NORTHROP



Floodplain Management Report

for

2 – 44 O'Connell Street, Kingswood NSW 2747

for TAFE NSW



Level 1, 215 Pacific Highway Charlestown NSW 2290 02 4943 1777 newcastle@northrop.com.au ABN 81 094 433 100

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Acronyms

AEP Annual Exceedance Probability

AHD Australian Height Datum

ALS Airborne Laser Survey (LiDAR)

ARI Average Recurrence Interval

BoM Bureau of Meteorology

DCP Development Control Plan

EY Exceedances Per Year

FERP Flood Emergency Response Plan

FPL Flood Planning Level

LGA Local Government Area

LiDAR Light Detection and Ranging (also see ALS)

m Measure of length / height / distance (metres)

m AHD Meters above Australian High Datum

m/s Measure of velocity (metres per second)

m³/s Measure of flow rate (cubic metres per second)

OSD On-Site Detention

PMF Probable Maximum Flood

PMP Probable Maximum Precipitation

PSD Permissible Site Discharge

PCC Penrith City Council (Council)

SES NSW State Emergency Service

TUFLOW A 1D and 2D hydraulic modelling software

DRAINS A 1D hydrological and hydraulic model



1. Introduction

This report has been prepared to accompany a detailed State Significant Development Application (SSDA) SSD_ 8571481 for the development of an educational facility at the TAFE Nepean Kingswood Campus, located at 2-44 O'Connell Street, Kingswood (the site). The legal description of the site is Lot 1 in DP 866081. The site comprises a rectangular lot with an area of approximately 23 hectares.

The purpose of this report is to estimate the flood behaviour across the site and the flood risks and potential mitigation measures of the proposed development in response to the SEARs and Penrith City Council requirements.

Specifically, the SSDA seeks development consent for the construction and operation of the TAFE NSW Construction Centre of Excellence (TAFE CCoE) a multi-level, integrated educational facility designed to accommodate specialised training and education for construction-related TAFE NSW courses (the project). The TAFE CCoE will be a new learning environment with an emphasis on flexibility and adaptability, to encourage cross-disciplinary collaboration, industry engagement and educational excellence. On 27 February 2019, the NSW Government announced the delivery and associated funding for the CCoE.

The proposed development is classified as State Significant Development (SSD) on the basis that it falls within the requirements of clause 4, Schedule 19 of the State Environmental Planning Policy (State and Regional Development) 2011 (SRD SEPP), being 'development for the purpose of a tertiary institution... that has a capital investment value of more than \$30 million'.

The Minister for Planning, or their delegate, is the consent authority for the SSDA and this application is lodged with the NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (NSW DPIE) for assessment.

This report has been prepared in response to the requirements contained within the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) issued for the project. Specifically, this report has been prepared to respond to the following SEARs:

SEARS

21. Flooding

• Identify flood risk on-site (detailing the most recent flood studies for the project area) and consideration of any relevant provisions of the NSW Floodplain Development Manual (DIPNR, 2005) and Council flood studies, including the potential effects of climate change, sea level rise and an increase in rainfall intensity. If there is a material flood risk, include design solutions for mitigation.

Report Section

- Refer to Section 7 of this report.
- Flood considerations have been outlined in the Floodplain Management Measures Section of this report. Effects of Climate change have been discussed and addressed.
- 2. Design solutions for mitigation have been provided.

		Date
Prepared by	RS	11/02/2021
Checked by	GB	11/02/2021
Admin	BBR	11/02/2021



2. Related Reports and Documents

This report is to be read in conjunction with the following reports and documents:

- 1. Civil Engineering Concept Design Report prepared by Northrop Consulting Engineers dated 2 November 2020 (ref SY202025 01-CR01 Rev 3).
- 2. Concept Engineering Plans prepared by Northrop Consulting Engineers dated 12 November 2020 (ref SY202025 SKC01.06 Rev 01).
- 3. Concept Engineering Plans prepared by Northrop Consulting Engineers dated 29 January 2021 (ref SY202025 DAC01.01 to DAC04.24).
- 4. College, Orth and Werrington Creeks Catchment Overland Flow Flood Study prepared by Catchment Simulation Solutions on behalf of Penrith City Council dated June 2017. The study and associated figures are available from Council's website.



3. Subject Site and Proposed Development

3.1 Subject Site

The Western Sydney Construction Hub is located at the TAFE NSW Kingswood Campus, in the suburb of Kingswood within the Penrith City Council Local Government Area (LGA). The site is located at 2-44 O'Connell Street, Kingswood otherwise known as Lot 1 in Deposited Plan (DP) 866081. This site is bound by the Great Western Highway to the north, the Western Sydney University, Werrington Campus to the east, Residential Properties to the south and O'Connell Street to the west. Figure 1 presents an aerial overview of the subject site in its current state.



Figure 1 - Areal Overview of Subject Site (Obtained from SIX Maps: https://maps.six.nsw.gov.au/)

3.2 Proposed Development

The proposed construction hub is to be located along the western boundary of the site, as presented in the concept architectural site plan prepared by Gray Puksand. An extract of the most recent site plan is depicted in Figure 2.





Figure 2 – Proposed Site Plan (Gray Puksand)

The proposed development includes a new construction hub building with additional carparking facility and access road. Additional pedestrian links will also be included as well as additional retaining walls to facilitate the finished design levels.



4. Council Requirements

A meeting was held with Penrith City Council on 2 February 2021 to discuss a range of planning and engineering items. Council's development assessment engineers provided comment that the subject site is affected by flooding controls, and noted that this was primarily due to the flooding that occurs in the proximity of the existing dam/ pond. As the development is located outside of the flood control area, they advised that it would be sufficient to demonstrate that the building is not impacted by the flooding in the proximity of the dam, and any in-ground stormwater system and overland flow paths are suitably designed to convey flow around the proposed development.

A complete summary of the Council requirements have been obtained from Penrith City Council's Development Control Plan (DCP) 2014 and the applicable requirements are summarised below in Table 1. Also presented in Table 1 is a summary of the response for the purposes of this submission.

Table 1 – Council requirements

Item	Reference Clause and Document	Requirement	Response
Submission for DA	Penrith City Council DCP Chapter 3.5 Section C, Clause 1a)	 Where relevant, a comprehensive flood study incorporating the following is to be submitted with any development application on land identified as fully or partially flood affected: 1. A survey of the main watercourse; 2. A survey of the site; and 3. A detailed flood and drainage investigation which establishes the 1% AEP flood level. 	 Refer to Section 7 of this report: 1. Presented in the Detailed Survey. 2. As above. 3. Discussed in the Flood Management Measures Section of this report (Section 6).

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Item	Reference Clause and Document	Requirement	Response
Flood Effects	Penrith City Council DCP 2014 Chapter 3.5, Section C, Clause 1b)	 The development will not increase the flood hazard or risk to other properties. The structure of the proposed building works shall be adequate to deal with flooding situations. The proposed building materials are suitable. The buildings are site in the optimum position to avoid flood waters and allow safe flood access for evacuation. The proposed redevelopment will not expose any resident to unacceptable levels of risk or any property to unreasonable damage. Compliance with any existing buildings within the Standard – Construction of Buildings in Flood Hazard Area and the accompanying handbook developed by 	 Refer to the Section 7 of this report: The flood effects assessment concludes the development does not create any significant adverse impacts on adjacent properties. The structure of the proposed building works will be designed to withstand the relevant flooding situations by the Structural Engineer prior to construction. The proposed building will consist of materials able to withstand the effects of immersion below the 1% AEP Flood Level + 500mm freeboard. The proposed building has been situated in a suitable location on site that, with appropriate stormwater infrastructure, will avoid flood waters and enable safe refuge and evacuation.
Flood Hazard Classifications	Penrith City Council DCP 2014 Chapter 3.5, Section C, Clause 2a).	the Australian Building Codes Board (2012). 1. New Development located outside of floodway's or in high hazard areas.	 Not applicable. Not Applicable. Refer to Section 7 of this report: 1. The development footprint has been located outside of areas classified as floodway or high hazard.

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Item	Reference Clause and Document	Requirement	Response
Industrial & Commercial Development	Penrith City Council DCP 2014 Chapter 3.5, Section C, Clause 6.	 Floor Levels shall be at least 0.5m above the 1% AEP flood or the buildings shall be flood-proofed to at least 0.5m above the 1% AEP Flood. Flood safe access and emergency egress shall be provided to all new developments. 	 Refer to Section 6 and 7 of this report. 1. The flood level is above the 1% AEP flood plus 500mm freeboard. 2. Refuge above the PMF is available in the upper levels of the facility with the building to be certified by a structural engineer at construction documentation phase to withstand flood forces up to and including a PMF event.
Storage of Potential Pollutants above 1% AEP Flood	 Penrith City Council DCP 2014 Chapter 3.5, Section C, Clause 12. 	All potential pollutants that are stored or detained on-site (such as effluent treatment plans, pollutant stores or onsite water treatment facilities) are to be stored above the 1% AEP Flood.	 Refer to Section 7 of this report. 1. All potential pollutants will be stored within the proposed building which will have a floor level above the 1% AEP Flood.
Overland Flow Flooding	Penrith City Council DCP 2014 Chapter 3.5, Section C, Clause 13.	1. Development is not to obstruct overland flow paths and the applicant is to demonstrate that any overland flow is maintained for the 1% AEP. A merit based approach will be taken when assessing development applications that affect the overland flow.	 Refer to Section 7 of this report. 1. Proposed development does not obstruct overland flow paths by providing stormwater infrastructure to capture and divert stormwater runoff around the development with minimal impacts on the upstream and downstream flood behaviour.

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Item	Reference Clause and Document	Requirement	Response
Filling of Land at or Below the Flood	Penrith City Council DCP 2014, Chapter 3.5	Flood Levels are not increased by more than 0.1m by the proposed filling.	Not Applicable for this development.
Planning Level	Section C, Clause 14.	2. Downstream velocities are not increased by more than 15%.	
		The potential for cumulative effects of possible filling proposals in that area is minimal.	
		 There are alternative opportunities for flood storage. 	
		The development potential of surrounding properties is not adversely affected by the filling proposal.	
		The flood liability of building on surrounding properties is not increased.	
		No local drainage flow/ runoff problems are creased by the filling.	
		8. The filling does not occur within the drip line of existing trees.	

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Item	Reference Clause and Document	Requirement	Response
SEARs Assessment Requirements	SEARs Letter – Application Number SSD-8571481	 Identify flood risk on-site (detailing the most recent flood studies for the project area) and consideration of any relevant provisions of the NSW Floodplain Development Manual (DIPNR, 2005) and Council flood studies, including the potential effects of climate change, sea level rise and an increase in rainfall intensity. 	 Refer to Section 7 of this report. 1. Flood considerations have been outlined in the Floodplain Management Measures Section of this report. Effects of Climate change have been discussed and addressed. 2. Design solutions for mitigation have been provided.
		If there is a material flood risk, include design solutions for mitigation.	

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5. Existing Flood Behaviour

5.1 Previous Flood Studies

Penrith City Council has previously prepared the College, Orth and Werrington Creeks Catchment Floodplain Risk Management Study which incorporates the subject site.

Figure 3 and Figure 4 present the Flood Planning Area and Peak Design Floodwater Levels for the 1% AEP Flood for the subject site from the results of the study.

