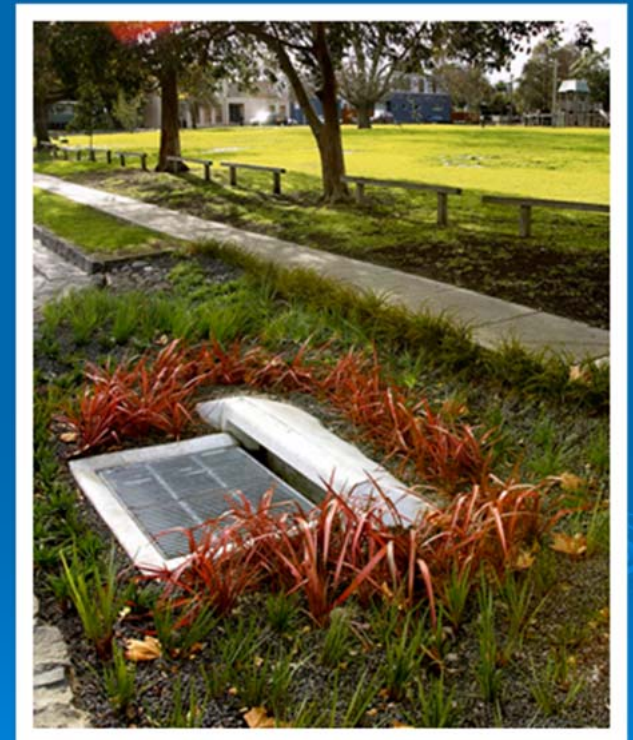



Melbourne's Journey to Water Sensitive Urban Design



Andrew Marshall

Outline

- Set the scene (Australia vs Canada)
 - The development process in Victoria
 - The origins of WSUD
 - Implementation issues
 - Lessons learned
 - Solutions
 - Innovation
- 
- The bottom right corner of the slide features a decorative graphic of several concentric circles, resembling ripples on water, rendered in a lighter shade of blue.

A tale of two countries

➤ Canada

- 9 984 670 sq. km
- 33 000 000



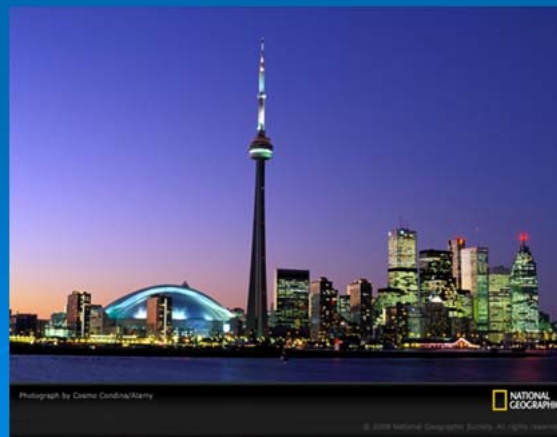
➤ Australia

- 7 659 861 sq. km
- 21 000 000



A little perspective

- Ontario
 - 1 076 395 sq. km
- Victoria
 - 237 000 sq. km
- Toronto
 - 7 100 sq. km (gta)
 - 5 500 000
- Melbourne
 - 8 800 sq. km
 - 4 000 000



An extreme climate

➤ Climate

- Rainfall
- Temperature extremes

➤ Black Saturday Fires

- February 7, 2009
- 46.4 degrees in Melbourne
- Previous week had three straight days of 43 degrees or higher
- 173 deaths
- Worst natural disaster in Australian history
- Threatened water supply reservoirs

