



496 EAST COAST ROAD, WINDSOR PARK
STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR PLAN CHANGE APPLICATION

JOB REF: P23-077, REV D
DATE: 13TH SEPTEMBER 2024

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LIMITATION

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1 // INTRODUCTION

This report has been prepared on behalf of Windsor Park Community & Multisport Hub INC for the purposes of a private plan change application.

This plan is intended to be used to inform future development at the site for private entities and Auckland Council regulatory staff, for a potential redevelopment of the subject site, with new dwellings. The report does not provide any specific designs, rather it outlines the design considerations required and demonstrates there are solutions available for a proposed development for future detailed design applications.

This plan proposes water sensitive design applications and BPO (Best practicable option) for the plan change area, and is designed to protect the natural drainage patterns wherever possible.

2 // SITE DESCRIPTION

The plan change site consists of one existing title with an area of 63,805m². However, the main area of development in the north of the site is only approximately 12,800m². The site is largely flat with an overall grade to the south. Large flat sports fields make up most of the site's area. There is an elevation difference of approximately 2m between the highest and lowest point on the site.

The site is described as "Brownfields Large" by the Regionwide Stormwater Network Discharge Consent.

There is one formalised overland flowpath within the site which is shown below. There are other OLFP's surrounding the site however do not morally enter the legal boundaries.

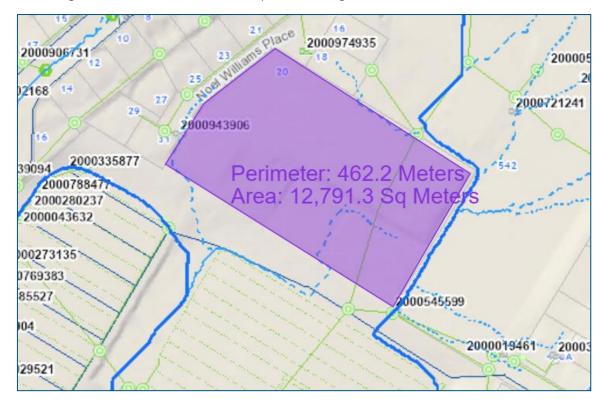


Figure 1 – Existing Stormwater Situation

There are large diameter (600mm and 750mm) concrete stormwater pipes throughout the site. These pipes enter from northern, eastern, and western boundaries respectively before combining and discharging to the unlined channel in Centorian reserve, south of the site.

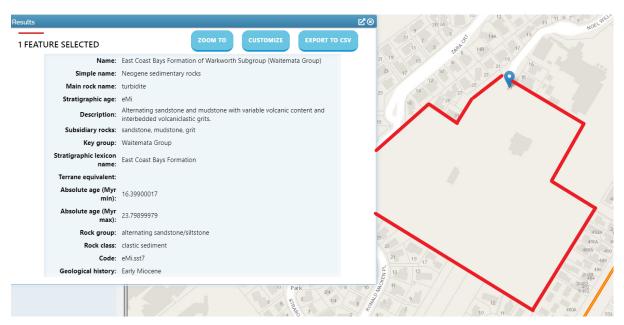
There is an extensive existing network of 100mm diameter perforated drainage coils underneath the sports fields to the south of the site.

The existing sports fields to the south are not part of this application.

2.1 Geotechnical

A geotechnical investigation is required for the site, this will be provided at a future resource consent application stage with its recommendations incorporated into the design.

GNS Science geological map of New Zealand indicates that the site is likely largely underlain by Sandstone and mudstone.



A development at the site should provide onsite reuse of the retention volume by non-potable sources rather than infiltration of the first 5mm runoff captured from new impervious areas.

2.2 Receiving Environment

Immediately downstream of the site in Centorian Reserve the piped network transitions to an unlined channel.

Mapping data available from Geomaps indicates that residential dwellings beside this channel are largely located outside of the flooding associated with the channel for the 1% AEP rainfall event.

Downstream of this site is the "Ascension Place Pond". On Auckland council Geomaps it is named, "Apollo Stormwater treatment facility".

The existing pond is classified as a Dry Detention Pond and provides attenuation of flows rather than water quality treatment.

Limited information from Healthy Waters was retrieved regarding this facilities condition, it's designed purpose and constraints associated with connecting upstream of the pond.

The pond has been designed for a catchment area of 90Ha and was completed in 1992.

It is assumed that this dry detention pond provides 100-year attenuation for the catchment. Available information for the pond from GIS and the attached report is as follows:

- Maximum Surface Area 4,480m²
- Volume LS 10,780m³
- Volume Maximum detention 22,300m³
- Maximum Depth 9.3m

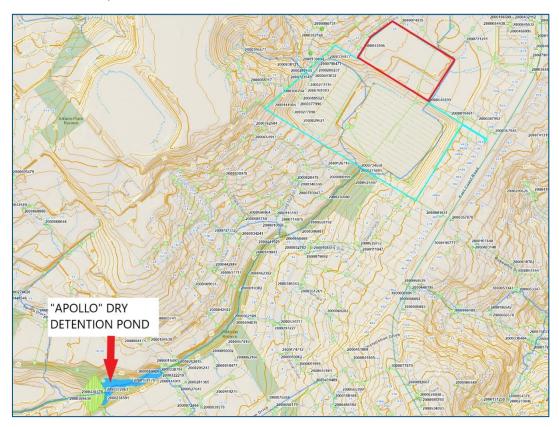


Figure 2 – Ascension Place "Apollo" Treatment Facility

From available correspondence it would seem the pond is in good condition with no issues regarding erosion or instability.

There is a 3m tall wall/dam extension on top of the dam crest that was installed to increase the ponds capacity.

During the January 2023 Auckland storm event flooding of a few commercial/light industrial properties was recorded alongside the pond and associated watercourse. Healthy Waters are currently investigating solutions to the flooding issue in the area which could include removing the previously mentioned dam extension. This would decrease the ponds storage volumes and significantly impact mitigation that the pond provides.

Please refer to Appendix C for information on the Ascension Place Pond.

2.3 Stakeholder Consultation

There was a "Teams" meeting with Healthy Waters on the 12th of August 2024. During this meeting the downstream detention pond was discussed and some information on this detention pond was made available. These details have been discussed in the previous section.

It was also mentioned that they thought there was an opportunity to utilise the existing sports field as a dry detention basin. Considering their suggestion we have done some investigation into this, and the possibility is discussed in a later section of the report.

2.4 Asset Ownership

Future public stormwater pipes and infrastructure within the development would be designed to Auckland Council SW CoP standards and will be vested through the EPA process with Auckland Council. These are shown as public pipes in the provided drawings.

Private assets would be owned and maintained by either individuals or the resident's association. This will depend on an actual resource consent application for these devices at the time.

Operation and maintenance plans for each of the devices should be supplied to the respective owners of said devices.

Below is an approximate break down of what assets would be required and the ownership of these assets:

Public Assets:

Proposed Public Stormwater extensions throughout the site to provide connections points for dwellings

- 265m stormwater pipes, various sizes
- 8 stormwater manholes, various sizes
- Public portion of lot connections as per Auckland Council current SW CoP
- Possible dry detention basin infrastructure if proposed

To be owned and maintained by Auckland Council

Shared Private Assets:

- Communal detention tanks for accessway runoff
- Stormfilter's for accessway treatment
- Accessway catchpits with GPT's for pretreatment
- Private portions of shared accessway connections

To be maintained by the resident's association or similar legal instrument.

Individual Private Assets:

- Individual SMAF Tanks for lots
- Individual catchpits and grate drains
- Private portion of individual lot connections
- Clubrooms SMAF Tank owned by club

To be maintained by the individual lot owners using the appropriate maintenance plans.

3 // ILLUSTRATIVE OPTION FOR DEVELOPMENT

The plan change application proposal is to subdivide the northern portion of the site into an assortment of duplex housing, terraced housing, and walk-up apartments. Dwellings will be either 2 or 3 storeys with a total number of units between 80-100 depending on final design, layout and market demand.

The total area of the site to be redeveloped into housing is approximately 12,800m².

The option for development could propose to demolish the existing clubrooms and other facilities and provide new clubrooms and practice facilities. The existing private road could be retained or upgraded with a new carpark being built near the clubrooms.

For this plan change application for rezoning we have used a possible scheme plan comprising of 85 units. The number of units could vary in any subsequent application in the range mentioned above.

However, the overarching stormwater mitigation requirements will not differ over the range and can be appropriately managed at design stage.



Figure 3 – Potential layout

3.1 Regulatory and Design Requirements

The following documents already exist for stormwater management in the Auckland region. The documents below govern how to assess, design and maintain potential stormwater assets for this plan change.

The guidelines provided in these documents would be followed at the time of a resource consent application.

Requirement	Relevant regulatory / Design to follow
Unitary Plan – SMAF hydrology mitigation	SMAF 2 Zone - Retention and Detention is required in accordance with table E10.6.3.1.1 of the AUP
Discharge and Diversion	AUP chapter E8
High Contaminant Generating Areas	AUP chapter E9
Natural Hazards and Flooding	AUP chapter E36
Stormwater Management Devices and design	GD01
Application of Principles of Water Sensitive Design	GD04
Auckland Council Regionwide Network Discharge Consent	NDC Schedule 4 Classified as Brownfields Large (Over 20 lots)
Auckland Unitary Plan Precinct	N/A
Existing Catchment Management Plan	N/A

4 // STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

This section offers guidance on effectively managing stormwater in the future development of the site, outlining a resilient and practical approach to required stormwater management and mitigation techniques. The objectives and guidance provided are based on established stormwater management techniques aimed at meeting regulatory requirements and adopts water sensitive design principles. These principles consider the current limitations and demands of the catchments, demonstrating how a thoughtfully designed development can capitalise on site-specific opportunities.

4.1 Principles of Stormwater Management

Stormwater management should be designed in accordance with the Auckland Council Regionwide Stormwater Network Discharge Consent guidelines. The site is considered "Brownfields Large" as it proposes more than 20 Lots.

Stormwater management at the site will be guided by the following principles

- Practical, integrated stormwater management approaches that enables future development on the site.
- Provide a water sensitive design approach that protects and preserves the existing natural and built environment from the change in land use
 - Retain the natural hydrology of the site as possible
 - Minimise and mitigate the generation and discharge of contaminants
 - Minimise the stormwater hydraulic effects
- Protect infrastructure, people and the environment from flooding events.
- Propose resilient stormwater solutions that will remain operational over the design life.
 - Easy to maintain with established maintenance procedures not relying on individuals
 - Minimise the number of devices that need to be maintained

4.2 Water quality

The site would propose a combined total onsite parking requirement for more than 30 parking spaces. Under the AUP this is considered a high contaminant generating area.

Therefore, treatment of all impervious areas by water quality devices designed in accordance with GD01/TP10 for the relevant contaminants is required before it discharges to the natural environment.

Water Quality Treatment is separated into 3 sections: the public roading, carparks and roof areas. Treatment of these impervious areas should be treated as follows.

Roading

To provide water quality treatment for the roading, all runoff should be treated by either raingardens, stormfilters or similar devices before discharging to the natural environment.

The type of device would be dependant on the classification of the road as being public or private.

Stormfilter's are a commonly used in private road situations, that work well to remove pollutants associated with the private roading use and can be adapted for many different catchment sizes. Stormfilters have been shown in the plans to demonstrate a possible solution.

Communal rain gardens are also a potential option and would be preferred by Auckland Transport, if it were chosen that the road become public.

Litta Traps or similar should be used in all accessway catchpits before connecting to the Stormfilter's. These devices will act as pretreatment as part of a treatment train approach.

Ownership and maintenance of all the private devices will be the responsibility of the resident's association.

Having communal stormwater treatment devices maintained by maintenance contractors employed directly the resident's association will greatly increase the likelihood that these devices will be maintained and remain functional rather than leaving this responsibility to individuals.

Ownership and maintenance of all the public devices will be the responsibility of Auckland Transport.

Carparks

Commonly owned carparks should be treated by Stormfilter's the same as the private roadings treatment described above.

Individual carparks for dwellings are not classified as high contaminate generating areas. However, individual carparks for dwellings should be graded so runoff flows down towards the private road wherever possible. This will enable treatment of the individually owned carparks.

It is not feasible to provide individual treatment devices for the individual carparks as the areas are so small and the effect of them discharging to the public network untreated is minor.

Any communal waste storage area exposed to the rain should have its runoff pretreated by a Litta Trap (GPT) or similar before connecting to the StormFilter.

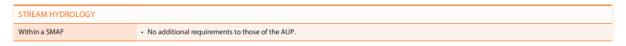
Roof Areas

Inert and low contaminant generating building materials should be used in conjunction with leaf diverters on all the downpipes.

All the water quality treatment devices will be designed, sized and specified at detailed design stage when the catchments have been clearly defined.

4.3 Stream Hydrology Stormwater Mitigation

Stormwater disposal for this site would need to be achieved by discharging to the existing public network located within the site.



As the site is located in a SMAF2 zone, retention and detention would be required in accordance with table E10.6.3.1.1 of the AUP.



- (a) provide retention (volume reduction) of at least 5mm runoff depth for the impervious area for which hydrology mitigation is required; and
- (b) provide detention (temporary storage) and a drain down period of 24 hours for the difference between the predevelopment and post-development runoff volumes from the 90th percentile, 24 hour rainfall event minus the 5 mm retention volume or any greater retention volume that is achieved over the impervious area for which hydrology mitigation is required.

Figure 4 – SMAF 2 requirements

The stormwater mitigation requirements in this area are:

- Retention Capture 5mm run off depth for all impervious areas
- Detention Provide temporary storage with a drain down period of 24 hours for the difference between the predevelopment and post development run off volumes from the 90th percentile AEP even minus the above 5mm captured retention volume.

The required stormwater retention and detention for this site can be provided by dual purpose retention and detention tanks for each of the lots and detention only tanks for the accessway.

The retention portion of the SMAF mitigation should be used for non-potable reuse by the development. The retentions reuse should be plumbed into the dwelling for toilets and other non-potable sources rather than being just for external taps.

These will be designed and sized at detailed design stage.

The approximate SMAF 2 mitigation volumes are shown below. These values have been calculated assuming the total site area is 12800m² with new roof areas totalling 45% the sites area and Accessway areas 20%.

- Retention Volume = 42m³
- Detention Volume = 111m³

These values are indicative only to help picture the scale and will be refined at detailed design stage.

4.4 Flooding - Pipe Capacity for 10% AEP

Stormwater disposal for the development would be via the existing 750mm diameter concrete stormwater pipe that runs through the site.

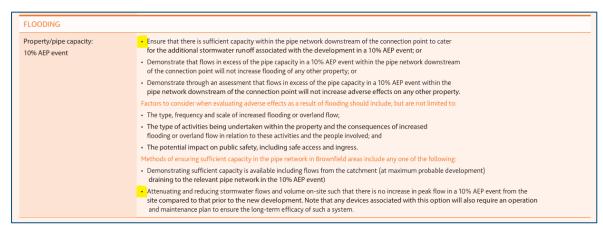


Figure 5 – Network Discharge Consent Extract

Peak flow calculations have been performed using the TP108 method, on the catchment feeding into the proposed public network to make sure all the pipes have the required capacity.

The following parameters have been adopted for the calculations:

- 10% AEP rainfall depth = 166.1mm (2.1 degree climate change adjusted)
- Group C soils, CN= 74 for urban lawns.
- Impervious areas CN=98

- Level of imperviousness = 65%
- Time of concentration = 10minutes

The calculations demonstrate that the catchment produces a peak flow rate of **2,405 L/s** and the existing pipe has a capacity of **1,538 L/s** for the 10% AEP rainfall event.

This demonstrates that the existing public network is over capacity for the 10% AEP rainfall event and does not have additional capacity for the development to discharge to the network unattenuated.

Therefore, 10% peak flow mitigation would be required.

From the indicative proposed layout, the predevelopment flows for the subject site (12,800m²) for the 10% AEP rainfall event are **290.4 L/s**.

Assuming a post development impervious percentage of 65% the site would produce a peak flow rate of **347.5 L/s** for the 10% AEP rainfall event.

