



Proposed Concept Master Plan
Catchment Boundary

FIGURE 1.1

Locality Plan





--- Catchment Boundary --- Upstream 100 Year ARI Flood Extent with Channel Proposed Development

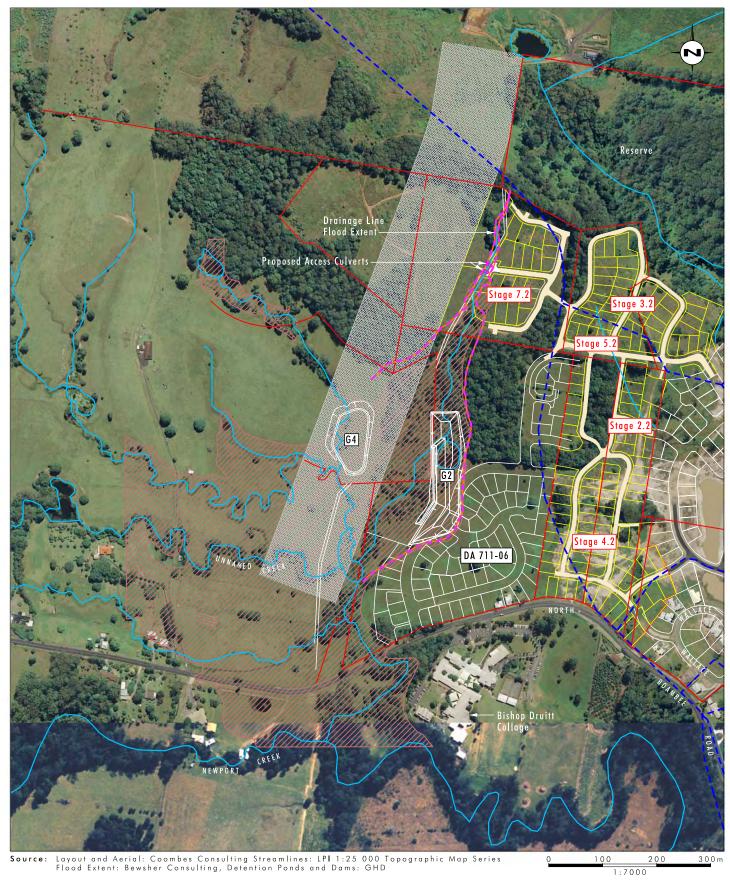
FIGURE 3.1

Lakes Estate Catchment **Area Stormwater Constraints** 

**Existing / Approved Development** Land Parcel Boundaries

Proposed Highway Bypass





--- Catchment Boundary

100 year flood extent

Proposed Development

Existing / Approved Development

Land Parcel Boundaries

Proposed Highway Bypass

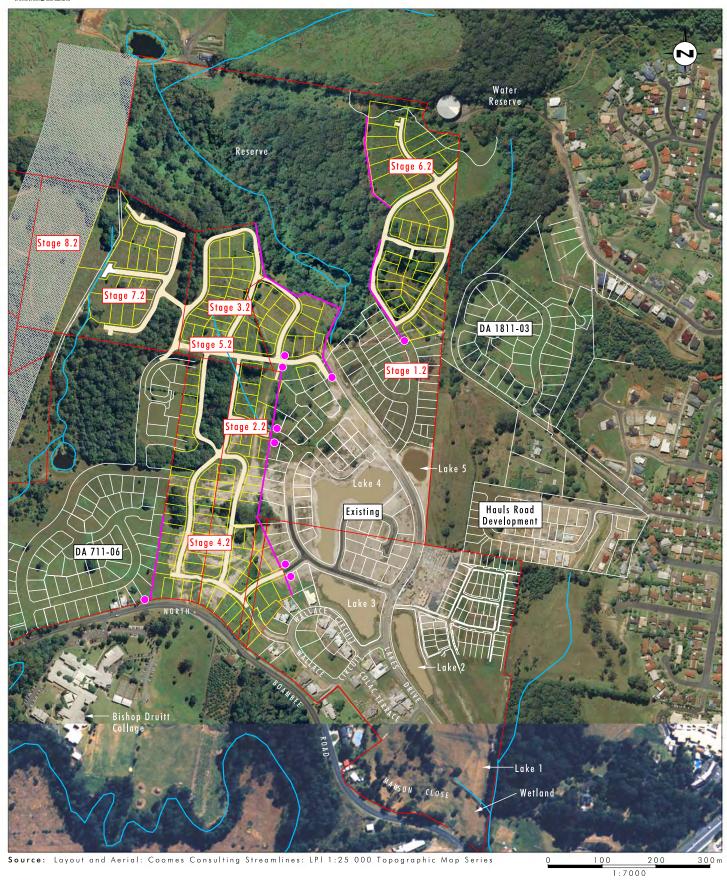
Proposed Access Roads
Pre-Development Drainage Line Flood Extent