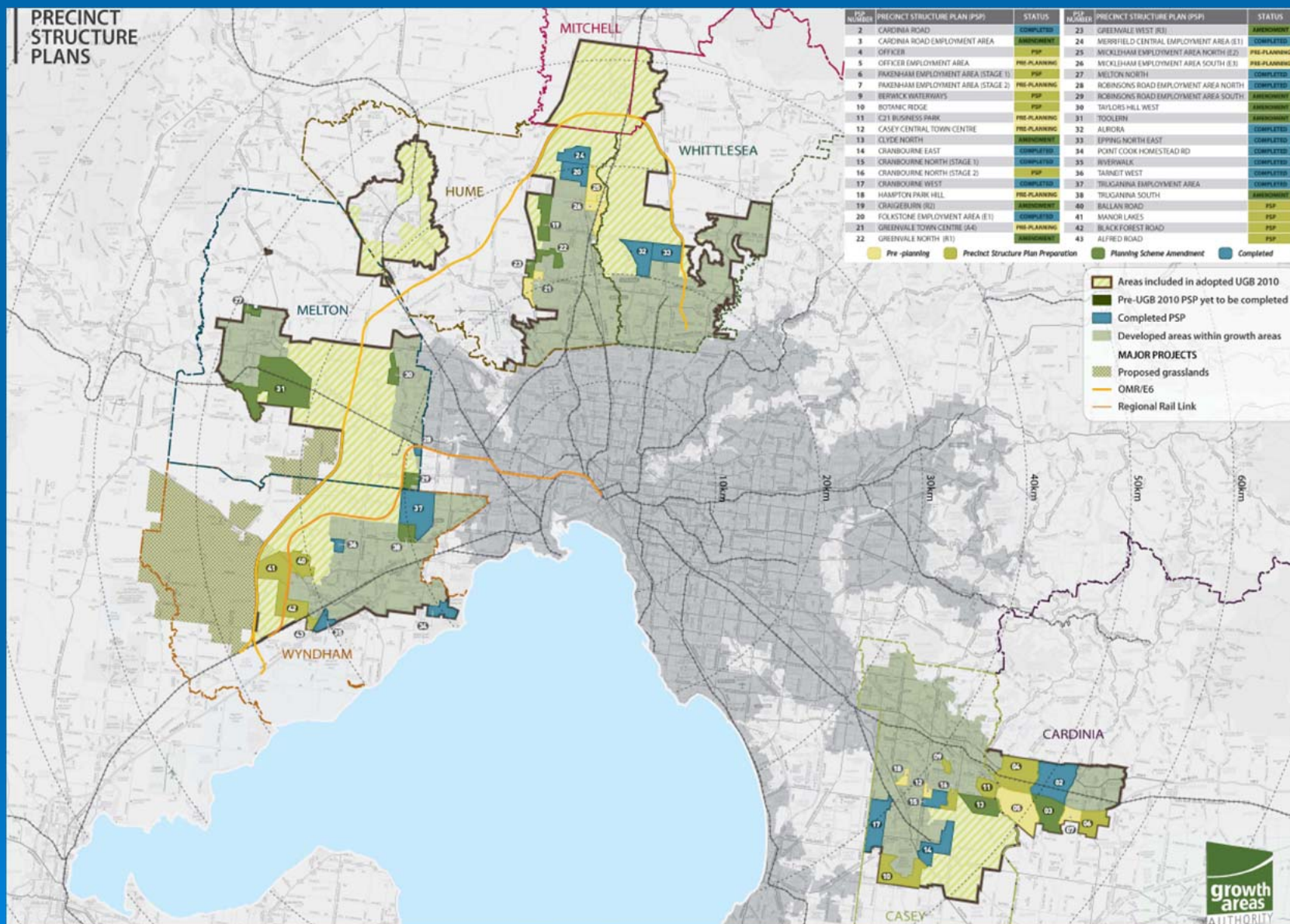


Development in Victoria

- State government
- Local (single tier)
- VPPs vs LPPs
- Planning Schemes
- Amendment process
- Role of GAA
 - UGB
- PSPs



PRECINCT STRUCTURE PLANS



Water Management



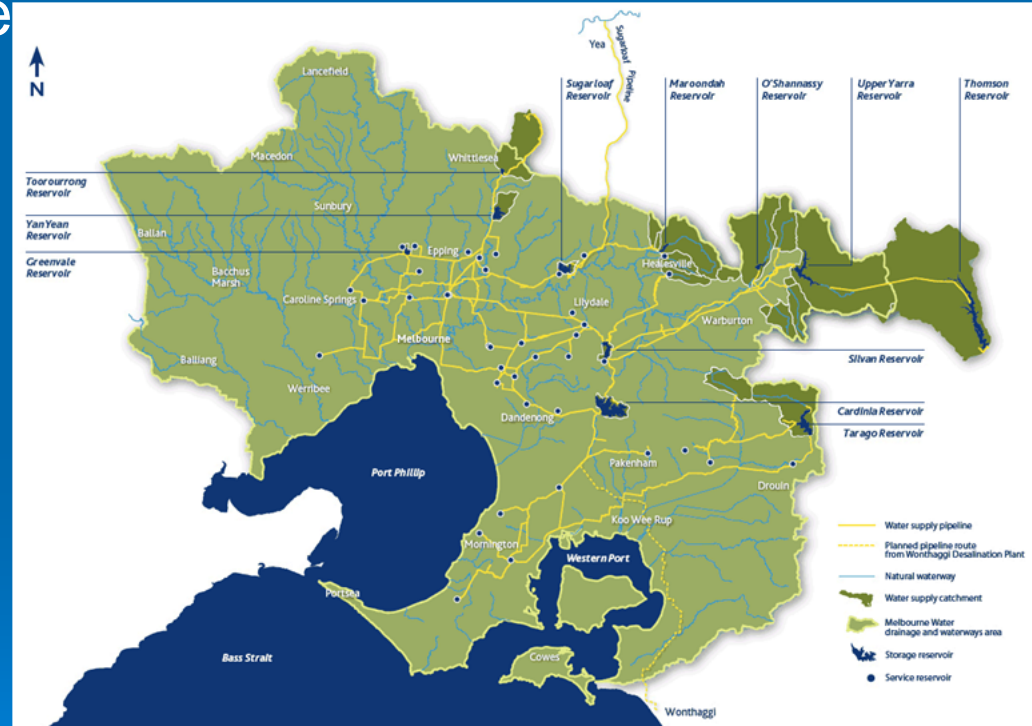
➤ MW

- MW provision sewage & drinking water
- Responsible for waterway health
- Wholesale
- Retail (YVW etc)
- Flooding

