

Climate Change Policy and Resources

September 2025

Below is a list of relevant government climate change policies, the Victoria Planning Provisions (VPP) clauses and resources per theme.

CLIMATE ACTION

RESPONDING TO CLIMATE CHANGE
Government policy
<p><u>Climate Action Act 2017</u> including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• guiding principles set out under Part 4 of Division 3, sections 23 to 28 to inform relevant decisions, policy, programs or processes• interim emissions reduction targets are set out under Part 2, Division 2, section 10.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Victoria’s Climate Change Strategy</u> (Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (DELWP 2021) <p>Under the <i>Climate Action Act 2017</i>, Victoria’s Climate Change Strategy is issued every 5 years, bringing together the actions from State emissions reduction pledges and Victoria’s adaptation priorities.</p> <p>Additional details on Victoria’s actions are provided here <u>Climate action targets</u>.</p>
<p><u>Victoria's climate change Adaptation Action Plans</u></p> <p>Seven statewide plans comprising:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Built Environment</u>• <u>Education and Training</u>• <u>Health and Human Services</u>• <u>Natural Environment</u>• <u>Primary Production</u>• <u>Transport</u>• <u>Water Cycle</u>
<p><u>Planning and Environment Act 1987</u> (PE Act)</p> <p>Amended by the <u>Climate Change and Energy Legislation Amendment (Renewable Energy and Storage Targets) Act 2024</u></p> <p>The changes to the PE Act include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• a climate change objective at section 4(2)(da):

RESPONDING TO CLIMATE CHANGE

Government policy

“to provide for explicit consideration of the policies and obligations of the State relating to climate change, including but not limited to greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets and the need to increase resilience to climate change, when decisions are made about the use and development of land”

- section 12(2A) that when preparing a planning scheme or amendment a planning authority must have regard to:
 - (a) emissions reductions targets; and
 - (b) any significant risk to any use or development envisaged by the scheme or amendment that arises from, or is likely to arise from, the impacts of climate change.

- Victoria's Climate Science Report (Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action (DEECA 2024)

Prepared under Part 6 of the Climate Action Act and supporting resources including technical reports, regional summaries and fact sheets.

Victoria's Future Climate Tool - Dataset - Victorian Government Data Directory

This tool allows for the exploration of Victoria's future climate projects at local and regional level. It provides practitioners easy access to future climate information, including some indicators of climate related hazards, to help inform decision-making.

Plan for Victoria

- Plan for Victoria written plan (Department of Transport and Planning (DTP 2025) - Pillar 4 Sustainable Environments
- Climate-resilient urban planning

Other relevant pillars and actions

Refer to sections below.

Victoria Planning Provisions

Clauses:

- 01 Purposes of this Planning Scheme

MINIMISING GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS CONSIDERATIONS

FOCUSING GROWTH IN ESTABLISHED AREAS AND DESIGNATED GROWTH AREAS

Government policy

Plan for Victoria

Plan for Victoria written plan (DTP 2025) - Pillar 1 Housing for all Victorians

- More housing and choice across regional Victoria
- Activity Centres Program

Relevant actions:

- 2 - Implement new planning controls to streamline planning in activity centres.
- 3 - Carefully manage the outward sprawl of regional cities and towns

Victoria Planning Provisions

Clauses:

- 11.02 Managing growth
 - 11.02-1S Supply of urban land
 - 11.02-2S Structure planning
 - 11.02-3S Sequencing of development.
- 11.03 Planning for places
 - 11.03-1S Activity centres
 - 11.03-2S Growth areas
 - 11.03-6S Regional and local places
- 65 Decision Guidelines
- 74 Strategic Implementation

Planning Practice Notes Resources

Planning Practice Note 47 - Urban growth zone (DELWP 2022)

Planning Practice Note 56 - Activity centre zone (DELWP 2015)

Planning Practice Note 58 - Structure planning for activity centres (DELWP 2018)

Planning Practice Note 90 - Planning for Housing (DTP 2023)

URBAN STRUCTURE, LAYOUT AND DENSITY

Government policy

Plan for Victoria

Plan for Victoria written plan (DTP 2025) - Pillar 1 Housing for all Victorians

- More housing and choice across regional Victoria
- Activity Centre Program

Relevant actions –

- 2 - Implement new planning controls to streamline planning in activity centres

Plan for Victoria written plan (DTP 2025) - Pillar 2 Accessible jobs and services