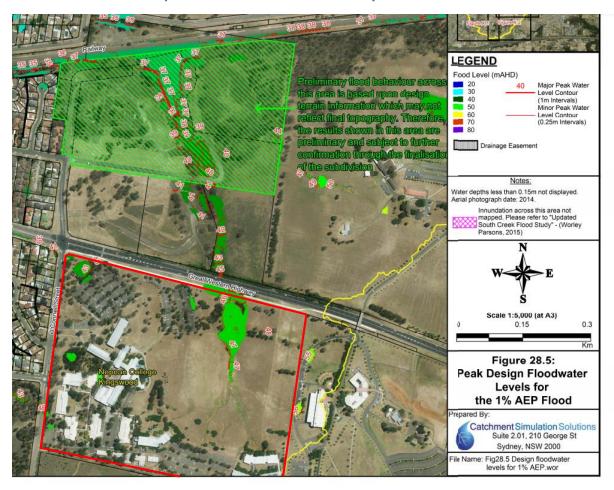


Figure 3 – Peak Design Floodwater Levels for the 1% AEP Flood (Figure 28.5 – College, Orth and Werrington Creeks Catchment Floodplain Risk Management Study)



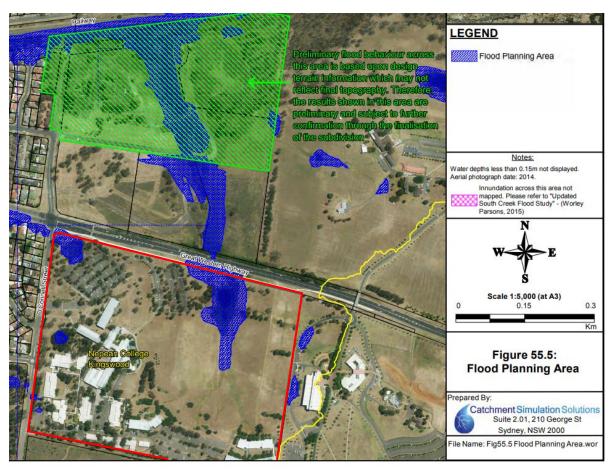


Figure 4 – Flood Planning Area (Figure 55.5 - College, Orth and Werrington Creeks Catchment Floodplain Risk Management Study)

It can be observed that the location of the proposed development does not lie within the extent of the nominated flood planning area, which is confined primarily to the existing pond towards the north.

It is also observed that two small areas along the eastern boundary have also been identified as flood affected, which is attributed to the local surface grading creating sag low points in the topography.

One limitation of the existing flood study is that all water depths less than 0.15m have been excluded from the figures, which can often omit areas which are affected by shallow surface overland flow.

5.2 Flood Modelling

A 2D TUFLOW flood model was developed to determine the flood behaviour for the subject site and to enable assessment of appropriate floodplain management measures.

A hydrological model was developed using the runoff-routing software DRAINS utilising an initial and continuing loss hydrologic model as outlined by the ARR2019 procedures with associated rainfall data obtained from the Bureau of Meteorology.

The subject area was divided into sub-catchments, with the runoff hydrograph from each sub-catchment input into a 2D TUFLOW hydraulic model. A 1m grid cell size was selected to balance the accuracy of the model with the computation times. Storm events representing the 5% AEP, 1% AEP, 1 in 200 AEP and PMF were included in the model for the existing and developed case scenarios.



The developed case scenario was adopted based on an iteration of the concept civil sketch plan which can be found in Appendix A. The proposed layout is yet to be finalised and may be subject to further changes. The purpose of the developed case scenario is to assess the flood impacts of the development and determine appropriate flood management measures. The latest iteration of the site layout and concept civil design has been provided in Appendix C.

The TUFLOW model definition, site topography and sub-catchments can be found in the Flood Figures 1-6 in Appendix B. The flood depth and elevation as well as the hydraulic hazard category for each storm event is presented in the Flood Figures A1 – D4 in Appendix B.

From the results, it is observed that the overland flow traverses the site from upstream catchments to the east and south of the proposed building location. The flow behaviour in the existing case is primarily sheet flow with depths less than 100mm, with minor amounts of concentrated flow within a grass swale and local depressions. The flood behaviour across the subject site is categorised as flood hazard category H1 in accordance with the ARR guidelines (this is the lowest category).

For the determination of the 1% AEP flood planning level the following criteria was adopted to differentiate between flooding for the purposes of the Floodplain Development Manual and surface stormwater drainage:

- Significant areas of surface ponding or stormwater flows in excess of 150mm depth.
- Significant areas of surface flows that would result in a hazard category greater than category H1.

Based on the above criteria, the 1% AEP flood level can be observed in the channel upstream of the existing dam at approximately 47.65m AHD. This level is generally consistent with that observed in the College, Orth and Werrington Creeks Flood Study.

It is noted that the above level is the nominated 1% AEP flood level for the purposes of meeting the design intent of the Floodplain Development Manual. The full extent of the 1% AEP flood levels can be observed in Flood Figures A1 to D4 in Appendix B.

This design approach in relation to the flood level is consistent with the initial advice provided by Council during the meeting on the 2nd February 2021.



6. Floodplain Management Measures

6.1 Flood Effects

The proposed development does not significantly increase the flood hazard or risk to other properties in the 1%AEP. A 200mm increase is calculated in the sag pit located to the east and this does not increase the overall hazard category in this location. Furthermore, it is noted this area is subject to further design with respect to level interface.

The development will incorporate a new stormwater system that will capture and convey the 1% AEP peak flows from the upstream catchment around the proposed development and discharge upstream of the existing pond. Emergency overland flow paths will be incorporated to supplement the underground system and direct water around the proposed building in the event of pit or pipe blockage.

It was also observed that overland flow from the southern upstream catchment was not captured by the stormwater system and spilled toward the access road and a trapped low point.

Recommendations for mitigation measures are presented in Section 7.

6.2 Floor Levels

The floor level for the development is currently proposed at 51.70m AHD. The 1% AEP flood planning level has been nominated at 47.65m AHD as outlined in the Section 5 of this Report. Thus, the proposed development meets the requirement to be above the 1% AEP flood level with 500mm freeboard.

The overland flow from the stormwater system and diversion will be suitable designed during the detailed design stage to ensure adequate freeboard is provided to the floor level, consistent with the level of risk from the runoff generated.

6.3 Building Components

The building is of robust construction, and all structural components will be flood compatible. Similarly, due to the type of building, it is expected flood forces, debris, impact loading and buoyance will not be limiting in the design. This will be confirmed by the structural engineers prior to construction documentation.

6.4 Safety and Evacuation

The proposed development will provide adequate refuge above the PMF level on the upper levels of the development. The duration of the storm event is expected to be short, with isolation expected for less than an hour.

The building is to be designed to withstand flood forces and debris impact in the PMF to facilitate this approach. This will be confirmed by the structural engineers prior to construction documentation.

6.5 Climate Change

Given the location of the subject site, sea level rise is considered to not have any impact on the flood behaviour. Consideration for an increase in rainfall intensity was undertaken by assessing the 1 in 200 AEP storm events as part of the flood model assessment.

It is observed that the increase in rainfall intensity did not have any significant impact on the flood behaviour observed in both the existing and developed cases.



7. Discussion

As previously discussed, the proposed development is currently in design development and the final site layout is yet to be finalised. The flood modelling and assessment undertaken have identified the flooding behaviour of the site and demonstrated how the objectives can be achieved for an example site layout.

7.1 Potential Mitigation Measures

The following items are key elements that are to be considered as part of future concept and detailed designs.

- Provide an underground stormwater network which adequately captures and conveys runoff from the upstream catchment.
- Make provision for secondary overland flow routes for the two main upstream catchments (i.e. the eastern and southern catchments), in the event of blockage for the pit and pipe network. It is recommended that the eastern catchment is directed towards the north to avoid increasing the associated risks of flooding within the southern carpark and loading dock areas. It is noted that the eastern upstream catchment has a peak flow rate of approximately 0.88m³/s, whilst the southern upstream catchment has a peak flow rate of 1.36m³/s in the 1% AEP storm event.
- Provide adequate freeboard to the proposed floor level to any expected ponding, or overland flow paths within the loading dock area. This can be achieved by lowering the loading dock pavement levels, raising the proposed floor level of the building or by providing a waterproof hob to the required height along the interface to the building. A suitable freeboard allowance is to be adopted during the detailed design based on the amount of stormwater runoff expected, and a risk assessment of the likelihood of the flood level exceeding the design water level.
- Provide adequate kerbs and hobs at the top of retaining walls to ensure stormwater runoff is directed to the pit and pipe network and reduce the likelihood of overland flows overtopping the walls.
- Undertake risk assessment for locations where pedestrian paths of travel are expected to
 cross significant overland flow paths to minimise risk to life. Suitable responses may include
 providing inlet pits upstream of pathways or including culverts or walkway bridges to limit
 overtopping.
- Prepare emergency response documentation to minimise risk to life in the event of flooding.
 Measures may include cancellation of activities to exclude staff and students from the risk, early evacuation if extreme weather is predicted, or refuge on-site should rainfall have commenced.

7.2 On-Site Detention

Council has provided correspondence advising that on-site detention will not be required for the proposed development as the site is located outside of the defined area requiring OSD as overleaf in Figure 5. The subject site is shown via the blue hatch with mandatory OSD areas highlighted by the red hatch extent.



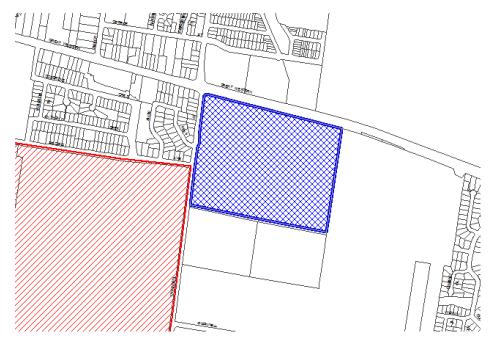


Figure 5 – Mandatory OSD Area (Penrith City Council)



8. Conclusions

Northrop Consulting Engineers were engaged by TAFE NSW to prepare a response to the SEARs and Penrith City Council for the flooding requirements for the proposed Western Sydney Construction Hub at 2-44 O'Connell Street, Kingswood NSW 2747.

It has been presented how the proposed development meets the requirements outlined by Council's DCP as well as addressing the items as identified in the SEARS. Additional discussion and recommendations have been provided to assist with further development of the concept design and detailed design stages.



Limitation statement

Northrop Consulting Engineers Pty Ltd (Northrop) has been retained to prepare this report based on specific instructions, scope of work and purpose pursuant to a contract with its client. It has been prepared in accordance with the usual care and thoroughness of the consulting profession for the use by TAFE NSW. The report is based on generally accepted practices and standards applicable to the scope of work at the time it was prepared. No other warranty, express or implied, is made as to the professional advice included in this report.

