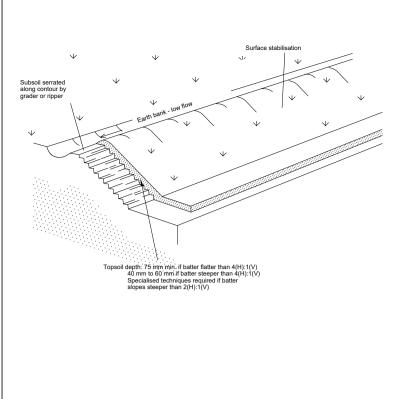


Construction Notes

1. Place stockpiles more than 2 (preferably 5) metres from existing vegetation,

- concentrated water flow, roads and hazard areas.
- 2. Construct on the contour as low, flat, elongated mounds. Where there is sufficient area, topsoil stockpiles shall be less than 2 metres in height. 4. Where they are to be in place for more than 10 days, stabilise following the approved
- ESCP or SWMP to reduce the C-factor to less than 0.10. 6. Construct earth banks (Standard Drawing 5-5) on the upslope side to divert water around stockpiles and sediment fences (Standard Drawing 6-8) 1 to 2 metres downslope.

STOCKPILES



Construction Notes

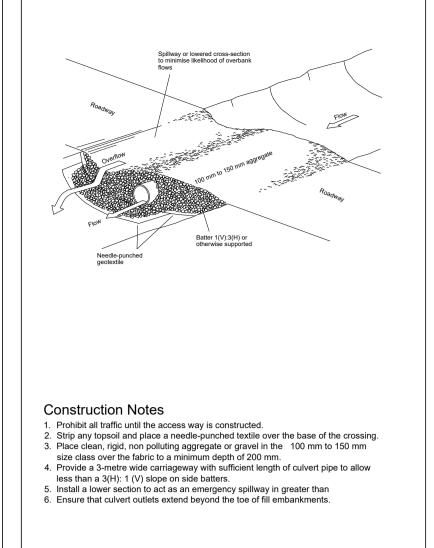
SD 4-1

SD 5-8

1. Scarify the ground surface along the line of the contour to a depth of 50 mm to 100 mm to break up any hardsetting surfaces and to provide a good bond between the respread material and subsoil.

- 2. Add soil ameliorants as required by the ESCP or SWMP. 3. Rip to a depth of 300 mm if compacted layers occur.
- 4. Where possible, replace topsoil to a depth of 40 to 60 mm on lands where the slope exceeds 4(H):1(V) and to at least 75 mm on lower gradients.

REPLACING TOPSOIL SD 4-2



Construction Notes 1. Check dams can be built with various materials, including rocks, logs, sandbags and straw bales. The maintenance program should ensure their integrity is retained, especially where constructed with straw bales. In the case of bales, this might require their replacement each two to 2. Trench the check dam 200 mm into the ground across its whole width. Where rock is used, fill the trenches to at least 100 mm above the ground surface to reduce the risk of undercutting. Normally, their maximum height should not exceed 600 mm above

the gully floor. The centre should act as a spillway, being at least 150

Space the dams so the toe of the upstream dam is level with the -

mm lower than the outer edges.

ROCK CHECK DAM

SD 5-1

spillway of the next downstream dam.

Construction Notes

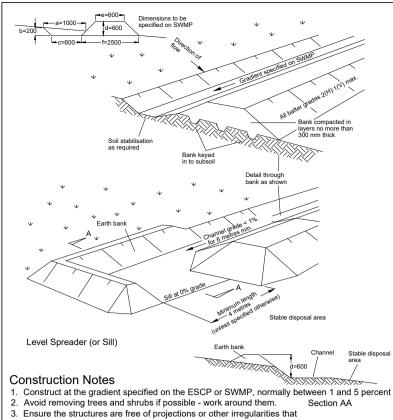
SD 5-4

SD 6-11

- . Build with gradients between 1 percent and 5 percent.
- . Avoid removing trees and shrubs if possible work around them. 3. Ensure the structures are free of projections or other irregularities that could
- impede water flow. 4. Build the drains with circular, parabolic or trapezoidal cross sections, not V shaped. 5. Ensure the banks are properly compacted to prevent failure.

6. Complete permanent or temporary stabilisation within 10 days of construction.

EARTH BANK (LOW FLOW)

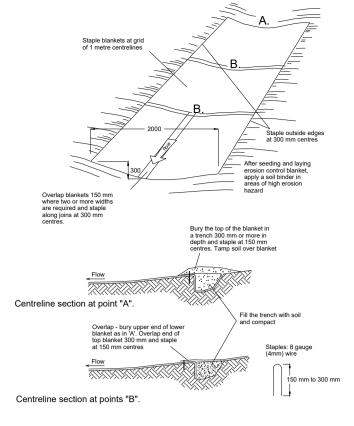


could impede water flow. Build the drains with circular, parabolic or trapezoidal cross sections, not V-shaped, at the dimensions shown on the SWMP. . Ensure the banks are properly compacted to prevent failure.

. Complete permanent or temporary stabilisation within 10 days of construction following Table 5.2 in Landcom (2004). . Where discharging to erodible lands, ensure they outlet through a properly

constructed level spreader. B. Construct the level spreader at the gradient specified on the ESCP or SWMP, normally less than 1 percent or level. . Where possible, ensure they discharge waters onto either stabilised or undisturbed disposal sites within the same subcatchment area from which the water originated. Approval might be required to discharge into other subcatchments.

EARTH BANK (HIGH FLOWS)



Construction Notes

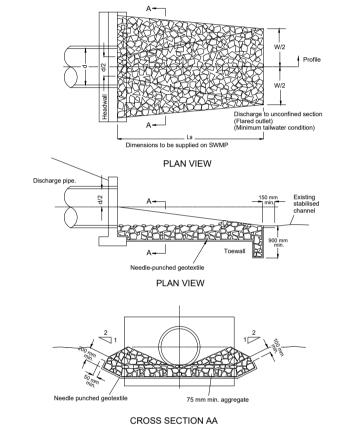
 Remove any rocks, clods, sticks or grass from the surface before laying matting . Ensure that topsoil is at least 75 mm deep.

3. Complete fertilising and seeding before laying the matting. 4. Ensure fabric will be continuously in contact with the soil by grading the surface carefully first.

5. Lay the fabric in "shingle-fashion", with the end of each upstream roll overlapping those downstream. Ensure each roll is anchored properly at its upslope end. 6. Ensure that the full width of flow in the channel is covered by the matting up to the design storm event, usually in the 10-year ARI time of concentration storm event. 7. Divert water from the structure until vegetation is stabilised properly.

SD 5-7

RECP: CONCENTRATED FLOW



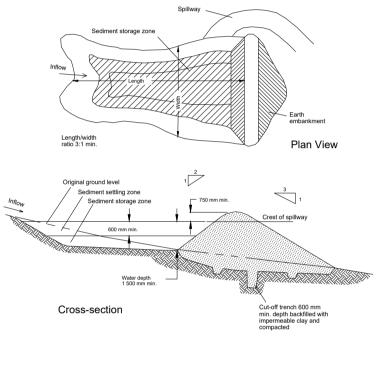
Construction Notes

- mpact the subgrade fill to the density of the surr Prepare a smooth, even foundation for the structure that will ensure that the
- needle-punched geotextile does not sustain serious damage when covered with rock.

 Should any minor damage to the geotextile occur, repair it before spreading any
- aggregate. For repairs, patch one piece of fabric over the damage, making sure that all joints and patches overlap more than 300 mm.

 4. Lay rock following the drawing, according to Table 5.2 of Landcom (2004) and with a minimum diameter of 75 mm.
- Ensure that any concrete or riprap used for the energy dissipater or the outlet protection conforms to the grading limits specified on the SWMP.

ENERGY DISSIPATER

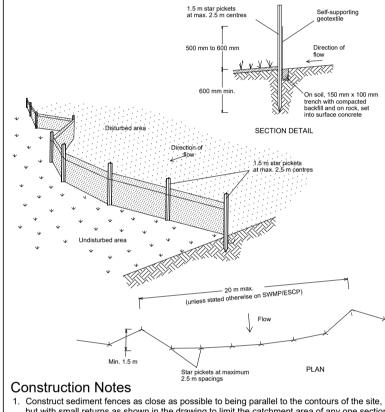


- . Remove all vegetation and topsoil from under the dam wall and from within the storage area. . Construct a cut-off trench 500 mm deep and 1,200 mm wide along the centreline of the
- ikment extending to a point on the gully wall level with the riser c Maintain the trench free of water and recompact the materials with equipment as specified in the SWMP to 95 per cent Standard Proctor Density.
- 4. Select fill following the SWMP that is free of roots, wood, rock, large stone or foreign material.
- . Prepare the site under the embankment by ripping to at least 100 mm to help bond compacted fill to the existing substrate. 6. Spread the fill in 100 mm to 150 mm layers and compact it at optimum moisture content

SD 6-4

following the SWMP. 7. Construct the emergency spillway 3. Rehabilitate the structure following the SWMP.

