

Derwent Hobart Region

Water and Sewerage Master Plan

2025



Since creation, the Palawa have lived in Lutruwita – Tasmania. More than 2,000 generations of Aboriginal families have cared for this Country, looking after its lands, seas, skies and waterways.

In the spirit of respect and gratitude, TasWater acknowledges the Tasmanian Aboriginal community as the traditional and ongoing custodians. We pay our respects to them, their culture and to elders past and present.

TasWater commits to working collaboratively and respectfully with the Tasmanian Aboriginal community to protect and sustain the precious resources on this ancient land for future generations.

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This is Version 1.0 of the Derwent Hobart Master Plan which will be updated following community and stakeholder feedback. The latest versions of all nine Master Plans will be published at www.taswater.com.au where ongoing submissions and comments are welcome.

Planning for the region

TasWater has created nine regional Master Plans to share our 50-year vision for infrastructure investment in water, sewerage and recycled water.

The boundaries of the nine regions consider council areas, population, availability of water, the existing network, economic growth and industry investment potential.

These plans are based on a detailed review of how well our current infrastructure and operations meet minimum service standards. We considered issues like how our regions are growing, how well our systems are performing, and climate change.

We then explored different options to make sure we can meet communities' current needs and long-term expectations – all in line with our Corporate Plan. Our aim is to invest in the right infrastructure, in the right places, at the right times to provide the most benefit to Tasmanians and our environment.

Our Master Plans are flexible, and we will adjust them as new information comes to hand. At key points in time, we will seek feedback from our customers, communities and stakeholders so that we don't lose sight of what's important to you.

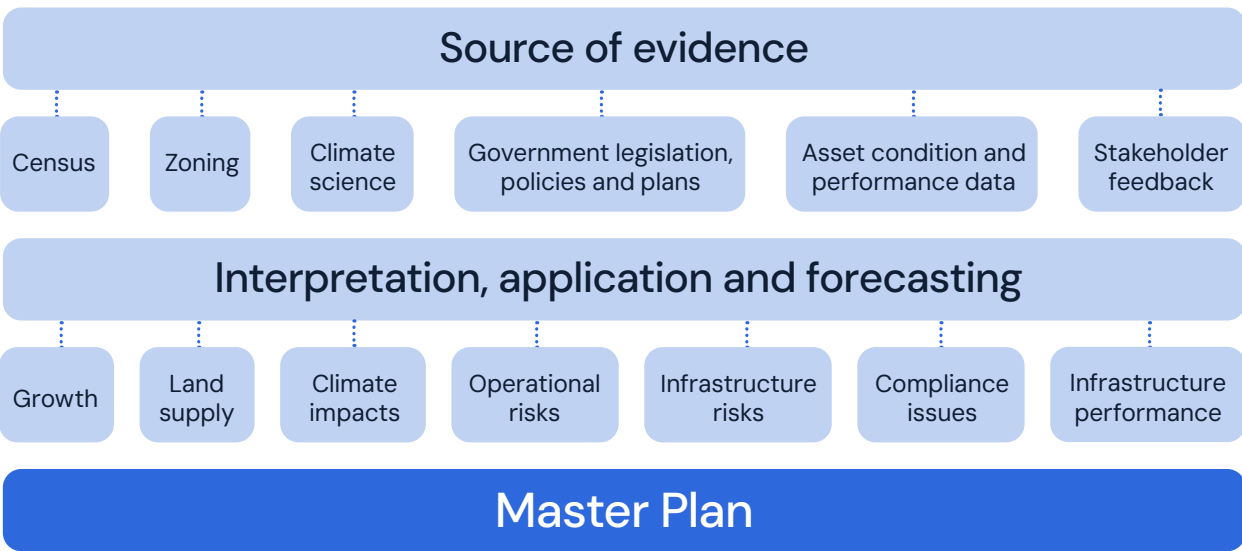
Our process

At TasWater, our infrastructure planning begins with gathering reliable data – including census figures, zoning, climate science, government policies, asset performance, and stakeholder feedback. This helps us understand current conditions and identify future needs. We then forecast growth, land supply, climate impacts, and infrastructure risks.

These insights guide our master planning, where we assess options and plan for future infrastructure upgrades or new assets. The process will be continually refined over decades as conditions change, ensuring our plans remain

responsive and aligned with community needs, environmental goals, and regulatory requirements.

We will continue to update our planning as new information becomes available, including through ongoing engagement with councils and stakeholders. The process is iterative, with a full review undertaken every four years as part of our Price and Service Plan development. This ensures infrastructure priorities are aligned with both our annual budgeting and long-term capital planning, helping us deliver infrastructure that is timely, cost-effective, and responsive to community needs.