--- Post-Development Drainage Line Flood Extent

FIGURE 3.2

Western Catchment Area Stormwater Constraints





Proposed Development
Existing / Approved Development
Land Parcel Boundaries
Proposed Highway Bypass
Proposed Access Roads
Sediment Fence / Straw Bales

Kerb Inlet Controls

FIGURE 4.1

Construction Sediment and Erosion Controls Lakes Estate Catchment Area





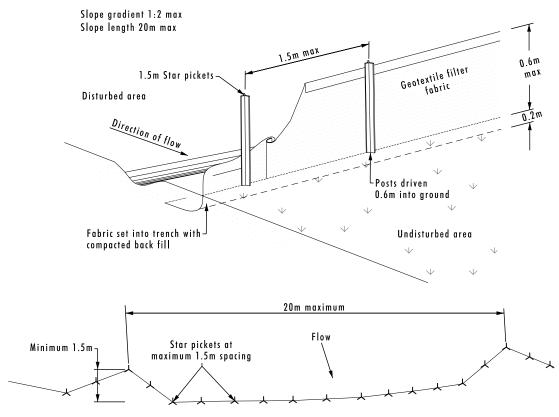
Proposed Development
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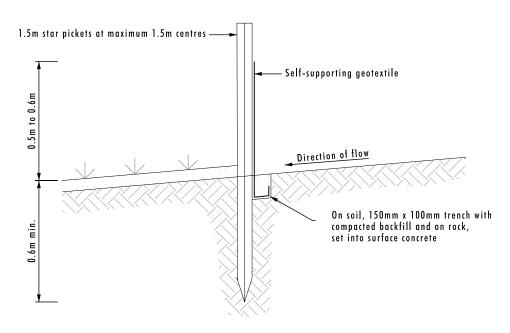
FIGURE 4.2

Construction Sediment and Erosion Controls
- Western Catchment Area





## Plan Detail



Section Detail

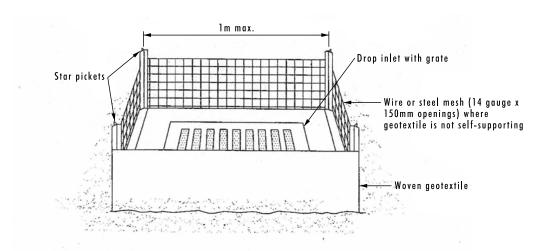
#### Construction Notes:

