Stormwater Management Plan

Working together for safer communities, healthier waterways and a more resilient East Gippsland.

A plan shaped by place

East Gippsland is defined by water: alpine headwaters, rivers, wetlands, estuaries, the Gippsland Lakes and the coast. This Stormwater Management Plan puts that unique landscape at the centre of how urban stormwater is managed.

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East Gippsland Shire Council acknowledges the Traditional Owners and custodians of the land and pays deep respect to all First Nations peoples and communities with enduring cultural connections to East Gippsland, who have cared for and nurtured Country for tens of thousands of years.

We honour and celebrate the rich diversity, living cultures, and ongoing contributions of all First Nations peoples who live, work, visit, and play across East Gippsland.

We also acknowledge the many First Nations communities who, together, continue to shape and contribute to the region we know as East Gippsland. The place where we, as Local Government, deliver services and support to our community.

1. Executive summary

What this Plan is

East Gippsland Shire Council's Stormwater Management Plan is a ten-year, risk-led framework for managing urban stormwater across the Shire's towns and settlements.

The Plan sets out how Council will better understand, prioritise and manage stormwater risks relating to local drainage, urban flooding, asset condition, water quality, climate change, development pressure and sensitive receiving environments. It provides a practical basis for future planning, maintenance, renewal, investigations, capital works, funding bids and partnership opportunities.

Why the Plan is needed

East Gippsland's towns are closely connected to rivers, wetlands, estuaries, the Gippsland Lakes and coastal environments. These places are highly valued by the community and are also sensitive to the impacts of stormwater runoff.

Council's stormwater network is under increasing pressure from ageing infrastructure, incomplete asset information, localised flooding, urban growth, changing rainfall patterns and increasing expectations for waterway protection and climate change and resilience.

Scope of the Plan

The Plan focuses on urban stormwater and local drainage management. This includes drainage assets, runoff from roads and developed areas, localised flooding, water quality impacts, stormwater treatment, asset renewal, development-related stormwater outcomes and opportunities for integrated water management.

The Plan does not replace broader regional floodplain management or riverine flood studies. Flood mapping and floodplain management work led by East Gippsland Catchment Management Authority will continue to inform Council's understanding of regional flood risk. As new flood information becomes available, it will be considered in future stormwater planning, township investigations and prioritisation decisions.

What the Plan will achieve

The Plan seeks to improve stormwater management in a way that is practical, affordable and place-based. Its key directions are to:

- reduce local flood impacts where practical, with a focus on people, property, roads and critical services;
- improve knowledge of Council's stormwater assets and target inspection, maintenance and renewal;
- protect waterways, wetlands, lakes and coastal environments from stormwater pollution and excessive runoff;
- strengthen stormwater outcomes in new development and growth areas;
- use nature-based and integrated water management solutions where they are suitable;
- recognise Traditional Owners values and partnership opportunities in stormwater planning and delivery; and
- use community knowledge and transparent prioritisation to guide future action.

Not all of these can be delivered at once, so Council needs a clear and transparent framework to guide where effort and investment should be focused first.

How priorities will be set

Council will use a risk-led and place-based approach to determine priorities. This means considering the issue, the location, the likely impact, the condition and importance of assets, environmental sensitivity, community feedback, future growth, feasibility, cost, available funding and partnership opportunities.

Early coordinated investigation will focus on Lakes Entrance, Paynesville, Bairnsdale, East Bairnsdale and Lucknow. These locations have been identified through initial screening as priority areas for further investigation and planning. This does not mean other communities will be ignored. Known risks, repeated incidents, vulnerable facilities, new evidence or emerging problems may also trigger investigation or action in other locations.

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How the Plan will be used

The Plan will help Council make more consistent and evidence-based decisions about stormwater. It will be used to guide:

- Future township drainage and catchment studies;
- Stormwater asset inspections, condition assessments and renewals;
- Local flood mitigation investigations and project planning;
- Water quality improvement and nature-based solutions;
- Development assessment and infrastructure planning;
- External grant applications and advocacy;
- Discussions with developers, agencies, Traditional Owners and water sector partners; and
- Future budget planning and long-term capital works prioritisation.

The Plan is not a commitment to deliver every action immediately. It provides a structured pathway for identifying, testing, prioritising and delivering actions over time as funding, evidence and opportunities become available.

Funding and delivery

Delivery will need to be staged within Council's available resources and future budget processes. Some actions may be delivered through existing operational programs, while larger investigations, renewals or capital projects will require further scoping, design, cost refinement and Council funding decisions.

Council will also look for opportunities to support delivery through external grants, developer contributions, partnerships with agencies and alignment with other Council programs. This approach recognises that effective stormwater management is a shared responsibility and that the highest value outcomes will often come from coordinated projects that deliver drainage, waterway, cultural, environmental, open space and climate resilience benefits together.

Measuring progress

Council will use a simple Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting and Improvement framework to track delivery and keep the Plan current over its ten-year life.

At a high level, this will involve monitoring progress against agreed actions and targets, reviewing outcomes through internal governance processes, reporting progress to Councillors and using new evidence, community feedback and lessons from delivery to update priorities and future planning.

