21.04 ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS 21/11/2019 C105latr This clause provides local con

This clause provides local content to support Clause 13 (Environmental Risks and Amenity) of the State Planning Policy Framework.

Specific references to individual towns are included in Clause 21.09 (Local Area Growth Plans).

21.04-1 Greenhouse and Climate Change

As the Australian economy seeks to decarbonise, brown coal based power generation will not provide the opportunities in the future that it has in the past. However, a carbon constrained world presents new opportunities for Latrobe City to diversify its economy, by attracting new industries as well as capitalising on its strengths, expanding existing businesses, services and skills in the region. Council has developed a range of policies and actions through *Positioning Latrobe City for a Low Carbon Emission Future 2010* to ensure that it is prepared for a low carbon future. The key impacts of a changing climate for Latrobe include:

- Changes in rainfall patterns that pose challenges for water supply and agriculture.
- More common intense rainfall events which increase the risk of severe flooding.
- Higher temperatures which increase the likelihood of large and intense fires.
- Increased number of hot days and heatwaves which place substantial pressure on health services and infrastructure.
- A likely increase in the frequency and severity of days of elevated fire danger
- Biodiversity changes.

Responding to climate change requires strategies for both adaptation and mitigation across public and private land, recognising anticipated impacts on natural resources, assets and built infrastructure.

21.04-2 Objective 1

To reduce the effects of climate change.

Strategies

1.1	Evaluate use and development proposals, having regard to climate change implications.
1.2	Evaluate proposals with a view to limiting their potential greenhouse effect.
1.3	Encourage natural resource and land management practices that support climate change resilience and adaptability.

21.04-3 Objective 2

To promote the use of water sensitive urban design (WSUD), including stormwater re-use.

Strategies

2.1	Promote greater use of water harvesting and water reuse within residential areas.
2.2	Require all commercial, industrial and residential developments incorporate WSUD techniques, particularly into their landscaped areas.

LATROBE PLANNING SCHEME

21.04-4 Objective 3

To reduce pollution from local domestic, transport and industry sources.

Strategies	
3.1	Support the development and implementation of new technology designed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
3.2	Encourage the reduction of pollution from Council activities, as well as local and domestic, transport and business sources.

21.04-5 Objective 4

To promote energy efficient building design to reduce the effects of climate change.

Strategies

4.1	Encourage new residential buildings to be environmentally sustainable by encouraging the application of best practice design and energy ratings.
4.2	Encourage all new commercial and industrial buildings to incorporate energy efficient design measures.

21.04-6 Objective 5

To promote new and alternative clean energy industry and investment within Latrobe City, leveraging the existing energy infrastructure and workforce expertise.

Strategies

5.1	Support the establishment of new and alternative energy industries, particularly in locations
	with good access to existing energy distribution infrastructure.

5.2 Support the balanced use of brown coal as an energy source and for other alternative uses, supporting researchers and government in the realisation of alternative, low emission coalresource investments.

21.04-7 Floodplains

Flooding is a natural hazard that can severely disrupt communities and may cause extensive damage, stock loss and, in extreme cases, loss of life. Careful planning and management of floodplains has been effective in reducing damage and costs associated with flood events.

21.04-8 Objective 1

To minimise the potential for loss of life, risk to health and damage to property, as a result of flooding.

LATROBE PLANNING SCHEME

Strategies

1.1	Discourage urban or rural residential development on areas subject to regular flooding.
1.2	Ensure the floodway is maintained and that the free passage and temporary storage of flood waters is not compromised.
1.3	Discourage subdivision, other than realignment or consolidation, in a floodway.
1.4	Discourage dwellings, other than replacement dwellings, in a floodway.
1.5	Require dwellings to be located above the 1:100 year flood level.
1.6	Require building envelopes for dwellings provide an adequate effluent disposal area which is free from flooding.
1.7	Discourage uses such as sewerage treatment and pumping works, intensive animal industries and sanitary landfill depots on flood prone land.
1.8	Ensure that the natural function of the floodplain to convey and store flood waters is preserved.
1.9	Ensure zones and overlays are updated when new reliable flood information is available.

21.04-9 Objective 2

To sustainably manage floodplains.

Strategies

2.1	Discourage any urban expansion within floodplains that reduces flood storage, obstructs flood flows or increases the risk to life, health and safety.
2.2	Discourage raised earthworks that reduce natural flood storage, obstruct and/or redistribute flood flows, and increase flow velocities and levels.
2.3	Discourage developments in residential areas that encroach on 1:100 year floodplains or existing waterways.

21.04-10 Waste Management

Latrobe City Council recognises waste management as a fundamental element of caring for the natural environment and has adopted a *Latrobe City Council Waste Management Strategy 2010-2017* toprovide sustainable solutions to the collection, disposal and resource recovery of waste.