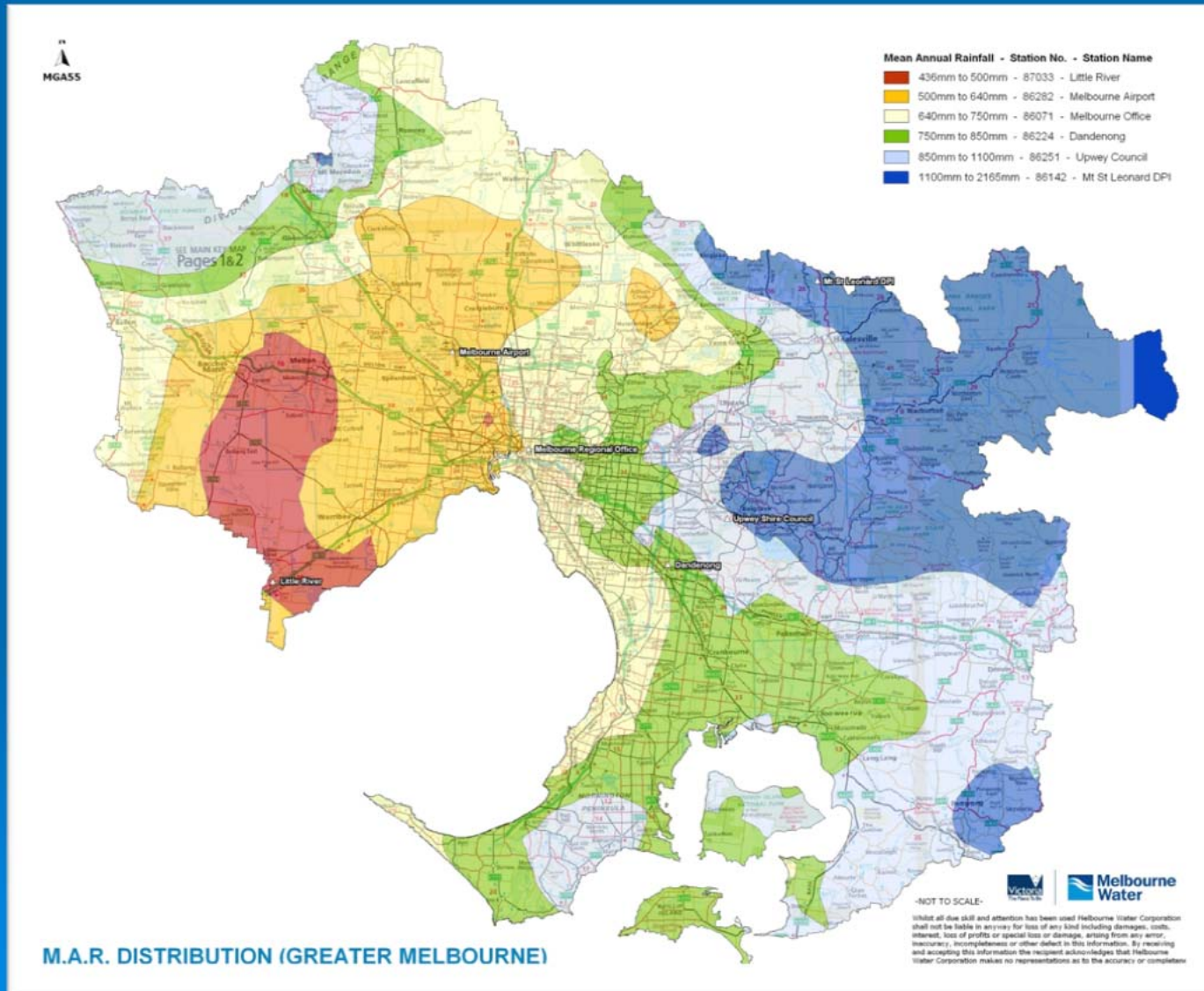
➤ SRW

- Irrigation

➤ DSE



Rainfall



The Big Dry

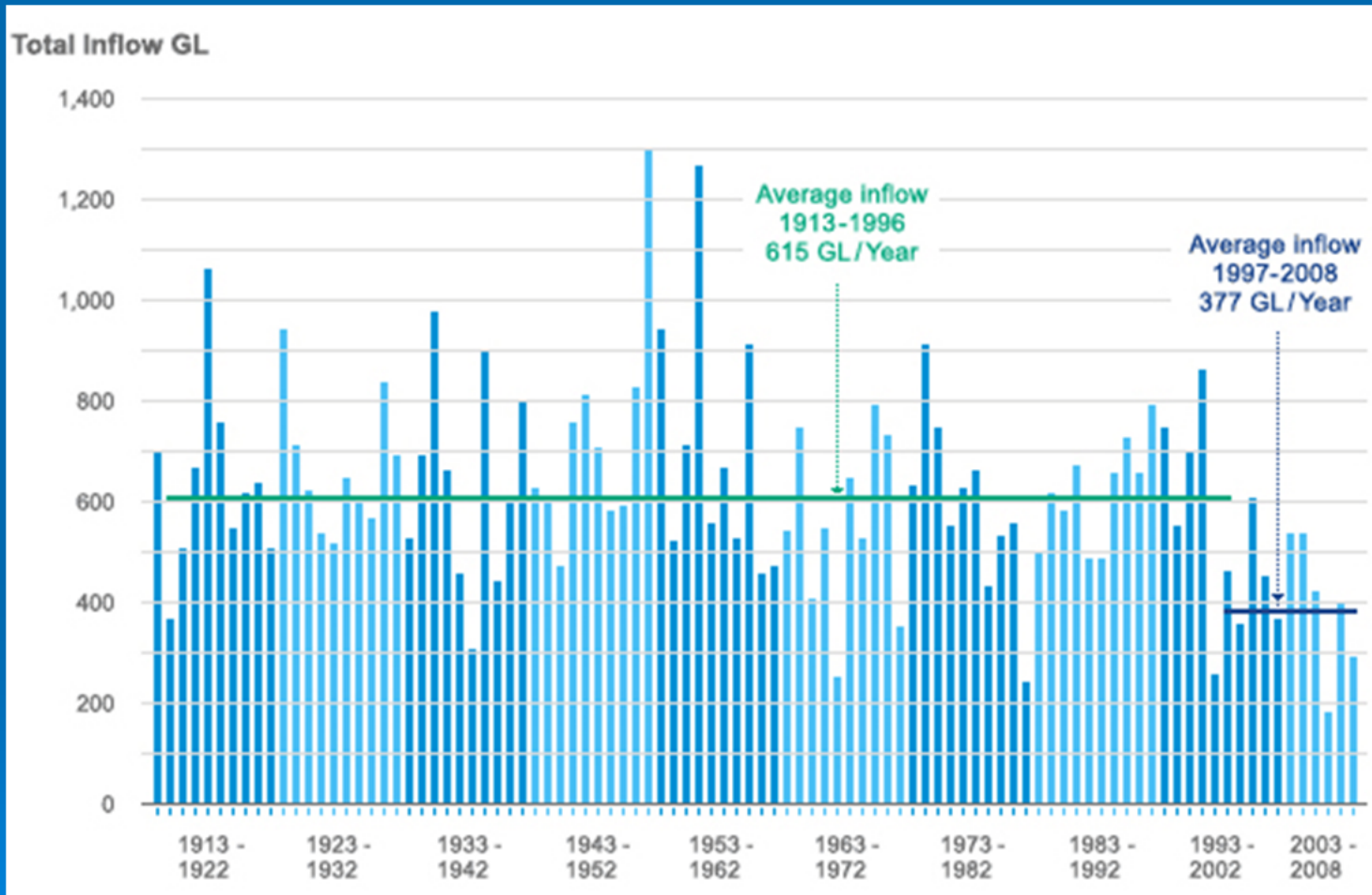


The Big Dry



melbournewater.com.au