The Plan will be reviewed periodically so that it remains useful, affordable and aligned with changing risks, community needs, Council priorities and future Council Plans.

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2. Why stormwater matters

Rainfall becomes stormwater when it runs off roofs, roads, car parks and other hard surfaces instead of soaking into the ground.

In natural landscapes, vegetation and soil slow, absorb and filter rainfall. In urban areas, hard surfaces create faster and larger volumes of runoff (as shown in Figure 1). Along the way, stormwater can collect sediment, nutrients, litter, hydrocarbons and other pollutants before entering drains and local waterways, where it can cause environmental harm.

Community safety

Well-managed stormwater helps reduce impacts on homes, businesses, roads, access and public spaces from local flooding.

Healthy waterways

Cleaner runoff supports rivers, wetlands, estuaries, the Gippsland Lakes and coastal environments.

Resilient towns

Future-focused drainage and nature-based solutions help communities adapt to growth and climate change by supporting green urban spaces.

Shared prosperity

Healthy landscapes and reliable infrastructure support liveability, tourism, recreation and local economic activity.

Scope of this Plan

This Plan will focus only on urban stormwater risks and management. Riverine flooding and coastal processes are addressed through other Council and regional planning processes (e.g. through East Gippsland Catchment Management Authority).

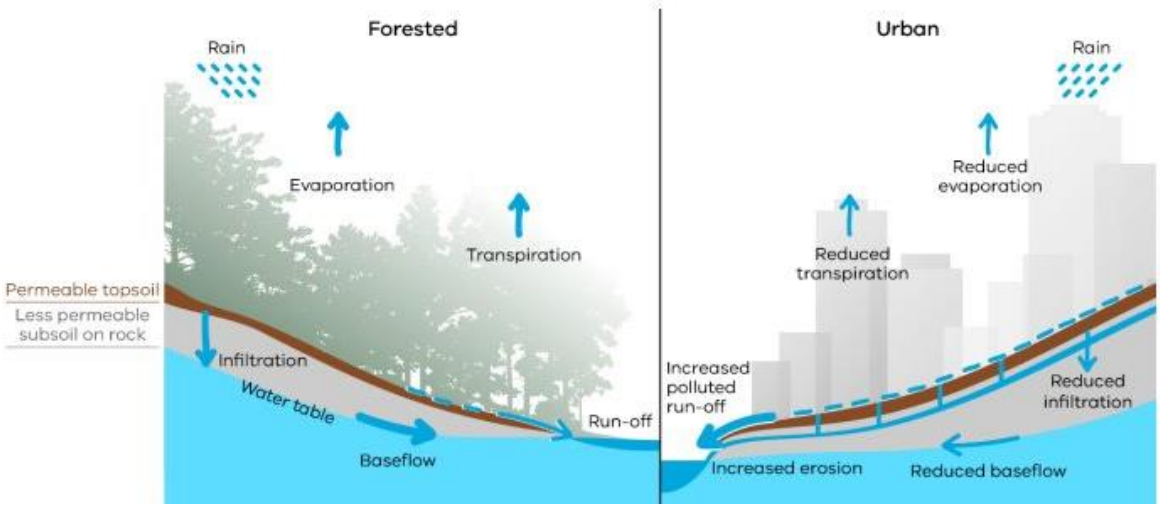


Figure 1: Impact of development on the urban water cycle (Melbourne Water - adapted from Walsh et al., 2004).

3. East Gippsland is Unique

A vast and diverse municipality where geography, climate and receiving environments shape every stormwater decision.

East Gippsland stretches from alpine headwaters to the Southern Ocean. Its towns and settlements sit across coastal plains, river valleys, floodplains, forested catchments and rural landscapes. The municipality includes highly valued rivers, wetlands, estuaries and the internationally significant Gippsland Lakes system (as shown in Figure 2 and 3). Note Figures 2 and 3 show the eastern catchment boundary and not the municipality boundary.

These features are a source of identity, culture, recreation and economic value. They also create distinct stormwater challenges, including low-lying coastal areas, limited slope allowing water to drain away in some townships, sensitive receiving environments, ageing infrastructure and the interaction of intense rainfall with coastal and lake levels.

Approach of the Plan

Place comes first. Actions must respond to the character, risks and opportunities of each township and catchment, rather than applying a one-size-fits-all solution.