Council recognises that disposing of urban solid waste by means of landfill is not a sustainable waste management strategy. Across the world, governments have introduced legislation which limits the amount of waste that can be directed to landfill. This factor, coupled with the development of community waste education initiatives, leads to an increase in reuse and recycling and a move from disposal to a focus on materials recovery.

21.04-11 Objective 1

To encourage waste minimisation and enhance resource recovery.

Strategies

1.1	Develop waste management facilities, techniques and technologies to advocate waste avoidance or minimisation, enhance resource recovery and achieve 'final storage quality'.
1.2	Adopt a regional approach to waste management.
1.3	Locate new waste management facilities in locations that do not detrimentally affect the amenity of the area.

21.04-12 Bushfire

Like many local government areas in Victoria, large areas of the municipality are prone to bushfire. The highest risk areas, where bushfire behaviour may be extreme, including the possibility of crown fire, extreme ember attack and significant radiant heat, are subject to the Bushfire Management Overlay. High hazard areas include rural residential areas in the vicinity of the foothills of the Strzelecki Ranges and southern fall of the Alpine Ranges, where development could be exposed to long bushfire runs through high fuel hazard forest vegetation.

Grassland fires, and fires in bushland reserves and plantations, also pose a risk to development across the municipality.

Busfhire risk may be reduced through the planning and building system by ensuring statutory compliance in BMO areas, compliance with the building regulations in Bushfire Prone Areas (BPA) outside of the BMO, and, for strategic planning and larger or more vulnerable developments; requiring consideration of bushfire risk as at Clause 13.02 Bushfire.

*Latrobe City Fire Management Plan 2017 – 2020 (*FMP) outlines the planned and coordinated implementation of measures undertaken by all agencies to minimise the occurrence and mitigate the effect of fire in Latrobe City. The FMP will play an increasingly important role in land use planning, particularly where consideration of continued land management is necessary.

It is important that all development and use of land have regard to the level of bushfire risk and whether the risk can be reduced to an acceptable level via appropriate bushfire protection measures. Planning can assist to decrease the level of risk to life and property and biodiversity and to facilitate the efforts of emergency service in the event of fire.

21.04-13 Objective 1

To minimise the risk to life, property and the environment from bushfire.

Strategies

- 1.1 Ensure the design, siting and layout of subdivision increases protection from fire.
- 1.2 Require that use and development includes adequate fire protection measures.
- 1.3 Ensure the application of, and compliance with, the Bushfire Management Overlay (BMO), in highest risk parts of the municipality.
- 1.4 Outside of the BMO, in Bushfire Prone Areas (BPA) parts of the municipality:
 - Ensure new development and uses are appropriately located and designed in response to the bushfire hazard.
 - Ensure that larger or more vulnerable developments and uses as identified at Clause 13.02, incorporate measures to acceptably mitigate any identified bushfire risk, including as appropriate:

- Assessment of the landscape risk;
- For subdivisions of more than 10 lots, a lot layout that responds to the risk and incorporates a perimeter road and two ways in and out of the development where possible;
- A construction standard no higher than BAL-29 unless there are significant siting constraints, with commensurate vegetation management for defendable space;
- A reliable water supply for property protection and fire fighting;
- Adequate access for emergency management vehicles; and
- Development of a Bushfire Emergency Management Plan (BEMP) as appropriate, including triggers for closure or restricted operation on days of elevated fire danger.
- 1.5 Ensure alignment of, and consistency between, planning policy and practices, and the Latrobe City Municipal Fire Management Plan.

21.04-14 Mine Areas

Council has concerns surrounding the general effective remediation of brown coal mines in the City. Council supports planning for the short, medium and long term remediation of the existing mines and planning for the use of brown coal in the future in order for it to best manage the urban growth of the municipality. Overall, Council acknowledges:

- There is a risk of timber plantation fires around mines. Vegetating the coal buffer areas was a recommendation of the Land Conservation Council reports of the 1970's, however in light of the 2014 Hazelwood mine fire, there is a potential problem with plantations in close proximity to a fire source. This is particularly significant for towns that are near large timber plantations and raises town safety and amenity issues that became apparent with the 2014 Hazelwood mine fire.
- Many infrastructure assets are in areas that are at danger from mine and timber plantation fires.
- Timber plantations within buffer areas, plantation buffer distances from coal mines and separation distances between towns and mines all need to be assessed and considered.
- The need for effective remediation of brown coal mines to a useable and stable landform.

21.04-15 Objective 1

To minimise the risk to life, property and the environment within and around mine sites.

Strategies

1.1	Encourage design, siting and layout of open cut mines that take into account the need for protection from fire risk.
1.2	Encourage adequate buffers from open cut mines to timber plantations.

21.04-15 Implementation

The objectives, strategies and policy guidelines arising from this clause are implemented through the application of appropriate zones and overlays as described in Clause 21.10.