That would cause an increase in 10% AEP peak flows of around 57.1 L/s.

Therefore, to comply with the NDC it is necessary to attenuate the post development 10% AEP peak flows back to predevelopment levels.

To attenuate peak flows from the 10% AEP rainfall event back to predevelopment levels an additional detention component should be added to the accessway/private roading tanks.

These tanks would need to be be owned and maintained by the resident's association. They will contract a crew to implement a maintenance plan to ensure ongoing functionality of the detention tanks.

Having fewer devices maintained by a resident's association will increase the likelihood that the tanks are maintained and remain operational in the long run, ensuring no additional strain on the network is caused by 10% tanks being poorly maintained.

4.4.1 Building Over Public Infrastructure

There are multiple large diameter public stormwater pipes located within the development areas.

It is not good practice to build over these pipes as it can make maintenance and renewal of these assets very difficult or impossible.

It is recommended that building over these existing assets and future proposed assets is avoided wherever possible. This could include rerouting the existing pipes away from building foundations or selecting a site layout that avoids the pipes all together.

When these options are not possible or practical specific foundation design and approval from Auckland council would be required.

4.5 Flooding - Buildings for 1% AEP event

Upstream of the development within #542 East Coast Road there is a ponding area that fills in the 1% AEP Rainfall event. From here the OLFP spills over to the south and travels down the existing private driveway towards the car park area.

The existing sports field is slightly elevated above the existing private road and carpark level forming an embankment that channels flow around the site. A proposed development of the site should maintain the existing embankment to prevent flows from entering the site as generally shown below.

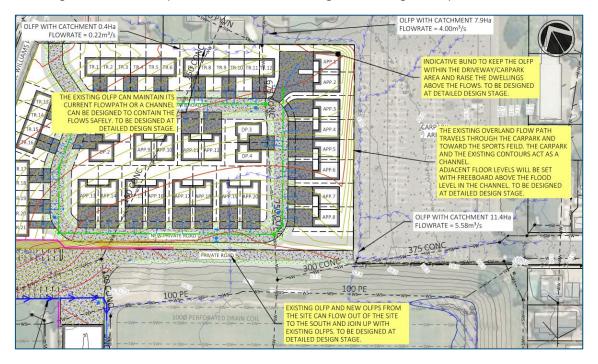


Figure 6 - Existing Major Overland flowpath 1

Along the eastern boundary flows are channelised by the carpark and the embankment.

Any proposed development should maintain this embankment as well to retain the existing OLFP channel. The floor levels of the dwellings along the northern and eastern boundaries next to the flows should be set at least 500mm above the adjacent flood levels in accordance with AUP requirements. See the figure above for the indicative embankment to be retained.

Proposed floor levels and embankments will be designed at resource consent stage along with the relevant application.

4.5.1 1% AEP Peak Flow Mitigation

A proposal similar to that shown in these plans, would increase the impervious areas of the catchment and would increase peak flows in the 1% AEP rainfall event. These flows would need to be mitigated as follows:

The predevelopment flows for the site (63,805m²) for the 1% AEP rainfall event are **3,089.7 L/s**. Assuming a post development impervious percentage of about 19% the site would produce a peak flow rate of **3,162.0 L/s** for the 1% AEP rainfall event. A typical development such as that shown here would cause an increase in 1% AEP peak flows of around **72.3L/s**.

As there is an existing flooding issue downstream near the "Accession Place Pond" embankment and there is the possibility that the existing ponds capacity may be reduced in the future, 1% AEP peak flow mitigation is required to attenuate post development peak flows from the catchment back to predevelopment levels.

A very quick volume check shows that approximately 400m³ of flood storage is required to be detained to mitigate the new impervious areas for the 1% AEP rainfall event, back to predevelopment flow rates. (this depends on the detailed design of the actual device chosen). There are several options available to do this.:

- By adding additional volume to the detention tanks for SMAF and 10% mitigation.
- Underground storage using a stackable stormwater modules such as Cirtex rain smart systems.
- A dry detention basin utilising the existing sports fields as a temporary storage area. This option could mitigate the increase in peak flows from the site as well as improve the downstream flooding situation at the Accession Place Pond. The existing sports fields already form a natural basin. Construction of an earth bund along the southern boundary outside of the sports field could create a large dry detention basin on the field capable of mitigation for the entire upstream catchment. See indicative figure on the following page.

A dry detention basin with an approximate base area of 20,000m² and design depth of just 0.25m could store up to 5,000m³ of flood water safely with very limited earthworks and infrastructure required.

Consultation with Healthy Waters, the Windsor Park Community & Multisport Hub INC and other stakeholders should be undertaken at detailed designed stage to evaluate the feasibility of this option and any design requirements for a dry detention basin.

The eastern field to the left of the existing clubrooms was not considered appropriate for a dry detention basin due to the existing level being too similar to the nearby houses. Construction of a dry detention basin on this field would likely cause inundation of the neighbouring houses in the 1% AEP storm event.



Figure 7 – Potential Dry Detention Basin

4.6 Risks – Stormwater Management

Risk to the proposed stormwater management?	Proposed Risk Management/ Mitigation Technique?	Alternative Risk Management/ Mitigation Technique?	When does the risk need to be addressed?	Resultant Level of Risk
OLFP's on Geomaps not being in the correct positions	Site specific survey	Site visit	Design Phase	LOW
Cricket club not wanting the field to be a detention basin	Consultation with the cricket club, new club room being raised above the flood level		During the design and planning phase	MEDIUM
Tanks not being maintained by the respective low owners	Designing communal devices with maintenance contractors employed to maintain for the larger issues to limit the impact of an individual device failure		Design phase	LOW
Condition of the existing stormwater infrastructure within the site	CCTV investigation of the existing pipes	Replace the existing assets	Design Stage through to construction	LOW
Scour and erosion of the embankment required for the dry detention basin	Comprehensive design of the outlet structure and embankment with consultation from the required specialists		Design Stage	LOW

5 // CONCLUSION

A proposed development such as that depicted in these plans could be designed to meet the requirements set out in the Regionwide Stormwater Network Discharge Consent for a Brownfields large development. All the following should be provided at resource consent application stage, and should be in accordance with the relevant Auckland Council documents listed in section 3.1

- Water Quality:

Accessways and communal carparking should be pretreated by Litta traps then connecting to treatment devices for water quality treatment in accordance with GD01. Private carparks should where practically slope towards the accessway so its runoff can be treated by the above devices. Roofs and buildings should be constructed from inert and low contaminant generating materials.

- <u>Stream Hydrology</u>:

SMAF 2 mitigation should be provided for all impervious areas. Dual purpose retention/detention tanks for the dwellings with other impervious surfaces like the accessway connecting to detention only tanks would be suitable.

- Flooding for 10% AEP:

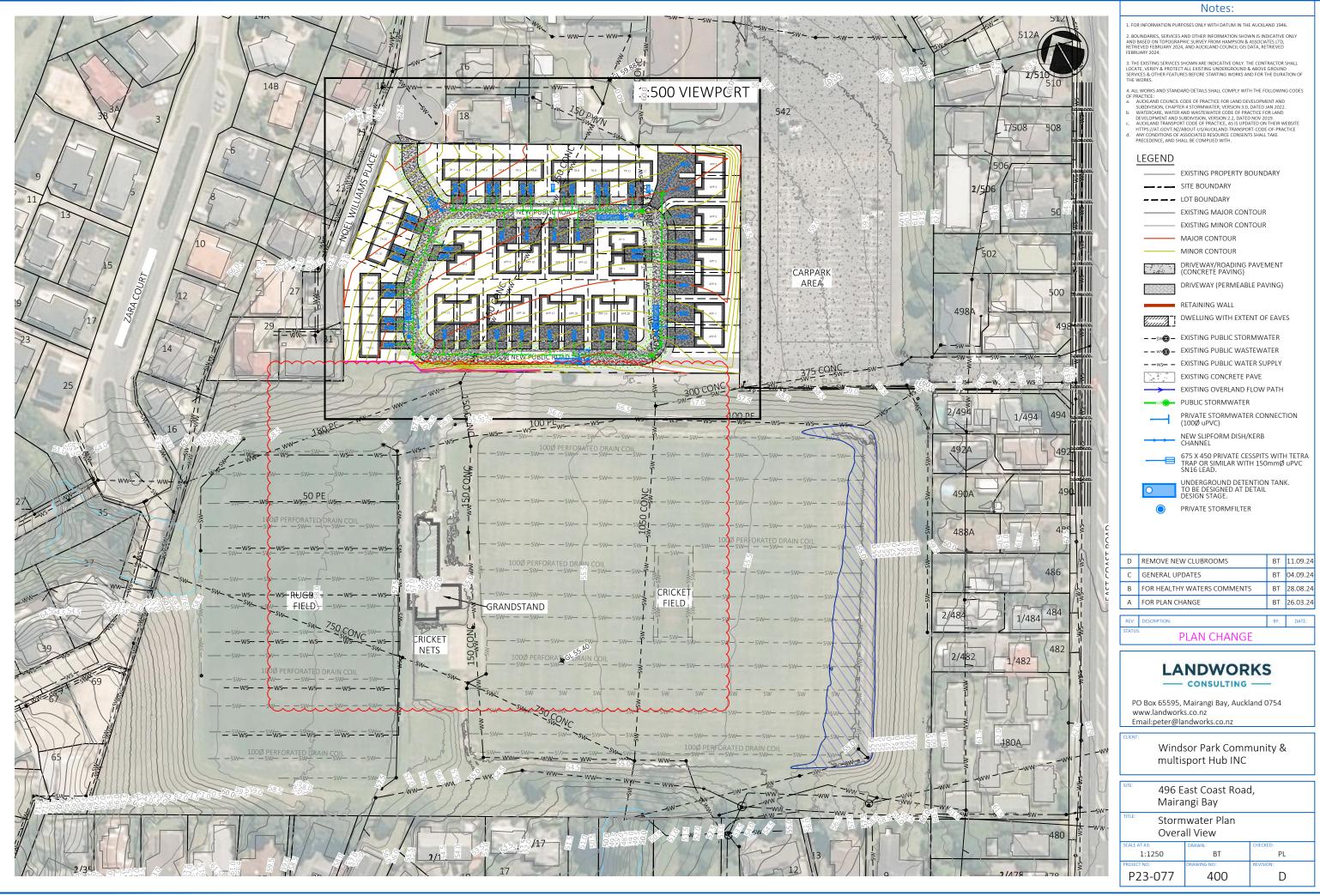
10% Detention volumes should be combined with the accessway SMAF tanks to attenuate the post development peak flows back to pre-development levels for the 10% AEP rainfall event.

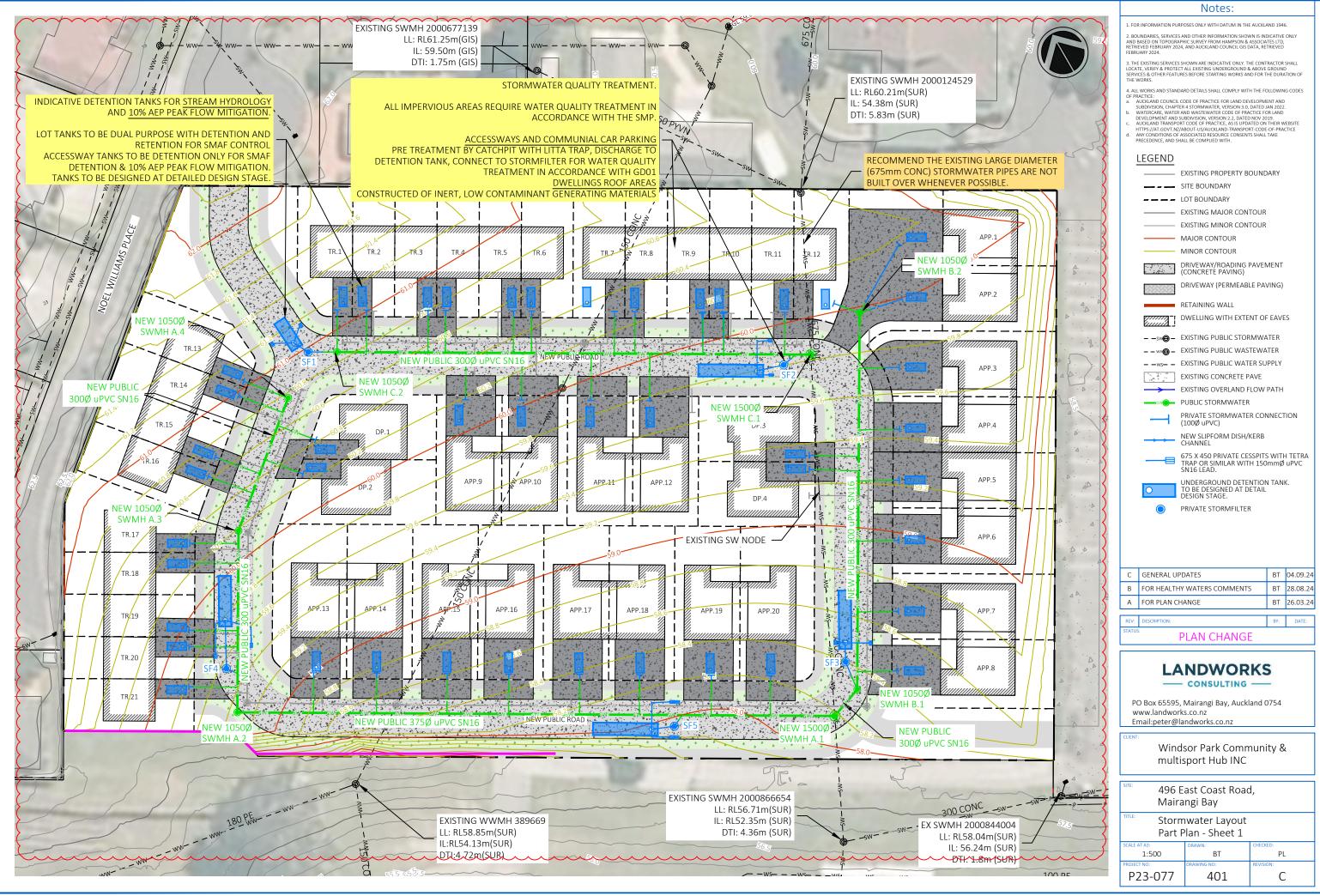
- Flooding for 1% AEP:

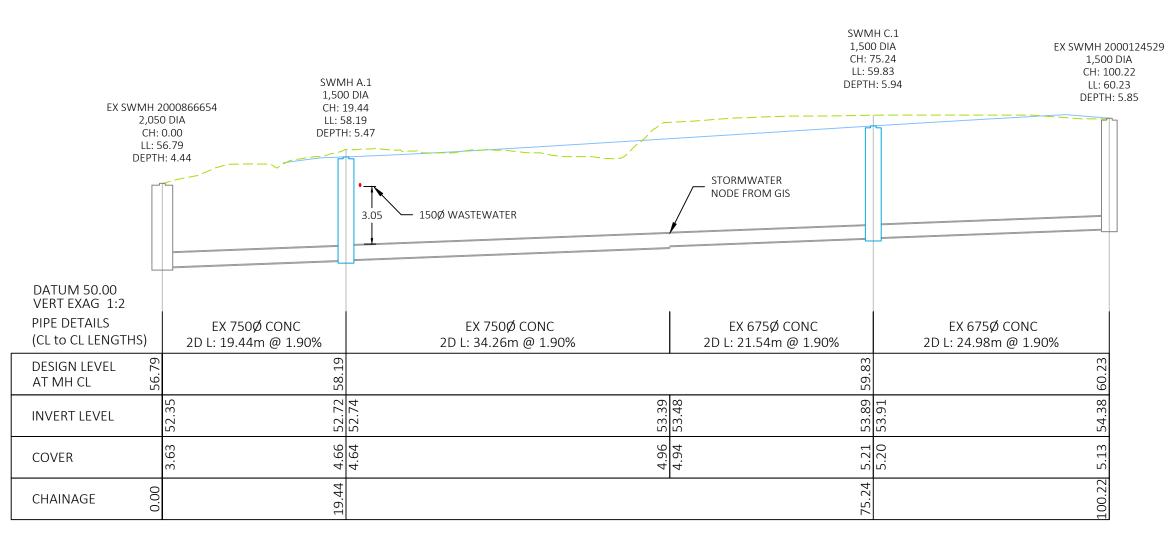
Structures should be designed with compliant freeboard to OLFP and flood levels. Accessways and footpaths should be designed to provide safe access to and from the site in the design storm event. Peak flows from the site should be attenuated back to pre-development levels for the 1% AEP rainfall event.