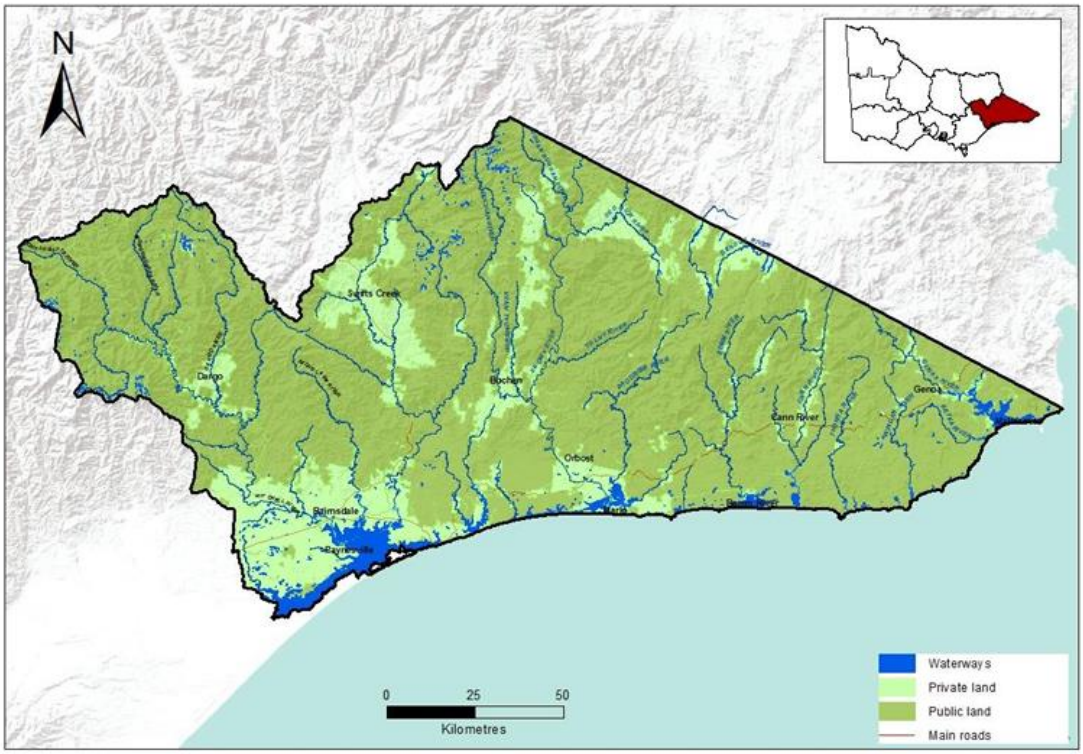


Figure 2: Overview of East Gippsland's River Systems (East Gippsland Catchment Management Authority, 2026).

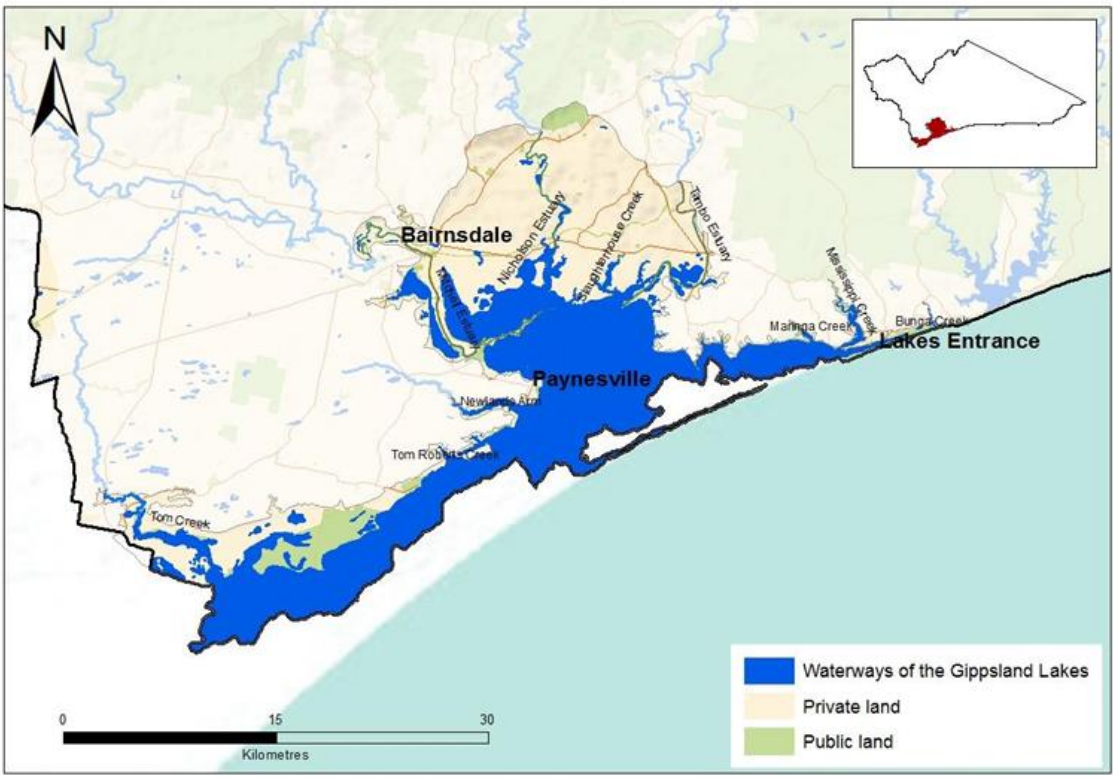


Figure 3: Overview of East Gippsland's Major Lakes Systems (East Gippsland CMA, 2026).

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Gunaikurnai Relationship with Water

'As Gunaikurnai, we see our Wurruk (land), Yarnda (waters), Watpootjan (air) and every living thing as one. All things come from Wurruk, Yarnda and Watpootjan and they are the spiritual life-giving resources, providing us with resources and forming the basis of our cultural practices. We have a cultural responsibility to ensure that all of it is looked after.'