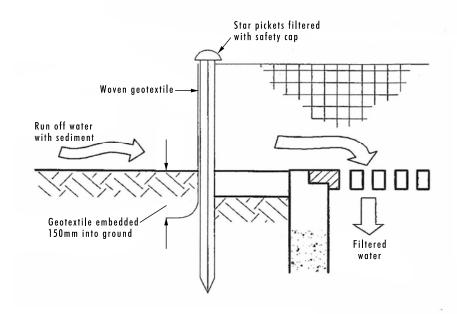
- 1) Construct sediment fence parallel to site contours (if practicable)
- 2) Cut a 150mm deep trench along the up slope line of the fence for the bottom of the fabric to be entrenched
- 3) Drive 1.5m long star pickets into ground at 1.5m intervals at the down slope edge of the trench. Fit pickets with safety caps
- 4) Fix self-supporting geotextile to the up slope side of the posts ensuring it sits along the base of the trench. Fix the geotextile with wire ties or as recommended by the manufacturer
- 5) Join sections of fabric at a support post with a 150mm overlap
- 6) Backfill the trench over the base of the fabric and compact it thoroughly over the geotextile

FIGURE 4.3

Installation of Sediment Fence (where required)







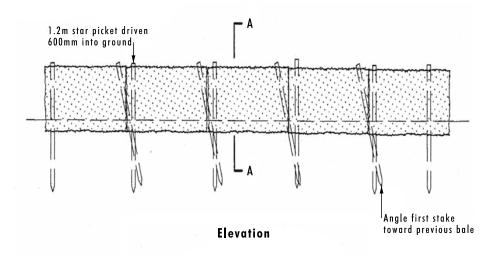
### Construction Notes:

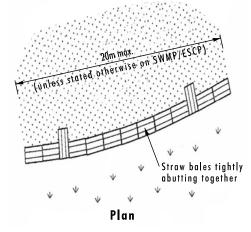
1) Do not cover the inlet with geotextile

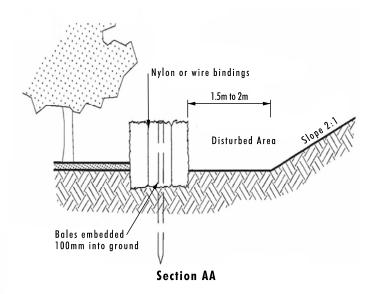
FIGURE 4.4

Typical Inlet Filter









# Construction Notes:

- 1) Construct the straw bales filter as close as possible to being parallel to the contours of the site
- 2) Place bales lengthwise in a row with ends tightly abutting. Use straw to fill any gaps between bales. Straws bales are to be placed parallel to ground
- 3) Ensure that the maximum height of the filter is one bale
- 4) Embed each bale in the ground 75mm to 100mm and anchor with two 1.2m star pickets or stakes. angle the first star picket or stake in each bale towards the previously laid bale. Drive them 600mm into the ground and, if possible, flush with the top of bales. Where star pickets are used and they protrude above the bales, ensure they are fitted with safety caps
- Establish a maintenance program that ensures the integrity of the bales is retained they could require replacement each two to four months

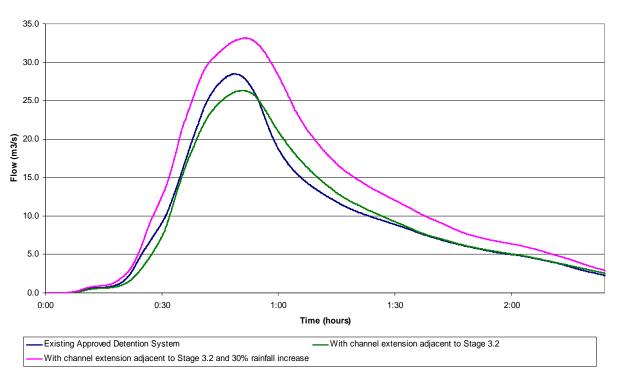
Source: Managing Urban Storm Water - Soils and Construction Volume 1, 4th Edition, Author Landcom March 2004

