WARATAH WYNYARD COUNCIL

Urban Stormwater Infrastructure Service Level Document 2020

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1. INTRODUCTION

Waratah-Wynyard Council (WWC) is responsible for maintaining an urban stormwater network comprising stormwater pipes, open drains, pits and outfalls. During extreme flood events (where urban stormwater infrastructure is unable to cope with flows) the road system is intended to provide overland stormwater flow paths.

Table 1: Network Summary

TYPE	QUANTITY
Stormwater Pipes and Channels	97.3 kms
Stormwater Pits	3116

The community expects its stormwater system to be maintained at an acceptable and affordable level and comply with relevant industry standards and guidelines to ensure its statutory and risk management obligations are met.

Council's statutory obligations are legislated in the *Urban Drainage Act 2013* and the *Urban Drainage (General) Regulations 2016*.

This document sets out the manner in which WWC will meet its various obligations and outlines the level of service to be provided with respect to its stormwater network.

It is expressly noted that this document relates only to Council's urban stormwater network – Council's rural drainage assets are not covered by this service standard.

Council's goal is to deliver an urban stormwater drainage service that manages the flooding risks to the community through the provision of affordable and fit-for-purpose stormwater infrastructure that can be sustainably maintained into the future.

2. SERVICE AIM

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.

3. SERVICE PRINCIPLES

Council's strategic asset management framework and decision making processes are underpinned by the three principles of good governance:

- Transparency
- Accountability
- Evidence Based

In this way, Council aims to deliver sustainable, value for money services to the community.

4. DEFINITONS

The *Urban Drainage Act 2013* provides a number of definitions including:

- *Stormwater* means run-off water which has been concentrated by means of a drain, surface channel, subsoil drain or formed surface.
- *Stormwater Service* means the service that is provided in connection with the collection, storage, treatment, reticulation and disposal of stormwater.

The definition for “Urban” (which is not provided in the Act) shall be taken to mean:

the town areas of Somerset, Wynyard, Boat Harbour and Sisters Beach where the Planning Scheme zoning is one of the following:

- 10.0 General Residential
- 11.0 Inner Residential
- 12.0 Low Density Residential
- 15.0 Urban Mixed Use
- 20.0 Local Business
- 21.0 General Business
- 22.0 Central Business
- 23.0 Commercial
- 24.0 Light Industrial
- 25.0 General Industrial

Infrastructure included in this document incorporates all stormwater assets, with the exception of the roads system which is utilised only in times of extreme weather events and has its own service level document relating to its standard use.

Stormwater assets which are not owned or maintained by Waratah-Wynyard Council (i.e. private assets) are not included within this document.

5. PROVISION OF SERVICE

The Stormwater Infrastructure Asset Management Plan drives the construction approach methodology and takes into consideration the location, suitability and lifecycle cost when assessing the materials used in construction.

Design standards for stormwater drainage infrastructure are as follows:

- *Stormwater infrastructure - 1:10 year rainfall events,*
- *Road infrastructure - 1:20 year rainfall events,*
- *Overland flow paths - 1:100 year rainfall events.*

Property owners who request a connection to the urban stormwater system will be provided with a connection inside the property boundary, and at their cost, where the property is within 30m of existing urban stormwater infrastructure and it is reasonable to make a connection.

Council may require a property owner to connect to the stormwater system to reduce the flooding risk to the property or to other properties in the catchment providing the property is located within 30m of existing urban stormwater infrastructure.

6. MAINTENANCE RESPONSIBILITY

Pursuant to Section 5(1) of the *Urban Drainage Act 2013,* Council must, in accordance with the objects of the Act, provide for such stormwater systems as may be necessary to effectively drain the urban area of the council's municipal area.

Additionally, under *Section 6(1)* of the Act, except as otherwise provided in the Act, a council must keep the public stormwater systems owned and operated by it in good working order; and, under *Section 6(2)*, for the purposes of cleaning, maintaining and repairing public stormwater systems, a council may exercise all the powers available to it for the construction of public stormwater systems.

7. DEFECTS AND INTERVENTION LEVELS

While defects (a fault or failure which may present a hazard to people or property) in the Stormwater system may contain a number of underlying causes, a system failure, in most cases, displays one symptom – the ponding of water in undesirable locations.

Intervention levels define the minimum severity for each defect type that will trigger corrective maintenance. In general, a severe defect will be prioritised for action before a lesser defect.

Council's defined intervention levels are detailed below.