- Transport Infrastructure
- Services and community facilities

Relevant actions –

- 7 - Improve transport network planning policy

Plan for Victoria written plan (DTP 2025) - Pillar 3 Great Places, Suburbs and Towns

- Community-centred design
- Green spaces are great spaces
- Active transport

Relevant actions –

- 14 - Make the best use of land at train stations
- 17 - Encourage walking and cycling

Plan for Victoria written plan (DTP 2025) - Pillar 4 Sustainable Environments

- Climate-resilient urban planning

Relevant actions

- 18 - Improve the environmental sustainability of development.

Victoria Planning Provisions

Clauses:

- 11.03-1S Activity centres
- 15.01-3S Subdivision design
- 15.01-4R Healthy neighbourhoods – Metropolitan Melbourne
- 18.01-1S Land use and transport integration
- 56.03-1 Compact and walkable neighbourhoods objectives
- 56.04-1 Lot diversity and distribution objectives

URBAN STRUCTURE, LAYOUT AND DENSITY

- 56.04-3 Solar orientation of lots (Standard C9)
- 56.06-1 Integrated mobility objectives
- 65 Decision Guidelines
- 74 Strategic Implementation

Resources

[Precinct Structure Planning Guidelines-New Communities in Victoria](#) (Victorian Planning Authority (VPA) 2021)

[Guidance Note: Applying the PSP Guidelines in regional areas](#) (VPA 2021)

[Movement and Place in Victoria](#) (DTP 2019)

[20-minute neighbourhoods](#) (DTP Website)

[20-minute neighbourhoods checklist tool](#) (DTP 2023)

[Urban Design Guidelines for Victoria](#) (DELWP 2017)

[Public Transport - Guidelines for Land Use and Development](#) (DTP 2008)

[Strategic Cycling Corridors in Victoria – 2020 overview](#) (DTP 2020)

[Principal Bicycle Network Fact Sheet](#) (Vic Roads 2012)

[Principal Public Transport Network](#) (Department of Economic Development, Jobs, Transport and Resources (DEDJTR) 2017)

[Principal Freight Network](#) (Website)

PLANNING FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY AND ZERO EMISSIONS VEHICLES

Government policy

Plan for Victoria

Plan for Victoria written plan (DTP 2025) - Pillar 4 Sustainable Environments

- Climate-resilient urban planning

Relevant actions

- 18 - Improve the environmental sustainability of development.

Victoria Planning Provisions

Clauses:

- 15 Built Environment and Heritage
- 15.01-3S Subdivision design
- 18.02-4S Roads
- 19.01-1S Energy supply
- 65 Decision Guidelines
- 74 Strategic Implementation

Resources

Neighbourhood batteries (DEECA website). Provides contextual information.

Harnessing Victoria's Distributed Energy Resources (DELWP 2022)

Victoria's new regulatory sandboxing framework, Essential Services Commission.

Enabling innovators to trial new products and services in the energy market.

Regulatory sandboxing - Energy Innovation Toolkit, Australian Energy Regulator

Victoria's Zero Emissions Vehicle Roadmap (DELWP 2021)

INCREASING RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE CHANGE RISKS

ALL NATURAL HAZARDS

Government policy

Plan for Victoria

Plan for Victoria written plan (DTP 2025) - Pillar 1 Housing for all Victorians

- More housing and choice across regional Victoria

Plan for Victoria written plan (DTP 2025) - Pillar 3 Great Places, Suburbs and Towns

- Green spaces are great spaces

Plan for Victoria written plan (DTP 2025) - Pillar 4 Sustainable Environments

- Climate-resilient urban planning

INCREASING RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE CHANGE RISKS

ALL NATURAL HAZARDS

Relevant actions:

- 18 - Improve the environmental sustainability of development
- 19 - Better communicate and manage flood, bushfire and climate hazard risks

Victoria Planning Provisions

Clauses:

- 13.01-1S Natural hazards and climate change

Resources

[Victoria's Climate Science Report](#) (DEECA 2024)

Prepared under Part 6 of the Climate Action Act 2017 the report summarises the best available scientific evidence on the climate for the state.