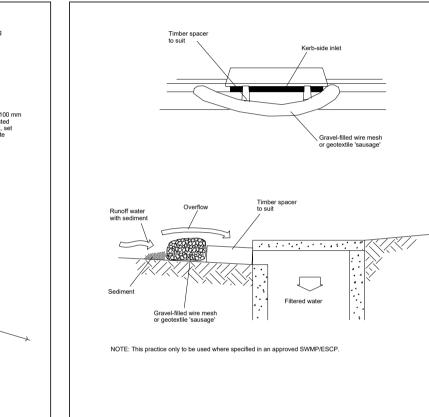
EARTH BASIN - WET (APPLIES TO 'TYPE D' AND 'TYPE F' SOILS ONLY



TEMPORARY WATERWAY CROSSING

- but with small returns as shown in the drawing to limit the catchment area of any one section. The catchment area should be small enough to limit water flow if concentrated at one point to 2. Cut a 150-mm deep trench along the upslope line of the fence for the bottom of the fabric to
- 3. Drive 1.5 metre long star pickets into ground at 2.5 metre intervals (max) at the downslope edge of the trench. Ensure any star pickets are fitted with safety caps.
- 4. Fix self-supporting geotextile to the upslope side of the posts ensuring it goes to the base of the trench. Fix the geotextile with wire ties or as recommended by the manufacturer. Only use geotextile specifically produced for sediment fencing. The use of shade cloth for this
- purpose is not satisfactory. Join sections of fabric at a support post with a 150-mm overlap. 6. Backfill the trench over the base of the fabric and compact it thoroughly over the geotextile.

SEDIMENT FENCE

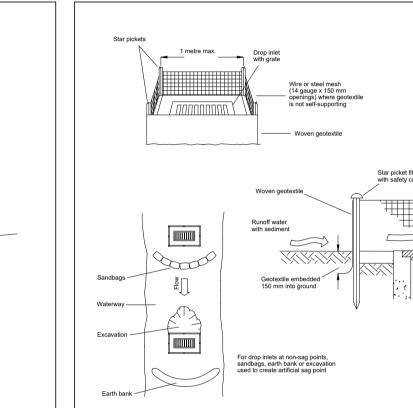


Construction Notes

- Install filters to kerb inlets only at sag points.
- Fabricate a sleeve made from geotextile or wire mesh longer than the length of the inlet pit and fill it with 25 mm to 50 mm gravel. 3. Form an elliptical cross-section about 150 mm high x 400 mm wide.

 4. Place the filter at the opening leaving at least a 100-mm space between it and the kerb
- inlet. Maintain the opening with spacer blocks. 5. Form a seal with the kerb to prevent sediment bypassing the filter.
- 6. Sandbags filled with gravel can substitute for the mesh or geotextile providing they are placed so that they firmly abut each other and sediment-laden waters cannot pass between

MESH AND GRAVEL INLET FILTER

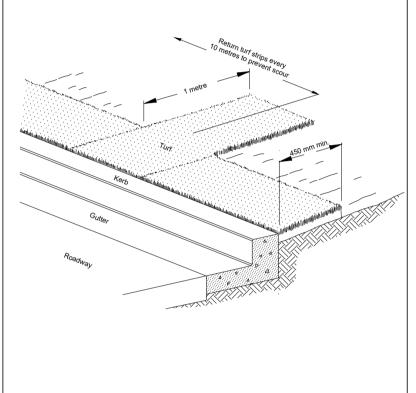


Construction Notes 1. Fabricate a sediment barrier made from geotextile or straw bales.

waters to bypass it.

- Follow Standard Drawing 6-8 for installation procedures for the straw bales or geofabric. Reduce the picket spacing to 1 metre centres. 3. In waterways, artificial sag points can be created with sandbags or earth banks as
- shown in the drawing. 4. Do not cover the inlet with geotextile unless the design is adequate to allow for all

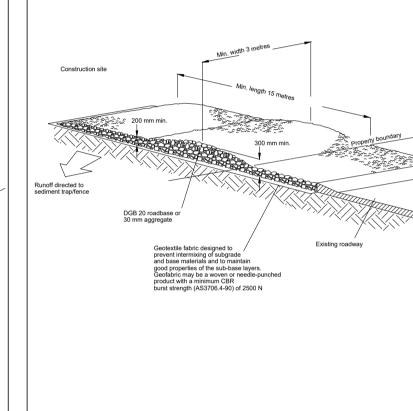
GEOTEXTILE INLET FILTER SD 6-12



Construction Notes 1. Install a 450 mm minimum wide roll of turf on the footpath next to the kerb and at

the same level as the top of the kerb. 2. Lay 1.4 metre long turf strips normal to the kerb every 10 metres. Rehabilitate disturbed soil behind the turf strip following the ESCP/SWMP.

KERBSIDE TURF STRIP



Construction Notes

SD 6-13

1. Strip the topsoil, level the site and compact the subgrade.

2. Cover the area with needle-punched geotextile. 3. Construct a 200 mm thick pad over the geotextile using road base or 30 mm aggregate.

4. Ensure the structure is at least 15 metres long or to building alignment and at least 3 metres 5. Where a sediment fence joins onto the stabilised access, construct a hump in the stabilised

access to divert water to the sediment fence

STABILISED SITE ACCESS SD 6-14

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

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0	DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION	12.08.21			
ISSUE	REASON FOR ISSUE	DATE	DATE OF RELEASE	RESPONSIBLE PRINCIPAL SIGNATURE	ISSUE