A development of the subject site would be able provide a compliant design to connect and discharge to the existing stormwater network without adversely affecting the receiving environment.

APPENDIX A – STORMWATER DRAWINGS









Notes:

1. FOR INFORMATION PURPOSES ONLY WITH DATUM IN THE AUCKLAND 1946.

2. BOUNDARIES, SERVICES AND OTHER INFORMATION SHOWN IS INDICATIVE ONLY AND BASED ON TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY FROM HAMPSON & ASSOCIATES LTD, RETRIEVED FEBRUARY 2024, AND AUCKLAND COUNCIL GIS DATA, RETRIEVED FEBRUARY 2024.

- A ALL WORKS AND STANDARD DETAILS SHALL COMPLY WITH THE FOLLOWING CODE:

 OF PRACTICE:

 AUCKLAND COUNCIL CODE OF PRACTICE FOR LAND DEVELOPMENT AND
 SUBDIVISION, CHAPTER 4 STORMWATER, VERSION 3.0, DATED IAM 2022.

 WATERCARE, WATER AND WASTEWATER CODE OF PRACTICE FOR IAND
 DEVELOPMENT AND SUBDIVISION, VERSION 2.2, DATED NOV 2019.

 AUCKLAND TRANSPORT CODE OF PRACTICE, AS IS UPPATED ON THEIR WEBSITE
 HTTPS://AT.GOVT.NZ/ABOUT-US/AUCKLAND-TRANSPORT-CODE-OF-PRACTICE

 ANY CONDITIONS OF ASSOCIATED RESOURCE CONSENTS SHALL TAKE
 PRECEDENCE, AND SHALL BE COMPLIED WITH.

LEGEND

— — — EXISTING GROUND LEVEL FINISHED LEVEL

HARDFILL BACKFILL

DWELLING FOUNDATION

A FOR PLAN CHANGE

PLAN CHANGE

LANDWORKS

- consulting -

PO Box 65595, Mairangi Bay, Auckland 0754 www.landworks.co.nz Email:peter@landworks.co.nz

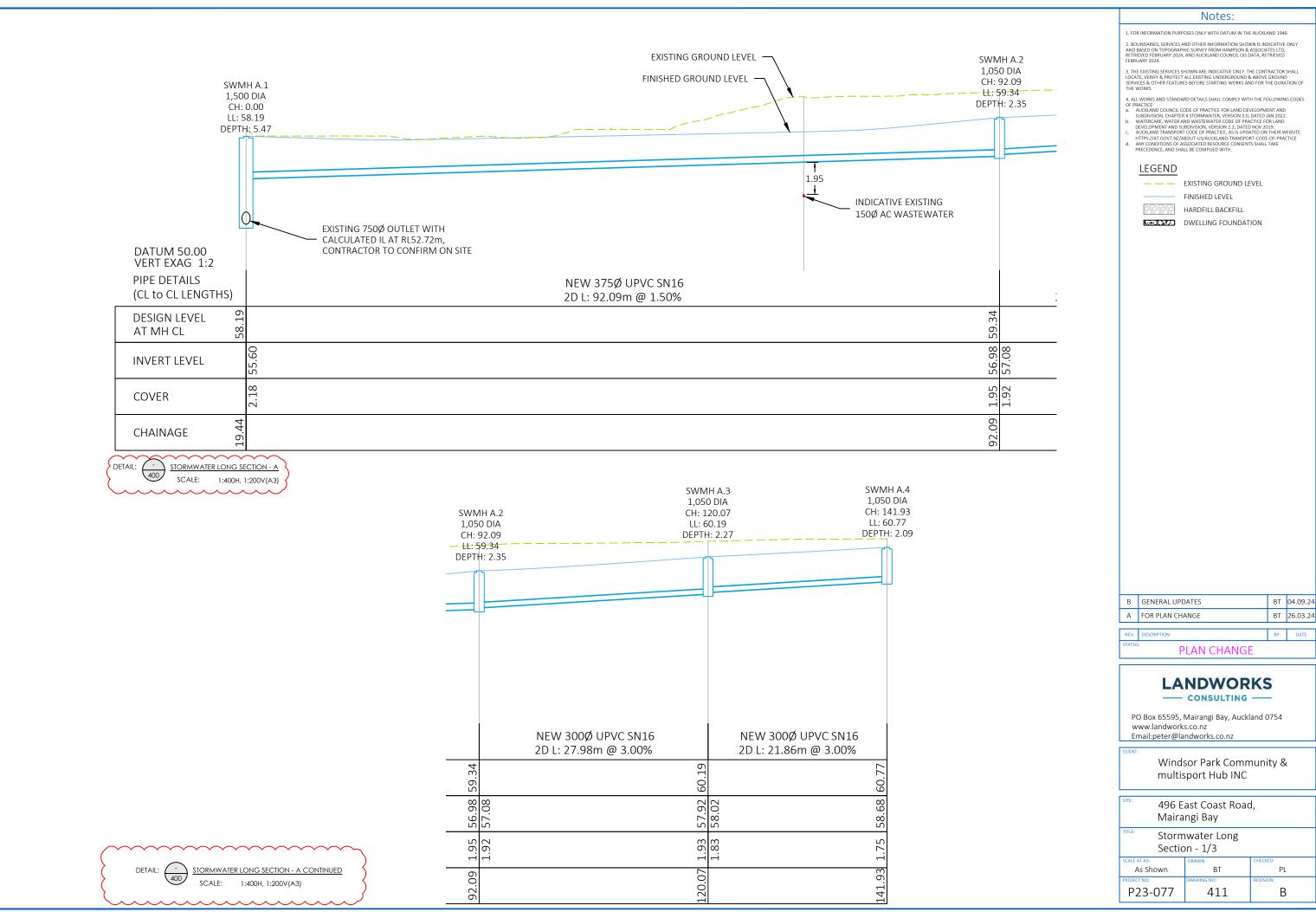
Windsor Park Community & multisport Hub INC

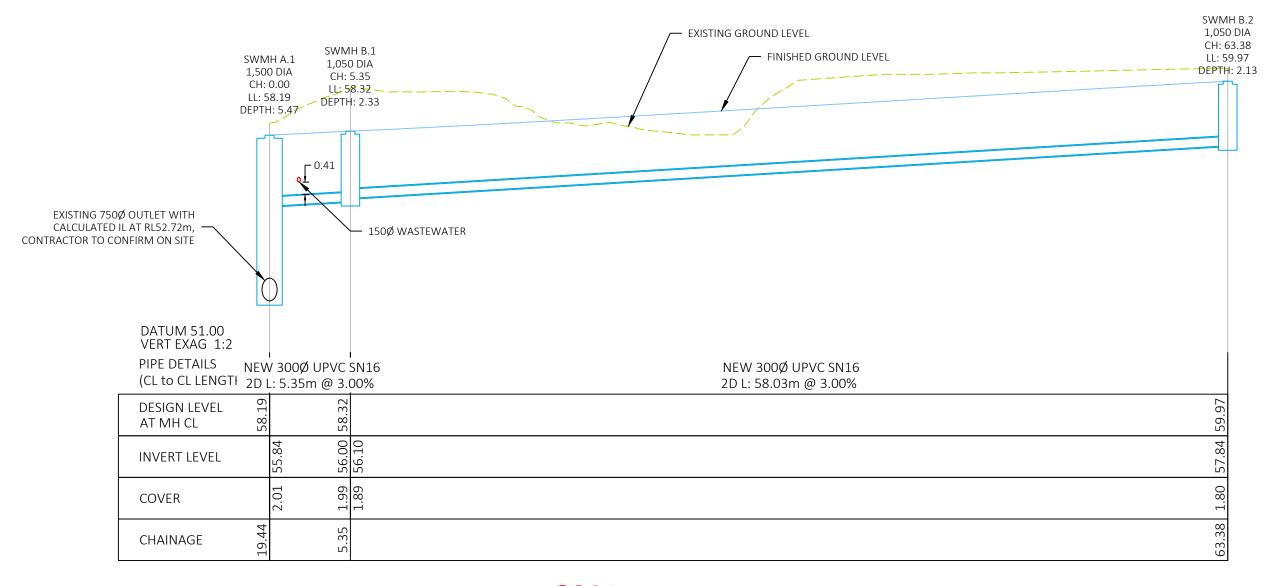
496 East Coast Road, Mairangi Bay

Existing Stormwater Long Section

As Shown ВT PL P23-077 410 Α

BT 26.03.24







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- A ALL WORKS AND STANDARD DETAILS SHALL COMPLY WITH THE FOLLOWING CODES OF PRACTICE:

 A ALCKLAND COUNCIL CODE OF PRACTICE FOR LAND DEVELOPMENT AND SUBDIVISION, CHAPTER 4 STORMWATER, VERSION 3.0, DATED JAN 202.

 WATERCARE, WATER AND WASTEWATER CODE OF PRACTICE FOR LAND DEVELOPMENT AND SUBDIVISION, VERSION 2.2, DATED MOV 2019.

 AUCKLAND TRANSPORT CODE OF PRACTICE, AS IS UPDATED ON THEIR WEBSITE HTTPS://AT.GOVT.NZ/ABOUT-US/AUCKLAND-TRANSPORT-CODE-OF-PRACTICE ANY CODITIONS OF ASSOCIATED RESOURCE CONSENTS SHALL TAKE PRECEDENCE, AND SHALL BE COMPLED WITH.

LEGEND

— — — EXISTING GROUND LEVEL

FINISHED LEVEL

HARDFILL BACKFILL

DWELLING FOUNDATION

LANDWORKS - consulting -

PLAN CHANGE

PO Box 65595, Mairangi Bay, Auckland 0754 www.landworks.co.nz Email:peter@landworks.co.nz

B GENERAL UPDATES

A FOR PLAN CHANGE

Windsor Park Community & multisport Hub INC

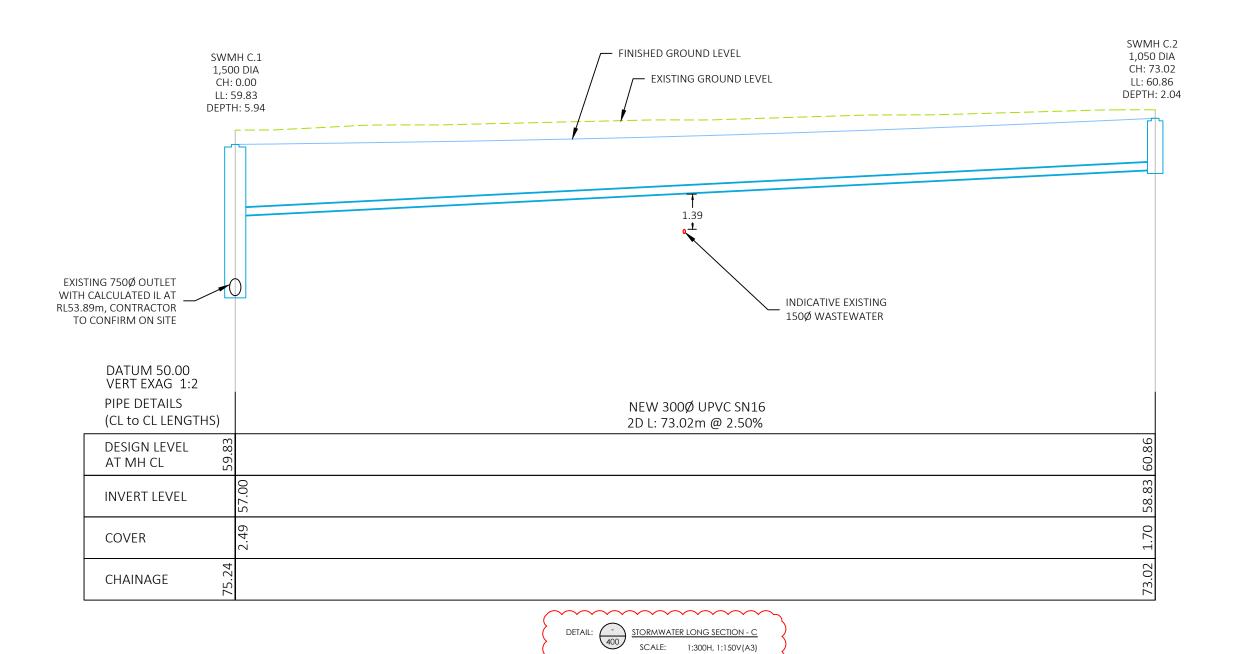
496 East Coast Road, Mairangi Bay

Stormwater Long Section - 2/3

As Shown ВT PL P23-077 412 В

BT 04.09.24

BT 26.03.24



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- A ALL WORKS AND STANDARD DETAILS SHALL COMPLY WITH THE FOLLOWING CODES OF PRACTICE:

 9. AUCKLAND COUNCIL CODE OF PRACTICE FOR LAND DEVELOPMENT AND SUBDIVISION, CHAPTER 4 STORMWATER, VERSION 3.0, DATED IAN 202.2.

 WATERCARE, WATER AND WASTEWATER CODE OF PRACTICE FOR LAND DEVELOPMENT AND SUBDIVISION, VERSION 2.2, DATED NOV 2019.

 AUCKLAND TRANSPORT CODE OF PRACTICE, AS IS UPDATED ON THEIR WEBSITE HTTPS://AT.GOVT.NZ/ABOUT-US/AUCKLAND-TRANSPORT-CODE-OF-PRACTICE ANY CONDITIONS OF ASSOCIATED RESOURCE CONSENTS SHALL TAKE PRECEDENCE, AND SHALL BE COMPLIED WITH.