The Gunaikurnai have a relationship with water that has been formed and strengthened over many thousands of years and is integral to our cultural values, and practices. Water on Gunaikurnai Country comes from the skies, the snow and the sea, and moves across Country through rivers, streams, and by resting or travelling underground.

When rain falls, it connects with Watpootjan, Wurruk and Yarnda. Sometimes connection between rain, air, earth and waters on Country is incomplete or changed. When that happens, water may need to be healed so when it is returned to Country it is healthy and can complete the connection between water, land, air and every living thing.

Stormwater is rainwater but confined as a term used by government to explain rain that falls on hard surfaces and then moves through manmade gutters and drains into waterways. Stormwater is not a new resource, and is not a replacement for water in rivers, underground, across floodplains or in wetlands. It is Yarnda that has been interrupted and artificially moved before it can reach Country.

Gunaikurnai Land and Waters Aboriginal Corporation (GLaWAC) would like to see stormwater being held, and healed, and then returned to Country as a return of a gift that roads and pavements have taken away. Gunaikurnai objectives from healed stormwater include management that will increase water quality and quantity and enable the realisation of the Gunaikurnai custodial obligation to care for Country, recognising the role of stormwater to boost river, creek and stream inflows by treating the water and returning to source, and in a secondary perspective, creating habitat through plants, boosting diversity, and helping the Gunaikurnai realise cultural objectives.

GLaWAC welcome working with East Gippsland Shire Council and other government partners on means to heal stormwater, including reinstating natural wetlands or recognising the need for artificial wetlands where there is a compelling need to have rubbish filtered away, and water quality returned.

A whole-of-Country approach

The plan recognises, respects and seeks to incorporate Traditional Owner knowledge, cultural values and connections to Country into stormwater planning and management across East Gippsland.

This includes recognition of the Gunaikurnai people, represented by the Gunaikurnai Land and Waters Aboriginal Corporation (GLaWAC) as the Registered Aboriginal Party, as well as other Traditional Custodians of the land with ancestral ties to East Gippsland, including the communities of Bidwell-Maap, Monero, Ngarigo, Yuin, Cann River, Dhudhuroa, Jaithmathang and Thaua peoples, together with other First Nations Peoples who also maintain cultural and ancestral connections to East Gippsland.

4. Work already Underway

The Plan extends existing studies, partnerships and delivered projects.

Bairnsdale Integrated Water Management (IWM) Plan 2021	A coordinated program which focused on the Mitchell River, Macleod Morass, Jones Bay, McGees Gully and the Gippsland Lakes, including Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD) compliance, drainage contributions, harvesting and green-blue corridors.
Lakes Entrance IWM Plan 2026	Local stormwater issues and opportunities across Lakes Entrance and nearby settlements were investigated to inform network resilience, practical interventions and future investment.
Crooke Street wetland 2025	A former East Bairnsdale drain was converted into a treatment landscape that improves water quality and also contributes to flood management, habitat and amenity.
Buchan investigations 2026	Digital drone inspections and network cleaning were undertaken to address data and performance issues, with flood modelling and pollution-risk assessment planned as the next stage.
Raymond Island investigation (2023-Ongoing)	Island-wide data collection and modelling was undertaken to identify overland flow paths and assess a combination of drainage and resilience measures.
Urban Waterway Strategy (2013)	Previously identified rehabilitation priorities were used to reduce sediment and pollution reaching the Gippsland Lakes and improve waterway health and community access.

What the community told us

Consultation was undertaken in March 2026 which recorded:

- flooding impacts on properties and roads;
- concerns about maintenance and drainage capacity;
- support for infrastructure upgrades;
- concern about development impacts; and,
- support for long-term catchment planning that responds to climate change.

The consultations identified hotspots in Lakes Entrance, Paynesville, Bairnsdale, Lucknow, Metung and Orbost.

5. Regulatory setting

The Plan has been aligned with existing strategies and set by existing regulatory frameworks.

A review of state and local policies, legislation, strategies, plans and frameworks was undertaken. These documents (as highlighted in Figure 4) were used to inform the objectives, measures, targets and actions in the Plan.