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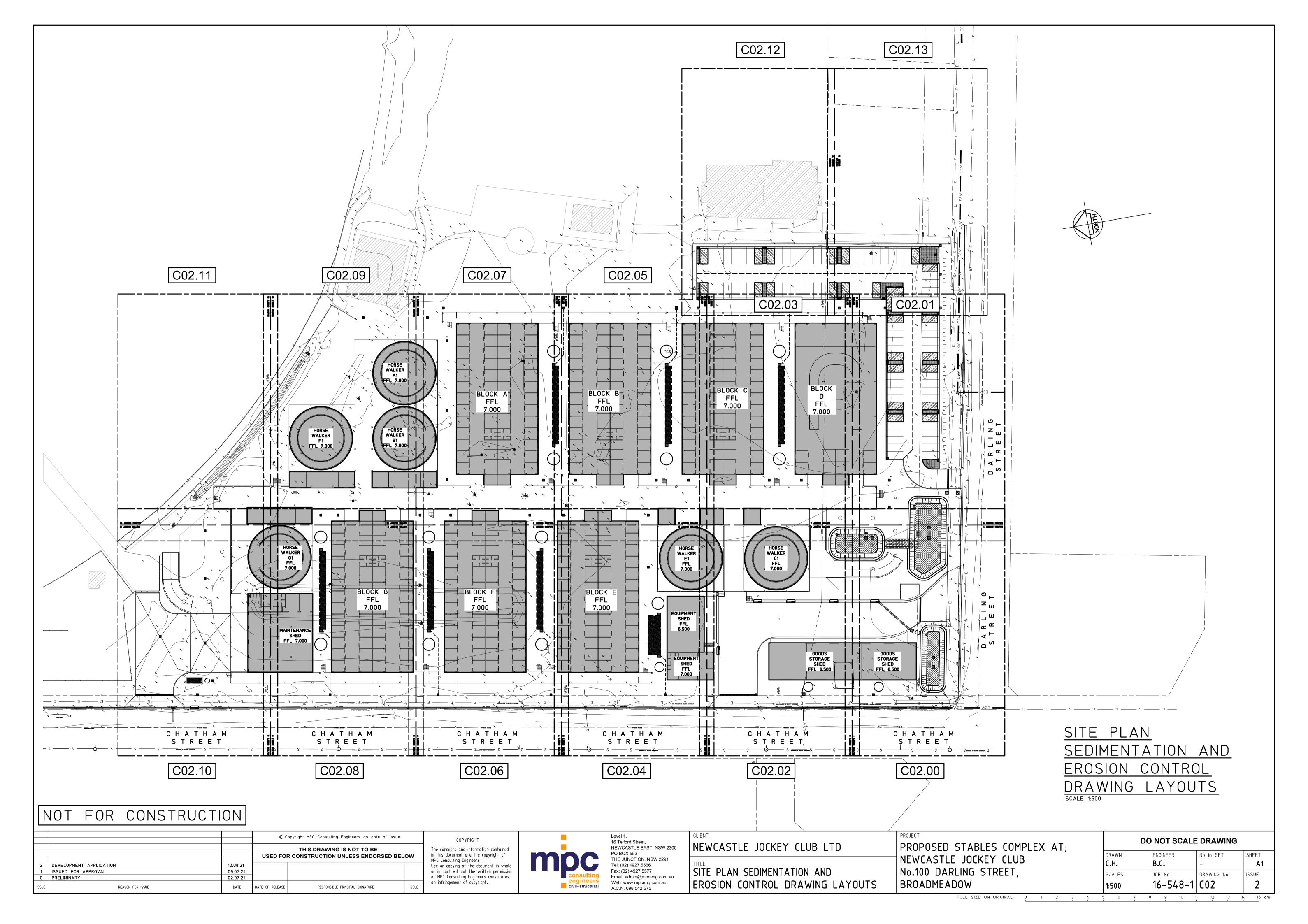
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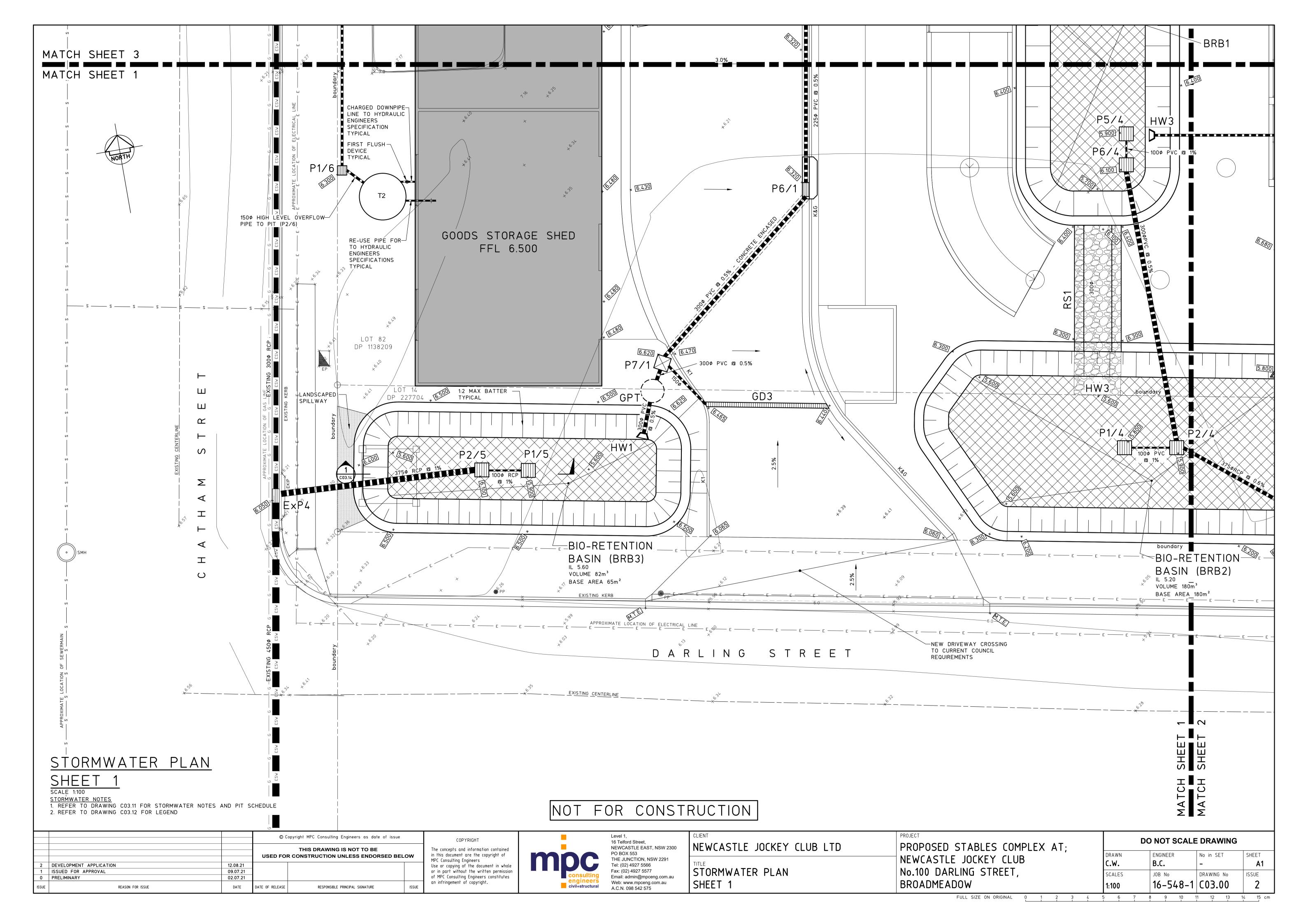
NEWCASTLE JOCKEY CLUB LTD

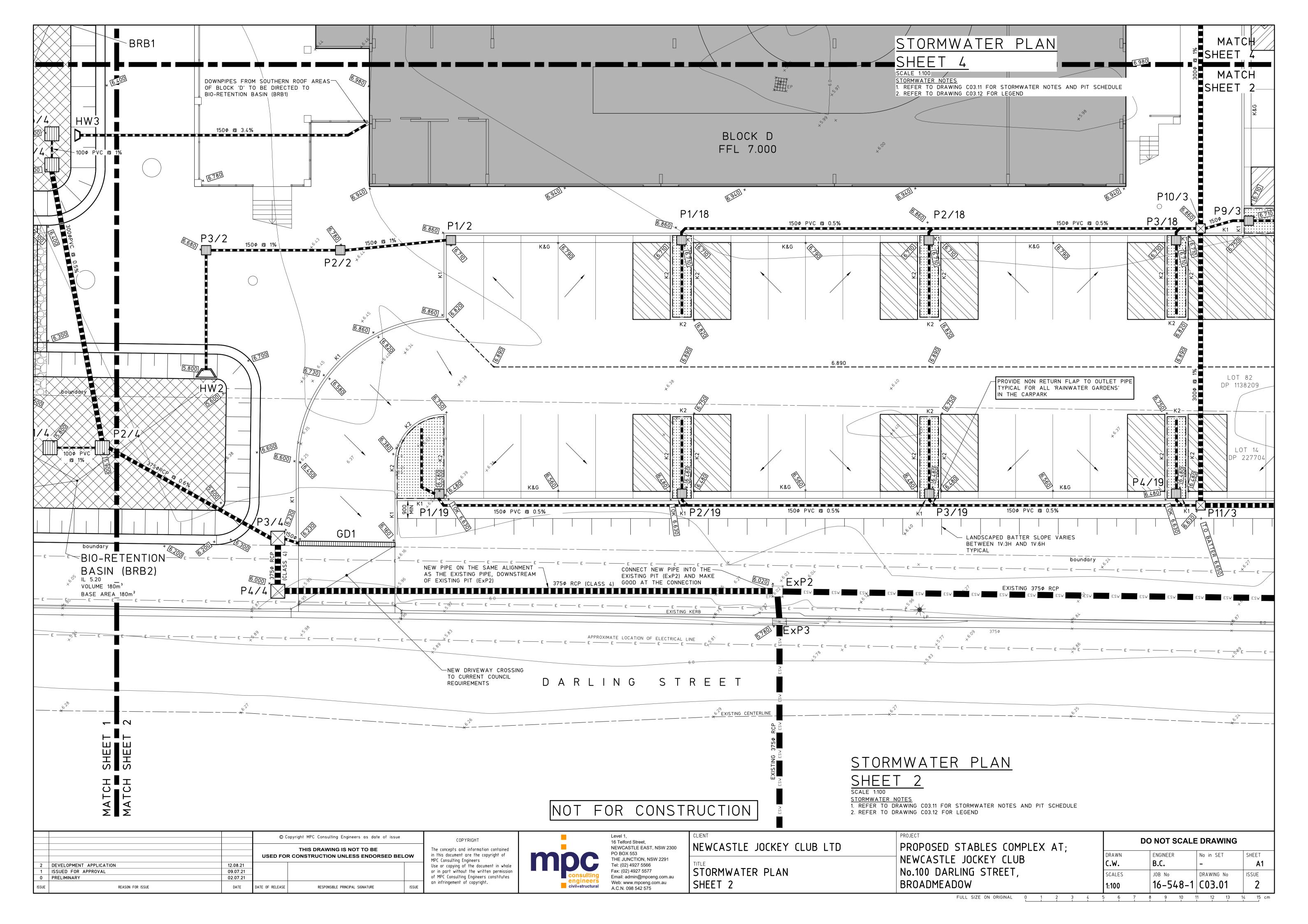
SEDIMENTATION AND **EROSION CONTROL DETAILS** PROPOSED STABLES COMPLEX AT; NEWCASTLE JOCKEY CLUB No.100 DARLING STREET, BROADMEADOW