LEGEND

— — EXISTING GROUND LEVEL

FINISHED LEVEL HARDFILL BACKFILL

DWELLING FOUNDATION

LANDWORKS - consulting -

PLAN CHANGE

PO Box 65595, Mairangi Bay, Auckland 0754 www.landworks.co.nz Email:peter@landworks.co.nz

B GENERAL UPDATES

A FOR PLAN CHANGE

Windsor Park Community & multisport Hub INC

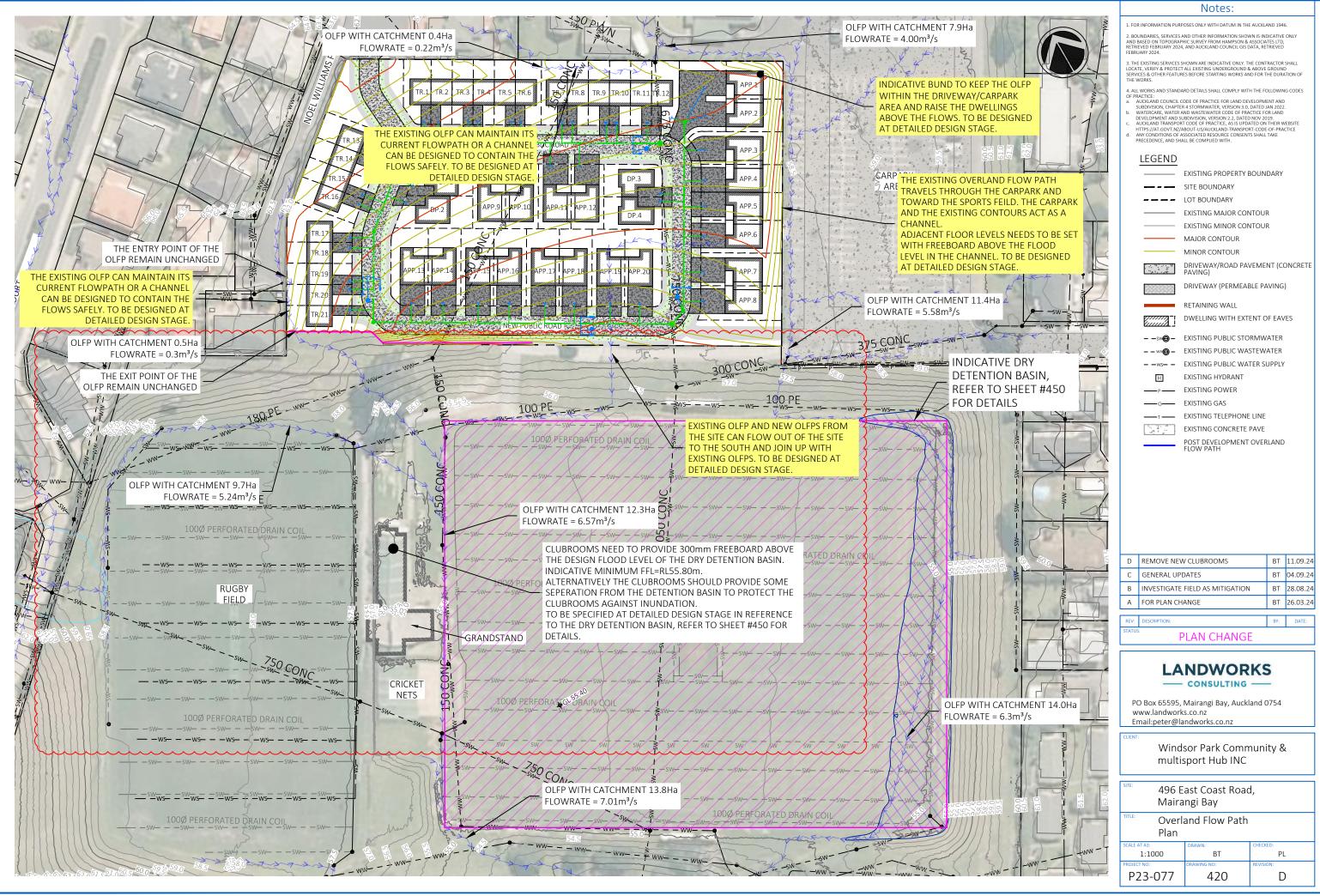
496 East Coast Road, Mairangi Bay

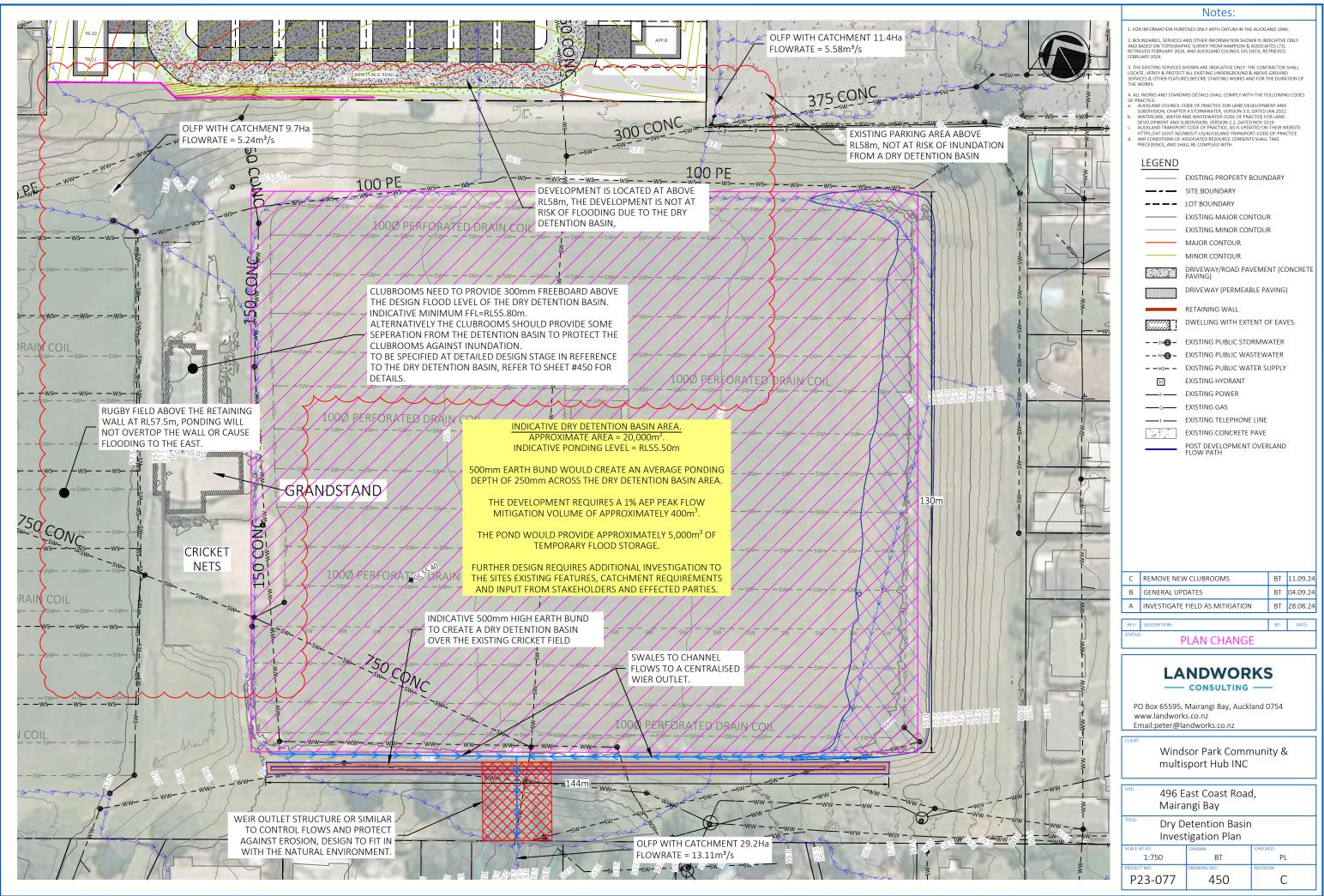
Stormwater Long Section - 3/3

As Shown ВT PL P23-077 413 В

BT 04.09.24

BT 26.03.24





APPENDIX B - GENERAL CALCULATIONS



CALCULATION SHEETS

PROJECT Windsor Park Development

PROJECT NUMBER P23-077

DATE 12/09/2024

AUTHOR Ben Telford

Note: the Calculation is Based on SWCOP4.0 (March 2024).

Contents:

TP108 10 year chart Pipe Capcity Checks to first downstream mahole Pre vs Post development 10% stormwater peak flows

90th Percentile Rainfall Chart SMAF Volume Calculation - General

TP108 100 Year Chart
Pre vs Post development 1% stormwater peak flows

OLFP GIS Data

Major OLFP 1 Major OLFP 2 PROJECT Windsor Park Development
DATE 12/09/2024
AUTHOR Ben Telford

10 YEAR RAINFALL DEPTH

10% AEP rainfall depth =	142	mm
Climate adjusted (17.0%)=	166	mm (2.1 degree climate increase)
Climate adjusted (30.8%)=	186	mm (3.8 degree climate increase)

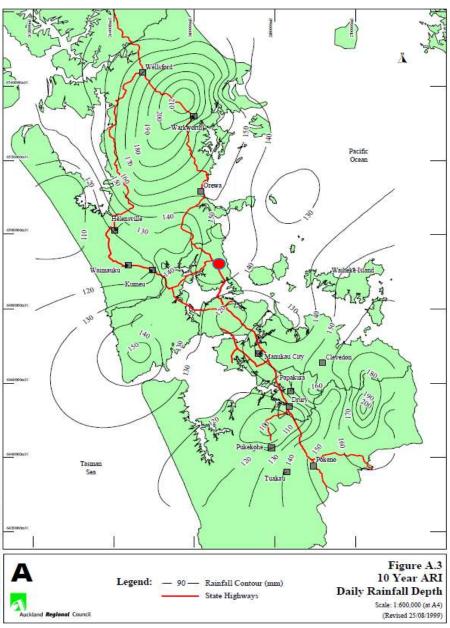


Table 1: Percentage increase in TP108 24-hour design rainfall depth

Annual exceedance probability (AEP)	Percentage Increase in 24-hour design rainfall depth due to future climate change – 2.1°	Percentage Increase in 24-hour design rainfall depth due to future climate change – 3.8°
50%	15.1%	27.4%
20%	16.4%	29.6%
10%	17.0%	30.8%
5%	17.2%	31.2%
2%	17.6%	31.9%
1%	18.1%	32.7%

PROJECT Windsor Park Development

DATE 12/09/2024 **AUTHOR** Ben Telford

Pervious CN

Imp' storage

Runoff at peak

Pervious storage

Peak run off rate

Runoff at peak

Combined

10% 24 Hour Rainfall Depth

Peak rainfall rate *

Peak run off rate (I/s)

PIPE CAPACITY CHECKS

- Under 2.1° Climate Change

Colebrook White Flows

TP 108 Flows, small catchments 88,600 Area % Impervious 65% Downstream manhole Impervious CN 98

74

166.1

122

5.18

1.00

1949

89.2

0.72

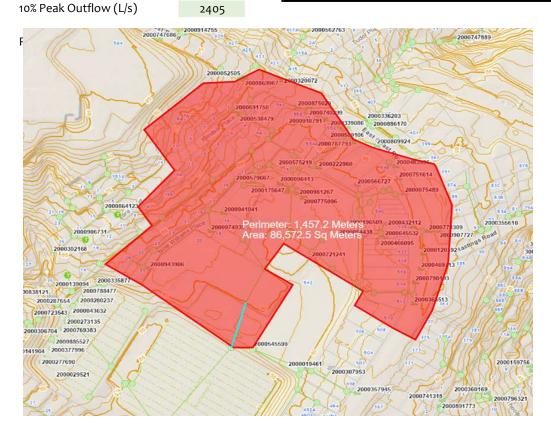
753.46

2702.39

2000866654 Downstream manhole RL (m) 52.35 Upstream manhole SW Node Upstream manhole RL (m) 53.39 Distance between manholes 53.70 Pipe Gradient (m/m) 0.0194 Pipe Diameter (mm) 750.00 Colebrook-White 1.50 Flow Velocity (m/s) 3.48 Pipe Capacity (L/s) 1538

Pipe 1

Pipe Capacity OK? ALREADY AT CAPACITY



PROJECT Windsor Park Development

DATE 12/09/2024 AUTHOR Ben Telford

PRE vs POST DEVELOPMENT PEAK FLOW RUN OFF - 10 YEAR EVENT

impervious

- Under 2.1° Climate Change

Pre-development - from Geomaps

•		•
Total Catchment Area:	12,800 m ²	1.2800 hectares
Total Pervious (Grass) Area	11,200 m ²	1.1200 hectares
Total Impervious Area	1,600 m ²	o.1600 hectares



Post Development - refer Architec	65% impervious		
Total Catchment Area:	12,800	m ²	1.2800 hectares
Pervious Landscaped Area	4,480	m ²	
Pervious Accessway	0		
Total Pervious Area	4,480		0.4480 hectares
Assumed 65% Impervious	8,320		
Total Impervious Area	8,320	m²	o.8320 hectares

	Pre-development	Post-development
Area	12,800	12,800
% Impervious	13%	65%
Impervious CN	98	98
Pervious CN	74	74
24 Hour Rainfall Depth	166	166
Peak rainfall rate *	122.25	122.25
Imp' storage	5.18	5.18
Runoff at peak	1.00	1.00
Peak run off rate (I/s)	54	282
Pervious storage	89.2	89.2
Runoff at peak	0.72	0.72
Peak run off rate	272.13	108.85
Combined	326.28	390.41
Peak Outflow (I/s)	290.4	347.5

PROJECT Windsor Park Development

DATE 12/09/2024 **AUTHOR** Ben Telford

SMAF₂ site

90th percentile 24 hr rainfall depth = 25 mm



Figure 13. 90th percentile 24hr rainfall depth (mm)

Windsor Park Development 12/09/2024 PROJECT

DATE AUTHOR Ben Telford

SMAF DUAL PURPOSE TANK DESIGN

Rainfall depth	25	
Hydrological soil group	Group C	
Pervious Area Curve Number (N)	74	
Impervious SCS curve number (CN)	98	
10% Mitigation Volume also required	YES	
Site Area	12800	
Roof Area	5760	Assumed 45% Site Area
Access Area	2560	Assumed 20% Site Area

	Roof Volumes	Access Volumes
New Impervious area draining to tank (m²)	5760	2560
Existing impervious area draining to tank (m²)	0	0
Total impervious area to tank requiring mitigation (m ²)	5760	2560
Post-development pervious area draining to tank (m²)	0	0
Post-development runoff volume (m ³)	119.27	53.01
Pre-development runoff volume (m ³)	21.09	9.37
Table of dual purpose tank requirments. (m3)		
Required retention volume	28.80	12.80
Required detention volume	69.38	30.84
Required SMAF mitigation volume	98.18	43.64
Transfer accessway retention volumes to dwelling tanks	12.80	

Summary of required and proposed tank volumes (m³)

	Roof Volumes	Access Volumes
Required Retention Volume	41.60	
Required Detention Volume	69.38	43.64
Total Mitigation volume required	110.98	43.64

PROJECT Windsor Park Development

DATE 12/09/2024 AUTHOR Ben Telford

1% AEP rainfall depth = 222 mm

Climate adjusted (18.1%)= 262 mm (2.1 degree climate increase)
Climate adjusted (32.7%)= 295 mm (3.8 degree climate increase)

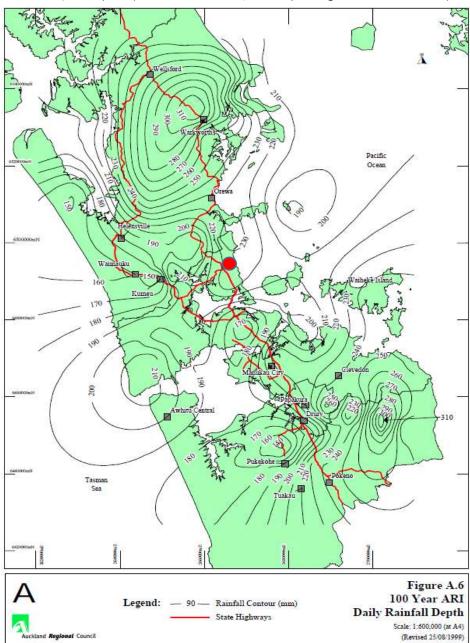


Table 1: Percentage increase in TP108 24-hour design rainfall depth

Annual exceedance probability (AEP)	Percentage Increase in 24-hour design rainfall depth due to future climate change – 2.1°	Percentage Increase in 24-hour design rainfall depth due to future climate change – 3.8°
50%	15.1%	27.4%
20%	16.4%	29.6%
10%	17.0%	30.8%
5%	17.2%	31.2%
2%	17.6%	31.9%
1%	18.1%	32.7%

PROJECT Windsor Park Development

DATE 12/09/2024 AUTHOR Ben Telford

PRE vs POST DEVELOPMENT PEAK FLOW RUN OFF - 100 YEAR EVENT

impervious

- Under 3.8° Climate Change

Pre-development - from Geomaps

Total Catchment Area:	12,800	m ²	1.2800 hectares
Total Pervious (Grass) Area	11,199	m ²	1.1199 hectares
Total Impervious Area	1,601	m ²	o.1601 hectares



Catchment Map

Post Development - refer Architectural Drawings

Total Catchment Area:	12,800	m²	1.2800 hectares
Pervious Landscaped Area	4,480	m ²	
Total Pervious Area	4.480		0.4480 hectares

Main Development Area (12,800m2)

Proposed Roof Area	5,760		
Proposed Conc Access	2,560		
Total Impervious Area	8,320	m²	0.8320 hectares