About the region

The Derwent Hobart region balances Tasmania's most densely populated city with wilderness areas, farming communities, and food, wine and eco-tourism destinations.

Key centres include the City of Hobart; Derwent Valley towns like New Norfolk; Coal River Valley communities including Richmond; and Pitt Water estuary towns like Sorell.

The region has four water and 25 sewerage systems as well as recycled water schemes to support the region's residents, businesses and farms.

Greater Hobart's water supply system is complex, interconnected and covers a large area. A benefit of the system is its flexibility. Water can be transferred between communities when demand is high or when infrastructure needs to be taken offline for maintenance. Bryn Estyn Water Treatment Plant provides about 60 per cent of Greater Hobart's drinking water and this increases to around 80 per cent in summer when less water is captured from creeks on kunanyi / Mount Wellington.

Unlike in other regions, TasWater customers in the Derwent Hobart region are mostly residential and our recycled water schemes tend to service multiple agricultural and industrial users. This is the case in rural areas like Brighton, Coal River and Penna.

Much of the region's water and sewerage infrastructure began as part of small, localised systems that were once fit for purpose. However, over a long time there has been underinvestment in our infrastructure as well as changing community expectations about how we manage growth and operate sustainably.

That's why a major upgrade of Rosny Sewage Treatment Plant will add ultraviolet (UV) disinfection to the treatment process to improve the quality of treated water released into the Derwent River.

We know that many other smaller towns also need investment in projects to reduce our environmental impact and support growth. This is part of our plan.

Growth areas

Over the next 50 years, the Derwent Hobart region's population is expected to grow steadily. We have identified a possible 55,400 lots of land in our service areas which could be developed if zoning allows. Future growth areas are likely to be around Bagdad, Brighton, Clarence, Green Point, Cameron Bay, Rokeby, Risdon, Blackmans Bay, Derwent Valley and Sorell for greenfield developments and Glenorchy, Kingborough and inner Hobart for infill and higher density developments such as units and townhouses.

However, there are a range of scenarios which make forecasting growth difficult. For example, the number of people wanting to live in Greater Hobart could outpace the supply of land, so there could be more higher-density developments than we expect. This could also see the conversion of industrial areas, like those in Moonah, to housing.

In regional areas, towns like Colebrook and Maydena are surrounded by plenty of available land and may become attractive to developers and grow faster than our forecasts.

While we can't know for sure when and where development will occur, TasWater will continue to monitor data that informs our Master Plan and be ready to adjust our strategy as needed.



Derwent Hobart region key statistics



CASE STUDY

Glenorchy works enhance the local lifestyle

Water infrastructure upgrades in and around Glenorchy in Hobart’s north are boosting residents’ quality of life in very different ways.

In partnership with Glenorchy City Council and community members, TasWater redeveloped Tolosa Park Dam in 2024 to create a family-friendly parkland. Major earthworks by local contractor Gradco removed most of the 20m high dam wall and sculpted the area into a usable recreation space. A chain of wetland ponds was created, as well as level walking tracks and a viewing platform at the dam.

The following year, a stunning mural on the Tolosa Reservoir’s two storage tanks was completed by local artist Harrison Bowe with Vibrance Projects. This artwork, selected by community vote, features Mount Gould and the Styx River, illustrating the journey of water through Tasmania’s landscape. Less visible but no less important, TasWater is upgrading 11km of ageing water mains in Berriedale, Claremont, Moonah and Glenorchy.

This program targets sections of pipeline that have been prone to frequent breaks and bursts. By replacing the vulnerable sections, TasWater is reducing the risk of unexpected outages and improving water pressure and quality for thousands of residents. The program also supports growth in the Glenorchy area by ensuring a reliable, consistent water supply for years to come.