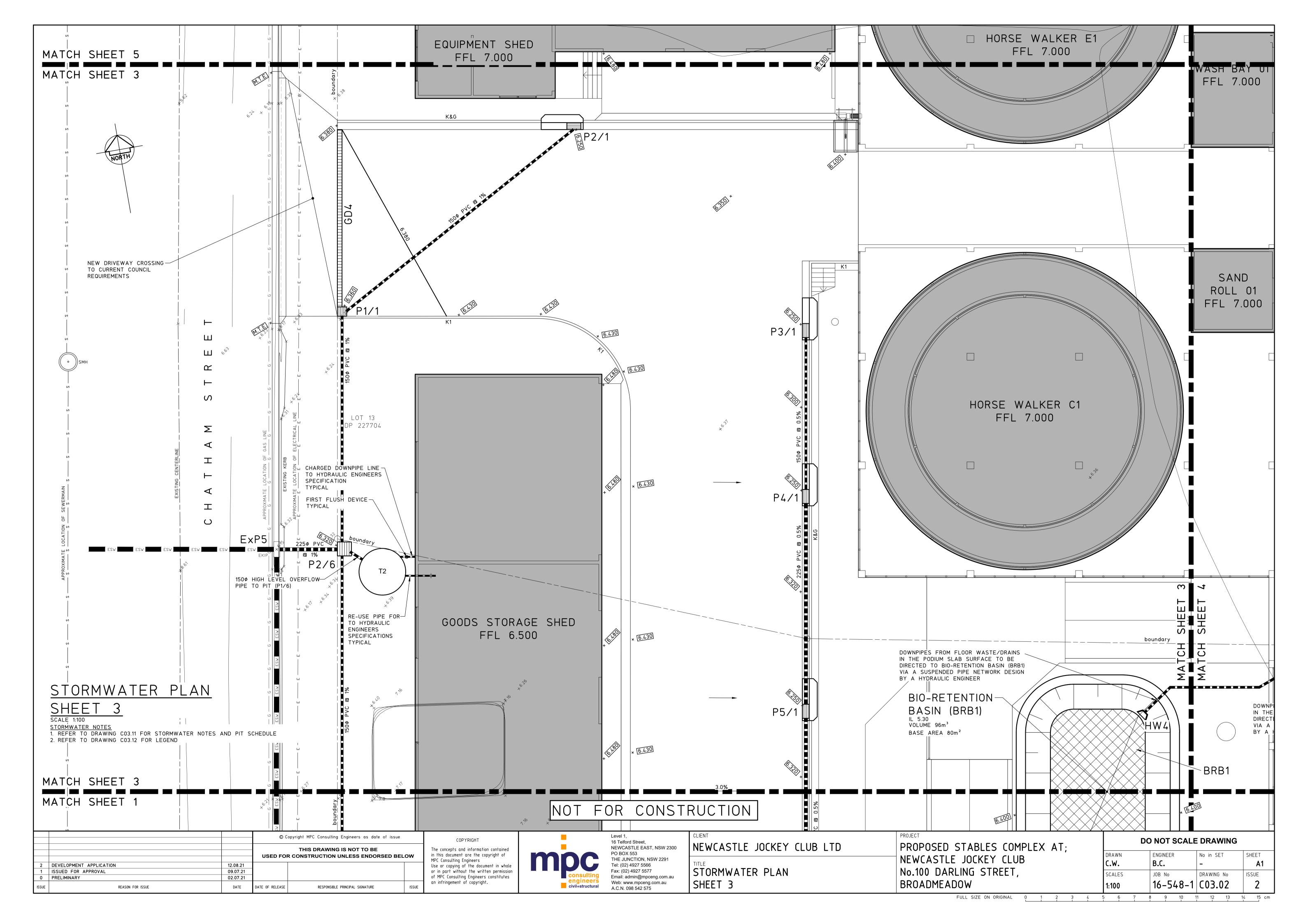
DO NOT SCALE DRAWING					
RAWN	ENGINEER B.C.	No in SET	SHEET A1		
CALES I.T.S.	JOB No 16-548-1	CO2.14	ISSUE 0		

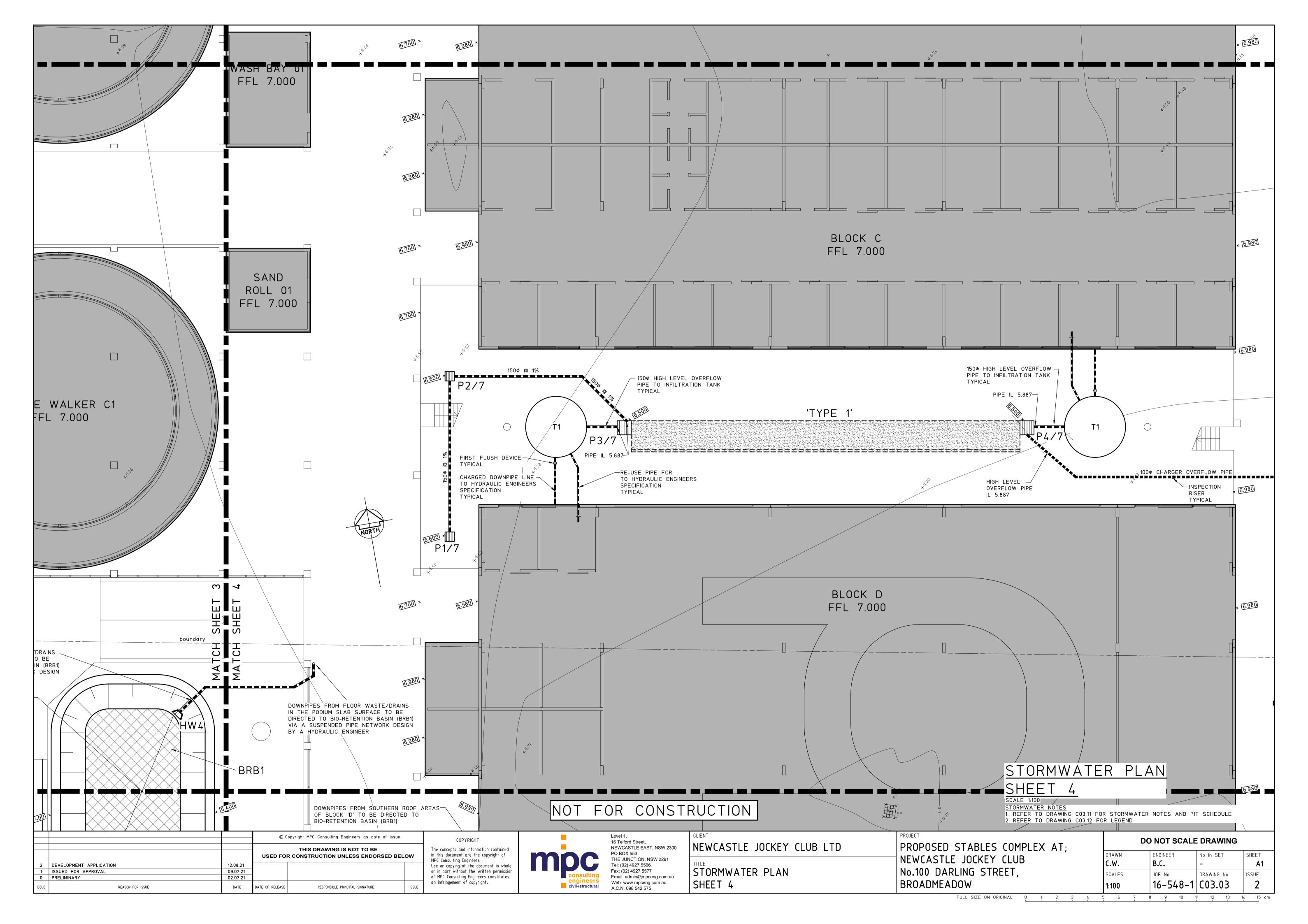
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 cm FULL SIZE ON ORIGINAL