[Guideline for effective stakeholder engagement – Planning for settlement exposed to natural hazard and climate change risks](#) (DELWP 2022)

Provides a resource for how to undertake and achieve effective engagement outcomes. Effective engagement provides opportunities for stakeholders to inform key stages and decisions in the strategic settlement planning process, build local capacity and knowledge and establish a shared resilience vision for communities.

[Local Government Climate Change Adaptation Roles and Responsibilities under Victorian legislation: Guidance for local government decision-makers](#) (DELWP 2020)

Provides guidance to assist local government decision-makers on responding to climate change liabilities, accountabilities and risk under current Victorian legislation.

Standards Australia 5334-2013

[Climate change adaptation for settlements and infrastructure - A risk-based approach](#) (June 2013)

[Victoria's Future Climate Tool - Dataset - Victorian Government Data Directory](#)

This tool allows for the exploration of Victoria's future climate projects at local and regional level. It provides risk practitioners easy access future climate information, including some indicators of climate related hazards, to help inform decision-making.

BUSHFIRE

Government policy

Refer to all natural hazards.

Victoria Planning Provisions

Clauses:

- 13.02-1S Bushfire planning
- 44.06 Bushfire Management Overlay
- 53.02 Bushfire planning
- 52.12 Bushfire protection exemptions
- 65 Decision guidelines
- 71.02-3 Integrated decision making
- 74 Strategic Implementation

Identifying bushfire hazard

Clause 13.02 -1S Bushfire planning must be applied to all planning and decision making under the Act relating to land that is:

- within a designated bushfire prone area
- subject to a Bushfire Management Overlay
- proposed to be used or development in a way that may create a bushfire hazard

Resources

[Planning Practice Note 64 - Local planning for bushfire protection](#) (DELWP 2015)

Climate change is not specifically referenced in this practice note, but this is a reasonable consideration to apply as part of the bushfire hazards assessments.

[Technical Guide, Planning Permit Applications Bushfire Management Overlay](#) (DELWP 2017)

Provides information on how to undertake bushfire hazard landscape and site assessments.

[Design Guidelines, Settlement Planning at the Bushfire Interface](#) (DELWP 2020)

Provides design principles on how to build better resilience within the community.

[Victoria's Bushfire Management Strategy](#) (DEECA 2024)

This strategy recognises the importance of advice from relevant natural resource and emergency management authorities to improve understanding of the effects of current and projected impacts of climate change on bushfire risk and support decision-making in land-use settlement planning. Planned investment in next-generation bushfire risk-modelling tools and input datasets will enhance the accuracy of predictive services and the effectiveness of strategic planning. Climate change scenario modelling and mapping will be integrated into bushfire risk modelling and used to inform decisions. (See Section 1.3, p 20, Ch 5, p 52)

BUSHFIRE

Designated bushfire prone areas

A determination that Specified Areas are designated bushfire prone areas (BPA), under section 192A of the *Building Act 1993*.

View the BPA and Bushfire Management Overlay (BMO) mapping for a property or zoom to see how it affects larger areas of Victoria in [VicPlan](#). Information of the update process is also available.

FLOOD

Government policy

Refer to all natural hazards.

Victoria Planning Provisions

Clauses:

- 13.03-1S Floodplain management
- 37.03 Urban Floodway Zone
- 44.03 Floodway Overlay
- 44.04 Land Subject to Inundation overlay
- 44.05 Special Building Overlay
- 56.07-4 Stormwater management objectives (Standard C25)
- 65 Decision Guidelines
- 74 Strategic Implementation

Identifying flood hazard

Refer to clause 13.03-1S Floodplain management and [Planning Practice Note 12 - Applying the Flood Provisions in Planning Schemes](#) (DELWP 2015) for information on identifying flood hazard. In summary flood hazard can be identified by:

- flood information held by the floodplain management authority or council, such as a flood study, aerial photographs and local knowledge
- areas declared as flood prone under the *Water Act 1989*
- flood zone and overlays in planning schemes as informed by the above.

Resources

[Planning Practice Note 12 - Applying the flood provisions in planning schemes](#) (DELWP June 2015)

[Book 2 -Australian Rainfall and Runoff – A Guide to Flood Estimation](#) (Commonwealth of Australia (Geoscience Australia), Version 4.2, 2019 or as updated)

The climate change considerations chapter (Ch 6, Book 1) incorporates the most recent and relevant climate science and projections, as well as authoritative and practical flood guidance on accounting for climate change.