Post Development Impervious %

- 01	•	•
65%	ımbe	ervious

	Pre-development	Post-development
Area	12,800	12,800
% Impervious	13%	65%
Impervious CN	98	98
Pervious CN	74	74
24 Hour Rainfall Depth	295	295
Peak rainfall rate *	227.82	227.82
Imp' storage	5.18	5.18
Runoff at peak	1.00	1.00
Peak run off rate (I/s)	101	526
Pervious storage	89.2	89.2
Runoff at peak	0.85	0.85
Peak run off rate	603.44	241.39
Combined	704.62	767.30
Peak Outflow (I/s)	627.1	682.9
Increase in peak flows	55.8 L/s	

^{*}Peak Rainfall Rate refers to SW CoP 4.0 Table 2

PROJECT Windsor Park Development
DATE 12/09/2024
AUTHOR Ben Telford

100 YEAR OVERLAND FLOWPATH PEAK FLOWS

GIS Data - Major OLFP 1



PROJECT DATE AUTHOR Windsor Park Development 12/09/2024 Ben Telford

100 YEAR OVERLAND FLOWPATH PEAK FLOWS GIS Data - Major OLFP 2

ttribute	Value
eak Flow 100yr Future 3.8 degree	5.24
eak Flow 10yr Future 3.8 degree	3.22
n3/s) eak Flow 2yr Future 3.8 degree	1.65
n3/s)	
atchment Area (m2)	97348
npervious Future (%)	67.67 44.63
npervious Existing (%) N average Future	90.24
N average Existing	84.71
oC Future (min)	0.17
oC Existing (min)	0.17
lope (%)	5.39
eak Flow 100yr Existing (m3/s)	3.25
eak Flow 10yr Existing (m3/s)	1.9
eak Flow 2yr Existing (m3/s)	0.91
hannelisation Factor	0.6
lax Flow Length (m)	556.34
ainfall 100yr Existing (mm)	221.54
ainfall 10yr Existing (mm)	142.19
ainfall 2yr Existing (mm)	81.24 36.02
ainfall 95th Existing (mm)	36.02 25.16
ainfall 90th Existing (mm) atchment Areas Group	25.16 3ha to 100ha
LFP Segment Length (m)	20
ine ID	3417241
Overland Flow Paths - 3ha to 100ha Attribute	Value
	Value
Attribute Peak Flow 100yr Future 3.8 degree (m3/s) Peak Flow 10yr Future 3.8 degree	Value
Attribute Peak Flow 100yr Future 3.8 degree (m3/s) Peak Flow 10yr Future 3.8 degree (m3/s) Peak Flow 2yr Future 3.8 degree	Value 6.99
Attribute Peak Flow 100yr Future 3.8 degree (m3/s) Peak Flow 10yr Future 3.8 degree (m3/s)	Value 6.99 4.25
Attribute Peak Flow 100yr Future 3.8 degree (m3/s) Peak Flow 10yr Future 3.8 degree (m3/s) Peak Flow 2yr Future 3.8 degree (m3/s)	Value 6.99 4.25 2.14
Attribute Peak Flow 100yr Future 3.8 degree (m9/s) Peak Flow 10yr Future 3.8 degree (m3/s) Peak Flow 2yr Future 3.8 degree (m3/s) Catchment Area (m2) Impervious Future (%) Impervious Existing (%)	Value 6.99 4.25 2.14 136328 61.08 37.85
Attribute Peak Flow 100yr Future 3.8 degree (m35) Peak Flow 10yr Future 3.8 degree (m36) Peak Flow 2yr Future 3.8 degree (m35) Catchment Area (m2) Impervious Future (%) Impervious Existing (%) CN average Future	Value 6.99 4.25 2.14 136328 61.08 37.85 88.66
Attribute Peak Flow 100yr Future 3.8 degree (m35) Peak Flow 10yr Future 3.8 degree (m35) Peak Flow 10yr Future 3.8 degree (m35) Calchment Area (m2) Impervious Future (%) Impervious Existing (%) ON average Future ON average Future	Value 6.99 4.25 2.14 136328 61.08 37.85 8.66 83.08
Attribute Peak Flow 100yr Future 3.8 degree (m25) Peak Flow 10yr Future 3.8 degree (m35) Catchment Area (m2) Impervious Future (%) Impervious Future (%) CN average Future (N average Existing Too Future (min)	Value 6.99 4.25 2.14 136328 61.08 37.85 88.66 83.08 0.21
Attribute Peak Flow 100yr Future 3.8 degree (m059) Peak Flow 10yr Future 3.8 degree (m059) Peak Flow 10yr Future 3.8 degree (m059) Calichment Area (m2) Calichment Area (m2) Impervious Existing (%) Impervious Existing (%) CM average Future CN average Existing ToC Future (min) ToC Existing (min)	Value 6.99 4.25 2.14 136328 61.08 37.85 88.66 83.08 0.21 0.22
Attribute Peak Flow 100yr Future 3.8 degree (m85) Peak Flow 10yr Future 3.8 degree Feak Flow 2yr Future 3.8 degree (m85) Cactchment Area (m2) Impervious Future (%) Impervious Existing (%) CN average Existing ToC Existing (min) ToC Existing (min) Stope (%)	Value 6.99 4.25 2.14 136528 61.08 37.85 88.66 83.08 0.21 0.22 3.77
Attribute Peak Flow 100yr Future 3.8 degree (m059) Peak Flow 10yr Future 3.8 degree (m059) Peak Flow 10yr Future 3.8 degree (m059) Calichment Area (m2) Calichment Area (m2) Impervious Existing (%) Impervious Existing (%) CM average Future CN average Existing ToC Future (min) ToC Existing (min)	Value 6.99 4.25 2.14 136328 61.08 37.85 88.66 83.08 0.21 0.22
Attribute Peax Flow 100yr Future 3.8 degree (m05) Peak Flow 100yr Future 3.8 degree (m05) Peak Flow 10yr Future 3.8 degree (m05) Calichment 3.6 degree (m05) Calichment Alea (m2) Impervious Exteling (%) Impervious Exteling (%) CM average Future CM average Existing ToC Future (min) ToC Existing (min) Slope (%) Peak Flow 100yr Existing (m2/s)	Value 6.99 4.25 2.14 136328 61.08 37.85 88.66 83.08 0.21 0.22 3.77 4.15 2.4
Attribute Peak Flow 100yr Future 3.8 degree mids) who 10yr Future 3.8 degree (mids) peak Flow 2yr Future 3.8 degree (mids) peak Flow 2yr Future 3.8 degree (mids) Catchment Area (mid) Impervious Exiture (%) Impervious Future (%) Impervious Future (%) CM average Exiture CM average Existing (%) ToC Existing (min) Siope (%) Peak Flow 100yr Existing (mids) Peak Flow 10yr Existing (mids) Peak Flow 0yr Existing (mids) Peak Flow 0yr Existing (mids)	Value 6.99 4.25 2.14 196328 61.08 37.85 88.66 83.06 0.21 0.22 3.77 4.15 2.4 1.13 0.6
Attribute Peak Flow 100yr Future 3.8 degree (m05) Peak Flow 100yr Future 3.8 degree (m05) Peak Flow 10yr Future 3.8 degree (m25) Peak Flow 2yr Future 3.8 degree (m25) Impervious Future (%) Impervious Future (%) Impervious Existing (%) On average Future On average Existing ToC Existing (m10) ToC Existing (m10) Feak Flow 100yr Existing (m3/s) Peak Flow 10yr Existing (m3/s) Peak Flow 10yr Existing (m3/s) Peak Flow Yey Existing (m3/s) Channelisation Factor Max Flow Length (m)	Value 6.99 4.25 2.14 1365328 61.06 37.85 68.66 63.06 0.21 0.22 3.77 4.15 2.4 1.13 0.6 736.55
Attribute Peak Flow 100yr Future 3.8 degree (m35) Peak Flow 10yr Future 3.8 degree (m35) Peak Flow 2yr Future 3.8 degree (m35) Catchment Area (m2) Impervious Future (%) Impervious Future (%) Impervious Future (%) Impervious Future (%) Cha werage Estating (%) Cha werage Estating ToC Future (min) ToC Existing (min) Slope (%) Peak Flow 100yr Existing (m3/s) Peak Flow 10yr Existing (m3/s) Peak Flow Wyr Existing (m3/s) Peak Flow Wyr Existing (m3/s) Peak Flow Wyr Existing (m3/s) Ausneliastion Factor Max Flow Length (m) Ranifall 100yr Existing (m)	Value 6.99 4.25 2.14 136328 61.08 37.85 88.66 83.06 0.21 0.22 0.22 2.4 1.13 0.6 735.55 735.55
Attribute Peak Flow 100yr Future 3.8 degree (m/s) Peak Flow 10yr Future 3.8 degree (m/s) Peak Flow 10yr Future 3.8 degree (m/s) Peak Flow 2yr Future 3.8 degree (m/s) Catchment Area (m/s) Impervious Future (%) Impervious Existing (%) CN average Future CN average Existing ToC Puture (min) ToC Existing (min) ToC Existing (min) Flow 100yr Existing (mil/s) Peak Flow 10yr Existing (mil/s) Peak Flow 10yr Existing (mil/s) Peak Flow 2yr Existing (mil/s) Peak Flow 2yr Existing (mil/s) Rainfall Todyr Existing (mm) Rainfall Todyr Existing (mm)	Value 6.99 4.25 2.14 196526 61.06 37.85 68.66 89.06 0.21 0.22 3.77 4.15 2.4 1.13 0.6 736.55 221.56 142.19
Attribute Peak Flow 100yr Future 3.8 degree (m39) Pown 10yr Future 3.8 degree (m39) Peak Flow 10yr Future 3.8 degree (m39) Calchiment Area (m2) Impervious Future (%) CN average Future CN average Future CN average Future TOC Puture (min) TOC Future (min) TOC Future (min) TOC Existing (m10) Stope (%) Feak Flow 10yr Existing (m24) Peak Flow 10yr Existing (m39) Peak Flow 10yr Existing (m39) Peak Flow 10yr Existing (m39) Ranifal Toty Existing (mn) Ranifal Toty Existing (mn) Ranifal Toty Existing (mn) Ranifal Toty Existing (mn)	Value 6.99 4.25 2.14 196,328 61.08 37.85 88.66 89.06 0.21 0.22 3.77 4.15 2.4 1.13 0.6 735.55 221.56 142.19 81.23
Attribute Peak Flow 100yr Future 3.8 degree Peak Flow 100yr Future 3.8 degree Peak Flow 2yr Future 3.8 degree Gackthemet Area ord? Impervious Future (%) Impervious Future (%) Impervious Existing (%) CN average Existing ToC Existing (min) ToC Existing (min) ToC Existing (min) ToC Existing (min) Feak Flow 100yr Existing (mil/s) Peak Flow 00yr Existing (mil/s) Peak Flow 0yr Existing (mil/s) Peak Flow 0yr Existing (mil/s) Rainfall ToOyr Existing (min) Rainfall ToOyr Existing (min) Rainfall ToY Existing (min) Rainfall TyC Existing (min) Rainfall Syr Existing (min) Rainfall Syr Existing (min) Rainfall Syr Existing (min)	Value 6.99 4.25 2.14 196328 61.08 37.85 68.66 68.06 0.21 0.22 3.77 4.15 2.4 1.13 0.6 738.58 221.56 142.19 81.23
Attribute Peak Flow 100yr Future 3.8 degree (m38) mobals Flow 100yr Future 3.8 degree (m38) mobals Flow 100yr Future 3.8 degree (m38) calchiment Area (m2) impervious Future (%) CN average Future CN average Future CN average Future TOC Puture (min) TOC Future (min) TOC Future (min) TOC Existing (min) Slope (%) Flow TOY Existing (m3%) Peak Flow 100yr Existing (m3%) Peak Flow 100yr Existing (m3%) Peak Flow 100yr Existing (m3%) Rainfall TOY Existing (mn) Rainfall TOY Existing (mn) Rainfall TOY Existing (mn) Rainfall SOM Existing (mn)	Value 6.99 4.25 2.14 196328 61.08 37.85 88.66 83.08 0.21 0.22 3.77 4.15 2.4 1.13 0.6 735.55 221.56 142.19 81.23 36.01 25.15
Attribute Peak Flow 100yr Future 3.8 degree Peak Flow 100yr Future 3.8 degree Peak Flow 2yr Future 3.8 degree Gackthemet Area ord? Impervious Future (%) Impervious Future (%) Impervious Existing (%) CN average Existing ToC Existing (min) ToC Existing (min) ToC Existing (min) ToC Existing (min) Feak Flow 100yr Existing (mil/s) Peak Flow 00yr Existing (mil/s) Peak Flow 0yr Existing (mil/s) Peak Flow 0yr Existing (mil/s) Rainfall ToOyr Existing (min) Rainfall ToOyr Existing (min) Rainfall ToY Existing (min) Rainfall TyC Existing (min) Rainfall Syr Existing (min) Rainfall Syr Existing (min) Rainfall Syr Existing (min)	Value 6.99 4.25 2.14 1165328 61.08 37.05 80.66 83.06 0.21 0.22 3.77 4.15 2.4 1.13 0.6 738.55 221.56 142.19 81.23 36.01

APPENDIX C- HEALTHY WATERS CORRESPONDENCE

STORMWATER DAM MANAGEMENT SYSTEM - DRY PONDS CHECK LIST FOR COMPLIANCE WITH ARC, ALW PLAN REQUIREMENTS

	Description/Pond Name	Apollo
	Stormwater Catchment	Otaha Valley (OV)
	Combined Drainage Catchment.	ALBANY CDC 5C
_	DEDMITTED A OTIVITY	
A 1 1	PERMITTED ACTIVITY The damping of water shall not recult in the loss of or cause fleeding of any watland	Y
	The damming of water shall not result in the loss of or cause flooding of any wetland The dam structure shall be no greater than 4 metres in height (measured vertically at its highest point)	
1.2	The contributing catchment area shall not exceed 20 hectares.	N N
		N
	The depth of dammed water shall not exceed 3 metres, including flood depth.	
	The surface area of the impounded water shall not exceed 5000 m ²	N
1.6	The dammed water shall not raise sub-surface or surface water levels or impede drainage on	v
<u> </u>	adjacent properties	Υ
1.7	The dam has been designed and constructed and is operated and maintained with a flood spillway	
	to pass a 1 per cent ARI flood event while maintaining 0.3 metres freeboard.	Y
	The entry to the spillway(s) shall not be restricted by debris.	Υ
1.9	The dam structure and spillway shall be inspected at intervals of no more than 12 months, and	
	following any significant rainfall. Any damage recorded at times of inspecting, or noticed at any other	
	time , is remedied as soon as is practicably possible	Υ
	The structure shall be maintained in a structurally sound condition at all times.	Y
1.11	The structure shall allow for the safe passage of fish and other migratory aquatic fauna upstream	
	and downstream	N
1.12	The structure shall not be caused erosion or scouring immediately upstream or downstream	Υ
1.13	The structure shall not be affected the ability of lawful takes of surface water to abstract their	
ł	allocation	Υ
В	DISCRETIONARY ACTIVITIES	
2.1	The dam is located on a perennial stream,	Υ
	The pond is used for flood attenuation	Y
	The pond causes flooding of adjacent land	N
	The pond performs any significant solid reduction	N
	The potential exists to improve solids removal	Υ
	The pond causes instability	N
	Is there a formal spillway.?	Y
	Any erosion protection at outlets.?	N
	The dam is legally authorised by an existing ARC consent.	Υ
С	In the event of dam failure, would any of the following apply:	
		<u> </u>
	Flooding of habitable floor areas	N
	Flooding of other buildings	N N
	Flooding of privately owned land	N
	Flooding of areas to which public has access and could be risk from dam failure	N
	Significant damage to wetlands, riparian vegetation or stream channels or banks.	Y
3.6	The dam results in a significant barrier to fish,	N

