Stormwater quality treatment: What role does the planning system play?

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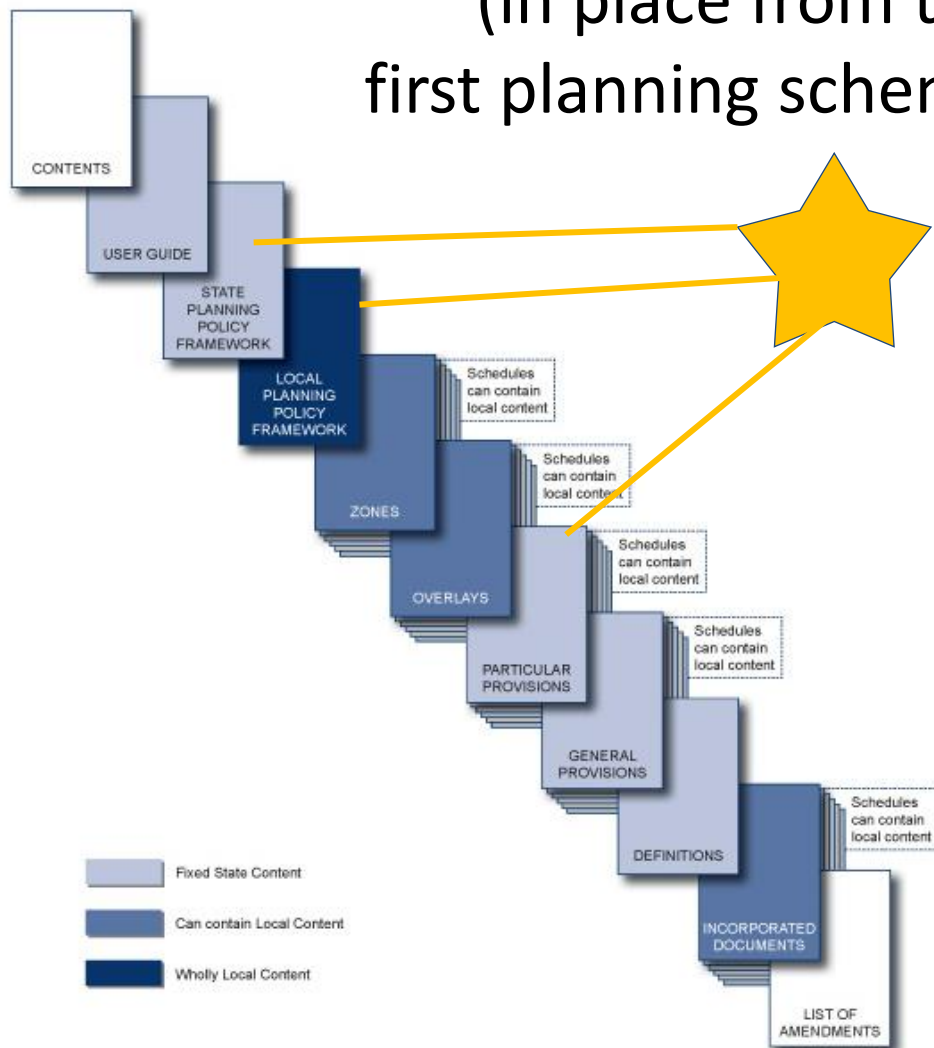## Environment & Land Management

Stormwater Victoria Conference 2015

The planning system is about land use and development, and particularly the management of private land.

There are two main planning activities -

- Strategic (forward) planning
- Statutory (current) planning

Unpacking the VPPs
(in place from the mid-1990s;
first planning schemes 1997 to 2000)

State content – stormwater quality policy
(all planning schemes in Victoria)

STATE PLANNING POLICY FRAMEWORK

Original:

18.09 Water supply, sewerage and drainage

18.09-1 Objective

- To plan for the provision of water supply, sewerage and drainage services that efficiently and effectively meet State and community needs and protect the environment.

18.09-3 Geographic strategies

- Metropolitan councils should have regard to the Litter Prevention and Control Strategy for the Greater Melbourne Area (Waste Management Council 1995).

State content – stormwater quality policy
(all planning schemes in Victoria)

STATE PLANNING POLICY FRAMEWORK

At August 2000:

18.09 Water supply, sewerage and drainage

18.09-1 Objective

- To plan for the provision of water supply, sewerage and drainage services that efficiently and effectively meet State and community needs and protect the environment.

18.09-3 Geographic strategies

- Metropolitan councils should have regard to the Litter Prevention and Control Strategy for the Greater Melbourne Area (Waste Management Council 1995).

- **Planning and responsible authorities should have regard to the Urban Stormwater Best Practice Environmental Management Guidelines (CSIRO 1999).**

State content – stormwater quality policy
(all planning schemes in Victoria)

STATE PLANNING POLICY FRAMEWORK

Current (since September 2010):

19.03-3 Stormwater

Objective

- To reduce the impact of stormwater on bays and catchments.

Strategies

- Support integrated planning of stormwater quality through a mix of on-site measures and developer contributions.
- Mitigate stormwater pollution from construction sites.
- Ensure stormwater and groundwater entering wetlands do not have a detrimental effect on wetlands and estuaries.
- Incorporate water-sensitive urban design techniques into developments.

Policy guidelines

- Urban Stormwater Best Practice Environmental Management Guidelines (CSIRO, 1999).

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Local content – stormwater quality policy
(selected planning schemes – Council initiative)

LOCAL PLANNING POLICY FRAMEWORK

Local Planning Policies (exercise of discretion) in planning schemes

Casey (2001)	Melbourne (2014)
Brimbank (2001, superseded)	Moonee Valley (2014)
Indigo (2005, superseded)	Port Phillip (2014)
Bass Coast (2006)	Stonnington (2014)
Bayside (2009)	Yarra (2014)
Hume (2013, industrial)	

Source: http://planningschemes.dpcd.vic.gov.au/schemes

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State content – stormwater quality provisions
(all planning schemes in Victoria)

PARTICULAR PROVISIONS

From 9 October 2006:

56.07 INTEGRATED WATER MANAGEMENT

56.07-4 Urban run-off management objectives

- To minimise damage to properties and inconvenience to residents from urban run-off.

- To ensure that the street operates adequately during major storm events and provides for public safety.

- To minimise increases in stormwater run-off and protect the environmental values and physical characteristics of receiving waters from degradation by urban run-off.

Standard C25

Requires the urban stormwater management system to be designed to meet the current best practice performance objectives for stormwater quality as contained in the Urban Stormwater – Best Practice Environmental Management Guidelines.

Ideas for adding value

- Environmental protection and enhancement (especially catchments and waterways, eg. Stringy Bark Creek)
- Vegetation protection and enhancement (especially trees)
- Climate change mitigation/adaptation (eg. water in the environment, drought, microclimate)
- Flood management
- ESD and amenity design requirements
- Others?

In summary….