WESTERN AUSTRALIAN PLANNING COMMISSION

STATEMENT OF PLANNING POLICY No. 2.7

PUBLIC DRINKING WATER SOURCE POLICY

PREPARED UNDER SECTION 5AA OF THE TOWN PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT ACT 1928
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1. CITATION

This is a Statement of Planning Policy under Section 5AA Town Planning and Development Act 1928. This policy may be cited as Statement of Planning Policy: Public Drinking Water Source Policy.

2. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Fresh water is one of the most important natural resources of Western Australia. The community expects that public drinking water quality be maintained to a suitable standard and that there be a sufficient supply of sources to meet current and future consumer requirements. In the long term we need to manage our water consumption and community demands for water within the natural limits of our water resources and the environmental objectives we have for managing them.

Public water supplies are obtained from groundwater and surface water resources. These sources of water are valuable for public consumption and other private land use activities. Approximately 50% of the metropolitan public water supply comes from surface water and the remainder from groundwater.

The major groundwater aquifers in the Perth Metropolitan Region are the Gnangara and Jandakot Mounds. Other aquifers supply water to the major regional centres including Geraldton, Bunbury and Albany. Surface water supplies are from dams in the Darling Scarp and the south-west of the State.

Both surface water and groundwater catchments are under pressure from competing uses including industry, intensive agriculture, landfill sites and urban development. Care is needed to ensure that land use and development do not pollute groundwater and surface waters, making them unsuitable for human consumption, nor reduce recharge of the aquifer, and thus the quantity of water available for abstraction.

Where groundwater contamination has occurred, the need for decontamination and restoration activities should be assessed and implemented where appropriate.

The importance of protecting public water supplies is recognised in the State Water Quality Management Strategy for Western Australia (2001) (SWQMS), which is the State-level strategy for implementation of the National Water Quality Management Strategy (1994) (NWQMS) in Western Australia.

A key strategic statement in the State Planning Strategy (1997) is to ‘ensure that water resources are conserved and their quality protected’. This is recognised in various criteria for plans and key actions in the Strategy to protect existing and future public drinking water supplies.

Statement of Planning Policy No. 2: Environment and Natural Resources Policy sets out the broad environment and resource management policies for ecologically sustainable development, including measures for the conservation of water resources. It recognises that effective water quality and quantity management is essential, not only to ensure future public water supplies, but also as a vital step towards sustainability. Under the policy, it is expected that planning strategies, schemes and decision-making will identify and, where appropriate, include provisions to protect surface and groundwater resources for public drinking water supply. It also recognises the importance of land use and water management strategies that have been prepared, or are proposed, for public water supply areas to assist in the protection of water resources as well as ecological features.

The Water and Rivers Commission (WRC) is responsible for managing and protecting water resources. Existing and future drinking water sources are protected by the declaration of Underground Water Pollution Control Areas (UWPCAs), Water Reserves and Catchment Areas under the Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Act 1909 and the Country Areas Water Supply Act 1947. These are collectively known as Public Drinking Water Source Areas (PDWSAs). The legislation enables the WRC to control potentially polluting activities, regulate land use, inspect premises and take steps to prevent or clean up pollution within these areas. Permits are required from the WRC to commence activities which are potentially polluting in gazetted UWPCAs in the Perth Metropolitan Region.

The WRC has identified the following priority classification for PDWSAs:

- Priority 1 (P1) source protection areas are defined and managed to ensure there is no degradation of the water resource in these areas. This is the highest level of protection for the water source and normally will apply to land owned by the State, and that is characterized by low-intensity and low-risk land use, such as forestry. Protection of the public water supply outweighs virtually all other considerations in respect to the use of this land. P1 source protection areas are managed in accordance with the principle of risk avoidance.
The objective of this policy is to ensure that land use and development within PDWSAs is compatible with the protection and long-term management of water resources for public water supply.

3. APPLICATION OF THE POLICY
This policy applies to proclaimed PDWSAs throughout Western Australia.

4. OBJECTIVE
The objective of this policy is to ensure that land use and development within PDWSAs is compatible with the protection and long-term management of water resources for public water supply.
5. **POLICY MEASURES**

5.1 Local and regional planning strategies should identify PDWSAs based on advice from the WRC.

5.2 Within the Perth Metropolitan Region, Priority 1 and 2 source protection areas should be included in the Water Catchments reservation, or the Rural Water Protection zone respectively, or covered by a special control area for water protection in the MRS and corresponding town planning scheme.

The specific classification of land within source protection areas should be in accordance with the recommendations of any land use and water management strategy published by the WAPC, such as the *Jandakot Land Use and Water Management Strategy* (1995) and the *Gnangara Land Use and Water Management Strategy* (2001), or any water source protection plan approved by the WRC.

Local government planning schemes and decisions on land use and development within the Perth Metropolitan Region should be consistent with these strategies and with relevant gazetted Statements of Planning Policy, such as *Statement of Planning Policy No. 3: Gnangara Crown Land* (1995) and *Statement of Planning Policy No. 6: Jandakot Groundwater Protection Policy* (1998), to ensure that priority is given to the protection of highest quality public drinking water.

Acceptable land uses in source protection areas are those which are compatible with, or can be managed to be compatible with, the sustainable use of the water resource and the retention of environmental values associated with that resource.

5.3 Priority 3 source protection areas in the Perth Metropolitan Region are not generally required to be subject to specific provisions in town planning schemes for protection of public water supplies, although land use decisions should have regard to the WRC Water Quality Protection Note on *Land Use Compatibility and Public Drinking Water Source Areas*.

5.4 Outside the Perth Metropolitan Region, all priority source protection areas in PDWSAs should be shown as special control areas in region schemes and in local government schemes in accordance with the recommendations of any relevant land use and water management strategy published by the WAPC, or any water source protection plan approved by the WRC. The special control area provisions should provide for referral of applications to the WRC for advice and comment, and set out the relevant considerations in determining planning applications within these areas, guided by the WRC Water Quality Protection Note on *Land Use Compatibility and Public Drinking Water Source Areas*.

5.5 Land uses and developments in all priority source protection areas that have the potential to impact detrimentally on the quality and quantity of public drinking water supplies should not be permitted unless it can be demonstrated, having regard to advice from the WRC, that such impacts can be satisfactorily managed. The WRC will have regard to the relevant parameters, standards and criteria set out in the *Australian Drinking Water Guidelines* (1996) published by the National Health and Medical Research Council in providing advice on land use and development proposals.

5.6 Planning schemes and decisions on land use and development should have regard for any adopted region scheme policy or relevant environmental protection policy on public drinking water supply.

6. **IMPLEMENTATION**

The purpose of this policy is to inform local governments and the Town Planning Appeal Tribunal of those aspects of State-level planning policy concerning the protection of PDWSAs which should be taken into account in planning decision-making. The policy will also guide the WAPC in undertaking its planning responsibilities, and in integrating and co-ordinating activities of State agencies which influence the use, development and management of land contained in PDWSAs.

Implementation will be through the preparation of strategic plans, regional and local statutory schemes, conservation and management strategies, and other relevant plans or guidelines, as well as through the day to day process of decision-making on subdivision and development applications, and the actions of other State agencies in carrying out their responsibilities. Local governments and State agencies should take account of this policy to ensure integrated decision-making.

7. **REFERENCES**


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*Public Drinking Water Source Policy*
National Health and Medical Research Council (1996) *Australian Drinking Water Guidelines*, Canberra, AGPS