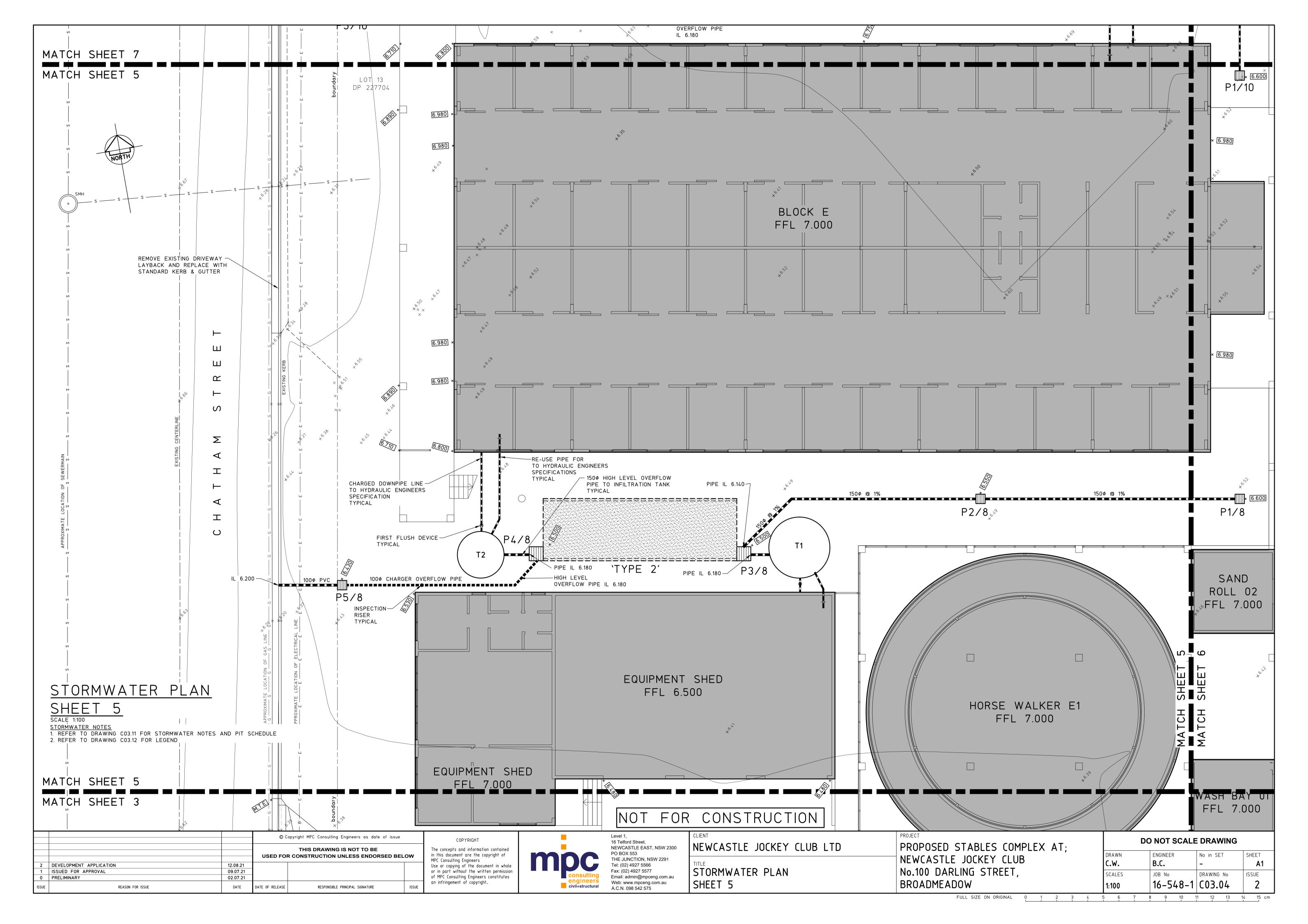


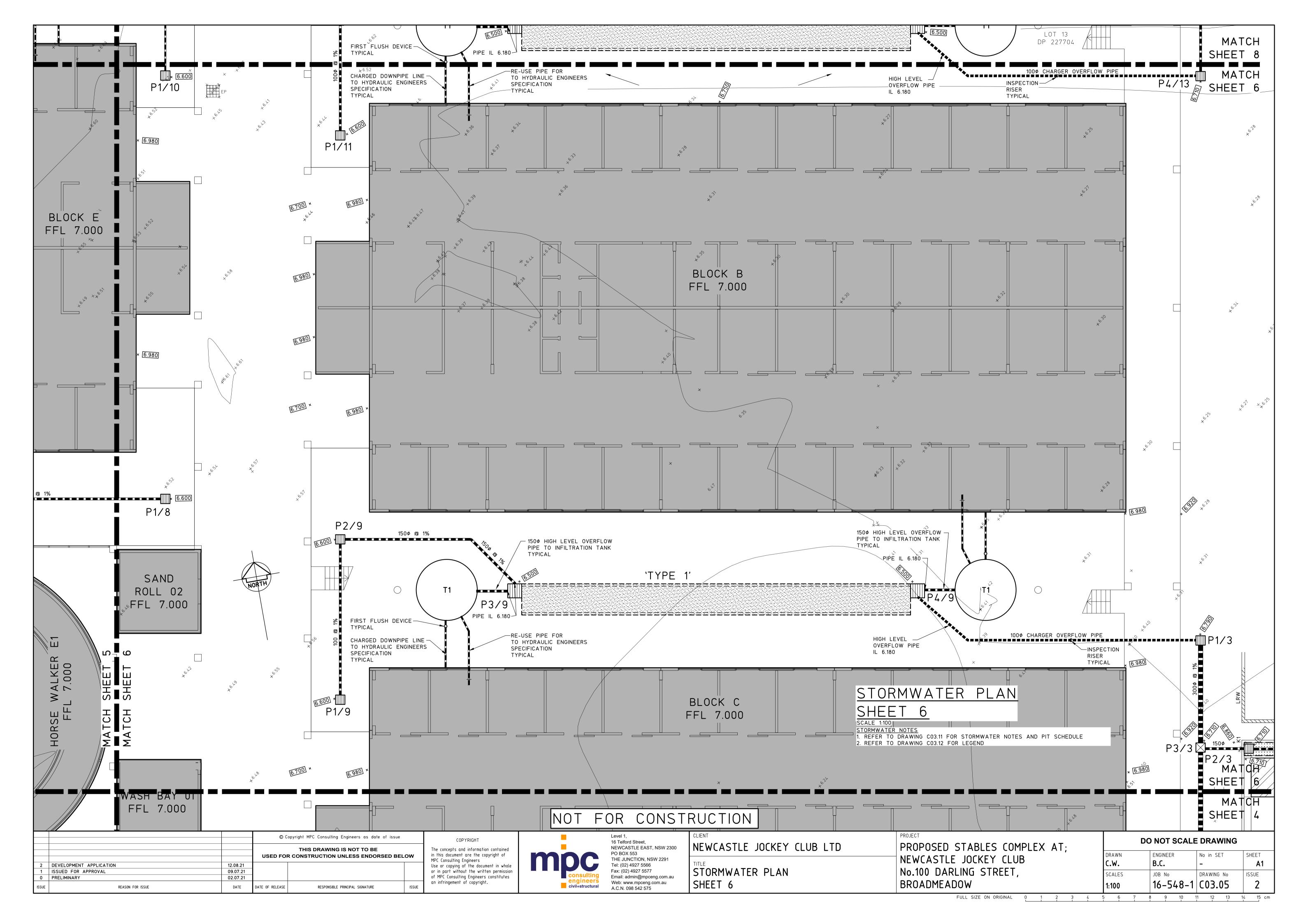


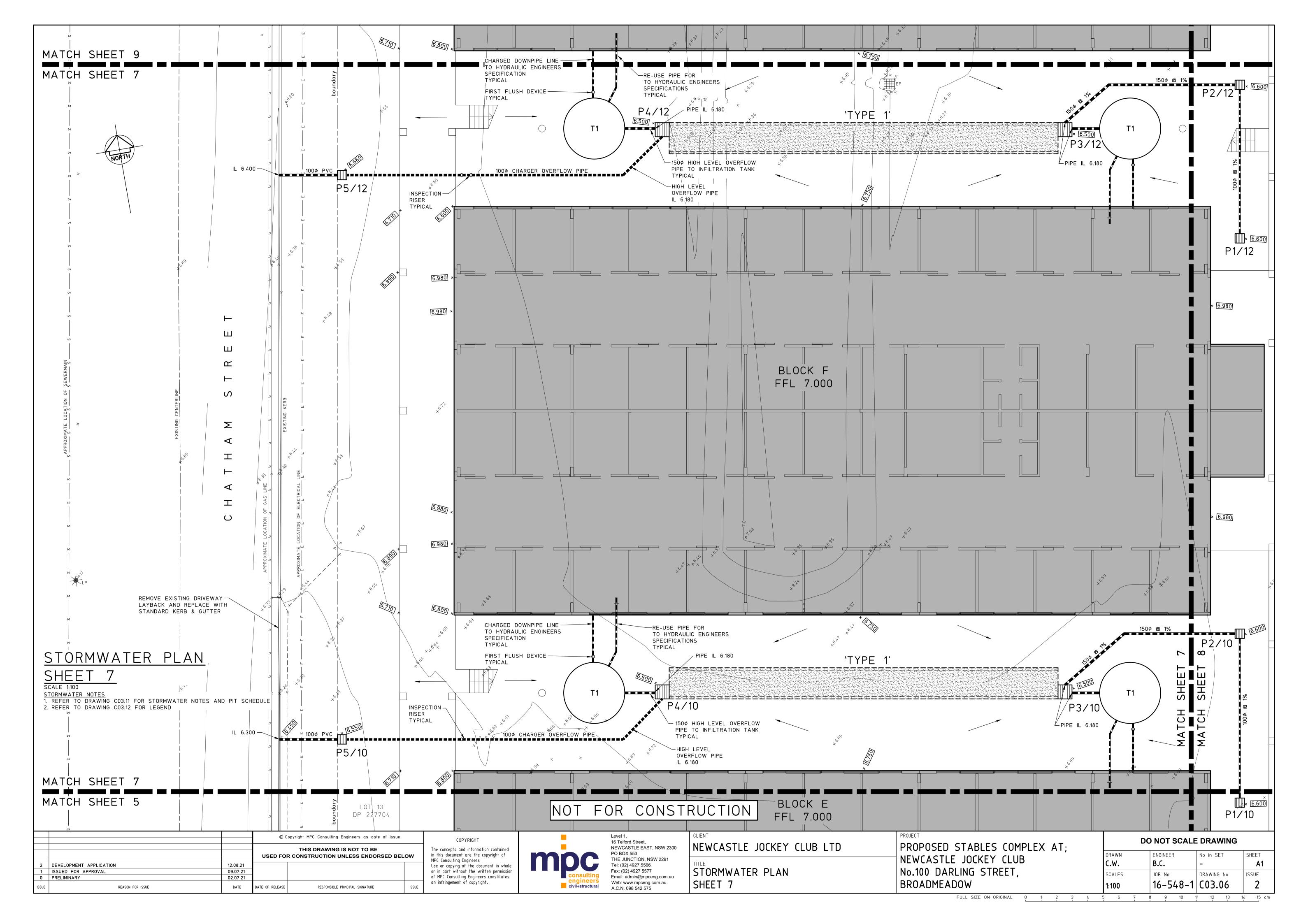


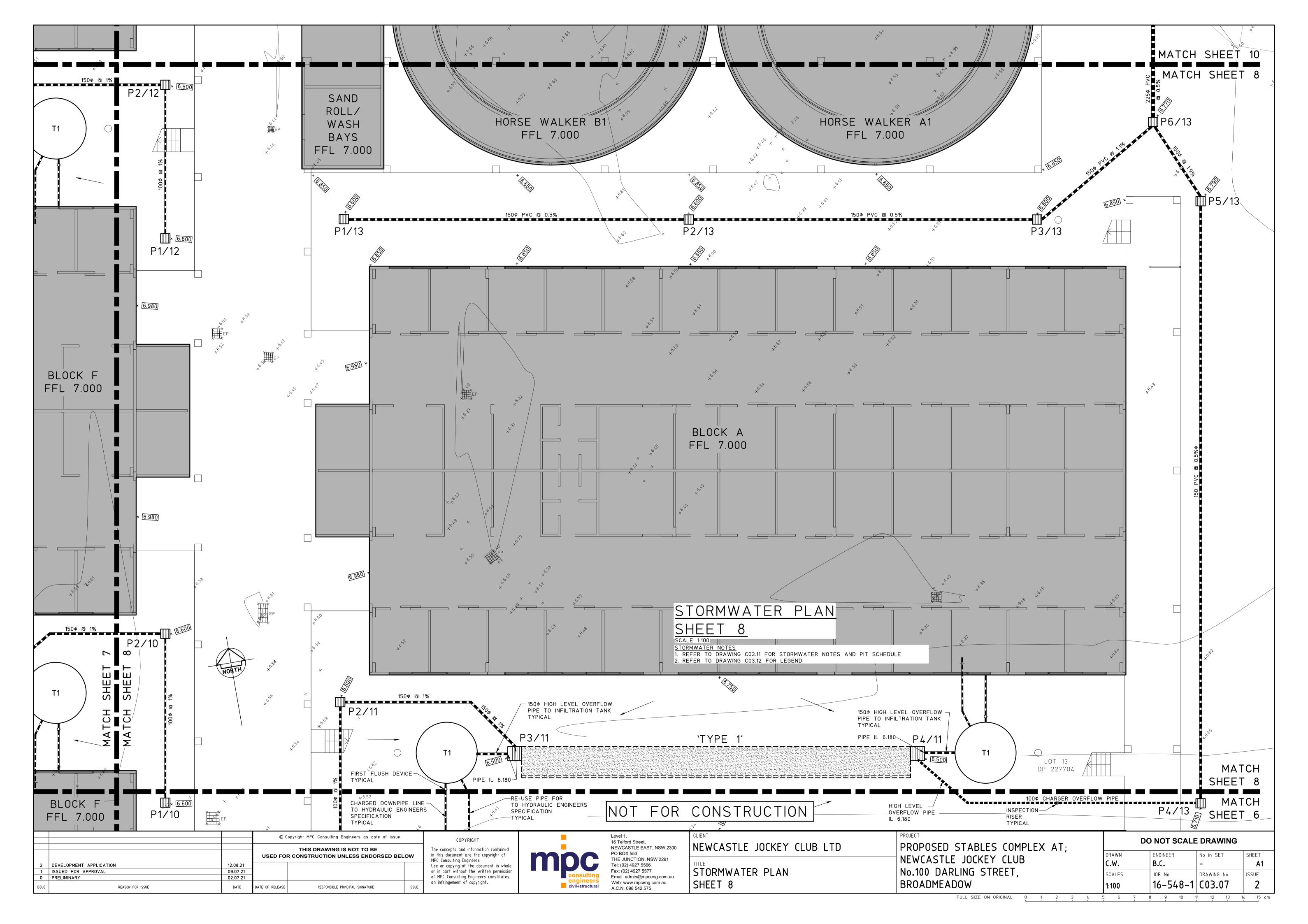


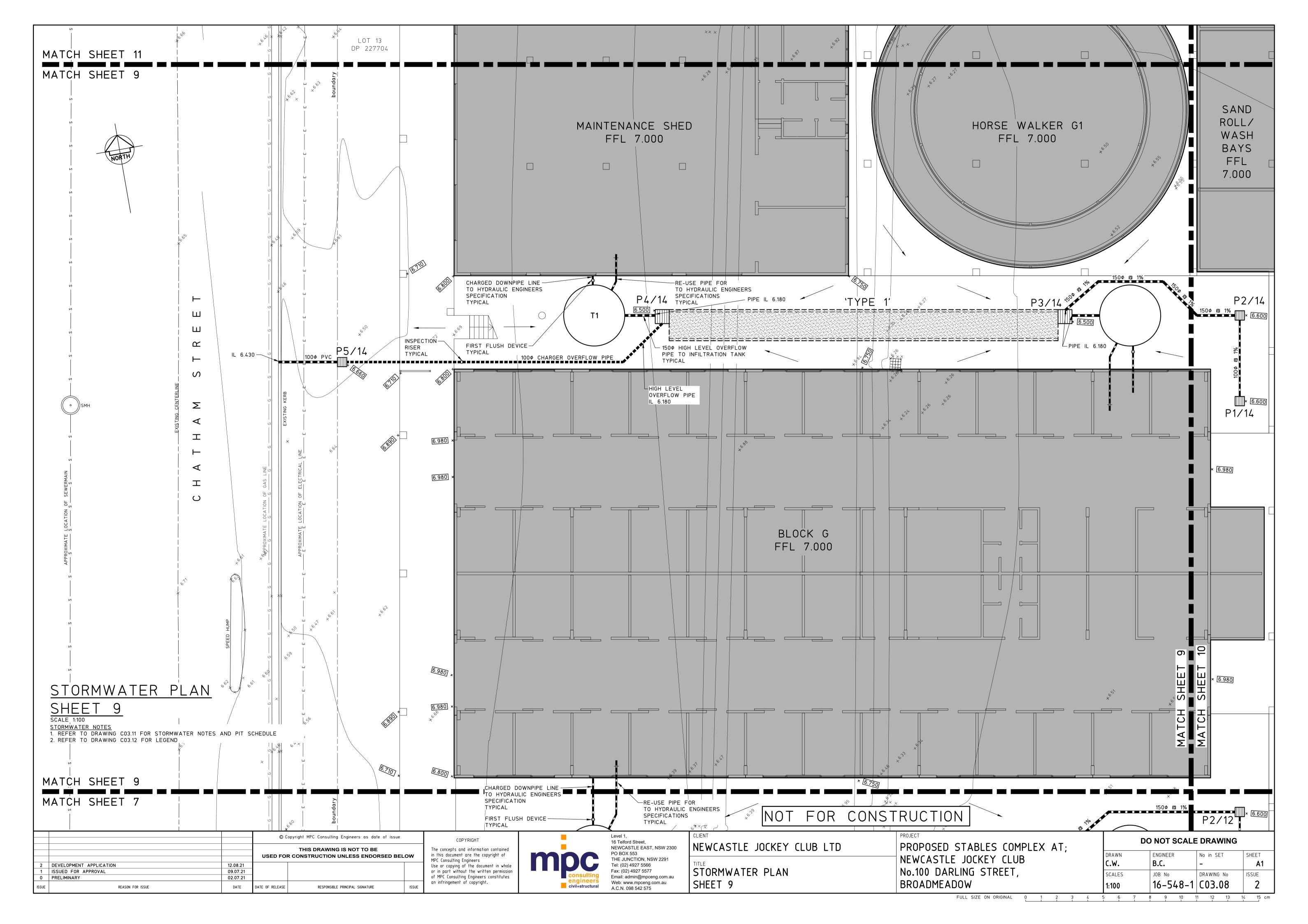