STORMWATER DAM MANAGEMENT SYSTEM - DRY PONDS CHECK LIST FOR COMPLIANCE WITH ARC,

AL W	DI	ΛN	DECLII	REMENTS

	Description/Pond Name	Apollo		
	Stormwater Catchment	Otaha Valley (OV)		
	Combined Drainage Catchment.	ALBANY .CDC 5C	Description	Information Location
	PERMITTED ACTIVITY		eccerpain.	inometar country
	The damming of water shall not result in the loss of or cause flooding of any wetland	Y	The dry pond was formed due to lack of capacity in pipes downstream, therefore a bund was constructed around Greenvalley Park to attenuate runoff.	GIS Layout Plan with aerial photograph
	The dam structure shall be no greater than 4 metres in height (measured vertically at its highest point)		Pond Bund Height = 9.3m, Top of Bund = 47.8m , Toe of Bund = 38.5m	Surveyed by NSCC staff.
	The contributing catchment area shall not	. N.	Catchment = 90 Ha	Obtained from the CMP.
	exceed 20 hectares.	N	· ·	
	The depth of dammed water shall not exceed 3 metres, including flood depth.	N	The maximum flood water depth =8.7m, Top of Spilway = 47.2m, Toe of Bund = 38.5m	Surveyed by NSCC staff.
	The surface area of the impounded water shall not exceed 5000 m ²	N	The maximum flood surface water area = 4480 m ²	The area was obtained by measuring the area a planimetrer as shown on GIS Layout plan will contours.
	The dammed water shall not raise sub- surface or surface water fevels or impede drainage on adjacent properties	Y	The surface water will raise in the reserve area and will impede on two private properties backyards.	GIS Layout Plan with aerial photograph and contours.
	The dam has been designed and constructed and is operated and maintained with a flood spillway to pass a 1 per cent ARI flood event while maintaining 0.3 metres freeboard.	Y	The pond has a spillway, but no routing records could be found to check how much freeboard are available in a 100 year ARI storm event.	Site Inspection by NSCC and GIS Layout Plan aerial photograph and contours.
1.8	The entry to the spiilway(s) shall not be restricted by debris.		The Spillway is 25.5m wide and therefore debris will have little effect on the spillway. The pond is surrounded by upper class residential properties, therefore debris will be very small objects.	Site Inspection by NSCC.
	The dam structure and spillway shall be inspected at intervals of no more than 12 months, and following any significant rainfall.Any damage recorded at times of inspecting.or noticed at any other time, is remedied as soon as is practicably possible	Y		
1.10	The structure shall be maintained in a			
	structurally sound condition at all times. The structure shall allow for the safe passage of fish and other migratory aquatic fauna upstream and downstream	N N		
1.12	upstream and downstream The structure shall not be caused erosion or scouring immediately upstream or downstream	NY	No erosion was idetified during the site inspetion.	Site Inspection by NSCC.
1.13	The structure shall not be affected the ability of lawful takes of surface water to abstract their	-	There is no permanent waterbody, nor any records of takes.	GIS Layout Plan with aerial photograph and contours.

В	DISCRETIONARY ACTIVITIES			
\neg				
2.1	The dam is located on a perennial stream,	Y	There are a stream upstream and downstream of the dry pond.	GIS Layout Plan with aerial photograph and contours.
2.2	The pond is used for flood attenuation		The pond has the capability of attenuating 10780 m ³	Calculated by using measures surface area and levels from survey.
2.3	The pond causes flooding of adjacent land		When checking the contour plan two properties will be efffected by flooding, only a very small part of their properties. There is no records of any complaints of flooding in this area.	GIS Layout Plan with aerial photograph and contours.
2.4	The pond performs any significant solid reduction		The ponds main function is to attenuate storm events.	
2.5	The potential exists to improve solids removal	Y		
	The pond causes instability	N		
	Is there a formal spillway.?	Y	The pond has an 25.5 meter wide spillway, lined with concrete.	Site Inspection by NSCC.
2.8	Any erosion protection at outlets.?	N	The downstream site of outlet has no erosion protection.	Site Inspection by NSCC.
	The dam is legally authorised by an existing ARC consent.	Υ		
С	In the event of dam failure, would		If the bund fails the pond volume will be catered for in the existing stream.	
	any of the following apply:			
	Flooding of habitable floor areas	N		
	Flooding of other buildings	N		
	Flooding of privately owned land	N		
3.4	Flooding of areas to which public has access and could be risk from dam failure	. N		
	Significant damage to wetlands, riparian vegetation or stream channels or banks.	Υ		
	The dam results in a significant barrier to fish,	N	T	

Y- YES; N- NO; N/A- Not Applicable

NORTH SHORE CITY COUNCIL UPDATING OF STORM WATER DAM MANAGEMENT SYSTEM. POND DETAILS - DRY PONDS TECHNICAL DATA

1 File Number				24834						
2 Consent ID Number										
3 Pond ID from Catchment M	anagemer	nt Plan	<u> </u>	OV4						
4 GIS Reference (Asset ID)			<u> </u>							
5 Combined Drainage Cate	chment			ALBANY - CDC5C						
6 Stormwater Catchment	ni saringa	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		OV						
7 Pond location (Address)				9,Ascension Place						
8 NZ map reference				R10652936						
9 Co-ordinates (At the centre of	pond from	X		2 665 232						
GIS)		Υ		6 493 628						
10 Type of pond		Dry/Wet		_ D						
11 Levels to LINZ		i.Top of Dam		47.8						
		ii. Top of Spillway		47.2						
		iii. Toe of Dam		38.5						
12 Height of the Dam			m	9.3						
13 Contributing Catchment are	a		На	90						
14 Maximum pond length			m	122						
15 Maximum pond width			m	54						
16 Maximum operating surface	area		m ²	4480						
17 Maximum storage volume (Design Vo	lume)	m ³	10780						
18 Spill ways:		I. type								
		ii. width/dia.	m	25.5						
		iii.								
19 Outlets		I. type		Circulr wier						
		ii. width/dia	m	1.45dia						
		iii.								
20 Others	"	Drawing Nos.								
		Completion year		1992						

Mohammed SahimRazak

From: Mohammed SahimRazak

Sent: Thursday, 10 September 2015 11:22 a.m.

To: 'Suzanne.Naylor@water.co.nz'

Cc: Frank Tian; Dukessa Blackburn-Huettner; Andrew Skelton; Sarah Sinclair;

'wmcquarrie@water.co.nz'; SBasnyat (Shreesh) (Shreesh.Basnyat@water.co.nz)

Subject: RE: Apollo Drive Stormwater Dam

Tracking: Recipient Recall

'Suzanne.Naylor@water.co.nz'

 Frank Tian
 Failed: 10/09/2015 12:04 p.m.

 Dukessa Blackburn-Huettner
 Failed: 10/09/2015 11:45 a.m.

Andrew Skelton Succeeded: 10/09/2015 11:45 a.m.

Sarah Sinclair

'wmcquarrie@water.co.nz'

SBasnyat (Shreesh) (Shreesh.Basnyat@water.co.nz)

Hi Suzanne

A joint site meeting was arranged by Shreesh and was attended by Wallace/Shreesh (Dam Safety Engineers from Watercare) and Mohammed on 11 August 2015. The issues discussed are listed below and our responses are in red. Works at Apollo Dry Pond/Dam (flood extended detention structure) is already progressing and installation of the floating litter screen upstream of the outlet culvert will be planned for dry season.

- 1. Restoration of grass cover on the upstream dam face. Noted, invasive weeds were treated and eradicated last year and is "work in progress", retained face of the dam will be grassed.
- 2. Recently planted vegetation removed from the dam face. Noted, contractor is relocating shrubs to other site and refer to item 1 above.
- 3. Review for need of screens to be installed upstream of the inlet of the conduit to prevent debris blocking this entrance. Noted, options will be explored and implemented. However, upstream of Apollo Dam are three road culverts, large floating debris are captured at the inlet of these culverts.
- 4. A structural assessment of the performance of the conduit. A CCTV of the 750mm outlet pipe at base of the embankment was carried out three years ago by maintenance contractor and was found to be in satisfactory condition. Our recent annual SW Pond/Dam site inspections have revealed that the embankment structure and pipe (750 dia) penetration through embankment at in/outlet are in satisfactory condition.
- 5. Is a High PIC dam and requires routine inspection by trained dam staff. SWOps Engineer has already assessed and classified this site for Dams in accordance with the Building Regulation 2008 (revoked on 30 June 2015) and TP109 as "referable dam". Technical details will be discussed with T&T Consultants in our next workshop. We will continue monitoring and surveillance of this dam and others in accordance with the NZSOLD Dam Safety Guidelines, 2015 annually.

Please contact me if you need any further clarification.

Kind regards

Mohammed Sahim Razak I Senior Stormwater Operations Engineer North Infrastructure & Environmental Services
Ph. 09 3010101 I Extn 8781 I Mobile 0274 464 534.
Auckland Council, Level 3, 1 The Strand, Takapuna, Auckland 0622
Visit our Website: www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz

From: Dukessa Blackburn-Huettner

Sent: Tuesday, 8 September 2015 12:33 p.m.

To: Frank Tian; Andrew Skelton

Subject: FW: Apollo Drive Stormwater Dam

Importance: High

HI Andrew and Frank

Dukessa Blackburn-Huettner | Stormwater Operations & Planning Manager Infrastructure and Environmental Services
Phone (09) 8907990 Mobile 021 240 8532
Auckland Council, Level 3, Bledisloe, 24 Wellesley Street, Auckland 1010

Visit our website: www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz

From: SNaylor (Suzanne) [mailto:Suzanne.Naylor@water.co.nz]

Sent: Monday, 7 September 2015 5:31 p.m. **To:** Dukessa Blackburn-Huettner; Sarah Sinclair

Subject: Apollo Drive Stormwater Dam

Importance: High

Good Evening Dukessa and Sarah,

As discussed, after our inspection of this dam we have found a few items that we would recommend be addressed.

- A structural assessment of the performance of the conduit.
- Restoration of grass cover on the upstream dam face.
- Recently planted vegetation removed from the dam face.
- Review for need of screens to be installed upstream of the inlet of the conduit to prevent debris blocking this entrance.
- Is a High PIC dam and requires routine inspection by trained dam staff.

The easiest way to go about this is probably to meet on site so we can explain what works are required and how to achieve these easily.

If you can let me know a day that suits I will organise my guys,

Cheers Suzanne

Suzanne Naylor

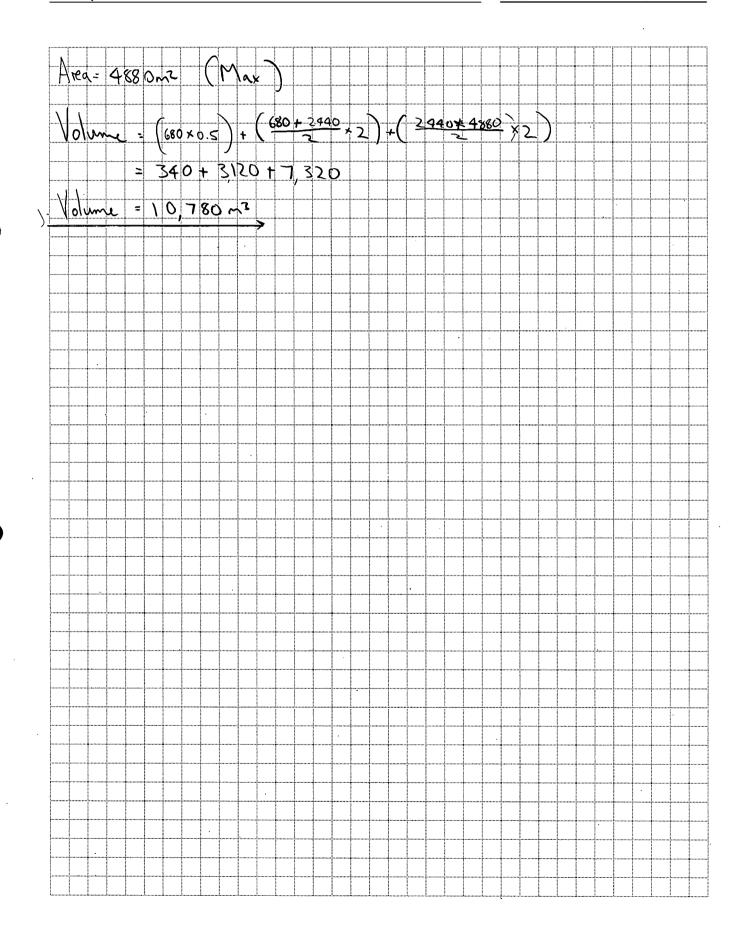
BE(Env), MIPENZ, CPEng
Headworks Manager
Watercare Services Limited
73 Remuera Road, Remuera, Auckland
Private Bag 92 521, Wellesley Street
Ph: 09 539 7565
Mobile: 021 917 565
Fax: 09 539 7334
Email: snaylor@water.co.nz