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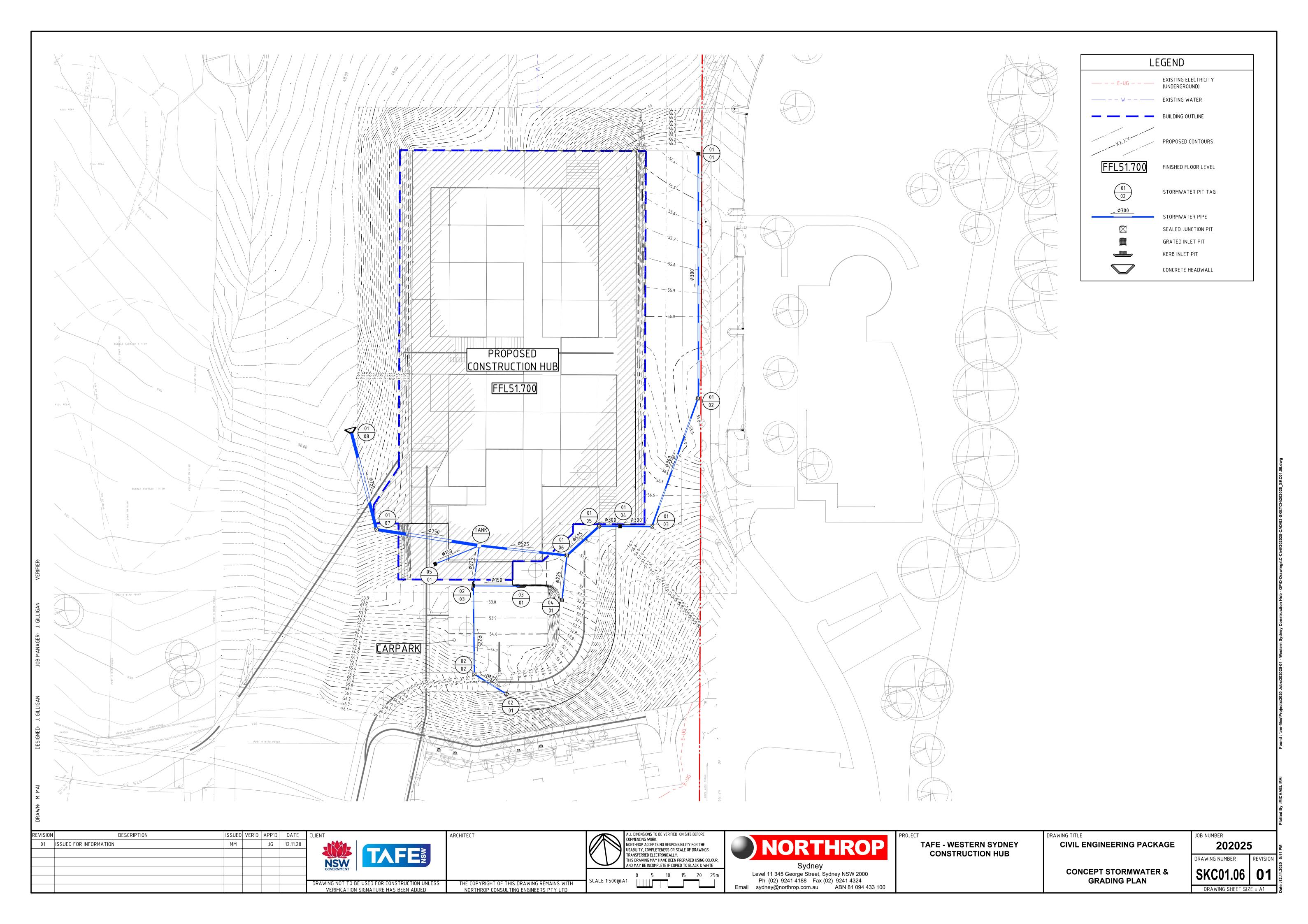
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Document Register

Rev	Status	Prepared	Approved	Date
Α	Draft	R.Suckling	A. Brien	18 December 2020
В	Test of Adequacy Approval	R. Suckling	A. Brien	11 February 2021



Appendix A – Concept Civil Sketch Plan – (Developed Case Scenario)





Appendix B – Flood Figures



0 300 600 900 Metres Legend 1:15000

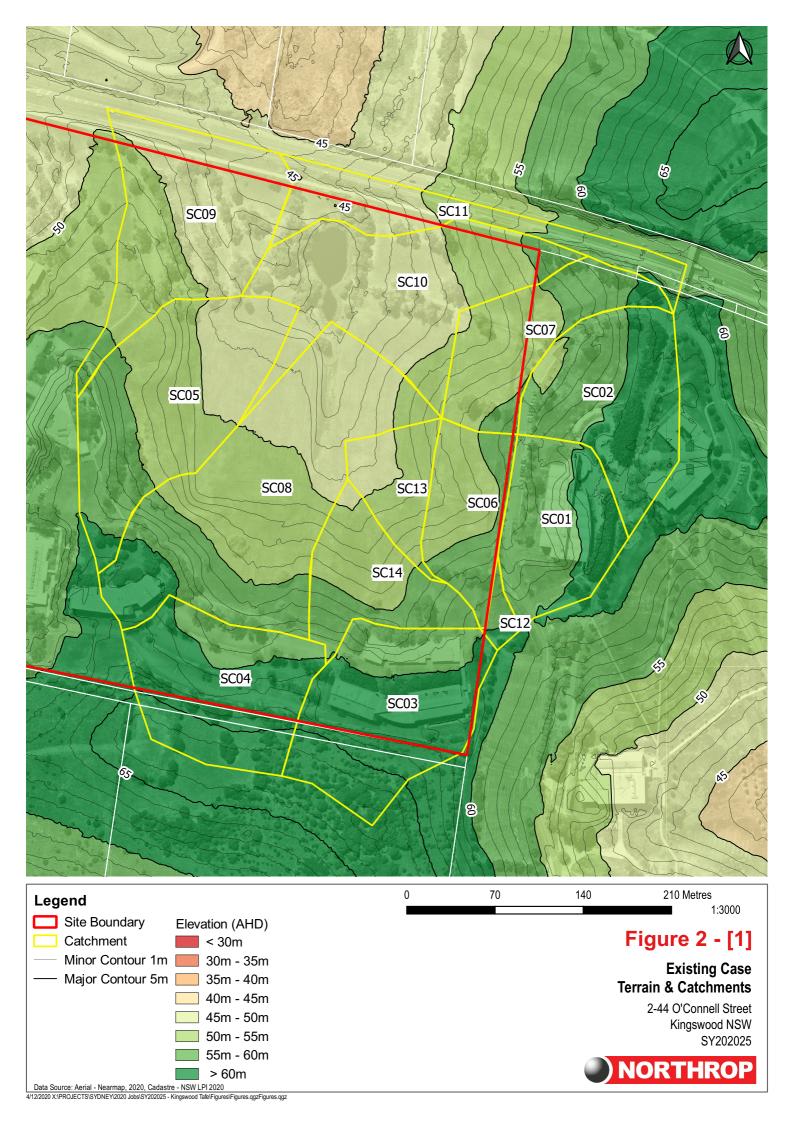
Site Boundary

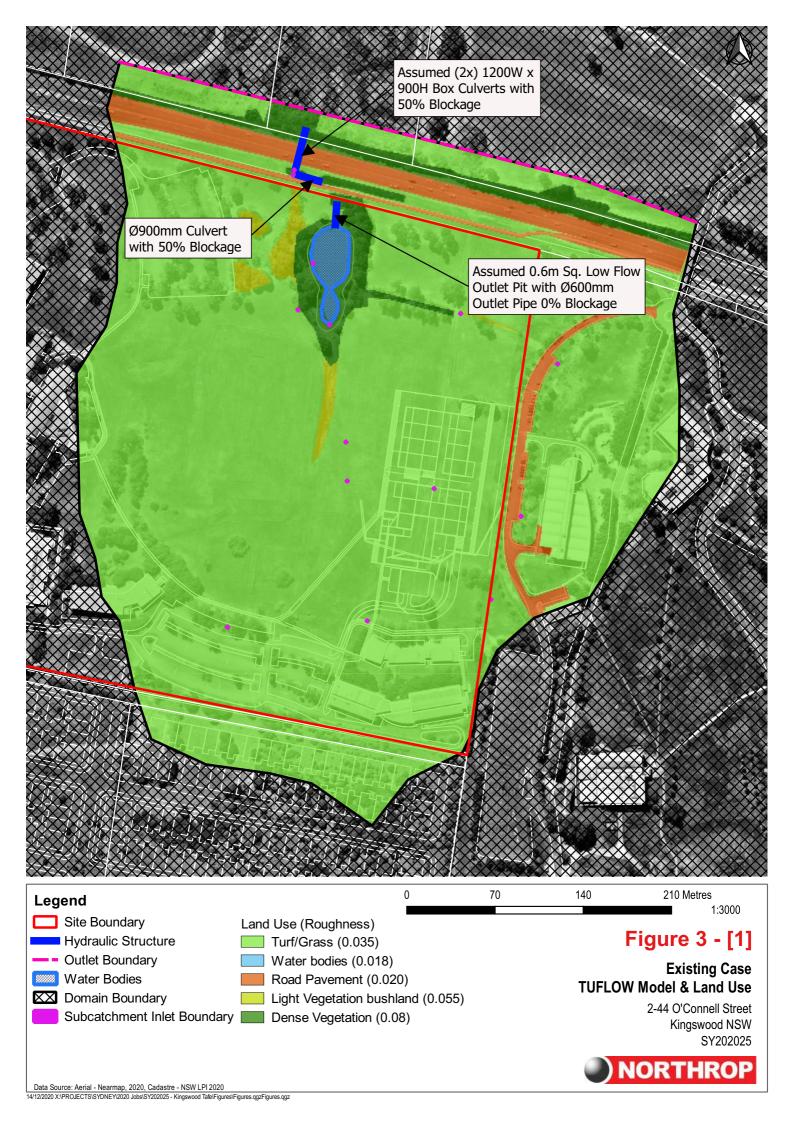
Figure 1 - [1]