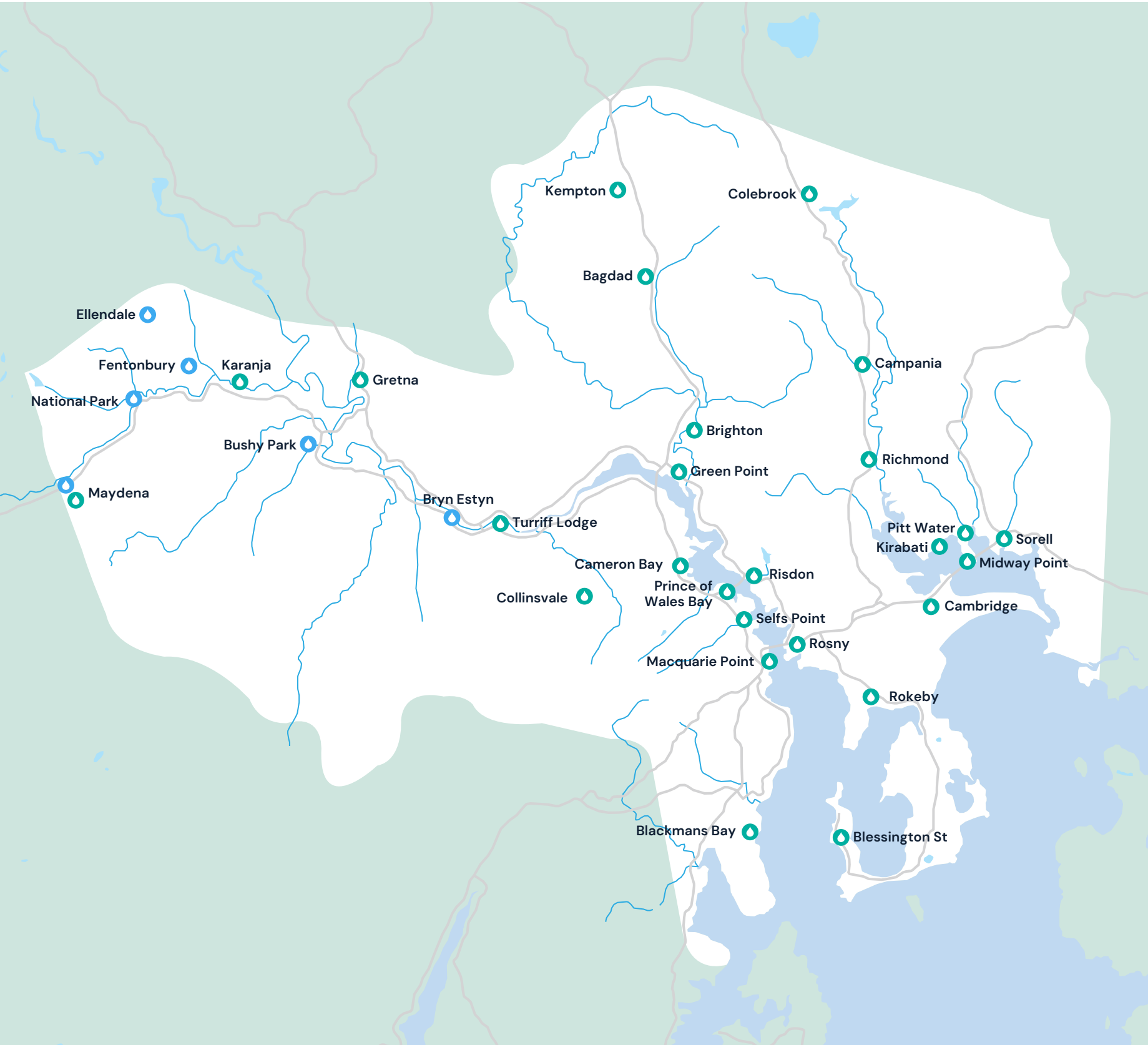
How we service the region today



Legend - infrastructure

Water Treatment Plant

Sewage Treatment Plant



Challenges and opportunities

In developing our Master Plans, we have considered challenges that our state will face in future, as well as ones that are unique to the Derwent Hobart region. We also thought about the flip side – what opportunities are there for us to better support local people, our environment, cultural heritage and the economy?

The big issues



Uncertain development timing, making infrastructure planning complex



Variable water quality



Opportunity to connect and rationalise infrastructure



Infrastructure approaching capacity, and ageing



High levels of stormwater getting into our sewers, causing overflows



High risk discharges from some sewage treatment plants



Opportunity to produce more recycled water

Climate change

Based on past trends and climate modelling, Tasmania is expected to keep getting warmer and we may face rising sea levels and more droughts, bushfires and intense weather.

A warmer climate affects how much water we have, its quality and how much our customers need to use. This puts extra pressure on our water supply.

Changes to the seasons – like shorter winters and longer, hotter summers – can also affect water quality. When there are algal blooms and low oxygen levels in our rivers and dams, water can be harder to treat and there can be changes in taste, smell and appearance.

For our sewerage systems, like those in Greater Hobart's waterfront suburbs, rising sea levels and more storms and floods put treatment plants and pump stations at risk of inundation. This also increases the likelihood of sewage overflows when stormwater gets into our pipes.