FLOOD

Victorian Floodplain Management Strategy (DELWP 2016)

Victoria's strategy to help improve flood preparation. It sets out the roles and responsibilities of government agencies and authorities in flood management with the aim to improve the evaluation and communication of flood risks to allow communities and agencies to take better-informed action when managing floods.

Guidelines for Development in Flood Affected Areas (DELWP 2019)

This document provides advice on accounting for climate change.

Other catchment/region specific guidelines to be in conjunction with state guidelines (DELWP 2019) that may provide specific responses that account for regional variation in floodplain characteristics (e.g. West Gippsland Catchment Management Authority, 2020 'Flood Guidelines: Guidelines for development in flood prone areas').

Digital Twin Victoria platform

Provides the regional scale 1% Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP) layer.

VicPlan allows searching and reporting of mapped property/parcel information on flood related overlays and zones in planning schemes.

COASTAL INUNDATION AND EROSION

Government policy

Refer to all natural hazards.

Victoria Planning Provisions

Clauses:

- 13.01-2S Coastal inundation and erosion
- 13.03-1S Floodplain management
- 44.01 Erosion Management Overlay
- 44.03 Floodway Overlay
- 44.04 Land Subject to Inundation Overlay
- 56.07-4 Stormwater management objectives (Standard C25)
- 65 Decision Guidelines
- 74 Strategic Implementation

Identifying coastal hazard

Refer to clause 13.03-1S Floodplain management and Planning Practice Note 12 - Applying the flood provisions in planning schemes for information on identifying flood hazard. In summary flood hazard can be identified by:

- flood information held by the floodplain management authority or council, such as a flood study, aerial photographs and local knowledge

COASTAL INUNDATION AND EROSION

- areas declared as flood prone under the *Water Act 1989*
- flood zone and overlays in planning schemes as informed by the above.

Resources

Planning Practice Note 53 - Managing coastal hazards and the coastal impacts of climate change (DTP 2023)

Planning Practice Note 12 - Applying the flood provisions in planning schemes (DELWP June 2015)

CoastKit and Data Portals (marineandcoasts.vic.gov.au)

Victorian Coastal Monitoring Program has established tools and analysis products to support decision making. Data sets are available including indicative Storm Surge and Sea Level Rise modelling.

Victoria's Future Climate Tool - Dataset - Victorian Government Data Directory

This tool allows for the exploration of Victoria's future climate projects at local and regional level. It provides risk practitioners easy access future climate information, including some indicators of climate related hazards, to help inform decision-making.

It allows visualisation of coastal area inundation for different scenarios (sea level rise and storm tide levels across different timescales.

Victoria's Resilient Coast – Adapting for 2100+ (marineandcoasts.vic.gov.au)

Information about place-based, best practice and long term coastal hazard risk management and adaptation.

Sea Level Rise Guidelines - interim development assessment principles (Melbourne Water 2023)

Information to support future use and development consistent with the interim principles and objectives. Provides interim assessment principles to assist the consideration of sea level rise while the Planning for Sea Level Rise Guidelines 2017 are updated.

Guidelines for Development in Flood Affected Areas (DELWP 2019)

This document provides advice on accounting for climate change.

Provides an assessment framework and method to assist development decisions in flood affected areas. In principle, development should not intensify the harmful impacts of flooding.

Other catchment/region specific guidelines to be in conjunction with state guidelines (DELWP 2019) that may provide specific responses that account for regional variation in floodplain characteristics (e.g. West Gippsland Catchment Management Authority, 2020 *Flood Guidelines: Guidelines for development in flood prone areas*).

LANDSLIP AND LANDSLIDE

Government policy

Refer to all natural hazards.

Victoria Planning Provisions

Clauses:

- 13.04-2S Erosion and landslip
- 44.01 Erosion Management Overlay
- 65 Decision Guidelines
- 74 Strategic Implementation

Identifying landslip and landslide hazard

Refer to clause 13.04-2S Erosion and landslip on how the hazard can be identified. In summary landslip and landslide hazard can be identified by:

- the Erosion Management Overlay in planning schemes
- undertaking a landslide inventory to identify areas prone to landslip and landslides. This is currently undertaken by planning authorities generally with expert technical support. There is no current state agency designated or equipped to assist with landslip and landslide matters.