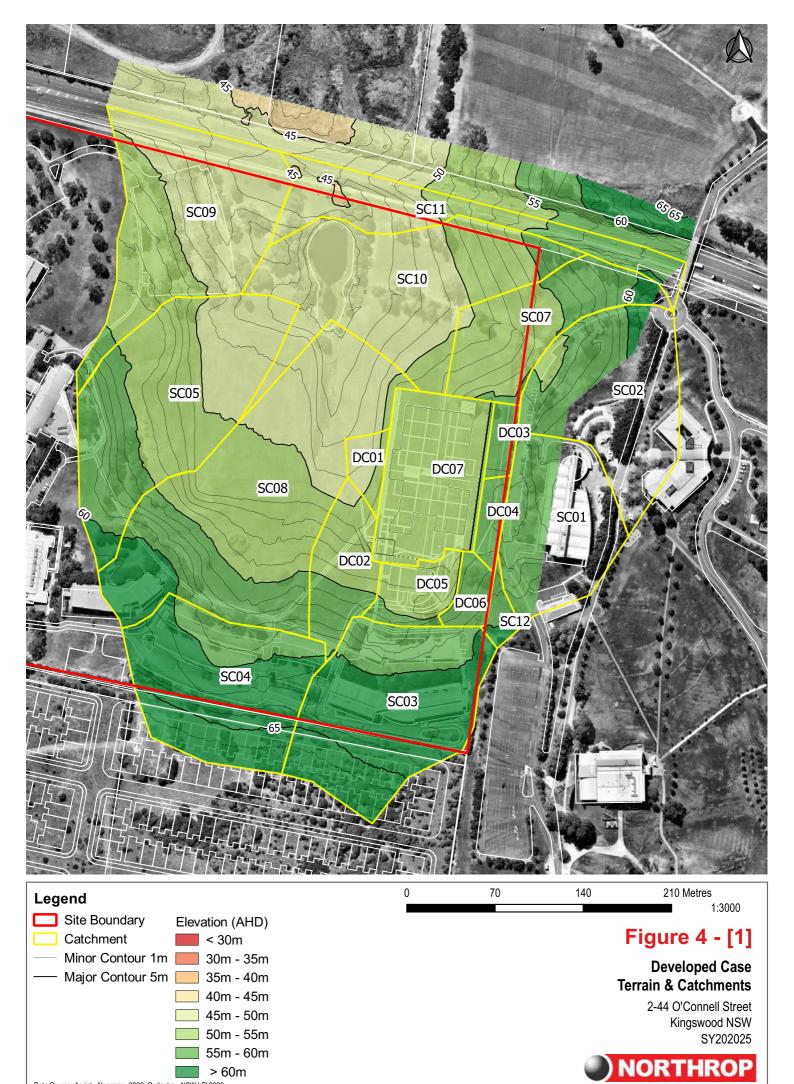
Locality Plan

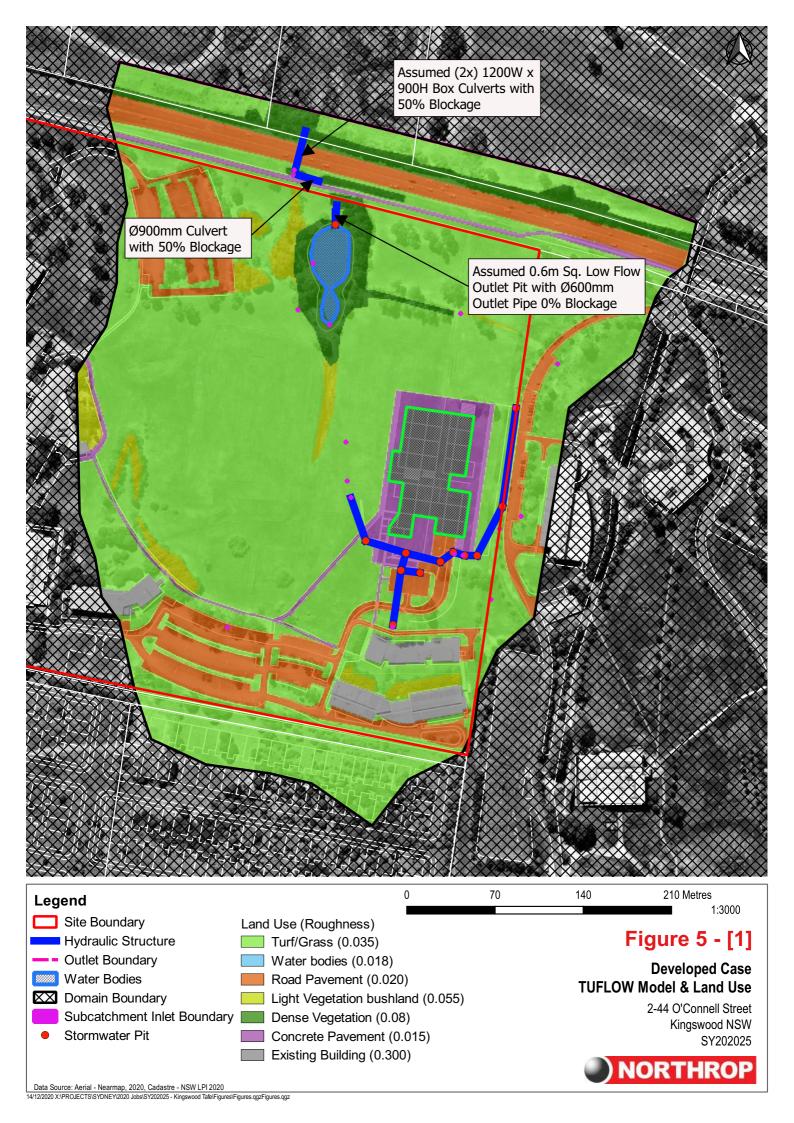
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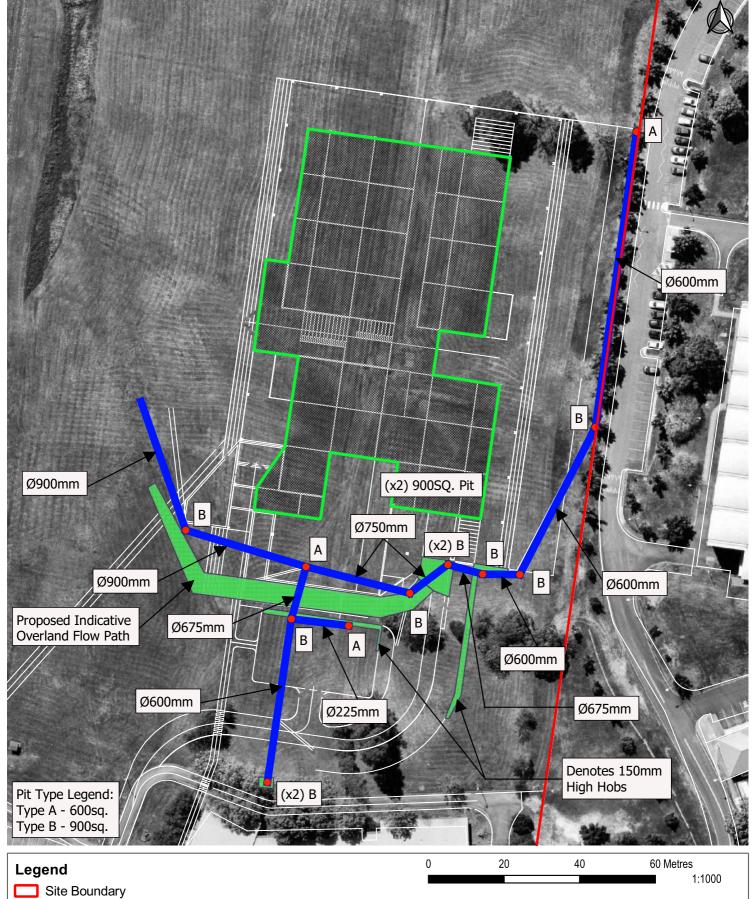












Hydraulic Structure

Surface Level Adjustment

Building Extent

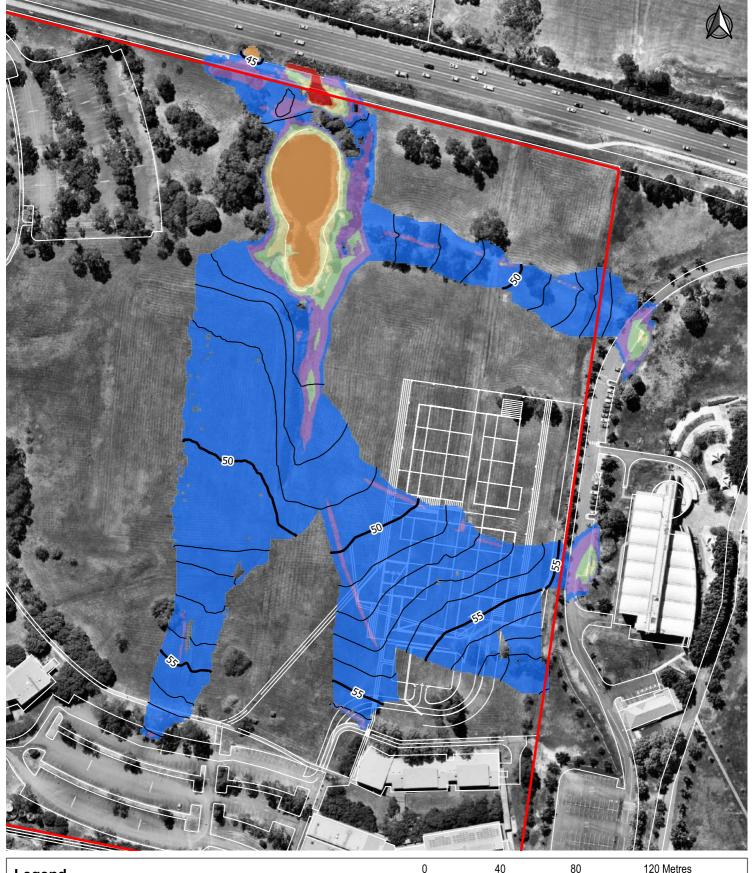
Stormwater Pit

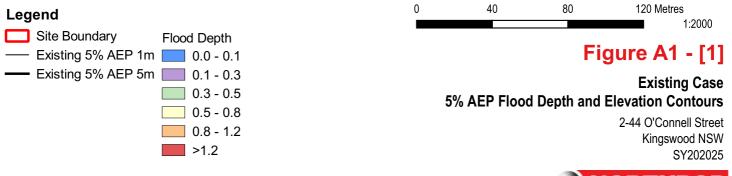
Figure 6 - [1]

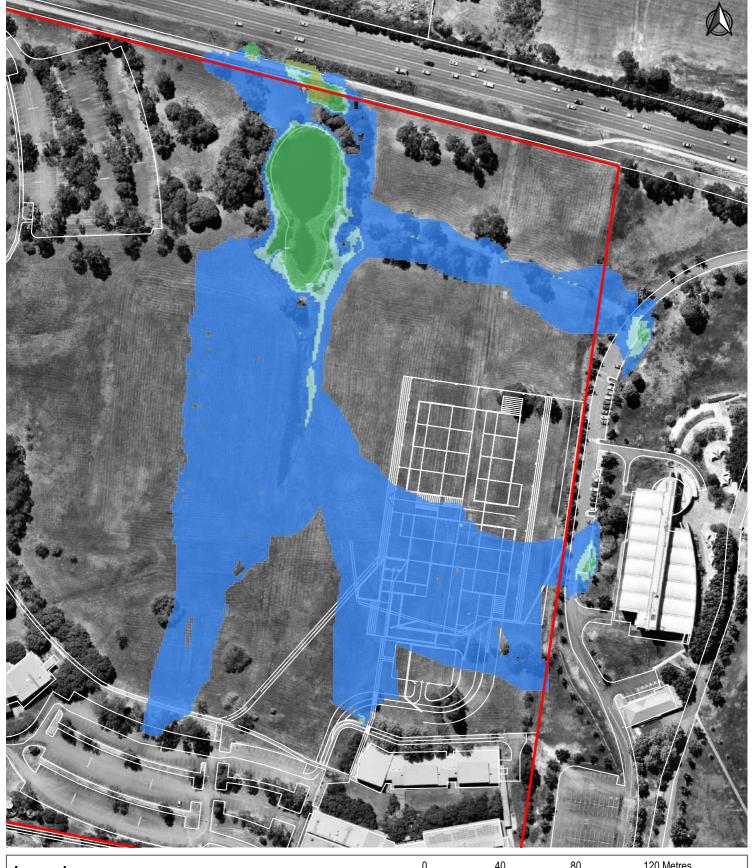
Developed Case TUFLOW 1D Hydraulic Network

