

## 1. SCOPE

This policy seeks to ensure consistency for design of stormwater systems for new developments. In accordance with the *Urban Drainage Act 2013*:

- 1.1 this policy applies to development approvals after the adoption of the policy date, and not before.
- 1.2 this policy applies to the Urban Area as defined in Council's *Urban Stormwater Guidelines* and those requesting a connection to Council's stormwater system.

## 2. PURPOSE

This Policy:

- 2.1 Provides a framework for Council to consider the connection of private stormwater systems to the public network for new developments.
- 2.2 Defines stormwater quality requirements of the Council.

## 3. POLICY STATEMENT

- 3.1. Council acts to fulfill its responsibility for the provision of fit-for-purpose stormwater infrastructure to the community, to minimise the risk of urban flooding due to stormwater flows.
- 3.2. Council acts to fulfill its responsibility to provide for the safe, environmentally responsible, efficient, and sustainable provision of stormwater services in accordance with the objectives of the resource management and planning system of Tasmania.
- 3.3. Council's *Urban Stormwater Guidelines* provides a framework for Council to ensure that the proper connection of private stormwater systems to the public network system occurs pursuant to the *Urban Drainage Act 2013*.

## 4. LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS/TERMINOLOGY

- *Urban Drainage Act 2013*
- *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993*
- *Local Government (Buildings and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1993*
- *Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994*
- At the Waratah-Wynyard Council, the title Chief Executive Officer is a term of reference for the General Manager as appointed by Council pursuant to section 61 of the Local Government Act 1993; and carries the same meaning for the purposes of the Local Government Act 1993 and all other legislation administered by or concerning the Council.

## 5. RELATED DOCUMENTS:

- Urban Stormwater Guidelines
- Stormwater System Management Plan
- Urban Stormwater Infrastructure Service Level Document
- Urban Stormwater Asset Management Plan
- Integrated Council Environmental Plan

**1. Definitions**

In these guidelines:

**Act** means the Urban Drainage Act 2013

**AEP** means Average Exceedance Probability and is the probability of a rainfall event occurring in any given year. As an example, a 1% AEP event is typically used, which can alternatively be described as a 1% chance for a particular rain event to occur within any given year.

**ARR** means Australian Rainfall and Runoff Guidelines

**Council** means the Waratah-Wynyard Council

**DPAC** means Department of Premier and Cabinet

**EPA** means Environmental Protection Agency

**General Manager** means the current General Manager of the Waratah-Wynyard Council or their delegate.

**Hazard Classification** means the hazard classification curves described by the Australian Rainfall and Runoff guidelines Book 6, Section 7.2.7

**RCP** means the Representative Concentration Pathway described by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)

**Stormwater System** means the stormwater system vested in Council within the Urban Area.

**Urban Area** means the lots described by their associated planning scheme zones and/or Property IDs defined in section 2 below.

**Suitably Qualified Person/Professional** means a professional engineer currently practicing with a relevant accreditation and has an appropriate level of professional indemnity and public liability insurance.

**2. Urban area**

For the Council’s purposes, the definition of the Urban Area is based on the Tasmanian Planning Scheme and its associated zones.

The table below contains planning scheme zones to be used in conjunction with the localities of Wynyard, Doctors Rocks, Somerset, Sisters Beach, Waratah, Yolla, and Boat Harbour Beach, to define the urban area.

Zones within the Urban Area	Zones considered on an individual basis
8.0 General Residential	26.0 Utilities
9.0 Inner Residential	27.0 Community Purpose
10.0 Low Density Residential	28.0 Recreation
12.0 Village	29.0 Open Space
13.0 Urban Mixed Use	Particular Purpose Zone
14.0 Local Business	-
15.0 General Business	-
16.0 Central Business	-
17.0 Commercial	-
18.0 Light Industrial	-
19.0 General Industrial	-

### 3. Responsibility

Council has a legislated responsibility for the management of stormwater as prescribed in the below.

#### 3.1. Urban Drainage Act

The objectives of the *Urban Drainage Act 2013* are:

- (a) *to protect people and property by ensuring that stormwater services, infrastructure and planning are provided so as to minimise the risk of urban flooding due to stormwater flows; and*
- (b) *to provide for the safe, environmentally responsible, efficient and sustainable provision of stormwater services in accordance with the objectives of the resource management and planning system of Tasmania as set out in Schedule 1.*

The obligation of Council is found in *Part 2 Section 5*:

- (1) *A council must, in accordance with the objects of this Act, provide for such public stormwater systems as may be necessary to effectively drain the urban area of the council's municipal area.*

By extension, *Part 2 Section 11* of the Act allows the General Manager to enter into an agreement with a developer for a private stormwater service to become vested in council as a public stormwater system.

#### 3.2. Tasmanian Planning Scheme

Council as planning authority is responsible for assessing development applications in accordance with the Land Use Planning and Approvals Act.