Climate change could mean we need to build new infrastructure, operate our systems differently or find other ways to manage water.

Water security

Our drinking water comes from dams, rivers and creeks, including those on Kunanyi / Mount Wellington, before it's treated and delivered to our customers.

Already, many of the raw water sources that supply our water treatment plants have periods of low flow and the licensed water allocations we receive are not enough to keep up with growth in demand.

If we continue to see drier conditions, water flows could drop further – making it harder to meet unrestricted water demand.

To help us avoid water restrictions, we will need to continue to make sure we have enough water to go around and encourage our customers to value and conserve water at home and work. TasWater has a [Water Security Strategy](#) in place to guide our long-term water management.

Keeping up with growth

If the region's population grows as expected over the next 50 years, our pipes, pump stations, reservoirs and treatment plants might not have the capacity to keep up.



CASE STUDY

Sewer transformation for Hobart

In TasWater's largest project to date, sewerage systems in Hobart are undergoing a major transformation to support growth and improve environmental outcomes.

This ambitious project involves upgrading the existing sewage treatment plant at Selfs Point, and decommissioning the ageing plant at Macquarie Point. There will also be a new 4.3km pipeline from Macquarie Point to Selfs Point and a new pump station at Macquarie Point.

Once the works are completed, the existing Macquarie Point Sewage Treatment Plant will be removed from service.

The Selfs Point Sewer Transformation Project benefits Hobart residents, the environment and the state's economy by:

- Reducing nutrients entering the Derwent River by 132 tonnes every year
- Unlocking the capacity for 8,000 new homes right away, and a possible 20,000 more in the future

- Increasing sewage treatment capacity in Hobart to 25 megalitres per day
- Creating thousands of jobs for Tasmanians
- Boosting economic activity in the state by more than \$1 billion.

The project is supported by the Tasmanian Government.



Our infrastructure is also ageing, with some of it approaching the end of its intended operating life.

We will need to upgrade or replace many of our assets so we can continue to deliver safe, reliable services. This comes at a high cost, so improvements will have to be prioritised based on criteria like development timing, community benefit and compliance with laws and performance targets.

In some areas there may also be a need to connect unserviced communities to water and sewerage systems for the first time. This may be to support new development, address climate change or environmental impacts, or enhance water reliability or sewage treatment in smaller towns. As outlined in our Service Introduction Charges Policy, service introductions are only considered when there is community support, and if servicing costs can be recovered.

Water where it belongs

Around 21.5 per cent of the water we produce in the Derwent Hobart region doesn't end up reaching our customers. We call this 'non-revenue water' and we are working to cut our losses. Non-revenue water is from pipe leaks, theft, metering errors or uses like firefighting or system flushing.

We are also working to reduce the amount of stormwater that gets into our sewerage systems and can cause overflows. This infiltration can come from leaks, breaks and incorrect private plumbing connections.

If we reduce these problems, we may be able to delay costly infrastructure upgrades. This means we can provide services to more people using the same infrastructure for longer.

Achieving compliance

Like all water utilities, TasWater is subject to a range of environmental and health-based laws and targets.

Health-based targets help us to assess the quality of the water we supply to customers while environmental licenses set limits on any discharges from our infrastructure into the surrounding environment.

We know that due to age and underinvestment in our treatment plants, pumps and pipes over a long period, some of our infrastructure does not meet compliance targets. We are working to close the gaps, and have made great progress in areas like water quality and reliability. In the Derwent Hobart region, we have added cathodic protection to the bulk water pipeline between New Norfolk and the Domain to prevent corrosion and extend the pipeline's working life.

Our 50-year vision for the region

After looking at a range of options to guide our long-term investment in water and sewerage infrastructure, our preferred approach balances climate resilience, water security, customer expectations, environmental and health compliance, and cost.

This Master Plan is based on what we know today – it’s a guide only. The location, timing and costs of new and upgraded infrastructure are not set in stone and we will remain flexible and adapt as the region continues to evolve.

Our plans for the region’s water and sewerage systems are outlined in the following pages. We have provided a summary of the current situation, the initiatives we propose to address key challenges, when works may occur and the outcomes we hope to achieve.

We are excited about the potential to build on what we have now to protect and enhance the Tasmanian way of life.

You are welcome to let us know what you think. Visit the TasWater website and look for the [Your Say](#) page.

What will it cost?

