21.10 INFRASTRUCTURE

Overview - Waste management and stormwater drainage

Wastewater management is a major issue for the unsewered small towns and coastal areas of the Shire. Reticulated water and sewerage services and stormwater drainage improvements are required to minimise impacts on the environment and accommodate future population growth.

21.10-2 Objective 1

To ensure that waste disposal facilities are appropriately located, designed and managed.

Strategies

Provide for one central landfill at Koonwarra, and transfer stations in appropriate locations throughout the Shire.

Ensure that landfills are appropriately rehabilitated at the completion of their life span.

Protect waste transfer and landfill assets from incompatible development through the use of buffers.

21.10-3 Objective 2

To plan for the provision of efficient and effective wastewater management systems to all towns within the Shire.

Strategies

Ensure that wastewater disposal and drainage infrastructure for existing development is progressively upgraded to current standards.

Protect land in the vicinity of sewerage treatment plants from incompatible use or development.

Promote the use of new technology in wastewater system design, testing and management.

21.10-4 Objective 3

To implement stormwater drainage standards that minimises impacts on the environment.

Strategies

Establish artificial wetlands, retention basins and stormwater pollution traps as a means of controlling the quality and quantity of stormwater run-off from urban areas.

21.10-5 Policy guidelines

Consider as relevant:

Assessing applications for development near to waste transfer and landfill assets against the buffer distances recommended in Clause 53.10.

Requiring waste disposal facilities to be developed and managed in accordance with the Gippsland Regional Waste Management Plan.

Requiring waste disposal facilities to be developed and managed in accordance with the Infrastructure Design Manual (2019, Local Government Infrastructure Design Association).
Using alternative energy as a source of electricity for dwellings can have significant environmental benefits. The use of alternative, renewable energy sources such as solar and wind power is a small, yet significant, method by which the community can address the global issue of climate change through local actions. However, there needs to be a balance between the potential benefits and negative impacts of using alternative energy technologies.

Objective 1
To encourage the use of alternative energy sources in the provision of electricity.

Strategies
Promote the use of alternative energy sources, such as wind, tidal and solar power.

Objective 2
To ensure that the use of alternative energy technology does not detrimentally affect the surrounding environment.

Strategies
Ensure the design and siting of structures associated with alternative energy production does not detrimentally affect the character of the area.

Discourage tall structures on ridgelines or in view corridors.

Minimise the potential impact of alternative energy sources on the existing physical and ecological relationships of flora and fauna, and identify appropriate mitigation techniques where required.

Minimise the potential impact of alternative energy sources on public health and safety, including fire hazard.

Policy guidelines
Consider as relevant:

Requiring the following information, (as appropriate) to be supplied to accompany an application for a dwelling, where an alternative energy source is proposed:

- plans showing the siting and design of the structures associated with energy production; and
- details of the potential impact of the structures associated with energy production and their use on the surrounding environment, such as noise, vegetation removal, earthworks and visual amenity.

When deciding on an application for alternative energy sources, the following matters will be considered as appropriate:

- the design and siting of any structure associated with the energy installation; and
- the visual impact on the landscape, including visual corridors and sight lines.

Overview - Infrastructure Planning, Design and Construction
The design, management and delivery of infrastructure are key issues for Council. The Infrastructure Design Manual (IDM) prepared by the Local Government Infrastructure Design Association has been adopted by Council and includes guidelines for the design and construction of infrastructure.
within the municipality, including (among other things) roads, drainage, stormwater, car parking, landscaping, access, earthworks, public lighting and intersection infrastructure. The IDM complements the objectives and standards of Clause 56 for residential subdivision applications.

21.10-11 **Objective 1**

To provide clear and consistent guidelines for the planning, design and construction of infrastructure.

**Strategies**

Encourage a consistent approach to the design and construction of infrastructure across the municipality.

Encourage new subdivision and development that has regard to the objectives and requirements of the IDM or an approved Precinct Structure Plan.

21.10-12 **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 21.21.