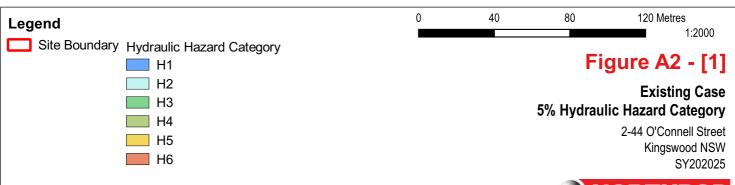
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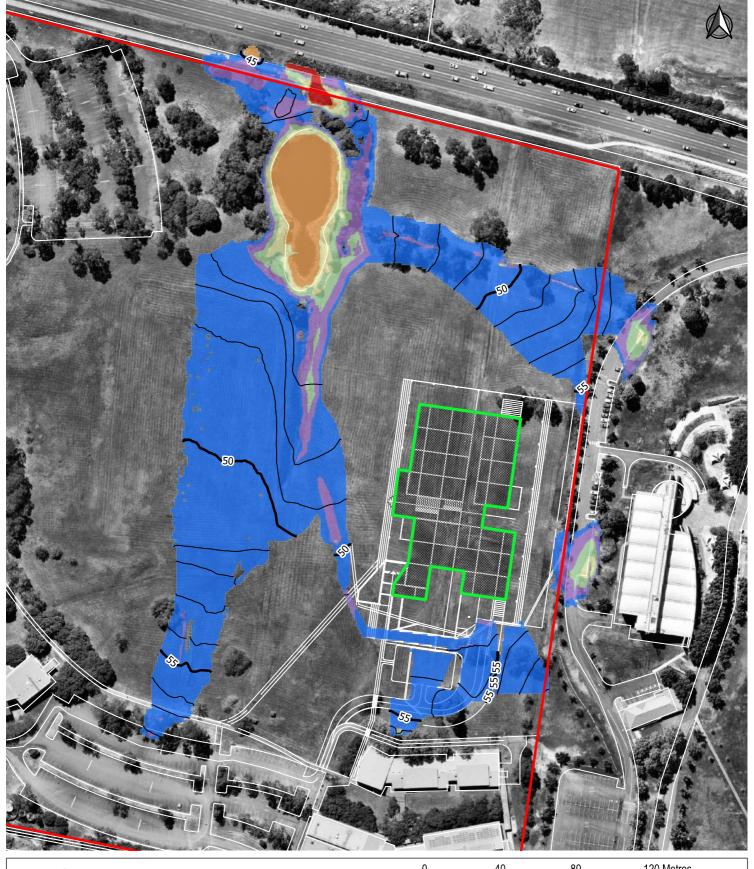