Initial estimates have been developed to help understand what it will cost to roll out improvements identified in the Derwent Hobart Region Master Plan. The total cost could be around \$2,953 million for sewerage infrastructure and \$615 million for water infrastructure over the next 50 years.

We will continue to work with our stakeholders and customers to make sure any spending is on the right things at the right times. We believe our approach represents a wise investment in the region’s future because it:



Tackles the most urgent issues right away



Delays major spending until later, helping manage budgets and adapt to future changes



Reduces the need for, and number of, complex projects like new dams, treatment plants and long pipelines



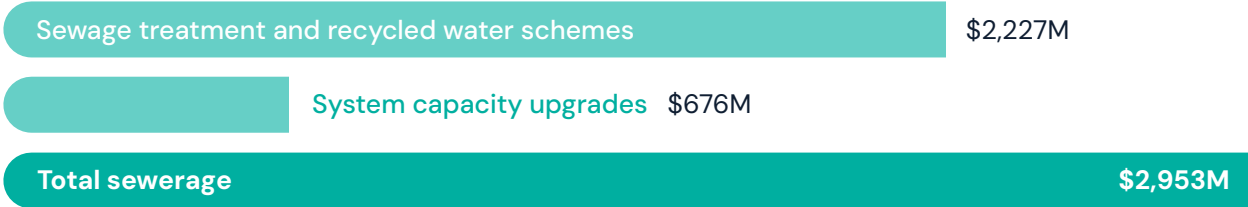
Has a lower long-term cost (net present value) and development cost (capital cost) when compared with other options considered.

Estimated cost (\$million over 50 years)

Water



Sewerage



Note: Costs shown are 2025 budget estimates for major infrastructure projects and programs, and are subject to change. They do not include allowances for maintenance, renewal or replacement of ageing assets, or general infrastructure operating costs. Costs already allocated to the Selfs Point Sewer Transformation Project are / are not included.



Our water plan

Area	The situation	What we plan to do	Outcomes
Greater Hobart including these systems: • Bryn Estyn • Fentonbury • National Park • Bushy Park	The Greater Hobart water supply and systems are generally reliable. There are a range of alternatives and back-ups to allow us to transfer water to different parts of Greater Hobart depending on the season, customer demand or infrastructure maintenance requirements. The 2023 upgrade of Bryn Estyn Water Treatment Plant has also enhanced reliability. Greater Hobart’s future demand for water is likely to be offset by a reduction in water use by irrigators and industry. However, if climate change significantly affects our raw water sources, we may need additional water allocations in our licenses. Water quality is an ongoing issue, including high turbidity in raw water sources contributing to water quality shortfalls from all treatment plants apart from Bryn Estyn. Across Greater Hobart, several of our long bulk water pipelines, such as the 68km pipeline from Lake Fenton to Hobart, are ageing and at risk of failure. This is critical as some smaller communities rely on these pipelines as their only source of water.	To maintain a reliable water supply in the long-term, it is likely that we will continue to source water from the Lake Fenton and Kunanyi / Mount Wellington catchments. The 100-year old Ridgeway Dam which stores water from Kunanyi / Mount Wellington and acts as a back-up water supply will need to be upgraded to enhance its safety and reliability. As Hobart grows, Bryn Estyn Water Treatment Plant will need an expansion of its treatment capacity in the medium to long term. We propose to replace the National Park, Fentonbury and Bushy Park Water Treatment Plants with an upgraded plant at the National Park site to improve water quality. Upgrades to the Kunanyi / Mount Wellington water storage infrastructure at Waterworks Reserve and the Olinda Grove Pump Station will enhance water quality. Ageing bulk water pipelines will need improving in stages, depending on their condition. These include the Bowen Bridge to Risdon Brook, Cross City-Domain to Waterworks, Lake Fenton, Kunanyi / Mount Wellington and Daisy Banks to Sorell pipelines. Several additional water storage tanks are also required including in growth areas like Sorell.	 Enhanced water quality  Water security  System efficiency and reliability  Capacity for growth
Regional including these systems: • Maydena	Maydena attracts a lot of visitors for mountain biking events. Spikes in demand for water can place pressure on our system and current infrastructure may not be enough to maintain service levels and water quality in the longer-term. Water levels in the creek supplying our treatment plant appear to be decreasing, but further investigation is needed. We also provide treated water to Maydena Sewage Treatment Plant for use in the treatment process which offsets the amount available for customers. The raw water pipeline downstream of the Maydena Water Treatment Plant has a history of failures.	More detailed investigation of issues like raw water availability, water licence arrangements, storage capacity and demand patterns is needed in the short-term. If water supply and demand cannot be balanced sustainably, strategies such as connecting Maydena to an upgraded National Park Water Treatment Plant could be considered. Part of the raw water pipeline downstream of the treatment plant will require upgrading in the short-term to improve its reliability.	