Resources

Australian Geomechanics Society: Practice Note Guidelines for Landslide Risk Management 2007 (AGS 2007)

A key industry technical standard used by geotechnical consultants for their assessments.

The guidelines are referenced in some planning scheme schedules, but they have no statutory basis in the VPP.

HEATWAVE

Government policy

Refer to all natural hazards.

Victoria Planning Provisions

Clauses:

- 18.02-2S Cycling
- 19.03-3S Integrated water management
- 56.05-1 Integrated urban landscape objectives (Standard C12)
- 65 Decision Guidelines

HEATWAVE

- 74 Strategic Implementation

Identifying heatwave hazard

Identifying locations potentially exposed to increased future heatwave is to be based on best available science and modelling on the potential for increased climate hazards and any other applicable site specific information, considering risks and consequences for people, infrastructure or the environment.

Victoria's Climate Science Report (DEECA 2024) provides information on geographical variation in the number of heatwave days across the State and modelled changes over time.

Victoria's Future Climate Tool also provides regional scale spatial modelling showing information on temperature extremes, including the number of hot and very hot days experienced annually based on current data and modelled projections over time and across different emission scenarios.

Resources

Trees for Cooler and Greener Streetscapes - Guidelines for Streetscape Planning and Design (DELWP 2019)

DROUGHT

Government policy

Refer to all natural hazards.

Victoria Planning Provisions

Clauses:

- 19.03-3S Integrated water management
- 56.05-1 Integrated urban landscape objectives (Standard C12)
- 56.05-2 Public open space provision objectives (Standard C13)
- 65 Decision Guidelines
- 74 Strategic Implementation

Identifying drought hazard

Identifying spatial and urban development responses relevant to support drought resilience can be informed by the relevant water corporation. Water supply constraints may have implications for the planning and timing of new urban growth.

Resources

Water for Victoria – Water Plan (DELWP 2016)

The Victorian Government's adaptation response to the impacts of climate change on water resources and on the availability of water in the future. It is a policy document to clause 19-03-3S Integrated water management. Urban Water Strategies are developed by each Victorian urban water corporation and implement Water for Victoria at a localised scale. Water for Victoria encourages optimising the use of

DROUGHT

diverse water sources, integrated water management planning, drought preparedness, agricultural adaptations, and the protection of waterways.

Sustainable water strategies are long term plans for water resources within Victoria. These strategies outline measures to secure a region's long term water supply. They can identify threats to water availability and water quality, and include policies and actions to better manage and respond to those threats.

Urban Water Strategies (UWS) are the key planning tools in delivering safe and sustainable water for our cities and towns now and into the future. These strategies aim to support resilient and liveable communities while balancing social, environmental and economic costs and benefits across the water cycle. Victoria's urban water corporations deliver UWS's in their service areas under their Statement of Obligations. The strategies are updated every 5 years.

EXPANDED REFERENCES

PLAN FOR VICTORIA – PILLARS 1 TO 4

Plan for Victoria written plan (DTP 2025) - Pillar 1 Housing for all Victorians

Providing all Victorians with a choice of a well-designed home at an affordable price and close to daily needs.

More housing and choice across regional Victoria: More homes in regional cities in locations well-served with jobs, shops, public transport and community facilities and services.

Protection of the unique values and distinctive attributes of towns and landscapes across regional and rural Victoria against overuse, overdevelopment and climate change impacts.

Activity Centre Program: Planning for more homes in and around Activity Centres: well-connected places, particularly around train stations and tram stops in Melbourne's inner and middle suburbs, with good access to diverse jobs, shops and public transport, facilities and services.

Plan for Victoria written plan (DTP 2025) - Pillar 2 Accessible jobs and services

Enabling you to connect to jobs, education, healthcare, shops and the services you need to live a productive and prosperous life.

Transport Infrastructure: Reduced commute times and congestion while improving wellbeing and quality of life by expanding and modernising public transport networks, including trains, trams, buses and supporting active transport with walking and cycling paths.

Services and community facilities: Communities have the public transport, facilities and services they need to lead healthy, productive lives, including schools and kinders, TAFEs, emergency services, health care, active transport and open space.

Plan for Victoria written plan (DTP 2025) - Pillar 3 Great Places, Suburbs and Towns

Ensuring Victoria's suburbs, towns and neighbourhoods are vibrant, resilient and inclusive to support strong communities.