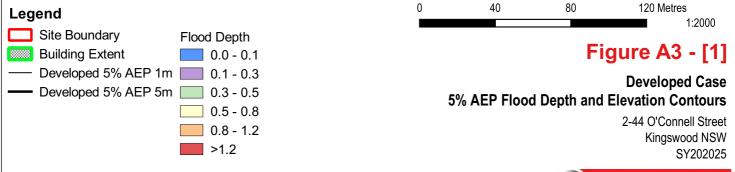




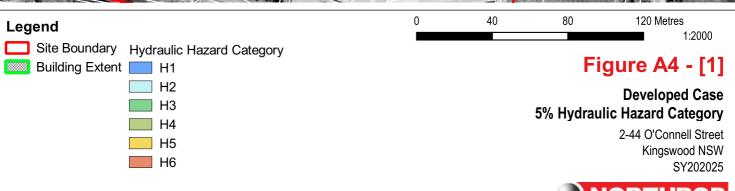


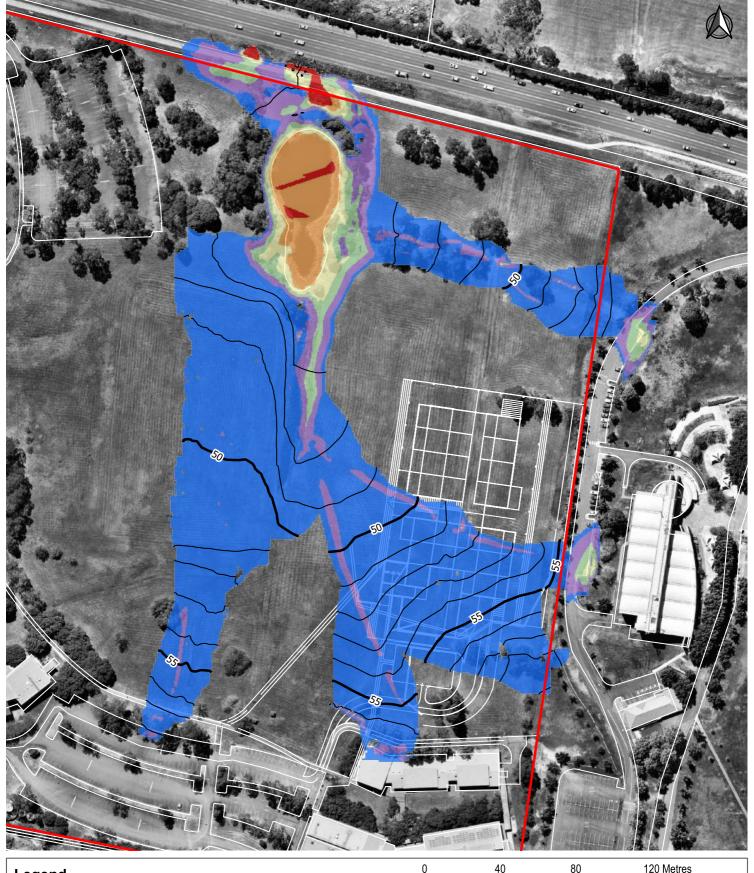


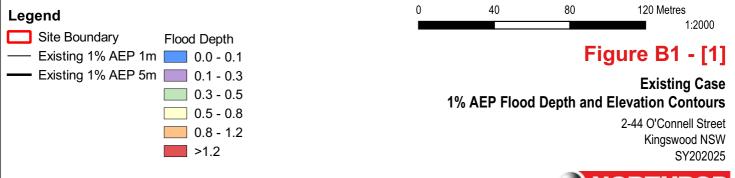


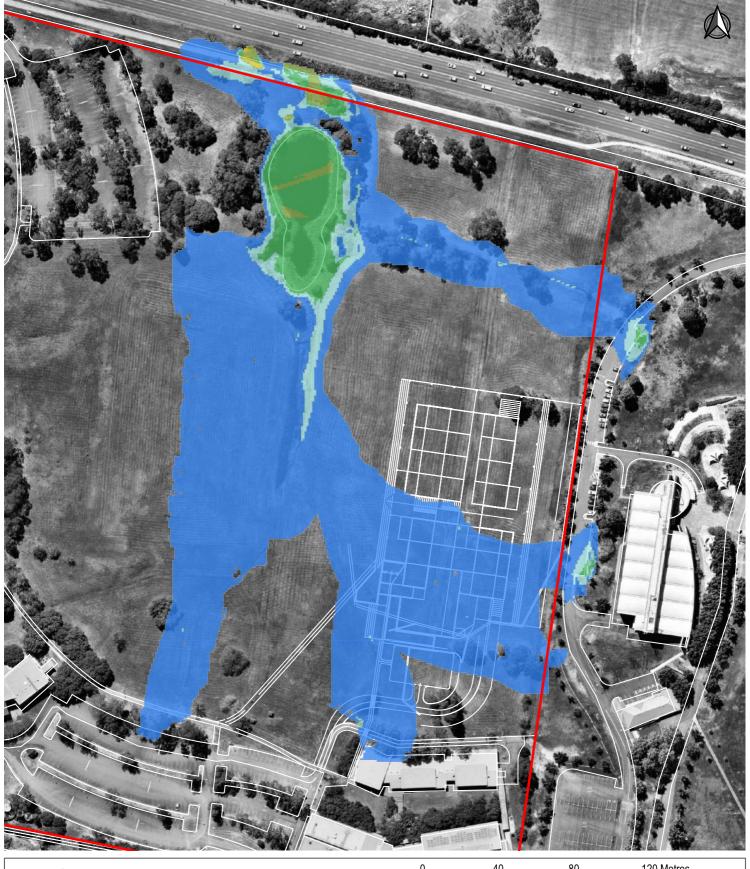


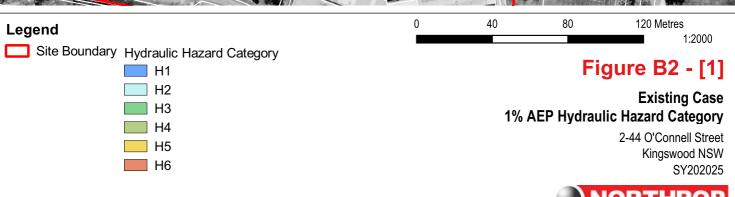


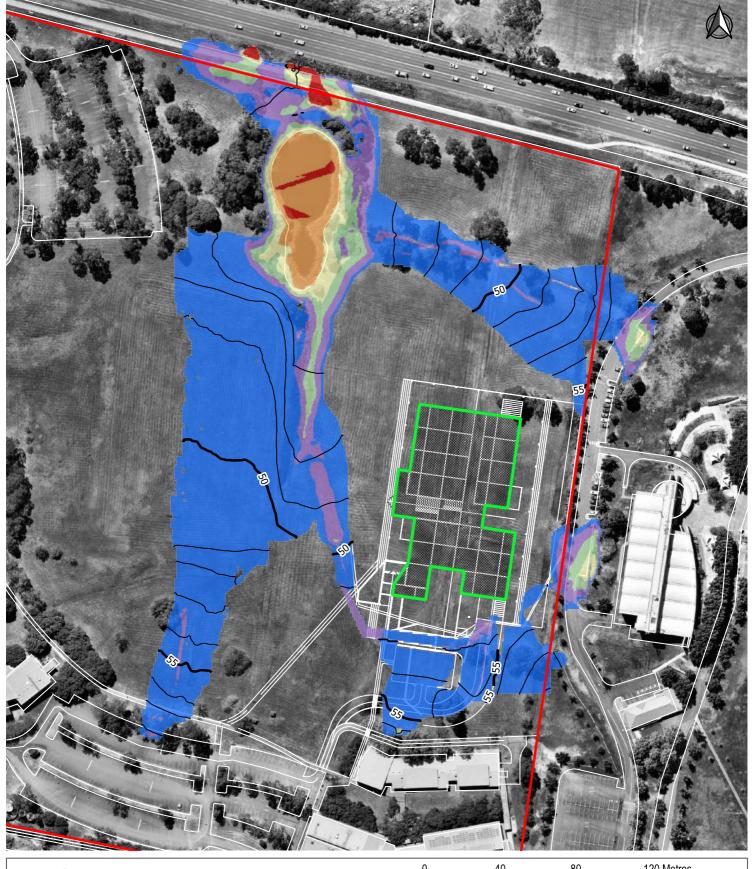


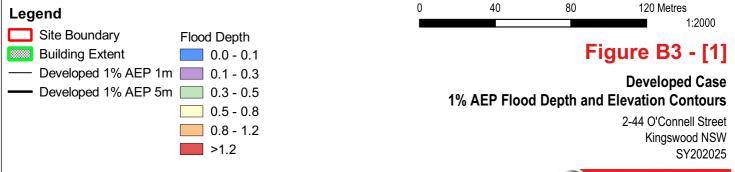




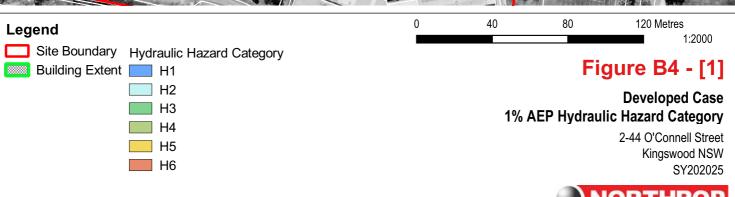


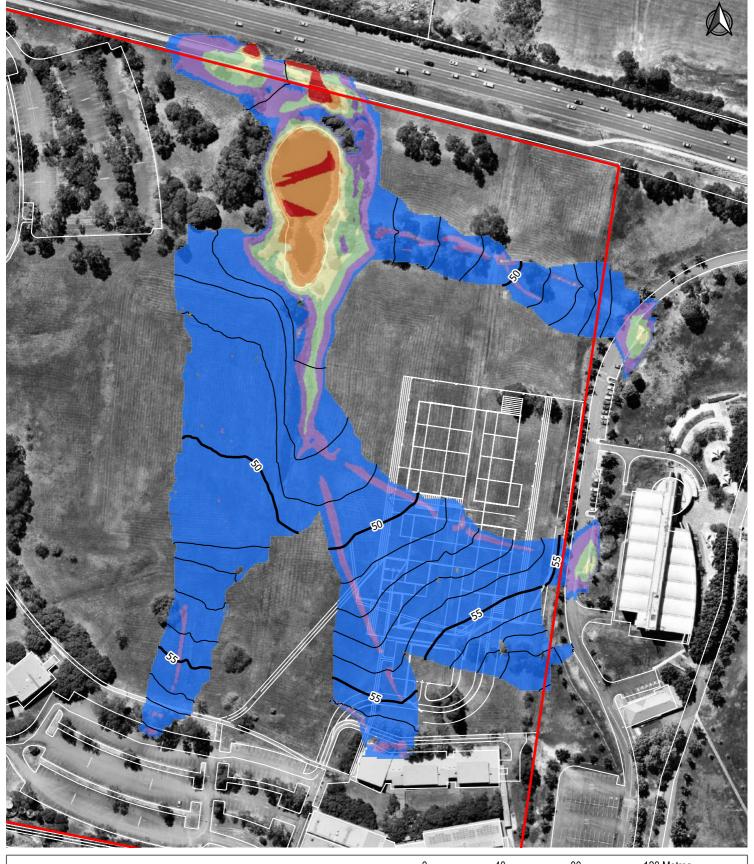








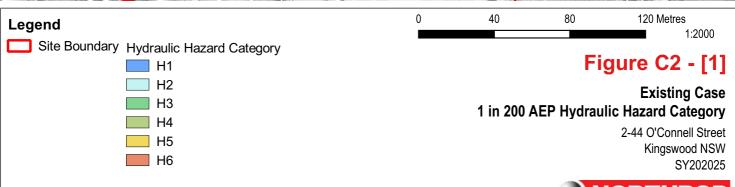


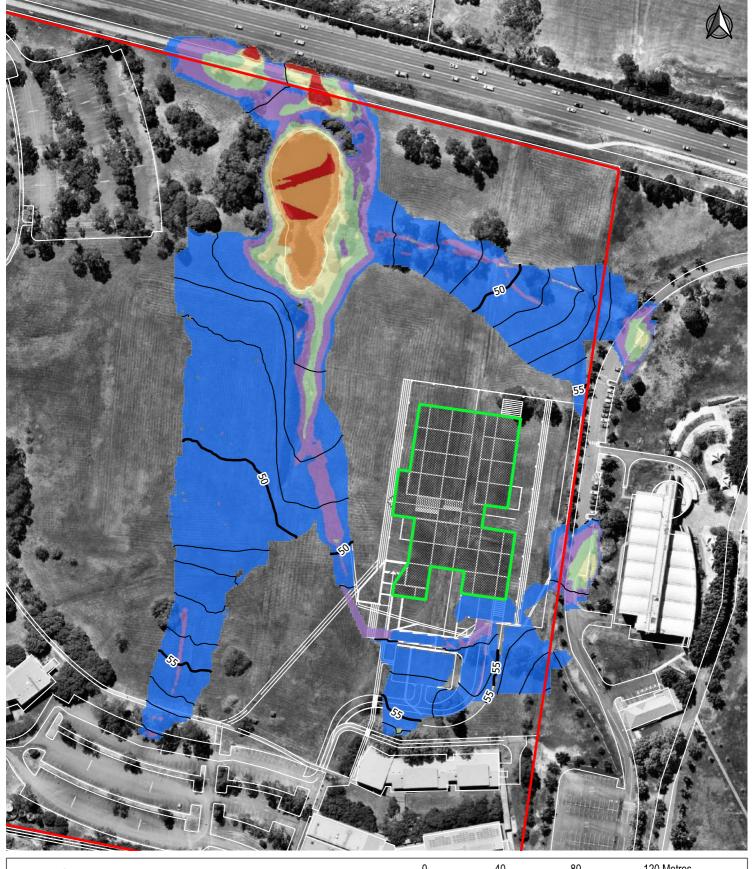






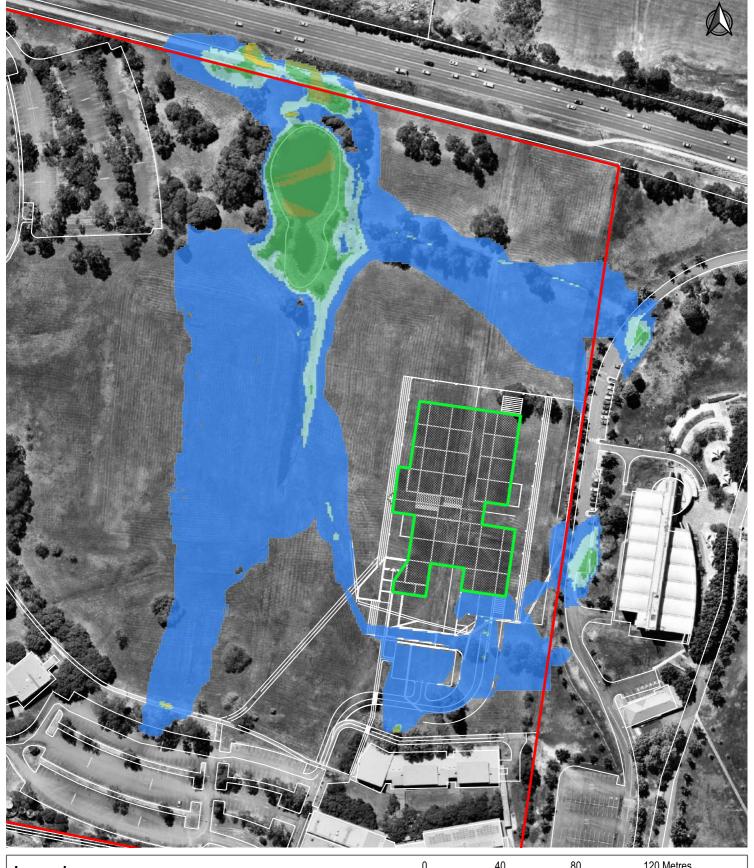




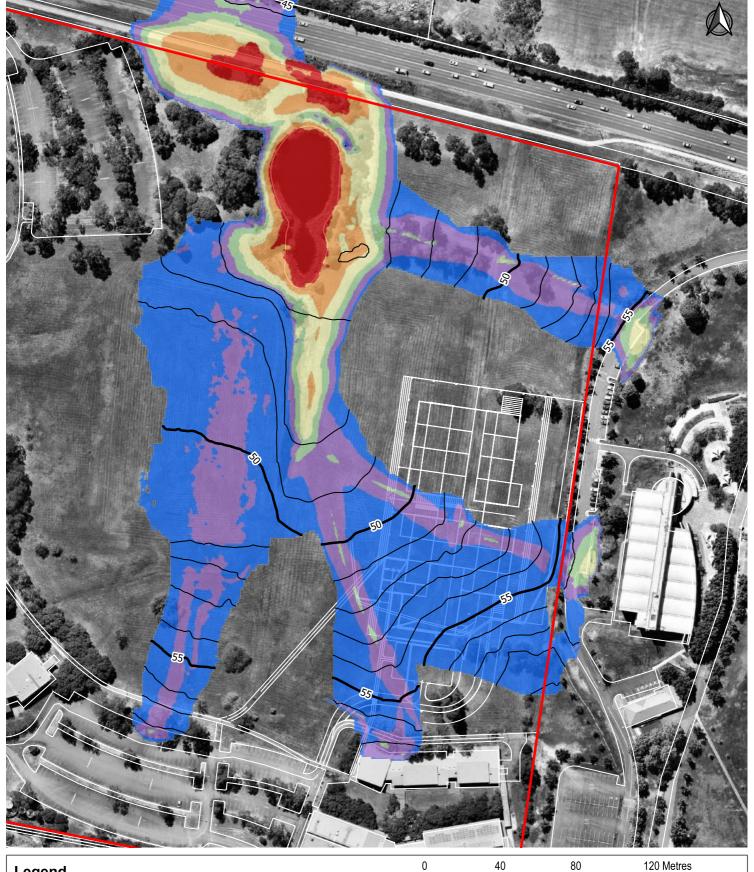




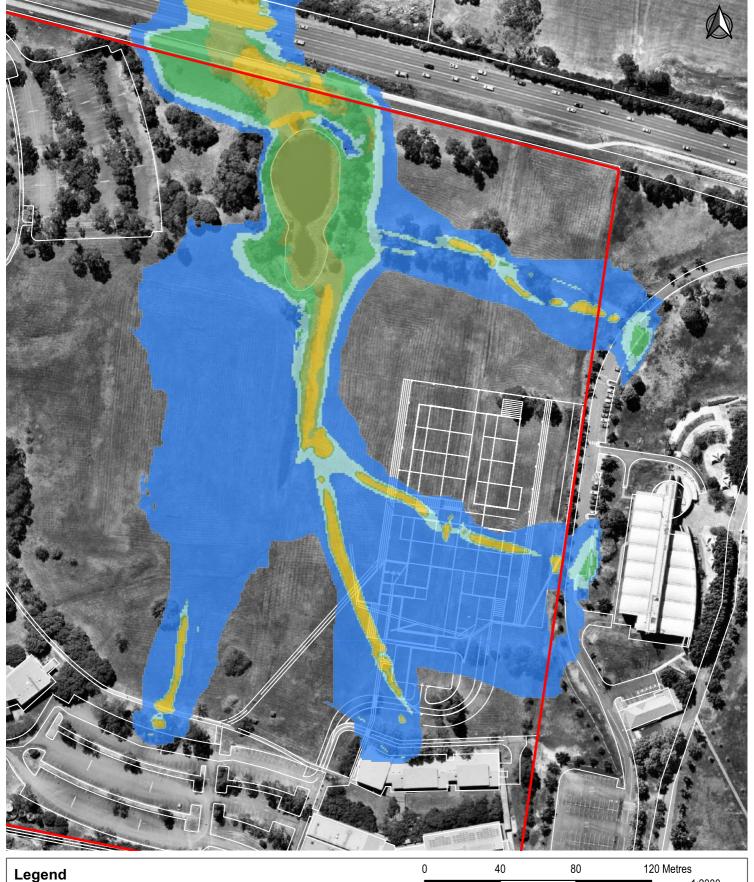


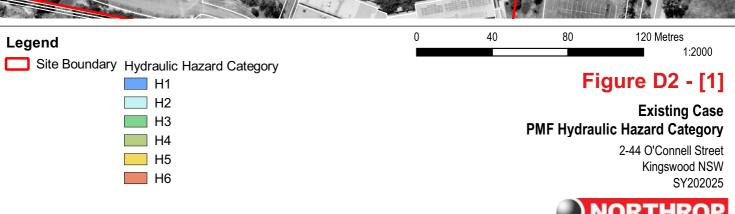


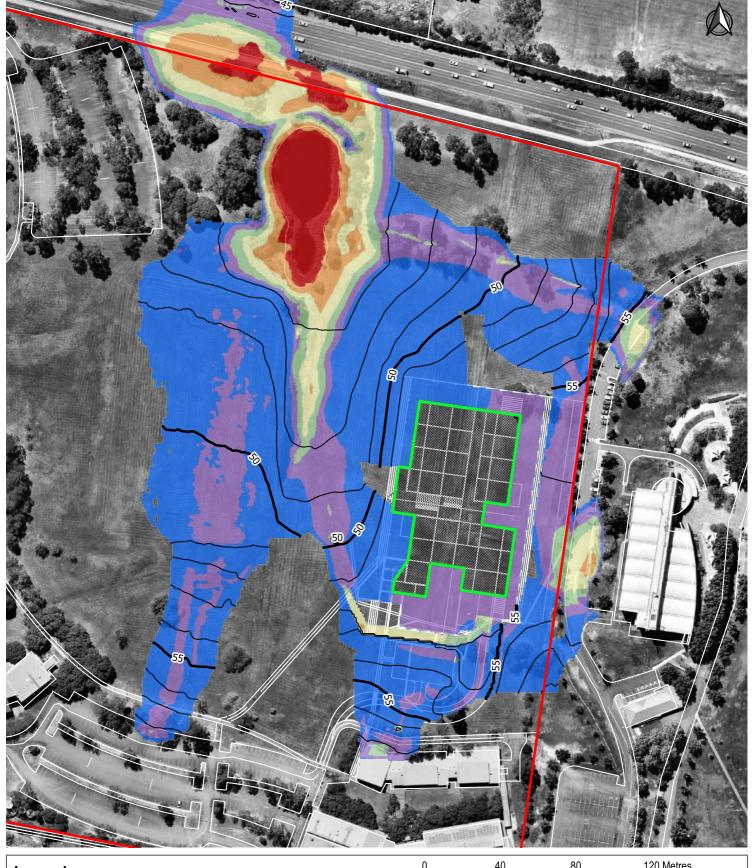