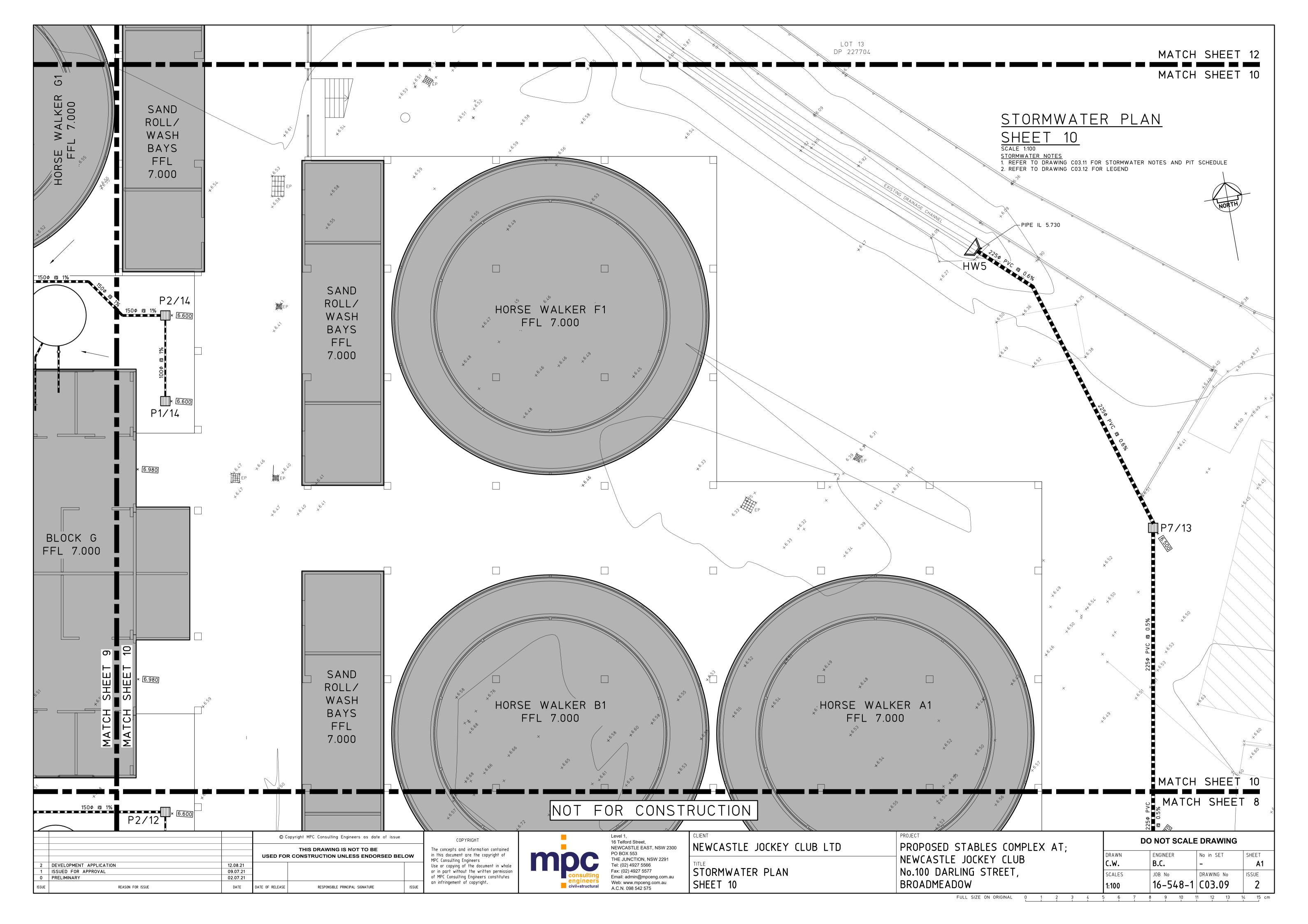


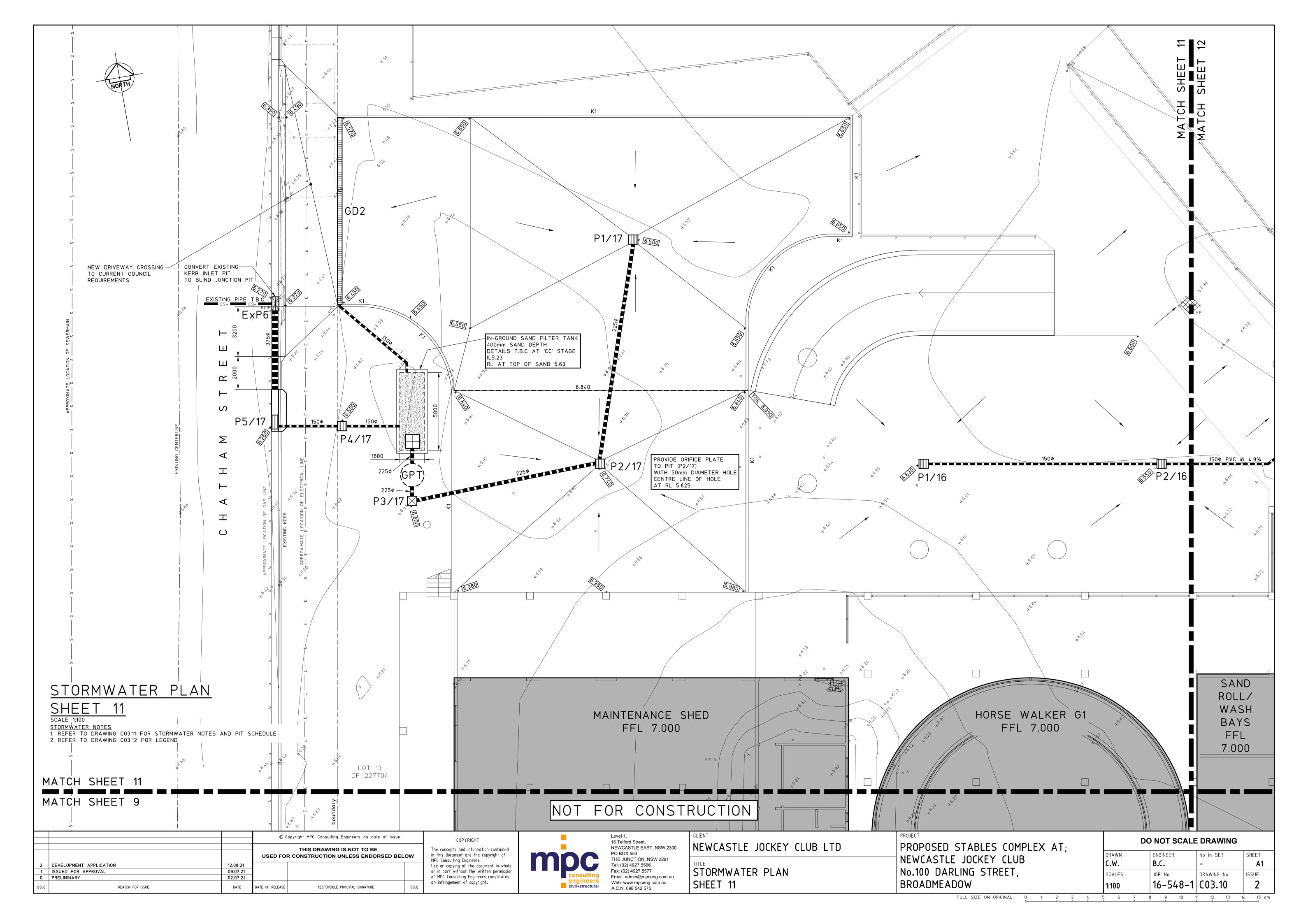


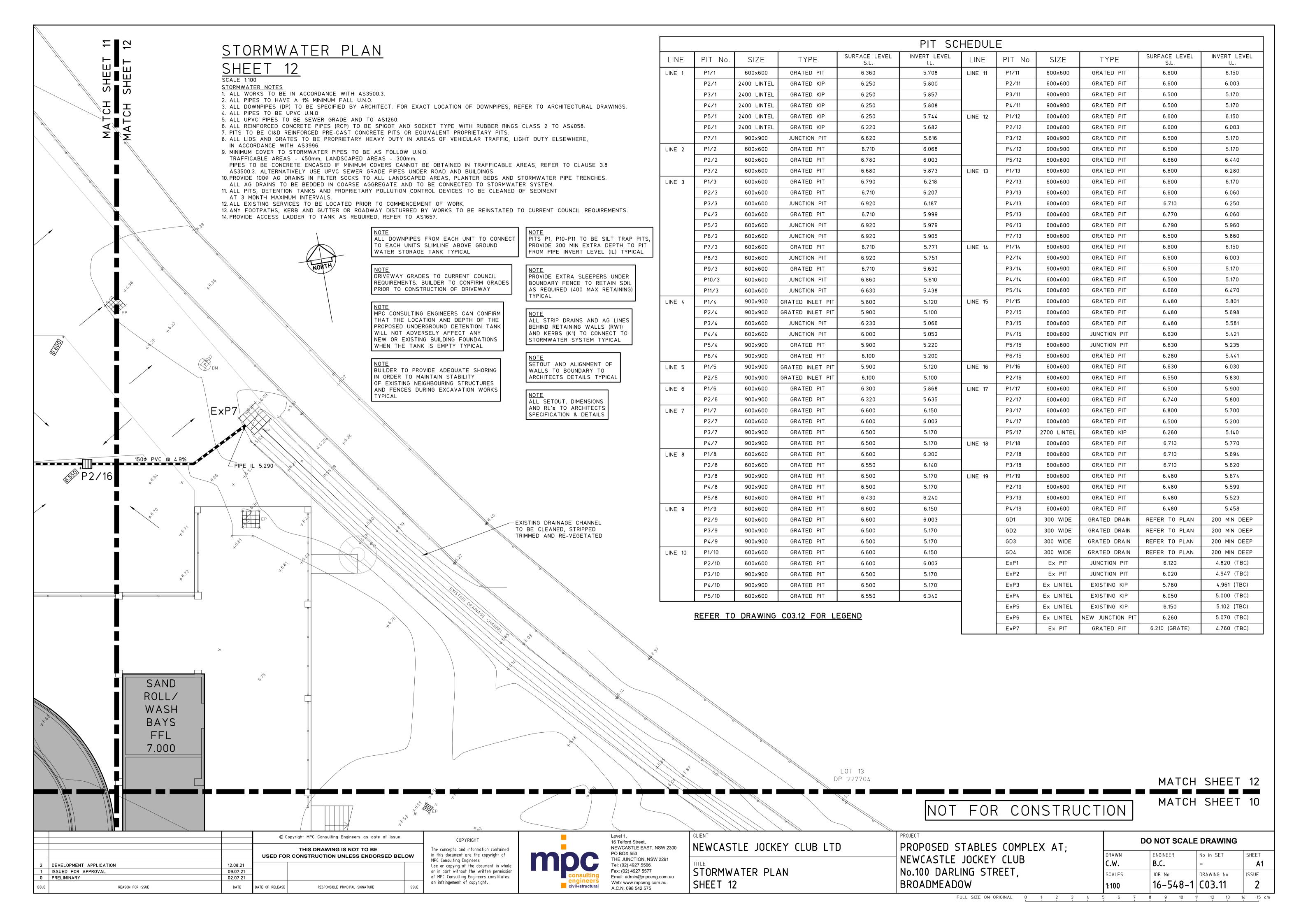


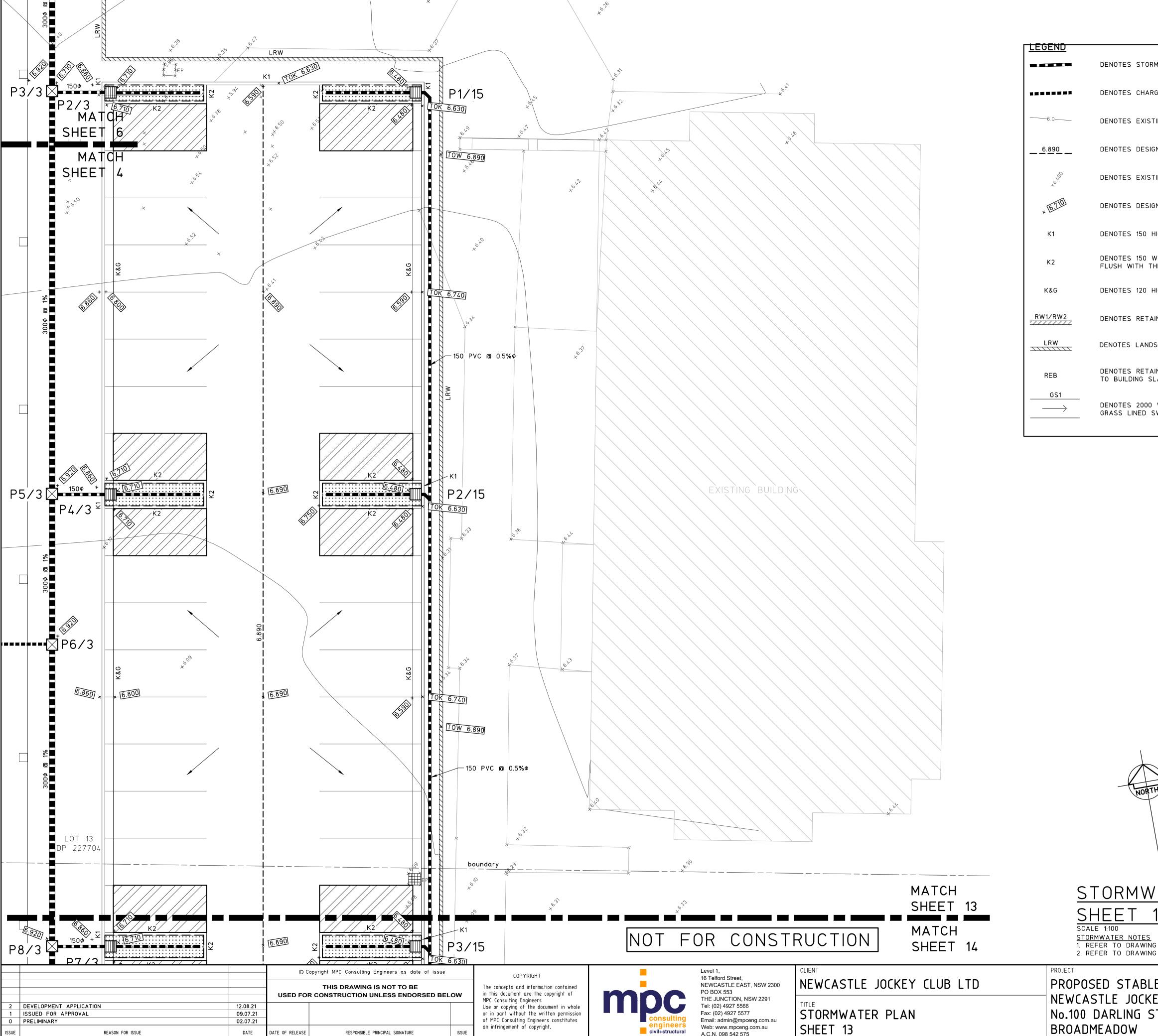












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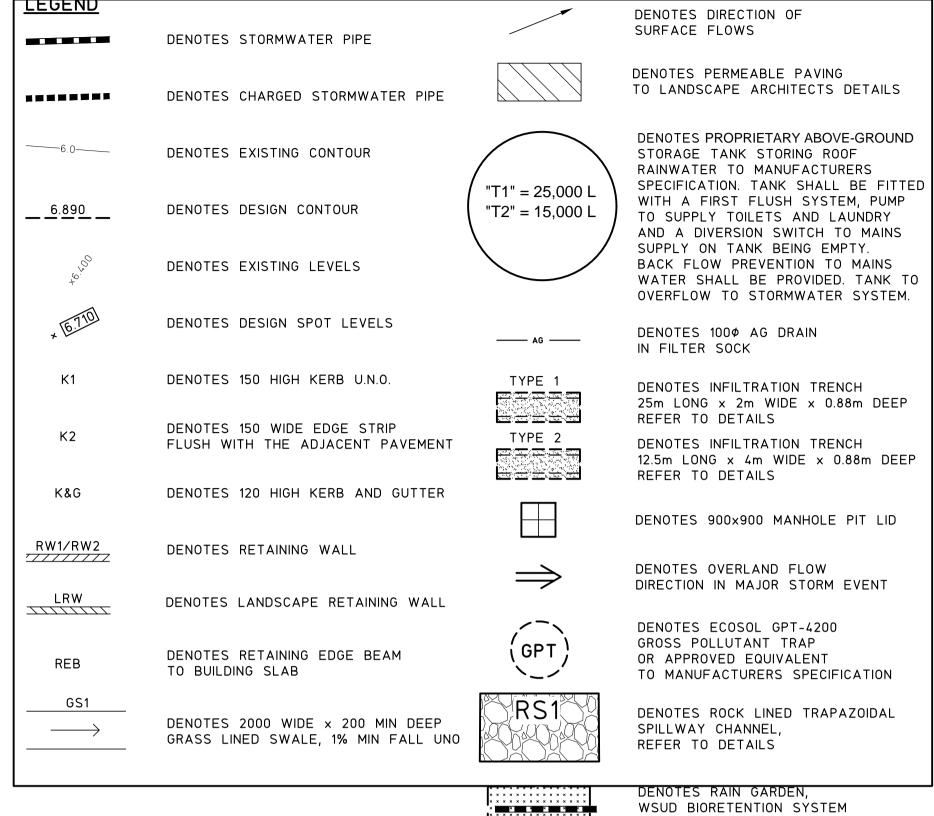
civil+structural

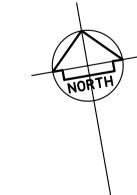
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STORMWATER PLAN

SHEET 13

1. REFER TO DRAWING CO3.11 FOR STORMWATER NOTES AND PIT SCHEDULE

2. REFER TO DRAWING CO3.12 FOR LEGEND

PROPOSED STABLES COMPLEX AT; NEWCASTLE JOCKEY CLUB No.100 DARLING STREET, BROADMEADOW

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TO N.C.C. STANDARD DRAWING A2404

FULL SIZE ON ORIGINAL