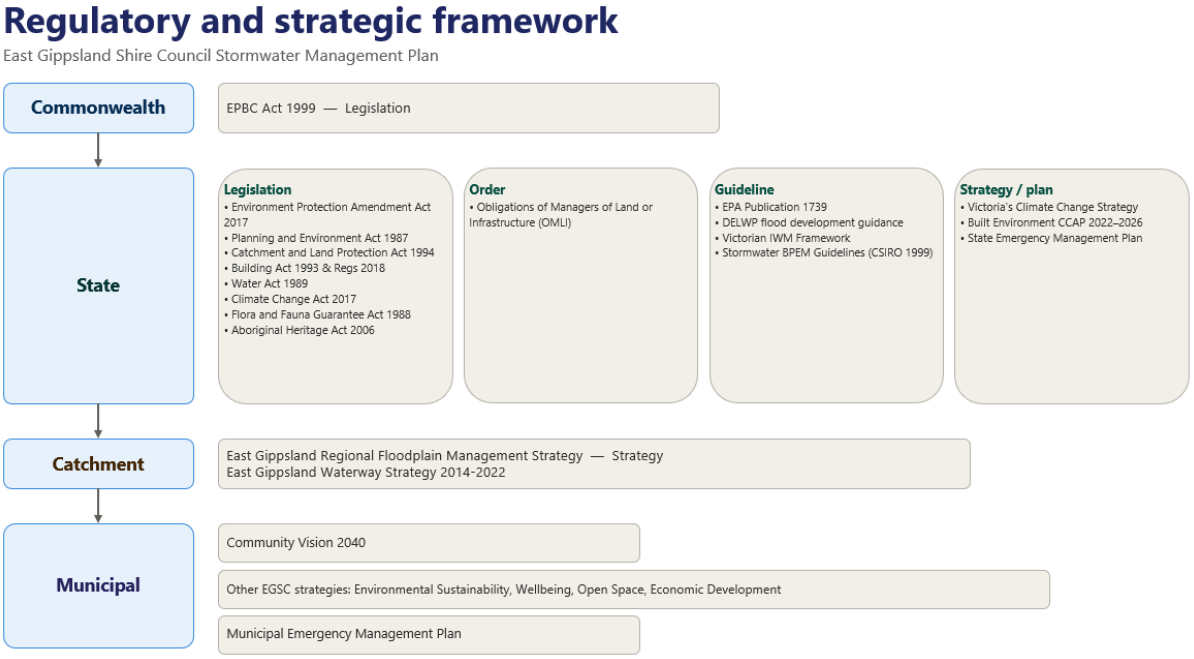


Figure 4: Regulatory Instruments Relating to Stormwater Management within East Gippsland Shire Council

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KEY DIRECTION

6. Challenges and opportunities

Turning challenges for the stormwater system into practical, place-based action.

East Gippsland's geography, climate, dispersed communities and sensitive receiving environments create distinct stormwater challenges. The same conditions also create opportunities to plan differently, use stormwater as a resource and deliver broader community, cultural and environmental benefits.

THEME	CHALLENGE	OPPORTUNITY
Changing climate and coastal constraints	More intense rainfall can exceed drainage capacity. In low-lying and coastal areas, high lake or sea levels can also restrict gravity drainage.	Use future climate information in modelling and design, progressively adapt at-risk assets. Favour flexible solutions that perform under a range of conditions.
Growth and development	New subdivisions and infill development increase hard surfaces, runoff and pollutant loads, and can add pressure to constrained drainage networks.	Strengthen assessment and planning controls, protect drainage space, and embed water-sensitive design early in growth and renewal projects.
Ageing assets and data gaps	Incomplete age, condition and connectivity information limits proactive maintenance, renewal and investment decisions.	Improve the drainage asset register, targeted inspections and condition assessment so works can be prioritised by risk and lifecycle value.
Flood risk and community safety	Recurrent local flooding affects properties, roads, access and services; not every risk can be removed through new infrastructure.	Combine catchment studies, hotspot investigations, targeted upgrades, maintenance, preparedness and clear communication about roles and residual risk.
Water quality and sensitive environments	Stormwater can carry litter, sediment, nutrients and other pollutants to rivers, wetlands, estuaries and the Gippsland Lakes.	Use source controls, wetlands, swales, raingardens and outlet and maintenance improvements to protect receiving environments.
Funding, capacity and shared delivery	No single organisation can address every single stormwater issue.	Better coordinate projects with Traditional Owners, agencies, water and catchment partners, developers and communities, pursue external funding and share data.
Stormwater as a resource	Conventional drainage tends to move water away quickly while there are towns that face dry periods and water-security pressures.	Investigate harvesting, reuse, infiltration and multi-functional assets that can support irrigation, urban cooling, amenity, biodiversity and resilience.

7. Our six objectives

Together, these objectives connect flood management, infrastructure, waterway health, climate resilience, culture and community.

1

Managed flood risks

Use a practical, risk-based approach to reduce impacts on people, property, access and critical services.

2

Healthy waterways and landscapes

Reduce pollution and protect the ecological and community values of receiving environments.

3

Reliable, targeted infrastructure

Focus inspections, maintenance and renewals where assets and services are most at risk.

4

Sustainable natural resources

Treat stormwater as a resource and support harvesting, infiltration and nature-based solutions.

5

Traditional Owner inclusion

Embed Traditional Owner values, opportunities and partnership in stormwater planning.

6

Community values in place-based planning

Use local knowledge and transparent engagement to shape priorities and solutions.

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FROM FOUNDATIONS TO DELIVERY

8. A staged pathway

The Plan evolves its focus over the decade: from building stronger knowledge and systems; to targeted place-based studies; to investing in delivery of priority projects and continual improvement. This approach allows urgent risks to be addressed while longer-term studies and system improvements continue to occur.

STAGE 1

Build the foundations

Improve asset data, systems, partnerships, governance, capability and community understanding.

STAGE 2

Understand and plan

Complete township-scale studies, investigations, modelling and prioritisation.

STAGE 3

Deliver and improve

Implement priority projects, renew assets, strengthen planning tools and monitor outcomes.

