

Emergency management and hazard avoidance



Relevant Targets

1 Target 1

Build resilience to hazards and disasters

Greater Adelaide has exposure risks to several natural hazards including bushfires, floods, landslides, earthquakes and extreme weather. These are likely to increase in regularity and severity with the changing global climate. We are also exposed to other hazards including the storage and management of hazardous materials and contamination of land.

It is critical to reduce the exposure of people, buildings and infrastructure to these risks and events. We must anticipate the risk of hazards and work with emergency service providers to plan for protecting lives and reducing the economic and social costs when incidents occur.

Planning for and managing risks in our urban area and of our critical infrastructure will ensure the ongoing liveability and resilience of our region and the safety of our communities.



Emergency management and hazard avoidance

Policies

P118. Minimise risk to people, property and the environment from exposure to hazards (including bushfire, terrestrial and coastal flooding, erosion, dune drift and acid sulphate soils) by designing and planning for development in accordance with a risk hierarchy of:

- avoidance
- adaptation
- protection.

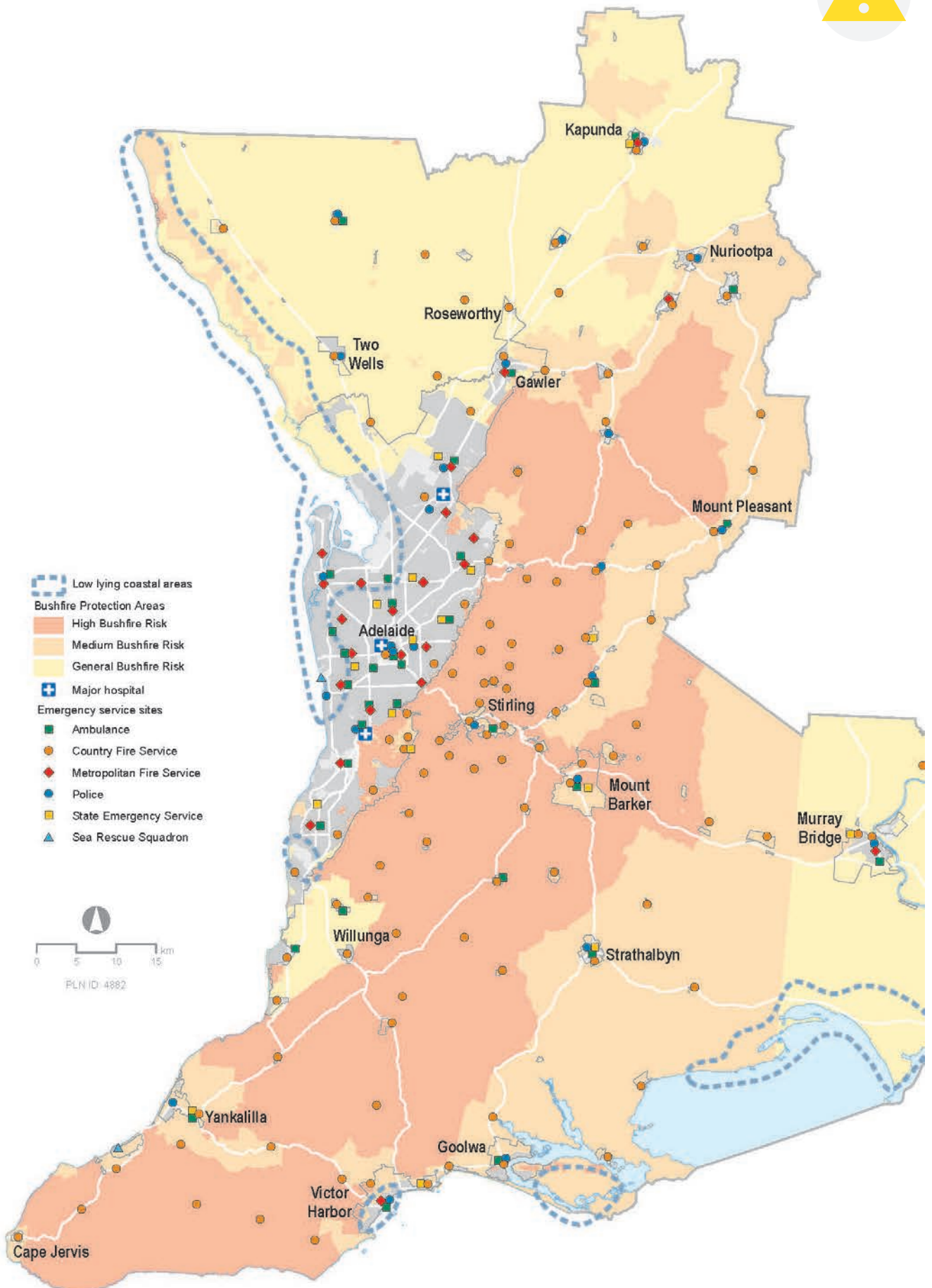
P119. Improve the integration of disaster risk reduction and hazard avoidance policies and land use planning.

P120. Decrease the risk of loss of life and property from extreme bushfires through creating buffers in new growth areas that are in or adjacent to areas identified as high risk from bushfires (See Map 13).

P121. Ensure risk posed by known or potential contamination of sites is adequately managed to enable appropriate development and safe use of land.

P122. Mitigate the impact of extreme heat events by designing development to create cooler communities through the use of green infrastructure.

Map 13 — Emergency management and hazards



Emergency management and hazard avoidance

Making it happen - the planning system

In the short term

A66. Map hazards to be identified as overlays within the Planning and Design Code, including flood, bushfire and coastal hazards.

A67. Create a consistent policy response that is proportionate to the level of risk for all hazards to be included within the Planning and Design Code.

A68. Update procedures and provide educational materials for planning authorities' rezoning and assessment matters related to site contamination.

Other key levers to unlock opportunity

- Implement the *State Emergency Management Plan* to prevent, manage and recover from incidents and disasters within South Australia.
- Implement the *Water for Good Plan* to ensure our state has a secure water supply system.
- Utilise flood hazard mapping to increase the public's awareness of their exposure to flood risk and assist in risk assessments to identify the priority flood risks in the state.