FIGURE 4.5

Straw Bale Filter







### Stage Hydrograph

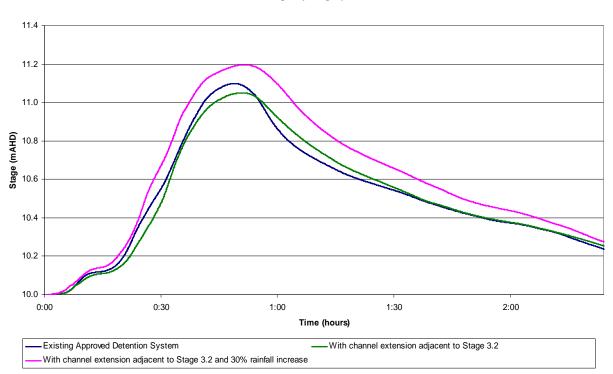
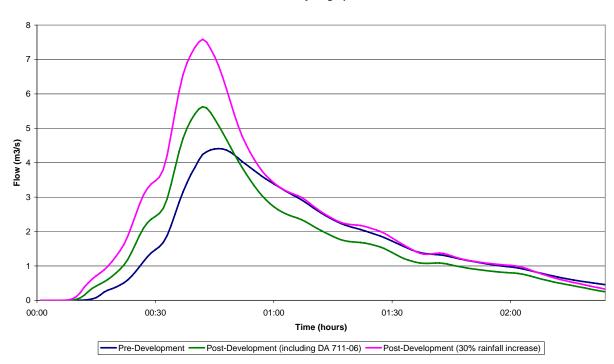


FIGURE 5.1

100 year ARI Storm Event Hydrographs Upstream of Existing Lakes Estate Detention System







### Stage Hydrograph

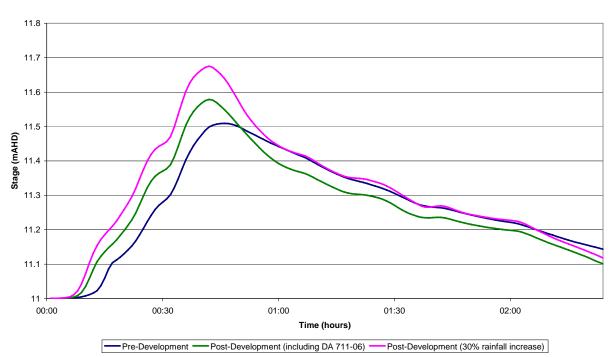
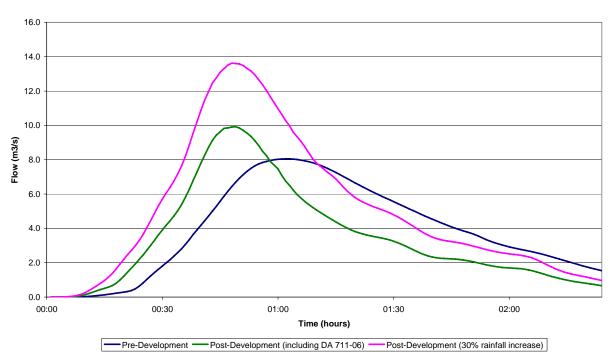


FIGURE 5.2

100 year ARI Storm Event Hydrographs at Downstream Boundary of Stage 7.2







### Stage Hydrograph

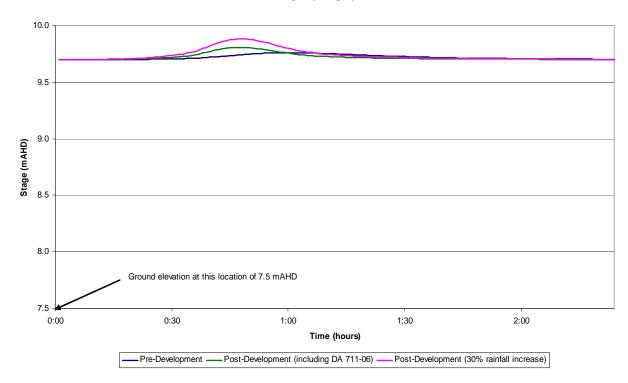


FIGURE 5.3

100 year ARI Storm Event Hydrographs at 350 metres Downstream of Pond G2