Derwent Hobart water

① Kunanyi/Mount Wellington

- Kunanyi/Mount Wellington HBT upgrades – drainage and catchment exclusion works – Lower and Upper Reservoir.
- UV installation Ridgeway and Fern Tree.
- Critical control point implementation for chlorination systems.

② Bowen Bridge

- Bowen Bridge to Risdon Brook Pipeline Upgrade.

③ Sorell Reservoir

- Sorell Reservoir upgrade and outlet duplication to provide adequate storage for growth in Sorell.

④ Ridgeway Dam

- Ridgeway Dam upgrade to meet dam safety standards.

⑤ Lake Fenton WTP

- Construct Lake Fenton WTP to allow for rationalising of three small WTP's, National Park, Fentonbury and Bushy Park.

⑥ Lower Reservoir

- Lower Reservoir Dam upgrade to meet dam safety standards.

⑦ Cross city pipeline

- Cross City Pipeline stage 1 – Campbell Street to Fitzroy Place.
- Construct Cross City Pipeline stage 2 – Fitzroy Place to Lower Reservoir.

- Construct Cross City Pipeline stage 3 – Domain (Twin Tanks) to Campbell Street. Provide increased capacity to transfer water into and through Hobart's CBD.

⑧ Brighton Reservoir

- Brighton Reservoir duplication to provide adequate storage for growth in Brighton.

⑨ Elwick

- Elwick to Domain (Twin Tanks) duplication to provide redundancy of supply to Hobart CBD reducing reliance on Ridgeway Dam.

⑩ Bryn Estyn

- Bryn Estyn capacity upgrade to 200ML/Day.

⑪ Snug

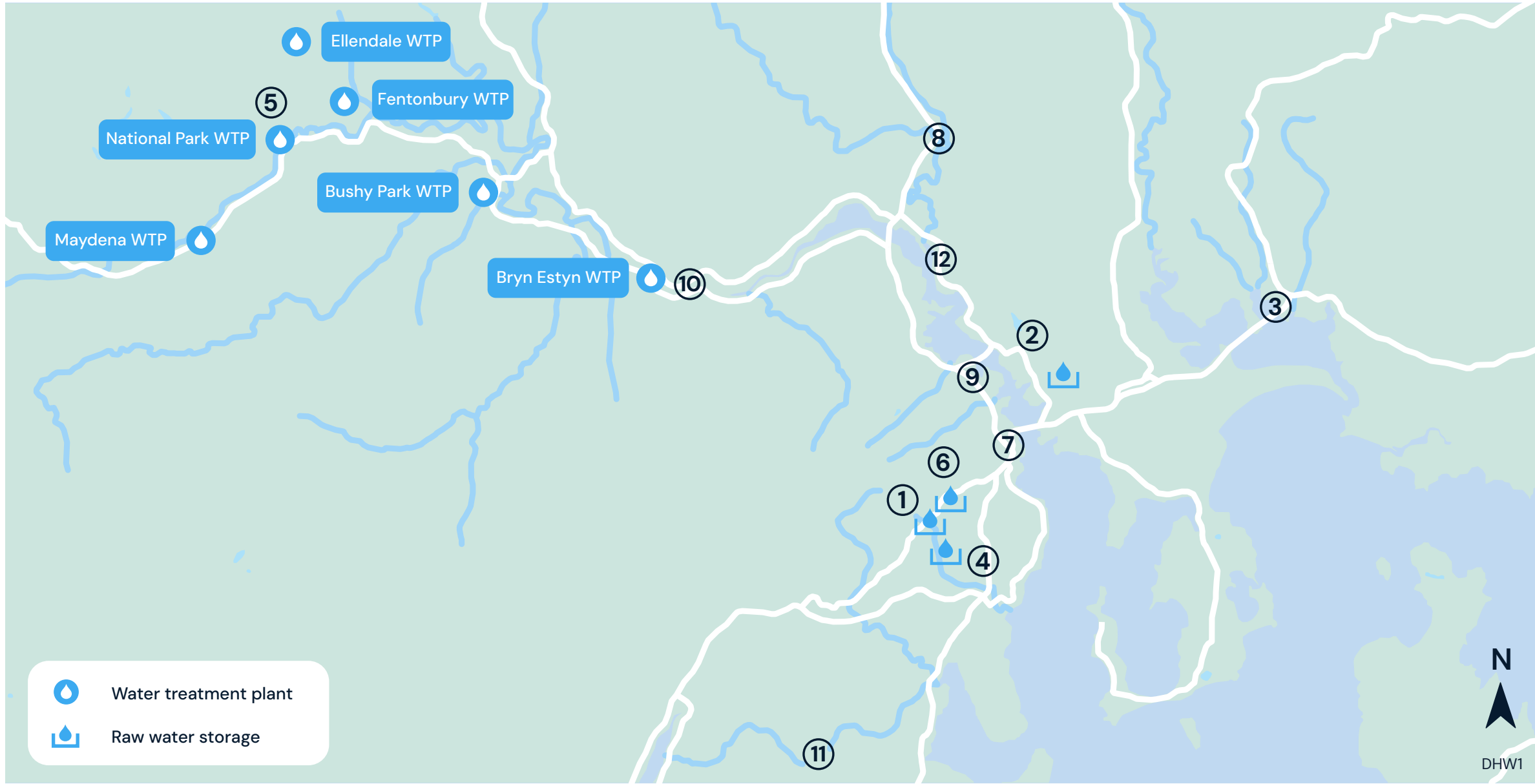
- Construct Snug Reservoir and connecting pipework to provide adequate storage