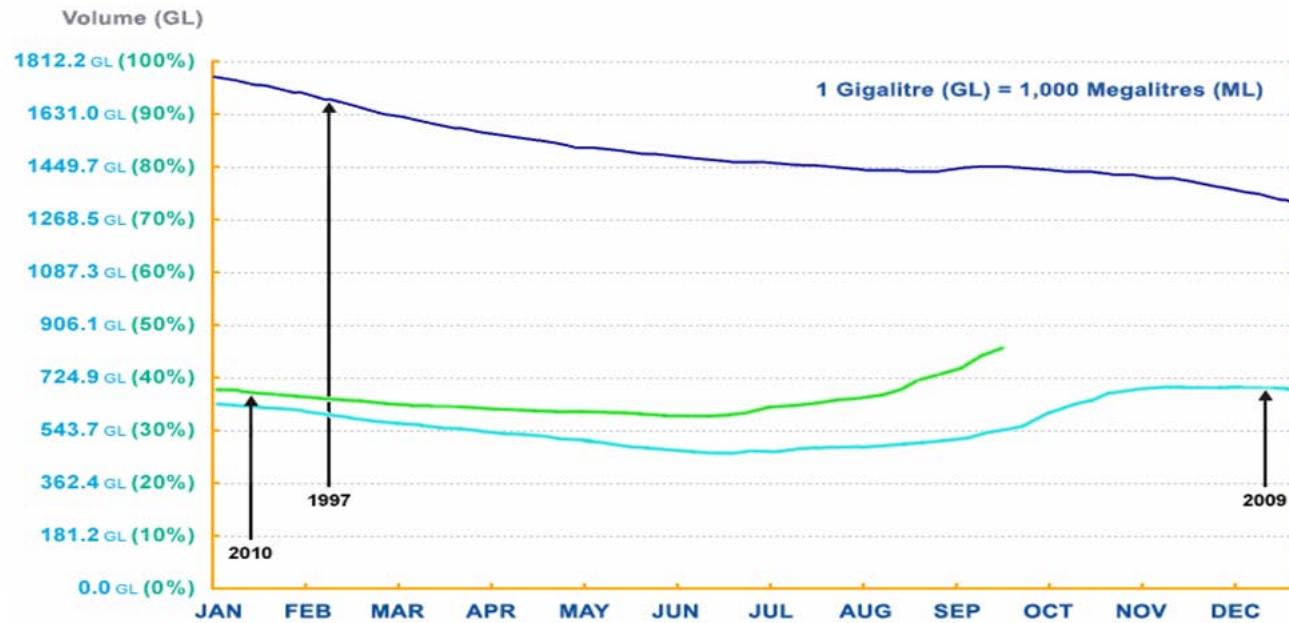
The Big Dry



The Big Dry



Water System Storage



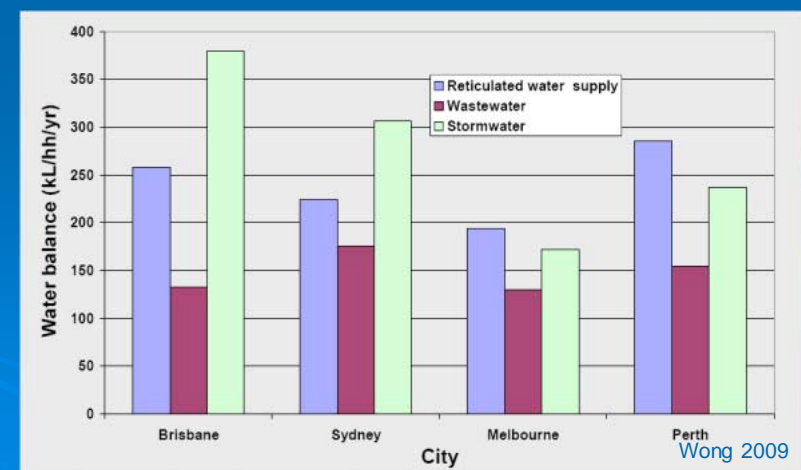
Please select the years you would like to compare in the graph:

