15.02-1L Energy and resource efficiency

19/06/2020
C193moon

Strategies

Encourage the siting of new buildings and works to minimise unreasonable impacts on the performance of existing renewable energy devices and passive solar elements on adjoining buildings or land.

Encourage development to be designed to maximise the efficiency, future reuse and recycling of materials.

Encourage development to be designed to be flexible to allow for future uses.

15.02-1L Environmentally sustainable development

19/06/2020
C193moon

Policy application

This policy applies to residential and non-residential development, excluding subdivision, in accordance with the thresholds detailed in this policy.

Objective

To achieve best practice in environmentally sustainable development from the design stage through to construction and operation.

Strategies

Facilitate development that minimises environmental impacts.

Encourage environmentally sustainable development that:

- Is consistent with the type and scale of the development.
- Responds to site opportunities and constraints.
- Uses a combination of methods, processes and locally available technology that demonstrably minimise environmental impacts.

Energy performance

Reduce both energy use and energy peak demand through design measures such as:

- Building orientation.
- Shading to glazed surfaces.
- Optimising glazing to exposed surfaces.
- Inclusion of or space allocation for renewable technologies.

Integrated water management

Reduce total operating potable water use through appropriate design measures such as water efficient fixtures, appliances, equipment, irrigation and landscaping.

Encourage the appropriate use of alternative water sources (including greywater, rainwater and stormwater).

Incorporate best practice water sensitive urban design to improve the quality of stormwater runoff and reduce impacts on water systems and water bodies.

Indoor environment quality

Achieve a healthy indoor environment quality, including thermal performance and access to fresh air and daylight, prioritising passive design over mechanical heating, ventilation, cooling and lighting.

Reduce indoor air pollutants by encouraging use of non-toxic materials.

Minimise noise levels and noise transfer within and between buildings and associated external areas.

Transport

Design development to promote the use of walking, cycling and public transport, in that order; and minimise car dependency.

Promote the use of low emissions vehicle technologies and supporting infrastructure.

Waste management

Promote waste avoidance, reuse and recycling during the design, construction and operation stages of development.

Encourage use of durable and reusable building materials.

Ensure sufficient space is allocated for future change in waste management needs, including (where possible) composting and green waste facilities.

Urban ecology

Protect and enhance biodiversity by incorporating natural habitats and planting indigenous vegetation.

Reduce urban heat island effects through building design, landscape design, water sensitive urban design and the retention and provision of canopy and significant trees.

Encourage the provision of space for productive gardens, particularly in larger residential developments.

Policy guidelines

Residential

A Sustainable Design Assessment (including an assessment using BESS, STORM or other methods) for:

- 3 - 9 dwellings.
- A building used for accommodation other than dwellings with a gross floor area between 100 square metres and 999 square metres.

A Sustainability Management Plan (including an assessment using BESS, STORM, Green star, MUSIC or other methods) and a Green Travel Plan for:

- 10 or more dwellings.
- A building used for accommodation other than dwellings with a gross floor area of more than 999 square metres.

Non-residential

A Sustainable Design Assessment (including an assessment using BESS, STORM, MUSIC or other methods) for:

- A non-residential building with a gross floor area of 100 square metres to 10,000 square metres.
- An extension to an existing non-residential building creating between 100 square metres to 10,000 square metres of additional gross floor area (excluding outbuildings).

A Sustainability Management Plan (including an assessment using BESS, STORM, Green star, MUSIC or other methods) and a Green Travel Plan for:

- A non-residential building with a gross floor area of more than 10,000 square metres.
- An extension to an existing non-residential building creating more than 10,000 square metres of additional gross floor area (excluding outbuildings).

Mixed use

Applicable assessments for the residential and non-residential components of the development.

Consider as relevant the following tools to support a Sustainable Design Assessment or Sustainable Management Plan:

- *Sustainable Design Assessment in the Planning Process* (IMAP, 2015)
- *Built Environment Sustainability Scorecard 'BESS'* (Council Alliance for a Sustainable Built Environment 'CASBE', 2015)
- *Green Star* (Green Building Council of Australia)
- *Model for Urban Stormwater Improvement Conceptualisation 'MUSIC'* (Melbourne Water)
- *Nationwide House Energy Rating Scheme 'NatHERS'* (Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency)
- *Stormwater Treatment Objective - Relative Measure 'STORM'* (Melbourne Water)
- *Urban Stormwater Best Practice Environmental Management Guidelines* (Victorian Stormwater Committee, 1999)
- *Waste Management and Recycling in Multi-Unit Developments - Better Practice Guide* (Sustainability Victoria, 2018).

Expiry

This policy will expire if it is superseded by a comparable provision of the Victoria Planning Provisions.