *Building Act 2016* can be lifted to **enable carbon assessments and relevant criteria to be established under Building Code assessments**. Establish strategic and policy platforms to provide clarity for practitioners in allowable climate change responses as part of strategic and statutory assessments within Tasmania. Include mandatory reporting on performance and outcomes.

Establish **planning policy for hazard management** (natural and human induced) at the landscape scale across Tasmania, reflected in Regional Land Use Planning Strategies. Incorporate regional downscaled climate model projections to allow high resolution hazard mapping in the Land Information System Tasmania (LIST) to inform detailed hazard mapping.

Require measures to protect non-human species and **high biodiversity values** to be included in Tasmanian Planning Policies and revised Regional Land Use Planning Strategies, based on ecosystem service provision.

Create a legislated head of power for **developer contributions to enable the retrofitting of existing built environments** to adapt them to projected climate change impacts. Within the Tasmanian Planning Provisions, use planning policies that recognise carbon offsets and provide guidelines for practitioner assessment of strategic projects, initiatives and pathways.

Establish **criteria under Regional Land Use Planning Strategies** to create regional objectives and goals for carbon pollution reduction via land use change.

Establish **Planning Policy for carbon budgets** at regional and subregional levels, supported by planning tools to enable the measurement and assessment of embodied carbon via strategic and statutory assessments.

Foster a **carbon neutral transportation system**, provide infrastructure support for electric or hydrogen fuel cell public and private transport, and ensure that Regional Land Use Planning Strategies and the Statewide Planning Scheme couple population density increases with public transport service.

Create **Planning Policy requirements for bushland retention and urban vegetation cover**, with corresponding recognition in Regional Land Use Planning Strategies. Consider development incentives that recognise the use of vegetation in carbon pollution reduction and climate change adaptation responses.

Revise the Tasmanian Planning Scheme to include **targets for urban tree canopy cover**.

Establish precinct and neighbourhood **climate responsive design guidelines** through Planning Policy and Regional Land Use Planning Strategies. Revise Tasmanian Planning Scheme standards to require assessment of built form accessibility, walkability and sustainability. Require annual reporting on progress towards stated targets.

NORTHERN TERRITORY

The Northern Territory is already prone to high temperature and extreme weather events, and climate change will only exacerbate these challenges.

CSIRO modelling estimates that without climate action the number of days above 35 degrees in Darwin could increase from 22.2 days to 275 days per year in 2070. Similarly, the Territory Government has said that the NT coasts will experiencing some of the highest sea-level rises in the world – up to 0.17m by 2030, and by up to 0.85m by 2090.

The NT Government's Climate Response and Three-Year Action Plan commits to several important policy reforms, including net zero by 2050. Planning has an important role to play in supporting the Territory's approach to mitigating and adapting to climate change, and PIA NT is committed to working in partnership with the NT Government to progress our proposed changes.

Image by Owen Allen, Flickr

Include a **legislated climate change goal** in the *Northern Territory Planning Act 1999*.

Explore opportunities to provide **additional strategic planning guidance relevant to climate**, including in the NT Planning Scheme 2020 and Land Use Planning Policies.

Develop **new guidelines to support sustainable development** suitable for tropical and arid environments at both a subdivision and building level.

Incorporate **green building design into new public and social housing**, including the use of passive cooling approaches in remote locations.

Explore the introduction of **new hazard guidance mapping**, including for bushfires and localised flooding and inundation.

Deliver a **resilience strategy for the NT** and ensure it is included as reference material into the NT Planning Scheme.

Task the new Territory Investment Commissioner and Major Projects Commissioner with **streamlining pathways for renewable energy and other low or zero carbon developments**.

Partner with the private sector to **pilot the creation and operation of sustainable development precincts,** with an emphasis on low or zero carbon development.

Tackle Greater Darwin's urban heat island effect with more **urban shading and tree planting**, building on existing commitments under the Darwin City Deal.

Introduce **further incentives for infill development and higher densities in centres and hubs** to deliver more accessible and walkable communities.

ACT

In order to effect real change in the Australian Capital Territory planning system, a two-pronged approach is required. At the territory level, amendments to the territory planning system are required. Commonwealth action is also required, to reform those parts of the Australian Capital Territory planning system which are controlled by Commonwealth legislation and the National Capital Authority.