⑫ Risdon Vale

- Construct Risdon Valve to Flagstaff Gully Pipeline

augmentation or Daisy Banks to Penna pipeline to increase capacity in Clarence and Sorell.

- Immediate / short term (by 2035)
- Medium term (2035 to 2050)
- Long term (2050 to 2070)
- Progress at any time if/when the opportunity or need arises



Our sewerage plan

Area	The situation	What we plan to do	Outcomes
Greater Hobart including these systems: • Risdon Vale • Prince of Wales Bay • Selfs Point • Macquarie Point • Bagdad • Green Point • Cameron Bay • Rosny • Rokeby	As Greater Hobart continues to develop, our existing systems will need more capacity, better technologies and streamlining to be well set up for the future. Many of our treatment plants, pump stations and pipelines are ageing and inefficient. This presents opportunities to connect systems and replace or shut down some assets. The quality of treated water from our sewage treatment plants does not always achieve desired standards and this can impact the Derwent Estuary. Our existing recycled water schemes need to be expanded.	We will finish the Selfs Point Sewer Transformation Project by closing the Macquarie Point Sewage Treatment Plant and transferring flows to an upgraded Selfs Point Sewage Treatment Plant. A future strategy is to close Cameron Bay and Prince of Wales Bay Sewage Treatment Plants and transfer flows to a further expanded Selfs Point Sewage Treatment Plant. Flows from Risdon Sewage Treatment Plant could be transferred and this plant closed. A new sewage treatment plant is being considered for Brighton to take flows from Green Point and Bagdad, enabling these older plants to be closed. In the meantime, upgrades of the Bagdad plant may be needed. At Rosny, a new sewage treatment plant will be needed on a new site. A major integrated recycled water scheme for Greater Hobart could be considered.	 More sustainable infrastructure  Environmental compliance  System efficiency and reliability  Capacity for growth
Pittwater including these systems: • Campania • Richmond • Kirabati • Midway Point • Sorell • Cambridge	With large residential and industrial developments on the horizon around towns like Sorell and Cambridge, our small systems are not set up to service future demand. Our assets are ageing, with several treatment plants like the one at Sorell in poor condition. There are sensitive environmental areas near our assets such as the Pitt Water–Orielson Lagoon which is an internationally recognised Ramsar wetland. Tasmania’s Environment Protection Authority has required TasWater to not discharge treated water from Sorell Sewage Treatment plant into the lagoon, and discharges from the Midway Point and Cambridge Sewage Treatment Plants may be restricted in future.	In the short term, existing treatment plants are likely to require upgrades to expand capacity and address performance issues. To prepare for growth and improve the reliability and performance of our treatment plants, our preferred long-term option is to replace the Sorell, Midway Point and Cambridge Sewage Treatment Plants with a new facility at Penna. We may expand or combine water recycling schemes where this is viable.	
Regional including these systems: • Gretna • Karanja • Maydena • Collinsvale • Blessington St (South Arm) • Colebrook • Kempton • Turriff Lodge • Blackmans Bay	With relatively low growth expected around regional towns, our systems are generally set up to handle greater flows in future with the exception of Blessington St Sewage Treatment Plant which is operating beyond capacity, and Colebrook Sewage Treatment Plant where potential land rezoning could mean the plant is undersized for future growth. The quality of treated water from Kempton, Blessington St, Gretna, Maydena, Kempton and Turriff Lodge Sewage Treatment Plants does not always achieve desired standards and could affect the environment or recreational waterways.	New or expanded recycled water schemes could be introduced across the region to benefit industry and reduce environmental impacts. We propose to retain and upgrade the Maydena, Karanja, Gretna, Colebrook and Collinsvale Sewage Treatment Plants to improve performance. If major work is needed at Karanja in future, we may work with customers on alternative servicing options. At Blessington St, a replacement sewage treatment plant may be needed if the service area grows. Otherwise, flows could be transferred to Blackmans Bay. Recycled water scheme options and improvements will be considered in the short-term.	