- ☒ 1997
 ☐ 1998
 ☐ 1999
 ☐ 2000
 ☐ 2001
 ☐ 2002
 ☐ 2003
 ☐ 2004
 ☐ 2005
 ☐ 2006
 ☐ 2007
 ☐ 2008
 ☒ 2009
 ☒ 2010
 ☒ Select/deselect all

Please note: (a) Graph is for illustrative purposes only. (b) Total system storage increased to 1,812.2 GL on 1 July 2010.

The Big Dry

- Drought proofing strategies
 - Desalination
 - Third pipe
 - Stormwater harvesting
- Even with the drought Melbourne almost generates enough stormwater runoff to meet its needs



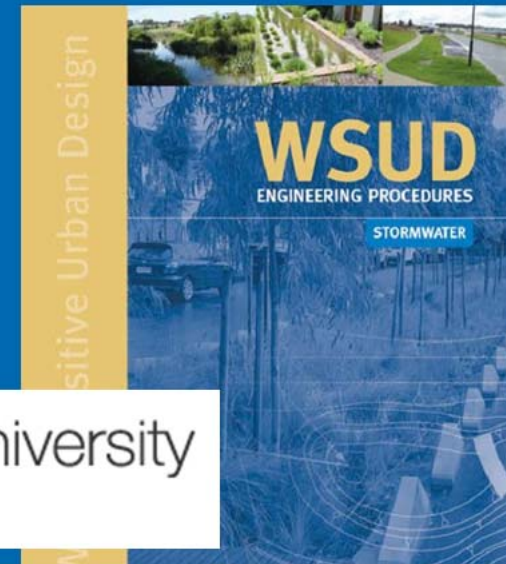
Stormwater, friend and foe

- Initially concerned only about flooding
- Concern about water quality in the Bay
- Led people to question the way stormwater is managed



Problems and Solutions

- CSIRO study
- Advent of WSUD
 - Clause 56.07
 - Hot bed of WSUD technology
 - Culture of stormwater 'thinkers'



Clause 56 and the new way of doing things

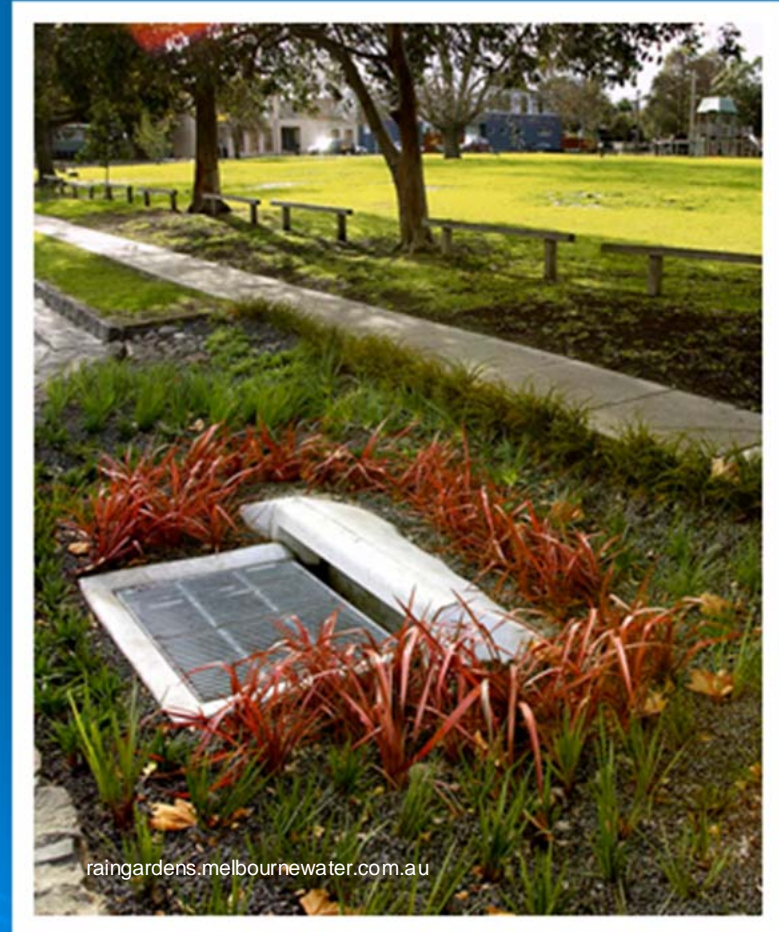
- Clause 56.07
- Integrated Water Management for Residential Subdivision
- Introduced October 9 2006
- Applies to all new vacant lots in:
 - Residential Zones
 - Mixed Use Zones



wsud.org

Clause 56.07 continued...