PIA ACT have created a detailed approach to reform at both levels, which builds upon the strong climate action taken by the ACT Government and goes further to ensuring the range of planning legislation, policy and process effecting the Australian Capital Territory is climate-conscious.

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Commonwealth: Amend the ***ACT Planning and Land Management Act*** to introduce a definition of 'Climate Change' and 'Resilience' in Section 4 – Definitions. Amend Section 10 to include climate change as a matter for the National Capital Plan (NCP). Amend Section 25 (as a cross-reference to the Territory Plan) to require the object of the Territory Plan to include reference to climate change.

Territory: Include new Section 9A to include **a definition of 'Climate Change' and 'Resilience'** (after the definition of sustainable development). Amend Section 6 to include climate change as part of the object of the Act.

Commonwealth: Strengthen **existing principles of NCP (Clause 2.3) regarding climate change**. Include climate change performance measures in each of the 'Detailed Conditions of Planning and Design' and each specific area Precinct Code. Consider appropriateness of benchmarking planning outcomes against the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Territory: Prepare **district level strategies** that articulate clear objectives, targets that are operationalised and progress that is measured and regularly reported against for:

- Green grid and canopy cover target.
- Staged sustainable and resilient dwelling targets and optimum urban form patterns that are transit and active travel oriented.
- Transport network planning and mode split targets, inter-modal integration and support for cycling, walking and energy-efficient transport modes.
- Incorporate measures that also demonstrate water sensitive urban design outcomes.

Commonwealth: Include **climate change and resilience erformance measures** in each of the 'Detailed Conditions of Planning and Design' as well as each specific area Precinct Code.

Territory: Prepare new **Climate Change and Resilience General Code** to include provisions relating to heat island effect, thermal mass, high emissivity building materials, canopy trees, permeable surfaces, water features, open space and other types of cooling measures.

Territory: Prepare a **checklist for applicants** to consider development proposals against the provisions of the proposed Climate Change and Resilience Code so that Built Form Professionals can undertake assessment and demonstrate compliance without needing to engage specialist climate scientists

Continue to promote future resilient housing demonstration projects.

Consider alternative ways of educating and informing consumers, developers and investors of buildings performance prior to point of sale.

Commonwealth: Include **resilience measures** in each 'Detailed Conditions of Planning and Design' as well as each specific area Precinct Code.

Territory: Based on the latest climate science, review current Flood Maps and Bushfire Maps as published on ACTMAPi database.

Commonwealth: Strengthen **existing principles of NCP (Clause 2.3)** relating to climate change and resilience.

Territory: Consider **deleting item 2(c) within Schedule 4 that requires an EIS** for development proposals involving generation of electricity from renewable sources (solar, wind, geo-thermal, bio etc).

Commonwealth: Include **carbon budget measures** in each of the 'Detailed Conditions of Planning and Design' as well as each specific area Precinct Code.

Commonwealth: Strengthen current **vegetation/landscaping provisions** in each of the 'Detailed Conditions of Planning and Design' as well as each specific area Precinct Code.

Territory: Reconsider the Living Infrastructure Territory Plan Variation and incorporate the revised provisions into a new comprehensive **Climate Change and Resilience Code,** together with other provisions as outlined above.

Introduce specific strategies for issues such as urban forest, greener streets, parks and open space, tree lists, heat mitigation and naturalising major stormwater channels.

Commonwealth: Strengthen current **urban design provisions** in each of the 'Detailed Conditions of Planning and Design' as well as each specific area Precinct Code.

Territory: Incorporate the **Active Travel Territory Plan Variation** provisions into a new comprehensive Climate Change and Resilience General Code, together with other provisions as outlined above.

Deliver **light rail** in the form of a green multi-modal boulevard that gives priority to active travel modes and offers great spaces for people that are attractive and economically vibrant places.

This is the first time in PIA's history that we have joined together to drive an advocacy agenda in every state and territory. I know that using the expertise of our members, the tools of the planning system and our collective effort, we can make a difference.

Get involved in our campaign as we work to make sure every Australian planning system is climate-conscious. Here are some simple ways to join the campaign:

- Share this document with your network and any planners who may be interested.
- Share this document on social media.
- Contact your Division to ask how you can contribute to their direct advocacy action over the coming weeks and months.

I can't wait to see where this work takes us and how you get involved.

David Williams, PIA CEO

For more information on this campaign:

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