Community-centred design: Good access to local public facilities and services (such as parks, libraries, community centres and cultural facilities) where you can meet your daily needs close to home.

Green spaces are great spaces: Parks, streets, homes and public places will be greener and cooler with more canopy trees and street trees.

EXPANDED REFERENCES

Active transport: Prioritise active transport, including cycling and pedestrian pathways, so more environmentally friendly and healthy commuting options and safer, better connections to public transport.

Plan for Victoria written plan (DTP 2025) - Pillar 4 Sustainable Environments

Protecting our environment, agricultural land and natural resources for a sustainable and healthy future.

Climate-resilient urban planning: Live more sustainably and with a reduced carbon footprint as more homes are built closer to public transport, there are more pedestrian and cycling options, more trees are planted, urban sprawl is limited and natural habitats are protected. Homes and buildings are designed and built to be more energy-efficient and environmentally sustainable, making them more comfortable to live and work in and cheaper to run.

Victoria Planning Provisions

- 01 Purposes of this Planning Scheme – To support responses to climate change.
- 11.02 Managing growth – strategies for managing and accommodating urban growth.
- 11.03 Planning for places – strategies for planning for urban development activity centres, growth areas and regional and local places.
- 13.01-1S Natural hazards and climate change – state planning policy objective to minimise impacts on natural hazards and adapt to the impacts of climate change.
- 13.01-2S Coastal inundation and erosion – state planning policy objective to plan for and manage coastal hazard risk and climate change impacts.
- 13.02-1S Bushfire planning – controls bushfire matters in the use and development of land.
- 13.03-1S Floodplain management - state planning policy objective to assist the protection of life and property from flood hazard and the natural function and environmental values of floodplain and waterways.
- 13.04-2S Erosion and landslip – state planning policy objective to protect areas prone to erosion, landslip or other land degradation process.
- 15 Built Environment and Heritage – includes strategies to ensure the built environment is designed to deliver livable and sustainable cities, towns and neighbourhoods supporting use of, and access to, low emission forms of transport, provision of utilities and services that support the uptake of renewable energy and creation of 2-minute neighbourhoods.
- 18.01-1S Land use and transport integration - supports the design of neighbourhoods to enable a high proportion of trips to be made using active and sustainable transport modes.
- 18.02 Movement networks – supports shading of cycling routes and the design of public car parks to incorporate electric charging facilities.
- 19.01-1S Energy supply - includes the strategy to facilitate renewable energy generation and storage to meet on-site energy needs.
- 19.03-3S Integrated water management - includes the planning strategies to facilitate use of alternative water sources such as rainwater, stormwater, recycled water and run-off, and to provide urban environments that are more resilient to the effects of climate change.
- 44.01 Erosion Management Overlay – identifies land subject to significant erosion or landslip and landslide.
- 44.03 Floodway Overlay – applied to urban and rural land that is subject to mainstream flooding.



EXPANDED REFERENCES

- 44.04 Land Subject to Inundation overlay – applied to either rural or urban land in riverine areas that are subject to inundation but are not part of the primary floodway.
- 44.05 Special Building Overlay – applied to urban land that is subject to overland flows from stormwater flooding where the capacity of the drainage system is exceeded during heavy rainfall.
- 44.06 Bushfire Management Overlay – applied to areas identified as having high/extreme bushfire hazard to control development to mitigate risk to life, property and community infrastructure.
- 53.02 Bushfire planning – provides planning requirements for bushfire protection and ensures development of land prioritises the protection of life.
- 52.12 Bushfire protection exemptions – facilitates the removal of vegetation in specified circumstances.
- 56 Residential subdivision – applies objectives and standards to ensure residential subdivision design appropriately provides for compact and walkable neighbourhoods, lot diversity and distribution, solar orientation of lots, water supply to open spaces, significant vegetation as part of street and public open space design, walkable connectivity to the public transport network and impacts to properties from stormwater.
- 65 Decision Guidelines – contains decision guidelines that must be considered by a responsible authority when making decisions on a proposal.
- 71.02-3 Integrated decision making – in bushfire affected areas planning and responsible authorities must prioritise the protection of human life over all other policy considerations.
- 74 Strategic Implementation – contains strategic information in schedules that a planning authority and responsible authority must respectively take into account when it prepares an amendment and a responsible authority when it makes a decision under the planning scheme.