Speaking Notes of Mr Stu Farrant, HCC IPI hearing 12 April 2023

1. Introduce scope of evidence and talking points
2. Refer to earlier oral submissions of Ms Melhof, Ms Guest and Mr Shields
3. Respond to earlier question from Com Burge – Whilst provisions such as mandated stream setbacks and riparian restorations will provide some benefits to some streams without appropriate consideration of water quality and hydrology the benefits will be undone and the stream will continue to degrade. Management of stormwater before it discharges to the stream is therefore critical.
4. We all understand the threats of climate change in terms of Floods, Extreme Events and Sea Level Rise
5. Less well understood are the more frequent and therefore arguably more impactful risks from changing rainfall patterns, increased urban temperatures and changing urban stormwater contaminant transport
6. Prolonged dry spells, interspersed with more frequent downpours, will result in substantially modified stormwater flow in terms of volumes and flowrates in small to moderate rainfall and will significantly increase the mobilisation of urban contaminants including temperature.
7. Existing development practices across the region lag significantly behind other jurisdictions and have contributed to ongoing degradation of fresh and coastal waters.
8. Intensification without appropriate controls will accelerate irreversible impacts.
9. Existing and proposed rules reflect recent requirements for 'Hydraulic Neutrality' through detention only.
10. It is fundamentally important to understand the distinct difference between detention and retention.
11. Detention (Hydraulic neutrality) provides no substantive environmental protection and in most instances will worsen outcomes.
12. Rainwater tanks <u>without</u> requirements for plumbed connections to internal uses (such as toilet flushing) also provide no substantive environmental protections.
13. Retention (Hydrologic controls) requires a portion of stormwater to be held within site permanently to mimic natural 'loses' through interception and evapotranspiration.
14. Proposed and amended permitted activity rules linked only to % permeability will result in ongoing impacts from increased stormwater volumes in frequent small to moderate rainfall events…….refer handout
15. Nature based solutions aim to utilise or mimic natural processes to support well-functioning urban environments.
16. Examples of NbS's include;
    a. Rainwater reuse
    b. Stormwater treatment
    c. Urban tree canopy
    d. Green roofs/permeable paving
    e. Ecological corridors/buffers and restoration
17. Without clear rules, standards and discretionary matters which reflect NbS's and provide for well-functioning urban environments we will see continued and accelerated decline in indigenous biodiversity and freshwater values that provide myriad of social, and cultural benefits. This is especially the case with intensification as promoted by the NPS-UD and MDRZ/HDRZ