Greater Hobart sewage

Central system

1 Macquarie Point and Selfs Point

- Decommission Macquarie Point and transfer to upgraded Selfs Point.

2 Prince of Wales Bay STP

- Divert around 8 per cent of the Prince of Wales Bay STP load to Selfs Point to improve POW compliance.

3 Cameron Bay and Prince of Wales Bay STPs

- Decommission Cameron Bay and Prince of Wales Bay STPs and transfer flows to Selfs Point.

4 Risdon STP and Selfs Point

- Augment Selfs Point to accept Risdon STP flows and increased residential and business volumes and decommission Risdon STP.

Brighton system

5 Bagdad STP

- Upgrade Bagdad STP to improve performance and increase capacity.
- Decommission Bagdad STP and transfer to Brighton.

6 Brighton STP

- Decommission Green Point STP and transfer to Brighton STP.

Recycled water

7 Recycled water schemes

- Explore options for recycled water schemes for industrial use or irrigation on the Eastern Shore.

Eastern Shore system

8 Rosny STP

- Decommission Rosny STP and construct a new plant on a different site.

9 Rokeby STP

- Retain Rokeby STP

Pitt Water System

10 Sorell and Cambridge STPs

- Upgrades to Sorell and Cambridge STPs to meet short term growth.

11 Pitt Water STP

- Construct a new Pitt Water STP at a location to be determined.

- Decommission Sorell, Midway Point, and Kirabati and transfer flow to new Pitt Water STP.

- Either transfer Cambridge STP flows to Pitt Water and decommission, or construct and a new Cambridge STP.

12 Recycled water

- Upgrade recycled water infrastructure.

13 Richmond

- Upgrade Richmond STP and expand recycled water use scheme.

- Expand the current recycle water scheme at Richmond.

14 Campania

- Upgrade Campania STP and establish a local recycled water scheme or transfer to Richmond scheme.

15 Penna recycled water scheme

- Continue expansion of Penna recycle water scheme to provide more customers. Consider interconnection of Coal River, Richmond, and Penna recycled water scheme's to provide more flexibility to move water between schemes.

- Immediate / short term (by 2035)
- Medium term (2035 to 2050)
- Long term (2050 to 2070)
- Progress at any time if/when the opportunity or need arises



Derwent Hobart regional sewage

- 1

Turriff Lodge

Establish a recycled water scheme. In the longer term add winter storage and expand the recycled water scheme to additional customers.
- 2

Blackmans Bay

A private Class A recycle water scheme is being established to pump effluent from the Blackmans Bay STP.
- 3

Kempton

Consider recycled water use opportunities.
- 4

Maydena

Retain and continue to invest in the STP as required.
- 5

Karanja

Retain existing system but consider alternate treatment options if upgrades are required.
- 6

Gretna

Retain and upgrade Gretna STP in the long term and consider any opportunities fro a recycled water scheme.
- 7

Colebrook

Retain and upgrade Colebrook STP in the long term and consider any opportunities fro a recycled water scheme.
- 8

Collinsvale

Retain and continue to invest in the STP and recycled water scheme.
- Immediate / short term (by 2035)

Medium term (2035 to 2050)

Long term (2050 to 2070)

Progress at any time if/when the opportunity or need arises
- The map displays the Derwent Hobart region, showing the Derwent River and its tributaries. Eight sewage treatment plants (STPs) are marked with numbered circles and labels: 1. Turriff Lodge STP, 2. Blackmans Bay STP, 3. Kempton STP, 4. Maydena STP, 5. Karanja STP, 6. Gretna STP, 7. Colebrook STP, and 8. Collinsvale STP. A legend at the bottom left indicates that a green circle with a water drop icon represents a 'Sewage treatment plant'. A north arrow and the code 'DHRS1' are located in the bottom right corner.
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