The long term view

This staged approach supports immediate practical action while building the evidence and capability needed for more proactive, integrated stormwater management into the future.

ROLES AND PARTNERSHIPS

9. Working together

Stormwater crosses property, organisational and catchment boundaries. Successful delivery depends on shared effort.

Council

Manage local urban drainage assets, planning and development responsibilities, prioritisation, maintenance, renewal and project delivery.

Traditional Owner

Contribute cultural knowledge, values and aspirations for water and Country through respectful partnership.

Community and landowners

Share local knowledge, manage stormwater on private land, report issues and support litter and pollution prevention.

Water and catchment partners

Coordinate catchment, waterway, flood, water supply and integrated water management outcomes.

Government and emergency agencies

Support policy, regulation, funding, major roads, emergency management and climate resilience.

Developers and industry

Meet planning and design requirements and deliver responsible stormwater outcomes for new developments.

10. Target Level of Service for Stormwater Infrastructure

A practical minimum flood standard for Council to plan, prioritise and invest in flood mitigation across existing urban areas. It does not apply to new developments.

1 STAR	3 STAR — Target Level of Service	5 STAR
Water above floor level Floodwater enters homes or buildings, causing damage to buildings and contents.	**Water below floor level** Floodwater may affect streets and yards, but homes and buildings are protected from above-floor flooding.	**No water on private property** The highest level of protection, but generally the most difficult and expensive to achieve in existing areas.

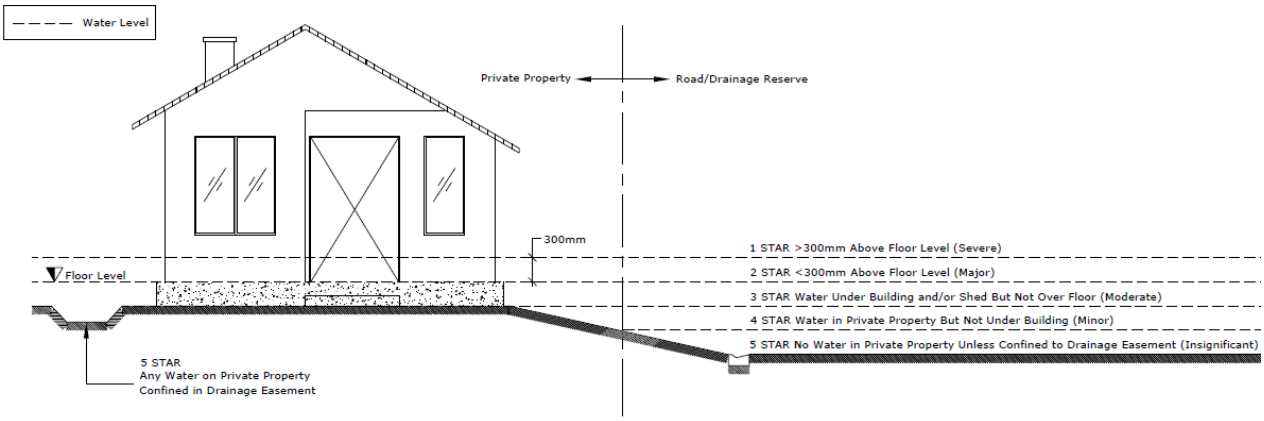


Figure 5: Flood levels and the three-star minimum flood standard.

What does this mean?

For existing **urban areas**, Council will target a minimum **3 Star level of service during a 1 in 100 year event** (as shown in Figure 5):
• flood levels below the floor level of homes and sheds; and
• water depth at the edge of the traffic lane generally between 100 mm and 200 mm.

This does not mean every flood risk and impact can be removed or that all locations can achieve the standard immediately. Each project will remain subject to technical feasibility, community benefit, cost, available funding and Council approval.

New and proposed development

New development must be designed and constructed in accordance with the Infrastructure Design Manual (IDM), the Victorian Planning Scheme and applicable flood-related planning controls. Council expects best-practice stormwater design that reflects contemporary engineering practice and integrated water management principles.

11. How priorities are set

Council will direct effort to the places and assets where action can make the greatest difference.

1. Understand place	Bring together local flood history, growth, vulnerable facilities, environmental sensitivity and community knowledge.
2. Investigate risk	Use township studies, flood modelling, drainage investigations and asset condition information.
3. Compare options	Consider effectiveness, feasibility, environmental and cultural benefits, cost, funding and partnership opportunities.
4. Deliver and learn	Implement priority actions, monitor outcomes and update the program as evidence improves.

How observed flood risk is prioritised?

This Plan recognises that managing flood risk in existing urban areas is different from planning for new development in urban areas. In existing urban areas, the focus is on improving drainage systems where practical to reduce the likelihood of stormwater entering homes and buildings in a 1% AEP flood event.

While some disruption to roads and private property may still occur during major storm events, the priority is to minimise impacts to homes and buildings. In new and proposed developments, stormwater systems must meet the IDM and relevant planning scheme requirements to ensure appropriate stormwater and flood protection standards are achieved from the outset.

How asset risk is prioritised?