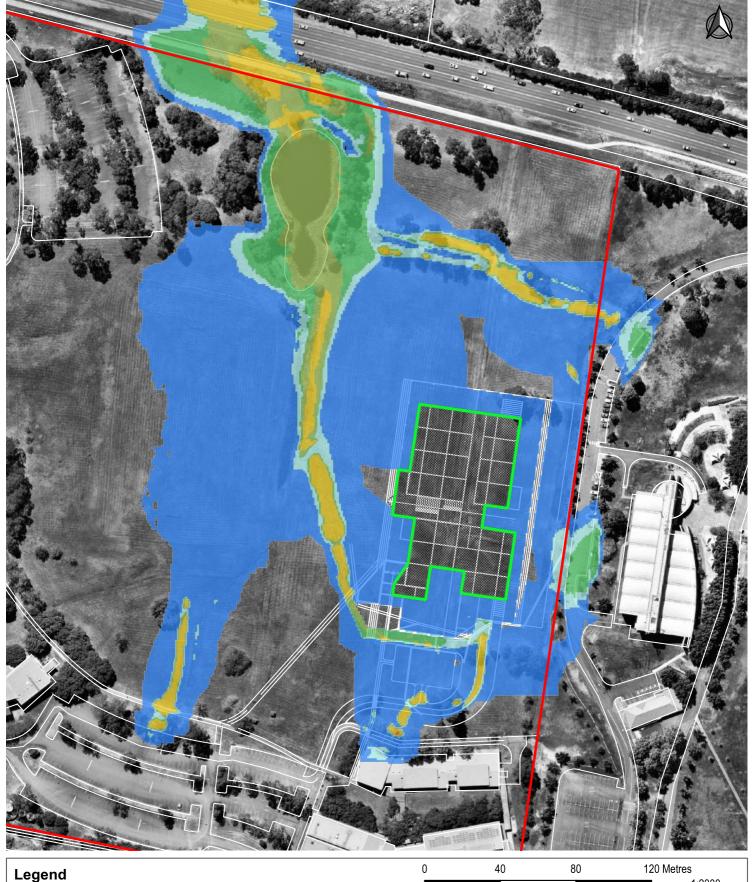


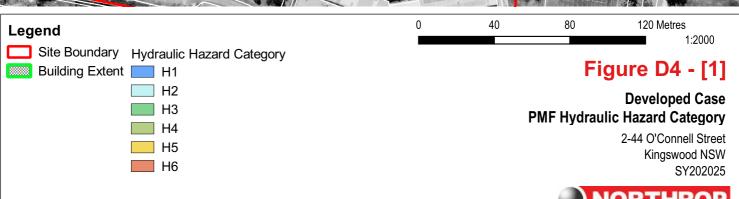










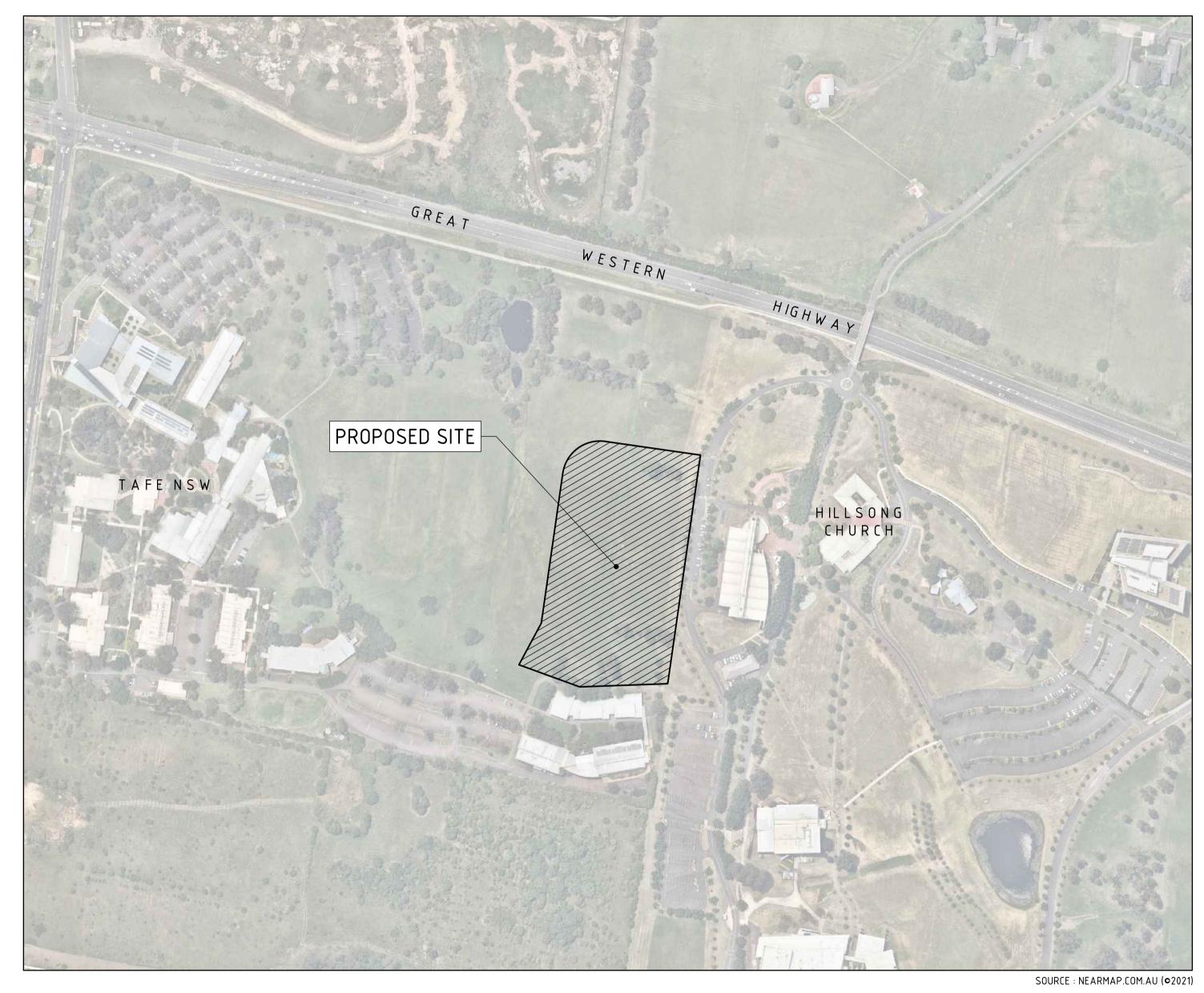




Appendix C – Concept Civil Engineering Plans

TAFE NSW CONSTRUCTION CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE

SCHEMATIC DESIGN CIVIL ENGINEERING PACKAGE



LOCALITY PLAN

CIVIL DRAWING SCHEDULE

DRAWING TITLE COVER SHEET, DRAWING SCHEDULE AND LOCALITY PLAN SEDIMENT AND SOIL EROSION CONTROL PLAN BULK EARTHWORKS CUT TO FILL PLAN

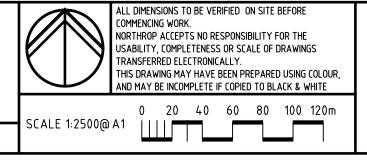
STORMWATER LONGITUDINAL SECTIONS - SHEET 01 STORMWATER LONGITUDINAL SECTIONS - SHEET 04

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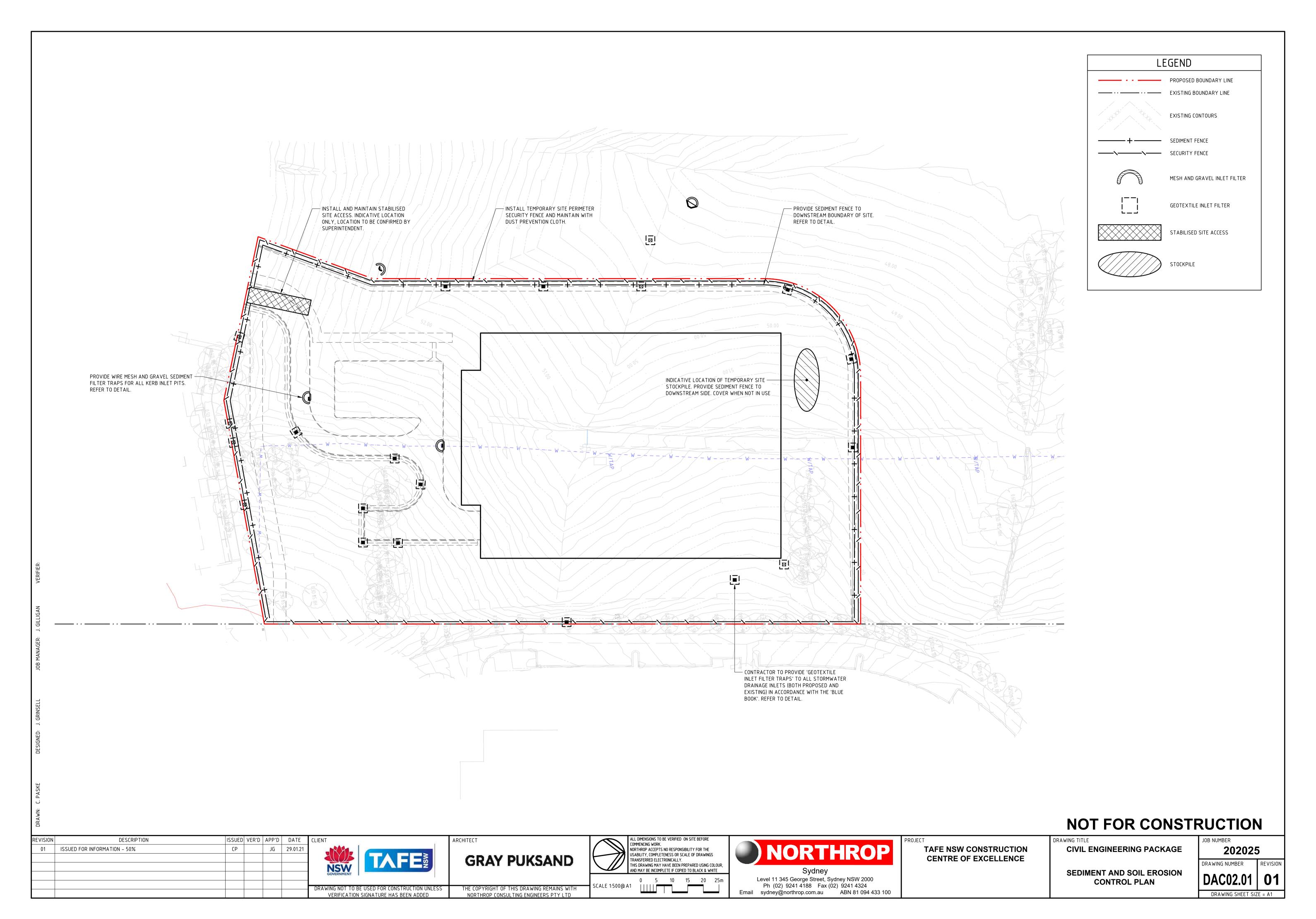
TAFE NSW CONSTRUCTION **CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE**