Table 2: Intervention Levels

DEFECT	INTERVENTION LEVEL	EXAMPLE
Blockages	Water ponding and/or upwelling	
Scouring or Undermining of Infrastructure	Significant risk of infrastructure failure &/or property damage	
Infrastructure Under-capacity	Water ponding and/or upwelling	
Pit Lids & Grates	Pit lids or grates broken or damaged and not fit for purpose	
	Pit lids or grates missing	

8. INSPECTIONS

Routine inspections of the stormwater network are continually being carried out by road maintenance staff as a part of their normal duties and the locations and severity of defects used to plan maintenance activities. Defects are also reported to Council by community members and in such instances a reactive inspection is triggered to assess the concern in accordance with the same criteria used in the routine inspection process.

9. PRIORITISATION OF WORKS

A defect which meets Council's defined intervention levels is prioritised for corrective maintenance according to the severity of the defect, the potential risk for flooding, and available resources. In this way, available resources are targeted to strategically manage the risk associated with defects in the stormwater network.

10. RESPONSE TIMES

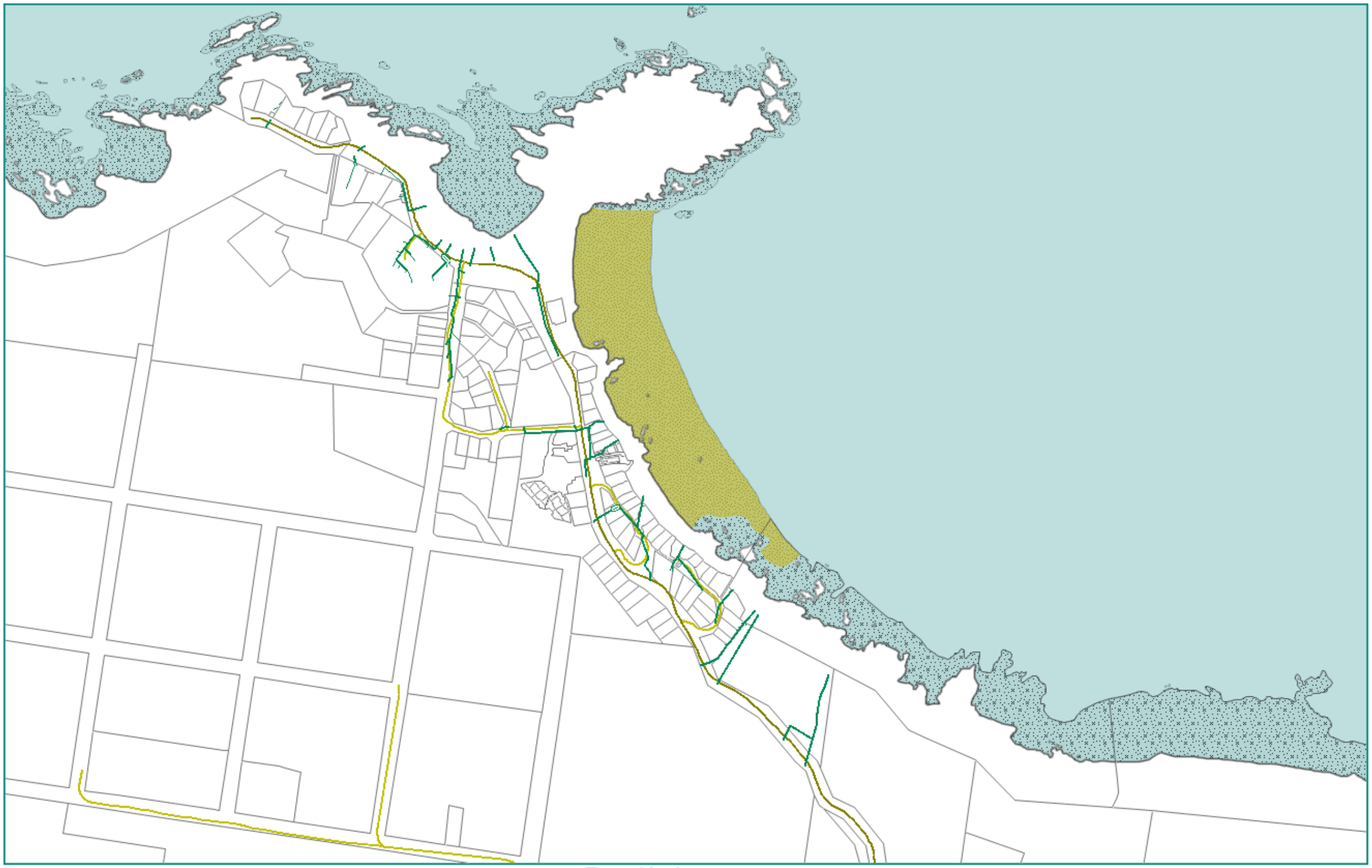
Council's response times are directly related to the priority of the defect as determined in the section above (Prioritisation of Works). As Council's primary consideration is to manage the risk to the community, response times relate to the time required for Council to take reasonable steps to reduce the risk associated with the defect, and for it to be scheduled into the planned program for corrective maintenance.