When prioritising renewal of ageing stormwater assets, the Plan considers both asset condition and the importance of the asset within the drainage network. Higher priority is generally given to assets that service larger areas, protect key roads and community facilities, or play an important role in managing flood risk. This helps direct renewal and upgrade funding to assets where improvements are likely to deliver the greatest community benefit.

How broader catchment studies are prioritised?

Priority localities for investigation are identified by considering known flooding issues, future growth, important community facilities, impacts on waterways, and the potential effects of stormwater on people, property and infrastructure. This helps focus investigation and investment on locations where coordinated planning can provide the greatest community and environmental outcomes.

Initial locality screening identified Lakes Entrance, Paynesville, Bairnsdale, East Bairnsdale and Lucknow as priority areas for early coordinated investigation. This does not mean other communities will be ignored. Known risks, vulnerable facilities, repeated incidents and new evidence can also trigger investigation or action elsewhere.

Figure 6 shows how the Plan moves from strategic objectives to practical action. Information on flood risk, drainage asset condition and township priorities is used to guide where investigations, upgrades, maintenance and long-term planning are focused.



Figure 6: How the plan moves from objectives and priorities to on-ground action

Figure 7 below presents an example for Paynesville, showing how flood risk, asset risk and broader catchment considerations are combined to help identify priority townships for future stormwater investigations and planning.

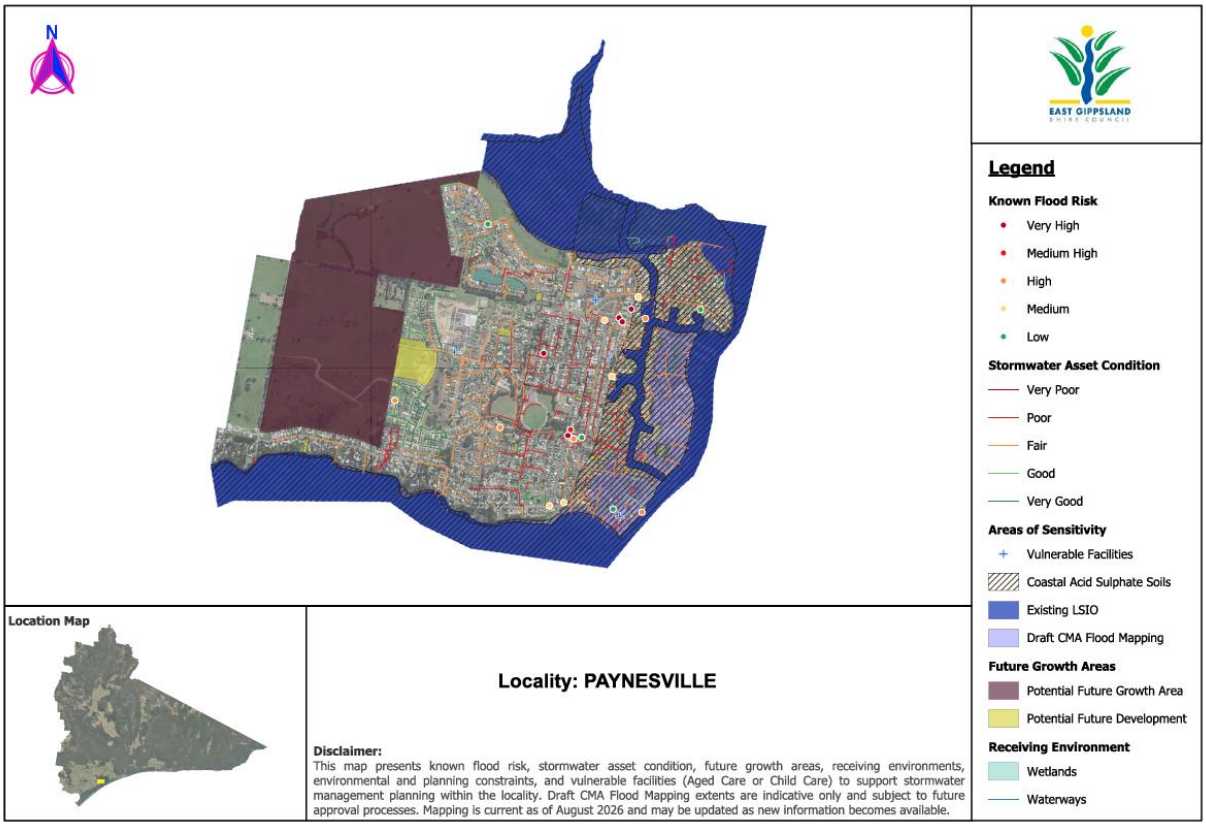


Figure 7: Example locality prioritisation map for Paynesville

12. Priority action plan

The action plan translates the six objectives into practical work across planning, assets, projects, partnerships and community support.