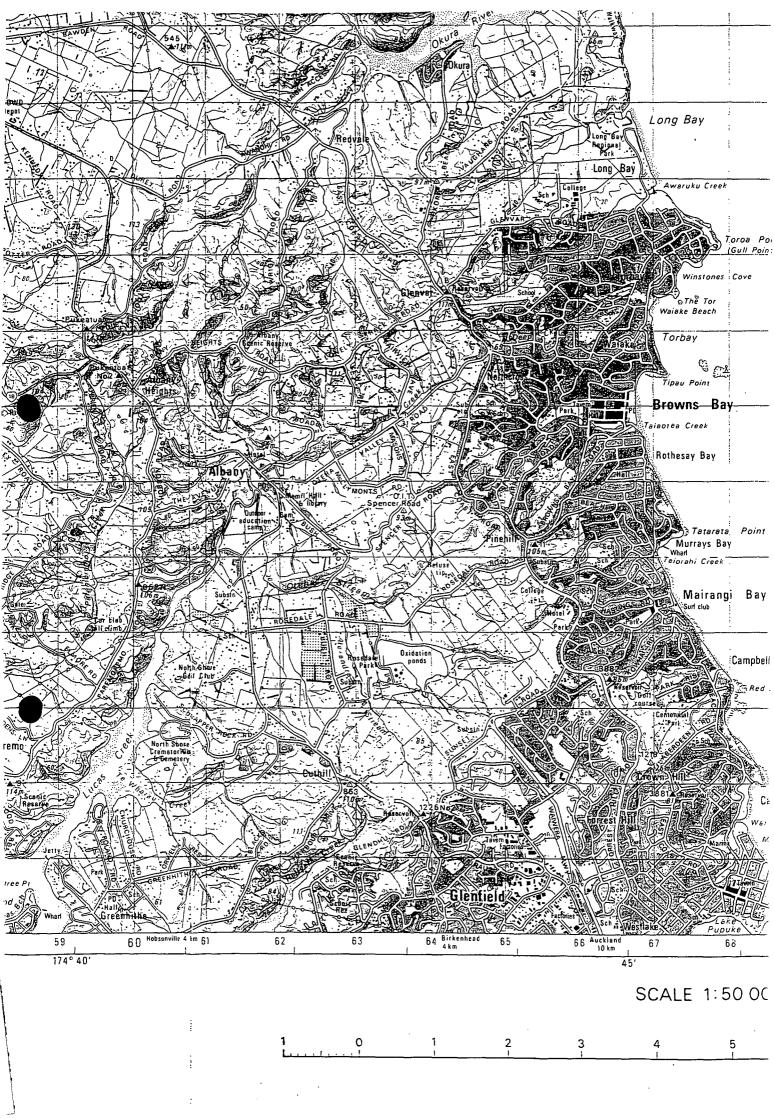
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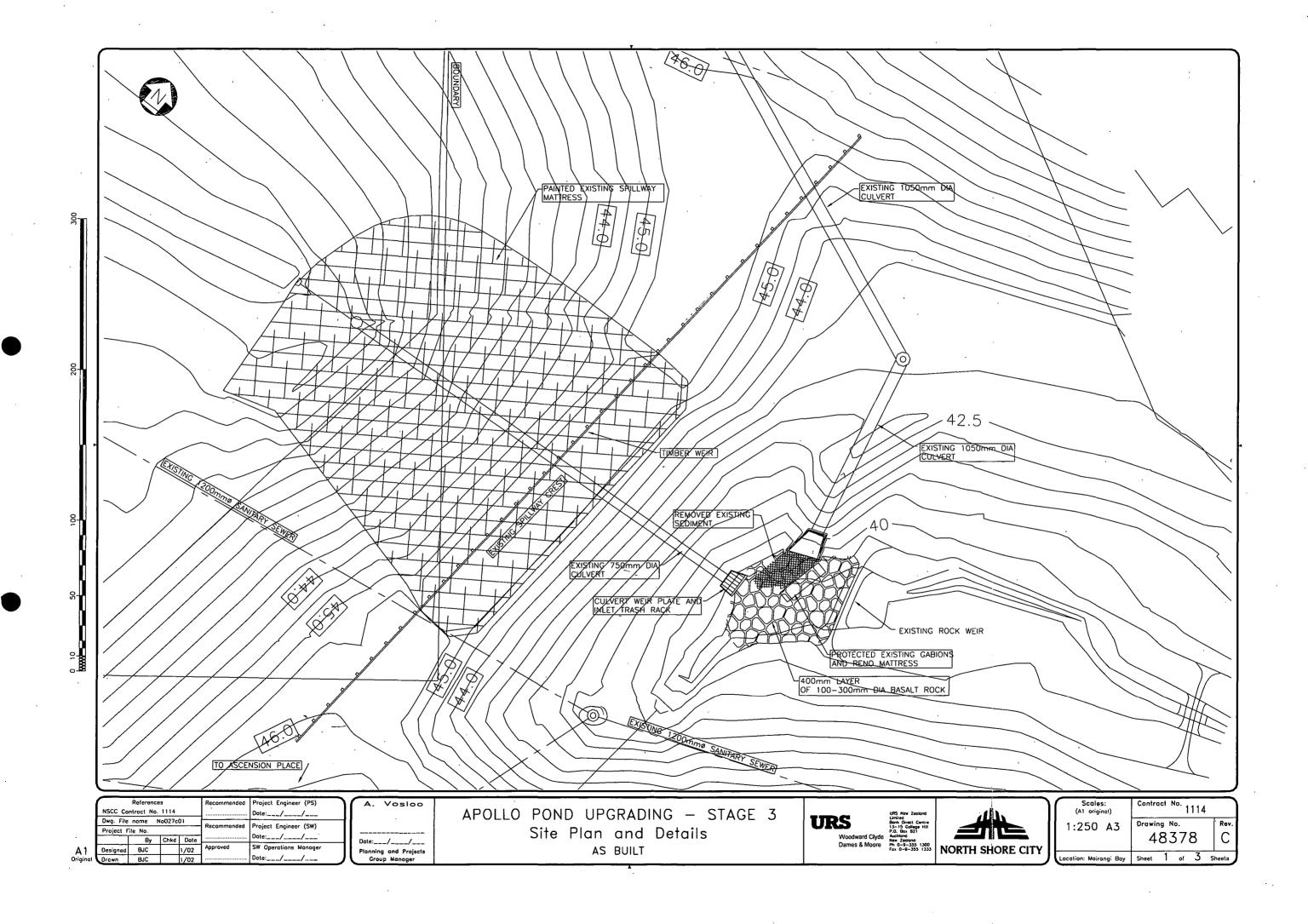
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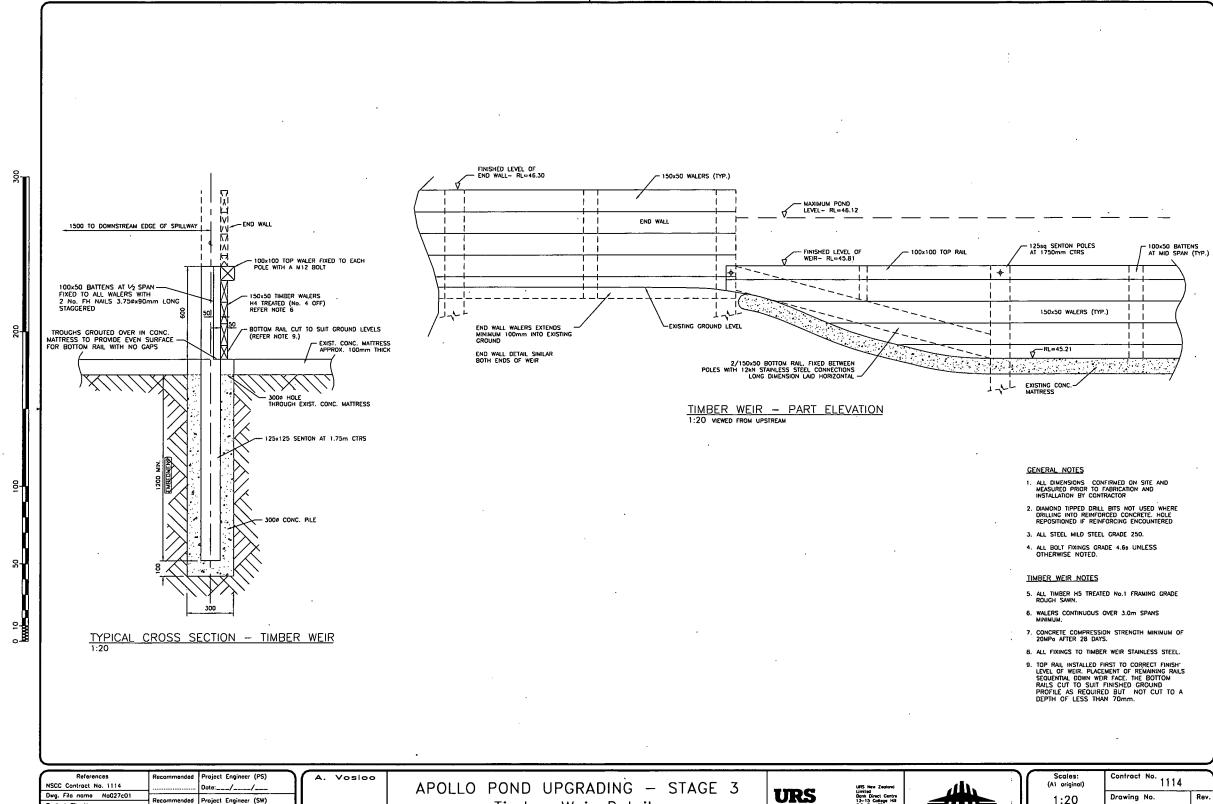
Project Notes

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Verified By:		[Date:		Sheet:	of	









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	Project F	ile No.								
		Ву	Chkd	Date						
A1	Designed	BJC/TS		1/02		SW Operations Manager				
Original	Drawn	BJC/MPS		1/02	,	Date:/				

APOLLO POND UPGRADING — STAGE

Timber Weir Details

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AS BUILT

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The information provided in this plan is intended to be general information only.

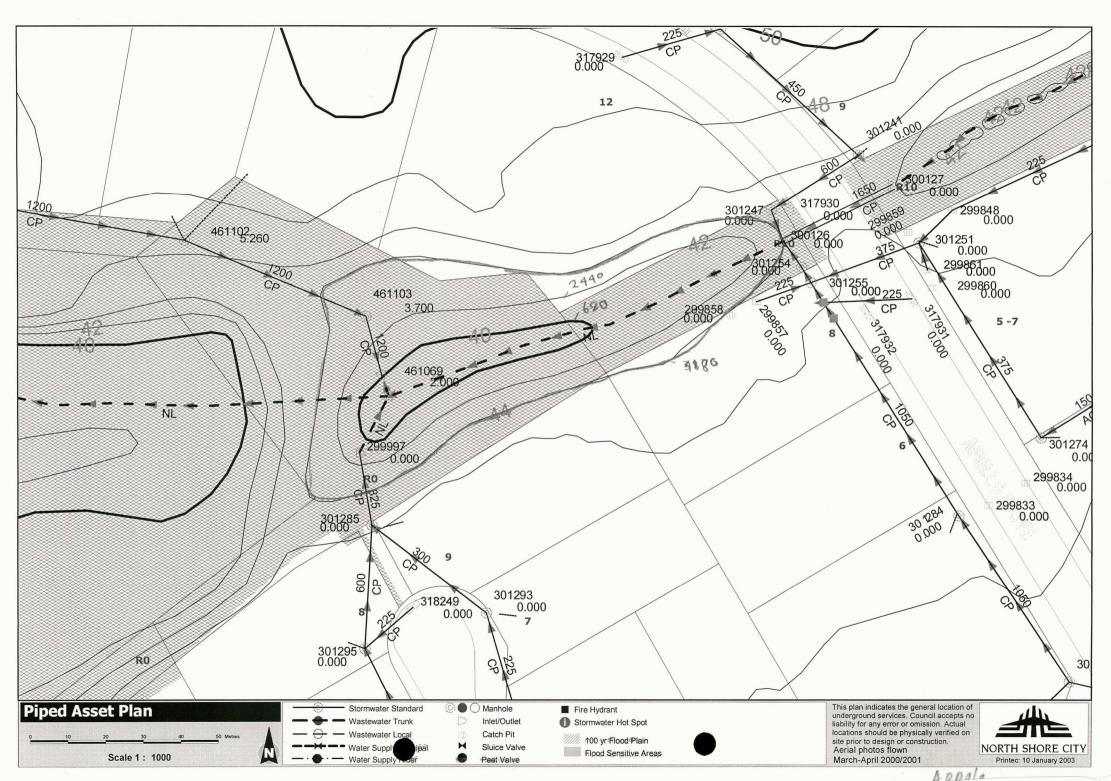
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This excludes all responsibility and liability with relation to any claim whatsoever (including without limitation for contributory negligence by the Council) arising from the use of this plan. Actual locations of any pipes or services shown on this plan should be physically verified on side prior to design or construction.

Any damage to any of the pipes or services specified in this plan is the sole responsibility of the person damaging the pipes or services, whether or not the Council's plans are accurate, and the Council will seek to recover the cost of repairing any such damage to pipes or services from any such person.



Location Map: Apollo





NORTH SHORE CITY COUNCIL UPDATING OF STORM WATER DAM MANAGEMENT SYSTEM. POND DETAILS - DRY PONDS TECHNICAL DATA

	Description/Pond	Unit	Apollo	
1 File Numb				
2 Consent				24834
	om Catchment Managemer	nt Plan	<u> </u>	OV4
	ence (Asset ID)		·	
5 Combi	ned Drainage Catchment			ALBANY - CDC5C
6 Stormwate	er Catchment			OV
7 Pond loca	ation (Address)		9,Ascension Place	
8 NZ map re	eference			R10652936
9 Co-ordina	tes(At the centre of pond from	Х		2 665 232
GIS)		Υ		6 493 628
10 Type of po		Dry/Wet		D
11 Levels to I	LINZ	i.Top of Dam		47.8
		ii. Top of Spillway		47.2
		iii. Toe of Dam		38.5
12 Height of t			m	9.3
	ng Catchment area		Ha	90
14 Maximum			m	122 ^{<}
15 Maximum	•		m	54
-	operating surface area		m ²	4480
	storage volume (Design Vo	lume)	m ³	10780
18 Spill ways	:	I. type		
		ii. width/dia.	m	25.5
		iii.		
19 Outlets		I. type		Circulr wier /
		ii. width/dia	m	1.45dia
		iii.		
20 Others		Drawing Nos.		
		Completion year		1992

STORMWATER DAM MANAGEMENT SYSTEM - DRY PONDS CHECK LIST FOR COMPLIANCE WITH ARC, ALW PLAN REQUIREMENTS

_		
	Description/Pond Name	Apollo
	Stormwater Catchment	Otaha Valley (OV)
	Combined Drainage Catchment.	ALBANY . CDC 5C
	<u> </u>	
Α	PERMITTED ACTIVITY	
	The damming of water shall not result in the loss of or cause flooding of any wetland The dam structure shall be no greater than 4 metres in height (measured vertically at its	Y
	highest point)	N
	The contributing catchment area shall not exceed 20 hectares.	N
	The depth of dammed water shall not exceed 3 metres, including flood depth.	N
	The surface area of the impounded water shall not exceed 5000 m ²	N
	The dammed water shall not raise sub-surface or surface water levels or impede drainage on adjacent properties	Υ
1.7	The dam has been designed and constructed and is operated and maintained with a flood spillway	
	to pass a 1 per cent ARI flood event while maintaining 0.3 metres freeboard.	Υ
1.8	The entry to the spillway(s) shall not be restricted by debris.	Υ
1.9	The dam structure and spillway shall be inspected at intervals of no more than 12 months, and following any significant rainfall. Any damage recorded at times of inspecting, or noticed at any other time, is remedied as soon as is practicably possible	Y
1 10		' Y
	The structure shall be maintained in a structurally sound condition at all times. The structure shall allow for the safe passage of fish and other migratory aquatic fauna upstream	
1.10	and downstream	N Y
	The structure shall not be caused erosion or scouring immediately upstream or downstream	T
1.13	The structure shall not be affected the ability of lawful takes of surface water to abstract their allocation	Y
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
В	DISCRETIONARY ACTIVITIES	
2.1	The dam is located on a perennial stream,	Y
	The pond is used for flood attenuation	Ÿ
	The pond causes flooding of adjacent land	N
	The pond performs any significant solid reduction	N
	The potential exists to improve solids removal	Y
	The pond causes instability	N
	Is there a formal spillway.?	Y
	Any erosion protection at outlets.?	N
	The dam is legally authorised by an existing ARC consent.	Y
C		(must mission) * \$2.4040 H840.50
	In the event of dam failure, would any of the following apply:	ļ
	Flooding of habitable floor areas	N
2 0	Flooding of other buildings	N .
	Flooding of privately owned land	N
3.3		
3.3 3.4	Flooding of areas to which public has access and could be risk from dam failure	N
3.3 3.4 3.5		N Y N

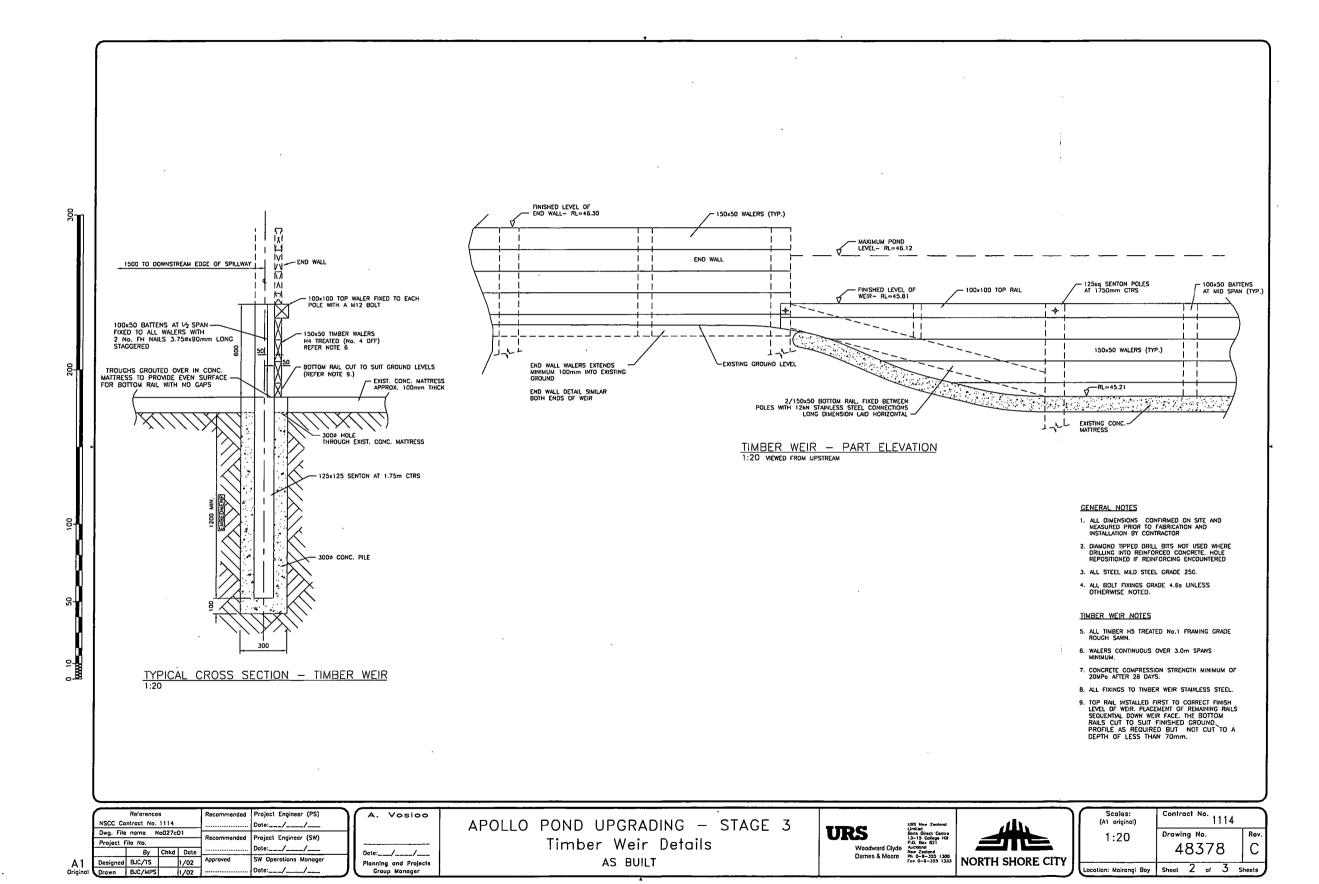
STORMWATER DAM MANAGEMENT SYSTEM - DRY PONDS CHECK LIST FOR COMPLIANCE WITH ARC,