Examples of managing the risk posed by a defect may include placing hazard warning signs or barriers.

The time taken to actually repair the defect will depend upon the appropriate repair method and availability of resources.

11. APPENDIX A: *URBAN STORMWATER THEMATIC MAPS*

Stormwater Network: Boat Harbour



Boat Harbour

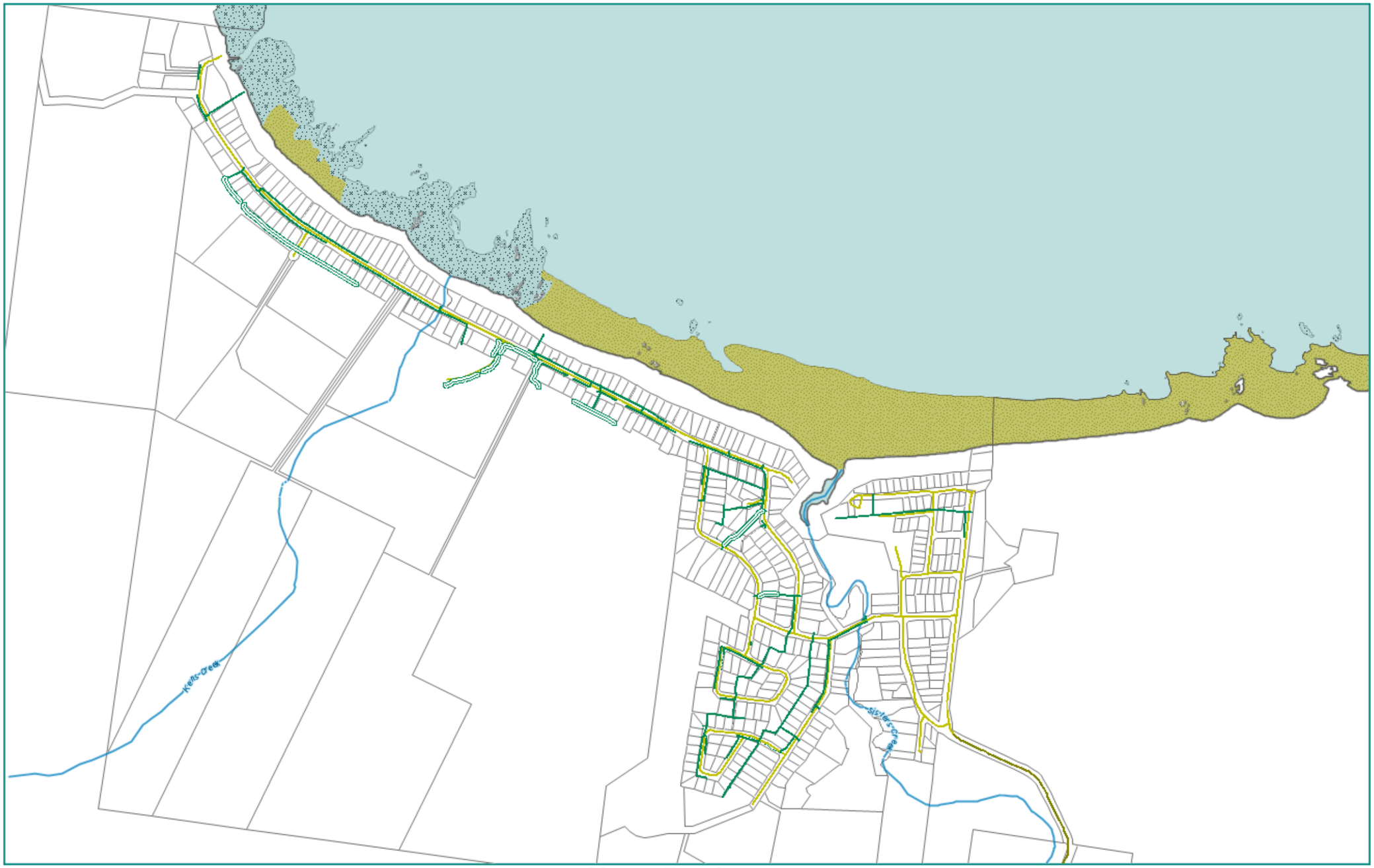
Metres

Scale 1 : 4,500 (A3 Original Size)

(Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) projection, GDA94, AMG Zone 55)

Printed On: 1 Nov 2019

Stormwater Network: Sisters Beach



Sisters Beach

Metres

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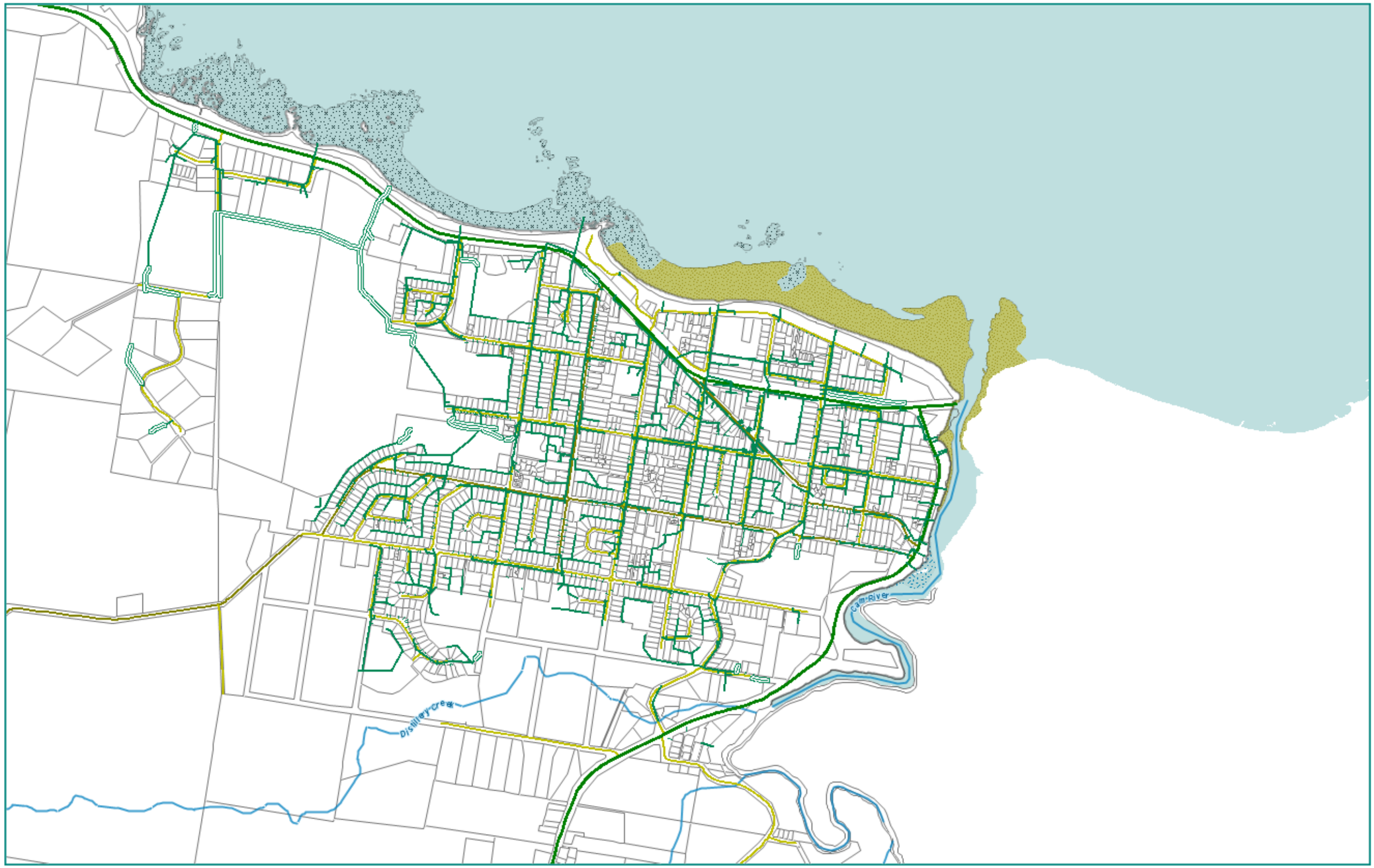
(Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) projection, GDA94, AMG Zone 55)