Action Area	What It Means for the Community
Township catchment studies	Undertake coordinated township and catchment investigations for the five localities identified through the screening - Lakes Entrance, Paynesville, Bairnsdale, East Bairnsdale and Lucknow, to confirm risks, verify assets where there are data gaps such as condition, assess options and develop a prioritised program of feasible projects and actions, subject to funding.
Better asset information	The quality, coverage and accuracy of the stormwater asset register will be improved through inspections and condition assessment.
Targeted renewal	A prioritised list of stormwater renewal projects has been developed based on asset condition, risk and service requirements. These projects will be progressively scoped, programmed and delivered through Council's renewal program, subject to available funding.
Priority flood mitigation	Targeted projects have been identified in known flood-risk locations and have been developed for delivery where feasible through the project management framework.
Water quality assets	Stormwater quality improvement assets will be audited and maintained to improve performance.
Planning and development	Stormwater assessment, planning controls and guidance will be strengthened for new development especially to strengthen resilience to a changing climate.
Improve internal management of stormwater	Internal access to flood and drainage information will be improved and aligned with climate change policies. Capacity building and interdepartmental coordination will be improved. Climate risk assessment will be integrated into stormwater planning and decision making. Decision making frameworks will be updated to improve how future stormwater capital projects and investigations are prioritised.
Nature-based solutions	Wetlands, swales, raingardens, passive irrigation, harvesting, infiltration and multi-functional opportunities will be identified where suitable.
Partnership and funding	Traditional Owners, water and catchment agencies, government and the regional IWM Forum partnerships will be coordinated and strengthened as well as pursue external funding.
Community information	Clearer information about roles, responsibilities, local risks and ways to reduce stormwater impacts will be provided.
Monitoring and improvement	Progress, implementation, improvements and priorities will be tracked, improved and adapted through the Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting and Improvement (MERI) framework.

MERI

13. Measuring progress

Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting and Improvement (MERI) keeps the Plan accountable, current and useful. Council will report on implementation and use the findings to refine the action program.

Delivery
Are priority studies, maintenance, renewals and projects progressing?

Risk
Is better information improving understanding and management of flood and asset risks?

Environment
Are actions reducing pollutants and excess runoff, and supporting healthier receiving environments?

Partnership
Are Traditional Owners, agencies and communities meaningfully involved?

Capability
Are Council systems, data, governance and resourcing improving?

Adaptation
Are new evidence, climate information and lessons being used to update priorities?

SHARED ACTION

14. What you can do

Small actions across many properties can reduce pollution, improve drainage and help Council respond to local issues. We encourage the community to:

Protect
Keep leaves, grass clippings, soil, paint, oils and litter out of gutters and drains.

Maintain
Maintain private drains, downpipes, tanks and legal points of discharge.

Report
Report blocked drains, damaged pits and recurring local flooding through Council's communication channels.

Support
Use rainwater tanks, permeable areas, gardens and other site-appropriate measures where practical and approved.

Follow
Follow warnings and emergency advice during storms and floods.

Participate
Participate in local consultation and share place-based knowledge during township studies.

15. Glossary

TERM	MEANING
1% AEP event	A rainfall or flood event with a one per cent chance of occurring in any year. It may occur more than once in a lifetime.
Catchment	The area of land where rainfall drains to a common point, waterway or waterbody.
CCTV drainage inspection	An internal camera inspection used to identify blockages, damage and defects in drainage pipes.
CMA	Catchment Management Authority.
Floodplain	Low-lying land beside a river, creek, lake or other waterbody that may be covered by floodwater.
GLaWAC	Gunaikurnai Land and Waters Aboriginal Corporation.
Gravity drainage	A drainage system that relies on natural ground slope and gravity to move water, rather than pumps.
IDM	Infrastructure Design Manual.
Integrated Water Management (IWM)	Planning the whole water cycle together to deliver multiple community, environmental and cultural benefits.
Legal point of discharge	The approved location where stormwater from a property must connect to Council's drainage system or discharge from the site.
MERI	Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting and Improvement framework used to assess performance against an objective.
Nature-based solution	An approach that works with natural processes, such as wetlands, swales, raingardens or infiltration areas.
Overland flow path	The route stormwater follows across the ground when drainage systems are full, blocked or unavailable.
Place-based	An approach tailored to the specific characteristics, risks, values and needs of a location.
Raingarden	A planted area designed to collect, filter and slow stormwater runoff before it enters the drainage system or waterways.
Receiving environment	The waterway, wetland, lake, estuary or coastal area that receives stormwater runoff.

TERM	MEANING
Residual risk	The flood or stormwater risk that remains after practical mitigation measures have been implemented.
Riverine flooding	Flooding caused when a river or creek exceeds its channel capacity and spreads onto surrounding land.
Stormwater	Rainfall runoff from roofs, roads, paths and other surfaces.
Swale	A shallow, vegetated channel that conveys, slows and filters stormwater runoff.
Target level of service	The intended standard of performance Council uses to guide planning, prioritisation and investment.
Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD)	Design practices that manage stormwater close to its source and help improve flow, water quality and urban amenity.

STAY INVOLVED

16. More information

This document provides an overview of the detailed internal Plan, including its key evidence, frameworks, actions and implementation information.

Visit
eastgippsland.vic.gov.au | Search: Stormwater Management Plan

Report an issue
Use Council's customer request channels for blocked drains, drainage damage or recurring local stormwater concerns.

Emergency
For urgent life-safety matters, follow emergency service advice and use the appropriate emergency contact channels.

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