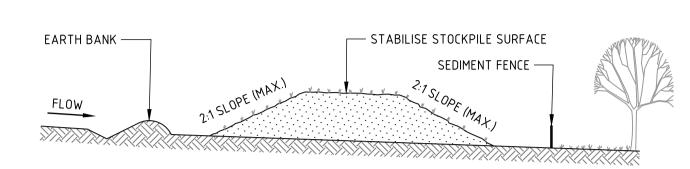
CIVIL ENGINEERING PACKAGE

COVER SHEET, DRAWING SCHEDULE AND LOCALITY PLAN

202025 DRAWING NUMBER

DRAWING SHEET SIZE = A1

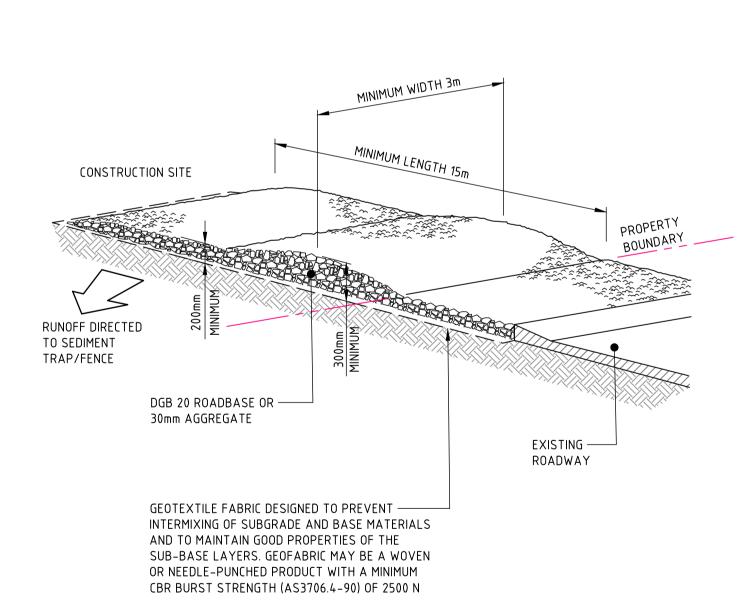




CONSTRUCTION NOTES

- 1. PLACE STOCKPILES MORE THAN 2m (PREFERABLY 5m) FROM EXISTING VEGETATION, CONCENTRATED WATER FLOW, ROADS AND HAZARD AREAS.
- 2. CONSTRUCT ON THE CONTOUR AS LOW, FLAT, ELONGATED MOUNDS.
- 3. WHERE THERE IS SUFFICIENT AREA, TOPSOIL STOCKPILES SHALL BE LESS THAN 2m 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.
- 5. 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 2m DOWNSLOPE

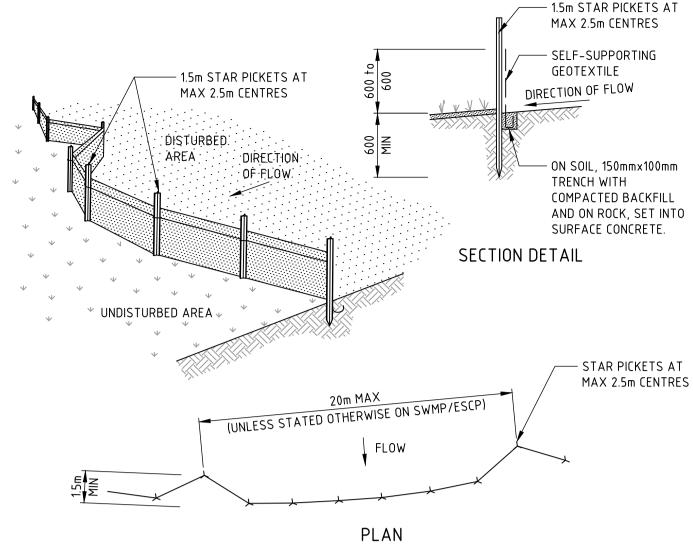
STOCKPILES (SD 4-1)



CONSTRUCTION NOTES

- 1. STRIP THE TOPSOIL, LEVEL THE SITE AND COMPACT THE SUBGRADE.
- 2. COVER THE AREA WITH NEEDLE-PUNCHED GEOTEXTILE.
- 3. CONSTRUCT A 200mm THICK PAD OVER THE GEOTEXTILE USING ROAD BASE OR 30mm AGGREGATE.
- 4. ENSURE THE STRUCTURE IS AT LEAST 15 METRES LONG OR TO BUILDING ALIGNMENT AND AT LEAST 3 METRES
- WHERE A SEDIMENT FENCE JOINS ONTO THE STABILISED ACCESS, CONSTRUCT A HUMP IN THE STABILISED ACCESS TO DIVERT WATER TO THE SEDIMENT FENCE.

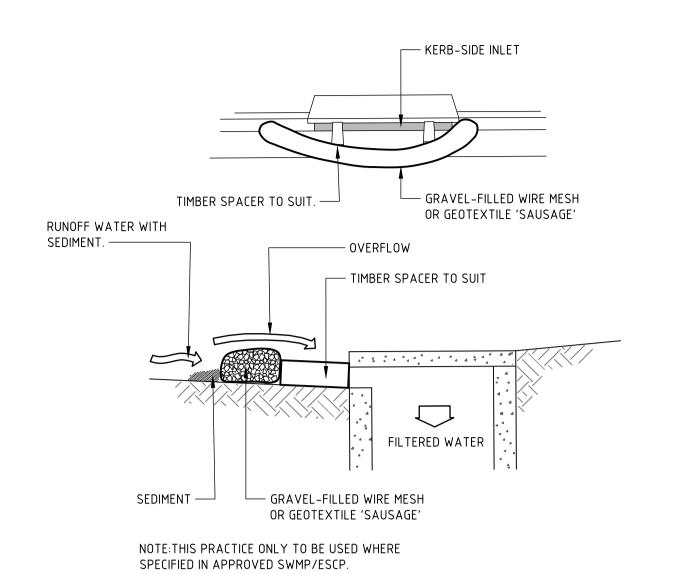
STABILISED SITE ACCESS (SD 6-14)



CONSTRUCTION NOTES

- 1. CONSTRUCT SEDIMENT FENCES AS CLOSE AS POSSIBLE TO BEING PARALLEL TO THE CONTOURS OF THE SITE, 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
- 50 LITRES PER SECOND IN THE DESIGN STORM EVENT, USUALLY THE 10-YEAR EVENT. 2. CUT A 150mm DEEP TRENCH ALONG THE UPSLOPE LINE OF THE FENCE FOR THE BOTTOM OF THE FABRIC TO BE
- ENTRENCHED. 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.
- 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.

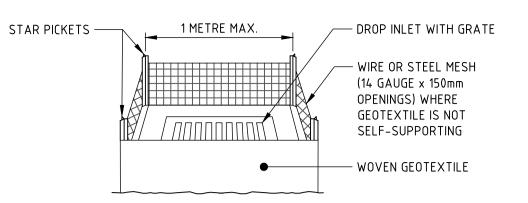
SEDIMENT FENCE (SD 6-8)

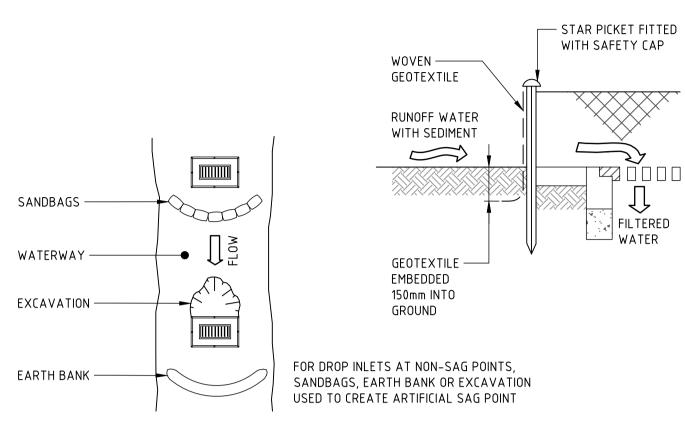


CONSTRUCTION NOTES

- 1. INSTALL FILTERS TO KERB INLETS ONLY AT SAG POINTS.
- 2. FABRICATE A SLEEVE MADE FROM GEOTEXTILE OR WIRE MESH LONGER THAN THE LENGTH OF THE INLET PIT AND FILL IT WITH 25mm TO 50mm GRAVEL.
- 3. FORM AN ELLIPTICAL CROSS-SECTION ABOUT 150mm HIGH x 400mm WIDE.
- 4. PLACE THE FILTER AT THE OPENING LEAVING AT LEAST A 100mm 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 (SD 6-11)





1. FABRICATE A SEDIMENT BARRIER MADE FROM GEOTEXTILE OR STRAW BALES.

- 2. FOLLOW STANDARD DRAWING 6-7 AND 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
- 4. DO NOT COVER THE INLET WITH GEOTEXTILE UNLESS THE DESIGN IS ADEQUATE TO ALLOW FOR ALL WATERS

GEOTEXTILE INLET FILTER (SD 6-12)

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Level 11 345 George Street, Sydney NSW 2000 Ph (02) 9241 4188 Fax (02) 9241 4324 Email sydney@northrop.com.au ABN 81 094 433 100 TAFE NSW CONSTRUCTION **CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE**

CIVIL ENGINEERING PACKAGE

SEDIMENT AND SOIL EROSION **CONTROL DETAILS**

202025 DRAWING NUMBER DRAWING SHEET SIZE = A1