Printed On: 1 Nov 2019

Stormwater Network: Somerset



Somerset

Kilometres

Scale 1 : 11,500 (A3 Original Size)

(Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) projection, GDA94, AMG Zone 55)

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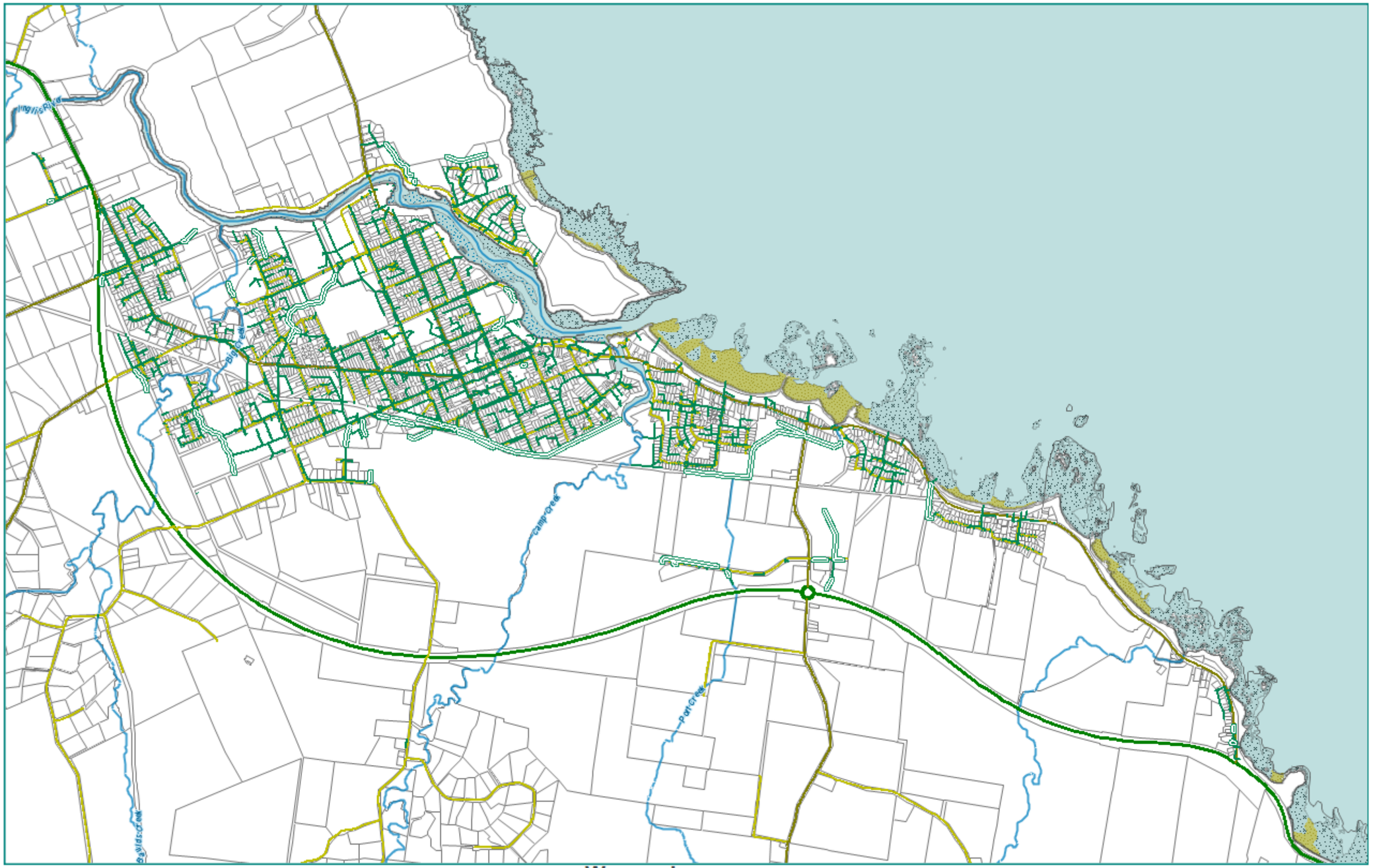
Stormwater Network: Wynyard



Wynyard

Kilometres

Scale 1 : 20,600 (A3 Original Size)

(Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) projection, GDA94, AMG Zone 55)

WARATAH WYNYARD

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