- Four objectives and standards
 - Drinking Water Supply
 - Fundamentally unchanged
- Reused and Recycled Water
 - Dual pipe infrastructure provided to lots where required by retail water authorities
- Wastewater Management
 - Fundamentally unchanged
- **Stormwater Management**
 - **The major changes!**



Clause 56.07 continued...

- Key change:
- Need to meet Urban Stormwater Best Practice Environmental Management (USBEPM) Guidelines:
 - 80% reduction in TSS
 - 45% reduction in TP
 - 45% reduction in TN
 - 70% reduction in Gross Pollutants (litter)
 - Maintain flow discharges at pre-development levels (1.5-year ARI)
- Requires on-site treatment through WSUD



The roll out

- Consultation sessions were conducted prior to policy introduction
- Jan 2007 - Melbourne Water funded Clearwater's Senior Stormwater Policy Advisor role to assist councils with the implementation
 - Information sessions with most of the 38 councils in MW area
 - Assistance with WSUD technology and modelling
 - Assistance with policy application

Change ain't easy

- Fundamental shift in the way stormwater is managed
- Turned nearly 80 years of engineering practice on its head
- Went from hard treatments (pipes, concrete channels) to soft ones (swales, wetlands, raingardens)
- Cultural resistance to change
- Perception of cost-shifting



Issues

- What the heck is WSUD?
- Councils' inability to influence type of WSUD inherited
- Concerns over councils' ability to maintain WSUD systems
- Lack of interdepartmental communication
 - Is it a garden or infrastructure?
- Inconsistency between individual council employees (knowledge, practical experience)
- Loopholes in policy (land use, infill)
- Lack of relevance to inner city councils

Responding to the challenge

➤ Clearwater

- Support

➤ Stormwater team

- Living Rivers
 - Funding
 - Projects such as
 - Street tree pits in urban areas
 - RG in suburbs
 - Learn through experience





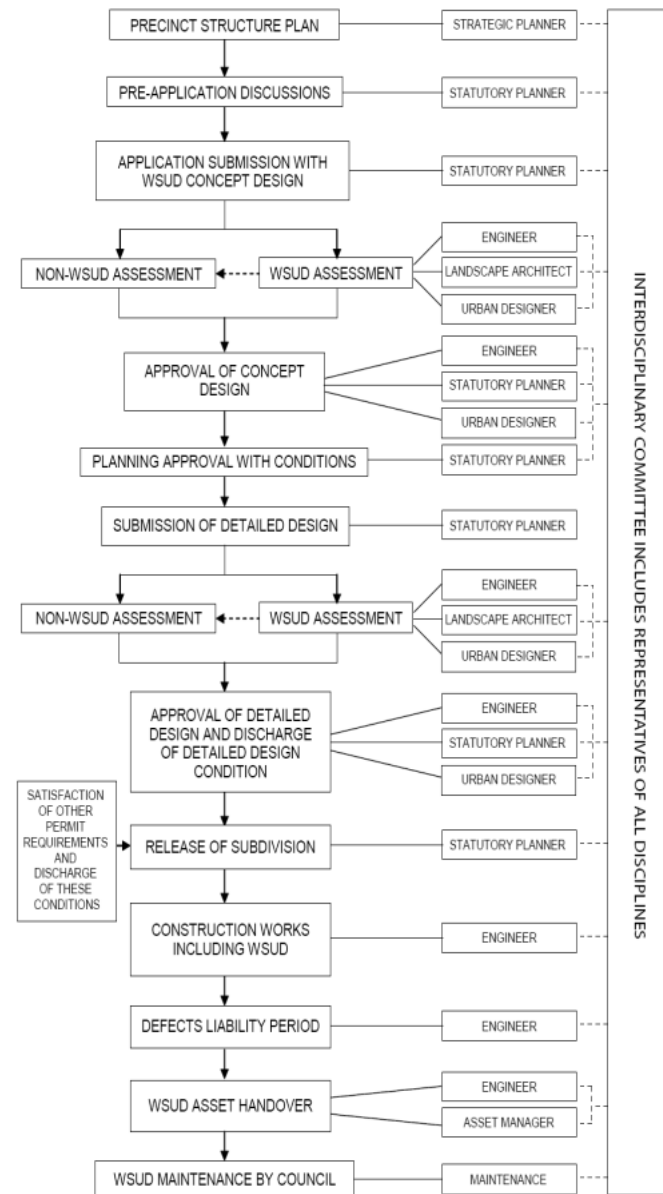
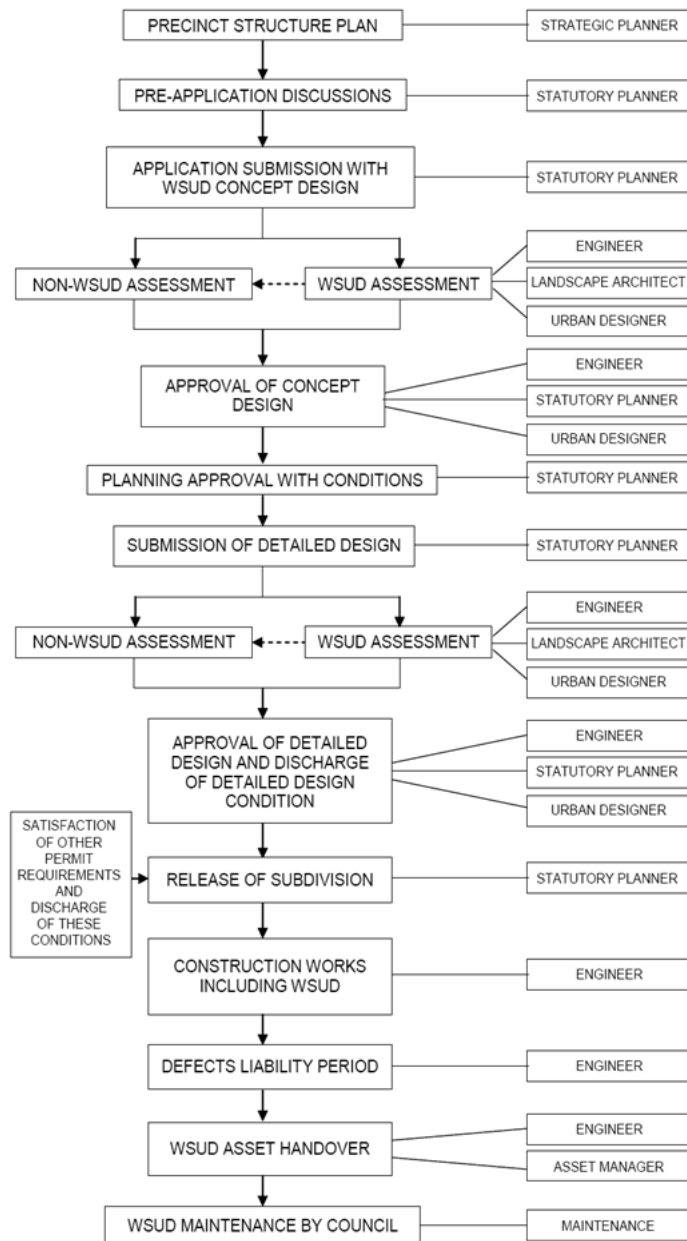
Responding to the challenge