### 4. Compliance With Guidelines

Relevant documents that guide stormwater design for new developments include the latest versions of :

- The *Urban Stormwater Policy*
- These Urban Stormwater Guidelines
- Australian Rainfall and Runoff guidelines
- Australian Runoff Quality guidelines
- Council's Stormwater System Management Plan
- Tasmanian Municipal Standard Drawings

### 5. Volumetric Requirements

Stormwater designs for new developments are to consider two cases for operation:

- (1) Minor Systems

The purpose of a minor system is to contain and moderate nuisance stormwater flows generated by up to, and including, the subscribed rainfall event in Council's service level document.

## (2) Major Systems

A major stormwater system safely conveys stormwater up to, and including, the subscribed rainfall event in Council's service level document. This system may use a combination of underground and overland flow paths, such as the road network.

The major system is to maintain a H1 hazard class for the road network and its nature strips.

Stormwater must be conveyed via gravity to its outlet unless Council approves an exemption.

## 6. Parameter Specific Requirements

### 6.1. Impacts of climate change

The major systems are to give consideration of climate change factors, including rainfall, sea level rise and storm surge for climate change based on the RCP 8.5 (reference IPCC report\*):

- factors for rainfall are provided through the ARR data hub.
- factors for sea level rise and storm surge are provided by DPAC.

### 6.2. Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD)

The use of Water Sensitive Urban Design Principles is at the discretion of Council and can incorporate, swales, sediment ponds, wetlands and other features that re-use the resource and improve the quality of stormwater runoff. The choice of vegetation in a WSUD system must be approved by Council.

### 6.3. Infrastructure Standards and Lot connections

Each lot requires a minimum 150 diameter property connection and is to include an accessible inspection opening at ground level. All urban Stormwater Infrastructure is to be constructed in accordance with the latest Tasmanian Standard Drawing.

### 6.4. On-Site Detention

The following requirements apply to a proposed on-site detention basin:

- A review of its dry-weather function including water quality management in low flow events.
- Onsite detention systems must be designed to ensure the peak flow from the proposed development during a 5% AEP is equal to or less than that in its pre-developed state.

Additional requirements may be imposed if the associated risk of failure is substantial.

## 7. Qualitative Requirements

Stormwater quality will be considered on the following basis:

- site specific; and
- standard requirements.

## 7.1. Site Specific Conditions

Site specific requirements will be imposed to developments that have been identified by Council as a high risk to the environment or is proposed within a sensitive environment.

Examples of these developments include:

- Sites discharging to areas of natural environment.
- Sites which are zoned for industrial or commercial use.
- Sites on which potential contaminant storage occurs including those that require spill management.
- Long-term industrial vehicle storage.
- Sites on which sediment, fertiliser, gravel, soil or mulch is stockpiled for commercial storage.
- Sites with presence of threatened flora or fauna both on-site and or downflow from the site.

## 7.2. Standard Conditions

Design of the water quality treatment system must consider the fully developed site.

If a staged development occurs, treatment requirements will be assessed on the size of the total final development and will be required for the total final development.

The developer is to maintain all treatment elements until the completion and sealing of the survey plan for the final stage of the subdivision.

Prior to Council taking ownership of any treatment elements, the developer is required to demonstrate to Council that all elements are in working condition as designed, by providing evidence or documentation accepted by Council.

## 8. General Requirements

### 8.1. External Impacts

Where a proposed stormwater system is to be discharged into a watercourse, a review of the outlet flow velocity from the stormwater is required. Sediment mobilisation, water quality, scouring and erosion is then to be reviewed and addressed by a suitably qualified person.:

- If the watercourse is considered council's public stormwater infrastructure, then Council have approval authority.
- If the watercourse does not form part of council's public stormwater infrastructure, then an approval from the relevant authority and/or the landowner will be required.

Potential downstream effects are to be sufficiently investigated to ensure that releases do not deleteriously affect natural environments, and that capacity is available in the public stormwater system.

### 8.2. Building over or near Easements

Consistent with the *Urban Drainage Act 2013*, council will not allow construction of permanent or long term structures within 1m (laterally) of stormwater infrastructure or within easements.

### 8.3. Permissible Site Discharge

Council may impose a maximum allowable site discharge relative to pre-developed levels for a 5% AEP event and/or a 1% AEP event for the development.

If these values are provided, a stormwater system is to be designed in accordance with the ARR 2019 guidelines not exceeding the allowable site discharge.

### 8.4. Reporting

The developer shall provide technical reports, drawings and specifications to support the proposed development and achieve compliance with any applicable planning requirements.

Additional reports may be required pending the complexity and nature of the development.

## 9. References & Related Documents

Urban Stormwater Policy

Stormwater System Management Plan

Urban Stormwater Infrastructure Service Level Document

Urban Stormwater Asset Management Plan

Integrated Council Environmental Plan