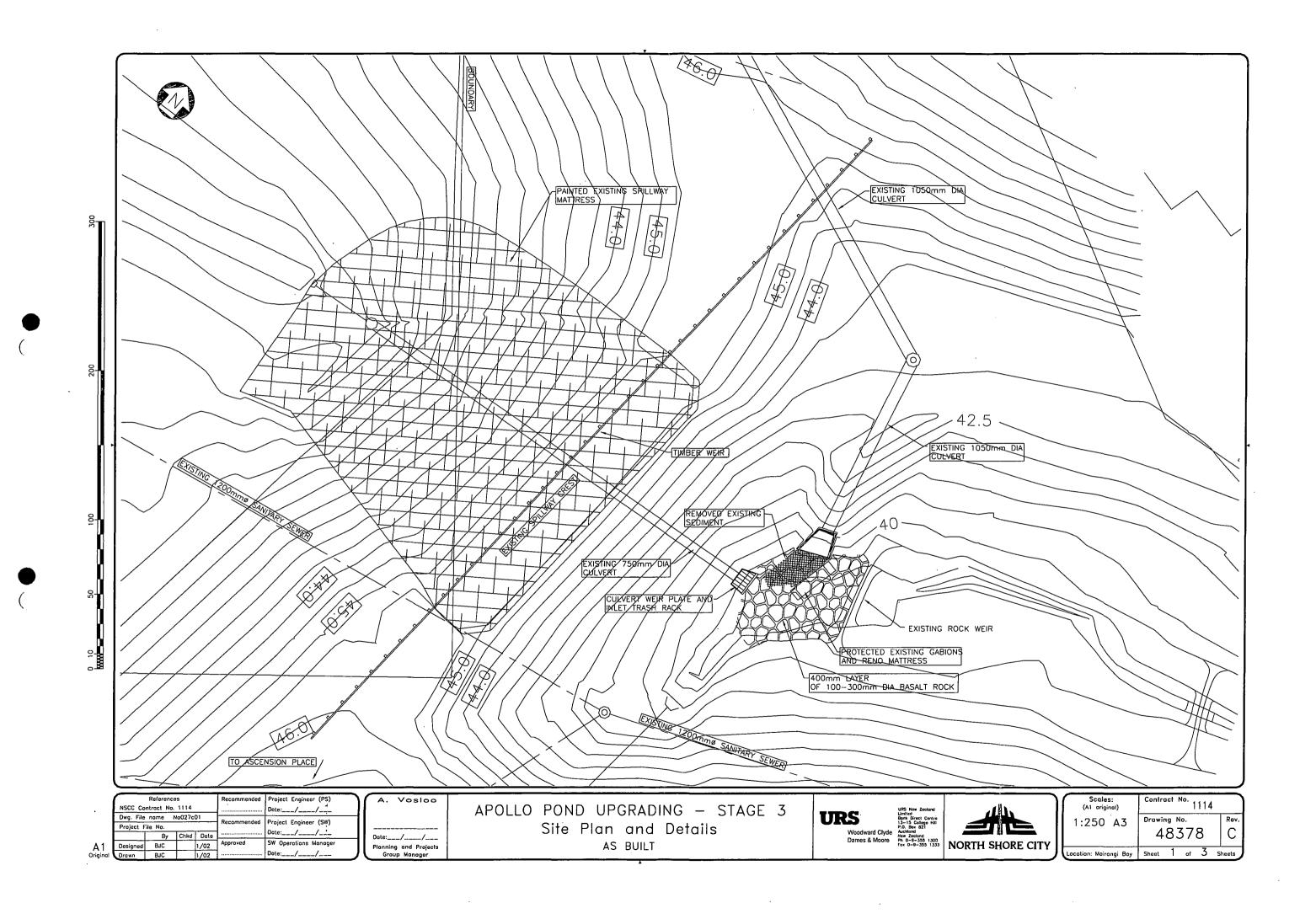
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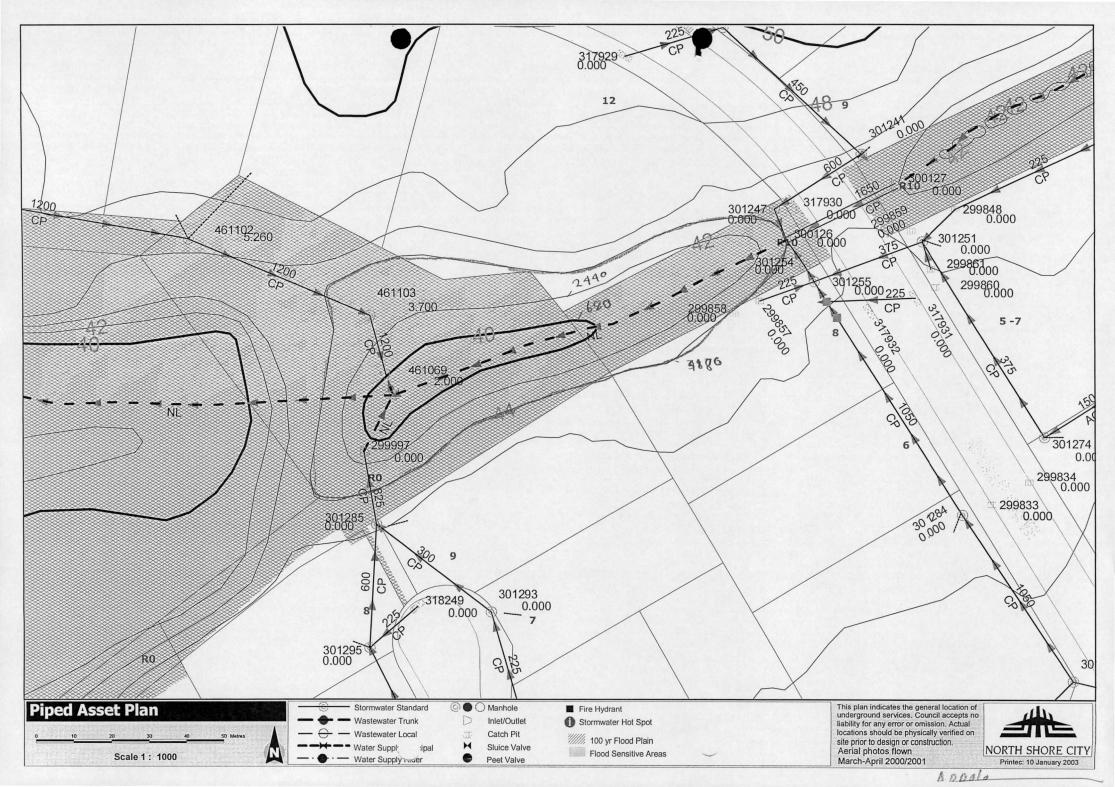
	Description/Pond Name	Apollo		
	Stormwater Catchment	Otaha Valley (OV)		
	Combined Drainage Catchment.	ALBANY -CDC 5C	Description	Information Location
	PERMITTED ACTIVITY		Description	Information Education
1.1	The damming of water shall not result in the loss of or cause flooding of any wetland	Y	The dry pond was formed due to lack of capacity in pipes downstream, therefore a bund was constructed around Greenvalley Park to attenuate runoff.	GIS Layout Plan with aerial photograph
1.2	The dam structure shall be no greater than 4 metres in height (measured vertically at its highest point)		Pond Bund Height = 9.3m, Top of Bund = 47.8m , Toe of Bund = 38.5m	Surveyed by NSCC staff.
1.3	The contributing catchment area shall not exceed 20 hectares.	N	Catchment = 90 Ha	Obtained from the CMP.
1.4	The depth of dammed water shall not exceed 3 metres, including flood depth.	2	The maximum flood water depth =8.7m, Top of Spilway = 47.2m , Toe of Bund = 38.5m	Surveyed by NSCC staff.
1.5	The surface area of the impounded water shall not exceed 5000 m ²		The maximum flood surface water area = 4480 m ²	The area was obtained by measuring the area a planimetrer as shown on GIS Layout plan wi contours.
1.6	The dammed water shall not raise sub- surface or surface water levels or impede drainage on adjacent properties	Y	The surface water will raise in the reserve area and will impede on two private properties backyards.	GIS Layout Plan with aerial photograph and contours.
1.7	The dam has been designed and constructed and is operated and maintained with a flood spillway to pass a 1 per cent ARI flood event while maintaining 0.3 metres freeboard.		The pond has a spillway, but no routing records could be found to check how much freeboard are available in a 100 year ARI storm event.	Site Inspection by NSCC and GIS Layout Plan aerial photograph and contours.
1.8	The entry to the spillway(s) shall not be restricted by debris.	Y	The Spillway is 25.5m wide and therefore debris will have little effect on the spillway. The pond is surrounded by upper class residential properties, therefore debris will be very small objects.	Site Inspection by NSCC.
1.9	The dam structure and spillway shall be inspected at intervals of no more than 12 months, and following any significant rainfall. Any damage recorded at times of inspecting, or noticed at any other time, is remedied as soon as is practicably possible	Y		
	The structure shall be maintained in a structurally sound condition at all times. The structure shall allow for the safe passage	Y		
	of fish and other migratory aquatic fauna upstream and downstream	N.	No erosion was idetified during the site inspetion.	Site Inspection by NSCC
	The structure shall not be caused erosion or scouring immediately upstream or downstream	Υ		
.13	The structure shall not be affected the ability of lawful takes of surface water to abstract their		There is no permanent waterbody, nor any records of takes.	GIS Layout Plan with aerial photograph and contours.

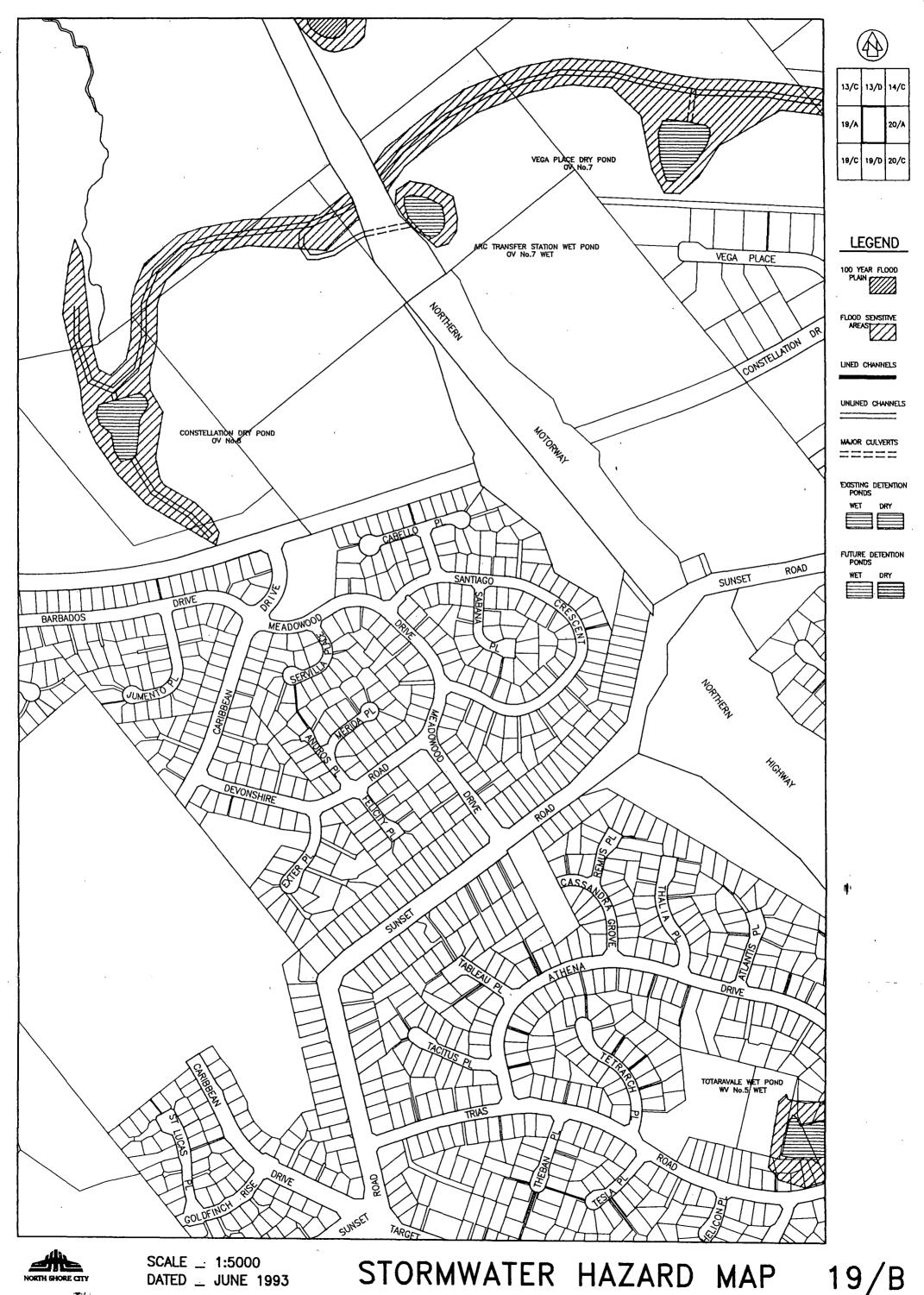
В	DISCRETIONARY ACTIVITIES			
2.1	The dam is located on a perennial stream,	Y	There are a stream upstream and downstream of the dry pond.	GIS Layout Plan with aerial photograph and contours.
2.2	The pond is used for flood attenuation	Y	The pond has the capability of attenuating 10780 m	Calculated by using measures surface area and levels from survey.
2.3	The pond causes flooding of adjacent land	N	When checking the contour plan two properties	GIS Layout Plan with aerial photograph and contours.
2.4	The pond performs any significant solid reduction	N	The ponds main function is to attenuate storm events.	
2.5	The potential exists to improve solids removal	Y		
2.6	The pond causes instability	N		
2.7	Is there a formal spillway.?	Υ	The pond has an 25.5 meter wide spillway, lined with concrete.	Site Inspection by NSCC.
2.8	Any erosion protection at outlets.?	N	The downstream site of outlet has no erosion protection.	Site Inspection by NSCC.
2.9	The dam is legally authorised by an existing ARC consent.	Y		
:	In the event of dam failure, would		If the bund fails the pond volume will be catered for in the existing stream.	
	any of the following apply:			
	Flooding of habitable floor areas	Ν		
	Flooding of other buildings	2		
	Flooding of privately owned land	N		
3.4	Flooding of areas to which public has access			
	and could be risk from dam failure	N		
3.5	Significant damage to wetlands, riparian			
	vegetation or stream channels or banks.	Υ		
3.6	The dam results in a significant barrier to fish,	N		

Y- YES; N- NO; N/A- Not Applicable









85 85

DATED _ JUNE 1993

19/B