➤ Regional Stormwater projects

- Capacity Building
- Tools
- Big wetlands

➤ Leadership/Liaison






Empowering local councils

- Growth Area Guidelines
 - Regional areas
 - Parent document / local council specific
 - Empowering for councils
 - Greater control and certainty over what is built
 - Certainty up-front for developers
- Have been rolled out in the 2 largest growth areas around Melbourne



Empower and Equip

- Regional networks
 - Councils work best when they learn from each other
 - Regional networks to work on common issues
 - Inter-disciplinary
 - Maintenance
 - Directors
 - Seminars & presentations
 - Engineering Institute
 - Surveyors Institute
 - Councils
 - Work with state government
 - GAA
 - DPCD
 - PLANET
- 

Lessons learned over time

- Importance of E&S C
- Multidisciplinary teams
- Get WSUD recognized EARLY in planning process (PSP)
- Regular contact within each council (committee)
- Continuous improvement
- Sustained capacity building
- Freedom for creativity and innovation



If you build it...

- 50 regional wetlands since program inception
- Together they remove 100 tonnes of TN per year
- Dandenong Valley Wetland
 - 2009
 - 48ha
 - 5000T TSS
 - 9T TP
 - 28T TN

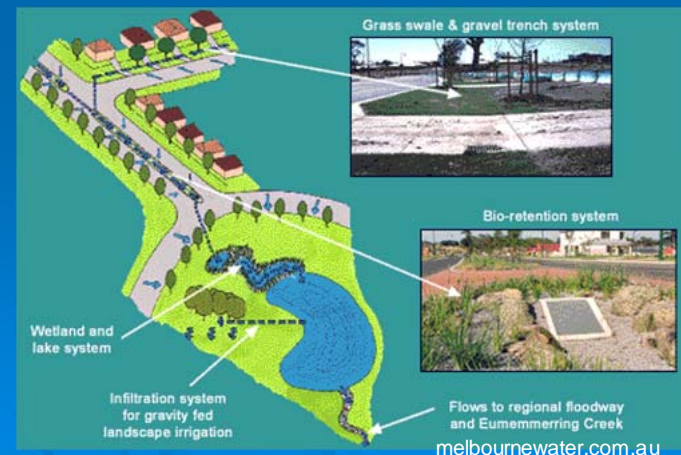


Blazing the trail

➤ Lynbrook

- Construction commenced in July 1999
- 1700 lots
- Combination of WSUD & traditional
- 271 lots are solely WSUD
- Area of WSUD drainage is 55ha
- Swales
- Then wetland

➤ Won the President's Award from UDIA



Innovation is now mainstream

➤ Mernda

- 277 lots
- 40 raingardens
- Regional wetland

➤ University Hill

- Mixed use
- Wetlands



Greenfields are easy...what about a retrofit?

➤ Royal Park Wetlands



Greenfields are easy...what about a retrofit?

- Raingardens
- Tanks on existing lots
- Storm calculator



► The Calculator

Roll your mouse over the illustration below, and additional information about each highlighted area will be displayed.

The STORM Calculator

Welcome to the STORM Calculator.
You now need to submit details relating to your development site.
* Required field

Municipality:

Rainfall Station:

Click here to find the location of a rainfall station (closest to your development)

Total Site Area: (m²)

Address:

Suburb / Postcode: /

Assessor:

Development Type:

You now need to list every impervious area (Hard surfaces e.g. roof, road) on your site and detail your planned treatment measures.

- You can add or delete rows by selecting the Add Row and Delete Selected Rows buttons.
- Once you have finished select Calculate.
- Select Reset to clear all details (except municipality and rainfall station) and begin again.

Impervious Area Name	Impervious Area (m ²)	Treatment Type	Treatment Size (m ² or L)	Number of Bedrooms	Delete Row
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="None"/>	<input type="text" value="0.0"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="button" value="X"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="None"/>	<input type="text" value="0.0"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="button" value="X"/>

calculator mySTORM login help feedback

Impervious Area Name

Enter the name you give to the impervious area being treated (e.g. "Roof")

Impervious areas are hard surfaces such as roofs, roads and pavements. These surfaces are the main generators of pollutants. Directing runoff from these surfaces to treatment systems that slow the flow, trap pollutants or store and reuse the stormwater helps to protect downstream receiving water bodies.

All impervious surfaces on the site need to be entered.

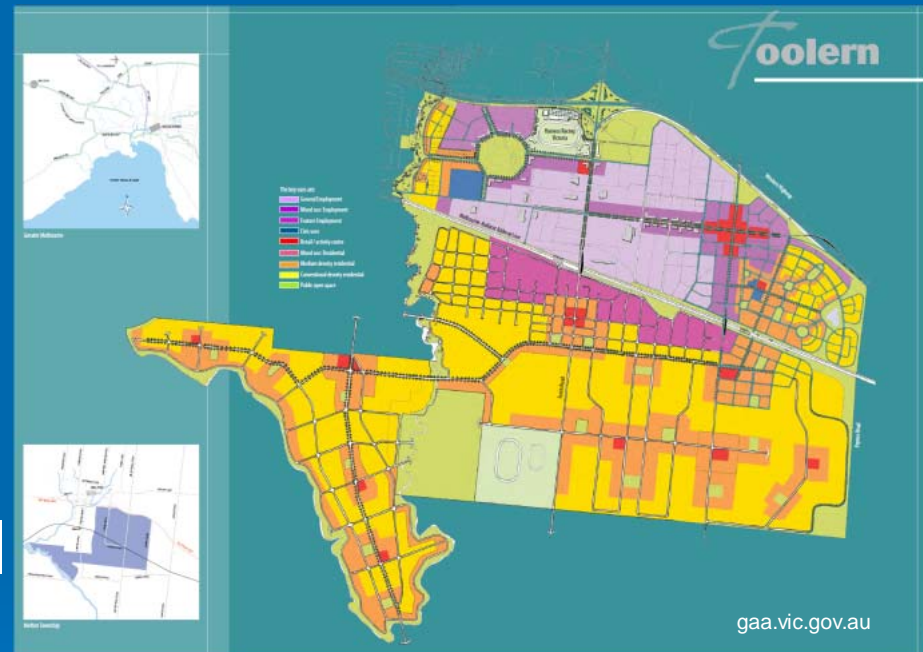


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Pushing the boundaries

➤ Toolern

- Green field
- 60,000 people
- 2300 ha
- Mixed use
- 1800 ha residential

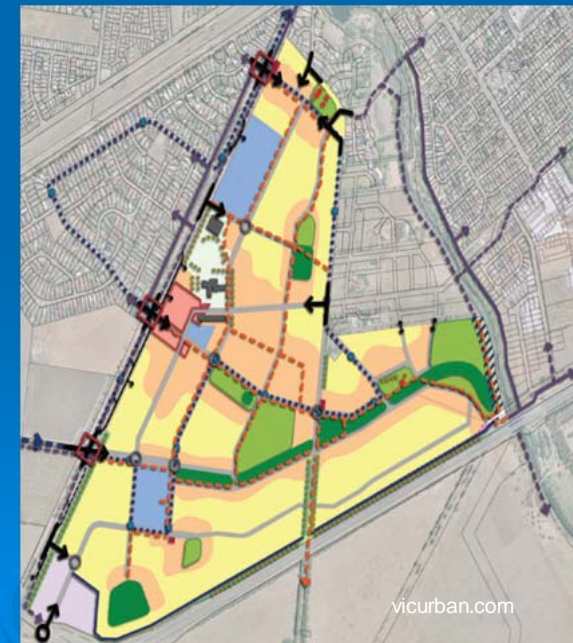


➤ Innovation is possible


- Australia's first Water Neutral suburb (August 24, 2011)

Pushing the boundaries

- Kalkallo
 - Industrial stormwater harvest and reuse
 - Treating to potable standards
- Werribee ASR
 - Riverwalk dev't
 - 198 ha
 - Raingardens
 - Tanks
 - Online wetlands
 - Potential to send to Werribee ASR site, then supply back to residents
- Western Plains 'Big Roofs'



Key points

- WSUD (LID) is a useful method to treat stormwater quality & quantity
 - Change takes time and needs resources
 - Sustained support
 - No 'one size fits all' solution
 - Can enable stormwater to be used as a resource
 - Once you have the foundations anything is possible
- 

Useful Links

- melbournewater.com.au
 - clearwater.asn.au
 - watersensitivecities.org.au
 - www.ewater.com.au/
 - www.storm.melbournewater.com.au/
 - www.urbanstreams.unimelb.edu.au/cwalsh
- 